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XIII.

**THE FORESTS OF THE COUNTIES OF THE LOWER  
SHANNON VALLEY.**

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(1) At a time when all interested in forestry are looking with anxiety on the destruction of trees in Ireland, especially on the estates sold under recent Acts of Parliament, it may be of interest, and even of importance, to methodize our knowledge of the forests that covered so much of the counties of the Lower Shannon Valley, especially those of Limerick and Clare. Before the present tendency arose to cut down whole plantations, there was a considerable amount of land afforested, but nothing compared to that which, hardly three centuries ago, covered the hills and thousands of acres of the plains in this district. So far as we can reckon, there stood in 1653 at least 24,650 acres of wood in Co. Clare, and 13,580 in Co. Limerick; and, in the latter case, the Elizabethan Surveys, after the great Desmond Rebellion (1583-6), show how much more abundant timber was two generations before the detailed Surveys were compiled.

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These notes, collected during a quarter of a century, are, of course, extremely fragmentary, especially for the early period; for it was no object of monk, bard, or historian to tell more than incidentally of the great forests among which lay the theatre of their heroes’ actions. Nevertheless, much may be learned in such stray gleams of light; while even fiction, with its extraordinary setting of painfully accurate topography, is not to be passed by; and the “Mesca Ulad” may yield us hints as illuminative as those in graver works. The names of places tell us much; could we fix their age, they should be some of our most reliable evidence. Many are doubtless very early; but we can at best only fix their minimum of age.

**County Clare.**

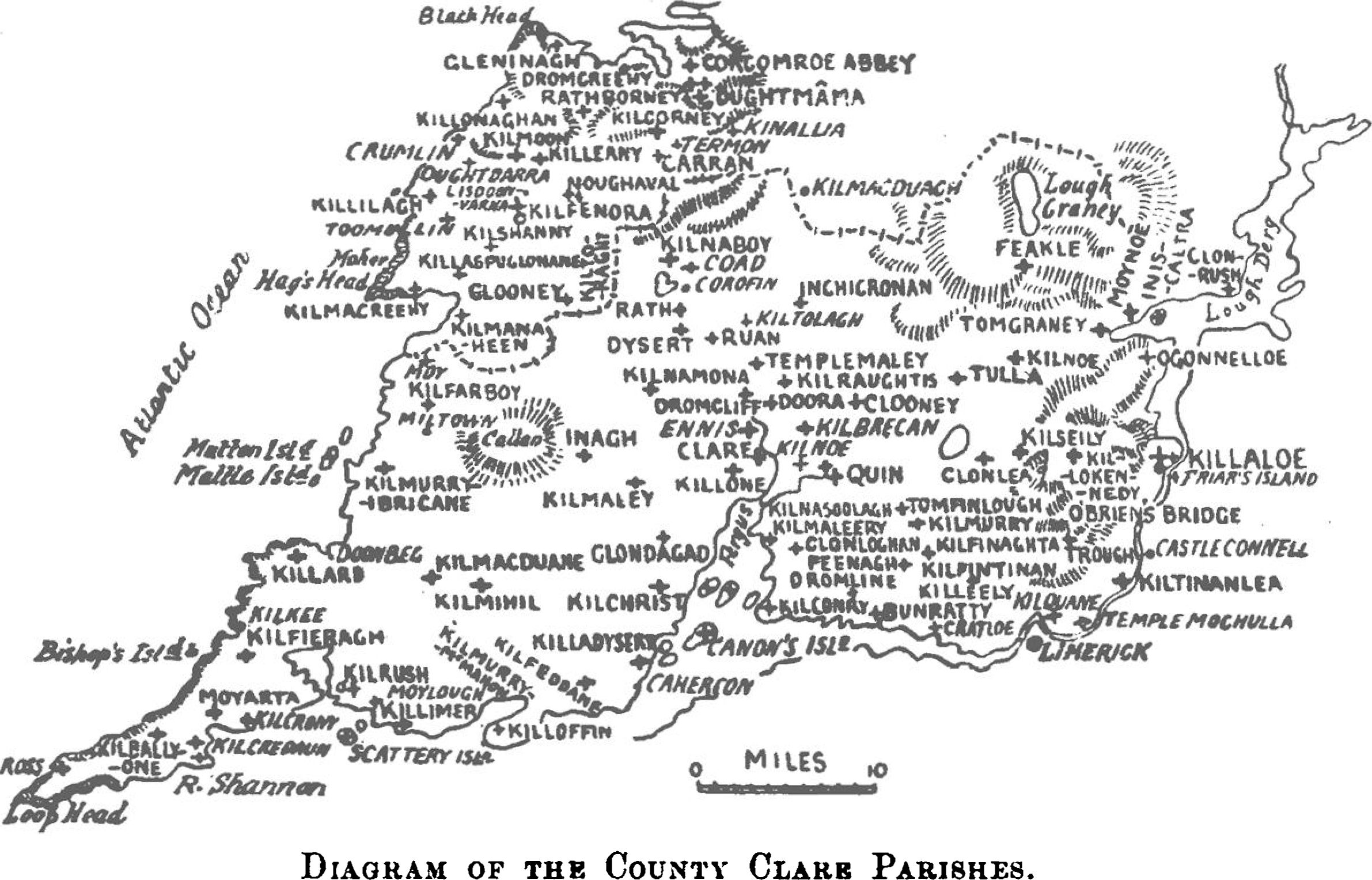
1. Let us briefly give the physical features of the northern county. Its eastern side contains the two mountain tracts of Aughty, or Slieve Roughty, and Slieve Bernagh, caps of sandstone and slate, rising high above the limestone plains. The western has also two; the Burren, an upland of limestone sloping southward, and Mount Callan, which dominates all the shale land in the south-western reach of the country. Of these, the highest points of the first are 1,315 feet above the sea near Lough Ea, and 1,026 feet at Cappabaun. In Slieve Bernagh two points are over 1,740 feet high; in Burren, Slieve Elva and Slieve Carran are both 1,074 feet high; the hill above Black Head is only 6 feet lower. Much of the rest is from 700 to 900 feet high, Callan is 1,287 feet high. Few of the other hills exceed 500 feet above the sea. Large tracts of low, rich grass-land, with drift hills, occupy most of the eastern “half,” while moors and bogs, with broad borders of better land along the sea and the great rivers, occupy the south-western part from Inagh to Kilrush.

One first turns to the Annals before the Norman Conquest; but they tell us very little. We will next see what the place-names may teach us.1

1. North-western Clare. Treeless as are now the heights of Burren, it is evident that formerly, as now, a certain amount of timber grew, not only in the deep valleys, but far up in the mountain slopes. We first notice Killoghil, near Ballyvaughan; the name, like Eoghil in Aran, possibly refers to the oak rather than the yew. Readers of the Dindseanchas2 may recall the great oak, “Eog Mughna,” in Westmeath, and “Eo” in other cases is undoubtedly used for the oak. Dwarf oaks still grew at the Aran site at
2. In the difficulty of deciding in many cases whether a Kill or Kyle name be “Cil” or “Coill,” I think it best to use only names for which the evidence is strong for their “wood” origin.
3. Revue Celtique, 1894, p. 277.

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O’Donovan’s visit. However, Hugh Brigdall, in his description of Co. Clare, about 1695, notes that yew and juniper abounded in Burren.1 On the shore of Galway Bay we have Rossalia, if the ‘Ross’ be not a point rather than a wood. Some writers mention the wood of Siudaine on the same shore, about Muckinish; but the old writers call it a camp or a place. The “Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh,” a fourteenth-century history, shows that there were thick woods at more than one spot in the Turlough valley, to the south-east of the last. We hear twice of Dubh Gleann wood, or Coillanair, the wood of slaughter, at Deelin, in this glen, mentioned in a poem of about 1281, cited in the “ Cathreim.” Round Slieve Elva, we find evidence of an oak-forest at Derrynavahagh, near Lisdoonvarna, and of an ash-wood at Ballinshenmore, on



The early maps, 1590-1610, show large masses of forests about Feakle; north of Killaloe; at Cratloe; from Kilmurry Mac Mahon up to Inagh and Kilnamona ; and between Corofin and Inchicronan (see Hardiman, No. 63 ; Speed, &c.).

which that village is built; while another ash-name occurs at Gleninshin, in Kilcomey. The names Feenagh and Caherfeenagh show that the deep valley behind Rathborney was wooded; indeed, large ash-trees still grow in it near the great crescent of the stone fort of Lismacsheedy; while at the head of the pass above it is the ancient ring-wall of Caheranardurrish, which O’Donovan derives from “Ardross,” the high wood. In 1094, when the Siol Muiredagh wasted Corcomroe and East Connaught, they slew many of their enemies in a desperate battle against Tadgh, son of Ruaidri O’Conor at Fidnagh.2 This

1. “Commonplace Book relating to Ireland” (MSS. Trinity College, Dublin, I. 1-2, p. 235).
2. Annals of Ulster.

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was probably Feenagh, as it commands an important pass from the edge of Connaught, through which we find an ancient hill-road to the Caher valley from the pass of Carcairnaglearagh, near Corcomroe Abbey, round into Glenarraga, by Feenagh, Formoyle, and on to the ancient forts above Crumlin. It seems to have been followed by the army of King Donchad on their march to Corcomroe Abbey in 1317.

Evidence of the little ragged hawthorn bushes occurs at Poulnaskagh in Kilcorney, and Knocknaskeheen; of the holly, at Iskancullen—stunted bushes, indeed, are still found in the craggy districts not far from the last. A nearly vanished thicket gave its appellation to the curious square stone fort of Caherkyletaun. Creevagh, “place of branches,” farther to the S.E., deserved its name even in 1655, as it was covered with dwarf-wood. General Ludlow, about 1651, quotes a proverb of Burren: “There is neither wood enough to hang a man, water enough to drown him, or earth enough to bury him.”1 During the same period we have the help of the “Books of Distribution.” Clare is very fortunate in being treated far more fully in this Survey than many of the other counties; the more so that all, save three, of its Down Survey Maps were burned.3 The book gives the nature of the ground and the acreage of the woods and shrubberies, but does not specify the kinds of trees. Eastern Clare and Corcomroe are contained in the first volume, and Western Clare (save Corcomroe) in the second.3

In Burren, few of the parishes had plantations or shrubberies in 1655. Most lay in the north-eastern parts. In Oughtmama parish there were 132 acres of wood and 327 of dwarf-wood found in Carran, chiefly at Creevagh, with 200 of wood in Drumcreehy, while they had shrubberies respectively of 272, 166, and 350 acres in extent, besides 225 in Gleninagh, and 357 in Abbey parish. The total covered 2,660 acres.

1. Corcomroe.—This was a far more favourable place for trees; it must have been closely wooded in early times, to judge from the endless finds of tree-roots and stems of bog-deal in the bogs. They also are found in submerged bogs under the sand in Liscannor Bay. The place-names are few. We find Beighey or Birchfield, Garraun, and Caheraderry, the stone fort of the oaks, and Knocknaskeagh, all near Liscannor: Derreen in Kilshanny, and perhaps Keelkyle and Drumminagran (little ridge of the boughs). Brian MacMurrough O’Conor, at his death in March, 1593, held Ardnekoyllie and its wood, Ardkill, in Derreen, near Dough.4 I do not know if Cahernafurreesha
2. Ludlow’s Memoirs, vol. i., p. 379.
3. These have been recently published from the early copies in the Bibliothéque Nationale in Paris, by permission of the French Government.
4. It and the Desmond Surveys are preserved in the Public Record Office of Dublin.
5. Inquisition No. 43, taken 1612.

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implies a forest, for the rocks near it are named Furreera, not Furreesha. More inland, Ballyculleeny implies ‘holly-trees,’ and Ardnacullia, ‘a wood’; the English form of the latter, “Woodmount,” is found near Ennistymon; Derrynakeilla is found in Kiltoraght. Caheraderry is named as Cahiridarum in 1189 in the charter, granted by King Donald O’Brien to Clare Abbey.1 The subsequent allusions are merely incidental, the most striking being that where the Four Masters tell us in 1573 how “the wolves of the forest” to the south of Lehinch rejoiced over the bodies, of the O’Briens slain there in the frontal attack on the hill near Beal an chip.

In 1655 good timber was found—in Clooney 247 acres, and Kilmanaheen 62 acres. Round Kilfenora lay abundant dwarf wood (557 acres), which also was found in Kilmanaheen (119 acres) and Kilshanny (162 acres), but only 10 acres lay in Kilmacreehy, and 65 acres of shrubbery in Clooney. About 309 acres of timber trees, and 900 of dwarf trees and shrubs, or 1220 acres in all. Most of the land was in pasture, and some in tillage. In the low ground at Kilmanaheen “Currough pastures, full of rushes and overgrown gutters,”2 were then, as now, a characteristic.

Little is recorded of the eighteenth century; but, in 1808, Hely Dutton’s inquiries for the Statistical Survey inform us3 that, in Burren, a small farmer named Ready had about twenty years before brought seedling ash-trees and quickens from Dublin. These trees had greatly improved, though in bare, craggy ground. The country about Ennistymon was entirely stripped of trees by 1808, But Michael Daly, a reputed centenarian, who died in 1796, remembered woods of full-grown oak and ash covering that district. Since then the MacNamaras have planted the pretty glen round their house along the cascades of the Inagh river. Similarly, the O’Briens, despite its exposed site, have planted the ridge on which Ballinalacken Castle stands, with much success; and the late Dr. W. H. Stacpoole Westropp planted the glen near the Spectacle Bridge, and other spots at Lisdoonvarna. A neglected plantation on the eastern slope of Slieve Elva and abundant flourishing woods at Gragans, Ballyallaban, and Ballyvaughan, in Glenaraga, with abundance of hawthorn woods behind Ballinalacken, and tall hazel thickets at Poulacarran and Kilcorney, show that much might be done to afforest even the apparently most hopeless part of Clare.

(5) Inchiquin.—In this barony we find, especially round its beautiful

1. Journal Roy. Soc. Ant., vol. xxii., p 78. **“**Kandridarum” is evidently intended for Kaheridarum. We only have it in a poor seventeenth-century copy, MSS. Trinity College Library, F. i., 15. The forests at the various places are given to the Abbey.

2 The Civil Survey of Clanmorris, Barony of Kerry, defines its usage of this term as “a gutter or running spring” (page 2).

3 Statistical Survey of Co. Clare, p. 269.

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lake and on its great ridge, abundant plantations, chiefly planted by William Burton, of Clifden, before 1808. Bindon Blood about the same time planted some 80 acres of land at Rockforest with oak, elm, beech, birch, Scotch fir, and spruce, alder, sycamore, larch, and other trees. Rockforest still justifies its name, though large old timber is not to be seen; its old name was “Clanchy’s Forest,” Coill O bFlanchada; through it ran the ancient road Bealach Fidhail, called by MacGrath in 1311 “the way of Fidhail’s wood,” and, in 1314, “the strong wood of Fidhail.” The same author, under 1278, mentions “the shady and in-sweet-birds-abounding woods of Brentir,” in Inagh,1 in the southern part of Inchiquin, and the woods between Tully O'Dea and Inchiquin, through which Mahon O’Brien and his routed army fled after their crag-ridge was stormed by Prince Murchad. A wood near Dysert O’Dea played an important part in the decisive battle near that place in May, 1318. A century later—in about 1420—the topographer, O’Huidrin, speaks of Ui Flaithri, near Corofin, as at “Finnchoradh, land of Ui Cathail, “land of the yew,” and of Tully O’Dea, then, as now, “Tealach of the plain of brown nuts.” It will be remembered that when Hugh Roe O’Conor invaded Clare in 1599, he entered this barony by Rockforest, marching through Coill 0 bFlanchada, and Bealach an Fhiodfail in Kinel Fermaic. That same year Sir Conyers Clifford sent soldiers, under Richard Scurlog, the Sheriff of Clare, to pursue Torlough O’Brien through Bealach an Fhiodfail.2 The place-names connected with trees in the barony commemorate the alder at Gortbofarna in Inagh; the tree is also named among the timber of the barony in a grant to Donough, Earl of Thomond, in 1622. The oak appears in the names Derryharriff, Knockaderry in Rath, Derrola in Kilnamona, and in Kilkeedy at Derrylumman, also at Derryowen Castle (Doire Eogain in 1599). Kylea seems to be a wood-name. The hawthorn was evidently noteworthy at Skaghvickencrow, with its legend of the treasure buried under the roots.3 The sloe was, and is, found at Drinagh; the ash at Drominshin, and osieries, we may add, at Cloonselherny in Kilkeedy. The last was Cluain-sailchernaigh in 1599.4 Kylederryangheen at Crossard and Garraneafuinsheog (Ashfield) are to the north and west of Corofin. In 1655 the only timber woods lay in Kilkeedy; they are named in nearly every townland, amount to 2,100 acres, and probably formed one of the largest woods in Clare. Of

1. Inagh is itself an ivy-name, “Eidnagh”; it seems to be first named in connexion with St. MacCreehy, about 580. See Limerick Field Club Journal, vol. iii., p. 210. The ivy was too common (like the hazel) for distinctive naming; it is, therefore, a rare place-name—e.g. Cahereiny in Kilraghtis, Knockaneena, and Killaneena in Feakle, and a few others.
2. Annals of the Four Masters.
3. See a paper by Dr. G. U. Macnamara in the Journal of the Limerick Field Club, vol. i., Part iv.

4 Annals of the Four Masters,

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small woods, we find in Kilnaboy, 711 acres; in Rath, 23; in Dysert, 433; and in Kilnamona, 134, with 1,300 acres of shrubbery—in all 3,400 acres.

**South-Western Clare.**

1. Islands.—We now go southward to the west of the River Fergus. Beginning at that river, we find, in the barony of Islands, oak-names at Derrygarve in Kilmaley and Derrynacragga, and Darragh in Killone, and traces of osieries in the names of Willowbank and Drumcliffe, the Drumleb of the Papal Taxation of 1302. MacGrath mentions the woods of Forbair, now Furroor, and “the green-oaked, spreading-boughed, clear-streamed Drumgrencha,” the ridge of Edenvale and Rockmount, in which lurked the clan Turlough, till destiny gave their foes Mahon and his army into their hands at Clare Abbey, followed by the sack of Ennis and the fearful massacre of the captives in the bog of Moinnasaed, in 1278. These woods were, however, nearly cleared away by 1655. Killone had then 60 acres of shrubs, probably at Edenvale;1 Clare Abbey parish had 17 acres of dwarf wood; Drumcliffe had 103 acres of good timber, much shrubby crag and dwarf timber, covering 1,220 acres; while, further south, Clondegad had only 2 acres of wood and 165 of shrubbery. If we are not pressing too far the formal phraseology of King Donald's charter to Clare Abbey in 1189, Kellonia, Kilbreakin, Dromore, and Inchicronan, in central Clare, were granted with their woods to the monks—i “campis et nemoribus.”
2. Ibrickan, lying along the Atlantic, has more tree-names than might be expected. The country at Quilty must have been wooded when the name was first established; the bogs are full of stumps; but we can hardly suppose our nomenclature goes so far back. There were also oak-woods, as at Derreen, Knockdarragh (oak-hill), and Derryard (high oak-wood), near Doonbeg. Emlagh, though the name may mean “ boundary” may, like its more southern namesake, imply the former existence of a “bili,” an ancient and venerated tree. We have, however, no documentary evidence of any early form of the name. The places on the northern border named Freagh and Freaghavalleen show that then, as now, it was covered with heathery moors. In 1655 Killard was devoid of woods; shrubberies were found in Kilfarboy (32 acres) and Kilmurry Ibrickan (158 acres): to this day the barony is equally bare, save at a few of the houses of the gentry, where trees grow behind the shelter of walls or in stream glens. Indeed, for nearly twenty miles inland, trees, and even the sturdy hawthorns, bend eastward, “turning their backs on the sea.”
3. That townland was formed of portions of Killone, Kilimorane, and Cahercalla, and got its present name about 1778 when purchased by the Stacpooles.

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Moyarta.—This barony is nearly treeless; but Bellia suggests a “bili” or venerated tree,1 while Emlagh is called “mbili” an evident tree-name, not a “border” in the “1390” O’Brien's rental. Furroor, Garraun, and Kilclogher are found, if indeed the latter be “coill” (a wood), not “cil” (a church), “of the shelter.”2 It is Oillin Clochair and Kilbaha. Cill Beiteh in “1390” Kilbeagh, 1655, and Killbehagh in “1675” suggest a birch-name. In the 1655 Survey we only find 178 acres of shrubs in the seaward parishes, and 1 acre of dwarf trees at Kilrush. In Kilmacduan there were 197 acres of wood, 27 of old trees, and 30 of shrubs.

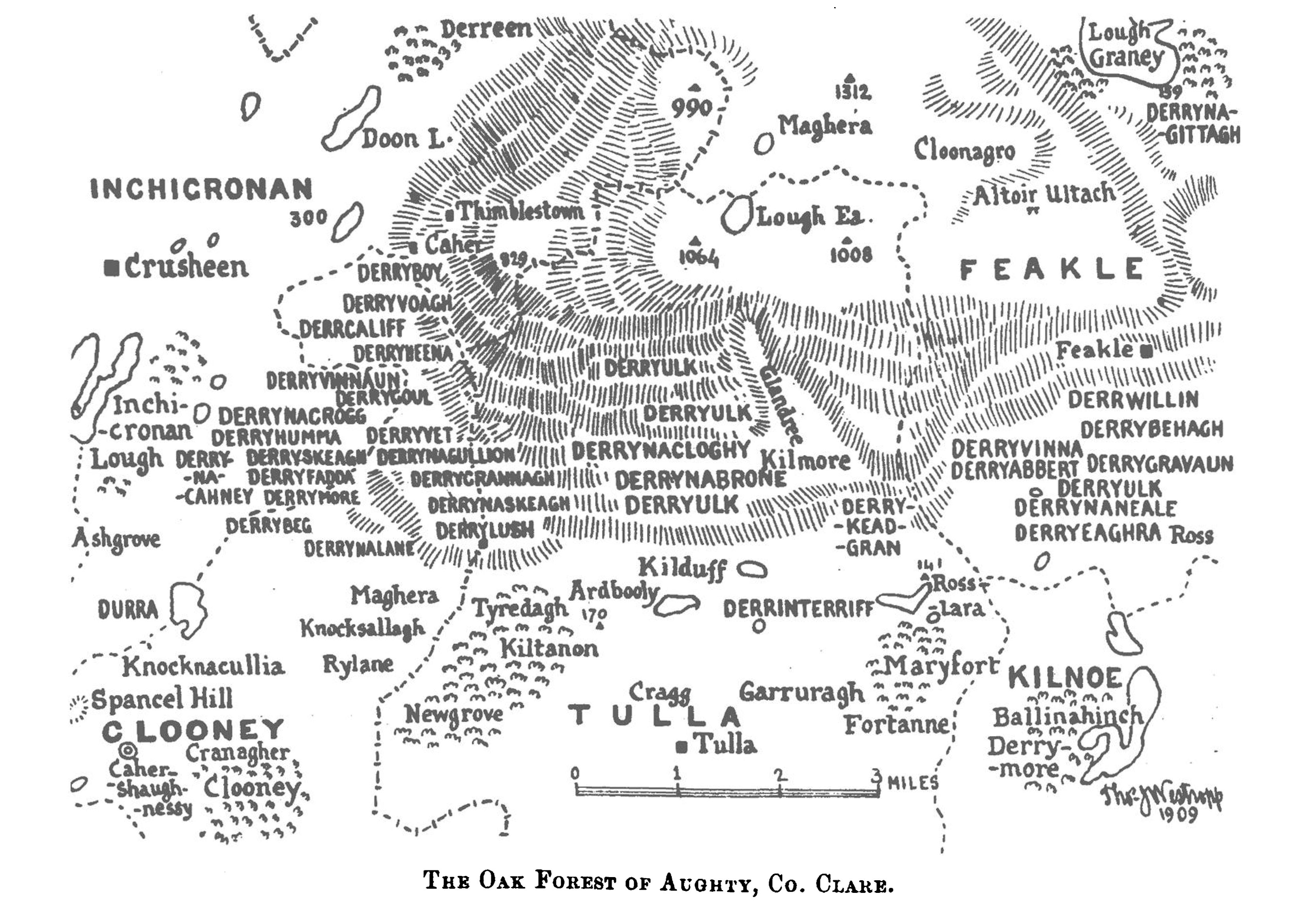
1. Clonderlaw.—Turning back we go up the banks of the Shannon and Fergus. We might expect more tree-names; but they are as scarce as along the sea. We have a Durha, Knockerra (Cnoc Doire, 1599, in the Annals of the Four Masters) near Kilrush, suggesting ancient oaks; but no other evidence till, in the names Derrybrick, Derreen, Derrynalecka, and Knockaderreen, in Kilmurry Mac Mahon parish, and Derryshaan in Kilfiddane, we find ourselves on the site of an old forest.3 Kilmihil gives us Derrycrossaun, and the parishes up the Fergus Derrylea alone. But Hugh Brigdall, about 1695, alludes to “firrtrees on the Islands of the Shannon.”4 The district above Killadysert was called Tuathnafarna (Toanefeorny, in Perrott's deed, 1585), from the alder, and there was a Deerygeeha in the barony, held by Sir Teige Mac Mahon of Clonderlaw in 1629.5 In fact, the barony was only slightly wooded in 1655; it had 701 acres of timber trees, 341 of old trees, and 304 of new plantations, with 324 of shrubbery—in all 1670 acres. Kilfeddan parish, despite its wood-suggesting name, had hardly 200 acres of plantations. Of the lesser “trees” there was a Trummer (elder) Island in the Fergus, belonging to the last parish. This completes the western and larger portion of Clare; and we cross the Fergus into the eastern “half”

**Eastern Clare.**

1. When we examine the eastern half of Clare, we get abundant evidence of the forests that once covered its surface, and that despite of its having been an important centre of civilization and population in early times. Here and in Inchiquin we find crowds of dolmens and forts, including some of the most important of the latter, several early monasteries of note, and abundance of churches and castles.
2. Dr. Joyce: “Irish Names of Places,” series i., p. 483.
3. So Mr. James Frost: “Place-Names of Clare,” p. 42.
4. Shown on Elizabethan maps, Hardiman collection, T. C. D.
5. “Commonplace Book relating to Ireland,” p. 235.
6. Inquisition, Charles I.

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Aughty.—We first must disregard the modern baronies in order to note the enormous oak forest that, even in the fourteenth century and certainly down to Tudor times,1 ran round the flanks of Aughty, and covered the lower slopes of its hills from Crusheen and Inchicronan lake eastward. The districts in which the “Derry” names are crowded are as a rule devoid of forts, dolmens, castles, and churches, and so were probably from the earliest times to the fifteenth century uninhabited woodland. We record some fifty such names: Derrynagleera, Derrynacrogg, Derryvet, Derryvinnaun, Derrygoul, Derryhumma, Derryskeagh, Derryfadda, Derrynacaheny, Derrymore, Derry- beg, and Durra lie in Inchicronan; which parish, in 1655, had 500 acres of



timber and 200 of young plantations. In Clooney all the large timber had then vanished, but 200 acres of dwarf wood still subsisted; the parish has the names of Derrycaliff, Derryvoagh, Derryheena, Derryboy, Derrynagullion, Derrynalane, Derrynaskeagh, Derrylush, and Derrycrannagh, besides such names as Cnocfuarcoill (cold wood hill, now wrongly “Spancel Hill”),2 and Cranagher (branchy spot). The oak-names continue in Tulla barony and parish. We find there three Derryulks, Derrynabrone, Derrynacloghy,

1. See Hardman, Maps, T.C.D., 2, 63, 82.
2. See Dr. Joyce: “Irish Names of Places,” Part ii., p. 247.

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Derrykeadgran, Derrinterriff, Derrymore, and Derrybeg, besides Kylemore and the wood of Kyleduff.1 Feakle parish, the ancient Tuath Eachtge, must also have been thickly wooded: Derryfadda, Derrynaveagh, Derrycanna, Derreendooagh, Derricnaw, Killaneena (ivy wood), Cloonagro (hazel field), Knockbeha (birch hill), Ross and Rossanure, Crossderry, two Derrynagittaghs, Derryabbert, Derryvinna, Derryeaghra, Derrynaneal, Derrybehagh (of the birch), Derrygravaun, Derrynaheila, Derrywillin, and a fourth Derryulk, remain to attest this.2 The Cathreim mentions these woods several times, as, in 1277, when the MacNamaras hide from King Brian Ruadh in “Echtge’s dense woods of lofty foliage pleasant and fresh”; while “Echtge’s woody deep-valed fastnesses” are named in 1318. They were, on several other occasions, places of refuge during the long and precarious civil wars, as fortune turned the scale against either side, and both parties of combatants found a friend in the great wood of Aughty. There is a long reach in the more eastern parishes nearly free from such names. Kilnoe, in fact, had hardly 100 acres of shrubs in 1655; and the hills near Coolreagh were then boggy and bare; while Tulla had 1150 acres of woods and 34 of shrubs; Feakle, 1400 acres of timber woods, and Tomgraney 700 of timber and 300 of shrubs, the last lying along Lough Derg and the River Graney. Mac Grath, in the “Cathreim,” with his keen-eyed perception of nature and scenery, did not forget the shrubs on the shores of “Lough Derg, deep- fringed with bush and bough,” in his account of King Torlough’s raid into Limerick and Tipperary in about 1286. Oak-names occur in Tomgraney, at Gortaderry (Gurtadurra locally), Derrymore, and Derrywalter; two Derrorans and Derrycon, in Iniscaltra, and Derryany and Derrain in Clonrush; the demesne of Derrymore, in Kilnoe, lies at a considerable distance from the hills. In 1655 there were some 700 acres of plantation in Iniscaltra, but none (nor any shrubby lands) are named as in Moynoe, while Kilnoe, as we stated, had no timber and but little shrubbery. A birch-name, Corbehagh, is found in Feakle.

(10) Bunratty Upper.—Having disposed of the northern part of the Upper Barony of Bunratty, we can examine the rest of its evidence more briefly. Some interesting names of lesser plants occur, like Drominacknew (the little ridge of garlick), Gortapisheen, or Peafield, and Gortnamearacaun, wrongly translated Thimbletown, but really the field of the fairies’ thimbles, or foxgloves, “which spread their purple banners” on every fence

1 Kilmore and Kilduff on the Ordnance Survey Maps.

2 The Surveys of 1655 and 1675 hardly give us a “derry ” name in the district. Mr. James Frost (“County Clare Irish Local Names,” pp. 29, 30) gives the meanings; but, as the names are there usually taken from local pronunciation, not from early records, we have little confidence in the results.

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and fort. But turning to our subject of the trees, we find not a few represented—a venerated tree may have grown at Kilvilly, near Inchicronan Lake. Knocksalla is from the sallows, the two Cullenaghs from the holly, a Cullenagh fort, near Quin, is named in 1543, in one of the Hardiman Deeds1; the rarer arbutus is commemorated at Feaghquin (Faywhinny locally), the well-known Quin (Cuinché in 1112, Quinhy locally), with its fine convent and Norman castle, its church and peel-tower. Mr. M. J. McEnery2 first unearthed from the Desmond Survey a most interesting notice of this most beautiful shrub, under the name “Crankany ” (crainn Caithne). Though not referring to the actual Shannon valley, we cannot refrain from giving the extract to a wider circle of readers. The entry in 1584 relates to Killarney and other lands of Rory the “O'Donougho moore, a rebel and of high-treason attainted,” and, after enumerating the well-known Rosse or Rosidonough, Kyllarny, Ennesfallen, Mockeruss, &c., it turns to the wood of Kyllonaughte: “A great part of these woods consist of oak-trees great & small: but there are other woods and underwoods in the island of Loghleane & elsewhere in the islands, where grow certain trees called Crankany, which bear fruit every month throughout the entire year. This fruit is sweet, the size of a small damson, & of little value, except for its beautiful appearance, & there also grow there many yew-trees otherwise ‘ewe-trees’ good for making bows, as is said.”3 As we see, all three trees were found in ancient Clare.

In 1651, Ludlow passed by the woods near Inchicronan on his advance to Limerick; finding his way stopped by Conor O'Brien of Lemeneagh “in a pass leading to some woods,” he routed the Irish, mortally wounding their leader.4 The oak was found at Curraderra in Kilraghtis, Derry in Templemaley, and Durra in Inchicronan; wood-names at Knocknacullia in Clooney, Creevagh near Quin (so called at least as early as 1543), and Ballykilty, the Ballyquilty of the grant of 1666, under the Act of Settlement. The district once contained a “bili,” or sacred tree, used as a place of inauguration of the Dalcassian princes of Thomond. Perhaps from the time of their conquest of the district by a.d. 377, at least from before 877, when Flan Sunagh, king of Cashel, invaded Thomond and played in bravado a game of chess on the green of Magh Adhair, the very place of inauguration5—a game unfinished by the assault of the indignant local king Lorcan and his ally Sioda, ancestor of the MacNamaras. The “bili” was cut down by Malachy, the Ard Righ of Ireland, in 982, and “its roots dug out of the earth,” an act remembered and avenged by king Brian Boru when he deposed Malachy. The succeeding

1 Trans. R.I.A., xv.

2 He published a translation in Journal Roy. Soc. Antiquaries (Ireland), xxxvi., p. 433.

1. Desmond Roll, m. 76d**.**   
   4 Ludlow’s Memoirs, vol**.** i., p. 358.

5 Proc. R.I.A., 3rd Ser. iv., p. 58.

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tree was destroyed in 1051 by Aed, king of Connaught, and, in its turn, avenged by the destruction of Grianan Aileach by king Donald, at the dawn of the Norman conquest. We hear of no other tree; but the place was used for inaugurations down to Tudor times; and the old name “Moyri,” retained in 1655, is still found as “Moyar’s Park,” near the mound and pillar.1 A well, sheltered by ash-trees, as we so often find in Clare, was named Tobernafhuinsion, and formed the northern bound of the lands of the Norman colony in 1276; it was a place of conference with the O’Briens, and is named also in the Norman documents. Macgrath calls it “pasture- girt Tiobra na huinsean”; the Pipe Roll of 12992 names Tobernafonch and Letton (Latoon) as adjoining lands: so it probably lay near Castlefergus: the only ash-name now known to me in the parish is Bearnafunshin,

An order was made, September 20th, 1653, ordering “Capt. Stearne to cut from any adjacent woods timber to repair certain” castles in this district, such as Ralahine, Cloghenabeg, Danginnybracke, Bryan’s Castle, and Inchicronan, besides those of Inchiquin, Dysert, and Smithstown (the last perhaps in Corcomroe).3

In 1655, the barony had in all 1042 acres of wood, 260 of new plantations, 548 of dwarf trees, and 954 of shrubs; of these, besides the parishes already given, we add Templemaley, 95 acres of wood; Kilraghtis, 235; and Tomfinlough, 112 acres; Doora had 165 of dwarf wood; Tomfinlough, 178; while Quin had 488 of shrubbery and no large timber recorded.

1. Bunratty Lower.—The names are fewer in this barony, and the history very meagre: the oldest recorded wood-name is Feenish Island, the Fidh Inis of the Life of St. Senan, about 540. There is also a Dernish (Oak Island) near the last. Clonmoney is Cluan munighi in a deed of the Mac Shanes in 1573; but in other documents of equal age it is Cluain- muineach or Shrubbery-plain. Rossmanagher, the old residence of the D’Esterres, was probably a wood. Feenagh and Ardkyle are the Fudach of 1302, and Ardchill of 1287, and Ardcoill in a deed of the Mulconrys in 1548,4 and mark the sites of ancient woods; there were 248 acres of wood in the former in 1655.

The well-known Cratloe Wood still lives in Kilfintinan. It was of old renown: the army of King Murchad “of the Leather Coats,” in 940, found it Cretshallach, the worst pass during their “circuit of Ireland.” It is alleged that its timber was used for the roof of Westminster Hall,

1. Tuanomoyre, 1584, Castle List. Tuanamoree, 1655, Down Survey Map.
2. xxvii Ed. I., No. 26.   
   3 Diocese of Killaloe, Canon Philip Dwyer, p. 313.
3. Hardiman, Deeds, xxiii. Trans. R. I. Acad., xv., p. 62. It mentions the woods, underwoods, and unreclaimed tracts of “Magherabelna aba,” near Rossmuincher. The last is Rossmuinecar in the next deed (xxiv) of the same year.

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because spiders did not make their webs on Irish timber: our Science section reports differently. We have grants of oaks from Cratellauch to Godfrey Luttrel in 1215; and it was sold to Philip Marc, four years later for 20 ounces of gold. Prince Murchad O’Brien, after his useless conference with Richard de Clare at Limerick in 1318, traversed “the Cratalachs—thick, sheltering, fruitful-branched, mast-abounding woods”; and his remote descendant Conor O’Brien, Prince of Thomond, in 1536 (alarmed by the taking of Carrigogunnell Castle, and the threatened advance of Lord Grey), felled its trees across the passes to stop the English, or at least their cannon, from entering his domains. Mac Grath, in the above-cited passage of 1318, mentions “hazel woody Ballymulcashel,” as appropriate after six centuries at that time.1 In 1420, O’Huidhrin speaks of the “yewy plain” of the Ui Bloid, which possibly extended into this barony. We will notice the corroborative name Killuran later in this paper.

There are, of course, numerous old documents referring to woods in this part of Clare, but we only select the more explicit. Many grants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries mention timber and shrubs; but the mere citation would help us little in trying to get definite ideas on the Clare forests. The 1655 Survey shows little evidence of the Cratloe woods being then of importance. There were only 75 acres 2 roods of timber trees and 365 acres of dwarf wood in Kilfinaghty; 65 acres of woody mountain with 114 of shrubs in Kilfintenan, and 212 in Killeely; while the mountains of Kilquane and St. Munchin’s parishes were bare and heathy. In 1680 Thomas Dyneley’s sketches show us, as we might expect, shrubbery, but rarely even detached trees of any size. In 1752 Dr. Pococke noted the plantations of Mr. Burton and Sir Edward O’Brien, as he came through Quin from Moyreisk and past Sixmilebridge; he writes:—“The ride from this place to Limerick is very delightful, being well wooded and in sight of the fine river Shannon.” The O’Briens kept up the woodland character of their beautiful demesne of Dromoland; Sir Edward O’Brien alone planted 30 acres in 1806, chiefly those larch “screens” that were so cruelly “reaped” by the great gale of 1903. Cratloe Wood covered 180 acres in the year 1808.2

(12) The Tulla Baronies.—We have dealt with the northern parts of Tulla Upper, and now turn to the more level country. A wood called Coilldruinge is mentioned in the Cathreim in 1279, as lying near Fortanne

1. The apparent holly-name, Ballycullen, is shown by the same author to be a personal or family name, Baile Ui Cuilen, in 1311.
2. Pococke’s “Tour in Ireland in 1752” (Rev. Dr. G. T. Stokes), pp. 111**,** 112. “Statistical Survey of Clare**”** (Hely Dutton), pp. 272, 273. Lady Chatterton describes the Cratloe Woods in her “Rambles in the South of Ireland” (1839), pp. 170-173.

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(Fertain), where Donall, brother of King Torlough, fell upon Thomas de Clare’s army, and put them into fearful confusion. “They first converted their front into a hustling, pushing rear, and then faced about their rear and made a front of it, and so, before the unhappy wretches began to run, they were all turned end for end the wrong way”; as Donall, like a hawk, swooped into their midst. Kilgorey, Coill ghuaire, Guary’s Wood, was in 1311 the field of another fierce battle between Prince Murchad O’Brien and the Ui Bloid. Of other names we note Rosslara and Creevosheedy bog1 as wood- sites, and Ardskeagh, the old name of Broadford, as commemorating a hawthorn. Lismeehan or Maryfort was well planted when, on March 25, 1788, it was leased by Ralph and John Westropp of Attyflin to Thomas Gabbett. “Whereas” (runs the lease)2 “there is now standing, growing, and being on the said demesne and premises a large quantity of ash, oak, and other timber,” Gabbett is empowered to cut down and dispose of the same; the place was replanted by George O’Callaghan in the years about 1840; and no older timber seems to remain there. At Ballinahinch and Kilbarron, we have an early notice of destruction of trees in 1634 (1635). Therlagh O’Brien, High Sheriff of Clare, was found by Inquisition to have wasted the woods of Manogullen, taking five great oaks in the same and Kilwarren3 (Kilbaron) for making Irish hutches, and sold the same in Galway, also thirty pieces for rafters to Piers Creagh of Limerick, timber for Gilladuff Molony’s house, forty ash trees and 100 young oak “saplings, cut down, lying on his ground, for what use we know not,” in February, 1630. He let a kitchen, stable, bakehouse, and four other structures, all of couples, fall down at Ballinahinch, and pulled down four timber houses at Kilwarren and Managullen, and let Donnell Mac Namara of Ballinahinch, the King’s ward, go to Mass, having been appointed his guardian.

A bush-name attached to a fort, “Liskeheenanodri,” the fort of the little (thorn) bush of the sods, on the hill of Coolreaghbegg, is named in a partition deed of Matthew and Thady O’Brien of Coolreagh in 1736.4 The trees and woods in the adjoining district of Cinel Dungaley were granted by Henry, son of Hugh O’Grady, to Conor O’Brien in 1586.5

(13) In the Lower Barony we again find evidence of extensive oak- forests—Derrynaveagh, Keelderry, two Killaderrys near Broadford, Derryvinnaun, Coolderry, Knockaderreen, and Barnanderreen, the last in Ross;

1. From a Sioda or Sheeda Mac Namara, perhaps the chief who restored Quin Abbey in 1402.
2. Dublin Registry, B. 408, p. 92.
3. No. 129 of Inqs. Car. I.
4. In possession of Col. George O’Callaghan Westropp, of Coolreagh, with a most interesting mass of papers of friendly “Protestant discoveries,” made for the O’Briens by their trustees, the Drews and Westropps, to save the O’Brien’s lands from less disinterested actions.
5. Hardiman, Deed xxx.

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Oakfield (if old), and Derryfadda, lying in nearly every case on the slopes of the Slieve Bernagh hills. There is a yew-tree name at Killuran, the Kelldubirayn of the Papal Taxation of 1302, Kilhurayn in 1407, and Kylleibaran in 1405 in the Calendars of Papal documents. A “greenwood” named Kyleglas is found in Killokennedy. Even in 1655 there remained 2976 acres of forest, and 1650 of dwarf woods; but the upper parts of Craglea and the hills over Killaloe were open and heathy; and slate quarries had already been opened in them. There were woods round Clonlara and shrubberies in Doonass. Killokennedy parish, in the wildest recess of Slieve Bernagh, had about 700 acres of wood, the rest being mountain pasture; the oak wood of Derryarget had been all cut away, but there were 5 acres in Killuran newly planted, Keilderry, in Kilseily, retained 45 acres of the wood from which it derived its name. The woods of Doon, near Broadford, were planted by Captain Massy, and those of Caher by Mr. O’Hara before 1808.

The plainland had very little timber; Clonlea and Kilmurry only 26 acres of timber at Mountallon, and 430 acres of shrubs, usually “stony ground, with little thickets of brushwood intermixed”; there was a dwarf wood near Ballycullen Castle, on the east slope of Slieve Bernagh, and other woods in the rough mountain uplands.

In the eastern part of Clare, the Dalcassians often found refuge from the Danes before 964; “they dispersed themselves over the forests and woods of the three tribes,” Ui Bloid, Ui Caisin, and Ui Thoirdhealbhaigh; “the woods, solitudes, deserts, and caves of Ui Blait,” “on the hard, knotty, wet roots of the trees” says the book of “The Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill.” Far later, in 1646, when Admiral Penn, the father of the great Quaker of Pennsylvania, endeavoured to hold Bunratty for the Parliament, he chased the Irish army out of the camp at Sixmilebridge into the woods and hills, killing Captain MacGrath, their leader.

The “Cathreim” gives a picturesque description of Prince Murchad O’Brien’s attempt to bring off the Ui Bloid cattle spoil, along the Shannon bank, in 1314, which ended in the disastrous battle of the Callow and the extermination of nearly all his band, he only escaping in a corrach, across the river, leading his swimming horse. The terrified cattle, when not swept away by streams, stampeded and got lost in the woods, through which the raiders passed. The “Callow” probably lay near O’Brien’s Bridge—certainly below Killaloe.

O’Huidhrin, before 1420, alludes to the woods in Hy Torlough, “near unto Flannan’s Celldalua, their lands and woods extend to the Shannon.”

As to the names between Slieve Bernagh and the Shannon, we find Garraun (thicket) to the south of Clonlara; and a now-forgotten Derryanlangfort

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was held by Donogh Mac Namara in 1633, apparently near Trough. The Four Masters record the plundering bands of O’Briens as hiding in the woods and hills near Killaloe in 1602, when the country was evidently thickly wooded.

The elaborate confirmation of estates to Donogh, “the Great Earl” of Thomond, in 1620, grants in each barony “the castles, messuages, tofts, mills, gardens, orchards, crofts, lands, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, furze, briars, rushes, marshes, alder groves, fisheries, lakes, weirs,” &c. It is strange that the alder, which figures but little in local names, should be singled out for mention alone among trees.

(14) Dyneley, in 1680, shows in his views the flanks of Slieve Bernagh and the country from Mount levers out to Bunratty, in the valley of the Owennagarna, thickly covered by woods and thickets. One wood, that of the Oil Mills, near Sixmilebridge, alone is named. These mills subsisted and were leased to Dean Bindon by Henry Earl of Thomond in 1730.1 The other sketches show a very bare country in 1680; only a few trees round Ralahine and Clare Castles and shrubberies at Ballinagard (or Paradise) Hill across the Fergus are shown. He names orchards round Rossroe Castle; and those of the district out to Sixmilebridge were famed for their choice cider even after 1820; indeed, even some thirty years ago, I remember very good cider made in the neighbourhood. MacGrath names an “apple-fruitful” district between Quin and the Fergus in 1318.

The old orchard “ Sean-abhallghort,” near Clonmoney, appears with lands in a covenant between William Mac Shane O’Fearghal and Con Mac Namara of Aillveg in 1573; and orchards are named in various deeds of the seventeenth century.

With numerous occasional allusions to the apples of this district, I find and may give as an example a lease of Norcott D’Esterre to Frederick Loyd, 17th January, 1798, Carruane, except the wood of Bunratty, reserving two backloads of keeping apples yearly and 200 good apples per week.2

We occasionally come across evidence bearing on the destruction of the forests. In deepening the River Graney above Scariff, in 1893, I noticed large quantities of iron slag in the bed of the stream. The only record that may bear on this is in the “Commonplace Book relating to Ireland,” p. 239, where Hugh Brigdall’s description, about 1695, says: “The River of Scariff, whose waters drive two iron Mills.” Whether, however, this refers to the machinery or the materials worked in the mills, I do not attempt to assert. Dr. Bindon Blood Stoney informs me that he has seen a large mass of vitrified material and the remains of iron works between Tinneranna, on the

1 Dublin Registry, B. 65, p. 252.

2 Dublin Registry, B. 492, p. 124.

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shore of Lough Derg, and Killaloe. Tradition seems to have forgotten such works; but they account for the destruction of the trees between Scariff and Lough O’Grady. In 1727 Thomas Baker had a tanyard at Rossroe, which probably was equally destructive to the surviving oak trees of the district. That same year Sir Edward O’Brien of Dromoland granted the timber and underwood of Crattelaghkeale for six years to John Scott. This possibly levelled the last old timber of the last remnant of this great forest.1 On the other face of Slieve Bernagh, a bad custom prevailed (it is a striking fact that it falls almost exactly in the same decade of the eighteenth century) which cleared away the woods of the beautiful valley at the southern end of Lough Derg, where that great lake narrows into the outflow of the Shannon.2 When a son of the Purdon family was about to marry, his father settled the timber of certain townlands on the prospective wife and children. The woods were then cut, sold, and the money invested. I have met with two such deeds, of which unfortunately I seem to have kept no note. Another— perhaps one of those named—is cited by Simon Purdon of Tinneranna in his will in 1721. The settlement of his son George, by which Simon gave him £3,000 worth of timber on certain lands, reserving that on Island Coskora, is first named. Then the testator, by a codicil of the same date as his will,3 28th February, 1720 (1721), charges the lands and woods of Aghnish and Carhugare, giving them in mortgage for £500 to Richard Harrison, to whom Purdon had given also those of Ballyorly for £500, for the uses of the will; but if his son George pays off both charges, the grants shall have no effect.

1. Dublin Registry, Book 54, p. 413, Book 81, No. 37049.
2. DeLatocnaye, in his “Promenade dans l’lrlande,” 1797, names no woods on these hills, only stating that they were covered with turf at Glenomera.
3. Prerogative Wills, P.R.O.I.

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(15) **Abstract of Acreage of Woods,** 1655.

It only remains to give a table, compiled from the Book of Distribution, 1655, showing briefly the total amount in acres of trees and shrubbery in Clare in that year : —

[W=Wood; D=Dwarf wood; S=Shrubery; O=Old wood; Y=Young wood]

Burren.—Oughtmama, W. 132, S. 272; Carran, W. 327, S. 166; Dromcreehy, W. 200, S. 350; Gleninagh, S. 225; Abbey, S. 357. Total, Wood, 659 ; Shrubs, 2,000.

Corcomroe.—Kilfenora, D*.* 557 ; Clooney, W. 247; S. 65; Kilmanaheen, W. 62; D. 119; Kilshanny, D. 162 ; Kilmacreehy, S, 10. Total, Wood, 309; Dwarf, 848; Shrubs, 65.

Ibrickan.—Kilfarboy, S. 32 ; Kilmurry, S. 158. Total, Shrubs, 190.

Moyarta.—Kilrush, W. 1, S. 47; Kilfieragh, S. 14; Moyferta, S. 107; Kilmacduan, W. 197, O. 27, S. 30. Total, Wood, 198; Old, 27; Shrubs, 198.

Clonderalaw.—Kilchrist, W. 188, Y. 25, S. 50; Killadysert, W. 257, Y. 233, O. 8, S. 166; Kilfiddane, W. 155, Y. 46, O. 46, S. 2; Kilmurry, W. 20, S. 62, O. 106; Killoffin, W. 61, O. 29, S. 28; Killimer, W. 61, O. 29, S. 16; Kilmihill, O. 42. Total, Wood, 701; Young Wood, 304; Old, 361 Shrubs, 324.

Islands.—Drumcliff, W. 104, D. 1220; Killone, S. 60; Clondegad, W. 2, S. 165; Clare Abbey, D. 17. Total, Wood, 106; Dwarf, 1,237 ; Shrub, 225.

Inchiquin.—Kilkeedy,W. 2100.; Kilnaboy, S. 711; Rath, S. 23; Dysert, S. 433; Kilnamonagh, S. 134. Total, Wood, 2,100; Shrub, 1,301.

Bunratty Upper.—Inchicronan, W. 500, Y. 200; Clooney, D. 200; Kilraghtis, W. 235, Y.60; Templemaley, W. 95, S. 178; Doora, D. 165; Quin, S. 488; Tomfinlough, W. 112, D. 178. Total. Wood, 1,042; Young, 260; Dwarf, 548; Shrub, 954.

Bunratty Lower.—Kilnasoola, D. 62; Clonloghan, S. 143; Feenagh, S. 248; Kilfintinan, W. 65, S. 114; Kileely, W. 243; D. 495 N. 20; Kilfinaghta, W. 140, D. 365; Kilmurrynegall, D. 150. Total, Wood, 448; Dwarf, 1072; Shrubs, 505; New Wood, 20.

Tulla Upper.—Tulla, W. 1,150, D. 34; Kilnoe, D. 76, S. 39; Tomgraney, W. 700, S. 273; Feakle, W., 1,222, D. 26; Iniskaltra, W. 570. Total, Wood 3,642; Dwarf, 136; Shrubs, 312.

Tulla Lower—Ogonello, W. 485; Killaloe, W. 814, D. 12; Killuran, W. 304, D. 10; Kilseily, W. 350, D. 163; Clonlea, W. 26, D. 286; Killo- kennedy, W. 615, D. 109; Kiltinanlea, W. 408, D. 983» Total, Wood, 3002; Dwarf, 1,563.

**Total of Clare**—Wood, 12,200; Dwarf Wood, 5,404; Old Wood, 388; New, 584; Shrubs, 6,074. In all about 24,656 acres planted.

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**County Limerick.**

(16) This county differs from Clare in being a fairly level plain, intersected by rivers; of these the Mulkeare, Maigue, Deel, and Feale run northward to the Shannon. The Cammoge, the Morning Star, and the Lubagh run westward to the Maigue. The second is the ancient Saimer, “”the shining one,” corruptly “Caimer,” the Morning Star.1 This corruption is found in the Civil Survey of 1655 as Kuavier and Caumire; the real name is akin to Samara and other non-Irish rivers of the ancient world.

Large masses of mountain lie at the eastern corners of the county; the Silvermine mountains or Slieve Felim lie to the north-east. They are dominated by the Keeper, “Kimalta,” 2,278 feet high, many of the other hills being over 1,200 feet high. To the south-west lies the fine range of the Galtees, many of the peaks over 2,500 feet high, and Galteemore rising on the border of the county to a height of 3,015 feet. The western border has the Slieve Luachra range, mostly low and tame, only reaching the height of 1,137 feet at Knockanimpaha, and rarely exceeding 1,000 feet above the sea. In the middle of the county lies the long sandstone ridge of Knockfeirina and its spurs. In contrast also to Clare, Limerick is rich in detailed records, and comparatively poor in place-names. In both counties the Annals are nearly devoid of helpful entries.

The early romance of “Mesca Ulad” presupposes dense forests in the districts. The Ulidian charioteers pass Lough Gur on the right, ford the Maigue, and reach Cliumailmacugaine and Deisebeg, the territory of Curoi, son of Daire ; “the iron wheels of their chariots cut the roots of the immense trees.” Cuchullin ascends Drum Collchailli at Aine, and is then able to say where they were, as if the view was hidden when on the plains, from which nowadays the hills are visible in every direction. They then advance to Temair, on the slopes of eastern Luchair, somewhere near Abbey feale.2 Two druids on the rampart of the fort see strange objects through the gloom and fog; one supposes them to be “the gigantic oaks” they had passed on the previous day; but the other recognizes them as armed men, who come “past the trees of Ir-Luchair from the east.” “Oaks of dark woods o’er forests thick” “trees of hill-tops with hardy strength” are all named as in south-western Co. Limerick. The inserted poem, later on, names the black bog and wood in “Luachair of many hills”; and the Elizabethan Surveys and Maps corroborate the local colour of the venerable myth by showing the valleys of “Sle Logher” wooded even in 1586.

1. Dr. Joyce, **“**Irish Names of Places,” second series, p. 455, “Cillnarath as the Saimir   
   runs from it” John's Charter to Magio Abbey (1185-1199).
2. As we endeavoured to show in these pages, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 62.

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In the early tenth century our next document of any fullness, “TheWars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill,” unfortunately only seems to mention “the rough-furzed country” in one place; but even this may refer to the Ui Thoirdhealbhaigh or Hy Turlough, near Killaloe, which certainly suits the phrase. The “Agallamh,” or Discourse of St. Patrick with the Finnian hero, Caeilte—an early source in which we might have expected information, from its topographical intention and sympathy with scenery and nature—gives us hardly a hint worth noting. It brings the saint into the mountains of south-eastern Limerick, and alludes to “the great hills and moors and woods.” We see the great stags, the green tulachs, whence “the grey one of three antlers ” was hunted; the sodded forts, Duntrileague with its enclosed pillar-stones; but the only particular allusion to the trees of the region is, at best, one to a “hardened holly javelin.”1 Similarly, in the elaborate itinerary of the Saint along eastern and north-eastern Co. Limerick, and over the same district as in the “Agallamh,” save that he did not cross Slieve Luachra or the Shannon, not a single allusion to woods is found.2 The “Cathreim,” in describing the raid of King Turlough down eastern Co. Limerick, mentions “high-hilled, many-wooded Uaithne,” or Owneybeg; but, even in 1286, Aestrimaige, the Norman “Estermoy” in the Maigue valley, and eastward, was “well grassed, with many dwellings” evidently cleared land. The notices of woods in the Tudor State Papers, the Pacata Hibernia, and the Elizabethan Inquisitions call for mere passing notice, as they sink into insignificance before the elaborate details in the Survey of the Desmond Roll. The Pacata, indeed, seems to mention definitely only the woods of Kilquoig and Kilmore on the eastern border.

Before 1420 Giollananaomh O Huidhrin wrote a well-known topographical poem which has many allusions to the present Co. Limerick and its trees. We hear of the “wooded lands” of Luachair and Clenlish (Claonghlais), the fruit-trees of Uaithne and Ui Chonaill Gabhra, and the “sweetest, smooth round apples” of the latter; the trees of Deisbeag or small county, and the “beautiful woods” of Corcaoiche not far from Newcastle.3

The existing names derived from trees are not numerous. We get in Clanwilliam Barony the oak-names of Derreen, Derryhasna, and Derryhisk, near Castleconnell, and a holly wood site at Kylecullen in Ludden. Strange to say, no such forest-names occur in Owney, though 2,500 acres of woodland lay in Abbeyowney parish alone so late as 1655. The “Cathreim,” after its mention of the many woods there, speaks of the “open, level plain” around

1 Translation of Mr. Standish Hayes O’Grady’s “Silva Gadelica,” n., p. 129.

2 Tripartite “Life of St. Patrick” (Rolls series).   
3 Topographical Poem.

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Cahirconlish, and the “blue streams” round Grian; but alludes to no other forests passed on the march. The Civil Survey of 1655 shows that, far later, dense forests lay all along Slieve Phelim; some 2,600 acres of forest in Doon and Castletowncoonagh, and nearly as much along the hills near Glenstall.1 The surveyors, as usual, seem to give the forests as on the slopes and lower hills, the waste uplands being evidently treeless.

1. Except an allusion in Lisnacullia and the orchard-name Oola (Uibhla in the “Cathreim,” in some copies), we have no noteworthy names in Coonagh. Small County has Kilderry and Gortnaskagh. The Inquisition, on the death of Thomas fitz Maurice (“an Appagh”) FitzGerald, gives the first “Kyldere” in Glenogra manor in 1298. Coshmagh has Derryvinnaun, Ballyculleeny (of holly), and Creevebeg, if the last be a wood-name. The forests on the hill- slopes of Coshlea have left little trace. The parish of Darragh was called Darrach-muchua, at least as early as in Prince John’s charter to the monks of Magio in 1185-1199. It and the townlands Darraghbeg and More mark an old oak forest. Kylegreana, and, perhaps, Emlygrennan, commemorate a wood, and perhaps a “bili” or venerated old tree, if the Ordnance Survey Letters are right as to the form being “mbhili Groidhnin” (Grynin’s tree),2 but it is already Imelach Dregingi in the Magio Charter and all other ancient documents known to me.3 Farther eastward, Lackendarragh and the parish of Kilbeheney mark the oak and birch as having grown in those glens; the last was Kylmyhyn in 1347, and Coillbeithne in 1502.4
2. The Maigue Valley, with its ancient residences and tribes, was possibly comparatively cleared land, even in pre-Christian times. An occasional name like Derryvinnane or Adare (the Oak ford) is perhaps as much as we should expect to find in it. Still, it is easy to be misled, for there were about 1,300 acres of wood and shrubbery in Adare, Croom, and Athlacca parishes in 1655.5 A century later, in 1752, Dr. Pococke notes none of the woods in Co. Limerick; Mr. Bury’s fine plantations at Shannon Grove, in Kerry, with an orchard and “syder-house,” are alone mentioned.6

Similarly, in Pubblebrian, we only find hawthorn bushes named at Skehanagh and Crecora (locally Crayhoorah, fragrant-boughed bush). The oak is named at Derryknockane and at Kilderry, the hazel at Barnakyle. At the opposite side of the Maigue, and, though a shrub, we may give the gooseberry at Lisnasprunane near Adare (for the baronies and parishes no longer cross the wider tidal river below Adare); Kenry barony only gives us a “little oak-wood,” Derreen in Kilcornan and the doubtful name Tinacullia,

1 Civil Survey, vols. xxx., xxxi.

2 O. S. L., Limerick.

3 Proc. R.I.A., xxv. (c), p. 428.

4 Gormanston Reg. and Ann. Four Masters.

5 Civil Survey, xxiv.

6 Pococke’s “Tour in Ireland” p. 115.

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and this despite there being in 1655 some 1,300 acres of wood, shrubs, and woody bog between Kildimo, Curragh, and Adare, while some large trees grew round Castletown Castle. We notice another trace of thickets in the name “Scart”; non-apparent in Co. Clare, it names townlands in Clanwilliam near Cahernarry and Derrygalvan, and others at Nantinan in Connello, and Kilteely in Coonagh. There is a Scarteen (little thicket) in Coshlea.

(19) Connello.—It is only when we reach the four baronies into which the ancient Connello is now divided, that we realize to the full the disappointing scarcity of forest and tree-names in the county. Perhaps from the great abundance of the woods, the wild mass was not apportioned or inhabited; and the general wood-names, like Coillmór, were too extensive for use among those who cleared and settled on the destroyed forest of Slieve Luachra. The blackthorn bush (sloe) gave its name to Dreenagh in Connello Upper, the whitethorn to Skehanagh in the lower barony, while a thicket at Kyletaun near Rathkeale, and perhaps one at Garranboy,1 an ancient tree at Altavilla, an elm grove2 at Loghill (corrupt form for Leamcoill, Laemchaill in the Visitation of Meyler fitz Henry in 1201), the birch at Kilbehy and a lost wood at the earth fort that preceded Lisnacullia Castle, where 86 acres of shrubs alone remained in 1655, have impressed their memory on the place- names: Kerrykyle, Killaculleen (of holly), Moneymohill, and perhaps Ballynakill, Garryduff on Barna Hill, and another Loghill near Grange carry on the names of vanished plantations round Newcastle West. In 1655 there were nearly 3,700 acres forested in all Connello. Woods most abounded in Clonelty and round Rathkeale; the large timber had been cleared off Mahoonagh, Corcomohide, Killagholegan, and Abbeyfeale; but shrubberies abounded in the first three parishes and in those extending to Foynes. Remarkable advance had certainly been made in clearing the woods extant in 1580; in some cases the ironstone quarries enable us to account for the destruction.

In Glenquin barony we find the last traces of the great oak-woods, alluded to in the Mesca Ulad, at Darrery, Knockaderry, and Glendarragh3; in Shanid barony we find Durnish (oak island) near Foynes. Killcoorha, seems to mean “fragrant wood”; but it really is a map-corruption of the old name Cilconroe still in use on the spot. We have, however, a Clooncooravane and Gortnaskeehy in Killeedy.

Shanid barony yields Tinnakilla, if it be not derived from the kyle or graveyard near the dolmen and pillar. The Plea Rolls give a few early names

1. Locally, however, rendered “yellow garden,” but possibly “Grarran,” a shrubbery.
2. Leamh also means a marsh mallow, but the “coill” practically decides the question.
3. The Daar River is “Abhainn na Darach” (of the oaks). Dr. Joyce’s “Irish Names of Places,” series i., p. 484,

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of oaks and trees: 1296, Dermaho (Darrachmochua) Derakyn (in Corkmoyth, Athdare; 1296, Darigalvan and Kylgrene (with Lisgrene), probably a wood; 1321, Skaghmorlan, possibly near Croom; 1323 Kyllynte, a plea about trees in same, between W. Lercedekene with David Beaver and Alianor le Blound (White), &c.

**The Woods in** 1583.

(20) We have cast the Limerick portion of this paper on different lines from those followed in Clare. There, as far as possible, we included all historic side-lights and names with our only, but full, early survey under the map-divisions. Here we keep together the remarkable mass of facts contained in the great surveys of the confiscated estates taken after the rebellion and death of the unfortunate Gerald, Earl of Desmond, the main surveys being the Desmond Roll of 1583, and that of Christopher Peyton, compiled three years later. Peyton1 premises that a cantred contains thirty villata, each capable of sustaining 300 cows. Munster (excluding Tomow, Clare, or North Munster) had seventy cantreds. He unfortunately, in his elaborate statements about the woods, gives us no definite measure of their extent. Condensing his notes—Small County had woods, or underwoods, at Crean and Glenogra. Pubblebrian had Kilballyregan and Kyllcloghe woods, with a salmon fishery at the latter, in Cloughytacka. In Clanwilliam were certain valueless underwoods at Corbally, near Limerick city, and woods at Templenemounda, which was waste (21). Courtbrake Manor, between Mungret and Limerick, had a wood or underwood called “lez shrubs.” In Owney barony, or Wony Mulrian, Bealruffhin wood is named. Coonagh had woods, underwoods, and timber trees at Kyledromelare in Grene, and Kyllduff wood in Asgrenan in Arra (241). In Cosmaye we find Kylnegloghe wood, and that of Ballinfroyne at Aeylacka, and Beabus near Adare (233, 177). In the Toghe of Bruree we find the Maigue Valley was then well wooded and with underwoods. There were “several trees named Ashe” at Cloneferty, Ballyfowken, Ballynowrane, and Palmerston; Lysshenaconnoe on the Maigue was waste and very well wooded (37-39). Cossetlerough, the country round Kilmallock, was cleared (236), but there were woods at Kilfynney near that place, and also at Scortnageeragh. Kenry or Kenry Hurragh (of Curragh) had good woods and underwoods, with timber trees at Curragh and seven other woods adjoining. The chief of these were named Kyllkenry and Bellaghnecranney. There were fisheries on the Maigue and Shannon, which seem to have gone with these woods in the old tenure.

1 Public Record Office, Dublin.

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1. Connello, being the chief patrimony of the Earl, is treated exhaustively in the Surveys. In the case of the other baronies only small portions were forfeited; and we have no security that we can get any wide view of their condition. In the Toghe of Clonhennery (round Castletown, now called “Conyers” but once “Ballincastelane MacEnery”), Corkemohur had oak and ash: so had Beallaghan Ulley, Gortroo, Cappanenanta, and Cappaghneaghan. There were other woods at Gortincappaghquin, Cragnekerrelagh, and Kyllehallagh. Dyrreallen still retained its oak wood. Other woods were found at Kilwarren, seven miles west from Kilmallock, Mulloharde, Gurtenrynneholagh, Molloharde in Kyllmyde (Kilmeedy), and Muskrynownan (41, 50); in short, all the lands through this division down to the Cork border, where they ran into the great wood of Kilmore, abounded in timber and underwoods. Later in the book is also named a wood at Pallice in the district (237).
2. In Tawnagh Toghe (Mahoonagh) there were divers parcels of woods in Meane, Mohonagh, Dyrren, and Kylbreden, ten woods in all. The forests were thick along the southern borders. Clenless (or Cleanglas) had five more woods; there was an aerie of goshawks in Glanemurlane. Hawking must have appealed to the Commissioners to find place for such an entry in the confiscation of half a province. There were woods at Culshonekyne, Leaughbeg, Ballintubber, and Dromdewyn in Killedy, and one named Cowle cappagh in Tawnagh (243-6).

The district round the hill of Knockferina, though lying in several divisions, may be taken together. There were woods at Lysemoto Castle; Bodestocke, now Woodstock, which had three; Gortnefohe or Gorteneghe (see 212); Ballygylletagle, Kyll-Glantannanetonnagha, Ballygreanan and Ballyneale, with woods and underwoods at Liskennet, and three at Ballykearan and Kyllyscappalassawre. Knockfearinhy itself was waste, save for a quarry of stones (56-66). There were woods and underwoods in Croagh parish, at Croagh itself, Kylltennan, Dyrrenegawyg, near the last, Kyllvargey, Kyllpursell, Kylladame, all very well wooded, and Park-Omogan and Ballinwryg (66-71). A forest called Glanoore lay from Clonshire to Bower, and enabled the troops of the Sugan Earl some years later (1599) to ambuscade the Earl of Essex and his force on their way to relieve Askeaton Castle. The Clonshire woods are mentioned several times, and others at Cragbeg and Cappagh Castle, which rears its lofty, shattered tower beside the railway near Ballingrane (177-233).

Nantinan parish (its name recalling the nettle) was better cleared. There were some trees at Ardgowlebeg, and a wood at Beliacullenagh. Evidently hollies predominated there, as oaks did at Dyrrenegawnyg. Two more woods

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lay at Cloghatred, Inchmoore, and Kyllcroye. Strange to say, the Commissioners were unable to find if the lands were inhabited (71-80).

1. The Deel Valley.—We now reach the lower valley of the Deel, and the strongest castle and one of the chief manors of the Desmonds at Askeaton, the ancient Iniskefty, which name is used for the last time in the Inquisitions of this date. The Park of Kylgulbane, Farrencaheragh, Moynerly, Knockderry, and other woods lay round the village. Ballyengland or Ballyinglanna (now Castle Hewson) was then, as now, a thickly wooded glen. The wood was called Kyllmoore; while an oak coppice near the Deel was appropriately named DerryShandyrrey; the Islets of Ilan e Woghuill, or the Bays Island and Islangore, or Goat Island, were covered with brushwood. There were several other thickets in the parish and on the border of Lismakeery, where small patches abounded, several in each townland (80-87).

Kilbradran.—In the Toghe of Drynan, in this parish, lay certain underwoods, and the forest of Ballynedyrrey, probably of oaks. Three woods lay at Arloman and Ballyany, the first being named Beallaballygwoll, “the bellagh of the coales,” which probably refers to the charcoal-burners, who doubtless took a heavy part in stripping the country (9). Six woods lay between Dunmoylin Castle and that at Monemoghill, over the edge of the low green hills towards Luachra. There were nine little parcels of plantation near Teermoore, and others at Lismacken, Morgans, Kancally, Foynes Island, and Durenyshe. Belldyrriggverry, once an oak-wood, was then treeless; so was Kilcosgrave; but why the emphatic statements are made in these cases is not clear. There was a wood at Leath, in Ballylawras, near Robertstown, not far from Foynes; and two in Boherbradagh, which doubtless sheltered the robbers that gave that place its name.

1. Shanid and Glin.—The oldest manor of the Geraldines lay farther west; and along the Shannon their territory extended to the still more western castle of Glin or Glancarbry. Olybane, the name now lost, lay in Kilcolman, near Shanid, with five woods, and underwoods and thickets; Bealdorroo wood Kyllolebane, with a quarry for building-stone and one for millstones (66). An underwood lay in Killbegg, near Logheill, in the Glin district.

The lands round Shanid itself were clear, save a (possibly holly) wood at Kyllnekullenaghe, and one at Ballyhaell (99). Near Glin lay the woods of Kylltollogeasse, Bellanecullena (holly), Killkeynarde, and five others (105). Corgragg Manor, near Foynes, had woods, and “growing underwoods” at Dunmoylen; while Aughinish Island had divers woods and underwoods. Shanegoule or Shanagolden was also wooded. Other woods and underwoods were on Aughinish Island. Glancorbry and Killeany, in the last, is again

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noted, “una ayeria accipetrum sup bosc” de Killeyney, vocat Goshawks.” Evidently such aeries were rare and valuable even in 1586.

Rathkeale and Newcastle.—We continue our notes on the upper reach of the Deel Valley before turning to the mountains of Luachra. In Rathkeale parish lay a large forest with the proportionate name of Kyllballymynteryroerke (Ballywinteryworkwood at present), or Beallalyvolloke. There were others at Droomen or Ballywillen and Droomearde; but the woods and underwoods near Rathkeale had been entirely destroyed (66-70). Clonelty parish had woods at Ballino and Ballywolhan; while there were others at Garranglossok and Cappagh-Edmond, near Rathkeale (237-242).

In Farrensesseragh, at Ballyegny, and back to Rathkeale were ten woods; but some consisted of a number of detached groves. The Toghe of Meaghan. in Rathronan parish, had four woods, with a thicket in Dedanes. An ironstone mine is mentioned, works at which, of course, rapidly cleared away the timber in the neighbourhood. Nearly every townland had thickets; and Matrasscourt Manor(210), Ballygonan, and Ballylondyrrigg had woods (164). A forest lay at Crosbullog near Ardagh.

1. Newcastle Manor and Gortcoyth (the ancient Corcaoiche) had much timber; three woods at Kilrean, four at Ballyduff, five and two mines in Rathkaell, eight and a mine at Slieve Glantan—for we are now on the slopes of the hills in whose forests one of the most romantic episodes of the Desmonds’ history occurred. Thomas, Earl of Desmond, got benighted when hunting in the hills to “the west of Newcastle,” and, sheltering in the hut of a vassal, saw, loved, and married a peasant bride, which cost him his earldom, and sent him to die, after two years’ exile, to Rouen in 1418.

Slieve Luachra.—The glens of Glanskeigh, Glanmaggan, Glannacapparda, and another glen in these hills, were deep in forests; and four woods lay in Glenquin, or Glannowhinn, itself (122-132). “In Glannowhynn, in Sleloghre, lay Knocknageeragh, alias the Sheepe’s Hill woode” and six others in Glanskeigh (177). The forests were endless here in 1586, There were four along the face of the hills; three near Gortocullen; thickets, and two mines of ironstone in Grannaghe, and others, with similar mines, at Ballynenagh. There were thick woods at Glan Astaregh (Glenastaar), Lynebrannagh, Corraclae, Ballypierce, or Ballyferris, called the Pierces’ Wood; and thickets and ironstone mines in many other places. But we find the beginnings of clearing wherever a village or mine is named (112),

Newcastle, or Castleno, itself had divers woods and underwoods. One formed the castle park, and was named En Parrick; while five gardens had timber, and Cullenagh, an ancient holly-wood, adjoined the castle grounds.

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Travellers between Limerick and Kerry know well that beautiful view from the railway as it curves round Barna Hill, overlooking the whole northern part of Co. Limerick, out to Cork, Tipperary, and Clare, from the Galtees to Aughty. There were eight forests here in 1586, spread over Barna itself, and the glens of Glanbane and Kyllhealnaglan. One of these woods covered at least four quarters of land. Six others lay along the hilly western edge of Kilcolman, near Shanid (102); and five with a mine and a fishery at the brook, Gayley, lay near Templeclee (Athea) (121). Portrinard manor and castle, the successor of Curoi’s fortress of Tara Luachra, had woods extending from Athea to the Feal river (170). Dyrren Maymoore had also a notable forest, probably of oak-trees, near Templeclee (174).

There were twelve parcels of plantation between Graunsha or New- grange and the hills. I find them vaguely located, save that of Glendalough on the flank of the hills. It was evidently a large oak-wood (144). Another lay at Ballyrala (236). Knockamony in Templeglanton, and Caherlawerr near it, had wood; at the last was a mine of some unspecified mineral. Kyllconeleye on Slieve Glanton had two forests, with underwoods, called Lackekyll, Coyneleye, and Beall Anegall (174a).

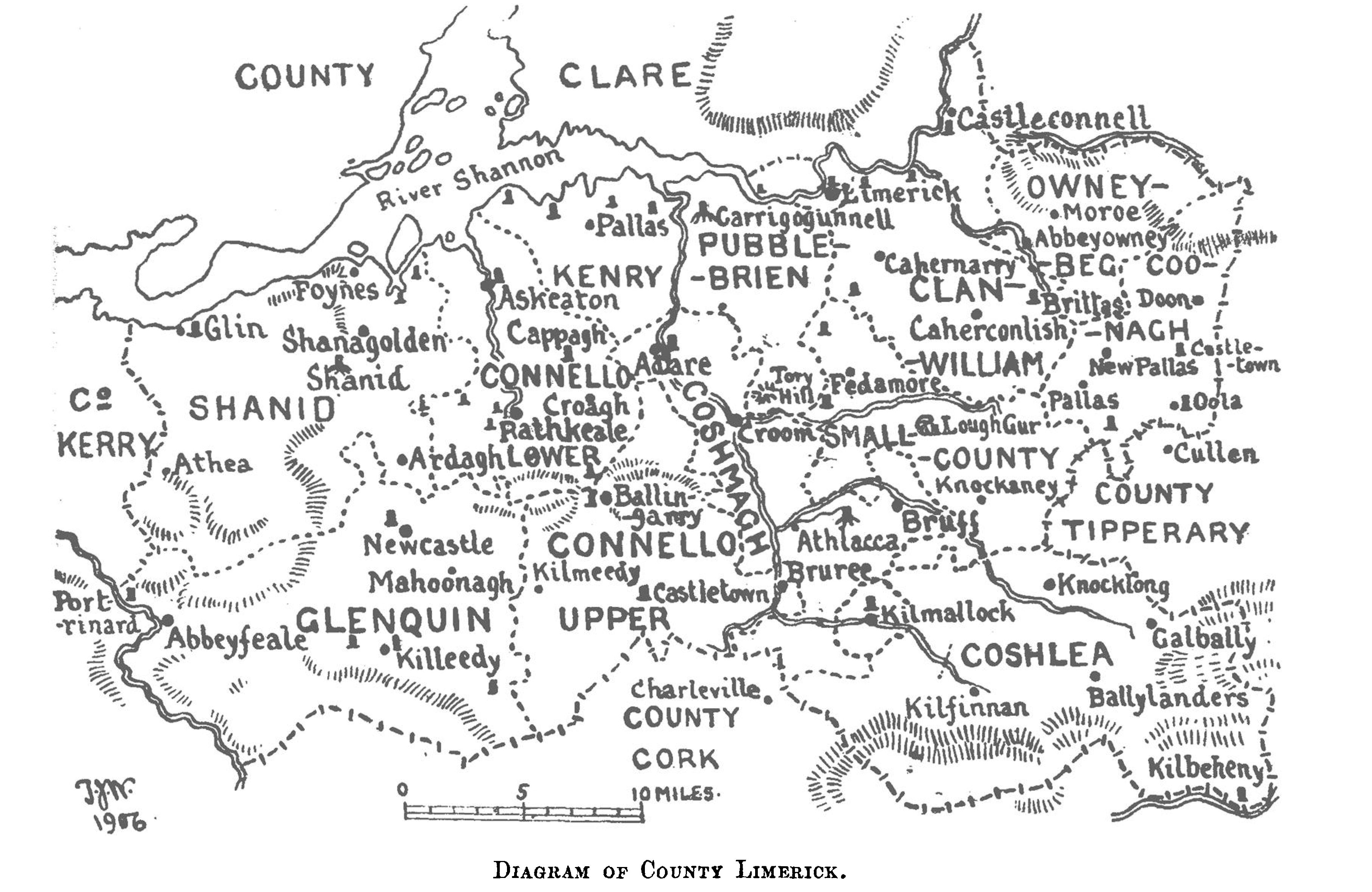
Killeedy.—Next to Glannowhinn lay the manor of Killydye; it had three forests in Glandowell and other woods in Kyllerogh. No less than sixteen woods are named round Kyntogher, running on towards Newcastle. Ballyquirke wood in Monagay, or Monaghadair; Glananurlare wood, with a third “Ayeria accipetrum vocat Goshawkes,” and three others are named (133-143). The Survey ascends the valleys near Clenlishe, with the wood of Seveneclonlese, Lisnesallagh (fort of the sallow trees) and ten specified woods, making vague mention of many others with timber trees and an ironstone mine. A wood covered three quarters of land and sixty acres in Glandavoure, Glannecappagh, and the neighbourhood, with six other woods, divers unspecified woods, underwoods, and thickets, some underwoods of twenty acres, thirds of woods with thickets, giving, despite the vague details, a clear impression of the weary commissioners and their staff breaking down in their attempt to record the endless leafy wilderness of glens and stream valleys, verdant hills, and lonely forests in the heart of Slieve Luachra.

**The Woods in 1665.**

1. Some seventy years, pregnant with change, had passed away; twice civil wars had swept over the land; the last ended with the fall of Limerick in 1651. Now was to be commenced a greater confiscation than even that of 1586, and up-to-date surveys were required. As we adopted Peyton for our basis of the survey in the reign of Elizabeth, so now we

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take the Civil Survey1 as more authoritative than the Down Survey, using the latter as we used the Desmond Roll and Inquisition on the former occasion as a side-light on the chosen survey. We, however, can only give a most condensed abstract from the Civil Survey to close our paper, for its record is, of course, a small one compared with that of 1586 before the woods suffered from the energy of the new colony, and the great Slieve Luachra forest had virtually disappeared in the interim. The result shows that there were 4,500 acres of timber, 8,100 of shrubs, and about 960 of underwood subsisting in 1655, or 12,586 acres in all.



Orchards.—Before tabulating the results, we may give a list of the orchards then subsisting, of which elsewhere we get, for both Clare and Limerick, only most scattered details. They usually lay near the castles. The following are named :—

Cosmay.—Rathcannan, Bruff, Ballygrennane, Craggane, Croom, Caher-Assey, Tullyovyne, Panningstown, Tworin (Castle Ievers), Monasteranenye.  
 Pubblebrien.—Ballinvealla, Graige, Millick. Liberties.—Garran Ikey,

1 Vols. xxi. to xxxii.

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Newcastle, Tooreene, Drombanny (2), Annaghrostie, Caher Ivally, Reboge, and many near Corbally, Creagh’s orchard on the rampire, Comyn’s orchard. Clanwilliam.—Whitestown (Ballyneety), Kissiquirke, Ballyvornane, Bohirgane (2). Kenry.—Islandmore. Connello.—Newcastle, Cloneshire (2). Castlematrix, Ballyallinane, Cloghnarold. The list is very probably imperfect, as orchards were common in the city and its liberties; for example, in 1557, Piers, son of Patrick Long, got a decree in Chancery, establishing him in seven orchards and two gardens in Limerick; and such mention is very common during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Limerick and Clare.

**Abstract of Acreage of Woods,** 1655.

(27) (T. Timber; U. underwood; S. shrubs; S. W. shrubby wood).

Glanwilliam (vol. xxi.)—Stradbally, U. 100; Killicknagariff, U. 85, T. 20 (in Knockanbane); Clonkeen, U. 100 ; Carkinlish, U, 40, T. 60; Abhieowhnie. U. 680, T. 60. Total, U. 965, T. 140.

Connello (vol. xxii.).—Newcastle, S. 70; general list of Timber Woods, 354; Grangie, S. 71; Mahoonagh, S. 264; Killidie, S. 110, T. 75; Monegaie, S. 215 (no shrubs or timber given as remaining in Abbeyfeale); U. Corkamohyde, &c., S. and S. W. 125; Brurie, S. 80; Cluoniecarha, S. W. 200; Killfiny, S. 55; Croagh, S. 335; Cloneshire, S. 20; Kappagh, S. 25; Rathkeyle, S. 515; Doondonnell, S. 20; Nantannan, S. 220; Asketton, S. 20; LismcKirrey, S.190; Morganes, W. 50; Killbradran, S. 40, W. 30; Cloineagh, S. 85 (chiefly at Lisnacullia); Killscannell, S. 70; Ardagh, S. 10; Rathronane, S. 60; Doonemoilleen, &c., S. 45; Shanagolden, S. 5; Killmeallane, S. 138; Robertstown, S. 195. Total, T. 509, S. 3,082.1

Cuonagh (vol. xxiii.)—Doone, T. 2,380; Castletowne, T. 240 (no woods given, as in the plains). Total, T. 2,620.

Cosmay (vol. xxiv.)—Aghleakagh, S. 230; Crome, 668; Adare, S. 297; Doonemeane, S. 92. Total, S. 1,287.

Costlea (vol. xxv.).—Galbally, S. 194; Ballingarry, W. 6; Darragh, S. 90. (The mountains had no shrubs or woods). Total, S. 284, W. 6.

Kenry (vol. xxvi.).—Ardcanny, S. 20; Kildymo, S. W. 548, T. 62, W. 132; Kilcornane, S. 143, S. 410; Iveruss, T. 2 ; Aghdare, S. 137. Total, T. 196, S. 848.

1 Connello is now divided into four baronies, including Shanid and Glenquin.

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(Vols. xxvii. and xxviii. contain the City of Limerick and Kilmallock.)

Liberties (vol. xxix.).—Stradbally, S. 31; Castleconnell Manor, T. 400; Killicknegaruffe, S. 75; Kilmurry, S. W. 62 (all at Castle Troy); Derrygalvane, S. 60; Carrickparson, S. W. 22; Caher Ivahally, S. 60; St. Michael's, S. 5; St. Nicholas’, S. 8; Cnocknegaule, S. 17; St. Patrick’s, S. 5. Total, T. 400, S. 346.

Owghnie (vol. xxx.).—Abbeowhnie, U. 1,250, T. 480 (chiefly round Glenstall and Keapanewke), T. 40 (at Cullenagh) ; Killmoelane, U. 26 ; Tuogh, T. 130, U. 120. Total, T. 650; U. 1,276.

Small County (vol. xxxi.).—Glanogrey, S.W. 200; Feadamor, S.W. 300; Crycowrhy, S.W. 70; Broory, S. 150. Total, S. and S.W. 710.

Pubblebrian (vol. xxxii.)—Monasterneany, S. W. 62 ; Crome, S. 12 ; Kilinaghten, S. 3; Ballichahane, S. 7; Cricore, S. 47; Kilpichane, S. 3; Cnockenagall, S. 21; Killeonaghann, S. 14; Kilkeedy, S. 58 ; Mungret, S. 40. Total, S. and S. W., 267.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Barony. | Timber. | Underwood. | Shrubbery. |
| Clanwilliam, . | 140 | 965 |  |
| Connello, | 509 |  | 3082 |
| Coonagh, | 2620 |  |  |
| Coshlea, | 6 |  | 284 |
| Cosmagh, |  |  | 1287 |
| Kenry, | 196 |  | 848 |
| Liberties of City, | 400 |  | 346 |
| Owney, | 650 |  | 1276 |
| Small County, |  |  | 710 |
| Pubblebrian, . |  |  | 267 |
| Gross Total, 13,580 | 4521 | 965 | 8100 |

The numbers omit fractions, as only broad results were aimed at.

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**(28) County Kerry,**

To complete, if such a word be permissible, our notes on the Lower Shannon Valley, we must give the tree-names in North Kerry; in Iraghticonor barony and up the valleys of the Cashen, Galey, and Feale in Clanmaurice and Trughenacmy along the borders of Co. Limerick. We find a Rusheen on the Shannon; but (as so often) it is impossible to tell whether the word means a “wood” or (as most likely) a “point.” We find Derra and Kylatallin, with perhaps Aughanagran and Glensillagh, or Sallowglen, and Coolbeha (birch corner). Up the watershed of the Feale and its sister streams are two Derryras, Derryco, on the Cashen, the Derras and Derry on the Galey, Knockaderreen on the hills above Duagh, Derreenduff and Derra near Brosna village, where the Clydagh joins the Deel. The other names are few, and of but little interest.

In 1583 we get far less help from the Desmond Roll than we might have expected. Clanmorris is given on sheet 52; Iroughte Ikkonghor (Iraghticonor) on sheet 53. A few names may be collected—Dirrenmonmore on the mountain of Slewlogher, Garrentenna and certain specified lands “ultra boscos,” Knocknemony on Slewloger, Garrandarragh and Koylmoore (54).1

The Civil Survey description (1655) of Iraghticonor is believed to be lost; but the Down Survey Map shows a large wood along the western end of Aghavullin parish and others about the middle of Listowel parish. It marks a Moybilly near Liseltyne, showing the site of some venerated tree. The imperfect account of Clanmorris gives us no mention of woods from this survey.

Like most of our work, the present Paper is preliminary, not exhaustive; clearing the way and collecting authentic material for subsequent students. As such we present it to the Academy, hoping that it may be found of value to the historian, topographer, and student of forestry, for whom but too little material is as yet available.2

1. See also Hardiman Maps, 2, 56, 63.
2. My thanks are especially due to Mr. M. J. McEnery; but I owe not a little to Dr. George U. Mac Namara, Mr. James Mills, and other friends.