

CIVIL SURVEY
VOL. X
THE
CIVIL SURVEY
1654-6

VOL. X

MISCELLANEA

Prepared for publication with introductory notes

by

ROBERT C. SIMINGTON, D.LITT.



DUBLIN
STATIONERY OFFICE

FOR THE
IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

1961

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1854-5

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Government of Ireland, 1961.

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VOL. X

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INTRODUCTION

The Civil Survey

THE immediate circumstances leading to the taking of the Civil Survey (1654-6) were the statutory commitments of successive Parliaments, in England, in respect of advances of money, by way of adventure, and of the arrears of pay due by the Commonwealth Government to its own officers and soldiers. These obligations were to be satisfied in allotments of Irish land and, as a preliminary measure of enquiry, a survey of the country, founded upon the authentic information of the old inhabitants was directed to be made. The barony was selected as the territorial basis of the survey, as it was to be the ultimate area in which the allotments to the interests concerned were to lie. The extensive information required was of a geographical, proprietorial and economic nature and, for this purpose, the most able of the residents were to be constituted juries. These were to be empanelled by local commissioners appointed under commission.¹

In more than one of the commissions authorizing the survey, and directing the procedure to be followed, the survey to be made was distinctly named the Civil Survey. It was to be made under the jurisdiction of special courts called Courts of Survey. These Courts were to determine and record the possessions of the proprietors of lands and the tenures and titles of their respective estates. For this purpose, power was given to summon, and examine upon oath, such persons as might be considered competent to assist in the discovery of the facts; and further, to demand the production of such evidence of title as was considered necessary. Here, an analogy may be found to those courts which take cognizance of questions of fact only arising between man and man in his civil capacity. Allowing that the Survey was made under the Civil Authorities and, also, that it was made by the people, or their most knowledgeable men, it is suggested that the Civil Survey was so called because it would be essentially a testified record of the facts concerning the possessions of the subjects, the citizens, and declared to on oath before courts appointed to ascertain such facts.

The Civil Survey was begun in June, 1654, and commissions continued to be issued during 1655 and 1656. Through the zeal and industry of the late W. H. Hardinge, Esq., M.R.I.A., its territorial extent, the names of the commissioners, and the dates of their commissions can be ascertained.² As to the extent of the Civil Survey, it comprehended the whole of Leinster, the whole of Ulster, with the exception of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan; the whole of Munster, with the exception of Clare; in Connacht, only the county of Leitrim was surveyed. This represented in all, a Civil Survey of twenty-seven counties. For the remaining five, the earlier survey, called Strafford's survey, was available. According to the Book of Distribution, the Gross Survey—the survey immediately preceding the Civil Survey, was utilised for the barony of Farney. The recent discovery, however, of boundary descriptions for three Sligo baronies suggests that a Civil Survey of at least part of this country was also taken; see the second introduction to this volume.

What has survived of the Civil Survey extends to parts of three provinces, namely, for Munster—Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford, and part of one barony (Clanmaurice) in Kerry; for

¹ *Vide* specimen of Commission and Instructions, pa. xxvii.

² *Vide* Hardinge's Memoir on Manuscript, Mapped and other Surveys (1640 to 1688), Vol. XXIV., *Trans. R.I.A.*

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Leinster—Dublin (except New Castle and Upper Cross), Kildare (except Ophaley), Meath, Wexford (except Forth); for Ulster—Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone. Discoveries of copies of text, in private keeping, have added for Munster the Civil Survey of Muskerry barony, Co. Cork—for Leinster, that of Kilkenny City and liberties, both published with Vol. VI of the series. The present volume provides Civil Survey barony boundary descriptions, representative of the four provinces, and the Civil Survey of the barony of Louth, Co. Louth.

From this survival of the Civil Survey, and from the Commission and Instructions which have been preserved, the functions of the commissioners, the duties of the juries, and the method of exhibiting their survey may be learned.

The functions of the Commissioners included the holding of Courts of Survey, and in having their ascertained particulars engrossed in one or more books, each barony by itself. These engrossments were to be returned, attested under the hands of three or more of the Commissioners, to the Surveyor-General and, a duplicate, in like manner, fairly engrossed, attested and sealed up to the Registrar for Forfeited Lands. It appears from the list of the Commissioners, for each county, that the same set operated in several counties. Thus, in Ulster, the identical Commissioners were appointed for Antrim, Armagh and Down, and likewise another similar set for Derry, Donegal and Tyrone. In the south and east the same Commissioners were appointed for Waterford and Queen's County; and again the one set for King's County and Longford.

Before the Civil Survey was begun, it was recommended that the Commissioners to be appointed should be the Commissioners of Revenue "upon the place" or "other able and knowing men in the country." The names, which have been preserved, can be identified with the family names associated with the landed settlements in Ireland, for a period considerably more than fifty years prior to the Survey. In the north, particularly, the Commissioners would appear to have been proprietors of land. From time to time, new Commissioners were appointed, as the attestations to the Survey, which has survived, show. Mr. Hardinge's list is that of the original Commissioners.

The duties of the local juries were of the widest and most responsible nature. They were to be given "in charge to inquire and find out all and every the particulars" required to be ascertained. They were, when necessary, "to view and tread the meets and bounds of the premises, and to forme all such other matters and things as are perfectly inquirable in courts of survey . . ." These juries were composed—as was indeed attested—of "the most able and ancient Inhabitants of the country." Their names have survived for all the baronies of two counties—Tipperary and Limerick. It is possible to identify some of these jurors as proprietors, and it would not be an unreasonable conjecture to assume, in most cases, that they were relatives of proprietors—brothers or elder sons. The juries for corporate towns appear to have been composed of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, together with representatives of the professional and business interests. Additional jurors were added as assistants by special order. The name of the clerk appointed by two of the Limerick juries is given, at the end of the lists of jurors for the barony of Pobblebrien and of the Liberties of Limerick.

Distinct juries were appointed for each barony and were selected, as stated, for their special knowledge of the territories within which they resided. The number comprising each jury varied. In Limerick they ranged from twenty-four to forty-five for each barony; in Tipperary from ten to twenty-three. For the distinct surveys to be made of Crown and Church lands the same jurors were appointed.

The survey of each barony opens with a description of its meares and bounds, and with an exposition of the nature of its soil. Its content according to the old land measure is set down, and the description concludes with an account of the parishes, manors and castles within the

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barony. The boundaries of the parishes follow, and at the end of each description there is a statement as to the value of the tythes. The lands comprising the parish, their owners, estimated area, what was profitable and unprofitable and the respective valuations are then set out in tabular form, intersected by further descriptive particulars relating to the tenures or titles under which each denomination was held. Here the ancestral tenures of the Gael, and the Norman, existing in 1640, are exhibited and recorded, as well as titles "by patent from the Crowne".

Instances of the former will be found in the barony of Ikerrin, within the text of volume I. There, the whole parish of Killea is shown to have been individually and "moyetively" distributed between numerous proprietors "all descended out of the house of O'Magher whose title they clayme (viz.) by fee from their ancestors." It is recorded of each that he was the proprietor of the fractional proportion specified by descent from his ancestors. These inherited divisions, the meares of which could "by no way be set forth distinctly" represented, doubtless, the shares to which the proprietors were entitled, individually, in the productivity of the soil. Whether the division was in pursuance of a Brehon decree, or family arrangement, is not recorded. But there is extant for certain lands in the neighbouring barony of Lower Ormond, a copy of a Brehon judgment, dated 8th October, 1584, regulating the tenures thereof, and which directs "an honest, equal, brotherly division with each other according to the custom of their ancestors."³

In addition to the tenures, the description of the lands includes an account of their amenities. The area under timber, its distance from the nearest port, the presence of mills, and the varying succulence of rivers and streams, according to the season of the year, are amongst the particulars recorded in this section of the Civil Survey. And so, until every parish in the barony was completed.

Thus emerged the "old inhabitants" survey of their country, of its place—names, rendered phonetically into English of the time, of its ancient tenures, of its land measures and territorial divisions. It extended far beyond the discovery of forfeited lands, Crown lands, Church lands, the lands of the English and of Protestant lands—their owners, and estimated areas. It revealed and preserved the memory of the ancient bounds, place-names, and antiquities of three provinces. It comprehended the detection of the wealth and valuation of the country, in every form under and above the surface of the land. The Civil Survey is not limited to defining the boundaries of forfeited lands; it records the boundaries of baronies "and the course that the said meets and bounds doe runne." It gives independent dealings with land, transfers by sale, bequests by testament, mortgages, and marriage settlements. It is a description of the physical features of the land from the highest to the lowest denominations—a geography of its mountains, its high roads, its rivers and streamlets, and simultaneously a record of the ownership and title to the lands which these natural boundaries surrounded or divided.

The purpose of the survey has been stated by Mr. Hardinge: "Many persons are under an impression that the Civil Survey was designed as the basis of the satisfactions afterwards made to the soldiers for arrears of pay due to them, and that it was rejected by the Government in consequence of complaints of its inaccuracy. Such an impression is altogether erroneous. This survey was not designed for the purpose assumed. It was a preliminary work, essential to the discovery and description in a legitimate and solemn manner of the forfeited lands, and from which lists technically called 'terriers' were afterwards supplied to the several surveyors for their admeasurement and mapping.

"It was by these maps, and their index sheets, when approved by the Surveyor-General, and sanctioned by Government, and not by the Civil Survey, that the land satisfactions were made

³ 29th Report Deputy Keeper Public Records Ireland (1897). The judgement was transcribed and rendered into English by Mr. M. J. McEnery, M.R.I.A.

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to the soldiers and adventurers, as well as to the other interests afterwards let in by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation."

In the indexing of each barony, a uniform method was adopted throughout. The proprietors were distinguished by separate indexes, that of the English usually coming first, and the Irish next. An index of the lands followed these and, then, an index of "Observations." The place-names, however, in the barony and parish descriptions were not indexed; nor were the personal names referred to in the descriptive particulars relating to the title to lands by descent, through patent or conveyance. A full index will be forthcoming with the complete publication of the text for each county.

The pagination, in one respect, was also uniform. Each page was numbered at the top of the righthand corner, and the index was based on this pagination. In some baronies, however, there is recorded a second pagination, on alternate pages. It occurs either at the bottom or side of the page, and suggests a reference to the folios in which the first entries may have been made.

As directed, a number of the Commissioners, usually three, attested or certified the survey of each barony. Their names appear at the end, appended to statements certifying how and when the Survey was made. A statement as to the holding of the Courts of Survey, followed by the names of the jurors, precedes the description of each barony in Tipperary. The names of the Limerick jurors "sworn and empanelled to enquire of and return an exact Survey" appear after those of the Commissioners at the end of the baronies. The jurors for County Dublin are described as "the most knowing and sufficient men," though their names are not returned. The jurors for Waterford are described as "the most able and ancient inhabitants of the country." The northern Commissioners certified that the Survey was taken by them, and recorded the date.

When completed, the Civil Survey was to be forwarded to the Surveyor-General, and a duplicate sent to the Registrar for forfeited lands. The former set, according to Mr. Hardinge, unquestionably reached its destination. He refers to the statement of Surveyor-General Stone that it was consumed in the fire of 1711. "This statement implies," says Mr. Hardinge, "that the set was complete, and in this office when the fire occurred, but the statement is inaccurate. A large portion of the set had been removed from the Surveyor-General's office . . . before the close of the year 1667—and was not afterwards restored." He then refers to the discovery in 1817, by the Irish Record Commissioners, of eighty-four "original Civil Survey Barony Books" in the library of Viscount Headfort, at Kells, County Meath.

The subsequent history of these books is related in the Statement (see page xxxi) of Mr. M. J. McEnery, M.R.I.A., Deputy Keeper of Records, and Keeper of State Papers, 1914-1921. Acquired by the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, they were deposited in the Quit Rent Office, and ultimately transferred to the Public Record Office. Mr. McEnery points out the importance of this addition to the latter office, where it was available for public inspection. Copies of the volumes were then supplied by the Record Office to the Quit Rent Office. A separate statement shows the counties and baronies which these represent (see page xxxii).

As to the duplicate set of Civil Survey barony books, destined for the office of the Registrar of Forfeited Lands, Mr. Hardinge says: "The set of barony books which must be presumed to have reached the office of Registrar of Forfeitures, should have been transferred to the Auditor-General, as the other records of that office were, under the 60th section of the Instructions annexed to the Act of Settlement, about the year 1678; but there exists no evidence whatever from which to infer such a transfer; and I am of opinion that this set of barony books were appropriated antecedently to that year by some person officially, or otherwise, closely connected with the Office of Registrar of Forfeitures; and that at this moment they are reposing in some private library . . ."

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The hope expressed in 1862 by Mr. Hardinge, that the publication of his Memoir, on the Manuscript and other Surveys of Ireland, would evoke inquiry, especially in England, may now be renewed.

The legal framework within which the Civil Survey was begun and completed, will now be referred to briefly.

The source of authority for the taking of the Civil Survey, resides in that code of English Acts and Ordinances—passed between the years 1642 and 1653, contemporaneous with the wars begun in Ireland towards the close of 1641. A survey of forfeited lands was contemplated from the outset, and the opening Act of the code prescribed the measures to be taken when the English Parliament should declare the existence of conditions which would permit of the survey being made.⁴ By an Act passed in August, 1652, it was declared that a position had been reached when a settlement of the Irish nation might be effected.⁵ “Early in 1653, when the Commissioners of the Parliament of England, for the affairs of Ireland, felt themselves in a condition to proceed with a survey of the forfeited lands, they had, as a necessary preliminary, to decide upon the manner of its execution. The ancient modes known in law were two:—1st, by inquisition out of the Chancery or Exchequer, after the precedents of the surveys of the Desmond forfeitures; 2nd, by commission under the great seal, after the precedent set by James I, in the survey of the six escheated counties. The latter mode was adopted.”⁶ On the 22nd June, 1653, a Commission, with Instructions, under the Great Seal of England⁷ was addressed to Charles Fleetwood, Esq., Lieutenant-General of the Army in Ireland, Edmund Ludlow, Esq., Lieutenant-General of the Horse, Miles Corbet, Esq., and John Jones.⁸ It constituted them Commissioners for putting in execution the instructions, thereto attached, for a perfect survey and admeasurement of various classifications of lands. They were authorised to appoint Surveyors-General, and “Surveyors under them,” and “constitute a fit person of integrity for the Office of Registrar.” This Commission, with Instructions, was ratified and confirmed by the Act for the “Satisfaction of Adventurers and Soldiers,” passed on the 26th September, 1653.⁹

The Instructions, accompanying this Commission, prescribed the procedure to be followed, and the personnel to be employed in the three surveys directed to be taken, namely a survey by inquisition, a survey by admeasurement, and what was called a “Gross Survey.” Under-Surveyors, to be appointed by the Surveyors-General, were directed “to enquire and find out” the landed interests of the inhabitants, and, also, what were Crown lands and Church lands; for this purpose they were empowered to hold Courts of Survey. For the survey by admeasurement “persons skilled in the art of surveying” were to be appointed, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, under the warrant of the Surveyors-General.

On the grounds of the utmost urgency the “Gross Survey,” though the last to be named was directed to be made first, irrespective of what the instructions provided, as to the other surveys. Commissions for this survey were issued, simultaneously, in August, 1653, to the public officers acting as commissioners of revenue, within the fifteen precincts into which the country had been

⁴ Scobel: *Acts and Ordinances*: 17 Chas. I. c. 34, pp. 26-31.

⁵ “An Act for the Setling of Ireland,” *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, Firth and Rait, pp. 598-603.

⁶ Hardinge's Memoir, *ante*, p. 9.

⁷ Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances*, *ante*, p. 741.

⁸ Three of these were the Commissioners of the Parliament of England, appointed in 1650, for the purposes of the Civil Government of Ireland. They were then empowered to put in execution in Ireland, all laws, in force in England for “the sequestration of papists' and delinquents' estates.” The administration of justice, the encouragement of learning, and the improvement of the revenue were to be the subjects of their consideration. Dunlop: *Cal. Doc. No. 1*.

⁹ Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances*, pp. 722-53.

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divided. So unsatisfactory, however, were the returns from the Gross Survey,¹⁰ that official direction were given for the taking of abstracts from the Strafford surveys, and such "other papers, returns, or county books" as were available. The Gross Survey continued, however, until the following year, when it was suddenly stopped.¹¹ Then, by an Order dated the 14th Apr 1, 1654, addressed to the Surveyor-General, Benjamin Worsley, Esq., the other surveys, authorised by the Commission, with Instructions, of 22nd June, 1653, were directed to be begun.¹²

The initial preceeding under this Order would appear to have been the consideration of the instructions to be issued for the making of the Civil Survey, and the Survey by admeasurement. A Committee was appointed for the purpose, by the General Council of Officers, and it reported on the 11th May, 1654.¹³ This report was mainly concerned with the principles and the methods to be adopted and followed in the admeasurement of estates and their surrounds. As to the Civil Survey, the procedure had been already fully indicated by the Instructions of June, 1653, and the Committee then added nothing to these save a recommendation on the subject of the Courts of Survey. For "their better performance," the Committee advised that the instructions to be issued should be directed to the "Commissioners of Revenue upon the place" or "other able and knowing men in the country." Whether by virtue of this recommendation or not, Commissions, with Instructions, began to be addressed, in the following month, to sets of Commissioners for each county in Ireland, excepting the counties of Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. With regard to these counties "the Strafford survey, then extant, contained as specific an account of the lands, their proprietors and possessors, as any new work of the kind could do."¹⁴

The sequence in which the Commissions, with Instructions, were sent to the local Commissioners was based on the priority of the appropriations of the counties of Ireland specified in the Act of Satisfaction of September, 1653. Ten counties, in the first place, were set aside for the satisfaction of the Adventures and Soldiers, and the earliest Commissions, with Instructions, were issued in respect of these counties. Fortunately, specimens have been preserved and are reproduced (see page xxvii). It is from the examination of these that the magnitude of the Civil Survey will be learned.

Within this legal framework, the Civil Survey was begun. The last date of which there is any record for the issue of a Commission is the 1st September, 1656, for county Monaghan. Eighteen Commissions were issued in 1654, covering the same number of counties. There is strong evidence to support the opinion that the survey of these was completed before the summer of 1655, and a statement by Mr. Hardinge on this point will be quoted presently. Two-thirds of the work would, therefore, have been completed in about twelve months. For the remaining nine counties, seven Commissions were issued between 1655 and 1656; the Commissions for two counties—Cavan and Fermanagh, have not been found. While no definite date can be assigned for the completion of the Civil Survey, the year 1656 may be said to have witnessed the issue of the final Commissions under which its far-reaching enquiries were made.

¹⁰ The Gross Survey has been defined as "a measurement of the surround of whole baronies" Petty: *History of the Down Survey*, (edited by T. A. Larcom), p. 313. See also contribution by Professor R. Dudley Edwards *Irish Times*, October, 2, 1943.

"The gross or estimate survey was the evidence of the lands forfeited, but not of the acreable area or value of the lands." Hardinge, *ante*, p. 11.

¹¹ Hardinge: *ante*, p. 12.

¹² Dunlop: *Cal. of Doc.* 485, Vol. II, pp. 418-419.

¹³ *Hist. Down Survey*, pp. 4-6.

¹⁴ Hardinge: *ante* pp. 13-20.

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It has already been stated that in more than one of the Commissions, the Surveys to be taken were distinctly named "The Civil Survey,"¹⁶ This is the specific and official appellation. Mapped admeasurements, contemporaneous with the Civil Survey, were at times also brought within this designation. "It was the unsatisfactory nature of the survey taken under this Order—the so-called Civil Survey—which led Petty to offer to undertake a more exact admeasurement of the forfeited lands in Ireland."¹⁶ This Order has been previously noticed. It was the Order dated 14th April, 1654, which, on the failure of the Gross Survey, directed the taking of the other surveys authorised in June, 1653. In pursuance of this Order, and by virtue of the Act of September, 1653, two distinct sets of instructions were issued: one to the local Commissioners, for the taking of the Civil Survey, and the other some time later, to the surveyors who were to admeasure the forfeited lands, according to certain rules. The Report of the Committee appointed "to consider the business of the Surveys", dated September, 24th, 1654, clearly shows that it was the considered inadequacy of these rules that led to Petty's proposal "for a more exact admeasurement."¹⁷ The Civil Survey had been placed in other hands four months previously, and proceeded to a conclusion in the manner first appointed, as what has survived of it definitely attests. Neither in authorship nor correction can Petty be identified distinctly with it. Rather his total dependence on the Civil Survey is a distinguishing feature of its history.

The Instructions to the Local Commissioners directed that out of the Surveys taken, abstracts containing the names of lands, and their boundaries, should be delivered to those authorized to make the admeasurements. Petty's contract of the 11th December, 1654, left this procedure undisturbed.¹⁸ But time was the essence of this contract, so far as Dr. Petty was concerned. He had contracted to perform the work of admeasurement "within one year and one month next" after the date of his agreement. Immediately pressure began to be employed for one return or another. On the 20th December, it was ordered "that all commissioners which are employed in the civil survey do take care with all speed to furnish Dr. Petty or his assignees, with the abstracts of all the forfeited lands in each county and barony . . . to the end the said Dr. may be directed unto all and every of the said lands to be surveyed by him."¹⁹ On the 25th December, the "Committee touching the matter of Surveys" requested the Lord Deputy to obtain from the Committee "for the Civil Survey" an estimate of all the forfeited lands both profitable and unprofitable.²⁰ On the 12th February following a further Order was issued: "Ordered, that it be referred to the committee for removing obstructions in the surveys undertaken by Dr. Petty, to meet . . . and consider of the proceedings of the commissioners for the civil survey, and how the concealments of lands may be remedied, how far the present surveys may be of use, and what course is to be taken for having true and full civil surveys returned to remain of record for public use. And they are to treat with the commissioners-general concerning abstracts to be given of the civil survey."²¹ The explanation of the urgency that had arisen is manifest from Dr. Petty's "Humble Remonstrance concerning his extraordinary Grievances".²²

"And first" he complained "your petitioner sheweth that through the backwardness of the Civil Survey, and want of abstracts, he was exceedingly damnified. At first, that having none

¹⁶ *Vide* Digest appended to Hardinge's *Memoir*, p. 55 and p. 64, where attention is directed to this fact in the particulars for the Counties of Louth and Wicklow.

¹⁶ Dunlop: *Cal. Doc.* Note to Document No. 485, p. 418.

¹⁷ Petty: *Hist. Down Survey*, p. 10.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 23-29.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 38.

²⁰ *Ibid.* pp. 40-41.

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 389.

²² *Ibid.* pp. 120-124. Dr. Petty's Remonstrance was addressed to the Council in March, 1656, p. 331.

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at all ready at the first sealing of his contract hee, notwithstanding, out of zeale to promote the service sett out sixty instruments to enquire of the country, which proved soe confused, as that the whole charge of what was done untill the latter end of February was wholly lost." That Dr. Petty required more than abstracts is evident from the continued expression of his grievances, thus:

"For want of the bookes of the Civil Survey your petitioner hath been often put to the trouble and charge of two or three admeasurements instead of one." And, finally, he complained: "Your petitioner after long sollicitation finding noe hopes of having the civil survey of the countyes of Carlow and Wicklow, hath notwithstanding adventured to survey and measure them . . . to the end the season for doeing the same might not slipp and bee lost, to the prejudice of the Commonwealth and the Army." In whatever quarter the delay may have rested, it can scarcely be ascribed to those charged with the taking and attesting of the Civil Survey. That, for the County, Tipperary, for example was completed, with the exception of two baronies, before the end of October, 1654, two months before the signing of Dr. Petty's contract. This will be seen from the separate statement on this county (see vol. 1, page xi) According to Mr. Hardinge, who had all the records at his disposal, "the Civil Survey of most of the baronies included within the said articles (Petty's agreement) was returned . . . before March, 1655, and many of them before the date of Petty's articles of undertaking; so that no impediment interposed to prevent his making an immediate commencement of the admeasurement and mapping work." This certainly clears the jurors and local commissioners. It may be pointed out, however, that the Civil Survey was required for another purpose at this time. In the same month that Dr. Petty's agreement was made—December, 1654, Commissioners, commonly called the Athlone Commissioners, were appointed in connection with the Transplantation proceedings. "As the whole nation was declared guilty of rebellion, it lay on each claimant to prove the extent and nature of his estate. To check the claimants the Commissioners were furnished with, amongst other books, the Civil Survey."²³

Whatever may have been the cause of the "backwardness" of which Dr. Petty complained, his "grievances" may be interpreted, perhaps, as being amongst the earliest tributes to the Civil Survey. It is to be apprehended, however, that if some of the surveys were to prove less informative in descriptive detail, than others, the deficiency was to be related to the pressure residential either in Petty's contractual obligations for the performance of his own survey, or in the requirements of "The Court of the Commissioners for the Claims and Qualifications of the Irish."

R.C.S.

²³ Carte papers: 32nd Report, Deputy Keeper of Records, England

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. X.

EARLY in 1944 the Annesley Collection at Castlewellan, Co. Down, was loaned for photographing to the National Library Dublin, through the courtesy of Mr. Gerald Annesley. Over sixty MS. volumes relating to the forfeited estates associated with the years 1641 and 1688 were received. These included a remarkable set of Books of Survey and Distribution, hereinafter referred to as the Annesley Books of S. & D. An account of the collection and of the volumes received was printed in *Anal. Hib.* No. 16 (1946) pp. 341-73, supplemented by the previous reports on the collection by the secretary (W. Shaw Mason) of the Irish Record Commission in 1826 and by that of Mr. James Mills, Deputy Keeper, P.R.O.I., in 1901.

It may briefly be noted here that the collection was formed by various members of the Annesley family who had been identified with government and Irish affairs and notably by Francis Annesley, one of the Trustees for the Sale of Forfeited Estates (1700-1703); he was the grandson of Sir Francis Annesley, Viscount Valentia, and the grandfather of Richard, 2nd Earl of Annesley, to whom much further reference will here be made.

Since the previous note in *Anal. Hib.* No. 16 was written, it has come to light that the accession of the Books of S. & D. to the Annesley Collection was of possibly much later date—the period of the Act of Union—than was at first thought. This is strongly evidenced by a letter from Col. Henry James of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, written in 1856 to Larcom. With its quotation in full the circumstances of the discovery of this important letter will be mentioned in due course.

It has first to be recalled that this set of Books of S. & D. contains unusual and important features not found in other sets, in so far as the descriptions of the boundaries of baronies are given and the liability of lands, within those baronies, to crown revenues recorded. On examination it was found that the boundary descriptions had been derived from the Civil Survey (1654-56) thereby providing in this particular connection an alternative source to the missing volumes.

In addition, therefore, to the descriptions printed in the nine volumes of the Civil Survey published by the MSS. Commission there are available those for the following counties in the Annesley text; the number of baronies in each county for which boundary descriptions are furnished is given within brackets:

LEINSTER: Wicklow (6), Carlow (5), Kilkenny (7), Leix (Queen's) (8), Offaly (King's) (11), Westmeath (12), Longford (6), Louth (3).

ULSTER: Antrim (8), Down (8), Armagh (5), Monaghan (4), Cavan (7), Fermanagh (3).

MUNSTER: Kerry (8), Cork (5).

CONNAGHT: Sligo (3), Leitrim (5).

There are thus 114 barony descriptions representative of 18 counties. A comprehensive and interesting description of Carlow county, though here printed, is not included in these figures.

In some counties, as for example Cork and Fermanagh, the boundaries of certain baronies are not included; in some of the latter there were no forfeitures. Muskerry in the former county, derived from another collection, was printed with the Waterford volume (vi) of the Civil Survey series. It will be recalled that four counties were excluded from the Civil Survey—Clare, Galway, Mayo and Roscommon—the Strafford Survey being then available. Plus, therefore, what is contained in the published volumes, it can be said that the great bulk of the barony descriptions, within 28 counties, is forthcoming.

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The wealth of place-names contained generally in these descriptions, notably those for Tipperary, has been recognized as of the utmost importance. Similar rich veins exist in the Annesley transcripts especially those for the counties of Wicklow, Kerry, Leix and Offaly, Down, Armagh, Antrim and Louth.

The MSS. Commission, being satisfied of their source of origin, decided to issue this supplementary volume and to include another fragment of the Civil Survey—that of the barony of Louth, Co. Louth, found in the Ormonde manuscripts at the National Library by Mr. Thomas O'Neill, M.A. Assistant Keeper of printed Books.

Through the courtesy of the Director of the Library, Dr. R. J. Hayes, photostats were furnished to the Commission, these being transcribed in due course by the secretary—Miss Eileen Brereton. These copies were subsequently compared with the photostats by Mr. Brendan Mac Giolla Choille, M.A., of the Public Record Office, Keeper of State Papers and the present writer.

For the purpose of reference each barony boundary description has been numbered (1–115) and on this numeration has been based, in accordance with new requirements, the index to the texts made by Mr. J. MacLellan.

It is a matter for further enquiry whether an authoritative explanation can be found of the circumstances governing the compilation of the Annesley Books of S. & D., distinguished as they are, as already stated, from all other sets by inclusion of Civil Survey boundaries and other features; but a very likely source of their origin will be discussed in the course of this note. There is also outstanding the problem of the missing duplicate set of the Civil Survey still believed to be in existence remaining unrecognized in some private collection. There is the significant fact that when the Annesley Books were compiled one whole set of the Civil Survey and part of another were in private hands—that is if Hardinge was correct as to the dates of their abstraction from official custody. Between the missing Civil Survey set and the Annesley Books of S. & D. there is considered to be a close link which further research may definitely and clearly establish. The discovery by the Earl of Kerry of the Lansdowne barony maps after so long a period of seclusion is an encouraging reflection.

First, however, it is necessary to recall very briefly that from their inception in mid-seventeenth century, successive series of Books of S. & D. were in official custody down to 1922. From the Quit Rent Office set now in the P.R.O.I. we know the particulars contained in the Auditor-General's series¹.

The origin of the Books in private keeping was, to quote Lord Essex, the 'curiositie' of Mr. Thomas Taylor who 'kept books of entry' of all lands disposed of by the Court of Claims of which Mr. Taylor was a sub-commissioner; he was also Deputy Surveyor-General under John Pettie, cousin to Sir William Petty. It will be remembered that Thomas Taylor was the ancestor of the Barons of Headfort and Earls of Bective.

Taylor's series of Books of S. & D. may be said to have been for a time under an official halo in so far as a set was brought to London by Taylor himself for examination by the Committee of Enquiry (1671) into the proceedings regarding the distribution of lands under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. The Committee—which included the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Ormonde and Arthur (Annesley) Earl of Anglesey—had also before it some twelve large volumes representing copies of all documents relating to the Act of Settlement proceedings. It is of interest to note that some of these volumes were found more than a century later in the Annesley collection at Castlewellan. The set of Taylor's Books brought to London (for which he received £500) was later acquired by the Marquis of Buckingham and subsequently by Lord Ashburnham;

¹ See *Books of Survey and Distribution*, first introduction, Vol. 1, published by the Stationery Office for the Irish Mss. Commission.

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eventually they were purchased by Government and lodged in the Royal Irish Academy. This set which was incomplete for certain counties consisted of 16 large folio volumes. The Duke of Ormonde had also a set of Books of S. & D. at Kilkenny Castle but this disappeared long ago and has not been heard of since its abstraction; the Lansdowne chests of Distribution and other Books await examination.

At Headfort, Kells, Taylor had also his own set, and several incomplete sets which are all now in the P.R.O.I.

The difference between the Auditor-General's Books of S. & D. and those of Taylor consisted in the method of indicating the sources of title of the grantees. Taylor with great labour and zeal recorded against each individual grantee whether he derived his title under a certificate, a decree or letters patent, giving dates and references to the rolls.

For the purpose of expressing these details symbols were used in the Auditor-General's series. There was the further difference of sales by the Trustees of Forfeited Estates (1702-3) appearing in the official set.

On a much more comprehensive scale the Annesley Books of S. & D. follow the Taylor pattern. The inclusion of the Civil Survey descriptions of the barony boundaries is but one additional feature; the specification of the liability of lands or otherwise to Crown rents, with the amount of such rents, is another; annotations referring to clauses of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation a third. Here the documents of the Commonwealth and of the Restoration constitute the links of a chain binding together the evidences of confiscation and distribution of lands in every Irish county.

Internal evidence shows that this set was not complete at the date of the death of Charles II (1684-5) in the instance, for example, of the reference to 'Rent payable to his late Majesty.' The date of compilation is important. Hardinge in his statement quoted in the first general introduction (printed *supra* p. vii) is emphatic that before the close of the year 1667 a large portion of the Civil Survey was removed from the Surveyor-General's office and likewise that before or about 1678 the duplicate set of the same text was abstracted by some person officially or otherwise connected with the office of the Registrar of Forfeitures. This is certainly very close to the period of the London Committee of Enquiry of 1670-71. The problem of transcribing the Civil Survey, representing over 220 closely written folio volumes, with the other documents to which reference has been made, for inspection by the Committee of Enquiry of 1670-71 may very likely have arisen and the removal of the duplicate set might likewise very well be connected with the London enquiry.

At any rate it is a remarkable and significant circumstance that the source of these barony descriptions is not stated anywhere throughout all these volumes of the Annesley Books of S. & D. corroboration of which will later be made manifest.

So much by way of preliminary observations into the provenance of these Annesley Books of S. & D.

A letter from the late Mr. Herbert Wood to the writer received shortly before the last war was referred to in *Anal. Hib.* No. 16 p. 34. Mr. Wood then enquired if there was anything in the suggestion that Lord Headfort and Lord Annesley had divided the Civil Survey between them when they had divided the Books of S. & D. Mr. Wood added that his authority for the latter statement was a letter written by Col. James of the Ordnance Survey to Col. (later Sir) Thomas Larcom. Mr. Wood could not recollect where he had seen this letter and worsening conditions in England prevented him from consulting his notes and other sources.

The Ordnance Survey here at once instituted a search supervised by the late Col. Nolan. In a letter to the present writer notifying the unsuccessful result he wrote: 'From old entries it is

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clear that in August, 1846, a consignment of documents was sent from here to the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, and it is quite possible that the correspondence in which you are interested may be included in these papers'.

Happily, at this time Mr. Thomas O'Neill found the letter of Col. James in the Larcom collection at the National Library and it is here printed in full for the doubt it creates and the comment it inspires.

Southampton,

24 September, 1856.

My dear Larcom,

I am extremely obliged to you for sending me a copy of the Down Survey; you could not have selected a more valuable present for me and I am reading it with great interest. I wish you had remembered the fact I must have mentioned to you viz. that the copy of the Down Survey which was in the Castle at the time of the Union in large folio volumes was taken away without authority by Lord Headford and Lord Annesley, then in Office in Ireland, and having official charge of the books. This nobleman divided the volumes between them—Lord Annesley took those of the north of Ireland and Lord Headford those of the south. I had this information from the late Lord Annesley and often had the opportunity of examining the part of the set in his possession and was much struck with the fidelity of the description of the Boundaries.

Yours very truly,

Henry James

Lt.-Col. Larcom, R.E.

Larcom's gift was of course his well-known edition of Petty's *History of the Down Survey*—this latter being the title by which the mapped surveys, made under the Commonwealth, of confiscated Irish lands, were generally known. If there had been a division of the 'copy of the Down Survey' as stated by Col. James, the section taken by Annesley was apparently not at Castlewellan when the collection there was examined by the Secretary of the Irish Record Commission (W. S. Mason) in 1826 and by the Deputy Keeper of the P.R.O.I. (Mr. James Mills) in 1901. Besides no written descriptions of boundaries appear on the face of either the parish or barony maps of the Down Survey. The only copy of that Survey, or what had survived the fire of 1711, known to the writer, was that made for the private use of the Hon. Robert Rochfort, Surveyor-General, which is now deposited in the National Library, Dublin, and known as the Reeves Collection. The Lansdowne collection of Down Survey material awaits examination.

There can be little doubt that the volumes Col. James saw were the Books of S. & D. Though it is a misnomer to describe these as the 'Down Survey', nevertheless they constitute the manuscript expression of that remarkable undertaking. Formerly it was not uncommon to hear the Books of S. & D. described as the 'Down Survey' and, as a matter of fact, the Q.R.O. set now in the P.R.O.I. bears on the spine of each volume the caption 'Down Survey'; this is by way of guidance, there being no title page in any volume and, in most of the counties, no columnar headings to indicate the significance of the text.

Allowing then that what Col. James saw were some of the Books of S. & D. it is not so easy to explain his statement that they had been divided between Lords Headford and Annesley in the light of the Reports of the Irish Record Commission and of the Deputy Keeper of the P.R.O.I. The first shows that there was a complete set at Castlewellan in 1826 and the second gives a similar return but minus one volume.

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In the circumstances it would appear that there was a misunderstanding as to the particular documents which the noble lords had divided between them. That there had been a division, at some time, of some particular documents, can scarcely be dismissed as unlikely in the face of Col. James's letter based as it was on what he had heard from 'the late Lord Annesley' presumably the 3rd Earl who died in 1836. But a misunderstanding could very well be excused where surveys were concerned either as to title or description, there being so many of these in the seventeenth century. Perhaps it would not be stretching speculation too far to suggest that it was when Col. James was examining and expressing his admiration for the "fidelity" of the boundary descriptions that he had had the conversation with Lord Annesley. It will be borne in mind that the volume or volumes Col. James inspected represented two distinct texts which had been amalgamated for probably some very special and serious purpose. It would indeed be easy to misinterpret a reference to a 'division' in such circumstances. Is there anything to justify this conclusion?

One cannot examine the Headfort collection of the Civil Survey, now in printed form, without being strongly induced to the view that it was the outcome of at least a selective process:

3 counties in Munster

3 counties in Ulster

4 counties in Leinster

If this is a purely haphazard survival it is a truly remarkable one but the striking coincidence of the provincial representation would be somewhat difficult to explain.

Amongst the Headfort papers at Kells was a list made by Thomas Taylor (who died in 1682) of the parts of the Civil Survey and the Down Survey which he had in his possession; this undated list was endorsed in 1761 by the then Lord Headfort thus:

To save my successors trouble I make this Indorsement:—Inclosed is an exact List of such part of the Down Survey and of the Civil Survey of Ireland as I have; done with care and attention by my Great Grandfather. October 15th, 1761.

Headfort.

The above endorsement with the list has been printed in the *8th Report* of the Irish Record Commission (p. 25). From this list it appears that Taylor—and his great grandson—possessed of the Civil Survey eight volumes in respect of Waterford county and fourteen representing Tyrone, Donegal and Derry, making in all twenty-two volumes; six books of 'Abstracts of the Civil Survey' were also included. It is important to note that Lord Headfort confirmed the accuracy of the list by saying that it contained all that he then had in 1761 relating to the Civil and Down Surveys.

When the Sub-Commissioners of the Irish Record Commission visited Headfort, 56 years later, they found 83 volumes of the Civil Survey! Deducting the 22 volumes as above, the addition of 61 volumes has to be accounted for. The Sub-Commissioners give no explanation. Having referred to the Down Survey maps and the Books of Distribution in the Collection, they merely add: 'The Books of Civil Survey we consider as Originals and containing much valuable information; all of which has been lost to the Public since the Fire of 1711'.

It is incredible that a man of Taylor's painstaking character could have omitted so many volumes if they had been in his possession. Likewise the great and constant care which his descendants devoted to the preservation of the collection evidence much appreciation of its value and interest. Any accession to the Civil Survey section before 1761 would, it may confidently be believed, have been noted by Lord Headfort in his endorsement of Taylor's list. The accession then must be regarded as having taken place after Lord Headfort's note of 1761 and before 1817, the date of the inspection by the Record Commissioners.

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Before proceeding further to the Annesley Books of S. & D., there is another circumstance relating to the Civil Survey to be noted. Hardinge has contended that Surveyor-General Stone was wrong in his statement that the Civil Survey set belonging to his office had been consumed in the fire of 1711. In confirmation of the inaccuracy of this he referred to the discovery in 1817 of 84 original volumes at Headfort. As to the remainder of the set Hardinge added: 'The missing barony books which relate to seventeen of the twenty-seven counties surveyed must either have been consumed in the fire . . . or have been in whole or in part abstracted as the others certainly were . . . antecedently to 1711.'

When Hardinge made the foregoing statements he can scarcely have taken into consideration Taylor's List, countersigned in 1761 by Lord Headfort, showing that the volumes he had of the Civil Survey, doubtless belonging to the Surveyor-General's Office, related only to four counties.

The last volume of the Civil Survey published by the MSS. Commission was for the county of Wexford; it represented eight MS. volumes from the Headfort collection. In the second introduction the belief was expressed that these eight volumes belonged to the duplicate set of the Civil Survey. Evidence here happily was forthcoming by virtue of the existence in the British Museum of copies of the Survey for certain Wexford baronies; collation plus the significant figure '2' appearing on the opening page of one of the Headfort volumes led to the belief above expressed. The question then arises whether the accession to the Headfort collection between 1761 and 1817 was not entirely representative of the Civil Survey *duplicate set*? If so what became of the remainder of it? All reports on the Annesley Collection are silent as to any part of the Civil Survey being at Castlewellan.

Other statements in Col. James's letter regarding the Annesley Books of S. & D.—or 'The Down Survey' as he calls them—have now to be noticed, viz. that at the time of the Union the Books were taken away from Dublin Castle by Lord Headfort and Lord Annesley then in office in Ireland, and having "official charge of the Books."

Charles Abbot, later Lord Colchester, arrived in Ireland in July, 1801, as Chief Secretary, Lord Hardwicke being then Lord Lieutenant, and remained until January, 1802. Of the personnel of the administration during Abbot's period of office and of the reforms and innovations proposed and effected in various departments there is a concise and telling account in the volumes edited by his son entitled *The Diary and Correspondence of Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester* (London, 1861). To the Rt. Hon. Richard Annesley, later, in 1802, to become Lord Annesley on the death of his brother William, the first earl, there are many references. Among the leading persons, it is learned, who served Lord Hardwicke's government 'effectually and cordially' was Richard Annesley, a 'Commissioner of Revenue'. This position doubtless is the 'office' to which Col. James referred in his letter and not that of Lord Lieutenant as might be inferred. But this was not the only office Annesley held; he was also a 'Commissioner of Compensation' whose duty it was to assess, with others, the sums to be paid to the different individuals concerned in the disfranchisement of boroughs and for the places abolished by the Union. Annesley was also a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Board of Works whose condition regarding various duties Abbot referred to as one of 'criminal negligence'. He was also active as Commissioner of Revenue in the correction of frauds, in the tobacco stores, on 'Dublin Quay'.

The Chief Secretary complained at this time of the evasiveness of government departments in answering questions as to duties, salaries etc., and his appreciation of Annesley's help can well be understood. But there was one reform about which more information would have been welcome—the installation of a library in Dublin Castle.

'In the Castle a library was formed of books upon Irish affairs and British history and politics into which the collection formerly belonging to the Irish House of Lords was brought and many parliamentary reports and papers were added to it from England'.

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This enlightened acquisition is suggestive. Abbot is silent as to who was responsible for it; no name whatever is mentioned by him. We have only the statement by Col. James that Annesley had 'official charge of the books'. But what books precisely? Perhaps those of the new library but much more likely the books of the office of which he was a Commissioner—the Revenue Board.

The particular features of the Annesley Books of S. & D. have already been indicated; barony boundary descriptions, detailed references in all cases to sources of title and—most significant of all—the specification, item by item, of the actual rents to which lands were liable under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. These rents—quit, crown and composition rents—formed part of the hereditary revenues of the crown in Ireland, the income from which in the year 1702 amounted to over £64,000.

It may be recalled that the arrangement by which the revenues from these rents were set to farm in 1660 came to an end about 1688 when their collection and control passed to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. It should be added that in 1662 under the Excise Act, 14 and 15 Chas. II, two Boards were to be constituted, one for the management of the customs and the other for that of the excise. For a long period, however, both departments were under the direction of the same Board. It was not indeed until 1806 that the abolition of the General Board of Revenue took place and when separate boards of customs and excise came into existence; it was then that the management and control of the Irish land revenues devolved upon the latter. It is pertinent to note that Chief Secretary Abbot refers to the resurrecting of the old plan and of the superannuation of two senior commissioners of the old Board of Revenue. According to the Cornwallis *Memoirs* Annesley was a Commissioner from 1785 until 1810.

It has been stated that the Annesley Books of S. & D. were in course of compilation at the date of the death of Charles II (1684-5), and also that about some four years later the collection of the Irish land revenues became the responsibility of the old Revenue Board. At the outset, therefore, of their new responsibility it might well be conjectured that the Commissioners of Revenue sought some authoritative source of guidance for their protection and the efficient performance of their duties. What in the first instance would be more essential than the description of lands and their boundaries as expressed in the Civil Survey? Equally essential would be a specification of the rents issuing out of such lands. Books of S. & D. could furnish these particulars and for the county unit of fiscal administration—the barony—the Civil Survey descriptions could be utilized.

While the former staff of the farmers of these revenues had been absorbed by the Commissioners and a clerk of quit rents officially established, the set of Books of S. & D. used in the new Quit Rent Office was only in course of transcription in 1735. Sets of Books of S. & D. then available were in the Auditor-General's Office and in the Taylor collection. The former yielding the minimum of information for revenue purposes, it is not unlikely that a special set was directed to be compiled and that this set ultimately became what we now call the Annesley Books of S. & D.

Here may be quoted some passages from the 16th Report of the secretary to the Irish Record Commission (Mr. W. Shaw Mason) dated 10 August, 1825, on the Annesley MSS:

"The greater part consists of books relating to the Forfeitures of 1688; several being original Records formed under the authority of the Trustees and Commissioners one of whom was the ancestor of the present Lord Annesley . . . There are a few volumes of more ancient date . . . But the Books of Survey and Distribution in 23 very large folio volumes are almost complete and of the same nature, but fuller as to their contents, than the Books of Survey and Distribution in the Vice-Treasurer's Office, and than those in the possession of the Marquess of Headford, described in the Appendix to the 8th Annual Report to the Board."

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In the Descriptive Catalogue furnished by the Secretary he refers to the 'description of each barony prefixed to the county' adding 'and the baronies are divided into parishes in a tabular form as follows:—1. No. in the Plott—2. Proprietor in 1651 by the Civil Survey—3. Denominations of land by the Downe Survey—4. No. of Profitable Acres by the Downe Survey—6. No. of acre distributed—7. Persons to whom distributed—8. Rent per annum payable to his Majesty—9. Observations'.

Thus the sources of each and every main feature were given with one exception—the barony boundary descriptions. Shaw Mason, it will be observed, linked the documents relating to the forfeitures of 1688 with Francis Annesley, one of the trustees. The Books of S. & D. are not connected by Mason with the proceedings of the latter forming the last item of his report. Nevertheless it may be pointed out that while the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates were given power (1 Anne, stat. 2, ch. 21) to apportion the crown rents, this could only be done with the consent of three of the Commissioners of Revenue.

The case to be made for the old Revenue Board having this set of Books of S. & D. is a very strong one. We cannot enter here into all the difficulties that prevailed from the time these rents were collected by the sheriffs, and when they fell very much into arrear, or as regards the reorganization under the farmers when for the purpose of collection the county basis was dropped and districts substituted. Difficulties in identifying lands frequently presented themselves as did other problems, such as the dual charging of the same rents on the same lands where these extended into two baronies lying within different revenue districts! A striving after the correction of such errors and abuses is suggested by the presence of the barony boundary descriptions and the insertion of the actual rents payable to the king out of each and every townland or denomination. The Annesley Books of S. & D. represent a supreme effort to establish once and for all the territorial liabilities to those rents forming part of the hereditary revenues of the crown in Ireland. The research and transcription involved can scarcely be equalled in government documentations.

It is a happy circumstance therefore that these Annesley Books of S. & D. were not divided as so stated by Colonel James and though one volume has disappeared since 1826 it is a further pleasurable thought that through the zeal of the Director they are on microfilm in the National Library.

If we are correct in our surmise that the division referred to by Colonel James related to the duplicate set of the Civil Survey, the Annesley collection might well be expected to contain at least a remnant of it. But this cannot be construed as evidence that the division between the noble lords did not take place. Comments in our first note in *Anal. Hib.* No. 16 may be recalled:

"Some forty documents . . . catalogued in the 16th Report of the Record Commission were not it would seem brought to the notice of Mr. Mills on the occasion of his examination. Possibly in the course of time the collection had become segregated at Castlewellan for the purpose of convenient accommodation . . . (pp. 343-4)."

And again:

"It will have been observed that only about half the number of the volumes . . . relating to the forfeitures of 1688 were received for photographing . . ."

The misinterpretation or misunderstanding of Col. James or of his informant is much to be regretted. Mr. Herbert Wood's enquiry if the Civil Survey had then been divided was indeed an inspiring one; it is hoped that perhaps another letter may yet come to light confirming the view expressed herein.

By way of encouragement towards further research we add another Headfort endorsement. It appears on the face of a volume containing an abstract of lands decreed to persons 'being of the Popish religion' in Meath county, and is signed 'Bective' July 25th, 1784'. (*8th Rep. Ir. Rec. Comm.* p. 25):

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"I do recommend it to my successors to preserve with great care not only this but all other books of distribution, and which relate to the Down and Civil Survey of Ireland, as they are most valuable records and in the possession of no other person but Lord Shelburn; and his Lordship and I have several which are not in the Surveyor General's Office, many of them that were in that Office having been burned."

The final part of this intimate statement suggests that these two descendants of Petty and Taylor had much in common regarding historical records and that they had been comparing their respective collections.

It was made just four months before Lord Shelburn was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Lansdowne and appears to have been concerned solely with books of distribution. When, however, Lord Bective refers to "... valuable records in the possession of no other person but Lord Shelburn" a question arises as to what documents could have constituted this exclusive proprietorship. Reference to Sir William Petty's will of 1685 suggests that perhaps Lord Bective had seen the Field Books or a copy of the Down Survey. Though the Civil Survey is not indicated Petty mentions "two chests of loose papers relating to the Survey", presumably the Down Survey. Examination of these is clearly called for in the hope of learning whether a copy of the Parish maps exists or of discovering a clue to the proprietorial source of the Civil Survey text, from which the barony boundary descriptions were derived, and which may now be noticed.

BARONY DESCRIPTIONS

The barony descriptions fall within two categories: (i) 'General', these being very brief and confined to naming surrounding regions and (ii) 'Particular' being descriptions listing the names of places, mountains, rivers, churches, mills or other structural or natural objects as they occur along and constitute the boundary. The multitude of ancient place-names in the latter should provide scholars with problems of philological interest for many years. In his 'Place-Names of the Cromwellian Settlement' Justice Liam Price wrote of the Wicklow text forming the first of the descriptions of this volume: 'The boundaries of each of the six baronies of Co. Wicklow are given. These descriptions contain a great many place-names, especially in the central mountainous part of the county, which are not recorded in any earlier document. Some of these names are now obsolete and some of them are not found in any other document...'¹ It is believed that the same can be said of the place-names occurring in the numerous descriptions for other counties. But this is not the only important aspect which calls for notice here.

The 'particular' descriptions comprehending economic and agricultural features provide a penetrating view of the region described, and might well indeed be said to form a striking example for similar desirable undertakings of the present day. Some representative and illustrative excerpts will presently be given. Likewise old land measures will be met—quarters, mart lands, ploughlands—in conjunction with the statement that the 'Irish measures did not account meadow, pasture, wood, or bog, into their measure only arable' (Forth barony, Carlow No. 10).

The division of Ossory upper into cantreds duly named and later to become baronies, is further explained by the note that the acreages there were in ploughlands 'of great measure of the country' (No. 26).

Unexpected features meet one in many counties thus adding to the interest and charm of these 'particular' descriptions. The 'Passes' in the territories of Leix and Offaly individually described awaken the imagination to the difficulties of transport and to their advantages in time of war. For one barony (No. 29) in which these occur the description proceeds:

¹ *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. (part II) 1951, p. 101.

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"It is so interlaced and invironed with great bogs and low moorish grounds and rivers, that there is no passage from one part thereof to another, nor out of it to any other barony or county but through the straights of foorde causeways or passes whereof the passes of the most note is the pass of Edenderry over the river of Boyne to the county of Kildare" (Barony of Colleystowne)—Coolstown, Offaly.

Lands belonging to one county or barony being located in another—a problem which took over two centuries to readjust—were the subject of reference in some descriptions. In Kerry, for example, at the barony of Dunkerron it is stated 'Some skirts or parcels of Mogunihy barony and Everagh barony are with the said Dunkerron barony which could not be meared by these general bounds the names of which parcels are . . . Likewise there is an arm of land stretching northward to the land of Inhy in Corkaguiny barony called Rossbohy . . . The one moiety whereof belongs to Dunkerron and the other to Everagh barony...' (No. 100)

That the improvement of agricultural conditions in the country was then contemplated is suggested by the attention paid to 'the nature of the soil' in respective baronies, or perhaps, on the other hand a purely pecuniary connotation is implied in relation to valuation.

From Antrim, barony of Massareene (No. 63), we take this excerpt:

"The soil of this barony is generally good being towards the south and east a red clay ground only in some parts sandy and gravelly abounding with the little brookes and veins of limestone and for the most part covered with underwood and some oaktrees fit for building.....this barony being hilly and high is mountainous and barren, and fit only for pasture, but on the west and north side, this barony is a deep wet clay ground, with some veins of red bog in it, having much of it which lies on the side of Loughneagh woody, much of it oak and some fit for building."

Of the uses and—to the narrator, abuses of timber there is an interesting account in the description of the county of Carlow (No. 7). No commission has been found recorded for the taking of a Civil Survey for an Irish county as a whole and in this connection the text must be regarded as an intrusion, but at that a very welcome and useful one. It is of a chorographical nature recalling somewhat Roderic O'Flaherty's *West or H-Iar Connacht* written in 1684 and published by the Irish Archaeological Society. What Hardiman, its editor, said of that treatise may in one respect be applied to our Carlow text: 'It is one of many similar treatises compiled about that period (1684) by several learned individuals for the purpose, as is said, of illustrating the celebrated Down Survey of Sir William Petty . . .'

The writer proceeds from a dissertation on each of the former ruling families—Kavanaghs, Byrnes, Nolans, Neiles and Ryans—to brief accounts of later inhabitants—O'Briens of Thomond, Butlers of Ormond and Bagenals. Other features include the description of the rivers and places of note in the county, concluding with an analysis of the 'ancient' division of the baronies into mart lands for the purpose of 'the levying of publique imposition'.

Within the author's wide range of subjects, space was found for a striking and severe comment on the devastation of the woodlands:

"The said part of the county bordering upon the mountains of Wicklow and Wexford are in many places hereof very mountainous, and some timber woods but not so considerable as they were some years past (being very much wasted and spoyled by that plague of all good timber (to wit) pipe staves and barrel staves etc., so that in some space of time this county, will with many others in the nation, lament the loss thereof which might be employed to more honourable use both to the good of the nation and to the publique use of plantation; if it is not timely prevented it may be conjectured that the inhabitants of this nation must with Diogenes live in tubbs for the choicest timber is employed to that use."

Such a passage deserves immortality!

Names of former territories of which baronies were comprised will be found occasionally as in Nos. 55 and 56; to "Irish creats" a reference is made in No. 54; in No. 69 similarly to "St. Patrick's bed, his chair and well" and to pilgrimages for different purposes; to inhabitants of districts either dead, transported or transplanted as in No. 100; in No. 102 it is stated that "Scarcely any village hath not a hill or bog to itself" while in a Connacht barony (No. 115) there was a "great store of oaks and other timber trees". Particular attention throughout is directed to rivers and to their scarcity or abundance of fish as the case might be. Silver and iron mines are noted at Glanerought (No. 99).

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It will be observed from the Sligo text that three barony descriptions are wanting—those for Carbury, Tireragh and Coolavin. The opening lines of the description of Leyney barony (No. 110) make it clear that the Carbury and Tireragh descriptions then existed, but for some reason they escaped transcription into the Annesley Books of S. & D. No reference, however, is made to Coolavin and it may be recalled that there is no Down Survey map for this region. Hardinge² shows that it was the Strafford Survey from which the terriers of lands to be surveyed in Sligo were taken. This must now be at least reconsidered in the light of the evidence of the taking of the Civil Survey, unless it be, indeed, that they were derived from the Strafford Survey.

Civil Survey commissions were issued for Leitrim and this Hardinge correctly indicates. Early in the transplantation proceedings it was made clear that both of these Connacht counties were being withdrawn from the province assigned for the settlement and habitation of the Irish nation³.

The origin in point of time of many of the baronies whose boundaries are now given may be said to have been about only half a century before the taking of the Civil Survey over 1654-56. Plantations in Ulster and Leinster led to the erection of new counties and the arrangement and re-arrangement of their baronial units of administration, the officers of which were recognized in the sheriff, the cess collector and the barony constables. An earlier origin will be found for baronies within the Pale and indeed our unknown author of the Carlow description takes care to point out that this county was far larger than when originally made into shire ground. For the study of western baronies there is available the Commission's published volume, *The Commission Booke of Conought—1585*, and the *Journals* of the Galway A. & H. Soc. Likewise for sixteenth century proceedings, elsewhere, in the creation of counties and baronies, the Elizabethan *Fiant*s provide much guidance.

Hardiman observed that although baronies are now but sub-divisions of counties, there is reason to believe that they were known in Ireland as territorial divisions even before counties, adding, however, that they were wholly unknown in Irish territories and adducing evidence that no baronies existed before 1380 in Leinster regions. To this subject it is hoped at a later stage to devote some further research.

Finally it may be noted that fairs and markets in the various baronies are frequently referred to and the days and dates on which they were held; instances too, of Courts Leet and Baron are also recorded.

The transcription of the boundary descriptions must have taken considerable time unless a large number of copyists were employed. One gathers that secrecy attached to all documents of the nature of these Books of S. & D. and this would preclude the engagement of a big staff. The close uniformity of the caligraphy confirms this view. Save in occasional instances the small regular script is clear throughout. It could well have been that the barony descriptions were added after the Books of S. & D. had been compiled; these are in a larger and bolder hand.

In "*The Macdonnells of Antrim*", by the Rev. George Hill (1873), will be found the boundary descriptions of four Antrim baronies vizt. Kilconway, Glenarme, Carie and Dunluce, all of which are similar to those included in the present volume.

Through the courtesy of the Ordnance Survey a map showing the baronies of Ireland accompanies this volume. This map was originally published by the Ordnance Survey. For the guidance of students, however, it has been adapted and supplemented by the inclusion of some rivers, towns and other features. These have been inserted by Mr. Robert Johnston formerly of the Ordnance Survey Office and at present engaged in the detailed superimposition of the Down Survey (1655-58) on the six inch O.S. maps.

² p. 98 work cited

³ Dunlop: *Ireland under the Commonwealth*: Vol. II, doc. 446.

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The original spelling has been strictly maintained in regard to all place-names throughout the text; modern names of baronies, where required are given in brackets. Some effort has also been made in accordance with modern practice in regard to capital letters and to punctuation which is almost limited to commas.

APPENDIX

The copy of the Civil Survey for Louth barony, forming the appendix, is in the older and more characteristic script of the seventeenth century. Annotations added later have been printed in italics.

Three commissions were issued for the taking of the Civil Survey of Louth county, dated 24th December, 1655, 17th June, and 1st September, 1656, the commissioners including Henry Bellingham, William Armitage and others. The survey directed to be taken was named "The Civil Survey". One parish of the Louth barony, that of Dromiskin, has recently been published in the *Journal* of the Department of Agriculture (Vol. LIV.), with the consent of the Mss. Commission. It forms part of the contribution by Mr. J. O'Loan of the Department and contains an interesting reproduction of the first page of the Ms.

This text, formerly in the Kilkenny Archives does not make manifest any particular Ormond interest; nor indeed is such apparent from grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. But that some Ormond claim was under review may be inferred from a deed of 1556 by virtue of which the then earl appointed Christopher Barnewall, of Gracedieu, receiver and seneschal of his manors in Louth and other counties; this document is No. 65 in *Calendar of Ormond Deeds*, v, published by the Commission.

The purpose of the annotations which are printed in italics, under names of proprietors, was obviously to indicate forfeited lands by virtue of alleged outlawries and it was for this reason no doubt, a copy of the Civil Survey of Louth barony was obtained. It is presumed that these notes were made at some date before the Court of Claims had begun its trial of Innocents, that is on the 13th January, 1662-3; if later, and this is most unlikely, then they are definitely misleading. For example, of Henry Gernon, stated to be "a captain in the army in the beginning of the rebellion" it is added that he had been "outlawed" and his estate "forfeited" (p. 4 of text). But Nicholas Gernon, son of Henry, obtained a Decree of Innocence on August 8, 1663, in respect of nearly 2000 Louth acres; likewise, in respect of other persons described as "outlawed"—John Babe, James Wooton, John Taaffe, similar decrees were given, the Book of Survey and Distribution confirming their restoration.

The application of the words "Outlaw" and "Outlawed" in the strict legal sense is also questionable. "Indicted of treason" would have been more in accordance with the facts for surprising as it may seem, none of the Louth proprietors were actually outlawed, the proceedings having gone no further than the preliminary writs of *Capias* (17th Report D. K. P. R.). Confirmative also of this is the absence of any Louth outlawries from the return made in 1833 to the House of Lords in compliance with an order requiring particulars of all outlawries in Ireland, the places where they were proclaimed, and dates of proclamations. It may be added that on the foundation of the Oireachtas library this return, with other documents, was transferred there from the former Chief Secretary's department; it will be published by the Commission in due course.

The Commonwealth Act of 1652 named many persons who were declared to be incapable of pardon for life or estate. In the list will be found the names of Oliver Plunket, baron of Louth, Peter Clinton, Luke Taaffe and John Bellew. But this Act was not the source of the annotations otherwise 'Outlawed' would have appeared after Lord Louth's name; more likely it was the King's Bench records of 1642-3.

ROBERT C. SIMINGTON.

Specimen

Commission for Surveying of Lands¹

THE said commissioners,² by vertue of the authority and trust committed unto them in and by one Act of Parliament,³ entitled, "An Act for the speedy and effectuall Satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, and of the Arreares due to the Souldiery there, and of other publique Debts," do hereby authorize and appoint⁴ Henry Waddington, James Shane, Henry Greenoway, and Sebastain Brigham, Esqrs., or any three or more of them, to hold and keep one or more courts of survey, for inquiring and finding out of all and every the honors, baronies, castles, mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, reversions, remainders, possessions, and other hereditaments whatsoever, which at any time since the twenty-third day of October, in the year, 1641, did belong unto any person or persons, whose lands upon the said 23rd day of October were, or at any time since are forfeited to the Commonwealth, by vertue of an Act of Parliament, entituled, "An Act for the speedy and effectual Reducing of the Rebels in his Majestie's Kingdome of Ireland to their due Obedience to his Majestie and the Crown of England,"⁵ or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament,⁶ and likewise to inquire of and find out all such honors, baronies, castles, manors, lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments belonging unto the Crown in the year 1630, or at any time since; and also to inquire of and find out all honors, baronies, castles, mannors, lands, tenements, rents, or other hereditaments, lately belonging to any archbishop, bishop, dean, dean and chapter, or other officer belonging to that hierarchy in Ireland, in the right of his archbishoprick, bishoprick, deanery, or office aforesaid, within any of the baronies of Kilkeny, Rathconrath, Demifoore, Moyashell or Moycashell, Moygoish, Corkerry, Delvin, Ffarbill, territory of Birrawny, lands of Moydrum, within the county of Westmeath, together with all houses, edifices, timber, woods, mines, and other appurtenances belonging to all and every the premises within the county and places aforesaid; and to survey the same and make returne thereof distinctly by themselves, that is to say, fforfeited lands, with the appurtenances, by themselves; Crown lands, with the appurtenances by themselves; and lands belonging to the said hierarchy, by themselves. In the holding and keeping of which courts of survey, the said Henry Waddington, &c., or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and required to send for such persons as they shall judge any way able to informe them concerning the premisses to come before them, and examine the said persons, upon oath, for the better discovery of what they know in and about the said premises. And it is further ordered, that in making returns of the said survey the said Henry Waddington, &c., doe observe and put in execution the instructions hereunto annexed; and that before they doe act anything by vertue of this commission, they doe take the oath ensuing, viz.: "You shall faithfully promise and swear, in the presence of the great and mighty God, that you shall well and truly execute the power and trust to you committed, by vertue of this commission and instructions, according to the best of your skill and knowledge." And the said Henry Waddington and James Shane are to administer the said oath each unto other. And they, or any one or more of them, having so taken the said oath, are hereby authorized to administer the same unto the rest of the persons hereby appointed for the execution of this commission and instructions, as aforesaid.

DATED AT DUBLIN, THE 2ND OF JUNE, 1654.

¹ Taken from Petty: *History of the Down Survey*, edited by T. A. Larcom, pp. 382-386.

² Charles Fleetwood, Miles Corbett, John Jones.

³ 26th September, 1653.

⁴ These names agree with those set out by Hardinge (*Surveys in Ireland*, pp. 60-61).

⁵ 17 Charles I.

⁶ The Acts are recited in the Commission of 22nd June, 1653 (Firth and Rait: *Acts and Ordin.* p. 741).

COMMISSION FOR SURVEYING OF LANDS

Instructions to be observed by Henry Wadington, James Shane, Henry Greenoway, and Sebastian Brigham, Esqrs., in the Holding and Keeping of Courts of Survey of the Honors, Baronies, Castles, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in and by the annexed Commission given them in Charge to survey, and in the surveying of the same accordingly.

You are forthwith, upon receipt of your commission, to meet in some convenient place within the said county, to take the oath prescribed in your said commission, for the due execution of the trust thereby committed unto you, and to consider in what barony or place you shall judge it most convenient to appoint the first court of survey to bee kept, in order to the prosecution of your said commission, and accordingly to appoint time and place for that end. And for the more effectual performance of the said service, you are authorized to adjourne from time to time, and from place to place, in such manner as you shall judge to bee most conducible to the speedy and effectuall discharge of the said work. And in the first place you are to survey, according to the tenor of your commission and these instructions, the baronies of Clonlownan, Moycashell, Moygoish, Corkerry, Delvin, Ffarbill, territory of Birawny, and lands of Moydrum adjoyning thereunto, being the baronies that are fallen by lot to the souldiery within the said county.

You are with all convenient speed to enter into and upon all and every the honors, baronies, mannors, castles, messuages, and other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever mentioned in your commission, lying within the said county of Westmeath. And by your oathes of good and lawfull men, and by all other lawfull wayes and meanes, you are to inquire and find out the premises, and every of them, with their and every of their appurtenances. And you are to view and survey the same, or cause the same to be viewed and surveyed, so as the premisses and every of them may (either by your own view, or by the view and testimony of good and lawfull persons, upon oath) bee certainly, distinctly, and entirely known from other lands, by their respective qualities, quantities, or number of acres by estimation (according to one and twenty foot to the perch, and one hundred and sixty perches to the acre), also by their names, scituacion, parish, or place where the same doe lye, with their respective meets and bounds; the bogs, woods, and barren mountains, belonging to the respective premisses, or any of them, being mentioned, and the quantity thereof estimated and distinguished from the profitable lands in the said survey. And for the better execution of your said commission, you are, as often as you see cause, to summon one or more juries, and to give them in charge to inquire and find out all and every the particulars of these instructions, and to cause such juries, when and as often as you shall judge it necessary, to view and tread the meets and bounds of the premisses, and to forme all such other matters and things as are perfectly inquirable in courts of survey, as you shall give the same in charge unto them.

You are, by the like waies and meanes, to inquire of and find out the true yearly value of the premisses, and of every of them, as the same were lett for, or worth to be lett, in the year 1640, or at any time before; and also what part of the premisses are chargeable with any pious and charitable use or uses; and also to inquire of and survey or cause to bee surveyed the buildings, houses, edifices, timber, woods, open quarries, or mines, upon the premises,—and to make true and particular returns of the same in your bookes of survey.

You are to call before you all such persons as now are, or formerly have been, stewards, bayliffs, reeves, or collectors of rents, issues, revenues, or profits of the premises, or any part thereof; and likewise all such persons as now are, or formerly have been, tenants of the premises- or any part thereof, and also such other persons as you conceive may best know the premises, or any of them, or as many of the said persons as you can conveniently summon to appear before you, and to examine them upon oath concerning the meets and bounds of the premisses, and concerning the rents, issues, profits, valuations, royalties, perquisites of courts, tythes, or impropriations, rights, titles, and other emoluments unto the premisses, or any of them, belonging or appertaining, or held, or enjoyed with the same, as parte, parcell, or member thereof, or appendant to the same, together with their and every of their particular values, which you are distinctly to returne in your bookes of survey as aforesaid.

You are further strictly to inquire and examine as aforesaid what court-rolls, rentalls, bookes of survey, books of accompts, or what other records, evidences, or writings touching every the premises, or any part of them, any of the said persons have come to the knowledge of; and where and in whose custody the same do remayne; which said court-rolls, rentalls, bookes of accompt, or other records, evidences, and writings, you are to demand and receive into your custody.

COMMISSION FOR SURVEYING OF LANDS

In returning your survey of any honors, mannors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to the Crown, or to archbishops, bishops, deans, dean and chapters, or other officers belonging to that hierarchy, you are particularly to inquire, by your waies and meanes aforesaid, what leases are in being of any part of the said last-mentioned premisses, when the same did respectively commence, for what terme granted, to whom the same were so granted, what rents and other duties were reserved thereupon who are the present tenants of such lands so granted, and in whose right they hold the same, and when and from whom such right is or hath been made over unto them, or unto the persons for or from whom they hold the same respectively.

In case you find variance in the evidence which shall be given, touching the extent or valuation of the premisses, or any part of them, or any other particular given in charge, and if the said variation or difference bee considerable, or if you conceive the evidence to differ from truth to the prejudice of the Commonwealth, or any other person, you are in those cases, as well by your own view as by such other good waies and meanes as you judge fitt, to informe yourselves of the truth in such particulars, and to certify as well the said evidence at large as your own judgement touching those particulars, with the reasons inducing you to vary from such evidence.

Where you shall find no possibility, by reason of the wastnes or depopulation of the country, to make so particular a survey as is directed, or to inform yourselves so exactly of the meets, bounds, or other certainties of the premisses, or any of them, as is before required, you are in such cases to use your best wayes and meanes you can for the discovery of all and every the particulars herein given you in charge, and to certify upon all such particulars the manner of your proceedings, and the causes why you cannot returne the said survey of them according to the instructions given you.

And because it is required that the quantity or number of acres contained in the premisses, and in every part or parcell of them, should be distinctly and particularly admeasured, you are, therefore, out of the survey taken by you of the premisses, and every part of the same, to cause an abstract to bee drawn, containing the names of all and every such parcells of land as shall bee by you surveyed in every respective barony, according to the tenor of your commission, with their respective bounds and meets, and the parishes or places where the same do respectively lie, not mentioning the quantity or value of the same; and the said abstract so drawn you are to deliver to such persons as shall be authorized and commissioned to admeasure the same. In which abstract you are to distinguish which of the said lands are forfeited lands, and also which lands are Crown lands, and which lands are lands lately belonging to any archbishop, bishop, dean, dean and chapter, or other officers of that hierarchy, to the end the same may be distinctly admeasured, and distinct plots returned of the same.

And for the better assistance of the said persons who shall be appointed to admeasure the premisses, or any part of them, you are hereby authorized and required, by warrants under your hand, to appoint (out of the inhabitants of the said county), such and so many fitt persons as shall be judged necessary to attend the said surveyors in admeasuring of the premisses, or any parts thereof, for to show and tread out the meets and bounds of any of the said lands respectively; and also to informe and make known, as often as there shall be occasion, the meets of the several baronies and parishes, and the course that the said meets and bounds doe runne.

And for the more full and better discovery of the interest of the Commonwealth in or out of lands in the said county, you are further authorized and appointed to inquire what other lands in any of the baronies aforesaid are claymed by any English or Protestants, how meared, scituate, and bounded, and in what parishes or places respectively the said lands doe lye, what number of acres such lands so claymed do respectively conteine by estimation, according to the measure of 21 ffoot to the pole, and 160 poles to the acre; what leases, annuities, rents or other profits are made off, or is issuing, or of right ought to issue out of the same to the Commonwealth, in right of any person or persons who have forfeited their interests in the same to the Commonwealth; which you are likewise to return in your survey, therein setting down the particulars yearly values of every such lease, annuity, rent, or other profit.

Having finished the survey of every the said baronies within the said county, according to the aforementioned rules and instructions given you, you are to cause the same to bee fairly ingrossed in one or more bookes, setting down the survey of each barony by itself, and to return the same, attested under your hands, or the hands of any three or more of you, together with this commission and instructions, close sealed up, to the surveyor-generall, and a duplicate thereof, in like manner fairly ingrossed, attested, and sealed up, to the register for forfeited lands in Ireland,—at Dublin, together with all records, evidences

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and writings which shall come to your hands concerning the premises or any part of them. In the returne, transcription, or making up of which survey, or in any other thing relating to the premisses, you are further to observe such instructions as shall bee sent you by the said commissioners of the Commonwealth, or by the surveyor-generall.

You are to use all expedition in the execution of the aforementioned instructions, that the service of the Commonwealth may not bee retarded thereby; and for the more effectuall performance of the severall duties herein directed, you are hereby authorized to imploy such and so many persons under you for writing, ingrossing, and transcribing of such depositions, surveys, and duplicates, as you are to take and returne by vertue of the above said commission, and to give to each of them such allowance as you shall think fit, provided no unnecessary or immoderate charge bee contracted thereby upon the Commonwealth; and that no one person receive for his paines in writing or transcribing the depositions and surveys as aforesaid above the rate of twenty shillings per week.

Lastly, you are not without speciall lycense or order in writing from the said commissioners to discover to any person the particular values, extent, or the like certainties of the premisses to bee by you surveyed, according to this commission, other than what was before directed to such as shall bee appointed to admeasure any part of the said premisses, nor to keep any coppies of the same with your selves or with any of those that shall bee employed by you.

DUBLIN, 2 JUNE, 1654.

C. F. (CHARLES FLEETWOOD),
M. C. (MILES CORBETT)
J. J. (JOHN JONES)

Note on the MS. Materials for the Civil Survey of 1654-56

(Public Record Office and Quit Rent Office, Ireland)

In the Headford Collection of Records purchased by the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown in 1837 there were several volumes (portion of a complete set) of the Civil Survey made of certain counties of Ireland in the year 1654-5: these volumes were then deposited in their Quit Rent Office, Dublin.

This Quit Rent Office collection of Survey Books included all the barony volumes for the counties of Donegal, Limerick, Londonderry, Meath, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford Dublin (except Newcastle and Uppercross), Kildare (except Ophaley), and Wexford (except Forth). Detailed lists of these barony volumes are given in a Report of the Headford Collection, printed in the Reports of the Irish Record Commissioners, Vol. II, pp. 21-24.

The Civil Survey was undertaken for seventeen other counties; but it would appear that any Surveys for these counties perished in the fire in the Surveyor-General's Office in 1711. (Essex Street, Dublin).

The Civil Survey consists of Returns of the extent and value of the forfeited lands. It contains very many facts not noted in the particulars and tables accompanying the subsequent mapped Down Survey which was throughout facilitated by the Abstracts made from the Civil Survey.

The Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, at the instance of Mr. J. Harper Scaife, the Superintendent of their Dublin Office, offered this Quit Rent Office Collection of Civil Survey Volumes to the Public Records Office of Ireland, on condition that copies of these Volumes should be prepared in the Public Office and furnished to them for constant use in the Quit Rent Office, Dublin.

Mr. James Mills, Deputy Keeper of the Records, gladly accepted the offer. Copies were prepared at the Public Record Office during the years 1900-1910, fresh batches of Civil Survey volumes being deposited there after copies of volumes in the previous batch had been furnished to the Quit Rent Office. By the close of 1910, this work was completed; all the original Civil Survey Books were deposited in the Public Record Office, and copies of them, as stipulated, had been furnished to the Quit Rent Office.

The Quit Rent Office also received a copy of an official copy of the Civil Survey of the barony of Clanmorris, Co. Kerry, presented to the Public Record Office during the above period; the original Survey is not forthcoming.

These Volumes were a very important addition to the Records of the Land Settlement under the Commonwealth already in the Public Record Office. They were then available for public inspection, with every facility. They were highly useful as regards local history and as to certain questions of title. They were specially valuable for topography, the Surveys of some counties being particularly rich in boundary names and place names now often obsolete, or till now unknown.

The principal reason for their transfer was that Records of such value ought to be deposited in the Public Record Office. There they perished in the Summer of 1922.

Happily the Civil Survey copies furnished to the Quit Rent Office, and now deposited there, substantially counterbalance that loss; some of them were compared with the originals by Mr. James Mills, then Deputy-Keeper of the Records, and the remainder by the writer of this Note, then Certifying Officer. All may be accepted as true and authentic copies of the originals destroyed in the year 1922.

MICHAEL J. McENERY,

Certifying Officer, P.R.O., 1899-1910.

Assistant Deputy-Keeper, 1912-14.

Deputy-Keeper of Records and Keeper of State Papers, 1914-1921.

11 MARCH, 1931.

MS. MATERIALS FOR THE CIVIL SURVEY OF 1654-6

THE CIVIL SURVEY (1654-6) was made for twenty-seven counties and comprehended the whole of Munster, with the exception of county Clare, the whole of Ulster, with the exception of the barony of Farney, county Monaghan, all of Leinster and part of Connacht, namely the county of Leitrim. What has survived, so far as can be ascertained, & at present located in the Quit Rent office, is exhibited in the following statement comprehending the whole or part of eleven counties; what has been subsequently acquired is indicated below under "Additional."

PROVINCE	County and Baronies	Date of Commission	Date of Inquisitions	OBSERVATIONS
MUNSTER	TIPPERARY Ikerin Eliogurty Illeagh Sleivardagh and Compsy Middlethird Iffa and Offa Upper Ormond Lower Ormond Kilnamannagh Kilnalongurty Clanwilliam Arra and Owny Town of Clonmel Church and Crown Lands (Fourteen volumes)	2nd June, 1654	26th July, 1654 " " " 24th " " 2nd October, 1654 28th July, 1654 21st February, 1654-5 13th September, 1654 5th September, 1654 6th October, 1654 25th February, 1654-5 24th July, 1654 20th August, 1654 9th August, 1655 { 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th July, 1654	Complete baronial collection.
	LIMERICK Clanwilliam Connelloe Cuanagh Coshmay Costlea Kenry Owthynybegg Pobblebrien Small County Kilmallock Town and Liberties Limerick Liberties (North and South) (Twelve volumes)	2nd June, 1654	22nd August, 1655	There is no separate volume for Crown and Church lands in this collection.
	WATERFORD Coshmore and Coshbride Deacyes Galtier Glanchery Middlethird Upperthird Liberties of Waterford (Seven volumes)	2nd June, 1654	1st February, 1654-5	Though in the Headfort collection before its purchase by the Commrs. of Woods and Forests, the Civil Survey of the Crown and Church lands was not amongst the volumes transferred. It reached the Record Office ultimately however, but was not copied for Q. R. O. See Hardinge, Surveys in Ireland, page 17.
	KERRY Clanmaurice (one volume) (part)	28th July, 1654	(Date not disclosed in Quit Rent Office copy, of certified copy, which was presented to the Record Office)	

MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS FOR THE CIVIL SURVEY OF 1654-56

PROVINCE	County and Baronies	Date of Commission	Date of Inquisitions	OBSERVATIONS
ULSTER	TYRONE Clogher Dungannon Omagh Strabane (Four volumes)	28th July, 1654 }	} 8th March, 1654-5	The Church lands are included in each volume.
	DONEGAL Boylagh and Bannagh Ennishowen KillmacCrenan Raphoe Tirhugh (Five volumes)	28th July, 1654 }	} 8th March, 1654-5	ditto ditto
	DERRY Town and Liberties and barony of Coleraine, Kenaght, Loughinsholin, Tinkerin and Liberties of Derry (Four volumes)	28th July, 1654 }	} 8th March, 1654-5	ditto ditto
LEINSTER	DUBLIN Balrothery Castleknock Coolock Nethercross Rathdown (Five volumes)	4th October, 1654 }	} 3rd November, 1655	Baronies of Newcastle and Upper Cross wanting.
	KILDARE Carbury Clane Connell Ikeathy and Oughterenney Kilcullen Kilkea and Moone Naas Narragh and Reban Salt Church Lands (Ten volumes)	20th September, 1654 }	} Certificates signed by three commissioners in each instance, but date not recorded	Barony of Ophaley wanting.
	MEATH Deece Dunboyne Duleek Half-Foore Kells Mohergallion Moyfenrath Navan Ratoath Skreene { Slane and the ten poles in County Cavan Lune (Twelve volumes)	2nd June, 1654 }	} 23rd March, 1654-5	There is also in this collection a "Valuation and return of ye towne of Kells" taken under instructions dated "18th day of february in fifteenth year of his Maties Raigne." In all thirteen volumes for the County. At the end of the volume for the barony of Mohergallion there is a list of the lands belonging to the See of Armagh.

MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS FOR THE CIVIL SURVEY OF 1654-56

PROVINCE	County and Baronies	Date of Commission	Date of Inquisitions	OBSERVATIONS
	WEXFORD Ballagheene Bantry Bargo Gorey { Scarawalsh and Enniscorthy town and Liberties Shillbyrne Shilmalure { Ross town and Liberties (Eight volumes)	26th July, 1654 { {	{ { 29th January, 1654-5	Barony of Forth wanting.
ADDITIONAL				
MUNSTER	CORK Muskerry	5th February, 1654	27th May, 1656	Acquired in 1936 (Vol. VI.)
LEINSTER	KILKENNY Kilkenny City and Liberties }	26th July, 1654	From Vol. made available in 1932 by the Earl of Ossory (Vol. VI).
	CO. LOUTH Louth	24th December, 1655		From text in National Library (Vol. X.) (Ormonde collection)

BARONY BOUNDARY descriptions (Annesley Collection)—See Table of Contents to the present Vol.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER*

Counties of

WICKLOW (Nos. 1—6)

CARLOW (Nos. 7—12)

KILKENNY (Nos. 13—19)

QUEEN'S (LEIX) (Nos. 20—27)

KING'S (OFFALY) (Nos. 28—38)

WESTMEATH (Nos. 39—50)

LONGFORD (Nos. 51—56)

LOUTH (Nos. 57—59)

*The Counties in this Province for which the Civil Survey (1654-56) has been published are:—Meath (Vol. V.), Dublin (Vol. VII.), Kildare (Vol. VIII.), Wexford (Vol. IX).

COUNTY OF WICKLOW

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

RATHDOWN (No. 1)

SHELALA (SHILLELAGH) (No. 4)

NEWCASTLE (No 2)

BALLINACOR (No. 5)

ARKLOW (No. 3)

TALBOTSTOWN (No. 6)

BARONY OF NEWCASTLE

1

The (Half) Barony of Radowne

THIS HALFE BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north and west with the river of Brea which river falleth into the sea, and soe along the sea-coast southward untill you come to a brooke which falleth into the sea from the said lands of Killincargy¹ in this half barony of [Radowne] and from thence westward along the said brooke betwixt the lands of Delgny in this half barony and the lands of Dromyn in the barony of Newcastle untill you come to the great valley called the Glyn of Down, and soe along the said brooke thorow the said Glyn, untill you come to the north west, and thereof unto another valley called Fedanbolydonnell, and soe to another brook which runneth from the hill called Thoma in the barony of Newcastle and Slewfeve in this barony, and soe along the said brooke of Fedanbolydonnell southwest untill you come to the height of the hill between Toman aforesaid and Slewfove, and from thence by a little ditch to a path which leadeth to an old towne called Clogh-abreakavalyda, and soe westward to a bogg called Askidarenegree, and soe along the said bogg to the brooke which runneth downe to the river of Fartery which is the meare betwixt the barony of Newcastle, this barony and the barony of Ballynecorr. And soe along the said brooke northward to Aghvoaty, and from thence along the said brooke turning westward untill you come to a

little ford called Aghachowsully and from thence up the hill to Old Walls called Shanvallykilly-prehan and from thence to the north side of the top of the mountain cald Dewys, and from thence thorow the bog westward to Barneballaghsilurnan where the baronyes of Ballinecor, Talbotstowne and this half barony doth meet, and from thence northward along the mountaines untill you come to Barnekeely, and from thence to Killnebrowne and from thence eastward to Barneskalare and from thence eastward along the mountaine betwixt Glancree in this half barony and Glancullen in the county of Dublin untill you come to a spring on the north side of the said mountaine, and soe northward along a streame or brooke which runneth out of the aforesaid spring and soe along close on the east side of the wood of Glancullen untill you come to the river of Glancullen and soe along the said river untill you come to the meare betwixt Glancullen and Killeager aforesaid and the lands of Kiltarnan in the County of Dublin, and from thence to the streame or brooke that springs out of the Rockey valley betwixt Killeager and Ballycorne in the County of Dublin and soe along the said streame southeast untill the same falleth into the River of Brea, and soe along the said River of Brea eastward to the sea aforesaid.

2

The Barony of Newcastle

THIS BARONY IS BOUNDED on the west with the lands of Classaghinargit neere the river of Owenmore and soe along the said river to the lands of Ballydonnellfin in the barony of Arklow, and from thence the meare runneth betwixt the lands of Conyamstowne and the lands of Ballintemple Killcoman, and from thence to the high way leading to the lands of Aghnemealy and from thence the meare runneth betwixt the lands of Kilnemanaghmore in the barony of Arklow and the lands of Ballynecooly in the barony of Newcastle and soe along the said high-way untill you come to the lands of Barneskeagh and from thence along the said high-way untill you come to the lands of Moneshrowly and soe turning to the southward of Moneshrowly to the brooke or streame under Moneshrowly aforesaid and soe along the said

brooke or streame untill you come to the lands of the Abby of Arkloe and soe leaveing the lands of the said Abbey of Arkloe in the barony of Newcastle and soe along the said brooke or streame untill you come to the river of Wicklow, and soe along the said river of Wicklow neere the sea untill the same meet another Brooke or streame that meeres betwixt the Lands of Ballinnorhin in this barony and the lands of Kilincargy in the halfe barony of Radowne and soe the said brooke or streame is the meare untill you come to the Glyn of the Downe, and soe along the said Glynn of the Down untill you come to the lands of Callouragh in the territory of Glancapps in the halfe barony of Rathdowne, and soe leaveing Callouragh and the lands of Glancapps in the halfe barony of Rathdowne to the meare which runneth betwixt the lands of

¹ See next barony, No. 2.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW

Glasmullin in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Downe in the barony of Newcastle and soe from thence to the river called Owenfartery which divides the lands of Fartery and the lands of the Barony of Newcastle and soe along the said river of Fartery untill you come to Aghdoringly neere Castlekevin and soe from Aghdoringly to the top of the mountaine called Slewdoagh

leaving the lands of Monynemeale Parke Roe and Cronebirne to the barony and from thence turning downe the high way to Aghnyaghane and from thence the meere runneth betwixt the said lands of Claragheighter and Claraghoughter, and soe from thence to the river called Owenmore and soe along the said river untill you come to the lands of Classaghinargitt aforesaid.

3

The Barony of Arkloe

THIS BARONY IS BOUNDED by the sea to the lands of Killmorry in the county of Wicklow in the south, and soe from thence to the lands of Kil-michell in the county of Wexford, and from thence betwixt the lands of Carranlosky in the county of Wicklow, and the lands of Coole-roe in the county of Wexford, and soe along betwixt the lands of Garricke in the county of Wicklow and the lands of Ballyteige in the county of Wexford, and from thence betwixt the lands of Ballykilly in the county of Wexford and Carranstowne in the County of Wicklow and soe along betwixt the lands of Ballyroully in the county Wexford and Johnstowne in the county of Wicklow, and soe along to the lands of Kilahurla in the county of Wicklow, and the lands of Mony Robin in the county of Wexford and soe along to the top of the mountaine called Croghankuishelogh and from thence along the said mountain untill you come to the meare of the barony of Ballinecorr betwixt the lands of Coolebane in the said barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Monnyteige in the barony of Arklow and soe betwixt the lands of Ballycoage in the barony of Arkloe and the lands of Cloone and Kilcloghran in the barony of Ballinecorr, and soe from thence crossing the river of Owe, and soe along the said river till you come to the lands of Ballymorrish in the barony of Ballynecorr in Arkloe barony¹, and soe from thence to the lands of Cooleblake in

the barony of Ballynecorr, and soe from thence to the lands of Rahinevean and Knockanowda in the barony of Arkloe, and soe crossing the river of Owenbegg and soe the meare that leadeth betwixt the lands of Garrickmoren Ballinedrin and Knowell in the barony of Arkloe, and the lands of Ballynecarrig in the barony of Ballinecor and soe from thence crossing the river called the great Water and soe along the said river untill you come to the lands of Ballydonelfin in the barony of Arklow and Clasanargitt in the barony of Newcastle and from thence the neare runneth to Comanstowne in the barony of Arkloe, and the lands of Churchtowne and Behannagh, and soe from thence to the foord called Archinemerlagh, and soe along the high way betwixt Killnemannagh and the barony of Arkloe and Ballinecoole and the barony of Newcastle, and soe along the said high way untill you come to Barneskeagh and soe under the mountaine or hill till you come to the streame or brooke on the south side of the lands of Mone-shrowly, and soe along the streame or brooke till you come to the river or brooke that falleth into Wickloe, leaving the town of Wickloe to the barony of Arkloe and the Abbey of Wickloe, to the barony of Newcastle which river or brooke falleth into the sea, and soe along the sea till you come to Killmurry aforesaid, in the south side of Arkloe.

4

The Halfe Barony of Shelala

THIS HALFE BARONY IS BOUNDED at the meere betwixt the lands of Hacketstowne in the county of Catherlaugh and the lands of Knocktomcoyle in this halfe barony, and the lands of

Carrickalter in the barony of Ballynecorr and soe following the brooke which runneth southward out of the great bog betwixt Knocktomcoyle aforesaid and Carrickalter aforesaid, and soe along the

¹ "in Arkloe barony." This is an interlineation without insertion mark but above last letter of "Ballynecorr."

BARONY OF BALLINECORR

said brooke to a valley betwixt the two Moyfeaghes which makes the meare between Stranekally in the half barony and Carrickalter aforesaid and from thence parting with the said brooke southward along to a little streame or brooke called Shrohan-killahanglisie which is the meere betwixt Stranekally aforesaid and Farnyes in the barony of Ballinecorr and from thence to Corrynyndonnell Ina, and from thence north east, to the meere betwixt the lands of Rahinstowne in this half barony and the lands of Johnstowne alias Ballyshonoge in the barony of Ballynecorr where runneth a little streame, which likewise runneth southward along to the river called Dyrry, and from thence North East along the said river of Dyrry to the bridge of Killcommon and from thence along the said river untill you come to a streame which falleth into the said river of Dyrry from the south side betwixt Cran Inabigg in this half barony, and the lands of Rossheshraw in the barony of Ballinecorr and soe along the said streame southward to or neere the ford of the mill of Gillroe in the barony of Ballynecorr, and from thence to the meere betwixt the lands of the said mill of Gillroe and the lands of Coolenefousy in this $\frac{1}{2}$ barony and from thence to the meere betwixt Coulnefousy aforesaid and Lagan in the county of Wexford, and from thence along the meere which divideth betwixt the county of Wexford, and this halfe barony south and south west untill you come to the meere betwixt Bolingatty in this halfe barony and the lands of Coolenyclaght in the county of Wexford, and from thence

Northward to the Meere betwixt the Lands of Bolingatty aforesaid and the lands of Garryhastin and Log Inchy in the county of Wexford untill you come to the river of Derry and croseing the said river to the streame or brooke which falleth into the said river on the north side which is the meere betwixt the lands of the Ure in this $\frac{1}{2}$ barony and the lands of Clonogan in the county of Caherlogh, and soe along the said streame or brooke northward untill you come to the meere betwixt the lands of Moylisie in this $\frac{1}{2}$ Barony and the lands of Ballyredmond in the county of Catherlagh and soe along the meere set forth by the generall meere of the county of Wickloe which divides the county of Catherlagh and the county of Wickloe untill you come to the river called Derryn, and soe along the said river of Dyrryn northward untill you come to the Meere turning eastward from the said river betwixt the lands of Losscolman in this halfe barony and the lands of Bally Royall in the county of Catherlogh and from thence betwixt the lands of Gowle in this halfe barony, and the lands of Killongford in the Lordship of Clonmore in the County of Catherlogh, and from thence eastward to the meere betwixt the lands of Knocktomcoyle in this half barony and the lands of Hacketstowne in the County of Catherlagh and from thence to the meere betwixt the lands of Knocktomcoyle aforesaid in this half barony and the lands of Carrickalter in the barony of Ballynecorr.

5

The Barony of Ballinecorr

THIS BARONY IS BOUNDED with the foord called Aghballynegam upon the river called Derryn neere Hacketstowne in the county of Catherlogh, and soe along the said river, northward to the mountaine called Sleivmeannagh from whence the said river springeth, and soe from thence to the lands of Barneegree, and from thence to the top of the mountaine of Lognecally and from thence to Lognevenogfin, and from thence to the top of the mountaine called Mollagh-clowan, and from thence to Barneballaghsilurnan, where the meere of the baronies of Ballinecorr, Talbotstowne and the halfe barony of Radowne doe meet and see [?soe] from Barneballaghsilurnan eastward to the mountaine called Dweys and from thence on the east side of the said mountaine the meere runneth betwixt the lands of the Fartery in the barony of Ballynecorr and the Lordship of

Powerscourt in the half barony of Radowne untill you come to Aghchowsully on the south side of Aghnegare and soe from Aghchowsully along the brooke which runneth from thence to Aghvouty and Askylarnegree where the meere of the barony of Newcastle meets with the meere of the barony of Ballinecorr, and the halfe barony of Rathdowne, and soe along the said brook southward to the river of Fartery, and soe along the said river to a foord called Aghnegowlan, and from thence thorow the Bogg, southwest to the brooke or streame which runneth from the lands of Money in the barony of Newcastle to the foord called Aghdornyll neere Castlekevinn, and soe from the said foord southward to the great road or highway untill you come to heighth of the Hill called Sleivdough, and soe along the said highway betwixt the lands of Claragheighteragh in the

COUNTY OF WICKLOW

barony of Newcastle and the lands of Clarghowtragh in the barony of Ballinecorr, and soe from thence to the foord called Aghnyaghan in the great water, and soe turning from the lands Ballynekilly in the barony of Newcastle southwards untill you come to the meere turning from the said great water southwest betwixt the lands of Corbally and Ballynecargy in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Ballytarsney and Carrickemoruey in the barony of Arkloe and soe from thence to the river called Owenbegg and soe crossing the said river to the meere betwixt the lands of Beahanagh and Cooleblake in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Knockanda and Rahinevyan and from thence to the meere betwixt the lands of Croannasally and Ballymorrish in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Templeloske in the barony of Arklow, and from thence to the river called Owe, and soe crossing the said river to the meere betwixt the lands of Kilcloghran, Cloane and Tomenerhin, in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Ballycooge and Moneyteig in the barony of Arkloe, and soe to the foord called Aghtomnerhir, and soe along to a brooke which runneth from the said foord betwixt the lands of Moneyteig aforesaid and Coolebane in the barony of Ballinecorr, and soe to the top of the mountaine called Coroghankinshelagh, and soe from thence westward to the meere betwixt the lands of Tobberlownaght in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Boly Thomas in the

county of Wexford untill you come to Barnegrosse, and from thence south west along the meere betwixt the lands of Boly Thomas aforesaid and the lands of Tobberpatricke in the barony of Ballinecorr untill you come to the north side of the foord called Aghballyda and soe along the brooke from thence north west to a great ditch of furze which leadeth southward from the said brooke, and soe thorow the towne of Barnetowne leaving that part of the said towne which lyeth on the south east side to the county of Wexford, and soe along the said ditch to a brooke which runneth westward to the mill of Gillroe in the barony of Ballinecorr and soe to the lands of Coolenefousie, and the lands of Cran Inabegg in the barony of Shelela untill you come to the river called Dyrry, and soe along the said river untill you come to the meere leading from that river betwixt the lands of Johnstowne alias Ballyshonoge in the barony of Ballinecorr and the lands of Rahinstowne in the halfe barony of Sheelela westward, and soe the meere formerly set forth—betwixt the half barony of Sheelela and the barony of Ballinecorr untill you come to Hackettstowne in the county of Catherlogh, and soe the meere betwixt the lands of Hackettstowne aforesaid and the lands of Knockbolyncormucke, and Rathbane in the barony of Ballinecorr eastward untill you come to a brooke which runneth westward to a ford called Aghballynegam neere Hackettstowne aforesaid upon the river called Dyrryn first above mentioned.

6

The Barony of Talbotstowne

THIS BARONY IS BOUNDED with the river called Dyryn and soe along the said river westward to the bogg called Askenecoggery and soe along the said bogg betwixt the lands of Bordkilmore in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of Kilnecarty neere Hackettstowne in the County Catherlaugh and soe along the said bogg of Askenecoggery westward betwixt the lands of Bordkilmore, and the lands of Dromgeene and Portrissin in the county of Catherlaugh, and from thence northward to the brooke or streame called Dowglasse and soe along the said brooke or streame, which runneth southwest and northwest of Portrissin aforesaid, and soe along the said river to Aghnebolymore, and from thence northward along the meere betwixt the county of Wicklow and the county of Catherlogh untill you come to the foord called Aghgergunegoylagh and from thence to the ford of Aghrolus, and from thence

to the river of Slane and crosseing the said river of Slane to the meere betwixt the lands of Ballyholton, Clogh-tea Roe and Irrgrange in the barony of Talbotstowne and the county of Catherlogh and from thence northward to the meere that goeth betwixt the lands of Balltinglass in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of Carygin in the county of Kildare and from thence as the generall meere runneth betwixt the county of Wicklow and the county of Kildare untill you come to the river called Grise and soe along the said river betwixt the lands of Colvinstowne in the county of Kildare and the lands of Balalea in the barony of Talbotstowne and from thence north east along the said river Grise, as it runneth betwixt the lands of Donlavan in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of the mill of Donlavan in the county of Dublin. And from thence eastward along the streame or brooke that runneth thorow the towne

BARONY OF TALBOTSTOWNE

of Tobber as the same is set forth by the generall meere betwixt the county of Dublin, and the county of Wicklow to the mountaine called the Ward of Tobber and from thence leaveing the lands of Cryhelp and Lomanstowne in the south east side of the meere with the barony of Talbotstowne untill you come to a small streame or brooke which is the meere betwixt Lomanstowne aforesaid, and the lands of Ballyboght in the county Dublin and soe along the said streame or brooke to the ford called Aghnegologallagh and from thence as the meere is set forth by the generall meere of the county betwixt the lands of Hollywood and Blakestowne in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of Ballyboght and Knockargitt alias Silverhill in the county of Dublin untill you come unto the river called the Liffy and soe along the said river of Liffy eastward untill you come to Inchyglassany and the meere from the said river of Liffy northward betwixt the lands of Russellstowne in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of Ballymore Eustace and Barretstowne in the county of Dublin and from thence the meere runneth to the heighth of the mountain called Slew Roe which parts the county of Wicklow and the county of Dublin untill you come to the streame or brooke which runneth east betwixt the lands of Aghnade in the barony

of Talbotstowne and the lands of Brittas in the county of Dublin, and from thence eastward to the ford called Aghfarrellfin, and from thence south east to the top of the mountaine called Shiffin alias Shifeanan, and from thence southward along the meere betwixt the lands of Kilbride in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands belonging to Powerscourt in the half barony of Rathdowne in the county of Wicklow untill you come to Barneballaghsilurnan betwixt the lands of Aghdoone in the barony of Talbotstowne and the mountaine called Dewys in the barony of Ballynecor and from Barnballaghsilurnan aforesaid thorow the heighth of the said mountaine of Dewys untill you come to the top of the mountaine cal'd Mullaghclowan and soe along betwixt the lands of Granaghmore in the barony of Talbotstowne and the lands of Saugheene alias Glandalough alias Silvissalvatoris in the barony of Ballinecorr and from Mullaghclowan aforesaid along the heighth of the mountaine southward to Loghnevynogfin and Barngree to the top of Loghneccully and soe to the hill called Slewmeanagh out of which hill springs the river called Dyryn and soe along the said river southwest untill you come to the bogg called Askynecoggerie first above mentioned neere Hacketstowne in the county of Catherlogh.

Description of COUNTY CARLOW

(No. 7)

Boundary Descriptions (1654-56 of the Baronies of :-

RATHVILLY (No. 8)

IDRONE (No 11)

ST. MULLINS (No. 9)

CARLOW (No. 12)

FORTH (No. 10)

A Brief Description of the County of Catherlagh

THE COUNTIE OF CATHERLAGH is scituated in the very body of the province of Leinster, it being bounded upon the north with the county of Kildare, upon the east with the mountaines of Wicklow, upon the south with the county of Wexford, and upon the west with the county of Kilkenny and the Queen's County. It's greatest length is from the north part thereof unto the south being not above eightene English miles and its bredth from east to west not more than eleven miles, tho' formerly it was far larger and was made into shire-ground soone after the first Conquest of the English, but upon reduceing of Wicklow, Wexford and Queen's County into shire-ground a great part of the county was taken away and added to the said Counties respectively, soe that now it is the least county in Ireland and containeth but small baronyes (vizt): The barony of Catherlagh being scituat in the north west of the said County, 2dly the barony of Rathvilley being in the north-east, thirldly the barony of Forth in the east, fourthly the barony of St. Mullins in the south, fifthly the barony of Idrone in the west. The ancient Irish inhabitants before the first Conquest and since were the septes of the Kavenaghs, Byrnes, within the counties of Catherlagh and Wexford.

The sept of the Kavenaghs was (immediatly before the first Conquest) kings of Leinster, since which time their fall was such that the chief of that name and his posteritie made their principall abode at the town of Garrchoile or Corsewood, scituat upon the east borders of the barony of Idrone aforesaid, betaking themselves to that place for securitie it being a place of fastnes and compassed with very large woods and bogs where they have continued untill of late. The Chief of which sept since they fell from being kings of Leinster have been successively intituled by the name or creation of Mac Morrho[oe]¹ na Garrchoyle untill of late ages. This sept of all the Irish families was the most numerous and of greatest power within the counties of Catherlagh and Wexford.

The said barony of Idrone and St. Mollins did for the most part belong unto them, they were estated alsoe in the baronies of Catherlagh & Forth. This House of Garrchoyle for a testimony that they were the eldest of the Kavenaghs and, descended from the stock of the king's of Leinster, had a great seate and a vessell or cup to drinke out of called Corne-cam-more² observable for the varietie of composinge then³. . . Cost Lynes.⁴

The sept of the Byrnes commonly calld Goullsymon Byrne have been very numerous in the said county though their originall was from the county of Wicklow where this family did for number and power exceed all other, and was at first invited into the county of Catherlagh by the Kavenaghs upon the occasion (vizt). The Kavenaghs of county Wexford fell into a division and upon hostilitie with the Kavenaghs that inhabited the county of Catherlagh for and concerning the bounds of their possessions and seignories. The Kavenaghs of the county of Catherlagh being worsted in the quarrell did invite the race of the Byrnes aforesaid out of the county of Wicklow unto their assistance whereupon the difference was brought to a conclusion and a composition made and agreed upon that the Kavenaghs of the county of Wexford should have and enjoy seventie mart lands below and eastward of the mountain called mountain Leinster alias Stoline, and that the Kavenaghs of the county of Catherlagh should have and enjoy seaventy mart lands upon the west of Mount Leinster aforesaid falling within the county of Catherlogh since which agreement Goulsymon Byrne was estated in the baronys of Idrone and Catherlagh by the donation of the said Kavenaghs, but since grown very numerous and spread throughout the whole countie though now very much extirpated.

The sept of the Nolans did inhabit part of the barony of Forth which anciently was and now is commonly called Forth O Nolane from the chiefe of that family, which was successively intituled by

¹ Photostat illegible.

² See Wilde's *Catalogue of Antiquities*, Dublin, 1861, p.265, where different kinds of drinking-horns are mentioned; the illustration on p.266 of the same work, is from a model of the Charter-horn usually known as the "Kavanagh Horn."

³ A space follows in text.

⁴ *Quare*, costliness.

COUNTY OF CARLOW

the creation of O Nolane. This sept had their dependance upon ye Kavenaghs and their relations especially the Kavenaghs of Clonmullin.

The sept of the Neales is the extraction of the Neals of the province of Ulster. They did inhabit a skirt of the barony of St. Mullins called from that sept Farren O Neale, that is to say, the land of the Neals, it is above six hundred years since the first of that sept came into this county during which time the said sept hath not been much considerable for their number or possessions.

The sept of the Ryans was the most ancient family in this county being possessed of some part thereof before the Kavenaghs, and were seated upon both sides of the river of Barrow in the barony of Idrone, as alsoe in the county of Kilkenny. The chief of that sept was intituled Kings of Idrone and Kings of the Ryans, it is found by their owne antiquities that they were captaines of Idrone. The said sept was banished or expelled the county of Cartherlagh for injuries by them downe unto one Laceranus a religious man who was builder and Bishop of the Cathedrall Church of Old Loughlin. The said sept since their said banishment or expulsion have inhabited the confines of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick in the territory of Oughnybeg alias Oughin mull Ryan, and are extinct in the county of Catherlagh.

The septs or families of later times in the said county is first the family of the Butlers late Earles of Ormond and Ossory, whose principall seate was of Tullophelim in the barony of Rathvilly being scituate upon the river Slaney where there is a castle which was most of it demolished in the late rebellion, but some part thereof repaired in the year 1653 for setting a garrison there. All the lands in the said barony (except gleab and church lands) did belong unto the said Earle of Ormond besides other lands in the said county.

Secondly the family of the O Bryans Earls of Thomond, which is a very ancient family in this nation (and as reported above 1500 yeares standing.) There cheif seate or mannor in this county is that of Catherlagh the principall towne of the whole county of Catherlagh.

A family of less concernment in respect of quality was that of the Bagnalls the chiefe of which was the late Col. Walter Bagnall of Dunleckney in the barony Idrone but very considerable for estate both in the barony of Idrone and Catherlagh.

Places of most note in this county is first the towne of Catherlagh from which the whole county is named; it is scituate on the westernne

borders thereof upon a rising ground neer the river of Barrow and the Burren Water doe meet the castle on the west of the said towne upon a hill where the two aforesaid rivers doe unite, being naturally very strong and might by art be made impregnable. The towne is a corporation whose chief officer is a portrieffe whose power is to determine civill matters within the liberties thereof, and twelve burgesses two serjeants at mace. It is the place where the judges sit upon the circuite for the goale delivery of the county and other matters of law. This towne lieth under the elevation of the pole artique 52d 39s being most excellently scituated for an inland towne for all accommodations.

The second place of concernment is Ould-Loughlin being scituate in the barony of Idrone at the very foot of that ridg of mountains that runneth along the west borders of the said barony and continueth a course northward through the Queen's County. It was formerly the seate of the Bishop's of Ould Loughlin and Fearn and in it is the cathedrall church of the said see, which remains in good repaire. The towne formerly was large and well inhabited by reason the bishop and all the officers belonging to the said church made it the principall place of their residence who had severall holdings in the same as proper to their respective offices. The said towne was a corporation and formerly governed by a portrieffe and 12 burgesses who had their severall fee-farmes therein but since the dissolution of that hierarchy and the late rebellion, the whole saveing the fee-farme of Sr. Thomas Butler Knt and some others, devolved upon Oliver Cromwell protector.

The third place of note is the towne of Tullophelion scituate in the barony of Rathvilly in the east part of the said county upon the River Slaney, which runneth upon the west of the said towne. The place is now very inconsiderable only it is a market towne it being the chiefe place of the lordship that beareth the name of the said towne. It had formerly in it a very large Castle but most of it now lying in its ruines, only some part repaired in the yeare 1653.

The fourth place of consequence is the towne of Loughlin-Bridg being seated in the barony of Idrone upon the East Bank of the River Barrow in the heart of the whole county being very neer to the center thereof. There was formerly in this towne a very large abbey surrounded with a very strong wall and standing upon the very bank of the said river at the foot of the bridge which giveth passage over the Barrow being the chief rode into

COUNTY OF CARLOW

Munster. This towne for many years past hath not been considerable notwithstanding its scituation by reason of the controvertall interest thereof which was pursued by James Earl of Ormond, and the defence which William Savage Esq. of Rebban in the county of Kildare made against the said Earle, which controversie was not finished by law but by the late Rebellion.

Rivers of principall note which either runne through or pass by the borders of this county is first the river of Barrow which hath its originall in the great mountaine of Sleblume in the King's County and keeping its course from thence runneth by the west parts of the county of Kildare, and the east borders of the Queen's Countie, and by receiveing many small brooks by the way is very much enlarged before it comes to this county being navigable for boates of a tun burthen above the towne of Athy in the county of Kildare. The streame being capable of a far greater burthen did arte helpe the deficiencies of nature in some places where the streame is obstructed by rocks, its whole course is in a very level valley soe that in many places it seems a dead water having noe violent motion and therefore it is subject to overflowe the banks and to continue for a great space before it comes within its proper channell again, where it meeth with this county. There falleth into the same, the river Lerr whose spring is in the county of Kildare. It is the most northern bounder of this county and the county of Kildare from whence the river Barrow keeping a direct course unto the towne of Catherlagh where it receiveth into its channell the river Burren which hath its originall out of Mountain Leinster being the greatest in this Province and by its meandering course loseth both its channell and name at this place. From the town of Catherlagh the said river of Barrow keepeth its course for the space of two miles before it doth interest the said county, being northward the western bounder of this county, and the easterne limits of the Queen's County; afterwards the said river passeth through the barony of Idrone in this county dividing the same into two parts and soe keeping its course southward passeth by the towne of Laughlin-Bridge, and three miles below the said towne it becomes the bounds of the county of Kilkenny, and this county, unto the south limits thereof. Not far from thence it uniteth itself with the river Norre which passeth by the city of Kilkenny and Thomastowne which giving place to the more worthy doth resigne its name and contributes its streame to the augmenting of the chanell of the

Barrow, which retaineth its denomination untill it hath passed the towne of Rosse in the county of Wexford and at length joyneth with the river Shooore which passeth by the city of Waterford doe all of them resigne up their names and titles to the sea, and as the foresid rivers (to wit) the Barrow, the Noore and the Shooore receive their first originall out of the mountaines of Sleblume in the King's County never rest untill they all unite into one againe not farr from Rosse in the county of Wexford.

The second river of note in this county is the Slaney whose originall is in the mountains of Wicklow and by a continued course passeth thro' the barony of Rathvilley in this county, on whose east boundary is the town of Tullophelim not farr from which the river Dyrene meeteth with the same at a place called Owragh are united into one streame whose course, bearing south-east, passeth by the barony of Forth being the easterne bounds thereof from the county of Wexford and keeping a continued course unto the towne of Enniscorffie to which towne the said river is navigable, from whence it passeth to the towne of Wexford and there disburtheneth itselfe into the Irish Sea.

The small river Dinene which riseth out of the mountaines in the Queen's County and by its slender streame divideth the county of Catherlagh upon the west from the county of Kilkenny nothing being worthy of note thereof but that it is the limitts of the two 'foresaid counties. All the other rivers in the county are spoken of in the description of Barrow and the Slaney, both as to the risings and terminations.

The county itself as to the nature of its scituation lyeth for the most part in a valley betwixt the great ridge of mountaines in the county of Wicklow, upon the east thereof, and that chain of mountaines in the county of Kilkenny and the Queen's County upon the west, the county is very levell except here and there it swelleth into small riseings, hills which are not altogether unprofitable. Only the west part of the barony of Idrone is mountainous the sides whereof were formerly stored with a goodly timber the glory of this Island but now destroyed very much. The tops of the said mountains are a summer pasture for great cattell, but in the winter boggy and very cold for want of shelter. The east parts of this county bordring upon the mountaines of Wicklow and Wexford are in many places thereof very mountainous, and some timber woods, but not soe considerable as they were some years past

COUNTY OF CARLOW

being very much wasted and spoyle by that plague of all good timber (*to wit*) pipe staves and barrell staves, &c. soe that in some space of time this county will with many others in the nation lament the loss thereof which might be employed to more honourable uses both to the good of the nations and to the publique use of plantation. If not timely prevented, it may be conjectured that the inhabitants of this nation must with Diogenes live in tubbs for the choicest timber is imploy'd to that use: All upon the borders of this county the land is generally barren and rocky and not good and commendable as that more within the county, so that this county may be compared to a good piece of tapestry with canvas borders. The nature of the soyle in generall of this county is a deep clay, as upon the west of the river Barrow and the greatest part of the rest a harsh gravell being not soe fertile as its neighbours the county of Kildare, and the adjacent parte of the Queen's County, nor soe barren as the county of Wexford, and part of the county of Wicklow which joyneth to it. The soyle is generally indifferent good for any sort of graine, but far more usefull for graseing of any sorte of cattle.

The ancient division of lands in this county and in each barony thereof (for the levying of publique impositions) was by the mart land which was considered under the severall parts of six shillings though the quantities of land assigned to the said marts were very unequall, some marts consisting of 1400 or 1800 acres, and some of noe more than 250 or 300 acres: though the quality of the lands would

not admit any such considerable diffrence, the said divisions being made by those proprietors which were potent, wherein there is manifested as much inequality as their power could extend unto. But according to the said divisions there is contained in this county the number of 135½ marts containing 63,554 acres of profitable land and 21872 acres unprofitable land (that is to say) the barony of Catherlagh 26½ marts containing 13346 acres profitable land and 1699 acres unprofitable. The barony of Rathvilly consisting of 23⅙ marts containing 19,604 acres profitable and 3876 acres unprofitable. The barony of Forth consisting of 17 Marts containing 7694 acres profitable, and 8800 acres unprofitable. The barony of Idrone containing of 48⅙ marts whereof 17,001 acres profitable and 5794 acres unprofitable, and the barony of St. Mullins consisting of 18⅙ marts whereof 5909 acres profitable and 1703 unprofitable acres. In all 85,426 acres besides the lordship of Ould Laughlin, which formerly did belong unto the Bishop of Farnes and Ould Laughlin, and his Dignators which said lordship is described, meared &c in the barony of Idrone in which the said lordship lyeth containing of arable 1465 acres, of pasture 484 acres, of meadow 74 acres, of bogg 77 acres, of shrub and underwood 213 acres, and of mountaine in common to the whole lordship and every part thereof 1500 acres in all 3813 acres, soe that the whole content of the said county according to estimation is 89,239 acres rough and smooth.

8

The Barony of Ravilly

IS BOUNDED on the south and west and north with the county of Wicklow. On the north and north east with the barony of Forth and on the east with Catherlagh barony, and on the south east with the county of Kildare. The soyle is very

good arable and pasture with some bog and contains these parishes (vizt):

Rahill and Ravilly	Tullogh part of Ahad
Kingagh	Adriston & Fenagh
two parts of Rathmore	

9

The Barony of St. Mullin's

THE SAID BARONY containeth in length from north to south five miles, and in bredth from east to west, three miles, the said barony being meared upon the north with the barony of Idrone in the said county, upon the east and south with the

county of Wexford, and upon the west the river Barrow parts it from the county of Kilkenny. The said barony being scituate in the south part of the said county, and containeth two parishes and three parts of parishes. There is in the said barony 18⅙

BARONY OF IDRONE

mart lands and according unto our estimation accounting 21 foot to the pole or perch and 160 perch to the acre amounts unto 7612 acres (vizt) of arable land 5521 acres, of pasture 351 acres, of meadow 37 acres, of Bogg 692 acres, of timberwood 485 acres, of shrubb and underwood 206 acres, of mountains: 320 acres. The lands called Farren O Neale although belongeth unto this barony yet it joyneth nowhere unto this barony but is

separated from the said barony by the barronyes of Idrone and Forth, there is noe markett towne in this barony but it lyeth within three miles of Ross in the county of Wexford which is a market towne, and about 8 miles from Laughlin Bridge in the barony of Idrone and is seperated from the Graige in the county of Kilkenny (which is a market towne) by the river of Barrow. Thus much of the barony in generall.

10

The Barony of Forth

THE SAID BARONY is from west to south six miles in length and in breadth from east to west three miles and a halfe in the broadest place, in most places but two places (sic) and some places but a mile in bredth. It bounds upon the east with part of the barony of St. Mollins which is called Farren O Neale and was most part inhabited by the sept, their originall was out of Ulster and strong hand seated themselves here driveing out the ancient inhabitants. Although the said Farren O Neale be part of the barony of St. Mullins aforesaid yet it joyneth noe where to the said barony, and upon the north east it boundeth upon the barony of Rathvilly, and about Clonmutton the river Slaney divides this barony from the county of Wexford and upon the west it bounds on Sleveline called in English the mountain of Leinster being reputed the highest mountaine in Leinster some say in Ireland. The little river Coady having its rise in that mountain, the said river on the south parts this barony from the county of Wexford, upon floods it is not passable for man or horse but soone abateth and disburtheneth itself into the river Slany neare Clonmutton upon the north. The said barony is parted from the barony of Idrone by the river Burren issueing out of the said mountaine of Leinster and divides the said Barony, upon the west it bounds with the barony of Catherlagh. It containeth five parishes and 5 parts of parishes, it was anciently called Fort O Nowland, it belonging to one of that name, who equally divided it into seven parts to seven sonnns, and they called it according to their names; there is now but two knowne (vizt) Publedrom and

Briscolas. The barony was divided into mart lands and acres yet soe contiguous that we cannot name of what mart land such number of acres did belong.

The Irish measure did not account any meadow pasture wood or bogg into their measure only arable land, their mart land consisted of eighty acres. The whole barony containeth 17 mart lands and is according to estimation amounting to 21 foot to the pole or perch and 160 perches to the acre amounts unto 16494 acres (vizt) of arable land 4603 acres; of pasture 2966 acres; of meadow 125; of bogg 967 acres; of timberwood 2167 acres, of shrubby and underwood 309 acres, of mountain 5357 acres; that part which boundeth east and north on the baronyes of Rathvilly and Catherlagh being an even levell only the hill of Ballon rising in the mids't and overlooking all the plain, and is as good land as in the county for any use the industry of man shall employ it to (as any in Ireland); the rest of the barony is woody and mountainous some good land enterveaning; it is watered with the river Slany which is navigable to Clohamon with small cotts, or within a mile of it, being distant from the sea 16 miles, and with the river Burren Clody and some other small brookes; it is noe where deficient of wood, turfe, or water but is almost totally wast. It hath noe market towne or faire in it nor ever had, It lyeth within 3 miles of Catherlagh a market town, 3 miles of Laughlin-bridge a market towne and 2 miles from Tullowphelem and one mile from Clohoman in the county of Wexford. This much of the barony in generall.

11

The Barony of Idrone

THE SAID BARONY containeth in length from the north to the south ten miles and in bredth

from east to west, six miles. The said barony being scituate in the south west of the county of

COUNTY OF CARLOW

Catherlagh, and meareth upon the north with the barony of Catherlagh, upon the south with the barony of St. Mullin upon the east with the county of Wexford and part of the barony of Forth in this county, and upon the west with the rivers of Barrow and Dyneene. In the said barony are ten perches¹ and five parts of perches¹ wherein are contained forty eight mart lands, and four sixes of a mart, and according to the admeasurement of 21 foot to the pole, or perch, and 160 perches to

the acre (the whole except the lordship of Ould Laughlin belonging to the Bishop thereof) amounts unto 22795 acres (vizt) of arable 13370 acres, of pasture 3338 acres, of meadow 293 acres, of bogg 905 acres, of timber wood 430 acres, of shrub and underwood 1256 acres, and of mountaine 3203 acres. There is in the said barony but one market towne which is called Loughlin Bridge, being scituate upon the bankes of the river of Barrow. This much of the barony in generall.

12

The Barony of Catherlagh

IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Kilcah and Moone on the east with the barony of Ravilly, on the south with the barony of Forth and on the west with part of the said barony of Forth aforesaid and the barony of Slewmary.

This barony contains these following parishes (vizt):

Cloday alias Clodagh
Painestowne
Two parts of Killerigg
Catherlagh
Ballynacarrigg
Tulmaghimagh

Grange Forth Lordship
Killstowne
The Bigger part of
Barney Carry and
Urghline

¹ *Quare*, parishes and part parishes.

IDEAGH, IGRIN and IBERCON BARONY

COUNTY KILKENNY *

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

IDEAGH, IGRIN & IBERCON, (IDA) (No. 13)

GALMOY (No. 17)

IVERK (No. 14)

CRANNAGH (No. 18)

KELLS (No. 15)

GOWRAN (No. 19)

FASSADININ (No. 16)

*Baronies of Kilkenny, Knocktopher, Shillelogher and Callan Liberties wanting.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY

13

Ideagh Igrin and Ibercon Barony

THE SAID BARONY on the south-west side doth bound with the barony of Iverke and a little brooke upper parte of which the tide ebbs and flowes, on the west side it bounds with the barony of Knocktopher, on the northwest side it bounds with the barony of Gowran, on the north-

east side with the river of Barrow up which river the tide ebbs and flowes, on the east side it bounds on the navigable river of Rosse into which river the said river of Barrow and the river of Noare runn both, on the southeast side it bounds with the navigable river of Shewre running from Waterford.

14

The Barony of Iverke

THE SAID BARONY is bounded on the north and northwest with the barony of Knocktopher on the east with the barony of Ida Igrin and Ibiskin, on the south-east, south and south-west with the county of Waterford, on the west with the county of Tipperary and on the northwest with the barony of Kells. The quality of the soyle of this barony is for the most arrable pasture timber wood

with some underwood, shrub, rock, mountaine and bogg.

It is watered on the south east, south and south-west with the river of Shrewer, on the east and west and through the bowells thereof with many small rivers and rivolets streaming into the said river, and it is devided into the severall parishes and parts following.¹

15

The Barony of Kells

IS BOUNDED on the north-east and north with the barony of Sheelelogher and the liberties of Callen, on the west with the barony of Sleavardagh and Compsey and part of the barony of Iffa and

Offa. On the south with Iverke barony, and on the south-east and part of the east with Knocktopher barony and contains the parishes following:¹

16

Fasaghdining Barony

THE SAID BARONY is bounded on the north with the barony of Cullenagh in the Queens County, on the north-east with the barony of Slimargogh, on the east with the county of Catherlaugh, on the south with the barony of Gowran, on the west with the baronies of Cranagh and Galmoy and on the northwest with the barony of Ossory in the Queens County aforesaid.

The quality of the soyle is generally good arable

meadow and pasture, much shrubby heathy and mountaneous pasture and some wood but very little unprofitable land.

It is very conveniently watered, the rivers of Dyan and Dinine running through the midst thereof and joyning together discharge themselves into the famous river Neare [? Nore] which passeth by the west wide of this barony. There are severall other rivoletts therein.

¹ The text of the parishes is not forthcoming in this series.

The Barony of Galmoy

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with the river of the Neore running in a straight line betwixt it and the barony of Fosadining from the lands of Watercastle in the barony of Upper Ossory to the lands of Inch in the barony of Cranagh except the village of Grange lyeing on this side of the river of Neore, between the said river of the east side, Cloane of the south and west side and Lisdowny and Parsgrove of the northside. It meares on the south with Inch, Freshford, Cloantubrid, Garranemanagh, Killo-sullan, Cloanmantagh, Balliffe, Loghnan, Garran-connell, Forrhill and Grean, all lyeing and being in the barony of Crannagh. On the south west it

meares with the townes of Lisduffe, Uoreard, Fennor and Ench-Tracke in the barony of Slewardagh, from when the great bogg of Monely runneth in a streight line between the said barony of Galmoy and the barony of Ellyogarta in the county of Tipperary unto the lands of Bawnaghry and Gragrisly in the barony of Upper Ossory. On the north it meareth with the said towns of Bawnagry, Gragedrisly, Kilgortryan, Cloneburin, Rosse, Gragaed, Shraghs, Rathcoyle, Coulchill, Ballickealy, Archerstowne, Killeney, Derine, Mayne, Rathenlosky and to lands of Watercastle aforesaid.

The Barony of Crannagh

THE SAID BARONY is bounded on the east with the lands of Bolishea, Fennourstowne, Priestenwood, Kilcreene, Drakeland, Clonemorna and Gragesnane all within the liberties of the city of Kilkenny and alsoe with the lands of Inchiolahan in the barony of Sheelelogher. In the south it boundeth with the lands of Grangetullehannagh, Tullehan, Dirrim, Killaloe, Tingarran, Tinnekilly and Rossmore in the said barony of Sheelelogher. On the west it boundeth with the lands of Cappagh, Kilmackevoge, Gurtree, Bolikeile, Williamstowne, Garransillagh, Grange-cooly, Killcooly, Gragahessy and Lisduffe, all in the barony of Slevarda in the county of Tipperary; on the north it boundeth with the lands of Urlingford, Burresmore, Dunnomore, Seven-Sisters, Ballykirin, Ballin Tyghfeaghny, Acragare, Cloane and

Rabagha in the barony of Galmoy till you come to the river of Neore and soe downe the river meareing with the lands of Knockroe, Lismaine and Clintstowne in the barony of Fasaghding and from thence over the river meareing with the said Clintstowne, Tulloglass and Suttonsrath in the said barony of Fassadining till you returne back againe over the said river of Neor to the lands of Bannanough and from thence downe the said river meareing with Ardaloe in the said barony of Fassadining, and soe leaveing the river it boundeth on the north-east with the lands of Chapell Keatingstowne Dunningstowne, Rochfords Ardagh, Cloraine and Lackanalanta in the liberties of the city of Kilkenny aforesaid untill you come to the lands of Bolishea first above mencioned.

The Barony of Gowran

THE SAID BARONY is bounded with the liberties of Kilkenny at the little brooke betwixt Purcells Inch and Lyrath, and from thence the river of Neore meares betwixt the said barony and the other baronies untill it comes to the lands of Jerpoint, and there the said bound crosseth the Neore unto the brooke that meares betwixt New

Jerpoint and Old Jerpoint, and from thence the said meare runneth streight to the south betwixt Conways Towne in the barony of Knocktopher and Pleberstowne and Bawnskehy in the barony of Gowran, and the said meare tendeth southeast through the mountaine untill it come betwixt Ballervoole which lyeth in the barony of Gowran

COUNTY OF KILKENNY

and Garrandarragh in the barony of Ibercum and from thence the said meare leadeth through the mountaine untill it comes to the brooke neere Brown's ford which lyeth in the barony of Ibercum and thence to the Neore being on the south side of Inisteoge. Afterward the said meare crosseth over the river of Neore and leadeth upward the hill betwixt Kilcrosse in the said barony of Gowran and Old Court in the barony of Ibercum and from thence through the mountaine meareing with the lands of the Barron of Brownsford untill it comes to the south side of Bandon hill soe called, betwixt Balliogan in the barony of Gowran and Ballinvarry in the Roure and from thence to the river Barrow, which river from thence towards the north meares betwixt the said barony and county of Catherlagh untill it comes to Rathglasse betwixt Wells and Dunnins and from thence the said line leadeth betwixt Wells Fennes Court and Ballitarseny and from thence the said meare leadeth betwixt the lands of Shankill which lyeth in the barony of Gowran and the lands of Tynecarnan and Gartshanmore in the county of Catherlagh, and from thence it assends up the mountaine betwixt the lands of Old Loughlin in the aforesaid county of Catherlogh and the lands of Bolingurtin and Ballymcclaghny in the barony of Gowran and thence the said meare leadeth betwixt the lands of

Old Laughlin and Mr. Pursells lands untill it comes to the lands of Cloghranke; and the said meare runneth from thence betwixt the lands of Cloghfooke which lyeth in the barony of Gowran and the lands of Cloghranke and Gallstowne in the barony of Fasaghdining, and likewise betwixt the lands of Ballyfoyle in the barony of Gowran, Dromirrin, Kilmodum and Kilmodimoge in the barony of Fasaghdining, and from thence leadeth betwixt the lands of Kilmodinoge, Ballyraghtane, and Rathballinogely in the barony of Fasaghdining aforesaid and the lands of Dunmore untill it comes to the river Lying which meares the said barony untill it comes to the river of Neore which meareth of that side of Dunmore with the liberties of Kilkenny untill it comes to Loghmedrum in the aforesaid liberties. And from thence the said meare leadeth betwixt the lands of Loghmedran and Radixtowne in the said liberties and the lands of Dunmore Cantwels, Garrane, and Culbeacan in this barony of Gowran. And from thence betwixt Cantwells Court and Higginstowne in the said barony, and the lands of Browstowne and Sellars-towne in the aforesaid liberties and from thence to the brooke under Lyrath which brooke meareth betwixt the said liberties and barony and runneth into the river of Neore neare Purcell's Inch, and there where it began endeth in forme of a circle.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

(Leix)

Boundary descriptions of the Baronies of :-

PORTNAHINCH (No. 20).	SLUMARGAGH (SLIEVEMARGY) (No. 24)
MARYBOROUGH (No. 21).	CULLENAGH (No. 25).
STRADBALLY (No. 22).	UPPER OSSORY* (No. 26).
BALLYADAMS (No. 23).	TINNAHINCH (No. 27)

*Represented by the modern Baronies of Upperwoods, Clandonagh and Clarmallagh.

The Barony of Portneinch

THE OUTLINE OR BOUNDS of the barony of Portneinch begining westwardly of the said barony at a foard upon the river Trioge called Belaslinty, extendeth westward to Ewernatogrie and through Monelowne into the river Duowen, northward downe that streame into the river Owenassie hetherto bounding with the barony of Marryburrough, and along that streame of Owenasso into the Barrow, bounding with barony of Tenehingh, thence downe the Barrow to Portneinch and to Beladrite, thence northward by a gutt out of the said river unto Derrymakiannagh, thence eastward by another gutt to Tocheraderry, and southward to Derrynaclare and to Tomalostin into the Barrow and soe eastward downe the streame into the river of Cullsuckein, hetherto mearing with the King's County, and downe the said river unto Curalgnane thence up the Barrow

to Finnanehahey, thence southward to Aghderry, thence cross a bogg to Shillogeehan, thence by a gutt to Aghfearna, thence by a brooke into the Barrow, and downe the streame to Beling, hetherto mearing with the county of Kildare, from Beling-downe the Barrow mearing with the King's County unto Bellaghena, thence westwardly against the brooke of Glassiamarra unto Aghnadarraghbunie and along the said brooke unto the church of Killenny, hetherto mearing with the barony of Stradbally, thence northwestward by an old ditch unto Cossafinnagh thence along the village of Glanavelta, thence northeast unto Tocherliba, and from thence by a trench unto Dirrycrosse, and thence northwestward by a ditch unto a foard upon the river Trioge as aforesaid, hetherto likewise mearing with the barony of Marryburrough.

The Barony of Marryburrough

THIS BARONY meares westerly with the barony of Upper Ossery, from Scotts-rath by the river Gowley and the river Neore, northerly with the baronies of Tenehinch and Portneinch and easterly with the barony of Stradbally, and southerly with the barony Cullenagh, by the springe that runs westerly from Aghovelacailce to Eskirancharrin upon the red bogg westerly of Bolleknockan and alonge that bogg betwixt Balle-rane and Ballegeagill and soe to the river Neore

and from thence to the river Gowly aforesaid.

There is a faire yearly upon the 24th June and a markt weekly upon Thursday granted by charter to the Corporacion of Marryburrough, and kept in the said towne.

Alsoe two ffayres yeareley granted by pattent to Mr. James Grace of Dublin, and to be held in the Corporacion of Marryburrough upon the first of May and the 24th of August yearly.

The Barony of Stradbally

BEGININGE AT THE CHURCH of Killenny, from thence alonge a small streame called Glassy-killefenny, along where the same did antiently runn, untill it fall into another water course that runs from Morett, and so by Cappakeele from thence down the same streame to Killtocarroll, where it is there called Glassamarragh, and down the same streame which runs betwixt Islandmoore and Rosmore in this barony, and the woods of Clanmaleire in the barony of Portnehinsy, and so

along the said streame to the horse foord, and downe the said streame to a passage upon the River Barrow at Bellashenagh, and so along the said river of Barrow to a place where the river Bunry falleth the which river Bunry divides between the lordshipp of Reaban in the county of Kildare and the said barony of Stradbally, and thence to Blackfoard, and so along a gutter that divides betwixt the wood of Brackanagh and the lands of Drumime, and thence along an old ditch

BARONY OF STRADBALLY

leading toward a great stone commonly called Cloghnadrederna, and so to ditch called Pulleclogh, and thence along an old ditch leading to an heap of stones that lyeth in the height of Ballaghmoore and from thence sloping till it comes to the north end of Slealough and so to a heap of stones called Carranekerky and thence along the mountaine of Slealough to another heap of stones called Carranechilly, both which heapes lyeth in the barony of Stradbally, and thence along the said mountaine southward by a place called Swiffin, and thence a slop eastward of the said mountaine to a ditch which crosseth a place called Ballagh-cunna and so along the said ditch southward to a steep rocky height and so along an old worne ditch that leades eastward of the said mountaine and so by the said ditch south-west untill it falls into a pathway which leades southeast of Old Loghbranan, towards Tully, and so along the same path untill you come to an old ditch that leads southwest to an heap of stones, on the said mountain called Castleperritt, and so from thence by an old ditch leading southwest called Cloghnafeagh by the wood of Kellelegan belonging to Tully, and so over twhart a pathway which leades throug Glanmakilloge, lying within the said barony, and so from thence to a ditch that divides betwixt Famatlaven in this barony and Tully in the barony of Ballyadams, and from that ditch alonge a roadway leading towards Skeighardtele out of the said road along a path leading southwest towards Carrugginbrack out of the said path by an old ditch leading northwest unto the aforesaid Skeighardetegle, and thence along a roadway leading towards Ballyadams, and out of the said road into another road leading southwest of the windmill of Rahine, and out of the said road southward by an old ditch southward, leading to another ditch which divideth betweene Corballie in the barony of Ballyadams and Rahinedowell in the Barony of Stradbally and along the said ditch to a watercours commonly called the Neore, crossing the said watercourse alonge a quick-sett hedge, leading thereout southwest to Cockanavoyballa, and from thence alonge the said ditch to a place called Tumbouy and thence alonge the said quicksett ditch to the Togher of Rahinhowell, and from thence by a quicksett ditch leading through

Reaghnaghroe, and soe along the said ditch southeastward to a foord called Aghvelafeory and further by the said ditch through Drumballindirreke still alonge the said ditch to Molanatelister and from thence alonge the like quicksett ditch to a foord called Aghanuskiroe, and from thence alonge a ditch leading to Monevictery, and thence alonge the ditch leading by the hill, called Knockanalligg, and thence cross a gutter called Tunaleagy, and soe alonge a quicksett ditch leading to severall places vizt: Glanullagh and Knockforlagh lying in the said barony of Stradbally and along the like quicksett ditch to Leghmonten, and thence alonge the like ditch to Malagurtinygapple, lying within the said barony, and so by the like ditch to a gutter called Aghanalagh-duffe, from thence alonge a watercourse that runs by Glasdacullen as also by Culeglasse and Rossballycatteene all which lyes in the barony of Stradbally, and thence alonge the said watercourse to a passage called Aghanagurrmogbagh, and from thence up the said river to a foord thereon called Aghtechelly and from thence up the watercourse to Aghanafarnage where there is a difference of mearing betwixt the lands of Farranapriore belonging to Mr. Cosbye in the barony Cullenagh and the lands of Farranogally belonging to the Earle of Kildare in the barony of Stradbally till it comes to the streame that falls from the mountaine and divides betwixt the lands of Orchard in the barony of Cullenagh, and the lands of Fallybegg in the said barony of Stradbally, untill it comes to a gapp upon the ridge, where there is alsoe a difference betweene the said parties in a parcel called Knockone by the name Condally, till it falls into a foord upon the river betwixt Killballetowell and Ballycullen, and soe along that river till it comes to place called Tobberedmin, and thence to Shrahannaghvallagh and so to a place called Dunbehiban, which divides betwixt the lands of Eskerbegg in the barony of Cullenagh and the land of Loghteoge in this barony of Stradbally and from thence to Ballaskarranagh, dividing betwixt the aforesaid lands, and from thence to a place called Shanmoyglasse and soe to Rathbegg, and thence to Loghakoe, and so to Killteale hill where there is a dry stone wall, and thence to Ballinlogh and soe to Knockanakilly and thence to the Church of Killenny where it began.

QUEEN'S COUNTY (LEIX)

23

The Barony of Ballyadams

THIS BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north-east with the barony of Narragh and Reban in the county of Kildare, on the east with River Barrow which runneth betweene this barony [and the barony] of Killia¹ and Moone in the said county of Kildare, on the south and southwest with the barony of Slewmargin which is partly also divided from this brooke Dooglas, as it runneth into the Barrow. On the west it toucheth on Idough in the county of Kilkenny, and on the barony of Cullenagh. It further boundeth on the west and northwest with the barony of Stradbally, untill it cometh to the said barony of Narragh and Reban.

For the soyle thereof, it is (for the most part) good arable and pasture, being indifferent plaine or levell ground, save onely the westerne bounds bordering on the baronies of Slewmargin and Stradbally, which are something hilly. It hath a turfe bogg or red moore, about two miles longe lying north and south, neare the heart thereof. There is noe river or brooke running in or through it, noe burrough or merrcate townes, nor any wood of note. The barony in general is well improved with many quicksett inclosures.

24

The Barony of Slumargagh

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED eastward with the Barrow from Morris Keatings ford to Cloghgrenan and from thence southwardly to Ballaghemon and soe through the mountaine to Killgoary Church mearinge with the barony of Fassagh-dining in the county of Kilkenny, and from

thence westward with the said barony of Fassagh-dining to Aghanascalpy mearing northward with the barony of Cullenagh, from thence northward to Knockanavateiry, and from thence mearing northwardly with the barony of Ballyadams to the aforesaid Morris Keatings foord where it began.

25

The Barony of Cullenagh

THIS BARONY BOUNDS eastward with Bunseskmore and thence to a brooke called Shrahanavally mearing with the barony of Stradbally northward, and soe to Innisballyhallmolty northward mearing with the barony of Marryburrough, thence to Barrillibunny mearing northwest with the barony of Marryburrough soe to a brooke that runs betwixt Cappalaclogh and Ballytarseny in the aforesaid barony, and alonge the said brooke to the river Neore, westward and thence to the brooke Guilly westward, and alonge the said brooke southwest to Cloghbryan in the barony of Upper Ossery southwest thence to the river Neore southward and soe to Aghcurraghronicann,

mearing southwardly, with the barony of Upper Ossery aforesaid and thence to Barneclough-courah in the barony of Fassagh-dining southward, and soe to Mullrofarrell mearing with the barony of Fassagh-dining, and thence to Rosnoshagnerragh mearing southeast with the barony of Fassagh-dining aforesaid thence to Rosballicattin mearing eastwardly with the barony of Slewmargin and soe to Bunseskmore first aboue mencioned.

In this barony of Cullenagh there are three fayres kept in the yeare, vizt at Ballenekill, as also two marketts each weeke and two fayres kept at Ballytarseny yearley being in the barony aforesaid.

¹ Kilkea.

The Barony of Upper Ossory

ON THE EAST IS BOUNDED with the barony of Cullinagh in the Queene's County and the barony of Fassaghding in the county of Kilkenny, on the south with the barony of Gallmoy, from the river of Neor untill you come to the bogg of Monely, which divides this barony from the barony of Eliogarty in the county of Tipperary, on the northwest and north with the barony of Ballybritt in Eli O'Carroll in the Kings County and the barony of Tinehinch in the territory of Iregan in the Queenes County, and on the north-east with the barony of Marryburrrough and partly with the river Neore which runs betwixt this barony and the barony of Marryburrrough aforesaid.

This barony is divided into three cantreds or hundreds, vizt: the cantred of Clarmoylogh on the east and south side thereof: the cantred of Clandonogh, on the west and southwest: and the cantred of Upperwood on the north side of the barony, all which consists of four score plowlands according to the auncient country denominations each plowland containing ffourscore acres of the great measure of the countrey: that is to say:—

The cantred or hundred of

{ CLAREMOYLOGH	—25	} Ploughlands
{ CLANDONNOGH	—31	
{ UPPERWOOD	—24	

The barony in generall is indifferent good land, plaine and levell, with some rising ground and small hills, only the north part thereof (which is divided by the River Neor from the rest of the barony) is for the most part great woods and high boggy mountaines. There are three brooks running through the barony, vizt: the Gowle which riseth out of Monely bogg and runs through part of the barony of Galmoy and so through this barony untill it meetes with the river Neor. The brooke Urkin which riseth in this barony out of the said bogg of Monely and runs through the barony till it meetes with the aforesaid brooke Gowle. The other brooke called Gully springeth in the bogg of Loran within this barony and runneth

through it, untill it goes into the Neor. Here are three markt townes, Aghanoe, Burris, and Coochill, the first whereof keepes market on Thursday, the 2d on Munday, and the other on Tuesday weekly. Here are five fayres one at Aghanoe, one att Burris, two at Coolechill, and one at Croan. There is noe corporate towne.

The passes in this barony are as followeth, vizt: the pass of Ballaghmore which leades through a great wood lying betwixt the bogg of Monely, and the mountaines of Slewblewmey, being a great roade to the Kings County; the pass called Ballaghlian which lieth northward to the former pass and leadeth through the wood of Ballinrawly between the mountaines of Slewbleymoy being a road from Moantrath to Burre; the pass of Rusheene leading through the woods and boggs of Rusheene and Ballyfin to the church of Rossinallish in Iregan in the Queene's County; the foard over the Near at Castletown, and soe leading through the passe of Disertbegh unto Meanerath and Marryburrrough; the pass of Gurtacloghy over the brooke of Gully which leadeth to Ballydarragh and so over the Neor on the road to Dublin; the pass or foard over the Neor at Watercastle leading to Ballynekil; the pass of Ballaknee, and foard [over] the River Neor which leadeth to the barony of Cullinagh; the passe of Glanaboy which leadeth into the barony of Gallmoy in the county of Kilkenny; the pass of Ballalopoge which leadeth to Kilkenny; the pass of Stirriduffe alias the Blackstaires up the hill of Coolechill towards Freshford in the county of Kilkenny; the passe of Gurtitrole which leades from Aghamachart to the barony of Galmoy; the pass of Bellanade (over a foard in the brooke Gowle) leading to the barony of Galmoy; the pass of Gurtahce which leades through the bogg of Monely into the county of Tipperary; the pass of Ballagh-Emon which leadeth through the great wood unto the forte of Cooregoneene in the county of Tipperary; the pass of Knockballymagher leading through the great wood aforesaid unto Bollybane and Roscrea in the county of Tipperary.

The Barony of Tenehinch

THE BOUNDS OF THE BARONY of Tenehinch first begining on the east side thereof, Iron mill

that the Lord Viscount Ely built, is upon the river of Ownasta, the said river is the meare betwixt

QUEEN'S COUNTY (LEIX)

this barony and the barony of Portneinch, and likewise betwixt it and the barony of Marry-burrough untill it comes to the head of that river at Conlane where the meare of Upper-Ossory beginneth betwixt Upper-Ossory and the barony of Tenehinch: On the south side is Derrycon and thence alonge the height of the mountaine of Slewblema to Tobarnacrosse westward where the meare of the barony of Ballybritt in the King's County cometh, and thence downe alonge a brooke to Bellanagorviall and thence to the Brosnagh where it meareth with the barony of Ballyboy in the said Kings County and alonge that river Brosnagh untill it cometh to a brooke called Glasscanahoarna which is the meare on the north side of this barony of Tenehinch untill it cometh to Derryvurreran leaving the said Derryvurreran to the barony of Tenehinch and thence to

a great lough or lake called Loughourna through the middle thereof, and thence through a bogg to Cosmore and thence eastwards alonge a brooke called Glascanahoarna to Derynaconcon, and thence north east along a double ditch called Clenacogrie, betwixt the said barony on the north side and the barony of Geshell that lyeth in the Kings County, and from the said double ditch to a place called Crottagilbert, and thence along a little brooke through the bogg northward of Roskyne and thence through moores neer the Ards to a ridge on the northeast side of Boganduffe, and thence easterly on the north side of a parcel of land called Derrymoler, and thence along a little watercourse through the great bogg of Ughtmore to Athnamoe and Barenuenure neare the river Barrow where that meare ends round about this barony of Tenehinch.

KING'S COUNTY

(Offaly)

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :—

WARRENSTOWNE (No. 28).

CLONLISKE (No. 34).

COLLEYSTOWNE (COOLESTOWN)
(No. 29).

BALLYBRITT (No. 35).

PHILIPSTOWNE (No. 30).

EGLISH (No. 36).

GEASHILL (No. 31).

GARRYCASTLE (No. 37).

BALLYCOWAN (No. 32).

KILCOURSEY (No. 38)

BALLYBOY (No. 33).

Warrenstowne Barony

THE SAID BARONY parte of the territory of Ophalia is bounded on the north with the baronies of Fertullagh in Westmeath and Moyfenragh in the county of Eastmeth, on the east with the barony of Carbrej in the county of Kildare, on the south with the barony of Cooleystown and on the west with the barony of Phillipstowne in the King's County aforesaid. The length of the said barony is five miles from the river Boyne in the east to Toghercroghan in the west thereof, and the breadth thereof is four miles from Peirstownbridge on the north to Togheravo on the south.

The said barony of Warrenstowne is more particularly bounded as followeth begining on the north thereof at the bridge of Pierstowne, thence alonge the river Mongagh to Gortrany from thence to Killmilick, from thence in a direct strait lyne to the river Owneboy and so alonge that river to the river of Boyne: from thence alonge the said river Boyne to the trench or gutter

meareing between Lenanemarren in this barony and the lands of Monasteroris in the barony of Colleystowne, from thence alonge the said trench or gutter to the foord of Monasteroris, from thence through the bogg to Togheravo; from thence on the north side of Rahinroddy to Knockbrack, from thence to the streame of Tobberpatrick and soe alonge that streame to the water of Dirrylieth, from thence to Coolebehybane from thence through the bogg to the middle of Toghercroghan; from thence to Loghnashead from thence to the river of Owneboy, from thence straite to the river Mongagh and soe alonge that river to Pierstownebridge aforesaid where it began.

The soyle is very good and fitt for tillage or feeding of catle of all sorts; it is inviron'd on all sides with boggs and rivers. It consists of one entire parish and severall parts of parishes; it is a very small barony conteyninge severall proprieties of lands.

**The Barony of Colleystowne
(Coolestown)**

THE SAID BARONY part of the territory of Ophalia in the said county is bounded on the north with the barony of Warrenstowne in the said county, on the east with the barony of Carbry in the county of Kildare, and on the west with the barony of Phillipstowne in the Kings County aforesaid. It is in length from Derryvolary on the east thereof to Derryscolare on the west thereof seaven miles, and in breadth from Togheravoe on the north to the great bogg of Clonebrine on the south thereof six miles.

The said barony of Colleystown is more particularly bounded and meared as followeth begining from Togheravo on the northe thereof (Killcomer being taken for the center of the said barony) through the bog to the trench or gutter (in the foord of Monasteroris) mearing with the barony of Warrenstowne from thence alonge the said trench or gutter to the river of Boyne, and soe alonge the said river of Boyne betweene the said barony of Colleystown and the barony of Carbry in the county of Kildare to the bog of Fecknevan

in the said county of Killdare, thence to Derrymolore, from thence to Bonavowme, and soe thence cross the wood and river of Coshellin to Bartarpane mearing with the county of Killdare, from thence alonge a river to the brooke called Bundowglass and so alonge that same brooke to a lake or gutt which leadeth to the foord of Bellanure mearing with the barony of Ophalia in the county of Kildare, and from the foord of Bellanure alonge a lane leading to the foord of Portadownan from thence along a river to Grenan mearing with Coolelan in the county of Kildare, from thence to Lagnaguirey from thence through Tomduffe to the river of Bellaline, soe alonge the said river to the brooke called Glassepillere mearing with Kiltaghan in the county of Kildare from thence through the bogg between Clonebrine and Coolsiskin and through Gurtin to the river, and soe alonge that river to the river of Barnaheyne mearing with the barony of Phillipstowne in the Kings County aforesaid, and soe alonge the river to Lagnahery mearing betweene Clonsast and the said barony of

BARONY OF PHILLIPSTOWNE

Phillipstowne, from thence strait through the bogg to Tomclegan, and from thence by a path-way over a small brooke called Coskeame to Bardowge, mearing with Killclonbrenan in the barony of Phillipstown, and from [thence] through the bogg between Dromca and Clonarrow to Derryscolare mearing with the barony of Phillipstowne, from thence through the bogg and across the river or water of Derryliegh to the streame of Tobberpatrick mearing with Tobberdaly in the barony of Warrenstowne, from thence to Knockbrack, and soe thence on the north side of Rahinroiddy through the boggs to the middest of Togheravo where it began.

The soile of the said barony is good and fruitefull, and fitt both for tillage and feeding of cattle. It is well watered with rivers which yeild fish as troute, pickrell and eeles, but in noe great plenty, and by reason of the slowness of their current

the[y] neither afford good mills nor good weyers, neither are they navigable save only the river of Eskermore upon which river smale boates come in winter from the river of Barrow to Eskermore aforesaid; there is neither faire nor markt in this barony.

It is soe interlaced and invironed with great boggs and low moorish grounds and rivers that there is noe passage from one part thereof to another; nor out of it to any other barony or county but through the straights of foords, causeways or passes, whereof the passes of most note is the passe of Eddenderry over the river of Boyne to the county of Kildare on the east, the pass of Eskerbegg on the west and the passe of Togherga, and through the woods of Moyliegh on the south.

The said barony consists of two intire parishes, and part of three parishes.

30

The Barony of Phillipstowne

THE SAID BARONY part of the territory of Ophalia in the said county is bounded on the north with the barony of Moycashell and Fertullagh in the county of Westmeath, on the east with the baronyes of Warrenstowne and Cooleystowne in the Kings County, on the south with part of the Queene's County and on the west with the baronyes of Geishell and Ballycowen in the King's County.

The length of the said barony is twelve miles, that is from Laghnabrone on the north thereof to Portnehinch on the south thereof, and the breadth thereof is four miles, that is, from Laghnehery on the east to the bogg of Ballydownan on the west thereof.

The said barony of Phillipstowne is more particularly bounded as followeth: that is to say from Laghnabrone aforesaid mearing with the county of Westmeath to Laghadula mearing with the barony of Warrenstowne, from thence to the river called Ownaboy, from thence to Loghnefeade, from thence to the middle of the causeway called Toghercroghan, and thence to Coolbehybane, from thence to the river of Derryliegh, from thence through the bogg to Derryscolare, mearing with the barony of Cooleystowne, from thence crossing the river and through the bogg to a gutt or narrow lake mearing betweene the plowlands of Clonarrow in this barony and Drumcahy

in the barony of Cooleystowne and thence to Derrylaske mearing with Drumcahy aforesaid, thence through the boggs and in the meares betweene the plowlands of Ballintample in this barony and the barony of Cooleystown, thence alonge a gutt or narrow lake and in the meare of the barony of Cooleystowne to Tomanere, from thence to Glashenemonamore mearing with the lands of Clonsaste in the barony of Cooleystowne, and thence alonge the said Glashenemonamore being a brooke to Laghnehery aforesaid mearing betweene the townes of Rahinkerrin in this barony and Clonsast aforesaid, thence crossing the river of Enny along a gutt or narrow lake to Glassydirryleigh mearing with Coolesucken in the county of Killdare, and thence alonge a gutt or narrow lake to the river of Barrow mearing with the towne of Lea in the Queenes County and alonge the said river to the ferry of Portnehinch mearing with the Queenes County, and thence alonge the said river to the gutt or narrow lake called Dergay mearing on the west with O'Downes forrest in the Queenes County, and thence along a gutt or narrow lake to the Russin mearing with the barony of Tenahinch in the Queenes County, and thence to Dirrymullin mearing with the lands of Killkeavan in the Queenes County and thence alonge a gutt or narrow lake to Bogganduffie mearing with the barony of Tenahinch

aforesaid and thence alonge to the Three Seates mearing betweene the Ards in this barony and the towne of Roskean in the Queenes County and thence alonge a gutt or narrow lake to Athballydurrin mearing with Ballyavell in the barony of Geishell and thence alonge to the bogge of Ards by a ditch mearing with Ballydownan in the barony of Geishell and through the said bogge to a ditch leading to Barnatullaghboy mearing betweene Rahin and Geishell in the barony of Geishell, and thence alonge a ditch to Cappinargad mearing with the lands of Geishell aforesaid, and thence alonge a ridge to Ballaghduffe and mearing with Ballynesragh in the barony of Geishell, and thence alonge the esker of Ballycristell to the end of Loghbanagher mearing betweene the plowland of (¹) in this barony, and Geashill, and thence alonge to ditch leading to a gutt or narrow lake called Laghcorrick mearing with Dalgin in the barony of Geishell, and thence through the bogge to Laggaghmore, thence through a ditch to Dirratory mearing betweene Rahinbegg in this barony and Dalgin aforesaid, and thence along a ditch on the outside of Dalgin wood to Foranegall mearing betweene Raffestane in this barony and Ballyduffe in the barony of Geishell, and thence through the bogge to Loghnalover, and thence to the end of Togherfadd (next Phillipstowne) mearing betweene Raffestan or Clonad in this barony and Knockballyboy in the barony of Geishell, and thence through the bogge to Clebbin mearing between Ballycoman and Knockballyboy aforesaid thence to Toghermcffolly called Aghmore thence to Cloghebrack mearing with Cappinagh-ragh in the barony of Geishell, thence to Behebane mearing with Cappincarry in the barony of Geishell, thence to Cornacassagh mearing with the said Cappincarry, thence to Glassinaghgull mearing with Kells in the barony of Ballycowen and thence into the Esker of Clareanure mearing with the lands of Tenacrosse in the barony of Ballycowen, thence to Ballaghtragh, thence to the water Uskeyfferran mearing betweene this barony and the barony of Ballycowen and thence alonge the said water to Gassanill mearing with Killtober in the barony of Moycashell in Westmeath, thence alonge the said brooke to the causeway or Togher called Kishfennan mearing with the towne of Moynrath in the said barony of Moycashell, and thence alonge a gutt or narrow lake to Loghna-brone where it first began.

Memorandum that certaine parcells of land in Cossgowly or Coshboggan (part of the barony of Phillipstowne and lying scattered within the county of Kildare but noe part thereof) are not comprehended within the bounds aforesaid, but are surveyed and returned in this booke as part of the said barony and are bounded apart in their proper places.

The soyle of the said barony is generally good and fitt both for tillage and feeding of cattle. There are many brookes and rivers within and bordering upon the same, but they for the most part run through the boggs and are of littel or noe benefitt to the inhabitants either for fishing or transportacion except the river of Barrow bordering on the south part thereof and is navigable with small boates and cotts. The profitable land of this barony is so separated and divided by great boggs that there are no good high wayes for horse or carriages into many parts thereof.

There are two marketts kept weekly within the said barony, that is to say, one at Phillipstowne and the other at Clonegawny. Phillipstowne is a corporacion and governed by a burgomaster and bayliffs; therein is a forte and within the forte a castle now out of repaire; this castle was kept by a constable and certaine warders, and many of the frecholders of the said county held their estates of the kinge as of his castle of Phillipstowne, and upon them was reserved one custome day called a ploughday for each plow ploughing any lands within the baronies of Phillipstowne, Coolestowne, Warrenstowne and Geishell (except the lands of the Lord Digby and Sir William Cooley) to plough and doe such worke att such time and place within the King's County aforesaid as by the constable of the said castle of Phillipstowne should be appoynted, or in lieu thereof three shillings Irish for every custome day which custome-plough in the yeare, one thousand six hundred and forty was thirty pounds sterling per annum.

The said barony consists of seven intire parishes and parte of four parishes, that is to say the intire parishes of Ballykeane, Clonechorke, Harristowne, Ballycoman, Croghan, Killclonferie and Killodurhy and part of the parishes of Bellabrackan, Leckagh, Ballyburly and Lea, which severall parishes and parts of parishes conteyne severall distinct proprieties of land.

¹ Name omitted in text.

BARONY OF BALLYCOWAN

31

The Barony of Geshill

THE SAID BARONY is generally bounded on the north with the barony of Phillipstown, on the east with the said barony of Phillipstowne, on the south with the barony of Tenahinch in the Queenes County, and on the west with the barony of Ballyboy and Ballycowen in the Kings County.

The said barony is in length from Loughbaugher on the east thereof to Glassanure on the west thereof five miles, and in breadth from Cornacasaugh on the north thereof to the river Barrow on the south thereof four miles.

The said barony of Geishell is more particularly bounded begining on the north (accounted from Ballaghwelín taken for the center thereof) with the bog of Cornacasagh mearing with the wood of Owe in the barony of Phillipstowne, from thence through the midst of the bog to Toghernicafola in Lenamore mearing with Ballycoman in the barony of Phillipstowne from thence through the midst of the bog of Clebin to the foord of Ballymullin in the said barony of Phillipstowne, from thence alonge Homerynacallyduffe through Derrygowley leaving a fourth part of the same to the barony of Phillipstowne, from thence by a gutt or narrow lake to the east end of a longe togher mearing with Clonadrin in the barony of Phillipstowne from thence through the midst of the bog by the lough, near Rathfestan from thence by the bog sid [so] to the springe called Foranbareanime mearing with Rathfestan in the barony of Phillipstowne leading to the east end of Loughbagher mearing with Ballycrístall in the said barony of Phillipstowne from thence alonge a ridge to Barnattoloughboy mearing with Rahin in the aforesaid barony of Phillipstowne, from thence alonge a ditch to Monenagheragh from thence alonge a ditch, or narrow lake to a ditch leading to the five acres, mearing with the land of Arde in the barony of Phillipstowne aforesaid, from thence alonge a ditch to the foord called Athballydurin, mearing with Roskeene in the Queenes County, from

thence alonge the brooke of Eyney to Coshbegg mearing with Roskeene aforesaid, from thence alonge the ditch mearing with Parkemore, and Castlebracke, from thence alonge a ditch to the springe called Tobbernamoky mearing with Parke in the Queenes County, from thence by Feraghbegg alonge a ditch to Coolenaskirtan mearing with the Queenes County aforesaid from thence alonge a ditch to the river of Barrow mearing with the Queenes County and alonge the said river to the brooke called Glassatagh mearing with the Queenes County, and alonge the said brooke mearing with the Queenes County to the river Clodagh, and alonge the said river to a ditch called Cleydoyne mearing with Cappaghnegrage in the barony of Tinehinch in the Queenes County aforesaid from thence through a bog to Loghana mearing with the barony of Ballyboy, from thence alonge a trench to the brooke of Bellahyduffe mearing with Ballincanta in the said barony of Ballyboy, from thence to the west end of Loughdrome mearing with the said barony of Ballyboy, from thence to the east end of Clonterlogh mearing with the lands of Pallice in the said barony of Ballyboy, from thence by Glashenure to the river of Clodagh, mearing with Clonagh in the barony of Ballycowen, from the said river by a trench mearing with Ballyarde through the bog to Laghboyoge mearing with the lands of Tullaghmore, thence through Monnamanagh by a trench to Tullaghmore river, and alonge the said river to Glassnagale mearing with Cornadaragh in the barony of Ballycowen, thence alonge the said river to the wood of Owe mearing with the barony of Phillipstowne aforesaid, and soe to the bog of Carnacasagh where it began.

The soyle of the said barony is generally good both for tillage and grazeing of cattle, and is well watered with rivers, and springs. It is a very small barony consisting of one intire parish and part of two parishes.

32

Barony of Ballycowan

THE SAID BARONY (part of the territory of Fercall) is bounded on the north and east with the baronies of Moycashell and Phillipstowne,

on the south with the baronies Geishell and Ballyboy and on the west with the baronies of Ballyboy and Garrycastle; the length of this barony is

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six miles, that is from Glassenowe on the east thereof to Glassiharran on the west thereof and the breadth is five miles that is from the foord of Lismoyne on the north thereof to the brooke of Glassenure on the south thereof.

The said barony is more particularly bounded as followeth (that is to say) from Derryduan in the north part of this barony (from Ballycowen taken for the center thereof) along the Brosnagh to Monekeele, from thence alonge an old ditch to Rahin-neale from thence alonge a lake to Syffin, from thence alonge an old ditch to Cooledamalagh, from thence in an old ditch betweene Ballycallaghan and Derrygowlan to the river Iskyfirrin from thence in a certaine meare made between the lands of Kells and the lands of Brackland to the ridge or leight called Iskevread, from thence through a bogg to the brooke of Cappancurre, and alonge that brooke to the moore of Tullamore and alonge that same brooke to the river of Tullamore, and soe alonge, the said river to the end of a trench and alonge that trench betweene the lands of Tullamore and the lands of Newtowne to the lake called Lahaghboyoge, and from Lahaghboyoge straight through the bog in the meare betweene Tullamore and Killiegh to Cornesruan from thence through the bogg to the brooke of Glassenmackin, from thence through another bogg to a trench mearing between Clonagh and Killiegh and alonge the said trench to the river Clodagh from thence in a brooke called Glassanure to Kinmony, from thence in the meare betweene this barony and the barony of Ballyboy through the great wood of Fercall to the Glasshouse of Bonneturrian and from the Glasshouse of Bonneturrian in an ^[1] antient highway through

the said greate wood of Fercall to Logancory, from thence alonge a pathway to Moynalske, from thence in a meare betweene the lands of Coroose and Rascore in this barony and the lands of Moynalske in the barony of Ballyboy to Gurtenbeggan from thence in a high way betweene the lands of Roscore and the lands of Cullymore to Laughdrollan, from thence on the south side of Corderry wood through a bogg to Loggnenaskin from thence to Derrynegillagh, from thence to Glassyharan, and soe alonge Glassyharan to the river Clodagh and soe alonge the river Clodagh to the river Brosnagh, from thence alonge the river Brosnagh to Martins Island, from thence alonge the river betweene the lands of Cloneene and parte of the lands of Tallaghanebreny and Bollyart in the barony of Killcoursy to the brooke called Glassedyrera, from thence alonge that brooke and through the midst of the great bogg of Erry to the end of the old ditch of Barnaneghegh, and alonge the said ditch to Laghanline from thence to Curraghgall and soe to the river Brosnagh and along the river Brosnagh to the foord of Lismoyne, from thence to Lemanytunny from thence by an old ditch to Fiernekartin, from thence to the ditch of Milkan and soe to Derryduan where it began.

The soyle of this barony is indifferent good both for tillage and grazing; much thereof is stony ground. It is well watered with rivers and brookes which afford good mills, and some weires for takinge eele, troutes and pickerell.

The said barony consists of foure parishes now united into two, vizt. Rahan and Lynally united and Durrow and Kilbride.

33

Ballyboy Barony

THE SAID BARONY (part of the terrytory of Fercall) in the said county is bounded on the north with the barony of Garrycastle, on the north east with part of the barony of Ballycowen, on the east with barony of Geishell, on the south with the Queenes County and the barony of Ballybritt in the King's County aforesaid, and on the west with the barony of Eglisli. It is in length from the foord of Bellahyduffe on the east thereof, to the foord Bellanehy on the west thereof, six

miles, and in breadth from the river Brosnagh at the foord of Bellanamronta on the south thereof, to Glassingurtin, on the north thereof, four miles.

The said barony of Ballyboy is more particularly bounded and meared as followeth, begining at the brooke called Glassingurtin on the north of the said barony (accounted from the wood of Kilduff taken for the center thereof) from thence through the maine bogg to the brooke called Glassinaighter thence to the place called Bogganagillagh, and

¹ Word erased or faded.

BARONY OF CLONLISKE

soe to Dirrinanagillagh mearing with the wood of Derrycooley in the barony of Ballycowen, thence through that great bogg to the brooke call'd the brooke of Derryonly, leaving the said Derryonly on the north, and soe to the place called Torpan, and from thence crossing a great bogg to a pass or poole called Loghnanaskan, leaving the wood called Derrinvallegg on the north east, and the land of Callybegg on the west, and soe alonge that poole or dirty brooke to the place called Corderry thence to the place called Laght-Drolan leaving Hamonsland on the north, and Griffinsland on the west and south thence to the place called Loggaghorrie leaving Corcuseland on the north, and Monask on the south and southwest, thence to the land called Bunaturnie leaving all the land on the north and north east, Duiginsland, on the west, and so to the place called O Molloyestongues at a great tree in the high-road leading from Tullomore to Ballyboy, thence to the ould ditch called Cletalune thence by the end of Rosacamwood and into the bogg of Rinvona leaving all that wood on the east and the land of Killmadonoge in this barony on the west, and soe through the said bogg of Rinvona to the end of the wood of Clontorlogh leaving the ould chappell of Killurine in the barony of Geishell on the east, and the said Clontorlogh on the west, thence to the foord or passe called Bellahida leaving the lands of Killurine on the east, and the lands of Ballincanta on the west, thence to the place called Umorieroe in the bogg mearing with Killnialands on the west, and with Mullaghilly on the east, thence through the maine bogg to the place called Derrynhealtie mearing betweene the Queenes County on the south-east, and the lands of Annaghbracke on the west, thence through the great bogg and logh called Loghanna, and soe through the other bog between

that and Glassingahornae, to the said Glassinahorna mearing betweene the Queenes County on the south and Farenategart and Killaghie lands in this barony on the north, thence alonge that brooke to the river Brosnagh and soe to the ford of Bellanronta mearing with the Queenes County and from that ford crossing the bogg called Boganatava to the ford called Bellanehie mearing with the barony of Ballybritt and from that brooke to the southwest part of the lands of Loclagh in this barony mearing with the lands of Derrie in the barony of Eglish from thence by severall old ditches, and hedges to the lands of Killurine mearing between the lands of Clondaglass on the north and the said Killurine on the south, thence to the brooke called Clondaglasse brooke, mearing with Ballyncarda in the barony of Eglish, thence alonge that brooke, through the river Brosnagh to the place called Loghanagapall, near Lumclone part of the barony of Garrycastle, mearing betweene the lands of Broholloe on the south and the said Lumclone on the west, and northwest from the maine bogg by the lower end of Loughborca [—?borea], thence alonge the brooke that issues thereout to the place called Behanamuck mearing betweene the wood of Lyehbegg on the north and the west bogg of Barnaboy on the south, and from thence to the said brooke called Glassingurтин where it began.

The soile of this barony is generally good and fitt both for tillage and grazeing of cattle. It is well watered with springs and brookes which afforde good fishing for troutes pickell rock and eele, and hath one river runs through it called the South Brosnagh.

The said barony consists of two parishes vizt. the parishes of Killaghy and the parish of Ballyboy.

34

The Barony of Clonliske

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary and part of the barony of Ballybritt in the Kings County, on the east with the said barony of Ballybritt, on the south with the barony of Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and on the west with the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond in the said county of Tipperary.

The said barony is in length from Balladondallane in the east thereof to Bellaghveany

in the west thereof twelve miles, and in breadth from Killconighill in the north thereof to Ballinakill in the south thereof five miles.

The said barony is more particularly bounded and meared on the north from Clonliske (taken for center thereof) at a remarkable stone betweene the lands of Killconihill in county of Tipperary on the outside; and the lands of Camgorte on the inside, from thence alonge a stony ditch to the valley called Glenmore, thence alonge a ditch and

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crossing a streame, alonge a gutter or lake to a red bogg, and alonge the said bogg by a gutter or lake to a wood called Munlone and through the heart of the said wood by certaine knowne trees to a lake or gutter that leadeth alonge to Lismorenaskehanigh between the lands of Liskoni-hihillmore and the lands of Bellaghboy, from thence through the wood of Tobberinhinsie, from thence by a passe betweene the lands of Leakagh and the lands of Curragh Contle to a redbogg, from thence to the foord called Bellanamore, from thence to the river Brosnagh, soe alonge the said river to a place called Glenmore between the lands of Bellanadarragh and the lands of Lisduffe from thence to Fentoire, from thence betweene the lands of Crenkill and the lands of Lisduffe to a high roadway leading to Birr, from thence by a quittsett ditch betweene the lands of Mordell and Lisduffe to a streame betweene the lands of Crea and Lisduffe, and alonge the said streame to a foord called Bellakemcleaky, from thence to the church of Killcolman, and soe alonge the said streame to Clonebegg from thence alonge another streame betweene the lands of Dromoyle and Killrosaristin to a ford called Bellanalorrigg from thence by a ditch to a Danes forte called Lismore, from [¹] by a ditch to a lough mearing with the lands of Glancorow in the barony of Ballybritt, from thence alonge a ditch through a bogg to a foord called Aghacapacool-derry betweene the lands of Rathelty and the lands of Cloghan, from thence to the topp of a hill called Knockballymore, from thence by a lane to a place called Lissynecloghygilly, from thence to Loghwhilen between the lands of Killinminage and the lands of Ballinloghbegg, from thence to Aghangorknecroe betweene the lands of Ballybritt and the lands of Monyfadoe, from thence alonge a ditch to Loghshesky from thence by a lane to Aghanclosseneany, from thence to a foord called Belladondallane, betweene the lands of Roscrea and Corra, from thence leaveing the lands of Knockedondallane on the inside to the foord of Bellaclare, from thence to Fahynure, from thence to the foord of Bunnow, from thence by a streame to a ditch, betweene the lands of Cloncrokiny and Bolleskenagh, from thence to a brooke betweene the lands of Cloncrokiny and Cloninrinky, and soe to the ditch in the bogg betweene the lands of Eynan and Ballystonily from thence alonge the said ditch to a gutter mearing betwixt the lands of Ballynakill and the lands of Ballystonily aforesaid to a parcell of underwood called Feorany, and

close by the said lands of Feoranie, to a highway, and alonge the said highway betweene the lands of Chaskegand and the lands of Lackymontayne to a little brooke called Shrahanne-fossekeogye, from thence directly to a ditch mearing betwixt the lands of Ratheneogge and the lands of Clonegeanagh, and along the said ditch to a wood called Coshroane, from thence along a ditch to a bottome mearing betweene the lands of Gortne-crossie in the barony of Ickerryne, and the lands of Cashellroane in the parish of Dunkerrin, from thence by a ditch to a little grove of wood called Tullmenogge, from thence by a ditch mearing betweene the lands of Carroevottie in the parish of Castletowne and the lands of Finglish in the parish of Finglish, to a little brooke, and alonge the said brooke to a ditch crossing the said brooke, and mearing betweene the lands of Lisduffe, and the lands of Castletowne, and alonge the said ditch to a high way mearing betweene the lands of Cromlinge and the lands of Dromroc, from thence alonge the high way to a parcell of land called Fahikelglish, from thence by a ditch to a field called Gortnerboyle and through the midst of the said field to a high way mearing betweene the lands of Buolly and the lands of Busherstowne, and crossing the said highway by a ditch to parcell of land called Gleanvilly, from thence alonge a ditch to a place called Derrinduffe from thence alonge directly to an Esker called Dromonglasse from thence by a ditch mearing betweene the lands of Derrykellighan and Monegayle to a parcell of land called Fierdrisligh, from thence by a ditch to a foord called Aghannedriedeoryne, from thence directly to a place called Curroghshesky mearing betweene the lands of Clonkeannane and the lands of Monegaile being in the parish of Aghanemedall from thence by a brooke to the moate of Ballinkey, from thence by a ditch to a parcell of heath called Ruaneglogh, from thence straite to the river of Caltrem, and alonge the river to the foord of Aghanemedall, from thence along the river mearing betweene the lands of Laghkeyll and the lands of Ballycormockame to a place called Cronnaghduffe from thence alonge a gutter mearing betweene the lands of Parke and the lands of Ballinlogh to a redd bogg and through the middle of the said bogg to a gutter mearing betweene the lands of Carroha in the parish of Ballymacky and the lands of Rasdrihid, from thence directly to a forte mearing betweene the lands of Carroha and Rathenny, from thence directly to a ditch mearing betweene the lands of Ballyknockan

¹ Name omitted in text.

BARONY OF BALLYBRITT

and the lands of Brownestowne, from thence by the said ditch to Bellaghneany, from thence by a gutter through a red bog to an esker mearing between the lands of Ballingibbon and the lands of Ratheny, from thence along a gutter to a ditch mearing between the lands of Ballyhosly in the barony of Lower Ormond and the lands of Emmill in the parish of Donkerrin, and along the said ditch to a little brooke mearing between the lands of Mollinkeigh and the lands of Knoverill and along the said brooke to the river of Mollinkeigh and along the said river to a parcell of bog mearing between the lands of Lisleigh in the barony of Lower Ormond, and the lands of Garron and along the said bog by a gutter to the brooke of Behernagh and along the said brooke to a gutter, and along the said gutter to a pasture ground called Fennanmore between the lands of Behogh and the lands of Killcomme, from thence by a gutter to a wood called Fewnyh

and through the middle of the said wood to a Lough called Loghinsie, and through the said lough to a high way mearing between Killcomhillbeg in the parish of Ballingarige, and the lands of Rosmeny in the parish of Synrone, and from thence on the north to the place where it began.

The soyle of this barony is for the most part limestone and sandy yet indifferent good both for tillage and grazeing; it is well watered with streames and brookes which afford indifferent good fishing for trout and eele. There is one river called Brosnagh arising from the mountaine of Slew bloom runs through this barony but not navigable.

The said barony consists of seven intire parishes and part of six parishes, vizt: the intire parishes of Dunkerrin, Killcomin, Cullennane, Finglis, Castletowne, Killmurry and Synrone, and part of the parishes of Killcolman, Ettagh, Roscrea, Corbally, Aghnemedall and Aghacon.

35

The Barony of Ballybritt

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north thereof with the bridge of Killien on the river Camchorte, from thence up along the said river betwixt the lands of Broghmoe and the barony of Eglis to Donnemolke and along the said river to the church of Drum-Cullen in the said barony of Eglis from thence along the said river to a place called Curraghmagree, then leaving the said river up a gutter mearing between the lands of Monygcree and Knockbarren in the said barony of Eglis to the Foord of Killmullery, from thence along a stream through a red bog called Bogganatane to the river called Brosnagh mearing with the barony of Ballyboy, and along the said river Brosnagh mearing between the lands of Ballycadame and the lands of Dirrenboy in the aforesaid barony of Ballyboy to the coming in of another stream called the stream of Ballanacorvilltoe, and up along the said stream to the foord of Gallyna, from thence along the said stream to Baresaska on the topp of Slew bloom where the said stream springeth and along on the topp of the said mountaine to place Tobberna-grosse, from thence along on the topp of the said mountaine to a remarkable place called Mullaghcholly, from thence along the topp of the said mountaine to a place called Barnahensy from thence along the aforesaid mountaine in

the wolves' road to a place called Loghle, from thence along the topp of the said mountaine to a place called Fonny, from thence along the said mountaine and soe along the stream running between the lands of Gurteen and the lands of Ballenrally, and downe along the said stream to the foord of Ballanablesarnagh from thence up along the passe called Ballaghbollyscardan to the topp of the mountaine called Slewmemoronty from thence along the said mountaine downe to a little brooke called Glassynyhir and along the said stream running between the pass of Ballaghmore in the Queenes County and the lands of Cullysell in this barony to the bog of Monnehensie at the entrance of which stream in the said bog the three counties of Queenes County, Tipperary and Kings County doe meete, from thence leaving the said stream along the outside of the said bog of Monenhensy to a place called Cullonne, from thence along a gutter to Dirrengowne, thence along a ditch mearing with the lands of Killyvilly to the wood of Ralligh, and along the said ditch through the said wood to a little brooke close under the Castle of Dungirry, and along the said brooke to a place called Dunerohy thence through a bog to the foord called Belladundullane on the stream called Glassyvana, from thence up against the said stream to the foord of Fenchel, then rising

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from the said streame and going alonge a quicksett ditch which runneth to a place called Loghashoe from thence alonge another ditch running to a foord called Aghangorturo, from thence alonge a gutter to a place called Knockandonogho, from thence alonge a ditch to a place called Loghfaylan from thence alonge a ditch leadinge to a lane and mearing betweene the lands of Glanirkin and the lands of Corra in the parish of Ettagh and alonge the said lane to a place called Lissumakorte and soe to the topp of the hill called Knockballymore mearing with the lands of Garrycarren to a quicksett ditch mearing with the lands of Cloghan to a place called Graggaluge from thence alonge another ditch running through a shrubby wood to another ditch running downe to the bogge of Cappaculldurry mearing betweene the lands of Graggaluge and the lands of Cloghan in the barony of Clonliske and alonge the said ditch by the boggs side turning to a well called Tobbernadubbine, and thence alonge the streame springing at the said well to a lough called Loughbrine from thence alonge an old ditch to a Danes forte called Lismore, from thence to the foord called Ahaneballanatorke, thence alonge a streame a litle way, and thence alonge a ditch leading to the togher of Clonbegg, and through the said togher alonge a gutter leading to a streame called Shraghanenedinehy, from thence alonge the said streame to a church called Killcolman, from thence alonge the said streame to a foord called Bellakinly and alonge the said streame to a ditch mearing with the lands of Bordle and Drummarro, soe alonge the said ditch to a lane leading from Roscua to Birr and crossing the end of the said lane alonge a ditch to the bogge of Clonkilly, from thence through the middle of the said bogge to a ditch which parteth the lands of Clonkilly and the lands of Lisduffe, from thence alonge a quicksett ditch to a place called Tytoe mearing betweene the lands of Clonkilly and the lands of Lisduffe, from thence alonge a ditch a litle way to a place called Skarriffe, from thence alonge a watery valley downe to the bogge of Lymmony, thence alonge a litle brooke to the

river Brosnagh, from thence alonge the said river Brosnagh to a ford called Annagan from thence to another foord called Annanosse, thence to the bridge of Bellanadaragh, from thence alonge the said river to the foord of Annasteaky and thence to the fiord of Abballatomma thence alonge the said river mearing with the parish of Loghkin in the barony of Lower Ormond and county of Tipperary to a quicksett ditch mearing betweene the lands of Birr and the lands of Clonahan in the parish and barony of Eglish, and soe alonge the said ditch to a foord called Kappynete, thence alonge the said ditch through the bogge called Cranmene mearing betweene the lands of Birr and the lands of Tullchanaskagh, from thence to the topp of the hill called Syebirr from thence alonge a quicksett ditch to the river called Camchorte and alonge the said river a litle way thence alonge a ditch betweene the lands of Clonaghchile in the parish of Birr and Lissin in the parish and barony of Eglish, soe alonge a deepe lake to the bogge of Clonbrona and along the said bogge to the farthest end of the wood of Clonbrona aforesaid mearing between the lands of Fortle in the parish of Birr and the lands of Killyen in the parish of Eglish, thence alonge a lake to the said river Camchort thence alonge the said river mearing betweene the lands of Killmane and the lands of Killyen, [thence along] the said river Camchorte to the bridge of Killyen aforesaid where it began.

The soyle of the said barony is indifferent good. It is well watered with several rivers, brookes and springs that arise out of the mountaine of Slewbleom and runs through the said barony into the river Camchorte, and soe to Birr, which afford indifferent good fishing for troutes.

The said barony consists of five intire parishes and parte of five other parishes (vizt.): the intire parishes of Birr, Syrkyran, Roscomroe, Litter and Kinnitty, and part of the parishes of Aghacon, Killcolman, Ettagh, Roscreagh and Corbally, which said parishes and partes of parishes are sett downe as followeth.

36

Eglish Barony

THE SAID BARONY (part of the territory of Fercall in the Kings County aforesaid) is bounded on the north with the barony of Garrycastle and part of the barony of Ballyboy on the east with the barony of Ballyboy aforesaid, on the south

with the barony of Ballybritt, and on the west with part of the barony of Ballybritt and the county of Tipperary.

It is in length from Pollyduffy in the north of the said barony to the church of Drumcullin, five

BARONY OF GARRYCASTLE

miles, and in breadth from Kapanegh in the east to Sybirr in the west thereof four miles and a halfe. The said barony of Eglishe is more particularly bounded as followeth, beginning on the north thereof (accompted from the chappell of Tynagrosse taken for the center thereof) at a poole called Ballyduffy mearing with the lands of Stonestowne in the barony of Garrycastle, from thence to the river Brosnagh mearing with the lands of Brohallo in the barony of Ballyboy, and so alonge the said river untill it come to the lands of Clandaglashe in the barony of Ballyboy; and thence leaving the said river, along the lands betwixt the lands of Curraghmore and Clondaglass aforesaid, to the brooke of Dromdolly mearing with the lands of Killcarmick, and alonge the said brooke to an old ditch mearing betwixt the said lands untill it comes to the lands of Gortamolt in the barony of Ballyboy, and so along the said ditch untill it comes to a little bogge (called the bogge of Capanegh) mearing betwixt Cornagearke (in Eglishe) and Capanegh in the barony of Ballyboy, and through the said bogge to a great moate called the moate of Kapanegh from thence by an old ditch to the high road leading from Ballyboy to Birr, mearing with the lands of Lelaghmore, thence by a narrow lane to the walls of a ruined house standing upon the lands of Capanagearke, thence to a ditch mearing with the lands of Lisduffe and along that ditch to another ditch wherein stands a thorne tree mearing with the lands of Laghell and soe to a bush standing in an old ditch, and alonge that ditch mearing betwixt the lands of Laghell and Muney untill it comes to the streame called the streame of Bellanehy and thence alonge the said streame to a redd bogge called

Boganatava mearing betwixt the lands of Annaghmore in this barony and the lands of Muney and Derrinboy in the said barony of Ballyboy, and soe to a brooke mearing betweene the lands of Killmoyler in this barony and the lands of Curraghbigg in the barony of Ballybritt, thence alonge that brooke to the river Chamchor and soe along the said river to the lands called Curranadobar lying on the south side of the said river, thence leaving the said river alonge a little streame called Kinity streame mearing with the lands of Ballycurra and Killcloncus untill the said streame runs into the said river of Chamchor and soe alonge the said river of Chamchor to a great quicksett ditch, from thence in the meare betwixt the lands of Lissin and Killeen, and the barony of Ballybritt and alonge that ditch untill it comes to Sybirr lately called Brookes-hill thence to the brooke called Kappaneile mearing betwixt the lands of Tollchaneskeagh and Clonchan and the lands of Birr, to the river Brosnagh mearing with the county of Tipperary, and alonge the said river to the meare of Glass-dar and soe to Eskeriskeva thence to Laghagarke alias Owen Roes Passe thence to a little brooke mearing with Garvally in the barony of Garrycastle thence to the west end of a bogge and alonge that bogge leaving the woods of Gallross and Derrinlogha on the south untill it comes to the poole of Pollyduffy where it began.

The soile of this barony is indifferent good for grazing and with dunge and manuringe it will serve for all sortes of graine: There is noe good river in it, onely some springs and brookes which afford some pikes, eeles, trouts and roch.

The said barony consists of two parishes (vizt.) Eglishe and Drumcullen.

37

The Barony of Garrycastle

THE SAID BARONY antiently called the territory of Delvin mac Coghlan is bounded on the north with the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath, on the northeast with the barony of Killcoursey, on the east with the barony of Ballycowen, on the south east with the barony of Ballyboy, on the south with the barony of Eglishe, on the south west with the territory or parish of Lusmagh, and on the west with the river of Shannon.

The said barony is in length from the lake of Cranasallagh north east of the said barony to the

lake (called Lahaghnagearke) on the south east of the said barony twelve miles, and in breadth from the foord of Bellacapp in the north of the said barony to the lake called Lahaghlasse, on the south side of the said barony seaven miles.

The said barony of Garrycastle is more particularly bounded as followeth beginning on the north part thereof accompting from Cuogusboy taken for the center thereof with foord of Bellacapp mearing with the lands of the towne of Ballynahowne in the barony of Clonlonan in the county of Westmeath and from the end of the

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said foord through the middle of a maine bogg called Moninechurta to the brooke of Derrymine mearing with the lands of Ballynarra in the said barony of Clonlonan, and alonge the said brooke to a lake called Lahaghduffe mearinge with the lands of Ballyconnor, in the said barony of Clonlonan thence alonge the said lake to the brooke of Cosmeandrolane mearing with the lands of Coylecloanlonan, to the said barony of Clonlonan, thence alonge the said brooke to the lake called Callaghmore mearing with the towne of Fynnammuck in the barony of Killcoursey, in the Kings County, thence alonge the said lake to the lake of Crannaghallagh mearing with the lands of Cloghtanna in the said barony of Killcoursey, thence alonge the said lake to the river Brosnagh mearinge with the barony of Ballycowen in the Kings County, thence alonge the said river to a place called Eirkcorrigge where the river Clodagh meateth the river Brosnagh mearing with the lands of Ballintlochane in the said barony of Ballycowen, thence alonge the river Clodagh to the brooke of Glashihran, thence alonge the said brooke to the lake of Mungaclegine mearinge with the lands of Cully in the barony of Ballyboy in the Kings County thence alonge the said lake to the lake of Voughteerunga mearing with Ballybrakan in the said barony of Ballyboy thence alonge the said lake to the lake of Loughbuerra mearinge with the lands of Brohollo in the said barony of Ballyboy thence alonge the said lake to the lake called Lahaghagapull mearing with the said lands of Brohollo, thence alonge the said lake to the brooke of Coisnafinlogh, mearing with the lands of Broholloe aforesaid, thence alonge the said brooke to the lake called Garrattallune mearing with the village of Ardguegie in the barony of Eglish in the Kings County and from the end of the said lake straight through the midst of a bogg called Munnganamoo to the brooke or little river mearing with the lands of Derrinlogh in the said barony of Eglish, and crossing over the said brooke to the lake of Glashurpane mearing with the lands of Durrus in the said barony of Eglish, and thence alonge the said

lake through a maine bogg called Moineglish to the brooke of Coishdarraghfinine mearing with the lands of Ballynanarrigg in the said barony of Eglish, thence alonge the said brooke to the lake called Lahaghngearke mearing with the lands of Ballynanarrigg aforesaid and from the end of the lake to the ridge called Eskerscane mearing with the lands of [sic] in the said barony of Eglish, thence alonge the said ridge to the lake of Monenavirane mearing with the said lands of Clundally, thence alonge the said lake to the brooke of Brosnagh Lusmagh mearing with the territory or parish of Lusmagh and alonge the said brooke to the river of Shannon, and alonge the said river of Shannon mearing with the county of Gallway to the towne of Raghra thence alonge the said river of Shanon to the brooke called Buerragh mearing with the towne of Killgarvane in the barony of Clonlonan aforesaid, thence alonge the said brooke to the brooke of Derrymulline mearing with the lands of Ballynahowne in the said barony of Clonlonan and from the end of the said brooke straight through the boggs of Crumerodde to the lake called Lahaghanruish mearing with the said lands of Ballynahowne, thence alonge the said lake to the brooke of Ballynahowne and crossing over the said brooke to the lake called Froman and mearing with the said lands of Ballynahowne and from thence alonge the said lake to the foord of Bellacapp where it began.

The soyle of the said barony is good and fitt both for tillage and grazinge of cattle, it is well watered with rivers, brookes and streames, the river Shanon bordering on the west side thereof, and the river Brosnagh running from the east end of the said barony through the midst thereof in the said river of Shannon, and with severall brookes and springs, very convenient for the inhabitants, and afford some eeles, pickarells, troutes and salmon.

The said barony consists of three intire parishes and part of another parish, vizt. the intire parishes of Lyemanaghan, Killegally and Reinagh and part of the parish of ClonmcNosse.

38

The Barony of Killcoursey

THE BARONY OF KILLCOURSEY, called alsoe the territory of Killcourse in the Kings County, is bounded on the north and east with the

barony of Moycashell, on the south with the barony of Ballycowen, and Garrycastle, and on the west with the barony of Clonlonan. The length of

BARONY OF KILLCOURSEY

this barony is from the foord of Bellanacarragh on the east thereof, to Cleardneponry on the west thereof, three miles, and the breadth thereof is from Doughill on the north thereof, to Athboy at the south end of Crannagh and on the south barony three miles and is more particularly bounded and meared as followeth. That is to say, begining on the north thereof at Doughill and soe alonge the brooke of Doughill, to the high way mearing betweene Doughill and Templemactire in the barony of Moycashell and alonge a ditch on the south side of the said high way to the foord of Tobberkippin mearing betweene Rouskagh and the land of Ardneraghe from thence alonge a ditch to the highway called Bohirnaborne, and alonge that highway to the ditch on the north side of Tworyne and crossing over the said high way alonge the said ditch to a lake, and alonge the said lake to a pass called Toghermaglin all along mearing betweene the lands of Ballinakill and Kilbeg, in the barony of Moycashell, and from the said Togher alonge an old ditch to the east end of the land called Killantona mearing betweene the land of Ballynakill and the lands of Corinagh in the barony of Moycashell, and from thence alonge a highway to a meadow called Leanmall-rune mearing betweene the lands of Ballykillcross and Ballyard in the barony of Moycashell, and from thence alonge a ditch to a lake running through a meadow west of the castle of Lismoyne to the river Brosnagh mearing betweene the lands of Ballickmoyler and Lismoyne in the barony of Moycashell, and alonge the said river to a place where a lake called Lahaghcurreaghagall cometh into the said river on the south side of it, mearing betweene the lands of Levensie and Kilclare in the barony of Ballycowan, and crossing over the said river alonge the said lake to a lake called Lahaghlane and along the said lake through the middle parte of the moore called Monebin untill oppositt to the ditch called Cleyvarnenagleagh both the said lakes mearing betweene lands of Levensie and Farnagh and Coolenehowly in the barony of Ballycowen, and from thence in a straight lyne to the said ditch called Cleyvarnenagleagh and alonge the said ditch to the middle part of the moore called Monedwoerny, mearing betweene the lands of Erry and the lands of Coolenehowley in the barony of Ballycowen and alonge the said middle parte of the moore to a place called Naturpane mearing betweene of Erry [*sic*] and the wood called Dowerry in the barony of Ballycowen, from thence to a little brooke called Glasderyeragh, and alonge the said brooke mearing with Clonkine

and Clooneshana in the barony of Ballycowen to the river Brosnagh and alonge the said river to a lake on the west side of the said river next to the brooke called Glaseskernamakin and alonge the said lake to the foord called Athboy south end of Crannaghsallagh, and from thence alonge a brooke mearing with the lands of Crannagh to a lake on the southwest of an old crosse called (Cross Tibbott) on the moore called Mone-murrick, and alonge the said lake runing through the midst of the said moore mearing with the wood called Murick to Gillfish brooke called Arriggduffe and alonge that brooke mearing with Ballynamodagh in the barony of Cloonelonan to the brooke called Glassie Ballynamodagh and along the said brooke mearing likewise with Ballynamodagh to a place called Nacory in the barony of Clonlonan, and from thence in a lake on the east side of the said brooke runing through a boggyish meadow along to the moore of Lorga, mearing with the lands of Killinegowre in the barony of Clonlonan, and alonge the said lake untill opposit before the south end of the ditch called Cleyardnepoury, mearing with the lands of Killinegowre, aforesaid and alonge the said ditch mearing with the land of Ardneponry to a meadow called Leanamanogge, and from thence to a little moore mearing with the lands of Bannoggs in the barony of Clonlonan and alonge a lake running through the said meadow and moore bounding the lands of Moyelly in the said barony to a brook called Glassvellanahensie, and alonge the said brooke with the lands of Parke in this barony with the lands of Bannoggs in the barony of Cloonelonane to the lough called Lough Ballybegg, and from thence alonge a lake to the highway mearing with the lands of Ballybegg, and alonge the said highway mearing with the said lands to ditch on the east side thereof mearing with the lands of Grange, and alonge the said ditch to the stone house of Fergarne, and on the west side of the said stone house along the said ditch to a little brooke mearing with the lands of Killcrumriragh in the barony of Moycashell and alonge that brooke to the brooke called Glass (killcrumriragh) and alonge the said brooke untill opposit to a ditch on the west side of the lands of Killmoragh, and crossing over the said brooke alonge the said ditch over the east end of a hight on the north side of Killmoragh aforesaid, mearing with the lands of Ballynabarny in the barony of Moycashell, to a trench mearing with the moore and lands of Derryhall in the said barony, and alonge that trench to a crosse ditch or sconce at

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Doughill mearing with the lands of Lerha in the barony of Moycashell and from thence in a trench mearing with Tamplemactire to the brooke of Doughill above said where it began.

The soyle is for the most part limestone land and parte thereof sandy land; the countrey is pleasant and well watered with rivers and brookes which yeild troute, pickerell and eele, also on them

were erected divers mills and weares now all out of repaire.

The said barony consists of two intire parishes and part of two parishes (vizt.) the intire parishes of Killbride and Killmanaghan and parte of the parishes of Killcumrigh and Ardoragher. Which several parishes and parts of parishes conteyne severall distinct proprieties of land.

COUNTY WESTMEATH

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :—

HALFE-FOORE (FORE) (No. 39).

DELVIN (No. 40).

MOYASHELL & MAGHEREDERNON
alias MULLINGARE (No. 41).

FARBILL (No. 42).

FARTULLAGH (No. 43).

MOYCASHELL (No. 44).

CLONLONAN (No. 45).

BRAWNY TERRITORY (No. 46).

KILKENNY WEST (No. 47).

RATHCONRATH (No. 48).

MOYGOISH (No. 49).

CORKERY (CORKAREE) (No. 50).

39

The Barony of Halfe-Foore

IS BOUNDED on the north with part of the barony of Foor and Loughsillin in the county of East Meath, on the east with part of the barony of Foor, and the barony of Delvin on the south with part of the barony of Moyashell and part of Corkerry barony and Lough Dorroveragh, and on the west with the county of Longford and the barony of Granard.

This barony contains these parishes:—

Foyran	Faghaltowne
St. Feighnis	Mame
St. Marys	Rathgarne
Kilkpatrick	Luckblea

40

The Barony of Delvin

IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH with the halfe barony of Foor in East Meath on the east with the barony of Lune, on the south with the barony of Lune and Ferbill on the west with the barony Moycashell and the halfe barony of Foor in the county Westmeath.

The lands of this barony is very playne and levell haveing some red bog, but generally the soyle being good arrable land haveing good meadow and sheepwalkes with other pasturable grounds.

There is a small river which runns through this barony over which by Ballynecurr there are two stone bridges. This river receives its name from the severall lands it runns through.

In this barony are six parishes (viz).:—

Castletowne	Killagh
Killva	Killcumny
Killvollaugh	Clonarny

41

The Barony of Moyashell and Magheredernon alias Mullingar

IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Moygoish and the barony of Corkery on the east with part of the barony of Halfe Foor and part of the barony of Delvin, and part of Ferbill barony, on the south with part of the barony of Ferbill aforesaid and the barony of Furtullagh and the

barony of Moycashell and on the west with the barony of Rathconrath.

The quality of the soyle is arrable meadow pasture with great store of red bogg and lough and some mountaine.

It contains these parishes (viz).:—

Mullingar, Raconnell and Dysart

42

The Barony of Ferbill

IS BOUNDED on the east and north east with the barony of Lune in the county of East Meath on the south east with the barony Moyfenragh in the said county on the southwest with the barony of Fertullagh in the county Westmeath on the northwest with the barony of Moyashell and Magheredernan and on the north with the barony of Delvin in the said county Westmeath.

This barony of Ferbill is reported to be soe called from an hill scituate on the north side of the

barony called Ferbill between the lands of Clanans and Linstowne.

The land of this barony lyes very plaine and levell, having great store of red bogg, the rest of the soyle being good arrable land, haveing meadows and good sheep walkes, with other pasturable grounds. There are two small rivoletts passing through the barony, which receive names from the several lands they runn through. In this barony is scituate the parish of Killucken where are the

BARONY OF CLONLONAN

walls of a church, with part of the rooffe havinge a bell in it, att Griffenstowne and Corbettstowne are two old chappells, that at Corbettstowne beinge called Kilpatrick's church hath some ash trees about it, and neer it a well, called Kilpatrickswell, in great repute among the Irish inhabitants. There are likewise in this barony the castles of Heathestowne, Ballaughter, Rattin, Lisnabin, and Clunically being very small ones formerly and now quite demolished. There is likewise in Cuskings-towne one castle somewhat ruinous, at Grangebeg

and Rafarne two castles in repaire, and at Rathwire the ruins of a very large castle haveing had in it three hundred sixty five severall roomes and at Kinigad a castle in good repaire where is at present some horse quartered (In all tenn castles). There is alsoe at Clonafad one corne mill at Rathfarne one corne mill and a tuck mill and in Rathwyre one corne mill in all four mills. There is at Clonafad and at Griffinstowne some small oake trees.

43

The Barony of Fertullagh

IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Moyashell and Magheredernon alias Mullingare on the east with the barony of Ferbill and the barony Moyfenragh, on the south with the barony of Phillipstowne and Warrenstowne and on the west with the barony of Moycashell, and Lough Hannell and containes the parishes following (viz.).

Lynn	Newtowne
part of Mullingar	Clonfadda
Enniscoffy	Carrick
Pace-Kilbride	Moylesker
Castlelost	Kilbride

44

The Barony of Moycashell

IS BOUNDED on the east with the barony of Fortullagh in the said County Westmeath, on the south east with the barony of Phillipstowne in the Kings County, on the south with the barony of Ballycowne in the same county, on the west with the barony of Killcoursey in the same county and Barony of Clonlownan in the county of Westmeath, and on the north with the baronies Rathconra Magheredernon in the county of Westmeath.

The quality of the soyle thereof is for the most part arable with sheep walkes and other pasturable grounds. There is a great quantity of turfe bog which supplies the country with firing, wood being very scarce in the country. The river Brassney hath its rise in the Lough Hannell, on the north east side of this barony, from whence it gently runneth through the same, and as the inhabitants reporte it is once every seaven yeares in parte dried up, and parte driven back occasioned by a small river called the river Auger which on the time aforesaid dischargeth itselfe with such violence into it that it driveth it back to its fountaine, by which meanes the lower part of it is dried for the space of two daies or thereabouts.

This barony containes the parishes of

Killrumriagh	Newtowne
Ardnorther	Rathne [?Rahugh]
Castletowne	Kilbeggan

45

The Barony of Clonlonan

IS BOUNDED on the south with the Kings County, on the north with the baronies of Rathconragh and Killkenny on the west with the

territories of Brawney and part of the province of Connaght, and on the east with the barony of Moycashell and part of the Kings County.

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The soyle of it is arrable pasture meddow wood and great store of bogg.

Part of the west of this barony is meared with the ffaire river called the Shannon. In these parishes there are some small brookes. There are alsoe several castles, five demolished, seaven in

repaire and habitable, 2 churches demolished and one corne mill in repaire. There are 3 small loughes, but they yeild little benefitt.

It containes these parishes (viz.)

Killcumreragh	Ballylaughtlone
Killmonaghan	Killcleagh

46

Brawny Territory

IS BOUNDED on the east and south with the barony of Clonlonan in the said county, on the west with the river Shannon, which seperates it from the county of Roscommon in the province of Connaught and on the north and north east with the barony of Kilkennywest from which it is in part seperated by the Lough Reagh which Lough is four miles in breadth; through this lough the river Shannon passeth. This place is well stored with salmon, trout, eele and pike of great bignesse.

The soyle thereof is strong arrable land with course shrubby pasture and bogg. By the Shannon side stands part of the towne of Athlone being a garrison and well fortified; it hath a bridge over Shannon which is the onely pass out of Leinster into Connaght, at the end of which bridge on Connaught side stands a castle upon a mount very strong and reputed impregnable.

47

Kilkenny West Barony

IS BOUNDED on the north partly with the barony of Shrewle in the county of Longford and partly with Lough Reagh, on the east with the barony of Rathconrath on the south with the territory of Brawny and barony of Clonlonan and on the west with Lough Reagh.

The quallity of the soyle is gennerally meadow and pasture intermixt with bogg and a few shrubbs.

48

Rathconrath Barony

IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Shrewle in the county of Longford, and the barony of Moygoise, on the east with the barony of Moycashell on the south with the barony of Moycashell and the barony of Clonlonan and on the west with the barony of Kilkenny West.

The quallity of the soyle of this barony is

arrable meadow and pasture red bogg and loughs.

It containes the parishes following (viz).

Rathconrath	Temple Patrick
Churchtowne	Killare
Conry	Ballymorin
Ballymore	Peiretowne

49

The Barony of Moygoish

IS BOUNDED on the east with the halfe barony of Foor and the barony of Corkorie, on the south with the barony Mullingar¹ on the northwest with the county of Longford.

The soyle thereof is good arrable meadow and pasture, much red and shakeing bogg.

It is watered on the east with the river Inny which divideth it from the halfe barony of Foor

¹ Moycashel and Magheradernon alias Mullingar.

BARONY OF CORKERY

and Loughdergagh and Lough Iron through which it passeth unto the body of the barony untill it is shared by the county of Longford on the west, on the northwest of the barony is alsoe a pleasant lough called Lough-Monon, and the body of barony is pleasantly interlined with streames and loughs in which are store of eeles, pikes, roches and breames.

It is but little inhabited though convenient for habitation in respect of the waters from the rivers and loughs and the fewel from the bogg.

It conteines six parishes (viz.)

Kilbixy	Russagh
Templeoran	Streete
Killmacknivan	Rathaspick

50

The Barony of Corkery (Corkaree)

IS BOUNDED on the north east with the halfe barony of Foor in the said county, on the east and south with the barony of Moyashell and Magheridernon and on the west and north west with the barony of Moygoish.

The soyle of it is for a great part arriable, but there is in it many barren mountaines and black heathy hills not at all profitable.

It is well watered with great loughs and rivers which doe almost environ it. The chiefest of the said loughs is Derevaragh which is at one place two miles over into which the river Gyiny entereth (with some small rivoletts) which at its issuing out of the said lough againe is called the river Ihny upon which is a bridge at Ballinelack which is the cheife pass into this country. This river as alsoe the river called the Goldenhand run both into the lough called Lough Iron. Another great lough is Lough Hoyle of which it is observable that two faire rivers have their rise out of it

though none is seen to enter into it. One of the said rivers is Goldenhand forementioned, and the other called the Silverhand which runs through the barony of Moyashell and Magheredernan.

The loughs and rivers yeild to the inhabitants of the countrey pike, trout and eele in abundance and of an exterordnary bigness, the countrey people averr that there are usually taken there pikes and trouts of four foot long and a foot broad, some other small loughs there are in it but not considerable.

It hath noe great townes in it, but Mullingar is within two miles of it [to] which marktett the inhabitants of this barony resort.

It conteines the parishes of

Portloman	Multifernan
Portnesangan	Stonehill
Leny	Taghmon
Lacken	

COUNTY LONGFORD

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the following Baronies :—

GRANARD (No. 51).

RATHCLINE (No. 54).

ARDAGH (No. 52).

MOYDOW (No. 55).

ABBEYSHREWLE (SHRULE)
(No. 53).

LONGFORD (No. 56).

The Barony of Granard

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Carrickallin in the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tollaughen-noghees¹, Clinmahown² in the county of Cavan, on the east with the halfe barony of Foer in the county of West Meath, on the south with the barony of Moygoise in the said county of West Meath and the barony of Ardagh, and on the west with the barony of Longford.

The said barony is in length from the foord of Belladunyn mearing with the barony of Longford to the foord of Bellavullin mearing with the county of Cavan eight miles, and breadth from a bog mearing with Clonshumag in the barony of Ardagh, to the river of Dwiffe mearing with the county of Leitrim eight miles.

The said barony is more particularly bounded as followeth begining on the north accounted from Coolcorre taken for the center thereof att an arme of Loughgawny mearing between Toome and Aghamucke in the county of Cavan, thence to a smal brooke and alonge that brooke mearing between Letrim, Drumenecreher and Clencovett in the county of Cavan through the moore of St. Patrickswell to a valley from thence to a lake mearing between Clonyn Cloghcornell and Cartron-free in the county of Cavan, thence to a smal brook mearing between Crivy and Cartron Igaly and along the said brook mearing between Ballranell and Coolvoy in the said county of Cavan to the foord of Bellavullin, thence along the said brook mearing between Purtegortine Bracklagh and Kilgoalagh in the said county of Cavan to Loughkinnery, thence along the said Lough to the mouth of the river Iny, thence along the said river mearing between this barony and the halfe barony of Foer in the county of West Meath to Caminabeg, thence alonge a great lake called Laghnchelty mearing between the lands of Caminabeg aforesaid and Clonemore in the barony of Moygoise, and county West Meath, through a great moore called Monnegarbreagh to another moore called Curraghfinn, and through the said moore in a smal lake mearing between Pinroe and Killasona and Killfintin in the barony of Ardagh to a foord called Bellaquillenelavy; from thence along a ditch mearing between Killasona and Tonylostie in the said barony of Ardagh to the

moore of Blightog, from thence along a lake to a Lough called Loughdrumas from thence along another lake to a bog called Curraghgill from thence to a hillock called Knockboy from thence along a highway to a little bog and soe to a foord called the foord of Drumyn, thence along a lake to a small hill called Knockfrown from thence along another lake to a pass called Cobbmea, from thence along a lake through the moore of Freeghan to another cross lake in the same moore, and and along that lake to the moore of Ringawny and along the said moore through several lakes to a little dry hill, from thence along another lake to a little brooke and along that to a small foord called Cearryfallagha, mearing between the lands of Tully, and Crannalagh in the said barony of Ardagh from thence along a cross brook to a well called the well of Killcoursie, from thence along a ditch to a flash called Loughanemuckeduffe, thence along another ditch to a lake and soe to a bog called Curraghteskin, from thence to a ditch mearing between Killnenaue and part of the lands of Crannalagh in the said barony of Ardagh, and along that ditch to a highway mearing between Killnemoddagh and Rinveny in the said barony of Ardagh, and soe to the foord of Lisard, from thence along a lake mearing between the lands of Lisard and Rinveny aforesaid to a hillock in the moore of Rinveny, from thence along a lake to a small brook mearing between Lisard and Rinveny aforesaid and along that brooke to a small foord called the foord of Killtekierry, thence along several ditches to a cross brook called Sroaneheglis, from thence along a ditch to the moore of Bracklone—from thence along a brook to a cross ditch, and along that cross ditch to a great moore and along a lake through that moore to a flash called Loughanvalledrisk, from thence along a lake and a cross ditch to a great rock called Carrickmack Fulevy, from thence along another lake to a small brooke, and along that brook to a little foord called Belladunyn from thence along a lake through the moore called Moneroc to a cross lake, and along that lake to a little streame called Croanekellure and along that streame to a bogg called Curraghbogg, thence along a lake through the moore of Foreagh to a valley called Cleannullis and soe along a little brook to the

¹ Tullyhunco. ² Clanmahon.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD

river of Camlin and along that river mearing between the lands of Clonlawchill and Reen in the barony of Longford to a cross lake, thence along the said river to another cross lake next the Corporation of St. Johnstowne and along that cross lake to a little brook and soe to a streame and lake, and along that streame and lake to the river of Cleanmore—and along that river to a lake called Bellanamrallagh, thence to another lake and along that lake to a streame thence to another streame thence to a lake and along that lake through a wood called Mohernebackie to a Lough called Loughnebackie, from thence along a lake to Moore from thence along another lake to the river of Duffie thence along that river to a small river, and along that river to a lake and soe to the lough of Foyora, thence through the said Lough along a streame to a lough called Loughnekimkin, from thence along a lake to another small lough called Loughnehehy from thence along a small river called Clehry to a lake and along that lake through a bogg neer a fort called Lisreaghty, thence along another lake to Loughgawny thence along the said lough to a small lake and soe through

a moore to a wood called Dirymacekin, and from thence to the place where it began.

Memorandum—That the cartron of Lissduffe and the halfe cartron of Lissmagwonyn, lying within this barony in the south part thereof, are comprehended within the bounds aforesaid, yet are both of the barony of Ardagh and are particularly meared and returned in the booke of Survey of the said barony of Ardagh.

The soyle of the said barony is fitt for all sorts of corne and stock except Slewycarbry and Monitergaran which are fitt onely for rye and oates, and pasturing of cowes and swyne; it is well watered with loughes small rivers brooks and springs which afford small benefitt by fishing or otherwise. The conveniency of building is wood and stone, and of manuring the land is towne dung and in some parts marle.

It hath in it the Corporation of St. Johnstowne.

The said barony consists of two intire parishes and part of three parishes (viz.)—

<i>Intire Parishes</i>	<i>Part Parishes—</i>
Abbyleragh	Granard
Collumkill	Killoe and Clonbrony

52

The Barony of Ardagh

THE SAID BARONY is bounded in generall on the north with the barony of Granard, on the east and south with the barony of Moygoise in the county of Westmeath, on the west with the barony of Shrowle and Moydow, and on the northwest with the barony of Longford.

The said barony is in length from the foord of Ballagillenalavy to the foord of Bellanesse eight miles, and in breadth from Knockanedy to the river of Longford six miles.

The said barony is more particularly bounded begining on the north (accounted from Mastrim taken for the center thereof) att the foord of Bellagillenalvy with the barony of Granard, from thence along a bog called Curraghfin to Clonmore from thence along a ditch to a foord called Aghmore from thence through a lane called Bohernastickin mearing between Ballow and Lismacoffry, from the end of the said lane along a ditch mearing between Malliagh and Aghenvog to a river and along that river mearing between Malliagh aforesaid and Callamber in the barony of Moygoise to a foord called Aghaglasse, from thence along a cross ditch to the towne of Callamber aforesaid from thence along another ditch mearing

with Callamberbog to a little bog called Monicack from thence along a lake mearing with Kilmore in the said barony of Moygoise to a place called Garrynakirk, thence along by a mill dam mearing with the said Killmore to the foord of Kincaragh from thence to a lake mearing with the said Kilmore and along that lake to the river of Gartnear and along that river to a lake crossing the same, and along that lake through a moore mearing with Gortnear in the said barony of Moygoise to a place called Bennovattan, thence through a shrubby wood to a moore, thence through the said moore along a lake to a wood called the wood of Tynode mearing with Street in the said barony of Moygoise, from thence along a bog to a river called Owenleggagh and along that river mearing with Rath in the said barony of Moygoise to a crosse lake and along the said cross lake to Knockanedy, from thence along another lake to a moore mearing with Ratheen in the said barony of Moygoise and through that moore along a lake to a lough called Loughmanhyne, thence through a great moore to the river of Enhy thence along the said river to the foord of Ballahemper thence along another river mearing

BARONY OF ARDAGH

between Ardanragh in the barony of Shrowle and Rathreagh to a cross ditch, thence along the said river mearing with Tully in the said barony of Shrowle to a cross lake thence along a lake to a place called Moddidooardagh, from thence along a brooke mearing between Ardagh and Doumning in the barony of Moydow, to a foord called Ballagurtcullan and along that brook mearing with Kilgarne in the said barony of Moydow to a lake, thence along the said brook mearing with Derrymore in the said barony of Moydow to a cross lake mearing with Trilick, in the said barony of Moydow, from thence along that lake through a moore mearing with Ballaghvihan in the said barony of Moydow, to the river of Bellenasse and along that river mearing with Gowlan in the said barony Moydow to the river of Mullagh and along the said river to a cross brooke thence along the said river through the towne of Longford, and soe along by the said river to a cross lake that stricks out of the said river, thence along the said lake mearing between the woods of Dirooe and Kiltobog to the river of Carryglass, from thence along a ditch mearing with Criue in the barony of Longford to a lake and along that lake mearing with Ballygarne in the said barony of Longford to a brook and along that brook, mearing between Lisscarill and Corroboye in the said barony of Longford, to a lake which strikes into the said brook from thence along a ditch mearing between Lissaghnedon and Balnegoushanagh in the said barony of Longford to Lisnenoanagh, from thence along a lake through a moore to a cross ditch stricking out of the said moore and along that cross ditch mearing between Bracklonnagh and Mullionunragh, in the barony of Granard, to a small brook called Srohanalieglis: thence along severall ditches mearing between Cartronreagh and Mote in the barony of Granard to the foord of Kilkerhy, from thence along a brooke to the moore of Lissard aforesaid and along a lake through the said moore to a hillcock that stands in the same, and from that hillcock along another lake through the said moore between the said Lissard and Lahard to a ditch, and along that ditch to another ditch, thence along another ditch to a bog called Curraghleskin from thence along a lake to a ditch and along that ditch to a little foord called Loghannamuickduffe, from thence along a ditch mearing with Cartroncard in the barony of Granard to a well called the well of Kilcoursy thence along a brook to a ditch and along that ditch to a foord called Garretullaha from thence along a brook to the moore of Tully and along that moore by a lake to a hillock that stands in the same, from

thence to a lake in the moore of Enagh and along that lake to another lake and soe through the moore of Ardcullen, still mearing with the barony of Granard, to a passage called Gobbynuac, from thence along a lake to a small hill called Knockinooroe between Ballaghgowle and Ardcullen and from that hill along another lake mearing between Lissryan and Ardcullen aforesaid to the foord of Drummen, from thence along a little bog to a highway leading to the said Ardcullen thence along the said highway mearing with Toninwarden in the barony of Granard thence to a little hill called Knockboy from thence along a lake mearing between Blightage and Toninwarden aforesaid to a bog called Curraghgill, from thence along a ditch to the moore of Drummas and along a lake through the said moore to a small lough called Loghandrummas, and from thence along a lake through the said moore mearing between Blightage and Ballymorishin, in the barony of Granard, to a ditch thence along that ditch to the fford of Ballaghgillenlalavy where it began.

Memorandum—that the cartron of Lisduffe and that halfe cartron of Lismagwonin are of the barony, but not comprehended within the bounds aforesaid, lying distant from it within the barony of Granard which said lands are surveyed and returned in this booke as part of this barony in the 29 page.

The soile of this barony is indifferent good for grazing of cattle and for tillage. The greater part thereof is fitt onely for rye and oates, it is well watered with small rivers, brooks and springs which affoord small benefitt by fishing or otherwise, and it is bordered with the navigable rivers of Enhy in the barony of Moygoise and the river of Longford in the barony of Longford. It hath in it three mannors (viz) the mannor of Barne, the mannor of Ardagh and the mannor of Lissin. There is neither faire nor markett in this barony. It was anciently divided into three territories (viz) Slightwilliam, Fariveagh and Bunnevaghery, and now consists of three intire parishes and part of six parishes (viz)

<i>Intire Parishes—</i>	<i>Part Parishes—</i>
Mastrim	Street
Rathreagh	Granard
Templemichael	Clonbrony
	Kilglasse
	Ardagh
	Ballymccormack

Which said parishes and parts of parishes conteine several distinct proprieties of lands....

53

Abbeyshrewle Barony

IS BOUNDED on the north with the barony of Moydow, on the north east with the baronies of Ardagh and Moygoise, on the east and south east with the barony of Rathcondra, on the south and Southwest with the barony of Killkenney-west and on the west with the barony of Rathcline.

The quallity of the soile of this barony together with the improvements thereon is particularly discribed in the discription of each parish contained in it.

It is watered with the river Enie wherein are many weares for celes and pike and divid's the said baronie into two parts (viz) the upper halfe barony and lower halfe barony, and meares twixt it, and some part of the barony of Rathcline; alsoe other small rivers as the river Owenbeg and the river Inon both runing their course into the said River Enie with a small part of Logh Roe which unites the said river on the west.

This baronie contains the parishes and parts of parishes following (viz)

Agharagh	Kildacommoge
Abbyshrewle	Forghnie
Taghshinnie	Knoghavall
Kilglasse	

54

The Barony of Rathcline

IS BOUNDED on the north and north east with the barony of Moydow, on the east and south east with the barony of Abbyshrewle, and on the south-west, west and north with Loghree and part of the river Shannon and is watered on the east and south east with the river Enie.

The quallity of the soyle is generally arrable meadow pasture shrubb and bog.

This barony is divided into the parishes and parts of parishes following

<i>Intire Parishes</i>	<i>Part Parishes—</i>
Shrewre	Taghshinnie
Cashell	Kildacomoge
Rathcline	

It is inhabited with English in many parts thereof, and hath the improvements following (viz) in the parish of Shrewre, a stone house well repaired, in Ballymollvy a castle in good repaire and a chimney house, in Tirlikin, a new stone house in Cartronboy. In Ballymaghan a mill and the ruines of a castle with some chimney houses and Irish creats, alsoe some chimney houses with Irish creats dispersed in several places.

55

The Barony of Moydow

IS BOUNDED on the north and east with the barony of Ardagh, on the south with the barony of Shrowle and on the west with the barony of Rathcline, and on the northwest with the river Shannon meareing with the county of Roscommon.

The said barony is in length from Streamestowne in the Barony of Shrowle to Clonberlie mearing on the river Shannon eight miles, and in breadth from Drumlogher Lake, at a pass towards the barony of Ardagh, to the wood of Derrylogher in the great Bog towards the barony of Rathcline five miles.

The said barony of Moydow is more particularly bounded as followeth: begining on the north thereof (accounted from Moniskallaghan cartron part of the lands of Abbeyderrig taken for the center thereof) with the brooke of Belanass mearing

between the said lands of Ballymccarmick, Caldrag-havon and Cartronkeele and the barony of Ardagh, thence to a streame or brooke running in a bog between Belaghmechan and Lisduffe in the barony of Ardagh aforesaid, thence through a great bog between Trillig Currie and Derrymore, in this barony, and Clonecafill in the barony of Ardagh aforesaid to the river of Grillagh, thence along the river mearing with the bog betwixt the lands of Grillagh and Cooleisk in the barony of Ardagh, to a brook thence along to that brook in a bog mearing betwixt Druming in this barony and the towne of Ardagh and soe along the said brook mearing between Belacloghan and Carne, in the barony of Shrowle, to a lake thence along to the lake mearing with Knockagh in the said barony of Shrowle, thence along a smal brook to Crannagh

BARONY OF LONGFORD

mearing with Ballintruhan alias Streamestowne in the said barony of Shrowle, thence along a streame arising out of a well called Belatober Erin to Lisnecreevie mearing with Taghshyme in the said barony of Shrowle, thence mearing with Cartronfin and Carrofobolla in the barony of Shrowle to a village called Cargin thence along a brook mearing with the said barony of Shrowle to Carrecroghan, thence along a lake mearing with Lissglassoge in the said barony of Shrowle to Lislea, thence along a small brook and bog mearing with Loghill in the barony of Rathcline to Glinmore, thence along a brook towards Remagh and soe through the great bogs to Derryloghan with Corlea in the said barony of Rathcline, thence through the great bogs mearing with the said Barony of Rathcline and soe along to Annaghmore and Clonecon through the bogs to Derryograge, thence through the bogs to Annaghalaske, thence along the river Shannon mearing with the county of Roscommon to Meelick, thence along a great bog mearing with Clondarragh in the barony of

Longford to Moneenerana, thence along the river of Belaghkillmore and soe through a great bog to the brooke of Belanass where it began.

The said barony was heretofore divided into two territories, the one terrytory called Clanaulie (which tooke its name from one of the Farrells called Aulie who in his time was Lord of that territory) the other territory called Clangillernew which had its name from one Gillernew which was called O Ffarrell Boy and in his time was lord of that territory.

The soile of this barony is indifferent good and fitt both for tillage and grazing of all sorts of cattle; in some parts thereof the arrable land hath sand convenient for manuring, in other parts marle, but the most usual improvement is with dung. It is well watered with small brookes and springs and hath the navigable river of Shannon bordering on the north west part thereof, in which is good fishing for salmon in summer time; there is noe great woods in this barony, but in some parts thereof are some underwoods.

56

The Barony of Longford

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the north east with the barony of Granard, on the east with the barony of Ardagh, on the south with the barony of Moydow and county of Roscommon and on the north west with the county Leitrim.

The said barony is in length from Killmore westward to Laghtedonnell eastward, —nine miles, and in breadth from Lissaghnedin in the barony of Ardagh southward, to Ballaghraghra mearing with the county Leitrim northward, eight miles.

The said barony is more particularly bounded as followeth, beginning on the north with Ballaghraghra the common road leading from the county of Longford into the county of Leitrim, thence eastward to Laghtedonnell mearing with the barony of Granard, thence to Edenclose thence to Sorne, thence to Oram, thence to the river of Killnecarra from thence to Killmoyle from thence close to Newtowne—in the said barony of Granard and soe to Lysaghurdin in the barony of Ardagh, thence along a small brooke going to Correboy, from thence close to Carryglass in the said barony of Ardagh, thence along

the river Camlin to the towne of Longford, thence along the said river halfe the way to Mullagh where it turns up a small river, called Ballyminyn, running through a great bog to Killmore thence to Monenneranna (which is a broken Toagher or Causey leading into Cloodara) thence to Knappoge, thence along a smal river called Owennegearagh into the Shannon, and thence along the said river Shannon to the mill of Dromodneshanly, thence through a bog and wood to Ballagier and from thence along a river mearing with the county of Leitrim to Ballaghraghra where it began.

The said barony consists of two territories (viz) the territory of Moytra formerly called Mchugh oge O Farrel, and the territory of Clinhugh formerly called Murogh O Farrel.

The soyle of the said barony is part limestone and part sandy light clay; that part thereof called Moytra is fitt for all kind of graine and grazing all manner of cattle, the other part called Clinliagh [?Clinhugh] is mountaine boggy heathy, and good onely for rye and oates, except some smal part thereof which will yield any manner of graine, but in genneral, fittest for grazeing of young cattle and

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cowes. It is well watered with rivers springs and small loughes, and there is in some of them good angling for trouts, pikes and eeles and on that part of the river Shannon which bordereth on it salmon in their season. It hath in it a great mountaine called Carne Clinhugh; at Longford are two faires yearly and a markt every Saturday. There are in the said barony five mannors (viz) the

Mannors of Longford, Castleforbus, Monylagan, Mullagh and Eden.

It consists of two parishes and part of two parishes (viz):

Intire Parish—

Killoe

Clongish

Part Parishes—

Killishee

Moghill

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COUNTY OF LOUTH¹

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the following Baronies²:-

DUNDALK (No. 57).

LOUTH (No. 58).

FERRARD (No. 59).

¹ Part of the Civil Survey of the County of Louth viz. the Barony of Louth, from another collection, is printed as an appendix (p. 101) to this volume.

² The Barony of Ardee is wanting.

The Barony of Dundalke

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with the sea from the river of Dundowgan, which meares betweene this and the barony of Lowth unto the bay of Carlingford, on the south with the barony of Lowth being meared with the said river of Dundowgan from the sea to the bridge of Fane, and from thence to the bridge of Knock and from the said bridge of Knock the meare is a ditch which runneth to Knockcorr thence a streame which falls into the ford of Ballinacordiah, from thence a ditch runns through the moore of Verdonstowne and soe by a gutt to Loghenly and through the said lough by a gutt leading to Carrickrobbin, thence by a dry ditch and gutt to the Tate of Mullifunshenagh, thence by a streame which runneth by Corchellem to the ford of Knockhoshenden, which is a pass leading to Eneskeene in the county of Monaghan, from thence the meare is a streame which runneth to the bogg of Trea thence to the ford of Ballinanean, thence the meare is a dry ditch which is continued to the great moore of Fetherna through which a streame being the meare passeth to the ford of Ballinaduffy, thence a streame passeth by Curnaholy to the river of Cregan and runneth to a ford therein called Ballinafarny thence by a dry ditch to Maghertawney, thence by a streame

called Aghanaty to Carrickterman and soe by an old ditch to the ford of Lether, thence to the Fort of Lischonrick thence to Bellanableagh, thence by a high way leading to Tulladonnell, thence a streame to the river of Dungoojy, thence by a ditch to the river of Urney, which river is a meare in its downward for about halfe a mile and thence by a ditch to the great stone called Cloghemogh, which said ditch runs to Bellagad thence to a bogg called Monaghgarnavan thence by a streame to Ballinavile thence by a high way which leades to Cleshacroe thence a streame to the river of Killasegard and up the river to the towne of Killasegard thence a highway to the bridge of Ballaclare, thence up the river to the ford Galla and soe up the same river to the long cawsey being the way from Dundalke to the Newry, thence up the river to Skervibradan where a high way becometh the meare that striketh over the mountaine to a streame called Altine, which streame is the meare unto the Narrwater runneth unto the river of Newry, which runneth along the side of this barony untill it arrives at the bay of Carlingfort and soe into the Maine, soe that this barony is bounded on the east with the sea, on the south with the barony of Lowth, on the west with the barony of Fewes, on the north with the barony of Orier.

Louth Barony

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with the sea from the river of Dundowgan, which is the meare betweene the north side of this barony and the south side of the barony of Dundalke unto the brook, called Shronegerrog, which is the meare betweene the south side of this barony and the north side of the barony of Atherdee unto Drakesbog whence the said brooke first issued, and from Drakesbog there runs a ditch through the middle of a hill called Drominaghbog, the said ditch passing by the lands of Drominaghmore and Dromleck and running through the bogg called Blackstaaffe meares this barony, on the south, from the barony of Atherdee untill it determines at the brook of Knockshannagh, thence the said brooke meares betweene the two barronyes of Lowth and Atherdee untill it falls into the Blackwater at Dromleck from whence the said river of Black-

water bounds this barony on the south and southwest, falling through the bridges of Braganstowne Mapestowne and Tallonstowne unto the mill of Lowth, thence to Drakesware thence to Tully, and thence to Cormally at which place the meare of the said barony is a ditch which strikes up from the said river and passeing through the moore called Moynengorme determines at Loughenleagh. At the end of the said ditch this barony is meared on the west with a path which leades to Knockagarr, thence to Lisfooke thence to Meagh and thence to Gerrard: Drumgoolin thence on the northwest with the brooke Ballindarra which meares betweene the lands of Tomes, in the barony of Lowth, and Stonetowne in the barony of Atherdee, thence the said brooke takes his course unto the lands of Ballibannan in the county of Lowth devideing the same from the lands of Ballakelly

BARONY OF FERRARD

in the county of Monaghan, thence the meare of this barony is a ditch which runs to and divides the lands of Shannonrock, in the barony of Louth, from the lands of Athglasse and Dromirrell in the county of Monaghan thence the said ditch passes by the lands of Carrickartagh to the ford of Ballinray in the river of Castlerring which is the same river with that named Dondowgan but takes it's denomination from the respective lands it passes by and belongeth to, and soe through the said river to the northside thereof on which side the lordshipp of Castlerring is scituate there falls into the said river a streame which meares betweene the lands of Dromeah in the lordshipp of Castlerring and the lands of Ternesrooley in the county of Monaghan and Mullahunshellah in the barony of Dundalke. Thence the meare of this barony is a ditch which runn's through the bogg and logh of Dromeah to the bog of Anagh, and is continued from thence to the lands of Anaghgracy where the said ditch determines and brooks become the meare of this barony unto the Lough of Corter, thence to Kilkirly and there leaveng the said brooke the path which leads from Kilkirly to Careallan is the meare to this barony; at Careallan a ditch which runs to the lands of Newtowne meares untill it meets with a small streame which runs into the river Knocks, the same fore mention'd river of Dundowgan, which meares betweene this barony and the barony of Dundalke untill it

arrives at the sea where wee began.

The soyle of this barony is good and profitable being good arrable land and some meadows; the arrable land is for the most part fitt for Meslin. There is one wood in the said barony called the wood of Derver sometimes large and spacious and abounding with good timber trees but now little remaining save some underwood and a few old crooked trees without leafe or barke.

The River of Dondowgan, issuing from the county of Monaghan, falls into this barony at Castlerring, haveing thereon the bridges of Fane and Dondowgan and two corne mills in repaire, and a corne mill and a tuck mill ruinous and wast. Noe other rivers arise in or runn through this barony, but the Blackwater runns on south and southwest sides of it, upon which river stands the bridges of Mandefieldstowne, Mapestowne and Tallonstowne which lead out of and into the barony of Atherdee and the barony of Lowth. The two latter of the said bridges receiveing theire denominations from the lands they belong to in the barony of Atherdee. There is alsoe on the said river and belonging to this barony the ruinous mill of Lowth and the mill of Mandefieldstowne now in repaire.

The ford of Ballinray, in the river of Castlerring, is remarkable for its being the head of the river as to this barony, and alsoe a meare betweene the counties of Lowth and Monaghan.

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Ferrard Barony

THE SAID BARONY of Ferrard, lying in the south part of the county of Lowth, hath on the east the sea, on the south the river Boyne which separates this barony of Ferrard from the barony of Duleeke in the county of Eastmeath, from the barr of Droghedah unto the brook at Greenhills at which brooke the Corporation lands of Droghedah interposes between this barony and the said river Boyne there being a certaine meare which runs betweene the said Corporation lands and the lands of Newtowne Staleban, from thence to Blackstaffe parcell of Beaully thence to Carrstowne thence to Tullahard, thence to Hamlinstowne thence to Cotterelstowne, thence to Tullahesker, thence to Ballgatherin, thence to Deanrath, thence to the lands of Mell where the meare is a double ditch which seperates the said lands of Mell from the lands of Killincere, and runs downe to the river Boyne where the said river againe becomes

the meare between this barony and the barony of Duleeke, and bounds this barony on the south until it meares with the river Mattock which falling into the river Boyne between the lands of Proudfootstowne in the barony of Slane and ¹ in the barony of Ferrard meares the said barony of Ferrard on the south and west sides untill it meetes with a valley called Altamoge, which is the meare betweene the lands of Glassaline and Grangeith in the barony of Slane, and the lands of Callan in the barony of Ferrard; from the bottom of the said valley there runs a ditch on the west side of this barony separating the lands of Callan in this barony from the lands of Grangeith in the barony of Slane aforesaid, and the lands of Ballypatrick in the barony of Atherdee. The said ditch ceasing it is mett at his period by a small streame which runs on the northwest side of this barony untill it meares at the ford of Phillipstowne.

¹ Blank in MS.

THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER*

Counties of:-

ANTRIM (60—67)

MONAGHAN (81—84)

DOWN (68—75).

CAVAN (85—91).

ARMAGH (76—80)

FERMANAGH (92—94)

*The counties of Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone form Vol. III (1937) of the Civil Survey Series (1654-56) published by the Stationery Office for the Irish Manuscripts Commission.

For particulars of parishes not included in the present text reference should be made to the relative Books of Survey and Distribution in the P.R.O. Dublin.

The Barony of Carrig

THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

CARY (No. 60).

GLENARM (No. 61).

BELFAST (No. 62).

MASSEREENE (No. 63)

ANTRIM (No. 64).

TOOME (No. 65).

KILCONWAY (No. 66).

DUNLUCE (No. 67).

Thee Barony of Carie

BEGINING ON THE EAST by the Brittish Ocean comprehending the little island called Sheep Island, and the island of Roghlyn, unto the foote of the river of Coshandin on the south, which divides this barony from the barony of Glenarme, and soe by the said brooke or river to a littel brooke runing thereinto called Sruangorttidonnell, and soe goeth westward along the said brooke to the ffoord called Bellanabroge, and thence north-westward to a place in the mountayne called Leauebane and soe to the top of the mountayne called Monyscano, and from thence to a place called Cregnabrilloge and the top of the mountaine called Cowle and soe to Lagnacaple and the top of the mountayne called Lemnastallen, and thence to the top of the mountaine Lemnesellidragh where this barony boundeth on the barony of Dunluce, and soe northwestward downe a little brooke called Finrowan to the foote of the brooke called Clyny, and up that brooke southwestward to the top of the mountayne on the back of the hill called Coowaghan, and thence straight up to the top of a little brooke called Glassnaferry, and soe southwards on the Bush Water, and thence by that water unto the lower end of Streamedowy, and thence Northwards through a little bogge, till it comes to a little carne of stones called Glenanpatrick, and soe to a little foord called Bellavillie upon the river of Dervock, and soe along the north side of the said water westward to the foote of the brook called Glassmeryn, and from thence up that brooke to a little foord thereon, as the way leades from the foord upon Bonvellen

Water and Loughlenish, and soe up the said brooke through a large moss bogge till it be between the halfe towneland of Cruaghbeg in this barony, and the quarter land of Islandes within the barony of Dunluce, and thence on the north side of black Moore head of land in the said moss, and soe to the top of the bogge called Eberduffe, and soe along the said bogge through a little moss unto the north end of a hill called Cowenfishyn into a little brooke of water that falleth downe into a little turffe bogge, and thence to the south side of the great rock called Cloghercraige, and soe westward downe an old ditch to the foord between the quarter of land of Egerie in the barony of Dunluce and Maghereboy in this barony, from thence westward along the highway by the head of Maghereboy by a little dogg hill, and soe [s]traight into the Bush Water againe opposit to the place called Logenadoaid, at the entry of the Bushmilln Waire, and soe downe along the said river unto the sea where the meare began.

The soyle towards the sea coast is indifferent good in most places, about the middle part of it a light hasely ground with great and spacious dales of red bogge lying intermixt through the land, and towards the south east is utterly barren and mountainous.

The rivers rising in this barony are onely the water of Dervock which runeth into the river of Bush, many springs whereof doe likewise rise out of this barony, as alsoe the water of Ballycastle which falleth into the Brittish Ocean north eastward at Ballycastle towne.

The Barony of Glenarm

IS BOUNDED on the easterly part by the Brittish Ocean or Irish Sea, from which it runeth westward up a river called Inver Water which divideth it from the barony of Belfast and goeth to the spring of Ollarmyno, from which it runeth to the brooke of Altmore which divideth this barony from the barony of Antrim lying westward of it, and goeth through the middle of the bogge called Seskanaboggy untill it come to the bogge called Seskanlaroer, and from thence to the foote of the water called Leoyne, untill you come to the black

myre, and soe along untill you come to the glynn of Altamy, and from the head of that glynn to a thorn bush called Keenekreen, and from thence to the head of the bogge called Crisclady from whence it goeth to the head of Oyencloghagh water, along which it goeth untill it come to a streame runing through a myrey place which carieth the bounds unto the bogge of Eskinagraffe, and from thence to the glynn of Leginlouyear and soe to Glenualaghan, from thence to the little hill of Bellaknockan runing thence by a brooke

BARONY OF BELFAST

called Feghberyn, and soe unto the bogg of Eskinafliesky and soe along to Loghagerin, and from thence unto a place called Lemnecullenagh, which is a little hill, from thence to a rockie place called Cloghnagortin, and from thence to the brooke called Uskloran, and soe to the water of Glenry, from thence to Tornistoa a green place in the mountayne, and from thence to Colanglenry, which goeth to the carne of stones called Carymarigan, and soe to the top of the water of Glenravell, where this barony meetes with the barony of Killconeway, which lyeth westwards from this barony, and soe northward through the mountayne till you come to the head of Dungonell brooke, and from thence to the brooke called Agannamarghy, and soe to the topp of the mountayne called Sleauanee, from which it goeth to the moss of Monyrelligy where this barony boundeth on the barony of Dunluce which lyeth northwestwards of this barony, from whence it goeth to the top of the glyn called Altneunshony, and from thence to the top of the mountayne called Sleauenahorie where this barony boundeth

on the barony of Carie lying northward of this barony and soe along the mountayne to a place called Leneshedagh, and from thence to the top of Leneskallen, and soe to the glyn of Lenecappell, and soe to the Coyle and Cregnebrillo a rock, from thence to the topp of the mountayne Movaino and thence to Lebenish, and soe to the brooke called Sruangortdonel running into the river of Coshandun which runeth eastwards into the Brittish Ocean where the meere began.

The soyle of this barony upon the sea coast is indifferent good generally, tho; in some places it is cragy, shrubby and rockie with great glins most of the rock being a white lime stone, but towards the west and northwest where it borders with the baronies of Antrim, Killconway, Dunluce and Carie, it is altogether barren mountaines and boggy, being somewhat shrubby and woody at the heades of the several glyns that this barony consists of.

This barony hath in it noe rivers of any note, but smale waters runing all eastward into the Brittish Ocean.

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The Barony of Belfast

IS BOUNDED on the east by the Brittish Ocean comeing southwards about unto the bay of Carrickfergus, where it meeteth with the bounds of the Libertie of Carrickfergus, at the falling of a little brooke called Copleland Water into the said bay, and soe by the said brooke up towards the mountaine northwardes for about two miles, and thence goeth round as the boundes of the Libertie of the said towne and County Palatine of Carrigfergus goes till it come againe southwards to a brooke called Silver Streame, dividing the said Libertie from the grange of Ballynemanagh in this Barony, unto the said bay of Carrickfergus, and thence by the said bay for about six miles, untill it come to the foote of the river Laggan, neer the towne of Belfast, which boundes the county of Downe from this barony, and thence by the said river of Laggan for about six miles southwardes and southwestwardes unto a ford on the said river neer the towne of Lisnagarvey called Ballycrosse; and thence west northwest for about a mile and a halfe to an old castle called Castle Robbin, and thence up a valley called Altenycall unto the highway of Ballynegerly, and thence for aboute two miles by a brooke called

Clady Water, unto the river of Six Mile Water, where the same emptieth itselfe, and thence on the north dividing of this barony from the barony of Antrim by the said river of Six Mile Water unto the top of the [? river] of Learn alias Inver which river boundes this barony from the Barony of Glenarm, untill the said river of Learn emptieth itselfe into the sea, near the town of Learne, and from thence by the arm of the sea called Lough-earne alias Olderfleete unto the Brittish Ocean on the east of this barony where the meers began.

The soyle of this barony towards the east and south is clay ground and well furnished with limestone, somewhat shrubby towards the south part, and indifferent good for tillage. The southwest parts is mountainous and barren, and the north parts of it towards Six Mile Water a hasely soyle yet tolerable good for corne.

The springes that fill the Six Mile Water which divides this barony on the north from the barony of Antrim—and alsoe severall other springes which fills the Laggan Water that on the south divides this barony from the county of Downe, doe arise out of this barony.

The Barony of Massereene

BEING THE MOST southerly barony in this county is bounded and meared as followeth (viz) begining on the east the said barony is bounded by a highway called Ballaghinogerly in the mountain of Castle Robbin, thence still on the east by the top of the hill called Mullaghglass upon and through the hill of Castle Robbin, thence downe by a little rivolett or streame and an antient hollow meare southwards to a pass or foord called Bellingross in the wood, and thence for about halfe a mile through the woods and plaines between this barony and Belfast, to a little foord called Torebogg and thence for about halfe a mile till it fall into the river of Lagan, from thence along by the said river of Laggan which is the boundes of this barony for about the space of five miles on the south and divides the two counties of Downe and Antrim unto the old fort called Inishlaughlin, from thence on the southwest side of this barony by a great bogg which runes cross from the said river for about three miles to the great Lough called Loghneagh alias Logheagh, which Lough bounds this barony on the west for about the space of ten miles from the place called Shanport to the foote of the river of Six Mile Water neer the towne of Antrim where the said river runes into the said Lough, And from thence on the north by the said river of Six Mile Water for about two miles and halfe dividing the barony of Antrim from this

barony to the foote of the brooke called Clawdy Water, where it falls into the said river, and from thence on the north east up by the said brooke bounding this barony from the barony of Belfast for about three miles to the highway leading from Killmakenett to Belfast, from thence about a mile through a little glynn, and part of an old ditch to a bottum called Altmatkew, where a little brooke called Camlin Water bounds this barony still from the barony of Belfast to the place aforesaid where the bounds first began.

The soyle of this barony is generally good, being towards the south and east a red clay ground onely in some partes sandy and gravelly abounding with the little brookes and veines of limestone, and for the most part covered with underwood and some oak trees fitt for building; in the middle of this barony being hilly and high is mountainous and barren fitt onely for pasture, but on the West and North side this barony is a deep wett clay ground with some veines of Red Bogg in it, haveing much of it which lies on the side of Logheagh woody, much of it oake and some fitt for building.

The river of Laggan runes upon the south side of this barony to the sea where the towne of Belfast stands and the heades of the little brookes of Glanawy Clady and Crumlin which runeth through the middle of this barony unto the lake called Loghneagh alias Logheagh.

The Barony of Antrim

BEGINNING ON THE EAST of this barony at the foote of a little streame runing through a glynn called Altmore, which falleth into the head of Six Mile Water river, thence southward by the said river of Six Mile water unto the foote of a little brooke which falleth thereinto called Clady water, which river of Six mile water for that space divides this barony from the barony of Belfast. And from that brook still downe the said river of Six Mile Water dividing this barony from the barony Massereene, unto the foote of a little rivolett of water between Antrim Towne and Shanes Castle, which falleth into the said [so] river Noerie, where it emptieth itselfe into the Lake of Loghneagh, from thence northwards up the said

little brooke or rivolett to the bridge of Kirklean from thence still up by the said rivolett to a fountaine or well called Tobbernaume, and from thence by an old ditch runing neer the foote of the hill called Carnneryn, and from thence northwest through a bogg to the brooke called Sruana Coghry, thence along the said brooke unto a ditch in a hollow westwards dividing the halfe towne of Edennevill in the barony of Toome from the towne land of Lisslonan and feagassky in the barony of Antrim thence west to a rivolett runing through the woody bogg called Sheskanbane, and from the foote thereof northwest by a ditch to a great mosse, thence through the said moss to the river of Mayne water, where the foote called

BARONY OF TOOME

Ballondreed, thence north east up the said river into the river of Braide, and from thence up the said river of Braide eastward neer the towne of Bruaghshane, thence northerly up a brooke between the towne land of Canbally in this barony and the towne land of Ballynegarvy in the barony of Toome, from thence through a deep gutter or bogg that parteth the towne land of Carnecough and Cregwarren, and from thence directly into the river of Glenravell, thence north east up the said river to a heap of stoanes on the towne land of Carrigan into which place the barony of Toome, and part of the barony of Killconway, joynes on this barony from the lake of Logheagh aforesaid, and from thence meeteth with the barony of Glenarm and from that carn or heap of stoanes southeast by a brooke in the mountayne called Glenree, from thence south east to a brooke called Iskelownis, and from thence to a rokie place called Cloghnagortan from thence to a bogg called Iskenafusky, and soe south east through the mountayne till you come to a little hill called

Ballyconcogh, and from thence to a little glyn southward called Lognatover, thence directly south unto the river of Owincloughey soe up the said river to the foord of Crossclady, from thence to a thorn called Crantamoy from thence to a glyn called Alteatamy, soe goes southerly to a shaking bogg called Sheskanbane, from thence south east by a little streame runing through the glynn called Altmore directly into the head of Six Mile Water river where the meeres first began.

The soyle of this barony towards the east where it joynes on the barony Glenarm is altogether barren and mountainous, and towards the south and west good and fertill being of a mashlin and clay temper but towards the north coarse and hasely soyle, with much mountayne in it and the low lands somewhat shrubby.

Besides Six Mile Water River and the River of Glenravell which bounds this barony upon the south and north, it hath alsoe in it the river of Braide and river of Glenwhirry runing through the middle of it westward into the Mayne Water.

65

The Barony of Toome

BEGINING ON THE EAST at a little brooke which falleth into the river of Six Mile Water between Antrim Towne and Logheagh thence southwards by the said river, into the said Lough which Lough keepeth the bound untill it come to the great River of Bann, and from thence by the said river and Loughbegg, unto the foote of the little streame called Tawlaght at which place it meeteth with the barony of Killconway, which River of Bann and Loughbeg divides on the west of this barony from the County Londonderry, and from the foote of the said little streame called Towlagh along the same runing unto the place called Cloghanmoyboge on the north of this barony. And from thence due east by the north side of Loghtoman to a brooke runing on the north side of the towne land of Ballydreen in this barony. And from thence still Eastward to Derivilly [*? Derwilly*] alias Derogm^tgullin (being a little old brooke) to the river of Mayne Water, and from thence by the said river northward for about three miles into the river Glenravell and from thence by the said river eastward unto the halfe towne land of Lisnecrogherie, where a boggy or deep gutter parts that halfe towne land and the towne land of Carnkogh in the barony of Antrim, from

thence runs on the east of this barony by a brooke which parts the towne land of Ballynegarvy in this barony and the towne land of Kenbally in the barony of Antrim to the river of Braide, and by the said river of Braide along untill it falles into the river of Mayne Water on the west, and thence along the said river downe the streame southwards unto Ballandrehit, thence turnes east by a deep gutter or bogg between the towneland of Tullymullen in the barony of Antrim, and the towneland of Ballynasharvog in this barony, and from thence by an old ditch bounding on the towne land of Ballymaknegh unto another new ditch on the same and soe to the towne land of Fagaskie to a shrubby bogg called Seskanbane, and soe through the said Seskanbane by a little rivolett or streame runing under the lands Tawnaghnefryn and Seskantinaby, and thence by an old ditch in a hollow eastward to a brooke called Sruaunacogie, and thence by the said brooke to the foote of Carncrinhill and from thence to and old ditch bounding on the towne land of Duncroskenan Eastward. And from thence to the great spring well called Tobbernavein, and from thence by the rivolett or streame which issues out of the said well runing southwards to the place called Altgolog

COUNTY OF ANTRIM

and thence still by the said rivolett unto the place called Bellaghleeen, and from thence into the foresaid river of Six Mile Water between the Towne of Antrim and Logheagh where the meer began.

The soyle of this barony of Toome towards the east quarter of it is of spongy boggy nature there being lying amongst the firme land large dales of

red mosse. Towards the south quarter of it, where it is washed by Logheagh, it is generally of a good clay soyle, yet here and there somewhat wett and woody towards the west, where the great river of Bann and Loughbeg washeth it, it is more woody boggy and barren than the east or south. And towards the north part of this barony it is of a loose hashey shrubby heathy quality.

66

The Barony of Kilconway

IS BOUNDED ON THE EAST by the height of that tract of mountaynes which divides this barony from the barony of Glanarm untill it come to the spring of Dungonnell Water which runeth into Glenravell Water, and divides this barony on the south from the barony of Antrim, and soe keepeth that bound untill it come neer the Clogh Bridge, from whence it divides this barony from the barony of Toome still south along untill it fall into the Mayne Water, which carrieth the bound downe that Water untill it come to a place called Dervolly, and from thence up the veine of a bogg westward untill it come to Drem Water, and leaving the said Water at a hill called Lisnahancon or Toneroy from whence it runeth westwards into a moss where there is an island called Eovaghre, and from that moss westward by the north side of the towneland called Gortichiryn, bounding on the barony of Toome along a little brooke which falleth into the river of Bann, which divides this barony from the county Londonderry and carrieth the bounds northward untill it come to the foote of the brooke Lonagher,

which divideth this barony from the barony of Dunluce, and from thence goes along through a great moss by the quarter of land of Monykenan unto the three great stones standing between the said quarter land and the quarter land of Drumskea in the barony of Dunluce; and thence unto a brooke called Cloghy Water and soe through a great moss, untill you come to the meer of Garyduffe and Altnagulhym in the barony of Dunluce which leadeth into the great bogg of Ballymackwilliam, which bogg carrieth the bounds downe the spring of the Mayne Water untill it come to the foord of Killaggan Water, and soe goeth up the said water till it come to the top of that tract of mountaine which divides this barony of Killconway from the barony of Glanarm where the meer began.

The soyle of this barony is generally coarse, that which is for corne of it being hasely and light, and that which is for pasture mountainous soure and boggy.

The river of Mayne Water which falleth into Loughneagh hath its original spring out of this barony.

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The Barony of Dunluce

BEGINNING AT THE FOOTE of the Bush Water which runeth northward into the sea, it is bounded southwards up by the said river of Bush unto the Bush Millns, and thence crossing the said river is bounded by the Egare along to Carnonreagh, thence through the mides of a red bogg leading to the smale brooke of Glasnanerin dividing this Barony from the Barony of Carie, and thence more southwardes to the river of Dervock, and thence to the stone ditch in the middle of the quarter land called Mullaghduffe in the parish of Derekoeghan, and so along that ditch still

southwardes untill it enteres into the said river of Bush againe, and thence up along the said river unto the smale brooke called Glassnaferyn which divides this Barony from the Barony of Carie, and from thence to the mountaine or moss called Monyrelligy, which in the same place divideth this Barony from the Barony of Glenarme, and from thence through a barren mountayne southward to the little brooke dividing the land called Corkery in this Barony from the lands called Ballynabantrogh in the barony of Killconway, and from thence along the River of Killagan unto

BARONY OF DUNLUCE

the Mayne Water, and from this River more west through the middle of the bogg called Curraghlallymacwilliam, in the parish of Killraghtis and thence still westward along a gutter dividing between the quarter land of Carnanone in this barony from Garyduffe in the said barony of Killconway, and thence to the smale brooke called Cloghie which runeth still west unto another small brooke, called Lonkoar, which runeth into the great river of Bann from thence northwardes downe the said river which divideth the County Londonderry from this county unto the parcel of land called Knocknaturny, and from thence eastward through the midle of a red bog to the Liberberty [*sic*] post of the town of Coleraine at Islandneaghvork, and from thence to the other liberty post of the towne of Coleraine at Ardsmearine, and from thence to Drumslead, and soe into the foresaid river of Ban, on the north side

of the towne and Libertie of Coleraine, and soe downe the said river northwards unto the Barr mouth, where the said river empieth itself into the Sea; and from thence along by the said Sea, on the north and north east unto the foote of the Bush water aforesaid where the meare began.

The soyle of this barony is generally good, although it be somewhat course and mountainous towards the east side, where it borders upon part of the three baronies of Carie Glenarm and Killconeway, and haveing in the lower partes of it great Dales of Red Boggs, and on the North side of it towards the Sea Coast sandy and somethat light, and in some parts very rockie with Limestone amongst them. Yet in most places and where it borders on the Citty lands of Coleraine is a deep strong Clay Moulde and temper very good for Corne.

COUNTY DOWN

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

ARDS (No. 68).

LECALE (No. 69).

KINELARTY and DUFFERIN
(No. 70).

MOURNE (No. 71).

UPPER IVEAGH (No. 72).

LOWER IVEAGH (No. 73).

NEWRY LORDSHIP (No. 74).

CASTLEREAGH (No. 75).

The Barony of Ards

BEGINS ON THE WEST side att the towneland of Ballyvernan lying upon the sea or lough of Carrigfergus and over against Carrigfergus, and from thence meeres along by the townelands of Rafegill Conlegg and Ballyskeagh the lesser, and soe to the new bridge of Newtowne, by which meares it is divided from the barony of Castlereagh, soe that one part of the towne of Newtowne in the barony of Castlereagh and the other part (being the greater) is in the barony of Ards; afterwards the said barony of Ards is bounded on the south side by an arme of the sea called Loghcoyn which (from Newtowne) extends to Portaferry towne in the Ards, and Strangford towne in the barony of Lecall, betwixt which two townes the sea coming in by a strong current and a narrow passage makes Loghcoyn aforesaid, and that narrow entry of the sea is called Strangford because of the swift and rapid entry which the sea there makes, and from thence alsoe the towne

adjacent (Strangford) hath its name; from Portaferry aforesaid the said barony of Ards is bounded towards the east and north, by the ocean which beating along the coast thereof goes up between the county of Antrim and Downe, and makes the Logh of Carrickfergus upon which is the towne of Ballyvernan, whence the meeres of this barony began.

The soyle of this barony towards the ocean is indifferent good, but on the inner side of it which lies upon Loghcoyn is not soe good, untill you come to that part of the barony which is called Little Ardes towards Portaferry where the soyle is as good as any part of it.

The market townes in this barony are Newtowne, Bangor, Donnaghadee, Ballywalter and Portaferry, which have alsoe the priviledges of faires, and besides these there are the villages of Groomsport and Gray Aby. Bangor and Newtowne are Corporations governed by a Provost.

The Barony of Lecale

IS MEERED ON THE WEST and northwest side, with the upper barony of Eveagh and Kinalearty from which it is distinguished by these meeres following (viz) from the sea which lies upon the south of [it] by a line between the two Murloghes and the Slippery Foord, and soe along by James Moores ditch in Ballylaghland, and from thence between Wateresk and Ballylaghland towards the west, and from thence betwixt Ballybannan and Ballyguiny untill you come to the river which runs along unto Cloanvoraghan, and then under Ferdoragh his house, the meeres comes along betwixt Ballywill and Aghlissnevin untill you come to the river which runs to Clogh-reagh, and then along downe that river untill you come to Dundrum. And there from the river crosseth with a land marsh between Dundrum and Cloghran to the lands of Dundrum, and from thence to the black staffe, and after along that river between Farranfaddy and Tullemury, and from thence along the bogg between Magheleggan and Loghinyland, and from thence along the bogg between Loghinyland and Marvologhra and the

Granges to the river called Anacloy, and from that river the marsh is between Anacloy and Ballygrosse quarter; from thence to Ballykinally, and soe to Loghcoyne, which bounds it onely on the north east and the foresaid meere divides it from the baronies of Upper Iveagh Kinalearty and Duffrin, and on the east it is bounded with the river of Strangford and on the south with the ocean.

The nature of the soyle of this barony is indifferent good, and of the best of this county of Downe.

It hath no wood nor timber at all in it, nor sufficient quantity of turfe for firing, which defect (in some measure) is supplied by the coale which is brought from England to Strangford.

In this barony are many reliques of the superstition of former ages, as St. Patricks Bed and St. Patricks Chaire, and his well; unto this many doe resorte, the Papists (out of superstition) others out of some opinion of a naturall virtue in the water, to heale severall diseases. It is neer to Saul where there was an Antient Abby.

The Barony of Kinalearty and Dufferin

IS BOUNDED and divided from the Eriotts (a part of Lecale) by Anacloy River, which river continues the meer of it untill you come to Woodgrange on Lecale side, and from thence by a great bogg of Maghereleggan in Lecale. And soe by another bogg to Ballyrawly and from thence to Blackstaffe, and there crossing the water, the meeres goe by the north side of Drumcastle, and soe to the water of Clareagh, and soe following the said water untill you come to the towneland of Ballywoolwill which is in the Upper Iveagh, and from thence goe by a little streame betwixt Dromonecoyle in Killearty and Cloanvarraghan in Iveagh, and from thence to Sleuenish in Upper Iveagh to the topp of Sleaucrubbe—a greate mountayne, and from thence by a Glean betwixt the Gennish in Kinalearty and Drumvarradan in Lower Iveagh, and those are the meares of it on the south and on the west, and from thence the meeres goe betwixt Downebeg in Kilnalearty and Monynibane in Lower Iveagh still on the west and from thence betwixt Clountineboulén in Kilnalearty and Begny and Derrylaraderg in Lower Iveagh, on the west still, and from thence the meeres goe betwixt Burin in Kinalearty, and Clountagh in Lower Iveagh, and from thence turning northward betwixt Ballykeen in Kinalearty and Ballymcmurphy in Lower Iveagh, and from thence to Logherin, and from thence to the pass called Annaghin (on the north) and from thence the meeres goe by a bogg to Loghanuge, and from

thence by a bogg to Ballym^erauey in Castlereagh barony, from which barony here it begins to be divided, and from Ballym^eerany by a river to Belocknocklea pass on the east, and from this pass the meeres goe betwixt Raleagh in Kilnalearty and Creeviargan in the barony Castleragh and from thence to a foord called Alinefarne, where it is divided from the towneland of Lestuder in Castlereagh and soe downe the river Ballygarry untill you come to Radaman towneland in Kinalearty and from thence by a streame that divides Redaman from Clouteneglare in Castlereagh and soe the meeres goe by a bogg to the said river of Ballygarry, and soe the said meares goe along towards the south within a mile of Killmore towne in Castlereagh (leaving it on the left hand) by a bogg between Drumageslisk in Kilnalearty and the lands of Killmore and soe between Tullenecree in Killnalearty and the lands of Killmore for a mile untill you come to the river of Killmore which is the same before called Ballygarry and soe to Annaghcloy whence the said meeres began.

The soyle of this barony is generally fitter for pasture then corn, much of it being rocky and covered with shrubby wood without any timber fit for building or soe little that it cannot be estimated.

In it is the river of Owen Ballygarry altogether shallow and rocky and runs to the Iron Worke at Kilmore.

Halfe Barony of Mourn

THIS HALFE BARONY contains forty-two towne lands. The mountaines of Mourn meeres on the north side betwixt it and the barony of Upper Iveagh, and the sea on the east south and west doth compasse it.

This halfe barony towards the west is of a very barren soyle, being hugely mountanous for the greatest part of it are the known mountaines of Mourn; towards the east betwixt the said mountaines and the sea coast lyeth the sandy vally of Green Castle, belonging to the Lady Teringhain being some three mile broad, and eight mile

long att the north end of which is the considerable fishing of Analong (though not much made use of) for all ordnary fishes; upon the south of it lieth the bay of Carlingford, att the entrance whereof, being about two miles broad the channell being but a pistoll shot over; there was a stone fort or castle built by the Marquis of Ormond upon a rock in the midle of the said entrance commanding the said channell, the bay within being an excellent roade. There is also at that place a good white and oyster fishing.

Upper Iveagh Barony

BEGINING SOUTHWEST at the sea side, the meares goe by the mill of Mourn, and along the river of Attycassy to Barnstockbragh, and from thence to a well in the mountaine from whence the river of Bann doth issue from that well to the top of Sleivdonnorth, from thence to Shrow Patrick att Ballaghannyrye from thence to the seaside along to Newcastle, from thence by the seaside to a place called Loghanhagh, mearing through Moreloge, from thence to Ballylaghenan mearing with Outreske part of the barony of Lecall, from thence to Ballyginin mearing with Ballybanand part of the said barony and from thence to Clonveraghan mearing with Ballylogh part of the said barony, thence to Ballywillwill, mearing with Dromchollye in the barony of Killnalearty, thence to Kedye alias Ballylarett mearing with Ginnis part of the said barony being north east of Upper Iveagh, thence to Drum mearing with Cloutigolin in the barony of Killnalearty, thence to Monybany mearing with Clountigoulin thence to Crossgarr mearing with Begny part of Lower Iveagh barony, thence to Fennis mearing with Leballyreagh in Lower Iveagh, thence through the towne of Mechbrick being north of Upper Iveagh, thence to Grange mearing with Aghneskiagh part of Lower Iveagh, thence to Killconmeerwee mearing with Carnew in Lower Iveagh, thence to Carbally mearing with Carnen, thence to Shanrad, mearing with Foydynye, thence to Ballyely mearing with Garvagh, thence to Killiloan mearing with Killmagrye in Lower Iveagh, thence to Knockryne mearing with Carbett in Lower Iveagh, thence to Castle-vannan mearing with the said Carbett, thence to Tullycoonagh mearing with Carbett and Tullyran in Lower Iveagh, thence to Ballyvie mearing with Tullyran, thence to Lissnerye mearing with the said Tullyran, thence to Ballydoon mearing with Tullyhunan in Lower Iveagh, thence to Tullyerr mearing with Tullyhunan, thence to Ballyvally mearing with Ballymony in Lower Iveagh, thence to Edenderry mearing with Dromongally north west of Upper Iveagh, thence to Ballygowen

mearing with Ballyvarly in Lower Iveagh, thence to Lissegead mearing with Dromiller, thence to Clonknaverly mearing with the said Dromiller in Lower Iveagh, thence to Clonloghan entring into a foord called Skarowagh betwixt the said [sic] county of Ardmagh and the said Upper Iveagh, from thence along the glin flush unto the river of Glanrye mearing betwixt the lordshipp of the Newry and the lands of Clarenagan to a bog called Fuoladuffy mearing betwixt Dirycragh and Corkrighagh part of the halfe barony of Newry, thence to Aghecavan mearing with Lissardley part of the said halfe barony, thence to Tullyvory mearing with Lackaine, thence to Rinbane mearing with Shynn thence to Ardkiregh mearing with Tullynesugh part of the halfe barony of Newry, thence to Glassgarr mearing with Owlye; thence to Emdell mearing with Grange, thence to Greenan alias Grallagh mearing with the said Grange, thence to Tullycoolie and Barninyn mearing with the said Grange part of the said halfe barony of Newry thence to Lorgicoghooone mearing with Ardarragh, thence to Cullin mearing with Fenone in the said halfe barony, thence to Cabragh mearing with Fennare, thence to Cluoyn, mearing with Ryan in the said halfe barony, thence to Carrickcrossan mearing with Edenmore in the said halfe barony, thence to Aghnegon, mearing with Beanagh in the said halfe barony thence to Ballinvoline mearing with Dyrilakagh in the said halfe barony thence to Corrogs mearing with Greenan and Coulea in said halfe barony, thence to Buren mearing with Clonlagh, thence to Aghnemaragh mearing with the said Grenan falling to the sea, thence to the Castle of Narrowater, thence to Rostrever by the sea side, and soe along the seaside to the Mill Mourn, at the river of Attycassy, where you began.

In this barony the Ban river hath its begining and runs through the said barony from the south to the north.

In this barony there are noe marketts onely two faires yearly at Rafrylan and 2 more at Loghbrickland.

The Barony of Lower Iveagh

HATH FOR ITS BOUNDS upon the north east a veine of bogg called Eskinmunellavaddy runing from the Laggan Water (which on the

north divideth this barony from the county of Antrim, and soe going eastwards unto the river of Garverloghash, and soe up that river untill you

COUNTY OF DOWN

come to the foord of Avigin then turning unto a bogg which runeth between Ballykeelelogherin which is in the said barony, and Mashucknock which is in the barony of Kinalearty, which bogg runeth south eastward to the lake of Loghanish and from thence to a wood and bogg lying between Ballymcmurphy in the said Lower Iveagh and Ballyban in Killnalearty, and from thence to Loghgillingraghan between Clountagh in Iveagh and Burin in Kinalearty, and from thence westward between Cloantagheguillyn in Killnalearty and Derrylaraderig in the said Lower Iveagh, and from thence between Cossgarr in upper Iveagh and Begni in the said Lower Iveagh, and from thence more southerly to Levallyreagh in the lower barony and Dry in the upper barony of Iveagh and from thence along by a miry ditch unto the towne of Moyurick, whereof the one halfe is in the lower barony of Iveagh and the other halfe in the upper, and from thence keeping a ditch till it come to the fort of Lisranedrim, which lieth between the Grange and Aghneskeeah in the Lower Iveagh, and from thence by a ditch to Cauce in the said Lower Iveagh and the Grange in the Upper; and from thence goeth between Collocanmurph in the Upper and Barnee in the Lower, and from thence by a moss which runeth between the towneland of Corbally in the barony of Upper Iveagh and the lands of Foyden in the Lower Iveagh unto Ballyely in the Upper Iveagh, and Fergon in the Lower and soe to a foord called Belandavan and from thence by a ditch leading to a mosse runing between Killmacreevy in Lower Iveagh and Killilane in the Upper Iveagh, and from thence by a ditch leading to Loghfeagh and from thence by another ditch leading betwixt the Corbott in Lower Iveagh, and Tullycomagh in Upper Iveagh, and from thence by the same ditch

leading to the river Bann, and soe northward along the said river untill you come to Seapatrick and soe over the Bann westward by a meere or ditch between Drominigally in the lower Iveagh and Edenderry in the Upper Iveagh and from thence betwixt Ballyverly in Lower Iveagh and Ballygowen in Upper Iveagh, and from thence by a bogg between Lisnegeade and the upper barony of Iveagh and Dromiller in the lower barony, and from thence northward by a runing streame downe along the Scarvagh alias Glanflush, and from thence by the same streame runing through a bogg untill you come within a muskett shott to Knockbridge, and from thence by a little bogg unto the towne towneland of Ballynagarick in this barony, and from thence by another long bogg to the towneland of Ballydoogan and the towneland of Bleery and the towneland of Corcreeny and Ballymcteere, and the towneland of Teaghrayne and the towneland of Tullyancher to the lands of Ballymagin, unto the sessiah of land in Killmore called Knockineeter all in the barony of Lower Iveagh unto a little rivolett runing to Loghneagh, and soe along the said Logh eastwards, unto a great bogg called Estintunny, and from thence by the same bogg to the halfe towneland of Ballydonnegan in the lower barony of Iveagh and from thence crosse over the Laggan Water untill you come to the lands of Bolere, and soe along the river eastward unto the Mease and from thence along by a bog unto Estimmunallyvaddy where we began.

This barony is of an indifferent good soyle towards the north and west part of it where it borders with the county Antrim and Ardmagh, it is of a more deep clayish temper than the rest. Towards the east and south the soyle is somewhat gravelly and sharpe.

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Newry Lordship

THIS HALFE BARONY is generally barren, hilly, rocky and heathy. In it standeth the markt towne of Newry, in the castle whereof hath been kept a garrison constantly in peace and warr, it being a special passe and thorough faire, between Leinster and Ulster, the river not being easily passable but by the bridge of Newry, unto which the Britisch Ocean cometh by the bay of Carlingford. The castle of Newry, belonging to Colonel Arthur Hill, was soe considerable as the Earle of Strafford would onely intrust the amuni-

tion which he intended to serve the north into the said castle in the year 1638 and 1639 which, being there in the year 1641, was surprised by the Irish rebells and soe was the first provision of amunition they had in Ulster.

On the east and north this halfe barony is compassed with the barony of Upper Iveagh and on the west with the river of Glinn falling into the sea att the Newry, which runs into the bay of Carlingford, soe that this halfe barony hath the sea on the south of it.

The Barony of Castlereagh

BEGINETH AT LOGHCOYNE upon the south east part, in that part where is the foord of Anaghclony betwixt Islandmachee and Scatterigg, and soe following up that streame or brooke which seperateth Castlereagh from the teritory of Dufferyn unto a bogg, and from thence to a moore called Darchmony, and from thence to the top of a hill to a bogg or mosse which likewise seperates betwixt this barony and the teritory of Dufferyn, and from thence through a bogg called Ballym^eikevany in Castlereagh Barony, and soe to Clounteniglare in the same barony, and from thence the meeres goe by the streame called Glasswater, where this river seperates betwixt Castlereagh and Duffrin and the Eriotts, and soe to Killmore, and from that point the meeres return by a bog betwixt Dromaghlish in Kilnalearty and the lands of Killmore, and after between Tullamacree in Kilnalearty and Killmore, and soe along on the west side this barony boundeth on the lands of Killwarlin in Lower Iveagh barony, as particularly on part of Ballykeele in Killwarlin, and soe along a bogg or moorish ground that parts this barony for [sic] Lower Iveagh untill you come to a small river that partes George Mountgomeries land, in Castlereagh, from the Lady Brookes land in Killwarlin in Lower Iveagh, and still along the said river untill you come to the point of Blaris which divides that towneland from Killwarlin untill you fall into

the river of Laggan which seperates the county Antrim from the barony Castlereagh, and soe along the said river for the space of seven or eight miles to Belfast where the river of Laggan enters into the sea, and soe along the bay unto the towne of Ballyvernon, and from thence unto the towneland of Rathgill Conlegg and Ballyskeagh the Lesser, and soe to the new bridge of Newtowne, by which meeres from Ballyvernon aforesaid hitherto it is divided from the barony of Ards and from the said bridge of Newtowne the water of Loghcoyn is the bound of this barony untill you come to the foord of Anaghclony where you began.

The soyle hereof along the river of Laggan and along the bay side untill you come to the towneland of Ballyvernon is reasonably good soyle, and from Ballyvernon over the hills to Newtowne a course moorish mountanous pasture, and from Newtowne to the southern part of the said barony on Loghcoyn side indifferent good land for pasture and tillage, all the rest of the said barony being but indifferent land for pasture, being very heathy.

In this barony are two quarries of stone, the one of marble upon Loghcoyn side neer Cumber, and the other of Firestone upon the top of Scrabo hill, both very good for building.

In this barony are few woods left, most of what was being destroyed by the Rebellion.

In this barony are seven corn mills.

COUNTY ARMAGH

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

ONEILLAND (No. 76).

ORIOR (No. 77).

FEWES (No. 78).

ARMAGH (No. 79).

TIRANNY (No. 80).

The Barony of Onealan

IS BOUNDED by the river of Blackwater to Loghneagh norwest and by nore upon Loghneagh, north by Kilmore in the county Downe northeast, and by the red bogg of BallymcIt[?ire] east and along by Clanconnell through the great bogg of Magheraverty to the river of the upper Bann east and be south, and soe downe the Bann from Knockbridge about halfe a myle crossing the river from thence through a great red bogg of Ballevoraghan and from thence to the red bogg called Monecanan south, and from thence to the great bogg of Monenemaddy and soe to Glanoran and to the smal river runing by Drumart, and from thence to the river of Couser and from the same by Lohrorkan and by Lohage, and from thence to the river and foord of Belanaherick and to Loghdartan southwest and by the

Grange ONeland and BellemcIluinure to the river of Callen west and into the great river of Blackwater northwest.

There are noe rivers of any note but the rivers of Callen and the upper Ban, which river of Ban runneth through this Barony unto the great lake called Loghneagh and is portable up the said river five or six myle from the said Logh unto a place called Knockbridge over which river about two miles belowe Knockbridge there is a ferry at a place called Portadowne.

The soyle of this barony is generally good for tillage and pasture and the finest plantation of Ulster by reason of the English nation that first planted it, most of the same being naturally subject to wett but by their industry drained and made dry.

The Barony of Oryer

BEGINS att the foot of the redd bogg of Ballyvorchan norwest, and soe to the river of Ban northwest, bordering soe farr upon the barony of Onelan, and then by the said river and the Glenwater to Carnbanne, and soe through the bridge of the Newry, thence directly by the strand within one mile of Castlekeele east, and hither to it bordereth upon the county Downe, and soe through the Lord Moores and Mr. Bagnalls Lands, and skirts uppon the foord of Ballaclare east and [soe] south, from thence by the brooke on which the aforesaid foord is towards Ballynskallisan and within one mile and halfe of the same, and soe between the townland of Carrickbraddagh, and the church of Foghert to a red foord betwixt both south, thence still bordering upon the county Lowth to the river of Ballyleggan and soe by the river of Ballyleggan to the church of Urny and the ditch of the townland of Carrygocork and Dromgooly and soe to the water of Coggerly southwest bordering upon the Fewes to the foord of Belanagert from thence on the backside of Aghaduffe to the townland of Fennish west southwest, after to the banke of the river of Aneskymoon and soe to the townland of Aghnegloghmullen and Dromelly west, from thence to the forte of Tullya and soe to

the river of Moyduffe and Patrick ^A Deries Bridge, from thence to the river of Garryvone and soe by the brooke of Ballymoyre to the brooke betwixt Moyton and the barony of the Fewes still west, from thence by the river Cooser to Belanacarry and Bouchiers Mill, and soe by clare ditch to the moss of Clare to the river of Glanoran from thence to the foord of Carnescreeb, and soe to the halfe townland of Feronagh—the foresaid meere being inclusive or within the barony.

This barony southeastward is a rocky mountanous countrey haveing little or noe lands for tillage in it, the rest of the said barony being indifferent good for pasture and tillage.

The northwest part of this barony is of an indifferent good soyle fitt for tillage and pasture.

There are noe remarkable [?rivers] in this barony but Coosher and but one market towne called Tonrege.

There are three passes between the counties of Downe and Ardmagh (viz) Knockbridge over the river of Ban, Poyns pass over a great bog that divides the two counties and Mountgwires pass within three miles of the Newry, on which passes the Commonwealth have built three watch towers since this rebellion which were constantly garryzoned till of late.

The Barony of Fewes

BOUNDED by Sr. Christopher Bedlows lands in the county Lowth, and from thence westwards by Ballybeny to a towneland belonging to the Earle of Kildare in the said county Lowth. And soe still the said barony is bounded by the five townes called the five townes of the Fewes in the said county, and thence more westward the said barony is bounded by the river called Owenetoggery (which signifies the river of the meeres) which river meeres the foresaid barony in this place, and after by Loghrosse from whence the said lands doe border upon the lands of Muckny, and from Muckny through the mountaine of Aghmagorigan a towne land of the Ld Cawfields westwards of the said barony, and soe by the said Lord Cawfields lands unto the lands of Ballymacorean, belonging to the Sea of Ardmagh in the said barony of Fewes till you come to the river of Tassagh, between Lisdoondrom in the barony of Ardmagh and Ballybrooly in this barony, and soe along the said river till you come to the lands of Ballyard Offeligan in the barony Ardmagh and soe between the said Ballyard Offeligan and Ballinegallagh in the said barony Fewes, and from thence by a little streame runing into the river of Owenbegg, and along the said river until you come round about the towne of Innislare in this barony, and from thence to the foord called Belanabantrogh att Ballymancan being about a myle, and soe northward along between Dromgagh in the barony Fewes to Cavannyhegh in the barony Ardmagh, untill you come to the river of Moyrglass, and soe northward along the said river of Moyrglass untill you come between Ballycownemore in the barony Ardmagh, and the Deanes lands in this barony, and from thence by a great bogg that runs into a common foord of Bellanaherick that runs between the lands of Clancourhy in this barony and the barony of ONelan, and from

thence by a brooke that leades between Major Richardsons lands in ONelan and Grindalls lands in this barony to Ballynehinch in ONelan, and thence between the lands of Gringalls and Curtees in this barony and the lands of Major Richardson in the barony of ONelan to the Logh of Logh[?]eage, and from thence by the back of Ballynirry in the Fewes untill you come to a river that borders upon Magherlacow in ONelan and soe eastward about a mile by a bog till you come to the river of Couser, and then up the said river Couser as far as the towneland of Duilla in this barony, thence to a Logh called Loghcolmogg, and soe over a bank betwixt Tullyalyn in the barony of Oryer and Lisdromcor in this barony, and from thence by a brook betwixt the said Lisdromcor and Moyton in this barony, and from thence by a moore or bogg that parts Ballymoyer in this barony from Dromcrow in the barony of Oryer, and from thence downe the river of the Creggan and Deeries Bridge, and thence the river angles and meetes with another river called Dohowen, and soe along the said river south-eastward, untill you come to the foord of Tulliagh and betwixt the said Tulliagh in the barony Oryer and Ballaeke in the said barony of Fewes and soe cross a redd mountaine between the said Ballaeke and Aghnaglogmullyn in the barony of Oryer, and from thence over another mountayne to A[clin]chymeene, and from thence by the mountaine of Aghadeine in Oryer untill you come to the river Cully and soe up along the said river untill you come to Sr. Christopher Bedlowes lands where you began.

This barony south southwest on the county of Lowth side is of an indifferent good soyle fitt for tillage and pasture, and northwest a heathy and mountainous ground, a very ordinary pasture with some mixtures of land for¹

The Barony of Ardmagh

IS MEERED by the river of the Blackwater to the Castle mouth west and be nore by the river of Callen east, uppon the barony of Fewes east and

be south, upon the barony of Touranny south west, and by the caseway that runs into the Blackwater north.

¹ Last line: illegible.

BARONY OF TOWRANY

In this barony is the metropolitan Church of Ireland called Ardmagh, from whence the towne of Ardmagh hath its denomination with the Abbey of Peter and Paule and the Nunnery of Bridgett, with some other small chappels in which towne were two marketts weekly together with two or three faires in the year.

The soyle of this barony is generally good for pasture and tillage in all partes excepting towards the south, and south east which is altogether

mountanous, and of a could harsh and spongy nature.

In it there are some quarries of ordinary stone, marble and limestone, and some shrubby woods on the northwest part thereof.

In it likewise there are the ruins of several demolished English houses belonging to divers Brittish proprietors (viz) Killynne, Doctor Fairfaxes and some others.

80

The Barony of Towrany

IS BOUNDED on the east, by the upper part of the River of Voy untill you come to the towneland of Tullyosaran in this barony, from thence by a little brook runing between the lands of Lissadein and Shanrade untill you come to the lands of Mullaghitynnyn and Tunnagh, and from thence by a red bogg to the lands of Pallanagh and Killola, and from thence by a kind of small bogg untill you come to a place called Annaghmuntercassaly and Maughnavatt, and from thence by an old ditch leading between Ballynemeatagh and Crearym untill you come to the towneland of Lissegally, and from thence by a bogg and a river untill you come to the lands of Portnelygan, and from thence by an old ditch untill you come to the towneland of Baltioragh, and from thence by a smal river to the towneland of Seitrym and from thence by a ditch to the towneland of Lisslea, and from thence by a river to the lands of Carranagh, and from thence by a little bogg and a runing streame untill you come to the lands of

Cornfeigh, south, and from thence westward by a red bogg, untill you come to the lands of Ballyduffy, and from thence by a little bogg untill you come to the towneland of Ardgonnel, and from thence still westward by the river of Cortynan untill you come to the lands of Cortynan, and from thence by a great red bogg, untill you come to the great river of Blackwater and from thence by the said river of Blackwater untill you come to the bottum of the river of Binvoy which falls into the said river of Blackwater, and from thence Northward by the said river of Voy untill you come to the upper part of the said river where you began,

In this barony there are noe marketts, onely a faire at Tynan nor noe rivers of any note, but some small brookes.

The soyle of this barony (onely towards the southwest) is generally good for tillage and pasture, but there it is somewhat mountainous and rocky.

COUNTY MONAGHAN

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies* of :-

TROUGH (No. 81).

MONAGHAN (No. 82).

CREMORNE (No. 83).

DARTRY (No. 84).

*Farney barony wanting.

81

The Barony of Trough

IS BOUNDED on the east with the barony of Ardmagh, on the south and south east with the barony of Monaghan, on the west with the barony of Clogher in the county of Tyrone and on the north with the barony of Dungannon in the said county of Tirone.

In the said barony are conteyned two parishes.¹

82

The Barony of Monaghan

IS MEARED on the north with the barony of Trough, on the east and south east with the barony of Cremorne, on the south with the barony of Dartry and on the west with the barony Clonkelly alias Dunamaine.

The quallity in generall of the lands is arrable and pasture intermixt with much mountaine and bogg especially on the westerne part thereof. It containes seaven parishes¹.

83

The Barony of Cremorne

THE SAID BARONY of Cremorne is bounded on the north with the barony of Ardmagh, on the east with the barony of Fewes, on the south with the barony of Farney, on the south west with the barony of Clonchie in the county of Cavan.

It conteynes four parishes.¹

84

The Barony of Dartry

IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Cremorne, south by the barony of Tullaghgarvy in the county of Cavan, west and northwest by the barony of Clonkelly in the county of Fermanagh, and north and north east by the barony of Monaghan.

The land thereof is generally wheate and messlyn soyle and good pasture for sheep and cattle.

There is noe wood other then small shrubby brushy wood which because of its shortness and thinnesse is included in the pasture.

The rivers and loughs therein yeild noe fish but pike breame and eele, which is not considerable other than for the use of the adjacent inhabitants.

¹ See Monaghan Book of Survey and Distribution for particulars of parishes.

COUNTY CAVAN

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

TULLAGHGARVEY (No. 85).

LOUGHTEE (No. 89).

CLONCHY (CLANKEE) (No. 86)

TULLOGHONOHOE (TULLYHUNCO)
(No. 90).

CASTLERAHAN (No. 87).

TULLAGHAGH (TULLYHAW) (No. 91).

CLONMOGHAN (CLANMAHON)
(No. 88).

85

The Barony of Tullaghgarvy

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Creemourne in the county of Monaghan, south east by the barony of Clonchy, south west and west by the barony of Clongtee both in this county, north west by the barony of Clonkelly in the county of Fermanagh, and north and north-east by barony of Dartree in the said county of Monaghan.

And

The land thereof is generally mescelline soyle, and reasonable good pasture; such as are mountaine, mountainous and bogg are distinguished by the colume of unprofitable land. There are alsoe severall small parcells of brush wood, which because of their thinnesse, and lownesse are included in the pasture being not fitt for wattle, or any other use then firing. The same being stubb'd will make good arrable land.

87

The Barony of Castlerahan

IS BOUNDED ON THE EAST by the barony of Clonchy, and southeast and south by the barony of Kells in the county of Meath, west by the baronie of Clonmoghán in this county and north by the barony of Loghtee.

And

The lands thereof are generally mountainous, and heathy even upon the arrable lands (if suffered to lye untilld for any time) in most places, well provided for water and fewell of turfe. As for woods there are none nott soe much as for wattles.

86

The Barony of Clonchy

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Donoghwyán [? Farney], in the county of Monaghan, south-east by the barony of Kells in the county of Meath, south-west and west by the barony of Castlerahan in this county, north-west by the barony of Tulloghgarvy, and north and north-east by the baronies of Dartry and Donoghwyán [? Farney].

And

The land thereof is generally mountaine, and mountainous pasture, and at best but rye soyle; except such land as border upon the counties of Meath and Monaghan which are mescelline soyle and good pasture.

88

The Barony of Clonmoghán

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Castlerahan south-east and south by the counties of East and West Meath, south-west by the county of Longford, west by the barony of Tullyhuncho, and north and north-east by the baronies of Loghtee and Castlerahane.

And

The land thereof is generally mescelline soyle, the pasture more kindly for sheep than cattle, and some places are heathy and mountainous which are distinguished by the collums for unprofitable land.

89

The Barony of Loghtee

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Tulloghgarvy and Clonchy, south-east by the barony of Castlerahan, south by the barony of Clonmoghán, south west by the barony of Tulloghonogho and north by the baronies of Tulloghay and Knockniny¹ all in the county of Cavan.

And

The land thereof is generally good soyle for cattle, well watered either with rivers, rivoletts or loughs, for the most part, and well provided for firing, either of wood bogg or both in many places, and of timber for building, and underwood for small houses sufficient for the whole barony, and may help some of the neighbouring baronies that want.

¹ *Quare*, Co. Fermanagh for Knockniny.

90

The Barony of Tulloghonohoe

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the baronies of Loghtee and Clanmaghan and by the river which runs out of Lough Gawnagh, the head of Logherne and alsoe by part of the said lough, on the south by another of the said lough, and by the county of Longford, on the west by Lough Gawnagh aforesaid, the barony of Cranree¹ in the said county of Longford, the barony of Carrigallen in the county of Leitrim, and by the barony of Tulloghagh, on the north by the said baronies of Tulloghagh and Loghtee.

91

The Barony of Tullaghagh

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the barony of Knocknyny in the county of Fermanagh and by the barony of Loghtee in the county of Cavan, on the south by the barony of Tulloghonohogh in the said county and by the barony of Carrigallen in the county of Leitrim, on the west by the said county of Leitrim and barony of Drumoheer, and on the north by the great lough called Lough McNeane and the barony of Clanawley in the county of Fermanagh.

¹ Modern barony of Granard.

The Barony of Magherastephana

The land of this barony is part of the county of Fermanagh and is bounded on the north by the county of Londonderry, on the east by the county of Tyrone, on the south by the county of Wicklow, and on the west by the county of Fermanagh. The barony is divided into two parts, the northern part of which is called the barony of Magherastephana, and the southern part of which is called the barony of Magheraboy.

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, ON THE EAST BY THE COUNTY OF TYRONE, ON THE SOUTH BY THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, AND ON THE WEST BY THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. THE BARONY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE NORTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERASTEPHANA, AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERABOY.

COUNTY FERMANAGH

IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, ON THE EAST BY THE COUNTY OF TYRONE, ON THE SOUTH BY THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, AND ON THE WEST BY THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. THE BARONY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE NORTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERASTEPHANA, AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERABOY.

IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, ON THE EAST BY THE COUNTY OF TYRONE, ON THE SOUTH BY THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, AND ON THE WEST BY THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. THE BARONY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE NORTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERASTEPHANA, AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF WHICH IS CALLED THE BARONY OF MAGHERABOY.

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies* of :—

MAGHERASTEPHANA (No. 92).

MAGHERABOY (No. 94).

CLANAWLEY (No. 93).

*Baronies of Knockninny, Lurg, Tirkennedy, Coole and Clankelly wanting.

The Barony of Magheristephana

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with part of the counties of Monaghan and Tirone, on the south by the barony of Clonkelly and the halfe barony of Coole in the county of Fermanagh, on the west with the lake or poole of water called Lough Earne, and on the north by the barony of Tyrekennedy in the county of Fermanagh.

The land of this barony is part mountaine and part low lands. The mountaine is for the most part pasturable, in which are many loughs from whence run many small rivers down into the lowlands, of which rivers is produced a great river so called which emptyeth itself into Loughear[n]e. The low lands are intermixt with many boggs loughs and heathy grounds.

The Barony of Clanawley

IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH with the barony of Magherboy, on the east with the barony of Tirkennedy, Lough Earne and Knockniny barony, on the south with the barony of Tullaghgarvey, [recte Tullyhaw] and on the west with D[r]umahaire Barony in the county of Leitrim and contains the following parishes.¹

The Barony of Maghereboy

IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH with a great lough called Lough Earne, on the east with the barony of Tirkennedy, on the south with Clanawley barony and on the west with the barony of Rosclogher and a lough called Lough Melvie and contains the following parishes (vizt).¹

¹See Fermanagh Book of Survey and Distribution for particulars of parishes.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER *

Counties of:-

KERRY (Nos. 95—102).

CORK (part) (Nos. 103—107).

*The Counties of Tipperary (Vols. I and II) Limerick (Vol. IV.), Waterford, and Muskerry Barony, Co. Cork (Vol. VI.) have been published in the Civil Survey series (1654-56) by the Stationery Office for the Irish Manuscripts Commission. Though the Down Survey of 1656-8 included Clare, a Civil Survey of this county is not forthcoming; the D.S. superimposition on the six-inch O.S. maps is in progress.

For particulars of parishes, not returned by the present text, reference should be made to the relative Books of Survey and Distribution in the P.R.O., Dublin.

COUNTY OF KERRY

By 1990, however, the 1980s boom in housing was over. The price of housing was no longer rising as fast as the price of Treasury bonds. People were beginning to realize that the boom was not going to last. They began to sell their houses and move to other parts of the country. This led to a sharp decline in the price of housing, which in turn led to a decline in the price of Treasury bonds. This was a major factor in the 1990s recession.

OF KERRY. The parish was a great boggy called Lough Killy, on the top of the bog were 27 cross-stones, on the north side Chantry house, and on the west side the house of Broughier and a bog called Lough Killy, and around the following parish was.

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

IRAGHTICONNOR (No. 95).

GLANEROUGHTY (GLANAROUGH)
(No. 99).

CLANMORRIS (CLANMAURICE)
(No. 96).

DUNKERRON (No. 100).

TRUGHANACKMY (No. 97).

IVERAGH (No. 101).

MAGUNIHY (No. 98).

CORKAGUINY (No. 102).

80

The Barony of Iraght I Connor

THE SAID BARONY is meared on the north by the river of Shannon, west with the sea, south with the river of Feale as it runs from Cassane and is open on the east towards the county of Limerick, where it meares with a little running spring westward of the old castle of Portrinard leading from the river of Feale in a little valley to the foote of a hill called Knockarea [?Knockatea] betweene it and Cnockeinure Church and soe by a running spring called Glassinmoney, in a strait line northward to Dirinemoymore and from thence to a running spring to Stronevoygengragerry, and thence by a gutter called Glassinemony in a straight line northwards to Dirynemoymore and thence by a running spring to Shronevoygengragerry, thence by a gutter it runs into the river of Shannon which all along to the east is the true meare observed betwixt the county of Kerry and Limerick. On the north side by the river of Shannon along as it falls into the sea westward which divides the countyes of Kerry and Clare where there is a castle four miles distant from Tabart which stands in a little creek that runs to the river of Shannon and in the said creek lyes $\frac{1}{2}$ a pl[ough]-land called the little Island wherein is about eight acres of stubby wood and good pastureing and from the said castle runns the said creeke into the land by the Abby of Lisloughthen and soe to the place called Beallalonghirt which ebbs and flowes where great boates may float. And the west sides of this barony is meared with the sea that runs in from Loopes Head till it meets with Cassanes Mouth neere which stands an old stump of a castle called Licke. And this barony is meared on the south by the river of Feale Cassane leading

full to Rahunehouse which comes in from the sea where small vessells may come in seasonable weather and from the said house of Rathonagh by the river of Feale and soe to Cassane to a little island standing in the west of the said river where the Cassane ends and the river of Feale and Galey meets and by the said river of Feale as it leades on the west side of Inishmore and from thence as it runs full to the east towards the Castle of Listowhill, and allong till it meets with a little spring running into the same, westward of the castle of Portrinard, where it begun to which place the rivers of Feale and Cassane devides the baronyes of Iraghtic Connor and Clanmorris.

The soyle in generall is cold, boggy, and woody and the arrable land lyeing in little plotts invironed with bog and wood; corne it will yield by sanding and other manure, but the Knight of Kerryes land all along by the Feale side to Listohill, and the land of Listowell, they are rich land for corne, and alsoe the mannor of Tarbert is rich and dry both for corne and pastureing and lyeth very convenient bordering with the river of Shannon where the slate, firing, corne and all other proffits may be sent by beat to Limerick, or else where there is noe river in this barony, other then is already sett forth, onely the river of Galey that runs from the county of Limerick. This barony is in breadth from Listowhill the most southwest part to Carrigenfoyle the northeast part five miles Irish, and in length from the castle of Ballybonane in the west to the spring, called Glassineacrinirily, on the east, tenn Irish miles.

The Barony of Clanmorris

THE SAID BARONY lyeth east and west in length 24 miles, in breadth seven miles. To the strand in the west there flows a tide from an arme of the sea cal'd the bay of Tralee which divides this barony and the barony of Truganackny, which strand alsoe lyeth along untill it meetes a certaine place call'd Tone Ireagh being Bishopp's land at which place the said strand ends, and from that strand leadeth a bank of stones called Cahir-

beally Banke, part of Esquire Dennis Estate, which bank meets a great lane shooteing eastward twixt the said Bishopp's land and Knockineagh untill it comes to the east corner of Knockineagh, and then shooteing southward twixt the said Knockineagh and the lands called Graig parcel of the burrough of Ardfert untill it meets a ford called Aghsollas, out of which ford leadeth eastward a small brooke untill it comes to a little ford

COUNTY OF KERRY

where meets the lands of Ciscahane, part of the said Mr. Dennis's land, twixt which and the lands of Graige leadeth northward a low bank and a highway untill it meets a field of land call'd Gortinclo part of Graige aforesaid, and leading eastward by that field untill it comes to a beaten way leading from Ardfert to Traley and crossing that beaten way it meetes another ditch leading east and southeast twixt the Commons of Ardfert and the lands of Liscahane untill it meets a small ford, called Beall Cnogher, and leading eastward by a brooke from that ford untill it comes to the turfe pitt bog which brook all that way devides this barony and Trughanackny barony. And from thence eastward by a gutt untill it meetes the west end of the great hill called Crucifloyne and thence eastward along the topp of the said hill to a brooke, called Glassivillick, along still eastward to another brooke called Glassyoeveg and soe to the river of Smearlagh and from thence to a brooke called Comeruites, and from thence to a great heap of stones called Cloghangirrode, from thence through a great red bog to another heap of stones call'd Shanvally, from thence by a brook untill it meets a turfe pitt, and from thence by a gutter that runs into the river of Treale at a ford in that river called Lymaicknevoqe being the utmost point in the east of all this barony. All the afore mention'd meets and bounds on the south side of this barony divides it and the barony of Trughanackny. This barony on the west meets with an arme of the sea being the said bay of Tralee by great sand banks lying northward from the first above mencioned strand by the said sea side until it meets at Ballyheige Land, from thence by great sea cliffs and leading westward by the said cliffs

untill it comes to a great rock, called Caghercarby, which is a notable landmarke for marriners that saile from the south and west seas into the great river of Limerick by the name of Kerry Head twixt which and Loop's Head runneth the said river of Limerick into the maine ocean opening west. This barony meets on the north side with the said river by great sea cliffs eastward from the said Kerry Head to the small river of Cassane which runs into the said river of Lymerrick opening west betwixt two great sand banks, which said river of Cassan devides this barony and Iraght I Connor, and is called by that name untill it meets an island called Inchivenog, and then it is called the river of Feale which devides this barony Iraght-Iticonor and part of the county of Limerick untill it comes to a foord called Listenvode where the south meares of this barony endeth.

The arable of this barony is generally good for all sorts of corne, being well mannurd with sand or dung especially in the heart of the country about Ardfert and Lixnaw the L(or)d of Kerryes chiefe place. The firing of this barony is turfe digged in boggs or mountaines.

There are noe notable passes in this barony only the Cassan river which, in time of flood or full sea, people or cattle are ferried over in boates. There are two rivers running through part of this barony, *videlicet* the river of Smearlagh runing northward through the east quarter of this barony, out of the mount(ai)n called Sleavlogher, and is received into the said river of Feale nere the demolished castle of Ballen Rudligg belonging to Tho. Joy deceased, which river is not very considerable but strong in time of floods.

97

Truaghnaackny Barony

THE BOUNDS OF THIS BARONY begin on the north bank of Traley Bay and from thence runs northwards by a ditch to the creeke that runs in from the west maine sea, betweene the lands of Barrow and Finitt, which is a peninsula and part of Clanmorris barony; from thence it runs westwards to the maine sea meareing with the lands of Barrow and thence runs another small brook stretching itselfe to the lands of Raghaneene which is part of Clanmorris barony. There is a difference betwixt Trughanackny barony and Clanmorris barony, which of two lands, called

Bogherduffe and Bohrinikerky the former Trughanackny belongs to, and the latter to Clanmorris to be the lands both which run eastwards; the bounds in difference betwixt the baronies of Trughanackny and Clanmorris areas follow vizt: The barony of Trughanackny doth challenge that the brook called Glanbane and soe thwart the river of Smirlagh and thence to the little valley called Glantanadora which runs to Cloghvolynygrany, is the bounds, but the barony of Clanmorris doth challenge that the brook called Glasseny as it runs to the river Smirlagh and to the hill of Comerutty

BARONY OF MAGUNIHY

and soe to Cloghegariffe a small hill and thence to the said Cloghvolingreny is the bounds as alledged. And the bounds of the said Cloghvolingreny is to the topp of a valley leaveing the lands of Gortenclohan part Clanmorris on the northwest, and thence to the brook called Miscovane and soe to the river of Feale, which divides this barony from the county of Limerick, and soe to the south-eastwards of that river to the brooke called Awnebrine which divides that barony from Clanawcliffe in Com: Corke, and thence south-eastwards to the Blackwater which likewise divides this barony from part of Corke County and thence to a foord and then by a brooke and soe to a plott of mountain and soe to another plott, and soe directly to the top of a hill, called Cnockboy, which divides this barony from Mogunnihy barony on the south, and thence to the river of Mang by severall brookes and soe to Castlemayne and on the south thereof the bounds of Trughanackny barony doth rise from the river side leaveing the river and lands of Rath on the east, and soe

through Dunkeran barony and barony of Trughanackmy, and soe to the bay of Castlemayne, and soe to the bay of Tralee and thwart over the same to the rock called Carrigloghan where it began.

There runs through this barony the great river of Mang, the river of Leaghy, the river of little Fleske and the brooke of Gnee.

The nature of the soile of this barony is for the most part a rich limestone ground yielding all sorts of graine as wheat, barebarley, small barley, beanes, pease and oates and in many or most parts thereof without great manureing, some other part of the said barony being mountaine ground yet yields good corne especially oates.

The whole barony in generall is very good soyle for cattle or cowes, sheepe, horses and swine.

The said barony consists of twenty miles in length, *videlicet* from the lands of Glanegeallagh part of Dunkeran barony to the river Feale, and in breadth from the lands of Fenitt to the Blackwater, eightene miles.

98

The Barony of Mogunnihy

THE MEARES of the said barony begin at the top of the mount[ain] called Sheihih in the south-west side of Loghleane opposite to the castle of Ross in the westward mearing with Dunkerane to a brooke running from the topp of the said mountain of Sheihih being part of Aghadoe parish, to Loghbearnasnow [?snew] and straight over the said lough to the place called Callihanvade in Killarney parish, thence to the west of Diriconihy thence to Leakanaluhurugane in Glanerought barony; thence to Keamnabrickie, thence to the highway of Magurta thence to the mountain of Bearnavore mearing with the barony of Muskery, and soe to the great river of Blackwater in the south side whereof in the county of Corke lyeth the plowland and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ballydally part of this barony, the bounds whereof begin at the river aforesaid southward by a little lough and a little brooke and soe to the river of Blackwater aforesaid. Now the meares of this barony begins again where the brooke leading from Sronallard northward; thence along up the said river to a fford in the east side whereof lyeth the three plowlands of Doonesleene, the three plowlands of Dinheigh and

the three plowlands of Brugh-all (or Vrugh-all) in all nyne plowlands mearing in the east with a brooke running eastwards to a river then south east to a brooke, thence northwest by another brooke soe leaveing the nine plowlands; the meares of this barony begin againe at the same foord, thence northward upon the said river to another foord, then to the top of Slevings Mountaine, by a straight lyne thence to part of Trughanacknie barony and to the river of Mainge which runs into the river of Leaune and thence all along the said river eastward to Logheane, and thence up to the top of the mountain of Sheihih first mencioned and where the meares began.

The soyle of this barony is for the most part course and mountaneous; therein are many good woods for timber; the arable land good for oates if manured well. Some would yield wheat and small barley if limed or sanded; through it runs the rivers of Leaune and Carragh where are salmon fishing; in it likewise is Loghlean whereto runneth the river of Flesk and out of which runneth the river of Leaune to Castlemayne Bay.

The Barony of Glaneroughty

THE SAID BARONY by estimation contains sixty six plowlands and is meared as followeth: beginning from the river of Finihy being the bounds betwixt this barony and the barony of Dunkerron on the northwest, and from thence to the mount called Mameordile on the northwest, alsoe on the northeast with a rocky mountaine meareing with the barony of Mogunnihy, and from thence eastwards to the hill of Cramanabricke and to the top of Mangerton meareing with the said barony on the north, and from thence eastward to Barnamore and from thence to a valley or glin of Comenanoge on the east meareing with the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Corke, and from thence to the top of a hill of Muglin and to a hill called Skronenakirilagh on the southeast meareing with the said barony of Muskerry; and from thence to a mountaine called Furtaneananige and from thence to Manenamariny and from thence to the hill of Cunikeene, and to the hill called Priests Leap meareing with the barony of Bantry in the county of Corke; and from thence to the hill called MameandecrineanCagh meareing with the aforesaid barony by the lands of Glan-garriffe and from thence by great clifts of mountaines to the south side of Glenamore, and from thence by a direct lyne to the hill on the west side of Glanbegg and from thence by a brooke

falling into the harbour of Agroome, called Glasseenenayninagh, meareing with the lands of Bearehaven in the county of Corke on the west, and from thence eastwards on the southside of the sea to the fort of Nedeene and to the river of Fanihy where it began.

The condition and nature of the soyle is, what land arrable there is lyeth in a valley at the bottome of great hills and mountaines yielding all sorts of graine with manureing being sea sand, lime or dung. The most part of the said mountaines being onely profitable for pasture and great part red boggs and rocky mountaines with some timber trees and stubby wood, through which glin or valley runs a river of tenn miles in length from the spring into the sea called by the name of Roghty which is proffitable in summer time both for cott and ¹ fishing for salmon.

To the said fort of Cnedeene belongs the river of Roughty comes in the river of Kilmare, navigable and safe for all shipping to harbour in, and profitable for all sorts of fishing.

The said barony in length consists of 22 Irish miles from Comenanea on the east to Glasseen-areenagh in the west, and in breadth from the top of Mangerton on the north to the hill of Mamemaneny on the south tenn miles.

In this barony are silver and iron mines.

The Barony of Dunkeran

THE SAID BARONY IS MEARED and distinguished from the rest of the baronyes of this county by the bounds following: first from the barony of Mogunnihy by the river of Leaune beginning by the ford called Skarrifdoanmanhin from thence up the said river to an island scituete in the said lough called Illaneagh in Irish, from thence to the topp of the great hill called Shehah, from thence downe to the lake called Loghvar-nasaw, from thence to a hill called in Irish Mamanordill where it meets Glanerought barony, and is meared and distinguished from the same by Shronenenake wood to the river of Finihye which runs down to the river of Killmare which bounds the said barony of Dunkeran all by the

south and west round about untill the river of Caune in Everagh barony, from thence Loghleogh and Glanbegg wood to the topp of the hill called Carrane from thence to Beallatraske rode, from thence to Beallaghussea [*?n*] from thence to the topp of Milohane hill, from thence downe all along to the river of Behy to Castlemayne Bay where, parting with Everagh barony, meets Mogunnihy barony by the foote of Curragh river which divides both the said rivers untill Lough Carhy to Aulagh wood from thence to Mareguish, and from thence to Loghicle where it meets Trughanackny barony, from which it parts and is divided by a little brooke running out of the said lough to the foord first mencioned, vizt Skarifdoomani-

¹ Blank in MS.

BARONY OF IVERAGH

hin. Some skirts or parcells of Mogunnihy barony and Everagh barony are with the said Dunkeran barony which could not be meared by these generall bounds, the names of which parcels are Muckinagh of Mogunnihy and Bearkeaning of Everagh. Likewise there is an arme of land stretching northward to the lands of Inhy in Corkaguiny barony, called Rossebehy, westward of the river of Behy aforesaid. The one moiety whereof belongeth to Dunkeran and the other to Everagh barony.

The soile of the said barony is for the most part cold mountaine boggy land and rocky hills, timber wood and shrubby wood, the arable lands most commonly lying upon the fall of hills and by boggs. And for any kind of manureing it is scarce but sea sand which is remote if not carried by boates and that but to a part of this barony scituated by the river of Killmare. On the

south it is leane and wett land, the most part not yielding more than two cropps of corne *videlicet* oates if manured with dung or sand will yield small barley; but the lands about Duneloh and Dunkerron if manured with lime or sand will yield wheate, small barley beanes and pease, as for bearebarley it yields none.

Rivers there are some vizt. Part of the river of Leane, part of the river of Carhy, the river called Snimenacally and Duffefaw yielding salmon; the firing being wood and turfe.

Wee have made mention of all things observable as wee found in the said barony according to our instructions, but made noe answer to such things as wee could not find in the same. Neither could we sett downe the particular meares of the several freeholders lands by reason of the wasteness of the said barony, all the inhabitants being dead, transported or transplanted.

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The Barony of Iveragh

THE SAID BARONY is invironed with the maine sea on the south west part thereof, and on the west and northwest from the river of Currane descending into the bay of Ballinskelix unto the barr of Castlemaine lying northeast from the river aforesaid. The harbour of Valentia opening to the west and the harbour of Begins opening northwest and is very secure for shipping and on the north side of the country towards the barony of Corkaguiny, the creekes called Countrohinna, Camifmian and Cuenakeall all opening to the north doe lye unsafe for shipping but in calme weather serviceable for fishing boates and cabbles to land. The said Barony is divided from the Barony of Dunkieran on the northeast side by the river of Behy, descending from the lough called Coumbehy into the sea or barr of Castlemaine onely the two plowlands a moiety of Glanbehy that belong to this barony doe lye in the east of the river of Behy within the limitts of Dunkeerin barony, and some other parcels which are within the limitts of Everagh barony which is divided from Dunkeron barony by the topp of Moahulane mountaine bending southeast of the said lake; thence by the top of a mountaine to the hill of Easky, then meeting with a brooke descending right west into the southside of the great fresh water lake, called in Irish Linlogh, whence issues the river of Currane first spoken of. By which river, lake and brookes this barony is divided from the

barony of Dunkeron on the south and southeast side onely; that the glin by name Firmagleragh doth lye on the south side of the said lake within the limitts of Dunkeiran barony.

The soile of this barony is cold mountaneous and boggie land, the arable most comonly lying upon the fall of the mountaines with boggs under; very leane and dry in most places by the heat of the manure being sea sand yielding but very few cropps at a manureing if not kept dunged and in good heart; winter barley and rye not used in the country.

The rivers notable in the said barony are two: the river of Currane and the river of Ine running through the parish of Dromod; the rest are small rivers yielding noe benefitt, all discharging themselves into the sea and none coming from or going to any other barony. Some wood fitt for timber as that of Glenbehy, others usefull for Irish houses, cabbins, plowboote bending timber for boates and firing. There is in this barony one wier onely as that of Carrane; there are some puffin and conny.

There are noe castles or houses in the said barony but such as were burnt and demolished. The most remarkable townes in this barony are the castle towne of Bally Carbury, the castle towne of Lettir, the church towne of Cahir all in the parish of Cahir, the towne of Ballinskelligs, the castle towne of Fermoyle.

COUNTY OF KERRY

The most remarkable fords or passes in the said barony are that of the river of Behy and the pass called Beallahglass, on the river of Corkagh neere the bridge on the river, and the ford or pass on the river of Currane near the wier on the said river. There are noe fortes but two in Valentia.

There are noe faires or markketts onely on the

lands of Ballinskelligs belonging to Christopher Sigerson Irish Papist, with the priviledge of a court leete and court barron. The said barony is [in] length from Puffin Island in the west to the river of Behy in the east twenty miles, and in breadth from Glanmore in the south to Kealla in the north twelve miles.

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The Barony of Corkaguiny

THE SAID BARONY of Corkaguiny may most properly be cal'd a peninsula invironed to the north west and south with the sea, and to the north and east by an istmus joyned to the lands of Brackluone in barony of Truckanackny *videlicet* from Traly Beay crosse to the north the mountaine called Slucemiss to Castlemoyne Beay to the south opening west and northwest divides from Glanmorris barony. The land inclineing southwest by Brandon Hill to the harbour called anciently St. Maries Werke, and now Smervicke, to the west side whereof lyes the land called Ardnacanhly whereto partly belong the mountaines, called by marriners the Three Sisters, being the most western part of this barony which thence declines to the Sound of the Blasquess southeast and northward of the Sound is a creeke called Ferriters Cove and in Irish *Cuan-an-Erribaile* soe called through the fatall unsafeness thereof; from the Sound the land lyes neere south-east to the harbour of Ventry opening southeast, a knowne safe arbour, thence east and northeast lyst the country allong to Castlemayne river, the bayes of Ventry

Dingle and Castlemayne divideing it from Iveragh Barony. Eastward of Dingle is a place called Traghbeg, in English Little Strand, whereto little boates may sometimes come and if entred secure.

The soyle of the said barony is cold mountaneous and boggie, the arrable most commonly lyeing upon the fall of a hill, and as it were, a seame hem'd by a bogg, and by the heat of the moist manure *videlicet* sea sand. It is very dry and leane, never yielding more than three cropps of corne *videlicet* wheate and oates and not fitt for tillage if not in good heart; if manured with dung it yields small barley, pease and beans.

Rivers none except small ones yielding noe benefitt. Here are noe timber woods and few underwoods, the firing being turffe digged in the boggs, and ffurzes cut on the hills which are here soe many that there is scarce any villadge hath not a hill and bogg peculiar to itselfe.

There are in this barony two court leetes and court barrons belonging to the Lord of Broghill and Morris FitzGerrald of Castlelissin.

COUNTY OF CORK

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies* of :-

BARRETTS (No. 103).

EAST and WEST CARBERY (No. 106)

KERRYCURRIHY (No. 104).

BANTRY (No. 107).

KINALEA (No. 105).

*The Baronies of Barrymore, Barryroe, Condons and Clangibbon, Courceys, Fermoy, Ibane, Imokilly, Kinalmeaky, Kinneataloon and Orrery and Kilmore, are wanting; the Barony of Muskerry has been printed with the Waterford Civil Survey (Vol. VI.).

For particulars of parishes see Cork Book of Survey and Distribution in P.R.O., Dublin.

Barretts Barony

THE SAID BARONY is meared and bounded on the east partly with certaine lands in the barony of Fermoy, with part of the barony of Barrymore and with part of the liberties of Corke, on the south partly with the barony of Kinalea and Kirycurryhy and partly with certaine lands in the barony of Muskery, on the west partly with the barony of Muskry and partly with the barony of Dowhallow, and on the north partly with the barony of Dowhallow and mannor of Mallow; here are divers rivers which run through severall parts of this barony, *videlicet* the river of Lee which runs from the barony of Muskry where it hath its originall through the barony of Barretts divideing it about the midst; all which river affords some fish as salmon, troute and eles and is not passable when the waters are upp without cotts which are much in use on the said river. Alsoe the river of Bride which hath likewise its original in the said barony of Muskery and runs on the south side of the said barony of Barretts to the lands of Clashiganiffe right over against the lands of Iniskarragh where it is swallowed up by the said river of Lee. The said river affords a little salmon, eles and trouts. The said river is not passable when the waters are upp, there being noe boates onely at the bridge of Owens which being decayed is onely passable on foote, much of the timber being taken away; likewise of Doripshagh which hath its first rise and originall about the midst of the barony of Muskerry aforesaid and runs through the western part of the barony of Barretts which river is received into the abovesaid river of Lee betweene the lands of Inisling Cornedymore. This

river is very apt to swell with an ordinary showre of raine and is not then passable on foote. And lastly the river of Awebegg wherein it is received many brooks and springs which come from the barony of Muskery aforesaid and runneth in one place through part of this barony of Barretts and partly on the east side of the said river and barony of Barretts betweene it and the liberties of Corke and is received into the abovesaid river of Lee at Kierregreghanebeg. The river is not passable when the rivers are up. Royalties here are some *videlicet* the privilege of Court Leet and Barron to be holden at the Mannor of Castlemore alias More Towne, the presentacion whereof is in William Barrett Esquire, an English protestant and a mynor, son and heire of Sir Andrew Barrett, Knight, deceased, a protestant. Alsoe there are court leet and barron held for the mannor of Garraclowen, the presentacion whereof is in Zachariah Travers of Fyn Barries neere Corke, English protestant, both which courts are and have been constantly held by the said persons or their predecessours by vertue of [ette]res patents from the Crowne of England. There are in this barony of Barretts divers castles, churches and several parcels of timberwood and the said barony containes the several parishes following:—

Aglish
Donnaghmore
Innis Carry
Kerry Croghanmore
Kilnaglory
Owens

Desart
Grannagh
Kerry Groghanbeg
Kilcoleman
Matehy
St. Finbarries
From the Down Survey

Kerrychurrihy Barony

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with the ocean leading unto Corke, on the south with the barony of Kinalea, on the west with the barony of Muskry and on the north with part of the barony of [1] being a member of the Liberties of Corke.

The quality of the soyle is generally very good excepting the north-west part which is somewhat mountaneous.

There is a kind of limestone all the country over which is a great enriching and improvement to the ground there.

There are within this barony severall creekes lying open to the great river leading to Corke which are of small use saveing that which runs into Carigoline into which runs the river of Avinbuy.

The most considerable place in this barony is

¹ Blank in Ms. ? South Liberties.

BARONY OF BANTRY

Carigoline, being the seat of Francis Boile, ⁽¹⁾ sonn to the earle of Corke.

There are severall other faire castles and houses in the said barony. In this barony are eleven parishes and parts of parishes, vizt:

Carrigoline	Lisnacleary
Templebridy	Killinelly
Part of Kilpatrick	Bearnaheadly
and Ballinaboy	Ballybrickan
Kilmony	Monkstowne
	Killmurry

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The Barony of Kinalea

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east with the ocean, on the south with part of its owne barony called the liberties of Kinsale, on the west with the river Bandon and the baronies of Carbury and Kinnalineasky [Kinalmeaky] and on the north with the baronies of Muskery and Kerrycurrihy.

The quallity of the soyle is for the most part profittable, tho' very course and barren, scarce yielding to the painfull ploughman two crops altho' manured in an extraordinary manner.

It affords little meadow by reason the land for the most part lyes very high and the valleyes generally are a kind of boggy pasture occasioned by small rivoletts of water running continually through it. Yet there is much good turfe in those bottomes which serves for the generall firing of the place, there being scarcely any wood or other firing (except furzes) in the whole barony. There are alsoe three or four crookes of the sea,

some of them convenient for fishing, the chieffes whereof is called the Oyster-haven which wil receive shippes and barques of great burthen. Ye it is not much frequented by reason of the dangerou comeing in, for at the mouth of the harbour lyeth a great Rock; alsoe not farr from the mouth of the said harbour are two other great rockes, called Moygarlane and Tourane, which are seen some leagues off at sea and are especiall good markes to such shipping as are bound for Kinsale.

The most considerable place in this barony is the village of Inishonane, said formerly to have beene a Corporacion, in which are two small castles with some farmehouses and cabbins being part of the estate Captaine Edward Alderly protestant.

This barony is commodiously watered with certaine small brookes which runn through it.

The said barony containes in it nineteene parishes and parts of parishes.

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The Barony of East & West Carbury

THE SAID BARONY containeth eight hundred forty ploughlands and nine gneeves, and includeth thirty-two parochiall churches and

seven parts of parishes. The church whereunto the said parts relate are scituate in the adjacent baronies.

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Beare and Bantry $\frac{1}{2}$ Barony

THE CONTINENT LAND of the said barony on the west is bounded with the sound of the Durces and without the sound westward lyes the island of Dorces, the west end thereof stretches to the maine sea; opposite to that end outward lyes the Cow and Calfe a remarkable signe for discrying land to Mariners. The said barony declines on the north by the sea syde along to the bay of Ballydonygan where boates may get shelter and some hook fishing is there used, between

that bay and the bay of Loulagh [?Coulagh] springs out into the sea (from the country) the point of Kintruske. The country of Beare still continues on the north by the sea to Agroome a harbour for boates and a fishing place, and by the brooke of Glashynanenanane divides from the county of Kerry and runs by ridges of the mountaines of Hungry-hill, Sugarloafe, Caha, Priestsleap, Knockbuy and Mauncarrana bordering with Tohesesta, Bonane and Glanarought on the north to the

¹ Blank in Ms. ; ? fourth son, created Viscount Shannon 1660.

COUNTY OF CORK

mountaine of Gugane. On the east the said barony is meared with the mountaines of Dughill and Dauce divideing this with Iveleary part of Muskry and runs southwards on the east by the top of the mountaine Shehymore meareing with Glanecrine in the barony of Carbery and by the top of Mullaghinesy on the east divides that barony with Clancahill in Carbery. On the south the said barony is meared with Clanteigroe in Carbery, and soe runs by the top of Knocknerriagh and Knocknegowne to the brooke of Ahanscreeterny, divided the said barony on the south from Glandermud in Carbery, and keeps in a direct line by the top of Rooskah-hill meareing with Coolonolong in Carbery to the end of West Roskagh and soe declines northward to Cousabor into the sea. There is a harbour runns from Mizenhead on the south and on the north to the head of the great island up to Ballygobbane, a place formerly inhabited by English, and frequented with shipping by the tradeing of fishing used there within which harbour invironed with the sea lyes the island of Whiddy, an indifferent spacious island and comodious for hooke-fishing. There are two other small islands, one of them a cony warren and another called Chappel-Island, where a

fishing for bilchards hath beene and now is used. There lyes an island indifferent spacious without the harbour of Dunboy, on the west end thereof is a high hill very fitting for beacons to discover any shipping passing on the maine either to the north or south; within that island to the north lyes the harbour of Dunboy somewhat famous in times past but now tho' a good harbour not much frequented; in some places on all sides of which harbour of Bantry are nookes and caves indifferent for fishing, and shelter of boates and shippes; some of them are rocky in the entry, as is the bay of Glangarriffe.

In this barony are three course rivers yeilding noe proffit but a few salmon caught with angles and speares.

The woods of this barony tho' there be an indifferent store, yet not very good, yielding some timber.

The soyle is very cold and mountaneous, and some pleasant places by the sea side, the land being maunred with sea sand by boates afarr off and yields wheat and other corne for the crops continuance.

The greatest and maine comodity of this barony is fishing if well followed.

PROVINCE OF CONNACHT *

Counties :-

SLIGO (part) (Nos. 108—110)

LEITRIM (Nos. 111—115).

*The Civil Survey (1654-56) did not extend to the Counties of Galway, Mayo or Roscommon. The barony boundary descriptions suggest that it was made for Sligo county, or part thereof, though Hardinge does not cite a commission for this purpose, giving Strafford's survey as the source. In recent years the Books of Survey and Distribution for Roscommon and Mayo have been published by the Commission, while that for Galway is in the press.

THE COUNTY OF SLIGO

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies* of :—

TIRERRILL (No. 108).

CORRAN (No. 109).

LEYNY (No. 110).

*The Civil Survey (1654-56) did not extend to the Counties of Galway, Mayo or Roscommon. The barony boundary descriptions suggest that it was made for Sligo, County, or part thereof, though Hardinge does not cite a commission for this purpose, giving Sutherland's survey as the source. In recent years the Books of Survey and Distribution for Roscommon and Mayo have been published by the Commission, while that for Galway is in the press.

*The Baronies of Carbury, Coolavin and Tireragh are wanting.

The Barony of Tirerrill

THE BARONIES OF Carbry and Tyreagh [Tireragh] in the county of Sligoe lying upon the sea coast, are devided from the barony of Tirerill and lying for the most part by a great mountaine, which mountaine, as it devides the barony of Carbric from the barony of Tirerill it is called Slewdaen; and as it devides the barony of Tireragh from the barony of Leyney it is called Slewdaffe, and is in effect one mountaine from the barony of Dromahyar¹ in the county of Leitrim, unto the barony of Gallen in the county of Mayo, for the space of thirty miles and more. Sevrall names are given to these mountaines by reason of a narrow valley which giveth passage unto the severall rivers which riseth from severall heads in the upper parts of that country and are passable by severall bridges made over these rivers joynd in one in that valley. And that valley by Providence, with the help of these bridges, giveth liberty for man and beast to travaile which otherwise would be of great difficulty.

In which valley both the baronies of Tirerill and Leyney stretcheth themselves northward towards the sea. But most especially the barony of Leyney runneth from the bridges of Coolowny and Balle-

shadara unto the barony of Tyreagh for the space of three or four miles, and from thence is divided by a large sand or strand of a mile's length.

Part of this barony is course mountaneous pasture and at the south end thereof hath some wood affording timber for ordinary buildings.

The rest of this barony consisteth of mixt ground, there being in every part or quarter of land for the most part arable, meadow, and pasture, in some parts heathy and in some parts woody with red bog in some parts necessary for fireing; but in other parts too great abundance thereof altogether unprofitable; the east part of the barony from Killery southward is fittest for grazeing and sowing of oates, but the west for all other sorts of graine.

There is not any considerable river in this barony but the river called Unshinagh, comeing out of Logharnagh, and running through the said barony it meets the rivers Owenmore and Owenslew at the Castle of Cowloony where the two baronies of Tirerill and Leyney meet together and from thence into the sea being onely a mile distant from the place where the two rivers meet.

Finis.

The Barony of Corran

THE BARONY OF Corran as may appear by the discription of the barony of Tirerill is bounded upon the barony of Tirerill partly upon the north, and altogether upon the east, upon the south partly with the $\frac{1}{2}$ barony of Coolavin in the county of Sligoe and partly with the barony of Gostillogh [Costello] in the county of Mayo; on the west it is bounded partly with the said barony of Gostillogh and partly with the barony of Gallen in the county of Mayo aforesaid, and upon the north partly with the barony of Leyney in the county of Sligoe, and partly with Tirerill as aforesaid, soe that it lyeth as it were a round center in the middle of all the baronies.

And in the said barony the parish of Emlafadda lyeth as it were a center in the midst of the barony, all the rest of the parishes touching thereon, and drawing themselves from thence to the utmost extents of the barony.

As for the quality of the land it is good for all sorts of graine especially wheat beare and oate the usuall corne in that country; as alsoe for all sorts of cattle, consisting for the most part of small hills each hill being compassed about with low valley meadow ground, in some places, and in other places with turfe boggs, and small little loghs and through the middle of these low valleyes runn small streames in deep narrow channels, which are not onely the meares of quarters but alsoe occasioneth great difficulty either for man or beast to travaile from quarter to quarter or from hill to hill except at certain places, where either by Providence or the industry of man, foords have been made for passage to man and beast.

There is onely one considerable river running through it, called Owenmore, issueing from a great lough in Coolavin and supplied with other small brookes till it comes to Templehouse Lough

¹ Drumahaire.

COUNTY OF SLIGO

lying between the two baronies of Corran and Leyney and from thence it meeteth another river called Owen Slew coming out of the mountaines of Leyney barony and, thirdly, at Cowloony Castle it meeteth with the river Unshinagh coming from Logharwagh in the barony of Tirrerill and soe all them incorporated fall into the sea at the bridge of Ballyshadara.

These rivers have noe comodity of fishing except some few celes of noe great moment; the salmon not able to passe a great rock at Ballyshadara and another at Colowny maketh these rivers almost if not altogether unprofitable.

In this barony almost in the middle thereof standeth the ancient castle called Ballimont now ruinous and the timber thereof ready to fall.

Finis.

110

The Barony of Leyny

BY THE DISCRIPTION of the scituation of the other baronies of Carbray,¹ Tyrerill, Coren and Tyreragh¹ in the county of Sligoe the scituation of this barony may be easily understood, for it hath partly the barony of Tyrerill and partly the barony of Coren upon the east and from thence separte by the river Owen More. And upon the south it is bounded partly with Templehouse Lough which divideth it from Coren and partly with the barrony of Gostillagh [Costello] in the county of Mayo. And upon the west it is bounded with the barony of Gallen in the said county of Mayo and and upon the north it hath the mountaine Sladaffe for a great way which divides it from the baronies [sic] of Tyreragh. And at last the three baronies of Tyreragh Carbray and Leyney meet together. Carbery and Leyney are seperated by the river of Ballyshadara, and Leyney and Tyreragh are separte partly by the aforesaid mountaine and partly with a large sand or strand of a miles length.

The barony it selfe lyeth east and west beginning at the bridges of Coolowney and Ballyshadara within which the breadth of it is included upon the east, and from thence runneth westward to Bellahy pass, an impassible bogg which separates this county of Sligoe from the county of Mayo.

It is divided in two parts, the easterne part is

called the country of Haraboy and the westerne part called the country of Harareagh. The east part of this barony is both pleasant and profitable for all sorts of graine and is more proffitable than pleasant for albeit it lyeth remote yet there is in it great store of mountain pasture, with the conveniencie of woods some within the barony but more upon the borders of the baronies of Gostillagh and Galen aforesaid, and alsoe arable and meadow ground upon every quarter's proporcion.

As alsoe it hath two considerable rivers both of them rising out of the middle of the barony. The one is called Owenboy and Owen Slew rising out of the mountaine Slewadaffe and runneth eastward till it meeteth with Owenmore which cometh out of Templehouse Lough and runneth through Coren, from thence they runn to Colowny Castle where both these rivers joyne with the river called Unsinagh which issueth out of the barony of Tyrerill from thence into the sea. The other is the river May [Moy] rising out of a spring and runneth westward, and in a very little way cometh to a great river from thence through the barony of Gallen and at last divideing Tyreragh, in the county of Sligoe, from Tyrawly in the county of Mayo it falls into the sea.

Finis

¹ As already indicated the descriptions for Carbury and Tireragh are not available in the present series.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM

Boundary descriptions (1654-56) of the Baronies of :-

ROSCLOGHER (No. 111).

CARRYGALLEN (CARRIGALLEN)
(No. 113).

DROMAGHER (DRUMAHAIRE)
(No. 112).

MOHILL (No. 114).

LEITRIM (No. 115).

111

The Barony of Rosclogher

THE BARONY OF ROSCLOGHER is bounded on the east and south by the quarter of Fahy and Breakrey neere Mannor Hamilton in the barony of Drumahire and county of Leitrim, on the south by the barony of Dromahier with a notable river called Buonid and from thence westerly to the bottome of a great mountaine called Benbo, from thence to Glaneg and from thence westwards to the barony of Carbery in the county of Sligo, on the west by the said barony of Carbery unto the river called Bunduffe which runs to the sea betweene the county of Sligo and the county of Leitrim. On the north by the sea from the river Banduffe to the river Drowise, from thence to Carriknabrocke, and from thence to the river Bradocke that runs betwene the county of Dunnegall and the county of Leitrim, from thence to Bearnaleath that divides the county of Leitrim and the barony of Inish [? parish] in the county of Fermanagh in the province of Ulster.

Loghs—The Lough called Loghmely is in the said barony, from whence runneth a great river to Bundrowise and soe to the sea.

Soile—The land thereof is generally very coarse and mountaneous soile and the best of it will yield but oates or barley.

112

The Barony of Dromahere

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the great mountaine of Sliewnieryn towards the baronyes of Leitrim and Carrigallen in the said county of Leitrim, southwest by Tyrochill in the barony of Boyle in the county Roscomon. On the west by the land of Tinerill in the county of Sligo, northwest by the barony of Carbery in the county of Sligo. On the north by the barony of Rosclogher in the said county of Leitrim and by Monterfeodaghan in the county of Fermanagh, northeast on the lands of Larga in the county of Cavan.

Soile—The land is in generall course and wett, well watered either with rivers, rivoletts or loughs for the most part, and well provided for firing of wood, bogg or both in most places, and of timber for building and underwood for small houses, and may help theire neighbouring baronies that want.

113

The Barony of Carygallen

THE SAID BARONY anciently called Kenalaghan and Cooloflynn is scituate in the south part of the said county of Kerry¹ [*recte* Leitrim] and is bounded on the east with the barony of Tullaghthontee in the county of Cavan, south on the county of Longford, southwest on the barony of Mohill in the County of Leitrim, west by the

Barony of Leitrim in the said county of Leitrim, North by the great mountaine of Sheneverine towards the barony of Dromahire in the said county of Leitrim.

The land thereof is generally course, wett and mountaneous soile haveing in it great store of underwoods, red bog, and some timber trees.

114

The Barony of Moghill

THE SAID BARONY is scituate in the southeast part of the county of Leitrim and is bounded on the east by the barony of Leitrim in the said county, southeast by the county of Longford. On the west by the great river Shannon, which runneth southerly betweene the barony of Moihill and the

barony of Roscommon and Ballintobber in the county of Roscommon; northwest by the barony of Leitrim. On the north by the barony of Carrigallen. There is in the said barony severall great loughs called Cloonlogh, Lougherin, Loughclaryshina, Loughdrambado, Loughdromgawlay,

¹ Obviously a scribal error.

BARONY OF LEITRIM

Loughdunarraha, and Loughkilderry with the rivers of Eslin and Cloone river with other rivers.

In the east, south and west part of the said barony, towards the counties of Longford and Roscommon, there are great store of woods and timber trees. And in the north part of the said barony towards the barony of Carrigallen are great store of Oakes and other timber trees.

The lands in the midst of the said barony about Moihill and west towards the river Shinon, is indifferent good soile for corne and cattle and the rest of the said barony is generally wett course soile full of woods, shrubby woods, red bogs and other unprofitable lands.

Finis.

115

The Barony of Leitrim

THE SAID BARONY IS BOUNDED on the east by the baronies of Moihill and Carrigallen, on the south by the barony of Moihill, on the west by the River Shinon which runneth betweene the said barony of Leitrim, and the baronies of Boyle and Ballintobber in the county of Roscommon, on the north by the great mountaine of Sliewen-gerin in the barony of Carrigallen.

It hath been anciently devided into the territories of Aghremoynis, Duislight Connor, Kilticlancahill Sheebeg, Montercarvallen and Ballykilfoower.

It hath in it the parishes of Kiltahorke, Kiltibritt, Annaduffe and Finagh.

Soile—The land thereof towards the west and south is indifferent good for corne and cattle, and hath great store of shrubby wood growing upon it. There is in the north-east and south-east parts of the said barony great store of oakes and other timber-trees, red bog, shrubby wood; small quantity of arable land and indifferent good for pasture.

CLV

11

17

THE

The copies of the parish of Thorncliffe were given Thomas Lambert Minister of Thorncliffe at his resignation and belonged to him up to the time of his death of about twenty-five years since during the same period and by the finding of Henry the 8th and Lambert's MS and the remains thereof in one of the Church and by the said Bishop are in possession of the Bishop of the said diocese.

A RETURNE OF THE SURVEY of the Baronie¹ of LOWTHE

The said baronie containes the vi parrishes following vizt :

(1)

DROMISKIN

KILLINCOOLE

MANDEFELDSTOWNE

CLONKEAGHAN

DERVER

LOWTH

THE PARRISH OF DROMISKIN is bounded on the east with the sea, on the south with the parish of Kilsaran in the barony of Atherdee on the west

with the parishes of Mandefeildstowne and Derver and on the north with the parrishe of Killincoole. It conteynes these ensueing towns and villages

Bashfeildrath
Mooretowne
Baltraye
Gernonsland in Lurgane
Dromiskin

Dromlecke
Whiterath
Miltowne
Newrah and
Walterstowne

The tythes of the parrish of Dromiskin were impropriate and belonged to Rice ap Hue but were purchased by the Bushop of Derry for the use of the Church and by the said Bushopp sett

unto Thomas Lambert Minister of Dromiskin at the rate of tenne poundes per annum during the said Lambert's life and the reversion thereof to be in his successors Ministers of Dromiskin aforesaid.

The Parrish of Dromiskin

(2)

Names of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands unprofitable and waiste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Roger Gernon of Gernonstowne in right of his wife Elizabeth Gernon the daughter of Geo: Gernon of Miltowne the ancient proprietor thereof by inheritance of his ancestors <i>Papists Outlawed for treason upon record² Patrick Gernon of Killincoole Papist The like¹</i>	Bashfeildrath alias Comrah	Sixtie	Arrable 30 Meadow 04 Pasture 26		li : s. : d. 08 : 0 : 0
<p>Bounded on the east with the sea, on the south with the lands of Mooretowne, on the west with the Commons of Dromiskin and on the north with the river of Dundoogin.</p> <p>The premisses being graunted in lease to Sir Moses Hill, the said Sir Moses had begun to build and had almost finished a house thereupon the ruinows and decayed walls thereof do now onely remaine.</p> <p>There is adjoining upon the premisses and belonging unto Pattricke Gernon of Killingcoole Papist one corne mill, with about halfe an acre of land and a salmon weare upon the river of Dundoogin valued to be worth in the yeare 1640 li12 : 00 : 00.</p>					
Sir Moses Hill Protestant	Mooretowne 120	One hundred and twentie	Arrable 60 Pasture 60		09 00 00
<p>Bounded on the east with the sea, on the south with the Commons of Dromiskin on the west with the said Commons on the north with Bashfeildrath.</p> <p>Waste</p>					

¹ See description of boundaries (No. 58) p. 52.

² Words in italics added later.

BARONY OF LOUTH

Henrie Gernon of Miltowne <i>the like</i> ¹	Baltray in Dromiskin	Sixtie	Arrable 40 Pasture 20		li 15 s. 00 d. 00
Bounded on the east with the sea, on the south with the lands of Gernonstowne in the barony of Atherdee on the west and north with the lande of Dromiskin. 33s. sterling cheife rent paid yearly to the mannor of Dromiskin with suite of courte.					
Archbishop of Ardmagh	The Mannor of Dromiskin 4 Tates	265	Arrable 240 Meadow 10 Pasture 15		li 65 s. 00 d. 00
Bounded on the east with Baltray, on the south with the lands of Gernonstowne, on the west with Drumlecke and on the north with the Commons of Dromiskin. A castle with stone house, with a barne stable and other outhouses with orchards and garden an old church many cabbins. In lease with Sr. ffaithfull fiorescue (sic) from the see of Ardmagh who was then in possession thereof.					
Patri: Babe of Newry papist	Babesland in Dromiskin	40	Arrable 36 Meadow 04	with 4 messuages	li 10 s. 00 d. 00
Paid 10s. per annum with suite of courte to the mannor of Dromiskin.					
Sr. Jo: Draycott of Mornanstowne papist	Draycottsland in Dromiskin	20	Arrable 16 Pasture 04 shrub	with 2 tenements	05 00 00
Paid 10s. 6d. per annum with suite of courte to the said mannor					
These 2 last: held in fee farm from the church of Armagh: Babe outlawed upon records					

The Parrish of Dromiskin

(3)

Name of the proprietor in 1640 (sic) and his qualification	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lande profitable and the quantity of it	Lande unprofitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
James Wootton of Droghedagh papist	Woottonsland	15 Noe cheife rent	Arrable 13 pasture 02	with two tenements	li 2 s. 10 d. 0
James Plunkett of Carrstowne	Plunketsland	20	Arrable 17 mead 1½ pasture 1½	with 1 tenement	4 00 00
2s. per annum cheife rent with suite of courte					
Pattr: White of Dundalke	Whitesland in Dromiskin	5	Arrable 5	with 3 tenements	1 05 00
3s. per annum cheife rent with suite of courte					

¹ Words in italics added later.

PARISH OF DROMISKIN

Michael Burnell of Droghedah	Burnelsland	5	Arrable 4 ² pasture 1 ¹	with one tenement	1 05 00
	3s. per annum cheife rent with suite of courte				
Henry Gernon of Miltowne	Gernonsland	60	Arrable 52 mead 04 pasture 04	with 4 tenements	15 00 00
	3s. per annum cheife rent with suite of courte				

There is in Dromiskin one acre of land called Kings Acre belonging to the Crown which was in the year 1640 in the possession

of Sir Faithfull Fortescue who was leased to the whole mannor, the said acre being then worth 00 : 05 : 00.

Patt: Gernon of Gernonstowne	Newtowne in Dromiskin	10	Arrable 10	with one tenement	02 10 00
This 10 acres of arrable land was sold by the said Patricke Gernon unto Sir Faithfull Fortescue.					

There is within the mannor of Dromiskin 80 acres of land called the Lurgane where the(re) is a faire plaine fitt for horse coursing lying by the sea side, and haveing kept thereon two ffares every yeare vizt: on the 15th of July and on the ffirst of November, the royalty of which ffares were in the yeare 1640 belonging to the mannor of Dromiskin and were then worth tenne pounds per annum li 10 00s. 00d.

The said lands were in the said yeare belonging to Patricke Gernon of Gernons-towne and by him sett to Sir Faithfull Fortescue for 61 yeares in or about the yeare 1630 whoe is to pay to the said Gernon the rent of 4 li. 10s. per annum with a ffyne the same whereof we cannot learne, but the said land being corse and barren, and adjudged to be worth then five pounds per annum.

<i>All these lands belong to the See of Armagh and from it will escheat to the Archbishop.</i>		A cunny burrough thereon noe buildings			05 00 00
William Moore of Barnemeath	Drumlecke 2 tates	120	Arrable 75 mead 2 pasture 5	a blacke overworne bog 38.	20 00 00

Outlawed upon record for treason Bounded on the east with the lands of Dromiskin, on the south with the lands of Gernonstowne, on the west with Blackwater and on the north with the lands of Newrah and

Woottonstowne. An cele weare, noe buildings, but some smale cabbin. 10s. per annum p(a)id as cheefe rent to the Crowne out of the said lands.

The Parrish of Dromiskin

(4)

Names of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands unprofitable and waste	Vallue of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Patt Gernon of Gernonstowne	In Dromlecke	10	Arrable 5 meadow 1	Bog 4	li s. d. 1 10 0

BARONY OF LOUTH

Archbishop of Ardmagh sett to William Hutton ensigne to Sir ffaithful ffortescue at 24li per annum for 21 years: the said tearme expired	Newrah	100	Arrable 80 meadow 02 pasture 10	Bog 8	24 0 0
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Dromiskin, on the west with the lands of Newtowne and Woottonstowne, on the south with the lands of Drumlecke, and on the north with Whiterath. Some 6 smale cabbins.				
Henry Gernon of Miltowne	In Newrah	3	Arrable		0 15 00
James Plunkett Carrstowne	Whiterath	140	Arrable 110 meadow 4 pasture 10	Turfe bog Bog 16	30 00 00
	paid for cheife rent to the foresaid mannor a certeyne quantity of beeswaxe or 2s. 6d. in lieu thereof yearly to the <i>Primate of Armagh</i> . Bounded on the east with the lands of Dromiskin, on the south with the lands of Newrah, on the west with the lands of Miltowne and on the north with the Commons of Dromiskin. There being on the premisses a castle in goode repaire with a bawne and divers outhouses and cabbins, also a pigeon howse lately repaired by John Combs.				
Henry Gernon	In Whiterath	20 acres intermixt	Arrable 20		05 00 00
Henry Gernon of Miltowne	Miltowne		Arrable 50 pasture 4 meadow 6		15 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Whiterath, on the south with the lands of Newtowne, on the west with the lands of the Grange and Dervers, and on the north with the Commons of Dromiskin. There being upon the premises a castle with a stone howse in repaire also a corne mill upon the brooke of Miltowne with an orchard garden and divers cabbins. The said mill was worth over and above the rent of the foresaid lands of Miltowne 5 li per annum, the rest vallued att 20 li p(ai)d hereout to the mannor of Dromiskin on the first of November every yeare one paire of gloves for cheife rent to the <i>Primate of Armagh</i> .				
Archbishop of Ardmagh	In Miltowne	40	Arrable	the same valued att	li s. d. 10 00 00
<i>All the lands above specified are belonging to the See of Armagh</i>	This 40 acres was sett to the said Henry Gernon the rent reserved not knowne.				
Thomas Bolton protestant English proprietor and of Annogorr	Grange of Miltowne	60	Arable 40 Pasture 10	Bogg 10	15 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Miltowne, on the south with the lands of Derver, on the west with the lands of Newtowne, and on the north with the Commons of Dromiskin.				
Patt: Barnwall of Allardestowne	in Walterstowne	80	Arrable 114 meadow 2 pasture 4		li 24 00 00
Henry Gernon	Walterstowne	40			
<i>both outlawd upon record and forfeited</i>	Bounded on the east and south with the lands of Derver, on the west with the lands of Allardstowne and on the north with the river of Dundooigin. Owed suite and service to the Mannor of Dromiskin. The Commons of Dromiskin conteynyng about 500 acres lying within the said parrysh, and belonging to all the forementioned townes and villages, as also to the towne of Lynne which is in this parrysh, although of the barony of Atherdee, being arrable 20, pasture 440. bog unprofitable 40 acres vallued to be in the yeare 1640 worth 35 li per annum.				
	35li 00s. 00d.				

PARISH OF MANSFIELDSTOWN

The Parrish of Mandfeildstowne

(5)

An appropriation	Is bounded on the east with the parrish of Dromiskin, on the south with the river of Blackwater, on the west with the parrish of Clonkeghan and on the north with the parrish (of) Derver. This parrish being intirely in the barrony of Lowth, the tythes thereof great and smale were in the year 1640 in the possession of					George Sing, Bushop of Cloine, together with tenne acres of glebe lands and three messuages, the said Sing being presented as Encumbent there by Christopher Taafe of Braganstowne the then pattorn of the said parrish. The said tythes and glebe was then worth sixtye poundes per annum.				
	In the said parrish are these ensuing townes and villages vizt.:									
	WOOTTONSTOWNE MANDFEILDSTOWNE BAWNE					MULLAHULLAH DIRCOMMAH and GAINSTOWNE				
Names of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lands profitable and the quantity of it		Lands unprofitable and waste		Vallue of the whole and each of the said lands in the year 1640			
Roger Gernon of Gernonstowne in dowry with his wife the daughter of G. Gernon of Miltowne	Woottonstowne	120	arable 60 pasture 56	bog 4		li 15 00 00				
Bounded on the east with the lands of Drumleike, on the south with the Blackwater, on the west with the lands of Mandefeildstowne and on the north with the wood of Derver being all waiste.			Taafe of Braganstowne held this land with that of Mandefeildstowne from the Crowne, paying thereto a cheife rent of 6s. 8d. per annum: Paid to the Crowne 20s. per annum, 1d at Michaelmas, 1d. at Easter per acre.							
Jo(hn) Taafe of Bragganstowne Sir Christopher Bellew 30 acres with 4 tenn(em)ts	Mandefeilds-towne	120	Arrable 146 Mead 2 pasture 10	Bog unprofitable 20		li s. d. 39 10 00				
James Wootton Arrable 8 Medow 6 with 3 tenem(en)ts	Of the 30 acres belonging to Sir Christopher Bellew in Mand(feildstowne) there is about sixe acres lying within the lands of the Bawne And to Taafe of Braganstowne in Buckhill west of Bawne 7 acres parte of the aforesaid 120 acres. Bounded on the east with the lands of Woottonstowne, on the south with the Blackwater, on the west with the lands of Bawne and on the north with Newtowne in the parrish of Derver. There being on the land a tucke					mill and a corne mill in repaire with a eale weare, being all worth in anno 1640 15s. per annum. John Taafe as Lord of the mannor rec(cive)d of Sir Christopher Bellew for his parte of Mandefeildstowne 7s. 6d., of James Wootton 7½d. of Gernon of Miltowne for Woottonstowne 13s. 4d. per annum: Paid there out to the Crowne 20s. per annum.				
John Plunkett	Bawne and Mullahallah	260	Arrable 200 meadow 6 pasture 4 underwood 30	Bog 20		52 10 00				
All the persons above named outlawed upon record for treason	One moytie thereof ffree land and the other paid 20s. per annum to the Crowne. Bounded on the east with the lands of Mandefeildstowne, on the south with Blackwater, on the west with Dircomah and					Gainstowne, and on the north with Derver and Christianstowne. There being on the premises a ffarme howse an orchard and garden a large grove of young ashe trees, with several hedgerowes upon the said lands.				

BARONY OF LOUTH

The Parrish of Mandefeildstowne

(6)

Names of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands unprofitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Peeter Clinton of Dowdstowne	Dircommah 2 tates	123	Arrable 100 pasture 16 meadow 4	Bog 3	li. s. d. 32 10 00
	Bounded on the east with Bawne, on the south with Blackwater, on the west with Gainestowne on the north with Mullahullah, some cabbins. A stone howse roofte without inhabitants.				
Peeter Clinton 60	Upper Gainstowne	60	Arrable 56 pasture 4		9 00 00
Roger Gernon of Stabanan	Lower Gainstowne	49	Arrable 47 pasture 2	Moore un- profitable 5	4 00 00
Outlawed	Bounded on the east with Dircommah, on the south with Blackwater, on the west with Clonkeghan and on the north with Corballis being waist. The said Clinton and Gernon payd each of them 20s. per annum to Patricke Cuzacke of Rahaldran as cheife rent 2 li per annum.				

The Parrish of Derver

	<p>Itt is bounded on the east with the parish of Dromiskin, on the south with the parrish of Mandefeildstowne, on the west with the parrish of Clonkeghan and on the north with the parrish of Killincoole.</p> <p>In itt are these following townes vizt: Derver, Newtowne and Christianstowne The tythes of the said parrish great and smale together with one messuage, and backside conteyning $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land, being gleabe neare the Church yeard of Derver were in the year 1640 in the advowson of the archbishop of Ardmagh, whoe presented to the same Doctor George Singe, as Incumbent there, the same being then worth 30 li per annum</p>				
John Babe of Derver by right of inheritance, 30s. per annum: Crown: Outlawde for treason	Derver 6 tates	420	arable 306 meadow 9 pasture 5 wood and underwood 40	Bog 60	li 82 00 00
	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Miltowne, on the south with the lands of Newtowne, on the west with the lands of Christianstowne, and on the north with the lands of Killincoole and Newtowne.</p> <p>A ruinous castle, the walls of a winde mill, and the walls of 2 water mills, an old pidgeon howse.</p> <p>There is belonging to the premisses a wood conteyning about 40 acres of underwood, comprehended in the above number of 420 acres: being scittuate within the lands of Newtowne and Newrath having therein some old tymber trees without leafe or barke, It is commonly called Babes Wood.</p>				
Henry Gernon of Miltowne. 30s. per annum of Crowne	Newtowne 3 tates	180	arable 160 meadow 12 pasture 8		li 46 00 00
Id(em) Gernon ut antea outlawed a Captain in Army in the beginning of the rebellion	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Newrath and Babes Wood, on the south with the lands of Woottonstowne, on the west with the lands of Christianstowne, and on the north with the lands of Derver.</p> <p>Of this 180 acres there is about 20 acres called fferenatikine which is intermixt with the lands of Derver, Allerdstowne and Walters-towne.</p>				

PARISH OF KILLINCOOLE

The Parrish of Derver

(7)

Names of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the country	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands unprofitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands in the year 1640
Henry Gernon of Miltowne by lease from the Church of Dublin called Christ church 20s. per annum to the crowne <i>Church property</i>	Christianstowne 2 tates	120	Arrable 114 pasture 6		li 30 00 00
<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Newtowne, on the south with the Mullahullah, on the west with the lands of Kilcronye and on the north with the redd moore of Killing-coole.</p> <p>Belonging to this parrish a common conteyning sixtiene acres of arrable land, and lying betweene the lands of Newtowne and Derver, vallued to be worth per annum li4 00s. 00d.</p>					

The Parrish of Killincoole

<p>Is bounded on the east with the river of Castle Ring, on the south with the parrish of Derver and Dromiskin, on the west and north with the parrish of Lowth.</p> <p>The tythes of the said parish both great and small were in the year 1640 in the possession of Arlander Usher Clerk as Incumbent there, being presented thereto by Patrick Gernon of Killincoole, patron of the said parrish. The said tythes with tenne acres of glebe land, and one howse and backside with a pidgeon howse in Killincoole, were worth in the year 1640. 50li per annum</p> <p>In this parrish is conteyned the townes of: Allerdstowne, Killincoole and Whiterath</p>					
Henry Gernon of Miltowne th' one moytie and Patrick Barnwall of Allardstowne the other moytye thereof Free lands	Allerdstowne 4 tates	280	Arrable 275 pasture 5		li 70 00 00
<p>Bounded on the east with the river of Castle-Ring, on the south and southwest with the lands of Derver and Killincoole, on the west with the lands of Cordery and Whiterath, and on the north with Grange and Whiterath, A castle, a farme howse and divers cabbins, the said castle and towne belonging to Patrick Barnwall.</p>					
Patrick Gernon of Killincoole free lands 120 ac. p(ai)d 10s. per annum	Killincoole 3 tates	180	Arrable 170 pasture 10		li 40 00 00
<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Allardstowne, on the south with the lands of Derver, on the west with the lands of Rahessine and on the north with the lands of Allards-towne and Corderrye. The walls of 2 castles the tymber thereof being burnt, a ruinows mill, an old chappell and cabbins.</p>					
Stephen Taaffe of Athelare 10s. per annum che(life) <i>These above named all outlawd for treason</i>	Whiterath 2 tates	100	Arrable 80 pasture 20		li 25 00 00
<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Grange and Allerdstowne, on the south with the lands of Corderye and Allerdstowne, on the west with Mullahosker, on the north with the lands of Grange. A castle unroofed Noe commons in this parrish.</p>					

BARONY OF LOUTH

The Parrish of Clonkeghan

(8)

Is bounded on the east with parrish of Derver, on the southeast and south with the parrish of Mandefieldstowne, on the west with the river of Blackwater, and on the north with the lands of Kilcronye in the barony of Lowth.

It conteynes the townes of Clonkeghan and Corballis. The tythes thereof great and small, were in the yeare 1640 belonging to the Lord of Lowth by pattent from the Crowne being an impropriation worth li20 00s. : per annum.

Name of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the county	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands unprofitable and waste	Vallue of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
John Rath of Drumcashell 10s. per annum Crowne <i>Outlawed</i>	Clonkeghan	50	Arrable 36 pasture 4	Bog 10	10 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Listowne on the south with the lands of Dircommagh, on the west with the river of Blackwater, and on the north with the lands of Corballis—haveing an old chappell thereon.				
Hen. Gernon 100 Arrable 80 pasture 10 moore 10 li 20 per annum	Corballis	150	Arrable 120 pasture 15	Moore 15	li 30 00 00
Lord of Lowth /50/ Arrable 40 pasture 5 moore 5 li10 per annum <i>ut supra</i>	Bounded on the east with the lands of Christianstowne, on the south with the lands of Clonkeghan, on the west with the river of Blackwater, and on the north with the lands of Kilcronye in the parrish of Lowth. Noe commons.				

The Parrish of Lowth

The said parrish is bounded on the east with the parrish of Killincoole, on the south with the river of Blackwater, on the west with the parrish of Killanye in the barony of Atherdee, and on the north with the parrish of Enniskeene in the countye of Monnaghan, and on the north east with the parrish of Dunbin in the barony of Dundalke.

In this parrish are these following townes and villages:

Ennietstowne, RathGirras, Rathbrist, Kilcoronic, Corderye, Lowth with its hamletts, Ferriaghs, Tullie, Drumganic, and Annaghmenan, Tomms, Monevallid, Shannonrocke, Culcredan, Drumcavill, Castleringa Mannor with its hamletts, Annaghs Reheddie, Knocke, Grange, Mullahosker and Rahessine.

The tythes of the said parrish [not specified].

The Parrish of Lowth

(9)

Name of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the county	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands profitable and waste	Vallue of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Hen. Gernon of Miltowne 40 acres	Ennietstowne 2 tates	120	Arrable 110 pasture 10		li 30 00 00

PARISH OF LOWTH

<p>Patrick Gernon of Gernonstown 40 acres</p> <p>Geo. Gernon of Dunmoghgan 40 acres</p> <p>All held by right of inheritance paying yearly to the crowne 20s.</p> <p><i>All outlawd for treason</i></p>	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of RathGirras, on the north with the lands of Corballis, on the south with the river of Kilcronie—being totally waste. Blackwater, on the west with the lands of</p>				
<p>Sir Christopher Bellew paying 2s. 6d. per annum to Gernon of Gernonstowne and 20s. per annum to the Crowne</p> <p>Pat Tallon of Bab: P(ro)testant 180 acres</p> <p>Thomas Gernon of Lowth 50 acres</p>	<p>Rathgirrous</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>Arrable 50 meadow 10</p>		<p>li 15 00 00</p>
<p>Lord of Lowth 10 acres</p> <p>Tallon of Drumcarre paid to the Lord of Lowth 20s. per annum</p>	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Blackwater, on the north with Rathbrist, on the south and west with the the southeast with the lands of Ennotstowne.</p>				
<p>Lord of Lowth 164 acres 30 li per annum</p> <p>Gernon of Killincoole. 110 acres. 20 li per annum</p>	<p>Rathbrist 4 tates</p>	<p>240</p>	<p>Arrable 234 pasture 6</p>		<p>li 60 00 00</p>
<p>Lord of Lowth 164 acres 30 li per annum</p> <p>Gernon of Killincoole. 110 acres. 20 li per annum</p> <p>Thomas Gernon of Lowth 80 acres. 15 li per annum</p>	<p>li 1s. 8d. per annum: 60 acres thereof free land.</p>	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Kilcronye, on the south with the lands of Rathgirrous, on the west with the Blackwater,</p>		<p>on the north with the Commons of Lowth, and smale cabbins. The 50 acres belonging to Thomas Gernon of Lowth is extended to Ar. Crane upon a statute staple.</p>	
<p>Lord of Lowth 20s. per annum to the crowne, and 120 acres free land</p>	<p>Kilcronie 4 Tates</p>	<p>354</p>	<p>Arrable 280 meadow 4 pasture 50</p>	<p>Bog 20</p>	<p>li 65 00 00</p>
<p>The names of the severall parcells of land in Lowth and the proprietors thereof</p>	<p>Bounded on the east with the lands of Killincoole, on the south with the lands of Christianstowne, on the west with the lands of Kilcronye, and on the north with the lands of Lowth, a stone howse with some cabbins.</p> <p>The mannor of Lowth consisting of the severall undernamed parcells, and belonging to the undernamed persons was accounted by the estimation of the countrey to conteyne 12 Tates and a halfe, each Tate conteyning 60 acres of arrable lande, which amounts to 750 acres of arrable land, beside certeyne parcells of meadowe and pasture hereafter named, the said mannor is judged to be worth li 190 per annum in the year 1640,</p> <p>and, being entirely within one meare, it hath on the east the lands of Knock, Grange, Mullahusker, on the south the lands of Kilcronye, Cordery and Mullahusker, on the west the lands of Ferraghs and the Blackwater, on the north the lands of Drumgauny, Tomns Monnevallid and Shannonrocke.</p> <p>Ardpatricke Pryore Tate Emlogh Balloran and the Rath. 5 Tates in all 300 acres of arrable land with 8 acres of meadowe and 20 of pasture with an old castle and 7 mesuages, with their backsides together with the mill of Lowth all now waste and ruinous, was in the said year belonging to the Lord of Lowth and then worth li 75</p>				

BARONY OF LOUTH

The Parrish of Lowth

(10)

Talbott of Mullahide Lord of the mannor of Lowth	Ardtonie, Horestowne and Newrath conteyning 160 acres of arrable land with 5 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, two cale weares upon the Blackwater and the		royalty of 2 faires kept every yeare upon the commons of Lowth, was worth (with 6 messuages in the towne of Lowth) in the year 1640 li 50		
Patrick Gernon of Killincoole	Lublogh, Drumballagh, Crealands Drumgoolin and Killene with 60 acres of arrable and 20 of pasture, in smale parcells inter-		mixt, in all 185 acres of arrable land and 20 acres of pasture with 20 messuages and their backsides and 2 cale weares li60 00s. 00d.		
Thomas Gernon of Lowth	Lowrath 37 acres with 55 acres in smal parcells intermixt, in all 92 acres of arrable land with 3 messuages and their backsides		worth then 23li.00s. 00d. This extended to A. Crane upon a statute staple.		
Pa(trick) Chamberline of Nizlerath	Drumgollin, Carrickadown with some other smale parcells intermixt conteyning in all 75 acres of arrable lands with 5 of meadow and 10 of pasture with two tennements		and backsides in Lowth, waste, and a farme howse upon the lands called Carrickadown now in repaire, then worth li22 10s. 00d.		
Henry Clinton of Clintonstowne	Fiftiene acres of arrable lands and 2 acres of pasture lying in acres $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and stangs within and intermixt with the lands of Lowth		with 2 tenements and their backsides in the said towne being all then worth li3 15s. 00d		
Christopher Taaffe of Braganstowne	73 acres of arrable land and 3 acres of meadowe and pasture intermixt in Lowth		aforesaid, with 6 messuages and their backsides, there then worth li19 00s. 00d.		
Nicholas Bellew of Thomastowne	20 acres of arrable lands and 4 acres of		moore then worth per annum li5 00s. 00d.		
Name of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the county	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands profitable and waste	Value of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Lord of Lowth	Ferriaghs 1 Tate	60 with a cale weare	Arrable 60		li. 15 0 0
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Lowth, on the west and south with the		Blackwater and on the north with the lands of Drumgauny and Tully waste.		
Patt Gernon of Killincoole	Tullie 2 tates	196	Arrable 120 pasture 60 meadow 6	Bog 10	li 40 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Drumgauny on the south with ferraghs on the west with the Blackwater, and on the north		with the lande of Corcreagh in the barony of Atherdee: Creights:		
<i>p: idem</i>	Drumgawnie and Ennaghmenan	2 tates 143	Arrable 120 meadow 3 pasture 10	Bog 10	li 30 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Meagh in the barrony of Atherdee on the south with the lands of Lowth, on the west		with the lands of Tully and on the north with Corcreagh waiste.		

PARISH OF LOUTH

The Parrish of Lowth

(11)

Name of the proprietors in 1649 (sic) and his qualifications	Denomination of lands	Number of acres by estimation of the county	Lands profitable and the quantity of it	Lands profitable and waste	Vallue of the whole and each of the said lands in the yeare 1640
Patrick Gernon of Killincoole	Tomms 1 Tate	110	Arrable 80 pasture 20	Bog 10	li 20 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Monnevallide, on the south with the lands of Lowth, on the west with the lands of Stonetowne, and on the north with Roslogh.				
Patrick Cashell of Dundalke	Monnevallid	50 acres	arrable 40 pasture 10		li 8 00 00
	Bounded on the east with Shannonrocke, north with [not specified] south with Lowth, west with Tomms and				
The Lord of Lowth	Shannonrocke Culcredan and Drumcaule	4 tates 300	Arrable 240 meadow 10 pasture 50		li 50 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the river of Castle-Ring, on the south with the lands of Lowth, on the west with Monnevallide, and on the north, with Dromirill in the county of Monnaghan.				
Talbot of Mullahide	The mannor of Castleryng, conteynyn the castle, towne and lands of Castle Ring, Dromcath, Ballinloghan, Carrickleagh, Cortell Carrickallan, Croslogh, Big Ashe and Little Ashe, Carrickmollan; and Newtowne in all 18 tates with palme lands conteynyn 30 acres, in all 1080 acres.				
	The said l(an)ds (are bounded on) the north side of the river of Castle Ring and are bounded on the * of Kilcurly, on the south east with the lands of Dunbin, on the south with Stephenstowne, on the southwest with the river, on the north with the lands of Drumah, in the county of Monnaghan, and Delanstowne in the barony of Dundalke, and on the north east with the lands of Annaghs and Verdonstowne. A castle, a corne mill, a tuck mill ruinous and waste.				
Thomas Bolton protestant	Annaghs 1 tate	60	Arrable 40 pasture 20		li 12 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Verdonstowne, on the south with Ballaghloghan, on the west with Drumcath and north with Delanstowne. Old walls				
Patrick Bellew of Verdonstowne	Raheddie	30	Arrable		6 00 00
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Dunbin, on the south with Rosmucah, on the west with Stephenstowne, and on the north with Croslegh: waste.				
Thomas Bolton protestant	Knock Grange	250	Arrable 240 meadow 4 pasture 6		li 60 00 00
	Lice Tate beyond (the River of Knock)	30	Arrable 30		7 10 00
	Bounded on the east with the river of Castleryng, on the south with the lands of Allardstowne, on the west with Mullahesker and Balloran and on the north with the aforesaid river. A ruinous stone howse, a mill and bridge in repaire, two cale weares; the said mill and wares worth 12 li per annum.				

* Illegible.

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The baronies (not included in the places indexed) appear in the table of contents, pp. iii-v.

The numbers refer to the sections in which the name occurs. Where an asterisk is added it is an indication that the name has been used more than once in the section indicated. The numbers in brackets, thus, (3), refer to the relevant sections of the Appendix.

In the Index of Places no attempt has been made to modernize the spellings, but all variants appearing in the MS have been given. In the Index of Persons the Christian names have been modernized.

The county, as indicated by the text, has been given in the case of places, except where the names are those of rivers, brooks, etc. Parishes have been indicated separately.

The following contractions have been used:—

Antrim.....	Ant.	King's Co.	Kco.	Roscommon	Ros.
Armagh	Arm.	Kildare	Kild.	Sligo	Sli.
Carlow	Car.	Kilkenny	Kilk.	Tipperary	Tip.
Clare	Cla.	Leitrim	Leit.	Tyrone	Tyr.
Cavan	Cav.	Limerick	Lim.	Waterford	Wat.
Cork	Ck.	Londonderry	LD.	Westmeath	WM.
Donegal	Don.	Longford	Long.	Wexford	Wex.
Dublin	Dub.	Louth	Lou.	Wicklow	Wick.
Fermanagh	Fer.	Meath	EM.	Parish	par
Galway	Gal.	Monaghan	Mon.	The initial ff has been modernised F.	
Kerry	Ker.	Queen's Co.	Qco.		

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ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND

SHOWING

COUNTY BOUNDARIES THUS —
BARONY BOUNDARIES " —

Scale Ten Statute Miles to One Inch



REFERENCE.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| CARLOW | 1 ST. MULLIN'S UPPER. |
| CORK | 1 COURCEYS. |
| DUBLIN | 1 DUBLIN. |
| KILKENNY | 1 CALLAN. |
| | 2 KILCULLIHEN. |
| LIMERICK | 1 NORTH LIBERTIES. |
| | 2 KILMALLOCK. |
| LONDONDERRY | 1 N.W. LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY. |
| | 2 N.E. LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE. |
| LOUTH | 1 DROGHEDA. |
| CO. BOROUGH | Thus |

Roman Numerals refer to the
Published Volumes of the Civil Survey
Arabic Numbers to Barony descriptions
of the Civil Survey Supplementary Volume.
Rivers and Loughs: Loune

CIVIL SURVEY SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME

Since the date of the Civil Survey (1654-56) changes have taken place in barony boundaries. Some of these consisted in the addition or subtraction of townlands. Where these changes could be ascertained from printed sources they have been indicated in each volume of the published Civil Survey text with reference to the Acts of Parliament under which they were made, likewise in the published Books of Survey and Distribution (Vols. I - Co. Roscommon - and II - Co. Mayo). With each volume of the Civil Survey a small map was included. These maps were specially drawn by the Ordnance Survey from the Down Survey maps where available and represent the baronies of the Down Survey as defined circa 1655 (see for example The Civil Survey Vol. VII - Co. Dublin). It is believed that for the most part the Down Survey expresses the Civil Survey barony boundaries. The map accompanying the present volume is intended to afford guidance to the general location of the baronies in each county the names with few exceptions remaining unchanged throughout (see for example The Book of Survey and Distribution Vol. I - Co. Roscommon). This is the only map published by the Ordnance Survey devoted exclusively to the definition of barony boundaries, these boundaries representing the position as at the date of the map, first published in 1938. Until the superimposition of the Down Survey on the O.S. 6" sheets - begun only in very recent years - has been completed it will not be easy to ascertain what further changes in barony boundaries have been made. Having particular reference to the scale on which the map has been drawn it would not be possible to indicate changes in barony boundaries even if these were now defined. Some towns and rivers have been added to this map merely by way of further guidance - in accordance with the precedent of the maps in the Civil Survey volumes. These additions have been made by Mr. Robert Johnston, formerly of the Ordnance Survey.

R.C. Simington.

