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## PROCEEDINGS.

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On Monday evening, December 10th, the Members and their friends were treated as per announcement, to a very fine lecture by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Maynooth College, on the Great Masters of the Renaissance period. In the regretted absence, through illness, of the Most Rev. President the chair was efficiently filled by Very Rev. Dean Hackett, who in his usual happy style, introduced the lecturer and tendered the vote of thanks. It only remains to add that the audience was large and the lecture both highly eloquent and informing.



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(See *Archæological and Literary Miscellany*.)

# The Ancient Temporalities of the United Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore.

AS FOUND BY AN INQUISITION TAKEN AT DONOGHMORE,  
IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, APRIL 14th, 1569, AND  
BY ANOTHER INQUISITION TAKEN AT THE MAGDALEN  
CHURCH, WATERFORD, THE 26th OF THE SAME MONTH.

*(From the family papers of V. Hussey Walsh, Esq).*

Communicated by the Rev. W. CARRIGAN, D.D., Durrow, Queen's Co.

[With Topographical Notes by the Editor.]

*The originals of the Latin documents given here, with translation into English, are preserved in the Chief Remembrancer's Office of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland. The first Inquisition deals with the Diocesan Temporalities in the County of Tipperary; the second, with those in the County of Waterford.*

## INQUISITION OF APRIL 14TH, 1569.



INQUISICIO capta coram Johanne Dutton, de Dublin, generoso, et Ricardo Ailward, de civitate Waterford, generoso, apud Donoghmore in Crocie Comitatu Tipperary quatuordecimo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regine Elizabeth vicesimo primo de et super extentu omnium maneriorum, dominicalium quarumcunque que nuper pertinebant Patricio Walsh, Episcopo Waterfordiensi et Lismorensi, iure Episcopatus sui de Waterford et Lismore predictis, modo in manus dicte Domine Regine per mortem predicti Patricii existentia, ut per Commissionem dicte Domine Regine de dato apud Dublin sexto die Januarii anno regni dicte Domine Regine Elizabeth vicesimo primo, nobis inde directam magis plane liquet, per sacramentum, Edmundus Prendergast de . . . . ., Theobaldus fitz Richard Stapulton de . . . . ., Robertus Prendergast de . . . . .

Edmundus Keathing de . . . . , Eustace English de . . . . ,  
 Willelimus Moclear de . . . . , Henricus Moclear, Johannes  
 Butler fitz Piers de Mollelony, Edmundus Butler de . . . . ,  
 Thomas Moclear de . . . . , Richardus Butler de . . . . ,  
 Tadeus McMorogho de . . . . , Gilledust Comyn de . . . . ,  
 Jacobus Keathing de . . . . , Robertus Whyte de Ardfynan,  
 Juratores.

Qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus  
 Patricius, Episcopus, iure Episcopatus sui de Waterford et Lismore  
 predictis, seisitus fuit in Dominico suo, ut de feodo, de manerio de  
 Ardfinane continente per estimacionem octoginta acras parve  
 mesure, cum uno molendino, et modo in occupacione Thome  
 White, quod valet per annum ultra reprissa viginti solidos. Etiam  
 dicunt quod Burgenses sui liberi tenentes dicte ville de Ardfinane  
 solvere solebant dicto Episcopo annuatim liberum redditum viginti  
 sex solidos et octo denarios, cum secta curie et aliis customariis;  
 et ulterius Juratores predicti dicunt quod predictus Episcopus, iure  
 Episcopatus sui, seisitus fuit de sex markis de capitali redditu  
 exeunte de terris de villa de Ballendeshane alias Killardanny vizt.  
 Ponsisland, in tenura Comitis Ormonie. Item dicunt quod predic-  
 tus Episcopus, iure Episcopatus sui predicti, seisitus fuit in Dominico  
 suo, ut de feodo, de annuali redditu exeunte de villa vocata Le  
 Freghans, quodraginta duo solidos et unum denarium, in tenura  
 Galfridi Prendergast de Newcastle. Item dicunt quod predictus  
 Episcopus seisitus fuit in Dominico suo, ut de feodo, de quatuor  
 solidis de capitali redditu exeunte de Kilmyny; et de decem solidis  
 exeuntibus de Kilmolwogh; et de viginti sex solidis et octo denariis  
 de capitali redditu exeunte de villa de Ballindona; et de decem  
 solidis de annuali redditu exeunte de Castro nigro, de Moer Town,  
 et Ballekurren; et quatuordecem solidis de capitali redditu de  
 Tullaghmorlane, Seellingstowne, Ballemorice, et Grange; et de  
 capitali redditu, sex solidis et octo denariis, exeunte annuatim de  
 Tahtine alias Templehenny; ac etiam de capitali redditu de quatuor  
 solidis exeunte annuatim de villa de Rathogallie inferior et Ratho-  
 gallie superior; et de capitali redditu, decem solidis, exeunte  
 annuatim de villa de Arolistown alias Cloghkullie, modo in tenura  
 Theobaldi Butler, de Cahir, militis; et de capitali redditu, sex

solidis et octo denariis, exeunte annuatim de Tardinstowne, modo in tenuta Edmundi Kething; et de capitali reddito de octo denariis exeunte annuatim de Farrenshonekine, in tenuta Theobaldi Butler, militis. Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Episcopus, iure Episcopatus sui predicti, seisitus fuit in Dominico suo, ut de feodo, de omnibus terris et tenementis de Reddanes continente tredecem acras terre magne mesure, et quod Theobaldus Butler predictus tenet ad terminum annorum predictam villam ex demissione predicti Episcopi, et reddit per annum quatuor markas; et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Episcopus, iure Episcopatus sui predicti, seisitus fuit in Dominico suo, ut de feodo, de villa de Graigenemagh alias Walsh's Grange, continente per estimacionem quadraginta acras, valentes per annum viginti solidos, et modo in occupacione Jacobi Butler de Dunboyne. In cuius rei testimonium tam Commissionarii quam juratores alternatim hinc Inquisitioni indentate signa sua apposuerunt.

[TRANSLATION].

Inquisition taken before John Dutton, of Dublin, gent., and Richard Ailward, of the City of Waterford, gent., at Donoghmore, in the County of the Cross of Tipperary, on the 14th of April, in the 21st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of and concerning the extent of all the manors, demesne lands, tenements, and other temporal goods of what kind soever, which lately belonged to Patrick Walsh, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in right of his Episcopacy of Waterford and Lismore aforesaid, now in the hands of the said Lady the Queen by the death of the aforesaid Patrick, as by a Commission of the said Lady the Queen, dated at Dublin, the 6th of January, in the 21st year of the reign of the said Lady, Queen Elizabeth, and directed to us therefor on oath, more clearly shows, Edmund Prendergast of . . . . ., Theobald fitz Richard Stapulton of . . . . ., Robert Prendergast of . . . . ., Edmund Keathing of . . . . ., Eustace English of . . . . ., William Moclear of . . . . ., Henry Moclear, John Butler fitz Piers of Mollonelony, Edmund Butler of . . . . ., Thomas Moclear of . . . . ., Richard Butler of . . . . ., Thady McMorogho

of . . . . , Gilledust Comyn of . . . . , James Keathing of . . . . , Robert Whyte, of Ardfynan, Jurors.

Who say on oath that the aforesaid Patrick, Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy of Waterford and Lismore aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the Manor of Ardfinane containing by estimation 80 acres, small measure, with a mill, and now in the occupation of Thomas White, and worth, besides reprisals, 20s. a year. They also say that the burgesses or free tenants of the said town of Ardfinane were used to pay the said Bishop, yearly, a free rent of 6s. 8d. a year, with suit of court and other customary services; and the Jurors aforesaid further say that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy, was seised of a head rent of 6 marks out of the lands of the town of Ballendeshane otherwise Killardanny (*a*), viz., Ponsisland, in the tenure of the Earl of Ormond. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of a yearly rent of 42s. 1d. out of the town called The Freghans (*b*), in the tenure of Geoffry Prendergast of Newcastle. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of a head rent of 4s. out of Kilmyny (*c*); and of 10s. out of Kilmolwogh (*d*); and of a head rent of 26s. 8d. out of the town of Ballindona (*e*); and of a head rent of 10s. out of Black Castle, Moer Town, and Ballekurren (*f*); and of a head rent of 14s. out of Tullaghmorlane (*g*), Sellingstown (*g*), Balleomorice (*g*) and Grange; and of a head rent of 6s. 8d. a year out of Tahtine otherwise Templehenny (*h*); and also of a head rent of 4s. a year out of the town of Rathogallie Lower and Rathogallie Upper (*i*); and of a head rent of 10s. a year out of Arolistowne otherwise Cloghkullie (*j*), now in the tenure of Theobald Butler of Cahir, Knight; and of a head rent of 6s. 8d. a year out of Tardinstowne (*k*), now in the tenure of Edmund Kething; and of a head rent of 8s. a year out of Farrenshonekine (*k*), in the tenure of Theobald Butler, Knight. And they say, moreover, that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of all the lands and tenements of Reddanes (*l*), containing 13 acres of land, great measure, of the yearly value of 20s.; and they say, moreover, that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the town of Donoghmore (*m*),

containing 20 acres, great measure, and that Theobald Butler aforesaid holds the town aforesaid, for a term of years, by lease of the Bishop aforesaid, and pays a yearly rent of 4 marks; and they say, moreover, that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the town of Graigenemanagh (*n*) otherwise Walsh's Grange; containing by estimation 40 acres, of the yearly value of 20s., and now in the occupation of James Butler, of Dunboyne. In testimony whereof both the Commissioners and the Jurors have interchangeably put their seals to this Inquisition.

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INQUISITION OF APRIL 26th, 1569.

Inquisicia capta coram Johanne Dutton, de Dublin, generoso, et Ricardo Ailward, de Civitate Waterford, generoso, apud Maugdaline Church, juxta Waterford, in Comitatu Waterford predictae, vicessimo sexto Aprilis, anno regni Reginae Elizabeth vicessimo primo, de et super extentu omnium maneriorum, dominicalium terrarum, tenementorum et aliarum commoditatum temporalium quarumcunque, quae nuper pertinebant Patricio Walsh, Episcopo Waterford et Lismore, iure Episcopatus sui de Waterford et Lismore predicti, modo in manus dicte Domine Regine per mortem predicti Patrick existentia, ut per Commissionem dicte Domine Regine et datam apud Dublin sexto die Januarii anno regni dicte Domine Regine Elizabeth vicessimo primo nobis inde directam, magis plane liquet per sacramentum, Edwardus Gough, de Gough's Wood, Patricius Morgan, de Cullagh, Mauricius Wise, de Balledavie, Thomas Butler, de Killkope, Shane Carragh Kealepk [*sic*], Richardus Poer, de Garranecorballis, Robertus Fitzmorice, de Ballyscanlane, Willelimus Poer, de Newstowne, Richards fitz Robert, de Kowlenegoppol, Walter fitz William, de Tramore Dermicius Macteing, de Ardmore, Jeffry Fitzmorice, de Ballentankard, Richard O'Followe, de Kilknokanehow, Edmundus fitz David, de Cahireroan, Juratores.

Qui jurati dicunt supra sacramentum suum quod predictus Patricius, Episcopus, iure Episcopatus sui de Waterford et Lismore

predicti, seisisus fuit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, de villa de Bushopscourte continente viginti et tres acras terre, et dimittitur ad terminum annorum per predictum Episcopum Jahanni Wise filii Mauricii, reddendo annuatim sexdecem solidos; et ulterius dicunt Jurators predicti quod villa de Kilcaheragh continens viginti et tres acras dimittatur per predictum Episcopum ad terminum annorum Nicholao Dobin, reddendo annuatim viginti solidos. Item dicunt quod predictus Episcopus dimisit ad terminum annorum Ballegaran continentem viginti et tres acras Thomae Purcell, reddendo per annum sexdecem solidos. Item dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisisus fuit de villis Kilinokleig, Kealogmore, et Kealogbeg, cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis, et eas dimisit ad terminum annorum nondum complendum [*sic*], ex concensu Decani et Capituli Sancte Trinitatis, Waterford, Jacobo Walsh de Waterford, et valent per annum quatuor libras. Item dicunt quod villa de Kilronan cum omnibus pertinentiis, continente in se viginti et sex acras, et eas dimisit Jacobo Sherlok, reddendo per annum viginti solidos. Item dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisisus fuit de annuali reddito sexdecem solidorum exeunte de Cnockaneasbug, quod predictus Episcopus concessit et dimisit in feodi firma Thome Wadding et heredibus suis. Item dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisisus fuit de villa et terris de Killbarremidine, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, continente centum acras terre, et quod dimitit ad terminum annorum Nicholao fitz David, reddendo per annum sex libras, sex solidos et octo denarios. Item dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisisus fuit de decem solidos [*sic*] de capitali reddito exeunte de villa et terris de Downbrattan; et de tres solidos et quatuor denarios de capitali reddito exeunte annuatim de Rathkwag; et de duos solidos exeuntibus de Georgistowne alias Ballivollinghane; et de duos solidos de capitali reddito exeunte annuatim de Garranemorice, Cnoking, Rathmeny, Rathnelan alias Lisnelane. Et dicunt quod Donogho Macmaurice tenet ad terminum annorum villam de Cnokanemaghane, cum suis pertinentiis, continente viginti quatuor acras reddendo per annum octo decem solidos et quatuor denarios; et dicunt quod Dermicius Macteig tenet ad terminum annorum villam sen manerium de Ardmore reddendo per annum quatuor markas; et dicunt quod Ricardus



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Aimes tenet ad terminum annorum villam de Ballenegleragh, reddendo per annum viginti solidos; et dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisitus fuit iure Episcopatus sui de manerio de Lismore modo in occupacione Johannis Thickpenny, et dimisit predictus Episcopus ad terminum annorum reddendo per annum viginti markas; et dicunt quod villa Beawlle Killmolashy vallet per annum quodraginta solidos. Et dicunt quod predictus Episcopus seisitus fuit, iure Episcopatus sui, de viginti solidos et octo denarios capitali [redditu] exeunte annuatim de Klashmore; et de quatuor solidos de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Garraneasbuig; et de tredecem solidos et quatuor denarios de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Ballecormok; et de undecim solidos de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Tullemchristage, in tenura Jacobi Fitzgerald, mititis; et de undecim solidos de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Lisnemrok, in tenura predicti Jacobi; et de tredecem solidos et quatuor denarios de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Ardchestai; et de decem solidos de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Mervineis Land, in tenura David Mervine; et de tredecem solidos et quatuor denarios de capitali redditu exeunte annuatim de Ballinemritshinagh; et de nono solidos de capitali redditu exeunte de Kilcolman, in tenura Edmond Monville; et de octo solidos et quatuor denarios de redditu exeunte annuatim de Ballingenny; et de tredecem solidos et quatuor denarios exeunte de Corbally; et de decem solidos exeunte de Ballehisnane; et tredecem solidos et quatuor denarios exeunte de Ballintlea; et de quinque solidos exeunte de Ballemacgillemoory; et de quatuor markas exeunte de villa de Ballinemonai; et de decem solidos exeunte de Loskrane, in tenura Jacobi Thomæ Sherlok. In cuius rei testimonium tam Commissionarii quam duo predicti alternatim hanc Inquisitionem indentatam sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Ry. Ailwarde,            John Dutton.

[TRANSLATION].

Inquisition taken before John Dutton, of Dublin, gent., and Richard Ailward, of the City of Waterford, gent., at Maudgaline Church, by Waterford, in the County of Waterford aforesaid, on the 26th of April, in the 21st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

of and concerning the extent of all the manors, demesne lands, tenements, and other temporal goods of what kind soever, which lately belonged to Patrick Walsh, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in right of his Episcopacy of Waterford and Lismore aforesaid, now in the hands of the said Lady the Queen, by the death of the aforesaid Patrick, as by a Commission of the said Lady the Queen, dated at Dublin, the 6th of January, in the 21st year of the reign of the said Lady, Queen Elizabeth, and directed to us therefor on oath, more clearly appears, Edward Gough, of Gough's Wood, Patrick Morgan, of Cullagh(o), Maurice Wise, of Balle-davie (p), Thomas Butler, of Killkope (q), Shane Carragh, Kealepk (r), Richard Poer, of Garranecorballis (s), Robert Fitzmaurice, of Ballyscanlane, William Poer, of Newstowne, Richard fitz Robert, of Knowlenegoppol (t), Walter fitz William, of Tramore, Dermod Macteig, of Ardmore, Jeffry Fitzmorice, of Ballentankard (u), Richard O'Followe, of Kilknokanehow (v), Edmund fitz David, of Cahireroan (w), Jurors.

Who say on oath that the aforesaid Patrick, Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy of Waterford and Lismore aforesaid, was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the town of Bishopsourte, containing 23 acres of land, and that it is leased, for a term of years, by the aforesaid Bishop, to John Wise fitz Maurice, at a yearly rent of 16s.; and the aforesaid Jurors say, moreover, that the town of Kilcaheragh containing 23 acres is leased by the aforesaid Bishop, for a term of years, to Nicholas Dobin, at a yearly rent of 20s. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop leased, for a term of years, Ballegaran, containing 23 acres, to Thomas Purcell, at a yearly rent of 16s. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised of the towns of Kilinokleig (x), Kealogmore (y), and Kealogbeg, with all their appurtenances, and that he leased them for a term of years not yet expired, by the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Holy Trinity, Waterford, to James Walsh of Waterford, and that they are worth £4 a year. They also say that [the aforesaid Bishop was seised of] the town of Kilronan, with all appurtenances, containing 26 acres, and that he leased them to James Sherlok, at the yearly rent of 20s. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised of a yearly rent of 16s. out of Cnockaneasbug (z), [and]

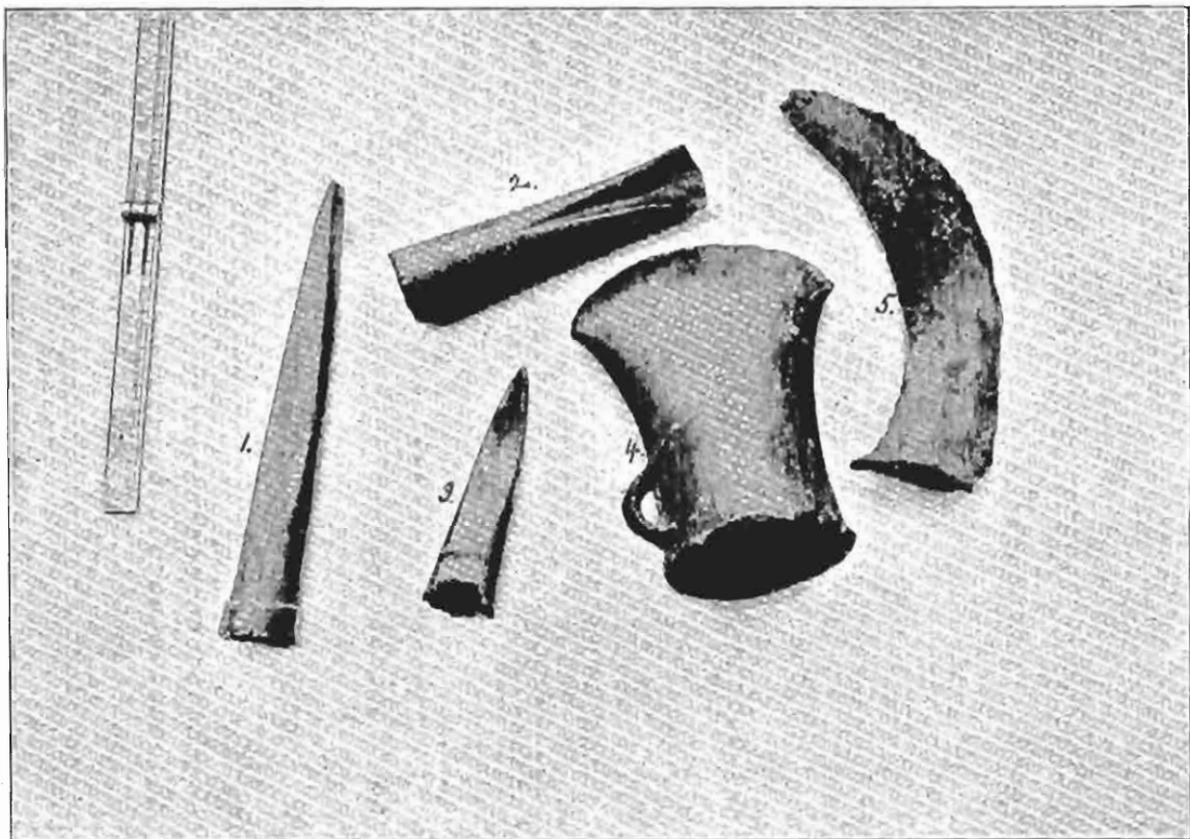
that the aforesaid Bishop granted and leased [same], in fee farm, to Thomas Wadding and his heirs. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised of the town and lands of Killbarremedine, with all appurtenances, containing 100 acres, and that he leased [same] for a term of years to Nicholas fitz David, at a yearly rent of £6 6s. 8d. They also say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised of a head rent of 10s. out of the town and lands of Dowubrattan (*aa*); and of a head rent of 3s. 4d. a year out of Rathkwag (*bb*); and of 2s. out of Georgistowne otherwise Ballivollinghane (*cc*); and of a head rent of 2s. a year out of Garranemorice, Cnoking, Rathmeny (*dd*), [and] Rathnelan otherwise Lisnelane (*ee*). And they say that Donough Macmaurice holds, for a term of years, the town of Cnokanemaghane (*ee*), with its appurtenances, containing 24 acres, at a yearly rent of 18s. 4d.; and they say that Dermod Macteig holds, for a term of years, the town or manor of Ardmore, at a yearly rent of 4 marks; and they say that Richard Aimes holds, for a term of years, the town of Ballenegleragh, at a yearly rent of 20s.; and they say that the aforesaid Bishop was seised, in right of his Episcopacy, of the manor of Lismore, now in the occupation of John Thickpenny, and [that] the aforesaid Bishop leased [him same] for a term of years at a yearly rent of 20 marks; and they say that the town of Beawlle Kilmolashy (*ff*) is worth 40s. a year. And they say that the aforesaid Bishop, in right of his Episcopacy, was seised of a head rent of 20s. 8d. a year out of Klashmore; and of a head rent of 4s. a year out of Garraneasbuig (*gg*); and of a head rent of 13s. 4d. a year out of Ballecormok (*hh*); and of a head rent of 11s. a year out of Tullemchristage (*ii*), in the tenure of James Fitzgerald, Knight; and of a head rent of 11s. a year out of Lisnemrok, in the tenure of the aforesaid James; and of a head rent of 13s. 4d. a year out of Ardchestai (*jj*); and of a head rent of 10s. a year out of Mervineis (*kk*) Land, in the tenure of David Mervine; and of a head rent of 13s. 4d. a year out of Ballinemritshinagh (*ll*); and of a head rent of 9s. out of Kilcolman (*mm*), in the tenure of Edmond Monville; and of a rent of 8s. 4d. a year out of Balligenny (*nn*); and of 13s. 4d. out of Corbally (*oo*); and 10s. out of Ballehisnane (*pp*); and of 13s. 4d. out of Ballintlea (*qq*); and of 5s. out of Ballemacgillemoory (*rr*); and of 4 marks out of the town of Ballinemonai (*ss*); and of 10s. out of

Loskrane (*tt*), in the tenure of James Sherlock fitz Thomas. In testimony whereof both the Commissioners and the two aforesaid have interchangeably put their seals to this indented Inquisition.

Ry. Ailwarde,      John Dutton.

- (a) Presumably Killaidamee, par. Ballybacon.
- (b) Frehans, par. Ballybacon.
- (c) Kilmaneen, par. Ballybacon.
- (d) Molough Abbey, par. Molough.
- (e) Ballindoney, par. Derrygrath.
- (f) Black Castle, Moortown and Currenstown, all in par. of Inishlounaght.
- (g) Tullaghmelan, Flemingstown (?) and Ballymorris, par. of Tullaghmelan.
- (h) Toberheeny, near Clonmel.
- (i) Rathokelly (O'Kellys' Rath), pars. Neddans and Molough.
- (j) Clocully, par. Neddans.
- (k) Not identified.
- (l) Neddans.
- (m) In the Barony of Iffa and Offa East.
- (n) Monksgrange, par. Inishlounaght.
- (o) Quillia, par. Druncannon.
- (p) Ballydavid, Barony Gaultiere.
- (q) Kilcop, par. Barony Gaultiere.
- (r) Kealpark, liberties of Waterford.
- (s) Garrancrobally, par. Druncannon.
- (t) Knocknagopple, par. Kill-St-Nicholas.
- (u) Tankardstown, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (v) Kilnockan, par. Grange.
- (w) Cahiruan, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (x) Kilmacleague, Barony Gaultiere.
- (y) Keilog, par. Kilmacleague.
- (z) Bishopstown, par. Mothel
- (aa) Dunabrattin, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (bb) Rathquage, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (cc) Ballyvohalané, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (dd) Gardenmorris, Knockan and Rathanny, par. Kilbarrymeadan.
- (ee) Lisahane, par. Newcastle. Knockmahon, par. Monksland.
- (ff) Bewley, Kilmolash, Barony Decies-without-Drum.
- (gg) Garrananeaspog, par. Ardmore (detached portion).
- (hh) Not identified.
- (ii) Not identified.
- (jj) Ardocheasty, par. Ardmore.
- (kk) Not identified.
- (ll) Perhaps Ballynamertinagh (Ir. mBírtíneac), par. Ardmore.
- (mm) Kilcolman, par. Ardmore.
- (nn) Perhaps Ballyheeny, pars. Clashmore and Kinsalebeg.
- (oo) Crowbally, par. Ardmore.
- (pp) Ballytrisnane, par. Ardmore.
- (qq) Ballintlea, par. Ardmore.
- (rr) Ballykillmurry, par. Ardmore.
- (ss) and (*tt*) Ballynamona (2) and Loskeran (2), par. Ardmore.

It is highly suggestive that of the forty-seven places above identified no fewer than twenty-one should possess early Celtic church sites.



BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND NEAR TIPPERARY.

# On a Recent Discovery of Bronze Implements.

By Dr. CHAS. E. RYAN, Tipperary.

A



MOST interesting archæological find has been made quite recently on the lands of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Ross House, near the village of Bansha, Co. Tipperary. The objects found consist of:—

- (1).—A socketed celt,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches across the cutting edge and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch internal diameter of socket (No. 4, in illustration).
- (2).—A gouge,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across the cutting edge, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch diameter of internal socket (No. 2, in illustration).
- (3).—Two chisels, one  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and the other  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches (Nos. 1 and 3, in illustration).
- (4).—A sickle,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches at greatest breadth (No. 5, in illustration).

These objects, all of the bronze age, are in a wonderful state of preservation. We may provisionally place them as belonging to the period between 400 and 800 B.C. Mr. Kennedy presented the implements to the compiler of the present notes, in whose possession they now are.

The farm on which these objects were found is situated in the south-western extremity of what formerly comprised part of Thomastown demesne, and where at Thomastown Castle the last Earl of Landaff held court, and dispensed a regal hospitality, as recorded by one of his guests, the famous Dean Swift.

Here in the "Fern Field," at its north-western corner, near a magnificent old beech tree, whose years may be counted by the hundred, stood two pointed jagged-edged limestone crags with an exposed surface of about twelve by six feet, and standing from three to four feet above the ground level. The cleft between, measuring six or seven inches across, was packed tightly with clay and capped with a green sod. As Mr. Kennedy had some fences to repair, the nearest quarry being miles away, he got his workman, Michael McGlynn, to blast these stones, operating on one section first. As the work progressed it became manifest that the rock was originally one huge boulder weighing some four or five tons, and had been split through a water-joint, probably by seismic action, at some pre-historic period. It was obvious that no other conclusion was possible from the fact that the opposing faces of the cleft ran obliquely throughout the whole mass, presenting two uniformly level and equi-distant surfaces. Fortunately McGlynn was an expert, with a keen and well-trained sense of observation in detail, having worked for years as a miner. Presently, whilst removing the loose fragments, he noticed the black nature of the soil in that portion of the cleft which he had just revealed during his operations three feet below the level of the field. Being now on the alert he proceeded cautiously to examine his surroundings. At first he thought he had struck ore of some sort, but upon minute inspection he espied portion of one article of the find protruding. With his hands he carefully unearthed the lot, which were firmly embedded in the clay, and consisted of an axe-head, a gouge, two chisels, and a sickle. They have been examined by our Royal Irish Academy experts, who have pronounced their date to be somewhere between five and eight hundred years before Christ, that they are industrial tools of bronze, and belong to that age. The sickle, one of the rarest of the objects, is specially unique, and its interest is greatly enhanced by reason of the belief that it was with this implement the Druids cut the mistletoe in the sacred groves. It was found with its ring complete, but unfortunately this part of it crumbled into small pieces in the hands whilst being examined, and were lost. It is worthy of note

that there have been very few "finds" on record from this part of the country, and none bearing the same hall-mark of antiquity. This find has also a relative historical value, as going to show the advanced state of civilization which existed in Ireland one thousand five hundred years ago; and the perfect make and finish of the tools surely point to a high standard of proficiency in skilled artizanship and in the industries of the times; and we may fairly conclude that even at a period so remote the Irish people had ceased to be barbarians.

[A couple of implements exactly duplicates in pattern of Nos. 2 and 4 above, and roughly identical in size with the latter, may be seen at present in the Waterford Museum. They were found with half-a-dozen other bronze implements of various types in Knockmoan bog, near Dungarvan, some dozen or more years since. A full description of the whole will be found at p. 47, Vol. IV., of this *Journal*—EDITOR].



# PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER.

## BARONY OF DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM.



**T**HIS Barony is enclosed by the sea and River Blackwater on three sides and by the Drom Finghin range on the other; hence its qualification—"Within Drum." Drom Finghin (the Co. Waterford portion of which is now more commonly known as *Stradbhainn*) has been so named from the dawn of history. It is referred to by the Four Masters under date—A.M. 3,502, as one of the three celebrated hills of Ireland, for possession of which Heremon, the first Milesian king, quarrelled with his brother, Heber. Circumstances of situation and history have favoured preservation of the Barony's ancient land names; the region is maritime, Irish speaking, more or less mountainous, and comparatively isolated. Add to this that no regular "plantation" of it ever took place. Within it lies the cradle of Christianity in the Decies, scil:—Ardmore, which continued, intermittently at any rate, to have a bishop of its own down to the beginning of the 13th century. As might be expected from the region's history, ecclesiastical place-names of much interest survive in some number. The Barony contains seven entire parishes and portion of another. Of these one or two rank amongst

the most exclusively Irish speaking in Ireland. Besides the Blackwater, which bounds it on the west, Decies-Within has two small rivers—the Goish (Ἰεοίρ) and the Lickey (Λύκων Λίκεαννάς). Analysis or explanation of river names is not, as a rule, attempted though the day is not far off when they will be compelled to yield up their secrets to Irish philological scholarship. Ἰεοίρ signifies a belly or paunch; the river derives this strange name from a sub-division of Graigue and Ballycullane townlands by which it flows near Ὀροίσεαὸς καὶ Ἰεοίρε.

### Aglish Parish.

THE present Parish, of but moderate extent, lies on the east bank of the Blackwater. It is popularly known as Εαγλαίρ καὶ νῶείρεαδ (“of the Decies”), to distinguish it from a second Aglish on the western side of the river. (a) We also find the form Εαγλαίρ καὶ νῆαττ which the “Taxations” metamorphose into Gallys, &c. Within this parish was the chief seat and stronghold (Dromana) of the Lords of Decies. There was also a Friary of Franciscans, occupied by members of the brotherhood till quite recently and supposed to be a perpetuation or rather transplantation of the Youghal Convent—the first Franciscan foundation made in Ireland. It is considered highly probable that the Friars expelled from Youghal retired hither to await a lull in the penal storm and doubtless to enjoy such protection as the Lords of the Decies could afford them. For the local names of the parish no more, on the whole, than average interest can be claimed. An account of the church remains &c. will be found in the *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society, (Vol. IV., pp. 202, &c.).

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

- “Τὰ ἀν Εαγλαίρ ἀνν, ἀγυρ Κυρραιδίν κλυτῆμαρ καὶ Ἰερμῶν.  
 “Ἀν Ἰηάις ἐαοτ, ἐαμ; Λεακαν ἐσίτεαδ ἰ εὐιννε καὶ ἠαβανν,  
 “Μόιν καὶ Ἰκαίτεαδ Ἰανν, καὶ τερῶιρ Ἰαν το ὀίννέαρ ἀνν.  
 “Κρεαδα βεαδα, βηρτε, κῦτ τε ἠ-υηρσε, ἴρ μνά Ἰαν τειρῖντ  
 ἀνν.”

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

## TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, ΕΑΣΤΛΑΙΡ—"Church." This is a Latin loan word borrowed during the first period of loaning. Area, 302 acres.

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

S.D. ΠΟΤΤ ΝΑ ΣΤΑΙΣΙΡΟΕ—"The Stairs Hole"; in river on boundary line between Aglish and Dromore.

BALLINGOWAN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΞΑΒΑΝΝ—"Homestead of the Stone Cattle Pen" (or ΞΑΒΑΝΝ, "of the Smith.") Area (in two divisions), 434 acres.

"Ballygowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΠΑΙΡΕ ΝΑ ΚΙΛΛΕ—"Field of the Church." An early church site, indicated by faint traces of its circular enclosing fence of earth.

(b) ΒΕΑΡΝΑ ΑΝ ΠΙΑΘΑΙΞ—"Hunting Gap."

(c) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΣΤΑΜΠΑ—"Well of the Stump (or post)."

(d) ΚΥΡΡΑΔ ΝΑ ΞΚΡΑΝΝ—"Swampy Place of the Trees"; a sub-division.

BALLYCULLANE, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΪ ΚΟΙΤΕΔΙΝ—"Homestead of O'Collins." Area, 263 acres.

S.D. ΚΝΟCΑΝ ΡΙΑΒΑΔ—"Little Grey Hill"; now occupied by plantation.

BALLYNACOURTY, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΚΥΡΡΤΕ—"Village of the Mansion." Area, 154 acres.

"Ballenecorte als Courtstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYNAPARKA, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΠΑΙΡΕ—"Homestead of the Field." Area, 235 acres.

"Ballyneparkie" (A.S.E.).

BLEACH, ΤΥΔΡ. Idem. Area, 31 acres.

COOLAHEST, ΚΥΙΛ Δ ΗΕΙΡΤ—"Hosty's Corner." Area, 176 acres.

S.D. ΑΞ Δ ΚΙΛΑΙΡΗΝ—"Ford of the Little Board (Bridge)."

CURRADARRAG, ΚΟΡΡΗ ΑΝ ΞΑΡΑ—"Round Hill of the (Oak) Wood." (O'D.). This derivation is open to grave question. Though the place is now mostly high upland I should favour ΚΥΡΡΑΔ ΞΑΡΑΙΞΕ, "Oakwood Swamp." Area, 207 acres.

“Curradoragee” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Ḫán Ḷeánnáctá*—“The New Milk Field.”

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicéin*—“Little Swampy Place.” Area, 355 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḷárráiré Uáitne*—“Green Garden”; or, perhaps, “Green’s Garden,” as the Irish adjective is hardly ever applied to natural green—the green of grass, &c.

(b) *Ḫulán ná Speá*—“Round Green Place of the Scythes.” *Ḫulán* has a multitude of significations. It generally conveys the idea of roundness or of a round object. It designates, for instance, a round, green or heatherless, patch on a mountain side, or any kind of round spot or object contrasting in colour with its surroundings. A round patch of sunlight on the floor admitted through a hole in the door would be a “*bulán*,” as would be also a ring for exercising a horse, &c.

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

DROMANA, *Ḫrom Ána*.—Meaning doubtful; see under Affane Par. Area, 343 acres.

“*Ḷá Ḫruim Ána ná Ḷáiré ón Ḷráir-Ḷroiró,*

“*Ḷr Rinn Ḷrú ár Ḷcur éúil ne Ḷáiré*

“*ḶéiríḶ Ḷ n-éáḶcrué ón Árbáé*

“*Ḷr ár ḶúáḶ ḶḶua Ḷo curáḶ ár Ḷáiré*” (Keating—  
Lament for Lord Decies, 1626).

Historical and Archæological Association, Vol. V., 4th Series, p. 412]

O’Clery (b) however, writes the name *Ḫrom EnáíḶ*.

DROMORE—*Ḫrom Mór*—“Great Ridge.” Area, 1,454 acres.

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

S.D.D. (a) Kiltera (O.M.)—*CúḶ Ḷíre*—“Tire’s Church” (or, perhaps, “Church of the Territory”); an early church site with circular fence of the usual character. Within the enclosure a stand of couple of ogham-inscribed pillar stones.

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

(b) Coolroe (O.M.), Cúl Ruadó—"Red Ridge"; a sub-division. Here were formerly held three fairs annually; they were discontinued about eighty years since and supplanted by fairs at Villierstown (Dromana).

(c) Þoprc (and Þán) na gCloó—"Embankment (and 'Field') of the Great Stones." This is a sub-division of some 100 acres.

(d) Caðar Cille Tíre—"Kiltera Causeway."

(e) Þoil an leatáin—"Leather Hole"; a bog-hole.

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

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

(h) Þáite Uí Óinnéroe—"O'Kennedy's Town"; a sub-division of about 60 acres.

(i) An Caladó—"The Ferry"; another large sub-division.

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

(k) Lóg a Mhínipteir—"The Minister's Hollow."

(l) Clair na mÞriáðar—"The Friars' Trench."

(m) Þáirc na mBarracks—"The Barracks' Field."

GLENASSAY OF CONEEN, { Gleann an Earra—"Glen of the Waterfall."  
Cuainín—"Little Haven." Area, 93 acres.

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

"Graigue" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobairín a Tairb—"Little Well of the Bull."

(b) Þáirc a Ropáire—"The Robber's Field."

KILLATOOR, Coill a Tuair—"Wood of the Cattle Field." Area, 206 acres.

(a) Þáirc na Cribbe—"Field of the Crib"; perhaps from a "crib" for holding hay to feed sheep, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONGALLY, μόνιμ να γκαττεαδ—"Bog of the Hags." Area (in two divisions), 443 acres.

"Monegallagh" (Distr. Bk.).

SHANAKILL, Σεανα Κοιτ—"Oldwood." There is site of an early church. Area, 303 acres.

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

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

S.DD. (a) Λιορ Θεαρτ—"Red Lios."

(b) Τοδαρ Σεα—"White Well."

(c) Πάηιμ να Cιττε—"Early Church Site Field."

VILLIERSTOWN, Βαίτε Νουα—"Newtown." Area, 190 acres.

S.D. Blackwater River (O.M.), Δδα μόν—"Great River," called also the Broadwater. The oldest name of the Blackwater is *nem* which seems cognate or identical with the old Irish *nem*, Heaven. Compare *Θμῖς*, "Goddess," &c.

## Ardmore Parish.

Ardmore was an ancient monastic and episcopal parish according to Celtic discipline; it is maritime in character, of great extent and curiously broken up into isolated fragments. Historically it is one of the most important parishes in the county—if not, indeed, in Ireland. From our present special point of view also it is extremely interesting. It furnishes a large number of cliff names,



some ecclesiastical names of value, and many unusual names and forms. St. Declan established himself here in the 6th century, or perhaps in the 5th—previous to the advent of St. Patrick,—for the chronology of Declan's life is singularly complicated and uncertain. The present writer is preparing for publication, and hopes soon to be able to send to the press, a mediæval Irish "Life" of the Saint from a continental MS. The ecclesiastical remains at Ardmore consist of a Cathedral, Round Tower, primitive oratory, and, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the main group, a second early church with holy wells, &c. There is likewise the site of a castle, frequently referred to in connection with the 17th century wars. For a detailed description of cathedral, tower, oratory, &c., see *Journal of Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 153, &c. Ardmore (ἄρτο μόρ "Great Height"), is name of the parish only. An older name according to St. Declan's Life was ἄρτο να ἑκατομῶν—"Height of the Sheep." ἄρτο να ἑκατομῶν, as a place name, still survives; it is occasionally applied to that portion of the parish lying generally to south of the main road which runs from Ardmore village to the sea at Whiting Bay. Within the specified area are roughly comprised the townlands of Ardocheasty, Ardoginna, Farrengarret, and Ballinamona. The village of Ardmore is spread over the adjoining portions of four townlands—Duffcarrick, Dysert, Farrengarret and Monea. That wonderful industrial revivalist, the Great Earl of Cork, developed an extensive fishery at Ardmore. In 1616 he erected a fish press and built salting and fish houses, all of which have long since disappeared (c).

#### TOWNLANDS.

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

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

(b) Ἀχᾶ Ἀ Ἐίμ—"Stepping-Ford."

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

ARDOCHESTY, ἄγρο υἱ Σέαρτα—"O'Cheasty's Height." This was ancient chantry land. Area, 172 acres.

"Archeolesty" (Distr. Bk.)

S.D.D. (a) Poulmagat (O.M.), ποτὶ να ἤκατ, also φαττὶ να ἤκατ—"Cave (and 'Cliff') of the Wild Cats."

(b) ἑλεαδὰ ὄδιζτε—"Burned Glen Slope."

(c) ῥάιρε να Scotb—"Field of the Splinters (or Rods for Thatching)."

(d) φαττὶ ἀ ὄυτιρε—"Cliff of the Edible Seaweed."

(e) ὀότταῖρην ἀ ὄεανταῖς—Meaning uncertain. Probably ὄεανταῖς is a personal name.

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

ARDOGINNA, ἄγρο ὀ ἤκιννα—"O'Kinnys' Height." Area, 425 acres.

S.D.D. I. Coastwise—(E. to W.).

(a) ἤεανν ῥιάραι—"Pierce's Glen."

(b) φαττὶ να ηἤδαῖρῖνῖ—"Cliff of the Gardens."

(c) ἤαἰβλῖν ἀ ῥαῖτ (?)—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Wind Gust."

(d) καρραῖς ῥάδα—"Long Rock."

(e) ἤαἰβλῖν ἀ ἰῦδαῖρ (?)—"Sea Inlet of the Froth."

(f) φαττὶ ἀ ἠἄορῖαῖ ῥαῖαῖ—"The Fox's Cliff."

(g) Κοῖρ-Ḳéim—"Stepping Stone."

(h) Cúl ἀ Ḳεἄρῖν—"The Old Horse's Corner."

(i) φαττὶ ὀάη—"White Wall."

(j) φαττὶ να ὀρῖεἄἄη—"The Crows' Cliff."

(k) ῥοἰντε ἀ τḲεἄḲαῖ—"The Cormorant's Point."

(l) φαττὶ να ὀό—"The Cow's Cliff."

(m) ποτὶ να ἤαῖτε—"Windy Cavern."

(n) ἤαἰβλῖν να μεἄὀός—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Pouches."

(o) φαττὶ ἀη ἠἄἄἠ—"Iron Cliff."

(p) φαττὶ να ἤκαορῖα—"Sheep's Cliff."

(q) ἤεανν ὀεἄς—"Little Glen."

(r) ἤαἰβλῖν ἀ τḲεἄḲαῖ—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Comorant."

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

(l) *Faill Fada*—"Long Cliff."

(u) *Carrraig a tSarranais*—"The Englishman's Rock."

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

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

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

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

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

(aa) *Carrraig Buirde*—"Yellow Rock."

(bb) *Carrraig a Mairt*—"Rock of the Dog (Wolf)."

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

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

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

(ff) *Faill na Cuille Seairtín*—"Cliff of the Standing Pole."

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

(hh) *Faill na mBioránac*—"Cliff of the Sprats."

II. Inland:—

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

(jj) *Móinan Oighe*—"The Heir's Little Bog."

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

(kk) *Ḫán Δ Rinnce*—"Field of the Dance."

BALLINROAD, *Ḫáite an Róio*—"Road Homestead," Area, 202 acres.

BALLINTLEA, *Ḫáite an τSteibe*—"Mountain Homestead." On this are the graveyard and ruined church of Ballymacart. Area (in two divisions), 290 acres.

BALLYCURRANE, *Ḫáite Uí Cōrráin*—"O'Coorane's Homestead." Area, 223 acres.

"Ballycurryn" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Ḫáirc na ḪτḪuirεanna (ḪτḪuirεanna)*—"Field of the Devotional 'Rounds.'"

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

BALLYKILMURRY, *Ḫáite Ḫíc Ḫiolla Ḫúire* (also *Ḫáite Uí Ḫíc Ḫiolla Ḫúire*)—"MacGillemory's (or O'MacGillemory's) Homestead." "MacGillemory, a leading Norse family in Waterford, was said in later times to have come from Devonshire." Journal R.S.A.I., Sept. 1901, p. 302. Area, 113 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḫáill an Uirge*—"The Water Cliff."

(b) *Ḫáill na ḪCαοραC*—"Cliff of the Sheep."

(c) *Δn ḪḪυαCán*—"The Little Bank (or Border)"; a bank of land running into the sea.

(d) *CaḪραιḪ na Ronnca*—"The Seals' Rock."

BALLYNAHARDA, *Ḫáite na h-Áirve*—"Homestead of the Height (Ridge)." Area, 266 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḫáill Δ Cnoic Ruaró*—"Cliff of the Red Hill."

(b) *CaḪar an Imε*—"The Butter Causeway."

(c) *Rinn an Oiteáin*—"The Island Point."

(d) *Ḫáill Δ ḪáḪαιη*—"The Goat's Cliff."

(e) *Ḫáill Δ Ḫlínctin*. See (d) under Ballinamona II., below.

BALYLNAGLERAGH, *Ḫáite na ḪCléireac*—"Clergy Town." Area, 98 acres.

BALLYNAMERTINAGH, *Ḫáite na mḪḪirtineac*—"Homestead of the Small Bundles" (O'D.). Although this is O'Donovan's explanation of the name, I regard it with considerable doubt. It seems much more probable that the qualifying word represents a family name,

scil:—Martin or Merton. The Act (16 Chas. I.) for adjusting differences between the Earl of Cork and the Bishop of Waterford enacts that “the Castle in Ardmore lately builded by Sir E. Harris with the two plowlands next adjoining called Carriggduffe and Ballymartinagh be made mensalls for ever of the Bishoprick.” Area, 336 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Δῆτ να ὑClάραδ—“Ford of the Planks.”

(b) Τοβαρ να Τιμνε—“Well of the Quagmire.”

(c) Ράηρ να Σῆνε—“Field of the Knife.”

(d) Ράηρ α Clαμπάηρ—“Field of the Contention.”

(e) Cnoc Δίροϊν (now often Dun α Cnuic—“Bottom of the Hill”)—“Hill of the Little Height.”

(f) Clαιρ να μuc—“The Pigs’ Trench”; a ravine on the coterminous boundary of this townland with Ballybrusa and Ballylane.

BALLYNAMONA I., Βαίτε να Μόνα—“Homestead of the Bog.” There are, strangely enough, two townlands of the name in the parish. Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ρουτ Ruαδ—“Red Hole (Cavern)”; a sub-division of some 300 acres.

(b) Ράηρ να οTurκαδ—“Field of the Turks (or Turkeys).”

(c) Τιῆ Caille Βέαρα—“Caille Beara’s House”; this is an unmarked cromlech standing close to edge of the cliff (e).

(d) Ραίτ α ῒλιντίν. This is locally understood to mean “Cliff of the Streamlet.” There is a similarly named cliff on Ballinharda, and in both cases the cliff so designated is between two small glens running down to the sea.

BALLYNAMONA II., Βαίτε να Μόνα—“Homestead of the Bog.” This townland of same name as last is separated from the latter by some miles; they cannot therefore be regarded as portions of a common Ballynamona. Area, 738 acres.

S.D. Λίρινθε—“Little Lioses.”

BALLYTRISNANE, Βαίτε Uί Τρεαρνάιν—“O’Tresnan’s Homestead. Area, 281 acres.

(e) See Labbanallee under Lismore, above.

S.DD. (a) CILL—“Church.” The name is here applied to two fields (formerly one) in which is an early church site and, close to the latter, a Holy Well.

(b) Στεαντζάν Δ Μάτοραιό—“Little Glen of the Dog (Wolf).”

BARRANALEAHA, Βάρρα να Λέιττε—“Summit of Leagh.” Leagh is the townland immediately adjoining, lower down the hillside. Area, 123 acres.

BARRANASTOOKA, Βάρρα να Στυαίσε—“Summit (Height) of the Projecting Peak.” Area, 419 acres.

S.D. Cυρριάδ Cυρρ—“Swamp of the Head”; a sub-division well known.

BOHERBOY, Βοτάρ Βουρόε—“Yellow Road.” Area, 212 acres.

CARRIGEEN, Cαρριάζιν—“Little Rock.” Area, 46 acres.

CARRONAHYLA, Cαρρ Δ ηΔιότε—O'Donovan renders it “Cairn of the Adze” and surmises that the monument marks the grave of a cooper. The name may be Cαρρ ηΔ ηΔιτε, “Cliff Cairn.” Area, 157 acres.

CARROWBEG, Cαρρ ΒεΔς—“Little Cairn.” Area, 230 acres.

CARRONADAVDERG, Cαρρ Δ ΌΔιμ Όειρς—“Cairn of the Red Ox”; a remarkable eminence visible for many miles in three directions. A wild legend accounts for the name. Fionn and a contemporary giant had a “difference” as to ownership of a certain red bull. In the heat of dispute the rival proprietors seized each a horn of the beast and pulled the creature in twain. Something over a century since an enterprising man named Gilmartin erected a windmill on the summit of the Cairn. Area, 357 acres.

CLASHBRACK, Cλαίρ Όρεαδ—“Speckled Trench.” Area, 226 acres.

CLOGHERAUN, Cλοιόρεάν—“Stony Place”; entirely uninhabited. Area, 202 acres.

S.D. Λοδ Μόρ—“Great Pond.”

COOLROE, Cύιλ Ρυαό—“Red Corner.” Area, 700 acres.

CROBALLY, Cρυαό-ΌΔιτε—“Stiff-soiled Townland.” Area (in two divisions), 757 acres.

S.DD. (a) Λεαδ CΔιός Μόρ—“Big Teige's Flagstone.”

(b) Βόταρ Λεάταν—"Wide Road."

(c) Αν Σλοροεάν—"The Slimy Farm"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

(d) Σλοά Βρεαα—"Spotted Rocks"; a small sub-division.

(e) Λαίμαε—" (The) Open Space"; applied, in this case, to the commonage surrounding the famous (or notorious) Crobally well.

(f) Βόταρην Λεαα Δοθαίρε—"Little Road of the Shepherd's Lios."

(g) Τοβαρ να Βό Ριννε—"Well of the White Cow."

(h) Αν Σίλλ, a field in which is an early church site.  
Cliffwards (E. to W.):—

(i) Ραίλλ Όεαρς—"Red Cliff."

(j) Κοιρ Όρυροε—"Foot of the Starling"; a cliff.

(k) Καρραις Δ Όεαρσάιν—"Rock of the Acorn (?); an isolated rock in the sea.

(l) Σαίβλιν Όρέαν—"Stinking Narrow Sea Inlet."

(m) Ραίλλ αν Ρίονα—"The Wine Cliff.

(n) Κοιρ αν Οίλεάιν—" (Place) Beside the Island."

(o) Αν Cumαρ—"The Confluence"; a cleft in the cliff.

(p) Καρραις να Σεαζαά—"Rock of the Cormorants."

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

(r) Βέαλ Δ Cυαίμ—"Mouth of the Haven."

(s) Ραίλλ αν Διτινν—"The Furze Cliff."

(t) Ραίλλ Όύνγαραβάιν—"Dungarvan's Cliff."

(u) Ραίλλ Ιρηίμν—"Hell's Cliff."

(v) Ραίλλ να mΌρυατάν—"Cliff of the Berries."

(w) Cύλλ Όρέαν—"Stinking Corner"; so named from the odour of decaying seaweed.

CROSSFORD, Δε να Cροίρε—"Ford of the (Termon?) Cross." Area, 102 acres.

CRUSHEA, Cροίρ Δοθα—"Aodh's Cross." Area, 171 acres.

"Crosshea" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. **CAHRAIG DOÛA**—"Aodh's Rock"; in the sea, but uncovered at low water. In the 6th century this rock would probably have stood well over high water.

**CURRAGH, CURRAË**—"Swamp." The sandy soil is peculiarly suited to potatoes which are grown here extensively by the fishermen. Area, 291 acres.

"**CURRAË TIRM NA SAC**" (Old Saying).

S.DD. (a) **LOC MÓR**—"Great Pond"; a lagoon.

(b) **BÓCATHÍN NA LEACAN**—"Little Road of the Glen Slope," running east and west.

(c) **BÓCATHÍN A LEAPA**—"Little Road of the Lios"; parallel with last.

(d) **TOBATHÍN MÁIRIE**—"Mary's Well"; this however has no character for sanctity.

(e) **CAHRAIG A PÓUNA**—"Rock of the Pound."

(f) **PÁIRIC NA TEÓRAMN**—"Field of the Boundary."

(g) **TOBATH ÓDÁIRÍÓ ÓIG**—"Young David's Well."

(h) **BÓCATHÍN NA LAIRÍE**—"Little Road of the River Fork."

(i) **CÚLAIM**—"A Field." See under Corbally, above. In the present instance, however, the name is applied to a field! **CÚLAIM**, as a place name, occurs four times in the county, scil:—three times in this parish and once in Corbally or Rathmoylan.

**DRUMSLIG, DRUM STÍOZA**—"Shell Ridge." Area, 529 acres.

S.D. (a) **MINE SHAFTS (O.M.), MIANAC AN IARAINN**—"Iron Mine." Iron Ore was worked here on a small scale in the beginning of the last century. Two of the workings have special names, scil:—**MIANAC MÓR** and **MIANAC BEAS**.

**DUFFCARRICK, CAHRAIG ÒUB**—"Black Rock." Area, 178 acres.

S.DD. (a) **LOC MÓR**—"Great Pond"; a lagoon of brackish water.

(b) **St. Declan's Stone (O.M.)**; a stone to which wonderful healing, &c., powers are popularly attributed. It lies on the strand, and on the Saint's feast day persons desiring cures crawl through a cavity beneath it and perform various devotions. This is the celebrated stone on which the Saint's Bell was carried across the sea from Wales.

(c) *Ḫόττιρῖν Ἀ Τρῖννῖρ*—"Little Road of the Trench." This modern road represents portion of the ancient highway which ran northwards from Ardmore to Cashel. In other portions of its course the road is known as the "Track" or "Trench" of St. Patrick's Cow, &c.

(d) *ῖαιτῑ*—"Hurling Green." This was a sandy space, thirty acres in extent and grass overgrown, which lay between the present partly washed-away strand road and the sea. Only about two acres of the green remain; the balance has been carried away by the sea.

(e) *Ḫρᾶννός*—"Artificial Island." This has entirely disappeared. The site, which is now far below high water mark, must have been a tideless lagoon at the date of construction of the *Crannog* (f). Curiously enough *Ḫρᾶννός* is the Irish for a pulpit and the dicky of a coach; the idea of isolation, on an eminence overlooking one's surroundings, underlies the various uses of the word.

(f) *ῖάιρ Ἀ ἦᾶοῖᾶῑ*—"The Dog's (or Wolf's) Field."

DYSERT, *Ḫῖρᾶῖρ*—"Hermitage." There are ruins of a church—probably of the 12th century, also a Holy Well much venerated, and some mediæval stone crosses of rude character. On this townland (W. boundary) there was also a castle which stood a short siege in 1642; no traces survive. Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) Coolamore and Coolabeg (O.M.), *Ḫῖᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ*. See under Curragh, above.

(b) Ram Head (O.M.), *Ḫᾶῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ* (also *Ḫᾶᾶᾶ*) Ἀ *ῖᾶᾶᾶ*. Derivation unknown.

(c) *Ḫᾶᾶ ᾶ ῖḪᾶᾶᾶᾶ*—"Flagstone of the Puffins."

(d) *ῖᾶᾶᾶ ᾶ Ḫᾶῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ*—"Cliff of the Oak Tree."

(e) *ῖᾶῑῑ ᾶ ἦᾶῖᾶ*—"Great Hurling Green" (doubtless, for *ῖᾶῑῑ ᾶ ἦᾶῖᾶ*—"Great Giant"); the name is applied to a huge cliff.

(f) *Ḫᾶᾶ Ἀ Ḫᾶᾶ*—"Flagstone of the Tea."

(g) *Ḫῖᾶῑῑῑῑᾶᾶ*—"Little Bridge."

(h) *Ḫῖᾶᾶ Ἀ Ḫᾶῖᾶῖᾶᾶᾶ*—"Castle Corner."

(i) *Ḫᾶῖᾶᾶᾶ Ḫᾶῑᾶ*—"Grey Rock."

(f) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 198; also "Dun-  
garvan Journal," No. I.

(j) **Λιc** (locative) **Λιοννάιν**—"Lonan's Flagstone."

(k) **Ραλλ να Στίννεαcα**—"Cliff of the Slaty Places."

(l) **Ροινντε Μιc Ραξαιλιξ**—"Mac Raghailigh's Point."

(m) **Αν Όροιcροίν**—"The Little Bridge."

(n) **Ραλλ να Μέαρoξ**—"Cliff of the Pebbles (Hand Stones)."

**Μέαρoξ** also = "Finger-post."

**ΦΑΗΑ, Ραιτcε**—"Hurling Green." Area, 211 acres.

**FARRANALOUNTY, Ρεαρμαν να Λóιντε**—"Farm of the Stores."  
"Farrenollonty" (Distr. Bk.). Area, 97 acres.

**FARRANGARRETT, Ρεαρμαν Ξεαρoóο**—"Garrett's Farm." Area,  
811 acres.

**S.D. Τοβαρ να Βαιóβε**—"The Banshee's Well."

**GARRANASPICK, Ξαρμάν αν Εαρροιξ**—"The Bishop's Grove";  
a detached portion of the parish. Area, 184 acres.

**GARRYNAGREE, Ξαρμαιóε να ΞCροó**—"Garden of the Cattle."  
Area, 308 acres.

**GATES, να Ξεαταíóε.** Idem. Here, in former times, stood the commonage gates on the boundary of the then reclaimed land. Beyond the gates, to the north, stretched primæval mountain. Reclamation, in later times, advanced half a mile further towards the mountain, but recently there is a receding movement which promises to give back to the grudging waste most of what, with God knows how much toil, has been wrung from it. Area, 97 acres.

**GLENALBERISKA, Ξεανν α Λέιη-Υίρξε**—"Glen of the Clear Water." Area, 84 acres.

**GLENLICKY, Ξεανν Λιuce**—"Lickey Glen." Area, 309 acres.

**GORTEEN, Ξοιρcίν**—"Little Garden." Area, 242 acres.

**GOWLAN, Ξαβλάν**—"Little River Fork." Area, 74 acres.

**GRALLAGH, Ξηεαλλαc**—"Miry Place." Area, 189 acres.

**HACKETSTOWN, Βαιτε α Cαοοα.** Idem. There is site of an ancient castle. Area, 193 acres.

"Hacketstowne" (A.S.E.).

**KILCOLMAN, Cιλλ Cολμáιν**—"Colman's Church." It was the Colman, a bishop, of this church, who baptised St. Declan. The

site of the early church is indicated by a small mound and an ancient white-thorn tree (Cṛṛann Cōtmáin—"St. Colman's Tree."). Area, 325 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαρ Cōtmáin—"Colman's Well"; now drained away. Beside this, till quite recently, was preserved the "stone chalice" of the Saint (g).

(b) Cioiceaptauá—"Stony Place"; name of a field.

(c) Σαρραιθε αν Ρεαύταιη—"The Steward's Garden."

(d) Curo Δ Ράβαιη—"Portion of the Strong Rough Man."

(e) Cuiuigeap—"Rabbit Warren."

KILKNOCKAN, Ciu Δ Cnocáin—"Church of the Little Hill"; site of the early church was discovered in a field sometimes called Ράιηc na Cille. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Κορη υιρζε ῥίνη—"Round Hill of the Clear (White) Water."

KNOCKANROE, Cnocán Ruáθ—"Little Red Hill." Area, 20 acres.

KNOCKATDOR, Cnoc Δ Τουαιη—"Hill of the Cattle Field." Area, 255 acres.

KNOCKNAFREENY, Cnoc an Διρρηνη—"Hill of the Mass." Area, 80 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, Cnoc na Σαπαυ—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 191 acres.

KNOCKNAGLOGH, Cnocán na ΣCioθ—"Little Hill of the Stones. Area (in two divisions), 935 acres.

KNOCKNAHOOLA, Cnoc na huaitte—"Hill of the Howling" (O'D.). Area, 275 acres.

S.D. St. Michael's Well (O.M.). This is not known locally as a Holy Well.

KNOCKNAMONA, Cnoc na Móna—"Hill of the Bog." Area, 354 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Σαρραιθε Σταρα—"Green Gardens."

(b) Cnocán na mBuacáiu—"Little Hill of the Boys."

(c) Ρεαρ Ὀρείγε—"False Man"; a pillar stone.

(g) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 143.

LACKAMORE, LEACA MÓR—"Great Glen Slope." Area, 83 acres.

S.D. TÓDAR Δ CÁPÍN—"Well of the Little Cap"; the cap in question is a hood of masonwork overshadowing the spring.

LACKENAGREANY, LEACAN NA SÚÉIME—"Sunny Glen Slope." Area, 279 acres.

S.D. CLOC Δ OATLÁIN—"Rock of the Pillar Stone." This is a remarkable pillar standing on the mountain a few perches to south of a stream which forms north boundary of the townland.

LAGNAGOUSHÉE, LAS NA SUIBHÁIRE—"Hollow of the Fir." Area, 732 acres.

S.D.D. (a) FEAR BHÉIGE—"Simulating man"; a pillar stone.

(b) SLEANN Δ LÉIR-UIGE—"Clear Water Glen."

LISKEILTY, LIOR CAILTE—"Caoilte's (or Keilty's) Lios." Caoilte is an ancient Irish personal name (praenomen). Area, 65 acres.

LISAROW, LIOR Δ ROGA—"Lios. of the Choice." Area, 127 acres.

"Dáite Uí Cúinn na Sreann

"S LIOR Δ ROGA AR Δ CÉANN." (Old Rhyme).

S.D. SLEANN Δ FEADGÁITE—"Glen of the Whistling."

LOSKERAN, LOIRCÉÁN—"Scorched (Land)." Area, 369 acres.  
"Loscarane" (Down Survey).

S.D. CILL D'ONNCHADHA—"Donnchadh's Church"; site of an early church, close to which stands a massive pillar stone.

LYRE, LADAR—"River Fork." Area, 237 acres.

S.D. MÓIN Δ ŠABLÁIN—"Bog of the River Fork."

MOANBRACK, MÓIN BHÉAC—"Speckled Bog." Area, 140 acres.

MOANFUNE, MÓIN FIONN—"White Bog." Area, 134 acres.

MONAGEELA, MÓIN Δ ŠÍTE—"Bog of the Water" (O'D.). This townland is practically all unreclaimed and uninhabited mountain. Area, 437 acres.

MONAGILLEENY, apparently—*móin na gCúillíní*—Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan renders it—"Bog of the Little Churches," but this can hardly be the meaning. Area, 163 acres.

MONAGOUSH, *móin a gSiumair*—"Bog of the Fir." Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Mine Head (O.M.); so called from some lead and silver mines formerly worked here. In connection with the abandonment of the enterprise a story is told locally of a miner employed in the workings who, when he came up for dinner, was in the habit daily of sharing his meal with a certain wild crow of which he had made a pet. In the course of time the bird grew to recognise both his patron and the dinner hour. His companions often amused themselves at the expense of the kind-hearted miner, and made fun of his strange protégé. One day, the crow at dinner became quite facetious, and lifting its benefactor's hat off its owner's head flew away with it. The miner was obliged to follow in pursuit and had got some distance from the works before he recovered his headgear. When the irate workman got back to his shaft his companions had already descended and were entombed below, for the mine had caved in immediately on their descent! On Mine Head is one of the chief lighthouses on the Southern Irish Coast.

MONALUMMERY, *móin a lompair*—"Bog of the Fleece (of Moss?)." Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cairn a Oireoilín*—"The Wren's Cairn," on which stands the next.

(b) *Ṫoubán*—"Little Black (Thing)"; a pillar stone.

MONAMEEAN, *móin na mían*—Meaning uncertain. (*mían* apparently = "Desires"). Area, 476 acres.

MONAMRAHER, *móin na mBriáir*—"Bog of the Friars." Area, 183 acres.

MONANEEA, *móin an fáir*—"Bog of the Deer." Area, 171 acres.

MONEA, *móin Aodha*—"Aodh's Bog." Area, 402 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Bócairín fáir*—"Pierce's Little Road."

(b) **Ῥάιηε αν υλταιγ**—"Field of the Fortune Teller (Ulsterman)" (*h*).

(c) **Ῥάιηε Δ Ὑρᾶεα**—"Field of the Wattle Hut."

(d) Cathedral, Round Tower (*i*) and Primitive Oratory (O.M.).

(e) **Ῥάιηε να ηῤαμπυιῖ**—"Field of the Grampuses." The grampus is a species of dolphin, common along the Irish coasts.

(f) **Clóc Δ Ὅαεα**—"Stone of the Dye." This is a dressed block of limestone (4' 6" × 2' 3"), quadrangular based, and a truncated pyramid in shape, which lies at present before the hall door of Monea House. It is apparently the plinth of an ancient cross. The hole for reception of the shaft came in a less reverent age to be used as a dye bath, hence the modern name (*j*).

**MOYNG, Μυιηε**—"Morass." Area (in two divisions), 513 acres.

**MT. STUART**; a modern name; no Irish. Area, 196 acres.

**S.DD. (a) Μόιη να ῤεαοῖ**—"Bog of the Berries."

(b) **Μαεα να Ὀό Ὀάιηε**—"Milking Yard of the White Cow" (*k*).

(c) **Ἐοβαῖ να Ὀό ῤιηηε**—"Well of the White Cow" (*k*).

**MWEELAHORNA, Μαοιῦ Δ Ὀόιηηε**—"Hill of the Carrion Crow" (or of the "Foreign Invader"). The more important portion of this townland is within Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 127 acres.

**MWEELING, Μαοιῦιηη**—"Hill Summit." Area, 117 acres.

**NEWTOWN, Ὀάιηε ηυαὈ.** Idem. **ῬαὈβαῖ Ὀάη** ("White River-Fork") appears to have been the original name. Area, 233 acres.

"Newtowne aġs Liarbane" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

**S.DD. (a) Ἐοβαῖ ῤιοβαῖῖο**—"Robert's Well."

(*h*) See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 228.

(*i*) In the history of Round Towers the story of the present tower claims a place apart. The Ardmore tower stood a siege in August, 1642, on which occasion ordnance was actually brought into use against it. See *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 56, &c.

(*j*) A writer of the Vallancey School translates the name—"Stone of the Daghdha (Tuatha De Danaan King)." See "*Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*," 1856, pp. 43, &c. For further *outré* views and theories concerning Ardmore antiquities, the reader is referred to that extraordinary book, Marcus Keane's "*Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland*," pp. 161, 454, &c.

(*k*) Compare **Ἐοβαῖ να Ὀό ῤιηηε** on Corbally, above.

(b) **Ἰόταρ** **Ἰουρόε**—"Yellow Road." It is not quite certain whether this sub-denomination belongs to the present or to the adjoining townland.

**PRAP**, **Δη Ἰῖραρ**—"The Cluster (of Houses)." O'D. renders the name "Mud." Area, 162 acres.

**PULLA**, **ῥοττα**—"A Pole." O'D. makes it "A Pill." Area, 270 acres.

**RATHLEAD**, **Ῥάτ Ἰιατ**—"Liad's Rath." Area, 278 acres.

"Rathclead." (Distr. Bk.). "Rathleade" (A.S.E.).

**RATHNAMENEENAGH**, **Ῥάτ να μινίνεαδ**—"Rath of the Coarse Grass (or Sedge)." Portion of the townland belongs to Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 364 acres.

**REAMANAGH**, **Ῥεῖρὸ μέαῶναδ**—"Middle Mountain-Plain." Area (in two divisions), 680.

S.DD. (a) **μῶμιν Δ Ἰαῶαιη**—"The Goat's Bog."

(b) **μῶμιν Δ Ἰραῖν**—"Bog of the Tree."

**REANABOOLA**, **Ῥεῖρὸ να Ἰουαῖτε**—"Mountain-Flat of the Milking Place." Area, 255 acres.

**REANACLOGHEEN**, **Ῥεῖρὸ να Ἰκτοῖσῖν**—"Mountain-Plain of the Small Stones." The townland is perhaps better known as **Καῖν να Ἰκοναῖτ** ("Cairn of the Connells"). Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (a) **μῶμιν Δη Ἰηῖγε**—"Water Bog."

(b) **Ῥάηε να Ῥαῶῖραδ**—"Field of the Natural Water-hollowed Trench." In this field is a laneway along bottom of the natural trench aforesaid.

**REANAGULLEE**, **Ῥεῖρὸ να Ἰκοῖηγε**—"Mountain-Plain of the Grouse"; thus O'Donovan,—perhaps however it would be safer to class the name as of doubtful meaning. Area, 305 acres,

**REANASKEHA**, **Ῥεῖρὸ να Ἰγεῖτε**—"Mountain-Plain of the White-thorn Bush." Area, 203 acres.

**REANAVIDOGE**, **Ῥεῖρὸ να Ἰῖεαῶδ**—"Mountain-Plain of the Plover." Area, 196 acres.

**RODEEN**, **Ῥόῖσῖν**—"Little Road." This small townland is detached and forms a kind of island in Grange parish. Area, 40 acres.

S.DD. (a) C111—Early Church or Graveyard site, on side of slope above the main Dungarvan-Youghal road and bounded on the north by a laneway. Soldiers who fell in a skirmish are said to have been buried here. The slope itself is—

(b) Λέακαν—“Glen Slope.”

RUSHEENS, Ρυίρηνί—“Little Woods.” Area, 114 acres.

Ραιτće na Ρυίρηνί—“Rusheens Hurling Green.”

SCORDAUN, Σκαρτοάν—“Small Cataract.” Area, 127 acres.

SCRAHANA, Σκρηατάννα—“Light (Poor-soiled) Fields.” Area, 285 acres.

S.D. Δε na Mόνα—“The Bog Ford.”

TOOR, Τουαρ—“Cattle Field.” This place was styled—Τ. na Όδ Όaine (l) to distinguish it from other Toors. Area (in two divisions), 1,015 acres.

## Ballymacart Parish.

This is a very small division—of the same general, physical &c., character as Ardmore. It contains only two complete townlands with portion of four others. A feature—unique, as far as the writer is aware—is the situation of the ancient church, scil:—immediately without the present boundary of the parish. For further details see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 197, &c. In 1280 (Jan.) there is record of a grant in fee to Robert de Stapleton of the land of Balimaicort, a messuage called Knockedrum, 80 acres in Ballicullan, and the townland of Baliabraam (m).

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCURREEN, Όαιτε Uí Cυρρηαοim—“O’Currin’s Homestead.” Area (in two divisions), 700 acres.

“Ballycurrine” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Ραιττ na Όδ—“Cliff of the Cow”; perhaps from a cow which fell over and was killed.

(l) See note (k), above.

(m) Chart. 9 Ed. I., M. 10.

(b) **ῥαῖλλ na muc**—"The Pigs' Cliff"; probably from some too enterprising pigs which met the hypothetical fate of the cow in the last.

(c) **ῥαῖλλ na luinge**—"Cliff of the Ship"; where presumably she met the proverbial fate of everything which goes long enough to sea.

(d) **Δη Ἴλεανν**—"The Glen"; strange to relate this is a cliff.

(e) **ῥαῖλλ na Duinnige**—"Cliff of the Water Gush."

**BALLYMACART, Ὀαῖτε Ἰῆιc Δῆρτ**—"MacArt's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

"Ballymacarty" (Indenture, 21 Henry VIII., 1529).

"Bally McArtt" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) **Glennanna (O.M.), Ἴλεανν Δη Δῆρτῆρῆν**—"Mass Glen."

(b) **Δη Τυλαδ**—"The Eminence"; a sub-division.

Seaward (east to west):—

(c) **CuΔη (and ῥαῖλλ) Ὀαῖτε Ἰῆιc Δῆρτ**—"Harbour (and Cliff) of Ballymacart."

(d) **Soe Ὀυθ**—"Black Ploughshare"; a point of land bearing some resemblance to the implement from which it is named.

(e) **ῥαῖλλ na Ἰκαομαδ**—"Sheep Cliff." Here the "Dunvegin Castle" was wrecked a few years since.

(f) **Cumαρ**—"Confluence (of Streams)."

(g) **ῥαῖλλ na Ἰκοῖνῆνῆν**—"The Rabbits' Cliff."

(h) **ῥαῖλλ na mḠurḠeΔacΔn**—"Cliff of the Primroses."

(i) **ῥαῖλλ Δ ὈρεΔλλαιḠ**—"Cliff of the Seaweed"; a rocky wall of terrific height.

**GOWLAN.** (See under Ardmore, above). Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ὀαρῆα Δη ὈΔ Ḡλαῖρε**—"Height of the Two Fences"; applied to a laneway.

(b) **CnocΔn ΔῆρḠ**—"Little High Hill"; name of a field.

(c) **CnocΔn ῥuireḠḠe**—"The Lark's Little Hill."

**LISAROW.** See under Ardmore Par. . Area, 175 acrss.

**LISKEILTY.** " " " . Area, 117 acres.

**REAMANAGH.** " " " . Area, 169 acres.

## Clashmore Parish.

Historically this is, after Ardmore, the most important parish of the Barony. Like almost all parishes attached to important Celtic foundations Clashmore is of large extent. Its nomenclature is of perhaps more than average interest; there are a dozen, or more, very unusual names, and a few names which are of a puzzling character. St. Cronin Mochua, a disciple of St. Carthage, founded the monastery and church of Clashmore, and here he and his household were murdered by pirates in or about 631. For further information see *Journal of Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., pp. 201, &c.

### TOWNLANDS.

ABARTAGH, Ἀν Ἀβάρταδ—“The Peat (or Puddle) Abounding Place.” Area, 34 acres.

ARDSALLAGH, Ἄρτο Σαίτεδ—“Willow Height.” Area, 521 acres.

“Ardsillaghe” (in deed of 1340 which, moreover, has references to “The Blackmoor of Rossenthenane”—evidently beside, or part of, Ardsallagh).

S.D.D. (a) Greenland (O.M.), a well-known sub-division, on which, owing to its position, the sun is said never, or but seldom, to shine.

(b) Ρῖνν—“Point”; a well-known sub-division—probably an old townland.

(c) Τοβάρ να Βό Ϝῖννε—“The White Cow’s Well.” Compare notes (k) and (l), Ardmore par., above.

(d) Βόδαρ αν Ἐλλιάρ—“Ferry Road.”

(e) Καρῖν α Ραῶδαρνε—“Cairn of the View.”

(f) Σαρρῖαῖθε αν Ἰεῖρ-῜ορκαῖθ (?)—“Completely Sheltered Garden.”

(g) St. Bridget’s Well (O.M.), Τοβάρ Ὀριζοε. Idem. Reputed holy.

AUGHNACURRAVEIL, Ἄτ να Σαρρβέι. Somewhat uncertain. O’D. renders it—“Ford of the Midges (Cορρῖαῖθιοι).” Σαρρβέι

looks like a Celticised corruption of the English word "Gravel"; *ḡairbéal* (Gravel) is, however, masc., while the word here is (if in the sing.) feminine. Further investigation is needed. Area, 287 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ṫobair Ṫriain*—"Brian's Well."

(b) *Ṫoll na ḡcaoraic*—" (Washing) Hole of the Sheep "; this and the next are in the River Lickey.

(c) *Ṫoll na muc*—"Hole of the Pigs."

(d) *Cnoc a leaird*—"Hill of the Lios "; this is a sub-division.

(e) *Ṫoll a ḡair*—"Muck Hole "; a small lake.

(f) *Cloca ḡairbá*—"Rough Rocks "; ancient ford or crossing place of road (*Rian Bo Phadraig*) over the Lickey. This, no doubt, was the original *ḡc* from which the townland derives its name.

**BALLINAMULTINA**, *Ṫaite na mṪuitcinead*—"Homestead of the Beltons or Boltions." A fair was held by patent at the village of Cross three times annually but, as it became a source of much dissipation and quarrelling, it was abolished about forty years since. The Fair dates were:—Easter Tuesday, September 8th, and November 13th. Area, 540 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cross (O.M.), *Croir*—"Cross roads."

(b) *Ṫán a Ṫeitín*—"Field of the Little Aged Tree."

(c) *Seana Ṫaite*—"Old Village."

**BALLINDRUMMA**, *Ṫaite an Ṫroma*—"Homestead of the Ridge." Area, 241 acres.

S.D. *Ṫáirc na Ṫfígeadóir*—"The Weavers' Field "; site of an ancient colony of weavers.

**BALLINURE**, *Ṫaite an Iubair*—"Homestead of the Yew Tree." Area, 79 acres.

**BALLYCROMPANE**, *Ṫaite* (also *Ṫuaite*) *an ḡrompáin*—"Homestead (or Cattle-Yard) of the Creek." Area, 182 acres.

S.D. *An Seana ḡeipéal*—"The Old Chapel "; site of penal days' church which, till erection of present Catholic churches of Clashmore and Piltown in first part of last century, seems to have served the wants of both parishes.

**BALLYCURRANE**. (See under Ardmore par.) Area, 232 acres.

**BALLYHEENY, Ɔaite uí hínrō**—"O'Heeny's Homestead." This is an Ulster family name. Local *Seanchaidhes* tell that the Castle of Ballyheeny (it was really a stronghold of the Desmonds) was owned by an O'Heeny who for her fortune left a daughter an old horse's skin and as much land as it would cover or enclose. The quick witted lady cut the hide up into thin strips of which she made a rope long enough to enclose the townland of Ballyheeny, which thereupon became her property. Area, 381 acres.

S.D. **Ṛáitín**—"Little Rath"; a sub-division.

**BALLYNACLASH, Ɔaite na Claire**—"Homestead of the Trench." Area, 283 acres.

"Ballineclashie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) **Cnocán a tSolair**—"Little Hill of the Light"; from some sort of nocturnal illumination (supernatural) observed here.

(b) **Ɔobar na Ɔfiann**—"Well of the Fianns (i.e., followers of Fionn MacCumhail)."

**BLACKBOG, mōin Ūub**. Idem. This is a small detached portion of the parish. Area, 31 acres.

**CLADAGH, Cladac**—"Land on River Margin." Area, 282 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ṗáire a Clampair**—"Field of the Dispute (controversy as to ownership)."

(b) **Caipiaig na nṢadair**—"Goats' Rock."

(c) **mōin Ūán**—"White Bog"; a small sub-division."

(d) **An Scioro**—"The Cluster (of Houses)."

**CLASHMORE, Clair mōr**—"Great Trench." Four annual fairs were formerly held here, of which one was on the patronal feast, February 10th (*n*). On the day mentioned also, "rounds" were made at the Saint's Well. Close by the village stood the 17th century mansion of the Powers of Clashmore. Area, 541 acres.

S.DD. (a) St. Mochua's Well (O.M.), **Ɔobar mōchuaig**—"Mochua's Holy Well."

(*n*) Cronan, patron of Clashmore, is better known locally as Mochua—"Fair Star, offspring of victory. glowing mass of gold, bright pillar, Cronán holy, without reproach, white sun of Glais Mór." Calendar of Oengus, Ed. Whitley Stokes.

(b) Greagah River (O.M.), Σρεδζαδ. Locally this word is understood to signify "sparkling."

COOLBAGH, Cúit Æeitead—“Birch Abounding Corner.” Area, 726 acres.

S.DD. (a) Æaite uí Çiaim—“O’Keerin’s Homestead”; a sub-division containing two or three farms.

(b) Tobar na mÆuonad—“Well of the Dripping.”

(c) Æott Δ Çapaitt—“Horse’s (Drowning) Hole”; in river.

(d) Speire—“(Hole) of the Ham (or Hough)”; another hole similar to last.

(e) Æoçairín Δ Foley—“Foley’s Little Road”; called from a bailiff who was killed here.

(f) Æáine na Yoemen—“The Yoemen’s Field.”

(g) Æott Δ Çairteám—“Castle Hole”; in river.

COOLBOA, Cúit ÆuζΔ; apparently—“Corner of the Fox-glove” (o). Area, 216 acres.

S.DD. (a) Çadot—“Narrow Place”; a sub-division.

(b) Æt Δ Çaðairín—“Ford of the Little Causeway.”

(c) Æott Δ ÇairÆ—“The Bull’s Cavern”; a deep hole in a field.

CRAGG, na ÇpeδζΔ—“The Craggs (or Rocks).” Area, 34 acres.

S.DD. (a) Tobar na Æeac—“Well of the Flagstones.”

(b) Çurraicín Δ Æúca—“The Pookha’s Swamp.”

(c) Tobairín Sciméire—“Film-Covered Well.”

KILMORE, Cúil mÆor—“Great Church.” The early church site is surrounded by an immense embankment of earth—the largest of its type in the Decies. This great earthwork, elliptical in shape and nearly 300 yards in greater diameter, is composed of walls still no less than 25 feet high in parts, measured from bottom of surrounding fosse. The trench itself is 10 feet deep by 17 in width. Area, 98 acres.

KNOCKANCARIS, Cnoc an Æiarair. Meaning uncertain; apparently—“Hill of Crookedness,” but it may be C. an Æaðrair (“Fever Hill”), from the fact that fever patients were removed thereto for sanitary reasons in time of pestilence. Area, 667 acres.

(o) “Æuζ—Plant or herb of green colour.” Hogan, “Irish Names of Plants.”

S.DD. (a) *Cill Chúim Úeiri*—"St. Columberg's Church"; an early church site with circular fence; a holy well at west side of the enclosure has been recently drained. Amongst the "Muintir" of St. Declan of Ardmore was a monk named Columdearg (*p*).

(b) *Cloç Fíonn*—"Fionn's Rock."

(c) *An Dublán*—"The Round Green (Field)."

KNOCKANISKA, *Cnoc an Uirge*—"Water Hill." Area, 73 acres.

LACKAMORE. (See under Ardmore). Area, 65 acres.

S.D. *Ɔaitce*—"Fair Green"; the couple of fields at village of Cross on which the old fairs were held.

PILLPARK, *Ɔáirc a Ɔoil*—"Field of the Hole (or Pill)"; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 16 acres.

SHANACOOLE, *Seana Cúil*—"Old Corner." Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ɔraic Eilir*—"Alice's Strand"; a sub-division.

(b) *Ɔúna Arɔair a Múirceir*—"The Minister's Corn Pound"; a tithe-pound, square built, with high walls and iron gate; the only structure of the kind surviving in the County.

TINNABINNA, *Ɔig na Deimne*—"House of the Pointed Hill." Area, 264 acres.

"Tinebing" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) *Ɔaite an ƆƆraoilleáin (?)*—"Homestead of the Little Untidy Person."

(b) *Coira na Sáite*—"Salt Water Weir," in Blackwater.

(c) *Ɔóairín na nƆaɔar*—"Little Road of the Goats."

TIKNOCK, *Ɔig an Cnoic*—"House of the Hill." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ɔáirc a Ɔige Móir*—"Great House Field"; a family named Hynes, and afterwards the Ronaynes, resided here.

(b) *Caɔair na ƆCnaí*—"Stone Fort of the Bones." This seems a submerged townland name. The sub-division (about 60 acres) so named lies close to, and on, the coterminous boundary of this townland and Garranaspig, and embraces portions (about 30 acres) of both. Forty years ago there was here a considerable village known as "The Cathair."

*(To be continued).*

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(*p*) "Vita S. Declani Episcopi" (Bollandists, July 14th).

# DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

## I.—SHERLOCK (continued).



THE following two references to James Sherlock further illustrate his history and time :—

I. 1592.—“Certain rich merchants and good gents within the Cittie (city) of Waterford do especially relieve and mainteyne seminaries and massing priests. James Sherlock who hath been mayor last year doth retain in his house one Teig O’Sullivan, a Jesuit Seminary—which priest hath divers times preached publickly in the house of one William Lincolle (Lincoln) and other places in the City and County and also in Clonmel.” (Hogan—“Description of Ireland,” p. 287).

II. From the Patent and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, No. 12 (*in dorso*), Membrane 38, 9, Hen. VII. “Memorandum of James Sherlock, on the 17th of May, in the 37th of her Majesty’s reign, 1595, having come before Sir Anthony St. Leger, Master of the Rolls, and producing the following deed, prayed that it might be enrolled. Conveyance whereby James Sherlock of Waterford, merchant, granted and conveyed to Lord Thos. Browne, all his messuages within the city, franchises and liberty of Waterford and the lands of Grasdé (Gracedieu) and Rossduff in the Co. of Waterford, certain messuages and tenements in Clonmel within the franchises and liberties of the town, in the Co. of Tipperary,

and a parcel of land called Cauroulesland in the Co. of Tipperary. To hold for ever of the Chief Lord of the fee by the service thereout due and of right accustomed. Intent of preceding deed, namely, that the feoffe, Lord Thos. Browne, his heirs and assigns, shall stand seized of the premises in trust for the use of James Sherlock, merchant, and his heirs male and in default, to his right heirs for ever. Conveyance whereby Lord Thos. Browne granted and conveyed to James Sherlock, merchant, the lands in the preceding deed mentioned. Is held for ever. Exemplified at the request of James Sherlock of Waterford."

"To hold for ever of the Chief Lord of fee by the service thereout due and right accustomed" means that the several messuages, lands in Clonmel and Co. Tipperary, were held of the Chief Lord of the fee by such services as were accustomed to be given. Many lands were held of great Lords but *not* directly from the Crown and the service rendered may have been military service. In modern times these services, military or other, have been changed into money and called by the well known name Rent. The remarkable matter about this deed of the 9th of Henry VII., 1494, is that Sherlock of that date conveyed the several messuages, tenements and lands in Co.'s Waterford and Tipperary in trust to Lord Thos. Browne, and the *same* Lord Thos. Browne *reconveyed* the lands mentioned in the previous deed, on the 3rd of March, same year 9 of Henry VII. (1494). The Calendar does not state what was the nature of the trust that Lord Thos. Browne was invested with; possibly that might be explained by an examination of the original deed preserved in the P.R.O., Dublin.

James Sherlock left by first wife (Rose Shee)—James, John, and Ellen (*Marr. W. Dobbyn*). He left by his second wife (Margt. Feggan)—Christopher, Lettice, Kathleen, and Anstase.

7.—JAMES SHERLOCK = MARGARET LEY.

John,	Paul, S.J. ( <i>a</i> )	Peter,	Walter.
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(*a*) In the old family pedigree it is mentioned that he "died a Dom. Friar." This most probably is a clerical error. This Paul is almost certainly the learned Jesuit well known in his age as a voluminous commentator on Holy Scripture. His "*Anteloquia in Salomonis Cantico Canticum*," 3 vols. folio, was published at Lyons in 1683.

James was born, probably about	1560.
He married	„ 1592.
Was Sheriff of Waterford	... 1599.
Was Mayor ( <i>b</i> )	... 1603.
He died intestate in	... 1615,
leaving four sons as above.	

From the Patent and Close Rolls we learn that King James I. directed the Lord Deputy to have a grant made to James Sherlock of Gracedieu of a "Perpetual Pardon" without fine, in the demesne lands of Templeicarrick, Ballydavid, and Rathmoylan, in Co. Waterford. The same is embodied in the Carew Papers, vol. 629, p. 165. In the old Parchment book of Waterford James Sherlock *filz* James is credited with payment of "rent of lands of Portlish which he holdeth in lease," 1599. In 1617 James was dead, yet the Patent and Close Rolls record a claim on money paid to him:—"Mich. Hall, deputy victualler of Waterford, under Sir Allen Apsley, Knight, late commissioner of victuals in Mounster for money paid to James Sherlock of Gracedieu."

From an Inquisition dated 3rd of April, 1637, we learn that this James was seized of his demesne and lands of Bally-mac-David, Darbystown, Adamstown, Tankardstown, Ballangarane, Knockmacken, Garrinamoge, Brenan, Killetyne, Ballyley—that on the 23rd of May, 1615, he had enfeoffed Paul Sherlock and David Dulane thereof—that John Sherlock was his son and heir—that the latter was married and of full age at the time of the death of his father—that David Dulane died, when Paul Sherlock was again seized—that since then fifteen years have elapsed, and that Thos. Sherlock, lately a soldier, is Paul's son and heir, and of full age at his father's death and married. Paul and Thomas just mentioned were of Butlerstown, and Thomas was afterwards knighted.

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(*b*) Municip. Archives, Gilbert.

# WATERFORD INQUISITIONS.

No. 1.



INQUISITION taken at Le Magdalens in the County of Waterford on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of August in the eighteenth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. Before Nicholas Walsh Esquire and William More Commissioners of the Aforesaid Lady the Queen within the County of Waterford to enquire of all and singular Manors

Lands Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever which to the aforesaid Lady the Queen and her progenitors ought to belong by reason of the dissolution, surrender, attainder of any person or persons or in any other manner right or Title and from the aforesaid Lady the Queen or any of her Progenitors being concealed taken away and detained as in a Commission of the said Lady the Queen Dated at Dublin the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the Reign of the same Lady the Queene and to the Barons of the

Exchequer at Dublin with this Inquisition returned more fully appears by the Jurors underwritten who being sworn upon their oath say that Walter Poer Fitzwilliam ne Countae was attainted of Felony and on the day of his Attainder was seized in his demesne as of fee of 20 acres of Meadow

and Pasture in Balliengarran at the annual value of 5/- of which Thomas Fitzmaurice of Balliadam ought to have 20d. annually

"Memo: That one years Rent was paid by Balthasar Woodlock to the L<sup>d</sup>. prsydent for the time he occupied the same and that he is to be discharged and Beall Isam to answer the hoole arrerags for xii years."

Chief Rent and that the aforesaid 20 acres are concealed and taken away from the aforesaid Lady the Queen notwithstanding the said Walter Poer held them of the aforesaid Lady the Queen at the time of the attainder afores<sup>d</sup> and that they are occupied by Isabella Issam (*a*) and Baltazar Woodlock (*b*).

“ They also say that six acres of Pasture near the land called Lumbards land of the annual value of 3s. 4d. were in the seizin of the Prior of Kilmaynam at the time of the dissolution of the same and that they are concealed and taken away from the Lady the Queen and her Progenitors and occupied by William Wise Kn<sup>t</sup> and Elizabeth Plunkett and Geo. Wise and now in the occup<sup>n</sup> of James Wise of Waterford Gent<sup>l</sup>.”

“ They also say that 150 acres of land and pasture in Ballivoyle and Ballinevoge with the Tithes and other Spiritualities of the same to the annual value of 13s. 4d. are parcells of the possessions of the late House or Abbey of Dumbrothee and are concealed and taken away from the aforesaid Lady the Queen and her Progenitors and that they were occupied by Maurice FitzGerald during his life and after his death by James FitzGerald Kn<sup>t</sup>.

“ They also say that the afores<sup>d</sup> Lady the Queen has right and Title to the Rectories and Churches of Dongarvan, Rinuogonagh<sup>h</sup>, Kinsalebeg, Arglas(*c*), Clasmore, Amane(*d*), White Church, Avieve(*e*), Kilonan and Ligenane(*f*) in the County of Waterford and to other Rect<sup>s</sup> and Churches specified in an Act of Parliament edited in the 28<sup>th</sup> Year of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup> together with the Advowson of all the Vicarages of the same Rectories and if any person or persons occupy or possess any Vicarages of the Rectories afores<sup>d</sup> by other Title or present<sup>n</sup> than by the present<sup>n</sup> of the Lady the Queen or by the present<sup>n</sup> of the Abbot of Kentsam in England or by Provision of the Act of Parliament afores<sup>d</sup> he or they unjustly possess them and from the afores<sup>d</sup> Lady the Queen take them away and detain them.

“ In faith and in testimony of all which as well the Commiss<sup>rs</sup>. as the Jurors afores<sup>d</sup> have put their seals to these presents the day year and place aforesaid.

Nicholas Walsh.

E. Moore.

Owen Moore.

## Juratores.

Patricius Dobben de Ballynakill  
 Jacobus Walsh de ballygonner  
 Jacobus Sherlock de Butlerstowne  
 Jacobus Sherlock de Rossduff  
 Nicholas Poer FitzJeffery de Donnabrattin  
 Robertus Poer de Ballyscanlan  
 Jacobus Hore de Dongarvan  
 Rickardus McHanrick de Ballycaggin  
 Edwardus Butler, fitz Theobald de Knockinathin  
 Mauricius Poer de Geogestowne  
 James Nugent de Low Butlerstowne.  
 Rickardus Purcell de Ballycashine.  
 Mauricius Butler de Ballykavin.  
 Johannes Poer fitz Pierce de Ballykavin."

Endorsed.—“Memorandum that on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February in the 19<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth this Inq<sup>n</sup> was delivered to the Barons of this Exchequer by Roger Mandwaringe and Owen More Esquire Comm<sup>ors</sup>. of the said Lady the Queen bearing date the 22<sup>nd</sup> of Oct. in the Year of the Reign of the s<sup>d</sup>. Lady the Queen the 18<sup>th</sup>.”

(a) The Issam family figure in Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1409, 73:—John Issam is a “Servant” of Protector Somerset and appointed Seneschel of Wexford, 1548. He writes from London Dec. 1541 to L<sup>d</sup> Dep<sup>y</sup> Bellingham—“Goodly order be already devysed to stablish the Kings Majesties Roiaulmes in Divine Service to be used in his church, but there is great stycking touching the blessed body and bloode of Jesus Christe . . . parte of our busshopps that have been most stiff in opynyons of the realtye of his bodye there . . . now leaveth his body sitting on the right hand of his Father as our common creed testyfieth but yet there ye hard holde on the same to the contrary.” Sir W. Fitzwilliam writes on June 8, 1565, from Thomas Court to Cecil—“Sir Henry Sydney to be openly cautioned against keeping company with Mr. Issam.” The name Issam was not unknown in this County, as local journals report—“Isham Baggs’ house at Ring was attacked and arms demanded and taken away in night” (13 Dec., 1815).

(b) Balthazar Woodlock, one of the Bailiffs of Waterford in 1582, and again in 1591.

(c) Aglish.

(d) Affane.

(e) Avieve, now assumed to be “Fews.” In Inquisition taken at le Greene Clonmell, 9 Charles I., 9 May, 1632, Richard Lord Power, Baron de Coraghmore, mentions—“Preme Exist<sup>t</sup> in Pobelevieine in le Comeragh infra le contrea de le Desses.”

(f) Grange, Barony Decies within Drum.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

FROM the title itself of Rev. J. Begley's "Diocese of Limerick : Ancient and Modern" (Browne & Nolan)—taken in connection with the fact that the narrative is not carried down beyond the 16th Century—we gather that the present is only Vol. I. of the Diocesan History. The work covers so extensive a field, and is so replete with facts, that any attempt at adequate analysis within the limits of two or three magazine paragraphs is foredoomed to failure. It is another thing, however, to outline the scope and character of the book, and that is all the present notice aspires to do. Though professedly a history of Limerick only, Father Begley's book is really—to a certain extent—the story of many another Irish Diocese too, for what befell in Limerick happened—*mutatis mutandis*—in say, Lismore and Waterford, in Ossory and Ferns. A Celtic church, largely monastic in character, arose—by what instrumentality we can seldom clearly see. Then there was an age of intense asceticism, succeeded by a period of schools and learning and apostolic energy. Next come Danes, pillage and retrogression, and finally, down to the Reformation—a strictly canonical, non-monastic Church system, with its Cathedrals and Chapters, its Rectories, Vicarages and Tithes. The work forming subject of the present notice covers two sharply defined periods, which have little beyond essentials in common, scil :—the Celtic, to which some 80 pp. are devoted, and the Anglo-Celtic or Celto-Norman. The author's treatment of the former may be dismissed with the remark that it is neither as full nor as critical as we should desire. The second part of the work is much more satisfactory. Here the writer has been singularly fortunate as regards literary material.

The Diocese of Limerick possesses, in its famous "Black Book"—a Mediæval Register, still preserved—a unique and valuable record of churches and church affairs at a period which there is little left to light. Thanks to the "Black Book," Father Begley has been able to show us what we had long desired to see—an Irish Diocese in the very act of transformation from its aboriginal Celtic to feudal or mediæval discipline. This one feature alone of his work, which perhaps the author does not sufficiently emphasise, should render it for ever valuable to the historical student. On a second repository of rare value for his purpose, Father Begley has likewise drawn largely; this is "Peyton's Survey," a MS. roll in the Irish Record Office, which renders possible exact identification of scores of places referred to in taxations, charters, annals, and in the "Black Book" itself. This "Survey," by the way, seems to be the vellum roll frequently quoted, in another connection, by the writer of this present notice as "The Desmond Roll" and "The Roll Survey of Munster."

As it was the Decies which gave St. Ita to Limerick it is natural that we, South-Easterners, should have some special interest in the Saint and her career. According to our author she was born—probably at Rossmide, Co. Waterford—"where she is still venerated." Unfortunately there is no place in the county bearing the name quoted, and I doubt very much if it can be said of any locality in Waterford that St. Ita is specially venerated there, though to be sure her memory is perpetuated in a few place names. A couple of further observations on this Saint and her monuments are likewise open to question, scil:—that the "Life" published by Colgan is of the seventh century and that the ruined church of Kileedy is a survival "of the numerous monastic buildings which must have composed the ancient monastery."

Limerick City closely resembles Waterford in its early history—ecclesiastical and secular. Both were Danish strongholds and foundations. Considerable obscurity surrounds the erection of both into bishoprics and both, when Christianised, received their first bishops from Canterbury. The author's identification of Kilmuchorog with Kilmurry (p. 139) furnishes a fact corroborative

of a theory which has been forcing itself on the mind of many students of our place-names, viz.:—that places called Kilmurray or Kilmurry do not always, or even perhaps generally derive their name from the Blessed Virgin but rather from a Celtic founder, Murray, Muiredhach, or Muchorog. The ancient church of Ballygunner, near Waterford, was dedicated by the Norman settlers to the Blessed Virgin—but it is not at all improbable that they confused Muchorog (Murray) with the Irish *Muirne* (Mary). At any rate it is clear from Theiner that Kilmuchorog was also (as in Limerick) the Celtic name of Ballygunner. The story told (p. 37), by the author, of the learned washerwomen of Mungret is of a type with stories told of almost every one of the ancient schools—certainly, for example, of Lismore. Mention of Lismore recalls the fact that incidentally the early ecclesiastical history of Limerick impinges from time to time on the corresponding story of Lismore. Thus, for instance, we gather that the monastery of Darinis on the Blackwater held possession of the church, &c. of Dermoho (Dorrageh) as well as the rectory of Kilfinnane, that St. Molua of the Decies had some connection with West Limerick, and so on.

One of the most generally interesting pages of the book is that (p. 379) treating of the Sarum Rite (or traces thereof) in Ireland.

“Bishop Donot or Donoh O’Brien (1200-1207) was a special friend of King John and eager to advance his cause in Ireland. He introduced the rite of Salisbury as ordered at the Synod of Cashel in 1172. In St. Mary’s and most of the old churches of the diocese we have distinct traces of the Salisbury or Sarum rite. There are still in various parts of the Cathedral small niches cut in the wall not unlike holy water fountains. There are holy water fountains too at the south and west doorways. But, besides these, there is at the epistle side of each of the chapels what is called a sacarium or piscina, which at present is erected only in our sacristies. According to the Sarum rite, the priest at the end of Mass did not consume the ablution, it was thrown into the Sacarium; hence we find a prayer in the Sarum Missal to be said by the priest when going from the altar to the Sacarium and returning from it again to finish Mass.”

As also of special interest may be cited the pages which treat of the itinerary of St. Patrick in Hy Fidhgente, the Normans in Church affairs (134, &c.), and the declaration (pp. 141, &c.) in 1273, of Limerick Chapter on their rights and liberties.

Father Begley’s industry and spirit are above all praise: his work, if it be somewhat lacking in style, has that peculiar flavour

which nothing but a writer's love for his subject can lend to a book. The "Diocese of Limerick" is a really valuable contribution to our ecclesiastical, and indeed to our general, History, for the secular history of Ireland cannot be studied apart from our country's corresponding religious history. Numerous and excellent illustrations add to the value of the book; through courtesy of the author we are enabled to reproduce two of his plates in the present No., viz., Kileedy Church and St. Beretcheart's Tombstone (frontispiece).



KILEEDY CHURCH, CO. LIMERICK.

The block of the latter illustration belongs to the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, to whom our acknowledgment and best thanks are hereby tendered for their permission to use it. The illustrations were chosen in consideration of the connection of Sts. Beretcheart (see Vol. IX., p. 159) and Ita with the Decies.

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AMONG the studies subsidiary to History which modern methods have evolved and dignified the investigation of place-names holds an honoured position. A few years ago Irish local names would hardly have been deemed material for scientific examination.

Then, every writer on matters antiquarian considered himself competent to pronounce infallibly on every name which had the misfortune to cross his path and some day perhaps an enterprising publisher of literary curiosities may see his way to issue a volume compiled from the atrocities in this field, perpetrated by otherwise harmless and even worthy men. To-day place-name investigation and interpretation is acknowledged a highly important branch of archaeological work; in fact, like folk-lore and national language itself, it holds the key to many an involved historical problem. As far at any rate as Irish local nomenclature is concerned it cannot be too frequently insisted on that there is no road to the study except through knowledge of Irish and through investigation on the spot of the local pronunciation of the name. These observations are mainly suggested by perusal of Mr. James Frost's "County of Clare Irish Local Names Explained" (Geo. McKern & Sons, Limerick). The title is as awkward as the idea underlying the collection is excellent. Candidly it does not seem to me Mr. Frost has taken sufficient pains with his work; likely enough he has under-estimated its importance. I am aware that Mr. Frost is a competent Irish speaker, but has he gone to the trouble of collecting his Irish names from Irish speakers on the spot? Study of his book does not dispose one to think he has: any page of the work will furnish forms which inspire doubt or something more positive. Take at random a few of these latter—the first which catch the eye at chance openings of the book:—"Reanagishagh,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$  na  $\text{C}\rho\alpha\acute{\delta}$ , a causeway made for passing over swampy ground." Even without hearing the local pronunciation one is morally, and *prima facie*, certain that the form given above is incorrect.  $\text{R}\acute{\epsilon}$  is evidently  $\text{R}\acute{\epsilon}\text{i}\acute{o}$ , a level plain.  $\text{C}\rho\alpha\acute{\delta}$ , as given by Mr. Frost, is in the nom. case; the word used must in reality be either  $\text{C}\rho\text{i}\acute{\gamma}\text{e}$  or  $\text{S}\text{C}\rho\text{e}\alpha\acute{\delta}$ , more likely the latter, else how did the  $g$  get into the Anglicised name! Again Mr. Frost gives us—"Fán ua Sataimán, O'Galvan's Declivity," "Dáile na Connactaé; the property of the Connaghtmen," "Dáile ua Scantáin, O'Scanlan's Homestead," &c., &c. Surely he has never heard such Irish forms. If it be alleged they are misprints then the work teems with printer's mistakes. Though I have not heard

the local Irish of Derryniddane I feel quite convinced it is not "Οαιπε  
 ηρω αν, the wood of birds' nests," but almost certainly—Οαιπε  
 αν ηεαροαιν—"The wood of the streamlet." A careful revision of  
 Mr. Frost's book on the lines above indicated would make it an  
 extremely useful compilation, for the design is well conceived and  
 there is pressing need for authoritative information of the kind it  
 would convey.

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"THE WELSH PEOPLE," by Principal Rhys and David Brynmor  
 Jones, LL.B. (Fisher Unwin), is a work calculated to inspire a  
 thoughtful Irishman with a feeling akin to envy towards our  
 plucky fellow-Celts of the Principality. When will competent  
 pens supply *us* in handy and yet scholarly form with the latest  
 results of scientific investigation into the "Origin, History, Laws,  
 Language, Literature and Characteristics" of the Irish Celts! Truth  
 to tell our best works, perhaps, on the subject so far are the contribu-  
 tions—one, of a Scotchman ("The Native Irish, &c."—Anderson),  
 and the other, of a French-American ("The Irish Race,"—Thebaud).  
 The framework, so to speak, of the book under notice is a selection  
 of extracts from a Royal Commission's Report on Land in Wales.  
 This matter is elaborated and supplemented from the best in  
 Brythonic scholarship and to the resulting whole Dr. Fredric  
 Seebohm (author of "The English Village Community") adds a  
 chapter on the history of Land Tenure in Wales. It will at once  
 be assumed from Professor Rhys' part in the work that the  
 philological aspect of the subject has not been overlooked and that  
 the oghams (Irish and Welsh) have been put under contribution  
 for their testimony. A few of the chapter headings will give a  
 good idea of the scope of the work:—"Ethnology of Ancient  
 Wales," "The Pictish Question," "Ancient Laws and Customs of  
 Wales," "Language and Literature of Wales," "Pre-Aryan Syntax  
 in Insular Celtic." Appended are two indices, together with good  
 Maps and useful Tables. The ancient close connection of Co.  
 Waterford (Decies) with Wales is alluded to:—

"The Irish story of the Deisi tells how some of these people left the part of  
 Ireland represented by the Baronies of Decies in the County of Waterford, and  
 gave to Dyfed, a line of Kings represented in the time of Gildas by Vortiporius,  
 from whom Elen, wife of Howel the Good in the 10th century, was descended."

There are too curious references to later migrations from Ireland to the Principality.

"To come down to a later time we read in the history of Pembrokeshire by George Owen, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, that the Anglo-Flemish portion of his native county was so overrun by Irishmen, that in some parishes the clergyman was found to be the only inhabitant who was not Irish. This, it is true, was an exception, as it was at the end of the war known as Tyrone's Rebellion, but many of the exiles must have settled in Pembrokeshire. In fact, Mr. Henry Owen, the learned editor of George Owen's work, remarks (*"Archæologia Cambrensis,"* 1895, p. 103) that the descendants of these Irishmen can still be traced."

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MISS ELEANOR HULL deserves the gratitude of all Irish students for her efforts to make accessible to them the whole story of their native literature. Her *"Text Book of Irish Literature, Pt. I."* (M. H. Gill & Son) is no mere catalogue of writers, manuscripts and tracts, but a critical examination of the literary material as well and a helpful commentary thereon. A resume of any chapter's contents will illustrate perhaps better than anything else the character and drift of the work. Take Chap. IX.; here is its schema, paragraph by paragraph:—Literary Summary of the Prose Romances, Character of the Tales, Chivalry, Dramatic Force and Humour, Pathos, Brilliancy, Varieties of Style, Literary Defects. Finally the chapter concludes with the statement that "stimulating of the imagination is perhaps the best gift which a revived interest in the old native Romance has to bestow."

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*"IRISH FAIRY TALES"* (Gill & Son) is a new edition of an exquisite little book published some years since by the late genial Mr. E. Leamy, M.P. The "Tales" are neither exactly folk-lore nor improvisation though they partake of the character of both. They are really founded on stories from the older literature transfused in the glow of the author's delicate fancy. They waft a breeze from the Fenian hills, an air from the magic past—they strike a responsive note in the Irish heart recalling to the race mellow memories of its own infancy and the youth-time of the world. Written probably for children, the tales will be read, and perhaps re-read, with pleasure by those who are no longer children. As Mr. T. P. Gill observes in his introductory note, much of their charm

lies in their unpremeditated art. The little work should make a delightful gift-book for youth.—“Pope Adrian IV.: A friend of Ireland” (Browne & Nolan) is an English translation, by Rev. W. McLoughlin, Ord.Cist., of an article in the *Analecta Juris Pontificii* by Rev. Louis Chaillot. In this fine essay the author finds against the alleged Bull of Adrian to Henry II. The translation, with translator’s notes, runs to over 160 pages of close print, and to this are added some 80 odd pages of appendices &c., as well as an excellent index. Pere Chaillot’s professed aim is refutation of the Bull theory. His translator, a professed disciple of the Frenchman, thinks the latter’s statement of a phenomenally complex case to be singularly clear and his arguments worthy the consideration of English readers—hence the present work. His faith and the object of his hope the translator sums up in the concluding sentence of his preface:—

“If the ‘Bull of Adrian,’ which has during so many ages tarnished the memory of an illustrious Pontiff, still finds favour with any, it is to be hoped that this treatise from the *Analecta*, accompanied with a variety of Documents, may help to give it a long *quietus*.”

———One of the signs of the Irish Renaissance is the production, in English, of so much poetic and dramatic work drawing its inspiration from old Irish sources. “Cuchulain” (Sealy, Bryers, and Walker) is described as “a cycle of Irish plays (4)” in heroic style by Suseen Varian and a prose version of the Land of Youth legend by John Varian. We have only space to chronicle the appearance of the booklet.

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THE great Mote controversy, which seems rather to increase than diminish in force, will demand a paragraph all to itself. Mr. Goddard Orpen contributes a fine Essay on the Motes to the “English Historical Review” for July, and Mrs. Armitage has a similar article in the “Antiquary” for September and October. *Place aux dames*—let us hear Mrs. Armitage first. In her “Norman Origin of Irish Mottes” (thus she spells the word) she contends (a) that the motes were private castle sites, (b) that the Irish before the Conquest had no private castles as distinguished from tribal or village strongholds, (c) that private castles are a middle age

phenomenon, and (*d*) that the mottes were the sites of Norman private castles replaced later on by Edwardian keeps close to the original mote. Mr. Orpen's "Mote and Bretesche Building in Ireland" deserves study on many grounds. Incidentally his derivation of the word *Brittas* in Irish Land Names will attract attention. The word, he contends with much show of reason, is the Irish form of the old French *bretesche*, signifying a complete fortification including mote, fosse and palisade. Mr. Orpen appends a list of the *brittas* townlands in Ireland many of which now however preserve no traces of the mote or rampart. This list, by the way, is defective; it has no mention of the single *brittas* name in Co. Waterford—Garrybrittas. Where the *bretesche* had a high mote, Mr. Orpen argues, the mound, rather than the whole fortification, gave its name to the place. Like Mrs. Armitage, Mr. Orpen holds to the Norman origin of both mote and *bretesche*; they are found, he continues, in districts occupied by English invaders in the 12th and early 13th century and nowhere else. Both writers have brought much labour and learning and no little ingenuity to bear on their subject, but nevertheless we shall bide our soul in patience till we hear Mr. Westropp in reply. In view of all the research and argument it cannot fail to be a little disconcerting to the two essayists to read Mr. Bigger's comment in the current "Ulster Journal of Archæology":—

"To attribute such earthworks generally to the Normans shows a simplicity of knowledge, quite incomprehensible. . . . Let us take the writer's (Mrs. Armitage's) very first illustration—'Antrim—castle modern; close to it is a large motte marked in 25-inch Ordnance Map.' The Normans had nothing whatever to do with Antrim, and never had a footing there: the O'Neills saw to that. The 'large motte' close to it is nothing less than an old Irish fort like thousands of others over the length and breadth of Ireland, where the Normans never had a stand."

THE Magazines for the Quarter afford less than the ordinary amount of matter for notice in this Department.—Although the literature issued by the Royal Irish Academy cannot be regarded as of the magazine order, the Academy's individual papers, published as pamphlets, may be appropriately grouped under the present general heading. Nos. 8 and 9 of the *Proceedings* for 1906 are respectively:—"Barnaby Rich's 'Remembrances of the State



THE ARDAGH CHALICE.  
*(Details of Handle.)*

of Ireland 1612,'” edited by C. Litton Falkiner, and “The Ancient Castles of Co. Limerick (Central and South-East Baronies),” by Thos. J. Westropp.—The writer of this present page had long cherished the idea of writing on the Promontory Forts of Waterford, and had actually compiled data for the purpose. He has, however, been forestalled by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., and he is pleased that the subject has been seized by hands so competent. Mr. Westropp, in his usual efficient style, treats the theme in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* for September. By promontory forts are here meant certain prehistoric earthworks which occupy the necks and extreme points of a number of small headlands along the Waterford seaboard. Mr. Westropp enumerates and describes eleven such forts in Waterford, but it is very doubtful if his list be exhaustive. The first fort in his list Mr. Westropp places in the wrong townland; it ought be Ardoginna, not Ballinamona. This error, though slight, is worth correcting for the sake of future explorers—the more so that, as is pointed out in another place of this present No., there are two places called Ballinamona, separated by a distance of only four or five miles and, to make confusion worse confounded, both townlands are maritime and both in the parish of Ardmore. In the same No. of the *Journal* our distinguished fellow-member, Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, records his discovery of eight new oghams in Co. Cork, and adds two short papers on Irish inscriptions in Co. Galway.—It will, I think, be readily admitted on all hands, that for “get-up” and quantity of matter the Co. Louth Archæological Journal surpasses any periodical of its kind in Ireland. Comparisons being hateful they had better not be pursued into the question of quality. The September No. to hand contains nearly thirty illustrations—many of them beautiful full page plates! How the thing is done—unless printer and engraver as well as writers work gratuitously—surpasses our southern understanding. By kind permission of the Editors two of the smallest illustrations in the number under notice are reproduced in our present issue, scil:—“Details of Handle, Chalice of Ardagh” and “St. Mochta’s House, Co. Louth.” Among the many excellent articles in the No. are two contemporary documents

edited by our fellow-member, Mr. Jas. Buckley, and descriptive of military operations in Louth in 1689-90. The narrator was a soldier in James' army and, on his way northwards, he marched with his detachment through Kilworth, Clogheen, Clonmel and Kilkenny. From the account of this eye-witness the fight at the Boyne seems less a battle than a criminal blunder. Mr. Henry Morris' paper on "Place Names in the Tain" gives the result of (what we need so very much) careful and scholarly research work.

———The chief item of note in the "Cork Archæological Journal" for July-September is a translation, with notes, of the Life of St. Finbarre by Col. T. A. Lunham, M.A., M.R.I.A.———Mr. McNeill continues in the "New Ireland Review" his striking series of papers on Early Irish History. The four latest instalments of his work are entitled respectively:—"Ireland According to Ptolemy," "The Revolt of the Vassals," "The Ancient Irish Genealogies" and "The Irish Synthetic Historians." It is much to be desired that Mr. McNeill will publish the complete series in more permanent book form, for these papers are as valuable as anything that has appeared in this particular field since the days of O'Curry.———To the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record" for September, Rev. A. Coleman, O.P., contributes a very ingenious paper on inferences deducible from certain statements contained in letters recently published in the Report on the Franciscan MSS.

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A FURTHER illustration of the respect for our artistic and literary past is furnished by the many costly reproductions which come under our notice of ornamental Celtic work in metal, wood and stone. The Marquis of Bute has recently presented to his father-in-law, Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., an exact replica of the original Ardagh chalice, an exquisite example of early Irish work preserved in the Kildare Street Museum and dating from the 8th or 9th century. Sir Henry has been reading a paper on the Chalice before the Louth Archæological Society and, through courtesy of the Secretary to the latter body, I am enabled to reproduce on the opposite page the Louth Society's beautiful plate showing portion of the decoration in which the cup is so rich.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A South-Eastern Archæologist** (the late Michael J. C. Buckley).—Mr. Michael J. C. Buckley was one of the most earnest, enthusiastic, widely-informed, and well-known antiquaries that Ireland has possessed of recent years. His knowledge of some features of our antiquities could hardly be excelled—particularly in relation to ecclesiastical art and architecture, his tastes and information in this direction having been, no doubt, fostered and developed by his occupation as an ecclesiastical art manufacturer. The firm of Cox & Buckley, London, was once well-known over the United Kingdom as foremost producers in this line, but the ultimate failure of this house involved Mr. Buckley in very serious pecuniary losses.

Later in life he made Ireland the field of his labours professionally. He was the founder of the stained glass and art metal works at Youghal, now carried on there by Watson & Co. He had also a business connection at Bruges, in Belgium, and he was about to bring over some Belgian art workers to Youghal when his plans in this direction were frustrated by the inexorable hand of death.

So far back as the seventies, if not earlier, Mr. Buckley was a writer on antiquarian subjects, being at that time a contributor to the "Ecclesiastical Art Review"—a most interesting London publication long since extinct.

That he was a frequent contributor to our Irish archæological journals is evident from the subjoined list of his papers.

To the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries" Mr. Buckley contributed as follows:—

"The Ancient Stained-glass Windows of St. Canice's, Kilkenny." Vol. 26, 3rd quarter, 1895.

"The Bambino of New Ross." Vol. 28, 3rd quarter, 1896.

"Notes Ecclesiological." Vol. 29, 4th quarter, 1899.

"Notes on Boundary Crosses." Vol. 30, 3rd quarter, 1900.

He was elected Member of the R.S.A.I. in 1888, and acted as its Hon. Local Secretary for East Cork; and he rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Society's meeting and excursion held at Youghal in July, 1903, on which occasion he furnished several interesting Papers on the Antiquities of Youghal and its neighbourhood, which were published in Vol. 33, 3rd quarter, 1903, of the R.S.A.I. Journal.

"Mr. Buckley," writes the Editor of that Journal (Vol. 36, March, 1906), "was a fluent speaker and writer on all subjects relating to church architecture. He was for the greater part of his life connected with an eminent firm engaged in the production of artistic ecclesiastical work. He possessed a fine collection of antiques, including some specimens of early Celtic art. His comparatively early death is greatly deplored."

To the *Waterford Archæological Journal* he contributed the following papers:—

"The Antique Vestments of Waterford Cathedral." No. 11, January, 1897 (the substance of a lecture delivered by him under the auspices of the Waterford Archæological Society in the Town Hall of that City).

"Ecclesiological Gleanings and Jottings." Nos. 16 & 17, April-June, July-September, 1898.

"Early Irish Universities and Palaces." Nos. 19 & 20, January-March, April-June, 1899.

"A Remarkable Restoration in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny," and "An Episode of the Emigration from Waterford to Newfoundland." No. 25, July-September, 1900.

To the Cork Journal Mr. Buckley contributed but one paper, "On the Town Walls of Youghal" (No. 47, July-September, 1900), in whose judicious preservation Mr. Buckley was greatly interested; and he exerted himself so strenuously as to induce the Urban Council of that ancient borough to agree to take the necessary steps to arrest their further decay. But we believe nothing has as yet

been done towards carrying out this laudable project which Mr. Buckley had so much at heart.

Mr. M. J. C. Buckley was the son of Mr. John George Buckley of Carrick-on-Suir, who, when a young man, whilst going out as passenger on a ship to a relative in Newfoundland, was captured with the ship and crew by a French privateer and taken prisoner to France where he continued to reside for a considerable period after he was set at liberty. This episode in his father's life was narrated in the Waterford Journal, 1903, by Mr. Buckley who was himself born at Cahir. He received his early education at Mount Melleray Abbey School, and thence proceeded to Louvain, the great University town of Belgium.

As to the beginning of his professional career in that country, the present writer possesses no information; but to one of his tastes, talents and disposition, we can easily imagine what a field of education and inspiration was presented to him by the numerous old cathedrals, the splendid art galleries and museums, and the many quaint historic towns with their noble *Hotels de Ville* for which Belgium is remarkable. Nor did he confine himself to Belgium. He appears to have also visited Portugal, for in a letter to the press dated May 14th, 1886, he states that on looking at the tracery of the windows and the curious interlacing arcades on the walls, as well as the mouldings of the arches of the Founder's Chapel in the famous Monastery at Batalha, in Portugal, the designer of which, he adds, was an Irishman named Hackett, he was struck by their close resemblance to the details in the window of the ruined abbey of Holy Cross, Tipperary, and he had no doubt that much of the ornamentation there was due to Irish skill.

Mr. Buckley died after a short illness at his residence, Montemorenci, Youghal, on the 2nd of August, 1905, and was buried in the North Abbey Churchyard. He was unmarried, and over 60 years of age at his death. A melancholy proof of the lack of appreciation and recognition of art and archæology which prevails in Ireland is afforded by the fact that it was not till some days after his burial that a meagre obituary notice of Mr. Buckley appeared in a local newspaper, written evidently by a stranger to the town of

which he was so distinguished a resident, and which furthermore his labours so materially benefited (a).

JAMES COLEMAN, M.R.S.A.I.

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**Abbé Hennigan.**—There were at Clongowes College forty years ago two editions of Moréris' *Grand Dictionnaire*. In the later edition (of which a copy is in the National Library, Dublin) were many articles on Ireland, Irish History and Irishmen by the Abbé Hénégan, of the Irish College, Paris. Taking a great interest in that distinguished and learned man, I traced him through approbations given by him to books printed by Irishmen in France, and I made a search in the Irish College, Paris, where I found his will and testament and copied parts of it. He was a Cork man, and of the diocese (and I believe of the city) of Cork. Father Henegan's will is in the Irish College, Paris, and was inspected, and in part copied, by me some years ago. It shows that he was a native of the Co. of Cork, and of the diocese and city of Cork. The will would be worth printing.

E. HOGAN, S.J., LL.D.

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**One of the Last Companions of the Great Earl of Desmond.**—It is given in historical works that the great Earl of Desmond a few days before his death sent his lieutenant and most of his meagre following to make a foray near *Sliað Mhí* in Kerry. I gather from local tradition that the chief's name was Power, but as far as I know it is not so stated in any of the histories. His fall (and burial) in *Claoán an Ídoraig* was the preliminary to the fall of the Earl (1583). Has any reader ever heard that he was one of the Powers of Waterford, or who was he?

DERMOT FOLEY.

6, Sydenham Terrace, Ballinacurra, Limerick.

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(a) Examples of Mr. Buckley's professional work are to be seen in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, and in St. Mary's Abbey Church, Youghal, where the memorial window—a remarkably fine work of art—and two beautifully carved oak sedilia designed by Mr. Buckley have been set up as memorials of the late Rev. Dr. Jones, Rector of Youghal.

**Butlers of Poulakerry.**—Can any reader give information of the Butlers, Barons of Poulakerry, one of whom probably held the Castle of Poulakerry, near Kilsheelan, against Cromwell? In Father Denis Murphy's "Cromwell in Ireland" it is stated that Cromwell battered the said castle. Edmond Butler, of Ardboy, South Lodge, Carrick-on-Suir, who claims to be the lineal descendant, states that his father's great grandfather was the last Baron, and died during his son's minority. The son sold the property to his executors and settled down in the house in Ardboy now occupied by Edmond Butler, his descendant. Many members of the family are buried in Burnchurch under costly monuments.

P. J. GRIFFITH.

York House, 13 York Road, Rathmines.

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**Local Find of Ancient Coins, &c.**—Mr. Martin Power, farmer, has kindly presented me with the following interesting coins recently unearthed during farm operations on his holding at Ballygunnertemple. The silver coins were discovered on the west side of the Waterford-Dunmore main road, and the copper coins on the opposite side—on the site of a former village:—

- (a) Silver Florin, Elizabeth, no date.
- (b) Silver Florin, Philip and Mary, 1559.
- (c) Copper (or bronze) Halfpenny, William and Mary, 1692.
- (d) Copper (or bronze) Halfpenny, James II., 1682.

Copper coins of James (including gun-money) have frequently been found in the locality, but the find of silver coins of a century earlier is worth recording. The florins are very thin and worn. Mr. Power has likewise handed me a MS. volume of Theology notes in Latin—"De Locis Theologicis," which were taken down from the oral lectures of "D. Domn. Bocher" in the Royal College of Aquintane, at Bordeaux, 1777. Fortunately the name of the industrious student is preserved and, better still, we can to some extent follow his subsequent career. He was one Thomas Power, of Cross, in the Parish of Kill St. Nicholas, who, through the operation of the Penal Laws, was obliged to seek beyond the

seas the education denied him at home. His priestly life was passed in the City of Waterford, where for many years he served as curate in St. Patrick's Parish, and probably (previous to that) in Trinity Without. He died in 1818, aged 71 years, and is buried in the churchyard of Ballygunnertemple, where a flat slab, now covered with earth, marks his resting place.

P.

**Richard Dowling.**—A prolific and successful novelist in his day, Richard Dowling's novels are now nearly all out of print, and his name is already sinking into an undeserved oblivion, partly at least due to the fact that no record exists of his life or writings, and partly to that lack of appreciation and recognition of literary work which is so characteristic of Irishmen, especially where their own countrymen are concerned. Richard Dowling was born at Clonmel in 1846, but spent a considerable portion of his youth in Waterford. Thence he moved to Dublin and became a pressman, and was one of the band of brilliant writers for a short-lived but memorable publication called "Zozimus." When he went, about 1860, to London, he published one of his best and, one might say, his only Irish novel, "The Mystery of Killard," which was followed by a number of others, most of them of an intensely realistic and exciting character. According to a statement made by his cousin, Mr. Edmund Downey, of Waterford (also known as F. M. Allen, and himself a novelist of repute), who published many of his works, Richard Dowling published about fifty novels, and short stories innumerable. In London he was also editor for a time of a little weekly paper called "Yorick," whose cartoons by Mr. (now Sir Harry) Furniss were the first examples of the latter's handiwork. Dowling was connected with "The Hornet" also. His "Ignorant Essays" and "Indolent Essays" prove him to have been a critic of discernment, a writer with an excellent style, and a man with a keen sense of humour. Of a different class of book is his "While London Sleeps," which describes the great Metropolis by night as seen by himself. Richard Dowling died in London towards the end of July, 1898, at the early age of 53, and left a wife and three children but ill provided for.

J. C.



JOURNAL OF  
THE WATERFORD  
& SOUTH-EAST  
OF IRELAND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

SECOND QUARTER,  
APRIL TO JUNE, 1907.



# The Board of Works at Holy Cross.

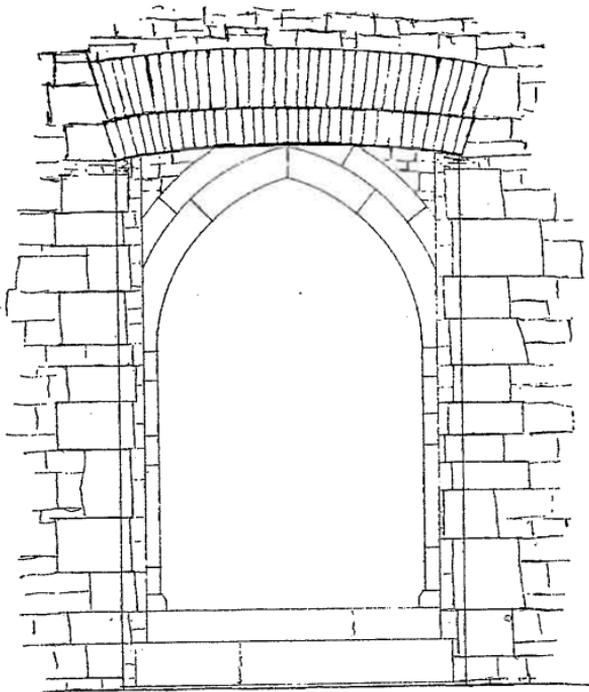
By P.



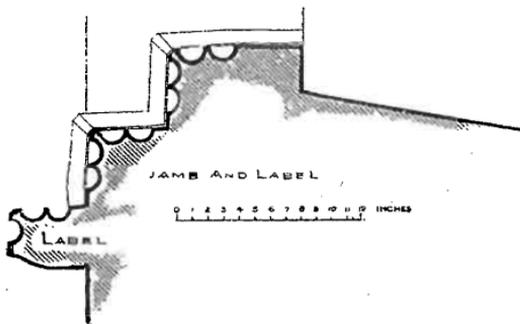
THE Report for 1905-6 of the Board of Public Works (Ireland) possesses a decided antiquarian interest and well deserves a few words of notice in the present issue. Of course the archæological interest alluded to centres round the narrative of repairs and restorations at Holy Cross Abbey, Co. Tipperary, which the Report illustrates with seven pages (folio) of drawings and plans. Through courtesy of the Board, which has kindly lent the blocks, our present issue is enabled to reproduce a few of the illustrations. It is gratifying to find the Board taking a broad and liberal view of its functions in having the Inspector's notes on the ruin reprinted, with the drawings, for circulation as a guide-book among visitors to the Abbey. The notes on Holy Cross, occupying three folio pages of the Report, naturally divide themselves into two parts of which the first recites briefly the history of the famous abbey, and the second describes the plan and surviving remains in detail.

Founded for Cistercians in the 13th century by an Irish king, Holy Cross has had the usual chequered history, of which fortunately a pretty detailed narrative has come down to us. As regards the material structure, there have intervened so many modifications, additions and alterations that but little of the original 13th century

building exists. That little is practically confined to the south wall of the monastic church and portions of the building on the east side of the cloister square. In the south side wall just mentioned there



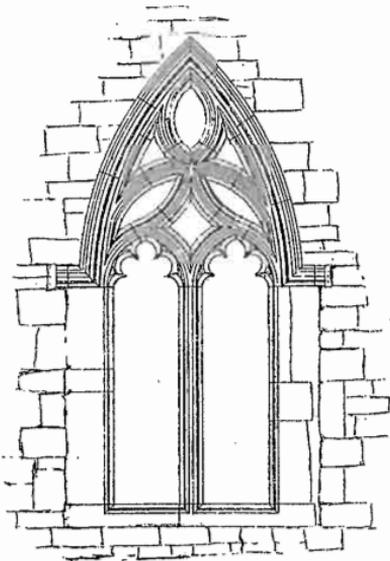
INTERIOR ELEVATION



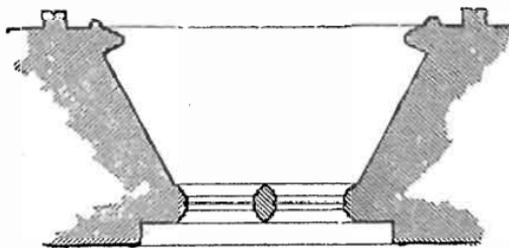
WEST DOORWAY.

remains, by the way, a rounded-headed doorway which the Report styles "Norman" but which might, with as much propriety perhaps, be called "Celtic" or even "Irish."

Holy Cross appears to have reached its highest degree of prosperity and power about the 14th century, or from the end of the 13th to the first quarter of the 15th century. From that period, at any rate, most of the surviving features date. To that date, for instance, may be referred the chancel, transepts, chapels, tower, choir, and north



WINDOW IN SOUTH CHAPEL, NORTH TRANSEPT.



PLAN

aisle together with the doors and windows of the west gable and the corresponding details (doors and windows) of the buildings which surround the cloisters. The south side wall of the church, it has already been said, is portion of the original erection and dates from the time of King Donald O'Brien. Some fifty years since when

this wall was in danger of falling, the local landholder with commendable spirit and liberality, had the present buttresses and retaining arches built to prevent collapse.

Dr. Cochrane, the Board's Inspector of Ancient Monuments, in an unofficial letter to the writer of this page, adds, he has come to the conclusion from a fuller study of the ruin that the building marked "Guest House" on the plan was really the monastic mill and storehouse and that the long narrow passage running N.E. and S.W. was the watercourse in which was the mill wheel, at the point where the modern cross wall is shown with hatching (*see Ground plan*).

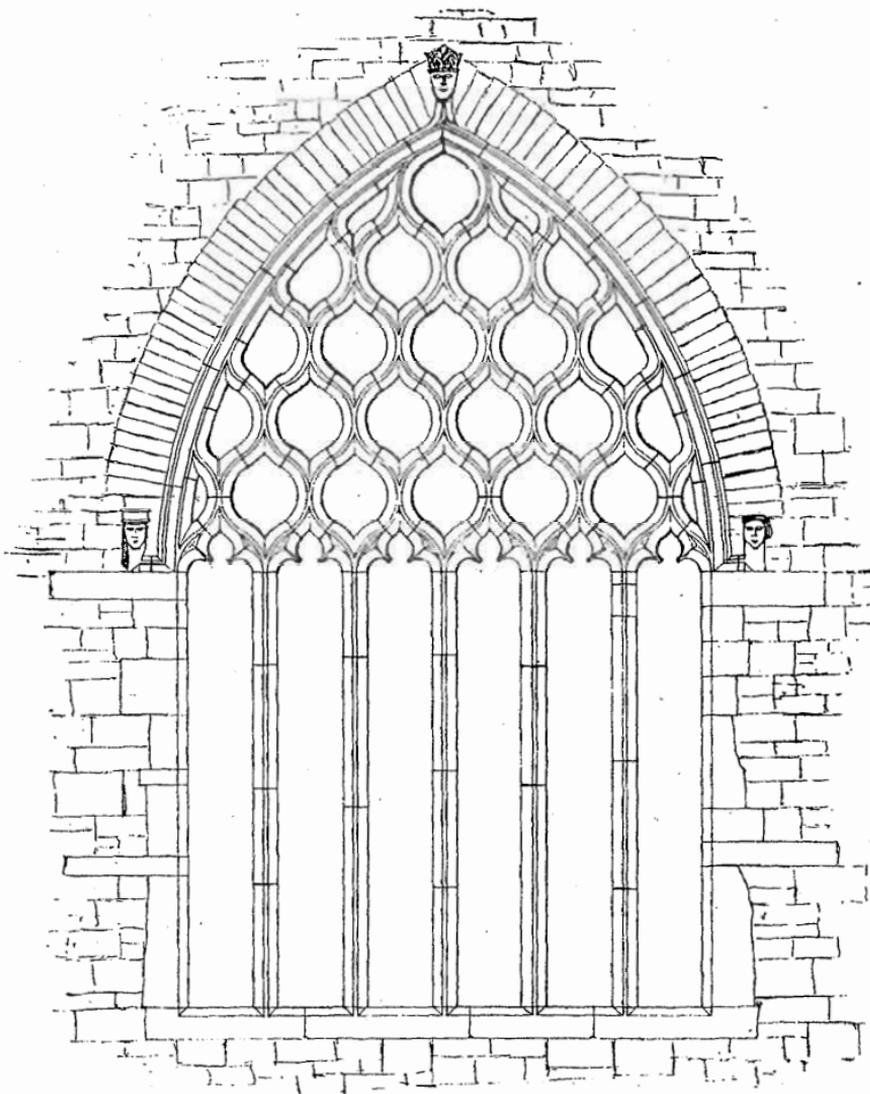
The plan reproduced will make plain, even to the non-antiquarian, the disposition of the Abbey buildings. On the north side was, as is usual in Cistercian foundations, the great church with its transepts, aisles and side-chapels. The Chapter and Community Rooms, with the Dormitory overhead, occupied the east side. This portion of the ruin, minus the doors and windows, is probably a survival of the original building of King Donald. On the south side were the Refectory and Kitchen with other dormitories above, while on the west were cellars again surmounted by dormitories. Around the central square ran the Cloisters which looked through a stone arcading into the Garth. Unfortunately the arcading has almost entirely disappeared. Local members may study the same general features at Jerpoint and Dunbrody, for either of which, *mutatis mutandis*, the plan of Holy Cross will suffice.





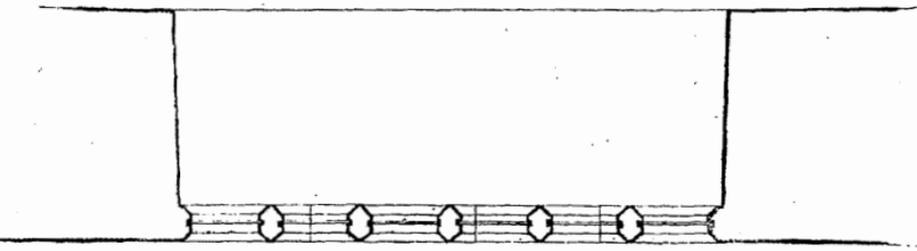
SCALE OF FEET  
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

EAST ELEVATION—HOLY CROSS ABBEY.



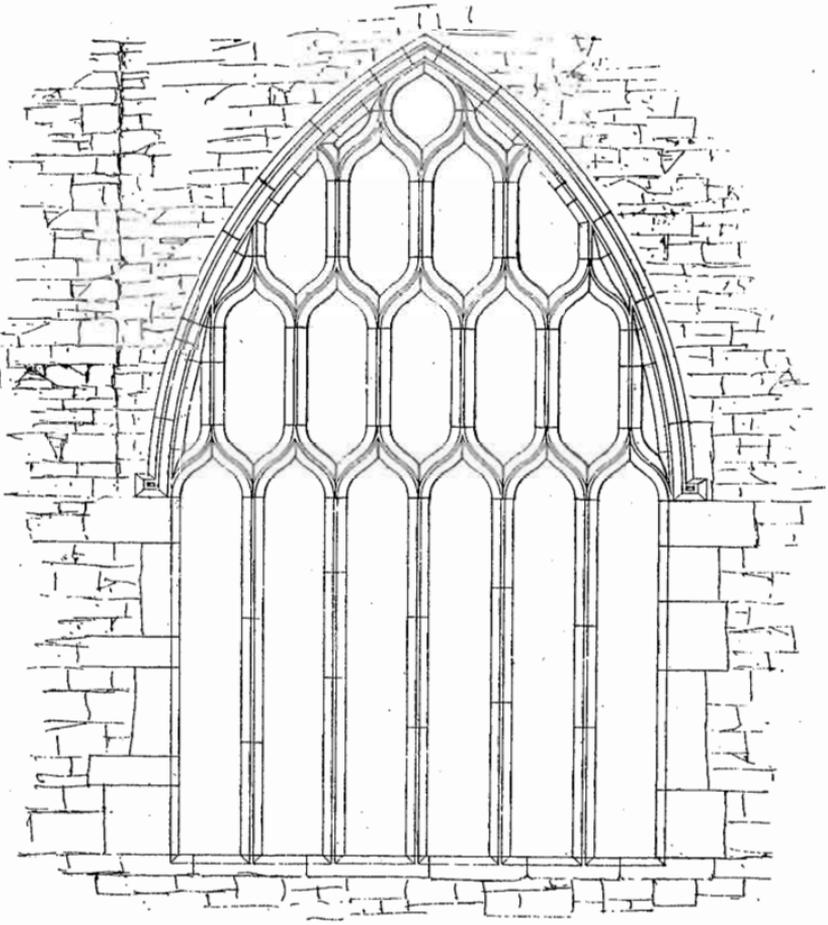
ELEVATION

INCHES 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET



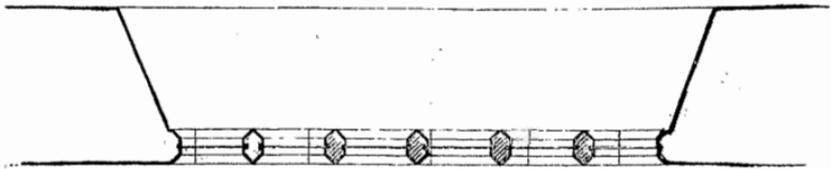
PLAN

EAST WINDOW—EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND PLAN.



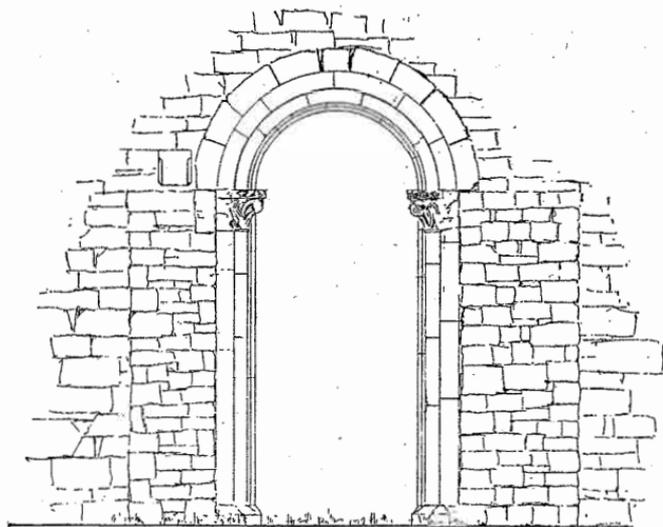
ELEVATION

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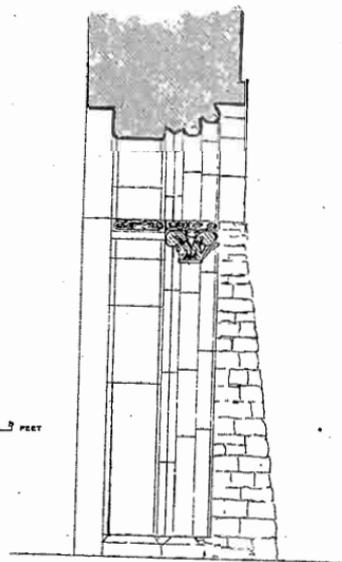
PLAN

WEST WINDOW—EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND PLAN.

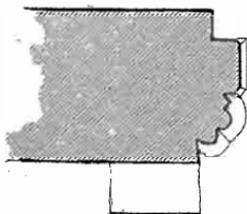


ELEVATION

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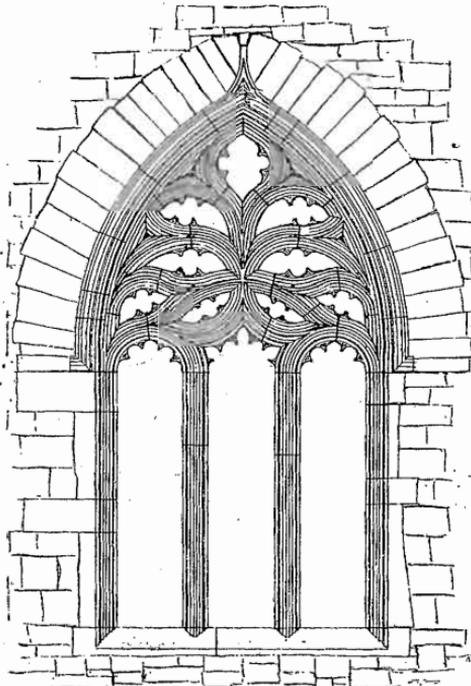


SECTION

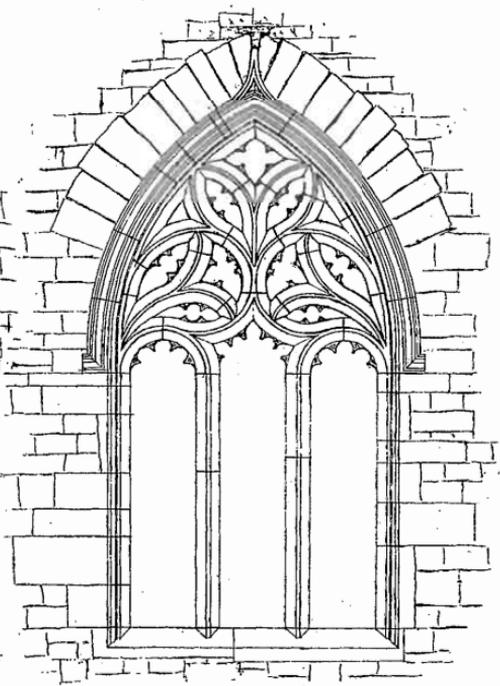


PLAN

ROMANESQUE DOORWAY—SOUTH AISLE.

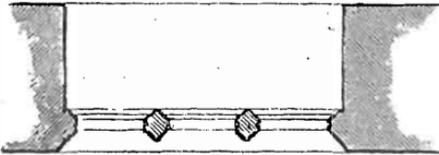


WINDOW IN SOUTH CHAPEL, SOUTH TRANSEPT.

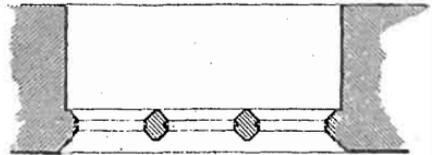


WINDOW IN NORTH CHAPEL, SOUTH TRANSEPT.

INCHES 0 1 2 3 FEET



PLAN



PLAN

WINDOWS—NORTH TRANSEPT CHAPELS.

# OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

IV.—FRANCIS LUMBARD, of the City of Waterford, 1590.



Francis Lumbard desire to be buried in our Lady's Chapel in Christ Ch. of Waterford where my father shall appoint. I nominate my brother James Lumbarde and my wife Catherine Walsh fitz Robert exors. I give to my wife the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all my personality. I desire my said brother James assisted by my wife shall distribute the other  $\frac{1}{2}$  of my said goods as followeth. To my brother W<sup>m</sup>. Lumbarde's 3 daurs. £10 each towards their marriage. To my father and mother £10 each. To my sister Catherine Lumbarde £10, and I forgive her the accounts unpaid between me and her husband for *Edmonde hore is fishe*.

To my brother James Lumbarde's daur. Joan Lumbarde £10 towards her m. To the hospital of the Holy Ghost in W'ford for my soul £10.

To my aunts Kate and Megg White 40<sup>s</sup>/ each. To all other the poor hospitals and houses in city of W'ford for my soul £5. If the venture which I now have with my brother *Robert Strange* (God save him if it miscarry) succeed, the surplus to be bestowed on my own poor relations and kindred.

26 Jany. 1590

Francis Lumbard.

In presence of Nicholas Lumbard, James Lumbard, Conagher O'Houllaghan, John Brennan."

The testator's brother, James Lumbard, administrated Feby. 8, 1590.

## V.—JOHN AYLWARD, of Callaghane, 1766.

“In the Name of God. Amen. I, John Aylward of Callahane in the county of Waterford Gent. being of Sound and disposing mind Memory and understanding (Praised be God) do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. I leave my soul to God hoping thro’ the merits of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer to inherit Eternal life and my body to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named. I leave devise and bequeath all my Real and personel Stock, Cattle, household furniture, plate, money and effects of what nature or kind soever whereof I now am or at the time of my decease shall be seized or possessed of after payment of my just debts and funeral Expenses unto Nicholas Power Gent., second Son of David Power of Knockaderry in the County of Waterford Gent. and to Gillen Gahan otherwise FitzGerald of the City of Waterford Shopkeeper to be Equally divided between them and Lastly I do hereby nominate Constitute and appoint David Power of Knockaderry aforesaid Gent. sole Executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all or any will or wills by me at any time heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this sixth day of December 1766.

Witnesses { Greg<sup>ry</sup> Lymbery.  
Richard Welsh.  
Anne Lymbery.

Probate granted July 2nd 1676 to

W<sup>m</sup>. Moore Surrogate.”

## VI.—WILLIAM ENGLISH, Parish Priest of Tibbrud, 1669.

“ . . . , my body to be buried in St. Kyran’s Chapl. in Tibbrudd in the Buriall of the Reverend ffathers there . . . . .  
. . . unto ffransissane ffriers of Clonmell my best Cashell, stole, and manuple as an almds to pray for my soule . . . . to Father Robert of S Johns twenty shiġ likewise. . . . .  
. . . . to my nephew William English fitz James my nagg,

saddle, bridle and all . . . to my nephew Phillip English the best cloak I have being broadcloth . . . . . to my coussen fa. Contantine Daniell all my bookes but specially that he readeth or wisheth for and the rest to be disposed of by him as he thinks fit.

William English."

VII.—WILLIAM POWER, of Dunmore, 1671.

" In Doi. Nome. Amen.

I William Power of downmore being sick of body but yett of perfect memory and understanding doe bequeath my soule to God almightye my saivor and redeimor and my body to be buried in . . . . church of Killea.

1. I leave and bequeath my debt to be duliepaide and remnat of all my goods and lands to be equally devided betwixt my children being in number eught. Imprimis, debt due of me first to my landlord

rent	...	...	£25	10	0
due to Thomas Wise	...	...	2	0	0
due to John fling	...	...	3	19	0
due to Edmond power	...	...	2	0	0
due to John Clansii of Waterford for bread and broges	...	...	1	11	11
due to Tom farrell	...	...	15	0	
due to Margrott Ny Robartt	...	...	16	0	
due to Jerh <sup>e</sup> M <sup>e</sup> Robartt	...	...	8	0	
due to Mr. Rishard Gorandlin	...	...	10	0	
due to Laurence Aylword	...	...	3	6	
due to appotegarii	...	...	2	0	
due to James Russoll	...	...	2	1	
due to my nurse Ellish Power	...	...	2	0	
due to Ellish Butler	...	...	10	0	
due to ye Smitt	...	...	5	0	
due to John Coman	...	...		9	

I leave and bequeathe to be disposed for my soule  $\text{£}20 \text{ 0 0}$   
 to those persons that my son Rishard power knows all which I doe  
 attest as my last will and testament, as witness my hand the 21th  
 of November 1671.

William Power X his mark.

Thomas Wise X his mark.

Jerh<sup>e</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Robartt X his mark.

Geoffry Power X his mark.”



# Scraps of Walsh Mountain History.

No. 2.—

EXEMPLIFICATION OF AN INQUISITION TAKEN IN 1619,  
AFTER THE DEATH OF WALTER WALSH, LORD OF THE  
MOUNTAIN; FROM A CERTIFIED COPY OF SAME AMONG  
THE FAMILY PAPERS OF V. HUSSEY WALSH, Esq.

Communicated, with Translation and Notes, by Rev. Wm. CARRIGAN,  
D.D., M.R.I.A.



GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these our present Letters shall come, greeting. We have inspected a certain Inquisition bearing date the sixth day of October, in the seventeenth year of the reign of James the First of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and nineteen, remaining of record in the Office of the Rolls of Chancery of Ireland, the tenor of which follows in these words, to wit:—

“Inquisitio indentata capta apud Gawran in Comitatu Kilkenniae, sexto die Octobris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo nono annoque illustrissimi principis et domini nostri, Jacobi, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis regnorum suorum Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ decimo septimo, et Scotiæ quinquagesimo tertio, coram David Roth, armigero, Nicholao Kenny, armigero, Escheatore dicti domini Regis Comitatus predicti,

per Edwardum Yorke, generosum, Deputatum Suum, et Willielmo Barker, armigero, ffeodario dicti domini Regis Comitatus predicti et totius Provinciae Lageniæ, virtute commisionis dicti domini Regis sub magno sigillo suo Hiberniæ sigillatæ apud Dublin, quarto die Januarii, anno regni sui Angliæ, ffranciæ et Hiberniæ decimo sexto, et Scotiæ quinquagesimo secundo eis et aliis comissionariis directæ ad inquirendum de omnibus et singulis tenentibus dicti domini Regis in comitatu predicto, necnon de omnibus wardiis, liberationibus, ideotis, lunaticis, intrusionibus pro defectu liberationis vel licentiæ alienandi, relevis, &c., prout in comissione prædicta plenius apparet, per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus predicti quorum nomina subsequuntur, videlicet:

Thomae Shortall, de Rathardmoore, armigeri,  
 Rowland ffitzgerald, de Burnchurch, arm.,  
 Edmundi Purcell, de Ballyfoill, arm.,  
 Willielmi Sweetman, de Castleife, arm.,  
 Petri Aylward, de Aylwardstowne, generosi, juratoris,  
 Patricii ffitzgerald, de Gurtine, generosi,  
 Marci Shée, de Wases Heyes, gener.,  
 Richardi Graunte, de Corloddy, gener.,  
 Jacobi Shortall, de Peccastowne, gener.,  
 Robnetti Purcell, de ffowlkrath, gener., juratoris,  
 Robert Walsh, de Hilltowne, gener.,  
 Adami Welsh, de Crwobally, gener.,  
 Jacobi Sweetman, de Tylmerany [*recte* Tynnerany], gener.,  
 Edmundi Blaunchvill, de Milltown, gener.,  
 Theobaldi Butler, de Newgham, gener., juratoris,  
 Willielmi Graunte, de Pollroane,  
 Willielmi Brenan, de Downegyle, juratoris.

Qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum prædictum quod Walterus Walshe, nuper de Castlehoell, in comitatu predicto, armiger, seisitus fuit in dominico suo, ut de ffeodo, de et in manerio de Castlehoell prædicto, ac de et in castro, villis et terris de Castlehoell (*a*), aliter vocato Litter Corbally, in Baronia de Shanecahir, continentibus per estimacionem quatuor acras magnæ

mensuræ patriæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, octo solidos monetæ Hiberniæ; ac etiam de hamletis de Killcolmane (*b*), et Glassheny, continentibus per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos monetæ Hiberniæ; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Newchurch, continente per estimationem quatuor acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, octo solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Brownestowne, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Barnedowne, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Ballynemabbagh (*c*), continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Mylodestowne, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Buoleglass, continente per estimationem quatuor acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum ultra reprisas, octo solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Ballenteskine, continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Templeorum, continente per estimationem quatuor acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas; octo solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Rahynegeeragh (*d*), continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Garryduffe, continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in tertia parte hamletarum de Ballyneganagh, Shaneballynegarrow et Attynegaddy, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in tertia parte de villis et terris de Dyrrenelackagh et Curraghscarclone, continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ; que valet per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos. Que omnia et singula premissa superius specificata sunt

parcellæ et membra de manerio de Castlehoell prædicto et de terra dominicali ejusdem manerii jacentis et existentis in comitatu prædicto.

Dicunt etiam juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod prædictus Walterus Walsh seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de ffeodo de et in quodam annuali reddito de quinque solidis et quatuor denariis monetæ Hiberniæ exeunte de tertia parte de Knockmellane, Walteristowne, Ginkinstowne, Shaneballynegarrowe, Attynegaddy, Dirrelacka et Curraghсарclone, in possessione Roberti Walsh fitz Phillippi existente; ac etiam de quodam annuali reddito de quinque solidis et quatuor denariis monetæ prædictæ exeunte de altera tertia parte de Knockmellane, Walterstowne, Ginkinstowne, Shaneballynegarrowe, Attynegaddy, Dirrelacka et Curraghсарclone prædictis, in possessione Roberti Walsh fitz Richard existente; ac etiam de quodam annuali reddito de decem solidis monetæ prædictæ exeunte de terra de Ballyrobeg (*e*), at Ballynegowyne; ac etiam de quodam annuali reddito de decem solidis monetæ prædictæ exeunte de terra de Monehanry; ac etiam de quodam annuali reddito de decem solidis exeunte de terra de Lystrolyne, Mucckullo, et Cloghrane (*f*); ac etiam de quodam annuali reddito de decem solidis monetæ prædictæ exeunte de terra de Ballyhemyne. Que omnia et singula capitales redditus prædicti sunt parcella manerii de Castlehoell prædicto.

Dicunt etiam juratores super sacramentum suum prædictum quod prædictus Walterus Walsh seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de ffeodo de et in villis et compis de Rochestowne in comitatu prædicto continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Clonasse in comitatu prædicto, continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in duabus partibus de villis et campis de Carrygaugh (*g*), continentibus per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Corbally in comitatu prædicto, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ

prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in tertia parte villarum et terrarum de Knockmellane, continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ, que valet per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in tertia parte hamletæ de Walterstowne continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ quæ valet per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Killaghy, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ patriæ prædictæ, que valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Colenemodd, continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valet per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in villis, hamletis et campis de Busshermyll, Ballyngowne (*h*), et dimidio Ballytorbry (*i*), continentibus per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Ballynony, continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Ballintlea, continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Ballyngownemore et Ballyngownebegg juxta Ballyngownmore, continentibus per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Garrandaragh, continente per estimationem unam acram et dimidium mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, tres solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Keylandrew continente per estimationem unam acram et dimidium mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, tres solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Mollenevatty, continente per estimationem unam acram mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valet per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Glanedonyll, continente per estimationem tres acras mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, sex solidos; ac etiam de et in villis et campis de Skart, continente per estimationem duas acras mensuræ prædictæ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, quatuor

solidos; ac etiam de et in tertia parte hamletæ de Robynstowne continente per estimacionem quinque acras parvæ mensuræ, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, decem denarios; ac etiam de et in uno messuagio et decem acras parvæ mensuræ in Geripont, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, viginti denarios; ac etiam de et in uno messuagio et una acra parvæ mensuræ in campo vocato Gortcullin, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, duos denarios; ac etiam de uno tofto, gardino, et duodecim acras parvæ mensuræ in Kylfane, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, duos solidos. Quæ omnia premissa superius specificata jacentia et existentia [sunt] in comitatu prædicto.

Dicunt etiam juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod prædictus Walterus Walsh sic de omnibus et singulis præmissis seisis existens ffeoffavit quosdam Richardum Graunte, de Corloddy, in comitatu prædicto, et Willielmum Wall, de Muckery, in comitatu Tipperariensi, generosos, de omnibus et singulis castris, messuagiis, toftis, gardinis, terris, tenementis, moris, pratis, pascuis pasturis, boscis, subboscis, molendinis, columbariis, aquis, aquarum cursibus, gurgitibus, liberis communis, et omnibus aliis hereditamentis, cum suis pertinenciis, in manerio, villis et hamletis de Castlehoell, Kilcolman, Barsedowne, Ballynemabagh, Mylodstowne, Ballynteskin, Ballyngown, Newchurch, Bollyglass, Garryduffe, Templeorum, Corbally, Rahinenegeragh, Rotchestowne, Cloneasse & Mollenevatty, in comitatu Kilkenniae prædicto, per chartam suam gerentem datum xx<sup>o</sup> die Januarii anno Domini 1611 annoque regni domini nostri regis Jacobi, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, [ffranciæ] et Hiberniæ, regnorum suorum Angliæ, ffranciæ et Hiberniæ nono, et Scotiæ quadragesimo quinto, ad certos usus in intencione ffeoffamenti prædicti specificatos, cujus quidem tenor intencionis sequitur in hæc verba:

The Intent, purpose, consideracion and true meanyng of this presente ffeoffment and of the liverye and seisin thereupon made was and always hath beene that the said ffeoffees their heires and assignees, and the survivor of them, and the heires and assignees of the survivor of them, shall stand seised of all and singular the said castles, messuages, mannors, townes,

villadges, hamletts, [lands], tenements, rents, reversions and services, comprised, specified and expressed in the above written ffeoffment, with their whole members and appurtenances, to the use and behoofe of the above named Walter Walsh for and duringe his naturall life and after his decease to the use, proffit and behoofe of Ellis Butler *alias* Walsh, wife to the said Walter, for, and in recompence, and consideration of her dower of all the lands & tenements descended to the said Walter from his ffather, Robert Walsh, for and during her naturall life, and, after her death, to the use, proffit and behoofe of the heires males of the boddy of Robert Walsh, sonne and heire to the said Walter lawfully begotten; and for want of such heires, to the use of Edmunde Walsh, second sonn to the said Walter, and the heires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of James Walsh, third son to the said Walter, and the heires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of William Walsh, fowrth sonn to the said Walter, and the heires males of his body begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of John Walsh, fift sonn to the said Walter and the heires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires, to the use of the heires males of y<sup>e</sup> boddy of the said Walter; and for want of such heires to the use of the heires males of the boddy of Robert Walshe, ffather to the said Walter; and for want of such heires to the use of the right heires of y<sup>e</sup> said Walter for ever.—Walter Walsh. Being presente at thensealinge and delivery hereofe, by the within named Walter, as his deed and seale, to the within named Richard Graunte and William Wale, and also to the within named Brien O'Bolger, attorney, those whose names ensue, Theobald Butler, William Walsh, William Graunte, John Walsh ffitz James, of Newchurch, Phillip Walsh his marck. Being also presente at the delivery of livery and seisin by the within named Brien O'Bolger, attorney, to the within named Richard Graunte and William

Wale, of and in the castle, mannor, towne, and lands of Castlehoell within specified, for and in the name of all the lands and tenements specified in this deed those whose names doe insue—Theobald Butler, William Walsh, William Graunte, John Walsh fitz James, of Newchurch, his mark, Phillip Walsh his mark.

Dicunt etiam juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod Walter Walsh prædictus de omnibus et singulis præmissis in hac Inquisicione specificatis, sicut præfertur, seisitus existens, exceptis villis, hamletis, terris et tenementis prædictis que sunt in ffeoffamento prædicto mencionata de tali statu obiit inde seisitus et exceptis Ballynemony, Balleentlea, Ballyngowen et Ballyngownbegg juxta Ballyngowenmore prædictis modo in possessione cujusdam Patricii Walsh in jure Elene, uxoris suae existentibus quo jure juratores prædicti penitus ignorant; et quod prædictus Walterus Walsh diem suum extremum clausit XIX die Maii anno Domini 1619; et quod Walterus Walsh fitz Robert est nepos et proximus heres prædicti Walteri Walsh senioris, videlicet filius et heres Roberti Walsh filius et heres (*sic*) predicti Walteri senioris, et fuit ætate tempore mortis prædicti Walteri senioris octodecim annorum et non maritatus.

Dicunt etiam juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod prædictum manerium de Castlehoill prædicto, et omnes villæ, villata, hamletæ et terræ prædictæ et capitales redditus superius specificati ad manerium de Castlehoill prædicto pertinentes et spectantes, tenentur de domino rege in capite per servicium militare sed quantitatem servicii juratores prædicti penitus ignorant; et quod villæ et campi de Rochestowne, Clonasse, Garrygough et Corbally tenentur de domino manerii de Grenaghe, ut de manerio suo de Grenaghe per fidelitatem tantum; et quod prædictæ villæ, villata, hamletæ, et campi prædicti de Knockmellan, Walterstowne, Killaghy, Coolenemodd, Busshersmyll, Ballengowen, Ballycorbry, Ballymony, Ballyntlea, Ballyngownmore, Ballyngownebegg juxta Ballyngownemore, Garrandaragh, Keyllandrew, Mollenevatty, Glanedonyll, Skart, Robinstowne et Gortcullin tenentur de domino Manerii de Knoctofer ut de manerio

suo de Knoctofer per fidelitatem tantum; et quod prædictus Walterus Walsh tempore mortis suæ tenuit terram prædictam in Kilfahane ut de manerio de Kilfahane per fidelitatem tantum.

Etiam dicunt juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod Ellicia Butler alias Walsh (*f*) uxor præfati Walteri Walsh senioris in plena vita jam existit.

Et ulterius dicunt juratores prædicti super sacramentum suum prædictum quod quidam Adamus Walsh de Crwobally, generosus, venit coram nobis et posui clameum ad villas, terras, et tenementa de Carleirstowne, Smythestowne, Busshersmyll, et Crwanowr, jacentia in Baronia de Knoctofer prædicta ut jus suum, et hoc similiter clameum posuit infra unum annum immediate post obitum dicti Walteri Walsh senioris.

In cuius rei testimonium tam sigilla præfatorum commissionariorum quam sigilla juratorum prædictorum alternatim præsentibus apponuntur, die, anno, et loco supradictis.

We, therefore, the tenor of the said Inquisition, at the request of John St. John, Esquire, have caused to be exemplified by these. In witness whereof we have caused as well our Great Seal of our Kingdom of Ireland, as our seal of our Court of Chief Place, as our seal of our Court of Common Bench, as our seal of our Court of Exchequer in our said Kingdom to be affixed to these our Letters Patent, according to the tenor and effect of the Statute in that case made and provided. Witness, Lionel, Duke of Dorset, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our Kingdom of Ireland, at the King's Courts, the seventeenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

[TRANSLATION.]

Indented Inquisition taken at Gawran, Co. Kilkenny, Oct. 6<sup>th</sup>, in the year of our Lord 1619, and, of our most illustrious prince and lord, James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, the seventeenth year of his reign over England, France and Ireland, and fifty-third over Scotland, before David

Roth, Esq., Nicholas Kenny, Esq., escheator of the said lord the king of the aforesaid County by his deputy, Edward Yorke, Esq., and William Barker, Esq., “ ffeodarius ” of the said lord the king of the aforesaid County and of the entire Province of Leinster, in virtue of a commission of the said lord the king sealed at Dublin under his Great Seal of Ireland, January 4th, in the sixteenth year of his reign over England, France and Ireland and fifty-second over Scotland, [and] directed to them and other commissioners [appointed] to make inquiry concerning all and every the said lord the king’s tenants in the aforesaid County, as well as concerning all wards, liveries, idiots, lunatics, intrusions for want of livery or of license to alienate, reliefs, &c., as in the aforesaid commission more plainly appears, by oath of the trustworthy and duly qualified men of the aforesaid County, whose names ensue, viz.:

Thomas Shortall, of Rathardmoore, Esq.  
 Rowland ffitzgerald, of Burnchurch, Esq.  
 Edmund Purcell, of Ballyfoill, Esq.  
 William Sweetman, of Castleife, Esq.  
 Peter Aylward, of Aylwardstowne, gentleman, juror.  
 Patrick ffitzgerald, of Gurtine, gent.  
 Marcus Shee, of Wases Heyes, gent.  
 Richard Graunte, of Corloddy, gent.  
 James Shortall, of Peccastowne, gent.  
 Robnet Purcell, of ffowlkrath, gent., juror.  
 Robert Walsh, of Hilltowne, gent.  
 Adam Walsh, of Crwobally, gent.  
 James Sweetman, of Tylmerany [*recte* Tynnerany], gent.  
 Edmund Blaunchvill, of Milltowne, gent.  
 Theobald Butler, of Newgham, gent., juror.  
 William Graunte, of Pollroane.  
 William Brenan, of Downegyle, juror.

Who say on their oath aforesaid that Walter Walshe, late of Castlehoell, in the County aforesaid, Esq., was seized in his demesne, as of fee, of and in the manor of Castlehoell aforesaid, and of and in the castle, towns and lands of Castlehoell, otherwise

called Litter Corbally, in the Barony of Shanecahir, containing, by estimation, 4 acres, great country measure, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 8 shills. (Irish); and also of the hamlets of Killcolmane and Glassheny, containing, by estimation, 3 acres of the aforesaid measure, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 6 shills. (Irish); and also of and in the towns and fields of Newchurch, . . . 4 acres, . . . 8 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Brownstowne, . . . 2 acres, . . . 2 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Barsedowne, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Ballynemabbagh, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Mylodestowne, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Buoglass, . . . 4 acres, . . . 8 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Ballenteskine, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Templeorum, . . . 4 acres, . . . 8 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Rahynegeeragh, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Garryduffe, . . . 3 acres, . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in the third part of the hamlets of Ballynegarrow, Shanballynegarrow and Attynegaddy, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the third part of the towns and lands of Dyrrenelackagh and Curragsarclone, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills. All and every of which premises above specified are parcels and members of the manor of Castlehoell aforesaid and of the demesne land of the same manor lying and being in the County aforesaid.

The jurors aforesaid also say on their oath aforesaid that Walter Walsh aforesaid was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of and in a yearly rent of 5s. 4d. (Irish) out of the third part of Knockmellane, Walterstowne, Ginkinstowne, Shanballynegarrow, Attynegaddy, Dirrelacka and Curragsarclone, now in the possession of Robert Walsh fitz Philip; and of a yearly rent of 5s. 4d. (currency aforesaid) out of another third part of Knockmellane, Walterstowne, Ginkinstowne, Shanballynegarrowe,

Attynegaddy, Dirrelacka and Curraghсарclone aforesaid, now in the possession of Robert Walsh ffitz Richard; and also of a yearly rent of 10s. (currency aforesaid) out of the lands of Ballyrobeg and Ballynegowyne; and also of a yearly rent of 10s. (currency aforesaid) out of the land of Monehanry; and also of a yearly rent of 10s. out of the land of Lystrolyne, Mucckullo and Cloghrane; and also of a yearly rent of 10s. (currency aforesaid) out of the land of Ballehemyne. All and every of which head-rents aforesaid are parcel of the manor of Castlehoell aforesaid.

The jurors also say on their oath aforesaid that Walter Walsh aforesaid was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of and in the towns and lands of Rochestown, in the County aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 3 acres of the measure aforesaid, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 6 shills.; and of and in the towns and fields of Clonasse, . . . 3 acres, . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in two parts of the towns and fields of Carrygaugh, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Corbally, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the third part of the towns and lands of Knockmellane, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills.; and also of and in the third part of the hamlet of Walterstowne, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Killaghy, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Colenemod, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills.; and also of and in the towns, hamlets and fields of Busshermyll, Ballynegowne and half of Ballytorbry, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of and in the towns and lands of Ballynony, . . . 3 acres, . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Ballintlea, . . . 3 acres, . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Ballyngownemore and Ballyngownebegg near Ballyngownemore, . . . 3 acres, . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Garrandaragh, . . . 1½ acres, . . . 3 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Keyllandrew, . . . 1½ acres, . . . 3 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of Mollenevatty, . . . 1 acre, . . . 2 shills.; and also of

and in the towns and fields of Glanedonyll, . . . 3 acres,  
 . . . 6 shills.; and also of and in the towns and fields of  
 Skart, . . . 2 acres, . . . 4 shills.; and also of the third  
 part of the hamlet of Robynstowne, containing 5 acres, small  
 measure, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 10d.; and also of  
 and in a messuage and 10 acres, small measure, in Geripont, . . .  
 20d.; and also of and in a messuage and 1 acre, small measure,  
 in the field called Gortcullin, . . . 2d.; and also of a toft,  
 garden, and 12 acres, small measure, in Kylfane, . . . 2 shills.  
 All which premises above specified lie and are in the County  
 aforesaid.

The jurors aforesaid also say on their oath aforesaid that  
 Walter Walsh aforesaid being so seised of all and every of the  
 premises enfeofed one Richard Graunte, of Corloddy, in the County  
 aforesaid, and one William Wall, of Muckery, in Co. Tipperary,  
 gentlemen, of all and every of the castles, messuages, tofts, gardens,  
 lands, tenements, moors, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods,  
 mills, dovecots, waters, watercourses, weirs, freedoms of commonage,  
 and all other hereditaments, with their appurtenances, in the manor,  
 towns and hamlets of Castlehoell, Kilcolman, Barsedowne, Bally-  
 nemabagh, Mylodstowne, Ballynteskin, Ballyngown, Newchurch,  
 Bollyglass, Garryduffe, Templeorum, Corbally; Rahinenegeragh,  
 Rotchestowne, Cloneasse, and Mollenevatty, in Co. Kilkenny afore-  
 said, by his charter of January 20<sup>th</sup>, in the year of our Lord 1611,  
 and of our lord, James, by the grace of God, king of England,  
 Scotland, [ffrance] and Ireland, the ninth year of his reign over  
 England, ffrance and Ireland and forty-fifth over Scotland, for  
 certain uses specified in the intent of the feoffment, the tenor of  
 which intent follows in these words:

The jurors aforesaid also say on their oath aforesaid that  
 Walter Walsh aforesaid being seised, as is set forth, of all and  
 singular the premises specified in this Inquisition, except the towns,  
 hamlets, lands, and tenements aforesaid, the circumstances connected

with which are mentioned in the feoffment aforesaid, died seised thereof, and except Ballynemony, Balleentlea, Ballyngowen and Ballyngownbegg near Ballyngowenmore aforesaid, now in the possession of one Patrick Walsh in right of Ellen, his wife, by what right the jurors are entirely ignorant of; and that Walter Walsh fitz Robert is the grandson and next heir of Walter Walsh, senior, aforesaid, viz., son and heir of Robert Walsh, son and heir of Walter, senior, aforesaid, and was eighteen years of age at the time of the death of Walter, senior, aforesaid, and not married.

The jurors aforesaid also say on their oath aforesaid that the manor aforesaid of Castlehoill aforesaid, and all the towns, villages, hamlets, and lands; aforesaid, and the head-rents above specified appertaining and belonging to the manor of Castlehoill aforesaid, are held of the lord the *king in capite* by military service, but the amount of the service the jurors are entirely ignorant of; and that the towns and fields of Rochestowne, Clonasse, Garrygaugh and Corbally are held of the lord of the manor of Grenaghe, as of his manor of Grenagh, by fealty only; and that the towns aforesaid, and villages, hamlets and fields aforesaid, of Knockmellan, Walterstowne, Killaghy, Coolenemodd, Busshersmyll, Ballengowen, Ballycorbry, Ballymony, Ballyntlea, Ballyngownmore, Ballyngownebegg near Ballyngownmore, Garrandaragh, Keyllandrew, Mollenevatty, Glanedonyll, Skart, Robinstowne and Gortcullin are held of the lord of the manor of Knoctofer, as of his manor of Knoctofer, by fealty only; and that Walter Walsh aforesaid, at the time of his death held the land aforesaid in Kilfahane, as of the manor of Kilfahane, by fealty only.

The jurors aforesaid also say on their oath aforesaid that Ellis Butler otherwise Walsh, wife of Walter Walsh, senior, aforesaid, still lives in full vigour.

And the jurors aforesaid say lastly on their oath aforesaid that one Adam Walsh of Crwobally, gentleman, came before them and put in his claim to the towns, lands and tenements of Carleirstowne, Smythestowne, Busshersmyll and Crwanowr, lying in the Barony of Knocktofer aforesaid, as his right, and he likewise put in this claim within the year immediately succeeding the death of the said Walter Walsh, senior.

In witness whereof the seals as well of the commissioners aforesaid as of the jurors aforesaid are interchangeably affixed to these presents, the day year and place above mentioned.

## NOTES.

(a) Now, and since about 1825, known as Rossenara Demesne.

(b) Now Kyle, near Kilmoganny.

(c) Now Mabbotstown. Locally this name is pronounced "Maabastown," in English, and *Μαίτε να μάβαδ*, in Irish.

(d) Now Raheen, in Irish *Ράιτίν να Ξαομαδ*, near Templeorum Chapel.

(e) Now Buckstown. In Irish this townland is called *Bollichabuck*, which is a corruption for *Balliarobuck*, i.e., Robuck's Town.

(f) In Irish *Clóitmeán*. This name is still preserved in *Augh-a-closhawn* (*Δετ α Κλοιτμεάν*), which is the name of a bridge over the little stream separating the townlands of Harristown and Miltown.

(g) That is, Garrygaugh, now Garrygaue.

(h) That is, *Μαίτε αν Ξαβαν*, the Smith's Town, now Smithstown, in the parish of Mullinavat.

(i) This name, elsewhere and now correctly written Ballycorbry, that is, Cairbre's Town, is now extinct.

(j) She was daughter of Richard, 1st Viscount Mountgarret.



# PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

## BARONY OF DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM

(continued).

### Grange Parish.



AN older name of this parish is *Liop Ĵemeáin*—“Guinan’s Lios” (“Lisgenenan”—Visit. Books, E., 3. 14, T.C.D.), from an earthen fort, not now existing, but the site of which is just traceable on boundary of the townland of Cush. Grange (*ḡráinreac*) is, of course, an English word common enough in place names. It means the out-farm of a religious house or body. Grange parish, which is of moderate extent, is of the same general (physical &c.) character as Ardmore and Clashmore. Unlike the two latter however it has practically no sea frontage. The church remains are described in the *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 196. Within the ill kept graveyard attached to the ruined church stands a stunted and imperfect ogham-inscribed pillar stone on which Mr. Brash could only read “Amogi.” (q)

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(q) Brash—“Ogham Inscribed Monuments,” p. 258.

## TOWNLANDS.

AODRIGOLE, ΕΑΘΑΙΡ ΖΑΘΑΙΤ—“(Place) Within the River Forks”; so called from its position within the V shaped space enclosed by two small streams which form a junction at the extreme south angle of Tinalyra townland. Area, 102 acres.

BALLYBRUSA, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΙ ΒΡΟΥΡΑ—“O’Bruce’s Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 459 acres.

S.D. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΜΥC—“Trench of the Pigs.”

BALLYEELINAN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΙ ΗΕΛΛΙΝΑΝ—“O’Heelinan’s Homestead.” Area, 265 acres.

S.D.D. I. Inland:—(a) ΚΥΑΡ Α ΠΟΥCΑΙΝ—“The He-Goat’s Cave.”

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ Α ΣΥΔΑΙΤ—“Well of the Champion.”

(c) ΚΑΡΗ ΚΑΙΤ—“Cats’ Cairn”; a sub-division.

(d) ΣΤΕΑΝΝ Α ΨΑΙΡΗΝ—“Glen of the Cairn.”

II. Coastwise:—(e) ΦΑΙΛ Α ΜΑΡΜΑΙΘ ΡΥΑΙΘ—“The Fox’s Cliff.”

(f) ΛΕΙΜ ΒΕΑΣ and ΛΕΙΜ ΗΘΗΡ—“Little Leap” and “Great Leap” respectively.

(g) ΦΑΙΛ ΣΕΑΞΑΙΝ ΗΜΑΙΡΕ—“Cliff of John (son) of Mary.”

(h) ΑΝ ΚΥΑΜΙΝ—“The Little Haven.”

(i) ΖΑΙΒΛΙΝ Α ΠΛΑΙΝCΕΡΘ—“Little Creek of the Blanket.”

(j) ΦΑΙΛ ΑΝ ΥΠΡΞΕ—“The Water Cliff.”

(k) ΚΥΑΡ ΝΑ ΛΑΡΑΪ ΒΑΙΜΕ—“The White Mare’s Cave.”

BALLYKILLMURRY; see place of same name—Parish of Ballymacart. The present townland is however always made ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΙ ΜΟΥΡΡΥΞΕ—“O’Murray’s Homestead.” Area, 51 acres.

“Ballygillimurry” (?), (Distr. BK.).

BALLYLANE, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΛΕΑΝ (ΕΙΤΕΑΙΝ)—“Ellen’s Homestead.” Area, 237 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΣΤΕΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΣΗΡΕΙΝΕ—“Sunny Glen”; a sub-division.

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ ΝΑ ΜΘΑΝ ΡΙΑΞΑΙΤΑ—“Well of the Religious Women”; reputed to be holy and frequented some seventy years since for devotional purposes.

BALLYLANGADON, *Ḅaite uí Langadón* — “O’Langadon’s Homestead.” Area, 318 acres.

BALLYQUIN, *Ḅaite uí Cúinn*—“O’Conn’s Homestead.” Area, 219 acres.

S.D. Lisnabrock (O.M.), *Ḅior na mḄroc*—“The Badgers’ Lios.” This was formerly a separate townland, as appears from the 16th century list of temporalities of the See of Waterford, wherein it is enumerated amongst the Church See Lands. (r)

BAWNARD, *Ḅán Árto*—“High Field.” Area, 50 acres.

BAWNACOMMERA, *Ḅán Δ Ḅamara*—“The Seaweed Field” (O’D.). The quality of this land is vouched for by the fact that the mythic “*Ḅlar Ḅéimneac*” spent a night here; hence she went for another night to Ardmore, and thence again for a similar period to the Ferry Point. The “*Ḅlar*” was a legendary cow. We shall meet with her again many times in the following pages. Area, 110 acres.

S.D. *Cnoc na ḄráinriḄe*—“Grange Hill.”

BAWNAGARRANE, *Ḅán Δ Ḅárrán*—“The Grove Field.” Area, 257 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅleann na Ḅréime*—“Sunny Glen.”

(b) “The Castle Field,” in which are some remains or traces of a ruined castle.

CAPPAGH, *Cearac*—“Tillage Patch.” Area, 67 acres.

CLASHANAHY, *Clair EanáirḄe*—“Swampy Trench.” *C. Anpáto* (pr. *AnairḄe*)—“Stormy Hollow” has also been suggested. Area, 136 acres.

S.D. *Ḅáirc Δ Teorann*—“The Boundary Field.”

CROSSFORD; see under Ardmore Par. Area, 112 acres.

S.D. *An Ḅannra*—“Glebe”; this is a field sometimes called *Ḅ. na RóirḄiḄe*—“Roche’s Glebe,” to distinguish it from another glebe in Churchquarter.

CUSH OF GRANGE, *Coir na ḄráinriḄe*—“The Place Lying Beside (or Adjacent to) the Grange.” There is a rath here with extensive underground chambers. Area, 244 acres.

(r) Inq. Apr. 14th, 1569, Public Record Office, Dublin.

S.DD. (a) *ῥάιηρ νὰ ὑῤου*—"Field of the Holes"; a field which does not now exhibit the features which gave to it its name.

(b) *Ἄηρ Ἰερωίν*—"Leddin's (?) Height."

(c) *ῤάηρ νὰ Κοῖρη*—"Garden of the Cush."

(d) *ῤοῖρ ἀν Ἰμάζαρό*—"Field of the Mocking." My informant could throw no light on genesis of the name. It is applied to a sub-division of about 15 acres.

(e) *Κνοκάν νὰ ηῤάηρ αῖτόττε*—"Little Hill of the Gardens."

GLENWILLIAM, *ῤεανν Ἰλλιαμ*. Idem. Area, 431 acres.

"Glanyvollen" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Ἀν Κιοάηρ τεαδᾶ*—"The Stone Set Place"; a sub-division of about 20 acres.

(b) *Κλιαῖ Ἰί Ἰνεάδᾶ*—"O'Kinney's Trench."

(c) *Τοβαῖην Ἰυαῖν*—"Quann's Little Well."

GRALLAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 521 acres.

S.DD. (a) Burial Ground (O.M.), *ῥάιηρ νὰ Κίττε*—"Field of the Church"; site of an early Church.

(b) *ῤοττ νὰ ῤεαῖν*—"Hole of the Horses"; a place in the river.

GRANGE, *ῤῥάηρ τεαδᾶ*. Idem. Area, 184 acres.

S.D. Gattanavoher (O.M.), *ῤεατα ἀν Ὑότταη Ἄηρ*—"Gate of the High Road."

KNOCKAUNAGOUN, *Κνοκάν νὰ ῤεανν*—"Little Hill of the Heads." Area, 138 acres.

S.D. *Ἰάηρ αῖς ῤῥίτ ῤῖνν*—"Rock of Fionn's Rest."

KNOCKMEELMORE, *Κνοκ νὰ Ἰαοῖτε Ἰόηρη*—"Hill of the Great Head (or Heap)." O'Donovan, however, makes it *Κνοκ Ἰῖοτ Ἰόηρη*. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. *Τοβαῖ νὰ Ὑό ῤῖνν*—"Well of the White Cow"; see *antea* under Corbally, Mount Stuart, &c.

KNOCKNASTOOKA, *Κνοκ νὰ ῤτυαῖε*—"Hill of the Pinnacle." Area, 125 acres.

LISANISKA, *Ἰοῖρ ἀν Ἰηῤε*—"The Water Lios." Area, 94 acres.

S.D. Cnocán na nġearraċ—“Little Hill of the Unfledged Birds”; a field name.

LISTEIGE, Lios Ċairġ—“Tadhg’s Lios.” Area, 51 acres.

MILL AND CHURCH QUARTER, Ceatramma an Teampuill—“Church Quarter.” Area, 72 acres.

S.D. An Ūanna—“Glebe”; a field.

MOANBALLYSHIVANE, mōim Ūaite Śioġām—“Bog of Johanna’s Homestead.” Area, 44 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Ūaite—“Old Homestead.” Area, 81 acres.

S.D. Ūġġar ġainne—“Sand Road”; it leads down to the sea.

SUMMERHILL, Cnoc na ġCaoraċ—“Hill of the Sheep.” Area, 282 acres.

S.D. Tobar a Tŷraimn—“Well of the Spinning Wheel.” The name is probably due to some sound (heard or imagined) resembling the whir of the flax wheel. Compare T. na ġġirre under Drumgallane (Par. Kinsalebeg) below.

TINNALYRA, Tiġ na Laitġre—“House of the River Fork.” Area (in two divisions), 305 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Ūġiaċaġ—“Well of the Teeth”; so called from reputed virtue of the water to cure toothache.

TONTTEEHEIGE, Tōim Tiġe Ċairġ—“Bottom of Tadhg’s House.” Area, 160 acres.

TOOR, Tuar—“Cattle Field.” Area, 211 acres.

## Kilmolash Parish.

SEE under Barony of Decies Without Drum, in which greater part of the present parish lies.

### TOWNLANDS.

KEERREEN, Ciaġaġn—“Little Place of Black Soil.” Area (in two divisions), 432 acres.

S.D. ġāġe an ġāraġġ—“Field of the Wild Growth.” This is also called ġāġe na mānaċ (mŪānaċ ?); in it is an early church site known as “The Cill,” and a well—Tobar an ġāraġġ.

KILMAGIBBOGE, *Cill Mhogibóg's*—“Mogibóg's (or My Gibóg's) Well.” This place is more commonly known locally as Kilmaraġat, in which name we see a very curious example of Anglicisation. *ġibóg's* is understood locally to mean “a rag”—hence *Kilmaraġat*. The church site, of which only a faint memory survived, was discovered with some difficulty. Area, 190 acres.

S.D. *Údóirín na nIubáir*—“Little Road of the Yew Trees.”

WOODHOUSE, *Ţiġ na Cottle*. Idem. Area, 464 acres.

“Tenekilly” (Distr. Bk.).

S.D. Woodhouse Well (O.M.), *Ţobáir Cúin Úáirbó*—“Well of David's Little Head”; a well of remarkable size and depth locally regarded with much veneration. O'Donovan (Field Books—Mountjoy Barracks), who states that it is resorted to for cure of headaches, does not record its name or seem to have been aware of its reputation for sanctity.

## Kinsalebeg Parish.

THIS Parish *Ceann ŢSáite*—“Head of the Tide (or ‘Salt Water’)” is so called from its position. Its qualification, *Úeas*, distinguishes it from Kinsale, Co. Cork. The parish yields some interesting cliff names and a few ecclesiastical names of importance. For an account of the ancient church which stood on the modern townland of Prospect Hall see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 200, etc.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHEENY (see Clashmore Par.) On this townland is a small ruined castle of the Desmonds referred to in Castlehaven's Memoirs, &c. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. *Ţott a Ţáirb*—“Drowning Hole of the Bull.”

BALLYSALLAGH, *Úáite Sáiteac*—“Willow Abounding Home-  
stead.” Area, 376 acres.

“Ballysallagh” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. II. Inland :—(a) *An SpuŢ*—“The Stream.”

(b) Ὠέαι Ἀθα—“River Mouth”; a name frequently applied to debouchure of a stream into the sea; it is popularly applied here to the strand of Whiting Bay and the district inland thereto adjoining; the notion is locally entertained that the Blackwater formerly fell into the sea at this place.

(c) Οὐν Ἄ Ὀότᾶη—“End of the Road.”

II. Coastwise :—(d) Whiting Bay (O.M.); not Irish; origin unknown.

(e) Ἀν Καρραιζίν—“The Little Rock.”

(f) Γλοῦ Λιαῦ—“Grey Rock.”

(g) Καρραιζ Ὀυῦ—“Black Rock.”

(h) ῤᾶλλ Ὀυρῶε—“Yellow Cliff.”

(i) ῤᾶβλιν νᾶ ῤεᾶτόγ—“Sea Inlet of the Plaice.”

D'LOUGHTANE, Ὀολᾶῦτᾶν; meaning unknown. Indenture of Sale (1851—Duke of Devonshire to Allen, for reclamation purposes) recites “the slobland of D'Loughtane between high and low water-mark” (106a. 3r. 35p.) and “that other piece of slob, Crawnpaunmand (ῤᾶμπᾶν Ἐᾶῶμοιν)—1a. 2r. 20p., bounded on the north by Blackwater and E. and S. by woodland of D'Loughtane and by a stream, &c.” Area, 471 acres.

“D'loghtane ᾶῤ Gloghtane” (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) ῤᾶν νᾶ Σᾶζᾶητ—“Pool of the Priests”; from drowning here of some priests a couple of hundred years ago. This is the place known to English speakers as the “Broad of Clashmore.”

(b) Ὀᾶν Ἄ ῤᾶῦᾶ—“The Pooka's Field.”

(c) ῤοῦῤ Ἄ ῤᾶῶηᾶ—“The Dog's (or ‘Wolf's’) Cave.”

(d) ῤᾶῶῤῤῤᾶη νᾶ ῤῤῤῤῤῤ—“Meadow of the Early Church Site”; the site in question is on north side of the road which runs east and west to the river.

DRUMGALLANE, Ὀῤῶῶ ῤᾶῤῤᾶῤ—“Ridge of the Pillar Stone.” There were formerly here two tall pillar stones—one slender, the other rather thick and stunted. Permission to cut “cross timber” in his woods at Drumgallen for repairs to the “great house of

Lestynane" was granted by Sir Nicholas Walsh in 1641 (s). Area (in two divisions), 387 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαν να Ʋειηρε (Ʋειηρτε)—"Well of the Spindle," by side of the next.

(b) Ʋόβαν Όεαγλάν—"St. Declan's Road"; a section of the legendary "Track of St. Patrick's Cow."

(c) Στοκ Δ Ταηθ—"Rock of the Bull."

GLEBE; known locally by no Irish name. Area, 7 acres.

GLISTINANE, Ʋιηρτεανεάν (Ʋιηαρ τSeanάν)—"Senan's Green Place." Area, 167 acres.

"Glestinan" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Listenane," "Listynane" and "Listenan" (Egmont MSS. *passim*).

KILGABRIEL, Cιη Ʋιηιαμ (now generally Cιη Ʋιηιιαμ)—"Giriam's Church." The name of this church founder does not occur in the martyrologies, at least in the form here given. Area, 601 acres.

"Kilgabriell aĩs Kilgereim" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Kilgabriell" (Egmont MSS.).

S.DD. (a) Ʋάηρε να Cιηη—"Field of the Early Church Site"; on south side of the townland.

(b) Cηoc να Όαηιαγθε—"Hill of the Oakwood"; a sub-division.

(c) Cηoc Ριαθάδ—"Grey Hill"; another sub-division.

(d) Μόηη Δ Cεοιγ—"Bog of the Mist"; a small, well-known sub-division.

(e) Ʋοηη να ƲCατ—"The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

KILMEEDY, Cιηη Μιροε—"Mide's (or 'My Ida's') Church." Area (in two divisions), 322 acres.

"Kilmydie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Ʋάηρε να Cιηη—"Field of the Early Church Site"; on Kennedy's farm.

KILMALOO, Cιηη Μοηια—"Molua's (or 'My Lua's') Church." The church site is marked on the six-inch Ordnance sheet. Sir Philip Percival by deed of trust, dated April 1, 1640, assigned

(s) Egmont MSS., Vol. II., p. 139.

“Kilmalooes, Piltowne Monoterris, Listenan and Knocknegeragh” to his son George (*l*). Area (in two divisions), 558 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) **Clair** **ḡainme**—“Trench of the Sand (Pit)”; a sub-division of about 200 acres, locally recognised as a separate townland.

(*b*) **Cnoicín na mBuadaitirí**—“Little Hill of the Cowboys.”

(*c*) **ḡeatairíe Cill Moilua**—“Kilmaloo (Turnpike) Gates.”

(*d*) **Loe Mór**—“Great Pond”; a small lake on the ridge summit, close to which stand a couple of ice-houses. It is possible that this was originally a prehistoric “dewpond.”

(*e*) **ḡáiricín a Ueáct**—“Little Field of the Monument.”

(*f*) **ḡairra 'n Áirí**—“Summit of the Height (Ridge).”

(*g*) **Át na Caire**—“The Girl’s Ford”; perhaps because a girl was drowned here.

(*h*) **ḡáiríoin ḡiarrair**—“Pierce’s Garden”; so named from Pierce Fitzgerald, the poet, who, according to local tradition, lived here for a period.

(*i*) **ḡóáiríin Loftus**—“Loftus’ Little Road”; named after General Loftus, who marched this way with his troops to Wexford in 1798.

**KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc ḡreac**—“Speckled Hill.” Extensive slate quarries were worked here half a century ago. Visitors to the Cork Exhibition will remember the exhibit of Knockbrack slate shown there. William Beale advises Sir Philip Percivall (1941):—“A company of rogues and wicked members challenge part of Knockbracke to be of the lands of Dromgallen.” (*u*) Area, 214 acres.

S.D. **ḡáiric a Stráe**—“Field of the Wandering (Stray).”

**LACKENDARRA, Ueacáin ḡairra**—“Oak Bearing Glen Slope” Area, 78 acres.

“Lackindoraghe” (Inq. Jas. I.).

**MONATRAY, móin Oḡraic**—“Dung Bog (?)”. O’Donovan makes it “Otter’s Bog.” Area (in three divisions), 661 acres.

(*l*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 114.

(*u*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 135.

“Monetray” (Distr. Bk.). “Monothirie” (Inq. Jas. I).

S.DD. I. Inland :—(a) *Αν Καρτεάν*—“The Castle”; a field.

II. Coastwise :—(b) *Cuainín*—“Little Cove.”

(c) *Σεανν Βεας*—“Little Glen.”

(d) *Σαϊβλίν να μΒουτταρθε*—“Creek of the Bowls.” The “Bowls” here are rounded water-worn stones.

(e) *Cuainín Ροιβεάηρο*—“Roberts’ Cove.”

(f) *Καρραις να Ρολλόριζε*—“Pollock Rock.”

(g) *Ράιλ Δ Αραιλ*—“The Horse’s Cliff.”

(h) *Σεαλ-Τριάιζ*—“Bright (White) Strand.”

(i) *Σαϊβλίν ηΕαρταίζ*—“Harty’s Sea Inlet.”

(j) *Σεάηρο*—“Yard.”

(k) *Τοβαν Δ Ουάιτλε*—“Well of the Pole.”

(l) *Σαϊβλίν Σιαν*—“Clean Sea Inlet.”

(m) *Νεαο Δ Ναιορθε*—“The Babe’s Resting Place (Nest).”

(n) *Καρραις Δ Στοτα*—“Rock of the Pinnacle.”

(o) *Καρραις Λάηρ Δ Τριάιζ*—“Middle Rock of the Strand.”

(p) *ηηρε υη Ρλατταηριτίζ*—“O’Flaherty’s Island” (“Calasoe Bay”).

(q) *Ρολλ Βηεαν*—“Stinking Hole.”

(r) *Τριάιζίν Βεας*—“Little Strand” (tautologically).

(s) *Ρολλ ηά Σαάς*—“Cave of the Jackdaws.” *Κάς* is generally a jackdaw, but along this coast the name is applied to the chough.

(t) *Βαηηα να Ριννε*—“The Headland Summit.”

(u) *Βεαηροί να Ριννε*, (?); a rock seldom uncovered, even at low water.

(v) *Καράν Δ ηΜαοηα*—“The Dog’s Path.”

(w) *Ρολλ Δ Σηυαη*—“Coal Hole.”

(x) *Αν Σαϊβλίν*—“The Sea Inlet.”

(y) *Σαϊβλίν Βυηθε*—“Yellow Sea Inlet” (“Carty’s Cove”).

(z) *Τοβαν ηΟάεττα*—“Well of Will (Penance)”; a holy well at which “rounds” are regularly made. (v)

(v) See Tubbernahulla, Lismore Par. above; also Hyde, “Religious Songs of Connaght,” Vol. II., p. 19.

MOORD, Δη Μοιρο (Δη Μαξ Άρο)—“The High Plain.” The height here is insignificant; it can only be called an elevation in relation to the slightly lower flat extending to the east. Area, 62 acres.

S.D. St. Bartholomew's Well (O.M.), Τοβαη Πάρεανάη. Idem. This is a well-known holy well at which a pattern is held and “rounds” made on August 24th.

MORTGAGE, Δη Μαργάριτε—“The Mortgaged Property.” Area, 146 acres.

NEWTOWN, Βαίτε Νηα. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

“Newtowne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

PILLTOWN, Βαίτε Δη Πόιη—“Homestead of the River Inlet.” Here are the site and insignificant remains of a castle of the Walshes. Area, 327 acres.

“Pilltowne” (Inq. Jas. I.).

PROSPECT HALL; fancy name of the usual meaningless character with no Irish name to correspond. Area, 358 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ferry Point (O.M.), Ποιητε Δη Ξάτταρο. Idem. In August, 1645, Castlehaven planted two batteries here to reduce the garrison of Youghal, and, though he failed in his immediate design, he succeeded in harassing the town and in sinking the “Duncannon” frigate. (w)

(b) Cnoc Δ Ποιητε—“Point Hill.”

RATH, Ράτ. Idem. Area, 419 acres.

“Rath” (Inq. Jas. I.).

SPRINGFIELD; fancy name of same style as Prospect Hall, above; no Irish form. Area (in two divisions), 108 acres.

TOBERAGOOLE, Τοβαη Δ Ξηαη—“Well of the Coal”; better known now as Καρηαιξ ηί Ξαιρ (“O’Cash’s Rock”). Area, 15 acres.

“Tobberagoole” (Distr. Bk.).

## Ringagonagh Parish.

THE place names of the Parish are as interesting and as numerous as the peculiar position and circumstances of the region warrant one in expecting. This parish forms the extreme portion of a prominent headland and is bounded by the sea therefore on three sides and by untilled and unoccupied mountain on the other. Ringagonagh, or Ring as it is popularly called, is one of the most Irish speaking parishes in Ireland. Needless to add, the parish name—*Rinn Ó Cooná* (“O’Cooney’s Point”)—is not ecclesiastical in origin; it is written “*Rin Igoneighe*” in an Inquisition of the time of James I. For a description of the ruined church, &c., see *Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV., p. 198. Many of the sub-denominations in this parish were collected for me by Rev. M. Sheehan, D.D., D.Ph., Maynooth College. To Dr. Sheehan I beg likewise to express my indebtedness for many valuable suggestions as to the meaning of the sub-names in question.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHARRAHAN, *Ḃaite Uí hArruáin* — “O’Harrahan’s Homestead.” Area, 309 acres.

“Ballyharrowhan” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Tobernabraher* (O.M.), *Ṫobair na mḂurácar*—“Well of the Friars.”

(b) *Cillín*—“Ancient Burial Ground”; adjacent to last and on the boundary of Killongford.

BALLYNACOURTY, *Ḃaite na Cúirte*—“Town of the Great House.” Area, 264 acres.

“Ballynicourtie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Scáirt*—“Thicket”; a small sub-division.

(b) *Cúlóigín*—“Little Nook.”

(c) *Cuiriac Mór*—“Great Swamp.”

(d) *Ṫor Feanna*—“Elder Bush.”

BALLYNAGOUL, *Ḃaite na nḂall* — “Homestead of the Foreigners.” A local tradition, which seems to be English in origin (and therefore unreliable), states that the foreigners were



S.D.D. (a) Πάηρ Δ Σκίμιν—"Field of the Film (or 'Scum')."

(b) Σενα Θέιτεάι—"The Old Sod-Burned Place"; in allusion to a custom of burning the dried grassy skin of a lea field as a manure for potatoes.

(c) Γιι μόνι and Γιι Θεας; two fields (originally one), in former of which is an early church site.

(d) Πάηρσιν να Σπάροε—"Little Field of the Village."

(e) Πάηρ να νλονσάδ—"Field of the Clawed Things (Crabs?)."

(f) Βουλάν να ηζέιτροε—"Round Field of the Gates." "ζέιτροε" seems to have been a kind of game; my informant failed to describe it intelligibly.

(g) Ποιι Κάηροε—"Carbry's Pool."

(h) Κυρηάδ Δ τΣαλαίν—"Wet Place of the Salt."

(i) Σαρρατότε Ρίν—"Gardens of (the) Point."

(j) Θότσηρ Δ Ρόιντε—"The Point Road"; an old roadway to Dungarvan. This ran down to the "point," whence there was a track across the mud-slob to meet Θότσηρσιν να Τμάζα at the far (Dungarvan) side. The track, scarcely ever used now, was of course covered by the sea at high water.

HELICK; meaning unknown; it is almost certainly not Irish and is generally considered Danish. More probably however it is a family or other personal name, as witness the form "Helickes-head" in an Inquisition of James I. Area, 231 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρηάις αν Οιτεάιν—"The Island Rock."

(b) Αν Σαντα—Meaning unknown.

(c) Καρηάις Κύβαν—Meaning unknown. Perhaps C. Cú Θάιν—"White Hound Rock." Cú (sing.) is not inflected in Waterford.

(d) Ποιι Τιζε Δ Κάβα—"Cave House Hole."

(e) Ράιι Δ Ρίορση—"The Piper's Cliff." The local term for bagpipes is ρίορση, not ριάβση.

(f) Ράιι αν Ξύνα μόνι—"Great Gun Cliff." The base of cliff is tunnelled by the breakers and at certain conjunctions of tide and wind it booms like a heavy gun.

(g) Ξυαλαίν Δ Weatherach; meaning unknown.

(h) *Ῥαῖλλ ἀν Κοιρέιλ*—"The Quarry Cliff." The form for "quarry" in northern Decies is *Coiléar*.

(i) *Ῥαῖλλ Δ Ὀραιζίν*—"Cliff of the Blackthorn."

(j) *Ἀν Στραπα*—"The Stile."

(k) *Ῥαῖλλ ἀν τΣαιζοιύρα*—"The Soldier's Cliff."

(l) *Ῥαῖλλ Κλάρα*—"Flat Faced Cliff."

(m) *Ῥοιμντε Δ Ῥρεαδάν*—"The Crow's Point."

(n) *Κυαν να ῤαρηάν*—"Haven of the Reaping Hooks"; in allusion, Dr. Sheehan suggests, to the sunken reef of sickle-edged rocks.

(o) *Κυαν Ραδρηί*—"Rory's Haven."

(p) *Κεανν Δ Ὑάτλαιζ*—"Clown's Head" (?).

(q) *Κύτιν Ἀντοιννε*—"Antony's Little Nook."

(r) *Κύιλ Ῥαικερταρ*—"Parkester's (?) Nook."

(s) *Καρηαιζ Δ Τομάρι*—"Rock of the Measuring"; this is known to English speakers as Helvick Rock, and is always submerged.

(t) *Καρηαιζ Ὀυβ*—"Black Rock." This rock, near the middle of the bay, is marked Carrickapane on the Ordnance Map, and Irish speakers sometimes call it *Καρηαιζ Δ Ῥέιμε*, the meaning of which is doubtful.

(u) *Καρηαιζ Ὑαλταρ*. Owing to the extraordinary gutturalisation of *l* in local pronunciation this name was very difficult to catch. *Ὑαλταρ* appears to be a personal name—almost certainly not Irish.

(v) *Καρηαιζ ἀν Σκαμαῖλ*—"Rock of the Shadow."

(w) *Καρηαιζ να βῬοταρδε*—"Rock of the (Lobster) Pots."

(x) *Καρηαιζ Δ Οῖτε*—Meaning doubtful.

(y) *Καρηαιζ Ὀραιζίν*—"Blackthorn Rock."

(z) *Καρηαιζ Ὀρέαν*—"Stinking Rock."

(aa) *Καρηαιζ ῤέαρ*—"Sharp Rock."

(bb) *Καρηαιζ ῤαδα*—"Long Rock."

(cc) *Καρηαιζ Εἰβλίν Κρήονα*—"Old Ellen's Rock."

(dd) *Καρηαιζ ῤεάζαῖν ἡἰ Ῥοιράῖν*—"John O'Cuirane's Rock."

(ee) *Caipiaig an Coircéim*—"Stepping Rock."

(ff) *Caipiaig na nEarcúin*—"Rock of the Eel."

(gg) *na Bioiránais*—"The Sprats"; a place where the fish named is taken with shovels from the sand on moonlight nights.

(hh) *na Crainn*—"The Trees"; a sub-division.

(ii) *Faill an Uácair*. Uncertain; perhaps *Uácair* for *Ucaire*—"Spawn."

KILLINOORIN, *Cill an Uaircinn*; uncertain. O'Donovan renders the qualifying term "The Cold Spring." The ancient church site has, so far, eluded discovery. Area, 84 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Linn Úiríde*—"Yellow Pool"; a sub-division. Here was formerly a pool with a stiff yellow clay bottom.

(b) *Faill na gCaoimac*—"Sheep Cliff."

(c) *Faill an Uirge*—"Water Cliff."

(d) *Faill a Stáicín*—"Little Stack Cliff."

KNOCKANPOWER, *Cnoc a hÍochais*—"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

"Knockanpower aís Knockepoery" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Úaire Uí Úublaige*—"O'Dooley's Homestead"; the old name of Knockanpower Upper.

(b) *Cumair*—"Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a small cove.

(c) *Úócair na Sop*—"Road of the Wisps of Hay (or 'Bog Deal Torches')."

(d) *Caipiaig an tSuacair*—"Rock of the Rest (or 'Mirthful Intoxication')."

(e) *Clair a hÍuca*—"The Pookha's Trench"; a little glen which forms the western boundary of Knockanpower Lower.

(f) *Talamh a tSagairt*—"The Priest's Land"; a small sub-division.

(g) *Clair an Féir*—"Grassy Trench."

(h) *Úinn a Cárnáin*—"Peak of the Earth (or 'Rock') Pile."

(i) *Poll Talamh*—"Earth Hole"; a souterrain.

LEAGH, *Uac*—"Grey Land"; see Barranaleihe (Ardmore) which adjoins. Area, 218 acres.

ΜΟΑΤ, Δη Μότα—"The Mote"; from a prehistoric mound, not now existing though its site is still traceable. Area, 24 acres. "Mota" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Cύλ α Τεαμπυλλ—"Church Corner."

(b) St. Nicholas' Well (O.M.). (c) Glebe (O.M.). (d) Moat (O.M.).

(e) Δη Ιντ—"The Inch"; an *inch* is an alluvial flat by a stream or river.

(f) Ροττ α Ρύκα—"The Pooka's Hollow."

ΜWEEELAHORNA, ΜΑΟΙΛ α Cόρημξ; see Ardmore Par. Area, 127 acres.

S.DD. (a) Glebe (O.M.).

(b) Τεαμπυλλ Ρέδόμεινν—"Redmond's Church"; the name is applied to a cliff and isolated rock in the sea.

(c) Ράιρ α Cόμαη—"Field of the Ravine."

(d) Βόττην CαοC—"Blind Little Road."

(e) Ράοαιρ να Cαττιζε—"Trench of the Hag."

(f) Δη Cαρη—"The Pile (of Stones)."

(g) Δη Ρηάριη; this name, applied here to a field, designates a dish made from new flour prepared thus:—the grain was shed by rustling the newly-reaped ears in the hands, and the husks were removed by blowing. Next the wheat was put in a pot over the fire to dry. When dried the grain was ground with a quern, mixed with new milk or cream and eaten hot. *Praipin*, though now unknown, was considered an exquisite dish. (x)

(h) Δη Cόρα—"The Weir"; a rock in the sea.

(i) Δη CόρητεαC; uncertain; a field.

(j) Ζοητ να ζCυιαC—"Garden of the Hurdles."

RATHNAMENEENAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 254 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cαρηαιξ Όρέαν—"Stinking Rock."

(b) Muggort's Bay (O.M.). Within the bay is a depression in the sea bottom well known to fishermen as "Δη Ζτεανν"—"The Glen."

(c) Cαρηαιξ να Cροη—"Rock of the Cross."

(d) Ραττ να Cροη—"Cliff of the Cross."

(e) Σαϊβλίν Δ Ἐπιπαιγ—“ Little Sea Inlet of the Wet Place.”

(f) Σαϊβλίν να μῦό—“ Little Sea Inlet of the Cows ”; also  
Τραιγ να μῦό.

(g) Στραίγ—“ Village ”; the name is applied to three rocks distinguished as Σ. Ἰόρι, Σ. Ὀεας and Σ. Ἰάρι (Great, Small and Middle) respectively.

(h) Κύρι Τραξά—“ Strand Nook.”

(i) Ἀν Ὀϊν—“ The Pinnacle.”

READOTY, Ρεϊὸ Ὀόϊγτε—“ Burned Mountain Plain.” Area, 86 acres.

SHANACLOONE, Σεαα Ἐλαιν—“ Old Meadow.” Area, 33 acres.

SHANAKILL, Σεαα Ἐλλ—“ Old Church.” The “ old church ” is doubtless the ancient ruined church of the parish in the present townland of Shanacloone, formerly a sub-division of Shanakill. Area, 114 acres.

“ Shanakeile ” (A.S.E.).

SHANBALLY, Σεαα Ὀαίτε—“ Old Homestead.” Area, 179 acres.

“ Shanballymore ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Ἐνοε να ὀΤυρεαε—“ Hill of the Turks.”

(b) Τοβαίρην να μῦραεαί—“ The Friars’ Well.”

(c) Μαεα να γῆλοε—“ Cattle Yard of the Rocks.”

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## BARONY OF DECIES WITHOUT DRUM.

BARONY names are almost always of great antiquity; they are generally ancient territorial denominations. Decies perpetuates the name of the ancient Desii race and region. The present barony is so called to distinguish it from a second Decies—known as “ Within Drum ”—from which it is separated by the Drom Finghin range, referred to in the Irish Annals as far back as the year of the world 3,501. Under the date in question the Four

Masters state that Heber quarrelled with his brother Heremon for possession of this—one of the three most excellent hills in Ireland. The Drum (Drom) range extends from Dungarvan Bay to the western boundary of the county and beyond. The present is far the largest barony in the county: it comprises within its boundaries no fewer than nineteen parishes—or rather eighteen parishes with portion of a nineteenth. It is exceptionally rich in its local names—rich in their number and in their variety. Not only are the names numerous and varied, but, consequent on the use of Irish as a living tongue throughout the region, it was quite easy in almost every instance to get them from the lips of native speakers. Towards its eastern end considerable portion of the barony was known till recently as *Paoracha*, or Power's Country—a name which extended likewise to the adjoining parts of Uppertthird and Middlethird. Noticing the number of Powers (locally known as Poore) and Barrons on a County Grand Jury list a witty judge once described Waterford as “a *poor* and *barren* country.” Previous to the confiscation period O'Briens, McGraths and Fitzgeralds occupied respectively the Comeragh, Tooraneena and Blackwater districts of the region now under review.

## Affane Parish.

CONFORMING to the general rule the parish name in the present instance is derived from name of the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church. Comprised in the parish is a considerable stretch of mountain, but, as the latter was practically unoccupied till less than a century since, mountain names are not numerous in proportion. Throughout the parish ran (N. to S.) the ancient highway from Cashel to Ardmore, likewise a branch of the same which made a detour *via* Lismore, and finally another ancient road—*Ἰοῦδαίη καὶ Ἰλαοῦ*, which led east and west, and crossed the Blackwater river at Affane. For a detailed account of the Cashel-Ardmore road—known as the *Ῥιάν Ὁδὸ Ἰλαοῦ*—see an article by the present writer in the Journal of the Royal

Society of Antiquaries, Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 110, and for a description of the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see same writer's paper in *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 195, &c.

## TOWNLANDS.

AFFANE, ἄτ ἠμεᾶδοῖν—"Middle Ford." In local pronunciation the initial letter of the qualifying word is aspirated contrary to grammar rule. The Blackwater was fordable in three places below Cappoquin, and it is from the middle, or chief, of these that the present townland gets its name. A battle was fought here in 1565 between the Earls of Desmond (Garret, son of James,) and Ormond (Thomas, son of James,) in which the former was defeated with great loss. Many memorials of the fight survive in the place names of the vicinity. Two fairs were held here—on May 4th and November 22nd. Area (in three divisions), 371 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ποῦλ ἄ ῥύκα—"Hollow of the Pooka"; a limestone cavity surrounded by a low wall.

(b) ῤεῦις ὄελαίς ἄ τστέιβε—"Graveyard of the Mountain Roadway"; within Captain Power's lawn. It is probable that the slain were buried here after the battle above alluded to.

(c) τὸβαρ ἄ ἠᾶοιρ—"The Steward's Well."

(d) Finisk River (O.M.), ῥιοννιρζε—"White (Azure) Water"; for a river name the present seems suspiciously easy of translation.

(e) ποῦλ ἄ τσαζαίρ—"The Priest's Pool"; called from a priest who was drowned there.

BALLYHANE, Ὀαίτε υἱ ἴεαζάιν—"O'Shane's Homestead." Area, 407 acres.

BAWNFOUN, Ὀάν ῥιονν—"White (Azure) Field." Area, 187 acres.

S.D. Aughnamara (O.M.), ἄτ ἠᾶίρε—"Mary's Ford."

BELLEVILLE, Cill Ὀοιμῆϊν—"Darahin's Church" (see Kilderraheen). Λαζ ἄ Ὀᾶκυῖρ ("Hollow of the Bakehouse") seems to have been another name (alternative or older)—perhaps only a sub-denomination. The place also bore for a short time the fancy name—"Bettyfield." Area, 140 acres.

S.D. Bealleac Bridge (O.M.), *Beál Uice*—"River Mouth of the Flagstone." Compare Belleek, &c. The name Bealleac is popularly extended in the present case to a sub-division.

BLEANAHOURCE, *Beán na hAbha Ruairde*—"Groyn of the Grey River" (O'D.). Area, 58 acres.

S.D. "Turnpike" (O.M.), at junction of roads, near north-east angle of the townland.

COOLAGORTBOY, *Cúil a Šuirte Dúirde*—"Corner of the Yellow Field." Area, 421 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tuair na Uairde*—"Cattle Field of the River Fork"; at County Boundary.

(b) *An Cuirpós (cuirpós)*—"The Wrinkle"; a field name.

(c) *Dán na Coirte*—"Bark Field."

CARRIGEEN, *Carrigeen*—"Little Rock." A limestone quarry on the site has almost obliterated the "Little Rock." Area, 256 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Uótar na bPuddings*—"Road of the Puddings"; probably a reference to the battle of Affane.

(b) *Tobar Fíoruirge*—"Clear-Water Well."

CLOTTAHINA, *Clot a Čeine*—"Fire Sod." (a) Thus O'Donovan—but the derivation can hardly be admitted. C. *Áit (Áitche) čeine* seems more likely. Taking *clot* to be a sod (O'D.) we have "Sod of the Fire Kiln." This, to be sure, is not very intelligible, but it is as good as O'Donovan's "Fire Sod." Formerly each village had its corn-kiln in which the grain was dried before treatment in the domestic quern or the local mill. On the townland is a very well known souterrain. Area, 343 acres.

S.D. *Šleann na Ueada*—"Glen of the Flagstones"; on west boundary.

COOLANEEN, *Cúil Áitnín*—"Little Antony's Corner." Area, 144 acres.

COOLNACREENA, *Cúil na Cříne*—"Corner of the Withered (Tree)" (?). Area, 362 acres.

(a) "Morgan Evans of Clotthenny" (Will of Earl of Cork, 2642).

S.DD. (a) Λοc αν ῥεοριάν—“ Pond of the Water Horehound (Lycopus Europoeus).”

(b) Ἄρτο Ρεορίν—(?).

(c) Βεαλαέ να Σαιζεαο—“ Roadway of the Javelins ”; perhaps another allusion to the battle.

CRINNAGHTAUN, Cριννεαότάν—Meaning uncertain. Probably for Cρυιτένεαότάν—“ The Wheat Growing Place.” Area (in two divisions), 376 acres.

S.DD. (a) One Mile Stream (O.M.) ; on east boundary.

(b) Βόταρ Δ Μάδαίρε—“ Road of the Battle Field.”

CURRAGHROCHE, Cυρραό Δ Ρόιρτις—“ Roche’s Morass.” Area, 514 acres.

S.D. Τοδαρ Ḳολυμ Cιττε—“ St. Columba’s Well ”; one of the most noted of the many holy wells of the Blackwater region. Fifty years ago it was much resorted to for devotional purposes.

DROMANA, Ḳρομ Δνα οῖ Ḳρομ Εαναίξ ; meaning doubtful. O’Donovan makes it Ḳρομanna—“ Ridges,” but this is certainly incorrect. “ Ana’s Ridge ” is more likely. Ana, a lady of the Tuatha De Danaans, became Queen of the Stuaξ or fairy hosts of Munster. Her name occurs apparently in perhaps half a dozen further instances throughout the Decies. At Dromana was a famous castle of the Desmonds, now metamorphised into a modern mansion. It is stated that portions of the present castle date from the time of King John. The original castle, together with the Decies property (by which is here signified that portion of the ancient Desmond estate lying on the east of the Blackwater), came into the possession of the Fitzgeralds in the first half of the 13th century, through the marriage of John, head of the Desmond sept, with the heiress of Thomas FitzAntony, Lord of the Manor of Decies, &c. This Decies property remained an integral part of the Desmond estate proper till the death, in 1457, of James, the 8th Earl. To his younger son Gerald the 8th Earl in question bequeathed Decies and Dromana Castle. A granddaughter of Gerald’s was that Katherine Fitzgerald known to historians as the old Countess of Desmond who, it is claimed,

died at the age of 140 years. In the Park at Dromana is still pointed out the venerable cherry tree in the endeavour to climb which the aged lady received a fall that resulted in her death ! The Castle of Dromana was enlarged and partly rebuilt by Gerald and in the possession of his descendants it has remained for seven centuries. Though uniformly loyal to the English power the Dromana Fitzgeralds became in habit and living as Irish as the Irish ; for instance, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord of the Decies (*temp.* Henry VIII.), could not speak a word of English. Some reservations in the grant of Decies to the house of Dromana led to trouble, as in that stormy age they were well calculated to do ; in 1565 the head of the Desmond clan (Gerald, 15th Earl) claimed rights of chieftainship over Decies. Practical insistence on this claim led to that bloody skirmish dignified by the title of Battle of Affane. (b) John Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies, at his death, in 1664, left as his heiress an only child, Catherine, a minor, who married Edward Villiers, eldest son of Viscount Grandison. The eldest son again of this union was John Villiers, created Earl of Grandison in 1721. John's sister, Harriet, became mother of William Pitt, the Great Earl of Chatham. Earl Grandison was succeeded in title by his grandson, George, who gambled away much of his fine patrimony. Earl George left no male heir ; his only daughter, Gertrude, married Lord Henry Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute—hence the present double name of the Decies family, Villiers-Stuart. Colonel Villiers-Stuart, son of the above-named Lord Henry, was the popular candidate in the famous and still remembered election of 1826, when the county from Blackwater to the Suir rang with the refrain : “ Stuart for ever and down with the male (meal) man.” Till recently the year mentioned was universally known in Waterford as—“ The Year of Stuart's Election,” and indeed it is frequently referred to under that title to the present day. One of O'Connell's monster meetings was held on Dromana Hill. Area, 759 acres.

S.DD. (a) “ The Bastile,” locally corrupted to “ Back Stile ”;

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(b) See *antea*, under Affane townland.

an eminence close to Dromana Castle, and adapted for defence of latter.

(b) *CAITHIAT A TEAMPÁIN*; meaning doubtful; *TEAMPÁIN* is, ordinarily, "trouble." Here it seems to signify a standing stone. (c) The word occurs twice in Waterford place-names. The present name has a respectable antiquity, for we find it in an answer filed by Villiers, May, 1684.

(c) *DEARNA AN FÍADÓ*—"Gap of the Deer"; a point on the hill-top at the south boundary of the townland.

(d) *CLAIR A MHAIRTEARÓ*—"Trench of the Market"; at north-east end of demesne, where fairs were held on June 5th and Sept. 4th, before their permanent transference to the village of Villierstown.

(e) Lady Well (O.M.); this is not to be mistaken for a holy well.

**DROMROE, DROM RUAÓ.** Area, 242 acres.

S.D. *DÓCÁIR NA NAOMH*—"Road of the Saints"; the ancient highway westwards towards Lismore; it forms the southern boundary of the townland.

**KILDERRIHEEN, CILL DORAHIN**—"Dorahin's (?) Church." Although the word is certainly *CILL* (not *COTT*, a wood) I searched in vain for trace of tradition or church site. Area, 144 acres.

S.DD. (a) *RDÁIRIC AN FÁIL*—"Field of the Hedge."

(b) *RDÁIRIC NA BLAIR*—(?).

**KNOCKNASHEEGA, Cnoc na Síge**—"Hill of the Streak (or 'Stack')"; see Cheekpoint, Par. Faithlegg. Area, 279 acres.

S.D. *NA SLUGAIRMÓE*—"The Swallow Holes."

**KNOCKACRONAN, Cnoc a Chionáin**—"Hill of the Humming." Area, 51 acres.

**KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacáin**—"O'Houlahan's Hill." Area, 157 acres.

**LACKEN, LEACÁIN**—"Glen Slope" (locative). Area, 168 acres.

**LACKENREA, LEACÁIN RÉRÓ**—"Untilled (Smooth) Glen Slope"; really a sub-division of last. Area, 185 acres.



POULBANTIA, ποῦλ βάντοε—"Drowning Hole"; so called from a swamp in the centre of Pender's farm. Area, 277 acres.

QUARTER, Ἀν ἑατράμη—"The Quarter." Quarter was an ancient Irish division of land. Here dwelt the family of Greatrakes, to which belonged the famous Valentine, touch-healer, &c. Area, 79 acres.

S.D. πορτ ἄ ἑατᾶ—"River Bank of the Battle"; another memorial of the 16th century conflict at Affane; it is a small inlet on the south side of the townland.

SHESKIN, Σεϊσκίν—"Sedgy Bog." Area, 152 acres.

"Seskin aís Seskinreadie" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. Poul nabrock (O.M.), ποῦλ νὰ μῦροε—"Badgers' Hole"; a swallow-hole of considerable depth on east extremity of the townland.

SLUGGERA, Στοζαίρε—"Swallow Hole"; from the opening to a subterranean cavity near north-east angle of townland. Area, 135 acres.

SPRINGFIELD; no Irish name. Area, 76 acres.

SUNLAWN; no Irish name. The place is almost certainly a sub-division of Kilderriheem. Area, 93 acres.

TURBEHA, Τορ Βεϊτε—"Birch Bush." Area, 249 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Barnanagarlogh (O.M.), Βεαρνα νὰ ηζάρταε—"Gap of the Children"; a spot where unbaptised infants, &c., were interred. The word Βεαρνα in place names has a wider extension than "gap"; the exact meaning it is difficult to fix.

(b) "The Yard" (corruption of "Guard"), at north side of the townland; it was occupied by a company of soldiers in 1691.

(c) Σλεανν Σιολτάν—"Siolan's Glen," ("Glen of the Dripping"—O'D.).

## Ballylaneen Parish.

LYING in the very heart of Power's County this parish is still largely Irish speaking. Hence there is ample opportunity of submitting its place names to that best of all tests—native pronunciation. The church and parish were dependencies on

the Abbey of Mothel. For an account of the ecclesiastical remains see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 200 &c. In the ancient graveyard rest the remains of the Irish poet Timothy (Σαοῦδατᾶς) O'Sullivan.

## TOWNLANDS.

ALANAGLOGH, Ἀλᾶν νᾶ Ἐκτοκ—"Little Ford of the Stones." Area, 258 acres.

BALLYGARRAN, Βαίτε ἀν Ἰαγῖν—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 237 acres.

BALLYDWAN, Βαίτε Ὀυβᾶν—"Duane's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cooneenacarton (O.M.), Κυαινῖν νᾶ Σεᾶρῶδᾶν—"Little Cove of the Forge."

(b) St. John's Island (O.M.), Οἰτεᾶν τσεᾶξᾶν—"John's Island."

(c) Poulatunish (O.M.), applied to a rock detached from the cliff.

(d) Φαίττ ᾶ φῖνῖν—"Cliff of the Flour."

(e) Στατᾶ—"Something Stiff and Solid"; a rock on east side of the cove.

BALLYBANOGH, Βαίτε νᾶ Βᾶνῖγε—"Homestead of the Little Green Field." Configuration is extremely curious; towards its western extremity the townland extends for a full half mile with width of a few perches only. Area (in two divisions), 644 acres.

"Ballybenoghe" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLANEEN, Βαίτε υἱ Ἰᾶνῖν—"O'Lannen's Homestead." Area, 435 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρῖαῖς ᾶ Ἰλαῶδῖν—"Rock of the Traitor."

(b) Βοῦδῖνῖν ᾶ Ἰνῖν—"Little Road of the Curtain (?)."

(c) Κατῖν Ὀρεᾶς—"Speckled Cathair (or Stone Fort)." This is really an early church site and cemetery, surrounded by its original circular fence of stone. Perhaps this is the only true Cathair now remaining in Co. Waterford.

BALLYNAHILA, Βαίτε νᾶ νᾶῖνῖν (?)—"Homestead of the Adze (?)." (c) Area, 190 acres.

(d) See Καρῖν νᾶ νᾶῖνῖν, under Ardmore Par., *antea*.

S.DD. (a) Τοβαρίν να Κυμαίσε—“ Little Well of the Pyramid ”; in allusion to a pyramidal cap of masonry, not unusual over wells.

(b) Αν τσεαηα Σηάρο—“ Old Village.”

(c) Βάν να Κυμπε—“ Field of the Little Eminence.”

(d) Βάν να ηπολάροάν—“ Field of the Many Little Heights.”

BALLYNARRID, Βαίτε αν Διηρο. Meaning very doubtful. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (a) Foilnaglogh (O.M.), Ραίλλ να Στλοό—“ Cliff of the Stones.”

(b) Wine Cliff (O.M.), Ραίλλ αν Ψιονα—Idem.

(c) Dane's Island (O.M.), Οίτεαν υί Όβριε—“ O'Brice's Island ”; it is practically detached from the mainland, and contains traces of earthen fortifications. Before separation the present island formed portion of a headland, across the neck of which an earthen rampart was thrown. Portion of the rampart in question is traceable on the mainland. The English speaking natives call the place “ Dane's Island,” from their tendency to attribute all prehistoric remains to the Danes (Danaans).

(d) Slippery Island (O.M.), Οίτεάν Στεαμάιν.—Idem.

(e) Rinnamo (O.M.), Ρινη να μηό—“ Headland of the Cows.”

(f) Drumcoppal (O.M.), Όριον άραίλλ—“ Horse's Ridge.”

BALLYOGARTY, Βαίτε υί Ψόζαριταίς—“ O'Fogarty's Homestead.” O'Fogarty is to-day a rather rare name in Southern Decies. Area, 222 acres.

“ Ballyogerty ” (Inq. Jas. I.).

BRENAN, Όριαονάν; this word signifies a droplet or icicle. Area, 643 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σεαηα Βαίτε—“ Old Village ”; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In a field adjoining stands a third.

(b) Βόταρίν να βροραάν—“ Little Road of the Crab Fish.”

CARRIGCASTLE, Καρριάς ά άριτεάν—“ Rock of the Castle ”; so called from a rock which overlooks the valley of the Mahon, and

on which formerly stood a castle. No trace of the building survives. Area, 436 acres.

"Garrigahosslan" (D.S.M.). "Carrickcastle aís Carrick Island" (Old Deed).

S.D.D. (a) Βότταρ να Ταϊρόβρε—"Road of the Phantom."

(b) Βαίτε να Κλαίρε—"Homestead of the Trench"; a well known sub-division.

(c) Μόιν να Ξκουιζέατ—"Bog of the Distaffs."

(d) Τοβαρ Άνα and Τοβαρ Βρίζοε—"St. Anne's and St. Brigid's Well" respectively.

(e) Καρραιξ Κνάμίν—"Little Bone Rock." Κνάμίν may be the personal name Navan, not unknown locally.

(f) Κνοκ Δ Κουλλίν—"Hill of the Holly Bush."

(g) Βαλλαιρόε Βάνα—"White Walls"; the place where a gentleman named Smyth was murdered many years ago.

CARROWTASSONA, Σεατραμά Δη τΣαραναίξ—"The Protestants' (Englishmen's) Quarter." This must have been originally a sub-division of Ballynamanoge. It lies, wedged in, between the two divisions (north and south) of the latter, and is of unusual shape—in no part more than a single field in width. Area, 174 acres.

S.Đ. Καρραιξίν να Ξκαορτασ—"Little Rock of the Sheep."

COOLTUBRID, Cúil Τοβραίτο—"Corner of the Well." Area (in two divisions), 193 acres.

S.D. Μόιν υί Όριε—"O'Bric's Bog."

CURRABAHA, Κορρα Βείτε—"Round Hill of the Birch Tree." On the townland is site of a ruined castle (O.M.) and portion of the village of Kilmacthomas (Κοιυ 'c Τόμαίρín—"Little MacThomas' Wood"). Area (in two divisions), 653 acres.

FAHAFEELAGH, Ʋαιτέε Ʋιζτεαδ—"The Other Portion (Balance) of Faha"; in allusion to Faha proper (Par. Kilrosanty), from which doubtless at some time long past the present townland was cut off. Area, 546 acres.

GRAIGUE SHONEEN, Ξμáιξ Σεομίν—"Little John's (Jennings') Village." Area, 553 acres.

"Grageshoneen" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

LISARD, ΛΙΟΡ ΔΨΟ—"High Lios"; believed locally to have been originally portion of Seafield. Area, 76 acres.

LISNAGEERAGH, ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΞΧΑΟΡΑĆ—"Lios of the Sheep." Area, 427 acres.

"Lisnegeragh" (D.S.M.).

S.D. ΟΔΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΟΡΟΜΑ—"Homestead of the Ridge"; a subdivision on which was formerly an old residence of the Powers.

SEAFIELD, ΞΑΡΡΑΝ ΝΑ ΡΙΟΝΝΟΪΞΕ—"Grove of the Carrion Crow." The name of the crow is frequent in place names—probably because of the bird's inconvenient predatory habits. Traceable in a field at south boundary of townland, close by Glenanearbail road, are the foundations (about 20 yards by 16) of Philip Barron's Irish College. Area, 341 acres.

S.D.D. (a) ΛΙΟΡ ΝΑ ΚΑΙΤΤΙΞΕ—"Lios of the Hag" (ΚΑΙΤΤΕΑĆ ΒΕΑΡΑ ?).

(b) ΑΝ ΚΥΡΡΑĆ—"The Morass."

(c) ΞΙΕΑΝΝ ΜΑΙΞΕΞΤΙΑĆ (?)—"Glen of the Noisy Plain."

(d) ΞΙΕΑΝΝ ΑΝ ΕΑΡΒΑΙΤΙ—"Glen of the Tail"; the stream which flows through was scooped out by the long trailing tail of the ΞΙΕΑΡ ΞΕΙΜΝΕΑĆ as she travelled this way in her course to Carrigcastle. On the rich alluvial flats by the Mahon the legendary cow pastured one night, and there it was that the abortive attempt to milk her into a sieve took place.

TEMPELYVRICK, ΤΕΑΜΡΥΤΤ ΟΪ ΟΨΙĆ—"O'Bric's Church." Site of the ancient church is marked in O.M. by south side of the Stradbally road. Area, 279 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Shag Island (O.M.), ΟΙΤΕΑΝ ΝΑ ΣΕΑΞΑΡΘΕ. The shag is a well-known sea-bird, very destructive to fish and much hated by conservators of inland rivers, &c.

(b) Gull Island (O.M.).

(c) Trawnamoe (O.M.), ΤΡΑΪΞ ΝΑ ΜΘĆ—"The Cows' Strand."

(d) Trawnastrella (O.M.), ΤΡΑΪΞ ΝΑ ΣΤΡΕΠΤΙĆ—"Strand of the Carpet (or 'Mat')." "

## Clonea Parish.

THIS Parish is generally styled *na n'Óiréad* ("Of the Decies") to distinguish it from Clonea—*Ṗaoṛad* ("Power's"), the popular modern name of Mothel Parish. Though maritime the present parish has comparatively few cliff, or sea-coast, names; this is probably due to the character of its shore line—low, clayey, and comparatively featureless. The parish is of small extent and, the geological formation being limestone, the soil is generally rich—a fact which is not without its effect on the preservation of Irish names. As a rule the better the soil, the more foreign importation there has been, with results unfavourable to the survival of original names. For a description of the church ruins, &c., see *Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III. p. 3.

### TOWNLANDS.

**BALLAGHAVORRAGA**, *Ḅeadaḁ ḁ ṁaṛṣaṛ*—"Pass of the Market." The place caps a low ridge. Where the market was held is uncertain. An old native says the market in question was for sale of cabbage plants. English speakers uniformly Anglicise the name—Ballymarket. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. *Cnocán ḁ Ṗiopaṛne*—"The Piper's Little Hill."

**BALLYRANDLE**, *Ḅaite an Raṛṛaṛ*—"Randal's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 44 acres.

**CLONEA**, *Cluaṛn Ṗiaṛ*—"Meadow of (the) Deer." Area (in three divisions), 546 acres.

"Clon Jeh" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *An Ḅannaṛa*—"Glebe (Manse)."

(b) *Cúilín Ṗeaḁaṛn ṁiaḁ*—"John Meade's Little Corner."

(c) *Loḁ Ṇiaṁaḁ*—"Shining Lake."

(d) *Ṗaṛṛ na Muc*—"Pigs' Cliff."

(e) *Ḅán ḁ Ḅiocaṛne*—"The Vicar's Field" (Glebe?).

**DUNSALLAGH**, *Ḅún Saṛteaḁ*—"Willow Fort." Area, 30 acres.

**GLEN**, *Ṗleann*. Idem. Area, 221 acres.

S.D. *Cúilín*; the site of an early church on the farm of John McGrath (north side of old road which ran inland from the sea.)

KILBEG, Cill Úeas; apparently i.e. "Little Church." As however there is no trace or tradition whatever of a church, and as latter, if it had ever existed, could hardly have been completely obliterated, I am inclined to suspect the pronunciation to be a corruption of, say, Coill Úeas. Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (a) Toberavaw (O.M.), Tobar a Úáróte—"Well of the Drowning"; most probably from the accidental drowning of somebody therein.

(b) Na Curradaicíníre—"Little Marshy Places (Fields)."

KILGROVAN, Cill Šrubáin—"Grovan's Church." The site of the ancient church is well known, and was marked till recently by a group of ogham inscribed stones. For safer preservation the stones have been removed to Mount Melleray Abbey.

KILLINEEN, Cill Loinín—"Loinin's Church"; its site will be found near the ancient homestead of the Meanys. Area, 338 acres.

"Killinyne" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Maoin—"Hill Top"; a rounded mountain point.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacáin—"O'Houlahan's Hill." On the townland stands a fine pillar-stone, nearly cylindrical in shape and about 8 feet high by, perhaps, 5 feet in diameter. Area (in two divisions), 369 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cove Hill (O.M.).

(b) Seana Šráir—"Old Village."

(c) Šteann Úairte na hAbúóirte—"Glen of the Apple Orchard Homestead." Úbal-Šóir is masc. but it takes in Waterford the fem. form as given.

## Colligan Parish.

THE Parish name is, of course, non-ecclesiastical, and is borrowed, in the usual way, from the townland on which the ancient church stood. From the parish in turn is named the well known Colligan River, which forms its eastern boundary. The parish is small, but, being remote and mountainous, it furnishes a fair proportion of interesting names. For a description of the ecclesiastical remains see *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*; Vol. III., p. 77.

## TOWNLANDS.

COLLIGAN, *Cuilligeáin* (loc. case)—“Hazel-Abounding Place.”  
Area (in three divisions), 736 acres.

“Culligane aís Killcullegane” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Tubberacreen (O.M.), *Τοβαρ Δ Ἐρμῆν*—“Well of the Aged Tree”; this is a well in the next.

(b) Faheen (O.M.), *Ῥαιτῆν*—“Little Fair (or ‘Hurling’) Green”; a large field in a corner of which still-born children were buried.

(c) Old Fair Green (O.M.).

(d) Yellow Ford Stream (O.M.), *Ἰμετ ἀν Ἄτα Ὀυρθε*. Idem.

(e) Parkatemple, *Ῥάιρε Δ Τεμπουτ*—“Field of (beside) the Church”; from a chapel of the penal days which stood here.

(f) Kylemore (O.M.), *Coitl Ἰόρ*—“Great Wood.”

(g) *Ἄτ Δ Ὀεατάιξ*—“Ford of the Highway”; here an old road formerly crossed the river.

(h) *Ἰεαρ Cuilligeáin*—“Knuckle Joint of the Colligan”; this was a ridge or weir of rock which formed a salmon leap and waterfall in the river. It was cut away many years since by a body of farmers, holders of riparian lands higher up the stream.

(i) *Cnoc ἀν Δοναίξ*—“Hill of the Fair.”

(j) *Ἰριανᾶν*—“Sunny Spot (or Place)”; a hill on which was a circular entrenchment. “Grenanemore and Grenanebeg” (Inq. Jas. I.).

(k) *Cnoc na mḴuaáaitiṽe*—“Hill of the Boys”; a subdivision on which stand present police barracks.

(l) *Τοβαρ Καοῦ*—“Blind (Dry) Well.”

(m) *Ὀδῶρ Δ τSteṽe*—“Mountain Road.”

CARROWGARIFF, *Κεάτραῖα Ἰαρῶ* — “Rough Quarter.”  
“*Κεάτραῖα Ἰαρῶ μαρ Δ οιβριτῆαρ ἀν Ἰμεροεατ*” (Old Rann).  
Area (in three divisions), 616 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Englishman’s Hole (O.M.), *Ἄτ Δ τSapanaίξ*—“Englishman’s Ford”; from an English soldier, drowned here.

(b) *Réir na ḴpeṽoḴ*—“Mountain Plain of the Plover.”

(c) *Cnoc Ὀαιῖεαν*—“Strong (Fortified) Hill.”

(d) *ἀν Καρραιζῖν*—“The Little Rock”; a hill of medium height.

(e) *Ḍṡán Ůuróe*—"Little Yellow Ford."

(f) *Ṳor Ruadó*—"Red Lios."

CURRAGHNAMADREE, *Curriac na Maoraióe*—"Swampy Place of the Dogs (Wolves)." Area, 210 acres.

S.DD. (a) The Curraghs (O.M.), *na Curriais*—"The Swamps."

(b) Toberbawn (O.M.), *Tober Ůán*—"White Well."

(c) Liosaniska, *Ṳor an Ůirse*—"Water Lios." The frequent occurrence of this name indicates prevalence of the custom of isolating the lios by flooding the surrounding trench after the manner of the mediæval moat.

GARRYCLOYNE, *Ṳarb-Ḍluain*—"Rough Meadow." Area, 327 acres.

S.D. *Ṳealac a Ůuib*—"Roadway of the Black (Earth)"; an ancient pathway.

GARRYDUFF, *Ṳurriaróe Ůuib*—"Black Garden." Area, 400 acres.  
 "Ṳurriaróe Ůrroedó, áit na ruairreadó an cáilós ceairt" (Local Poet).

S.DD. (a) Lissavalla (O.M.), *Ṳor a Ṳealais*—"Fort of the Highway"; a square lios of medium size. Compare *Ḍṡ a Ṳealais*, under Colligan, above.

(b) *Curriac Mór*—"Great Swamp."

KNOCKAMAULEE, *Cnoc na Málaróe*—"Hill of the Bags." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. The Curraghs (O.M.).

KNOCKANPOWER, *Cnoc a Ṳaoirais*—"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 829 acres.

"Knockanepoery" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) Lispower (O.M.), *Ṳor a Ṳaoirais*—"Power's Lios."

(b) *Curriac a Ṳaoirais*—"Power's Swamp."

KNOCKROE, *Cnoc Ruadó*—"Red Hill." Area, 298 acres.

"Knockanroe" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) *Sruic an Ḍṡa Ůuróe*—"Stream of the Yellow Ford."

(b) *Inre na muc*—"River Holm of the Pigs."

## Dungarvan Parish.

A STRIKING characteristic of this parish is the diminutive size of its townlands. These generally consist of less than fifty acres, and many contain three or four acres only. It is probable that the series of small parallelogram-shaped townlands to the north-east of the town are sub-divisions of original Burgery lands. Owing to the multiplicity of townlands, particularly in the Burgery district, sub-denominations are comparatively few. Another curious feature is a number of "staings," or long and very narrow fields and townlands. This word *staing* is of Germanic origin, and is used to designate a measure (pole or perch) of land. Its use however in this parish is peculiar; it is applied to the long very narrow fields and townlands alluded to, irrespective of their area. Physical features, of course, directly affect the place-names of a parish; here is mainly a rich limestone plain cut into three sections by the Colligan and Bricky rivers. There are many quarries and caves, but few outcrops of the underlying rocks. A range of high hill bounds the parish on the north, while a skirt of mountain forms its southern boundary. For a detailed description of the ancient ruined church of the parish see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 216.

### TOWNLANDS.

ABBEYSIDE, *Ōin na Mairtread*—"Fort of the Monastery." The name is derived partly from the now ruined keep, or rather from the earthen dun that preceded it, and partly from the ancient Augustinian Friary founded here in 1295 by the ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. The local McGraths and O'Briens were generous benefactors of this house. Some remains of the monastic church survive, attached to the modern church of Abbeyside, and a considerable portion—including the tower and west entrance with fine stone ribbed work—is incorporated in the latter. Close by is a fine castle of the McGraths fast tottering to disappearance. Area, 177 acres.

"Ye Abbyside of Dungarvan" (A.S. & E.).

S.DD. (a) Cúl Δ τΣάιλίν (Home Rule Street)—“Corner of the Pond.”

(b) Βότταρ Δ Çοιλέαρ (Humble Street)—“Quarry Road.”

(c) Βότταρην Çαοç (King Street)—“Blind Road.”

(d) Σίαρ να Çράξα—“Back Strand”; the piece of shingly beach between the Causeway and the old hospital.

(e) Βότταρ να μÛράτταρ (Castle Road)—“Friars’ Road.”

(f) Βότταρ Δ Όριοέρο (Bridge Street)—“Bridge Road.”

(g) Τοβταρ Çάιτ—“Catherine’s Well.”

(h) Δη Cúτεαç—“The Nook.”

ACRES, να ηΔαρταίρε—“The Acres.” Area, 7 acres.

BALLINROAD, Βαίτε Δη Ρόρο—“Homestead of the Road.” Βότταρ is the ordinary word for road, the use of ρόρο being largely confined to poetry. Ρόρο seems to be, not a borrowed, but a true Irish word. Area, 66 acres.

BALLINURE, Βαίτε Δη Ιυβταρ—“Homestead of the Yew.” Area, 58 acres.

BALLYCOE Βαίτε Çó ; meaning unknown ; perhaps Βαίτε ρήιç Çó (b. 'c Çó). O'Donovan states (comment on this name in Ordnance Office) that *coagh* is used in Ulster to designate a round hollow. Area, 145 acres.

S.D. “Bian’s (Bianconi’s) Cross.” Here the Dungarvan mails were in the old days transferred to and from the mail coach on its way Corkwards from Waterford, or *vice versa*.

BALLYCULLANE, Βαίτε υί Çοιλλεάιν—“O’Collins’ Homestead.” Area (in three divisions), 485 acres.

BALLYDUFF, Βαίτε Όυβ—“Black Town.” Area (in three divisions), 542 acres.

S.DD (a) Βότταρην Όορçα—“Dark (Shaded) Road.”

(b) Σçεαç να οÇρί οÇεορμ—“Three Boundaries’ Bush (White-thorn)”; at junction of three townlands.

BALLYGUIRY, Βαίτε υί Çάόρμ—“O’Guiry’s Homestead.” The family name Guiry is still common in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

“Ballygerry” (Distr. Bk.).

BALLYMACMAGUE, *Θαίτε ἡμε μαισθόις*—"McMaigue's Homestead." This family name is now unknown locally. Area (in four divisions), 910 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Θαίτε να μΒαρυαδ*—"The Barrys' Homestead." This sub-denomination and the next are probably submerged townland names; at any rate they are as well known locally as the official name of the townland.

(b) *Θαίτε αν Ἰαθαίρ*—"Causeway Homestead."

(c) *Θότταίρην να ἑCorp*—"Little Road of the Corpses"; a name often given to a road by which funerals generally approach an ancient cemetery.

(d) "Ballynamacough"—the peak on extreme boundary of parish, according to an old map in possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan.

BALLYNACOURTY, *Θαίτε να Cύητε*—"Homestead of the Court (Mansion)." Area, 359 acres.

"Ballynecurty" (Distr. Bk.).

S.D.D. Coastwise (W. to E.) :—(a) *Caρραις Στροννης*—"Strong's Rock"; the personal here incorporated has a decidedly Danish sound.

(b) *Cυαν να μΘαν*—"Ladies' Cove."

(c) *Ροιηντε να Ρανηαιροίε*; meaning doubtful.

(d) *Caρραις α τΣύρα*—"Rock of the Blanket."

(e) *Caρραις να βΐρηνναδ*—"Rock of the Frenchmen." A ship was wrecked here in 1839, but the name probably ante-dated the shipwreck.

(f) *Clοοα λιατα*—"Grey Rocks."

(g) *Seana ἑμε λοιτ*—"Old Limekiln"; a name applied to a small cove.

(h) *Cυαν Scυρητοίς*—"Haven of the Little Waterspout."

The next five stand in the sea, at some distance off the shore:—

(i) *Caρραις Ὀρεαδ*—"Speckled Rock."

(j) *Caρραις ἴαοα*—"Long Rock."

(k) *Caρραις ἡόη*—"Great Rock."

(l) *Capraig a Caprin*—"Little Cap Rock"; from its appearance over water.

(m) *Capraig na rTurcaid*—"Rock of the Turks." Turks is a name applied locally to the Ring men. This particular rock is far out in the bay—towards Ring.

Inland :—(n) *Daite an Airo*—"Homestead of the Height."

(o) *Daite an Clampair*—"Homestead of the Dispute (or Quarrel)." This last is probably an old townland name. It is, at any rate, regarded locally as designating an independent division. One local authority stated that it was *D. an Campa* formerly.

(p) *Daite an Cuaidin*—"Little Cuckoo Homestead"; probably, like last, an old townland name.

(q) *An Cnoicin*—"The Little Hill"; a small sub-division, on which stands the Coastguard Station.

(r) *An Corran* and *An Clair*—"The Reaping Hook" and "The Trench" respectively; these are two field names.

(s) "*An Clouseen*"; meaning unknown; the second word looks like Norman-French; it is applied to three particular fields.

(t) *Loe a Tuim*—"Elder Tree Pond."

**BALLYNALHESSERY, Daite na Leitreibrige**—"Homestead of the Half-Plowland." *Seisear* is a group of six persons, from which comes *Seirnead*, a yoke of ploughing oxen, or rather the six men who ploughed. One (*tan-toirb*) held the handles of the wooden plough, a second guided and drove the team, a third followed the plough and pressed down with his foot the newly-turned sod, the fourth with a forked stick (*gabalois*) pressed the beam of the plough so that the shoe entered the earth, the fifth with hammer, wedges, &c., attended to the mechanism of the plough, while the sixth superintended the whole. (e) Later on the term *Seirnead* came to be applied to any team—even of two horses. (f) Area, 224 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *An Tobair*—"The Well."

(b) *Doear an Fionn*—"Road of the Wine."

(e) For this information regarding the *Seisear* I beg to express my indebtedness to Rev. R. Henebry, D.Ph.

(f) *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. XVI., p. 221.

(c) Δη Τυτάδ—“The Hill Summit”; a sub-division containing two or three houses.

(d) Δη Σεάκρᾶν—“The Straying (or Wandering) Piece of Land.”

BALLYNASKEHA, Βαίτε να Σεείθε—“Homestead of the White-thorn Bush.” Area, 115 acres.

BARRANALIRE, Βάρρα να Λαίρορε—“River Fork Summit.” Area, 135 acres.

BAWNABRAHER, Βᾶν να μῦρᾶτᾶρ—“Friars’ Field.” Area, 18 acres.

BAWNACARRIGAWN, Βᾶν ᾶ Ἐαρρᾶξᾶιν—“Little Rock Field.” Area, 63 acres.

BOHERARD, Βότᾶρ ἄρο—“High (Elevated) Road.” Area, 104 acres.

BORHEN, Βότᾶρῖν—“Little Road.” Area, 43 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βλοῦκ να ἔΚυμῖνιρθε—“Rabbits’ Rock” (Map 1760).

(b) Βᾶρῖκ να Τρᾶξᾶ—“Strand Field” (Do.).

BURGERY, Βυρῶξερη; the name is not Irish, but is borrowed from the English—burgess. This townland was apparently the property of the burgesses of Dungarvan as early as the 10th year of Edward I. “The Burgesses of the vill of Dungarvan render by the year for their Burgages £13 17 4.” (Inq. Clonmel). Area (in two divisions), 75 acres.

CARROWCASHLANE, Σεάτᾶρᾶ ᾶ Ἐαρρᾶῖν—“Castle Quarter.” Area, 56 acres.

CLASHMALEA, Κλαίρ ἦμᾶτᾶίτ—“Malea’s Trench.” The present name is practically now unknown in Waterford. Area, 2 acres.

CLONANAGH, Κλυᾶιν να νεᾶδ—“Meadow of the Horses.” Area, 10 acres.

CLONCOSKRAN, Κλυᾶιν Ἐορρᾶῖν—“Coscran’s Meadows.” There is an insignificant fragment of an ancient castle. Area, 198 acres.

S.D. Douglas Stream (O.M.), Βυῦ-ἔλᾶερ—“Black Stream.”

CLOONEETY, Κλυᾶιν ἴᾶοιτῖξ—“White’s Meadow.” Area, 10 acres.

CLOMORE, Cluain Mór—"Great Meadow." Area, 17 acres.

COOLCORMUCK, Cúl Cormaic—"Cormac's Corner." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Bricky River ; I suppose from *Bréac*, "speckled."

COOLNAGOWER, Cúl na nGobair—"Goats' Corner." Area, 282 acres.

CROUGHTANAUL, Croceta an Fál—"Croft of the Hedge." This, with the two adjoining small townlands of Shanakill and Two-mile Bridge, is styled "Killingross *alias* Shanakill, pt. of Killingford," on a map in the possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan. Area (in two divisions), 12 acres.

CRUSSERA, Croisire—"Cross Road." Area, 51 acres.

CURRANE, An C(orr)rán ; apparently "The Reaping Hook," but in reality "Pointed Hill. Area, 12 acres.

CURRAHEENARIS, Curraheénarí—"Little Swamp of (beside) the Dwelling House." As this diminutive townland is uninhabited its name is hardly remembered locally. Area, 4 acres.

CUSHCAM, Coir Caim—" (Place) Adjoining the Hollow"; from a ravine through which flows a stream forming the western boundary of the townland. Area, 46 acres.

DUCKSPOOL, Clair na Ladán—"Trench of the Ducks." In this townland are two stangs. Area, 166 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Dearna* *Burde*—"Yellow Gap"; applied to the bridge at S.W. angle of townland.

(b) *Bócairín* *a* *Muillinn*—"Little Road of the Mill"; this is the road running N.W.W. to Tournore.

DUNGARVAN, *Óin* *Garbáin*—"Garvan's Fort." Garvan was a common personal name in Celtic times, Pagan and Christian. It may be, in the present instance, the name of a saint; but, more probably, from his connection with a *óin*, Garvan was a warrior or chieftain. The martyrologies enumerate five saints of the name, but none of them is mentioned in connection with the Decies. Some local speakers sound the first part of the place name as if it was *óomh*, but the *óin* sound is just as common. The 16th and

17th century pronunciation of ούν in the Decies was *drown*. (*g*) Moreover the Four Masters invariably write it Ούν. (*h*) Before erection of the present bridge communication with Abbeyside was maintained by a roadway through a ford somewhat west of the causeway. Area, 95 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) "Buttery"; the eastern portion was formerly Βότταρι Δ Μάρταρο—"Market Road." The present name, it is supposed, arose from the fact that dairy produce was the commodity chiefly sold here. More probably, however, it is the Anglicisation of Βότταρι Υαύτταραύ—"Upper Road"; an old name for this whole street.

(*b*) "The Milk Market"; now occupied by a house and garden, at end of Parsley or Crimmins' Lane.

(*c*) "Fair Green"; west portion of Buttery, near its junction with "Fair Lane." It was so called in 1760.

(*d*) Βότταριν να Τριάξτα—"Little Road of (to) the Strand."

(*e*) "Chapel Lane." The present "Chapel Lane" is of modern formation. The former possessor of the name is now Rice's Street, or Youghal Road; this led to the old church on site of the Christian Brothers' present residence.

(*f*) "Wolfe Tone Street" ("Strameen Lane," now commonly Stramey, and Scramey's, Lane), Λάνα Στραμίν; understood locally to mean "Strumpet's Lane."

(*g*) Αβλιόριτ (Υβαλλ-ζοριτ) Άννα—"Anne's Orchard"; the name (in 1760) of the space to south of the Buttery, at present occupied by the Christian Brothers' field and curates' garden.

(*h*) Σαρταροε αν Ιοάα—"Garden of the Pond"; this is the present new cemetery with the field to south.

(*i*) "Clubbett's Lane"; now St. Augustine's Street.

(*j*) "River Lane," later "Cox's Lane"; now Carbery's Lane. At end of this was "George's Quay."

(*k*) "Poore's (Power's) Lane"; now Dirty Lane.

(*l*) "Fox's Lane"; now Galway's Lane.

(*g*) *Vide*, Inquisitions, Wills and Surveys *passim*, e.g. Will of William Power of Dunmore (*Downmore*), proved 1671. Compare also *Fiddown &c.*

(*h*) A.F.M., 1574, 1598, 1599.

(m) "Kennedy's Lane"; now Thomson's Lane.

(n) "Dead Walk"; this is a very modern name. In old maps the road now so called is marked "Buttery."

(o) Blackpool, **Ḫóτaρ ἰóτaρaδ**—"Lower Road"; compare Buttery, above.

(p) "Windmill Lane"; former site of this is now occupied by Catholic Church and Cemetery.

(q) **Ῥάιτε α Ἰμάγδαρό**—"Market Field"; included like last in present Catholic Church grounds.

(r) "Bull Ring"; this occupied the open space in the street fronting the present Catholic Church. Here, even within the memory of persons still living, bull-baiting took place three or four times a year.

**FAIRLANE, Ḫóτaρ aη Δοναίξ**—"Road of the Fair." Portion of the townland is in the adjoining parish of Kilrush. Area, 26 acres.

**GALLOW'S HILL, Cnoc na Crioíde**—"Hill of the Gibbet." The hill in question is a fine mote, circular in plan, and at present without concentric embankment or trench. On the mote a gallows was erected in later times. Area, 7 acres.

**GARRYNAGERAGH, Ḫαγγαιόε na Ḫαοραδ**—"Garden of the Sheep (pl)." Area (in two divisions), 235 acres.

"Garranygearach" (Inq. Jas. I.).

**S.D. Dán a Tuinne**—"Field of the Quagmire."

**GLENBEG, Ḫλεann Ḫεaδ**—"Little Glen." Area, 283 acres.

**GLENMORE, Ḫλεann Ἰόρ**—"Great Glen." Area, 325 acres.

**GURTEEN, Ḫοητίν**—"Little Garden." Area, 30 acres.

**S.D.D. (a) St. Gehan's Well (O.M.), Τοβaρ Ḫία-ηΔοιe**—"Friday Well." This is situated at the bottom of a lawn adjoining Glendine House. The well was formerly in high repute, and "rounds" are still made here, especially on Fridays and Sundays. It is made up of two circular basins, about 10 feet apart, and each about 5 feet in diameter; the more easterly of these is accounted the "real" well.

(b) Glendine (O.M.), **Ḫλεann Ḫοιμίν**—"Deep Glen."

JOULTERSPARK, Πάηρε Δ Ιουλταρη—“Fishmonger’s Field.” *Folters* is the local name for hawkers who carry inland the fish landed at Dungarvan. The place was formerly a commonage on which fish retailers, travelling tinkers, &c., encamped; it constitutes at present the smallest townland in the county. Area, 1 acre.

KILLONGFORD, Cιλλ Δ Longφουρητ—“Church of the Encampment.” The Cιλλ was close to the stream on the north side of the townland of Shankill, itself evidently a former sub-division of Killongford. A large “bullan” of limestone was moved from the Cιλλ site many years since, and may now be seen in the Catholic Cemetery, Dungarvan. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σεανα Κύρητ—“Old Mansion”; it was erected by a tyrannical and unpopular lady—Grace Hurst, by name, who cheated the builders out of their wages, &c., &c.

(b) Πάηρε να Σηάροε—“Field of the Village.”

(c) Σελετράηνα Τάμπρον — “Thompson’s (or Samson’s) Quarter.”

(d) Σορη Θυροε—“Yellow Garden.”

KILLOSSCRAGH, Cιλλ Λαρηαδ — “Lasser’s Church.” The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates fourteen saints of the name (which—to add to the confusion—is both masculine and feminine). Details are wanting to enable us to identify *our* St. Lasser. The church was, however, close to (west end) of Morrissey’s farmyard, as marked on O.M. Area, 119 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ρολλ να Cιοίεε Σιτε—“Hole of the White Stone”; in river Brickey at present new bridge.

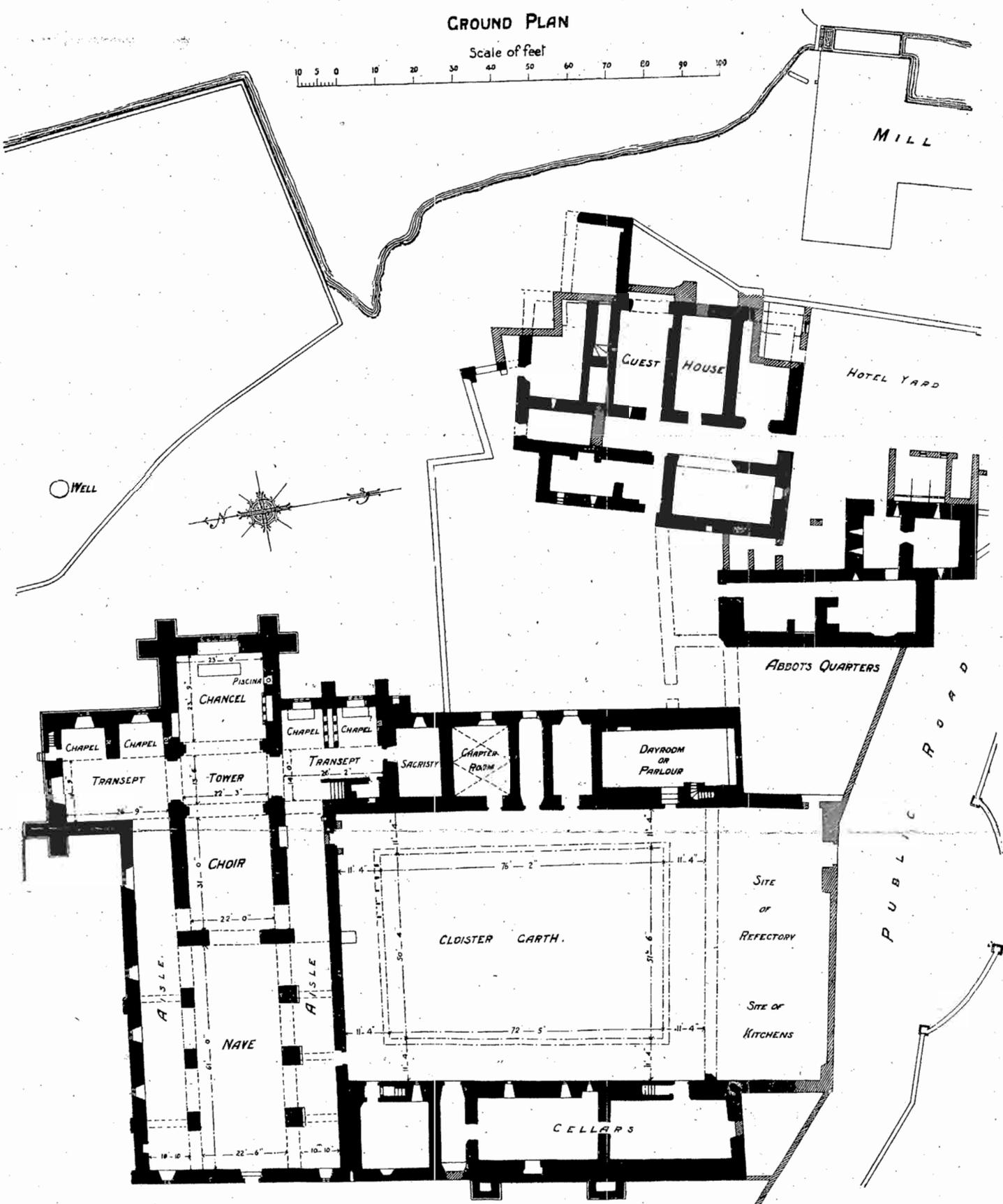
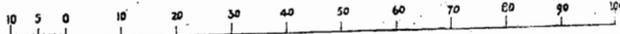
(b) Πάηρε Δ Cαρητεάτη—“Castle Field.”

KILMINNIN, Cιλλ Mo Φινγίν—“St. Minin’s (My Finghin’s) Church.” No trace of the ancient church remains, but its site is sufficiently indicated by a small graveyard, still occasionally used for interments. There is a second townland and early church site of the name, a couple, or three, miles further to the east. Area (in two divisions), 155 acres.

S.DD. (a) Θόεταρην να Horrys; probably called from a family known as Horry or Harry.

# GROUND PLAN

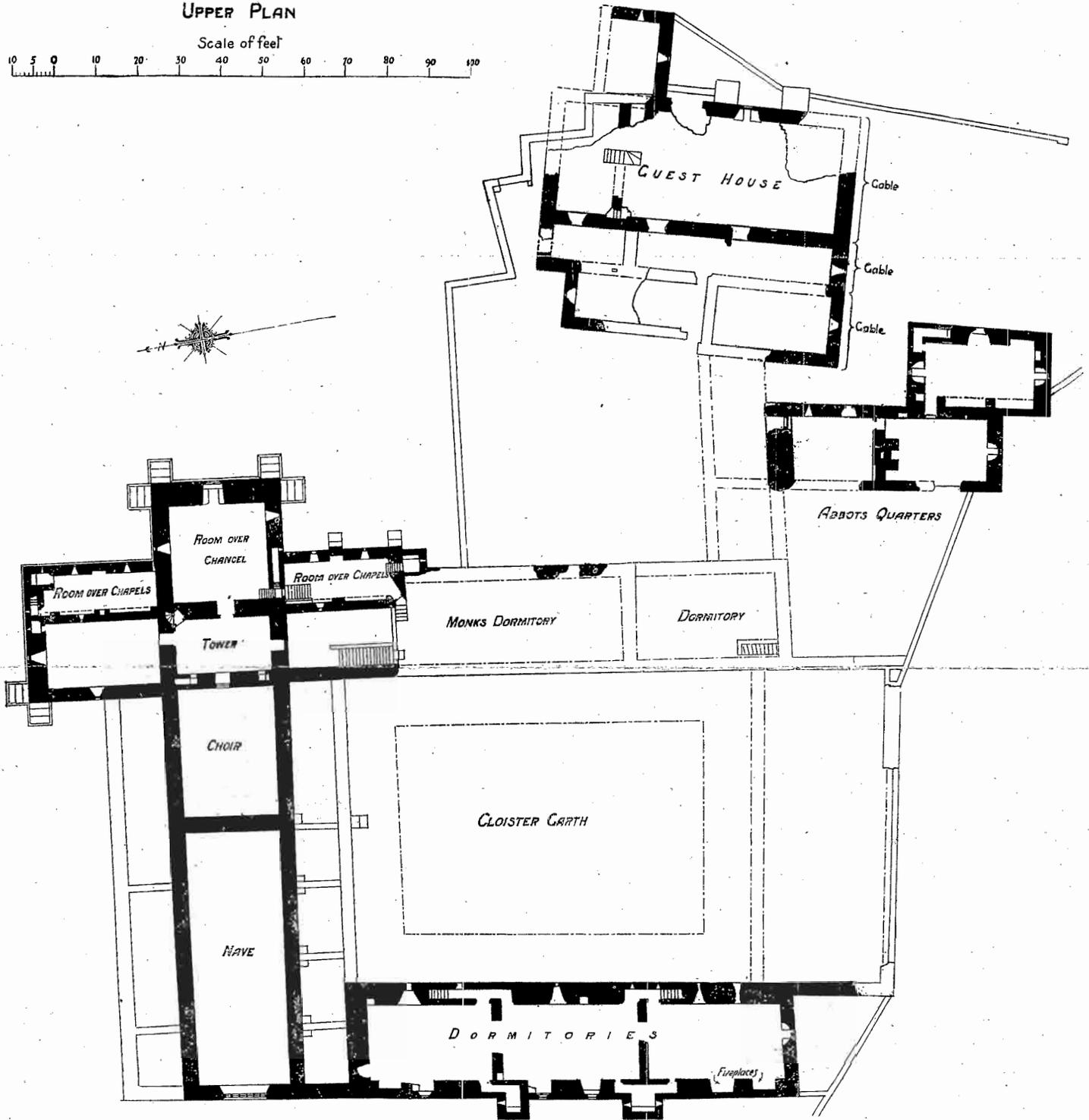
Scale of feet



HOLY CROSS ABBEY.

UPPER PLAN

Scale of feet



HOLY CROSS ABBEY.

(b) Δη Στεανς—"The Staing."

(c) Δη Ριμπραν — "The River Inlet." Rev. P. Dineen ("Irish-English Dictionary") seems to have some doubt that the Irish word has the sense here given; it certainly has, as far at any rate, as Waterford usage is concerned.

(d) Καθαρ Σεξαιν Όαιβιρ—"John(Son) of David's Causeway"; a crossing place over the pill to the north of the bridge.

KILMURRY, Cill Muire—"St. Muire's Church." Site of the church was discovered close to John O'Donnell's farm-house. Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Τοθαρ Μυιρε—"St. Muire's Well"; it was close to the church site, but is now dried up.

KNOCKAHAVAN, Cnoc Uí Óaoðain—"O'Teevan's Hill." This family name is not now known in Waterford. Area, 107 acres.

S.D. Cλαιρ να Λαοξ—"Trench of the Calves."

KNOCKATEEMORE, Cnoc Δ Τιξε Μόιρ—"Hill of the Great House." Area, 155 acres.

S.DD. (a) Τοθαρ να Τραξα—"Well of the Strand."

(b) Ριnn Δ Ρυκα—"The Pooka's Headland."

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buirde—"Yellow Hill"; from the blossoming furze which covered it. Area, 27 acres.

"Knockboy otherwise Sliganagh" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

KNOCKNASALLA, Cnoc na Saiteac—"Hill of the Oziers." Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Όμεac—"Speckled Hill." Area, 34 acres.

KNOCKNAGRANAGH, Cnoc na ΞCpánac—"Hill of the Sows." Area, 224 acres.

S.D. Λορ να mΌpoc—"Badgers' Lois."

LACKEN, Λεacain (loc. case)—"Glen (or 'Hill') Slope." Area, 202 acres.

LISFENNEL, Λορ Ριονγατε—"Fionghaile's Lois." Ριονγατε also signifies "murder"; the latter may possibly be its signification here. Area, 110 acres.

"Lisfinola" (Vallancey's Map). "Lisfinoly" (Distr. Bk.).

LISHEENOONA, **Λιψίν ὕνα**—"Una's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

LOUGHANISKA, **Λοῦ ἄν ὕιρσε**—"Water Pond." The Irish form does not suggest tautology like its English equivalent. Area, 80 acres.

LOUGHANUNNA, **Λοῦ ἄν ῥιονναῖς**; meaning uncertain. Perhaps **Λοῦ ἄν ἄνα**—"Anne's Pond." Area, 51 acres.

S.D. **Ὀῶτᾶρ ἄνα**—" (Queen) Anne's Road."

MIDDLE QUARTER, **Μεστῆμα ἴλη**—Idem. On the townland is the site of an ancient castle. Area, 97 acres.

MONANG, **Μοῖν ῥίν**—"Finn's Bog"; perhaps **Μοῖν Ἀῶν**—"River Bog"; the place is cut away bog on the right bank of Colligan River. The townland formed portion of the Commons of Dungarvan. Area, 52 acres.

"Monown" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate). "Monowne" (Distr. Bk.).

MONKEAL, **Μοῖν Ἐῶτ**—"Narrow Bog." Area, 12 acres.

MONROE, **Μοῖν ῤαῶ**—"Red Bog"; portion of the Commons of Dungarvan (Distr. Bk.). Area, 9 acres.

NEWTOWN, **Ὀάτε Νυῶ**—Idem. Area, 96 acres.

PARKATLUGGERA, **Ῥάηρ ἄ τσιγδαίη**—"Swallow Hole Field." Swallow holes are common where the geological formation is limestone. They indicate the existence of underground caves and passages, and into them streams of surface water disappear to the perplexity of the country people. Area, 17 acres.

PARKEENFLUGH, **Ῥάηρ ἰν ῥυῖρ**—"Little Wet Field." Area, 13 acres.

PARKLANE, **Ῥάηρ Ἐῶλιν**—"Ellen's Field." Area, 8 acres.

"Nell's Field" (Humble Estate Map, 1775).

PARKNAGAPPUL, **Ῥάηρ ἄ γαῖα**—"Field of the Horses." Area, 14 acres.

RINGAPUCA, **ῤῖν ἄ ῥύκα**—"The Pooka's Headland." On the left bank of a little stream falling into the Colligan is the traditional site of an early burial ground. An old road crossed the river by a ford at the same spot, and was continued in an easterly direction, bisecting line of the present Hospital and Burgery Roads,

and disappearing in the direction of Barnawee Bridge. Area, 9 acres.

“ Otherwise Ardavulane ” (Sale Maps, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

RINGCREHY, Rinn Croiíce—“ Gallows Headland.” Area, 64 acres.

RINGNASILLOGE, Rinn na Sateóς — “ Headland of the Willows.” Area, 34 acres.

SHANDON, Sean ‘Oúñ — “ Old Fort ”; no remains of the fortress survive, unless indeed the mote on Gallows Hill be the eponymous “ Dun.” In this latter hypothesis Gallows Hill would probably have been part of Shandon, which it adjoins. Area, 160 acres.

SCART, Scáirt—“ Thicket.” Area, 32 acres.

“ Scarticristury,” i.e. Christopher’s Scart (A.S.E.).

SCARTORE, Scáirteóir; perhaps “ Hore’s Scart.” Hore is an old Dungarvan name. Area, 67 acres.

SHANKILL, Seana Ćill—“ Old Church.” O’Donovan (O.S.N.) gives coill. I give the name as I heard it. For site, &c., of the early church see Killongford, above. Area, 86 acres.

SKEHANARD, Sceác an Áiró—“ Whitethorn Bush of the Height.” Area (in two divisions), 52 acres.

SKEHACRINE, Sceác a Ćraimn—“ Whitethorn Bush of (by) the Tree.” Area (in two divisions), 85 acres.

S.D. ‘Oun a ‘Ócáir—“ Road End ”; the piece of road to east of Glebe House—between latter and sea.

SLIGAUNAGH, Stioγánac—“ Shell (or Slate) Abounding Soil.” Area, 31 acres.

S.D. An Cú—“ The Nook ”; a small sub-division.

STUCCOLANE, Stoc Caláin—“ Callan’s Tree Trunk.” Area, 3 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE; this is a modern name. Previous to erection of the bridge the ford was ‘Déal an Áca—“ The Ford Mouth.” Area, 193 acres.

TULLACOOLBEG, Τυλαδ Cúil—“ Hill Summit of (in) the Corner.” Area, 56 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Seana Bóite—“ Old Village.”

(b) Fáiṛṛe Bóil Tṛáḡa—“ Hurling Green of the Strand Mouth.”

(c) Cúilín na mBúlaḡa—“ Little Corner of the Flowers.”

TERRYSTANG, Τṛí Óá Stainḡ—“ Land of the Two Staings.” The frequent occurrence of the number two in Irish local names is very remarkable. (i) Area, 4 acres.

TURNORE, Τυαρí an Óṛí—“ Cattle Night Field (or Bleach Green) of the Gold.” Area, 62 acres.

WINDGAP, Βεαρṽ na ḡaioṛe—“ Gap of the Wind.” Area, 300 acres.

S.D. an Leatḡorṽn (Leat-Ḣorṽn)—“ Half Hillock.”

*(To be continued).*



(i) See a paper on the subject by Dr. Joyce, Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. X., p. 164.

# Lismore during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

(Continued.)

By WILLIAM H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

1599—1601.



ON October 6th, 1599, Richard Aylward, Sheriff of County Waterford, wrote a long letter to the Earl of Essex telling him of the state of the Decies. Thomas FitzJames Fitzgerald, Thomas Power and Lord Power's brothers (David and Maurice) were still "in rebellion." He bewails the fact that the citizens of Waterford, albeit loyal and faithful, are "backward in religion," and do not go to church, "excepting Sir Nicholas Walsh and myself." He urges Essex to return and govern the county with a firm hand, and he suggests that garrisons should be placed in the Castles of Lismore, Dungarvan and Kilmanahan. (a)

Three weeks later (October 27th) Henry Pyne, of Mogeely Castle, near Tallow, wrote to Essex, and he recommends the placing of garrisons in Dromana, Lisfinny, Tallow, Kilmacow, and Mogeely.

Myler Magrath, Protestant Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was at this time hanging around the English Court trying to get the ear of Sir Robert Cecil. In the State Papers, under date of November 15th, there is a piteous letter from the aged prelate, in which he says that he had a "dangerous journey," and wished some mark of favour, undertaking to leave his two sons (then in London) as hostages till his return from Ireland. As a result,

(a) Hatfield MSS., Part IX., pp. 365-6.

Queen Elizabeth, on December 4th, wrote to the Earl of Ormonde, in favour of Magrath, who, however, wrote a second letter to Cecil, on December 15th, enclosing a cipher for the more secret correspondence as to Irish affairs.

Archbishop Magrath was used as an instrument by Cecil to bring to Ireland the young Earl of Desmond, thinking that the sight of a "loyal" Desmond would win all Munster to the Queen. He left London on December 9th, but was still at Helbry waiting for a wind to cross to Ireland on January 8th, 1600. At length he reached Dublin on January 13th, and wrote to Cecil on the 19th, detailing his plans to entrap the Sugán Earl of Desmond, and begging that he might have "thirty horsemen at call." He writes again from Waterford, on January 28th, complaining of the "many abuses" offered him by the Mayor of Waterford, and of the bad example such contempt may breed in Clonmel, Cashel and Fethard. This letter was followed by another, dated Cashel, February 12th, in which the Archbishop bewails the spoiling of his lands by O'Dwyer of Kilnemanagh.

On February 26th, 1600, Charles Blount, Baron Mountjoy, arrived in Dublin as Lord Lieutenant, with Sir George Carew as President of Munster. Carew left Dublin on April 7th with 3,000 infantry and 150 cavalry, and reached Waterford on the 16th. In a "Memoranda on the state of affairs in Ireland," dated April 19th, 1600, we read:—"Garret Fitz James to surrender Shean Castle [near Lismore] before he be protected. In place of a strong garrison at Lismore, companies should be placed in several castles, as Dromana, Lisfinny, Kilmacow, Mogheely, etc., and be duly victualled and munitioned beforehand. For this purpose a hoy [small vessel] to be brought to Youghal. No *cots* or other boats to be suffered upon the Bride or Blackwater, nor salmon nets, *except by the English garrisons and such as be subjects, to prevent the relief the rebels have of them; and such as are licensed should find sureties not to offend.*" At this time Thomas Fitz James, brother to Lord Decies of Dromana, and Thomas Power of Coolfin, cousin to Lord Power, submitted to Sir George Carew, President of Munster; and shortly afterwards the White Knight, Redmond Burke, Barrett, Condon and others forsook the Irish cause.

Lismore was truly in a pitiable condition during the spring and early summer of 1600, and the castle was made an English garrison. The Castle of Conna (which had been leased to Captain Flower of Lismore, by the Earl of Essex) was granted to John Fitz Edmond. KilmacThomas Castle—then held by Henry Knowles—was seized on by Lord Power; and Cahir Castle was taken by the Irish on May 22nd. In June, Lord Barry was given a company of 200, and was promised the castle and lands of Conna belonging to the Earl of Desmond.

Archbishop Magrath was the go-between for the treacherous Dermot O'Connor, who offered to deliver up the Sugán Earl of Desmond, to Carew in consideration of £1,000. Although O'Connor captured the Earl on June 18th, and sent Lady Margaret of Desmond to Kilmallock to receive the money, Sir James fitz Thomas was rescued. O'Connor was soon after killed in Connacht, but Lady Margaret got £100, whilst Myler Magrath was given £123 13s. 1½d. But Magrath, ever avaricious, made another journey to England at the end of July, and we find him in London on August 15th with four of his sons.

From Carew's despatches in the State Papers, we learn that Captain Flower and the garrison at Lismore did "good service" against the unfortunate natives, and in addition, the crops were wilfully destroyed "so as to procure the next year's famine, by which means only the wars of Ireland must be determined." On September 17th, Carew writes to Cecil:—"I hope in God James Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond) will be found. If he slip down into Sir Walter Raleigh's woods of Drumfineen, Captain Flower will be ready to receive him *with the garrison which lies at Kilbree, hard by Lismore.* . . . . This day I am going towards the garrison at Kilbree to expect James MacThomas's coming into those parts: from thence to Youghal, to take order with the country of the Decies, the Lord whereof is dead."

Sir Gerald FitzJames, Lord of the Decies, died at Temple-michael on September 9th, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his first cousin, Sir John Fitzgerald, who had married Ellen, daughter of the White Knight.

At length, in October, James FitzGerald, the Queen's Earl of Desmond, was liberated from the Tower and sent over to Ireland, landing at Youghal accompanied by Myler Magrath, Captain Price, Patrick Crosby, and John Power. The unfortunate young man was simply a pawn in the game, and was merely used to destroy the great influence of James FitzThomas. However, on the people learning of his change of religion, he was slighted on all sides, and in January, 1601, sought permission to return to England where he arrived on March 29th, 1601, and died on the following Christmas Day.

On January 26th, 1601, pardon was granted to James FitzMaurice of Mocollop, Mor ny Brien, his wife, and Maurice FitzMaurice, his brother; also to Garret FitzMaurice macChancellor of Mocollop, i.e., the grandson of the former chancellor of Lismore and, on February 10th, to John FitzGerald of Camphire.

Quite an interesting letter was written to Cecil by Myler Magrath on January 15th, dated Cork, and the following excerpts will show the character of the commendatory bishop of Lismore:—  
 "I am now in a worse case than ever I was; the little natural inclination which the chiefest of the Irishy of Ireland had towards me is now, by that taking of the supposed Desmond, turned to unnatural hatred and revenge against myself and my children. In all spiritual and temporal livings I cannot 'rype' £10 at this present. 'Your Honour' promised that 40s. weekly should be paid to me by the Lord Deputy, for which I have your letter bearing date in March last, yet cannot I have or receive one penny thereof. . . . I have no less than seventeen persons, men and women, dispersed throughout all Munster, following James FitzThomas, in disguised manner, some like fools, others lame, counterfeit blind jesters, and such like. . . . If the Lord Bishop of Limerick be already translated to another bishopric in England (as it is reported) I would be content to accept the same instead of the foresaid premises and allowances, although it be not £20 this year." (Cal. S.P. 1600-1601, p. 149).

On March 20th, 1601, Magrath writes a further letter to Sir Robert Cecil, enclosing one from Sir George Carew, recommending

that the Archbishop be given a pension as "one of the preachers for the army." He recounts the non-fulfilment of Cecil's promises, and impresses on Elizabeth's secretary his own efforts to capture James FitzThomas. (Cal. S.P. 1600-1601, p. 233).

About this time the Queen wrote to Mountjoy to grant pardon to the Irish 'rebels' who would apply for it, except James FitzThomas, his brother John, the Knight of Glin, the Baron of Lixnaw, Piers Lacy, the O'Mores and the O'Conor Faly. The number who availed themselves of this general pardon was about 6,000, including Sir John Fitzgerald of Dromana.

On May 15th, Magrath writes a long letter to Cecil, dated from Cork, in which he attempts to vindicate his rule as Archbishop of Cashel, and Bishop of Lismore and Waterford. He says it is not his fault that the churches under his rule are become as "hogstyes," as he had no money to repair them, but he retorts that "the churches in the most parts, and *within five miles of Dublin itself, are like hog-styes, or rather worse.*" He continues:—"I myself, being named (though unworthy) an Archbishop, was the last Sunday, being the roth of this May, *beaten like a dog by Captain Nuse, within the precinct of my own broken and burned house at Lismore*, saving, for credit's sake, that instead of a cudgel or a club, I was beaten and struck with pikes and halberds, and shot at with bullets . . . . By the enclosed copy of a declaration by me delivered to the Governor, your Honour shall know the manner of the abuse offered by Captain Nuse, *which I beseech your Honour to make known to Sir Walter Raleigh, being committed by his servant, to whose judgment and yours I mean to draw that matter.*" In the declaration printed in the State Papers, we find that Magrath had been leased the Castle of Lismore by Sir Walter Raleigh, and he resented the action of Captain Nuse putting his forces into it. Magrath also states that he visited Lismore on that occasion for the purpose of putting Lord Power in possession of certain lands, and not only was he grievously assaulted by Captain Nuse, but was pursued for over a mile, making a "miraculous escape." This long-winded document is subscribed: "Veritatem scripsit Milerus Ar. Casselen." (Cal. S.P. 1600-1601, p. 343).

# Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

## PART III.—CARRICK-ON-SUIR.



THE following list of printing in this Tipperary town is regrettably very meagre and small in quantity, and yet, I venture to think, it is very interesting in quality or character. It is also very lamentable to notice that of its eleven items only six are extant, the remaining five being merely taken from catalogues and a magazine. Surely these five have not utterly vanished! Must there not be copies reposing silently somewhere, but at present unnoticed or unknown?

It is to try and ascertain if this be not so that this List and these notes appear in this Journal, and I would once again appeal strongly to every reader of it to aid in tracing them; and others, if they exist. Any particulars will be welcomed by me, and I am sure by the Editor also. How very interesting must not the periodical be that heads the List! What local information it would afford!

Only two printers appear, John Stacy and Hugh Hearn, in the List. It would be interesting to know more about them. The former, it is to be observed, was an author—a dramatist, in fact. It is far from unusual to find our printers men of education and genius. I could give several other instances of it.

Patrick Lynch, the author of Nos. 3, 6 and 8 in the List wrote another work printed in Dublin at a later date. One cannot but regret that he only achieved one volume of his "Preceptor," and that the other volumes, particularly the Irish one, never saw the light.

Short as this List is, it is pleasant to notice two items in it dealing with the Irish Language (Nos. 5 and 10).

A facsimile of the title pages of Lynch's "Preceptor" (1796) and "English Grammar" (1805) are given as a specimen of Stacy's printing.

There appear six different authors in this List.

- 
- 1.—1792 The Carrick Recorder or Weekly Collation. (A periodical). 8vo. Over 176 pp.

[Vide John O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, No. IX., item 30.]

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- 2.—1794 The Democrat Converted. A Dramatic Scrap. John Stacy. (*John Stacy*). 8vo. 20 pp. with folding plate.

[R.I.A./H.P., Vol. 665/8.]

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- 3.—1796 The Pentaglot Preceptor; or Elementary Institutes of the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Irish Languages. *Vol. I.* Containing a Complete Grammar of the English Tongue For the Use of Schools, and peculiarly calculated for the Instruction of such Ladies and Gentlemen, as may wish to learn without the help of a Master. Patrick Lynch. (*John Stacy*). 12mo. ii. & 122 pp. (No signatures).

[T.C.D., /CC.M. 76, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; British Museum. 8vo.]

N.B.—See also 1805.

[FACSIMILE.]

THE  
**Pentaglot Preceptor;**

OR  
**ELEMENTARY INSTITUTES**

OF THE

ENGLISH,	⌘	HEBREW,
LATIN,	⌘	AND
GREEK,	⌘	IRISH,

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 calculated for the Instruction of  
 such Ladies & Gentlemen,  
 as may wish to learn  
 without the help  
 of a Master.

---

*BY PATRICK LYNCH.*

---

*Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores.*

VIRGIL.

---

**CARRICK:**

PRINTED BY JOHN STACY.

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M, DCC, CVI.

- 4.—1800 A Serious Address to people of all denominations professing Christianity, whose dependence is upon the arm of flesh. Thos. Leary. (*J. Stacy*). 8vo.  
 [*Vide* Smith's Catalogue of Friend's Books, Vol. II., p. 97.]

- 5.—(1800?) Introduction to An Universal Irish Grammar Selected from the most eminent Authors of Modern times. "Patrick O'Neill of Owing, Co. Kilkenny." 12mo.  
 [*Vide* J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, No. XIII., item 90. *Vide* also his Catalogue No. 28, item 239.]

NOTE.—In the latter of these Catalogues "Meagher of Nine Mile House" is stated to have been the "Editor" of this work.

There are extant two or three copies of "An Introduction to an Universal Irish Grammar," but without date, imprint or cover. They have however a dedication to the Ibero-Celtic Society which was founded in 1818, and therefore *this edition* cannot have been printed before that year, more probably in 1819. S. ua CARRAOC writes as follows on the matter:—

"It is strange that O'Daly did not compare this undated work with the 'Blaithfleasg' of 1816, of which, presumably he had seen copies. Hudson died in 1853, and very likely John O'Daly had free access to his books as Hudson was a member of the societies in which O'Daly worked. As the 'Grammar' was so rare, it is remarkable that he did not notice the dedication to the Hiberno-Celtic Society in Hudson's copy. If O'Daly had seen a copy with this dedication in it, he would probably have assigned to it a date nearer 1820 than 1800, unless there was a Hiberno-Celtic Society previous to the Ibero-Celtic Society of O'Reilly. In a note to Seirg Ghleanna an Smóil, nó Eachtra na Mná móire tar Leas, (The Chase of Gleann an Smoil, or, The Adventures of the Giantess who crossed the Sea), in Vol. VI. (p. 175) of the Transactions of the Ossianic Society (1861), the editor, John O'Daly, says:—'In an unfinished work, entitled, *The Introduction to an Universal Irish Grammar*, &c., printed (although without place or date) at Carrick-on-Suir, by one Stacy about the year 1800, and now excessively rare, an imperfect copy of this

poem is given in the Roman character; and it also contains a portion of another poem, written dialogue-wise, by William Meagher of Nine-mile House, County Tipperary, an excellent Irish Scholar, on a sow that destroyed his collection of Irish MSS.'"

This illustrates the difficulty of assigning a year to an undated work. Mr. Hudson's copy is in the R.I.A. More information is still required. In a later catalogue of J. O'Daly, No. 45 (1876), item 1408, a work with the same title is ascribed to "Jas Scurry." This adds to the confusion. Perhaps there were three editions of one work, or three separate works with the same title.

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6.—(1800?) Almanac. Patrick Lynch. (*John Stacy*).

[*Vide* "Irish Builder" for 1878,  
p. 99.]

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7.—1801 Grammatical Institutes in the Latin Tongue. The Rev. Martin O'Brien. (*Stacy*). 12mo.

[*Vide* J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue,  
No. 30, item 467.]

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8.—1805 *A Plain, Easy, and Comprehensive Grammar of the English Tongue, etc.* Patrick Lynch. (*John Stacy*). 12mo. Title-leaf & 2 leaves (Subscribers' names) & Title-leaf of the Pentaglot Preceptor & XVI. (Preliminary Discourse) & 122 pp. There are no signatures.

[Rev. R. S. Maffett; E. R. McC. Dix.]

NOTE.—Identical with the "Pentaglot Preceptor, etc., 1796"; but with the addition of a new title, List of Subscribers, and Preliminary Discourse (dated 1st May, 1802).

[FACSIMILE.]

A  
*Plain, Easy and Comprehensive*  
**GRAMMAR,**  
 OF THE  
**ENGLISH TONGUE;**  
 IN WHICH THE  
 Definitions & Rules necessary to be committed  
 to Memory, are composed in  
**Familiar Verse,**  
 WITH A  
**Preliminary Essay,**  
 Containing, among many other useful Observations  
 on the Theory, Structure and Analogy of  
 Languages in general,  
*A Critical Review*  
 Of the most celebrated English Grammars,  
 hitherto Published.

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*BY PATRICK LYNCH Schoolmaster.*

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Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri.

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**CARRICK:**  
 PRINTED BY JOHN STACY.

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1805.

*Price in Boards, a British Half Crown.*

- 9.—1814 Catholic Devotion, or the *Pious Christian's* Daily Companion: Containing fervent Prayers and Solid Instructions. Selected from the best Authors. (*H. Hearn*). 24mo. Over 200 pp.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 3. Folds in sixes.

[Rev. P. Power.]

N.B.—There are some pages wanting at end.

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- 10.—1816 Blaith fleasg na Milsean, Cnuasaighthe o chaoinaloid-the cheart-bhaird na *Heirion*. (William (O') Meagher). (*Hugh Hearn*). 8vo. XXXVI. & 12 pp. (? Complete). [T.C.D./P.hh. 59; Gaelic League  $\Delta\eta$   $\Delta$ rho Crhoob.]

N.B.—The "Introduction" is in English.

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- 11.—(1816?) A Prospectus, or, Advertisement, of the intended publication of "Original Irish Poems" etc. and inviting Subscribers. (*Hugh Hearn*).

[Gaelic League,  $\Delta\eta$   $\Delta$ rho Crhoob; attached to their copy of No. 10.]



# ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

THE Quarter's list of Irish and quasi-Irish publications is unusually long, though perhaps—with the exception of Father Wolfe's "Irish Names and Surnames," noticed below—it does not contain anything of first-rate importance. We have already noticed (p. 65 *antea*.) the Board of Works' Report on Holy Cross Abbey ruins. Unfortunately once again exigencies of time and space make compression and abbreviation a necessity in this department.

FROM our present point of view Rev. P. Wolfe's unostentatious "Stoinnte Saeðeal i Sall" (Gill & Son) is easily the most important book of the term. Yet strange to say it has, up to now, received but the scantiest notice at the hands of reviewers—for the reason, presumably, that its painstaking and scholarly author lacks the instinct of self-advertisement. The professed aim of the work is to supply Irishmen with the correct Irish form of their names. But the little book is much more than it professes to be; it is, as far as it goes, a researchful and scientific exposition of Irish personal nomenclature. The author naturally divides his subject into two parts, of which the first and shorter treats of Christian names and the second of surnames. Personal names (both Christian names and surnames) are again classed under two heads, as they are indigenous or imported. Many readers will, no doubt, be surprised to find, classed as native Irish, scores of names which they have always regarded as foreign—Badger (Ó Bpúic), for instance, and Banks (Ó Bpuaááin), Ryder (Ó mApcaicg) and Salmon (Ó Bpuaóáin), Forde (Mac Conpnaááa), King (Mac Conpnaoi), and Wyndham (Ó Sáoicín) and a hundred such. The second half

of the 16th century is assigned as the period, *par excellence*, of the Anglicisation of Irish names, when, thanks to Anglo-Irish Government officials with some little knowledge of Irish, the names were for the first time made to appear in an English dress. In an interesting sub-section (p. 21) the Rev. author gives us a lucid explanation of double (interchangeable) surnames such as many Irish families possessed. One of the names in these cases is derived from the eponymous ancestor, the other from some designation of his. In the majority of cases only one surname is now retained and, as the modern Anglicised form is in many cases derived from the name which has become obsolete, there is frequently no apparent connection between the former and the latter. The name Fitzpatrick is a case in point; it is derived from the Irish **MAC GIOLLA PHADRAIG**, although the Irish form in universal use to-day throughout Mac Giolla Phadraig's ancient territory is **MAC SEARCA**, a name which before now has puzzled many an Irish scholar. Father Wolfe's work bears on the face of it proofs of immense research; the author has gathered together his materials from every sort of document and monument, and from Irish speakers in every corner of Ireland—nay more, he has sought out Irish speakers in the large cities of England and Scotland, and by their aid he has made many an unusual name to yield up its life history.

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REV. P. DINEEN'S "Poets of the Maigne" (Gill & Son) may very appropriately bracket itself with the last. This volume, of some 250 pp. odd, contains, critically edited and annotated, the poetic remains of two eighteenth century minstrels of the Gael—John O'Tuomey of Croom, and his friend and brother bard, Andrew McGrath, better known as the Mangaire Sógach or "Jolly pedlar." The poems themselves and the 50 pages of introduction throw a flood of light on the rural Ireland of the Penal Laws. Political and other disabilities notwithstanding, the voice of mirth and merry-making was never silent. Let him who doubts it read the collection under notice which, as the editor in his preface points out, reflects the sunny side of Irish life and character and touches, at the same time, a high level of poetic and literary excellence.

“BRIAN Boirhme, his Life and Work” (Gaelic League) by Sean O’Kelly, is a study in Irish of the career and character of him whom the Four Masters grandiloquently style—“High-King of the Gaels of Ireland and of the Galls and the Britons, the Augustus of the Western World.” In Mr. O’Kelly’s bubbling narrative we have a graphic popular account of the great Munster King and Warrior. To the author as he himself confesses, King Brian is, and ever has been, his ideal of heroism personified. Mr. O’Kelly’s Irish is fluent, graceful and idiomatic as his notes are copious and helpful; his book cannot be overlooked by students of that Danish period of our history which, for some reason or other, is attracting so much attention to-day.

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REV. E. A. D’Alton, M.R.I.A., in the introduction to the new volume of his “History of Ireland” (Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.), reminds us that the period covered (1547-1782) was a time of peculiar struggle and suffering in Ireland—when the centuries-long war of race became intensified by the addition of a religious strife. Religious toleration was but little known in the first portion of the period scheduled, and, even in the later portion, it had not made any great headway. To the England of that age Irish customs were savage, the Irish tongue barbarous, the Irish religion superstition and idolatry. The senior partner honestly considered that those who refused to see these things from her peculiar point of view deserved but little mercy, and to be consistent she often gave but little. Hence the Plantation of Ulster, the contemplated Confiscations of Strafford, the savageries of Cromwell and the horrors of the Penal Laws. In dealing with events of the character outlined, the historian’s is no easy task. If the historian is to be worthy of his office he must be neither politician nor other partisan. He must be a simple searcher for the truth who is not afraid of the truth when he has found it. Truth first and all the time must be his motto. The present work gets perhaps as close to the impartial as it is possible for human frailty to approach. It is distinguished moreover by the best qualities of historical work: it is researchful, accurate, copious in reference, furnished with a good index, and

illustrated by excellent maps and plans. Add to this that the style is clear, smooth-running and uninvolved—possessing a simple, easy grace that becomes eloquence at times. Take as a fair example this description of Cromwell's famous assault on Clonmel:—

“Weakened in numbers, Cromwell summoned Broghill to his aid, and when he arrived the batteries played with such effect on the walls that a breach was soon made, and through this the besiegers entered, singing a hymn. Opposite the breach O'Neill had formed a lane 80 yards in length, with a bank of earth and stones on each side, a man's height, having a foot bank at the back. These banks were manned by volunteers armed with swords, scythes and pikes; at the end of the lane, but invisible to those entering, were two heavy guns, while in the houses near some musketeers were placed. At eight o'clock the besiegers entered the lane which was soon choked throughout its whole length by men and horses. So far there was no resistance; but when the lane was completely filled O'Neill's men began the attack. The musketeers from the houses opened a raking fire, the defenders on both sides of the lane used their swords, scythes and pikes with terrible effect; the heavy guns, till then concealed, swept the lane with chain shot. The front ranks of the Puritans called halt; those behind cried advance; thrown into confusion and in a narrow space, they could do nothing, and the lane was soon filled with dead.”

Another volume will complete the work which, considering the care that has been bestowed upon it, seems bound to become a Standard History.

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BIOGRAPHY, and specially perhaps autobiography, is history sugar-coated. “Lives” will be read where there is no admittance for a formal history. In “A Great Archbishop of Dublin” (Longmans, Green & Co.) Sir Chas. Simeon King, Bart., gives us a translation (from the Latin) of the autobiography of his distinguished kinsman, Archbishop King of Dublin (1703-1729). To the translation is appended some 280 pp. of notes and miscellanea very valuable to the student of early eighteenth century Irish history. The late Dr. Stokes described Archbishop King as the most famous archbishop Dublin has ever had. When this is remembered and when it is added that the Editor has brought to illustration of the period a wealth of new material the importance of the present work can be appreciated. Sir Charles gives and describes three portraits of the Archbishop but he does not seem to have been aware of the fine painting in the possession of the Waterford Corporation.

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“STUDIES in Irish History,” 2nd series (Browne & Nolan), edited by Barry O'Brien, is a course of five lectures delivered

before the Irish Literary Society of London, on the striking events which go to make up the history of Ireland during the first half of the 17th century. The specific subjects are:—"Plantation of Ulster" (Cox), "Strafford," two lectures, (Wilson), "1641" (Arthur Houston, K.C.), and "The Confederation of Kilkenny" (Dr. Donelan). If there is not exactly much new material brought to light, there is considerable display of old material in unwonted lights. In the first of the Stafford lectures (p. 99) we are furnished with a brief though interesting account of the famous quarrel between Wentworth and the Great Earl of Cork, which, to the end, embittered the life of the latter, and resulted in the disgorgement of some £1,600 a year, to the tune of which Boyle had despoiled the Church of Lismore.

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"THE Story of Ancient Irish Civilisation" (Longmans, Green & Co., also Gill & Son), by Dr. Joyce, is delightful reading for the young and indeed for Irish men and women of maturer years who wish to glean in popular, yet scientific, form an accurate account of their country's social condition in pre-invasion or Celtic times. This little book of 190 pages shows how, in the industrial or civilising arts, our Celtic progenitors of thirteen centuries ago were as advanced as any European people of the period, and how, as regards scholarship and literary culture, the Irish of that period were in advance of all Europe. The following will serve as an example of Dr. Joyce's charming manner:—

"The fairies dwelt under pleasant green little hills; and there they built themselves palaces all ablaze with light and glittering with gems and gold. These residences as well as the elves or fairies themselves were called *Shee*. Many of the old fairy hills all over the country are still well known; and to this day there is a superstition among many of the people that the fairies still remain in them, and that they also dwell in the old *lisses*, *raths* or forts that are found everywhere in Ireland. The fairies were not always confined to their dwellings: they often got out, but they were generally invisible. Whenever they made themselves visible to mortals—and that was only seldom—they were seen to be very small, hardly the height of a man's knee. People had to be careful of them, for they often did mischief when interfered with."

The present "story" is an abridgment of the same author's "Smaller Social History of Ireland," as the latter is, in its turn, a compendium of his two volume "Social History of Ireland."

Readers who, from considerations of time or expense, hesitate about purchasing either of the last would do well to procure the present work, tastefully bound in cloth at 1/6.

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To Clonmel men wherever they may be—in the capital of gallant Tipperary, deep in Canadian woods or sweltering beneath an Australian sun—Mr. James White's "My Clonmel Scrap Book" (Downey & Co., Waterford,) will come, a source of pleasure and a joy for ever. The "Scrap Book's" character is indicated by its title. It is a compilation—but a compilation made with taste and judgment—of fugitive pieces (poetry and prose) relating to Clonmel. Mr. James White is a Clonmel man of strong literary proclivities who has made it his practice of half a lifetime to preserve anything of worth relating to his native town which he has come across in book, magazine or newspaper. The result is a scrap book of singular interest and value. In the volume under notice we are treated to the best in this collection and an excellent feast it is. We can imagine the pleasure it will afford the exile far away; we can almost see the tear and the smile they will provoke—"The Wreck of the Gwendoline," Shiel's powerful sketch of a Clonmel Murder Trial in 1827, Kickham's "She Lived Beside the Anner," and Mr. Boland's wonderful "Carrick Dog"!

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WE may dispose in one paragraph of two excellent collections of Irish songs which the New Year has already brought forth. The first is Mr. Goodman's "Irish Choruses for Men's Voices" (Gill & Son) in which the Irish vocalist whether he affects Irish or English will find a wonderful musical shilling's worth. Beginning with "Oh, Nature's Music" and ending with "Men of the West" the volume contains in all fifty songs (ten of them in Irish) with music. "Four Irish Songs" (Maunsel & Co.), by Mrs. Milligan Fox, is a collection of four old Irish airs hitherto unpublished for which two sisters of Mrs. Fox—Mrs. Edith Wheeler and Miss Alice Milligan—have composed words that fit the melodies as ancient bottles are said to suit old wine. One song of the series has the words in Irish and

another—"My Singing Bird"—has already been popularised through inclusion by Mr. Denis O'Sullivan in his Irish concert *repertoire*.

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"THE Boy Hero of Erin" (Blackie & Son), by Charles Squire, is the story or rather a series of stories of Cuchulainn delightfully narrated for boys. It is hardly necessary to-day to add that the stories are all from old Irish literature. The story of Cuchullian is preserved in three ancient MSS., scil.:—Leabhar na h-Uidhri, Book of Leinster, and Yellow Book of Lecan. As here retold these Irish pagan tales are calculated to do more than merely interest or amuse; they have a considerable educational value for they suggest noble example and they teach history according to the most approved modern method. Mr. Squire claims for the pagan Irish the invention of chivalry. In the Celtic Sagas, he contends, we find all the essentials characteristic of the code of honour and conduct so named. The same courtly compliments pass between combatants, the same respect is shown to women and aspirants to knighthood have to prove by prowess and valour their right to carry a knightly shield.

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It has been said that the best in Irish Scholarship is to be sought outside Ireland. Of course the statement is an exaggeration, but it is not without some justification. At any rate one cannot help recalling it occasionally—on receipt, for instance, of such a work as Dr. Whitely Stokes' "The Birth and Life of St. Moling" (Paris, Librairie Honoré Champion). This is an edition (with translations, &c.) by the doyen of Irish hagiologists, of a legendary "Life" of the founder of St. Mullin's, on the Barrow. The original is preserved in two MSS. only—the "Liber Flavius Fergusiorum," R.I.A., and a MS. in the Burgundian Library. To say of any work in this particular field that it is Dr. Stokes' is a recommendation which no delver in the field aforesaid will fail to understand and appreciate—"The Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy" (Oxford University Press) by John Rhys, LL.D., breathes profound epigraphic and philological learning and stands another monument

of the professor's research. The work is an examination, by one who has almost made the subject his own, of all the Celtic and alleged Celtic inscriptions existing in France and Italy. These latter derive their peculiar importance from the fact that, with some place names, they are almost the only traces of his *quondam* occupation that the once almost ubiquitous Celt has left in cisalpine or transalpine Gaul.—To complete this paragraph I may mention another new work somewhat akin in subject to the first of the two just enumerated: "On Two Collections of Latin Lives of Irish Saints in the Bodleian Library," by Charles Plummer (Halle, S.M. Neimeyer).

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SOME of the non-archæological magazines of the quarter approach in genuine antiquarian value and interest the magazines that are professedly archæological. Of the first category I should mention especially the "Seven Hills Magazine" and the "New Ireland Review." The former, edited in the eternal city, commences, in the December issue, an exceedingly valuable study of Patrician literature from the pen of Wm. J. D. Croke, LL.D. This is continued in the succeeding (March) No. Literature on St. Patrick grows apace, by the way. Dr. Croke's scholarly essay comes opportunely enough in succession to the great works of Professor Bury and Archbishop Healy. In the two articles immediately under notice Dr. Croke confines himself to a critical and elaborate examination of Prosper of Aquitaine and his testimony concerning the Irish Apostle. Under the heading "Delved from the Archives" the March issue prints a number (the beginning of a series) of Roman documents relating to Ireland. The present instalment comes from the state archives of Lucca. Continuance of this series will render the "Magazine" indispensable to the student of Irish Church History.—"The New Ireland Review" for February contains the 8th and last (presumably) of Mr. John McNeill's remarkable lectures on Early Irish History already alluded to in previous issues of the *Journal*.—Professor Butler, Queen's College, Cork, contributes to the *Journal* R.S.A. (Dec.) the first portion of a researchful article on "The Lordship of MacCarthy

Mór." In the same number two of our Society members also appear—Mr. R. A. S. Macalister with "A German View of Ireland, 1720," and Rev. J. Everard with a note in reply to Dr. Laffan's article on the Everards of Fethard in the previous issue of the Journal.—Two parts (10 and 11), R.I.A. Proceedings (Section C.) have appeared since our last issue; in the first Mr. Westropp continues his exhaustive treatment of the "Castles of Limerick (Western Baronies)," and the second is an interesting description of "Some Gig Mills and Drying Kilns near Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo."

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EXCAVATION to a depth of some nine or ten feet has been necessary in connection with the foundations of the proposed extension of the Franciscan Church, Lady Lane. Nevertheless the memorials of the ancient city brought to light have been few and unimportant. Not so however with the remains of its citizens; some scores of skeletons, all in an imperfect condition owing to natural decay, were unearthed. The number and position of the bodies (or rather bones) show that the whole space occupied by the late Infant National School was once a cemetery, attached to Our Lady's Church. The position of the bodies was uniformly east and west, and in perhaps no case was an interment found in the boulder clay; the skeletons were all found in the made earth or vegetable mould which here covers the drift to a depth of nine or ten feet. Some remains of the head and horns of a cow or ox (no doubt the Irish *bos longifrons*) was the only thing of interest yielded by the boulder earth, which latter, by the way, is of a coarse gravelly quality. No certain traces of Lady's Chapel have yet been met with, but a wall face just now emerging to light will probably prove to be the south wall of the Church. The fragment is some five feet thick by about seven feet high, and rests not on the boulder earth but on a foundation of concrete of lime ashes two feet above the drift. In this wall was found, *in situ*, a cut and chamfered window cill of limestone which indicated an ope one foot in width on the outside and splaying widely on the interior. Further excavation may settle the question whether this be portion of the ancient church. Almost exactly beneath

what will be the chancel arch of the new Church were found the bases of two strong buttresses six or seven feet wide and twenty feet apart. What they supported it is impossible to say as the ground between has not been opened; that however they were of some importance is evident from their dressed sandstone quoins, &c. Some five or six yards to the east of the buttresses, where excavation for the bases of pillars was made, there was opened a kind of flag-covered souterrain or pit, the walls of which were lined with masonry and its roof sustained by a pillar of masonry in the centre. From the pit—three feet from the bottom—there branches off a sewer-like opening which, so far, it is impossible to enter. The architect suggests that this souterrain is a cess-pit. It ought however be added that two or three skeletons were found in the pit. Three inscribed stones have, up to the present, come to light; the first is a roughly squared piece of sandstone (some 18" cube), having on one of its faces the figure of a female head, larger than life size, in high relief; another block—also sandstone, squared—bears the legend "I.H.S. M̄RA. 1642." The third inscription is contained on two corresponding dressed and moulded blocks of limestone which formed the head of an arch, most probably a fireplace; it consists of two parts—one, in Gothic blackletter—recording the name and age of the stone-cutter, "N (or M) . . . s Kerinus Fabricavit, 157 [ ]," and the other in Roman capitals recording the owner of the mansion "P. SHERLOKE." Amongst the miscellaneous objects unearthed were many pieces of antique pottery, a mediæval inkbottle, a diminutive drug, or toilet, bottle of quaint pattern, a silver coin of Philip and Mary. (1557), a copper coin of earlier date not yet identified, some "Danes' Pipes" (most of them broken) and a few fragmentary brass and silver articles.——A very interesting "find" has recently been made in the French Church by the Curator, Mr. Waddell, scil:—an ancient Greek coin. Is this a memorial of ancient foreign trade or is it merely a curio carried home by some Waterford crusader of the days of old! We can only speculate, resigning ourselves to the probability that the mystery will never be solved.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A Famous Waterford Painter.**—William Gorman Wills was born near Waterford in 1828, of a good Irish family, with literary antecedents and surroundings. For many years he led a Bohemian life in London, having an inveterate aversion to adapt himself to routine or regularity of any description. As his brother wrote of him: "In a monotonous day, when all men are fashioned alike, he was unlike every one." It has been remarked, however, that in many ways, from writing plays to playing the flute, he strongly resembled Oliver Goldsmith, although he was quite free from the peculiar love of finery and ostentation that sometimes exposed Goldsmith to ridicule. In one notable respect he resembled not Goldsmith, but Johnson, viz., in his giving support to numerous parasites and hangers-on. Wills soon drifted into literature, and his first successes were achieved in the domain of fiction. He then for some time cultivated portrait painting in pastels and chalks with remarkable success—even attracting the attention of the late Queen Victoria, and spending a month at Osborne in painting portraits of her Majesty's grandchildren. This would have made the fortune of anybody else; but Wills was so impractical that the chance was thrown away.

Meantime he had written "The Man of Airlie" for Mrs. Herman Vezin, which was the first of the long series of plays—thirty-two in all—on which his fame rests. "Charles I." was brought out in 1872, and at once made Wills the most popular playwright of the hour. Mr. Bateman appointed him to the post of dramatist to the Lyceum Theatre; and besides "Charles I.", he wrote the following plays for that company:—"Medea in Corinth" (1872), "Eugene Aram" (1873), "Vanderdecken" (1878), "Iolanthe" (1880), and "Faust" (1885).

Other well-known dramas from his pen are "Olivia," from the Vicar of Wakefield, "Nell Gwynne" (1878), "Seagmoor" (1881), "Jane Eyre" (1882), "Gringoire" (1885), "Claudian" (1883), "Clarissa" and "A Royal Divorce" (1891). Several plays written by Wills have not yet been produced, the most notable being "King Arthur," "Rienzi," and "Don Quixote"—all commissions from the late Sir Henry Irving. Wills died December 13th, 1891, aged sixty-three. He had for many years earned very considerable sums, but, as a natural result of his indiscriminate generosity, he was always poor and sometimes penniless. His life written by his brother, Mr. Freeman Wills, was published by Longmans, London, in 1898.

J. C.

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**Julia Kavanagh, Biographer, Writer and Novelist.**—

Born at Thurles in 1824; Miss Kavanagh was the only daughter of Dr. Morgan Kavanagh, author of "The Origin of Language and Myths," published in 1871. She spent most of her life abroad, and died at Nice on the 28th October, 1877. She was authoress of "Women of Christianity," "French Women of the Eighteenth Century" (1850), "A Winter in the Two Sicilies," and of several novels, such as "Madeleine," "Nathalie," "Queen Mabb" "John Dinian," &c., chiefly published by Hurst and Blackett, London.

J. C.

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**Query.**—Can any reader give information as to where Sir Peter Carew was buried in 1575? The following appears in Smith's History of Waterford, p. 134:—

"In 1575 Sir Peter Carew was buried at Waterford. The funeral was attended by the Lord Deputy who, during his stay there, was nobly entertained by the Mayor and Aldermen. . . . Sir Peter Carew was preparing to go to Cork, had embarked his goods at Ross, where he sickened and died 27th November, 1575. He was interred very honourably and in a war-like manner at Waterford."

It will be observed in the foregoing account that the precise locality where the interment took place is not indicated,

R. C. CAREW,

Ballinudud, Waterford.

**Butlers of Poulakerry.**—In reply to Mr. Griffiths' enquiry in last issue Count De La Poer sends the following:—

Extract from Presentments of the Juries of the City of Waterford made before the King's Commissioners 12 Oct., xxix, Henry 8th.

“They Present that one Richard Rothe Butler of Pollekere (Poulakerry) is a common extortioner, and hath taken and imprisoned often and divers times the King's subjects and committed infinite heinous offences against the king and his laws, and his brother Walter Butler as great an extortioner.”

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**A Bundle of Waterford Papers.**—A member has handed me a parcel of old Waterford newspapers (“Ramsey's Chronicle”) for 1791, with a request that I should extract therefrom some notes to interest his fellow members. I cull the following:—Notice is given that on June 9th a meeting of the Commissioners for widening &c. the streets of the city will be held at the Exchange when a jury will be empannelled to enquire the value of that piece of ground, with houses thereon, extending from “Mr. John Ryan's Pier Head at the Scotch Quay to the Old Sugar House Pier and in depth from the River Suir to the High Road leading to Newtown where a Quay and a Street are intended to be laid out.” In the same issue is a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant offering a reward of £50 for apprehension of one James Linnane or any other member of a riotous mob which pursued the Under Sheriff of the Co., Mr. Greene, for a distance of three miles near Cappoquin with intent to rescue from his custody one William Lineen. Lineen, convicted at the previous Waterford Assizes, was being conducted under armed guard to Cork to put on board the “Queen” transport, then at Cove, for conveyance to Botany Bay. Again there is an advertisement of a pack of harriers for sale—a rather famous pack too, still traditionally remembered—the property of Francis Sullivan, Esq., of Ballylegat. In the No. of the “Chronicle” for May 17th, 1791, the Mayor of Waterford issues a proclamation “that all persons bringing potatoes or any other provision to the markets of the city shall experience

every protection in their persons and property and be allowed to sell their goods at a fair market price." The reason of this announcement appears from the preceding week's "Chronicle" in which is recorded a tumultuous assemblage of "tradesmen, labourers, &c., accompanied by a due proportion of women" for the purpose of stopping the export of provisions, especially potatoes, then selling at what were claimed to be exorbitant rates. The mob planned and carried out an aquatic expedition against some potato stores in Ferrybank whence the foraging party returned with some boatloads of tubers which were sold at popular prices, for—it is to be hoped—the benefit of the owners. Stores of merchants engaged in the corn export trade were next visited and their owners obliged to enter a compact that no more oatmeal would be exported. The report of the disturbance concludes:—"And the circumstance reflects honour on the humanity of the magistracy of the city.—A party of the army was drawn up, in awful preparation, to assist the civil power—but it was judged inexpedient to have recourse to so dangerous a remedy, when the disorder promised to subside without any very serious consequences."

P.

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**Query.**—It is stated in the life of Charles Keane, the tragedian, and in other works, that Dorothea Bland, afterwards known as Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, was born in Waterford in 1762. Any information as to an entry of her birth or baptism in any Church Register, or other particulars in reference to her in confirmation of above, is respectfully solicited.

P. HIGGINS,

Town Hall, Waterford.

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**Waterford Students at Louvain.**—While searching recently for matter of a different character in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, I accidentally alighted on an ancient Manuscript Register of Louvain, twelve and a half folios of which were occupied by a list of Irishmen promoted to art degrees in that famous University.

I should have liked to copy the whole, but as time did not permit of this I had to content myself with transcribing, or making an abstract of, the portions relating to Waterford and Lismore dioceses. The list may interest many readers of the *Journal*, so I append it herewith:—

“Promoti in Artibus:—

1575. Petrus Lombardus, Waterfordiensis (a).  
 1578  $\frac{5}{8}$  Richardus Haii, Waterfordiensis.  
 1673. Richardus Codii, Tipperariensis.  
 1702. Gulielmus Horlii, Tipperariensis.  
 1719. Joannes Kent, Waterfordiensis; 1533 Præs. Coll. Hib. Louv.; eod. an. S. T. Lic.; ob. 11 Nov. 1778 (b).  
 1727. Jacobus Power, Waterfordiensis, Hibernus.  
 1739. Thomas Brown, Dungarviensis, Hibernus.  
 1752. Joannus Canglii, Waterfordiensis, Hib.  
 1752. Waltherus Power,           ”           ”  
 1761. Thomas O’Hern, Lismorensis (c).  
 1773. Mattheus O’Hern, Lismorensis, Hib.  
 1773. Franciscus O’Hern, Lismorensis, Hib. prof. in Gymn.;  
       Canonicus Eccl. Cath. S. Donatiani Bruges; Coll.  
       Past. Hib. Lov. præses. Demus Pastor ad S. Thomam,  
       Waterfordii (d).  
 1774. Thomas Flannery, Stradbaliensis, Hib.  
 1774. Jacobus Murphy, Waterfordiensis, Hib.  
 1783. Jacobus Josephus Power, Lismor., Hib.

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(a) Afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. His name in the MS. is followed by a sketch of his career.

(b) He had a very distinguished career. A missal and some altar plate presented by him to Holy Trinity parish church, Waterford, are still preserved. Dr. Kent is buried in the “Stapleton” chapel (St. Charles Borromeo’s) of the cathedral at Louvain. So brilliant a student was Kent, that on his promotion to the Licentiate no thesis was deemed necessary. Hence arose the proverb current in Louvain for nearly a hundred years—“Est (or fuit) sleupodium Kent,” said of the conferring of a Degree where there was no thesis or a thesis not sufficiently brilliant.

(c) Afterwards Parish Priest of Crooke; he was subsequently translated to Trinity Within, and during his latter pastorate he built the present Cathedral in Barronstrand Street. He died in 1810, aged 76 years.

(d) A very notable ecclesiastic. He died Parish Priest of St. Patrick’s (not St. Thomas’s), Waterford, and is buried at the entrance to the Cathedral, Barronstrand Street. For some notes on his career see this *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 236.

1785. Thomas Flinn, Lismor., Hib.; 1783 in gym. SS. Trin. Laur.; in Rhet. prim. pal.; post Art. Mag. S. Theol. alumnus in Coll. . . . ; 1791, 16 Maii, electus est in prof. syntaxeos in prædict. gym.; ad Conc. facult. adm. Secessit Hib., ibidem 1801 Pastor S. Thomæ constit. (e).
1787. Joannes Power, Waterford. Alumn. S. Theol. in Coll. Maj. Theol.; Vic. Prof. Phil. functionis egit in pædagogico castri. Anno 1794 Natione Gallica Belg. invaden. secessit in patriam (f).
1792. Franciscus Power, Waterford, Hib.  
*Doctores vel Professores Universitate Lovan.*
1523. Thomas Flinn, Lismor. Hib.
- [.] 58. Nicholaus Quemerford, Hib."

P.



(e) St. Thomas' here again is an error for St. Michael's; of which the Rev. Thomas Flynn died parish priest in 1815. He also is interred at the entrance to the Cathedral besides his uncles, the Revs. Thomas and Francis Hearn.

(f) He became Parish Priest of St. John's, Waterford, and afterwards (in 1804) Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. At his death in 1816 his body found a resting place beside his erstwhile fellow-student, Rev. Thomas Flynn.



JOURNAL OF  
THE WATERFORD  
& SOUTH-EAST  
OF IRELAND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

THIRD QUARTER,  
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1907.



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 Mayler, James E., Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford  
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 Pim, Miss E. M., Newtown Park, do.  
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 Power, Patrick, Killea N.S., Dunmore East



# PROCEEDINGS.

A most interesting lecture, under the auspices of the Society, was delivered in the Hall of the Court House on April 3rd, by Dr. Douglas Hyde—subject “Irish Folk Lore.” His Lordship the President of the Society occupied the Chair and a fine audience filled the hall.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, on April 12th, under the Chairmanship of the President, when the following Reports from Secretary and Treasurer were read:—

## HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that since our last General Meeting, the Roll of Members has increased considerably and now stands at over 200, being about double the number we started with on the re-issue of the *Journal* in 1905.

The numbers of the *Journal* have been issued Quarterly, most punctually, and always up to date—a fact which is much appreciated by the Members.

Three very successful Lectures were delivered during the past year by R. A. STEWART-MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., Director of the Palestine Exploration Fund; Rev. P. BEECHER, M.A., D.D., Maynooth College; and DR. DOUGLAS HYDE, respectively. To these gentlemen the thanks of the Society are eminently due for their great kindness in coming long distances at the request of the Committee.

A very enjoyable and pleasant Excursion took place in the month of July last to Kilkieran, Ahenna and Killamery, and was availed of by many Members, who one and all expressed themselves highly delighted with the day's outing.

As to our financial condition, we are glad to say we are able to show a substantial balance to our credit at the close of the working year.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

PATRICK HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st March, 1907.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
From last Balance ...	67	6	3	Cost of Printing Journal ...	95	8	4
180 Subscribers of 10/- each	90	0	0	Nett Loss on Lectures ...	3	8	0
Sale of Excursion Guide...	2	0	0	Sundry Expenses, including Stationery and Postage...	4	9	5
				Balance on hand ...	56	0	6
	£159 6 3				£159 6 3		

Both Reports were formally adopted and the Chairman, Committee and Officers of last year were re-elected unanimously.

The following papers were then read:—

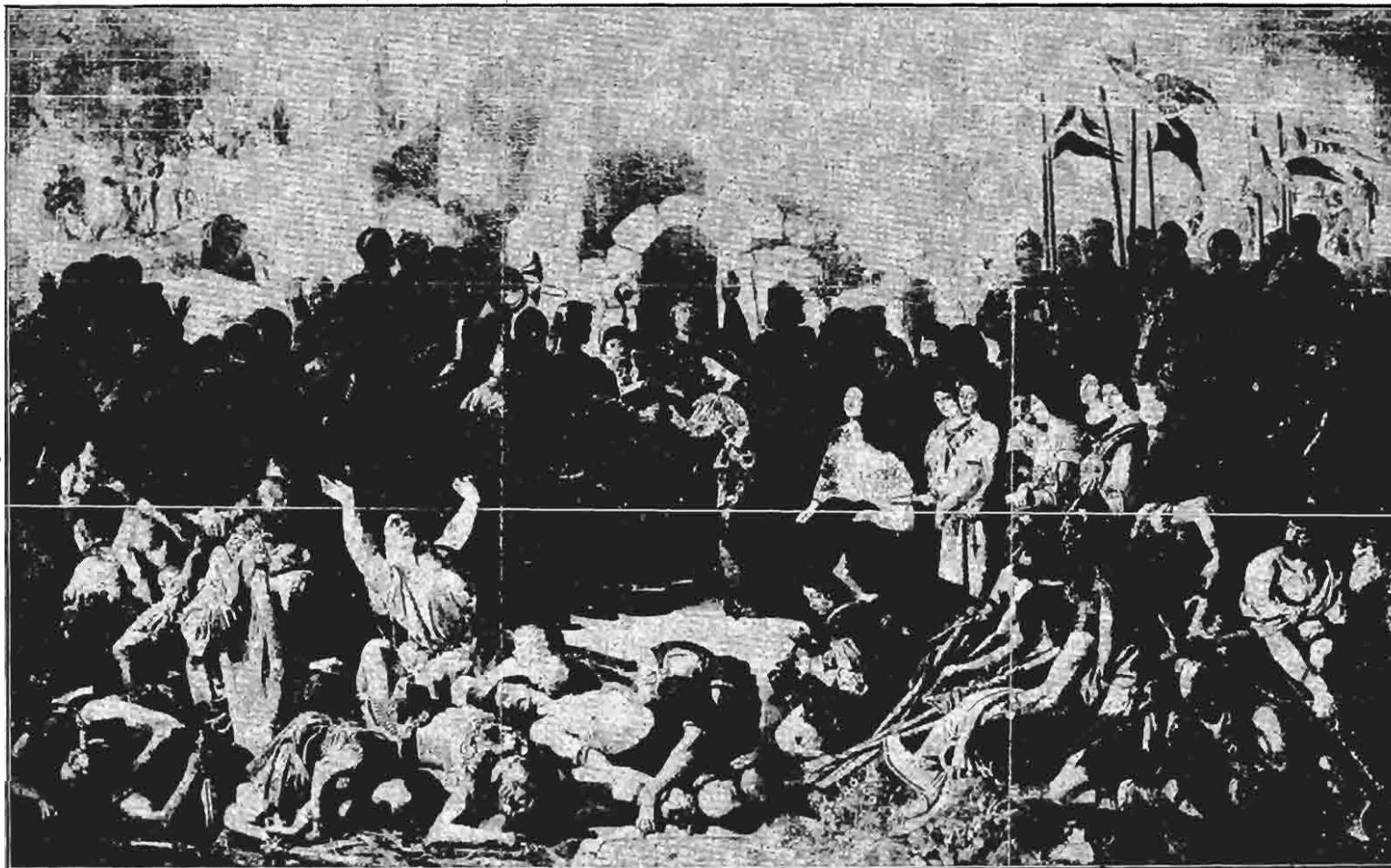
“ Patent from the Lord Protector (1658) to the Mayor &c. of Waterford.” Communicated by Sir Wm. G. D. Goff, Bt., D.L.

“ On a Cup-and-Circle Inscribed Stone from Co. Waterford.” By Rev. P. Power.

“ Notes on Donnchadh Ruadh's Career.” By Richard Foley.

In connection with the meeting a large collection of Neolithic implements, some ancient maps and charters, bronze axes, drawings of Celtic Crosses &c., &c., were exhibited.





MARRIAGE OF STRONGBOW AND AOIFE (*Eva*), DAUGHTER OF DERMOT MCMURROUGH.  
(From Maclise's Original in the National Gallery; reproduced with Author's permission, from Hore's "HISTORY OF WEXFORD.")

# A Patent (of 1658) from the Lord Protector to the Mayor &c. of Waterford,

Appointing Commissioners to License Ale-houses.

Communicated by SIR WM. G. D. GOFF, Bart., D.L.



**R**ICHARD, by the grace of God Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging. To our welbeloved Sr. Hierom Sankey Knt. Custos Rotolorum of the County of Waterford The Maior of Waterford for the tyme being, John Cooke, William Leigh, William Halfey, Henry Alland, Thomas Watts, Thomas Hanley, and George Cawdron Esquires Greeting ffor asmuch as it is found by dayly experience that many mischiefes and inconveniences do arise from the excessive number of Alehouses from the erection of them in Woods, boggs and other unfit places And many of them not in Townships but dispersed by and in dangerous places and kept by unknown persons not undertaken for, whereby many times they become receptacles for Rebels and other mallefactor's and harbors for Gamesters and other idle disordered and unprofitable livers And that those that keepe those Alehouses for the most part are not fitted or furnished to lodge or entertain Travellers in any decent manner, for redress of those inconveniences and many other unfitnesses dayly observed to grow by the course now held And to reduce those needles multitudes of Alehouses to a fewer number to more fitt persons and to more convenient places It is provided by a late statute in that case made

That noe manner of person whatsoever shall from henceforth keepe any Alehouse or Tipling House nor sell any Ale or Beere by retaile in any place within this Realme but only such as shal bee lycensed by Comissioners to bee authorized under the great Seale of this our Realme KNOWE ye therefore that Wee reposing speciall trust and confidence in your descretions, care dillegence and provident circumspections by the advice and consent of our Councell of our said Realme of Ireland have appoynted you the said Sir Hicrom Sankey Knight, The Maior of Waterford for the tyme being, John Cooke, William Leigh, William Halfey, Henry Alland, Thomas Watts, Thomas Stanley, and George Cawdron to bee our Comissioners for the granting of Lycenses to such persons in the County of Waterford and County of the Citty of Waterford as to you or any five or more of you shall be thought fitt and in such manner and form as hereinafter is prescribed Willing and requireing you and Wee do hereby give full power and authority to you or any two or more of you that you doe forthwith or withall convenient speed after the receipt of this our Comission by you the said Custos Rotulorum or in yo<sup>r</sup> absence by any other of you our said Comissioners, and notice by you given unto the rest of the receipt of this our Comission for this present yeare to bee accounted from the ffeast of Easter next, and after Easter next within one month yearly you assemble yo<sup>r</sup> selves together at the quarter Sessions or some other knowne place within the said County and County of the Citty of Waterford there to consider as well of the number fitt to bee allowed for keeping Alehouses as of the most convenient places where the same shall be kept and of the abilities and of the sufficiencies of the persons that shall bee lycensed to keep the same within the said County and County of the said Citty And thereupon shall make care of such persons whom as well for their good behav<sup>r</sup> as for their abillities and conveniences of Houses furniture and places of dwelling you shall knowe or bee credibly informed to bee the fittest to keepe Alehouses in those parts taking always speciall care that such as you or any two or more of you lycense bee persons of good behavio<sup>r</sup> and respectable to entertaine Travellers And that their dwellings bee in convenient places as in market Townes in villages on roadways,

in Townes wherein are Parish Churches and not in boggs or woods or other unfitt places And after due consideration had of the premisses then you or any two or more of you shall and may give lycenses to such persons as aforesaid to keep Alehouses for one yeare next after the making of such Lycense and noe longer And that you cause every person so lycensed imediately upon the takeing of such Lycense to enter into Recognizance with a good surety to our use of tenn pounds sterling before you or any two or more of you which Recognizances wee do hereby give full power and authority unto you or any two or more of you to take as of record to our use The condition of which Recognizance shall bee that the party so lycensed shall observe the Assize of bread and ale and beere and shall sell the same and all other victualls and provisions for Travellers and strangers att reasonable rates and shall not make or suffer any unwholsome bread, beere, Ale or Victualls and shall keepe two bedds at least well and conveniently furnished for the lodging of strangers and not to use or suffer any drunkenness or excessive drinking, or any comon diceing or Carding or other unlawful games, and to keepe good order and rule in his or their Houses, nor willingly to harbor any suspected p'sons or any of ill behavio<sup>r</sup> or any of the Neighbors Servants during the tyme of their Lycenses, and not to harbor any strainger in his or their Houses unless in case of sickness or other reasonable cause above twentyfoure houres, the said Lycenses to bee made and the said Recognizances to bee acknowledged at the publique Sessions or other meetings of you our said Comissioners or any two or more of you for that purpose and not otherwise, which Lycense shall be made in manner and form following (vizt.): Memoranda. A-B is Lyncensd to keepe an Alehouse or Tipling House, and to sell beere and Ale by retaile within the Parish of C. at the place where hee now dwelleth for one whole yeare next ensuing the date hereof for which hee hath payd five shillings and sixpence sterling currant money of England unto T. E. the Collector to His Highne's use and hath entered into Recognizance according to the Statute, which said five shillings and sixpence you are carefully to see payd before the signing of any such Lycense unto the hands of the Collector to bee appoynted for that purpose, which Collector wee

do hereby give full power and authority unto you the said Custos Rotul. to nomynate and appoynte from tyme to tyme within the said County and County of the said Citty And to take good bonds of every such Collector to bee by you nomynated for payment of all such moneys as he shall receive for such Lycenses into the receipt of our Excheq<sup>r</sup> in Easter terme yearly, which bonds you are to returne to our said Court of Excheq<sup>r</sup> with all convenient speede And in the absence of you the said Custos Rotul. wee will and our pleasure is that the Clerk of the Peace of the said County and County of the said Citty bee Collector of the said moneys to our use, and to that end wee do give the like power and authority unto you or any two or more of you to take sufficient bonds of him the said Collector for payment of all such moneys as hee shall receive for such Lycenses into the receipt of our Excheq<sup>r</sup> in manner aforesaid And which said Collector is to attend every Committee and Session of you our said Comissioners within the said Comission as well to make Lycenses and Recognizances and to enter the names of all such as shall be Lycensed and the said Recognizances into a faire booke as also to receive such moneys as shall be payable out of the said Lycenses unto us and the severall sumes thereof likewise to enter into the said booke, which booke and every Recognizance entered therein at the end of every sitting shalbee signed by the hands of any two or more of you our said Comissioners and shalbee returned together with such money as shalbee received into our Court of Excheq<sup>r</sup> before the end of Easter terme yearly according to the forme of the said Statute in that case made and provided All these things to be observed without concealment of the names of any p<sup>r</sup>son or persons so Lycensed or any sume or sumes of money so received for such Lycenses or any of the said Recognizances or taking any more money then is hereby prescribed upon paine that every party so offending shall suffer such punishment by fine imprisonment or otherwise as by the said Statute is to bee inflicted upon them And you are likewise to give notice at every of the said Sessions or meetings that noe person shall presume to keepe any comon Alehouse or Tipling house or to use any comon selling Ale or beere by retaile without Lycense otherwise or in other manner then by the said Statute is prescribed

upon paine that every person offending herein shall suffer such punishment by fine imprisonment or otherwise as his offence shall deserve And further our will and pleasure is that you cause the said Statute or Act of Parliament entituled An Act for Keepers of Alehouses to bee bound by Recognizances to bee proclaymed at yo<sup>r</sup> first Sessions or meeting to bee held by virtue of this our Comission, and to bee observed in all the parts thereof and to give speciall notice to the Country, that of our abundant care of the good and quiett of the good people of this land Wee have resolved not to interest any private person whatsoever in this particular or in the profits which shall arise hereby, but that wee intended to retain the same in our hands and the same to be wholly managed by our own Ministers for the publike good and the better government thereof that for the people of this Land may take notice of such our case and respect of their good and quiett And that all those whose services shall be necessary herein may the more industriously labour in the performance of their duties which as it shall bee taken in good part at their hands so on the other side those who shall bee found remiss or negligent herein may expect due punishment to be inflicted upon them according to the said Statute And lastly wee do by these presents straitly charge and comand you our said Comissioners and every of you to take dilligent care and heede that the Instructions hereunto anexed and signed by our said Counsell of this our Realme of Ireland from tyme to tyme bee well and duly observed performed and in execution in all points willing and by these presents requireing all Maiors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs and other our Officers and Ministers whatsoever that they and every of them bee ayding assisting attending and obedient unto you or any two or more of you in the execution of this our Comission as becometh this our Comission to continue in force during our will and pleasure although it shall not bee continued from tyme to tyme by Adoignement Witness our Dearley Brother Henry Lord Cromwell our Lieutennant Generall and Governor Generall of our said Realme of Ireland at Dublin in the three and twentieth day of March In the Yeare of Our Lord God 1658.

FFROST E. EXHAM.

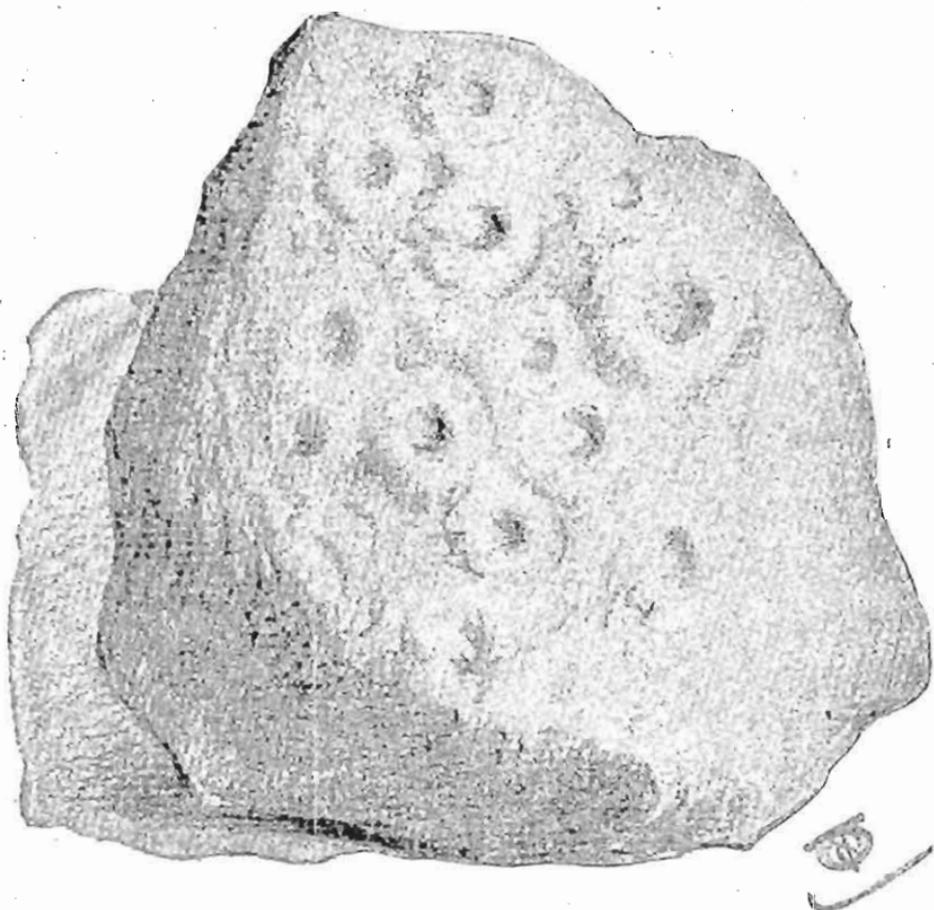
(Seal of the Lord Protector).

# On a Cup-and-Circle Inscribed Stone from Co. Waterford.

By REV. P. POWER.



PREVIOUS to the year 1848 the peculiar class of pre-historic inscriptions known as cup-and-circle markings seems to have escaped the notice of antiquaries. In the year named discovery of some inscriptions of the type was reported from Co. Kerry. It was however only three years afterwards that the late Bishop Graves (then, Very Rev. Charles Graves), of Limerick, was able to make a personal examination of the monuments, in company with Lord Dunraven. Dr. Graves communicated the result of his investigations to the Royal Irish Academy in course of a paper wherein he broached his map theory to explain the purport of the scribings. About the same period inscriptions of the same or allied character commenced to attract notice in North Britain and Scotland. Later on, further discoveries of cup-and-circle markings were reported from Donegal and other parts of Ireland, but up to the present very little has been done to elucidate the object or origin of the monuments. In comparison with the multitude of ogham inscriptions, the number of cup-and-circle monuments so far discovered is small. Small however as they are in number, cup-and-circle inscriptions naturally divide themselves into two classes; sometimes the inscription is found cut on the face of the natural rock *in situ*—more generally however it is found on a detached block, as a pillar stone or cromlech. Again, the cup



CUP-AND-CIRCLE INSCRIBED STONE, FROM CO. WATERFORD.

markings are in some cases without circles. Of this latter class it has been suggested, and I think, with very good reason, that the majority, if not the whole of them are natural or accidental—the result of chemical, low vegetable or low animal agency. To this class belong certain curious markings on the level surface of a natural rock in the townland of Blackknock, about six miles from Waterford. Locally the markings in question are regarded as the hoof, &c. tracks of the mythical *Ṣlar Ṣéimneac*, the magic cow so well known in Waterford local legend and indeed in Irish legend generally. Cup-and-circle markings are sometimes confounded with ornamental spiral carvings such as we see at New Grange. It may be the latter are a later development of the former. At first sight, at any rate, and to one with no claims to expertness in this special department of archæology, they seem to be of quite different schools and characters, and indeed to have so little in common that they may be the work of different races.

The example of cup-and-circle marking now, for the first time, exhibited, has the honour to be the only inscription of its class reported from Co. Waterford, or, I believe, from the whole South East of Ireland. It covers one face of an irregular block of altered slate some two feet square by, about, a foot and a half in thickness. The circle series number nine, and are of the usual character—some double, others triple. Rather perhaps there is one set of concentric circles with cup as axis and eight simple circles with cups. In addition there are three cups apparently circleless. In diameter the circles, with a single exception, measure  $3\frac{3}{4}$ "'. The excepted (concentric) circle is nearly 6" in diameter. The carving or rather punching, throughout, varies in depth, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in the case of the largest cup and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in the eleven smaller cavities to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in the circles. Notwithstanding the wear and tear to which the stone must have been subjected for ages the markings are well defined and an expert might possibly be able to decide whether the tool employed was stone or bronze.

When discovered, on the farm of Mr. John Sheehan, at Mothel, near Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford, the inscribed block formed portion of a rough dry stone fence. Strangely enough the first

person to notice it appears to have been—not a farm hand or antiquarian—but a mighty hunter, the late Marquis of Waterford, whose attention it attracted as he rode by on a hunting expedition. Was ever antiquarian monument so strangely discovered! His Lordship called the farmer's attention to the block. Notwithstanding this, however, the stone remained neglected—built into the dry stone “gap,” till Mr. Sheehan brought it under the present writer's notice, some six or seven years since. After exhibition here to-day, it is proposed to deposit this venerable and rude specimen of early Celtic art in the National Museum, Kildare Street. The accompanying illustration is from a drawing kindly made for me by Mr. Thomas O'Scullly, B.E.

A few observations on the assumed, presumed or suggested purpose of the inscriptions may appropriately conclude this brief paper. Their occurrence in so many places and so far apart as well as the identity of type exclude altogether the idea that they are the result of idle fiddling with tools. We may, I take it, regard it as quite certain that the carvings had a definite and serious object. What that object was it is impossible, so far, to say. There are, to be sure, some three or four theories, but these are all, in the writer's opinion, untenable. First, it has been contended that the carvings have an astronomical significance; then a religious (Pagan) meaning and origin has been claimed for them. According to yet another view, to which, in a rather hesitating manner, Dr. Graves gives his support, they are rude maps of the district showing the disposition and locality of *dúns*, forts, &c. Resurrection and recurrence of this question and of many others of allied import only demonstrate how much remains to be accomplished in the domain of Irish antiquarian research.





BUTLERSTOWN CASTLE  
CO. WATERFORD

# DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

I.—SHERLOCK (Continued).

8.—JOHN SHERLOCK *Mar.* ANASTATIA,  
fitz James, d. of Sir George Sherlock,  
of Rathcumbey, Co. Kilkenny.



HERE was no issue of this marriage. John married secondly Joan Grant, possibly of the Curlody family, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret.

John Fitz James was born about 1593. In 1615 he obtained the wardship of John Fitz George, his brother-in-law, son and heir to Sir George Sherlock Knight, deceased for a fine of £20 and an annual rent of £5, retaining thereout £1 for his ward's maintenance and education in the English Religion and in Trinity Coll. Dublin, from his 12th to his 18th year. This John Fitz George died young and in his will, dated 19 July, 1629, he directed his body to be buried with his father and ancestors in St. Nicholas' Chapel, in Christchurch, Waterford.

Livery of the possessions of John Sherlock fitz-George of Leytrim, in the Co. of Waterford, was granted to John Sherlock and Anastatia his wife, Robert Walsh and Mary his wife, and Peter Sherlock and Joan his wife, sisters and co-heiresses of the said John Sherlock fitz George, May 26, 1630 (*a*).

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(*a*) Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland.

We find John fitz James styled "of Gracedieu" in the Great Parchment Book. In it, moreover, he is mentioned as Mayor of the City in 1628. On close examination of the capital letter of his name which is elaborately decorated, and through its interlacing the Gracedieu motto "Veritas Vincit" is observable in very minute lettering.

From the Municipal Records under date, 1628, we gather that—"By virtue of a warrant directed unto us the undernamed, Alexander Leonard, J. Skiddy, Tho<sup>s</sup>. White and John Ley, by the Right Worshipful John Sherlock Esq. Maior of the Cittie of Waterford, bearing date the 17<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1628, for the excess and dutys and fesse of corn and sault taken by Dominick Linch, Waterbailiffe of Waterford of skippers and barcks of corn and sault that comes to this cittie of Waterford. We have duly and truly examined and perused the 2<sup>nd</sup> fesse which we have thought good to certify under our hands as followeth," &c. (b).

From the Earl of Cork's Diary (April 9, 1635) it appears our John held the Rectory of Stradbally. He was alive in 1645, as in that year he is mentioned as trustee to Sir Peter Aylward of Faithlegg. Gracedieu was lost to the family in 1641 when John was then in possession. Unlike the other confiscated property of the Sherlocks, no part of Gracedieu was ever restored to them. It was given to Sir Algernon May and Dame Dorothy, his wife.

In the Down Survey, Gracedieu is set out as follows:—

		Admeasurement.			Land Profitable.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
64.	John Sherlock of Gracedieu } Waterford ... $\frac{3}{4}$ pld. }	238	0	00	238	0	00
8.	✠ Corporation of } Gracedieu ○ Waterford } $\frac{1}{4}$ pld. }	67	3	00	67	3	00

The Corporation portion of Gracedieu was ultimately restored.

The Mays got a large amount of confiscated property in and near the City of Waterford. In the original grant to them, now in the Record Office, is enumerated:—

"Gracedieu containing 238 acres or thereabout, plantation measure, all which said last mentioned lands and premises do

(b) Gilbert's Report on Municipal Records.

likewise appear by the aforesaid survey of our said Commissioners to have been seized and sequestered, set out and set apart by reason of or upon the account of the said late horrid rebellion or war which began or broke out in our kingdom of Ireland, upon the said 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of Oct. 1641, and to be thereby forfeited to and vested in us according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act" (c).

An Inquisition (Chancery) was taken at "The Green," near Clonmel, Co. Waterford, on "8<sup>th</sup> d. of April 1637, in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of our illustrious Prince and Lord, Charles by the Grace of God King of England &c. before John White fitz Michael, Mayor of the town of Clonmel and others, upon the oaths of good and careful men who say that John Sherlock of Gracedieu in the Co. aforesaid Esq. was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in

Gracedieu  
 Ballymacdavid  
 Adamstownbeg  
 Tankardstown  
 Knockanmacton  
 Cnockancorballye  
 Garraninogue  
 Brenan  
 Kelliltyne  
 Ballyley,

and being so seized the same John Sherlock alienated all and singular the premises to Nicholas Ley of Waterford, Walter Walsh and Peter Carew, merchants and their heirs for a fine levied in the time of the reign of Our Lord, the King, Charles in his Court of Common Pleas, in his kingdom of Ireland, and in conclusion they say that *all* and singular the premises at the time of affecting the alienation were held of the King but by what service they know not."

A second Inquisition, taken at the same place, finds "That John Sherlock of Gracedieu in the County of Waterford Esq. and

Anstas his wife was seized in *her* demesne as of fee of and in the following:—

	Value	s.	d.
One <i>third</i> part of $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land in Leitrim.		2	6
I half carucate of Coolettsbrin ... ..	.. ..	2	6
I third of 2 carucate, Kilmurray ... ..	.. ..	10	0
I ,, I ,, , Ballynaparka ... ..	.. ..	5	0
I ,, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,, , Ballynelackyne ... ..	.. ..	5	0

and that the said John and Anastas being so seized did at the term of Easter in the 6<sup>th</sup> of the reign of our Lord, King Charles, by the levying of a fine, in the Court of Common Pleas, of Our L<sup>d</sup> the King, in his kingdom of Ireland, alienate all and singular the premises before recited to Robert Wise, Thomas Strong and Charles Hickey and their heirs to hold the premises to the following uses viz.: To the use of the aforesaid John and Anstas his wife and to the heirs of their bodies, born or to be born; failing heirs male tail then to the heirs lawfully born of the body of Paul Sherlock and John uncles of the said Anstas. But under this condition nevertheless, that it may be lawful for the aforesaid Anstas, at any time hereafter, to revoke and alter the remainder and limitations in favour of aforesaid Paul and John her uncles and to limit the uses to other purposes and persons as more fully appears in an indented deed bearing date 10<sup>th</sup> March 1629. Finally, they say that all and sing. the premises aforesaid at the making of the alienation were held of the King in capite, by *Military Service*."

John married secondly Joan Grant already noted, and there is no record of his death. The line is carried on by his brother Peter.

9.—PETER SHERLOCK *Mar.* JOAN, dau. of Sir George Sherlock,  
of Rathcurby.

Joan was co-heiress with her two sisters of all the lands belonging to her brother John, whose will was dated 19 July, 1629.

One reference only was found in which Peter's name comes into a Public Record. In 1661 "The faithful and humble Remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland" was sent to the king signed, one of the signatories being "Peter Sherlock of Gracedieu." Gracedieu had, of course,

been confiscated at this time, but Peter, in defiance, maintains the right of signing himself "of Gracedieu." He was alive in 1671 as is proved by his son George leaving him by will "a booke and a new hatt." (Will dated 1671). Peter had, according to the old pedigree, several children. The following names stand recorded—James, Mary, Catharine, George, John and others. His daughter, Catherine, married Michael Redmond of the "De Aula" family.

10.—JAMES SHERLOCK *Mar.* ELLEN TALBOT.

Both lived at Ballyna, Co. Wexford. James made his will in June, 1696. He had four children—Peter, Anne, Catharine and John. His elder son, Peter, emigrated to Madrid. To John he left all his real and personal estate. He directs Peter, if again restored to Gracedieu, to give his sisters £500 each.

11.—PETER SHERLOCK *Mar.* MARY RONAN, probably of Duagh.

Peter was Colonel of the Regiment of *Ultonia*. He, as already stated, emigrated to Madrid and lived there at Court as he testifies in his will. He was succeeded by his son John whom he names as his sole and universal heir. John, Captain of the Regiment of *Ultonia*, returned to Waterford to claim and dispose of his father's Irish property, and administration of his father's will was granted to him in 1751. In the latter document he is styled "of Waterford."

Nothing more is known of the direct Gracedieu line.

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Before we take final leave of the Gracedieu, or original, branch of the family it may be of interest to trace in outline the fortunes, as far as ascertained, of a junior line descended from the James Sherlock who married Belflour Dobyn, and was Mayor of Waterford in 1519. Patrick, third son of the James in question, married Margaret Blanchfield, who was most probably the daughter of Edward Blanchfield, of Blanchfieldstown, a well known County Kilkenny family. Patrick was born about 1508. He must have

served the Crown well, for we find in the year 1550 (5, King Ed. VI.) he was granted a lease of no less than 36 townlands in "Offayly," the former possessions of Brian O'Connor attained, to hold for 21 years—rent, £116 8s. 4d. Moreover the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland (Halnenacre, July 4, 1552), quote the King's letter to the Lord Deputy, directing "a lease in reversion for 21 years to be made to Patrick Sherlock, gent., in consideration of his good services in the war, of the site and demesne lands of the late dissolved house of St. Katherine's, near Waterford, and Mothell, in the Co. Waterford, with all the lands, spiritual and temporal, thereunto belonging, reserving the woods for timber, and other Special Royalties, with the rent accustomed to be paid according to the Survey."

In 1551 (August 28th) a pardon issued to Patrick Sherlock of Castlegeshall, in Offaylle, gent., *alias* Patrick Sherlock of Deneghene, in Offalle, "Captain" (P. and C. Rolls, 5 Ed. VI.). In 1558 (May 1st) Hugh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate, Keeper of the Great Seal, issues a commission to (amongst others) Patrick Sherlock to muster the inhabitants of the Co. Dublin and the crosses and marshes thereof—to cause them to be assessed and arrayed, according to the quantity of their goods and chattles, to horses and arms of light cavalry, horsemen and footmen—to take the array of all men in every barony and hundred, in the manner and form contained in the proclamation annexed, and to remit the examination when taken to the Lord Justice within the Octave of Holy Trinity (P. and C. Rolls, Ireland). The same year a commission to execute Martial Law for the Co. Kilkenny was issued to Gerald Blanchfield, son of Edward Blanchfield of Blanchfieldstown, and many others.

The P. C. Rolls (1559) record the award of David Rothe, James Swetman Walter Archer and Thomas Grace, parson of Callan, in a suit between the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lord of the Lands of Colaghmore, and Patrick Sherlock, his tenant, or farmer, of the one part, and the Sovereign Burgesses and Commons of Callan of the other part, touching the mear that "of old leadeth between the Burgagery of the town of Callan and

the lands of Colaghmore." Under dates 1559 and 1561, the Fiants of Elizabeth record further "Pardons" to Patrick Sherlock of Burntchurch, Co. Kilkenny, gent. Again under dates 1563, 1564 and 1565 respectively are commissions issued to Patrick Sherlock of Burntchurch to execute Martial Law, at the same time that a similar commission is issued to Peter Aylward of Fathlike and Thomas, citizen and merchant of Waterford.

The P. and C. Rolls, Ireland (1566), recite that the Earl of Ormond and Ossory sends to Cecil "the bearer, Mr. Sherlock, to show how the Earl of Desmond and his brother John and others receive and succour the proclaimed traitors, Connell McShane Glish, Walter Burke, John Burke, Piers Grace, Shane Eilee O'Carroll." In 1566 Patrick Sherlock of Waterford petitions the Queen, "to have the temporalities of the Priory of St. Catharine and the Abbey of Mothell in fee farm, together with the lands of Ballimacka, Co. Kilkenny." This petition was probably forwarded during Ormonde's stay in England, as it is endorsed in his hand. From the same source we hear (1568) of information by Sir Edmund Butler and Patrick Sherlock to the Lord Deputy Sydney, showing how the Earl of Desmond has forfeited his recognizance of £20,000 for his assaults on John Butler, Donee O'Conyle, Dermit McEdwarde, and the taking of the goods of Edmund Comerford and Pat<sup>k</sup>. Sherlock. The same authority notes (1569) a recommendation by Patrick Sherlock for the Reformation of Munster. In 1572 the Fiants include a commission to P. Sh<sup>k</sup>. of St. Katherine's, near Waterford, Esq., Sheriff of the Co. Waterford, to execute Martial Law in that County. Patrick Sherlock, Sheriff, writes (1574) to Burghley that the "Earl of Desmond refused Sir Edmund Butler's good advice. He will not have any Englishman stronger than he in Munster. He has just joined with Turlogh Lynagh O'Neill, Clanricard's son, and all the gentlemen of Thomond. Their numbers are about 2,000. Prays that Ormonde and Perrott may be sent with 1,000 English.

The following note, in the handwriting of Sir George Carew, appears in "A Survey of Ireland," written in 1574 (Carew MSS., Calendar):—"Waterford the 3<sup>rd</sup> Countie of Mounster into

which is adjoining as parcel thereof, the Decye's country . . . . . Men of name in Co. Waterford and Decye's Country, Lord Power, Sir James FitzGarrett, Patrick Sherlock, Rowry McShane McCrowghe." After further description of Kerry and Tipperary is the following list of "Lords loving Justice (in Mounster):—Earl of Ormonde, Earl of Clancarte, Baron of Lyxenaw, Sir James FitzGarrett, Sir Cormac McTeg, Lord Power, Sir Thomas of Desmond, Richard Bowrke, Baron Dunboyen, Sir Theobald Butler and Patrick Sherlock." Association with the above noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank, power and wealth at that period in Ireland indicates the high status and influence of Patrick Sherlock.

The Fiants of Elizabeth record, under dates 1574 and 1576 respectively, pardons to Patrick Sherlock of St. Katherine's and Patrick Sherlock of Killure, Co. Waterford, and again in latter year a "Lease to Patrick Sherlock of St. Katherine's, beside Waterforde, of the site of the Abbey of St. Katharin's by Waterforde, parcels of land in the tenure of Edmund White, Robert Ballon, James White, John Neyle, Donald Pikethe, Patrick Lenaushe, William White, Nicholas Madane, James Shurloke and John Caghane, the Grange of St. Kutharine's, the Newtowne *alias* Kilgrenie, tenements in the parish of S. Michael in the said suburbs in the tenure of John Dawtone and Nicholas Bryver; the Rectories of Kilsaint Nicholas, Killone, portion of the tithes of Carrickenychogge, the Rectories of Killowrane and Clonegane, Co. Waterford, lands of Priorstowne, 5/- chief rent out of some tenements in the tenure of certain Burgesses of Clonmel, lands of Blackerathe, two partes of the tithes of the Rectory of (Carricke) Magriffin, the Rectories of Teamplehime and Killoloane, two partes of the tithes of the Rectory of Ballengarie in Faning's Woods, two partes of the tithes of the Rectory of Kilgrante, the Rectories of Neddins, Whitechurch, Samkenaghe *alias* Sameraghe, Templetowninge and Kilmilage, Kilmighlasse, the Rectory of Ballinscloghe in Ormonde in O'Kennydies Country, Co. Tipperary, the glebe and two parts of the tithes of the Rectory of Dungarvan, the Rectories of Kilbride, Kilcollumbe; two parts of the tithes of the Rectory of Fiddoane, Co. Kil<sup>y</sup>." &c., &c.

Lord Justice Drury and Sir Edward Fyton inform the Privy Council (1578):—" We came to Waterford on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October, and were received with great solemnity by the Mayor and his brethren. A notable malefactor, John Brenaghe (*Anglice*, Walsh), a mean gentleman of the surname of the Walshes, of the Welsh Mountain, in the Co. of Kilkenny, came in on the assurance of Patrick Sherlock, Sheriff of that Countie. He had greatly annoyed Waterford. I refused to accept his submission except I saw him come in with a rope about his neck, which the poor fellow was willing to do, and offered to put in sufficient persons to be bound for him in £500. Whereupon, he was committed to the custody of Mr. Davells (*d*) to remain with him till our coming to Kilkenny" (Carew MSS.). In 1576 Patrick Sherlock obtains a lease of " the site of the Abbey of Mothell and the lands of Mothell, the Grange of Newton, Ballynable *alias* Abbotston, Kilberny, Kyllenispicke *alias* Bishopswood, land with a chapel in Kyllvennaghe, and lands with tithes in Grange Moclere, Co. Tipperary, and the rectories of Mothel, Rathcornicke, Moynenelarge and Ballilane (held under *fiant* 1102, Ed. VI.) to hold for 31 years from the end of the recited leases; Rent—£120 for S. Katharine's and £30 14s. 10d. for Mothel—" Provided that he shall not alien without license under the great seal, and shall not charge coyne and livery or other unlawful impositions." (Auditor-General's Patent Book, Vol. VI., page 44). The foregoing lease from Queen Elizabeth is in continuation of the lease by King Edward VI., dated 1552.

Pelham in 1580 reports to the Council in England:—

" We left in Cashell 100 footmen under Captain Dowdall, and committed all the forces of Tipperary and 50 of the Earl's horsemen to Sir Tibbot Butler and Sir W. Morgan, the Lord Power and Sir James Fitz-Garrett, the Sheriff of the County Waterford and Patrick Sherlock who have horsemen, Galloglass and Kerne in holding upon the charge of the country shall answer one another upon all occasions." (Carew MSS.). Our Patrick is alluded to in a letter dated 1584 from Lord Roche to the Privy Council as " Shurlock lately deceased." He must have

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(*d*) Henry Davells was a man of considerable importance. He was constable of the Castle of Dungarvan in 1576 &c.

died between June 3rd and close of the year. The executors of P. Sherlock's will were Richard Aylward and James Sherlock, gents. Patrick had a son John who succeeded him in St. Katharine's and in other lands in Counties Waterford and Tipperary.

JOHN SHERLOCK *Mar.* ELIZABETH BUTLER.

(sometimes described as Ellyce), daughter of the Honorable Walter Butler, son of the Earl of Ormonde. This John Sherlock, described later as of Ballyclerighan, Co. Tipperary, was Mayor in 1559; and Bailiff in 1568. He had by his wife, Elizabeth Butler, an elder son and heir named Patrick, born 1584, and a second son named Paul, born within a year or two of his elder brother, and the father, John Sherlock, died in the year 1587 as appears by following Inquisition, "Taken at the Tholsel of the town of Fethard in the Co. of the Cross of Tipperary, 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, in the 38<sup>th</sup> year of Her Majesty's reign—1596." It finds that John Sherlock, late of the City of Waterford, died at Dublin, 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 1587, seized in his demesne, as of fee of the town and lands of Ballyclereghan, in the County of the Cross of Tipperary, worth by year over reprises 20s.—held of the King by Knights' service; a quarter of land called Balliknavyn, in the Co. Tipperary which had been mortgaged to William Butler of Ballyboe; a field near Killowan; the town of Ballynenerlagh in Co. Kilkenny, containing 3 acres of great measure, held of the Earl of Ormonde, and that Patrick Sherlock was his son and heir. Patrick, son of John, being born in 1583, was 4 years old at his father's death, and 13 years old when his wardship and marriage were granted to Edward Geoghe of Clonmel. Mrs. Ellis Sherlock writes (1618) to Boyle, Earl of Cork, she is in prison, apparently for contempt of court, and pleads for Boyle's good offices in her behalf. Barrycourt Castle, Co. Cork, is alluded to as her residence. (Lismore Papers, Second Series, Vol. II., p. 144).

PATRICK SHERLOCK *Mar.* ELIZABETH POWER,

daughter to Richard, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Power of Curraghmore, and relict of the Honourable David Barry, and mother of the first Earl of

Barrymore. Patrick seems to have alienated Ballyclerahan previous to 1641, for in the Book of Distribution, Paul Boyton, Irish Papist, is returned as owner in fee. Patrick left a son, John, who, circa 1650, married Mrs. Cooke of Castle Cooke, widow of Captain Thomas Cooke of Lord Broghill's cavalry, and lived at Castle Cooke during the minority of Thomas Cooke Fitz Thomas.

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### (B.) BUTLERSTOWN BRANCH.

THIS branch traces its origin from the James Sherlock of Gracedieu who in 1480, or thereabout, married Belflour Lincoln. (See Vol. IX., pp. 123, &c.). It was James Sherlock who purchased the Butlerstown property and bequeathed it to his third son Thomas.

Our first reference to Butlerstown goes back over two hundred years before the time of its purchase by the Sherlocks. Under date June 15th, 1247 (Sweetman's Calendar), we have a royal "Mandate to the Justiciary of Ireland to cause Robert de Milers de Blundeston, heir of Richard de Milers of same place, to have seizin of the lands of Killotheran (Butlerstown), Ireland, which Richard held of the King in capite. The Justiciary shall first take security from Robert that he shall not alienate the lands" (*e*). The meaning of this is that Richard de Miler de Blundeston held Killotheran of the king, and, on his death, was succeeded by his son, Robert de Blundeston (he dropped "de Miler") who the year following exchanged the lands with Geoffrey de Butilor of Killotheran for a similar quantity in Hampshire, England.

An Inquisition (*post mortem*) was taken at Stradbally, Co. Waterford, on the death of William of London, or "de Londres," bearing date 26: Ap. 1283, which finds that William of London, at his death, held nothing of the king, but that he held the following lands:—Of Robert of Gloucester 40 acres in Cloncoskeran, paying to the said Robert one penny at Easter; of the Prior of Connel

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(*e*) Reading Close 31, Henry III., In. 7.

half a carucate in Ballycoshyn (*f*), rendering to the Prior 10/- a year; of Henry de Port, in Moyrodde, 10 acres of waste land, free from rent, worth with a mill thereon  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark; one carucate of land in the burgage of the district of Dungarvan worth 60/- a year; 100 acres in Seskynrede of Eustace Amitan &c. And finally the jurors say that Marcella is the eldest daughter of William of London and married to Richard le Butilor of Killotheran—i.e. Butlerstown, and was of full age at the time of the death of her father, William of London.

From the P. and C. Rolls (51 Edward III., No. 276) it appears that a Richard Botiller de Killotheran was joined in commission by the king with Walter Cotterel, Rich<sup>d</sup>. Bristowe and Robert Friberne for a gaol delivery at Waterford on that date.

The Butillers or Butlers held Butlerstown, alias Killotheran, from the time of Geoffrey de Butilor, as before given (A.D. 1248), to the middle of the 15th century, when Edward Nugent, third son of the tenth Baron of Delvin (now represented by the Earl of Westmeath) married Joan, the only child and heiress of Richard Butler of Cloncoskeran and Butlerstown. The Nugents continued to hold Butlerstown till the beginning of the 16th century, when Lower Butlerstown was sold to Thomas Nugent, cousin to the owner, John Nugent, and 20/- a year rent, the twentieth part of a knight's fee, was reserved by the vendor and a strict clause against alienation inserted in the deed of sale. This branch of the Nugents was still in possession of Lower Butlerstown as late as 1630, as I find the name of James Nugent, described as of Lower Butlerstown, among the jurors on an Inquisition of that year. Rev. Peter Sherlock, S.J., traces the castle's history for the past hundred years:—

“About the year 1798 a great fire broke out in the Castle of Butlerstown and many family heirlooms were consumed. The owner, Mr. Thomas Sherlock, married to Jane Mansfield, was obliged to migrate to Salsboro' (alias, Killaspy), Co. Kilkenny, where

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(*f*) I should like to point out that the lands of Ballycoshyn (Ballycashion) held of the Prior of Connel, &c., adjoined Butlerstown and their possession by William of London, would indicate an acquaintance with Richard de Butilor who married William's daughter.

on the 16th of November, 1801, the same Thomas Sherlock made his last will, &c., and died at the close of the same month. At the time of his death his eldest son, Alexander, was of age and not married. His father is spoken of in family letters, as having been a very hospitable man; he kept open house at Butlerstown—amongst his frequent guests being Lords Donoughmore and Rollo, the officers of the Waterford garrison, &c.”

On September 28, 1798, a lease for ever of Butlerstown was given by Thomas Sherlock to Mr. Robert Backas, and the property was finally sold to him by Alexander Sherlock early in the 19th century. Mr. Backas repaired the castle; he also built the dwelling-house attached. A local tradition says that the castle, which stands by the road side, about three miles west of Waterford City, was formerly much higher than it is at present. Mr. Backas, who had it newly roofed, sold it eventually to Mr. S. Ferguson who, in turn, bequeathed it to the late Mr. Joseph Bigger, M.P. On Mr. Bigger's death the Butlerstown Castle passed to Mr. Gillis, of Pau, France, and from him to Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., the well-known antiquarian and editor of the “Ulster Journal of Archæology.”



# PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

## BARONY OF DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM

(Continued).

### Fews Parish.



THE ancient church of Fews, or rather its site—for no remains of the church survive—will be found described in the *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. III., p. 72. The name Fews is uneclesiastical in origin; it is applied to the parish, but to no particular townland, and, as locally pronounced, it is obviously incorrect scil:— $\rho\alpha\rho\acute{o}\rho\iota\tau\epsilon$   $\alpha\eta$   $\mu\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\epsilon$ , for  $\rho\alpha\rho\acute{o}\rho\iota\tau\epsilon$   $\eta\alpha$   $\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron$ —“Parish of the Woods.” Fews is, by the way, singularly bare of trees at the present day. Names derived from timber and shubbery abound in this neighbourhood indicating the former presence here of extensive forests; compare Kilmacthomas, Shanakill, Graigearush, &c. The region was probably portion of the Forest of Decies alluded to in the Martyrology of Aenghus, March 26th. The people of this parish were noted, a hundred years ago, for their pretensions, a

trait which gave occasion to the sarcastic allusion of a local poet:—  
 “*Ύαιρτε βούτα, τῶσοιμε ῥαριόιρτε να ὄρῖσοῦ.*”

## TOWNLANDS.

ASHTOWN, *Ὀαιτε να ῥυιηρεῶιζε*—“Homestead of the Ash-tree.” There is a standing pillar stone on Kirwan’s farm. Area, 1,066 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Σέιμ*—“Leap.” It is difficult to gather the exact significance of this word in place names; it is here applied to a large sub-division of the townland.

(b) *Σαρραιζῖν μάοιτινν Ἰάρταιν*—“Little Rock of Martin’s Bleak Eminence.”

(c) *Τοδαρ να μῦαραιλιῶε*—“Well of the Barrells.”

(d) *Сnoc να Scotb*—“Hill of the Scollops” (see under Graigarush below).

(e) *Σαρραιῶε Σῖνάνα*—“Ugly Potato Garden.”

BALLYBOY, *Ὀαλλῶ Ὀυῖῶε*—“Yellow Wall.” In a bog or flat beside the Mahon Stream is a large stone with an artificial cup-shaped cavity of bullán type. Area, 707 acres.

“Ballaboy” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Σαῦαρ*—“Causeway.”

(b) *Ὀῶῶαιρῖν να Ἰῶνα ῤυαιῶε*—“Little Road of the Red Bog.”

CUMMEEN, *Δη Comῖν*—“The Commonage.” Area, 418 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Σαρραιζ ἄ Τύραινν*—“Rock of the Heath Hen.” This bird is locally called *Τύραινν* from its cry, which resembles the whirr of a spinning-wheel.

(b) *Να Ὀλασαννα*—“The Peaty Fields.”

(c) *ῤορ Cuii*—“Hazel Copse”; a sub-division of about 20 acres.

COUMMAHON, *Com μάσαν*—“Mahon (River) Hollow.” Area, 982 acres.

S.D.D. Mahonbeg and Mahonog (O.M.), two small streams which flow through the townland and subsequently join the Mahon River.

FURRALEIGH, Δη Γορωδ Λιδ — “The Grey Wattle Bridge”; written “Norroleigh” (article incorporated) on a tombstone in Fewes Graveyard. Area, 433 acres.

“Forrilehe, alias Norrilehe” (Lease of Garrett Fitzgerald of Dromana, 1637).

GRAIGARUSH, Γραϊς Δ Ρuir—“Village of the Shrubbery.” Area, 322 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σαρραιθε Ράιννε—“Spade Garden.”

(b) Ράιηε να Σκόλπ—“Field of the Scollops.” A “Scollop” is a wooden pin of furze or ozier, used in thatching.

KEALFUNE, Καοί Ριονη—“White Narrow Place.” Area, 902 acres.

S DD. (a) Δη Λεαταν—“The Wide (Place)”; a well known sub-division.

(b) Βόταρην να Σκορπ—“Little Road of the Corpses”; an old road, now partly closed, abutting on the village of Fewes (Dun Βόταρην). Eighteen men, each of them named John Power, were, with many others, killed here in a battle.

KILLNAGRANGE, Cιλλ να Γραϊηριζε—“Church of the Grange.” The site of an early church was discovered near the eastern extremity of the townland, on east side of the Kilmacthomas-Clonea road. Mark of the circular fence of the cιλλ, enclosing about an acre and a half, is still faintly traceable. Area, 1,336 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βόταρην να Ρέιθ Βυρθε—“Road of the Yellow Mountain Plain.”

(b) Δη Μεαηρας. Meaning unknown, though the word occurs several times as a field name. In the present instance it is, as usual, name of a field.

(c) Cnoc Δ Σ(αρ)ηαηη—“Hill of the Grove.”

(d) Dun Βόταρην—“Bottom of the Road”; name of the village of Fewes.

(e) Βαητε Νυαθ—“New Homestead”; a sub-division, containing two farms.

RATHMAIDEN, Ράε να Μαϊγροεαν—“Fort of the Maidens.” This townland is better known locally as Ράε Υαετρας—“Upper

Rath"; yet another popular designation of the place (of probably much wider extension, though, than last) is *Ḡteann Ḑá m̄aitiúe*. Area, 647 acres.

## Kilbarrymaiden Parish.

CONSEQUENT on the maritime character of this Parish, cliff and sea shore names are numerous. Otherwise, from our present point of view, the district embraced affords nothing of special interest. The name of the Parish, derived, in the usual way, from the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church, is of course ecclesiastical in origin. For a detailed description of the ancient church, &c., see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., p. 195.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRY, *Ḑaite an Ḡarrmaidē*—"Homestead of the Garden." Area, 200 acres.

BALLINLOUGH, *Ḑaite an loċa*—"Homestead of the Lake"; from a sheet of water, covering (in winter) some twenty or thirty acres. Area, 284 acres.

BALLYMURRIN, *Ḑaite m̄uirin*—"Moreen's (Muirne's) Homestead." The personal name here incorporated is anglicised—Martha! Area, 236 acres.

BALLYVOHALANE, *Ḑaite Uí m̄oċláin*—"O'Mohlan's Homestead." Area, 423 acres.

"Ballyvolane" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Ḡiaċ na m̄Ḑuairteac*; meaning uncertain. The name is applied to an extensive and well known sub-division.

(b) *Ĉarrmaidin na Coille*—"Little Rock (of the) Wood."

BOG, *m̄óin Ruad̄*—"Red Bog." Area, 190 acres.

CAHERUANE, *Caċair Uáin*. Uncertain; perhaps "Rowan's Stone Fort." Area, 698 acres.

CARRIGEEN, *Ĉarrmaidin*—"Little Rock." Area, 365 acres.

S.D. *Ĉarrmaid Ḡlatara*—"Slattery's Rock."

DUNABRATTIN, *Ḑúin na m̄Ḑreacān*—"Fort of the Britons." The "Fort" in question is an entrenched headland. The area.

here enclosed is unusually extensive, and the earthen wall unusually high and strong. Compare Dun-na-mBretan (now Dumbarton) the fortified residence of Coroticus on the Rock of Clyde in the time of Valentinian III. Area, 422 acres.

S.D.D. (a) The Goul Cave (O.M.).

(b) Carrickyready Rocks (O.M.), *Carriaidis Uí Riada*—“O'Reidy's Rock.”

(c) *An Bhuioirín*—“The Prison.”

(d) “Boatstrand”—*Tráidh a Bádó*. Idem.

(e) *Tráidh a Bhuiréin*—“Little Bank Strand.”

(f) *Tráidh Míroe Óig*—“Ita, the Virgin's Strand.”

(g) *Cnocán Ó gCeallaic*—“O'Kelly's Little Hill”; a subdivision.

(h) *Bán na Spioraíoe*—“Field of the Ghost.”

FARRANALAHESERY, *Feann na Leit-Šeirriše*—“Farm of the Half Plowland.” (See Ballynalahessery, Dungarvan Par.). Area, 274 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Aughnagaul Br. (O.M.), *Ác na nŠaill*—“The Foreigners' Ford.”

(b) *Báirc na Seana Šráoe*—“Field of the Old Village.”

(c) *Báirc a tSeana Múillinn*—“Field of the Old Mill.”

GARDENMORRIS, *Šarrián na Muirir*—“The Morices' Grove.” Area, 262 acres.

S.D. *Bán na Šceac*—“Field of the (Whitethorn) Bushes”; a field within Gardenmorris demesne in which there is said to be site of an early church.

“Garranemorris” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GEORGESTOWN, *Baile Šeoirre*. Idem. This was the former seat of a branch of the Powers. “Nicholas Power of Georgestowne” was fined £20 and suffered imprisonment for refusing to present recusants (1617) (j). Area, 450 acres.

KILBARRYMEADAN, *Cill Banna Meirín*—“Church of my Little Ita's Height.” Compare present *Meirín* with *Miosáin* in case of Kilmeadan. Area, 412 acres.

(j) Egmont MSS., p. 53.

“ Killbaremeadan ” (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Δν μεανναδάν (Δν mθεανναδάν)—“ The Little Peaked Hill ”; a natural Mound.

(b) St. Bernard’s Well (O.M.). This is clearly a modern name unknown locally; the local name is ΤΟΒΑΡ ΒΑΡΡΑ ΜΕΡΙΟΝ.

(c) Ράητε Δ τσεανα Σείρηι—“ Field of the Old Chapel ”; an old whitethorn bush in the field marks the site of a thatched chapel of the Penal Days.

KILBEG, CILL ΒΕΑΣ—“ Little Church ”; formerly portion of Kilbarrymeadan (CILL ΜΩΡ). Thomas O’Harney, Irish scribe, found here an ogham inscribed stone which is said to be now in the Kilkenny Museum. Area, 186 acres.

KILMURRIN, CILL ΜΥΡΗΝ—“ Muirne’s Church.” The name Muirne (Muirni, Boirne, &c.) is very ancient. We meet it, for instance, in the “ Youthful Exploits of Fionn ” and in “ Cormac’s Glossary.” It occurs at least four times in the place names of the Decies. (k) Area, 284 acres.

“ Kilmorin ” (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Ρετιγσαδ—“ Early Church Site ”; in a field near the cliff at south-east angle of townland.

(b) Σορε Δ τσαγαρη—“ The Priest’s Garden.”

(c) Foilnacartan (O.M.), Ραιλλ να Σεμροδαν—“ The Forge Cliff.”

(d) Ρου Δ Ρόιν—“ Seal Hole.”

(e) να “ Cribbies ” (?).

(f) Ραιλλ Δ Ξυαν—“ Cliff of the Haven.”

(g) “ St. Muirne’s Cave ”; approachable only at low water of very high spring tides. Within is believed to be a miraculous statue of the saint. The writer visited the place on one occasion and with difficulty reached the alleged statue—a piece of stalagmite in which only vivid imagination could detect a resemblance to the human form.

KNOCKAN, Cnocán—“ Little Hill.” Area, 266 acres.

“ Knockandoraghy ” (A.S.E. and also Old Deeds).

(k) Vide, “ Gaelic Journal,” April, 1902, p. 64.

S.D. **Ḡleann na ḠCeapc**—“Glen of the (Heath) Hens”; a particularly well known sub-denomination; locally regarded as practically an independent townland name.

**KNOCKMAHON, Cnocán Mačan**—“Little Hill of the Mahon.” On this are four mine shafts with engine houses, &c. Area, 154 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Casaunnagreana (O.M.), Capán na Ḡríme**—“Sunny Path.”

(b) **Sáilín**—“Remnant (of land)”; lit. “Little Heel,” a well known sub-division.

(c) **Cúilín**—“Little Corner.”

(d) “Mt. Eyre Strand” and “Stage Strand” (O.M.)

(e) **Ḡail na Lice**—“Cliff of the Flagstone.”

(f) **Ḡaitcín na nUan**—“Little Green of the Lambs”:—

“Hi for **Ḡaitcín na nUan**,

“Hi for **Ḡuaim na Ḡarraiḡe**,

“Hi for **Ḡatruín Maocail**,

“Hi for **Donac na Capraḡe**.” (Old Song).

**RATHANNY, Rát Ana**—“Ana’s Rath.” Area, 418 acres.

“Rathanny” and “Rathtunny” (A.S.E.).

**RATHQUAGE, Rát Cuaḡ**—“Cuaig’s Rath.” A fine rath, from which probably comes the name, stands on a splendid site near the east boundary of the townland. Area, 269 acres.

“Rathquage” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) **Ḡéat Ḡáirce**—“Field Entrance.”

(b) **Ḡótar na Muice**—“The Pig’s Road.”

**SLEEVEEN, Sléibín**—“Little Mountain.” The church and half the village of Kill stand on this townland. Area, 225 acres.

**TANKARDSTOWN, Ḡótaruín na Muice**—“Little Road of the Pig.” “**Ḡótaruín na Muice ḡsur ḡan a muč ann**.” (Old Rhyme). Tankard here is presumably a corruption of Tancred. Area, 235 acres.

“Tancardstowne” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) **Foilaneena Cashel (O.M.), Capteán Ḡaille an Ḡiona**—“Wine Cliff Castle”; name of a rock.

(b) Καρμιαξ να Κοιρσειμε—"Stepping Rock."

(c) Όριον Όό and Όριον Καρμιαξ—"Cow Ridge" and "Horse Ridge," respectively.

(d) Foilboy (O.M.), φαλλ Όυιρόε—"Yellow Cliff."

(e) Carrickadda (O.M.), Καρμιαξ Ψαυα—"Long Rock."

(f) Αν Σεαττασαν (?); name applied to a small strand down to which an old woman was swept from the cliff above on a windy day.

(g) Τοβαρι να ζκατ—"The Cats' Well."

## Kilgobinet Parish.

SECLUDED, extensive, mountainous and Irish-speaking, this parish is peculiarly favourable to place-name preservation. Local denominations of all kinds are accordingly both numerous and interesting. There is one river—the Colligan, and—high up on the mountain, at the N.E. angle of the parish,—a couple of small lakes. Besides the Church from which the parish is named there are sites of, at least, three others. For account of Kilgobinet Church see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III. p. 73; also Marcus Keane's "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," p. 455. St. Gobinet is the well known patroness of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork; she is also honoured in Inisheer, Aran Islands, where there is a primitive church bearing her name. ζοβνατ is locally anglicised Abigal, Abina and Abby (*l*).

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAKILL, Όαιτε να Κοιτε—"Homestead of the Wood." Area, 438 acres.

"Ballynekilly" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Araglen River, Αραγλιιν. See under Knockaveelish, Lismore Par.

(b) Ρειρό να Όρεαυόζ—"Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(*l*) "Gaelic Journal," Apr. 1902, p. 64; also, see Woulfe, "Irish Names and Surnames," p. 42.

(c) Δη Ὑνν—“The Pool”; junction of the Araglen with Colligan River.

BALLINTOOR, Ὕαιτε Δη Ἐυαιρ—“Cattle Field Homestead.” Area, 169 acres.

S.DD. (a) ὝΔη Δ Ὀύνα—“Field of the Fort.”

(b) Ἷορτ Scetē na Cailiḡe—“Garden of (beside) the Hag’s Bush.”

BALLYCONNERY, Ὕαιτε Ὑί Ḳοναιρε—“O’Connery’s Homestead.” I have little hesitation in identifying this as the birthplace of St. Christian O’Conarchy, Bishop of Lismore and Legate Apostolic, who died at the Abbey of Odorney (Kyrie Eleison) in 1186 (*m*). There is a local legend, somewhat truncated, of a bull (Ἐαρῖ Ḳοναιρε) which ran thither to drink in the Colligan. Area, (in two divisions), 380 acres.

BALLYEIGHTERAGH, Ὕαιτε Ἰόετραδ—“Lower Homestead.” This was originally a sub-division of Kilnafrehan. Area (in two divisions), 208 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Ὕαιτε Δη ἲΔοιτιḡ—“White’s Homestead.” Area, 343 acres.

S.DD. (a) ἲολλ Δ Ḳίρ—“Hole of the Tillage Plot”; a hole in river Colligan where the latter is spanned by the new bridge.

(b) Ὕόεαιρῖν Δη ἲΔραḡ—“Little Road of the Wild (Vegetable) Growth.”

(c) Ḳιλλ ὝεΔḡ—“Little Church”; an old graveyard site where, according to tradition of the locality, soldiers were buried who fell in a tribal war.

BALLYKNOCK, Ὕαιτε Δη Ḳνοκαιḡ—“Knox’s Homestead.” Area, 687 acres.

BARRACREE, Ὕαιρῖα Ḳροῖε—“Cattle Summit (Ridge).” Area (in three divisions), 1,380 acres.

S.DD. (a) Ḳομ ὈυῖΔῖν; meaning uncertain; probably “Kidney Hollow,” from its shape.

(b) Ḳαιρῖαιḡ Δ τḲιοηηαιḡ—“Fox Rock.”

(*m*) “Sanctus Christianus nascitur quodam pago inter Lismoriam Civitatem et Dongarvan Taughonarchie dicto.”—De Cisterciensium Hib. Viris Illustribus—Edit. Murphy, p. 234.

(c) Carrigaruppera and Carrigabuccera (O.M.), *Καρριαις* *α* *Ροραιο* and *Καρριαις* *α* *Βοραιο*—"Rock of the Rapparee" and "Rock of the Cake" respectively.

(d) *Βεατ* *Βαν*—"White Mouth"; saddle-like depression in mountain top.

(e) *Κνοσ* *Ουβ*—"Black Hill."

(f) *Κλοα* *Ουμ* *να* *μθροσ*—"Badger-Fort Crags"; three large rocks near north-east extremity of townland.

BOHADOON, *Βοτ* *α* *Ουμ*—"Cabin of the Fort." Area (in three divisions), 1,728 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ξοιρτιν*—"Little Garden."

(b) *Ρουτ* *α* *Ροραιο*—"Power's Drowning Hole."

(c) *Βοταιομ* *Μονα* *Ρουαιο*—"Red Bog Little Road."

(d) *Ατ* *να* *Σαιτεαδ*—"Willow Tree Ford."

(e) *Ατ* *να* *Ξαιμμε*—"Sand Ford."

CARROWCASHLANE, *Κεατραμα* *αν* *Εαιρτεαν*—"The Castle Quarter." Site of the ancient castle is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Map. Area, 123 acres.

COOLNASMEAR, *Κυτ* *να* *Smεαρ*—"Corner of the Blackberries." Area (in three divisions), 1,206 acres.

"Coolnesmeere" (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) *Βοταιομ* *να* *ναρμαιο*—"Little Road of the Merchandise."

(b) *Κρυαδαν*—"The Little Pile"; the remarkable and well-known point in which the Comeragh range terminates at the south. This is called *Κρυαδαν* *Οειρεαδ* to distinguish from another *Κρυαδαν* in Mothel Parish.

(c) *Αν* *Κυτ*—"The Ridge Back (or Corner)."

(d) *Αν* *Βυαιτε*—"The Milking Field." This was the old name of Coolnasmear Mountain.

(e) *Κειρδ* *Οδοιγτε*—"Burned Mountain Plain."

(f) *Αν* *Μαοταν*—"The Bare Hill-Point."

(g) *Βοταιομ* *α* *Ρυνα*—"Little Road of the Pond."

(h) Glendermot River (O.M.), *Σρυτ* *Ξεαanna* *Οιαρμυοα*—"Dermot's Glen Stream."

(i) Πάρις να Cιλλε—"Field of the Graveyard."

(j) Λιρίν να Cιουαίρε—"Little Lios of the Ear."

(k) Cnoc να Cαρημαίθε—"Hill of the Mange."

(l) Cnoc Δ Έμοόρεταιρ—"Hill of Emulation." In Lismore Par. is a townland bearing the same name, which see.

(m) Γκράμμοιτο Λιατ—"Grey Dermot"; a pillar stone.

(n) Cnoc Δ Όαράιζε—"Hill of the Oak Grove."

COUMARAGLIN, Com Διργλιν—"Araglen Hollow," whence emerges the Araglen River (see under Ballinakill, above). Area, 2,474 acres.

S.DD. (a) Dog's Gap (O.M.), Δεάρινα να μδοριαιό. Idem. This is a well known pass, for pedestrians only, over the Comeragh Mountains. Local folklore connects the "Gap" with a wild legend related in the life of St. Declan (n). Declan was invited to dinner by a pagan, Dercan by name, who, in hatred of the Christian name, had a dog, cooked to simulate mutton, placed before the saint. The saint however, by supernatural power, detected the attempted imposition, and—local tradition (but not the "Life") adds—as soon as he made the Sign of the Cross over the dish, the dog, restored to life, leaped off the table, and, dashing through the open door, fled over this gap which has ever since borne his name.

(b) Seefinn (O.M.), Συθε Φίνν—"Fionn's Sitting Place"; height, 2,387 feet.

(c) Βουλάν να γCορη—"Round Green Space of the Dead Bodies." This was a circular patch, free from heath, where funerals crossing the mountain waited while the "bearers" rested. A rounded green or white cleared patch amongst the heather is locally called a "bullán," from, I think, the English "bowl." At date of my visit I was unable to satisfy myself that this spot is within the boundary of Coumaraglin, and I have had no opportunity since of verifying the matter. There certainly is a Βουλάν να γCορη on, or by, the "Mauma Road," at the Kilrossanty side; see under Glendalligan.

(n) See Bollandists, July 14th—*Vita S. Declani, Episcopi*, Cap. VII.

CURRABAHA, *Curraac Beite*—"Wet Place of the Birch."  
Area, 457 acres.

"Currabehigh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Σαοιτσαδ*—"Stream-Watered-and-Wooded-Place."

(b) *Ψαριαν*—"Cold Spring."

(c) *Τοβαν Δ' Ούνα*—"Fort Well." *Ούν* makes a double genitive—*ούν* and *ούνα*.

DEELISH, *Όδοιτεαρ*; probably *Όυιθ-Λιορ*—"Black Fort."  
*Όιτεαρ*=Mortmain. Area (in two divisions), 776 acres.

"*Όυιθ-Λιορ*" (18th century Elegy on Death of Richard Power). "Dwylish" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (a) *Άρτο να Σαιζοιύρι*—"Soldiers' Height."

(b) *Ροττ να μθαραλλι*—"Hole of the Barrels"; a place where poteen was formerly secreted.

(c) *Όριέμ Δ' Μαραιζ*—"The Horseman's Attempt (to Jump)."

(d) *Ψαριαν*—"Cold Spring."

(e) *Καριαιζ Λιατ*—"Grey Rock."

(f) *Μαοιλίν*—"Hill Top."

(g) *Βεάρινα Σειρ*—"Barren Gap."

(h) *Καριαιζ Δ' Σποττ (Σπιοταί)*—"Rock of the Gravel."

(i) *Σαριαιτε να ζΚεαρ*—"Garden of the (Heath) Hens."

(j) *Καριαιζ Δ' Ρύκα*—"The Pooka's Rock."

(k) *Καριαιζ να Σαοιτε*—"Windy Rock."

GARRANBAUN, *Σεαριαν Βάν*. Meaning uncertain. Area, 522 acres.

"Garranbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Πικε Όαρινα Λεακαν*—"Glen-Top Turnpike."

(b) *Τοβαν να Σλόιτε*—"Glory Well."

GLEDADE, *Σλιοσάν*; meaning is not clear; *κλασάν*, of which the present name may be the locative form, is given in the Dictionaries—a burr or flake. Area, 328 acres.

S.D. (a) *Ράιτε Δ' Μυροαιρ*—"Murder Field"; from a duel fought there between Frank Barron and John Tallon.

(b) *Όδαριν αν Ψάριαιζ*—"Little Road of the Wild Growth (of weeds, briars, &c.)."

INCHINDRISLA, *1npe an Ompite*—"Bramble Holm." Area (in two divisions), 584 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *ῥόττ Cam*—"Winding Hole"; in Colligan River.

(b) *ῥόττ na mḃuacáití*—"Drowning Hole of the Boys."

(c) *ῥόττ a Cúipín*—"Hole of the Goblet." This and the preceding are likewise in the Colligan.

(d) *ḃócair a Cócáir*—"The Causeway Road."

(e) *Cúll naoiḃ Cónnláin*—"St. Conlan's Church"; an early church or graveyard site intersected by the modern road. A curious object of stone, with a basin-like hollow, unearthed during cutting of the road, lies on top of a fence by the roadside.

(f) *ḃócair naoiḃ Cónnláin*—"St. Conlan's Well." A space, now planted, surrounding the well and church site, was known as "the *Counlauns*."

(g) *ḃócair ḃéit a m̃aróme*—"Gap Mouth Well."

(h) *ḃócair a C̃raimn*—"Well of the Tree."

KILADANGAN, *Cúll a Odaingín*—"Church of the Strong Place." The church site is indicated by traces of a circular entrenchment near the mill, by riverside. Area, 400 acres.

"Kildantgan" (D.S.M.).

S.D.D. (a) *ῥáirc na ḃḡocárac*—"Field of House Ruins." *ḡocárac* is rather the mound indicating former existence of a house than the actual ruin.

(b) *ῥόττ na ḃḡiopaipí*—"Pipers' Hole"; in the river beneath present Railway Bridge.

KILBRYAN, *Cúll ḃriáin*—"Bryan's Church." O.M. indicates church site. Area (in two divisions), 734 acres.

S.D. *ḃun an Oá ḃḃáinn*—"Hollow of the Two Rivers"; a well known sub-division.

KILGOBINET, *Cúll ḡobnait*—"Gobinet's Church." Area, 300 acres.

S.D. Toberaphona or Tobergobinet (O.M.), *ḃócair a ḡúna*, also *ḃócair ḡobnait*—"The Pound Well," or "Gobinet's Well."

KILNAFREHAN, *Cúll na ḃḡraocán*—"Church of the Wortle-berries." The early church site with its burial ground is in the

field of a farmer named Whelan, on south side of the public road, close to a house. Area (in three divisions), 775 acres.

“Kilnefreghane” (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Τοβαρι α τσιείθε—“The Mountain Well.”

(b) Πάριε αν Δοναίγ—“The Fair Field.”

(c) Όόταρην να ναΔηραιθε. See under Coolnasmear.

KNOCKAUNAGLOON, Cnocán na Ξύμε—“Little Hill of the Knee”; from a rock basin (bullán type) resembling the impress of a knee. Area, 333 acres.

MONARUD, μόνι α Ρυο; perhaps “Bog of the Red Bog Scum (iron oxide).” See “Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II., p. 286. Area (in two divisions), 571 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Mweeling (O.M.), μαοιτίν—“Hill Top.”

(b) Cpuacán (see under Coolnasmear above).

(c) Ξεανν Όοιτίν—“Deep Glen.”

(d) μόνι α Περσιέαρα—“The Pedlar’s Bog”; in which the murderer of a travelling dealer buried his victim.

(e) Cnoc na Σιογδ—“Hill of the Streak.”

(f) Cnoc α τσεανα Όαίτε—“Hill of the Old Village.”

(g) Cαρραιγ να Ξαοίτε—“Windy Rock.”

(h) Πάριε να Cποιθε ναοιμέ—“Field of the Holy Cross.”

SCARTNADRINY, Ccairt na Όροιγεαναίγε—“Thicket of the Blackthorn.” Area, 715 acres.

“Skartnydrenny” (Inq. Jas. I.).

TALLACOOMORE. (See Tallacool, Clonea Par.). The present is a disjoined fragment of Kilgobinet parish. Area, 151 acres.

“Tullaghcoolemore” (A.S.E.).

## Kilmolash Parish.

THIS is a parish of small size, lying on both sides of the Finisk River a little above the junction of the latter with the Blackwater. The ancient church—for a description of which see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89 &c.—stands close to the river, on its south bank. The land is mostly arable—some of it very fertile—

a class of country not favourable to the preservation or multiplication of ancient names. As a consequence the local nomenclature possesses little special interest beyond that derived from the battle of Affane which was fought partly within the parish. A considerable portion of the parish lies within the Barony of Decies Within, which see.

## TOWNLANDS.

BEWLEY, *Ḃéat*—"Opening," (scil:—To the river or road over to the Drum ridge). At this place there is said to have been a preceptory of Knights Templars, but hardly any remains survive. (See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 94). Area, 300 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḃinn na ḂClúir*—"The Pigeons' Pool"; this and next are in the river Finisk.

(b) *Ḃoll Cam*—"Curved Pool."

(c) *Ḃoll an ḂirḂe Ḃoirim*—"Hole of the Black Water."

(d) *Ḃoll na nOlna*—"Hole of the Wool."

(e) *CaḂraḂas an EirḂneáim*—"Rock of the Ivy."

CLASHNADARRIV—*Clair na ḂḂairḂ*—"Trench of the Bulls." Area, 140 acres.

CLOGH, *Clóč*—"Rock"; anciently—according to the testimony of intelligent Irish speakers—*Clóč Ḃáite Ḃnúra*—"Rock of the Cattle-losing Homestead." There are some insignificant remains of one of first Norman castles erected in Ireland. This particular stronghold is alleged to date from the time of King John; its high walls enclosed a courtyard of half an acre and were defended at the angles by embattled towers, while the gateway on the south side was protected by a drawbridge. The place is frequently referred to in the history of the 17th century &c. wars. Area (in two divisions), 261 acres.

S.DD. (a) Poulanore (O.M.), *Ḃoll an Óir*—"Hole of the Gold"; a pit, filled with water, in south east angle of townland. Into it—so local story runs—a quantity of gold was thrown in Cromwellian times.

(b) *Ḃán ÁirḂ*—"High Field"; a sub-division of about 50 acres.

(c) Μόιν Ρυαδ—“Red Bog.”

CURRAMOREEN, Κυρραδ Μυρρίν—“Muirne’s Swampy Place.”  
(See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymaidan, par., &c.). Area, 152 acres.

“Curoroach” (Tithe Composition Book, Registrar’s Office).

KILMOLASH, Cιτ Μολαιρε—“St. Molaise’s Church.” Area,  
61 acres.

“Cnockan aís Kyllmolussii” (Visit. Book, E., 3, 14, T.C.D.).

KNOCKALAHARA, Cnoc Δ Λεαταρα—“Hill of the Leather.”  
Area, 687 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βόταρρίν να ηζαυ—“Little Road of the  
Foreigners.”

(b) Βεάρνα υαιτέρι—“Walter’s Gap.” Walter (a Power—  
according to my informant) was killed here on the occasion of the  
battle of Affane.

(c) Λαζ να Μαρβ—“Hollow of the Dead”; where the slain  
lay thickest and were buried as they lay.

(d) Μόιν να ηυιρόρε—“Bog of the Dun Cow”; the name is  
connected doubtless with some forgotten legend or fact of history;  
compare “Λεαδρι να ηυιρόρε,” Βαρηα να ηυιρόρε (Bar. Glена-  
heiry), &c. The present sub-division is regarded locally as a  
separate townland.

(e) Δη Στοζαιρε—“The Swallow Hole”; the mouth of a  
limestone cave into which a stream disappears.

(f) Δη Ροριτ—“The Embankment”; this is really a field,  
surrounded by a bank as it is liable to flooding from the river.

(g) Βαρηα and Βυη Δ Βατε—“Top” and “Bottom”  
(respectively) “of the Village.”

(h) Βόταρ να Σαιζοιύριροε—“The Soldiers’ Road”; another  
memorial of the battle.

KNOCKNASKAGH, Cnoc να Scead—“Hill of the Whitethorns.”  
Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Coolaclampar, Cúit Δ Clampari—“Corner of the  
Dispute”; a patch of meadow land on north bank of the Finisk, so  
named because formerly a cause of strife between the proprietors of  
Affane and Kilmolash. The word clampari (a “dispute” or

“controversy”) enters, by the way, into quite a number of place names.

WOODSTOCK, *Coill a Cúip*—“Wood of the Stock or Stump.”  
Area, 302 acres.

“Kilkip” (Memoranda Roll, Exchequer—16-28).

## Kilrossanty Parish.

KILROSSANTY, a parish of large extent, takes its name from the townland on which the ancient church stands, or rather the townland gets its name from the church and the parish is called from both. Mountaineous, secluded, and Irish-speaking, the region preserves an unusually large number of interesting names. Three considerable rivers—the Dalligan, Mahon and Tay have their origin in the parish, but, for reasons already alluded to, no attempt is made to explain their names. One of them, Tay, is clearly the same in origin as Tay, Tees, &c., of Great Britain. The parish abounds in “Coums” or mountain hollows. As it has been found rather difficult to assign the mountain names to their respective townlands, a considerable number of the former are furnished under the separate general heading—Comeragh Mountains. This last name is here used, by the way, to designate the whole line of mountain within the parish, and the mountain sub-denominations are roughly arranged with regard to their relative positions from south to north. For a description of the ancient church &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III., pp. 6, &c.

### TOWNLANDS.

ADRAMONE, *Εαδραμ Ὁά ἠμόιν*—“(Place) Between Two Bogs.”  
Area (in two divisions), 2,111 acres.

“Addermon” (D.S.).

S.D. *Cúil a τSeana Ὁμίρτε*; the elegant name of a well-known sub-division.

BALLINGOWAN, *Ὁατε ἀν ῤαβανν*—“The Smith’s Homestead (or Town).” The double fossed circular enclosure marked on the six-inch Ordnance Sheet is a *cúil* or early church site. Within the

enclosure is an interesting bullán with circular basin. Area, 290 acres.

“Ballyngoon” (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLINTLEA, *Ḃaite an tSléibe*—“The Mountain Homestead.” Area, 473 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃáiricín na Ḃaioite*—“Little Windy Field.”

(b) *Ḃorcaó*—“Place of Burning.”

(c) *Com Clocaic*—“Stony Hollow.”

(d) *Cnocán Ḃoirnealbhais*—“Turlough’s Little Hill.”

(e) *Dun (and Móin) na Cleite Nuairde*—“Bottom (and ‘Bog’) of the New Hurdle.”

(f) *Ḃairra na Saiteac*—“Willow Summit.”

BALLYKEROG, *Ḃaite Uí Ḃearróis*—“O’Keroge’s Homestead.”

A fair (by patent) was held here. It was later transferred to Englishtown. Date, October 2nd and 20th. On this townland is a reputed holy well minus a special name (o). Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

“Ballykerog” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) *Cill Ḃneac*—“Speckled Church”; an early church site with circular enclosure of earth.

(b) *Seana Ḃúna*—“Old Pound.”

(o) An Indenture dated 1549, sets out that Richarde fitz Thómas of Pallys fitz Thomas, Co. Limerick, and Thomas, son of the forenamed Richard, have “demised, gyven, granted sett and lett to farme unto Mathewe King (Constable of Dongarvan) the castell, howse, town and lordship of great Ballykerocke and Ballyglassen in the County of Waterfourde with all arrable land, pastures, meadows, comons, conygreyes, woodes and underwoods, thornes, parkes, closures, gardens, mores, Marishes, bogges, waters, fishshinges, springs together wth. all and everie thappurtenncs, Comododities and emoluments to the said Castle, towne, howse &c. belonging . . . whh. castell, towne, howse and landes are bounded and meared as hereinafter is mentioned. That is to say on the northe side of the ryver or brooke called Dalagyne nighe unto a certain place of marshe ground called Ynishtorny and on the sowth weste side of the meere or brooke called Agherloyne and adjoining to the comon called Corraghefowke and on the sowth east side of the said comon and adjoining to a place called Colteyge and on the sowth weste side of the said place and adjoining to a spring or fourde called Beyllaghdacon and one the weste side of the brooke or springe and adioyninge to a meere called Ardinighe and on the north side of the said mere and adioyninge unto an highway that leadethe towards a mote Called lyszagomge and on the easte north easte side of the said waye and so down to a fourde Called Aughgorkyraghylye in the said river called Dallagon to have and to houlde,” &c.—Desmond Roll, Public Record Office, fol. 94, &c.

(c) Στραπα δ Ὀδασιζ—" Beggar's Stile."

(d) Σεατραμα δ Χαητεαιν—" Castle Quarter."

(e) Τοδαη and Καοι να μὀηάδαη—" Well " and " Narrow (Place) of the Friars." The latter is about half an acre in extent.

(f) Κυλινθε να ζCominead—" Commins' Little Graveyard Fields "; near south-east boundary of the townland.

(g) Δε Ὀρουμ-λοη—" Ford of Blackbird's Ridge "; no doubt the *Agherloyne* of the indenture quoted in preceding foot-note.

BALLYKILMURRY, Βαητε Ἰηε ζιοηα-Ἰηηη—" Mac Gilmurry's Homestead." " Edmdus Mac Gillamurray aIs. Ed. Philippi vic. Kilros. et ffews " was deprived in 1591—" propter defectum ordinum, et pluralitatem beneficiorum " (*p*). Area, 205 acres.

" Ballygullumurry " (Forfeited Estates and Interests,—1666-84.)

S.D.D. (a) Tinnasaggart, Τηζ να Σαζαητ—" Priests' House."

(b) ζLeann Reaδoμoη—" Redmond's Glen."

(c) Cút Ruad—" Red Ridge Back."

BALLYNEVOGA, Βαητε ηαηἸοηζε; meaning unknown. A pillar stone (conglomerate) near the roadside appears to have borne an ogham inscription of which a stroke or two survive. Area, 324 acres.

" Ballynamogy " (D.S. Map).

S.D.D. (a) Ράηηε δ τΣεηπέη—" Chapel Field."

(b) Τοδαη να ηεαδδ—" Well of the Rags."

BARNAKILL, Βεάηηηα αη Ḷοηη—" Gap of the Hazel Copse."

On this townland are some remains of an approximately 17th century castle of the O'Briens ("of the Silken Bridle"). Close by the castle a battle was fought in 1643 between the Parliamentarians under Sir Charles Vavasour and the Irish, in which the latter were defeated. Father Maurus O'Phelan, Ord. Cist., to whom I am indebted for invaluable assistance, informs me that a spot—hazel &c. overgrown,—by side of the "gap," is still known as Δη τSeana Ḷοηη ("The Old Hazel Copse") and he remarks that it was evidently this feature which gave the townland its name. Area, 295 acres.

(*p*) Visitation Books, E. 3, 14, T.C.D.



CARRIGMOORNA, *Carraig Múirne*—"Muirne's Rock." (*r*).  
John Fleming, however, gives another derivation (*s*).

S.D. *Dán na nĠadair*—"The Dogs' Paddock."

CASTLEQUARTER, *Ceathranna a Ġairteáin*. *Idem*. Area, 157 acres.

COMERAGH, *Comairiac*—"Abounding in River Confluences."  
The highest point of the townland is 2,443 feet above sea level.  
Area (inclusive of "Comeragh Mountain" and "Comeragh House"  
townlands), 3,187 acres.

"Comeragh aġs Killcomeragh" (*Distr. Book*).

S.DD. (*a*) Tay and Mahon Rivers (O.M.).

(*b*) *ĠolacĠ Ġiav*; prehistoric cooking place.

CROUGH, *Cruac*—"Pile (of Natural Rock)." This name is  
Anglicised Croagh in north and west of Ireland. In a large circular  
lios on the townland is a number of (apparently natural) rock basins  
of bullán type. Area, 417 acres.

S.D. Crotty's Rock.

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicġin*—"Little Wet Place." Area, 341  
acres.

"Curraghnedody" (*Distr. Book*).

S.D. *Cill Loinnġn*—"Lineen's Church"; an early church site,  
with circular enclosure, so called from name of the farmer on whose  
land it is.

CURRAUN, *Corrġn*—"Peaked Hill." *Corrġn* also signifies a  
reaping-hook, but this is a secondary meaning from *corġ*, a peak.  
Highest point, 1,952 feet. Area, 601 acres.

CUTTEEN, *Coitġn (Coitġeann)*—"Commonage." Area (in two  
divisions), 2,308 acres.

"Cottin" (*Distr. Book*).

S.DD. (*a*) Coumaknockan Glen (O.M.), *Com a Ġnocáin*—  
"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(*b*) Coumeage (O.M.), *Com ġag*. Meaning unknown.

(*r*) See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par.

(*s*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 161.

(c) *Ὀδοῦν τὴν τὴν ἄβλαστὸν ὁδὸν*—"Little Road of the Blind Horse." This name is applied to various disjointed lengths of a trench which are remains of an primitive roadway leading hence to the coast at Stradbally. A legend accounting for the name is to the effect that an ancient resident of Cutteen owned an aged horse which, though blind, was so sagacious that, with laden panniers of seaweed on his back, he would, guideless, make his way from Stradbally Cove to his owner's home. On one occasion the panniers fell into the ford since called *ἄβ τὴν τριφοῦν* ("Seaweed Ford"). Compare old road of same name under Carricklong, Drummannon Par., &c. These horse, cow and other animal legends demand scientific investigation.

(d) *Καρυαῖς τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Shell Rock."

(e) *Ὀδοῦν τὴν τὴν ἄβλαστὸν*—"Dog's Gap"; a famous pass (not available for vehicles) over the Comeragh Mountain. See under Kilgobinet Par. *antea*. Sir H. Maxwell ("Scottish Land Names"), pertinently observes that *μάστιξ* in Scottish names generally means a wolf. At the summit of the gap is a standing pillar-stone, 8' × 4' × 1', and close by are two further similar pillars prostrated. Again, a few yards to south of the pillars, and still on the summit, stands a roughly square enclosure of dry stone (*Κατὰ τὴν* type). The space enclosed is about ten yards square and the enclosing walls are about four feet in thickness by four feet high.

(f) *Καρυαῖς τὴν τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Little Rock of the Meat."

(g) *ἄβλαστὸν τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Sharp-Edged Cliffs."

(h) *Κνοκὸν τὴν τριφοῦν* (*Κνοκὸν* ?)—"Little Hill of the Crooked Place."

(i) *ἄβλαστὸν τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Speckled Half-Hollow."

(j) *ἄβ τὴν τριφοῦν*—"The Place Adjoining Below."

(k) *Μόστιξ τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Bog of (on) the Summit."

(l) *Ὀδοῦν τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Wide Green-Rounded-Spot."

(m) *Surde Finn* (see Coumaraglen, Kilgobinet Par.).

(n) *Κνοκὸν τὴν τριφοῦν*—"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(o) *Τεμπυλλ*—"Church"; some rocks resembling remains of a building.

(p) Com 1αρτυρ—"Remote Hollow." This is the extreme interior portion of Com 1αζ.

(q) Com ταε and Com μασαν—the hollows in which the Tay and Mahon rivers rise.

(r) Δν Cτοιζεάν—"Little Bell"; a rock, so named from its shape.

ENGLISHTOWN, Βαίτε ζαλλ'οα—"Foreign Homestead." Area, 151 acres.

S.DD. (a) ράιρε α τσέρπει—"Chapel Field"; from a chapel of the Penal days which stood there.

(b) 1ιρίη να ηζαβάρ—"Little Lios of the Goats"; a name reminiscent of the later use of lioses—as folds for cattle, goats, &c., at night.

GARRANMILLON, ζαρραν μ'ιολίη, also ζαρραν να ριοννίζε—"Mellon's Grove" and "Grove of the Scald-Crow." Area (in two divisions), 848 acres.

"Garramillon" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cίλλη, an early church site with circular enclosure of earth. Close by are a couple of large pillar stones ogham-inscribed.

GLENDALLIGAN, ζεαηην θεατζαηη—"Dealgain's (?) Glen." The second word is doubtful; it seems to be a personal name—a derivative apparently from θεατζ, a thorn. Portion of the townland is in a neighbouring parish. Area, 1,304 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βάρρα θεατζαηη—"Dealgain's Height," where Glendalligan River has its source.

(b) Βυλλήη να ζκοηρ—"Round Green Place of the Dead Bodies." See under Coumaraglin, Kilgobinet Par., *antea*.

GORTAVICARY, ζοητ α 1ιοαίη—"The Vicar's Garden"; ancient endowment of the vicarage of Kilrossanty. Area, 294 acres.

"Gortinicy" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) Βόταρ να Ρυαδαν—"Road of the Moors."

(b) Βόταρ 1εαηηοζαηη Δνα—"Queen Anne's Road." Road-making seems to have been vigorously pursued in Ireland during the reign of Anne; a surprisingly large number of old Waterford roads like the present still bear her name.

GORTNALAGHT,  $\zeta\omicron\rho\tau$   $\text{na}$   $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau$ —"Garden of the Monumental Cairns." Area, 636 acres.

"Gortnelogh" (Distr. Bk.).

KILCOMERAGH,  $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota$   $\Delta$   $\text{C}\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\acute{\gamma}$ —"The Church of Comeragh." Here stood a smaller castle of the Desmonds. There is also a  $\text{c}\iota\iota\iota$  or early church site. Area, 124 acres.

KILROSSANTY,  $\text{C}\iota\iota\iota$   $\text{R}\omicron\rho\alpha\text{nt}\alpha$ —"St. Rosanta's (Roxentius') Church" (?) The foregoing (queried) interpretation is Rev. Dr. Henebry's. O'D. however supposes the second word to be a derivative from  $\text{R}\omicron\rho$ , "a wood." Within the graveyard is the execrated tomb of Valentine Wallis, popularly regarded with dread, while immediately without the sacred precincts are three holy wells— $\text{C}\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$   $\text{I}\omicron\rho\alpha$ ,  $\text{C}\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$   $\text{m}\mu\text{ir}\eta\epsilon$  and  $\text{C}\omicron\beta\alpha\rho$   $\text{U}\rho\text{is}\acute{\gamma}\theta\epsilon$ . Wallis (of the tomb) was an Augustinian friar of the Penal days, who, to retain some family estate (Ballykeeroge, Ballynevoige, &c.) conformed to the Established Church. Owing to the peculiar transformation of his name it has been extremely difficult to trace Wallis' origin, &c. His real name however appears to have been Walsh, and it looks as if the Walshes of the Piltown (West Waterford) branch, to which he belonged, anglicised, or rather modernised, the name to Wallis. The subject of the present remarks was evidently a connection (probably a descendant or representative) of the celebrated Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Speaker of the Irish Parliament, who died in 1615. Area, 358 acres.

"Kilrosinta" (D.S.). "Kyllrossanta" (Visit. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a)  $\text{C}\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron$   $\Delta\eta$   $\text{T}\epsilon\alpha\mu\rho\upsilon\iota\iota$ —"Church Quarter."

(b)  $\text{F}\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\sigma}\epsilon$ —"Hurling Green."

(c)  $\text{L}\alpha\delta\alpha\rho$   $\Delta$   $\text{O}\acute{\alpha}$   $\text{S}\eta\upsilon\tau$ —"Two Streams' Fork."

(d)  $\text{T}\upsilon\alpha\mu$   $\Delta$   $\text{O}\alpha\iota\iota\text{nt}\epsilon\text{in}$ —"Valentine's Tomb"; the vault above referred to. Notwithstanding the popular horror of this place, a whole family afflicted with typhus sought refuge therein in black '48.

(e)  $\text{O}\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon$   $\zeta\alpha\lambda\text{t}\omicron\alpha$ —"Foreigners' Village"; a sub-division.

(f)  $\text{O}\delta\acute{\sigma}\alpha\rho$   $\text{na}$   $\text{b}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\text{c}\alpha\text{ir}\acute{\delta}\epsilon$ —"The Pookhas' Road."

(g)  $\Delta\eta$   $\text{C}\alpha\delta\alpha\rho$ —"The Causeway."

(h)  $\text{S}\eta\upsilon\tau$   $\Delta$   $\text{D}\upsilon\text{imne}$ —"Stream of the Water-Gush."

KNOCKNACULLEN, Cnocán Δ Cúillinn—"Little Hill of the Holly." Area, 511 acres.

KNOCKYELAN, Cnoc Uí Fháoláin—"O'Phelan's Hill." This is perhaps the only instance in which O'Phelan's name is found attached to a place within the confines of O'Phelan's ancient territory. Area, 452 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράιησ Δ τSeana Úiḡe—"Field of the Old (Great) House."

(b) Cúillín—"Early Burial Ground"; two fields adjoining (formerly one) are so called.

(c) Coimíneap—"Commonage."

(d) Úóúáirín Δ Ρúca—"Little Road of the Pooka."

LEMYBRIEN, Léim Uí Úriáin—"O'Brien's Leap." Léim in topography is often applied to the gush of a stream through a narrow passage between two rocks. Popular story (Folk-Etymology) accounts for the name, thus:—O'Brien of Comeragh (Thomond stock), "rising" for a hop, step and jump, from some point of the mountain above, reached, at his first landing, a place in Kilrossanty where, for conviction of the incredulous, the imprint of his heels may still be seen in a stone; thence in the second stride (the "step") he carried himself to the spot in the present townland where marks similar to those in Kilrossanty are pointed out. Whither the "jump" carried him the writer did not enquire. Part of the present townland is in Stradbally Parish. Area, 537 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Δίησ ηα Léime—"Hillock of the Leap."

(b) Úóúap ηα ḡCíann—"Road of the Trees."

"Leamybrien" (Distr. Bk.).

LYRE, Λαύάιη—"River-Fork." Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Δη Ρúite—Meaning uncertain; a small stream which flows into the Mahon.

PAULSACRES, Δcapiáíde Ρόιλ. Idem. Area, 40 acres.

ROBERTSTOWN, Úáite Ροιβείησ. Idem. Area, 191 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Úóúap ηα Ρann—"Road of the Rhymes."

SHANBALLY, Seana Úáite—"Old Homestead." Area,

“Shanballymore” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. *Δη Ἐκκλ*—“Early Church Site”; on farm of John Flynn. A deep ditch and earthen rampart surround a circular area of nearly an acre. Within the enclosure is a bullán furnished with circular basin 1' 6" in diameter by 8" deep.

TREENEARLA COMMONS, *Coimín na tO Trí nIarla*—“Commonage of the Three Earls”; this is entirely uninhabited mountain. Area, 375 acres.

The following additional sub-denominations occur along the mountain side—all within the parish. As it was found difficult to exactly locate them, they are appended here without special reference to the townlands within which they lie. The order followed indicates their relative position from south to north:—

*Caiphaig Ḥaibte* — “Rock of the River Fork”; a jagged mountain point.

*Deárua nEirge*—“Gap of the Stream Cut Channel.”

*Caiphaigín Δ Ḥaoréainn* — “Little Rock of the Rowan Tree (*Pyrus Aucuparia*).” The rowan or quicken is indigenous to these mountains and is generally reputed, by the way, to possess some supernatural virtues.

*Δη Ḥabal*—“The River Fork.”

*Δη Leaca Ḥarb*—“The Rough Glen Face (or Slope).”

*Caipán Ḥarb*—“Rough Path.”

*Leac Ḥóin*—“(The) Half Bog.”

*Cnoc na Ḥgeite*—“Hill of the Whitethorn Bush.” *Ḥgeac* (gen. *Ḥgeite*) is itself genitive of an older nominative—*Ḥgí*.

*Caiphaigín na Fumneóige*—“Little Rock of the Window”; named from a cleft in the rocks, which viewed from the plain below seem to admit light like a window. O'Donovan however writes the name—*bḤionóḤ*, i.e. “of the Scald Crows.”

*Ḥóin Δ Ḥeirteárua*—“The Pedlar's Bog”; from a pedlar who was murdered and buried here.

*Ḥóin na Ḥoimne*—“Bog of the Deep Pit.”

*Caiphaig Δ tḤeasat*—“Rock of the Rye”; a broken crag invisible from the plain.

Μάμ—"Gap"; through this runs the modern public road to Kilbrien (Βεατνα Μάμα).

Μόιν Δ Μάμα—"Bog of the Gap."

Ρεαρ Βρέιγε—"False Man"; a pillar stone about eight feet in height; it stands on the junction of three townlands—Coumaraglin, Glendalligan and Treenearla Commons.

Com Ciočac—"Stony Hollow."

Μόιν Τοιρθεατβαίξ—"Terry's Bog" (also Cnocán and Sál Τοιρθεατβαίξ—"Terry's Little Hill" and "Terry's Remnant.")

Clair na Beinnrixe—"Trench of the (Turf) Benches."

Cnocán Doibinn—"Beautiful Little Hill."

Λεαα Ρίν—"Fionn's Glen Slope"; lower portion of the outer lip of Com Ías.

Criampán—"Tree Trunk."

Λεα' Δ τSiinnéir—"Glen Slope of the Chimney." "The Chimney" is a turret-shaped crag which serves the purpose of a sun dial to dwellers in the valley below.

Όαμ Μόρ and Όαμ Βεας—"Great Ox" and "Little Ox," respectively.

Com Caoircáinn—"Quicken Tree Hollow."

Λεαα Όρεαα—"Speckled Glen Slope."

Ταοβάν—"Crossbeam (of a roof)."

Έαοαν—" (Mountain) Brow."

Στάαα Ραοραιξ Μόρ—"Big Patrick's Post"; a pillar stone.

Clair Δ Όινξαιρσ. Meaning unknown.

Clair Δ Τουαιρ—"Trench of the Cattle Field."

## Kilrush Parish.

ALTHOUGH the parish contains a sufficiently large number of townlands it is in reality but of small extent—its townlands, like those of Dungarvan, being diminutive. For a description of the Church remains &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 222. In the graveyard which surrounds the ruined church is a stone coffin standing on one end after the manner of a tombstone. The local names are perhaps of less than average interest.

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGAGIN, *Ḃaite Uí Šaigín*—"O'Gaigin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Ballygagine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

"*Ḃaite Uí Šaigín 'r Cill na Feanna*,

"*Ṭobair na Leabó Ḃsur Cill Šrámne*" (Old Rhyme).

BALLYNAMUCK, *Ḃaite na Muc*—"Town of the Pigs." Area (in three divisions), 361 acres.

"Ballynemuck" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) *Loč na ŠCeann*—"Pond of the Heads." Beside this lived *Ṭomár na ŠCeann* whose son, Michael McGrath, is said to have betrayed Edmond Power in 1798.

(b) *Šaill Óearš*—"Red Cliff"; a red clay bank, overlooking the Colligan river at rest.

(c) *Šoll Ḃ ṫŠašairṫ*—"Priest's Drowning Hole."

BAWNAHILLA, *Ḃán Ḃ naíróle*—"Field of the Staff." Area, 29 acres.

BAWNATANAVOHER, *Ḃán Ḃ ṫŠeana Óóair*—"Old Road Field." Area, 27 acres.

CLOGHERANE, *Cloicneán*—"Stony Place." Area, 61 acres.

"Clogherane" (A.S.E.).

CURRAHEEN, *Curraicín*—"Little Swamp (or 'Wettish Place')." Area, 29 acres.

GALLOWS HILL, FAIR LANE and LISFENNELL. (See under Dungarvan Par.). Areas:—25, 2 and 110 acres respectively.

GLEBE, *An Ḃanna*. *Ḃanna*, evidently the Irish appropriation of Manse, is used uniformly to indicate a glebe. Area, 21 acres.

KILRUSH, *Cill Ruir*—"Church of the Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 82 acres.

LACKENFUNE, *Leacán Šionn*—"White Glen Face." Area, 94 acres.

LOUGHMORE, *Leacṫ Mór*—"Large Monumental Cairn." Area, 23 acres.

LUSKANARGID, *Lurc an Airšir*—"Cave of the Silver." This is probably the only instance in the Decies of occurrence of the term *Lurc* in a place name. Area, 52 acres.

MAPSTOWN, Ɔaite an m̄apaiḡ—“Mape’s Homestead.”

“Ballymapp” (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Ɔócairín Δ Ruad̄áin—“Little Road of the Moory Place.”

(b) Ɔáir̄c̄in an Óir̄—“Little Field of the Gold.”

(c) An Ɔéir̄c̄in—“The Little Wet Streak (Vein).”

PARKEENALOGHA, Ɔáir̄c̄in Δ Ɔoc̄a—“Little Field of the Pond.”

This was originally—Ɔáir̄c̄e Ɔoc̄a na ƆCeann. Area, 10 acres.

SPRING with SPRINGMOUNT, Ɔob̄ar̄ Δ Ɔite—“Well of the Old Tree.” Area (in four divisions), 76 acres.

S.D. “Father Twomey’s Well.”

## Lickoran Parish.

THIS is a small and unimportant division. Two of its townland (mountain) names, Ɔeiḡric̄ and Ɔreo, defy analysis, and are evidently, like many mountain and most river names, of great antiquity. The names quoted designate two remarkable dome-shaped hills, which because of their resemblance and contiguity are grouped together in local reference. For a description of the ruined parish church of Lickoran see *Journal of Waterford Archaeological Society*, Vol. III. p. 77.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Ɔaite na Ɔioc̄aiḡe—“Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*).” On the townland is a cill, or early church site, marked on O.M.; the stone cross, also marked, has disappeared. Amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy are four views of the plinth and portion of the shaft of this cross. They are numbered 22, 23, 24 and 25 respectively, in the Du Noyer collection. The cross was of red sandstone and carried ornament of simple plait or fret on its four sides. Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

BROE, Ɔreo. Meaning unknown; the word certainly signifies flame or fire. Portion of the townland runs into the neighbouring parish of Seskinane. Area, 387 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḡleann Ṯreapnán*—"Glen of the Cross Beam"; from a temporary bridge which was supported on a wooden joist.

(b) *Clóc Δ Ṯallán*—"Pillar Stone"; size about  $7' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

DYRICK, *Ṯeigric*; meaning unknown. (See Dyrick, Lismore Par.). Area, 244 acres.

FARNANE, *Ṯeapnán*—"Alder-Abounding Place." Area (in two divisions), 456 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Aughnacartacleithe (O.M.), Ḍc na Ceáprocan Cléite*—"Ford of the Wattle-Smithy."

(b) *Ḡleann Δ Ṯeampuit*—"Church Glen," in which are the scant remains of the ancient parish church.

(c) *Linn Δ Ṯúca*—"The Pookha's Pool"; a waterfall and bathing hole.

(d) *Finisk River (O.M.), Ṯinnis*; probably = *Ṯionn Uirge*—"White Water."

(e) *Ṯáirc an Ṯsalainn*—"Field of the Salt."

LICKORAN, *Ḡc Uaráin*—"Flag Stone of the Cold Spring." Area (in two divisions), 311 acres.

"*Ḡc Uaráin na mboṮarán mbrurte*" (Old Rhyme).

To illustrate the quality of the pasture here it is told that the *Ḡlar Ḡemín* patronised it. She spent a night at Lickoran, a second night at Newcastle, the third at Glenanore, and departed thence by the "Gap" to Rathgormac.

LISLEAGH, *Ḡior ḠiáṮ*—"Grey Lios."

"*Ḡior ḠiáṮ bí miam Ḍḡ Ṯuib*," i.e., Philip McGrath of Sleady, 17th century. (Old Rhyme).

Area (in two divisions), 360 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Aughkilladoon (O.M.), Ḍc Cotte Ṯóim*—"Doon Wood Ford."

(b) *Carrickatinshera (O.M.), Carráis Δ ṮSinnis*—"Rock of the Ancestor."

LYRATTIN, *ḠáṮar Ḍitinn*—"River Fork of the Furze." Area, 594 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ṯobair na Ṯionnóige*—"Well of the Scald-Crow."

(b) Parkanedora (O.M.), *ῥάιησ ἀη ῥίγερδύρη*—"Field of the Weaver"; from the burial therein of a murdered Knight of the Shuttle.

(c) *Κατάρη να Βαρόβε*—"The Bibe's Stone Fort."

(d) *Ὀδέαρην ἁ ῥίωρη*—"Little Road of the Pipe."

## Modeligo Parish.

THE parish derives its name, which is non-ecclesiastical, from the townland on which the parish church stood. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 224, &c. Though the parish is extensive and the region Irish-speaking the list of sub-denominations collected is by no means large.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYKERIN, *Βαίτε υἱ Ἰέρην*—"O'Kerrin's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 543 acres.

"Ballikearne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. *Ὀδέρη* and *Βεαρηνα να Σαίγιοῦρη*—"Road" and "Gap" respectively—"of the Soldiers."

BALLYNAGLERAGH, *Βαίτε να Ἰκέρηραδ*—"Clergy Town"; ancient church land presumably. Area, 70 acres.

BAWNAINNOGE, *Ὀάν να Ὀῤιονόγ*—"Field of the Scald Crows." Area, 235 acres.

BOHERAWILLIN, *Ὀδέρη ἁ Μυιλλιν*—"The Mill Road." Area, 289 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Καρηαίγ ἁ τΣαζαίητ*—"Priests' Rock."

(b) *Καρηαίγ να Ὀβερ*—"Lepers' Rock."

BROOKLODGE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

CARRIGAUN, *Καρηαζάν*—"Little Rock." Area (in two divisions), 263 acres.

S.D. *Ὀβερ να Κῦητε*—"Well of the Court (Great House)"; a well to rear of Slady Castle.

CASTLEQUARTER, *Κεάρηαῖα ἁ Ἰαίηλεάν*. Idem. Area, 64 acres.

S.D. Fair Green (O.M.), Δοναδὸς ἡ Βεατταίη—"The May Fair."

CHURCHQUARTER, Σεατραῖα ἡ Τεαμπυλλ. Idem. Area, 103 acres.

COOLROE, Cúl Ruaδ—"Red Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 125 acres.

DERRY, Δοίρη—"Wood." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Kilmaline (O.M.), Cill mo Luad—"Molua's Church"; this was the site of early church and burial ground.

(b) Στραπα Κοίη—"Cooke's Stile"; where a gentleman named Cooke was killed, and his ghost afterwards seen.

GARRAUN, Γαρράν—"Grove." Area (in two divisions), 210 acres.

GLEN, Γλεανν. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 221 acres.

GRAIGUE, Γραίγ—"Village." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.

"Graig" (Inq. Eliz.).

GRAIGUEAVURRA, Γραίγ ἡ Βύρρα—"Burr's Village." Area, 203 acres.

"Γραίγ ἡ Βύρρα, Γραίγ ἡ Βονυρ, Γραίγ ἡ Βύραδ-ρα  
μαῖ." (Local Rhyme).

S.D.D. (a) Καρραις ἡ Σκατ—"Cats' Rock."

(b) Ἄν Μύμη—"The Thicket"; a sub-division.

(c) "Murdering Glen."

KILLEA, Cill Liaδ—"Grey Church"; an early church site, marked on O.M. Area, 157 acres.

KNOCKACAHARNA, Cnoc ἡ Σεατταίη—"The Kern's Hill." The term Σεατταίη is also used locally to designate a slow, heavy-coated beggarman. Area, 310 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Λίος ἡ Σεατταίη—"The Kern's Lios."

(b) Φολαέτ Φιαδ—Prehistoric cooking place.

(c) Λεαδ—"Monumental Cairn."

KNOCKAUNAGLOKEE, Cnocán ἡ Σκλόκαρθε—"Little Hill of the Cloaks"; so called, it is locally believed, from the red cloaks worn by the long-ago ladies of Sleady Castle!

S.D.D. (a) Πάιη ἡ Λεαδ—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(b) Σορροῦ μῶρ (?); name of a field.

EAGLE HILL, Καρραις ἀν Ἰολαίρ. Idem. Area, 215 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Καρραις ἃ Ἐοῦλατα—“Rock of the Sleeping”; because, says one authority, here in the shelter of an overhanging ledge, robbers, &c., slept by day. Ὀννεῶδὸς Ῥυαῶ, the poet, lived here for a time.

(b) Τοβάρη ἃ Λεαρά—“The Lios Well.”

KNOCKGARRAUN, Ἐνοῦ ἃ Ἰάριάν—“Hill of the Grove.” Area (in two divisions), 169 acres.

S.D. Lady’s Well (O.M.). “Stations” and “Pattern” were held annually on August 15th.

KNOCKNAGERAGH, Ἐνοῦ νὰ Ἰαορμαῶ—“Hill of the Sheep.” Area, 54 acres.

“Knockanegorach” (Inq. Jas. I.).

LANGANORAN, Ἰνν ἀν Ἰυαρίάν—“Pool of the Cold Spring.”

The pool which gave the name no longer exists, as the stream which fed it has been long since diverted. Area, 161 acres.

LISROE, Ἰορ Ῥυαῶ—“Red Lios.” Area, 238 acres.

MODELIGO, Μἄῖ Ὀεϊτῖε—“Plain of the Thorn.”

MOUNTAIN CASTLE, Καρτεῶν ἃ τΣεϊῖβε. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 350 acres.

“Mountaine Castle aĩ Caslane Sleeve” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glentaunaboha (O.M.), Ἰλεανντᾶν νὰ Ὀοϊτε—“Little Glen of the Hut.”

NEWTOWN, Ὀαϊτε Νυἄ. Idem. Area, 172 acres.

“Newtown” (“Forfeited Estates,” &c., 1688).

S.D.D. (a) Redgate (O.M.), Ἰεατα Ὀεαρῖς. Idem. Presumably so-called from the gate, painted red, which led to the mountain commonage.

(b) Glenatassona (O.M.), Ἰλεανν ἃ τΣαραναῖς, also Ἄετ ἃ τS.—“Glen (and ‘Ford’) of the Englishman.”

PARKMORE, Πᾶρνε μῶρ—“Great Field.” Area, 63 acres.

ROCKFIELD, Τιῖ νὰ Καρραις—“House of the Rock.” Both Irish name and English quasi-equivalent are really modern. The old name was Ἰαριάν (“Grove”).

SCART (in two divisions) and SCART MOUNTAIN, Σκαίρτ Μαιζε Όειτσε and Σλιαð να Σκαίρτε respectively—"Thicket of the Thorny Plain" and "Mountain of the Thicket." Respective areas:—171 and 1,209 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glentrusnan (O.M.), Ξλεανν Τρεαρνάμ—"Glen of the Crossing Stick."

(b) Lisnagree (O.M.), Λιορ να Ξεριοðe—"Cattle Lios."

(c) Μόιν να Σεαρc—"Bog of the Dry (non-milking) Cows."

(d) Άρτο να ηΞunnαιðe—"Height of the Guns."

SLEADY, Κυρριάc να Στασοðαιζε—"Sliding Bog(?)" The local poet, William O'Moran (latter half of 18th century), writes the name Καρριαιζ-ρλαοð in his elegy on Donnchadh McGrath of Slieve Gua. O'Daly ("Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series), in a note thereto, says the place is now called—Κυρριάc να Στασοðαιζε. Area, 77 acres.

"Sledy aís Curraghnesleady" (A.S.E.).

STAIGUEBRAGHAD, Στείξ Όριάξαιο—"Piece (?) of Neck Land." The exact meaning of Στείξ in place names has yet to be determined. Compare Staigue Fort, Co. Kerry, &c. Area, 753 acres.

TINALIRA, Τιξ να Λαιðρε—"House of the River Fork." Area, 307 acres.

S.D. Liosnaconduff (O.M.), Λιορ να Con Όυιðe—"Lios of the Black Hound"; so named from an animal by which it was, or is, haunted.

TOOR, Δη. Τουαρ—"Cattle Field"; Τουαρ has quite a variety of meanings; it signifies wheat-producing land, a green spot by a stream, a bleach green, &c., &c.

VICARSTOWN, Όαίτε Δη Όιοcάιρε. Idem. Portion of the ancient churchland of the parish. Area (in two divisions), 301 acres.

WOODHOUSE, Τιξ να Coίtle. Idem. Area, 104 acres.

## Monksland Parish.

THIS was a dependency of the Cistercian Abbey of Inislaunaght ("De Surio"), near Clonmel, to which a grant of some lands in

the parish was made by King John. It is probable that an early Celtic church preceded the Cistercian establishment. At any rate the more ancient name is lost—though the present name (Ἰεραμὸν νὰ Μοναχῶν—“Farm of the Monks”), with an antiquity of seven hundred years behind it, has little reason to complain of modernity. The parish is of small extent, and interesting on other grounds and from another standpoint than ours, scil.:—its extensive copper mines and works. A brief description of the ecclesiastical remains &c. will be found in the so frequently quoted *Waterford Archæological Journal*—Vol. II., pp. 198 &c.

#### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAGIGLA, Ὀδοῖο νὰ Σκουζατελεῶν—“Homestead of the Distaffs.” Area, 214 acres.

“Ballinagiglach” (D.S.R.).

S.D. Σάιτλιν—“Little Heel” (i.e. “Remnant” of land). Σάιτλιν also signifies a large lake or pond, or an arm of the sea, and it is just possible that this latter may be its force here.

BALLYNASISSALA, Ὀδοῖο νὰ Σοιράδα—“Homestead of the Cecils (?)” Area, 334 acres.

“Ballysiselly” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cnoc Μάχαν—“Mahon Hill”; Mahon is probably from Μάξ, a plain.

BALLYRISTEEN, Ὀδοῖο Ριρτίν—“Little Richard’s Homestead.” Area, 351 acres.

“Ballygrist” (A.S.E.).

S.D. Τοβάρη Ὑΐ Ὀβρικ—“O’Bric’s Well.” Compare O’Bric’s Island and Church in same neighbourhood.

BALLYVADEN, Ὀδοῖο Μανροῖν—“Madan’s Homestead.” Area, 574 acres.

“Ballivaden” (D.S.M.).

S.D. Ὀδοῖο τῆς νὰ Μανροῖν—“Little Road of the Dead,” by which funerals approached the ancient cemetery. A unique circumstance of the cemetery, by the way, is its separation by a stream from the church.

CARRICKAREADY, *Καρχαρις υἱ Ῥιδοῦ* — “O’Reidy’s Rock.”  
Area, 323 acres.

“Carrycaredagh” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Cnoc Meall*; this is tautological—both words signify a hill.

(b) *Κλιφ ἃ Σουαί*—“Trench of the Coal (Charcoal).” The charcoal may have been used in early times in the reduction of copper ore. The writer has an ingot (apparently prehistoric) of copper unearthed in the vicinity.

(c) *Ῥάιρε ἃν Ἄτῆιν*—“Field of the Little Ford.”

KILLDWAN, *Κίλλ Ὀυῦῶδιν*—“Dubhan’s Church.” St. Dubhan is patron of the parish of Hook, Co. Wexford. No certain trace or tradition of church site could be discovered here. Area, 285 acres.

“Kilowan” (D.S.R.).

S.D. *Ἄν τσεῶνα Σῆῶρο*—“The Old Village.” This is probably the ancient church site which would naturally have been forgotten in course of time owing to the encroachment thereon of the later village.

## Newcastle Parish.

SEE Barony of Uppertthird. There is only one townland of the parish in our present barony, scil:—

LISAHANE, *Λιορ Ἄτῆιν*—“Little-Ford Lios” Area, 305 acres.  
“Lisshane” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Καρχαριςῖν ἃ Ἰῆιπτεῖ* — “Little Rock of the Mortar.”

(b) *Ῥάιρε ἃ Λιαζῆιν*—“Field of the Pillar Stone”; the pillar in question, which is of great size, is generally kept whitewashed.

(c) *Ὀῶτῆρῖν ἃ Ἐραπίλλ Ἐσοῖς* — “Little Road of the Blind Horse”; this is the second time so far that we have met this name.

## Rossmire Parish.

THE name, which the parish does not share with a townland, is, of course, non-ecclesiastical in origin; it signifies “Moire’s Wood

(or Shrubbery)" — *Ror m̄d̄ḡair*. *m̄d̄ḡair* has not been, and probably never will be, identified. The name is written Rosmeere in the D.S.M. For further account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 72. The popular name of the church is not Rossmire but Killcool (*Cill Cúil* or *Cumail*).

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBRACK, *Ḃaite Ḃneac*—"Speckled Homestead." On it is the site of a chapel which was used in the penal days. Area, 735 acres.

S.D. *Ḃaite Ḃoc̄c̄*—"Poor Village."

BALLYHUSSA, *Ḃaite uí Ḃorais̄ḡ*—"O'Hussey's Homestead." Area, 616 acres.

"Ballyhetty aĩs̄ Ballyhossey" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃair̄c̄c̄in na Ḃeáir̄na*—"Little Hurling Green of (in) the Gap"; a sub-division formerly regarded an independent townland.

(b) *Ḃr̄annair̄in*—"The Little Sheep-Fold," otherwise "Little Fallow-field"; a field name.

(c) *Seana Šr̄áir̄o*—"Old Village"; another field.

BALLYVADD, *Ḃaite uao*; meaning uncertain; perhaps, *Ḃaite i Ḃr̄ao*—"Distant Homestead." O'Donovan thinks it may be a corruption of *Ḃaite Ḃaoa*. Area, 420 acres.

BALLYSHONOCK, *Ḃaite Šeonac̄*—"Young John's Homestead." Area, 848 acres.

"Ballyshonick" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḃoc̄air̄in a Ḃrom̄a*—"Little Road of the Ridge"; this runs through Greenan, &c.

(b) *Ḃán a Ḃler̄oe*—"Wrangling Field."

(c) *Carraig an uḂair̄*—"Rock of the Yew Tree."

(d) *Carraig na Ḃair̄ais̄ḡe*—"Rock of the Oak."

(e) *Carraig a Mairi*—“Rock of the Dog (or Wolf).”

(f) *Seana Bócht*—“Old Poor (Road)”; name applied to an ancient by-road.

CARRIGEEN, *Carraigín*—“Little Rock.” Area, 727 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ceathrú na mBó*—“Cows’ Quarter”; a field.

(b) *meadóir*. Meaning uncertain.

(c) *Bán an Óir*—“Field of the Gold.”

CARRIGNANONSHAGH, *Carraig na nÓir*—“Rock of the Female Idiots.” Area, 139 acres.

“Carrigenonshie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

GREENAN, *Srianán*—“Sunny Spot.” Area, 898 acres.

“Greenanebegg” and “G. more” (Forftd. Estates &c. *Sup. cit.*).

S.D. *Bán a tSteibín*—“Little Mountain Field.”

GRAIGUENAGEEHA, *Sráis na Sáoite*—“Windy Village.” Area, 182 acres.

S.D. *An Mairgeán*—“Murmuring Mournfully”; name of a stream.

KILMACTHOMAS, *Coill 'ic Tomás*—“Little Mac Thomas’ Wood.” The old castle of the Mac Thomas Geraldines (*l*) stood to the north-east of the present railway bridge over the Mahon; it was sixty feet high by sixty or seventy feet square. This was taken in 1643 by Sir Chas. Vavasour, and afterwards the bank on which it stood was cut away for gravel. Area, 467 acres.

“Kilmacthomasyn” (Indenture, 1529).

S.D.D. (a) *Tobermore (O.M.), Tobar mÓir*—“Well of the Big (Man).”

(b) *Fair Hill (O.M.), Áir na Scaitín*—“The Girls’ Hill.” On the occasion of the annual hiring fair (May 12th) girls seeking service for the year took up their position on this hill—hence the name. Fairs (Old) were held on May 12th, March 17th, and Michaelmas Day.

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(*l*) See “Topographical Poems” of Celtic Society, O’Donovan’s Introduction, p. 23.

(c) St. John's Well (O.M.), Τοβαρ Σεαξάμ. "Rounds" were made here up to sixty years ago.

(d) Σεαα Βόδαρ—"Old Road."

(e) Ραίττε αν Δοναίξ—"Fair Green."

(f) "Castle Field."

(g) Άρο α Μυιλινη—"Mill Height."

(h) Σαρραϊθε α Κάριεάιν—"The Castle Garden"; former site of ancient castle, now railway cattle yards.

KILMOYLAN, Cιλλ Άτα Μδοιλινη—"Church of Maolin's Ford." Area, 551 acres.

"Killiamoylin" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) "Cιλλιη," the field in which is the early church site from which the townland is named.

(b) Άτ α Ξέ—"Ford of the Goose"; a well-known ford on the Mahon.

(c) Ρολλ αν Διρξιο—"Money Pit"; an excavation close to the Cιλλ (above), made by searchers for buried treasure.

(d) Βάν α Λεαρ—"The Lios Field"; a name of so frequent occurrence that, as a rule, I have not recorded it.

NEWTOWN, Βαίτε Νυαϑ. Idem. Area, 227 acres.

"Newtowne" and "Lisnamaneskagh" (Distr. Book).

PARKEENAGLOGH, Ράριεϊν να Ξτοϑ—"Little Fields of the Boulders." Newtown church and graveyard are in this townland. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. "All Saints' Well." The ancient "pattern" was abolished here in 1845.

ROBERTSTOWN, Βαίτε Ριθεαρ. Idem. Area, 535 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) αν τΆτ—"The Ford"; a crossing place over a stream on the Ballyhussa boundary.

(b) αν τΣεαα Σηάρο—"The Old Village."

SCRAHAN, Σρεατάν—"Coarse Land" (?). Area, 470 acres.

S.D. Cύλ—"Ridge Corner (or End)"; a sub-division embracing too a portion of present Kilmacthomas townland, and hence, Cιλλ Cύλ—the old popular name of Rossmire Church.

SHANAKILL, Seana Coill—"Old Wood." Area, 614 acres.  
"Shanakill" (A.S. & E.).

S.D.D. (a) Aughshamus (O.M.), áit Séamuir—"James' Ford."

(b) Toberanashig (O.M.), Tobair an Airis—"Vomiting Well";  
believed to be efficacious in cases of dyspepsia.

WHITESTOWN, Baile na bFaoitead—"Homestead of the  
Whites." Area, 330 acres.

## Seskinane Parish.

THE name signifies "Little Sedgy Moor," and is written Seskynnane in an Inquisition of Jas. I. About two-thirds of the parish are in this barony; the remainder belongs to Glenahiery. The Parish, which is Irish-speaking and of great extent, is an elevated plateau. Bog and mountain names abound, while of other names that are generally interesting there is a fair proportion. The name Slieab ĞCua has come in recent times to be applied to Seskinane, but the former is a misnomer, as it is quite clear, both from the Irish lives of saints and from the annals, that Slieve Gua is the ancient name of the whole Knockmaeldown mountain range and not of its any particular portion. Donnchadh Ruadh spent a considerable portion (by no means the most exemplary part) of his life in this parish, and here too flourished, at the same time, the local poets, Thomas O'Moran and Maire Ni Dhonogain (*u*), still honoured in popular memory. The ruined church near the centre of the parish is extremely interesting, not indeed architecturally, but from the fact that many of its door and window lintels are ogham inscribed. For a detailed account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 83. Within the parish are the identified sites of at least four further early churches. A number of the principal townland names of the locality, with the characteristics of each place, are strung together in the following rhyme, which is prob-

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(*u*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. III., p. 104, also O'Daly "Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series, p. 211.

ably the composition of one of the many 18th century "poor scholars" who partook of the hospitality of the parish:—

" Ɔaite Ɔuocáire an aráin asur ime,  
 " Ɔuor Ɔiac Ɔí maí 'ze ríub,  
 " Ɔuor Ruad maí a buaítear an Ɔuisean  
 " Tuar an Ɔíona maí a líontar an zloinne,  
 " Cačair na léize béal na ríizte  
 " Buáite Míointín na bpuintín ime,  
 " Ɔaite Uí Ɔeirín an féirín míur  
 " Ɔaite na Molt na mbúlaíde mbuirte  
 " Ɔaite na zíolcaíze an tuairín clučmaí,  
 " Asur Cnoc Ɔuirde maí a rionntar na 'daoine."

#### TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMULT, Ɔaite na Molt — "Homestead of the Weathers." Area, 136 acres.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Ɔaite na zíolcaíze—"Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*)."  
Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cíll Ɔaite na hAille — "Church of the Cliff Village." The site of the early foundation is indicated by well defined traces of the circular enclosure.

(b) Stone Cross (O.M.). This, which was within or beside the last, has disappeared; a sketch of it is, however, fortunately preserved amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy.

BLEANTASOUR, Ɔléantar Oóar (or Šamair). Meaning uncertain. The first part of the name may be Ɔléanta—loins (also narrow low tongues of land), with an s added after the manner of an English plural, while the second word appears to be oóar—dun or fawn colour. More probably however Ɔléantar is singular and the abstract from Ɔléan. Mume na Cínce is, according to one authority, another name for the place or for a sub-division of it. Area (in two divisions), 1,622 acres.

"Blantashowre" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Foilnagarlach (O.M.), Ɔaite na nŠárlac—"Cliff of the Infants"; a place in which unbaptised children are buried.

(b) Soldier's Ford (O.M.), ἄτ δ τσαιζοιύμα. Idem.

(c) Dirty Ford (O.M.), ἄτ σαλαδ. Idem.

(d) Lalisheen Stream (O.M.), λεατ-λιν—“Half Lios.”

(e) Mass Field (O.M.), παρτε αν λιρμν. Idem.

(f) Tobernagloch (O.M.), τοβαρ να γκλοδ—“Well of the Stones.”

(g) Oxen Ford (O.M.), θεατ ἄτα ὄαμν—“Mouth of the Ox Ford.”

(h) θεάρνα να γκοιτεαδ—“Gap of the Cocks.”

(i) κατλην ὀλεαντιν—“Bleantas' Stone Fort.”

(j) Cúinne an Fíxeadóμα—“The Weavers' Corner.”

BOOLAVOONTEEN, θυατε δ ἡόιντιν—“Cattle Pen of the Little Bog.” “Θυατε δ ἡόιντιν ινα ῥιυθε κορ τιννε,” (Old Song). Area, 560 acres.

S.D.D. (a) τοβαρ να τιννε—“Well of the Quagmire.”

(b) γορτ να βρηεαδην—“Garden of the Crows.”

BONATOUK or MONATOUK, θυν δ τσεαδαιδ—“Hollow of the Hawk” (O.D.); more generally however, μιν δ τσεαδαιδ, “Shrubbery of the Hawk” according to my observation. The Hawk, in this instance, was not a bird, but a man, so nicknamed.

BROE. See Lickoran Par. Area, 437 acres.

S.D. αν στράιτιν—“The Little Streak (or Riband)”; a subdivision.

CAHERNALEAGUE, κατλην να λείγε—“Stone Fort of the Rock.” Area, 401 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Red Bog (O.M.).

(b) Aughdine (O.M.), ἄτ ὀοιμν—“Deep Ford.”

(c) Toberphole (O.M.), τοβαρ ῥόιτ—“Paul's Well.”

(d) Sruhphole (O.M.), σρυτ ῥόιτ—“Paul's Stream.”

(e) Glendermeen (O.M.) γλεανν ὀρμν—“Little Dermot's Glen.”

CARRIGBRACK, καρραιζ ὀρεαδ—“Speckled Rock.” Entirely mountain and uninhabited. According to one local authority Σερρεπεδν was another name. Area, 724 acres.



was held on September 8th, a fact which probably enables us to fix the patron of the parish. Area, 752 acres.

"Knockboye" (Inq. Jas. I.):

S.D.D. (a) Toberatemple (O.M.), *Τοβαρ Δ Τεαμπυττ*—"The Church Well."

(b) Lisnatorny (O.M.), *Λιορ να Τόρηνιγε*—"Lios of the Thunder" (O'D.), but the writer certainly heard *Λιορ να Τορηνόιγε*—"Limekiln Lios."

(c) Fort of the Three Stones (O.M.), *Λιορ να οΤρι γΤιοό*. Idem.

(d) Lalisheen (O.M.), *Λεατ Λιρίν*—"Little Half Lios."

(e) Bittern's Well (O.M.), *Τοβαρ Δ Σέατοάιν*, apparently "Asthma Well," though O'D. translates it as above for the Ordnance authorities. The Bittern, it may be added, is extremely rare in Ireland.

(f) Aughclashanirin (O.M.), *Άτ Κλαίρε αν Ιαράιν*—"Ford of the Iron Trench."

(g) Aughnalisheen, *Άτ να Λιρίν*—"Ford of the Little Lioses."

(h) Shane O'Cahan's Glen (O.M.); this appears a quite recent name.

(i) *Ραττ να Στυαίσε*—"Cliff of the Pinnacle."

(j) *Ινρε Δ τΣεαηα Μυττλινν*—"Old Mill River-Holm."

(k) *Λαγ να οΨοτάρια*—"Hollow of the House Ruins"; a well-known sub-division of large extent.

LACKENDARRA, *Λεακαν Όαρια*—"Oak-Wooded Glen Slope." Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. Laghtmanus (O.M.), *Λεατ Μάγνυρ*—"Manus' Monument."

REANADAMPAUN, *Ρειο να οΤεαμπάν*—"Mountain Plain of the Round Boulders." "The Tampauns" are five great standing stones, which seem to be portion of a dismantled cromlech; they are now incorporated in a fence. Cian "*να Μιονη Όη*" (of the golden diadems), from whom Kilkeany is named, was a Druid and possessed of a famous *ρλατ οΡμοιόεαττα* or "Rod of Enchantment." On a certain day three brothers, wayfarers, with their mother whom they

carried on their shoulders, called at the Druid's house seeking hospitality. The master happened to be from home, but a maid, who was kneading bread for dinner, requested them to await Cian's return. The strangers, not liking the slovenly appearance of the girl and the manner in which she manipulated the dough, refused to stay. When Cian returned for dinner and heard the story he flew into a rage that his hospitality should be spurned, and seizing his magic wand, he started in pursuit of the travellers. He overtook them on the mountain plain, where, with a touch of his druidic *slat*, he changed them and their two dogs into these five pillar stones. Two large pillars (the two travellers) support a third (the mother); two smaller pillars are the petrified wolf dogs. Area, 1,003 acres.

TOORANEENA, Τυαρ αν Ἰονα—apparently "Green of the Wine." Area, 318 acres.

"Toorenyng" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glenagow, Ὕλεανν Δ Ἰαβα—"The Smith's Glen."

## Stradbally Parish.

THIS is a maritime and Irish-speaking parish of great extent. Its place names are consequently both numerous and interesting. There are many cliff names, but the general nomenclature is of very mixed character. The parish name itself comes from the townland on which the church stood. For information as to the church remains, &c., see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 201, &c.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYLYNCH, ὁατε υἱ λοινριξ—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 395 acres.

BALLYVALOONA, ὁατε αν ἡαλλῦναἰξ—"Maloon's Homestead." Area, 258 acres.

"Ballinvallyon." (A.S.E.). "Ballenvalleine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYVOONEY, ὁατε υἱ ἡυξνιαρῶ—"O'Mooney's (or 'O'Meany's') Homestead." O'Mooney and O'Meany are equated in the "Four Masters," "Book of Rights," &c. Area, 356 acres.

“ Ballyvony ” (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (a) Monastery in Ruins (O.M.). The ecclesiastical character of this ruin is doubtful.

(b) Τοβαρ να μὲν Ἰατρῶν—“ The Friars’ Well.”

(c) Entrenchment (O.M.). This is of the usual character—a line of earthwork across the neck of a rather low headland. In the present instance the bank of earth is double, but the space enclosed is much contracted owing to falling away of the cliff. The enclosure does not perhaps at present measure more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre. The fosse between the double wall of earth is about thirty yards long by fifteen feet wide and a yard or so in depth. Portion of the embankment still stands about five yards in height.

(d) Cuamín Ὀννεάριθ—“ Denis’ Little Harbour.”

(e) Φαίτλ να Κροίκε—“ Cliff of the Crane (Mechanical).” This is, perhaps, a new meaning for the word κροε.

(f) Φαίτλ α τσαζαητ—“ Priests’ Cliff.”

(g) Φαίτλ α Ρακα—“ Wreck Cliff.”

(h) Cúilín na Huḡaireadó—“ Little Corner of the Hogsheads.”

(i) Boat Harbour (O.M.).

BALLYVOYLE, Βαίτε υἱ Ὀβοιγίλλ. “ O’Boyle’s Homestead.”  
Area, 527 acres.

“ Βαίτε υἱ Ὀβοιγίλλ να ἔστανν, βαίτε βεας, ἔσρεαδ,

“ Νί ραίθ μέ ανν, ἀετ ἀσν υαιρ ἀμάμ

“ ’S ní ἔφραηεαρ ανν ἀετ ρράιτιθε ’ρ ρραηεαδ.”

(Old Rhyme).

“ Ballyvoyle ” (Distr. Book).

S.DD. The first five are cliff names. (a) Ρολλ να ’Μαοάν—  
“ Fools’ Hole.”

(b) Καρραῖς α Ὀρομυρ—“ Rock of the Door.”

(c) Βυίττε α Ἐλαϊομή—“ Sword Cut”—i.e., the Sword of Fionn as wielded by the owner.

(d) Ρολλ α Τοβακ—“ Tobacco Hole.” Connected with Smuggling.

(e) Φαίτλ α Τοβαη—“ Well Cliff.”

(f) ΣΕΑΝΑ Ξηρίηρεάδ and ΤΟΒΑΡ na Ξηρίηριζε — “Old Grange” and “Grange Well”; the former is a sub-division, and the latter a well thereon.

(g) CILLÍN. Site of ancient cemetery in which bodies were laid in stone lined cists; the site was disturbed during building of Ballyvoyle Bridge close at hand.

(h) CLOC AN EIVÓN—“Rock of the Ivy.”

BRENAN, ΒΡΙΑΝΑΝ—“A Droplet.” O’Donovan however writes it ΒΡΙΑΝΑΝ and suggests a derivation from ΒΡΪ “a hill,” or ΒΡΈΑΝ “Stinking.” There is site of a castle but all traces have disappeared. Area, 634 acres.

“Brenane” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) ΣΕΑΝΑ ΒΑΙΤΕ—“Old Village”; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In an adjoining field there stands a third.

(b) ΒΟΪΑΪΪΝ na ΒΡΟΡΤΑΝ—“Little Road of the Crab Fish.”

CARRIGAHILLA, CARRIAIS Δ COTTIG—“Rock of the (Heath) Cock.” Area, 427 acres.

“Karricke I Killie” (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRICKBARRAHANE, CARRIAIS ΒΑΡΡΑΧΑΪΝ—“Berachan’s Rock”; evidently a very old name. Area, 181 acres.

“Carigbaraghan” (Inq. Eliz.).

CARRICKAREA, CARRIAIS ΔΙΪΗΡΕΪ—“Rugged Rock.”

“Carrig Irea” (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRIGEENNAHAHA, CARRIAISIN na ΗΛΪΤΑ (or ΔΙΪΤΕ)—“Little Rock of the Corn Kiln.” Area, 181 acres.

“Carrigenahy” (Distr. Book).

CURRAHEEN, CARRIAICÍN—“Little Marshy Place.” Area, 282 acres.

“Carreheene Landoney” (Distr. Book). “Lorryheene Londoney” (A.S.E.).

DURROW, ΔΥΡΡΪΪ (ΔΥΡ-ΪΪΔΪ)—“Oak-plain.” Area, 273 acres.

“Durro” (Inq. Jas. I.).

Cloghlowrish, CLOC ΛΑΒΡΑΪ—“Speaking Stone”; an immense glacial boulder cleft asunder and standing by side of Queen

Anne's Road. The boulder was entire—so says the legend—till a false oath was sworn by it. Thereupon it split asunder exclaiming with a human-like voice:—"Ἦρ ρεαρῖ ἰ ἀν ῥίρῖννε."

DRUMLOHAN, Ὀρομ Ἰόόάν—"Chaff Ridge." Ἰόόάν may however be a personal name. Here is a famous ogham cave in a cillín or early church site. Within the precincts of the cillín are also a large monument of bullán type and an ancient quern stone of unusual size. The bullán, generally water-filled, is resorted to as a Holy Well. Area, 296 acres.

"Drumloghan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

FAHA, φαῖτῶεαό—"The *Faithches* (or Hurling Greens)." Area, 685 acres.

"Fahagh" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Ὀόόαῖρῖν Δ Rider, apparently—"Little Road of the Rider."

(b) Ὀεαταό ἀν ἰαῖαῖν—"Roadway of the Iron."

FOX'S CASTLE, Φαῖτεᾶν ἡα Σιονναό—"Foxes' (personal name) Castle." The church site marked on O.M. appears to be the castle site instead. Perhaps the castle itself usurped the site of an early church.

GARRAHLISH, ἶαῖρῶα ἡεῖῖρ—"Alice's Garden." Area, 194 acres.

GARRANTURTON, ἶαῖρᾶν τοῖταῖν—"Turton's Grove." Area, 1,063 acres.

"Garrantertin" (Distr. Book).

S.D.D. (a) Ὀαῖτε ἡα ἡυε—"Village of the Pigs."

(b) τοβαρ Ὀά ἡα ἶαῖρᾶν—"David of the Trees' Well."

(c) ῖοῖτα; meaning doubtful—probably it is the English "Pill"; this is the second or third occurrence of this word, and in each case it is applied to a stream.

(d) Ἰέ ἡόρ—"Great Ford."

(e) Ἰῖρῖν α τσεαῖαῖ—"Little Lios of the Hawk."

(f) ἀν τσεαῖα ἶῖαῖ—"The Old Village."

(g) ἶαῖρᾶῖτε ἡα ἶαῖτῶεαό—"Garden of the Hags."

(h) The Killeens"; two fields in which are traces of a circular *cill*, or early church site, half an acre or so in extent. Beside this stand three or four pillar stones, one or two of which bear a few faint traces of what may have been ogham scores. There is also a *bullán* with cup-shaped basin.

ISLAND, *Sean Oiteán*—"Old Island"; so called to distinguish it from Island Hubbock, a sub-division formerly, but erected later into an independent townland. Area, 164 acres.

S.D. *Ṭíḡ Sḡairḡa*, apparently—"House of the Raised Earth-work." *Sconce* is an old term used in military engineering. The name is applied to an entrenched headland of the same general character as the Ballyvooney entrenchment above.

ISLAND HUBBOCK, *Oiteán nObuc*—"Hobuck's Island"; neither this nor the foregoing is an island in the ordinary geographical sense; they are both simply maritime townlands. Area, 235 acres.

"Illanhobbogg" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. (a) *Ṭáil ḡairḡo*—"Short Cliff."

(b) *Stuáic na bḡocán*—"Rock Cone of the He-Goats"; a promontory.

(c) *Ḃóirḡ a Ríogḡ*—"The King's Table"; a remarkable table-like rock on the strand.

(d) *Ḃuille Cláróm*—"Sword Cut"; a great cleft in a rock attributed to Osgar, grandson of Fionn.

(e) *Carraig a Ḃoirḡ*—"Rock of the Door."

KYLLELTON, *Cill Eitcín*—"Elton's Church." Area, 313 acres. "Kylleltyne" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D.D. (a) Lady's Cove, *Cuan an Ćaitín*—"The Girl's Cove."

(b) *Ṭáil Ḃuirḡe*—"Yellow Cliff."

(c) *Cuainín Ḃirḡ*—"Bidley's Cove."

(d) *Cill*, an Early Church site, of large extent, with traces of the usual circular entrenchment. I propose to demonstrate later that the foundation of this church dates from the time of Declan.

KILMINNIN, *Cill Míngín (mo ḡíngín)*—"Mingion's Church"; site of an early church by south side of the old road to Stradbally. See Kilminnin, Dungarvan Par. Area (in two divisions), 315 acres.

KNOCKADRUMALEA, **Κνός α Όριμα Λείτ**—"Hill of the Grey Ridge." Area, 194 acres.

"Knockadrumle" (Dist. Book).

MILLERSTOWN, **Βαίτε αν Μυτεόρια**. Idem. Area, 203 acres.

"Millerstowne" (A.S.E.).

MONAKERKA, **Μόιν να Cιρce**—"Bog of the Grouse." Area, 155 acres.

"Moninekirky" (A.S.E.). "Monykircky" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MONAUAUD, **Μόιν α Όλιτο**—"Bog of the Boat." The townland is not maritime. Area, 56 acres.

"Monevade" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Tobergal" (O.M.), **Τοβαρ Ξεατ**—"Clear Well."

NEWTOWN, **Βαίτε Νυα**. Idem. Area, 157 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Κνός α Ρινnce**—"Hill of the Dance."

(b) **Ćút Μόνα**—"Bog Corner."

PARK, **Ράιτc**—"Field." Area, 177 acres.

RATHNASKILLOGE, **Ράτ να Sciottός**—"Rath of the Slices." The waste, eyeless portion of the potato which is discarded and thrown away is **Sciottός**: the eyed part reserved for planting is **Ściottán**. A second name of the place appears to be **Ξαρριάν να Sciottός**. Area, 223 acres.

"Rathneshilloge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

SHANACOOŁ, **Seana Ćút**—"Old Corner." Area, 73 acres.

STRADBALLY, **αν Στρίτο Βαίτε**—"The Street Town," i.e. the town with a regular street, in contra-distinction to a homestead or a mere cluster of farmhouses. There were old fairs on September 14th and June 1st. Area (in two divisions), 749 acres.

"Stradballye" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Stradballymore and Barronsland" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (I.) Seawards—on coast, east to west.

(a) **Ράιτ αν Διηξίτο**—"Cliff of the Silver."

(b) **Ράιτ να Smurce**—"Cliff of the Snout."

(c) **Ράιτ να οΤέατο**—"Cliff of the Ropes."

(d) **Ράιτ α Ćaca**—"Cliff of the Ordure."

(e) **Ράιτ να Λίce**—"Cliff of the Flagstone."

(f) *Spón Iuner*—"Jones' Nose."

(g) Gull Island (O.M.), *Oileán na bFáoiseann*. There are two detached rocks, a mile apart, each called—"Gull Island." Idem.

(h) *Carratig a Comairtá*—"Rock of the Mark (or Sign)"; because its submersion is an indication of full tide.

(i) *Faill Sganntá*—"Earthwork Crowned Cliff."

II. Inland:—

(j) Friar's Well (O.M.).

(k) *Cnoc Ramhar*—"Thick Stumpy Hill."

(l) *Bóclárín Caoč*—"Little Blind Road."

*SCARTACROOKA*, *Scartac a Cnúca*—"Thicket of the Crook (or 'Handful')." Area, 99 acres.

*SHESKIN*, *Seircinn*—"Marsh (Sedgy Moor or Boggy Place)." Area, 200 acres.

"Seskin" and "Kilbrakan" (A.S.E. and Distr. Book).

"Sheskynreadye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

*WILLIAMSTOWN*, *Baile Uilliam*. Idem. Area, 312 acres.

"Williamstowne aís Ballyellin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

*WOODHOUSE*, *Tig na Cottle*. Idem. Area, 397 acres.

"Woodhouse aís Torcorron" (A.S.E.).

(a) S.D.D. Plateen Rock (O.M.), *Pláicín*. Meaning unknown.

(b) Blind Cove (O.M.), *An Cuan Caoč*. Idem.

## Whitechurch Parish.

THE name in Irish is *Teampall Geat*, which is equivalent in meaning to the official English name. The whiteness was probably physical—the result of whitewashing, or of decoration with glistening quartz; it may of course have been merely figurative in allusion to the fame of the church &c. Greater portion of the parish, which is very extensive, is a rich limestone plain. Irish is still generally understood, nevertheless sub-denominations are neither very numerous nor particularly interesting. A fair was formerly held at Whitechurch on 5th August; it however appears to have been a Charter Fair. For

some notes on the ancient church of the parish see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 88.

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLINTAYLOR, *Ḅαίτε ἀν Τάιλτρίρ*—"The Tailor's Homestead." Tailor (Taylor), notwithstanding the article, is almost certainly a family name here. The Irish evidently regarded names like Taylor, Turner, Mason &c., as common nouns. Area (in two divisions), 586 acres.

"Ballyntaylor" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. *Ḅνοcán na mḄυαcάιλτρίρε*—"The Boys' Little Hill."

BALLYARD, *Ḅαίτε Ἄρτο*—"Elevated Village." Area, 84 acres.

BALLYGAMBON, *Ḅαίτε ḄḄambūm*—"Gambon's Homestead"; a family named Gambon still resides in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 497 acres.

S.D. *Ἀν Cút*—"The Corner"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

BALLYHANE, *Ḅαίτε Ḅί Ḅáin*—"O'Cane's Homestead." Area, 133 acres.

"Ballyhanebegg" (Distr. Book).

BALLYKENNEDY, *Ḅαίτε Ḅί Ḅinéire*—"O'Kennedy's Homestead." Area, 60 acres.

"Ballykenedye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYLEMON, *Ḅαίτε Ḅί Ḅomín*—"O'Loman's Homestead." Area (in four divisions), 434 acres.

"Ballilomen" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ḅnoc Ḅóigete*—"Burnt Hill."

(b) *Ḅleann na Coille*—"Glen of the Wood."

(c) *Ḅυρπάc (Ḅράc) Ḅ τStuαḄḄ*—"Swamp of the (Fairy) Host."

BALLYMULALLA, *Ḅαίτε Ḅί ḄḄολαλαḄḄ*—"O'Mulally's Homestead." Locally the qualifying word is understood to signify "honey," and the name is accounted for by a story of a shower of honey which once fell here! Area (in two divisions), 398 acres.

S.D. Johnstown (O.M.), *Ḅαίτε ḄεαḄám*. Idem.

BALLYNACOURTY, **Βαίτε** **να** **Κύριτε**—"The Mansion Village." The "Mansion" was the residence of the Osbornes, to whom this property passed from Roger Dalton in the early part of the 17th century. Dalton apparently held from the Dromana Fitzgeralds. Area, 242 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Πάιτε** **αν** **Ιμπίτε**—"Field of the Wrestling"; a place where the dead play at night.

(b) **Σξιοβότ** **να** **ν'Οέιρεαδ**—"Barn of the Decies (Decies family—i.e. Fitzgeralds of Dromana)"; adjacent to site of the Mansion house.

(c) **Κυρμάδ** **να** **Βρίτε**—"Swampy Place of the Brick (Making)."

BALLYNAHEMERY, **Βαίτε** **να** **ηίμπίτε**—"Homestead of the Removal (or Trekking)." **Ιμπίτε** may signify a holding away from home, i.e. an outfarm. (v) Area, 159 acres.

S.D. **Πάιτε** **α** **Όαλλάιν**—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

BALLYNAMEELAGH, **Βαίτε** **να** **Μίολαδ**—"Village of the Cattle." The meaning is somewhat doubtful. **Μίολαδ** has more than one signification; it may mean lousy, brutish, or cattle abounding. O'D. makes it the first of these three in the present instance. Area, 192 acres.

S.D. **Άρτο** **Κρομαίτ**—"Cromwell's Height."

BALLYNAMINTRA, **Βαίτε** **να** **μΒαίτερεαδ**—"Widows' Homestead." Compare same name, Kilmacleage Par. Area (in three divisions), 387 acres.

"Ballynemoyntragh" (A.S.E.)

BARNASTOOK, **Βαίτε** **να** **Στούτε**—"Summit of the Pinnacles." Area (in two divisions), 543 acres.

S.DD. (a) **Ξαίρειότε** **Ξλαρα**—"Green Gardens"; the old name of one of the two present sub-divisions of the townland.

(b) AUGHACORRICK (O.M.), **Άτ** **α** **Όμπίαιξ**—"Ford of the Contention."

BRIDGEQUARTER, **Κεάτραμ** **αν** **Όρποίτρο**. Idem. Area, 236 acres.

(v) The word *immirge* occurs in the sense of removal in the ancient tract called "Tairired na nDessi," edited by Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

S.D. Ooangloor (O.M.),  $\text{U}\alpha\text{i}\mu\text{h}\ \text{n}\alpha\ \zeta\text{C}\text{o}\text{t}\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{r}$ —"The Pigeons' Cave."  
CAPPAGH,  $\text{C}\epsilon\alpha\text{p}\alpha\delta$ —"Tillage Plot." Area, 401 acres.

"Kyppagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a)  $\text{C}\alpha\text{p}\mu\alpha\text{i}\zeta\ \alpha\ \rho\acute{\iota}\text{o}\rho\alpha\text{i}\mu\epsilon$ —"The Piper's Rock."

(b) Abbey (O.M.). The ruin so named was most probably the residence of Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed to Dromana where he died, 1581. There is little or no evidence to sustain the theory that the remains are ecclesiastical.

CANTY,  $\text{N}\alpha\ \text{C}\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{t}\epsilon$ —"The Dispraised Places." Area, 319 acres.

"Caynty" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D.  $\text{C}\alpha\text{p}\mu\alpha\text{i}\zeta\ \text{n}\alpha\ \zeta\text{C}\rho\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\text{r}$ —"Woodcocks' Rock."

CARRICKROE,  $\text{C}\alpha\text{p}\mu\alpha\text{i}\zeta\ \text{O}\rho\epsilon\text{o}$ ; meaning uncertain.  $\text{O}\rho\epsilon\text{o}$  signifies "fire." The place was granted as portion of the forfeited Desmond estate to Sir C. Hamilton by letters patent 18th June, 1589.

S.D.D. (a)  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\ \alpha\ \lambda\epsilon\alpha\zeta\acute{\alpha}\mu$ —"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(b) Moloneys' Village (O.M.),  $\text{O}\acute{\alpha}\text{i}\text{t}\epsilon\ \text{n}\alpha\ \text{M}\alpha\text{o}\lambda\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{n}\alpha\delta$ . Idem. This is a sub-division.

(c)  $\text{C}\alpha\text{p}\mu\alpha\text{i}\zeta\ \text{n}\alpha\ \text{O}\acute{\alpha}\text{i}\rho\text{o}\text{n}\epsilon\alpha\delta$ —"Wynnes' Rock."

CARRIGLEA,  $\text{C}\alpha\text{p}\mu\alpha\text{i}\zeta\ \lambda\iota\alpha\delta$ —"Grey Rock." Area, 202 acres.

"Carrickelighe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.  $\text{C}\acute{\alpha}\mu\ \alpha\ \text{C}\rho\alpha\text{m}\rho\alpha$ —"Corner of the Knot (clasp or cramp)."

This is an old townland name. It occurs as "Cowlecrompy" in a grant of forfeited Desmond land to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1589.

CLASHNAGONEEN,  $\text{C}\lambda\alpha\text{i}\rho\ \text{n}\alpha\ \zeta\text{C}\text{o}\text{i}\text{n}\acute{\iota}\mu\text{r}\text{o}\epsilon$ —"Trench of the Rabbits." Area, 247 acres.

CLONKERDIN,  $\text{C}\lambda\omega\mu\text{i}\text{n}\ \text{C}\epsilon\text{i}\mu\text{o}\acute{\iota}\text{n}$ —"Kerdin's Meadow." On the townland is the site of an ancient castle (Fitzgeralds'). Area, 256 acres.

"Clwonkeardine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.  $\rho\text{o}\lambda\alpha\epsilon\tau\ \rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta$ ; a remarkable cooking place of prehistoric character discovered on the bank of a small stream.

COOL,  $\text{C}\acute{\alpha}\mu$ —"Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 82 acres.

S.D.  $\text{C}\text{o}\delta\alpha\text{r}\ \text{n}\alpha\ \zeta\text{C}\rho\alpha\text{m}\text{n}$ —"Well of the Trees."

COOLANAV,  $\text{C}\acute{\alpha}\mu\ \text{n}\alpha\ \text{n}\text{O}\acute{\alpha}\mu$ —"Corner (or Ridge Back) of the Oxen." Area, 116 acres.

S.D.D. (a)  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \beta\eta\delta\iota\alpha\tau\epsilon$ —"Field of the Worms (or Reptiles)."

(b)  $\rho\sigma\upsilon\iota\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\alpha\tau\epsilon$ —"Hole (or Cavern) of the Beeves."

COOLATOOR,  $C\acute{\upsilon}\iota\lambda\ \Delta\ \tau\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ —"Corner of the Cattle Field." Area, 98 acres.

S.D.  $\Theta\eta\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon\alpha\sigma\ \Delta\ \tau\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon$ —"Causeway Bridge."

FARRENBULLEN,  $\phi\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\eta\eta\ \beta\upsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\iota\eta$ —"Land of the Loaf." One old man, a native, said— $C\alpha\iota\tau\eta\eta\ \beta\upsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\iota\eta$ . It is locally believed that this diminutive townland was granted to a Cromwellian trooper, who in his hunger disposed of it for a loaf of bread. Place names when understood are often popularly accounted for by a history (Folks' Etymology) obviously invented to fit the name. Area, 13 acres.

S.D.  $C\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma\ \mu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\tau\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ —"Maurice's Rock"; a limestone bluff or outcrop beneath which is an extensive cave explored by Mr. Ussher and described in various communications to the Royal Irish Academy. On this rock, says another legend, the eponymous Maurice, presumably a criminal, was bound hands and feet to a post and there allowed, Tantalus-like, to starve to death within a few feet of a loaf placed there for his greater torment. There are indications that the bluff was once crowned by a *lios* or *calhair*.

GARRAUNFADDA,  $\zeta\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\eta\eta\ \phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$ —"Long Grove." Area, 224 acres.

GLENAVADDRA,  $\zeta\lambda\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\ \Delta\ \mu\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\mu\alpha\iota\sigma$ —"Glen of the Wolf (or Dog)." Area, 204 acres.

"Glawm Ivaddey" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.D.D. (a)  $T\omicron\beta\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\kappa$  (O.M.),  $T\omicron\beta\alpha\tau\epsilon\ \Delta\ \tau\sigma\epsilon\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\epsilon$ —"The Hawk's Well."

(b)  $\sigma\tau\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ —"The Stroller (Vagrant)"; a sub-division, named from a small stream.

KILCLOHER,  $C\iota\lambda\ C\iota\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon$ —"Sheltered (Cosy) Church." Here St. Carthage, on his way from Rahan to Lismore, rested for some days with his retinue. The early church site is in the south corner of a field called  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ C\iota\lambda\epsilon$ .  $C\iota\omicron\tau\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$  is by some understood to be the name of the church founder—hence  $T\omicron\beta\alpha\tau\epsilon\ \eta\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\eta\ C\iota\omicron\iota\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ —"St. Clothair's Well." Area, 222 acres.

“CILL CLUICHTAIR MAIR A MUCÉANN NA CAOLÓIN” (Old Rhyme)

S.D. BÓDARHÍN NA MEACAN—“Little Road of the Parsnips”; an avenue which led to a garden (attached to a mansion).

KILCANNON, CILL CONÁIN—“Conan’s Church.” Compare Kilcannon, Dunhill Par., also Duncannon, Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford. Area (in two divisions), 213 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glashalahan (O.M.), SUIRE LEADAN—“Wide Stream.”

(b) Poulnacragga (O.M.), POLL NA CRUAIGE—“Rock Hole.”

(c) Parknakilla (O.M.), PÁIRC NA CILLE—“Field of the Church.” This is the site of early church, surrounded by its circular fence of earth.

(d) Poul nabrone (O.M.), POLL AN ÚRÓIN—“Hole of Lamentation”; a pool in the Finisk.

KILGREANY, CILL SRIÁINE—“Graine’s Church”; site of the cill will be found by north side of main road close to a cave and well. The personal name SRIÁINE is usually anglicised—“Grace.” Area, 186 acres.

“Kilgrany” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. POLL A PÚCA—“The Pooka’s Cavern.”

KILLISHAL, COILL ÍREAT (O’D. records it CILL Í.)—“Lower Wood.” Area, 108 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Douglas (O.M.), DUB SUIRE—“Black Stream.”

(b) POLL CÁIT OIRBOIRN—“Catherine Osborne’s Cavern.”

KILNAFARNA, CILL NA FEARNA—“Church of the Alder Tree (*Alnus Glutinosa*)”; site of the early ecclesiastical settlement was difficult to discover; it was found at length on the boundary between two farms (Tobin’s and Ronayne’s). To a well in the vicinity some sort of sacred character attaches. Area, 451 acres.

“Kilnefarny aís Kilmafarnoge” (Inq. Cor. I., 1643).

S.D.D. (a) Cnocán SURÓE FIONN—“Little Hill of Fionn’s Sitting Place.”

(b) FAITĊE—“Hurling (Fair or Pattern) Green”; this was formerly a commonage.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—“Little Hill.” Area, 243 acres.

S.DD. (a) Καρραις ἄρο—“ High Rock.”

(b) Τοβάρη να Λεαῶν—“ Well of the Rags.”

KNOCKACULLIN, Cnoc a Cúitlín—“ The Holly Hill.” Area (in two divisions), 121 acres.

KNOCKMAON, Cnoc Meaḍon—“ Middle Hill”; in allusion to the rocky outcrop in centre of the bog between two high ridges. On this rock was the castle of Knockmaon, some remains of which still stand. For a notice of the ruined church a few perches to south of this castle see *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 93. On the eastern margin of Knockmaon Bog there would appear to have been a smithy or sword factory in the far-away bronze age. A quantity of unused implements of bronze have been found here, for a description of which see a paper by the present writer in the journal just quoted, Vol. IV., p. 47. Area, 146 acres.

S.D. Σαίτελεῶν—“ The Place of Willows”; a small stream on which was formerly a drawbridge.

KNOCKNACROOHA, Cnoc na Cmuaidhe—“ Hill of the Stack (of turf or rock).” Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

Κυρραιῶν na Múice—“ The Pig’s Little Swamp.”

LAURAGH, Λαίρηγ—“ Site (or ruins) of a Building.” Area, 308 acres.

“ Laragh ” and “ Lairhage ” (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. (a) The Roaring Waters (O.M.), Στεανν Βοῶν ὕψη—“ Deafening Water Glen.”

NICHOLASTOWN, Βαίτε na Τόνα (latterly however—Βαίτε Νιocolάιη)—“ Bottom Homestead.” Area, 46 acres.

PARKEENGARRA, Πάριείνθη Σερρα—“ Little Short Fields.” Area, 74 acres.

ROSS, Ἀν Ρορ—“ The Underwood.” Area, 79 acres.

SCART, Σκαίητ—“ Thicket.” Area, 166 acres.

S.DD. (a) Πάηε na Φαιῶε—“ Field of the Hurling Green.”

(b) Βροίε (River Brickey). Meaning unknown.

WHITECHURCH, Τεαμπυλλ Σεατ. Idem. Area, 49 acres.

(To be continued).

# Notes on the Life of Donnchadh Ruadh Macnamara.

By RICHARD FOLEY.



FOR fifty years of the eighteenth century and ten years of the nineteenth Donnchadh Ruadh was a notable personality in the Déise. He was born at Cratloe in the Co. Clare, in the year 1715. For a long time I have regarded 1715-20 as the probable date of his birth, but within the past few weeks I have become possessed of contemporary evidence of the accuracy of 1715, as will be apparent in course of this short paper.

Of his parentage, early career, &c., we know nothing so far. Tradition has it that he was intended for the Church, and that he was sent to one of the Roman Colleges. The late John Fleming, in his sketch of the Life of MacNamara, says, *without naming any authority*, that he was expelled from the College. The writer in question, however, started off with his sketch satisfied in his own mind that MacNamara "was not a man of good life," so that where he saw a giant we may well assume there was only a bush. If MacNamara ever attended an ecclesiastical college at Rome or elsewhere, the likeliest explanation of his leaving is that he had no vocation for the ministry. The writer in question erred frequently on the side of extravagance and cocksureness respecting matters of which he had but the scantiest information, e.g.—his positive statement that the well-known William Moran of Sliabh gCua was not a school teacher but rather a wealthy farmer, whereas the Shrieval Sumons and Warrant of Pierce Fitzgerald in 1744 make

several references to the fact that he was a schoolmaster; and again, the "circumstantial" assertion that Tadhg Gaedhlach was buried on New Year's Day, 1800, whereas his death took place on the 22nd April, 1795, as given in one of the earliest editions of his writings, and I have already shown in the *Journal* that one John O'Brien of Fethard (in a book of O'Sullivan's Religious Poems which he transcribed in 1796) requested a prayer for the repose of the soul of Tadhg Gaedhlach, should it happen that his soul was then in purgatory. If Mr. Fleming's assertion about the burial be correct, all I shall say here about it is that the wake was an uncommonly long one!

MacNamara was in his twenty-fifth year or so when he came into the Déise. For some time between 1740 and 1745 he followed the profession of teacher in "The Barony" near Youghal, on the Cork side. Several writers have fallen into the error of taking "The Barony" to be the same as the Barony of Imokilly. This latter extends from Youghal to the Cove of Cork, and covers a district fourteen or fifteen miles wide, whereas "The Barony" is simply a part of my native parish of Clonpriest, of which Gurtroe is the centre. John O'Daly was on safe ground when he referred to "The song-making, song-singing district called 'The Barony' near Youghal." In the Life-sketch of MacNamara already referred to, the writer says "A grandson of his told me that lots were drawn by some young men to decide who should induce Mary Hogan—the handsomest girl in the Barony—to elope with him. The lot fell on Donnchadh, and then he went to Imokilly." But "The Barony" is a *part* of Imokilly, so that MacNamara must have gone out of Imokilly into Imokilly! It is much to be regretted that when Mr. Fleming had the opportunity he did not get some more interesting information from MacNamara's grandson; we are actually left in the dark as to the boy's name, age, address, his mother's name—nothing given but this useless item of an alleged elopement! One may doubt whether Mary Hogan ever existed, but in any case I take leave to question the statement that she dwelt in the Barony. In the Census of the Co. Cork taken in the year 1766 by the Protestant clergy and their proctors, by command of the Irish House of Lords, there is a full list of the families and

the number in each, for the parish of Clonpriest. Families of that period—Griffins, Glavins, Goulds, Gleasons, Foleys, Supples, &c., &c., are flourishing there to-day. I have searched in vain for a Hogan at that time (a score of years after the alleged elopement), and there is not a Hogan there to-day to my knowledge. We have it on MacNamara's own word that he used sell his verses and train his scholars in the Barony, and I make no doubt that Pierce FitzGerald's "information received" of 1744 emanated from Donnchadh. The likeliest site for his little university would have been Gurtroe, Pilmore, or Knockmonlea, the most populous centres then as now.

For the ten years' interval between 1745 and 1755 we have no particulars of Donnchadh Ruadh, and I think I can show that his absence in Newfoundland accounts for the void. On looking over some old issues of the "Gaelic Journal," a few days ago, I lighted on a reference to him on page 57 of No. 39 for the month of April, 1902, wherein Eoin MacNeill gave a short description of the Irish MSS. in the library of Lord Rossmore at Monaghan, and in No. VIII. of this collection is a caption which may be translated "The Rake's Progress, composed by Donnchadh MacNamara in the year 1745, the 14th day of May." I take it that this was the day he set off for Waterford and Passage, the first item in his journey. Time and space do not allow of dealing here with his account of his experiences on Captain Allen's good ship, the name of which does not transpire. It has been stated that MacNamara was on the Continent of Europe when he wrote that beautiful poem "The Fair Hills of Holy Ireland," but I have seen under the hand of Thomas Harney of Stradbally, who was I believe a pupil of his, that it was composed while the poet was in Newfoundland, a fact which would seem to be borne out by internal evidence in an unpublished rann of the poem. The date generally given for the "Εααττα" in the MSS. is 1755, about which time the poet was no doubt back in Ireland, for I have come across one copy of his bi-lingual "As I was walking one evening fair," dated at Cloyne, in the year 1756. On the face of another poem, that on Hugh O'Kelly, it is clear that it too was composed about 1756. Some months ago I was fortunate to discover an autograph MS.

of the poet, written in June, 1758, and it is interesting to note that in the copy of the "Eachtra" he gives therein he has no mention of Peter Kennedy of Kill, nor of Richard Power of Geogestown: these complimentary references were probably an afterthought—they had, however, been added before the expiration of five years, as they appear in a copy made in 1763 by William O'Clery, now in the R.I.A. About 1756 he seems to have been in his heyday. This year is also given for his keen but by no means offensive satire on Father John Casey for his stinginess with regard to his wine and wassail. In 1759 he penned his Pass for the Gallant Richard FitzGerald; and in 1764, his appeal at Kilmacthomas to James Duckett of White's Town. At present I cannot fix any other date concerning later events in his career until we arrive at 23rd April, 1795, when his friend, Tadhg Gaedhlach, died. MacNamara, who was then in his eightieth year, wrote a Latin elegy on the occasion.

From the overdrawn life-sketch of MacNamara, already quoted, I take the following:—"From the little of Donough's story we have seen thus far, it may be inferred that he was not a man of good life, &c." The "little" in question I have read more than fifty times, and I fail to understand how any person, except one possessed of a very fertile imagination, could draw such an inference. But the same author adds: "And we have it from himself that he and the people of Kilmacthomas were bad neighbours"! It is a consoling thought for any victims of exclusive dealing that may now be living in Kilmacthomas that they may in time be classed as not having led "good lives"! True indeed, MacNamara led a rakish, sportive, merry life: he wrote humorous pieces on Father Casey's niggardliness, on Count Corbett the Rake, on a difference he himself had had at Carrick-on-Suir with John Walsh (whom Harney styles "the linguist of the celebrated Anson"); he wrote a humorous song about his new post of clerk to the minister at Kilmacthomas, the acceptance of which was without doubt the sole cause of the unneighbourliness of his neighbours! He wrote however, in the simplest possible language, a beautiful and pathetic poem of repentance which has only lately

come to light. Of course it is to be understood that he wrote nothing in English except the alternate lines in one song.

As these notes were strung together simply with a view to forming a little chronicle of dates and events in the life of Donnchadh Ruadh MacNamara, I cannot venture to refer to the scope or the excellence of his writings generally.

I am glad of the opportunity to give wider publication to an obituary notice of our poet which appeared in a magazine a few weeks after his death. We have reason to be grateful for the thoughtfulness of the unknown friend who contributed it on the very spot, otherwise we should still be in ignorance of all particulars touching the date of his birth or death, or of his age. Here is the notice:—

“Oct. 6, (1810). At Newtown near Kilmacthomas, in his 95th year, Denis MacNamara, commonly known by the name of Ruadh, or Red-haired. During 70 years, at least, of such a rare course of longevity, this extraordinary man had been looked up to by his contemporaries in Irish literature, as possessing that poetical eminence which ranked him amongst the most celebrated of the modern bards.”

This most interesting cutting was sent to me a few weeks ago by my friend, Mr. Thomas O’Rahilly, after I had contributed a paper in Irish on MacNamara to the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League, Dublin.

One word more. I understand that MacNamara’s grave at Newtown is unmarked by a stone of any kind. If the site be known, then it is a shame that the resting-place of such a distinguished literary man should be so neglected. Would it be too much to suggest that the members of the Archæological Society should interest themselves to the extent of erecting a slab to his memory—I have here given some of the necessary details. And it would be but fitting that MacNamara’s Latin elegy should be placed over the grave of his friend, Tadhg Gaedhlach. Irish inscriptions, or Irish and Latin, over the graves of these poets would alone be meet. Of the lives of both men we shall no doubt learn more in course of time, especially if care be taken of the MSS. of their contemporaries.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

VOLUME V. of Mr. Hore's great "History of Wexford" (Elliot Stock) belongs to the last rather than to the present quarter. It is not always possible, however—and sometimes it may not be desirable—to notice a work immediately on its appearance. Mr. Hore's monumental work is the outcome of research extended over two lifetimes—research so full, wide and painstaking as to put to shame the dilettante compilers so often styled county historians, whose books, the fruit of comparatively little labour, are mostly of little worth. The present volume—based like its bulky predecessors at every point on state papers and original documents quoted at first hand—deals mainly with the history of Wexford town. Following (somewhat hesitatingly though) in the wake of Hennessy and Orpen our author seems disposed to reject the traditional identification of Wexford with the classic Carmen of the "Fair." To the present writer it seems Mr. Hore might safely have accepted the Hennessy-Orpen theory without any reserve; at any rate, the arguments against the South Leinster site appear unanswerable. Our author's treatment of the pre-invasion period is, proportionately, meagre. One begins to surmise that Mr. Hore does not consider the period in question particularly worthy of investigation. Incidentally he administers a well-merited rebuke to Irish-history writers of the slipshod school whose work he describes, with more force than grace, as "a scattering of weeds with the corn in the literary field which gives later writers much trouble to pluck up." Strongly Norman in his predilections Mr. Hore dedicates his volume to the Anglo-Norman adventurers from whom it seems to his eyes all national virtue for the past seven

centuries has emanated. The writer of the present paragraph—like Mr. Hore, a descendant of the adventurers in question—confesses his inability to see the gain to Ireland of the invasion so much lauded. The invaders found a lack of civilisation! No, but they found a civilisation of an order different from their own—a civilisation and a literary culture which, had they been allowed to develop along natural and national lines, would probably have saved Ireland the turmoil and bloodshed of which that unfortunate land was for centuries the theatre. Fault-finding may seem ungenerous where there is so much to praise, but obligations of the critic's office make necessary the confession that Mr. Hore is not always sufficiently impartial—rather, perhaps, he is not sufficiently unprejudiced, for his occasional defection from the strictly impartial is manifestly unconscious. Moreover Mr. Hore does not attach sufficient importance to native authorities, and he lacks to some degree that ready sympathy which often gives a clearer insight than even a bundle of state papers.

Mr. Hore's conjectural identification of Inis Doimhle of the martyrologies as the "Little Island" near Waterford, is not sustainable. It is extremely interesting to discover, from Mr. Hore's narrative, so many points of exact mutual resemblance in the Danish-Norman cities of Dublin, Wexford and Waterford. Each had, for instance, a St. Michael's church outside its walls and each had likewise a Feagh (Faithche) or "Green" similarly situated. Each moreover (or at least the two last) had a church of St. Mary Magdalen dependent upon a Lazar House within its precincts. Mr. Hore is euphemistic when he states (p. 89) that Father Dixon had to leave the country after the '98 insurrection. As a matter of fact Fr. Dixon was transported (unjustly, though perhaps in correct legal form) to Botany Bay where he served sixteen years. On his return to Ireland he was appointed Parish Priest of Crossabeg, where he died. Under date 1599 our author notes the journey from Waterford to Enniscorthy of the Earl of Essex, when the route followed was *via* Passage and Ballyhack. An interesting and useful comparison is instituted at p. 244 between the Customs' duties of New Ross, Wexford and

Waterford three centuries ago. The returns were respectively £233, £510 and £1688; probably the proportion to-day would be somewhat identical. The author's account of the fall of Wexford in 1649 differs materially from the hitherto generally received version. Mr. Hore styles it:—

“A melancholy record of treachery, incompetence, and cowardice, on the one side; and apparently chicanery on the part of Cromwell, and certain brutality on the part of his soldiers, on the other. Surely, never since the time a shout brought down the walls of Jericho, was any town so well provided and so defensible, surrendered so easily. Ormond, who had done what he possibly could, writes in disgust about it to General O'Neill.”

Mr. Hore rejects as a myth the alleged massacre by Cromwell of hundreds of women on the market-place. “Widely o'er Desmond the war wolf is howling” in 1652: a suggestive item is chronicled under that year—the searcher of the port of Wexford is instructed, in consequence of the increase of wolves, not to permit the exportation of any of the “Great Irish Dogges commonly called Wolfe Doggs.” Temperance reformers will read with interest No. 9 of the “propositions for affairs of Ireland” submitted to the Commonwealth by the Governor of Wexford:—

“That positive Orders might bee sent to ye Justices and Commissioners there that they grant no Lycences nor permit any of the Irish nation, upon any pretence whatsoever, to keep Inne or Alehouse.”

The examination of William Bruttnell on December 3rd, 1660, throws a curious light, even at that early date, on the popularity of tobacco. “Beinge in the shop of his master John Luther of Youghall,” deponent testified, “there came an Irish woman att night to buy a pennyworth of Tobaccoe,” &c.

Mr. Hore's is a notable work—worthy of the writer's noble county to which it will be a monument for all time. Mindful of the lead Wexford has here given, one feels prompted to address the majority of the remaining thirty-one counties: Go ye and do likewise.

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“ELIZABETHAN Ireland” (283 pp.) by G. B. O'Connor, and  
 “Types of Celtic Life and Art” (137 pp.) by F. R. Montgomery.

Hitchcock, M.A., are two volumes from the press of Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker which have a great deal in common. Though both serve a decidedly useful purpose they are both largely uncritical. Their subjects, though not their scope, are largely identical—the manners, customs, civilisation, social, military and civil life of ancient Ireland. A distinction in scope is obviously suggested by the titles; the work named first is restricted as to period—the latter half of the 16th century; the second work reviews the whole Celtic age. An examination of the chief chapter headings will best convey an idea of the author's aims:—(I.) "Elizabethan Ireland":—The Country, The People, The Towns, Laws and Society, Internal Feuds, Irish Soldiers and Elizabethan Warfare. Analysing the contents of a chapter at random (Chapter II., "The People"), we find it treats briefly but lucidly of the population, racial, physical and mental characteristics, food, drink, dress, language, customs, castles, roads, learning, handicrafts, agriculture, trade; &c. &c. II. "Types of Celtic Life":—The Celtic Race, Celtic Types in Wales, Ancient Codes of Honour, Celtic Social System, Ancient Irish Society, The Fair Sex of Ancient Erin, The Irish Judge, The Irish Bard, Celtic Monuments, An Ancient Celtic Settlement, &c.

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MESSRS. Methuen & Co., London, are issuing, under the general editorship of Dr. Windle, a tastefully produced series of volumes on ancient English and Irish cities. The latest addition to the series is "Dublin," from the pen of S. A. O. Fitzpatrick, illustrated by some fifty-five judiciously chosen sketches from the pencil of W. Curtis Green. The work is at once an authoritative history and a popular guide to the Irish capital. In compiling it the author has put under contribution the enormous mass of material made available through the labours of Sir John Gilbert as well as the various papers on old Dublin by Mr. Berry, deputy keeper of the Irish Records. Mr. Fitzpatrick has moreover been fortunate in the advice, sympathy, and assistance to some extent of Professor John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., himself the compiler of perhaps our best general

book on Ireland—Murray's Handbook. No phase of Dublin history seems to have been overlooked in the present volume; there are chapters on Danish and on Anglo-Norman Dublin; others, again, on Tudor, 18th and 19th Century Dublin, on Dublin's historic houses, persons and theatres, &c. Perhaps the most generally interesting section will be found that dealing with Dublin of the 18th century—the Dublin of the volunteers and Grattan's Parliament—which saw the erection of the Parliament Houses, Four Courts, Custom House and mansions innumerable of the resident Irish nobility. Here is what the present heart of the city looked like two hundred years ago:—

“The river, flowing between low banks, spread widely beyond its present limits. The ground forming the site of the Custom House, and a considerable tract of land north of the quays, east of Grattan Bridge and even for some distance west of it between St. Mary's Abbey east and Church Street west, were covered with ooze except a small part about the King's Inns, where had stood a Monastery of Dominicans friars. . . . The tideway of the Liffey then covered all the lower end of Westmoreland Street and D'Olier Street.”

In 1786 as a result of the new Police Bill, which became law that year, a regular police force of 44 men was constituted. At the present day the metropolitan force numbers 1,177 men! It reads too like legend that at the date last quoted the district lying around James's Gate Brewery was occupied largely by French Huguenots who worked no fewer than 1,400 silk looms, and that the industry employed 11,000 pairs of hands.

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FOLLOWING the lead given by various English Dioceses and Counties, Dublin has recently formed a Parish Registry Society for the publication of ancient Baptismal, Marriage and Burial Registers. The first fruits of the Society's work is a portly volume—“The Registers of St. John the Evangelist, 1619 to 1699,” (Alex. Thom & Co., Ltd.), edited by Mr. James Mills of the Public Record Office. Though, to the general reader, little more than prodigiously long lists of names, this volume and its successors will be heartily welcomed by students of Dublin history. To genealogists, family historians and various historical searchers they

will be a boon beyond all price. Hearty congratulations then to the Parish Record Society on the inception of this excellent work.

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HARDLY any one in Ireland to-day requires to be told who Father Peter O'Leary is. "An tAchtar Peasant" is universally recognised as the foremost living writer of idiomatic and racy Irish. His, perhaps, most ambitious effort—"Seátona" (The Irish Book Company), of which a new edition has just been issued, may however require a word of introduction in some quarters. This is a work the exact character of which it would be difficult to indicate by any recognised literary name. It is a tale without an ending, a novel without a plot; it is neither philosophy nor history, neither folklore nor conventional fiction, and yet it is something of each and all except fiction that is conventional. Whoso reads it will get an illuminating peep into the mind of the southern peasant; if he reads a second time he will himself taste something of the pabulum which has fed the imagination of the said peasant and his fathers for generations. Whether he reads once or twice he will have made the acquaintance of the finest writer of Irish prose since the grave at Tubrid closed on the dust of Keating.

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"GEOLOGY of the Country around Limerick" (Alex. Thom & Co.) is the latest of a series of memoirs being issued by the Geological Survey of Ireland, now under control of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In the series of memoirs, of which this is the fourth, the officers of the Survey supply a detailed and accurate description of the solid Geology and Drift of the region (12 × 18 miles) of which one of our large cities is the centre. Dublin, Belfast Cork, and now Limerick, have been so treated. Presumably therefore the turn of Waterford will come next. The present description, running to some 120 pp. and illustrated by fine photographs and other plates, is the joint work of Messrs. Lamplugh, F.R.S., Wilkinson, Kilroe, McHenry, M.R.I.A., Seymour, F.G.S., and Wright, F.G.S. Treatment is ample, clear and attractive, and the work is highly creditable to all concerned.

To facilitate study of the text a coloured map (one inch scale), published at 1/6, accompanies the memoir as a supplement.

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To "The Irish Theological Quarterly" for April, Cardinal Moran contributes some strictures on Professor Bury's "Life of St. Patrick," in the course of which His Eminence vigorously combats a couple of the Professor's theories. A more important paper in the same issue deals with Irish Episcopal Elections in the Middle Ages. On this latter subject, hitherto so obscure, the writer, Rev. Professor McCaffrey, D.Ph., succeeds in throwing some much needed light.—The Royal Irish Academy "Proceedings" for the quarter include, in Section C, two papers of particular interest to us:—"Stone Chalices, so-called," by Mr. Armstrong, and "The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland," by Mr. Litton Falkiner. Mr. Falkiner's paper—a history of the Irish Hospitallers—is a specially valuable piece of work. In Section B (Science), Mr. Kilroe of the Geological Survey contributes a fine essay on the "River Shannon and its Geological History."—"An Leabharlann" (the Journal of the Library Association) for March contains another instalment of the "Short Bibliography of Irish History" by John Condon, also a supplemental bibliography of John O'Donovan and some letters of O'Donovan to J. W. Hanna.—"The Irish Naturalist" for May has a contribution from Dr. Scharff on the Irish Elk.—"Nature" for May 19th, and "Man" (the organ of the Anthropological Institute) for May, have something interesting to say on Druids, Stone Circles and "faked" antiquities.—"The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries" for March prints an interesting account of Burncourt Castle and its builder, by our Society member, Rev. John Everard, P.P.—The "Seven Hills Magazine" for June furnishes further instalments of Dr. Croke's "Life and Literature of St. Patrick" and "Delved from the Archives," noticed in our last issue. Dr. Croke's examination of the Texts of Prosper and their bearing on the Irish mission is as remarkable a piece of work

as has been done in the Patrician field since the time of Todd; it imperatively demands the attention of every student of Celtic church history.

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THREE local "finds" of unusual value have been reported during the Quarter. The first—from Carbally Hill, near Brownstown Head,—is a prehistoric burial cist; with urn, bones, covering flag, &c. As usual, the urn (of very friable material) was broken through careless handling, but fortunately the fragments came into the possession of our fellow member, Rev. D. F. Walsh, C.C., who handed them to the present writer for presentation to the National Museum. Find No. 2 is equally, if not still more, interesting; it consists of three ancient pins (two, bronze, and the other bone) of Scandanavian type, unearthed within the precincts of Danish Waterford. As so few memorials of the Danish city have ever come to light the discovery is specially welcome. Finally a bronze pin (Celtic) with attached ring has been found at the Knockeen Cromlech by a little boy—Master Herbert Chapman, of John's Hill—in whose possession the object remains.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**William Charles Bonaparte Wyse.**—Mr. W. C. Bonaparte Wyse was born on the 20th of February, 1826, and was the son of Sir Thomas Wyse of the Manor of St. John, Waterford, by his wife, the Princess Letitia, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. As Denis Florence MacCarthy devoted himself to the literature of Spain, so did W. C. Bonaparte Wyse to that of the *Languè d'oc*, the Provençal dialect of the Troubadours of the 12th century, which is still a living tongue in Southern France and Northern Spain.

Mr. Wyse spent much of his youth in Avignon, and formed friendships with the poets of the *Languè d'oc*, which language he spoke and wrote with much fluency. Mistral, Tavan, Aubanel, Roumanille, Alexsandri, and Azais in Provence, and Balaguer, Cutchet, Ascensio on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees were, as well as their Irish comrade Wyse, Felibres—leading members of the poetic brotherhood of the Felibrige. In 1868 Mr. W. C. Bonaparte Wyse published at Avignon a volume of poems written in the *Languè d'oc* entitled "*Li Parpaïoun Blu.*" These poems were welcomed by his confrères who pronounced that since the days of the Royal Troubadour, Richard Cœur de Lion, "*On n'avait pas vu d'Anglais ni d'étranger quelconque, chanter si gentiment dans notre langue.*" In 1882 Mr. Bonaparte Wyse published his "*Li Piado de la Princesso,*" a volume of poems also enthusiastically welcomed by the Felibrige. One of them, Alphonse Roque-Ferrier, asserted that "*nul ne pourra refuser d'appliquer a l'auteur des 'Piado de la Princesso,' une partie des paroles qu'il adressait a Mistral. 'Vous aurez magnifiquement vécu votre vie d'homme, en gardant devant le monde la position heroique d'un poete qui proteste en faveur de*

sa langue et de sa race.'” The “Omega” of this volume has the following sonnet in English:—

“ Our task is ended and these purple flowers,  
 Gathered for true-love of the speech I prize,  
 Are now at length consigned in ordered wise  
 Within the glasshouse of this book of ours;  
 But, forehead bent, me sadness overpowers,  
 And small my pride in what before me lies.  
 Ah! vain and dull to disillusioned eyes  
 Seems all this flowery growth of vanished hours!  
 'Tis that I harbour a superb Ideal,  
 Which like the blazing sun a rushlight's ray,  
 Quenches and drowns my pallid rhymes unreal;  
 'Tis that the higher mine aspirings wander,  
 I meet the more uprising far away,  
 Alps over alps . . . and wistfully I ponder !”

When Mr. Bonaparte Wyse settled with his wife and family at Waterford he took an interest in its antiquities, and in a letter to the late Sir Samuel Ferguson (from whose “Life” published in 1896 the present particulars are taken), he stated that he noticed in the old Castle of Moussa, in the Shetland Islands, that the stairs were carried up in the outer wall, which struck him as indicating a common Scandinavian origin with the famous landmark of his native city, Reginald's Tower, on which he wrote the following sonnet:—

“ A mighty man was Reginald the Dane;  
 Well could his fist the thickest helm indent;  
 The Raven followed him where'er he went,  
 And grim his smile amid great heaps of slain.  
 What time the seagull shrieked and the tost main  
 Becked him to battle joys with fierce content,  
 He shoved from shore to shore his stranded armament  
 And hurried seawards mad for gore and gain.  
 Returning thence one lovely summer morn  
 Laden with loot, and many a golden torque  
 Which from the wild O'Feolains he had torn  
 He bade his warriors pile their orbèd work  
 (With stairs enwreathing it between its walls)  
 That still its sight his fame to men recalls.”

A great sufferer from gout, Mr. Wyse left Ireland his health much shattered, for the sunny south; but only reached his beloved Avignon to die.

In the autumn of 1892, broken down by pain, he penned his last sad and desponding lines:—

*Thanatopsis.*

“ In the midst of the flowers and the sunbeams  
 Have I come, at last to die,  
 Worried and wearied and wasted  
 By Life’s stupendous lie;  
 In the midst of the flowers and the sunbeams  
 To breathe my final breath;  
 In the midst of the flowers and the sunbeams  
 To kiss the lips of death :  
  
 Of death—the sole name of solace—  
 Conceded to sad mankind,  
 For all the rest are fancies  
 And ashes and shadows and wind;  
 In the midst of the flowers and the sunbeams  
 In the land of mine olden love,  
 Where the flowers are sweet on the mountains  
 And the sun burns bright above.”

A memoir of his father, Sir Thomas Wyse, has appeared in this *Journal*.

J. C.

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**T. N. Harvey, of Waterford.**—Close as is the connection between printing and publishing, and literature, it does not always follow that literary tastes or ability are attached to those whose mechanical skill gives to literature that form which wins it success in the shape of books or periodicals. The County of Waterford, however, can boast of at least two of her sons who have not only printed, published and sold books, but possessed the far higher gift of writing them. These were the late John O’Daly, the famous Celtic scholar, and the present Mr. Edmund Downey, who now

furthermore edits "The Waterford News" in his native city, in whose weekly issue his literary Reminiscences form such a fascinating feature. The late Mr. T. N. Harvey, one time head of the firm which publishes the *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, was also an author. But not many, perhaps, of his fellow-townsmen were aware of his poetical tastes and discernment. How keen and sound these were may be seen from the following extract from "The Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor," edited by Professor Edward Dowden, T.C.D., published in 1888. The late Sir Henry Taylor, though perhaps little known in Ireland, was one of the most distinguished poets of the last century, one of his best productions being "Van Artevelde." Writing from Bournemouth on the 21st of March, 1883, he says—"For the last two months my time has been much taken up in correcting "Van Artevelde." A great admirer of it has found 147 faults in the last edition, that of 1880, consisting almost all of alterations from earlier editions. He wrote to me to remonstrate from Tramore, Waterford, signing himself "T. N. Harvey," and incidentally, in reference to the use of "thou" and "thee" in some passages, and "you" in others, he mentioned that he was a Quaker, but that the Quakers had left off the use of these forms. In answer to his remonstrance I asked him to point out the passages in which he considered the alterations to be for the worse, and as I have said, he sent me his criticisms upon 147. I went to work upon them, and found they were by no means to be disregarded, and I have deferred to them in 103 of the cases and restored the original reading. I had been led into most of the alterations by an unfounded (I may say a confounded) dislike which had seized me for all dropping syllables at the end of blank verse lines. Nothing that Aubrey de Vere could say could cure me of this passing prejudice; and it has cost me a great deal of very tiresome work to go through all Mr. Harvey's criticisms and see what was to be "done." Considering that the late Mr. Aubrey de Vere just named was also an eminent poet, it speaks well for Mr. Harvey's poetic judgment that he should have thus succeeded where Mr. de Vere had failed.

**Death and Burial of Sir Peter Carew.**—In reply to Captain Carew's query as to the *locale* of Sir Peter Carew's interment, the following are the brief facts extracted from the lengthened account given in Maclean's standard life of that remarkable man:—Sir Peter Carew died in New Ross, Co. Wexford, on November 27th, 1575, and his body remained there (after being duly disembowelled and embalmed) until December 15th, when it was sent by water to Waterford where the Lord Deputy and Council were then staying. His corpse, borne by four retainers and followed by Sir Henry Sydney, the Privy Council, the Mayor of Waterford and the Corporation, was brought to the Cathedral, and after a funeral oration *was buried in the south side of the chancel, next the altar, by the Dean (David Cleare) of the church.* Amid the blare of trumpets and the beating of drums, followed by four volleys of powder "wherewith the church was so full of smoke that one could scarce discern another," Carew's body was laid in the earth.

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

**Dorothy Jordan *née* Bland.**—Although no particulars are accessible as to the exact date of Mrs. Jordan's birth, nor even of the precise locality, I have pleasure in giving Mr. Higgins the actual data of her early life, premising that all her biographers are sadly astray as to her career prior to 1782. Dorothy Jordan was born *near the City of Waterford* in 1762—I surmise it was in Tramore; as her father was a half-pay officer, Captain Bland—though some accounts say that Waterford was the *locale*. Dr. Doran alleges that nine children were born to Mrs. Bland in Waterford, and in 1775 Captain Bland got the marriage annulled. Anyhow, in 1777 Mrs. Bland and her family went to Wales—her father was a poor Welsh parson—and two years later proceeded from Holyhead to Dublin under the name of "Miss Francis." Dorothy made her first appearance on the boards at Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, on November 24th, 1779 (not 1777 as generally stated), and played with success till 1782, in which year she appeared at the Haymarket, London, with Edwin and Bannister.

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

**Turgesius' Tower.**—**Query.**—Is there any record when City *Tower* (of same date of erection and appearance as Reginald's) stood at corner of Barronstrand Street (where new site of Provincial Bank has been taken?), or of when it was removed, and by whom?

CHARLES J. HILL.

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**Old Palace, Cathedral Square, Waterford.**—**Query.**—In an article in the "Royal Magazine" for November, 1900, Mr. Reginald Maingay gives a photo of the old Palace in Cathedral Square, and says it was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Where did he find that? In the paper on Lord Roberts in this *Journal*, 1896, it is said Bishop Chevenix gave a lease of it to Lord Roberts' grandfather.

MISS WATERS, Tramore.

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**The Names Devereux and Devenish.**—Quite recently I got the Irish form of Devereux from a Waterford man. The form, as he gave it, is *Deisniur*. *Deisniur* would represent the pronunciation equally well, and, thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that this is the proper spelling, and that the form represents the old Waterford name Devenish. Devenish again is the same as Devonish, a name formed from Devon by the addition of the Norman ending *ish*, as in Cornish, &c., and equivalent to the modern Devonian. We are thus enabled, by means of the Irish form, to trace the Devereuxes of Waterford back to Devonshire. Devenish was name of the Sheriff of Co. Waterford in the year 1368, when the Powers and O'Driscolls attacked the city.

P. WOULFE.

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**The Kennedy Family of Co. Waterford.**—Undersigned would be grateful for any account of Fergus Kennedy, of Co. Waterford, who lived in 17th century; also for any information bearing on the relationship of the latter to Darby Kennedy, of Ballykeroge, who died in 1745, and is buried at Stradbally. Querist thinks it probable that this Darby Kennedy

is the same person as Darby O'Kennedy, of Ballykeroge, mentioned (without dates) in Burke's genealogy of the family of Sir J. C. Kennedy. In case any reader is acquainted with the history of the Darby Kennedy of 1745 can he say whether Darby was married twice? On his tombstone at Stradbally his wife's name is given as Mary Keating. She died in 1719. In Sir J. C. Kennedy's genealogy the wife of Darby O'Kennedy is named as having been a daughter of Stephen Barron, of Knockdrumb.

P. HIGGINS.

### Appointment of a 17th Century Parish Priest of Cahir.

—A peculiar interest attaches to the document forwarded herewith, as it is practically the last nomination to a Catholic benefice made by a layman in the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Sir George Mathews, of Thurles, and his wife Eleanor, acting as guardians of the Baron of Cahir (who is a minor), nominate one Rev. Constantine Daniell (O'Donnell) to the perpetual vicarage of Cahir, vacant through the death of the last incumbent, Dr. Robert Adams. The patrons thus petition the Bishop of Waterford, Patrick Comerford ("De Angelis"), to grant canonical confirmation:—

REVERENDISSIMO in Christo Patri et Dño. Dño. Patricio Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratia Waterfordien. et Lismoren. Episcopo, Georgius Matthews de Thurles Armiger et Ellinora Matthews als Butler uxor ejusdem Georgii Tutores et Gubernatores personæ et hæreditamenti ac portionis perillustris Dñi. D. Petri Butler, Baronis de Cahir (in minori ætate modo constituti) Ìtime in ea parte ordinati, et eo nomine veri et indubitati Patroni Vicariæ perpetuæ Ecclïæ parochialis B. Mariæ Virginis de Cahir dioce. Lismorensis, Salutem et omnimodam Reverentiam ac Obedientiam tanto Praesuli debitam. Ad Vicariam prædict. de Cahir per mortem naturalem Dñi. Roberti Adams Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris ultimi ìbm Incumbentis nuper defuncti, nunc de facto vacantem atque ad nostram præsentationem pleno Jure spectantem, et pertinentem, dilectum nobis in Chrõ. Rdũm. Dñum. Constantinum Daniell dioec. Lismoren. prædictæ Sacerdotem moribus vita et

doctrina ad dcam. Ecclesiam regendam et gubernandam idoneum existentem, vrae Paternitati charitatis intuitu Añrum praesentamus; humiliter supplicantes et Rñam Dom. vram. rogantes, quatenus antedcũm Dñum Constantinum Daniell ad dictam Vicariam perpetuam admittere, ipsumque Vicarium in eadem ordinaria aũtate instituere et investire cum suis membris juribus et pertinentiis universis, caeteraque facere exercere perimplere et exequi quae vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio Pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nrũm pñtibũs apposuimus, et propria manu subscripsimus. Datum vigesimo quinto die Mensis Junii Anno Dñi. millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo nono. 1649. GEO. MATHEW, ELLINOR MATHEW.

C. O'NEILL.

**The Snows of Larkfield.**—John Kennedy, who has lived all his life in the townland of Kilmurray, Co. Kilkenny, has stored in his retentive memory most of the traditions concerning the Snow family. According to him the first member of the family came over with Cromwell, and received as much land as he could see southward from Carriganurra Rock; more probably, what he received was the townland of Drumdowney. The Snows were a "squanderin' lot" by all accounts, and this very characteristic was the cause of their final undoing. Larkfield was the home of the Snows, and during their residence there the house was but a one-storied building. About one hundred years ago a poor scholar named Hackett, wandering from his home at Ninemilehouse, Co. Tipperary, called at a mill near Mount Congreve and got employment there as a clerk. During his periodic trips to Waterford he stayed at a small hotel on the Quay conducted by a Mrs. Brophy, who had one son, and whose husband was a seafaring man. Not having heard from her husband for seven years, Mrs. Brophy went through a form of marriage with Hackett, who acquired considerable wealth by this alliance. Being considered a shrewd business man, Hackett was invited by the Snows to act as their agent and general business man. Having accepted the

position, he took up his residence at Prospect, Glasshouse, where he resided until his death, about sixty years ago. While acting as agent, in return for a loan in ready cash, Hackett received from the Snows a mortgage on the rents of twenty-one shillings in every two pounds. This transaction seems to have financially crippled the Snows, for we find them in 1856 selling the head rents of Kilmurray to Richard Grubb, of Cahir Abbey, and those of Ballinlaw to Patrick Henneberry, and giving as a dowry with Miss Snow on her marriage with Mr. Power, grandfather of the present owner of Belleview, the head rents of the townland of Rathpatrick. Major John Snow died about 1843, having lived at Dundrum, "somewhere in the North of Ireland." Major William Snow died childless at Rocklands in 1848, having been married to a foreign lady. The last of the Snows died at Blenheim House, Co. Waterford, having been married to a Miss Snow, his cousin. Hackett, according to tradition, died a miserable death at Prospect, after an illness of five days' duration contracted at a heartless eviction by him of a fever-stricken widow and her three children. Having died intestate whatever property he possessed was divided among his relatives.

WILLIAM DELANY, C.C.





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# PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

## BARONY OF GLENAHIERY.



**G**LENAHIERY is by far the smallest Barony of County Waterford. It contains indeed only one complete parish, Kilronan, with portions (insignificant in three cases) of five others. The name (Gleann na hUiríre) itself is apparently of great antiquity and not quite easy of explanation; it seems to signify—"Glen of the Dun (Place or Cow?)" Analogy of Uadair na hUiríre suggests "Cow" as the word qualified by "Dun." At any rate the name communicates itself to the river—Uadainn na hUiríre (The Nire)—which bisects the barony. What history centred round the hypothetical cow nothing that has been yet published reveals, neither is there any tradition connecting a cow with river or barony. In the tract on the expulsion of the Desii already quoted (Ballynahemary, Whitechurch Par.) there is a remarkable legend of a red cow, and we have already met (Ardmore Par. &c.) a legendary White Cow, also St. Patrick's Cow and a Red Ox. Glenahiery is bounded by the Suir on the north, by Tipperary Co. on the west and the high range of the Comeragh Mountains on the east. As Irish is still a living language throughout practically the whole region, recovery of many ancient and valuable

names has been possible—moreover local knowledge supplied aid to analysis of some names otherwise unintelligible. The following popular rhymes refer to places within the barony and illustrate their names:—

I.—

“Cnoc a Lirín an Doirín tónta,  
 “Túrálá mar a bíodad an diahal ra cúinne,  
 “Sráis na nSábar san cábair san cónnam,  
 Cairleán Riabac ná maib maib ar fógnam  
 Baite Mic Cairbre, blacks san múinead,  
 Páirc an Fíadais, na bFíad na' máolad,  
 'S Cnoc a Tríoláin na rriileán rtraoillead.”

II.—What Crotty, the outlaw, sang as he surveyed Glenahiry from his retreat high up on the Comerags:—

“Ir breáí an maóric a cíoim óm leaba,  
 “Cnoc Máoiltoornais aSur Cnoc a Dáinne,  
 “Cnocán Órannóin aSur Seana Dail' Ana,  
 “Mullac a Staisre aSur Gleann Dá Lacán,  
 “S Tuairín Lúacrac ar bhuac a Gleanna.”

III.—Finally I got the following, unrelated to either of the foregoing:—

“Cill na Mac—baite san rmacct,  
 “Cill Maínnicín—baite san bainbín,  
 “Cill Ronáin—baite san rppúnám,  
 “Baite Ruiréalais—baite san béarla,  
 “aSur Cill Moócoma—baite san cumar.”

## Inislounaght Parish.

INISLOUNAGHT, which lies mainly within the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, has some five townlands in Glenahiry. The parish was monastic, and inappropriate in the Cistercian Abbey of Inislounaght (Inir Leamnáctá—“Island of New Milk”), otherwise “de Surio.” We find the name written “Abby Slunnagh” in the maps and notes of the Down Survey.

## TOWNLANDS.

CAHERBAUN, CAĊAIRĪ ŪĀN—"White Stone-Fort." Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Whitefort (O.M.); name applied to site and some remains of the eponymous "cathair."

GREENAN, ΔN ΞΡΙΑΝΔĀN—"The Sunny Place (or 'Palace')." Area, 245 acres.

"Grenan" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Castle (in ruins) (O.M.).

(b) Moat (O.M.); the prehistoric mote from which the townland derives its name.

(c) Site of Graveyard (O.M.), CĪU MOCOMΔ—"Mocomma's Early Church Site."

(d) ΡOUI Δ ŪΡΑΥΔĀN—"The Salmon Hole" in river.

(e) "The Thirteen Hole"; a hole in the river—so called, my informant averred, because thirteen soldiers were drowned here on one occasion.

GLENABBEY; nonsensical modern name—*lucus a non lucendo*. Area, 84 acres.

KILMACOMMA, CĪU MOCOMΔ—"Mocomma's Church." Site of the early church is just without the present boundary of the townland—on Greenan. Area, 138½ acres.

"Killmacombe" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) Curraghgorm (O.M.), CUPPIΔC ΞOPM—"Blue-Black Bog."

(b) Glashaniska Well (O.M.), CĪAIRĀN ŪIPGE—"Water Trench." Trench."

(c) Wood Tower (O.M.), CAIPTEĀN NA MUICE—"The Pig's Castle"; built in 1814—minus mortar—to celebrate the fall of Buonaparte.

(d) Tobernacallybeara (O.M.), TOBAPĪ ĆĀITUIGE ŪĒΔPΔ—"Caille Bera's Well." The lady from whom this well is called is celebrated in place names and local legend all over Ireland. (a)

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(a) See *antea* under Ardmore and Lismore Pars., &c.

(e) Cannon Hill (O.M.), *Coill na Ceannaine*—"Wood of the Bald-Faced Hill." Cannan it is locally believed was a druidess who leaped across from this place to Wood Tower Hill. Another local tradition states Cromwell mounted *cannon* here in 1650.

(f) Ardnagustaun Hill, *Árro na SCarán*—"Height of the Paths."

(g) *Carraicín*—"Little Rock"; a sub-division.

(h) *An Cumair*—"The Confluence."

(i) *Cnoc na nSáðar*—"Hill of the Goats."

KILNAMACK, *Cill na Mac*—"Church of the Sons." The "Sons," according to O'Donovan (b) were the Seven King's Sons—*Seacht Mac Ríog*, to whom there was likewise a church in the Middle Island of Aran close to site of modern Catholic Church of the Island. The present early church site will be found marked on the 6 in. Ordnance Map. Area (in two divisions), 1089 acres.

"Killnemack" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) Mount Neill Wood (O.M.), through which run two paths, scil:—

(b) and (c) Monkhill (O.M.), and Michael's Path (O.M.), *Carán mícít*—"Michael's Path."

(d) *Cnoc na Manac*—"The Monks' Hill"; a sub-division. The *Síar Síabnéad* slept here of nights while she grazed during the day on the Marlfield flats.

(e) *Bócairín an Áda*—"Little Road of the Ford"; an old road, few traces of which remain; it led to a ford in the Suir, one third of a mile to west of the Kilnamack—Kilmacomma boundary.

(f) *An τ-Át*—"The Ford" in question; it is shown on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet.

(g) *Át na Scairbige*—"Ford of the Rough Shallow Place"; another ford, represented now by the Bridge of Knocklofty.

(h) "Neill's Weir" and "Butler's Weir," in river.

(i) *Lios Cam na mBó*—"Crooked Lios of the Cows."

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(b) Ordnance Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

## Kilronan Parish.

THIS is one of the largest parishes in the Decies, but, as it includes a considerable area of mountain and waste land, its population and importance are not proportioned to its extent. The name—CILL RONÁN, ("Ronan's Church") is of course ecclesiastical, but which individual, of the eleven or twelve Ronans in the Irish martyrologies, it is who gave his name to the original church it is now difficult, perhaps impossible, to define. The ancient church, which stands in the townland of Glebe, possesses considerable architectural, &c. interest, and the ruin is in a fair state of preservation. Indeed the church appears to have been in use in comparatively recent times. Within the roofless walls lies the tomb of Buck Sheehy, who was executed at Clogheen for having given evidence in favour of his kinsman—Rev. Nicholas Sheehy. Close by the ruin is a Holy Well still resorted to.

### TOWNLANDS.

ARDPADDEN, Ἀρτο Πάτριον—"Little Patrick's Height." Area, 167 acres.

"Ἀρτο Πάτριον να ἑστραοῦ,

"Ἄιτ ἄ μπιθεαῶ πόλ ποερ ἄ ποραμε."

(Old Rhyme).

"Ardpadeene, (D.S.R.).

BALLYDONAGH, Βαίτε Ὑὶ Ὀνοννῆαῶα—"O'Donohue's Homestead." On the townland is an early church site—CILL MÍCHEL ḶΑΒΑ ("Michael the Blacksmith's Church.") Area, 462 acres.

"Ballydonnogh" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) "Kealrush Stream" (O.M.), Καοί—"Narrow Stream."

(b) Ἰνρε Ἀν τΣαζαητ—"The Priest's River Holm."

(c) Ἀν ποῦλ Καμ—"The Crooked Hole"; this is in the River Suir, which forms the Northern boundary of the townland.

BALLYMACARBRY, Βαίτε Μίε Καηρβε—"Homestead of Cairbre's Son." Area, 865 acres.

"BallymacCarbrey," (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Tobernafallia (O.M.), Τοβαρ να φαίτε—"Well of the Cliff"; from this well a stream runs into the Nire.

(b) Τοβαρ αν φεαοα—"Whistling Well."

(c) Σαιρε να ηξιυμαιρ—"Rapid of the Pines"; a point on River Nire. Σαιρε is the word current in the locality—even among English speakers—to designate a river rapid or "scour."

(d) Άρτο να βρηεααάν—"Height of the Crows"; a rookery.

(e) Σαρραιότεε ταιόσ—"Timothy's Gardens."

(f) Ράιρε να φαίτε—"Hurling Field."

(g) Sruhnascreaghan (O.M.), Σρυτ να Σρεααάν—"Coarse-land Stream."

BALLYMAKEE, Βαίτε μίε Λοιό—"McHugh's Homestead." The Nire has changed its course at this point so that it does not now, as it formerly did, mark the boundary of the counties. Area, 350 acres.

"Ballymakeh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYROHAN, Βαίτε υί Ρόαάν—"O'Roughan's Homestead." Area, 178 acres.

"Ballyroughan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Τόν Καίιιζε—"Hag's Flat."

BAWNFUNN, Βάν φιονν—"Fair (White) Field." It is locally believed that this was the birthplace of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, who was legally murdered in 1766. (c) It was probably likewise the birthplace of his kinswoman the gorgeous Countess of Blessington. Sheehys resided here as middlemen, under Lord Middleton, till 1848 and their 18th century homestead still stands—a large old fashioned farmhouse occupied by a farmer named Walsh. Amongst the Renehan MSS. in Maynooth College is a quantity of interesting correspondence (early 18th century) relating to the Powers of Bawnfunne. From these letters it appears the Dr. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel, was closely connected with this Waterford family. Area, 631 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ράιρε α τσαζαιρ—"The Priest's Field." The "Priest" is popularly believed to be Father Sheehy whose parents'

(c) Madden "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—historical introduction.

property the field was. In the field is a well—*Το βαρι δ τσδσδητ*—“The Priest’s Well,” and whoever—my informant gravely assured me—looking into this well pronounces slowly the words, “*ῤιυῆ, ῤιυῆ, ἰ η-αηη* Father Sheehy,” will see the water bubble and boil.

(b) *Ἰλλ*, an early church site, shown on the ordnance sheet as a large irregular lios.

(c) *Ἦεἀρηνα να ῤαιοῖτε*—“Windgap.” Here twice a year (on Corpus Christi and some date in August) was held a famous fair which has been immortalised in the popular Waterford ballad—“*Δοναῆ Ἦεἀρηνα να ῤαιοῖτε*,” the production of Thomas O’Moran (otherwise *Τομαρ να μῦοῦδρηῆν* i.e. “Thomas of the Tambourines”). From Michael Kavanagh’s spirit-preserving and nearly literal rendering it were worth quoting the following verses if only to convey an idea of an 18th century country fair in Waterford.

“On hardware stalls were razors, awls,  
 “Knives, forks, tin cans and kettles;  
 “With pans and pots in sorted lots,  
 “And various kinds of metals.  
 “There tents two score, were quilted o’er  
 “With blankets, sheets and friezes;  
 “While dairyware in piles was there  
 “The kind—good housewife prizes.”

*BooLABRIEN, Ἦυαῖτε Ἦρημῖν*—“Brian’s Cattle Shed.” Area (in two divisions), 893 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ἰνοῆ ἀη Ἦεατοῖη*. Meaning unknown; this is also called *Ἦοῆῆν να ηῤαῖδρη*—“The Goats’ Little Hut.”

(b) *Το βαρι να μῖοητε*—“Well of the Bogs.”

*CAHERBRACK, Καῆρη Ἦρηεῆ*—“Speckled Stone Fort.” Area, 426 acres.

“Caherbreake” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Glenacaheragh (O.M.), ῤεῆαν να Καῆρηεῆ*—“Stone Fort Glen.”

(b) *Lisbrack (O.M.), Ἰιορ Ἦρηεῆ*—“Speckled Lios.”

*CARRIGROE, Καρημῖς ῤυαῖ*—“Red Rock.” Area, 149 acres.

*CASTLEQUARTER, Καηρηῆν Κυῆναῆ*—“Cooney’s Castle”; more commonly now called “Four Mile Water”; this latter name I find

in a document dated 1787, but its origin I have failed to discover. No remains of the castle survive though the site is well known. The stronghold was reduced to ruin in the Williamite wars. "Caislean Cuanach" is the title and subject of an Irish song well known in Waterford. Its composition is attributed to James Power of Graignangower, better known by his nickname of *Séamus na Sínna*. At close of a litany of his iniquities this precious scamp thus proclaims some of his multitudinous accomplishments.

"I am a blacksmith, expert and ready,  
 "Can forge a horse nail or slashing spade;  
 "I'd plough a furrow both straight and steady,  
 "Build stacks in harvest—the finest made.  
 "I'd hoop an ale-cask or keg for brandy,  
 "To fife or fiddle dance jig or reel;  
 "I'd teach two bumpkins, with shiners handy  
 "How tricky gamesters can cheat and steal."

It must, of course be understood that much of the humour of the original is lost in the translation. Close to the present bridge is a ford in which the Earl of Cork's coach was once upset, on which occasion the Earl's son, Robert, narrowly escaped drowning. Boyle ordered one John Lodden a "free mason" of Bandon to build a bridge here at a cost of £100, but a few months later he dolefully records in his diary:—"Said my new bridge wh. John Lodden deceitfully built carried away by flood." By his will the Earl bequeathed £120 for rebuilding the structure with an expression of hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel would undertake the carriage of materials. Area, 73 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Δη Κορυδοίη*. Meaning unknown; a stream which flows into the Nire from the north.

(b) *ῥοτὴ ἁ Ἰεραγῆν*—"Murmuring Hole"; a part of the river which, in certain winds, emits a moaning sound locally regarded as a sign of rain.

CASTLEREAGH, *Καιρτεᾶν Ριαβᾶς*—"Grey Castle." The castle site is shown on O.M. Area, 368 acres.

"Castle Reigh" (D.S.M.).

S.D. *Χνοϊκὴν ἁ Ἐοτῶσαιη*—"Little Hill of the Pigeon."

CLOGHEEN, Δν Ctoicín—"The Little Rock." Area, 291 acres.  
"Clogheene" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Δν Σεαα Βόταρ—"The Old Road."

CLONANAV, Cluain na n'Óam—"Oxen Meadow." Area,  
300 acres.

"Clonenaffe" (A.S.E.).

S.D.D. (a) πολλ na Ctoice Óuibé—"Pool of the Black Rock";  
this is a hole in the river.

(b) "Newtown," Βατε Νυα. Idem; a well-known sub-division.

(c) πολλ na Βαρρατε—"The Barrel Hole"; the name is  
applied to a little glen.

(d) Εαναό—"Swamp"; a well-known sub-division.

(e) Βόταρ na Mónα Βυρθε—"Yellow Bog Road." On the  
boundary of this townland with Toorala the O.M. records—"Battle  
Field." It almost certainly is only a coincidence that the "Wars  
of the Gaedhil with the Gall" (d) chronicles under date 853 the  
overthrow of the Deisi, with slaughter of all their chieftains, at Cluain  
Daimh. The editor, Dr. Todd, adds that Cluain Daimh is now  
unknown, and is probably in Meath. But it is more likely in  
Munster, for the next recorded incident happened in Tipperary.

COOLNABEASOON, Cúl na bPéarún—"Corner of the  
Pheasants." Area, 248 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Βόταρ Όεαρζ—"Red Road."

(b) Λαζ na Σαραναό—"The Saxons' Hollow," where,  
according to a local tradition, a battle was fought between the  
Prendergasts and some clansmen of the O'Briens.

CREGGANE, Δν Cpeaζán—"The Rocky Place." Area, 59 acres.

CURRAHEENVOHER, Curreaicín Δ Βόταρ—"Swamp of (by) the  
Road." Area, 411 acres.

CURRAGHNAGREE, Curreac na ζCpiorθε—"The Cattle Swamp."  
Area, 172 acres.

S.D. Σερεάταν—"Stony Hillside"; a sub-division containing  
one farm.

CURRAGHATESKIN, *Curraċ a tSeircin*—"Wet Place of the Sedge." Area, 489 acres.

"Curraghateskin being part of Castlereagh" (A.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *Μόιν a ʹλιν*—"The Flax Bog."

(b) *Μόιν na Cuaĩce*—"Bog of the Cuckoo."

(c) *ῤαῶar Ćaoċ*—"Blind Waterworn-Trench."

(d) *Ḳeaċraĩna na nḶeáona*—"Geese Quarter."

(e) *Cnoc a Ḷoĩb*—"Hill of (with) the Protruding Mouth."

(f) *Ḷotaĩrĩn Srĩteaċ*—"Untidy Little Road."

CURTISWOOD, *Coĩll a ĆuirċeĩrĩḶ*. Idem. "Roger McCragh of Courtswood, brother of Philip McDaniel McCragh," is mentioned in the will of the Earl of Cork, 1642. Area, 203 acres.

"Curteswood" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Courteouswood" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) *ÁĩrḶ na ReaċtaĩrĩrḶe*—"The Dairymen's Height."

(b) *ToḶaĩrĩn M̄aolmũĩrĩe*—"Maolmurray's Well."

DEERPARK, *ῤáĩrĩe an ḶĩáḶaĩḶ*. Idem. A Colonel Stanley enclosed this townland with a wall. Area (in two divisions), 358 acres.

S.D. *Ḷáimĩn*—"Little Fort"; name of a field.

DRUMGOREY, *Ḷĩom Ḷuaĩrĩe*—"Guairé's Ridge." Area, 263 acres.

"Drumgorry" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (a) *Tooreagh Hill* (O.M.), *Cnoc a TuairĩaĩḶ (Tuair RĩáḶaċ)*—"Hill of the Grey Cattle-Field."

(b) *ToḶar na Stuaĩce*—"Well of the Pyramid-Shaped Hill."

(c) *An Tunn Ćũĩrĩa*—"Fragrant Swamp."

GLASHA, *Ḷlaĩrĩe*—"Stream." Area, 350 acres.

GLEBE; *Cĩll Ronáin*—"Ronan's Church." Area, 13 acres.

GRAIGNAGOWER, *ḶĩáĩḶ na nḶaḶar*—"The Goats' Village." Here lived in the first half of the 18th century the Irish poet, James Power (*Seamũr na Srĩona*). Area, 983 acres.

"The part of Castlereagh called Gragenagower" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Inland:—(a) *Cnocán na nḶeaĩrĩcaċ*—"Hillock of the Unfledged Things (Chickens?)"

(b) *RéĩrḶ Ḷán*—"White Mountain Plain"; a sub-division.

(c) *Κνοκάν Όουβ*—"Little Black Hill"; a sub-division, all mountain.

(d) *Πολλ Δ Ούαμίν*—"Hole of the Little Haven"; a well to the north of village.

(e) Bennett's Church (O.M.), *Τεαμπυλλ να Μεινάρο (mΘειμέαρο)*—"Bennetts' Church"; a sub-division on which is a graveyard still occasionally used for interments and within which the foundations of a church are faintly traceable. The sub-division is also called *Σεατραμάα αν Τεαμπυλλ*—"The Church Quarter."

(f) *Μυλλάς Δ Λεαρά*—"Lios Summit."

(g) *Ολοδάμιας*—"Stony Place"; a sub-division.

(h) *Ουρράς να νΘράταρ*—"The Friars' Swamp"; a field, formerly a morass, in which some friars are said to have been drowned.

## II. In the River:—

(i) *Πολλ Καμ*—"Crooked Hole."

(j) *Λινη Ψάοα*—"Long Bay."

(k) *Οιρσέιμ Δ Μάορμαϊό Ρυαϊό*—"The Fox's Step."

(l) *Πολλ Δ Όροϊέιό Όατα*—"The Wooden-Bridge Hole."

(m) *Πολλ Δ Crimea*—"Crimea Hole"; from the quantity of salmon slaughtered there.

(n) *Πολλ να Καρραϊζε*—"Hole of the Rock."

(o) *Άτ να Σαορ*—"The Carpenters' Ford."

(p) *Πολλ να ηήρε*—"River Holm Hole."

*ΚΙΛΚΡΕΓΓΑΝΕ, Οίλλ Ορεαζάιν*—"Church of the Rocky Place."

This is an old graveyard still occasionally used, but there is no trace of a church. Area, 106 acres.

*ΚΙΛΓΡΕΑΝΥ, Οίλλ Ξρέινε*—apparently "Greine's Church."

I could find neither trace nor tradition of the eponymous church. It is possible that this and the neighbouring Kilcreggane formed a single original townland, and that the ancient church is represented by the graveyard yet remaining on the latter. Area, 256 acres.

S.D. *Άτ Δ Ξάοιρθε*—"Ford of the Robber"

*ΚΙΛΜΑΝΑΧΑΝ, Οίλλ Μάινσίν*—"Munchin's Church." Kilmanahan, which formed portion of the immense Desmond estate,

was forfeited with its twenty carucates (*e*) on the attainder of the Great Earl—26th Eliz. In the Record Office is a "Survey of the Honors, Lordships &c. forfeited"; this enumerates:—"Kilmanahyn lying in the County of Cosherye (Coir nUiróne)"; it also refers in detail to "divers parcels of land to the said manor belonging," scil:—Russelstowne (1 carucate), Kylronan ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Bannfyne (1), Conoghe (1) (*f*), Syllhyynn (1), Walshe's Garden (1), Ballewickarebre (1), Courteswood (1), Ballygoure (1) (*g*), Ballyrowcha (1) (*h*), Balleymache ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ). Area, 626 acres.

"Kilmanchin" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Kilmaneheene" (A.S.E.). "Kilmany" (Council Order Book, 1560).

S.DD. (*a*) Ράτ ἄρο—"High Rath"; a sub-division.

(*b*) ἄτ Καρμαίσε α τσεαρετα—"Ford of Geoffrey's (Fitz-Patrick's?) Rock"; a ford in the river between two islands.

(*c*) θεατ ἄτα ἡμαρσαρο—"Mouth of Market Ford," close to present bridge of Kilmanahan.

(*b*) Boding Stream (O.M.), Βουδοαινη; possibly the name of a kind of dark-flowered waterflag (*Sparganium Natans*?).

KNOCKACOOOLA, Cnoc α Ḳuaille—"Hill of the Pole." C., ordinarily fem., is certainly sometimes masc. in Waterford. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. Cnoc α τσαιζοιύρα—"The Soldier's Hill."

KNOCKALISHEEN, Cnoc α Ḳirín—"Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 564 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Coircéim—"Stepping Stone."

(*b*) Cloghanillar (O.M.), Cloc an Ḳioctair—"The Eagle's Rock."

(*c*) ποττ να σαζαρε—"The Priests' Drowning (or Fishing) Hole."

(*d*) Τουαρ ζαρεβ—"Rough Cattle Field."

(*e*) Τορ α Ḳúca—"The Pooka's Bush"; applied to a wood.

(*e*) A carucate is a measure of land, reputed at about 120 acres.

(*f*) Castle Coonagh, the present Castlequarter.

(*g*) Graignangower.

(*h*) Ballyrohan.

KNOCKARAH, Cnoc a Reata—"The Ram's Hill." (Cnoc a Rata—O'D.). Area, 99 acres.

KNOCKATRELLANE, Cnoc a Tríotáin—"Hill of the Water-Cut Track." Area, 174 acres.

S.D. Copper Mines (O.M.), páirc a míanaig—"The Mine Field."

RUSSELSTOWN, Úaite an Ruiréalaig. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 2,613 acres.

"Russellstowne" (D.S.M.). "Úaite Ríocóit" (MS. of Ignatius Denn in R.I.A. collection). (i)

S.D.D. (a) Barrack Village (O.M.).

(b) Sleann Caol—"Narrow Glen"; a sub-division.

(c) Dun a Úaite—"Village End"; another sub-division.

(d) Leat-Úaite—"Half Village"; a third sub-division.

(e) Reataíóe Réróe—"Mountain-Plain Straggler"; a further sub-division.

(f) Tobair a Úiolair—"The Watercress Well."

(g) Úóear Úuiróe—"Yellow Road."

(h) Úóear Fada—"Long Road."

(i) Carráigín Ruaó—"Little Red Rock."

(j) Cnoc a Teampuil—"The Church Hill"; overlooking the ruined church of Kilonan.

SILLAHEENS, Saitiúicín—"Willow Growing Place." Area, 394 acres.

"Sillyheene" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Póil a Chúlad—"Hole of the Post (or Pile)."

(b) Clair (& Lóc) na Lacán—"Trench (and Pond) of the Ducks."

SMALL QUARTER, Ceatmaíha Úeas. Idem. Area, 68 acres.

TOORACURRA, Tuair a Chúrraig—"Cattle Field of the Swamp."

In this townland is a very large, nearly circular, lios which has traces of a square building in its centre. Area, 206 acres.

(i) Scil.—In a poem on the death of John Power of Ballyriocal. This poem—attributed there to Ignatius O'Donnell—is copied into a vol. of Ordnance Survey Extracts, R.I.A. Library.

TOORALA, ΤΟΥΡΑ Δ ΛΑΞΑ — “Cattle Field of the Hill.” O’Donovan conjectures that ΛΑΞΑ may be Germanic. Compare Ballinlaw &c. Area, 194 acres.

S.D. Battle Field (O.M.), ΣΟΡΤ Δ ΘΥΡΥΡΘ—“Field of the Defeat”; from a skirmish here between Parliamentary and Royal forces in the 17th century. Broken swords and muskets have been unearthed in the field.

TOORREAGH, ΤΟΥΡΗ ΡΙΑΘΑΘ—“Grey Cattle-Field”; from the mixed green and white of the grass, bushes, &c. Area, 251 acres.

WHITESFORT, ΙΝΡΕ ΔΑΟΤ—“Narrow River Holm.” The English name is almost certainly derived from a famous family of the Whites, which gave to the Church in the 16th and 17th centuries the celebrated Thomas White, S.J., founder of Irish Missionary Colleges in Spain, James White, Vicar-Apostolic of Waterford (j) and their still more celebrated brother, Stephen White, S.J. (“Polyhistor”), one of the three or four most learned men that Ireland ever produced. Area, 322 acres.

S.D. ΛΕΑΔΑ ΔΝ ΜΟΥΤΤΑΙΞ—“Glen Slope of the Summit.”

WHITEHOUSE QUARTER, ΣΕΔΤΡΑΜΑ Δ ΤΙΞΕ ΘΑΙΝ. Idem. Area, 69 acres.

## Kilsheelan Parish.

SEE under Barony of Iffa and Offa East, also under Uppertthird. A single townland of the parish belongs to the present barony, scil:—KNOCKNAREE, Cnoc na Ríog, apparently—“The Kings’ Hill.” Area, 1,258 acres.

“Cnocknary” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (a) Cnoc Δ τΣερεάιν—“Hill of the Blowing.”

(b) Μόιν υί Ψάτταίξ—“O’Fahy’s Bog.”

(c) Ρόο Θυίρε—“Yellow Road”; a boggy road with a stiff yellow clay bottom.

(d) Δτ na Ríog—“Ford of the Kings.” Perhaps Δτ-na-ηΥιρόρε.

“Achnyre” (Inq. at Clonmel, 1279).

(j) See Appendix to Kelly’s *Cambrensis Eversus*, Vol. III., pt. II.

## Rathgormack Parish.

SEE under Barony of Uppertthird.

### TOWNLANDS.

GLENANORE, Γλεανν αν ̄ϕόζμαιη—“Harvest (or Autumn) Glen” Area, 1295 acres.

S.D. Στολλα να Σαιζοιμήη—“The Soldiers’ Rock Post.”

KNOCKANAFFRIN, Κνοκάν αν Διηφριν—“Little Glen of the Mass.” Height of most elevated point, 1,293 ft. Area, 1,254 acres.

“Knockaneffrin” (D.S.R.).

## Seskenane Parish.

SEE Barony of Decies Without Drum. There are seven townlands of the Parish in the present Barony.

### TOWNLANDS.

COUMNAGAPPLE, Com να ̄ςCαπατ—“The Horses’ Hollow.” Area, 303 acres.

KILKEANY, Cill ̄Ciana—“Cian’s Church.” The site of the early church is well known; it is still marked by its circular fence of earth. The identity of Cian is as uncertain as that of our early church founders generally. (*k*) Area (in two divisions), 480 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) ̄Ράηε Δ τSeipeit—“Field of the Chapel,” in which stood a church of the Penal Days.

(*b*) ̄Ράηε Δ ̄Púna—“Pound Field.”

(*c*) ̄Ράηε Δ ̄Mυιλιον—“Mill Field.”

(*d*) ̄Βεάηηα ̄Cill ̄Ciana—“Kilkeany Gap.”

(*e*) ̄Βάηηα να η̄Nιρ̄ηε—“Nire River Summit”; a sub-denomination of rather elastic and indefinite application.

KNOCKAUNBRANDAUN, Κνοκάν ̄Bραννοδ̄αιη—“Brendan’s Little Hill.” Area, 694 acres.

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(*k*) Under date Nov. 10th the Martyrology of Gorman commemorates “Cian, holy, heavenly.”

S.DD. (a) Aughnaree (O.M.), ἄτ na Ríog (O'D.)—"Ford of the Kings." I have heard it however called ἄτ na nuiðre—"Ford of the Dun Cow."

(b) Léim an Uirge—"Waterfall."

(c) Cuirrác na muc fíadain—"Marsh of the Wild Pigs."

KNOCKAVANNIA, Cnoc a Baine—"Hill of the Milk." Area, 519 acres.

S.DD. (a) móim na maðmaríðe (*sic*)—"The Dogs' Bog."

(b) ἄτ a τσαιξοιύρα—"The Soldier's Ford."

(c) Bân a Oalláin—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the field and name remain, but the stone has disappeared.

(d) Cnoicín Doibinn—"Pleasant Little Hill."

(e) An Stráicín—"The Streak."

LYRE, ἁðar—"River Fork." Area, in three divisions, 2,068 acres.

S.DD. (a) Eagle's Rock (O.M.).

(b) Couma Lough (O.M.), na Coma loca—"The Lake Hollows."

(c) Glenastuckaun (O.M.), Gleann a Stúcaín—"Glen of the Little Cone-shaped Rock."

(d) Coumfea (O.M.), Com fíadú—"Deer Hollow."

(e) Lough Coumstelloge More and L. C. Beg (O.M.). Com Sciottóg—"Hollow of the Cut-off Halves."

(f) Sríon Com-fíadú—"Coumfea Nose"; a cliff overhanging the valley.

(g) Cnoc Bân—"White Hill."

(h) Cnoc a Sírríadú—"The Hare's Hill."

(i) Cnoc a Ćrocaíre—"Hill of the Hangman."

(j) Cúll—Site of early church on Galvan's Farm, Lyre West.

SHANBALLYANNE, Seana Buite Anna—"Ana's Old Village." This Ana is locally believed (*volksetymologie*) to have been sister to Cian of Kilkeany, Brendan of Knockaunbrandaun, and MacCairbre of Ballymacarbry. At any rate the lady here commemorated does not appear to be identical with the legendary Áine of early Irish story. On Wall's farm in this townland there was found, some 40 years since, a small cross, resembling the

pectoral cross of a Bishop. Unfortunately, the Kerry labourer, who found it, disposed of it to a dealer, and no trace of it is discoverable. Wall himself found, a few years ago, a bronze spear head, which he gave to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P., M.R.I.A. Area, 389 acres.

S.DD. (a) ρουι Cαρ—"Curling (Whirling) Hole."

(b) ρουι να Σερέαδάιν—"Hole of the Moaning."

(c) ρουι να Σαζαρτ—"The Priests' Pool." Local explanation of the name is to the effect that two priests were drowned here in the Penal times.

TOORIN, Τυαηήν—"Little Cattle Field." Area, in three divisions, 1,644 acres.

S.DD. (a) Cromlech (O.M.).

(b) Λεαα να Μόιντεάν—"Glen Slope of the Little Turf Bogs."

(c) να Cαρραιζήνρθε—"The Little Rocks."

(d) Μόιν Δ Όείν—"Bog of the Mouth (of the Gap)."

(e) Cνοϊεϊν Όόιζτε—"Little Burnt Hill."

(f) Cnoc an Διρρήν—"The Mass Hill."

(g) Δν Σπλανν—"The Ray-like Projection," *i.e.*, a ridge emanating like a ray from the main mass of mountain; the name is applied in the present instance to a considerable sub-division.

(h) Cοήραc Δν Cτάα—"Junction of the Mountain Stack."

(i) να Cceϊήνρθε—"The Little Bushes"; a sub-division.

(j) Cnoc Ριαβδ—"Grey Hill."

(k) Όαρρα να Cλατ—"Summit of the (Willow) Rods."

(l) Ccαητ Δ Cοβαη—"Thicket of the Well."

(m) Μόιν Δ Ρύητ—"Bog of the Embankment."

(n) να Λεαcαηνα—"The Glenslopes."

(o) Ραιιι να ηζαβδ—"The Goats' Cliff."

(p) Cοβαη Μόρα—"Mora's (female name) Well."

## St. Mary's Parish.

THIS is the ancient parish of Clonmel, embracing the town and suburbs of the capital of Tipperary on the north side of the Suir, and a considerable area of unreclaimed mountain country on the

south, or Waterford, side. The ancient parish church—St. Mary's—still stands within the town, its cemetery bounded on two sides by the old town wall. We are immediately concerned here with the Waterford portion of the parish only; this, which is largely Irish-speaking, is rich in mountain names.

## TOWNLANDS.

CROAN, *Cruadán*—"Hard Land." Area (in two divisions), 122 acres.

GLEBE, *Teampall na pláige*—"Church of the Plague"; from the old church and graveyard of St. Nicholas which was used for interment of victims of plague in 17th and preceding centuries. Area, 3 acres.

GLENAGAD, *Gléann na nSáid*—"Glen of the Withes (or Tough Willow Twigs)." Area, 160 acres.

GLENARY, *Gléann Araidh*—"Araidh's Glen" (O'D.). Compare Dal Araidh. More likely, however, *Gl. Dáiréir*—"Crooked Glen." (*l*). Area, 2,502 acres.

"Glennaure" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) *Leat-Adairc*—"Half Horn"; the name of a hill.

(*b*) *Baite Éat*—"Village at the Other Side."

(*c*) *Coimíneas*—"Commons" of Clonmel, on, or within, which occur the following:—

(*d*) *Cnoc a Comórtair*—"Hill of the Emulation"; so named because of its imaginary rivalry in height with a neighbouring elevation.

(*e*) *Com na Saittíge*—"Willow Tree Hollow."

(*f*) *móin Bán*—"White Bog."

(*g*) "Bishop's Field"; a level patch between two streams.

(*h*) *Ác a Baimne*—"Ford of the Milk."

(*i*) *Ác a Stairíge*—"Ford of the Stairs," from its position leading to a mountain road called *Stairíge* (Stairs).

GLENDALOUGH, *Gléann Dá Lácan*—"Two Ducks' Glen." One might be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the strange Irish

(*l*) Compare Ulster Journal of Archæology, Vol. XII., p. 81.

form; as a matter of fact the name has been written *ḡ. Ṫá loć*, which seems to be the original of the Anglicised, or official, name. That, however, the name is derived from ducks, not lakes, is proved by the popular local name:—“*ḡleann Ṫá laćan, ḡan laćain ḡan bároait.*” Area, 2,902 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Glenasup (O.M.), *ḡleann na Sop*—“Glen of the Bog-Deal Torch.” Salmon poachers, plying their calling at night, use such torches.

(b) Aughteedota, *áć a tíḡe Ṫóíḡte*—“Ford of the Burnt House.”

(c) Lachtnafrankee, *leáć na bḡranncać*—“Monument of the Rats,” at height of 1,700 feet.

(d) *móin na luáćra*—“Bog of the Rushes.”

(e) *móin a Scárriatá*—“Bog of the Separation (of Streams).”

(f) *laćar Ṫán*—“White River Fork.”

(g) *com na maóite*—“Hollow of the Bareness.”

(h) *com fáoláin*—“Faellan’s Hollow.”

(i) *com na leáć*—“Hollow of the Stone Monuments.”

(j) *an stairḡne*—“The Stairway”; a roadway over the mountain.

(k) “Stoney,” a rough patch of mountain side.

KILGAINY, *Cill ḡáine*—“Gaine’s Church.” The traditional site of the church is close to the ancient castle ruins. Area (in two divisions), 143 acres.

“Kilgaine” (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Two-Glen Water (O.M.).

(b) “Dudley’s Hole,” in river; so called from its proximity to Dudley’s Mill.

KNOCKALISHEEN, *Cnoc a Uírin*—“Hill of the Little Lios.” Area, 1,251 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cross Glen (O.M.); a sub-division.

(b) *Ṫobar na Scéirtoe*—“Well of the Bleak Place.”

(c) *ḡleann Ṫrón*—“Handmill Glen.”

(d) *ṵoll an eára*—“Hole of the Waterfall.”

KNOCKLUCAS, *Cnoc Uícair*—“Lucas’ Hill.” Area, 103 acres.



S.D. *ῥολλη να ἑκαοριαδ*—"Washing Hole of the Sheep."

RAHEEN, *Ἀν Ῥάιρην*—"The Little Rath"; named from a small fort which occupied present site of Raheen House. Area, 37 acres.

S.D. Fairy Hill (O.M.); the place now more commonly known as Merlin.

SCROTHERA, *Σκροθταε*; most probably for *Σκροιατ-Ταειθ*—"Sward Side." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.

S.DD. (a) Roaring Spring (O.M.).

(b) Parknaglough (O.M.), *Ῥάιρην να ἑκτοδ*—"Field of the Stones."

(c) Waterfall (O.M.), *Ῥάιρην Ἀν Ῥοθαιρ*—"Well Summit."

SPA. No Irish. The townland gets its name from a well at which, a century since, an annual "pattern" was held. Over the well a covering structure or portico of masonry was erected as early as 1593, during the mayoralty of William Stanley. Area, 66 acres.

S.D. *Κνοκ Ἀ τΣηυτδαιρ*—"The Vagrant's Hill."

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## BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA EAST.

IFFA and Offa are Anglicised forms of the ancient tribe name (Ui-Eathach) of southern Tipperary. (a) The compound name, "Iffa and Offa," is used at present to designate two large baronies distinguished respectively as East and West, and containing some of the most fertile land in Ireland—the southerly continuation of the far-famed Golden Vale. Neither the physical character of the region nor its history has been favourable to the preservation of its ancient names. Its history, since the invasion, has been a long record of planting and confiscations, while—Naboth's vineyard like—its smiling plains have attracted the covetous stranger and brought destruction on the ancient proprietors. It is only in the 5th century that, on the expulsion of the Ossorians—its original

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(a) The Bollandists give Eatach as the name of a chieftain of the Decies in the 7th century. See *Vita S. Mochoemoci*, March 13th.

occupiers, *māg fēimīn* became portion of the Decies; thenceforth we find it called "Northern Decies" as distinguished from the "Southern Decies" of the Co. Waterford.

Iffa and Offa East occupies the south-east angle of Tipperary Co. adjoining Waterford on the south and Kilkenny on the east. It is drained by two considerable rivers—the Anner (root *abā*, a river), flowing through its centre, and the Lingaun (derivation uncertain) dividing it from Ossory. To these are to be added the Suir into which fall both the rivers mentioned and a few small named streams which will be noticed as we proceed. The only elevation of note is Slievenamon (*Sliabh na mBán fēimīn* "Mountain of the Women of Feimhin"), a mountain cone remarkable no less for its appearance than for its history and the legends that centre round it. Slievenamon, with the ridge extending from it in a north westerly direction, was anciently known as Sliabh-Dile through which communication between Decies and Ossory was maintained in Celtic times by three "gaps" or mountain passes, scil:—*Deárna Cútt a Deatāig* ("Wood-Roadway Gap") on the west, and *Deárna Cútte Cár* ("Kilcash Gap") and *Deárna Ráic-Cláir* ("Rathclarish Gap") on the east. (*b*) Irish is practically extinct throughout the barony—hence its names are rather below average interest. The number of parishes is fifteen, with small portion of two others. Of this number no fewer than six embody in their name the word *cútt* and four additional incorporate some other ecclesiastical term, v.g. *Teampall*, *Doimnác* &c.

## Cahir Parish.

SEE under Iffa and Offa West. Only a single townland of the parish, or rather portion of a townland, lies in the present barony, scil:—

MOORTOWN, *Báite na Móna*—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." *Moor* in the Anglicised form is not a personal but a common name, =fen or bog. Greater portion of the townland lies in the adjoining Par. of Inislounaght. Area, 133 acres.

(*b*) "Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society," Vol. III. (1854-5), p. 16.

## Carrick-on-Suir Parish.

THIS is, comparatively speaking, a small parish—containing only seven townlands. It embraces the town of Carrick with a square mile or thereabout of the extreme south-east angle of the County. A comparatively modern successor occupies the site of the ancient parish church, and in the graveyard attached are some tombstones and inscriptions of interest. Within the present church are monuments to the memory of John and James Power, last Earls of Tyrone in the direct Power line.

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLINDERRY, Βεαλαδ̄ αν̄ Όοιμε—"Pass of the Oak-Wood." Area, 293 acres.

"Ballyderry and Banenegeragh," (Book of Survey and Distribution).

BALLYLYNCH, Βαιτε ῡῑ Λοιμηιγ̄—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 314 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Μόιν ᾱ Βαιμνε—"Milk Bog."

(b) "The Cunnawarras"—a group of fields in which are situated some gravel pits. The curious name seems a corruption of Coney-Warrens.

(c) Ροττ Βεαδ̄—"Little Hole"; a place in the river.

(d) Αν̄ Σκαη̄Βεαδ̄—"The Scour (or Rough Gravelly Ford)"; this is also in the river.

BALLYNAGRANA, Βαιτε νᾱ γ̄Cp̄anaδ̄—"Homestead of the Sows." This townland is of very irregular shape. Area, 279 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Figgery" (presumably for "Piggery"); a field.

(b) Cp̄ann νᾱ Ρᾱτ̄α—"The Rath Tree."

BALLYRICHARD, Βαιτε Ρῑρτειρο—"Richard's Homestead." Area, 234 acres.

"Ballyrickard cōiter voce Lisnesonlemoy" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) Wilmar Mill (O.M.).

DEERPARK, Ράιρε νᾱ β̄P̄iaδ̄—"Field of the Deer (plural)," not of the *Deer* (singular), as in other places called "Deerpark." Area, in two divisions, 725 acres.

S.DD. (a) Σεαλα Όαίτε—"Old Village,"; a sub-division.

(b) Όόταίρην Δ Άρααίτε—"The Horse's Road." This is properly the road running down to the river immediately to north of "Cottage," and not the place on Townparks now sometimes so named.

(c) Όόταίρην Όύίρε—"Little Yellow Road"; forms western boundary of the townland.

(d) Κορα Δ Άρεαόάιν—"Weir of the Booty (?)" ; in the river.

(e) Σαίρθεαό να Ράίρε—"The Park Shallow" ; also in river.

(f) Κορα Μόρ—"Great Weir" ; likewise in river.

(g) Ράίρε Δ *Review*—"The Review Field."

KNOCKNACONNERY, Cnoc na Conaίρε—"Hill of the Beaten Path." Area, 163 acres.

TINVANE, Τίς αν Μεαόάιν—"House of the Middle Place." Area, 161 acres.

TOWNPARKS, Καρραίς να Σuir—"Rock of (in) the Suir." The name comes from a rock in mid-stream, uncovered only at lowest tides in a dry summer, when the boatmen celebrate the occasion by a bonfire on its surface. The town was, half-a-century or so since, the seat of an extensive woollen industry, of which hardly a trace survives. The Castle of Carrick is one of the finest specimens of feudal architecture in Ireland. Originally erected in the 14th century, it was considerably extended in the 16th century by Black Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond. This Tudor addition is still in a fair state of repair and habitable. In the banqueting hall are medallions in fresco of Black Thomas and his royal mistress. Anne Boleyn is popularly supposed to have been born in this castle. The present townland includes two islands in the Suir. Carrick-on-Suir was founded by Griffin, brother of Raymond le Gros—hence the name Carrick-mac-Griffin (c) In 1242 Matthew Fitzgriffin obtained a grant of a fair in his Manor of Karrec (d). Area, 222 acres.

(c) O'Clery's Book of Pedigrees, in Journal R.S.A.I., 1879-82, p. 423.

(d) "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland," Sweetman, Vol. I., No. 2,573.

S.D.D. (a) *CLÁIRÍN*—"Little Board"; named from a rude wooden bridge which spanned the stream.

(b) *COIRA NA MÓRÁDÁIR*—"The Friars' Weir."

(c) The Rocks (O.M.).

(d) *ḠARHARÓE RUADÓ*—"Red Garden"; on south side of present New Street.

(e) "Lough Street," *ḠARRO Δ ΛΟΪΔ*—"Street of the Pond."

(f) *ΔH FÁITĊE*—"The Fair Green."

(g) "The Bull's Lough"; where bull-baiting was formerly indulged in—to rear of Courthouse.

(h) "Mulberry Lane," now New Lane.

## Donaghmore Parish.

THIS is a division of very limited extent indeed; it contains in all only three townlands, of which two lie in the adjacent barony of Middlethird. The parish derives its name from the great church founded here at a very early date—possibly, nay probably, by the national apostle himself. Foranan of Donaghmore of Magh Feimhin is given in the Donegal Martyrology under April 30th. His life is given by Colgan under the same date, and by Mabillon in his "Saints of the Benedictine Order." The Martyrology quoted also commemorates, under May 27th,—“Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore.”

### TOWNLAND.

DONAGHMORE, *ḐOĪNNÁC MÓIR*—"Great Church." Only the most famous churches—usually indeed only churches established by St. Patrick—were styled *ḐOĪNNÁC*. The church ruin of Donaghmore is of highest antiquarian interest. Standing on an elevated ridge it is, with its high-pitched gable, a striking object in the landscape, and is visible for miles on almost every side; I have been able to distinguish it with the naked eye from the northern slopes of the Comeragh Mountains in Co. Waterford, as well as from the highlands of S.W. Ossory. The church consists of nave

and chancel united by what was once a very beautiful Hiberno-Romanesque arch of three orders. Above the chancel is an over-croft similar to that with which Cormac's Chapel is furnished. The doorway, also of several orders, is highly ornate. Both chancel arch and doorway are, however, much defaced. A barbarian farmer of the vicinity carried off the carved stones as material for building a piggery. The patrician however was no more reverent than the peasant; at any rate, a nobleman of the neighbourhood is credited with the abstraction and abduction of the curiously carved tympanum. Fortunately the ruin, now vested in the Board of Works, is preserved from further injury by the National Monuments' Act. The windows are all beautifully and characteristically plain, with round heads and a very wide inward splay. Taking it as a whole the church is perhaps, after Cormac's Chapel, the most complete specimen of later Celtic work remaining (*e*). Area 652 acres.

"Donaghmore" (Down Survey).

## Garrangibbon Parish.

THIS parish, which occupies the summit and side of a plateau, is of moderate extent. Greater portion of the parish lies in the adjoining barony of Slieveardagh (which see). Only slight remains of the ancient church survive; these will be found, surrounded by a few modern tombstones, within the grounds of South Lodge. The place names are neither numerous nor specially interesting.

### TOWNLANDS.

BRENORMORE, *Ḃṛṇṇṅṅṅ ṁṅṅ*—"Great Fallow." Area, 1892 acres.

"Brenermore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Sheegouna (O.M.), *Ṣṅṅ Ṣṅṅṅṅṅṅṅṅ*—"Fairy Mound of the Cow (*Ṣṅṅṅ Ṣṅṅṅṅṅṅṅṅ*?)"

(*e*) See Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum," p. 73, Appendix *Vit. S. Itaë*; also O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. IV., pp. 554, &c. and Dunraven, "Notes on Irish Architecture," Vol. II., p. 195.

(b) Bawndunhill (O.M.), *Ḫán Ḫómnaitt*—"Donal's Field"; a village and sub-division.

TOLLOHEA, *Ṭulac ḪoḪa*—"Hugh's Hill-Summit." Area, 587 acres.

"Tullaghea" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Ṭoban Ṭeal*—"White Well."

(b) "Paw-rc"—presumably *páirc*, "a field"; the name is applied in the present instance to a spring.

(c) *Rát na Reirc*—"Rath of the Rams."

GARRYDUFF, *ṬarrarḪe Ḫub*—"Black Garden." On it are marked no fewer than four lises (O.M.). Area, 536 acres.

S.D. *Ṭoll Ṭatmán*—"Souterrain."

## Inishlounaght Parish.

THIS parish was monastic—dependent upon the famous Cistercian Abbey, "De Surio." It is of great extent and includes a detached area of four townlands. Yet another portion, which is cut off by the river, has been treated of under Glenahery Barony. See under this latter for derivation &c. Within the Tipperary portion of the parish there is, besides the abbey site at Marlfield (on which, presumably, was the parish church), a ruin at Garryntemple marked "Old Church" on ordnance sheet. This building, which is a plain oblong of considerable height, is in a good state of preservation and looks more like a barn than a church. If a church it must have been a chapel of ease to Inishlounaght. There is likewise a small but very interesting church ruin very close to St. Patrick's Well on the townland of the same name. Neither this however nor the Garrantemple edifice is of any great antiquity. In addition, there is within the parish a ruined church with a graveyard on Moorstown, as well as (at least) two other early church sites, scil:—Kilmolash and Decoy. The Cistercian Abbey of Inishlounaght was founded in 1187 by King Donald O'Brien and Malachy O'Faolan, Prince of Desii. From a reference in Colgan (*f*) it is however evident that there had been a religious house at Inishlounaght in the 7th century.

(*f*) "Acta Sanctorum"—*Vita S. Mochoemoci*, p. 595.

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRANE, Βαίτε αν Ξαγνάν—“Homestead of the Grove.” Area, 9 acres.

“Ballygarran” (Inq. Chas. I.).

BARN, Βηρέας. The name is a derivative from Βηρέας—“A Lie.” It is used in a variety of senses—most frequently perhaps to designate an eminence crowned by a pillar-stone which in the distance appears a human figure (compare *ῥεαρ Βηρέιζε* &c.), but its exact force in place names is not always easy to determine (*g*).

S.D. Αν τσεανα Stripper—“The Old Stripper”; a field name the origin of which is forgotten. A “stripper,” it may be necessary to explain, is a cow—not in-calf—which continues to give milk during the winter.

BLACKCASTLE, Βαιρτεάν Όυθ. Idem. A castle, no remains of which are now visible, formerly stood here. On the townland is also a ruined church of little architectural but much historic interest. In the graveyard, now known simply as Kyle (Cιτ), are several tombstones all, curiously enough, commemorating persons of the name—Slattery. Kyle was a very important and early church, allusion to which will be found in the 10th century life of St. Declan at present in preparation for publication. Area, 53 acres.

“Castlemoell aís Blackcastle contin decem acre” (Inq. Chas. I.).

CARRICKONEEN, Βαγναις Κομίν—Rabbits’ Rock.” On this townland there are no fewer than five fine lioses; two of them (the largest) are commandingly situated on the brow of a high ridge. Area, 338 acres.

CLASHAVADDRA, Βαιρ α Ἰάορα—“The Dog’s (or Wolf’s) Trench.” This townland forms portion of an isolated fragment of Lismore diocese, surrounded on all sides by Cashel. Area, 42 acres.

CLONMORE, Βιυαίν Ἰόρ—“Great Meadow.” Area, 95 acres.

“Clonemore” (Inq. Chas. I.).

COOLE, Αν Cút—“The Ridge-Back.” Area, 147 acres.

CURRENSTOWN, Βαίτε υί Cυρνίν. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

“Currenstown” (Inq. Chas. I.).

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(*g*) See Joyce—Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, Vol. X. (1867) p. 6.

DECOY, *Clair Chiaráin*—"Ciaran's Trench." The official name—very modern, by the way,—owes its origin to a contrivance for entrapping wild duck which was set up in a bog, now drained. The bog in question formerly occupied greater part of the townland. The "trench" was a natural depression, opening into a well and pond. In a field adjacent to the trench is a *cill*, or early church site, known as *Teampall Mocuana*—"Mocuana's (or My Cuana's) Church." The circular embankment which protected the church is now barely traceable; it enclosed a space of about an acre, most of which has been used as a gravel pit. Here were found three gold pins, which were sold to a Clonmel silversmith for 4/6, also a "stone chalice" (*h*) and a cross inscribed plummet or bell-tongue of stone, now in the writer's possession. Cuana as a personal name was not uncommon amongst the *Nan-Desii*: a chieftain of the name, resident somewhere in this neighbourhood, is referred to in the *Irish Life of Mochoemoc of Liath*. (*i*) Area, 90 acres.

DEERPARK. No Irish name. Area, 54 acres.

GARRYNTemple, *ḡarrnairde an Teampall*—"Garden of the Church." On this townland is the ruin (church or barn) referred to above. In its east gable—too high up to be of any use to light an altar—is a plain square-headed window of domestic type. There is no cemetery or trace of internal interments, nor indeed anything but the name to suggest a church. Area, 294 acres.

S.D. *ḡócairín ḡlar*—"Little Green Road."

GARRYSHANE, *ḡarrnairde ḡeaḡáin*—"John's Garden." Area, 52 acres.

"Garrysane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GORTMORE, *ḡort Mór*—"Great Garden." Area, 43 acres.

"Gortmore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

INISHLOUNAGHT, *ḡainnirtin*—"Abbey." Area, 348 acres.

"Abbyneslawnaghty ãs Little Abby" (Inq. Chas. I.).

(*h*) See *Waterford and S.E. Archaeological Journal*, July, 1906.

(*i*) O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. III., p. 355.

S.D.D. (a) **Λοῦ Ὠυρῶε**—"Yellow Pool"; a well-known hollow in the Clonmel-Marlfield Road.

(b) **Κρηδὸν ἁ Ἰλλιο-ἄθῶ**—"Tree of the Ill-Luck"; an old crab-tree by the river bank.

(c) **Ῥοῦ ἁ Ὑρῶδῆν**—"Salmon Hole"; a pool in the river.

(d) "Petty Bone Field" (Old Lease)=present holding of Chas. Jackson; the name is perhaps a corruption of "Petty Bawns."

**KILMOLASH, Κιλ Μολαίρε**—"Molaise's Church." This is the second ancient church in the diocese so named. See Kilmolash, Barony of Decies Without Drum. Site of the early church was discovered with difficulty on Mr. Kiely's farm and some few perches to north of a now disused road. Area (in two divisions), 352 acres.

"Knockan aís Kilmolashe" (Visitation Book, Eliz.).

**LOUGHTALLY, Ἴεανν Ὀάν**—"White Glen." Origin of the official name, which appears to be modern; is uncertain. My informant—an aged native—stated he heard the name Loughtally for the first time only about fifty years ago. Area, 536 acres.

**MARLFIELD, Μαιηριτρη**—"Abbey." Area, 436 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ὀδὸς αἰρῆν ἡ ἁθῶ**—"Little Road of (to) the River."

(b) **Κλαίρ ἡ ἄ Κορη**—"Trench of the Goblets."

(c) **Σεανὰ Ὀαίτε**—"Old Village."

(d) **Ἰορητ ἁ Ὀρημα**—"Garden of the Ridge."

(e) "Malcolm's Rock," on the river bank. This, according to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, M.R.I.A., (f) was known to Irish speakers as **Ὀῦν ὕἱ Ἰλοῦλῆν**—"O'Phelan's Stronghold."

**MONKSGRANGE, Ἀη Ἰράιρηραδ**—"The Grange." Area, 415 acres.

**MONKSTOWN, Ὀαίτε ἡ ἁ Μανὰς**. Idem. Area, 94 acres.

**MOORSTOWN, Ὀαίτε ἡ ἁ Μόνα**—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." See under Cahir, in which Par. portion of the townland lies. The

(f) In series of papers on local nomenclature in *Clonmel Nationalist* newspaper some time in, or about, 1886.

castle (with bawn and courtyard) is a fine specimen of a later feudal stronghold. Area, 507 acres.

“Moorestown” (Inq. Chas. I.).

PATRICKSWELL, *Teampall Pádraig*—“St. Patrick’s Church.” Beside the ruined chapel already alluded to is a renowned holy well, a deep circular basin of great size, ever filled with bubbling water clear as crystal. The well is alluded to in the 10th century Life of St. Declan already quoted. There is also (half hidden in water and water weeds) a rude Celtic cross. Within the ruined church stands an elaborate monument (originally, I believe, erected in St. Mary’s Church, Clonmel) to the memory of Nicholas White of Clonmel. Reformation intolerance caused removal of the cenotaph to its present position. The inscription, decipherable with difficulty, reads:—

“Hic Jacet D. Nicholaus White

Armiger, vir pietate, constantia, mansuetudine

Et integritate morū conspicuus et amabilis.

Obijt 30 die Augusti Ao. Dñi. 1622, ejus corpus

Ex antecessorū capellā quae borealem sacelli

hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentū

22 die Decembris A°D. 1623 translātū est

Cuius animae propitiatur Deus.

Sacellū hoc S. nōi Jesu ejusq. genetrici B. Mariae Virgini

dicātum construxerunt in perpetuam dicti Nicolae memoriam

Barbara White uxor ejus vidua et Henricus White filius ejus

et Haeres.”

Area, 330 acres.

SHANBALLYARD, *Seana Baitte Áir*—“Old High Homestead”; another of the townlands constituting (the isolated portion of Lismore diocese already referred to. Area, 322 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, *Tobair na hAoine*—“Friday Well”; a holy well at which “rounds” were made on Fridays. Compare “Sunday Well.” Compare also *Tobair Oia hAoine*, Glendine, Dungarvan Par. Area, 115 acres.

S.DD. (a) “Moore’s Island” (O.M.); an island in the river bed—only partly, however, in this townland.

(b) "Spital (Hospital) Field"; the triangular field at junction of two roads on north side of the townland, and on Inishlounaght boundary.

WOODROOF, *Coimleap*—"Odd Lios." Area, 611 acres, all demesne land.

## Kilcash Parish.

LIKE most parishes of the present barony Kilcash is of comparatively small extent. It contains only eight townlands. The ancient church—on the townland from which the parish is named—possesses much archæological interest as one of the few Irish-Romanesque churches surviving in the Decies. The present edifice was modified by the addition of a chancel &c. in the 14th century. Beside the ruin is the vault wherein rest the mortal remains of Lady 'Veagh, celebrated in southern story and song. In the same tomb reposes her illustrious kinsman by marriage—Archbishop Butler of Cashel:—

"S ar leabhar na marb do léastar  
"Ár nEarpog 'r Lady 'Veagh."

The leaden mitre which decorated the tomb of the Bishop was removed to be converted into bullets during the '48 or the Fenian period.

### TOWNLANDS.

CARRIGALOE, *Carrigais a Luaidhe*. Meaning uncertain; perhaps C. a Lúit or C. a Luaidh. Area, 297 acres.

"Sliabh na mBan Feimín (Fionn)  
"Aghur Sliabh or a ceann tré teine,  
"Carrigais a Luaidhe aghur Tuair a Dáinne."

(Old Rhyme).

"Carrigloe" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Árto Duirde*—"Yellow Height."

(b) *Déat Áta Lín*—"Month of Flax Ford."

CLASHANISKY, *Clair an Uirge*—"The Water Trench." Area, 119 acres.

S.D.D. (a) "The Cooleens" (*Cúilín*—"Little Ridge Back").

(b) "The Long Acre"; a field name.

(c) "The Crooked Acre"; another field.

KILCASH, CILL CATH—“Caise’s Church” (*k*). The ruined Castle of Kilcash is a prominent object in the landscape. Here Lord Castlehaven wrote his memoirs, and here, according to the 1704 list of registered priests, a large number of Waterford and Ossory secular clergy were ordained by Bishops Brennan and Phelan. The historic residence was dismantled about a century since. Area, 1,115 acres.

“Kilcaishe” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (*a*) “The Paddock”; a field, commemorated by name in the “Caoine for Kilcash.”

(*b*) “Lady ’Veagh’s Well.”

(*c*) Σορε Όρομας—“Ridged Garden.”

(*d*) Αν Ρυας. Meaning uncertain. The name is applied to a well (*l*).

KNOCKRATHKELLY, Cnoc Ráite Céallaiḡ—“Hill of Cellach’s (Kelly’s) Rath.” Area, 90 acres.

S.D. Cuirraicín—“Little Marsh.”

KYLANOREASHY, Coill an Fóiréirḡ—“Forrest’s Wood.” Area, 382 acres.

“Killenoreshye” (Inq. Chas. I.).

LISBALTING, Lios Deatlaine—“May Lios,” from Mayday sports held beside, or within, a lios now partly destroyed. Area, 144 acres.

MAYLADSTOWN; popularly now Moylerstown. There appears to be no Irish name—at least I failed to find it. Considerable portion of the townland is mountain. Area, 576 acres.

“Maylordstown” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ἄρο να Cuaille—“Eminence of the Pole.”

(*b*) τοcán—“Little Pond”; a field.

TOOR, Τουαρ—“Cattle Field.” This townland occupies almost the whole eastern slope of Slievenamon. Area, 1,026 acres.

(*k*) See “Martyrology of Donegal” &c. under April 26th; also Shearman, “Loca Patriciana,” pp. 315-6. “A.D. 846—Dairmaid of Cill Caisi died.” (Ann. Four Masters, at date quoted).

(*l*) “Ρυας, pursuit or incursion” (Dineen).

“Tuor Icurry (?)” and “Twore Ieghtragh” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Surōe Fīnn*—“Fionn’s Sitting Place”; a name common to a rather large number of mountain points.

(b) *Δη Κυρμαδ*—“The Marshy Place”; a field name.

(c) *Ξτεανν δη Ιυβδιη*—“Glen of the Yew Tree.”

(d) *Μυηη Δ τσεαθδαιε*—“Bramble of the Hawk”; a sub-division.

(e) *Θεάρινα ηα Ξδοιτε*—“Gap of the Wind”; a name of rather frequent application to exposed breaks in mountain chains &c.

(f) *σεατραμα δη Δεραμνη*—“Quarter of the Contention”; a sub-division.

(g) *σεατραμα Σιαη*—“Western Quarter”; a sub-division.

(h) *Θαηηα Ξτεαννα*—“Top of the Glen”; another sub-division.

(i) *Θυη Δ Ρθιθ*—“Bottom of the Road”; a point of the mountain.

(j) *Θυηηε Διαθιμη*—“Sword Stroke”; a glen or ravine down the mountain side resembling a gigantic sword cut.

(k) *Com ηα Σεηρε*—“Hollow of the Coarse Mountain Grass”; yet another sub-division.

(l) *σεηη Δεαθ*—“Old Field.” The present, strange to say, is almost the only instance of use of the word *δεαθ* in a place-name within the Decies.

(m) *Ξτεανν δη Fδραιξ*—“Glen of the Wild Vegetation.”

## Kilgrant Parish.

As the parish name is proper to no townland it has fallen into desuetude locally—with the consequence that its Irish form is difficult to discover. It is, I think, *Clu Clronnaεταηη*—“Cronnachten’s Church.” The parish, bounded on the east by the Anner, and on the south by the Suir, is large, level, and very fertile.

### TOWNLANDS.

*Ballinvoher, Θαηη δη Θδδαηη*—“Homestead of the Road.”  
Area, 208 acres.

"Ballynvoher" (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYVAUGHAN, *Ḫaite uí Ḫeacáin*—"O'Behan's Homestead."

"The Behans are beginning to Anglicise their name to Vaughan which is as ugly as their own" (O'Donovan—note in Field Name Book, Mountjoy Barracks). Compare, Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare. Area, 355 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḫc' Dub*—"Black Ford."

(b) *Ḫócar na Ceárhoacan*—"Road of the Forge"; a subdivision.

(c) *Ḫán Sgeite hÁire*. Meaning uncertain.

CLONWALSH (alias Ballina), *Ḫeat an Ḫca*—"Mouth of the Ford." I also got *Ctuain Ḫaiteire*—"Wallace's (?) Meadow." Area, 263 acres.

CROANE (popularly also Croane-Walsh), *Cruacáan*—"Hard Place." Area, 190 acres.

"Croan" (Inq. Chas. II.).

DOON, *Dún*—"Fort." The "Dun" here is an artificial "fort" or *lios* which crowns the summit of a small limestone bluff. The builders found a natural rath-shaped mound ready to their hand, and with the minimum of labour they transformed it into a formal *Dun*.

FERRYHOUSE, *Tic an Cailaró*. *Idem*. Area, 47 acres.

GLENALEM, *Sleann na Léime*—"Glen of the Leap." *Léim*, in toponomy, may signify either a cataract or a gorge, glen or defile across which some legendary hero of antiquity is believed to have jumped. Area, 48 acres.

GORTNAFLEUR, *Sorc na Fleur*. *Sorc* is "a garden" but meaning of the last term I cannot determine. *Sorc na bPitear* has been suggested as the correct form. Area, 71 acres.

HORSEPASTURE, *Ḫócarín na Páite*—"Little Road of the Pavement." This place acquired an unenviable reputation, half a century since, on the score of bad treatment meted to agricultural labourers employed there. A *spailpin* who "put in" a week at Horsepasture was considered fit to stand anything anywhere. Area, 129 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ἰοῦτε να βροβαί*—"Garden of the Congregations (or Gatherings)."

(b) *Ἰαίμεαμ Δ Ρεάκταίρε*—"The Dairyman's Sandpit."

(c) *Ἰοῦτε Δ Ἰύρεα*. (?)

LAGANORE, *Ἰαζ αν Ὀίη*—"Hollow of the Gold." Area, 68 acres.

MOANGARIFF, *Μόιν Ἰάη*—"Rough Bog." In a gravel pit on this townland a labourer recently found a large stone hammer (neolithic), now in possession of the writer. The exact locality of this remarkable find was several feet beneath the surface and a quarter of a mile or more from the river bank. Area, 125 acres.

MOANMEHILL, *Μόιν Μίεή*—"Michael's Bog." Area, 72 acres.

MOORSTOWN, *Ἰάίτε να Μόνα*—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Compare Moortown, Inishlounaght Par., &c. The place is sometimes styled popularly—Moortown-Walsh. Area, 108 acres.

"Ballynemony, aís Mooretown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

MYLERSTOWN, *Ἰάίτε Μίλέη*. Idem. On this townland is a ruined castle and, close to the latter, the insignificant remains of Kilgrant Church. The church ruin stands in a large cemetery, wherein are some monumental inscriptions of interest. Area, 185 acres.

POWERSTOWN, *Ἰάίτε αν Ἰάορταίξ*. Idem. There are some remains of an old castle of the Powers. Area, 133 acres.

"Powerstown" (Inq. Eliz.).

RATHLOOSE, *Ῥάτ*—"Rath." Area, 80 acres.

REDMONDSTOWN, *Ἰάίτε Μίε Ρεάτόμοιν*—"Mac Raymond's Homestead." Area, 403 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Στυζαίρε*—"Swallow Hole"; applied to a field in which is a subterranean cavern wherein a stream disappears.

(b) *Ἰαηραιόε Ἰεόηρε*—"George's Garden."

TANNERSRATH, *Ῥάτ Δ Τεανέαηα*. Idem. In a sandpit hereon, human bodies, to the number of perhaps forty, have recently been found. These are supposed to have been soldiers slain during the siege of Clonmel, 1649. Area, 53 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE. No Irish name obtainable. Area, 185 acres.

## Killaloean Parish.

THE present parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by the River Suir. It contains in all fifteen townlands, of which eight are in Waterford (see under Barony of Upperthird). The church remains, on the townland from which the parish is named, are insignificant; they consist of portion of the side walls and gables of a small rectangular building. In the surrounding cemetery are many old tombstones, but there is no inscription of very special interest. The name—ecclesiastical in origin—seems to signify "Church of Luan's Ford," though the Field Books of the Ordnance Survey render it "O'Loan's Church."

### TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAVIN, *Ḅαίλέ νί Ḅνάιν*—"O'Navin's Homestead."

Area,

"Ballenavin" (Inq. Eliz.).

FARRANJORDAN, *ἴερανν Σίυροδάν*—"Jordan's Land." Area,

52 acres.

INCHNAMBRAHER, *ινρε να μḄράδαρ*—"The Friars' River Holm." Area, 30 acres.

KILHEFFERNAN, *Κίλλ νί ἱἴερανάν*—"O'Heffernan's Church."

O'Donovan, however, suggests *Κίλλ Εἰτεραννά* ("Ehearan's Church.") The Martyr. Donegal, gives—"Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore," under May 27th. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Τοδαν Ἀ Ḅυρραϊξ*—"Well of the Marsh."

(b) *Τοδαν Ἀν ἱμε*—"Well of the Butter."

(c) *Τοδαν Ḅαικλίν*—"Kathleen's Well."

KILLALOEAN, *Κίλλ νί ἱυάν*—"O'Loans' Church" (Survey Field Books). I however got *Κίλλ ἈḄά ἱυάν*—"Church of Luain's Ford") from local Irish speakers. Area, 282 acres.

"Killaloean" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

NEWTOWN, *Ḅαίτε νῆα*—Idem. Area, 156 acres.

"Newtowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PRIORSTOWN, *Uaire an Íoráin*—Idem. Area, 217 acres.  
 “Priorestown” (Inq. Henry VIII.).

## Kilmurray Parish.

LIKE the parish last treated and, like the next, the present division is extensive, and very fertile. It embraces all level country lying along the north bank of the Suir. The ruined church, on the townland of Ballyneill, is a rather large plain rectangular building with no remaining architectural feature of special interest. Some of the tombs within the church and in the surrounding graveyard are of more than usual interest. Lying flat on the surface within the ruin is a slab marking the burial place of the O’Neills (or Neills as they preferred to sign themselves) of Ballyneill. It bears the following inscription in large raised Roman capitals, which run round the outer edge and across face of the stone:—

“Hic Jacet generosi Coniu—

Stantinus Neale et Honora Purcel de Ballyneale. Ille obyt 12  
 Mart 1629: illa 4 Mart quorū

filius et haeres D. Johannes Neale ejusque uxor Honora Walsh  
 pro se suisque hereditario jure pro

posteris hoc

monumentum ex

struxerunt Apr. 9. 16—

Orate pro aetr.

victoribus ejus.”

Besides the ruined parish church there are church remains (apparently Celtic) at Macreary, and a small fragment of a church ruin at Curraghdobbin. There is moreover a ruined church on Ballynoran; this is now called “Dovehill,” a literal rendering of the old name—Ardcolum; under which it is listed as a parish church in the Visitation Books. The parish name is of course ecclesiastical—*Cill Mhuire* i.e. “Mary’s Church.” There is now no townland of the name, though there formerly appears to have been such—from which, as the church stood on it, the parish drew its title. The place names of the parish are scarcely up to the average in interest or importance.

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMONA, Βαίτε na Mόνα—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Area, 555 acres.

"Ballinamoney" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Άρτο na Cυαίτε—"Height of the Stake."

(b) Glebe (O.M.).

BALLYCURKEEN, Βαίτε Uí Cúircín—"O'Curkeen's Homestead." Area, 310 acres.

"Ballyquirken" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Λόε Λέινε—" (Washing) Pond of the Linen."

BALLYDINE, Βαίτε Uí Όίανα—"O'Dyne's Homestead." Since Irish died out in the locality the latter (qualifying) part of the name has been popularly mistaken for Ξέαθνα—"Geese," and its application explained, by *volksetymologie*, as follows:—The geese of the district all took to wing one day, and flying away were never afterwards heard of; hence the imprecation—"Ιμτεαατ ζαν άραθ όοιόθε ορε, αρ νόρ ζέαθνα Βαίτε Ξέαθνα." A man still living remembers to have counted in the bad old times thirteen public-houses between Carrick and Kilsheelan along the main public road which runs through this townland. He also remembers to have met here a funeral—a woman carrying on her back a three-gallon jar of whiskey in its wake. The "refreshment" was intended to drown the grief of the mourners when the graveyard was reached! Area, 445 acres.

"Ballideyne" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Gloragh (O.M.), Ξιόραε—"Nóisy"; the name is attached to a well, and to the stream flowing from it into the Suir.

(b) Δη Cαοτ—"The Narrow (Strip of Land)"; a sub-division.

(c) Ζορε na Λυαίτε—"Garden of the Ashes"; another sub-division.

(d) Ζορε na Scεαπτάη—"Garden of the Crablice"; yet another sub-division.

BALLYNACLOONA, Βαίτε na Ctuana—"Homestead of the Meadow." Area, 400 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cnoc Δ Mύιλλιν—"The Mill Hill."

(b) ΤΟΒΑΡ Δ ΤΣΑΖΑΙΡΤ—"The Priest's Well."

(c) Glenbower (O.M.), Γλεανν Βοΰδαρ—"Deafening Glen"; in allusion to the noise of falling water therein.

(d) ΚΛΑΙΡ ΖΟΡΜ—"Blue-Black Trench"; a well known and important sub-division, probably once an independent townland.

BALLYNEILL, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΥΙ ΝΕΙΛ—"O'Neill's Homestead"; so named from a family of the O'Neills settled here before the troubles of the 17th century. See account of Kilmurray Church above. The last holder of the property lived a fugitive at Rome, and the present representatives of the family (O'Neills of Lisronagh) show a Rosary beads of amber and silver presented to him by Pope Innocent X. There are some remains (O.M.) of the castle (residence of the O'Neills aforesaid), and in a field by the roadside stands a fine pillar stone. Area, 825 acres.

"Ballineale and Kilmurry" (B.S. & D.).

BALLYNORAN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΑΝ ΨΥΑΡΔΑΙΝ—"Homestead of the Cold Spring." Area, 607 acres.

There is a fine ruined castle (presumably of the Mandevilles) and the ruined church already referred to. Area, 607 acres.

"Ballinorane" (B.S.D.).

S.D. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΜΕΑΡΑ—"Meara's Trench."

BRITTAS, ΒΡΙΟΤΑΡ, perhaps "Speckled Land." ΒΡΙΤ means speckled and the suffix ΔΡ adds little, if anything, to the meaning (*m*). More probably however βριοτάρ is the equivalent of the Norman French *Bretsche*, a stockaded dwelling of the invaders (*n*). Area, 324 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, ΒΑΙΤΕ ΜΒΟΥΙΤΕΑΡΑΚ—"The Butlers' Homestead." Area, 409 acres.

"Butlerstown" (B.S.D.).

S.D. ΚΛΑΙΡ ΑΝ ΔΛ[Δ]ΜΑ—"Trench of the Alms (?)"

CURRAGHDOBBIN, ΚΥΡΡΑΚ Δ ΟΟΒΑΙΝ—"Dobbyn's Morass." There are some remains of an old church (St. Bride's) standing in its

(*m*) Joyce—"Irish Names of Places," 2nd series, pp. 13-14.

(*n*) Goddard H. Orpen, in "English Historical Review," 1906, pp. 417 &c.

ancient cemetery but, strangely enough, neither church nor graveyard is marked on the 6 in. ordnance sheet. At one time I thought this might be the unidentified church of "Tibragh," mentioned in the Visitation Book of Elizabeth (o). Now, however, I know for certain the latter was Tybroughney, which at one period belonged to the Diocese of Lismore (p). Area, 682 acres.

"Curraghdobben" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) Βαίτε να Ξαίττιριγε—"The Foreign Woman's Homestead"; a sub-division of some sixty acres.

(b) Κυρράδ α Όουβλαίξ—"Dooley's Swamp."

(c) Κορραβός. Meaning unknown. The name is applied to two fields separated by a public road.

(d) Σεαρικ υίριγε—"Water Hen"; a field.

(e) Τεαμπυττλίν—"The Little Church"; the church ruin above referred to. In addition to this there is on the townland another early church site, scil:—

(f) Ράιριν να Cίττε—on O'Donnell's farm.

(g) Τοβαρ να Cαίτιρε—"The Chalice Well," beside last.

FIGLASH, Ριοθ Ξλαίρε—"Wood of the Stream." Area, 763 acres.

"Finglass" (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) να λοcα Όυρθε—"The Yellow Ponds"; a commonage of perhaps an acre in extent.

(b) "Manning's Hole"; an apparently natural well-like cavity in a field. Similar pits, but less deep and wide, are not unfrequent locally and are called "tubs." Compare Όαθαc, Όαιθcε, in Gortnadeihe (Ringagoona Par.) &c.

(c) Τοβαρ αν Δοιρθε—"Well of the Elevation." It is at the base of a hillock beside a stream.

(d) Σεαα ρύιτλ—"Old Holes"; name of a field.

(e) Ράιριν να ΞCoc—"Little Field of the (Hay) Stacks."

(f) Ράιριν α Cοιcάρνα—"Field of the Quarry."

LISADOBBER, Λιορ α Όοβαίρ (Τοβαίρ)—"Lios of the Well." Area, 375 acres.

(o) MS., T.C.D. E. 3, 14, fol. 92.

(p) MS. *Liber Regalis Visitationis*, (Reeve's Collection) T.C.D.

“Lissadober” (B.S.D.).

MACREARY, **Μαξ** **Κρηαδ**—“Pit-Abounding Plain.” Names derived from presence of pits are common in this neighbourhood. Compare “Manning’s Hole” and “**Σεανα** **Ρουτ**,” above. On the townland are some remains (in a crumbling condition) of a church; the masonry was fine ashlar and looks like Celtic work. The Ordnance Map also shows a graveyard but the latter is not now enclosed. Area, 809 acres.

“Makrine” (B.S.D.); “Both Maikryras”—(Vallancey’s Map).  
S.D. **Καρηαιξ** **α** **Κοττιξ**—“Rock of the Woodcock.”

MULLAGH, **Μυλλαδ**—“Summit.” The eminence is hardly noticeable but, in place names, height, size &c. are to be understood relatively, or by comparison only.

S.D.D. (a) **Ραηιτ** **α** **Οοητε**—“Field of the Oak Wood.” This was originally the name of Deady’s farm and was transferred, in its Anglicised form—Derrypark, to the neighbouring cottage and grounds by a former owner. The date 1747 appears on a stone set high up in the wall of Deady’s farm house; this house, by the way, was the residence of a gentleman, named Shaw.

(b) **Να** **Θυαδαιτιρε**. Literally, “The Cowboys”; the name is applied to a couple of fields.

(c) **Ρουτ** **Ιρεατ**—“Lower Pond”; by roadside.

RATHCLARISH, **Ρατ** **Κλαηιρη**—“Clarus’ (Clare’s?) Rath.” Area, 314 acres.

“Rathclaris” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) **Στεανν** **να** **Βοιτε**—“Glen of the Hut”; a sub-division of about 70 acres.

(b) **Βαν** **α** **Βοτδαιη**—“Field of the Hut”; the difference in gender between the diminutive and its positive is exceedingly curious.

## Kilsheelan Parish.

THIS is a division of considerable extent, embracing seventeen townlands. The number of sub-denominations is, however, comparatively small. The parish name—purely ecclesiastical—is

derived from the name of the townland on which the ancient church stood. This last, or rather its ruin, is highly interesting. Its north doorway is Irish-Romanesque in style, rather ornate, but the ornament is much defaced; it might be set down as early 12th century work—contemporaneous with the doorway of Kilcash. Kilsheelan was formerly (16th century) the head of a Deanery, and was no doubt, at a still earlier period, the seat of a bishop. The place names of the parish possess no special interest. Within the parish is a second ruined church; see under Ballinaraha, below. An Inquisition (1279) at Clonmel finds that the following who used to render suit at the Court of Kilsilan have been withdrawn:—Balibothy (Ballybo), tenement of Achnyre (see under Knocknaree), Istelkoran (Ballyoran).

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMORE (popularly—Ballinaha), *Ḅéal an Áta Mór*—“Mouth (Gap) of the Big Ford”; the ford in question was (and is) the unbridged crossing place of the Anner through which the present public road runs. Area, 312 acres.

“Ballyanaheymore” (B.S.D.).

BALLYDINE. See under Kilmurray Parish, above. Area, 311 acres.

“The towns and land of Ballydine” (Inq. Cromwell).  
“Ballydreyne” (B.S.D.).

BALLYGLASHEEN, *Ḅaite Uí Ğlášín*—“O’Glassin’s Homestead.” There is a fine 16th century castle in a good state of preservation. Area (in two divisions), 332 acres.

“Ballyglissinbeg” (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYNARAH, *Ḅaite na Ráta*—“Homestead of the Rath.” Area, 713 acres.

“Ballinarghy” (B.S.D.).

S.D.D. (a) “Burntchurch,” *Ṭeamputt loigċte*. Idem. Here is portion of a church ruin standing in a small cemetery still occasionally used. I also got for it the name *Cill Ḅeadoair* (“St. Peter’s Church”). On the other hand, the Ordnance Survey

correspondence (*q*) gives *Teampall Brigidhe* ("St. Brigid's Church.") This is almost certainly the church recorded as "Tahinny aġ Templehinny" in the Visitation Books.

(*b*) *Tobar Naomh Mairiáin (mo Forannain)*—"St. Forannan's Well"; close by last. This was doubtless Forannan of Donoghmore Maighe Feimhin. (*r*)

(*c*) Cappa Bridge (O.M.), *Cearad*—"Tillage Plot."

CLOGHCARRIGEEN, *Cloċ Ārriaisġin*—"Stone of the Little Rock." Area (including two acres of disjointed fragment), 234 acres.

"Cloghargine" (Inq. *temp.* Cromwell).

CURTISTOWN, *Daite Āuirċeirġ*—"Curtis's Homestead." Area, 52 acres.

"Curtestowne" (B.S.D.).

EUSTACELAND, *Ĥearann ĩurċáir*. *Idem.* Area, 40 acres.

"Eustacelend" (B.S.D.).

GAMBONSFIELD, *Ĥort Δ Ĥambánáġ*—"Gambon's Garden." Area, 22 acres.

"Gortambone" (B.S.D.).

GORTBRACK, *Ĥort Úreac*—"Speckled Garden." Area, 46 acres.

"Gortbreage" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GREENSLAND, *Áro Ĥlar*—"Green Height." Area, 37 acres.

KILSHEELAN, *Cill tĤiolláin*—"Sillan's Church." This may have been Sillan, Abbot of Bangor (Feb. 28th) (*s*), but more probably it is another Sillan, v.g., Sillan of Sept. 11. The Book of Leinster (p. 353) refers to a Silan—one of a group of seven bishops—whose church is on the Munster Blackwater. (*t*) An Inq. of 1279 finds that a half carucate of land in Kysylan aġ Kynsinan belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. (*u*) Area, 92 acres.

"Kilshellan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MAUGHANSTOWN, *Daite mĤáġáin*—"Magin's Homestead." Area, 292 acres.

(*q*) Library, Royal Irish Academy.

(*r*) Martyr. Dungall, p. 115; Bollandists, Apr. 30th; Colgan Act. SS., p. 152; Mabillon Act. SS. Ord. S. Bened. tom. VII., pp. 575 &c.

(*s*) Martyrology of Aenghus, under above date.

(*t*) "Silán icath na cell air bru aba moiri."

(*u*) Sweetman's Calendar.

“Magonstowne” (B.S.D.).

MINORSTOWN, *Ḅαίτε μίονούρα*—“Minor’s (personal name) Homestead.” Area, 235 acres.

“Mynerstowne” (B.S.D.).

NEWTOWN ANNER, *Ḅαίτε Νουα*—“New Village.” Area (in two divisions), 227 acres.

“Ballynoeannragh aís Newtowannor” (Inq. Chas. I.).

POULAKERRY, *ῖοττ α Ḅοίρε*—“Pool of the Cauldron (Whirlpool)”; from a deep hole in the river underneath the castle. The castle, in plan and structure, closely resembles the Castle of Ballyglasheen described above. Area, 291 acres.

“Poulekirrye” (Inq. Chas. I.).

SESKIN, *Seίρceann*—“Marsh.” Area, 975 acres.

“Seskine” (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *ῖοḄαρ α ῖυτλαίḄ*—“Well of the Summit.”

(b) *ῖάίρε α ῖῖοίρ*—“Field of the Marl (?)” “ῖῖοίρ” was some substance quarried or dug from a pit for manure.

(c) *Ḅλαίρ να ῖταίτε*—“Trench of the Stallion.” Strangely enough the Irish word for a stud horse, as above, is feminine.

(d) *Ḅλαίρ α Ḅονναίῖ*—“Trench of the Firewood.”

(e) *ḄαḄ α ḄḄḄαίῖ*—“Hollow of the Mocking”; probably so called from an echo.

SKEHANAGH, *ῖceαḄαναḄ*—“Place Abounding in Whitethorn.” Area, 21 acres.

“Scehannagh” (B.S.D.).

## Kiltegan Parish.

THIS contains ten small townlands adjacent to the town of Clonmel. Owing largely to the propinquity in question the sub-names were difficult to recover, and are few in number as recovered. Some slight remains of the ancient church survive. These are surrounded by a small cemetery still occasionally used and known locally as *ῖeana Ḅeinn*—“Old Steeple.” The Irish name of the parish is *Ḅίττ ῖαḄḄḄáín* (“Church of Tagán”), no doubt from its original

founder. Shearman (*v*) endeavours to identify the founder with Tagan or Tecce, who was one of the seven companions of St. Fiacc of Sletty, and whom the "Martyrology of Donegal" commemorates under Sept. 9th.

## TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRANE, *Ḫαίτε αν Ξαγγάριν*—"Homestead of the Grove." Greater portion of this townland lies in the neighbouring parish of Inishlounaght. Area, 216 acres.

"Ballygarrane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Deer Park (O.M.).

(*b*) *Τοβαρ Δ Ουιηνήν*—"Well of the Little Handful."

GARRYROE, *Ξαγγάρθε Ρυαθ*—"Red Garden." Area, 61 acres.

S.D. *Ράητε Δ τSuic*—"Field of the Ploughshare," probably from its shape.

GLENCONNOR, *Ξτεανν Ὑι ḪονέαḪαη*—"O'Connor's Glen." Area, 148 acres.

KILTEGAN, *Κίττ Ταθξάιν*—"Tagan's Church." Area, 116 acres.

"Kiltiggan" (Inq. Eliz.). "Kiltagan aís Garryroe" (Inq. Chas. I.).

LAWLESSTOWN, *Ḫαίτε αν Λαιξτέριξ*. Idem. Portion of this townland lies in the adjoining (Rathronan) parish. I also got Ballinrilea (*Ḫαίτε αν Ραιόλιε*) as an alternative name. *Ραιόλεαθ* I was informed locally is the name of a species of wild rye (*Lolium Temulentum*) (*w*). Area, 226 acres.

S.D. *Ḫότταηίν Ξόιην*—"Going's (a local family name) Little Road."

MONKSTOWN, *Ḫαίτε να Μανὰς*. Area, 13 acres.

"Monkestowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PARKNASCADDANE, *Ράητε να ΣκαḪάν*—"Field of the Herrings"; perhaps it was once manured with fish which had become unsaleable. Area, 16 acres.

RATHNASLIGEEN, *Ράττ να Σλιξίν*—"Rath of the Little Slates"; so called from the shaley character of the soil. Prospectors bored

(*v*) "Loca Patriciana," p. 227.

(*w*) Rev. Dr. Hogan ("*ΛαιβλεαḪιάν*") renders the word "Darnel Grass."

here for coal some years since. "Boolack" is another (popular) name for this place; sometimes it is applied to the district, at other times and more properly to the stream which flows through it. Boolack= $\text{D}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\text{t-}\text{L}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\text{c}$ —"Mouth (Opening) of the Flagstones," or (less probably)= $\text{b}\acute{\text{u}}\text{i}\text{t}\text{i}\text{c}$  a modification of  $\text{b}\acute{\text{u}}\text{a}\text{i}\text{t}\text{e}$ —"Milking Place."

SUMMERHILL. No Irish; a modern fancy name. Area, 64 acres.

TOBERAHEENA,  $\text{T}\acute{\text{o}}\text{b}\text{a}\text{r}\ \text{n}\acute{\text{a}}\ \text{n}\acute{\text{a}}\text{o}\text{i}\text{n}\acute{\text{e}}$ —"Friday Well"; because devotional visits were made to the well on Fridays. Compare Sunday's Well, &c. The present townland is to be distinguished from the place of same name in Inishlounaght parish. No doubt the present townland once formed portion of the larger and neighbouring, though not adjoining, Toberaheena. Area, 83 acres.

"Tobberahaney" (Inq. Chas. I.).

## Lisronagh Parish.

THIS is a small parish of but little importance from our present point of view. It contains only seven townlands all told, and there are but few sub-denominations. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a graveyard beside the small, square, and well-preserved castle ruin of Lisronagh.

### TOWNLANDS.

CAHERCLOGH,  $\text{C}\acute{\text{a}}\text{t}\acute{\text{h}}\text{a}\text{o}\text{i}\text{r}\ \text{C}\text{l}\acute{\text{o}}\text{c}$ —"Stone Chair." So called from a seat of stone which formerly crowned an eminence on the holding of Michael Purcell. Intelligent tradition of the locality connects the monument with inauguration of the local chieftain. Area, 614 acres.

"Cahirclough" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. "Half-penny Well"; a well-known holy well formerly much resorted to and still occasionally visited devotionally. The name is due, presumably, to the number of halfpenny votive offerings.

CARRIGAWILLAN,  $\text{C}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r}\text{i}\text{g}\text{a}\text{w}\text{i}\text{l}\text{l}\text{a}\text{n}\ \text{a}\ \text{m}\acute{\text{i}}\text{l}\text{l}\text{i}\text{u}\text{m}$ —"Rock of the Mill." Area, 43 acres.

KILMORE, CILL MÓR—"Great Church." The early church site was found, after a long search, near the eastern extremity of the townland where the boundary is bisected by the main Clonmel to Thorny Bridge road. Area, 683 acres.

"Kilmore O'Russine" (Inq. Chas. I.).

LISRONAGH, LIOR RUADH-ΘΑΝΑΙΣ (?)—"Lios of the Red Morass." LIOR RUADHNEAC—"Feathery Lios" has also been suggested. The name-giving lios lies on the east side of the main road. "Lisronagh" is however more probably a corruption of *Lisroragh* which appears in Calendar of State Papers (1405) and is no doubt identical with the Four Masters' "Leas-Ruadhrach (Rory's Lios)" of 939. The proper Irish name is therefore—LIOR RUADHRAIS and it has been pointed out to me by a distinguished member of the Clann O'Phelan how the name Ruadhraige figures in the family pedigree, thus:—Mothla O'Felan (slain at Clontarf) was son of Domhnal, son of Felan, son of Cormac, son of *Ruadhraige*. Area, 537 acres.

"Lisronagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Glebe (O.M.).

MOANROE, MÓIN RUADH—"Red Bog. Area, 191 acres.

MULLENARANKY, MUILLEAN Δ RINNCE—"Mill of the Dancing"; named from a tuck mill which stood here, on the west bank of the Anner. Area, 438 acres.

SHANBALLY, SEANA ΘΑΙΤΕ—"Old Homestead." Area, 510 acres.

(To be continued).



# Scraps of Walsh Mountain History.

No. 3.

Edited by Rev. Wm. CARRIGAN, D.D., M.R.I.A.

## A.—Deed of Alienation by Walter Walsh, Lord of Castlehale, A.D. 1611-12.



SIANT presentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus Walsh de Castlehoyle, in comitatu Kilkeniæ, armiger, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi, Richardo Graunt, de Corlade (*a*), in comitatu Kilkeniæ, generoso, et Willielmo Wale, de Muckrere (*b*), in eodem comitatu, generoso, omnia et singula castra, messuagia, toft., gard., terras, tenementa, moras, prat., past., pastur., bosc., subbosc., molendina, columbar., aquas, aquar. cursus, gurg., libr., comunias, et omnia alia hereditamenta cum suis pertinenciis, in maneriis, villis, et hamletis de Castlehoyle, Kilcolman, Barnedowne, Ballenemabagh, Melodestowne, Ballentesken, Ballengowen, Newchurch, Bolyglasse, Garryduffe, Tampellor[um], Corbally, Rahinegeragh, Rotchestowne, Cloneass et Mullenevatte, in comitatu Kilkenie; ac etiam reditus et reuersiones omnium et singulorum premisorum et cumlibet (*sic*) inde parcell.: Habendum et tenendum omnia et singula predicta castra, messuag., gard., terr., tenement., hereditament., et cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis, prefatis Richardo Grant et Willielmo Wale, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum: Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feod. illorum

per servic. inde debit. et de iure consuetum. Et ego, vero, predictus Walterus Walsh; et heredes mei, omnia et singula predicta castra, messuag., gard., terr., tenementa, et cetera omnia et singula premissa, cum suis pertinentiis, prefatis Richardo Graunt et Willielmo Wale contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum per presentes defendemus. Et ulterius sciant me, prefatum Walterum Walsh, fecisse, ordinasse, constituisse, et in loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo, Brien O'Bolger, de Castlehoyle predict., yeoman, meum verum atturnatum ad intrandum et possessionem capendam pro me et in nomine meo, de et in predictis castris, messuag., gard., terris, tenementis, et in ceteris premissis, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et post huiusmodi possessionem sic inde captam et habitam de inde pro me et in nomine meo plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam omnium et singulorum premissorum, vel aliqua (*sic*) inde parcell. nomine omnium et singulorum premissorum, prefatis Richardo Grant et Willielmo Wale vel aliquis (*sic*) eorum nomine amborum tradendum et deliberandum, secundum tenorum, vim, formam, et effectum huius presentis charte meæ eic (*sic*) inde confectæ. In cuius rei testimonium predicti Richardus Grant et Willielmus Wale sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. XX<sup>o</sup> die Januarii anno dñi. nri. Jesu Christi 1611 et anno Regni Regis nri Jacobi Angliæ, ffrancie et hibernie nono et Scotie XLV.

The INTENT, purpose, consideracion and true meaning of this present feoffment and of the liuery, and seisin theruppon made, was and alwayes hath been that the said feoffees, their heires and assignes, and the survivor of them and the heires and assignes of the survivor of them, shall stand seised of all and singular the said castles, messuadges, mannors, townes, villadges, lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services comprised, specified and expressed in the above written feoffment, with their whole members and appurtenances, to the use and behoofe of the above named Walter Walsh, for and during his naturall life, and after his decease to the use, profitt and behoofe of Elles Butler al<sup>s</sup> Walsh, wife to the said Walter (for and in recompense and consideracion of her dower of all the lands and tenements descended to the said Walter from his

father, Robert Walsh) for and duringe her naturall life, and after her death to the use, profitt and behoofe of the heires males of the boddy of Robert Walsh, son and heire to the said Walter lawfully begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of Edmond Walsh, second son to the said Walter and the heires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of James Walsh, third son to the said Walter and heires males of his [body] begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of William Walsh, fourth son to the said Walter and theires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of John Walsh, fift[h] son to the said Walter and theires males of his boddy begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of the heires males of the boddy of the said Walter; and for want of such heires to the use of the heires males of the boddy of Robert Walsh, father to the said Walter; and for want of such heires to the use of the right heires of the said Walter for ever.

Richard Graunt.

William Wale.

Being present at thensealing and delivery hereof by the within named Richard Graunt and William Wale to the within named Walter Walsh as their deede and seale those whose names doe here insoe:

Theobald Butler.

William Walshe.

William Grant.

John X Walshe fitz James of New Church is marke.

Philip X Walshe is marke.

**B.—The King's Pardon for the above Alienation, A.D. 1620.**

Jacobus, Dei gratia Anglie . . . Rex, . . . omnibus . . . salutem. Cum Walterus Walshe, nuper de Castlehoyle, in comitatu Kilkenny, armiger, defunctus, per quoddam scriptum suum gerens datum vicesimo die Januarii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo undecimo, ffeoffavit Richardum Grant, de Corloddy, in comitatu predicto, et Willielmum Wale, de Muckery, in comitatu Tipperary, generosum, de manerio de Castlehoell et castris, villis et tenementis

de Castlehoell, aliter vocat. Litter Corbally, in Baronia de Shanicahir, . . . . hamleta de Kilcolman continen. per estimacionem cum Glashiney tres acras terre mensure predict [i.e. patrie], vill. et campis de Barnedowne, . . . de Ballynemabbagh, . . . de Milodstowne, . . . de Ballineskin, . . . de Newchurch, . . . de Garryduff, . . . de Tampleor[um], . . . de Rahinegeerh, . . . in comitatu Kilkennie: Habendum et tenendum prefatis Richardo et Willelmo heredibus et assignatis suis, ad opus et usum ipsius Walteri durante vita sua naturali, et postea ad usum Elicie Butler alias Walshe, uxoris prefati Walteri Walshe, durante vita sua, et postea ad usum heredum masculorum filii sui, Roberti Walshe, legitime procreatorum; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum Edmundi Walshe, secundi filii ipsius Walteri, et hered. masculor. de corpore suo legitime procreator.; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum Jacobi Walshe, tertii filii ipsius Walteri, et hered. . . .; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum Willielmi Walshe, quarti filii ipsius Walteri, et hered. . . .; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum Johannis Walshe, quinti filii ipsius Walteri, et hered. masculor. de corpore suo procreator. et procreandor.; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum hered. masculor. de corpore Roberti Walshe, patris ipsius Walteri; et pro defectu talis exitus, ad usum rectorum heredum ipsius Walteri imperpetuum. Que omnia et singula premissa de nobis tenentur in capite, ut dicitur. Et quia aliena<sup>n</sup>s p<sup>r</sup>s fact. fuit licentia nostra Regia inde prius non obtenta: Sciatis igitur quod nos, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, et pro et in consideracione triginta duarum librarum legalis monete Hibernie . . . dilectam et fidelem Elliciam Butler alias Walshe, viduam, nuper uxorem predicti Walteri, necnon . . . pardonavimus . . . ac pardonamus . . . eisdem Walteri Walshe, Richardo Grant et Williélmo Wale . . . . Undecimo die Maii a<sup>n</sup>o Regni nostri Anglie . . . decimo octavo [1620].

C.—The “Intent” of another Deed of Alienation by the same  
Walter Walsh, A.D. 1613-14.

The intent and consideration of the above written feoffment [viz. of the 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1613-14] is, and at the delivery of seizin

in and of the premises was so declared and expounded, that the said James Walsh and Gerald fitz Lewis shall stand and be seized in and of the thirde parte of ffranningstoune and in one of the saide burgageries of ffdoune and Clonemore, to the use of Edmond Walsh, second son of said Walter and Ellice, and to the use of Agnes Walsh, wife of the said Edmond, and to the heyres male of the said Edmond, begotten upon the body of the said Agnes; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of William Walsh, fourth son of the said Walter and Ellice, and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of John Walsh, the fifth sonn of the said Walter and Ellice, and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of Robert Walsh, eldest sonn of the said Walter and Ellice, and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of the right heyres of the said Walter Walsh for ever. And that the said James Walsh and Gerald fitz Lewis shall stand and be seized of and in the said toune of Killmanehin and the landes thereof, and in and of the lands of fferrinphillipin, the two parts of Croninge (*c*), and a stange of Ballyknockane (*d*), and in and of the tounes, villages and hamlets of Ballyferrick (*e*), Ballyhumder, and Kolinagh, to the use of the said Walter and Ellice, duringe their naturall lives, and to the overliver ofthem, and after their decese to the use of the said Edmond and Agnes and the heyres males of the said Edmond begotten upon the body of the saide Agnes; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of the said William Walsh, 4<sup>th</sup> son of said Walter and Ellice, and the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of John Walsh, fifth sonn of the said Walter and Ellice, and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of Robert Walsh, eldest sonn of the said Walter and Ellice, and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such heyres, to the use of the right heyres of the said Walter Walsh for ever.

Walter Walsh.

Ellice Walsh.

Beinge present when the [within] named Walter and Ellice delivered this as theire deede and seale as well to the within named James ffitz Gerald as also to the attorneys within written those names doe ensue :

James Ronane, Theobald Butler, James Comerford his X marke.

Beinge present when the within named John Baggott delivered liverye and seizin of the burgagery of Clonemore within mentioned, in name of the rest of the lands within mentioned, accordinge to the purport of this deede, those whose names doe ensue :

Patrick Coppinger, Luke Everard, William Olke is marke X.

#### NOTES.

(a) Now *Curluddy*, parish of Mooncoin. In Irish *Curluddy* is locally pronounced *Curlúddha*, i.e. *com-é-loo-áé*, the *Miry Round-Hill*.

(b) Now *Maccreary*, a townland in the civil parish of Kilmurry, Barony of Iffa and Offa, East, Co. Tipperary.

(c) A transcriber's error for *Owninge*.

(d) Now most probably a sub-division of *Owning* known, in English, as *Potstown*, and, in Irish, as *Bolliacruckawn*, i.e. *ḃaite-á'-Cormáin*, the *Town of the Pot* (or *Round Hollow*).

(e) Now *Springfield*, near *Owning*. The local Irish for *Springfield* is *Bolliafeerúck*, i.e. *ḃaite-ḃiaroc*, or *Little Pierce's Town*.



# Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

## PART IV.—CASHEL.



IT is very disappointing indeed when we search for evidence or remains of printing in this ancient city "of the Kings" to find so very little of any kind and such conflict or uncertainty about the dates of its two earliest printers, although of our authorities two, namely, Archdeacon Cotton and Mr. J. Davis White, who specially enquired into the subject, were both residents in Cashel and had opportunities of gathering up the local tradition. They were of course residents only at the beginning of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and separated by a generation or two from the period of these printers. R. Lucas, however, was a contemporary and his evidence is confirmed by the one solitary copy of Lord's newspaper now extant, as far as I know at present. Lord was the first printer in Cashel. That at least seems clear, but the date of the first issue of his press is uncertain. White put it back the farthest, but vaguely gives it as "about 1770." Cotton, however, gives 1786. This date is not wholly inconsistent nevertheless with White's, for it is quite certain that Lord was printing in Youghal in 1784. Three specimens of his press are extant, one bearing that year as its date and the other two fairly attributable to the same year on internal evidence and external appearance. Again, White states that Lord was printing in Roscrea in 1780. So that it is at least possible (even if

improbable) that Lord came to Cashel about 1770 and went from it to Roscrea and thence to Youghal, finally returning to Cashel where he started undoubtedly the Munster Herald early in 1788. Lucas' Directory for that year was doubtless compiled from information and particulars obtained in the latter part of 1787, so we may, I think, be fairly confident that Lord had settled in Cashel in that year.

Of Reeves, the second printer, we have no evidence but White's vague and bare mention that he was "after Lord," and as White locates Lord again in Roscrea in 1798 we must assume for the present that Reeves was in Cashel in that year at least. It may seem hopeless or useless to seek at so distant a date now for further or fuller information about the early Cashel printers, but still there may exist evidence at present preserved but hidden or unknown. Perhaps some of our readers can help us from their knowledge or possessions.

The third printer was W. Price, son-in-law (White states) to Lord, and but one scrap from his press (a Government Notice) remains.

Then a blank occurs of over 28 years before any more Cashel printing is found. Local history may account for this or perhaps fresh items of its presses may yet be brought to light. I hope so. About

1770 (Thomas Lord).

[Vide John Davis White in the "Cashel Gazette" of 26th August, 1865.]

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1786 (Thomas Lord).

[Vide Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer, Second Series, p. 40.]

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1788 (Thomas Lord).

[Vide Richard Lucas' General Directory of Ireland, Vol. II.]

1788 Lord's Munster Herald or General Advertiser.  
(*Thomas Lord*).

[*Vide* Madden, Vol. II., p. 245.]

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1788 Lord's Munster Herald ; Or, General Advertiser, Vol. I.,  
No. 8. "From Monday, 14th April, to Thursday, 17th  
April." (*Thomas Lord*). Four pages of four cols. each.  
18 x 11½. Bi-weekly.

[J. Mills, Deputy Keeper of the Public  
Record Office.]

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About (*Reeves*).

1898  
(earlier  
or later)

[*Vide* John Davis White, in "Cashel  
Gazette" of 26th August, 1865.]

N.B.—Mr. White states he was "*after* Lord."

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1798 Notice to the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood  
May of Tipperary—Cappagh—Emley and Cullin. Colonel  
31st T. H. Foster, Louth Regiment. (*W. Price*). A  
Broadside.

[National Library (Joly Collection).]

N.B.—Mr. White says that Price was married to a daughter of  
T. Lord.

NOTE.—There is no subsequent printing in Cashel *on record*, until 1827.



# A PREHISTORIC BURIAL URN

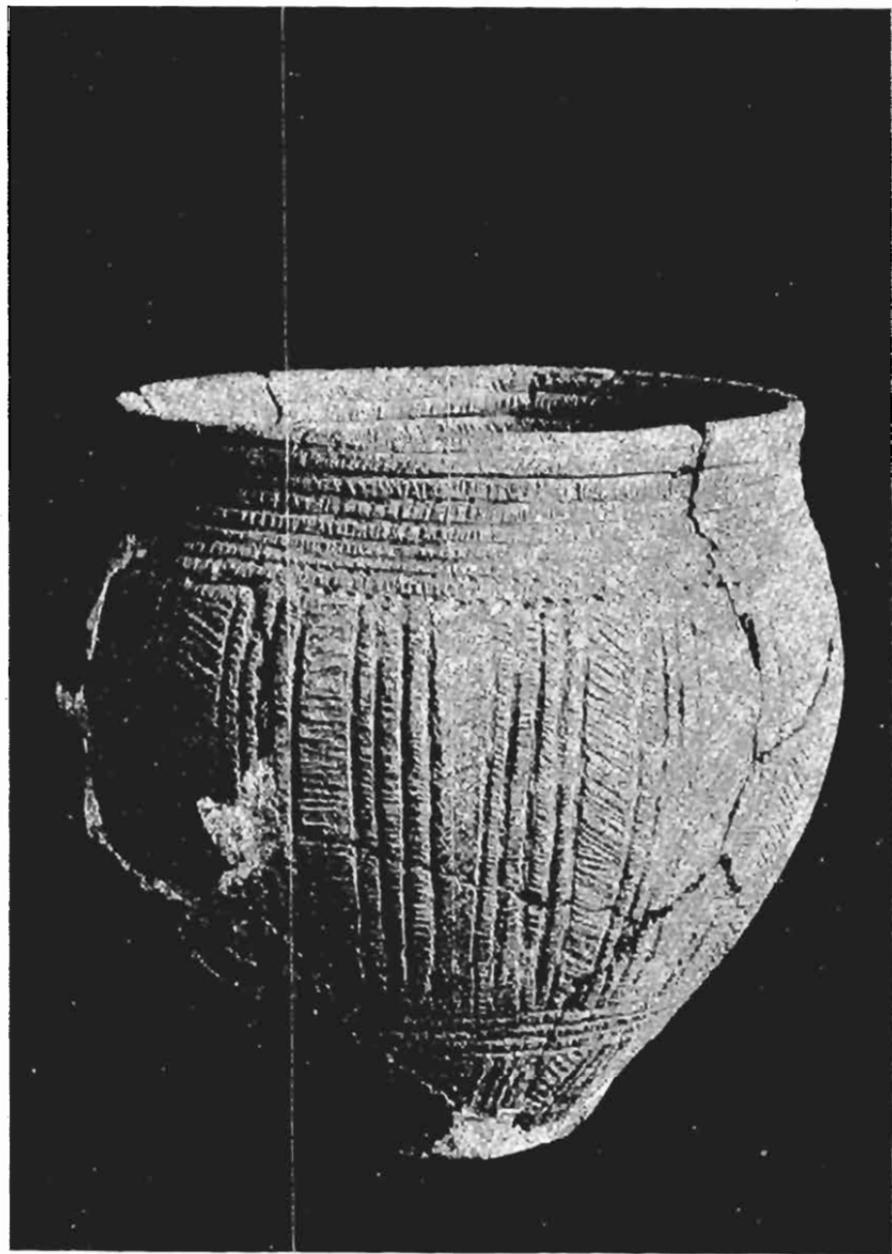
From Co. Waterford.

By REV. P. POWER.



LAST issue of the *Journal* has a short note recording the discovery of a prehistoric burial urn in the neighbourhood of Waterford. A fuller account of the "find" is not only warranted by the importance of the latter, but seems, more or less, a matter of obligation. The locality of the discovery is Carballybeg, and the exact spot a few yards to the west of Survey mark 188 (6 in. Ordnance Map). Here, on Carrickaduin a sub-division of the townland aforesaid, and on the farm of Mr. John Kirwan, are two fields in which stood a number of pillar-stones, one or two of which still remain. The more westerly of the two fields crowns the brow of an imposing ridge which looks out over the Back Strand, The Burrow, Tramore, and the hills of Middlethird to the west.

On the *Tulach* (name of the portion of this latter field on which are trigonometrical mark and site of "find") there stood a pillar-stone, surrounded by two or three irregularly-lying boulders, possibly remains of a stone circle. Removal of the pillar-stone and boulders brought to light a buried flagstone some five feet by three, and a foot and a half thick, of which tillage exigencies made desirable the lifting and destruction. The flagstone when raised was found to have rested like a table-top upon three low uprights,



SEPULCHRAL URN,  
*From Carbally Hill, Dunmore East.*

and in the centre, between the latter, lay the small but beautiful urn of baked clay depicted in the accompanying photograph. When found the urn lay, in orthodox fashion, mouth downwards, and resting upon a smaller flagstone about two feet square. Within the circuit of the urn's rim was a single human bone (metatarsal or metacarpal), but outside this area and still within the circuit of the three uprights, were found fragments—a couple of handfuls—of broken bones, chiefly pieces of human skull. Close by, at distance of a few feet, was a large quantity of black and red ashes in a kind of pit, partly hollowed in soft rock, which had evidently been used as a sort of crematorium. None of the bones, however, exhibit traces of fire. Beside the urn also lay a few rounded and water-worn pebbles, larger than eggs, which had apparently been carried thither and placed there on purpose. The urn, which was of very friable material, was unfortunately broken in removal, but all the fragments, together with the bones, were carefully collected by the farmer, who gave them, some weeks later, to our Society member, Rev. D. F. Walsh, C.C. Father Walsh, in turn, handed them to the present writer, and at latter's suggestion agreed to their presentation to the Royal Irish Academy. The writer, later on, secured the pebbles and a larger portion of bone, all of which have been forwarded with the pottery fragments to the Dublin Museum. Under the supervision of the Museum authorities the urn has been completely restored, and now makes a valued addition to the series of burial urns in the national collection. The restored vessel stands  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " high by  $6\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter at mouth, 8" at stoutest part, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " at base. A field adjoining the scene of the "find," it may be interesting to add, contains a remarkable conical hill called "The Dún" which, but for its size, might be almost mistaken for an artificial mote. Close by again (on south) is another field called the *Faithche* ("Hurling Green") in which, local tradition asserts, burials at one time took place.

The urn, which cannot well be less than two thousand years old, and may be immensely more ancient, is covered with the primitive ornament more or less peculiar to objects of its class. Mr. Romilly Allen ("Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times,"

p. 27) observes that of the many hundred sepulchral urns of bronze age found in Great Britain no two are exactly alike in size, form, or decoration, and he goes on to say that the fertility of imagination displayed in the production of so many beautiful patterns by combinations of straight lines is amazing. There is no reason to think that the imagination of the Irish artist-potter was less fertile than that of his British cousin, or that, any more than the British artist, he ever exactly repeated his design. A glance at the photograph will give a clearer idea of the design and ornamentation of our Carbally urn than any mere verbal description could convey. The urn is of vase type, and was made most probably not on the wheel but by hand. Round the rim section run eight slightly raised ridges, with corresponding sunk lines. These (ridges and dividing lines) were evidently made by passing a cord around the vessel while the clay was soft. Near the base are three similar zonules with their intermediate sunken lines. Line design, somewhat less simple, is employed on the body of the urn. Here, however, the ridge lines are not horizontal but vertical, and they occur in series of threes and fours. All ridges, horizontal and vertical alike, are indented by less deeply sunk and less regular transverse lines, imprinted apparently by some flint or bronze tool.



# Bibliography of the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary & Wexford.

By JAMES COLEMAN,  
Hon. Secretary Cork Hist. and Archæol. Society.



THOUGH some of the items in the following list of topographical and other works relating to the County of Waterford, and the two adjoining counties, Tipperary and Wexford, have already appeared in this *Journal*, the list in its present collected form will, it is hoped, be found serviceable in showing at a glance what has already been done towards illustrating the topography of these three counties, along with such other works as have had any bearing upon their past history; whilst the fact that so many places within their limits are as yet awaiting their local historian, may happily stimulate some of our readers to set about this pleasant, useful, and patriotic task.

## I.

*County Waterford.*—"The Antient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford, being a National, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Historical and Topographical Description Thereof, together with Maps and Views." By Charles Smith, M.D.

Dublin, 1746 and 1774.

"The History, Topography and Antiquities of the County and City of Waterford: with an Account of the Present State of the Peasantry of that Part of the South of Ireland, with an Appendix and Plates." By Rev. R. H. Ryland.

London, 1824.

"The History, Topography and Antiquities, National and Ecclesiastical, of the County and City of Waterford."

Compiled by Joseph Hansard. Dungarvan, 1870.

"History, Guide and Directory of the County and City of Waterford." By P. M. Egan, M.D. Kilkenny (about 1891).

"Through the Green Isle, a Gossiping Guide to the Districts traversed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company."

By M. J. Hurley. 2nd Edition. Waterford, 1896.

"Beauty Spots in the South East of Ireland: How to see them by Car or Cycle." By C. P. Redmond. Waterford, 1901.

*Waterford City*.—"Magna Charta Libertatum Civitatis, Waterford. The Great Charter of King Charles I. of the Liberties of the City of Waterford, Translated into English, with Explanatory Notes." By T. Cunningham. Dublin, 1752.

"Waterford Directory and Almanac." By T. S. Harvey.

Waterford, 1839.

"Harvey's Handbook of Waterford and its Vicinity."

Waterford, 1873.

"History of St. Olave's and the Dominican Priory, Waterford."

By Rev. Canon Gimlette. Waterford, N.D.

"Waterford Scientific and Literary Association: Abstract of Letters and Papers."

Waterford, 1881.

"A Calendar for the Year 1900, Recording Curious Events in the History of Waterford City." By M. J. Hurley, F.R.S.A.I.,

Waterford, 1901.

"Some Time in Ireland: A Recollection." By M. L. C.

London, 1874.

*Abbeylands*.—Sale Catalogue of Curios, &c., belonging to Mr. M. J. Hurley, Abbeylands, Co. Waterford. Waterford, 1898.

- Ardmore*.—"A Handbook to the 'Holie Citie' of Ardmore." By F. Ochille (i.e. Fitzgerald, Youghal). Youghal, 1852.
- "Guide to Youghal and Ardmore and the Blackwater." By Rev. S. Hayman. Youghal, 1860.
- "The Illustrated Guide to the Blackwater and Ardmore." Field, Youghal, 1898.
- Bonmahon*.—"A Pictorial Outline of the Rise and Progress of the Bonmahon Industrial, Infant and Agricultural Schools, Co. Waterford." By Rev. David Alfred Doudney. Bonmahon, 1855.
- Carrick-on-Suir*.—"Annals of Carrick-on-Suir." By J. F. Meagher. Dublin, 1881.
- Coroghmore*.—"An Historical Memoir of the Family of Poher, Poer, or Power, with an Account of the Barony of Le Power and Coroghmore, Co. Waterford." By Gabriel O'C. Redmond, M.D. Dublin, 1897.
- "Notes and Pedigrees relating to the Family of Poher, Poer, or Power, including the Witchcraft Trial and the Ghost Story." Clonmel N.D.
- Ring*.—"Facts from the Fisheries in four Quarterly Reports from the Ring District, Co. Waterford." Waterford, 1848.
- Shandon*.—"Notice of the Occurrence of Mammoth and the Animal Remains Discovered under Limestone in a Bone Cave at Shandon, near Dungarvan." By Edward Brenan. Dublin, 1859.
- Tramore*.—"Narrative of the Loss of the Sea-horse Transport in Tramore Bay, January 30, 1816." By J. J. MacGregor. Waterford, 1816.
- Villierstown*.—"Memories of Villierstown: Tales, Traditions, &c." By C. S. J. London, 1872.

## II.

- County Tipperary*.—"Kingsley's Tipperary County Book." Vol. I. Dublin, 1840.

- “Anthologia Tipperariensis” (descriptions of the Abbeys, Castles, &c., of the County), published in 9 parts, 90 copies only printed. By John Davis White. Cashel, 1892.
- Ballingarry*.—“A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Confederates of '48 at Ballingarry.” By Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald.
- “Personal Recollections of Ballingarry.” By Rev. P. Fitzgerald, P.P. Dublin, 1861.
- Cashel*.—“Monograph of Cormac’s Chapel, Cashel, with Plates.” By Arthur Hill. Cork, 1874.
- “Cashel of the Kings.” By John Davis White. 2nd Edition. Cashel, 1876.
- “Guide to the Rock of Cashel.” By J. D. White. 3rd Edition. Cashel, 1888.
- Clonmel*.—“Stereoscopic Illustrations of Clonmel and the Surrounding County, including Abbeys, Castles and Scenery.” By William D. Hemphill. Dublin, 1860.
- “History of Clonmel,” by Rev. W. P. Burke. Waterford, 1907.
- Holy Cross*.—“Holy Cross Abbey: A Series of Measured Drawings of the Church, with Descriptive Letterpress.” By S. P. Close. Belfast, 1868.
- “Holy Cross Abbey.” By John Davis White. Cashel, 1887.
- “Triumphalia Chronologica Monasterii Sanctæ Crucis in Hibernia: The Glorious History of the Monastery of the Holy Cross of the Order of Citeaux in Ireland, by Father Hartry.” Translated, with Notes, &c., by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. Dublin, 1891.
- Lough Derg*.—“Pictorial Survey and Tourists’ Guide to Lough Derg on the River Shannon, with a Statistical and Topographical Account of the Country through which it passes.” By William Stokes, C.E. 1892.

## III.

- County Wexford*.—“Statistical Survey of the County Wexford, Drawn up for the Consideration and by the Order of the (Royal) Dublin Society. By Robert Fraser. Dublin, 1807.

- “Review of the Political State of the County Wexford.” By Martin Doyle (Rev. W. Hickey). Waterford, 1831.
- “Notes and Gleanings Relating to the County of Wexford, with its Past and Present Conditions.” By Martin Doyle (Rev. W. Hickey). Dublin, 1868.
- “Chronicles of the County Wexford to the Year 1877.” By George Griffiths. Wexford, 1878.
- “An Historical Account of the Rise, Progress and Suppression of the Rebellion in the County of Wexford in the Year 1798.” By George Taylor. Dublin, 1803 and 1829.
- “History of the Insurrection in the County of Wexford, A.D. 1798, including an Account of Transactions preceding that event.” By Edward Hay. Dublin, 1803 and 1854.
- “Personal Narrative of the Transactions in Wexford during the Awful Period of 1798, Notices of the Actors, and Full Reports of the Author’s Trial.” By Thomas Cloney. (Cloney was assisted in the preparation of this book by Maurice O’Connell and the Liberator.) Dublin, 1832.
- “A Narrative of the Sufferings and Escape of Charles Jackson, late Resident at Wexford, including an Account of several Atrocities committed in June, 1798, by the Irish Rebels in that Town.” London, 1798.
- “A Diary of Two Years and Two Days in Wexford.” By A.T.I. Wexford, 1834.
- Balmagir*.—“An Account of the Anglo-Norman Family of Devereux of Balmagir, Co. Wexford.” By Gabriel O’C. Redmond, M.D. Dublin, 1891.
- Forth and Bargey*.—“Baronies of Forth and Bargey, Co. Wexford.” By J. A. Picton. Privately printed. Liverpool, 1866.
- “A Glossary, with Some Pieces of Verse of the Old Dialect of the English Colony in the Baronies of Forth and Bargey, County of Wexford.” Formerly collected by J. Poole; and now Edited, with some Introductory Observations, by W. Barnes. London, 1867.

*Enniscorthy*.—"History of Enniscorthy." By W. H. Grattan-Flood.  
Enniscorthy, 1899.

*New Ross*.—"Account of the Rebellion in the Counties of Kildare,  
Wexford and King's County, with a Minute Detail of the  
Battle of Ross, June 5th, 1798." By James Alexander.  
Dublin, 1860.

"Ancient Norman-French Poem on the Erection of the Walls  
of New Ross, A.D. 1265." Edited by F. Madden. 1829.

"History of the Town and County of Wexford." Compiled  
principally from the State Papers, the Public Records, and  
MSS. of the late Herbert F. Hore, Esq., of Pole Hore in that  
County. Edited by his son, Philip Herbert Hore, M.R.I.A.,  
Vol. 1.—The History of Old and New Ross.

Ellis & Short, London, 1900.

Vol. 2.—The History of Tintern Abbey, Rosegarland and  
Clenmines. Ditto do.

Vol. 3.—Dunbrody Abbey, The Great Island, Ballyhack,  
and Ditto, 1901.

Vol. 4.—Duncannon Fort, Loftus Hall, Hook Tower, Fethard,  
and the rest of the Peninsula of Shelburne.

Ditto, 1903.

Vol. 5.—The Town of Wexford, &c. Ditto, 1906.



# ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

REV. W. P. Burke's exhaustive "History of Clonmel" (N. Harvey and Co., Waterford), has not come to hand in time for detailed notice this present quarter. If, however, I am unable now to notice the book in a manner befitting its importance, I beg at least to accord it a hearty welcome. From sundry cursory glances at the work as it has been going through press the writer feels himself justified in styling it a really splendid piece of history-writing—fluent, easy and graphic in style, scholarly and critical in method, orderly, complete and researchful to a degree we are too little accustomed to in this country. It sounds, perhaps, a rash thing to say—but I think it can be said without fear of falsehood that the "History of Clonmel" surpasses anything in its line hitherto done in Ireland. Price £1.

A VOLUME of very serious aspect and name is Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister's "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," pt. III. (David Nutt). Combination of Oriental with Celtic scholarship is not so frequent that Mr. Macalister's researches into the remote antiquities of East and West should fail to excite our attention, and, in a mild degree, our astonishment. In the present work, which is really the third vol. of a comprehensive revision of Irish ogham readings, the author deals with the inscriptions of Counties Cork, Tipperary and Waterford, practically all the readings of which he revises. As Tipperary has, so far, yielded only a single ogham the work may almost be said to deal entirely with the other two counties. Mr. Macalister describes forty-two ogham inscribed stones from Waterford and a much larger number from Cork. In the Waterford list, by the way, he

includes the long slab beneath the chancel arch of Kilmolash church in the genuineness of which the present writer finds it difficult to make an act of faith. Our author has however, I am glad to see, rejected the alleged Kilrush inscription. The "Studies," which is elaborately illustrated by plate, sketches and diagrams, is bound to be of immense interest and service to students of Celtic palæography and philology. Price 15/-.

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"BOULOGNE, St. Patrick's Native Town" (Washbourne & Co.) is the third book of the quarter standing to credit of a member of our Society. Herein, the author, Canon Fleming, has with admirable industry collected all available evidence in favour of the French nationality and natality (temptation to coin the word is very great) of Ireland's Apostle. It would be too much to say Canon Fleming has proved his thesis but it may and must be admitted he makes out an excellent case. As a summary of all that has been written in favour of Boulogne since the time of Lanigan this little book is well worthy the attention of all—and they are many to-day—who are interested in Patrician literature and studies.

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PUBLICATION of "The Black Book of Limerick" (M. H. Gill & Son) under the erudite editorship of Rev. Dr. MacCaffrey, of Maynooth College, is an event of deep interest and profound importance to all workers in fields historical. The "Black Book," with which Rev. J. Begley's "History of Limerick" has recently done much to make us familiar, is a mediæval Register of that Diocese, giving a world of insight into the domestic affairs of the Irish Church at one of its periods which most needs light—the 13th and 14th centuries. This venerable record is almost as enlightening as a series of contemporary pictures to which it has been compared; read aright it shows the whole life of the people and the times—religious, political, civil and even domestic.

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"St. Brigid" (Browne & Nolan), by Rev. J. A. Knowles, O.S.A., purports to be merely a popular consecutive narrative of the chief

events of the career of the Mary of Ireland as that career is recorded in already published authorities, and present compilation and publication are intended to commemorate a certain religious celebration. With such a scope and object—making little or no claim to original research or new light on old matter—the present work lies more or less without the historical critic's province. Most Rev. Dr. Foley's preface to the book calls it "a very readable, edifying and instructive life of the Irish Saint second only to St. Patrick himself." Incidentally it reminds us how much a critical examination of St. Brigid's life is a desideratum—almost, indeed, a necessity. Price 2/6.

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"FOR the Tongue of the Gael," 2nd edition, (Sealy, Bryers and Walker) by Tomás Ó Flannaghaile, is a series of pleasing, if not brilliant, papers on Gaelic subjects that would have rejoiced the heart of Thomas Davis. Let the headings of a few out of the sixteen essays which compose the volume describe in outline the ground covered by the latter:—"Brother Michael O'Clery," "Celtic Surnames," "Dialects of Irish," "St. Donatus of Fesiole," "Cormac's Glossary," "John O'Donovan." Price 1/-.

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WE have already (*Journal* Vol. IX., p. 194) noticed Vol. I. "Seanmóirí Muirge Nuadao." It is a pleasant duty now to welcome the second volume (Gill & Son) of the series. Like its predecessor the present volume is a collection of Irish sermons from 18th and early 19th century Irish MSS. (O'Renehan and Murphy mainly) in the Library of Maynooth College. It is perhaps to be regretted—at least the writer from *his* special point of view regrets it—that the editor of this valuable work does not give us some information as to the authors of the sermons—their history, time and locality, &c. Such details in brief would constitute an appropriate historic background. The names actually appended to the sermons are, it may be well to note here, as a rule the names of the scribes and not of the authors. The volume excellently edited and produced, reflects credit alike on the Columba League and Upper O'Connell St. and is splendid value at 2/6.

It is simply as a study in contemporary history that Miss Butler's "Ring of Day" (Hutchinson & Co., London) has a claim on this column. This work is a remarkable beginning—it has already reached a second edition and it is nowise rash to prophecy that demand for it will increase, rather than diminish with the months. The "Ring of Day" is more than mere fiction. A novel with a purpose, it is more purpose than novel. Plot stands for comparatively little in Miss Butler's plan but her philosophy and economics touch vital issues. One who has a right to speak has recently been lecturing beginners on the folly or worse of attempting either the historical or the purposeful novel. Miss Butler has violated the injunction ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry and the reward of her disobedience has been success! Notwithstanding her purpose however she has clung to observation; she has both seen and heard. Handicap of youth and purposeful scope notwithstanding, Miss Butler has completed a fine piece of work which gives promise—greater experience, wider observation and assimilation of the art to conceal art all aiding—of more excellent yet to come. If the "Ring of Day" be not a great book it is a decidedly clever production and if it savour somewhat of the author of "Geoffrey Austin" it only shows that the writer has not yet fully come into her own and found herself. What she does observe she sees clearly. Which of us has not met Father Peter of Miss Butler's acquaintance?—

"He had been educated at Douai, and was a man of ripe scholarship but for some inexplicable reason he spoke bad English when addressing his congregation instead of the good Irish of which he and they alike were fluent speakers. Poor Father Peter! peace to his ashes. He served his people according to his lights and sinned unknowingly when he helped to kill the native culture."

In a material age the authoress extols the Irishman's spiritual-mindedness:

"The Irish mind is reverential. This is a saving quality in an age of cheap cynicism when ribald jesters besmirch the most sacred subjects. Reason is greater than flippancy and faith is greater than reason. A child at prayer is nearer truth than a philosopher, and much more so than a cynic. The insight of the spirit is the keenest of all, and so it comes to pass that a saint sees more than a sage."

“IMTHEACHTA Aeniasa” (David Nutt, London) is an early translation (previous to A.D. 1400) of Virgil’s “Æneid” into (Middle) Irish and now edited, with an English translation as well as an introduction and vocabulary, by Rev. Geo. Calder, M.A., for the Irish Texts Society. The original of this important text is contained in the Book of Ballymote and there is neither copy nor variant known. It is quite evident that the classic epic was adapted and introduced to serve as a bardic story. The subject matter of the tale, which, unlike Virgil’s version, is in prose, is in the main identical with the latter, but, as we are told in the learned editor’s introduction, the materials have been somewhat curtailed, while genealogies, speeches of the gods and other matter which made no appeal to the Irish mind have been omitted. On the other hand, there are additions after the Irish style—characteristic descriptions of warriors and their arms, of the “battles, sieges and fortunes” through which the hero passed, &c. Price 7/6.

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FOR Intermediate Examinations, 1908, our contributor Mr. R. Foley has edited, with notes, the ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ ΣΙΟΛΛΑ ΔΗ ΑΜΑΡΙΑΝ of Donnchadh Ruadh MacNamara. Prefixed to the ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ is the sketch of Donnchadh’s career which appeared in the last issue of our *Journal*. The present edition is from a MS. in the poet’s own handwriting. Price 6d.

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“Cnó Coilleadó Criaódaige”—“A Nut from a Branching Wood” (M. H. Gill & Son) is Rev. Dr. Sheehan’s second work on the structural characteristics of Waterford Irish, more especially of the Irish spoken on the Ring peninsula. The present work is a kind of natural outgrowth or sequence of the first, illustrating in folklore, conversations, prayers &c.—all taken down from dictation of the people—many of the mildly startling peculiarities recorded in “Sean-Ćaint na nÓeipe.” Like the latter work the present has been submitted for revision to Rev. Dr. Henebry to whose critical acumen and matchless knowledge of the dialect of Decies the many notes scattered through the present volume bear eloquent testimony.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**Butler of Kilcop.**—In a Collection of Old Documents I recently came across a couple of ancient letters, on family affairs, written by an unknown lady correspondent to her brother some sixty years or so since, attached to one of which I found the following genealogical note, written I should say by some local *seanachie*. Publication of the note here may, perchance, help some student of family history in his endeavour to unravel a tangled thread :—

“Thom<sup>s</sup> Power of Kilbride in the Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford, about 60 yrs. since (who was then about 90 yrs. old) told James Power then of Fallough in the Parish of Mothel and Barony of Upperthird in the sd. County that Edw<sup>d</sup> Butler of Kill Cobb in the Barony of Galtiere and sd. County the sd. Edw<sup>d</sup>'s Son or Nephew Came to reside before then to Knockeen Nattin who had sev<sup>le</sup> Children especially two sons Pierce and Thom<sup>s</sup> Butler. Pierce Butler, the elder, who was married to Julliana Power, Daughter of Edmd Power of Kilmavee by whom the sd. Pierce Butler had severall Children especially Jno. Butler who was mar<sup>d</sup> to Ann Duccat, Daught. to Rich<sup>d</sup> Duccate of Whitestown by whom he had severall Children especially James Butler, now of the City of Waterford and Thom<sup>s</sup> Butler of Roberts Town, &c.”

P.

**Inscription, Abbeyside Castle.**—Mr. E. O'Shea, a young Classical Student home on vacation, has discovered a date (12-18) cut on one of the quoins of north-east angle of the old Abbeyside Castle. I do not know that it has been quoted or referred to by any of the historians yet. I walked round it twice before I found

it, although the scoring is fairly sunk and figures  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high. They were covered with a grey film or lichen, and not easily seen. The puncture between each pair of figures is deeply marked. The figures have the appearance of 14th century script.

M. BEARY, B.S.

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**Brother Azarias, Philosophic Writer.**—Patrick Francis Mullaney was born at Killenaule, Co. Tipperary, on the 29th June, 1847. When a youth he emigrated to America, and in 1862 was admitted to the American Novitiate of the French Christian Brothers, and became one of their most distinguished members. In 1877 he came to Europe, and made researches in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, and in the British Museum, London, and on his return he published in the "American Catholic Quarterly Review" a notable article upon the attempts to establish Catholic Universities in England and Wales. Another result of his studies in Europe was the "Development of Old English Thought," published in 1879. From that year he was President of Rockhill College till 1886, when he was called to Paris by his superiors. After three years, spent chiefly in Paris and London, he returned to America and taught English literature in the De la Salle Institute, New York. His best known works are "The Philosophy of Literature" and "Phases of Thought and Criticism." His latest work was "Aristotle and the Christian Church, an Essay," New York, 1888. He died on July 20th, 1893.

J.C.

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**A Kilkenny Noble Novelist.**—Captain William Ulick O'Connor, fourth Earl of Desart, of Desart Court, Kilkenny—who from 1856 to 1867 was Page of Honor to the late Queen Victoria—was author of "Children of Nature," "Lord and Lady Piccadilly," "The Raid of the Detrimental," and other novels. He died on board his yacht off Falmouth on the 15th September, 1898, aged 53 years.

J.C.

**Mrs. Leathley, Writer of Books for Children.**—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Southwell Leathley was born June 18th, 1818. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. George Dudley of Clonmel, and married in 1847 a well-known barrister named Leathley. She was one of the best writers of children's books of the last half of the nineteenth century, one of her most popular works being "Chickseed Without Chickweed," of which more than half a million copies were sold. She wrote over a hundred books in all. Mrs. Leathley was of Quaker origin, but she became a Catholic in 1847. She died at Hastings December 22nd, 1899.

J.C.

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**Donnchadh Ruadh MacNamara.**—I take this opportunity of quoting the obituary notice of Donnchadh *Ruadh* which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" of 1810, and which I copied into my commonplace book some years back:—

"On October 6th [1810] died at Newtown, near Kilmacthomas, in the 95th year of his age, Denis M'Namara, commonly known by the name of *Ruadh* or Red Haired, the most celebrated of the modern bards. . . . His compositions will be received and read until the end of time with rapturous admiration and enthusiastic applause."

It is also creditable to place on record that Father James Veale, P.P. of Kill and Newtown, prevented some vandals in 1842 from running a drain through the spot where lies poor Donnchadh *Ruadh* in the churchyard of Newtown. In 1849 John O'Daly suggested that some monument ought be erected to mark the last resting place of the Irish poet, but so far nothing has been done. The Gaelic League in Waterford might start a movement for such a laudable object, and I am sure that the necessary funds would be soon forthcoming. Let me add that a memoir of Donnchadh appears in Ryan's "Worthies of Ireland," published in 1821.

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

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**The Old Pontoon Bridge of Waterford.**—It is well known that Cromwell threw a pontoon bridge over the Suir in

1649. Of course this was only a temporary structure, yet in 1690 it was repaired and made staunch "to carry the army and carriages to reduce Waterford." This we know from a letter of the Lords Justices of Ireland to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing a petition from John Newport, who claimed some forfeited estate, on the score that he had "supplied the timber to make up the broken bridge over the River Suir." This petition is dated November 19th, 1697. Some time previously, James Roche, the swimmer, had got a grant of the ferry of Waterford, which he sold in 1698. At length, in 1793, Old Timbertoes was erected and now, after 114 years, it is about to disappear "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." This Roche got the forfeited estate of the Everards at Glin, in 1691, and he erected a monument to the memory of his family, at Churchtown, in 1725.

WM. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

(END OF VOLUME X.)

