**Aglish, Eaglais**, a church.

Divided into Aglish North and South with a total area of 527 acres. The site of Aglish ancient church is in the old village of Aglish in which there are 9 farm houses. It appears as Aglish Martain in 17th century documents. The foundations of an old graveyard 123 called the Reilig can be traced here also. There is a castle recorded in 1653 which has been long destroyed and fields are Aill mhor, a great boulder; Ban fada; Ban mor; Ban na haithe; Banta Thaidhg; Bracha(O ); Croichtin; Cuil na gcupog, a dockweed angle; Culog, a hillside; Garrai ard; G arrai na beinne, garden of the hill-peak; Garrai Nick, and Reidh bhan.

**Curraghmartin**, Currach Mhartain, Martin’s marshy lands. Area 154 acres. The village is near the south-west border and fields are Ban treasna, and Gort an chabhais, field of the stepping stones.

**Cussana**, Cosanach, a place of sloe bushes. Area 184 acres.

**Mountneill,** Baile salach, a place of heavy soil. Area 318 acres. A plot of ground here called Croichtin na bPaidrin, the little croft of the Rosaries, recalls open-air devotions, and other fields are Baile breac, a speckle-soiled place; Gleann an Roistigh, Roche’s hollow, and Slug a varril(O ).

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

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

**A R D E R R A** P A R IS H Arderra, Ard doire, a high oak grove. Area 584 acres. This is a lowlying area. There is evidence of an ancient church in a field name locally called Fearann na cille, church land, and Carrigan refers to an ancient church long destroyed near “the pond.” Arderra castle was burned down in 1820. A Mass bush site is pointed out at the cross-roads.

**Ballinacurra**, Baile an churraigh, place of the marsh. Divided into Ballinacurra East and West with a total area of 194 acres. Ballincurra East is listed in the Index of Townlands in Rathkieran parish and the village is by the roadside there.

**B A L L Y T A R S N E Y P A R IS H**

**Afaddy or Silversprings**, Achadh fada, a long field. Area 247 acres. Three fine springs give the more modern name of Silversprings. There are two holy wells—Tobar Bhride, St. Brigid’s Well, by the side of the avenue to Silversprings House and Tobar Phadraig, St. Patrick’s Well, in a field here. Two fields here are the Faill, a declivity, and the Monument.

**Ballytarsney**, Baile tarsna, a crosswise place. Area 488 acres. Ballytarsney old village lies east of the cross-roads near the Mooncoin border.A ruined church and a churchyard lie west of the road at the village. Carrigan states that the church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A large field called Ban an chaisleain is believed to have been the site of an Ormonde castle. Other fields are Baile na mona; Branar, fallow land; Clais Nora; Fearann na gcloch, stony land; Miulach phuca, the sprite’s mire, and Seanphaircs. The late Father James Dollard, poet and G.A.A. enthusiast was born here. **Kilcreggan**, C ill creagain, church of the rocky land A rea 370 acres. There is a field called the Croichtin in which Carrigan states the ancient church and churchyard stood, both long obliterated. Kilcraggan ruined castle belonged to the Walshes, Lords of the Mountain. Kilcraggan village is north of the road and avenue leading to Silversprings House. Other fields are Garrai Mhac Oda; Pairc an chrainn, and Tobar na hadhairce, well of the horn, but perhaps should be Tobar na deirce, well of the alms.

**Ballybrazil**, Baile Ui Bhreasaii, O’Brazil’s homestead. Area 261 acres. Ballybrazil village lies beside the Suir. Fields are Croicln; Crompan, a small holm; Moin an churraigh; Moin phoill, bogland of the hollow; Moin an gheata; Pairc mhor and Pairc na lao.

**Clogga**, Clogach, a place of little hills. Area 1,070 acres. There is a village here and Kylevaroon, i.e. Coill Bharuin, Barron’s wood and Cluainln are subdivisions.

**Knockanure**, i.e. Cnoc an iuir, hill of the yew, is a district name here.

**Doornane**, Dun Fhionain, Fionan’s fort. A rea 417 acres. This district is recorded as Doonfynan as early as 1356 and as Downenain in 1641. Doornane village in which there are 7 farm houses is near the road junction, and there was an Ormonde castle, now destroyed. There are two fields called Poll an Aifrinn, the Mass hollow, and Clais an tsagairt, and other fields are Baile Flibeart; Ban an bhaile; Banog; Buarach mor and beag—probably cattle fields; Clais aitinne, a furry trench; Garrai bui; Leaba chaol—usually referring to an apartment on top of a Norman castle; Poll uisce, and Sceach Ryan’s.

**Grange**, Grainseach, a grange. Area 639 acres. The ruined castle at Grange village belonged to the Walshes of the Mountain. Fields are Carraig an lin(O ); Coniceir, a rabbit warren and the Culog, back land. Mooncoin, Moin Chaidhn, Coyne’s bogland. Area 43 acres. According to Carrigan it is so named from a lady called Coyne Grant. The Grants were property owners in Pollrone, Dungooly and Ballynabooly prior to the Cromwellian confiscations and forfeited all their lands, the leading mem bers being transferred to Connaught at that period. The prosperous village of Mooncoin is on the western border.

**Nicholastown**, Baile Nioclais, Nicholas’s homestead. Area 183 acres. Nicholastown old village is west of the cross-roads.

**Pollrone**, Poll Ruadhain, Ruadhan’s hollow. A rea 698 acres. The ancient parish church, in ruins, near the quay on the Suir was dedicated to St. Ruadhan; the churchyard adjoins it. There is a castle site near the church and it is recorded that Edmond Grant forfeited the church and castle in 1653. Poolrone has its own village and fields are the Breagans, deceitful or unprofitable land; Carraigin; the Cill field; Clais an tsleibhe; Cnoc; Cuinne; Mointin; Pairc ghlas; Pairc luachra, and Scrug. Mooncoin R.C. church is in the east angle bordering the village.

**P O R T N A S C U L L Y P A R IS H**

**Ballygorey**, Baile Ui Ghuaire, O’Gorey’s homestead. Area 493 acres. Ballygorey old village stretches along the road parallel to the Luffany border. There is a holy well called Tobar na cille held in veneration still which must have derived its name from an ancient church. Fields are Ban an ghleanna; Ban glas; Carraig rua; Claisean Dermot, D erm ot’s little hollow; Cnoc na gcapall; 134 Croictin; Garrai odhar, a brown garden; Garrai nua; Gort fada; Gort mor; Gort na scoile; Maolan; Moin a ’ luachra; Moin rua; Mointean; Seangharrai and Srath na mona, bogland of the holm

**Clasharoe**, Clasa rua, red furrows. Area 57 acres. There is a large pond here near the village of Carrigeen and fields are Banta Thaidhg, and Garrai na binne, garden of the hill-crest.

**Corluddy**, Cathair Luideach, Luideach’s stone fort. Area 331 acres. Carraigeen village with surrounding area is a subdivision; another division is called Siar amach, i.e. out westwards, and there is a furry hill called Ban an bhaile. Corluddy castle, 5- storey high is roofless but in a good state of preservation, the bottom arch showing traces of osier-rod work. It is on an open hillside east of the village and belonged to the Grants until confiscated under Cromwell. Peter Grant, chief of the family, died 1510 and was buried in St. Canice’s Cathedral. There is a well near the castle locally called Tobarageelish, but the second element of the name is not clear. Fields are Baintin, a little bawn; Carraigins—a number of wild fields; Clais rointe, trench of the division; Garraidhin; Gleannta; the Lochan’s, wet spots; Muine bheag, a little brake, and Paircin an Phaidrin, the little field of the Rosary, where the villagers recited the Rosary in the evenings in Penal times we are told.

**Cussana**, Cosanach, pathways or blackthorn land. Area 184 acres. This townland runs parallel to Licketstown down to the Suir. Fields are Baile na mona; Cao Hoyle, Hoyle’s morass; Cloch an aitinn; Gabhal antinn, land fork of the furze; Gort an gheata; Lie an uisce(O ); Moin fhluich, and Slug a var(O ).

**Glengrant,** Gleann an G hranntaigh. G rant’s valley. Area 73 acres. The old village is down by the Suirside in a sunny aspect, and according to the villagers could once boast of shoemakers, coopers, weavers, a horse doctor and a fisherman. There is a field here called Carraig an Aifrinn; Garrai cabaiste, the cabbage garden—the only instance in which the word cabaiste has been recorded in the county; Garrai eaman, the hurley garden; Gort na carraige; Gort na sr;tide; Pairc ghlas and Sraid bheag.

**Licketstown**, Baile Liceada, Licead’s homestead. Area 344 acres. Leaba an Cheadaigh Mhoir is a sepulchral mound and monolith immediately west of the village, so that perhaps Baile an Cheadaigh was the original name of the district. This quaint and beautiful village nestling at the foot of the hill sloping southwards to the Suir presents a real old-time picture of an industrious and prosperous farming community where except for improved farming methods and housekeeping facilities little would seem to have changed since these 11 farm houses, built at right angles to each other on both sides of the road from Granny were built. This is so evident that Licketstown is now a visiting place for tourists and archaeologists, most of whom do 135 the round of the villages continuing on their route to Glengrant and Moinveen and further north to the Luffany district.

**Luffany**, An fhiiuch aine, the wet land. Area 444 acres. According to local information it was so named on account of the number of springs in the district. Stretching along the roadside here are two old villages known as Luffany and Old Luffany with the distinction that originally the former was the farmer village in which there are 13 houses and the latter the labourers’ village. The surnam es Dunphy and Doyle, prominent in our church appointments and renowned on the hurling fields with the old Mooncoin team s are popular in this and the surrounding villages. Fields are Ban an gheata; Ban riach; Clais bhan; Cluain mhor; Croichtin; the Drom; Easca, a slough; Feadan, the stream field; Fuinseog, ash-tree field; Garraidhin; Gleann na raini, a ferny hollow; Lios ban; Mointean; Pairc na mbo; Pairc seamrog, a shamrock field; Sliabh na gcoinini, and Scaithin na gcoinini, little sceach of the rabbits.

**Moonveen,** Moin mhin, smooth bogland. Area 331 acres. The old village of Moinveen is by the Suirside near the great sweep of the river here. Two of our living and leading authors, Patrick Purcell and his sister Mary, are natives of this district. This old world locality can boast of a link with bygone days in a spinning wheel which is still to be seen in the Dunphy home. Poll na cora, the weir pool, and Carraigin dubh are fishing stands on the river here and fields are Acra na greine, a sunny acre or field; Ban dreim ire, a sloping bawn; Ban fada; Ban an tseagail; Ban gibre(O ); Clais an uisce; Cuil bhan, a fair angle; Cuilin; Garrai an cheannai, the jobber’s garden; Scraithean, lealand, and the Tulan

. **Portnascully**, Port na scoile, fort of the school. Area 398 acres. The name is given as Poll na scoile in the Red Book of Ossory. There is no local tradition nor any historical record of any ancient school. The Port or Moat (30’ high) is an immense circuit with a fosse and is one of the finest earthen fortresses in the county. There is an area subject to flooding where the Portnascully river rising in Corluddy meets the Suir at Ballybrazil. Portnascully old village lies west of the road-junction at the Luffany border. Carran, rough land, adjoining the Moat is a subdivision. There is a well called Tobar an ti mhoir, also Carraig an ti mhoir and a stretch of land called the Banta.

**R A T H K IE R A N P A R IS H**

**B allincurra,** Baile an churraigh, place of the moor or marshy land. Area 60 acres.

**Ballinlough,** Baile an locha, place of the pool. Area 54 acres. This area is lowlying land and there is a disused corn mill on the stream which flows through Portnascully. The Droichidin, the little bridge field, is here.

**Ballynamountain**, Baile na mointean, place of the moory land. Area 89 acres. This is now an area of well-tilled land. Fields are Ban, Ban na laoi, and Loch na gress(O ).

**Dungooley**, Dun Ghuilidhe, Gooley’s fort. Area 353 acres. There are 6 houses in this quaint and sheltered old village, with paved streets or yards. The fort gave its name to a field called Ban na seanratha, the old rath bawn, and other fields are Banta Thaidhg; Crawnageen(O ); Currach; Gort an chnoic; Moinear; Mointean, and Mointean mor. Farranmacedmond, Fearann Mac Eam oinn, Mac Edmond’s land. Area 139 acres.

**Filbuckstown**, Baile Philiboc, Little Phillip’s homestead. A rea 157 acres. In Carrigan’s Notes he records Buaile mor, as a field name here.

**Rathcurby**, Rath Chorrbhui, Corby’s rath. Divided into Rathcurby North and South with a total area of 404 acres. Fields are Ban an bhaile, denoting an old village; Caladli, a callow, and Poll bui.

**Rathkieran**, Rath Chiarain, Ciaran’s rath. Area 328 acres. This district was formerly known and recorded as Rath Chiarain an mhullaigh ghlais—of the green summit. The ancient church dedicated to St. Ciaran of Saighir is in ruins in the churchyard north of the main Waterford/Carrick-on-Suir road and Tobar Chiarain is in the second field north of the church: a field here is called the Reilig. The rath has long been dismantled.

**Rochestown**, Baile an Roiste, Roche’s homestead. Area 239 acres. Rochestown castle long destroyed belonged to the Walshes; it stood in the eastern portion towards Mullinavat village

**Waddingstown or Ashgrove**, Garran fuinseog, an ash-tree grove. Area 320 acres. W addingstown would have derived its name from the local landlord or grantee, thus supplanting the original name. A subdivision com prising a number of small fields was called Cillin na saileog, the little church of the osiers, according to Carrigan. A rath-crowned hill known as the Carraig was also known as Carraig Uadain, i.e. Wadding’s rock. Gleann na saileog adjoins Cillin na saileog.