

Placenames in the Territory of Ileigh in the 1650s

From the Civil and Down Surveys, 1654 - 1657



Placenames in the Territory of Ileigh in the 1650s

1. Background

The Civil and Down Surveys were conducted in the 1650s and provide a rare glimpse of the country as it was at a watershed moment in Irish history. This paper focuses on the Territory of Ileigh and the placenames mentioned in the surveys, especially those that have fallen into disuse and seem to be forgotten.

The Civil Survey of the Territory of Ileigh was conducted on July 24th, 1654. That is correct, it was done in a single day; this was not surveying as we have come to know it but was instead an inquisition. Commissioners were appointed for each territory or barony and they were empowered to convene Courts of Survey, to summon individuals from each parish and to cross-examine them under oath. The information sought mainly concerned land quality, value and ownership. They collected information on anything else of value, woods, houses, cabins, mills, etc.. They also recorded the barony and parish boundaries, recording a wealth of placenames in the process.

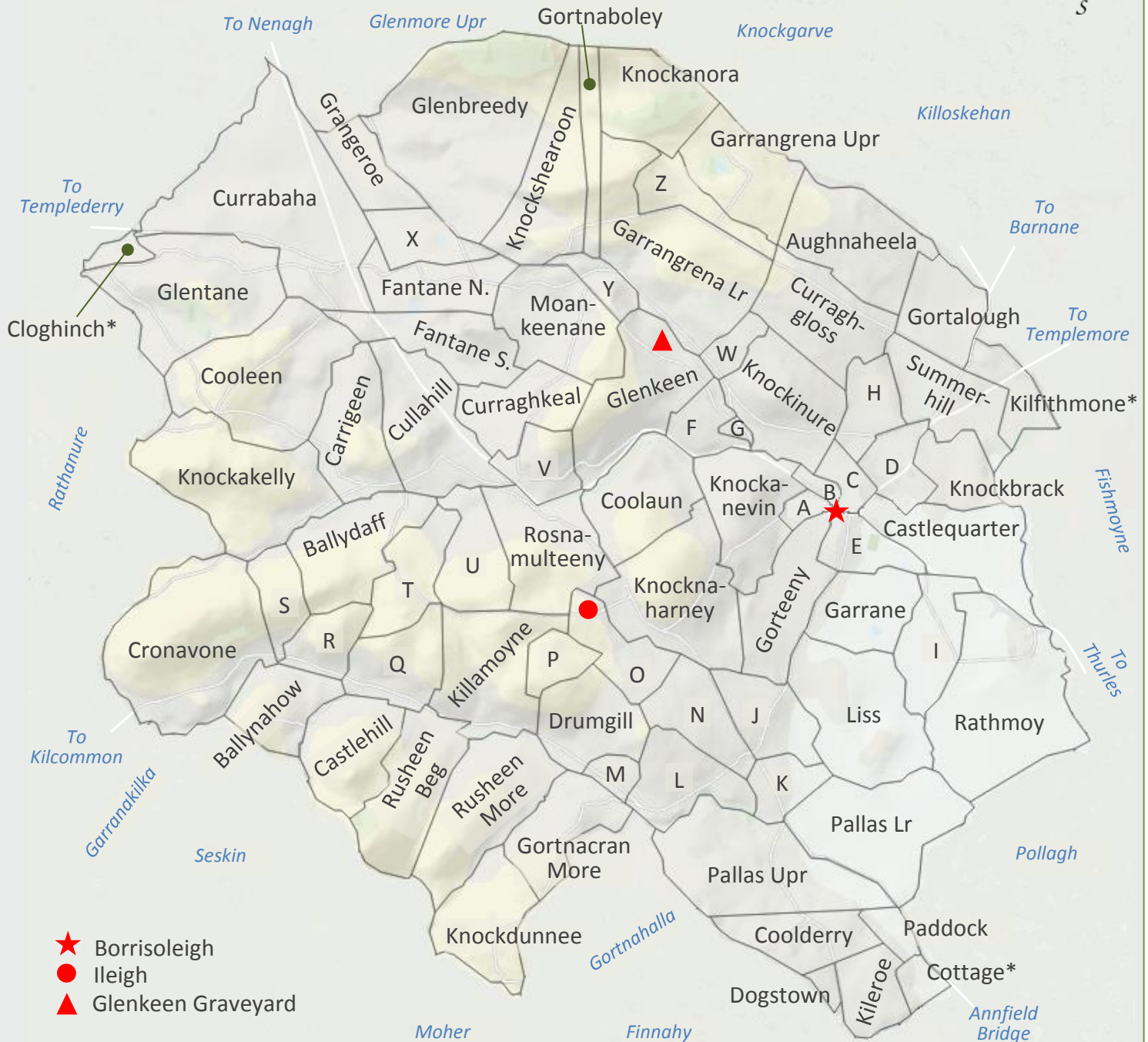
The Court of Survey for the Territory of Ileigh was conducted in Nenagh and the participants, “good and lawful men” from the territory, are listed below. The testimony was recorded by a clerk who did not know the territory or the Irish language, judging by the poor phonetic renditions of placenames and the many variations of some. The information was recorded in duplicate manuscripts at the time; despite this, due to fires in 1711 and 1922, the Civil Survey survived for 10 counties only, Tipperary being one of the lucky ones. The section of the survey covering the Territory of Ileigh was transcribed and published by the Irish Government in 1931^(a) and that is, in large part, the basis for this document.

The Civil Survey was intended to be a preliminary survey in preparation for a more detailed field survey and mapping of certain lands. There was general dissatisfaction with the accuracy of the Civil Survey, so the mapping survey, the so called Down Survey, was expedited and conducted in the Territory of Ileigh in 1657. All of the original parish maps perished in the same fires of 1711 and 1922; but we are fortunate that the Barony maps survived, despite having been stolen as they were being shipped from Dublin to London in 1707.

No country had been surveyed so extensively at the time. The surveys came at the conclusion of the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland to facilitate the transfer of forfeited lands to adventurers who had financed Cromwell’s army in Ireland, and to officers and soldiers of that army in lieu of payment. The term “to hell or to Connacht” refers to this period and is one of the most painful chapters in Irish history. Despite the background we can learn a lot about the territory and its placenames, which is the focus of this paper.

As a starting point, Map 1 on the next page shows the territory’s townland boundaries and names as they are today and indeed as they have been since 1840 when the first Ordnance Survey was conducted^(c). Following this the Civil Survey in the Territory of Ileigh is presented in nine yellow panels with notes on the contents following each panel. Then section 7 looks at the Down Survey map of 1657 and its placenames. Many of the names are familiar and still in use while a few are still used but have changed almost beyond recognition. But there are up to fifty placenames that are no longer used and may be forgotten. For many of these an attempt is made to come up with the original Irish name and its meaning, hoping this will help locate it. This document is seen as a starting point which, it’s hoped, can be corrected and expanded over time.

Map 1, Glenkeen Parish, Today's Townlands



Lettered Townlands

A Mountgeorge	G Shanballycleary	M Gortnacran Beg	S Knockannabinna	Y Glennariesk
B Cappanilly	H Curraghgraique	N Gortaniddan	T Curraghleigh	Z Springfield
C Borrisland N.	I Aughvolysbane	O Lismakeeve	U Curraghnaboola	
D Coolatagle	J Drumtarsna	P Curraghcarroll	V Glennanoge	
E Borrisland S.	K Coolcormack	Q Gorteennabarna	W Curraghnafurnisha	
F Ballyroan	L Rathcardan	R Knockwilliam	X Grangelough	

Names shown in blue are outside the parish boundary.

* These 3 townlands are split between Glenkeen and the adjacent parish.

Spellings are as per Ordnance Survey Maps and are unchanged since 1840; some may look odd, for example, Knocknaharney (Knockahorna), Gortnaboley (Gortnabowl) and Kileroe (Kylecrue).

This map is based on the current Ordnance Survey Map^(k).

You can find much information on current placenames at logainm.ie^(p).

2. Civil Survey-Introduction

The Civil Survey starts with the introduction reproduced in Panel 1 below. The three Commissioners are listed along with the ten individuals summoned to appear before their Court of Survey on July 24th 1654 in Nenagh. The text is reproduced without change except for the **highlighting** and numbers in brackets which correspond with the notes that follow the panel.

Panel 1

Comitatus Tipperarie Scilicet

The **Territory of Ileagh**

Containing the **Parish of Glankeene** & part of **Bealacahill (1)**
Parish

The Territory of Ileagh

At a Court of Survey held in Nenagh in the County of Tipperary for the **Territory of Ileagh (1)** in the sayd County the 24th day of July 1654; before Charles Blunt, John Booker & Henry Paris Esquires Commissioners appointed and Authorized by Commission from the right honorable the late Commissioners of the Common Wealth of England for the affayres of Ireland for houldinge of Courts of Survey in the County of Tipperary By the oaths of good and lawfull men of the sayd Territory whose names are underwritten. It is found as followeth **(2) (3)**

Walter Bourke of Colloghill. Gent.	Daniel Magrath of Garrily, Gent.
Mlaghlin Shanaghan of Rathmoy Gent.	Mlaghlin Shanaghan of Borres, Gent.
William Bourke of Fountaine Gent	Thomas McShane of Curraghbehy Gent
Edmond Bourke of Graige Gent.	Patrick Purcell of Borres Gent
Miles Bourke of Macanane Gent.	Roland Bourke of the same, Gent.

Notes:

- (1) The **Territory of Ileagh** in 1654 was made up of the **Parish of Glankeene** plus one additional townland, Barracurragh (62), in the Parish of **Bealacahill** (Ballycahill). The **Parish of Glankeene** refers to the Civil Parish of Glenkeen then in the **Territory of Ileagh**, now in the Barony of Kilnamanagh Upper. There is also the Catholic Parish of Borrisoleigh/Ileigh in the Archdiocese of Cashel & Emlý; it's not common, but the civil and ecclesiastical parishes have the same boundary. Remarkably the parish boundary has remained essentially the same since the 1650s at least. Glenkeen is also a townland in the Civil Parish of Glenkeen.
- (2) In such an inquisition it would be customary to summon landowners, the most knowledgeable in these matters. Without exception, the ten witnesses do not feature on the list of landowners below. The landowners and their families were required to transplant to Connaght with a deadline of 1st May 1654^(d), presumably they had complied or were in hiding. The Commissioners were recommended to call before them past or present "stewards, bayliffs, reeves, or collectors of rents, issues, revenues or profits" or tenants or anyone who might have the required knowledge^(a).
- (3) Placename spelling is a little different, but can be determined for the most part. The name **Graige** survives in Curraghgraigue (76); **Garrily** may be the same as **Garrilis** (46).

3. Civil Survey - Glenkeen Parish Boundary Tour

To begin with the witnesses described the parish boundary starting in Rathmoy and travelling clockwise, their description is reproduced in panel 2. The boundary was largely as it is today, defined mainly by the Nenagh, Fishmoynes and Clodiagh Rivers and their tributaries. The placenames mentioned are shown on Map 2 below, located as best they can at this time. All adjacent baronies and parishes were surveyed in the same way and some additional placenames are mentioned in their boundary tours; the relevant sections are reproduced in Appx. 1 and the names are added to Map 2 in red.

Panel 2

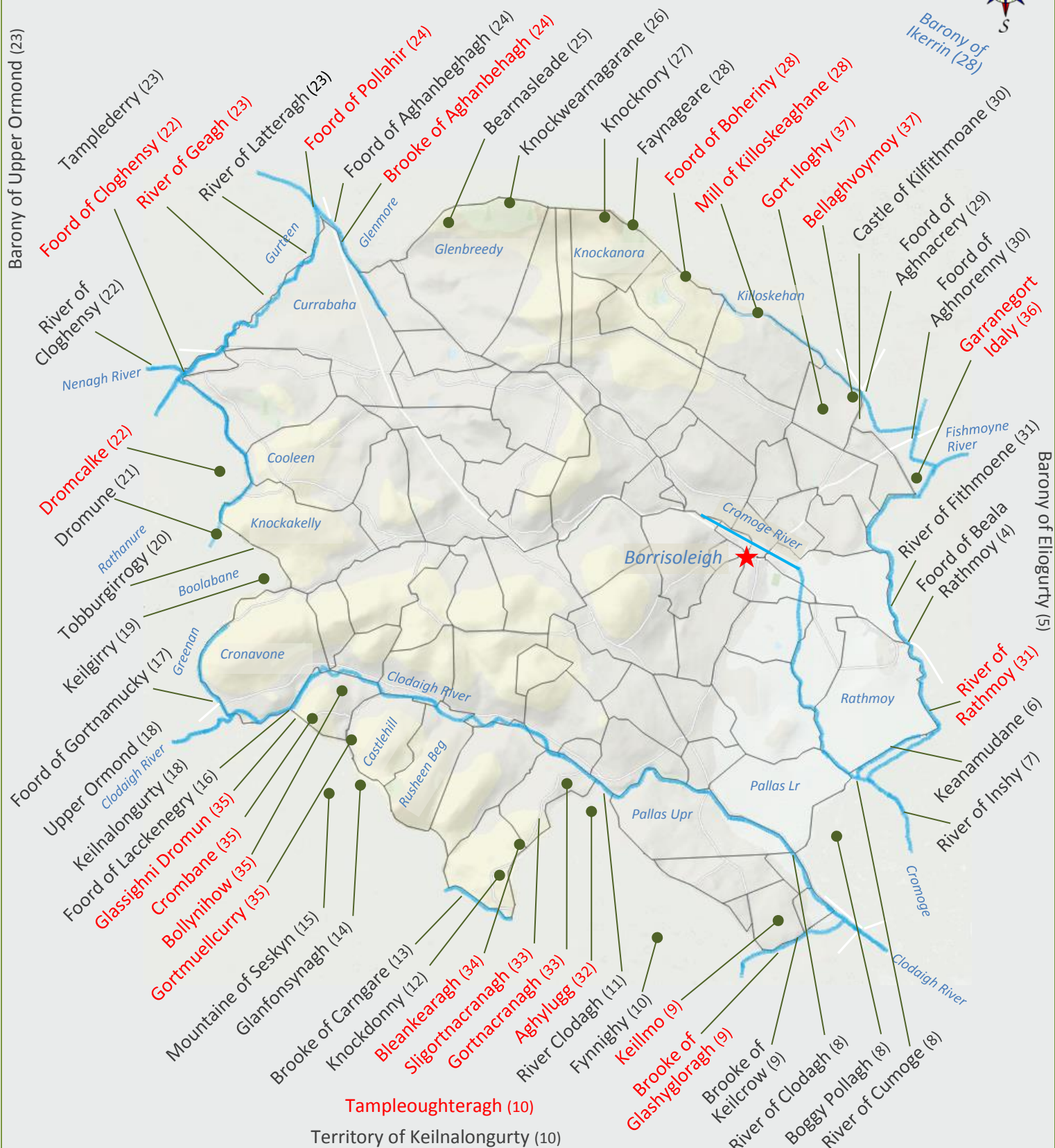
The Meares and Bounds of the **Territory of Ileagh** or **Parish of Glankeene (1)** at large described with the nature of the soyle and what else is of observable or remarkeable therein.

At first begininge at the **Foord of Beala Rathmoy (4)** laying in the East of this Territory, which devides this Territory from the **Barony of Eliogurty (5)**, and from thence along a Rivolett to a gutter called **Keanamudane (6)**, And from the falling of the sayd Gutter to the **River of Inshy (7)**, Thence crossing the Rivers of **Cumoge** and **Clodagh**, through A **Boggy Pollagh (8)**, to the falling of ye **Brooke of Keilcrow (9)**, on the South of this Territory and bounded by the sayd Brooke to the lands of **Fynnighy** where the sayd Brook riseth which parts this territory from the **Territory of Keilnalongurty (10)**, And thence boundeth by the sayd lands of Finnighy to the **River Clodagh (11)** afforesayd And from the sayd River to the Topp of a Mountaine called **Knockdonny (12)** on the South West of the sayd Territory to the **Brooke of Carnagare (13)** And by the sayd Brooke to **Glanfonsynagh (14)**, And from hence by trees and known markes over the Topp of the **Mountaine of Seskyn (15)** to the **Foord of Lacckenegry (16)** on the River Clodigh afforesayd. This Territory being bounded all this way by the **Territory of Keilnalongurty**, And from the sayd Foord of Lacckenegry this Territory is bounded by the sayd river of Clodagh to the **Foord of Gortnamucky (17)** where it falls into a Brooke which parts this Territory from the **Barony of Upper Ormond (18)**. This territory is bounded on the West by the sayd Brooke; runing in a Glynn to **Keilgirry (19)** in the Barony of Upper Ormond, & from the sayd brooke to a Well called **Tobburgirroy (20)**, Thence to **Dromune (21)** where there Arisheth a Brooke in the West of this Territory, And soe bounded by the sayd Brooke to the **River of Cloghensy (22)** where the sayd brooke falls into the sayd River on the west side of this Territory and soe boundeth by the sayd River to the **river of Latteragh**, bounded on the North by **Tamplerry** in the **Barony of Upper Ormond (23)**, And thence by the sayd **River of Latteragh** to a greate ditch neare to ye **Foord of Aghanbeghagh (24)**, And from the sayd Ditch to hill called **Bearnasleade (25)**. And from thence through shrubby pasture over the top of ye hill called **Knockweanagarane (26)** to the mountaine called **Knocknory (27)** on ye North east of this Territory And from thence by a shrubby wood to a Glynn called **Faynageare (28)** Where there arriseth a Brooke which leades to a **Foord called Aghnacrery (29)** which parts this Territory from the Barony of Eliogurty, And along by the sayd Brooke to a **Foord called Aghnorennny** on the East of this Territory, Thence by a great Ditch to a Brooke riseing out of a Bogg neere to the old **Castle of Kilfithmoane (30)**, And by the sayd brooke to the **River of Fithmoene**, on the east of this Territory, thence by sayd River to **Beala Rathmoy Foord (31)** where wee first began.

Notes:

- (4) Beala and Bella are the typical anglicisations of the Irish Béal Átha, Mouth of the Ford^(e), or simply the entry point to a ford. The old Rathmoy Bridge was not built until the 18th century by the Cookes of Rathmoy; the **Foord of Beala Rathmoy**, in all likelihood, refers to a ford at this spot, that is, on the Borrisoleigh-Thurles road on the Fishmoynes River.

Map 2, Glenkeen Parish Boundary as Described in 1654



Placenames in black are mentioned on Panel 2, those in red are from Appx. 1 and those in blue are current names for reference

- (5) The Fishmoine River defines the eastern boundary of Glenkeen, to the east is the **Barony of Eliogurty** with its parishes of **Kilfithmoan** (Kilfithmone) and **Inshy** (inch) mentioned several times.
- (6) Rathmoy is bounded on the east by the Fishmoine River. Just after



the 90° bend in the river the parish boundary separates from the river and follows a drain that runs parallel to the river and just north of it. This may be the gutter of **Keanamudane**. It flows into the Cromoge River just upstream of where the Fishmoyne joins it.

- (7) Today on OSI Maps^(k) the Cromoge retains its name until it joins the Clodiagh in Ballycahill. However in 1654 it assumed the name **River of Inshy** after the confluence of the Cromoge and Fishmoyne rivers, getting that name from the townland of **Inshy** (Inch) a little downstream; it's still referred to as the River of Inch. Farther downstream again the river was referred to as the **River of Imminaghliegh** (64). It was common then for rivers to change their names frequently to correspond with the townland, see (23) and (31) also.
 - (8) The parish boundary follows the **River of Cumoge** (Cromoge) for just a few meters before shooting southwest to the **River of Clodagh**, separating the townlands of Pallas in Glenkeen and **Boggy Pollagh** (now the townland of Pollagh in Inch). There are many variations on the spelling, but the Clodiagh retains its name throughout.
 - (9) The boundary follows the Clodiagh downstream for a short distance; before the Cross of Annfield it makes a sharp right to follow the **Brooke of Keilcrow** (Kileroe or Kylecruie). In Appx. 1 this tributary was referred to as the **Brooke of Glashygloragh** (An Ghlaise Ghlórmhar, The Voiceful Stream^(f)), the name on OSI Maps since 1840^(m). It divides today's townland of Cottage into two parts, one part in Glenkeen and the other in Inch. **Keillmo** was referred to as a "greate wood" (see Appx. 1) and might be Coill Mór in Irish, Big Wood; or, given its location, it may be a reference to today's Kileroe (Coill Chró, Wood of Blood^(p)).
 - (10) The **Brooke of Keilcrow** rises in **Fynnighy** (Finnahy) in the parish of Upperchurch, referred to as **Tampleoughteragh** throughout the survey. In 1654 Upperchurch was in the **Territory of Keilnalongurty**, now part of the Barony of Kilnamanagh Upper along with Glenkeen.
-
- (11) The boundary leaves the **Brooke of Keilcrow** and makes a beeline northeast to the **River Clodagh** again, separating Finnahy and Gortnahalla in Upperchurch from the parish of Glenkeen.
 - (12) The boundary follows the Clodiagh upstream for a short distance before taking off to the left to the top of **Knockdonny** (Knockdunnee today).
 - (13) At the southern tip of **Knockdonny** the boundary meets and runs along a stream, is this the **Brooke of Carn gare**? This stream flows into the Owenbeg eventually.
 - (14) **Glanfonsynagh** (Glenfinshinagh) is a townland in Upperchurch along the parish boundary, with today's Rusheen Beg and Castlehill on the Glenkeen side.
 - (15) The **Mountaine of Seskyn** (Seskin) is nearby in Upperchurch but the parish boundary, since 1840 at least, does not go that far south.
 - (16) The boundary runs down to the River Clodiagh again where the townlands of Cappanavilla (Upperchurch), Ballynahow and Cronavone (both in Glenkeen) come together at a point on the river. The **Foord of Lacckenegry** seems to be at that point, but there is no evidence of a road crossing the river here on any available maps.
 - (17) The boundary then follows the Clodiagh upstream a short distance before making a hard right to follow a brooke flowing south to join it. The **Foord of Gortnamucky** seems to have been a short distance upstream on the brooke, where the Borrisoleigh-Kilcommon road crosses it. **Gortnamucky** is Gort na Muice, Field of the Pig.
 - (18) Where the brooke in (17) joins the Clodiagh is where the townlands of Cronavone (Glenkeen), Garranakilka (Upperchurch) and Greenan (Templederry) meet at a point on the river. In 1654 it was also where the **Territory of Ileagh**, **Territory of Keilnalongurty** and **Barony of Upper**

Ormond met at a point; Ileigh and Keilnalongurty are now in the same Barony of Kilnarnagh Upper.

- (19) The parish boundary follows the brooke in (17) north in the **Glynn** formed between Greenan and Cronavone. **Keilgirry** was an area in the townland of Boolabane roughly in the corner where it meets Cronavone and Knockakelly at a point. On Panel 10 the **Glynn** is said to be “East of a village called **Grenane**”.
- (20) The 2nd OSI Map⁽ⁿ⁾ shows a “Historic Well” along the boundary very close to where Knockakelly, Boolabane and Rathanure townlands come together at a point. Very likely this is **Tobburgirroy**.
- (21) The brooke referred to rises on the northern slope of Rathanure; **Dromune** seems to have been a small area around this on the Templederry side of the boundary.
- (22) The brooke in (21) flows in the valley formed by **Dromcalke** (Chalkhill) and Cooleen; see **Dromcalke** in Appx. 1. The boundary follows this stream to where it flows into the **River of Cloghensy** (Cloghinch) at the **Foord of Cloghensy** (see Appx. 1). Three rivers meet at that point now referred to as the Old Bridge of Cloghinch. **Cloghensy** is also a townland referred to on Panel 6 where it is said to be in the parish of **Tamploderry**; this is true for the most part but the eastern tip to the east of the river is in Glenkeen parish; this may have been overlooked or the parish boundary may have changed slightly since the 1650s.
- (23) Today’s Nenagh River was referred to as the **River of Cloghensy** and the **River of Latteragh** as was the custom of calling a river after the townland. In Appx. 1 it is also referred to as the **River of Geagh** which comes from the Irish An Ghaothach, the Windy (River), a name that goes back to AD 1125 at least^(p). The river completes the western boundary of Glenkeen, parting it from **Tamploderry** in the **Barony of Upper Ormond**.
- (24) The boundary follows the Nenagh River to the northwest corner of the parish where the townlands of Gurteen, Glenmore (in the parishes of Templederry and Latteragh respectively, both in the Barony of Upper Ormond) and Currabaha come together at the **Foord of Pollahir** (see Appx. 1) on the river. The parish boundary takes a hard right at this point to follow the **Brooke of Aghanbehagh** (see Appx. 1), known as the Trench today. This river drains Fantane and Grangelough running parallel to the Borrisoleigh to Nenagh road (the “New Line”) on the right. The Foord of Aghanbehagh would have been on the half-mile stretch of the Trench that defines the parish boundary. There was also a townland of “Aghanebehaghe” listed in two Ormond Deeds in 1570^(u) alongside Curraghbehyn (Currabaha). The latter is spelled Curraghbehyn in the Civil and Down surveys and is Currach Beithí in Irish, Marsh of the Birch-Grove^(p). “Behy” and “Behagh” are common anglicisations both meaning birch land^(e). Agh can be the anglicisation of Achadh (a field) or Áth (a ford)^(g). So **Aghanbehagh** could mean Field, Ford or Little Ford of the Birch-Grove; it was probably that northern corner of Currabaha, the wedge of land between the Nenagh River and the Trench.
- (25) Very soon the boundary takes a left turn away from the **Brooke of Aghanbehagh** along the boundary separating Grangeroe and **Bearnasleade** from Glenmore in the parish of Latteragh. On Panel 7 below **Bearnasleade** is said to be north of Glenbreedy so it must have been a sub-townland in Glenbreedy right along the parish boundary. **Bearnasleade** in Irish is probably Bearna an tSláid, Gap of the Slade (Little Valley)^(f).
- (26) **Knockwearnagarane** is probably what we refer to as Hodgins Hill today.
- (27) The parish boundary runs to the top of **Knocknory** (now Knockanora, better known as the Tower) separating the parish from Glenagile and Knockgarve, both in Upper Ormond.
- (28) From the top of Knockanora the **Glynn of Faynageare** (Fána Ghéar, Steep Slope^{(f)(t)}) falls away to the southeast. A stream rising in this valley defines the parish boundary, separating today’s Garrangrena Upper and Aughnaheela from Killoskehan in the Barony of Ikerrin; it

- flows to Kilfithmone where it joins the Fishmoyne River. Along that stream is the **Foord of Boheriny** (Bótharíní, Little Roads) upstream of the **Mill of Killoskghane**, see Appx. 1.
- (29) The stream in (28) separates Gortalough from Coolgort in the parish of Kilfithmone. It then crosses the road from Summerhill where it forks to Curraheen on the left and Barnane to the right. The **Foord of Aghnacrery** is most likely at this fork in the road.
- (30) Very close to the **Castle of Kilfithmoane** and Kilfithmone Church, the stream in (29) joins another coming from Killoskehan Castle, before crossing the Borrisoleigh-Templemore road on its way to join the Fishmoyne River. Most likely the **Foord of Aghnorenny** is at that point on the Borrisoleigh-Templemore road. The **Castle of Kilfithmoane** is referred to as Cloghaneena Castle on the earliest OSI Map^(m). Kilfithmone is another of those townlands only partially in the parish of Glenkeen; the boundary followed the rivers in 1654 but is slightly different today following instead the L3214, the minor road crossing at Kilfithmone Cross.
- (31) The **River of Fithmoene** is the Fishmoyne River; this along with the townland names **Fithmoyme** and **Kilfithmoan** come from the same name, the latter with Kil (Cill, Church) tacked on. When the Fishmoyne reaches Rathmoy it's referred to as the **River of Rathmoy** (see Appx. 1) and also the **River of Bellarathmoy** on Panel 4. Our tour ends again at **Beala Rathmoy Foord** having come full circle to where we began on the Borrisoleigh-Thurles road. Map 2 shows nine fords but not a single bridge is mentioned. The majority of bridges in Ireland were built in the 18th and 19th centuries; it's possible the parish didn't have any at this time. Fords would have been a major impediment to travel and clearly were important landmarks with names, even when the streams crossed weren't worthy of one.

The following are some additional boundary placenames from Appendix 1.

- (32) **Aghylugg** is an area along the parish boundary probably in **Gortnahally** (Gortnahalla) in Upperchurch. Agh probably comes from achadh, a field^(e), while lugg comes from the Irish log, a hollow^(g). So **Aghylugg** would be Achadh an Loig, Field of the Hollow.
- (33) **Gortnacranagh** is a name still in use, Gortnacran More and Gortnacran Beg today. **Sligortnacranagh** is Slí Gortnacranagh, Gortnacranagh Road, the road leading from the bridge on the Clodiagh in Rathcardan up to Knockdunnee. See (34) also.
- (34) **Bleankearagh** is an area in the parish of Glenkeen on the east of today's Knockdunnee or Gortnacran More, right along the parish boundary. Blean is a common element in placenames from the Irish word Bléan meaning a creek, hollow or curved place^(f). Kearagh comes from na gCaorach, of the Sheep^(e). So **Bleankearagh** is probably the Hollow of the Sheep. It is also spelled **Bleancarragh** in Appx. 1. The name **Glanekearigh** (Gleann na gCaorach, Glenn of the Sheep) is used on Panel 6 and is in the same area; most likely these are the same.
- (35) The stream **Glassighni Dromun** seems to flow into the Clodiagh at the **Foord of Lacckenegry** (16). It separates **Bollynihow** (Ballynahow) from the parish of Upperchurch. **Crombane** and **Gortmuellcurry** are areas in the parish of Glenkeen along the boundary in Ballynahow or Castlehill.
- (36) **Garranegort Idaly** seems to be a small area in Kilfithmone. Gorty typically is the anglicised form of Gort Uí ^{(f)(g)}, so this could be Garrán Gort Uí Dálaigh, O'Daly's Grove Field. This may be the same as **Garranegortygilly** shown on the Down Survey map, Map 5.
- (37) **Gort Iloghy** (Gortalough) is a townland name we still use, it's also spelled **Gortilogha** on Map 5. It and **Bellaghvoymoy** are described as areas to the west of Kilfithmone. **Bellaghvoymoy** must have been on the east of Coolgort, Gortalough or Summerhill bounding Kilfithmone. There is an interesting comment about **Gort Iloghy** and **Bellaghvoymoy** "which lands are in Cortroversy betweene the halfe **Barony of Eliogurty** and the **Territory of Iliegh** many yeares out of mans memorie" (see Appx. 1).

4. Civil Survey – Summary

The Civil Survey then moves on with an overview of the territory reproduced in Panel 3.

Panel 3

The sayd Territory of **Ileagh** also **Duholeagh (38)** hath bene antiently a distant Territory consisting of twenty Plowlands **(41)**. This Territory hath much barren Mountaine at least one third part, The rest arable & pasture much interlased with Woods, but few timber, The Arable lands of the sayd Territory yields onely small Oates (except three Plowlands in Borres, one plowland in **Rathmoy (68)** & **Barracurry (62)** which are good Arable land.

There are severall Rivoletts in this Territory runinge through it & riseing in it

This Territory is bounded on ye east by ye **River of Fithmone & Bellarathmoy (31)**.

There are three Castles in this Territory, Vizt. **Borrescastle (48)**, **Pallice castle (51)**, and **Collohill castle (49)** Onely the Walls of the **Castles of Collohill and Pallice** are standing.

This Territory is the **Parish of Glankeene** & a parcell of the parish of **Bellacahill (1)**.

The Tythes great & small of the sayd **Parish of Glankeene (1)** was worth in the yeare 1640 thirty pounds wholly belonging to the Viccar, 30li : 00s : 00d. **(39) (42)**.

In the sayd **Parish of Glankeene (1)** is ten plantation Acres of **Gleabland (60)** belonging to the Viccarage Valid in 1640 : 00li : 10s : 00d.

The sayd ten Acres of **Gleabland (60)** are situated Close to the Church yard on the South & North of the sayd Church, lying & beinge in the halfe plowland of **Glankeene** being not fenced but is totally wast.

The sayd Territory & parish containeth ye severall ploughlands hereunder written Vizt. **Borres (48)** & **Bellaghwoemoy (37)** eight ploughlands, **Collohill (49)** two ploughlands, **Crononone (49)** half a ploughland, **Fontaine (49)**, **Brockesse (53)** & **Gransagh (59)** one ploughland, **Pallice (51)** one ploughland, **Curraghnaforrissy (44)**, **Moncanane (46)**, & **Garrangrery (46)** halfe a ploughland, **Gurteenebarnane (54)**, one ploughland, **Garrilish (46)**, one ploughland, **Glanbrydy (25)** & **Graigie (76)** one ploughland, **Cowlyne (52)** & **Curragh Beghy (24)** halfe a ploughland **Rathmoy (68)** & **Dromtarsny (51)** one ploughland, **Corbally (56)** one ploughland, **Gortnagranagh (33)** & **Toer Ighteragh (58)**, **Racardane (51)** & **Curraghliegh (74)** one ploughland, **Barricurry (62)** halfe a ploughland. In all twenty plowlands.

Notes:

(38) In the Civil Survey “Ileagh” is the main spelling, but Ileigh and Iliegh are also used. **Duholeagh** is an interesting variant; search Logainm^(p) under Borrisoleigh for many more variations.

(39) Tithes were payable by landowners to the Church of Ireland regardless of religion. £30 was a huge sum of money in 1640 when you consider that the yearly value of all land in Glenkeen parish was £393, see (61). But it was fairly consistent with the notion of tithes being one-tenth of annual income^(q), which then was predominantly agricultural income.

5. Civil Survey - Detail

This section is the heart of the survey listing the names and religion of the landowners and the acreage, quality and value of their holdings. It also lists other items of value such as houses, cabins and woods. This information is presented on Panels 4 to 7 with values totalized at the end of Panel 7; the placenames are located on Map 3 where the more unusual ones are highlighted.

Panel 4

The Territory of Ileagh (Parish of Glankeene)					
Proprietors names in 1640 (40)	Denomination of lands.	No. plantation acres by estimate a:r:p (41)	Lands profitable & the quantity of it a:r:p (41)	Lands unprofitable & quantity a:r:p (41)	Value of the whole & each of the said lands li:s:d (42)
John Shannaghan of Garrymore Gent. Irish Papist	Garrymore (43) one halfe Quarter of a plowland (41)	035:00:00	Arable 30:00:00 Meddow. 05:00:00	000:00:00	03:00:00
	The sayd halfe quarter of a plowland is bounded on the South, West and North with the lands of Rathmoy (68), & on the east with the River of Bellarathmoy (31) all in this parish. The sayd John Shanaghan proprietor of the sayd halfe quarter in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon these lands stands none thatcht house & two Cabbins in repaire.				
Edmond Shanaghan of Garrangreny Irish Papist	Garrangreny (46) one Quarter of a plowland	191:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 pasture 071:00:00	Red bog 20:00:00	05:00:00
	The sayd lands is bounded on the East with the lands of Glankeene (1) and Shanknock (44); on the West with the lands of Bellaghbegg (45); on the North with the plowland of Garrylish (46), & on the South with the Gleabland of Glankeene (60). All in this Parish. The sayd Edmond Shanaghan proprietor of the sayd quarter in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon the sayd lands of Garrangreny stands some Cabbyns & two thatcht houses.				
Walter Bourke of Garrylish Gent Irish Papist	Garralish (46) one plowland	400:00:00	Arable 200:00:00 Meddow. 010:00:00 pasture 020:00:00 Shrubby Wd 20:00:00	Mountaine 20:00:00	160:00:00
	The sayd plowland is bounded on the East with the quarter of Garrangrenny (46), on the South with the lands of Monecanane (46), on the West with the Quarter of Gransagh (59) and on the North with the lands of Glanbrydy (25) in this parish & Latteragh in the parish of Lattaragh (24). The sayd Walter Bourke proprietor of the sayd plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Uppon these lands of Garrilish stands one good thatcht house, & some other Cabbins in repaire.				
Richard Bourke (47) Alias McWalter of Borres Ileagh Esquire Irish Papist	Borres Ileagh (48) eight plowlands	4000:00:00	Arable 2100:00:00 Meddow. 100:00:00 pasture 600:00:00 Shrubby Wd 400:00:00	Mountaine 800:00:00	160:00:00
	The sayd eight plowlands are bounded on the South with ye lands of Rathmoy (68), on the West with the lands of Dromgill (51) & Culloghill (49) on the North with the lands of Garrangreny (46) & Killoshkehane (28), And on the east by the River of Fithmone (31), All in this parish. The sayd Richard Bourke proprietor of the sayd 8 plowlands in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon the sayd eight plowlands standeth the Castle & Bawne of Borres (48) in good repaire with an Orchard, a good garden, a water corne mill (48) in repaire, six thatcht houses and many Cabbins. The sayd eight plowlands are much interlaced with underwoods. There was a Court Barron kept by the landlord of the Manor. twice a yeare.				
Richard Bourke (47) alias McWalter Irish Papist	Cuologhill Cononone Fountaine Glantane, & Knock I Kelly (49) fower plowlands	2000:00:00	Arable 1050:00:00 Meddow. 30:00:00 pasture 300:00:00 Shrubby Wd 300:00:00	Mountaine 300:00:00 Redd bogg 020:00:00	080:00:00
	The sayd fower plowlands are bounded on the East with the lands of Kicallane (82), on the South with the quarter of Dromgill (51) both in this parish on the West with the plowland of Tamplederry in the parish of Tamplederry in Upper Ormond (23). & on the North with the plowland of Garrilis (46) in this parish. The sayd Richard Bourke proprietor of the sayd fower plowlands in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon the sayd lands standeth one Castle in Culloghill & the Walls of a stone house (49) & some thatcht Cabbins. The land is interlaced with Underwood.				

Notes:

(40) While the Civil Survey was conducted in 1654, the Court of Survey was interested in who owned the land in 1640, the year before the 1641 Rebellion.

(41) a:r:p is an abbreviation for acres:roods:perches; the survey used Plantation (Irish) acres. 1 Plantation acre is equal to 1.62 Statute or English acres. A plowland is the area that can be ploughed by eight oxen in a year^(a) and is often defined as 120 Statute acres. However, in these tables there seems to be little or no correlation between plowland and acres, even if you consider just the arable land.

(42) li:s:d is an abbreviation for pounds:shillings:pence. li stands for libra, Latin for pound. “Value” here refers to the yearly value or income as if the lands were let^(a).

(43) **Garrymore** (Garraí Mór, Big Garden), was an area in **Rathmoy** along the Fishmoyne River, here referred to as the **River of Bellarathmoy**.

(44) **Shanknock** (An Seachnoc, Old Hill) is mentioned on Panels 4 and 5. As described it was east of both Garrangrena and Glenkeen. This would put it around today’s Curraghfurnisha or the eastern side of Garrangrena which seems to stretch farther east now, see Map 5. Curraghfurnisha was spelled **Curraghnaforrysy** on Panel 3, and **Caragh Worish** on Map 5.

(45) **Bellaghbegg** (Bealach Beag, Small Road) is on Panel 4 and also Panel 5 where it is spelled **Bellabegge** (Béal Átha Beag, Small Ford). It was west of both Garrangrena and Glenkeen and south of Moankeenane, that would place it around the east side of today’s Curraghkeal.

(46) There are several variants of the spelling of **Garrylish** including **Garrilis** (Garraí Lis, Garden of the Fort^(e)). This was a large area along the northern parish boundary with **Latteragh** to the north and **Glenbrydy** (Glenbreedy) to the north west. It was bounded to the east by **Garrangrenny** (Garrangrena) and to the south by **Monecanane** (Moankeenane), also spelled **Mongannane** on Map 5. It was bounded on the west by **Gransagh** (Grange). That would mean that **Garrylish** included today’s Knockanora (The Tower), Gortnaboley and Knockshearoon, and perhaps parts of today’s Garrangrena and Glenbreedy.

	N: Glenbrydy & Latteragh	
W: Gransagh	Garralish	E: Garrangrenny
	S: Monecanane	

(47) **Richard Bourke** was the biggest landowner in the territory in 1640, owning **Borres lleigh** (48) and five townlands associated with the **Castle in Culloghill** (49), for a total of 6000 acres. He was the owner of (and presumably resident at) Bourke’s Castle in Borrisoleigh. Richard was married to Alice Hurley, both mentioned on a tablet stone from the castle which survives; he was the grandson of Walter De Burgo (Bourke) and Shiela O’Dwyer commemorated on a very elaborate tomb in Glenkeen ^{(c)(r)}.

(48) The area designated **Borres lleigh** was an area of 4000 acres and the townlands within are not detailed, only those bounding the area are mentioned, see the table at left. It included most of Glenkeen parish in the plain east of the hills but also stretched west to Drumgill & Cullahill. The **Castle & Bawne of Borres** refers to Bourke’s Castle. The **water corne mill** was nearby on the Cromoge and is shown on the 1840 OSI Map^(m) along with its mill stream.

	N: Garrangrenny & Killoskehane	
W: Drumgill & Culloghill	Borres lleigh	E: River of Fithmone
	S: Rathmoy	

(49) The townlands associated with Cullahill Castle were **Cuolloghill** (Cullahill) **Cononone** (Cronavone) **Fontaine** (Fantane), **Knock I Kelly** (Knockakelly) and **Glantane** also spelled **Glantaine** on Map 5. This area at 2000

	N: Garrilis	
W: Tamplederry	Cuolloghill, Cononone Fontaine, Glantane, & Knock I Kelly	E: Kilcallane
	S: Drumgill	

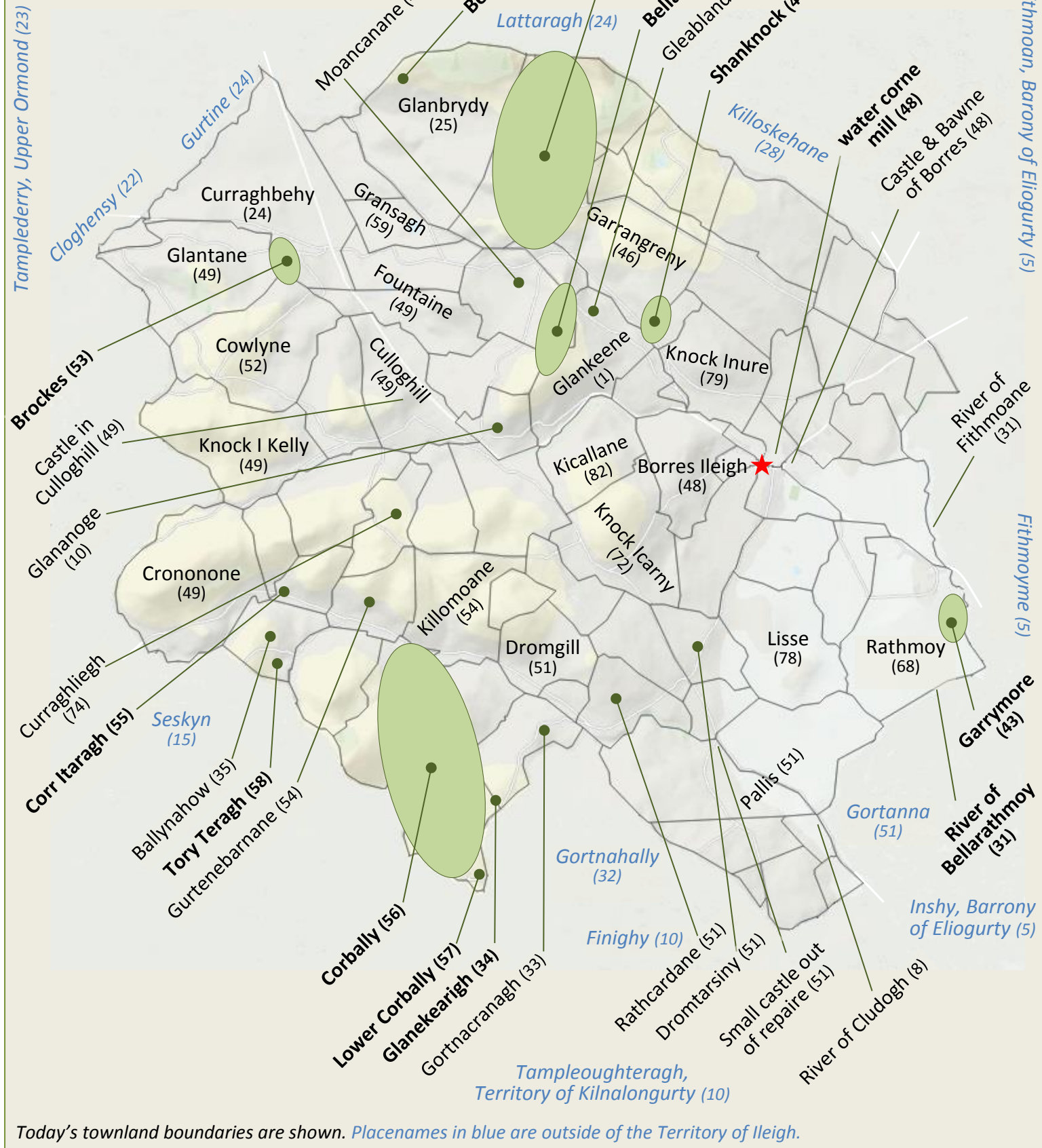
plantation acres was about double the size of those townlands today. It must have incorporated some townlands to the east, explaining perhaps how it stretched to Drumgill in the south and in the east to **Kilcallane** (82), Coolaun today. In 1628 there was a reference to “the castle, town and lands of Colloghill”^(r). In 1654 the town consisted of a castle in ruins

(Panel 3), some cabins and **Walls of a stone house**; that is what we see today, the castle has been demolished. See (74) also.

Map 3, Glenkeen Parish

Places Mentioned in Land Survey, 1640

On Panels 4 to 7





Bourke's Castle Borrisoleigh, see (48)



The Town of Cullahill today, see (49)



North of the parish with the townland of Garrylish centred under the Tower, see (46)

Panel 5

The Territory of Ileagh (Parish of Glankeene)					
Proprietors names in 1640 (40)	Denomination of lands.	Number of plantation acres by estimate a:r:p (41)	Lands profitable & the quantity of it a:r:p (41)	Lands unprofitable & the quantity a:r:p (41)	Value of the whole & each of the said lands li:s:d (42)
Wm. Shanaghan of Glankeene Wm. McThomas of Glankeene Irish Papists	Glanekeene (1) one sixth parte of a plowland	74:00:00	Arable 56:00:00 pasture 18:00:00	00:00:00	03:00:00
	The sayd sixth part of a plowland is bounded on the East by the quarter of Knock Inure (79) , & Shanknock (44) ; on the South by the lands of Glananoge (80) , on the West by the lands of Bellabegge (45) & on the North by the quarter of Garrangreny (46) , all in this parish. The sayd Wm. Shanaghan proprietor of Glankeene & of two thirds of the sayd sixth parte plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd Wm. McThomas proprietor of one third parte of the sayd sixth parte plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd sixth parte of a plowland is totally wast and without any improvement.				
Ullick Bourke of Moncanane Gent Irish Papist	Monecanane (46) one third parte of a quarter of a plowland	094:00:00	Arable 60:00:00 pasture 09:00:00 Shrubby Wd 17:00:00	Red bogg 08:00:00	01:14:00
	The sayd third parte of a quarter is bounded on the North by the plowland of Garrilis (46) , on the West by the plowland of Fontaine (49) , on the South with the lands of Bellaghbegg (45) , & on the East by the plowland of Garrilis (46) afforesd all in this parish. The sayd Ullick Bourke proprietor of the sayd third parte of a quarter in Moncannane in fee by descent from his Ancestors. All wast.				
Walter Butler (50) of Noddstowne Esquire Irish Papist	Pallis (51) one plowland & the eight parte of a plowland	806:00:00	Arable 226:00:00 Meddow. 020:00:00 pasture 300:00:00 Woodd 120:00:00	Bog 140:00:00	22:10:00
	The sayd plowland & eight part of a plowland is bounded on the East with the lands of Gortanna (51) in the parish of Inshy in the Barony of Eliogurty (5) , on the South with the lands of Finighy (10) in the parish of Tampleoughteragh in the Territory of Kilnalongurty (10) , on the West with the lands of Gortnahally (32) in the parish of Tampleoughteragh and on the North with the lands of Rathcardane & Dromtarsiny (51) in the parish of Glankeene (1) in this Territory. The sayd Walter Butler proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of ye sayd lands. Upon this lands a small castle out of repaire (51) & ye ruines of an old mill upon the River of Cludogh which runs through the lands. There is on the sayd lands 120 Acres of timber wood about twenty & three Miles From any navigable parte of the River Swire (51) . The sayd lands are wast.				
Mathew Ryan of Cowlyne Gent. Irish Papist	Cowlyne (52) one halfe quarter of a plowland	076:00:00	Arable 035:00:00 pasture 010:00:00 Shrubby Wd 015:00:00	Mountaine 16:00:00	02:10:00
	The sayd halfe quarter is bounded on the East with the lands of Colloghill (49) , on the South with the quarter of Knock I Kelly (49) on the West with the lands of Glantane (49) And on the North with the Quarter of Brockes (53) , All in this parish. The sayd Mathew Ryan proprietor of the sayd halfe Quarter in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon these lands of Cowline (52) standeth one thatcht house and some other Cabbins.				
Olliver Bourke of Gurtenabarnane Gent. Irish Papist	Gurtenabarnane & Killomoane (54) one plowland	460:00:00	Arable 250:00:00 pasture 040:00:00 Shrubby Wd 70:00:00	Mountaine 100:00:00	020:00:00
	The sayd plowland is bounded on the North with the quarter of Curraliegh (74) , on the east with the lands of Culloghill (49) & Dromgill (51) , On the South with the quarter of Corbally (56) , & on the West with Corr Itaragh (55) all in this parish. The sayd Olliver Bourke proprietor of the sayd plowland of Gurteenebarnane in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon the sayd lands stands one good thatcht house.				

Notes:

(50) This is the only example of land in Ileigh owned by someone outside of the territory. Pallas was owned by the Bourkes but in 1570 “William Bourke fitz Theobald of Burges Olieghe” transferred ownership for free to Thomas Butler Earl of Ormond^(u). The latter’s descendant, **Walter Butler**, was the owner in 1640; like Bourke, Butler is a well-known Anglo-Norman name. **Noddstowne** (Nodstown) is in the parish of Ardmayle in South Tipperary.

(51) **Pallis** occupied the entire south-east corner of the territory, bounded as shown in the table, **Gortanna** is Annfield today in the **parish of Inshy** (Inch). Pallas as described here included today’s Coolderry, Dogstown, Paddock, Cottage and Kileroe. Pallas Castle^(o), **a small castle out of repaire**, and a ruined mill on the **River of Cludogh** (Clodiagh) are mentioned. Also noted is the 120

	N: Rathcardane & Dromtarsiny	
W: Gortnahally	Pallis	E: Gortanna
	S: Finighy	

acres of wood twenty-three miles from navigable water on the **River Swire** (Suir). **Rathcardane** (Rathcardan) & **Dromtarsiny** (Dromtarsna) are townland names that survive and are shown on Map 5. On Map 4 **Dromgill** is shown as a distinct area but is said to be part of **Rathcardane**. See (74) also.

(52) **Cowlyne** (also spelled **Cowline** on Panel 5) is Cooleen today.

(53) **Brockes** is a placename that has not survived; on Panel 3 it was spelled **Brockesse**. It was north of Cooleen and east of Glentane. So it must have been an area in the southern corner of Currabaha, near Currabaha Cross west of the Borrisoleigh to Nenagh road. As to the origin of the name, there is a family name “Brockes”; also Broc is Irish for badger, often used in placenames.

(54) **Gurtenabarnane** (Gorteennabarna) and **Killomoane** (Killamoyne) are adjacent townlands and the relative positions of **Curraliegh**, **Dromgill** and **Corbally** as described in the table at right make sense. Even given the very fluid nature of townland boundaries prior to 1840, it’s very difficult to put **Culloghill** near (and especially east of) these two townlands; this may be an error.

	N: Curraliegh	
W: Corr Itaragh	Gurtenabarnane & Killomoane	E: Culloghill & Dromgill
	S: Corbally	

(55) **Corr Itaragh** (Corr Bhaile Íochtarach, Lower Corbally) is west of Gorteennabarna according to the table in (54) above, that would put it in today’s Knockwilliam or the eastern side of Cronavone. That would put it northwest of **Corbally** (56). But southeast of **Corbally** there is also a Lower Corbally mentioned on Panel 6 and described in (57). There was a Corbally Oughteragh (Corr Bhaile Uachtarach, Upper Corbally) mentioned in 1614 and 1628^(r); this is more likely to be Corbally Oughteragh, given the location as described.



Panel 6

The Territory of Ileagh (Parish of Glankeene)					
Proprietors names in 1640 (40)	Denomination of lands.	Number of plantation acres by estimate a:r:p (41)	Lands profitable & the quantity of it a:r:p (41)	Lands unprofitable & the quantity a:r:p (41)	Value of the whole & each of the said lands li:s:d (42)
Myles Bourke of Corbally Gent. Irish Papist	Corbally (56) three quarters of a plowland	319:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 pasture 040:00:00 Shrubby Wd 79:00:00	Mountaine 100:00:00	015:00:00
	The sayd three quarters are bounded on the East with the quarter of Glankearigh (34) & Lower Corbally (57) in this parish, on the South with the lands of Tampleoughteragh in ye parish of Tampleoughteragh in ye Territory of Keilnalongurty (10) & alsoe on ye west with the same place & on the North by the River Clodigh (8) in this parish. The sayd Myles Bourke proprietor of the sayd three quarters, in fee by descent from his Ancestors. This land is wast without improvement.				
Derby Ryan of Glantane Gent. Irish Papist	Glantane (49) one quarter of plowland	150:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 pasture 030:00:00	Mountaine 20:00:00	05:00:00
	The sayd quarter is bounded on the East with the lands of Brockes (53) ; on the South with the lands of Cowline (52) both in this parish, on the West with the lands of Cloghensy (22) in the parish of Tamplederry in Upper Ormond (23) & on the North with the lands of Curraghbehy (24) in this parish. The sayd Derby Ryan proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd quarter is totally wast.				
Daniell Ryan of Tory Terygh Gent. Irish Papist	Tory Teragh (58) one halfe quarter of a plowland	036:00:00	Arable 18:00:00 pasture 09:00:00	Mountaine 09:00:00	02:10:00
	The sayd half quarter is bounded with the lands of Cronouone (49) on the east, on ye south with the lands of Gurtenenebarnane (54) both in this parish on the west with the lands of Seskyn (15) in ye parish of Tampleoughteragh in ye Territory of Keilnalongurty (10) and on ye north with the lands of Ballynahow (35) in this parish. The sayd Daniel Ryan in fee by descent from their Ancestors. The afforesd halfe quarter is totally wast without improvement.				
Richard Bourke of Caraghbehy Wm. Bourke Edmond McTheobald & Ullick Bourke all of the same Irish Papists	Curraghbehy (24) one quarter of plowland	098:00:00	Arable 40:00:00 pasture 50:00:00	Bog 08:00:00	05:00:00
	The sayd lands are bounded on the west with Gurtine (24) in the parish of Tamplederry in the Barony of Upper Ormond (23) in the North with the lands of Latteragh on the parish of Latteragh (24) in Upper Ormond On the East with the quarter of Gransagh (59) & on the South with the lands of Glantane (49) both in this parish. The sayd Richard & Wm. Bourk proprietor of a third part of ye sayd quarter in fee by descent from their Ancestors. The sayd Edmond McTheobald proprietor of a third part of ye sayd quarter in fee by descent from their Ancestors. The sayd Ullick Bourk proprietor of a third part of ye sayd quarter in fee by descent from their Ancestors. The sayd lands are not devided cleerly whereby it may be particularly bounded. There is on this land three Cabbins.				
Theobald Bourke of Dromtarsny Wm. Bourke Edmond Bourke Laghlin Ryan all of the same Irish Papists	Dromtarsny (51) one quarter of plowland & two thirds of a quarter of a plowland	160:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 pasture 060:00:00	000:00:00	08:00:00
	The sayd Quarter and two thirds of a plowland are bounded on ye east with the lands of Lisse (78) , on the South with the lands of Pallice (51) , On the West with the Quarter of Dromgill (51) & on the North with the lands of Knock Icarny (72) all in this parish. The sayd Theobald Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of one third part of a quarter of Dromtarsny. The sayd William Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of one third part of a quarter of Dromtarsny. The sayd Edmond Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of one third part of a quarter of Dromtarsny afforesd. The sayd Laghlin Ryan proprietor in fee by Purchase from William Bourke long before ye Rebellion (40) (as we are informed) of two thirds of a quarter in Dromtarsny. The afforesd Quarter & two thirds of a quarter is not cleerly devided betweene the sayd proprietors whereby each proprietors proportion may be cleerly & distinctly sett forth by meares & bounds. The afforesayd one Quarter & two thirds of a Quarter is totally Wast without Improvement.				

Panel 7

The Territory of Ileagh (Parish of Glankeene)					
Proprietors names in 1640 (40)	Denomination of lands.	Number of plantation acres by estimate a:r:p (41)	Lands profitable & the quantity of it a:r:p (41)	Lands unprofitable & the quantity a:r:p (41)	Value of the whole & each of the said lands li:s:d (42)
Ullick Bourke of Glanbrydy John Bourke of the same Irish Papists	Glanbrydy (25) halfe a plowland	240:00:00	Arable 133:00:00 pasture 060:00:00 Shrubby Wd 028:00:00	Mountaine 19:00:00	010:00:00
	The sayd halfe plowland is bounded on the West with Latteragh in the parish of Latteragh in Upper Ormond (24) , on the east & South with the plowland of Garriliss (46) & on ye North with Barnasleade (35) all in this parish. The sayd Ullicke Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of one quarter & halfe a quarter of the sayd halfe plowland of Glanbridy. The sayd John Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors of one halfe quarter of a plowland of the sayd halfe plowland of Glanbridy. The sayd halfe Plowland hath onely two Cabbins uppon itt.				
John Bourke of Rathcardane Gent. Irish Papist	Rathcardane (51) three quarters of a plowland	276:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 pasture 081:00:00 Wood 060:00:00	Mountaine 35:00:00	015:00:00
	The sayd three quarters of a plowland are bounded on the east with ye plowland of Pallice (51) in this parish; on the South with the lands of Gortnahally (32) in the Parish of Tampleoughteragh in the Territory of Keilnalongurty (10) on the West with the quarter of Corbally (56) & on the North with the lands of Dromtarsny (51) both in this parish. The sayd John Bourke proprietor in fee by descent from his Ancestors. Upon these lands stands one good thatcht house.				
Conor Ryan of Gortnacranagh Irish Papist	Gortnacranagh (33) one halfe quarter of a plowland	66:00:00	Arable 40:00:00 pasture 13:00:00 Shrubby Wd 13:00:00	00:00:00	02:10:00
	The sayd halfe quarter of a plowland is bounded on ye east with the plowland of Pallice (51) in this parish, on the South with the lands of Gortnahally (32) in the Parish of Tampleoughteragh in the Territory of Keilnalongurty (10) on the West with the quarter of Corbally (56) & on the North with Rathcardane (51) both in this parish. The sayd Conor Ryan proprietor of the sayd half quarter of a plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. This land is totally Wast at present without any improvement.				
Conor Shanaghan of Rathmoy Irish Papist	Rathmoy (68) halfe a quarter, & two quarters of a plowland wanting ye sixth part of a quarter	200:00:00	Arable 120:00:00 Meddow. 12:00:00 Pasture 043:00:00	Red bogg 25:00:00	13:00:00
	The sayd lands are bounded on the East with the lands of Fithmoyme (30) in the parish of Kilfithmoan in the Barony of Eliogurty (5) on the South & West with the River Commoge (7) & on the North with the lands of Borres (48) in this Parish. The sayd Conor Shanghan proprietor of the sayd two quarters & a halfe by descent from his Ancestors. Upon the sayd lands stands three thatcht houses & small Cabbins.				
The Viccar of the parish of Glankeene	Gleabland (60) in the sayd parish	010:00:00	Arable 10:00:00	000:00:00	00:10:00
	The sayd 10 acres are situated close by the Church yard on the south & north lying in the halfe quarter of Glankeene (1) not fenced but totally wast. The sayd Viccar proprietor thereof.				
Totall	The Sume of all the lands in this parish. (61)	Number of plantation acres by estimate	Quantity profitable	Quantity unprofitable	Value of all the said lands
		a: 9681:	a: 7991:	a: 1690:	li:s:d. 393:14: 0

Notes:

(56) **Corbally** is a name that is no longer used even though it was the second biggest townland in 1654. It was a large area bounded to the north by the **River Clodigh** and to the south and west by the parish of **Tampleoughteragh**. It included today's Rusheen More, Rusheen Beg, Knockdunnee and much of Gortnacran More. Corbally is a very common name with more than 50 places bearing the name. In Irish it is Corrbhaile, often translated as Odd Town^(g). Corr can have many meanings including a round or pointed hill, a hollow or a conspicuous or odd place; baile can mean town, townland or homestead^(p). The exact boundaries are shown on Map 5 below.

	N: River Clodigh	
W: Tampleoughteragh	Corbally	E: Glanekearigh & Lower Corbally
	S: Tampleoughteragh	

(57) **Lower Corbally** (Corrbhaile Íochtarach) was east of **Corbally** and must have been a sub-area along the eastern boundary of **Corbally** with Upperchuch, probably the southern tip of today's Knockdunnee. See (56) for an explanation of the name Corbally.



South of the parish, view across the Clodaigh River Valley to the townland of Corbally, see (56)

(58) **Tory Teragh** is said to be bounded as shown in the table. If **Cronouone** was on its east, then Greenan (Templederry) would be on its west, not **Seskyn** (Upperchurch). It doesn't seem that the parish boundary ever went south to Seskin. Also its not clear how **Tory Teragh** could have **Ballynahow** to its north and **Gurtenenebarnane** to its south. Something is not quite right here. In Panel 3 the name **Toer Igtheragh** is used and it's likely these are the same. **Tory** can come from the Irish Tor (meaning a tall rock or steep rocky height in Donegal especially) but typically comes from Tuar in the midlands^(e). Tuar can mean paddock, field or pasture^(p). So **Tory Teragh/ Toer Igtheragh** could be Tuar Íochtarach, Paddock Lower.

	N: Ballynahow	
W: Seskyn	Tory Teragh	E: Cronouone
	S: Gurtenenebarnane	

- (59) **Gransagh** is Grange today, and in fact there are two adjacent townlands now, Grangeroe and Grangelough. Grange comes from the Irish Gráinseach, a monastic farm^(p), possibly an outside farm associated with the monastery at Glenkeen.
- (60) Gleabland is land granted to a member of the clergy^(q), in this case the Vicar who resided at the Glebe House. The name Glebe survives, describing the area around the Graveyard in Glenkeen. Note that the information on **Gleabland** is found in Ref. (b) in the section “Crown & Church Lands in County Tipperary”.
- (61) The sum total of all land in the parish of Glenkeen was 9,681 Irish acres with a yearly value of 393 pounds and 14 shillings in 1640; that is, the potential income as if the land was let. Note that 90% of the land was owned by the Anglo-Norman families of Bourke and Butler, 80% of it owned by various members of the Bourke family who arrived in the territory around the end of the 12th Century. There is a distinction made between houses and cabins, although the difference is not defined. Sometimes the number of cabins is given, but more often it's just stated that the townland in question had “some cabbins”; it seems that they were not worth counting. The parish was said to have fifteen houses in total with six of those in Borrisoleigh; it was a very modest settlement with its castle, a mill, its six houses and “many Cabbins”. In 1659 the population of the parish was 430 with 87 of those in Borrisoleigh^(y). There was explosive growth in the following 180 years; by 1837 the parish had 6,585 inhabitants with 1,340 of those in Borrisoleigh which also had 237 houses by then^(z).



6. Civil Survey - Barrycurry

This section was dedicated to Barracurragh in the parish of Ballycahill, part of the Territory of lleigh at the time (1). Panel 8 contains the boundary tour and Panel 9 is the survey detail.

Panel 8

Part of the Parish of Bellacahill in the Barony of Eliogurty extendinge to this Territory (1)

The Meares and Bounds of the sayd Part Parish at large sett forth with the severall Townships and Parcells of land therein Conteyned & the Tythes of the sayd part Parish.

The sayd Part parish containeinge halfe a Plowland (called by the name of **Barrycurry (62)**) and lyeing a mile distant from the meares and bounds of the sayd Territory is meared & bounded as followeth Vizt.

And first beginning from the **highway of Bellacahill (1)** on ye east of the sayd plowland which parts the sayd lands from the lands of **Bellacahill** afforesd bounding this halfe plowland by a great ditch to the **River of Imminaghliegh (64)** on the South west of the sayd halfe Plowland bounded all this way with the **Barony of Eliogurty (5)**, and soe bounded by The sayd River to a gutter on the West of the sayd half plowland which parts the sayd halfe plowland from the lands of the quarter of **Teacannacrutighy** thence bounded by a greate ditch to the high Rode on the North of the sayd halfe plowland of **Barrycurry (62)**, & further by the sayd Ditch to the great **rode of Bellacahill (63)** afforsed.

This halfe plowland hath at least the eight part thereof in Deepe bogg & the rest good arable & pasture.

The Tythes great & small of the sayd halfe plowland was worth in 1640 : 03li : 00s : 00d **(65)**.

The one moyety thereof is imppriat belonging to Mrs. Browne of Thurles the other moyety to the Viccar. Upon the sayd lands there are fower thatch houses.

Notes:

(62) **Barrycurry** (Barracurragh), a townland in the parish of Ballycahill, was in the Territory of lleigh in the 1650s. lleigh was much larger at various times in history and would have encompassed Ballycahill at one time. It's probably no coincidence that this outpost was owned by Richard, Redmond and John Bourke, descended from the Bourkes of Borrisoleigh Castle. Barracurragh is shown as a separate area on the top left corner of map 4. It is an outlier even today; it's surrounded on three and a half sides by the **Barony of Eliogurty** so the barony boundary is contorted to include Barracurragh in Kilnamanagh Upper, along with the remainder of the Territory of lleigh.

(63) The **highway** and **rode of Bellacahill** (Ballycahill) refer to the road from Bouladuff to Ballycahill running north-south, this is the eastern boundary of **Barrycurry**.

(64) The western boundary of **Barrycurry** is formed by the Cromoge River (7), referred to here as the **River of Imminaghliegh**, named after the townland of that name a little downstream where the Cromoge joins the Clodiagh, the townland is called Drumminnagleagh today^(p). lleigh is spelled "lleigh" in places, including the associated Panel 9 below; this matches the ending of **Imminaghliegh**, was it another "in lleigh" townland? See (74) below.

(65) The tithes were particularly steep here, £3 on land with a yearly value of £10, see Panel 9.

Panel 9

The Territory of Ileagh (Part of the Parish of Bellacahill)					
Proprietors names in 1640 (40)	Denomination of lands.	Number of plantation acres by estimate a:r:p (41)	Lands profitable & the quantity of it a:r:p (41)	Lands unprofitable & the quantity a:r:p (41)	Value of the whole & each of the said lands li:s:d (42)
Richard Bourke of Barracurry Redmond Bourke & John Bourke of the same Gent Irish Papist	Barracurry (62) halfe a plowland	170:00:00	Arable 100:00:00 Pasture 050:00:00	Boggy 20:00:00 pasture	10:00:00
	The sayd halfe plowland is bounded on the East with the lands of Bellacahill (1) on the South with the lands of Garranroe, on the West with ye lands of Clonmore, and on the North with the lands of Teakanacrotty all in the Parish of Bellacahill in the Barony of Eliogurty (5) . The sayd Redmond Bourke proprietor of the fourth part of the sayd halfe plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd Richard Bourke proprietor of one fowerth part of an eight part of the sayd halfe plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd John Bourke proprietor of the eight part & fowerth part of the sayd halfe plowland in fee by descent from his Ancestors. The sayd halfe plowland is not cleerely devided betweene the sayd proprietors proportion may be distinctly set forth by meares & bounds. Upon ye sayd halfe plowland stands fower thatcht Tenements with other Cabbins.				
Totall	The Sume of all the lands in this part parish.	Number of plantation acres by estimate	Quantity profitable	Quantity unprofitable	Value of all the said lands
		a: 170:	a: 150:	: 20:	li: 10:
The totall sume of all the lands in this Territory is -- -- -- -- (66)		Number of plantation acres by estimate	Quantity profitable	Quantity unprofitable	Value of all the said lands
		a: 9851:	a: 8141:	a: 1710:	li:S:d 403:14:00
This inquisition of the Territory of Iliegh was taken before us at Nenagh in the sayd County of Tipparry the 24th day of July 1654.					
H. Paris		Chas Blount	Jo Booker (67)		

Notes:

(66) The 170 acres of Barracurragh were added to the 9,681 acres of the parish of Glenkeen (from Panel 7) for a grand total of 9,851 Irish acres for the territory. Barracurragh had four houses plus some cabins and 27 inhabitants in the year 1659^(y).

(67) The Commissioners Henry Paris, Charles Blunt and John Booker signed the inquisition dated July 24th 1654.

Panels 1 to 9 above reproduce the complete Civil Survey for the Territory of Ileigh except for the index; it's not shown as it provides no additional information. The next section covers the Down Survey map created in 1657, three years after the Civil Survey inquisition above.



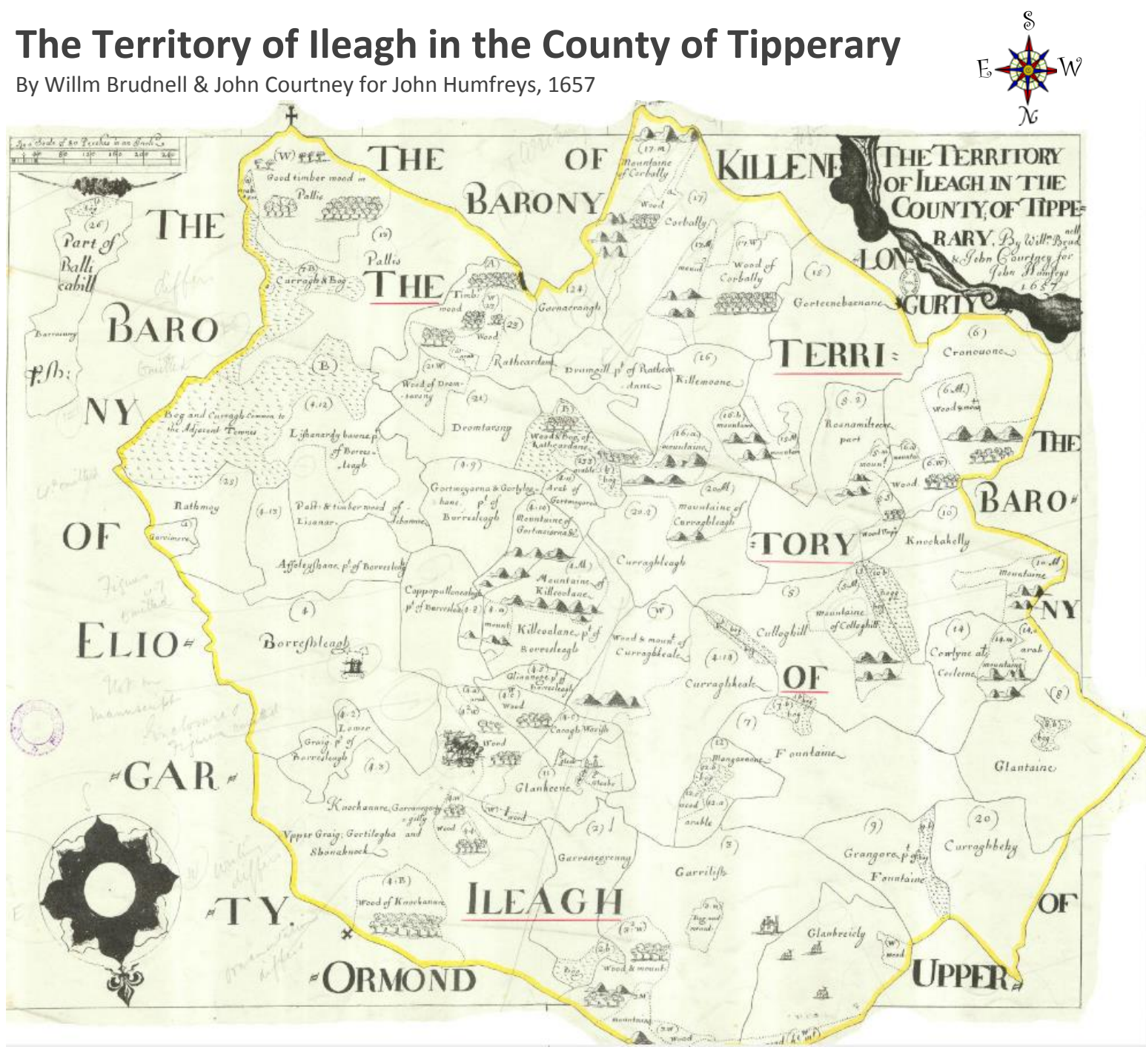
7. Down Survey

The Down Survey was conducted between 1655 and 1658 using the Civil Survey data as a basis, and it involved actual measurement of land and the creation of maps. The Down Survey was always planned but was expedited due to dissatisfaction with the accuracy of the Civil Survey in terms of its grading of land quality and its assessment of acreage. The latter can be seen in the very round numbers used in the Civil Survey; Borrisoleigh and Cullohill were recorded as having 4,000 and 2,000 acres respectively, very rough estimates clearly. This is not surprising given that the landowners, the ones who would know best, had already transplanted to Connacht. In fact some territories were so depopulated that they had to arrange for the temporary return of some landowners to testify before the Courts of Survey. Map 4 is a scan of the original 1657 Down

Map 4

The Territory of Ileigh in the County of Tipperary

By Willm Brudnell & John Courtney for John Humfreys, 1657



Survey map of the Territory of Ileigh; note that north is at the bottom, unlike the other maps here.

townland boundaries. It confirms the exact location of the two biggest townlands at the time, Garrilish and Corbally, which are now divided into a number of smaller townlands. There are also some placenames that do not appear in the Civil Survey, these are discussed below. As before, numbers in brackets have been added, see the corresponding notes.

Notes:

- (68) **Rathmoy** has expanded southwards to the parish boundary to incorporate much of the area marked **Bog & Curragh common to Adjacent Townes**, referred to now as the Bog of Rathmoy. **Rathmoy** is remarkable in that its spelling has not changed, and the fact that it was the only townland in the plain not owned by Richard Bourke of Bourke's Castle in 1640.
- (69) Pallas Lower has expanded eastwards to incorporate the area marked **Curragh & Bog**. This area of Pallas is still known as the Curragh.
- (70) At the centre of the parish is a cluster of three related townlands all containing the word **Gortinoryorna**. **Gortinoryorna** is today's Gorteeny which has changed size and shape in the intervening years. Gort means an arable or tilled field and especially one producing cereals^(s). **Gortinoryorna** is Goirtín na hEorna, Little Field of Barley. Gorteeny was much bigger in 1657 and included the flat land to the east of today's townland of Knocknahaney (72). It's typical for longer names to be shortened over time; here "barley" was dropped, leaving just Gorteeny, Little Fields. See the next two notes also.
- (71) The **Arable of Gortinoryorna** was the flat land between lleigh Church and Knocknahaney (72); it is in the townland of Knocknahaney today. Arable land suitable for ploughing and growing crops was highly prized and here deserved being demarcated into a separate sub-townland. See (70) and (72).
- (72) The **Mountaine of Gortinoryorna** was surrounded on the east, south and west by **Gortinoryorna** (70) and the **Arable of Gortinoryorna** (71), and was simply the Mountain of this area **Gortinoryorna**. The **Mountaine of Gortinoryorna** would be Sliabh an Ghortín na hEorna, the Mountain of the Little Field of Barley. The name has transformed with time; on the one hand we have become more objective about its stature, Mountaine has transformed to Cnoc while the reference to little fields was dropped, leaving Cnoc na hEorna, the Hill of Barley. This is consistent with today's pronunciation "Knockahorna"; the typical anglicisation of na hEorna being ahorna^{(f)(g)} but somehow it was recorded as Knocknahaney on the first OSI Map^(m) and that remains the official name today. In 1657 the townland was confined to the hill but today incorporates the **Arable of Gortinoryorna** and part of **Gortinoryorna**.
- (73) **Gortyloghane** was a sub-townland somewhere within **Gortinoryorna** (70). Gorty is the typical anglicised form of Gort Uí^{(f)(g)}, so Gort Ui Loghane would be O'Loghane's Field.
- (74) **Cappapullonealogh** is Cappanilly today and was a much bigger townland in 1657. Looking at how the name has been spelled over the years^(p), a more typical spelling would be Keappagheneylieghe from Ormond Deeds of 1570^(u). To put the name in context here are some other names from those Deeds concerning lleigh (where that name is spelled Yliegh, Yleaghe and Oleighe): Burges Olieghe (Borrisoleigh), Cowlleghill Olieghe (Cullahill) and Pallisse Oleighe (Pallas). The only one retaining the "oleigh" ending is Borrisoleigh, Buiríos Uí Luigheach, the Burgage of the Territory of lleigh. Back to **Cappapullonealogh** / Keappagheneylieghe; Cappa and Cappagh are the typical anglicisations of the word Ceapach, a Tillage Plot^(e). The ending "éne" is an obsolete diminutive^(f); Ceapachéne would mean Small Tillage Plot. Finally then



Keappagheneylieghe may be Ceapachéne Uí Luigheach, Small Tillage Plot in the Territory of lleigh. Curragheliaghe (Curraghleigh) was also mentioned in those Deeds of 1570 and may belong in this group, but the name could mean simply Grey Curragh. There are other placenames which ended in “in lleigh”, for example in the Annals of the Four Masters^(v) for year 1580 Dovea was referred to as Duibh Feth Uá Luighdheach, Black Boggy Stream or Marsh in the Territory of lleigh. That is not that surprising as the Territory of lleigh would have stretched eastwards to Thurles at one time.



- (75) Map 5 shows several townland names in the northeast of the parish but their boundaries are not defined. This is probably because this entire area belonged to Richard Bourke of Borrisoleigh Castle and so the exact boundaries were immaterial. One such name in this area is **Vpper Graig**, this is probably today's Curraghgraique.
- (76) The townland **Lower Graig** did not survive, it seems to be now largely in Summerhill with small portions in Coolatagle and Curraghgraique (75). On the 1840 OSI Map^(m) the eastern corner of Coolatagle has an area marked “Graigue”.
- (77) **Affoleyshane** is the townland of Aughvolshane today and in 1657 it stretched westward to incorporate today's townland of Garrane.
- (78) **Lishanardybawne** (Lios an Ard Bán, Fort of the White Height) is today's townland of Liss, and has been known by many variations of **Lishanardybawne** including Lisse and Ardbane^(p). Liss is in the plain to the east of Knocknahaney (72), but there is an oval plateau with a very substantial liss or ringfort of 128m diameter, presumably this is the origin of the name. The townland on the Down Survey map is sub-divided into **Lishanardybawne** to the south and the area to the north marked **Pasture & timber wood of Lisanardibawne**.
- (79) The name **Knockanure** (Knockinure) is used still and is a townland just north west of Borrisoleigh town. The **Wood of Knockanure** was an area along the north parish boundary and is, for the most part, the townland of Aughnaheela today.
- (80) On Panel 5 **Glananoge** is said to be south of the townland of **Glankeene**, consistent with Map 5. But today Glennanoge is west of Glenkeen and seems to have encroached on **Curraghkeale**, which was a much bigger townland in the 1650s.
- (81) Townland names have disappeared and certainly there are names of recent vintage without roots in the Irish language. The townlands surviving since the 1650s are in essentially the same place, even though their boundaries and size may have changed drastically. However one townland must be mentioned; **Rosnamilteene** (Rosnamulteeny) seems to have weighed anchor somewhere between the 1650 and 1840 and sailed several miles to the east, away from **Cronouone** to nestle against **Killcoolane** (82) instead; compare its location on maps 1 and 5. This may be a mistake on the Down Map.
- (82) **Killcoolane** (spelled **Kicallane** on Panel 4) is Cill Chúláin in Irish^(p), Cualan's Church; the name has been shortened to Coolaun today.



8. Conclusion

The parish boundary has remained essentially the same since the 1650s. Despite the great variation in spelling, it's clear that many of today's placenames have survived since the 1650s at least. Some names are almost identical, some have been abbreviated and a few have been transformed substantially over the years. There are many of today's names that do not feature in the surveys; some of these are probably of recent vintage, Castlequarter, Cottage and Paddock, as examples. However, there is no reason to believe that all placenames were recorded in these surveys. Remember the surveyors were interested in land, its value and ownership; placenames were incidental, of interest only to the extent necessary to locate the land in question. It's likely that many townlands and sub-townlands were not recorded at all, and this is borne out by looking at placenames in contemporary documents such as the Ormond Deeds. There are many placenames identified that are not familiar today. All the fords mentioned have been replaced by bridges and, understandably, their names are forgotten. But there are many other placenames that fell by the wayside between the 1650s and 1840 when the first Ordnance Survey Map formalized today's placenames. It will be interesting to see if knowledge of any of these old names has been passed down through the generations. This document will be updated with any new information uncovered.



Any comments or information on this or related topics would be greatly appreciated, email us at: info.bhs@yahoo.com

Appendix 1, Meares and Bounds of Adjacent Territories, 1654

During the Civil Survey the lands adjacent to Ileigh were surveyed and similarly their barony and parish boundaries were described in detail; the portions relevant to Ileigh are reproduced in the two panels below. We find some “new” names that did not appear in Panel 2, the Meares and Bounds of the Territory of Ileigh. Highlighting and numbers have been added below and these names have been included on Map 2 in red; see also the corresponding notes earlier in this document.

Panel 10

The Parish of Kilfithmoane [pages 72 & 73 of ref. (a)]

The Meares and Bounds of the said parish thence by a ditch in shrubby wood to Barnecleycully still in this parish, thence by plaine ditches through arable and pasture lands to the **River of Rathmoy (31)** which divides this parish from the parish of **Glankeene** in the **Territory of Ileigh (1)** in the west of this parish, thence along the same river to the **Foord called Bellarathmoy (4)**, thence by the same River to ye lands of **Borresleagh (48)** in the **Territory of Ileigh** untill it meetes a smale Brooke falling into the sayd River, thence by sayd Brooke to the lands of **Garranegort Idaly (36)** in the **sayd Territory of Ileigh**, thence by butts and ditches in the Territory to the lands of **Gort Iloghy** and **Bellaghvoymoy (37)** divideing this parish hitherto from the parish of Ileigh in the West **which lands are in Cortroversy betweene the halfe Barony of Eliogurty and the Territory of Ileigh many yeares out of mans memorie (37)**, thence by another Brooke falling downe through Woods by the foot of Knockgraffe dividing this Parish from the Barony of Upper Ormond.....

The Barony of Eliogurty [page 37 of ref. (a)]

The Meares and Bounds of the halfe Barony of Eliogurty.....in pasturable lands untill it comes to the Mill of Killoskehane and from thence on Butts, ditches and other marks on the South west untill it comes to a place called Bohereyney which divides this halfe Barony from the halfe Barony of Ikeryn an the West, and from the sayd Bohereyney by butts and other marcks on pasturable lands to the **River called Fittmone (31)** an the South West and from thence on the sayd River untill it comes to the foord called **Beallarathmoy (4)** and from thence on a redd bogg to the Water of **Pollagh (8)** and from the sayd Pollagh it leadeth in deep boggs and Curraghs to the Brooke called **Glashygloragh (9)** where it assends upon a smale Brooke betweene two tymber woods until it meets the **Territory of Kielnallongurty (10)** on the West.....

The Barony of Upper Ormond [page 210 of ref. (b)]

The Meares and Bounds of the **Barony of Upper Ormond (23)**& leading along by the sayd **River Clodigh (8)** comeing southwards to a little Glynn on the East of a Village called **Grenane (19)** where leaveing the sayd **Territory of Keilnalongurty (10)**, & meeteing with the **Territory of Ileigh** and parish of **Glane Keene** in the sayd **Territory of Ileigh (1)** by which alsoe this Barony is bounded Southward & from thence leading Southward till comeing on the East of half a plowland called **Dromcalke (22)**, and from thence Southwards till comeing to the **Foord of Cloghensy (22)** at the **River Neigh (23)**, & from thence leading by the sayd River till coming to a little **Brooke called Aghanbehagh (24)** where leaveing ye parish of **Tamplederry (23)** and meeteing with the parish of **Lattheragh (24)** being the next parish to **Tamplederry** meeteing on the surround of this Barrony as afforesayd, and from thence leading by the sayd Brooke till comeing to the **Foord of Aghanebehagh (24)** meareinge with the **Parish of Glankeene** & the **Territory of Ileigh**; and from thence leading through crosse hills, till to the Hill called Knockanegaruffe where leaving the Territory of Ileigh.....

The Parish of Tamplederry [pages 226 & 227 of ref. (b)]

The Meares and Bounds of the sayd Parishto the **River of Clodigh (8)** where this parish is partly bounded in the South with the **Territory of Ileagh (1)**, and from thence leadinge South east by the sd River till comeinge to a Glynn betweene **Bollybane and Crohovone (19)**, And from thence leading South east, by the General Lyne already sett forth betweene this Barony and the **Territory of Ileagh** till comeihge to the **foord of Cloghensy (22)** & from thence leading eastward by the **river called Geagh (23)** till comeinge to a **Foord called Pollahir (24)**, where leaveinge the **Territory of Ileagh** & meeteinge with the parish of **Lattheragh (24)**

The Part Parish of Tampleoughteragh [page 124 of ref. (b)]

The Meares and Bounds of the sayd part Parish.....and from thence by the topp of the sd hill called Knockfuone to the streame called **Clodigh (8)** springinge from the sd hill and allong by the side of the sd streame to Seskinbegg bounded by the lands of **Bollynihow (35)** in the parish of **Glankine** on the North & from thence by a little streame called **Glassighni dromun (35)** to a little hill called Knockanamohily bounded by the lands of **Gortmuellcurry (35)** in ye territory of Ileagh on the north & from thence by a little streame yt springs from the sd. Hill called Knockanamoholy & along by ye side of ye sd streame to a hill called **Knockdonny (12)** bounded by ye lands of **Bleankearagh (34)** in the parish of **Glankine in Ileagh** on ye north, And from thence by a high way called **Sligortnacranagh (33)** to the lands of **Aghylugg (32)** & from thence by ye side of a greate wood called **Keillmo (9)** along to ye ffoord called Aghnacealahygh & from thence by a little brooke to an old decayed castle called Gortkelly.....

The Territory of Kilnalonghurty [page 116 of ref. (b)]

The Meares and Bounds of the **Territory of Kilnalonghurty (10)**to a brooke called Classykelly bounded by the lands of Keilany in the Barony of Eliogurty and Ikeryn on the North east And from thence by the side of the Woods called Killany to a gutter called Keilieagh bounded by the lands of Pallice in the Territory of Ileagh, on the north east and from thence by the woodside called Kilecroagh to the River called Cloddigh bounded by the lands of **Gortnacranagh (33)** in the sd. Territory of Ileagh on the North And from thence by a high way to the topp of a hill called **Knockdonny (12)** bounded by the lands of **Bleancarragh (34)** in the sd Territory on the North Weast, And from thence by the sd. high way to a little hill called Knockannymogholy bounded by the lands of **Gortmuelcurry (35)** in the sd Territory of Ileagh on the North, And from thence by a little streame wch runns from the sd Hill to the **River of Clodigh (8)** bounded by the lands of **Crombane (35)** in Ileagh on the North And from thence along by Cleydoigh to a place where the sd River Clodigh springs.....

The Barony of Ikerin [page 3 of ref. (a)]

The Meares and Bounds of the halfe Barony of Ikerine.....untill it meetes a small brooke in a Glynn to the foot of the mountaine called Knockloghery where it leaveth the Barrony of Upper Ormond and meetes the Territory of Ileagh being westwards of this halfe Barony and thence uppon a brooke faleing from the sayd **Knocknoherry (27)** untill it meetes a little foord uppon the sayd Brook called **Boheriny** and from thence upon butts & ditches upon arable land and pasture lands to the **Mill of Killoskeaghane (28)** eastwards and from thence uppon ditches and shrubby woods and pasturable land to a place called Aghnarrin and from thence Eastwards in arable pasture & shrubby woods to the lands of Knockagh.....

References

- (a) R. Simington, The Civil Survey 1654-1656, County of Tipperary Vol I, Government Publications, Dublin, 1931
- (b) R. Simington, The Civil Survey 1654-1656, County of Tipperary Vol II, Government Publications, Dublin, 1931
- (c) T. Leahy, The First Ordnance Survey, Parish of Glenkeen 1840, Borrisoleigh Historical Society, 2020.
- (d) M. Ó Siochrú, God's Executioner, O. Cromwell & the Conquest of Ireland, Faber & Faber Ltd, London, 2008, p235.
- (e) P.W. Joyce, The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places, Vol I, M. H. Gill, Dublin, 1910
- (f) P.W. Joyce, The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places, Vol II, Talbot Press, Dublin.
- (g) P.W. Joyce, The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places, Vol III, Educational Co. of Ireland, Dublin, 1920
- (h) P.W. Joyce, Irish Local Names Explained, Educational Co. of Ireland, Dublin, 1922
- (k) Current Ordnance Survey Map*: <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>
- (m) Historic Map, 6 inch Colour, 1837-1841*: <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>
- (n) Historic Map, 25 inch, 1888-1913*: <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>
- (o) Donal O'Regan, A Tower House and Ringfort at Pallas Upper, Borrisoleigh, Tipp Historical Journal, 1992
- (p) For information on current placenames, go to**: <https://www.logainm.ie/en/>
- (q) Collins Dictionary: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>
- (r) M. Callanan, The deBurgos or Bourke's of Ileigh, Vol 1 No 2 10, N. Munster Antiquarian Journal, 1937.
- (s) D. & L. Flanagan, Irish Place Names, Gill Books, Dublin, 2002
- (t) Ó Dónaill, Irish English Dictionary: <https://www.teanglann.ie/en/fgb/>
- (u) E. Curtis, Ormond Deeds, Vol V deeds 168 & 169, Government Publications, Dublin, 1935.
- (v) The Four Masters, Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, Translated by J. O'Donovan, Vol V p1749, Hodges, Smith & Co., Dublin 1856.
- (w) Down Survey on the Trinity College Dublin website: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/index.html>
- (x) Original Down Survey Map of Ileigh: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=Ileagh&c=Tipperary>
- (y) S. Pender, A Census of Ireland, c. 1659, Government Publications, Dublin, 1939
- (z) A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, S. Lewis, Samuel Lewis, London, 1837

* To view any of the maps, click on the link above, you will see the current Ordnance Survey Map. Use the + button (top right) to enlarge; you can move the map on your screen by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse in any direction. To see other maps, click on "Base Information and Mapping" from the Menu at top left; scroll down and check the map you wish to view. You can fade from one map to the other by sliding the Transparency Slide that will appear at the bottom of the left Menu.

** This is an exceptionally useful resource providing information on current placenames. Click on the link above, enter the placename and click on "Search". The search may return more than one result, click on the placename in the county and barony of interest. The next page will give you the Irish and English versions of the name, along with a glossary. For the best part, click on "Open scanned records" for a list showing the spelling of the name over the centuries with a reference to where it was used.