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IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

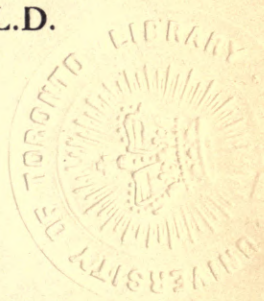


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# IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

BY  
P. W. JOYCE, LL.D.

VOL. III.

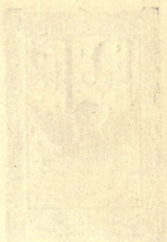


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## PREFACE

THE first volume of this book was published forty-four years ago, and the second a couple of years later. These two volumes were the first ever written on the subject of Irish Place-Names. They were well received, so that they have, in the interim, passed through many editions, and they still command a steady sale.

For nearly forty years after the appearance of these volumes, no other book was issued on the subject, though there were some pamphlets and short articles. The long spell of silence was broken at last by the Rev. P. Power, who published, in 1907, an important book, "The Place-Names of Decies," dealing with the local names of the two Decies baronies, including a large part of the county Waterford, with a margin extending into other parts of the county and into South Tipperary. The author, an Irish speaker, went through this district, examined the places for himself, and took down the names as he heard them pronounced by the native Irish speakers. So that here we have a book resting on solid ground. I have sometimes quoted from this book—always with acknowledgment.

I have good reason to hope that before long the place-names of South Cork will be similarly dealt with by a competent native scholar.

The sources from which the Irish forms and the meanings of the names in this third volume have been obtained, are much the same as for the first two, which will be found fully set forth in the first chapter of Volume I. They are of three main classes:—

- (1) The pronunciation of the Irish names by

natives, mostly Irish-speaking, taken down by myself. These natives also often helped in determining the meanings; but here the investigator has to move with much caution. See on this point, vol. i. p. 5.

(2) The determination of the Irish forms and the meanings as written by O'Donovan in the Field Name Books. See this set forth in vol. i. p. 7. This reference, with a glance at his editions of the "Four Masters" and the numerous other works of Irish literature edited by him, with their profusion of learned notes and illustrative extracts, will give the reader some idea of what we owe to O'Donovan. The topographical work done by two other distinguished Irishmen, Colgan and Lynch, nearly three centuries ago, was amazing for scholarship; but it remained incomplete—*i.e.* it did not extend to all Ireland, chiefly from want of time. Their work was completed and further extended by O'Donovan. He recovered Irish historical topography, which but for him, would have been in a great measure lost for ever.

(3) The old forms and interpretations of the names given in written authorities, either printed or in manuscript.

In regard to the first of these three it is to be observed that my own collection of notes is now many times larger than it was forty-five years ago, when I began the preliminary work of writing on this subject. I have made it a point at every opportunity, during the last fifty years or so, to get the natives, especially the Irish-speaking natives, to give the old pronunciation of the names, which I noted down on each occasion. This was done partly on the spot when meeting with the people in my journeys through the country, and partly in Dublin from natives of the several districts. I may mention that this work of collecting place-names was concurrent with that of collecting Irish music and songs, finding expression in the publication of four volumes on this subject, which, like the first two volumes of Irish names, still hold their place on the market.

And here let me acknowledge how much I am indebted to the Queen's scholars who passed under my hands in the Marlborough St. Training College, in which I was Principal and Professor—that is to say, young national teachers from all parts of Ireland passing through their course of training, many of them Irish speaking. Here were a number of young persons, all very intelligent as well as able and willing to give information. The information obtained from them, both about the names and about the places, I entered in little books, which I possess to this day. Indeed my notes on this subject from all sources, kept in a great number of small volumes, would be enough to astonish any person looking through them—enough, indeed, to alarm one at the idea of classifying and using them.

The main objects I had in view in writing the first two volumes were to classify the circumstances that gave origin to our place-names, to explain the phonetic laws under which these names were anglicised, and to illustrate my statements by bringing in as many individual names as possible, giving, all through, their original forms and their meanings. The present volume is a natural sequel to the first two. It is now many years since I put before me the task of writing it; but other important work turned me aside from time to time; and it is only within the last year or two that I have been able to find sufficient leisure.

The names explained in this volume are, as far as possible, outside those in the first two volumes; so that it may be said they are all new. Though the explanations given here are complete in themselves, needing no further reference, I have often referred backwards to those two volumes, in order to meet the wishes of readers who might desire to obtain additional information regarding the root-words of the several names.

Generally speaking, I have dealt only with those names of whose original forms and meanings we are reasonably certain; and if—as happens occasionally—doubtful names are introduced, the doubt

is always brought under the reader's notice. As for names whose meanings we are so far quite unable to ascertain, I have simply omitted them. These are what I call sleeping dogs, and it is better for the present to let them rest. Sometimes when I do not feel the etymological ground firm under my feet, I throw in the Dinnsenchus legend accounting for the name. These legends are venerable for their antiquity, and interesting in many other ways; but their authority for the origin of the names must be taken for what it is worth. Sometimes they are genuine and tell truth: very often they are pure inventions having no historical foundation.

Where the names were taken down from the skilled Irish speakers of the several localities, the forms of the component root words, whether in nominative or in oblique cases, are given as the speakers uttered them. In by far the greatest number of words, these agree with the forms given in our best Dictionaries and Grammars; and when they differ they are nevertheless—when taken from local skilled speakers of Irish—to be treated with respect and retained. For we must remember that originally it was from the language of correct speakers that diction, dictionaries, and grammars were constructed. And even at the present day, O'Donovan, in his *Irish Grammar*, often gives, in addition to and in illustration of the words as they appear in dictionaries and grammars, forms somewhat different as spoken by scholarly men among the peasantry of various parts of Ireland.

And now, having finished my task, I claim that the account given in this three-volume work of the place-names of Ireland, their classification, analysis, and etymologies, is fuller, in the first place, and, in the second place, rests on surer foundations, than the history of the place-names of any other country.

P. W. J.

*Dublin*, 1913.

## ABBREVIATED REFERENCES USED THROUGH THIS BOOK

- Eccles. Antiq. : " Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," by the Rev. William Reeves, M.B.
- Dinneen : " An Irish-English Dictionary," by the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A.
- FM : " The Annals of the Four Masters," edited by John O'Donovan, LL.D.
- Hogan : " Onomasticon Goedelicum : An Index, with identifications, to the Gaelic Names of Places and Tribes," by Edmund Hogan, S.J., D.Litt. (*N.B.*—It was not within the Rev. Dr. Hogan's province to give translations ; so that the translations I give here of the Names taken from the " Onomasticon " are my own.)
- HyF : " The Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach," edited, with Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, LL.D.
- HyM : " Tribes and Customs of Hy Many," edited, with Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, LL.D.
- MacNeill : " Place-Names and Family Names of Clare, Ireland," by John MacNeill, M.A., Professor, National University, Dublin.
- O'Cl. Cal. : " O'Clery's Calendar " or " The Martyrology of Donegal." Translated from the original Irish by John O'Donovan, LL.D., edited by James Henthorn Todd, B.D., and by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. (after O'Donovan's death).
- O'Curry : " Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish People," by Professor Eugene O'Curry.

O'Curry: "Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," by Eugene O'Curry, Professor in the Catholic University, Dublin.

O'Don. : John O'Donovan, LL.D.

O'Dug. : "The Topographical Poems of O'Dugan and O'Heeren," translated and edited by John O'Donovan.

Power : "The Place-Names of Decies," by Rev. P. Power.

Walsh : "Some Place-Names of Ancient Meath," by the Rev. P. Walsh. (In the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record.")

Woulfe : "Irish Names and Surnames," by the Rev. Patrick Woulfe (1906).

(*N.B.*—There are other abbreviations, but they need no explanation.)

# IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

## LAWS OF ANGLICISATION

### REGULAR LETTER-CHANGES

IN anglicising Irish Place-names—that is, representing them in English letters, of which the main purpose was to convey the correct Irish sounds—certain letter-changes had to be made. Some of these were *regular*, i.e. in accordance with established phonetic or grammatical laws; some irregular—not in accordance.

These phonetic laws and customs are set forth, and that for the first time, in Vols. I and II of this work; but for convenience of reference I will here briefly state the most important of them, with some others not in the first volumes, referring my readers to these two volumes for fuller explanations.

#### *Aspiration*

Irish consonants are often “aspirated,” by which they are changed and softened in sound. Aspiration is commonly denoted by putting *h* after the letter. In the anglicised forms the aspirated sounds only are retained, represented by the proper English letters.

I. *B* and *m* aspirated (*bh*, *mh*) are sounded like *v* or *w*. Aspirated *b* is seen in **Ballyvaskin** in Clare, which is written in one of the Inquisitions *Bally-mic-Bhaskin*, a spelling that clears up the meaning at once—the town of MacBaskin, where we see the *Bh* properly represented by English *v*. Baskin is a

very old family name in Clare. For Carbery *Baskin*, the ancestor, see vol. i. p. 132. See also, for this aspiration, "Ballyvodig," below.

The aspirated sound of *m* (*mh*) is seen in **Glenawillin** and **Glenawilling**, in Cork. *Gleann-a'-mhuilinn*, the glen of the *mullen* or mill.

II. *C* aspirated (*ch*) has a guttural sound the same as that heard in *loch* or *lough*. But the *ch* is often softened to *h*, as we see in **Barrahaurin**, in Cork; *Barr-a'-chaorthainn*, the top or summit of the mountain ash or quicken tree. See Caerthann or Caorthann, in vol. i. p. 513. At the end of names *ch* is generally replaced by *gh* which usually causes it to drop out altogether in pronunciation, as in **Ballyshasky**, in Derry; *Baile-seascaich* or *Baile-seascaigh*, the townland of the *seacach* or sedgy place. See "Seasc" in vol. ii. p. 340.

III. *D* and *g* aspirated (*dh*, *gh*) are sounded something like *y* in *yore*. They often drop out altogether, especially at the beginning or end of names. For example, **Borim**, in Cavan, exactly represents the sound of the Irish *Bo-dhruim*, cow-ridge, i.e. a low hill-ridge or back which, for its sweet grass, was a favourite grazing place for cows. Here the two component words are *Bo* and *drim* (Irish *druim*), and if there was no aspiration the compound *Bo-drim* would be sounded as it is written, with the *d* brought out fully. But as the *d* is aspirated under the adjectival influence of *Bo*, it drops out, and the name becomes reduced to **Borim**.

But in Cork and Kerry, as well as in many places all around there, the final *g* is generally not aspirated at all, but retains its full sound, as we see in **Ballyvodig**, in Cork; *Baile-bhodaig* (*Baile-bhodaigh*: which otherwise would be sounded Ballyvoddy), the town of the *bodach* or rude-mannered clown, a word still in common use in the South, even among speakers of English. Same as **Ballyvoddy** and **Ballyvodock** in the same county; but here the final *g* fares differently.

IV. *F* aspirated loses its sound altogether and



drops out. **Barranarran**, in Mayo, represents the Irish *Barr-an-fhearainn*, the top or highest part (*barr*) of the *fearann* or land, where *f* vanishes.

V. *P* aspirated (*ph*) sounds as English *ph* or *f*. **Ballinphile** or **Ballinfile**, in Wexford, is in Irish *Baile-an-phoill*, the town of the *poll* (hole) or *pile*, *pill* or inlet. For "Pill" see vol. ii. p. 262.

VI. *S* and *t* aspirated (*sh*, *th*) are sounded the same as English *h*, as in **Boolahallagh**, in Tipperary; *Buaile-shalach*, dirty or miry booley or milking-place: miry from cows trampling. See Booley below. So also for *t* aspirated: **Boolabeha** in Tipperary; *Buaile-beithe*, the booly or milking-place of the *beith* [*beh*] or birch. Observe that *t* often successfully resists aspiration and retains its full sound in spite of law, as in **Bauntallav**, Irish *Bán-thalamh*, whitish land, where against the aspiration rule *t* retains its full sound: the pronunciation according to law would be *Baun-hallav*.

### Eclipsis

Irish consonants, when at the beginning of words, are often "eclipsed" (always under rule). A consonant is eclipsed by placing another consonant before it which takes the sound, while the other—the eclipsed letter—is suppressed in sound altogether. In anglicised names the eclipsing letter only appears, the eclipsed letter being omitted, both in writing and pronunciation. The most usual cause of eclipsis is where a noun in the gen. plural is preceded by the article *na*.

I. *B* is eclipsed by *m*, and the Irish combination (*mb* or *m-b*) is sounded as *m* alone. **Ballynamanoge**, in Wicklow, represents *Baile-na-mbánog*, the town of green fields, where the *b* of *bánog* disappears and is replaced by *m*.

II. *C* is eclipsed by *g*, and the combination (*gc*) is sounded as *g* alone. **Ballynagappoge** in Down; *Baile-na-gcopóg*, townland of the *copógs* or dock-leaves. See vol. ii. p. 347.

III. *D* is eclipsed by *n*, and the combination (*nd*) sounds as *n* alone. **Lugnanurrus** is in Irish *Lug-nandorus*, the hollow of the doors or gates, where *dorus*, a door, appears as *nurrus*. See "Ballingatta."

IV. *F* is eclipsed by *bh* (which itself has the sound of *v*), and the combination is sounded nearly as *v* or *w*. **Knocknavarnoge** is in Irish *Cnoc-na-bhfearnóg*, the hill of the *farnoges* or alders, where *varnoge* replaces *farnoge*.

V. *G* is eclipsed by *n*, and the combination (*ng*) is sounded sometimes nearly as the English *ng* and sometimes as simple *n*. **Carrignanalogla**: Irish *Carrraig-na-ngallóglach*, the rock of the galloglasses or heavy-armed foot soldiers.

VI. *P* is eclipsed by *b*, and the combination (*bp*) is sounded as *b* alone, as in **Teenabottera**; Irish, *Tigh-na-bpotaire*, the house of the potters.

VII. *S* is eclipsed by *t*, and the combination (*ts*) sounded as *t* alone. **Ballinteeau**, near Ballinrobe, and **Ballinteane**, in Sligo, are in Irish *Baile-an-tsiadháin* [-teeau], the town of the *siadhán* or fairy-mount. See vol. i. p. 186.

VIII. *T* is eclipsed by *d*, and the combination (*dt*) sounded as *d* alone. **Carrignadurrus**, in Mayo, is in Irish *Carraig-na-dturus*, the rock of the journeys or pilgrimages: a place of devotion. Here *turrus* appears as *durrus*.

IX. Under a similar law *n* is often prefixed to an initial vowel. **Ballynana** (accented on last syll.), in Kerry, is anglicised from *Baile-na-náth* (pronounced Ballynanaw), the townland of the *aths* or fords. See Ath.

X. *H* is prefixed to a fem. noun beginning with a vowel, when that noun is in the gen. singular preceded by *na*, the article. **Baurnahulla** in Cork, anglicised from *Barr-na-hulaidh* [-hully], the hill-top of the *uladh* or altar-tomb, which in the name appears as *hulla*, not *ulla*. See vol. i. p. 338.

XI. It is to be observed that in anglicising Irish names, both aspiration and eclipsis are often neglected; that is to say, where an initial letter should, accord-

ing to grammatical rule, be either aspirated or eclipsed, the name is written or pronounced, or both, as if there were no aspiration or eclipsis, so that the original initial letter is restored with its own proper sound (see vol. i. p. 42, sect. x.). And there are many other cases in which the established grammatical forms are departed from. Examples of such departures will be noticed by the reader whether he understands Irish or not. But I think it better to warn Irish scholars of those occasional irregularities.

#### IRREGULAR LETTER-CHANGES

The preceding letter changes are all legitimate, being "according to law." But in the process of anglicising Irish names there are many changes which are not legitimate, being against grammatical law; so that they deserve to be classed as corruptions. These will be found fully explained in vol. i. chap. iii.; but I will mention the most prevalent here. Nearly all of these occur in other languages as well as Irish and English.

I. *Interchange of l, r, n, m.*—One of these letters is often substituted for another, for ease—or fancied ease—of pronunciation. See vol. i. p. 48.

*L changed to n.*—**Colloony**, in Sligo, is written by the Four Masters *Cúil-maoile*, the angle or recess of the *maol* or bald or hornless cow (*m* dropping out by aspiration). Here the *n* of Colloony should be *l*—"Collooly."

*N changed to l.*—**Moneylea**, in Westmeath, was erroneously called **Mullylea** till O'Donovan fixed the present name, which is the correct anglicisation of the Irish *Muine-liath* [-*lea*], grey shrubbery. This change—*n* to *l*—prevails much in Westmeath and round about; and so strong is the tendency that you will still hear the place called **Mullylea** by many of the natives.

*N changed to r.*—**Ardmacroan**, in Roscommon, should have been made **Ardmacroan**; for it is found written in an Inquisition of James I. **Ardvicnowen**, and

Dr. Hogan has Ard-mac-nEoghain, the height of the sons of Eoghan or Owen. See also "Crock" below.

*R to l.*—**Ballyshrule** in Galway, should be anglicised Ballyshrare or Ballyshrura, for it is locally pronounced by the best authorities *Baile-sruthra*, the town of the stream. For "Sruthair," a stream, see vol. i. p. 457.

*R to n.* **Ballyreena**, a subdivision, correctly pronounced by the natives *Baile-rioghna*, queen's town, which has been changed to Ballynenagh, because a fair (*aonach*) was formerly held there ("the town of the fair.") See Nenagh in vol. i. pp. 71, 205.

*L changed to r.*—**Ballinrig**, in Meath. The correct anglicised name would be Ballinrig; for the local Irish is *Baile-an-luig*, the town of the *luig* or hollow.

*N to m.*—**Clar-barracum**, in Queen's Co. The correct name would be Clarbarracan; for an Inquisition of Charles I. has it Clarbarican, showing that the Irish original is *Clar-Bearcháin*, St. Berchan's plain. For "St. Berchan the prophet," see "Carrickbarahane."

II. The English letter *f*, with its proper sound, and sometimes *v*, are often substituted for the aspirated *c*, *g*, *d*, and *t* (*ch*, *gh*, *dh*, *th*); or, as it might perhaps be expressed, one of these aspirations gets restored, but in its backward search loses its way and takes up with the wrong original letter. If, say, *gh* is restored to *g*, the restoration—as a restoration merely—is correct; but if the same *gh* is replaced by *d*, the restoration is wrong. This arises from the similarity in sound of some of these aspirations among themselves, so that one is easily mistaken *in sound* for another. In **Ballynacliffy**, in Westmeath, the *ff* replaces the guttural *ch*; for it appears by the Inquisition form, *Boalacloghagh*, that the original Irish is *Buaille-chlochach*, stony booley. See "Booley."

But in **Cloonclivvy**, in Leitrim, the *ch* is replaced by a different letter, *v*; for the Irish name is *Cluain-chuiche*, the meadow or field of sports, indicating the use of the place as a sporting-ground for young people.

III. *D* is sometimes changed to *g*, and *g* to *d*,

as we see in **Doogarry**, in the parishes of Aghamore and Kilcolman, in Mayo, of which the original is *Dubh-dhoire*, black oak-grove (not black garden here, as Doogarry would indicate). This interchange or confusion mainly arises from the fact that the two aspirates *dh* and *gh* are practically identical in sound; so that if one of them got restored, it was almost impossible—except to a person specially skilled—to tell by ear alone, which consonant, *d* or *g*, should be selected and written. If a native pronounced Doogarry (one of the two above), he would aspirate the middle consonant, and it would be practically impossible for most listeners to determine whether this middle consonant was *gh* or *dh*, so that in dropping the aspiration and restoring the full consonant, it was as likely as not that the wrong one would be selected, as is actually done in Doogarry where the *g* should be *d*. There are other Doogarrys, but they are black garden (*garrdha*) or black weir (*caradh*), or uncertain; a good illustration of the difficulty of distinguishing between *dh* and *gh*.

IV. *M* is sometimes changed to *b* and *b* to *m*; this last is often the result of eclipsis. For this interchange, see vol. i. p. 57.

V. *T* is commonly inserted between *s* and *r*, in the combination *sr* (which does not exist in English). Exemplified in **Ballynastraw**, in Wexford. Irish, *Baile-na-srath*, town of the *straths* or river-holms. The strictly correct anglicised form would be Ballynasraw. For “Strath,” see vol. ii. p. 399.

VI. *D* is often put in after *n*, *l*, *r*; and *b* after *m*. **Ballyscandal**, in Armagh, is *Baile-Ui-Scannail*, O’Scannel’s town (*d* put in after *n*); which is anglicised correctly in **Ballyscannel**, in Sligo. **Ardcumber**, in Sligo and Tyrone, height of the *cummer* or river-confluence (*b* after *m*).

VII. There are certain consonants which, when they come together, cannot well be pronounced by the Irish people (especially those accustomed to Irish), without the insertion of a short vowel sound between them—which acts as it were like a buffer—so as to

add a syllable to the word; for example, *errub* for herb, *Char-less* for Charles, *ferrum* for firm (see this set forth in my "English as we speak it in Ireland," p. 96). Place-name example: **Cloncallick**, in Fermanagh and Monaghan, *Cloon-cailc*, meadow of lime or chalk. *Calc* would be pronounced calc (one syll.) by an Englishman, but callick by an Irishman, as it is here.

VIII. *Metathesis*.—Shifting a consonant from its proper place in a word to another place, is common in Irish words and names, and occurs oftener with *r* than with other consonants, as seen in "O'Byrne" for the correct name O'Brin, *Cruds* for *Curds*, &c. Examples of this will often be met with.

#### VARIOUS LAWS AND CUSTOMS

##### *Neuter Gender and Neuter Eclipsis*

In Old Irish there was a neuter gender, which has dropped out, for it does not appear in Middle or Modern Irish: we have now only two genders, masculine and feminine. An old Irish neuter noun caused an eclipsis, or what was equivalent to an eclipsis, in the word immediately following. For example, the plain of North Dublin is called **Magh-Breagh** in Modern Irish; but in Old Irish it is *Mag-mBreg*, where the *B* is eclipsed by *m*; for *Mag* (now *Magh*) is a neuter noun. Under the same influence, if the word following a neuter noun begins with a vowel, the letter *n* is prefixed to the vowel.

But although the neuter gender has passed away, its effects are to be seen, even in modern anglicised Irish names, just as the foot-prints of prehistoric animals are now often found, after thousands of years, on the surface of hard rocks. Many of the old eclipsing letters inserted by the neuter nouns still remain and cause eclipsis in our present names. Take these two examples, one with consonantal neuter eclipsis, the other with *n* before a vowel. **Dungrud** is still the name of a place in the Glen of

Aherlow at the foot of the **Galty Mountains**, taking its name from Slieve-Grud (*Sliabh-gCrot*), which is the old name of the Galtys themselves. Here the root word is *Crot* (meaning, in gen. plural, "harps," according to the old legend, for which see my "Wonders of Ireland," p. 106). But as both *Dun* and *Sliab* are neuter, *Crot* is eclipsed to *grot* or *grud* (*gCrot*) when following either, an eclipsis which still remains in "Dungrud," now in everyone's mouth in the neighbourhood, where the *g* of "Dungrud" corresponds to the track of the animal in the rock. For a vowel initial eclipsis, **Lough Neagh** is a good example. The root word is *Each*, representing *Echach*, gen. of *Eocho* (the name of the man who gave name to the lake, according to the legend in the "Book of the Dun Cow"). But as *Loch* is a neuter noun, we have "Lough *n-Eagh*" or Lough Neagh instead of Lough Eagh. As a matter of fact, some early Anglo-Irish writers call it "Lough-Eaugh," dropping the *N*, as we often neglect both eclipsis and aspiration in our present anglicised names. (See p. 4, XI.)

Observe, though the origin given here for these two place-names (Dungrud and Lough Neagh) is legend, the eclipsis is not legend, but actual grammatical fact, and quite correct.

All this neuter eclipsis has been well explained from Zeuss, by the Rev. Dr. Hogan, S.J., in his "Battle of Rosnaree," and I have taken full advantage of his explanation here.

Another excellent example of consonantal neuter eclipsis is the common word *da-dtrian*, two-thirds (*da* two, *trian* a third), where *da* is, or was, neuter, and eclipsed the *t*; and there the eclipsing *d* remains to this day.

In by far the greatest number of cases this neuter eclipsis with its eclipsing letter, has, in the course of long ages, disappeared with the disappearance of the old law itself; just as the stones of ancient buildings drop out when the mortar that held them together is gone. But in a few instances they still

remain, as in the examples given above, and in others which the reader will see as we go along; for I will often direct attention to them.

This phonetic law is not explained in my first two volumes; for the good reason that I did not know it myself when I wrote them. The existence of a neuter gender, with its effects, is a late discovery by the great German Celtic scholar Zeuss, and is fully set forth in his immortal work "*Grammatica Celtica*."

Several instances of this neuter eclipsis occur in the first two volumes of this work, though they are there let pass unnoticed, such as **Moynalty**, in Dublin and Meath (vol. i. p. 424). I remember well about Moynalty. The two words of which it is composed are *Magh* or *Moy*, a plain, and *ealta*, bird-flocks (gen. plural). But when these two words were compounded in the old records, the letter *n* was inserted—*Magh-n-ealta*, plain of the bird-flocks. What brought the *n* there? This was a sore puzzle to me: and no wonder; for O'Donovan failed to explain it. And then the gratifying surprise when Zeuss's discovery cleared up the whole mystery and many another like it.

Some of those neuter nouns, instead of eclipsing as of old, now often cause aspiration, where, according to modern rules there should be no aspiration, which I think is a remnant—a mere weakening—of the old eclipsing influence. I will direct attention to some cases of this kind as we go along.

#### *Eclipsis caused by O in Gen. Plural*

When an Irish family name with *O* is in the genitive plural, the *O* has the same effect as the article *na*—that is to say, it eclipses the word next following, which is the main family name here. **Ballyogaha**, in Cork, is *Baile-O-gCathaigh*, the town of the O'Cahas or O'Cahys, where the main family name comes out in anglicisation as O'Gaha instead of O'Caha.



*One Animal stands for Many*

Sometimes in place-names where names of animals come in, a single animal is put forward to stand for many or all. Thus such a name as **Carrickacunneen** (*Carraig-a'-choinín*), "the rock of the rabbit," is often used to denote a place of rabbits—a resort—a rabbit-warren. This remark sometimes applies to other objects besides animals (see vol. ii. p. 291).

*Place-names in the Plural*

Many of our local names—for obvious reasons—are plural, as happens in all other countries (vol. i. p. 32). Very often in such cases, the Irish plural termination is rejected in anglicisation and the English plural termination *s* adopted.

There is one circumstance—curious but quite natural—that accounts for many of our plural forms, which I will explain here by a concrete example, as it is not noticed in vol. i. There is in Wexford a townland now called **Ballycorboys** (plural with English plural termination). The original name was singular—Ballycorboy—Irish, *Baile-cuir-buidhe*, the townland of the yellow hill, from a well-defined round little *cor* or hill with a yellowish colour, either from furze blossoms or other vegetation, or from the colour of the surface clay. In order to suit some family arrangement by the owner, the townland was at some former time divided into two, each with the original name Ballycorboy, with some distinguishing epithets, such as *North—South, Upper—Lower, &c.* Again after some long time, the two were joined, and the townland was naturally called Ballycorboys (as there were now two joined in one). Finally, there was another bisection, each of the two divisions retaining the name of the united townland, with a distinguishing epithet, leaving the names as they stand at present—Ballycorboys Big and Ballycorboys Little. This example illustrates scores of similar place-names.

## TERMINATIONS

It will be convenient to have a word here about terminations, both ordinary and diminutive.

I. We have a great many ordinary Irish terminations, for the most part denoting the same as the English terminations *ous* and *ly*, namely "abounding in," "full of." The chief ordinary Irish terminations are *ach*, *lach*, *nach*, *rach*, *trach*, *tach*, *seach*, *chair*. For all these and others, see vol. ii. p. 3.

II. Diminutive terminations, which exist in most or all languages, originally denoted smallness; but many became in course of time greatly changed in meaning. They have sometimes even a collective signification, of which we shall meet with examples further on. The diminutive terminations that occur most frequently in local names are the following: *An*, *ne*, *óg* (pron. oge; originally denoting "young," but gradually passing to "little"), *ín* (pron. een), *can*, *gan*, *dan*, *tan*, *l* or *ll*. For all these and many others, see vol. ii. chap. ii.

III. The Irish syllables *tha*, *the*, *thi* [hah, heh, hih], which are modern forms of the Old Irish adjectival termination *de*, are often found in the end of Irish names, both local and personal. It appears in *Caislean-clártha* [-claurha], the Irish name of **Clare Castle**, in Westmeath, as given by the Four Masters, meaning the Castle of the board or of the plain. We see it also in *Derrycunnihy* Cascade (in Kerry), *Finnihy* (clear water), name of a river in Kerry, *Murrihy* (*Muirithi*), one anglicised variety of the personal and family name Murray.

*Nominative incorrectly used for Oblique Case*

During my examination of thousands of place-names, I have observed one circumstance that ought to be brought prominently under notice. When the genitive or other inflected form of a noun forms part of a name—especially if that noun be in familiar colloquial use—the people, when pronouncing the

whole anglicised name, often reject the inflected form and restore the more familiar nominative—even though it is incorrect, and though the native Irish speakers, when uttering the *Irish* name, pronounce it correctly, using the inflected case, not the nominative. For example, *eas*, a waterfall, is sounded nom. *ass*, but gen. *assa*; so that **Letterass**, in Mayo, should have been anglicised Letterassa, where *assa* correctly represents the genitive (*Leitir-easa*, hill side of the waterfall). But *ass* was more familiar, so they adopted it wrongly. Even a more striking instance is using *bro* (nom.) for *brone* (gen.), a millstone or quern; as we see in **Knocknabro**, in Kerry, the hill of the quern, which should be **Knocknabrone**, as it is in Waterford. This is a principle of wide application, for there are many other cases of violation of grammatical rules in anglicising, to which I will often direct attention as we go along.

Sometimes these departures from grammar seem to get mixed up with the principle enunciated from Professor MacNeill (at p. 14, below), so that in case of some individual names it is not easy to say under which they fall.

#### *Dative used as Nominative*

Irish place-names as well as other nouns often follow out a well-known linguistic law, existing in other languages as well as Irish, which is fully set forth in vol. i. p. 33—namely, besides the ordinary nominative, the dative (and perhaps the genitive) is often set up as a nominative on its own account and declined independently: and it is this dative and not the nominative that appears in anglicised names, as well as often in the Irish names. For example, the Irish name of (the hill of) **Allen** is nom. *Almha* [pron. Alwa], gen. *Almhan*, dat. *Almhain*; and the present name Allen is derived from this last and represents it well enough in sound. According to the legend in the “Book of the Dun Cow,” it was called Almha, because it was rubbed with whitening stuff

called Alma or Alamu. So also **Barnahowna** in Galway. *Abha* [owa] is the radical nominative word for river, and is declined gen. *Abhann*, dat. *Abhainn*. This dat., taken as nom., is again declined, and its gen. appears in Barnahowna, Irish *Barr-na-habhanna*, the top or source of the river. **Barnahown**, in Tipperary, is the same.

### *Words sometimes exempt from Inflection*

Professor John MacNeill, in his paper on "Place-Names and Family Names" of Clare Island (p. 16), makes a very important remark, to the effect that a little group of words is sometimes taken as one combined noun, in which case the individual words, coalescing into the single compound term, cease to be regarded as in separate use, and consequently (some or all) escape inflection. This remark applies to many names, and I shall often have occasion to refer to it. A good example is **Brackaghlistlea**, in Derry, of which the accepted Irish form is *Breacach-Lis-léith*, the speckled spot (*Breacach*) of Lislea, where Lislea (grey lis) is the little "group." Independent of the group influence, *Lis* (nom. form) would be *Leasa* (gen.); but it here escapes this inflection. But *lea* or *liath* is inflected to *léith* (gen. sing. masc.). Sometimes, as here, only one word of the group escapes inflection; sometimes more.

### SOME PUZZLES AND CAUTIONS

In no country in the world is there so large a proportion of the names of places intelligible as in Ireland. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that the names are nearly all Gaelic, which has been the language of the country without a break from the time of the first colonies till the introduction of English, and is still the spoken language over a large area, so that the names never lost their significance; and partly that a very large number of the names are recorded in their correct original forms in our

old Gaelic books. But, even with these helps, we have still a considerable number of local names whose meanings we cannot discover. In my two volumes on "Irish Names of Places," I have confined myself to those names of whose meanings I had unquestionable evidence of one kind or another; but it may be interesting to pass in review here a few of those names that came across me whose meanings I was unable to determine.

Where names do not bear their interpretation plainly on their face in their present printed anglicised forms, there are two chief modes of determining their meanings: either to hear them pronounced as living words, or to find out their oldest forms in ancient Gaelic documents: in either case you can generally determine the meaning. But still there *are* names—and not a few—about which we are in the dark, though we can hear them pronounced, or find them written in old books.

And here it is necessary to observe that once you hear a name distinctly pronounced by several intelligent old people who all agree, or find it plainly written in manuscripts of authority, if in either case it is not intelligible, you are not at liberty to alter it so as to give it a meaning, unless in rare exceptional cases, and with some sound reason to justify the change. It is by indulging in this sort of license that etymologists are most prone to error, not only in Gaelic, but in all other languages.

Let us look at an example of this vicious procedure. There are many places in Ireland called *Templenoë* or *Templenua*, a name quite plain and simple, meaning "new-church," so called in each case to distinguish the building from some older church in the neighbourhood; exactly like *Kilnoë* or *Kilnue* ("New Church"), which is also a common townland name. There is a parish called **Templenoë** near Kenmare, in Kerry, taking its name from an old church still existing. Ask the old people of the place to pronounce the name, and they always say "Templenoë," never anything else (except perhaps a few who have been

recently perverted by the new and spurious book learning detailed here). Or look through written Irish documents in which the place is mentioned—especially songs—and you always find it written *Templenua*. But a name which means nothing more than “New Church” was too prosy and commonplace a designation in the eyes of certain local antiquarians—some of them good Irish scholars too; and in order to connect the old Church—for its greater honour—with the Blessed Virgin, they *invented* a form of the name which never had any existence at all anywhere outside themselves—*Temple-na-hOighe* (pronounced Temple-na-hoe), which would mean the “Temple or Church of the Virgin.” The discussion was carried on in print some twenty-five or thirty years ago with mighty learning, drowned in a whole deluge of conjecture and guesswork, which had no more limit or law than the flood of Noah. I think the disputants in the end settled down to *Temple-na-hOighe*, blissfully oblivious of the fact that there are many other places called Templenoe which, like this one, were—and are—called correctly, by the peasantry, who had the name from their grandfathers, as well as in writing.

This is the sort of spurious etymology which, a century ago or more, made the treatment of our antiquities the laughing stock, not only of England, but of all Europe. But the sky is clearer now; though we come across still—now and then—some wild freaks of etymology, dancing before our eyes like a *daddy-long-legs* on a window-pane.

We are not able to tell, with any degree of certainty, the meaning of the name of Ireland itself, or of any one of the four provinces. Our old writers have legends to account for all; but these legends are quite worthless as etymological authorities, except perhaps the legend of the origin of the name of *Leinster*, which has a historical look about it.<sup>1</sup> The oldest native form of the name of Ireland is *Eriu* or *Heriu*. But in the ancient Greek, Latin,

<sup>1</sup> See vol. i. p. 93.

Breton and Welsh forms of the name, the first syllable *Er*, is represented by two syllables, with a *b*, *v*, or *w* sound; Gr. and Lat., *Iberio* or *Hiberio*, *Hibernia* *Jouernia* (Ivernia); Welsh and Breton, *Ywerddon*, *Iwerdon*, *Iverdon*. From this it may be inferred, with every appearance of certainty, that the native name was originally *Ibheriu*, *Eberiu*, *Iveriu*, *Hiberiu*, *Hiveriu*, or some such form; but for this there is no native manuscript authority, even in the very oldest of our writings. Beyond this, all is uncertainty. Dr. Whitley Stokes suggests that this old form may be connected with Sanscrit *avara*, western; but this, though possibly right, is still conjecture.

The name *Erin* has been explained *iarin*, western land; or *iar-inis*, western island. Zeuss conjectures *iar-rend*, or *iar-renn*, modern *iar-reann*, western island or country; and Pictet regards the first syllable of the form Ivernia as being the Celtic word *ibh*, land, tribe. Pictet took the word *ibh* from O'Reilly, whereas there is no nominative singular word *ibh* in the Irish language: *ibh* or *uibh* is merely the dative plural of *ua* or *o*, a grandson. Max Muller ("Lectures on the Science of Language," i. p. 245) thinks he sees in *Erin* or *Eriu* a trace of the name of the primitive *Aryan* people. But all these latter conjectures are almost certainly wrong.

The name of **Navan**, in Meath, has long exercised Irish etymologists—including even O'Donovan. This greatest of all Irish topographers identified it at the time he was employed on the Ordnance Survey with *Nuachongbhail*, which is often mentioned by the Annalists; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that he showed beyond doubt that *Nuachongbhail* stood where Navan now stands. *Nuachongbhail* signifies new habitation, from *nua*, new; and *congghail*, a habitation. This long name would be sounded *Noo-hong-val*; and elsewhere in Ireland it has been softened down to Noughaval and Nohoval. *L* is often changed to *n* in Irish names (p. 5), and if we admit that this has taken place here, and that the middle *h* sound has been omitted (which it often

is, as we see in Drogheda for Droghed-aha, Drumlane for Drumlahan, &c.), we shall have the form *Novan*; and we know that in some old documents, written in English, the place is called *Novane*. All this would go to show that *Novane* or *Navan* is a worn-down form of *Nuachongbhail*.

But another very different, and indeed a far more interesting origin for the name suggests itself. We are told in several of our most ancient legendary records, that Heremon son of Miled or Milesius, while still living in Spain, before the Milesian expedition to Ireland, married a lady named *Odhbha* [*Ova*], who became the mother of three of his children. After a time he put her away and married *Tea*, from whom in after time, according to the legendary etymology, *Tea-mur* or *Tara* derived its name. When Heremon came to Ireland, *Odhbha* followed him and her children, and soon after her arrival died of grief on account of her repudiation by her husband. Her three children raised a mound to her memory, which was called *Odhbha* after her; and from this again was named the territory of *Odhbha* which lay round *Navan*, and which in after ages was known as the territory of the O'Heas.

This mound we know was (and is still) near the place on which *Navan* now stands; and like all sepulchral mounds, it must have contained an artificial cave in which the remains were deposited. We know that the present colloquial *Irish* name of *Navan* is *an uaimh*, "the cave": this name is still remembered by the old people, and we find it also in some of our more modern *Irish* annals. We may fairly conclude that the cave here meant is that in which Queen *Odhbha* has rested from her sorrows for three thousand years; and it may be suspected that *uaimh*, though a natural name under the circumstances, is a corruption from *Odhbha*, as both have nearly the same sound; in fact the modern pronunciation varies between *an Uaimh* and *an Odhbha*.

Another element of difficulty is the fact that in the *Annals of Lough Key* the place is called *An*



Umamá—"The *Umamá*"—which seems to show that the old writer was as much puzzled about the name as we are, and wrote it down honestly as best he could, without attempting to twist it into an intelligible word, as many modern writers would do without hesitation. This form *Umamá* is probably evolved from the old form *Odhbha*—at least I shall regard it so.

Now, from which of these three words, *Nuachongbhail*, *Odhbha*, or *An Uaimh*, is the name of Navan derived; for it is certainly derived from one or another of the three? The first *n* of Navan (as representing *an uaimh*) is the Irish article *an*, contracted to *n*, as it usually is; and this is still remembered, even by the English-speaking people, for Navan has been and is still often called *The Navan*. But this fact might apply to any one of the three derivations. In the case of Navan coming from *Nuachongbhail*, the first *n* of this Irish name was mistaken for the article; just as in the case of *Oughaval* in Sligo, Mayo, and Queen's County, in which the initial *n* has been dropped by the people, who mistook it for the article, the proper name being *Noughaval*, i.e. *Nuachongbhail*; and as to *Odhbha* and *Uaimh*, the article is there to the present day annexed to both. The presence of the last *n* of Navan is quite compatible with the derivation from either *Odhbha* or *An Uaimh*, for it is the termination of an oblique form, and as a matter of fact *uaimh* is often written and pronounced *uamhainn*, as in the case of the name of the village of Ovens, west of Cork city, which is really *Uamhainn*, i.e. caves, from the great limestone caves near the village, and either *'n-Odhbhan* or *'n-Uamhainn* would sound almost exactly the same as the old English name, *Novane*.

The change from *Nuachongbhail* to *Novane* looks too violent, though possible, and I am disposed to believe that Queen *Odhbha's* name still lives in the name "Navan." The people having lost all tradition of Heremon's repudiated queen, and not understanding what *Odhbha* meant, mistook it for *Uaimh*, which has nearly the same sound, and which was quite

applicable, as the cave was there before their eyes, so they prefixed the article and used *Uamhainn* (as elsewhere) for *Uaimh*, the whole Irish name, *n-Uamhainn* (pronounced Noovan), being anglicised to Novane, which ultimately settled down to Navan. But this is by no means certain, and until we discover more decided authorities the name will continue doubtful and tantalising.

**Granard**, in the county Longford, is mentioned in the "Tain-bo-Chuailnge" in "Leabhar-na-hUidhre" (p. 57, col. *a*, line 30), a book written A.D. 1100. In the text it is written *Gránairud*, which is the oldest form of the name accessible to us, and a gloss immediately over the word—"i. Gránárd indiu" ("namely Granard to-day")—identifies *Gránairud* with the present Granard. Moreover, the gloss was written at the same time as the text, so that the name had taken the form *Granard* 800 years ago, *Gránairud* being a still older form. If we were profane enough to take liberties with this grand old text, we could easily, by a very slight twist, change *Gránairud* to an intelligible word; but there it stands, and no one can tell what it means.

But a name may be plain enough as to its meaning—may carry its interpretation on its face—and still we may not be able to tell what gave rise to it—why the place was so called. There are innumerable names all over the country subject to this doubt; but in these cases a little more liberty of conjecture is allowable, so that each reader may indulge a little speculation on his own account. Moreover, local inquiry among the most intelligent of the old inhabitants often clears up the doubt. Still there are hundreds of names that remain, and will always remain, obscure in this respect.

The name of the village of **Sneem**, in co. Kerry, to the west of Kenmare, is a perfectly plain Gaelic word, and universally understood in the neighbourhood—*Snaidhm* [snime], a knot. The intelligent old people of the place say that the place got its name from a roundish, grass-covered rock, rising over a

beautiful cascade in the river just below the bridge, where the fresh water and the salt water meet. When the tide is in, this rock presents the appearance of a *snaidhm* or knot over the stream. This is not unlikely. But there is another name formed from the same word—just one other in all Ireland, so far as I am aware—the origin of which it is not so easy to discover. This is *Snimnagorta*, near the village of Ballymore, in Westmeath, which is a real puzzle, though its meaning is plain enough, *gort* or *gorta*, hunger or famine: *Snimnagorta*, the “knot of hunger.” So also, there are places called “Frossa,” which is an anglicised form of the Irish *Frasa*, “showers.” But why are these places called in Irish “showers”? Perhaps the name of the “Caha Mountains” (*i.e.* “Showery Mountains”), between Kenmare and Bantry, may give some help (vol. ii. 253). “Frosses,” in Antrim, is the same name, only with the English plural termination. But *Fras* is also applied to corn in grains, especially when in the act of sowing; and perhaps this may help to open a way out of the difficulty. I will leave these names and others like them to exercise the judgment of the readers.

Sometimes a single glance at the place clears up the matter. A few years ago I saw for the first time, from the railway carriage, **Ballydehob** (“The Ford of the Two Mouths”), in Cork, which enlightened my ignorance (see vol. i. 253). Just at the bridge, where the ford stood in old times, the river divides in two, forming a little *delta*, and enters the sea by *two mouths*; so that the reason why the name was given is obvious (see also “Lough Avaul” in vol. i. 4).

As giving examples of the doubts and difficulties attending the investigation of local etymologies, and of the extreme caution with which the investigator must proceed, this short sketch may be of some use to the younger and less experienced students who are labouring to master the language, the local names, and the antiquities of Ireland.



## LIST OF PLACE-NAMES WITH THEIR IRISH FORMS AND TRANSLATIONS

**A** and **Ah**, at the beginning of names and often elsewhere, represent, both in sound and meaning, the Irish *ath*, a ford.

**Abartagh**, a townland in Waterford, a few miles north of Youghal; *Abartach*, a miry place: from *abar*, mire, puddle; and *tach* a termination signifying abounding in, full of, like the English terminations *ous*, *ful*, *y*. For *tach*, see p. 12, I.

**Abberanville** (accented on the last syll. *ville*), a townland in Galway (near Athenry); *Abar-an-mhil* [-veel], the *abar* or mire of the *miol* or great beast. There is now no memory of the legend of this mighty monster; but he must have been a distant cousin of "The mighty Hydra of the *fens* of Lerna."

**Abbert**, the name of a demesne and townland near Tuam, in Galway; well represents the Irish name *Aidhbeirt* (or *iodhbairt*), which signifies an offering. But whether the place was made over as an offering to an individual or to the Church is now not known.

**Abbeycartron**, the name of two places in Longford and Roscommon; the Abbey of the Cartron or quarterland. See Cartron.

**Abbeyknockmoy** in Galway. See Knockmoy.

**Abington**, a village in co. Limerick, on the Mulkear river near Castle Connell. There was a noted thirteenth-century monastery here which was called Abbey-Owney, from the old territory of *Uaithne* [Oohina] or Owney in which it was situated: and in order to make the name the same as that of a well-known watering-place in England, the pro-

prietors twisted the native Abbey-Owney into Abington.

**Accarreagh**, a townland near Dundalk; the first part. *Accar*, is simply the English word *accar* or *acre*, and the second the Irish *riabhach* or *riach*, grey (for which see vol. ii. p. 282): grey-acre or grey land.

**Adder, Edder, Dir**, all represent the Irish *Eadar, Eidir, Idir*, signifying between. They are often prefixed in an adjectival sense, meaning central or middle.

**Addergown**, townland near Tralee, a corruption of Addergowl, the same as Adrigole below.

**Aderg**, a townland near Ballyhaunis, in Mayo; *Ah-derg*, red ford, from the colour of the water—a name often met with in several forms: same as **Aderrig**, near Dublin.

**Admiran**, townland near Stranorlar, Donegal: corrupted from Ardmiran, the height (*ard*) of the divisions (*mir*, a division, gen. pl., *mireann*), because several boundary fences met at it: like *Ail-nameeran* in Westmeath, at which the four provinces met (for which see Joyce's "Concise Hist. of Ireland," or, "Child's Hist. of Ireland").

**Adoon**, townland in Leitrim, near Mohill: the ford of the *dun* or fort: from *ath* [*ah*] and *dun* [doon].

**Adramone**, townland west of Kilmacthomas, in Waterford; middle bog: from *eadar* (adder), between or middle, and *moin*, a bog. The middle *a*, which is meaningless, is inserted by a well-known grammatical law, for which see page 7, VII.

**Adrigole, Adrigoole**; *Eadar-ghabhall*, (a place) between two river-prongs; same as Addergoole, &c. See vol. i. p. 529.

**Adruel**, townland in King's Co., near Roscrea; *Eadar-shruill*, middle stream. See Adramone above, and Shrule, vol. i. p. 48.

**Afaddy**, townland in S. of Kilkenny; long ford; *ath* [*ah*], a ford; *fada*, long.

**Affollus** in Meath; *Ath-follus*, bright ford; like Athsollis, vol. i. p. 219.

**Agh and Agha**, whether in the beginning of names

or elsewhere, generally represent the Irish *achadh* [agha], a field, of which it also conveys the sound: the *gh* has a guttural sound. But *Agh* often stands for *ath* [ah], a ford, of which, however, it is not a good anglicised form. See Aghaclay below. It will be observed that *Agh* and *Agha*, meaning a field, are far more common in the north than in the south and middle of Ireland.

**Aghabehy** in north of Roscommon; field of the birch; *Achadh*, a field; *beith*, birch.

**Aghabulloge** [accented on *bull*], written in the "Irish Life of St. Finnbar" *Achadh-bolg*, the field of the bags or sacks, about which there is a legend. For another sack legend to account for a similar name, see Dunbolg below.

**Aghaburren** in the barony of Fermoy, Cork; stony field: *boireann*, stones, a stony place, for which see Ballyvourney.

**Aghacarnan** in Antrim; *Achadh-carnain*, field of the *Carn* or sepulchral heap of stones. *Carnan*, a dimin. of *Carn*: p. 12, II. For *Carn*, see vol. i. p. 332.

(I will here repeat an observation already made in the Preface. The explanations of the several names given in this book are complete in themselves, needing no further reference. But in many cases I refer to vols. i. and ii. to meet the wishes of those readers who might desire more information regarding the component words of the several names, as in this present case of Aghacarnan.)

**Aghacarra** in Roscommon; field of the *Carra* or *Cora* or Weir. For *Cora*, see vol. i. p. 367.

**Aghacarrible** in Kerry; name corrupted in its passage into the English form, from *Ath-a'-charbaid*, the ford of the chariot: indicating the mode of crossing the ford in old times. *I* inserted between *r* and *b*: see p. 7, VII. For *Carbad*, see vol. ii. p. 175.

**Aghacashel** in Cavan and Leitrim; the field of the *Caiseal*. See Cashel.

**Aghacashlaun** in Leitrim; *Achadh-a-chaisleáin*,

the field of the Castle. For *Caisleán*, see vol. i. p. 305.

**Aghaclay** (better Aghnaclay), near Clones, co. Monaghan, so called from the old ford made of hurdles (*ath*, ford; *cliath* [clee], hurdle), like the original hurdle ford that gave the same name—*Ath-Clíath*, hurdle ford—to Dublin. **Aghnaglea**, in Tyrone, is the same name, with the *c* eclipsed by *g* in gen. plural (p. 3): the ford of the hurdles: all illustrating how usual was this mode of bridging over dangerous river fords.

**Aghacloghan**, near Carrickmacross, in Monaghan; *Ath-a-chlocháin*, ford of the stepping-stones. Irish *clochan*, a row of stepping-stones, corresponds with Scotch *clachan*, a village: a very natural connection, since villages and towns often grew up at river crossings of any kind; and the Scotch transferred the name of the *clachan* itself to the village.

**Aghaclogher**, near Strokestown, in Roscommon; *Achadh-a-chlochair*, of the stones. *Clochair*, a stony place, from *cloch*, a stone.

**Aghacocara**, in Westmeath, near Athlone; the field of the cook (Irish *cócaire*, pron. *cōcārā*). The place must have belonged to a professional cook: possibly the king's cook, who held the land for his services, like all other professional people of the king's retinue.

**Aghacolumb**, at Arboe in Tyrone, near the western shore of Lough Neagh. A monastery was founded at Arboe in or about the sixth century by St. Columb, where there are still monastic ruins with a fine specimen of the high crosses. Aghacolumb means St. Columb's or Colman's field (Colman being another form—a diminutive—of the name Colum or Columb); and no doubt this place was a portion of St. Colman's *termon* or sanctuary land.

**Aghacommon**, near Lurgan, in Armagh; *Achadh-Camán*, field of the *Camans* or hurleys, indicating a hurling field.

**Aghacordrinan**, in bar. and co. of Longford; *Achadh-coir-droigheanain* [-drinan], the field of the



blackthorn hill : *drinan*, the blackthorn, representing the sound of the Irish *droigheanán*. The *cor* or hill is there, but what about the blackthorn brake ?

**Aghacramphill** in Fermanagh ; nearly representing the sound of the Irish form, *Achadh-creamh-choille*, the field of the wild-garlic wood—a wood with wild garlic growing among the trees. For *creamh* [crav], wild garlic, and for the same word combined with *coill*, a wood, see vol. ii. pp. 347, 348, 349.

**Aghacreevy** in Cavan has the sound of the Irish name *Achadh-craobhaigh*, branchy field or a field full of branchy trees or bushes : *craobhach* or *craobhaigh*, branchy, from *craobh* [creev], a branch (vol. i. p. 501).

**Aghacullion** in Down ; *Achadh-cuilinn*, field of *cullen* or holly.

**Aghacunna**, near Macroom, in Cork ; the field of the firewood (*conadh* [conna]). No doubt it was full of dried bushes and brambles when it got the name.

**Aghadaghly** in Donegal ; *Achadh-da-chlaidhe* (Hogan), field of the two ramparts (*cladh* [cly], a rampart).

**Aghadangan** in Roscommon ; *Achadh-daingin*, the field of the *dangan* or fortress. See Dangan, vol. i. p. 306.

**Aghade**, now the name of a bridge, residence, and townland on the Slaney, four miles below Tullow, in Carlow. Some time in the sixth century (according to the Dinnsenchus) a battle was fought here, about the right to fish in the Slaney, in which one of the two contending chiefs named *Fadad* was defeated and slain. So the ford was called from him *Ath-Fadad*, Fadad's ford : and this name, by the dropping out of the *F* and middle *d* through aspiration, was softened down to the present name Aghade (O'Curry).

**Aghaderg** in Down ; *Ath-derg*, red ford.

**Aghadrestan** in Roscommon ; *Achadh-dreastain*, the field of the *dreastan* or brambles or briars ; *dreastan* itself (which often occurs in local names) being a diminutive from *dreas*, a bramble, for which see vol. ii. p. 355. See Ardristan.

**Aghadrumcarn** in Leitrim ; *Achadh-droma-cairn*,

the field of Drumcarn, the *drum* or hill-ridge of the Carn, *i.e.* a ridge with a carn on top. See Aghacarnan.

**Aghadrungowna** in Cavan; *Achadh-droma-gabhna*, the field of Drumgowna, *i.e.* the ridge of the Calf (*Gabhuin*): the place is often correctly called in English "Calf Field." Probably calves were put to graze on it for its tender grass; "the calf" indicating a resort: see p. 11.

**Aghafad** and **Aghafadda**, the names of many places; *Achadh-fada*, long field.

**Aghafarnan** in Meath; *Ath-ferna* (Hogan), ford of the alder. See i. p. 515.

**Aghafin**, the name of several places; *Achadh-finn*, whitish field.

**Aghagolrick** in Cavan; *Achadh-mhig-Ualghairg*, Macgolrick's field. See Mac.

**Aghagowla** in Roscommon and Mayo; *Achadh-gabhla*, the field of the fork (*gabhal*, pron. *gowl*); in the fork between two river branches.

**Aghagrana** in Leitrim; Gráinně's or Grania's field.

**Aghahull** in Donegal; *Achadh-an-chuill* (Hogan), field of the hazel.

**Aghakeeran** in Fermanagh and Longford; *Achadh-caorthainn*, the field of the *keeran*, the quicken or rowantree or mountain ash. See vol. i. p. 513, for *Caorthainn*.

**Aghakilmore** in S.W. of Cavan. The Four Masters write it *Achadh-cille-móire*, the field of the great church. There are places of the same name in Longford and Leitrim.

**Aghakinnigh** in Cavan; *Achadh-cinn-eich*, field of the horse's head, from the shape of some local feature; like Kinneigh (horse-head), in Cork, vol. i. p. 474.

**Aghakista** in Monaghan; *Ath-a-chíste*, the ford of the treasure; from some local legend of hidden treasure.

**Aghalahard** in Mayo and Roscommon, and **Aghlehard** in Donegal; the field with a gentle slope. See Lahard.

**Aghalane** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Achadh-leathan* [lahan], broad field.

**Aghalee** in Antrim and Kerry; the field of the calves—calf-field. For *laogh* [lee], a calf, see vol. i. p. 470.

**Aghalissabeagh**, near Clones, in Monaghan; field of the fort (*lis*), of the birch (*beith*). See Beha.

**Aghalurcher** in Fermanagh; *Achadh-lurchaire*, the field of the foal (O'Don.).

**Aghamucky** in Kilkenny; field of the pig: *Muice* [Mucky], gen. of *Muc*, a pig. A resort; a single animal being put to stand for many, as is explained at p. 11.

**Aghamuldowney**, near Devenish, in Fermanagh; *Achadh-Maoldomhnaigh*, Muldowney's or Moloney's field.

**Aghanageeragh** in Longford; *Achadh-na-gcaerach*, field of the sheep.

**Aghanahown** in Longford; *Achadh-na-habhann*, field of the river.

**Aghanargit**, near Moate, in Westmeath; *Achadh-an-airgit*, the field of the silver or money (*airgead*), probably from a legend of buried treasure.

**Aghanashanamore** in Westmeath; field of the sermons (Irish *seanmóir*, a sermon: vowel inserted between *n* and *m*; p. 7, VII.). Probably a memory of open-air Masses (for which see vol. i. pp. 118, 119, 120).

**Aghancon** in King's Co.; contracted from *Aghanacon*, field of the hound (*cu*, gen. *con*). No doubt some legendary hound.

**Ahangaddy** in Donegal; field of the thief (Irish *gadaighe*, pron. *gaddy*). See *Drumasladdy*.

**Aghanrush** in King's Co.; *Achadh-an-ruis*, field of the *ros* or wood (vol. i. p. 443).

**Aghanvilla**, near Geashill, King's Co.; field of the *bile* [billa] or ancient branchy tree. *B* is here changed to *v* by aspiration; see p. 1, I.

**Aghanvoneen** and **Aghavoneen** in Westmeath; field of the little *móin* or bog: *m* aspirated to *v*; see p. 1.

**Agharahan**, **Agharainey**, **Agharanagh**, **Agharanny**, **Agharinagh**, the names of places in the northern and

central counties and in Cork; field of the ferns; for *raithneach* [rahīnā], ferns, see vol. ii. pp. 330, 331.

**Agharevagh** in Westmeath; *Achadh-ríabhach*, grey field.

**Agharooky** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; field of the *rúsc*, *rúscach*, or marsh. For *Rúsc*, see vol. i. p. 464.

**Agharra, Agharrou, Agharrow**, in Longford, Leitrim, and Sligo; *Achadh-chara*, field of the *carra* or weir. Here the *c* drops out by aspiration, on account of the previous aspirate of *Achadh*.

**Aghatamy**, near Carrickmacross in Monaghan; field of the Sorrel. (*Samhaidh* [savvy], the word for Sorrel, is well known here: the aspirated *mh* is restored in accordance with a well-known practice: p. 4, XI: *tamy* instead of *tavy*.)

**Aghateeduff** in Cavan and Leitrim; field of the black house—*tigh* [tee], house; *dubh* [duff], black.

**Aghateemore** in Cavan; field of the large house: *mór*, great.

**Aghateggal**, near Cavan town; *Achadh-a-tseagail*, field of the rye: *t* prefixed and eclipsing the *s*; see p. 4, VII.

**Aghateskin** in Cavan; here *agha* represents *ath*, a ford; and *teskin*, *sescenn*, a marsh, with *t* prefixed as in Aghateggal.

**Aghatirourke** in Fermanagh; *Achadh-tigh-Ui-Ruairc*, the field of O'Rourke's house. For *tigh* [tee], house, see Attee.

**Aghavadden** in Leitrim and Longford; *Achadh-Ui-Mhadudhain*, O'Madden's field, the *m* being aspirated to *v*; see p. 1, I.

**Aghavadrin** in Cavan, the field of the *Maidrín* or little dog; *m* being aspirated to *v* as in Aghavadden. But the legend of the little dog is lost.

**Aghavanny** in Leitrim; the field of the *Manach* or monk (*m* aspirated to *v*). Probably a possession of a neighbouring monastery.

**Aghavass** in Fermanagh, the field of the *meas* [mass] or *mast*-fruit (the *m* aspirated to *v*): indicating a place where nut-trees, such as beech, oak,

or hazel, grew, affording food for pigs. For *meas*, see Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Ireland," vol. ii. p. 155.

**Aghavoghil** in Leitrim, the field of the *buachail* or boy: a place where boys met to play; the singular being used for many, as explained at p. 11.

**Aghaweenagh** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Achadh-Mhuimhneach* [-weenagh], field of the Munstermen (*M* aspirated to *w*). Where Munster families had settled down.

**Aghayalloge** in Armagh; *Ath-a-gheallóige*, the ford of the white-bellied eel: gen. sing. for gen. plur. (one eel for all). *Geallóg*, a dim. of *geal*, white, is often found in names of fords or pools where those eels were caught.

**Aghcross** in Queen's Co.; *Ath-croise*, the ford of the cross; like Aghacross, near Kildorrery, in Cork, where a cross belonging to the old church of Molagga stood on the brink of the ford on the Funshion. Vol. i. p. 328.

**Agher, Aghera**, both of frequent occurrence in names, often means merely a flat place, a derivative (*Achadhra*) from *achadh*, a field: a derivative differing little from *Achadh* itself.

**Agheracalkill**, near Monaghan town; *Achadhra-collchoille*, the plain or field of the hazel-wood. See Callowhill, in vol. i.

**Aghinaspick** in Longford; the field of the bishop (*easpug*, a bishop). A memory of ecclesiastical possessions.

**Aghindisert** in Fermanagh; the field of the *disert* or hermitage, an ecclesiastical term, for which see Desert below.

**Aghindrumman** in Tyrone; *Achadh-an-dromain*, field of the *drum* or hill-ridge: *droman*, dim. of *druim*: see p. 12, II.

**Aghingowly** in Tyrone; same as Aghagowla.

**Aghinish** in Fermanagh and Mayo; *each-inis*, horse-island; *i.e.* where horses were put to graze. Same as Aughinish, vol. i. p. 474.

**Aghinraheen** in Tyrone; *Achadh-an-raithín*, field of the little *rath* or fort.

**Aghintemple**, near Ardagh, in Longford; field of the *teampull*, temple, or church; where was situated a church dedicated to St. Mel, patron of Ardagh. The ruins are still there.

**Aghla**, the name of a well-known mountain in Donegal, and **Aghlin**, near Ballinamore, in Leitrim; *eachla*, same as *eachlann*, a stable or any place or enclosure for horses: *each* [agh], a horse (Latin *equus*). Mountains often take their names from features, either natural or artificial, situated at their foot.

**Aghleim** in Mayo, and **Aghlem** in Donegal. Here, as in the last, *agh* signifies a horse: *leim* is a leap: "Horseleap," i.e. some narrow passage usually selected by horses for crossing. In some names with *leam* or *léim* there is a legend: for which see vol. i. pp. 170, 171.

**Aghlisk** in Galway and Tyrone; represents the sound of Irish *eachlaisc*, a horse stable or any enclosure or field for horses.

**Aghloonagh**, near Strokestown, Roscommon; *Each-chluaineach*, horse-meadow (*cluaineach* or *clonagh*). The first *ch* of *chluaineach* drops out by aspiration on account of the preceding aspiration in *each*.

**Aghnablaney** in Fermanagh, near Lough Erne; *Achadh-na-bléině*, field of the *blean* or inlet.

**Aghnabohy**, near Ushnagh, in Westmeath; *Achadh-na-boithe*, field of the *both* [boh], booth, or tent: see "Bo and Boh."

**Aghnacally** in Cavan and Longford; field of the *cailleach* or nun; indicating that both places were convent property.

**Aghnaclea**, near Monaghan town; *Ath-na-cliath* [-clee], hurdle-ford, like Aghaclay.

**Aghnacloy**, near Lurgan, in Armagh; *Ath-na-cloiche* [-cloy], ford of the stone, i.e. a pillar stone marking the position of the ford. (*Cloch*, a stone; see Aghnacloy, vol. i.)

**Aghnacreevy** in Cavan; *Achadh-na-craobhaigh*, field of the branches or branchy trees. *Craobh* [creeve], branch; *craobhach*, a branchy place.

**Aghnadamph** in Monaghan; *Ath-na-ndamh*, ford of the oxen, indicating a place where cattle used to cross. For *damh*, an ox, see vol. i. p. 472. It is worthy of remark that in a Gaelic address presented by Irishmen to the great Welsh scholar Llyud or Lloyd more than two centuries ago, they call Oxford by this very name *Ath-na-ndamh*, which is a correct translation of "Oxford." (O'Donovan.)

**Aghnadargan**, near Cootehill in Cavan: correct name—according to the best authorities—*Achadh-dearg-mhónaidh*, the red field of the bog (*móin*, a bog), which should have been anglicised "Aghadargwoney."

**Aghnafarcán** in Farney in Monaghan; *Ath-nabhfarcan*, which O'Curry translates Ford of the *farcans* or knotty oaks.

**Aghnagar**. Just at the mouth of the little river Derreen opposite Knightstown in Valencia, Kerry, there is now a bridge called Aghnagar, which was the name of the original ford, showing how it was generally crossed; for the Irish name is *Ath-nagcarr*, ford of the cars. There are townlands in Tyrone of this same name, all named from fords.

**Aghnagarron**, near Granard in Longford; *Achadh-na-geathramhan* [-garroon], field of the quarterlands. (From Mr. O'Reilly, an old Irish-speaking resident.) For *ceathramhadh* [carhoo], quarter, see vol. i. p. 243.

**Aghnaglea**, near Omagh in Tyrone: same as Aghaclay.

**Aghnaglear** in St. Mullins, Carlow; *Ath-na-gcléir*, ford of the *cléir* or clergy; *i.e.* where the clergy of the monastery usually crossed when on duty.

**Aghnaglogh** in Cavan, Monaghan, and Tyrone; *Achadh-na-gloch*, field of the stones: *c* eclipsed by *g* (p. 3, II).

**Aghnagollop** in Leitrim; *Achadh-na-gcolp*, field of the heifers: *c* eclipsed: vowel inserted between *l* and *p*, for which see p. 7, VII.

**Aghnagore**, near Longford town; field of the goats (*gabhar* [gower or gore] a goat).

**Aghnaha, Aghnahaha, Aghnahai,** in Monaghan, Leitrim, and Cavan; field of the kiln (Irish *aith* [ah], a kiln of any kind: vol. i. p. 377): probably limekilns in these places.

**Aghnahoe and Aghnahoo,** names of several places in Fermanagh, Leitrim, Tyrone, and Donegal; *Achadh-na-huamha* [-hooa], the field of the cave. Caves so commemorated are often artificial ones in old forts, *lisses*, or *raths*.

**Aghnahunshin** in Leitrim and Monaghan; field (or ford) of the *Uinseann* or ash tree. See *uinnse, fuinnse*, ash, in vol. i. p. 506.

**Aghnamoe** in Tyrone; *Ath-na-mbo*, ford of the cows, where cows usually crossed at milking time. Same as Annamoe in Wicklow (vol. i. p. 470).

**Aghnamona** in Leitrim; field of the bog.

**Aghnasullivan** in Westmeath; the field of the Sullivans, who must have settled there after migrating from the South.

**Aghnaveiloge** in Longford; *Achadh-na-bhfeithleog*, field of the woodbine: *f* of *feiloge* eclipsed by *bh* or *v*; see p. 4, IV.

**Aghoo and Agho**, the names of many places in the middle and western counties, is simply a way of pronouncing *achadh*, a field. **Aghoos** (in Mayo) is the same word with the English plural termination: fields (p. 11).

**Aghra**, while sometimes referable to Agher (above) is more often the anglicised form of Eachra, a collective term meaning horses or a place for horses, from *each*, a horse.

**Aghrunniacht** in Antrim; the field of the *Cruith-neacht* [crunniacht] or wheat. The first *c* is aspirated and drops out on account of the guttural immediately before it. For wheat see vol. ii. p. 319.

**Agloragh** in Mayo; *Ath-glórach*, "voiceful" or babbling ford. Same as Ahgloragh, vol. ii. p. 67.

**Ahaclare** in Clare; *Ath-a-chláir*, the ford of the *clár* or board, where the river was crossed by a plank bridge (see vol. ii. p. 222).

**Ahagaltaun** in Kerry; *Ath-an-ghealtain* (Hogan),



the ford of the lunatic. *Gealtán*, dimin. of *gealt*, a lunatic. See *Glannagalt*, vol. i. p. 172.

**Aherlow**, a well-known valley at the base of the Galty Mountains in Tipperary, with Slievenamuck on the north: written by the Four Masters and other old Irish authorities *Eatharlach* [Aharla], which, according to some of our old etymologists, means simply a valley. ("Low land between two high lands." See O'Don., suppl. to O'Reilly's Dict. quotation under "Eatharlach.")

**Ahil** and **Ahildotia**, near Bantry in Cork: Ahil is *Eochail* yew wood, same as Youghal (vol. i. p. 510). Ahildotia must have suffered from a fire in its yew-wood; for its name signifies "burnt Ahil": *doighte* [pron. dotia], burnt.

**Ahimma**, near Ballylongford in Kerry; *Ath-ime*, the ford of the dam, which here was taken advantage of for crossing.

**Ahoghill** in Antrim. The original Irish form is not available; but both the spelling and pronunciation point to *Ath-Eochuille* [Ahoghille], ford of the yew wood. See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Aighan** in Donegal, a dim. of the last name (little play green), and formed in a similar way.

**Aighe** in Donegal, a softening down of *Faithche* [Faha], a green, a hurling green, an exercise green (vol. i. p. 296). The *F* drops out, being aspirated by the article *an* (*An fhaithche*: pron. An Aha: p. 2, IV).

**Aill** and **Aille**, a cliff: Irish *Aill* (vol. i. p. 408). Hence **Aillbrack** and **Aillebrack**, speckled cliff (*breac*, speckled); **Aillbaun** and **Aillvaun**, white cliff (*bán*); **Aillmore**, great cliff (*mór*); **Aillroe**, red; **Aillbeg**, small; **Aillwee**, yellow (*buidhe* [pron. bwee]); **Aillnacally**, cliff of the hag (*Cailleach*).

**Aillteentallin** in Galway; *Aill-tighe-an-tsalainn*, cliff of the house of salt: a great cliff, at back of which the salt house was built.

**Akip** in Queen's County; *Ath-a-chip*, the ford of the *Ceap* [cap] or trunk, *i.e.* a tree-trunk standing at the ford. *Cip* [kip] is the gen. of *ceap*. (See Kippure, vol. ii. p. 353.)

**Alla**, often shortened to *all* or *al*, the name or part of the name of several places; another form of *aill* or *aille*, a cliff or rock or glen-side.

**Allaphreaghaun** in Galway; the cliff of the *preaghaun* or raven, indicating a haunt of ravens with their nests. The singular denoting a haunt.

**Alleendarra** in Galway, the little cliff (*Aillin*, pron. Alleen) of the oak.

**Allen**, Hill and Bog of; see p. 13.

**Alt**, which forms the names or part of the names of many townlands, is commonly used to denote the steep side of a glen and sometimes any cliff or hillside or height: also a ravine in Antrim and about there (MacNeill).

**Altahoney**, near Derry city, *Alt-a-chonaidh*, the alt or cliff or glen-side of the firewood; where people gathered brambles for *conna* or firewood.

**Altagowlan**, near Boyle in Roscommon; *Alt-a'-ghabhlaín*, the alt or cliff or glen-side of the little [river] fork. (From old Hugh O'Donnell.)

**Altakeeran** in Leitrim; *Alt-a-chaorthainn*, the alt or glen-side of the quicken-berries or quicken trees. For quicken, see vol. ii. p. 513.

**Altar**, name of a townland in the neighbourhood of Skibbereen, Cork. The Latin and English word *altar* was adopted into Irish with its proper meaning to denote a penitential station, with a rude stone altar, where pilgrims pray and perform rounds; exactly like the stations called *Ulla*, for which see vol. i. p. 339. Many of these *altars* still remain, and in some cases they mark the spot where open-air Masses were celebrated: see vol. i. p. 120. Hence we have **Altartate**, near Clones in Monaghan, the *altar* of the *tate* or land measure.

**Altarichard**, near Bushmills in Antrim, has a different origin: it is written by one important authority, Altyrickard, which represents the sound of *Alt-tighe-Ricaird*, the Alt or glen-cliff of Richard's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Altbaun** in Mayo, and **Altduff**, near Coleraine; white and black *alt* respectively.

**Altbeagh**, near Cootehill in Cavan; the height of the birch. See Beha.

**Alternan** in Sligo; *Alt-Fharannain* (Hogan); St. Farannan's or Forannan's height. See Alt.

**Altinierin** in north-west of Donegal; *Alt-an-iarainn*, the *alt* or glenside of the iron (where the streams deposit red scum, caused by iron rust).

**Altnamackan** in south of Armagh; *Alt-na-meacan*, the hillside of the (wild) parsnips. For Meacan, see vol. ii. p. 349.

**Altnaponer** in Fermanagh; *Alt-na-ponaire*, the glen-side of the beans.

**Altnavannog** in Tyrone; *Alt-na-bhfeannog* [-vannog], cliff of the scaldcrows. *Fionnóg*, a scaldcrow or royston crow. *F* is here eclipsed by *bh* or *v*: p. 4, IV.

**Altoghil**, near Boyle in Roscommon; the glenside of the yew-wood. See Ahoghill.

**Anacloan** in Down; *Eanach-cluana*, marsh of the meadow.

**Annaboe** in Armagh; *Ath-na-bo*, ford of the cow. Where cows used to cross.

**Annacarrig**, near Cork city; *Ath-na-carraige*, ford of the rock. The *Carrig* was either a standing stone or a natural rock rising over the ford.

**Annagelliff** in Cavan; *Eanach-goilbh*. Marsh of the storm. See Stragelliff.

**Annagh** and **Anna** often represent *Eanach*, a marsh or wet meadow.

**Annaghbradican** in Leitrim; Bradican's wet meadow.

**Annaghcor** in Sligo; the marsh of the cranes or herons: *corr*, a crane.

**Annaghderg**, near Mohill in Leitrim; red marsh.

**Annaghduff** in Cavan; *Eanach-dubh* (FM), black marsh.

**Annaghfin** in Wexford; white marsh: whitish from marsh grass.

**Annaghgad** in Upper Fews, Armagh; *Eanach-gad*, marsh of the *gads* or withes: from a growth of osiers.

**Annaghgortagh**, east of Athlone in Westmeath ; "Hungry Marsh." Either from its unproductiveness or from the belief that *feur-gorta*, "hungry grass," grew in it. For Hungry grass, see Joyce's "English as we speak it in Ireland," p. 254.

**Annaghkeel** in Fermanagh ; *Eanach-caol*, narrow marsh.

**Annaghkeenty** or **Annaghkeentha**, near Carrick on Shannon in Leitrim ; *Eanach-caointe*, the marsh of *keening* or lamentation. Probably there was a legend, which, however, I have not heard, about some tragedy ; or perhaps the place was haunted by a *banshee*—or, as she is often called—a *ban-keentha*, the woman of *keening* or lamentation, who wails for the dead or for those about to die. Sometimes spots had names like this from the practice at funerals of laying down the coffin to have a last *keen* or cry before arriving at the grave. Annaghkeenty may be one of them. See Clonaneor.

**Annaghlee** in Cavan and Fermanagh ; *Eanach-laoigh*, the moist meadow of the calf—a spot where calves were kept separate from their mothers.

**Annaghmacmanus**, **Annaghmaconway**, **Annaghmacullen**, and **Annaghmackeown**, in Armagh, Leitrim, and Tyrone ; MacManus's, MacConway's, MacCullen's, and MacKeown's marsh.

**Annagnaboe** in Tyrone ; *Eanach-na-bo*, the moist meadow of the *bo* or cow : (*i.e.* a favourite grazing place).

**Annaghoney** in Leitrim ; the marshy meadow of the *conna* or firewood : see Altaghoney.

**Annaghroe**, in Tyrone, and **Annaroe**, near Monaghan town ; red marsh. See Annaghderg.

**Annaghybane** and **Annaghyduff**, two adjoining townlands in Monaghan : here Annaghy represents the Irish plural *Eanachaidhe* : white marshes and black marshes respectively.

**Annaglogh**, near Castleblayney in Monaghan ; *Ath-na-gloch*, the ford of the stones.

**Annah** in Cavan ; old name Annagarve ; *Eanach-garbh*, rough marsh.

**Annahervy** in Fermanagh; *Ath-na-hairbhe*, ford of the division (*Airbhe* or *Airbheadh*): standing on the boundary of two districts.

**Annaleck** in Kilkenyn; *Ath-na-leac*, the ford of the flag-stones.

**Annalecka** in Mayo, and **Annalecky** in Wicklow; *Ath-na-leice* [-lecka], the ford of the flagstone. These and Annaleck indicate the spots often selected for fords, where the river ran shallow over a bed of flat rock.

**Annalough**, **Annaloughan**, names of places in Kildare, Louth, and Tyrone; the marsh of the lake (Irish *loch* and its diminutive *lochan*).

**Annareagh**, the name of places in Armagh and Monaghan; *Eanach-riabhach*, grey marsh.

**Annaslee** in Inishowen, Donegal; *Ath-na-slighe*, the ford of the pass or main road; where the main road impinged on the river.

**Annatrim** in Queen's County; written in old Irish documents *Eanach-truim*, the marsh of the *trom* or elder or boortree. See vol. i. p. 517.

**Annees**, near Dunmanway in Cork and Annies in Louth, Mayo, and Monaghan, meaning "marshes": it is simply *Eanaighe* [annie], the plural of *Eanach*, a marsh, only with the English plural termination *s*, for which see p. 11.

**Anner River** in Tipperary; *An Dobur* or *Annúir* (Hogan), "The Water."

**Anritta** in Roscommon; *Anratacha*, a bleach green for home-made linens. The old bleach green is still remembered there.

**Antrim**; *Oentrebh* (Hogan). *Trebh* means either a house or a tribe; and *Oentrebh* or Antrim means "one house" or "one tribe."

**Ard**, a height (or as an adjective high), entering so frequently into Irish names, has been already discussed in vol. i. p. 385. Other combinations will be examined here.

**Arda**, heights, the plural of *ard*.

**Ardabaun** (better Ardabauna); Irish *Arda-bána*, whitish heights: *bán*, white, plural *bána*.

**Ardachrin**, near Gartan in Donegal; *Ard-a-chrainn*, the height of the tree (*crann*): some remarkable old tree.

**Ardacluggin**, near Castletownbear in Cork; the height or hill of the *cloigeann* [cluggin] or skull, from its skull-like shape. "Cluggin" is very often used in local names in this sense, a round skull-shaped hill.

**Ardacolagh** in Roscommon; *Ard-in-chómla* (Hogan), height of the gate. See Moycola and Dernagola.

**Ardagannive**, near Castletownbear in Cork, and Ardaganny, near Raphoe in Donegal, the height of the sand—sandyhill: for *gaineamh*, see vol. ii. p. 375.

**Ardagawna** in Roscommon, near Athlone, height of the calf. *Gamhain*, gen. *Gamhana*, a calf, for which see vol. i. p. 471.

**Ardakip** in Leitrim; *Ard-a-chip*, height of the *ceap* [cap], or stock or tree-trunk. See Akip above: and for *ceap*, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Ardamore** in Corkaguiny in Kerry; *Arda-móra*, great heights (*móra*, pl. of *mór*, great).

**Ardaneneen** in Cork; height of the little bird (the subject of some legend). *Én* [ain], a bird; dim. *éinin*.

**Ardaravan** in Inishowen, Donegal; height of the *ramhan* [ravan] or spade; *i.e.* tilled altogether by spade-work.

**Ardarawer** or **Ardarawra** in Kilmacrenan, Donegal; *Arda-ramhara*, thick heights, from shape compared with other *thin* heights near. *Ramhar*, pl. *ramhara* [rawer, rawra], fat or thick.

**Ardatinny** in Tyrone; *Ard-a-tsionnaigh* [-tinny], height of the fox. *Sionnach*, *Sionnaigh*, a fox: from a fox cover. *S* eclipsed by *t*, for which see p. 4, VII.

**Ardaturr** in Gartan, Donegal; the height of the *tor* or bush (which grew on top when the place got the name).

**Ardaturrish**, near Bantry in Cork; *Ard-a-turais* [-turrish], the height of the pilgrimage: *turas*, gen. *turais*, a journey or pilgrimage. There must have been some object of devotion, such as an *altóir* or altar, an *ulla* or penitential station, a cross, a holy well, &c.

**Ardbearn** in Carlow; *Ard-bearna*, the height of the gap.

**Ardboghil**, near Ardagh in Longford; the height of the *bachal* [boghal] or crozier, *i.e.* land belonging to the bishop of Ardagh.

**Ardbohil**, near Rathkeale in Limerick; the height of the *buachail* or boy (where young men and boys used to play).

**Ardbooly**, near Tulla in Clare; the height of the *booly* or milking place, or high *booly*. For these *boolies*, see vol. i. p. 239. **Ardbolies** in Louth, a similar origin, only with the English plural termination (p. 11).

**Ardboy** in Meath; *Ard-buidhe*, yellow height.

**Ardbrack** in Cork; *Ard-breac*, speckled height.

**Ardbrennan**, near Ushnagh in Westmeath, Brennan's height.

**Ardbrin**, near Rathfriland in Down; Bran's or Byrne's height. *Bran* (meaning a raven), a man's name giving origin to Brin, Burn, Burns, Byrne, &c. On this old name, see vol. ii. p. 158.

**Ardchamoyle**, near Boyle in Roscommon; *Ard-Chathmhaoil* [-Cahveel], Caveel's or Campbell's height.

**Ardclinis** in Antrim; *Ard-claoin-inse*, the height of the sloping *inch* or island: as in Cleenish, for which see vol. i. p. 442.

**Ardclogh**, near Oughterard in Kildare; *Ard-chloch*, height of the stones: stony height.

**Ardclone**, **Ardcloon** in Kilkenny, Galway, and Mayo, and **Ardcloyne** near Kinsale in Cork; *Ard-chluain*, high cloon or meadow. But **Ardclooney** near Killaloe is *Ard-cluana*, the height of the meadow.

**Ardcolman** in Roscommon; Colman's height.

**Ardconnell** in Kerry and Sligo, Connell's height.

**Ardconra**, **Ardcorcoran**, both near Boyle in Roscommon; Conra's and Corcoran's height.

**Ardcorkey**, near Mayo town; height of the *corcach* or marsh: same word as in "Cork" (vol. i. p. 462).

**Ardcrony**, near Nenagh in Tipperary; the FM write it *Ard-Croine* [Crony], the height of a woman named *Crón* [Crone].

**Ardcumber** in Sligo and Tyrone ; see p. 7.

**Arddrine**, near Newcastle in Limerick ; *Ard-draoighin* [-dreen], the height of the *dryan* or black-thorn or sloe-bush.

**Ardea** in Cork and Kerry ; *Ard-Aodha* [Ardea], the height of *Aedh* or Hugh.

**Ardeash** in Roscommon ; *Ard-éis*, height of the track ; namely the track of two serpents which were turned into stones by St. Patrick. The two stones are there still. (Local legend.)

**Ardees**, a double townland at Inishmacsaint, Fermanagh ; merely the English plural for the Irish plural *Ardaigh* [Ardee], *i.e.* "heights."

**Arderra** in Kilkenny ; *Ard-doire*, high *derry* or oak wood. **Arderrawinny**, same name with the addition of *muine*, a shrubbery (with *m* aspirated to *w*), high oakwood of the shrubbery. After the oakwood had passed away leaving its name (Arderra) the shrubbery sprang up, and then the place was called Arderrawinny.

**Arderrrow**, near Cork city : here the latter part of the name is equivalent to "Durrow," oak-plain, for which see vol. i. p. 13 : **Arderrrow**, *Ard-dearmhagh*, high oak plain.

**Ardfarn**, near Donegal town ; *Ard-fearna*, the height of the *alder*. For *fearn* (alder), see vol. ii. p. 515.

**Ardgillew**, near Ballyshannon in Donegal ; *Ard-gcoilleadh*, height of the woods. Here the *c* is eclipsed after the neuter noun *Ard* : p. 8.

**Ardginny** in Monaghan ; *Ard-gainimhe* [-ginny], height of sand, sandy height.

**Ardgonnell**, *Ard-gconairll*, Conall's height (eclipsis under neuter rule as in Ardgillew).

**Ardgroom**, a well-known place on Bearhaven, Cork ; *Ard-gruama*, height of gloom, gloomy height : (black surface and sea fogs).

**Ardillan** and **Ardóilen** in Galway ; high island (*Oilean*).

**Ardinarive**, near Dungiven in Derry, should be Ardnanarive ; *Ard-na-noireamh*, the height of the



ploughmen, who must have used the plough more generally than their neighbours.

**Ardinawark**, near the town of Donegal; *Ard-an-amhairc* [-awark], the hill of the prospect or view. Many other hills take their names from their unusually fine view, like the Mullaghareirk Mts. (vol. i. p. 215).

**Ardinode**, near Ballymore Eustace in Kildare; *Ard-an-fhóid*, the height of the *sod* or sward; *i.e.* an unusually smooth green, grassy surface. *Fód* [fode] a sod, from which the *f* drops out by aspiration (p. 2, IV).

**Ardivaghan**, near Mullingar; *Ard-Ui-Mhochain*, O'Mohan's height: *M* aspirated to *v* (p. 1, I).

**Ardkeel**, near Roscommon town; narrow height: from its shape, long and narrow. *Caol* [keel] narrow.

**Ardkeeragh**, near Rathfryland in Down; *Ard-caorach*, height of the sheep: *Caora*, *caorach* [keera, keeragh], sheep.

**Ardkeeran** in Sligo; *Ard-caorthainn* [-keerhin], the height of the quicken or rowan tree.

**Ardkilmartin**, near Kilmallock in Limerick; *Ard-Mhic-Giollamhartain*, Kilmartin's height, a family name common in Limerick (often made Gilmartin).

**Ardkyle**, the name of some places in Clare and Galway; *Ard-choill*, high wood.

**Ardlavagh**, near Boyle in Roscommon; *Ard-leamhach* [lavagh], the height of the elms: *leamhach*, abounding in elms (vol. i. p. 507).

**Ardlea**, near Maryborough; *Ard-liath* [-leea] grey height.

**Ardleag** in Cork; height of the *liags* or flagstones.

**Ardleckna**, near Aughrim in Roscommon, means the same, but the diminutive *leicne* is used instead of *liag* or *leac*.

**Ardlee** in Mayo and Sligo; **Ard-laogh** [-lay or -lee] height of the calves.

**Ardlenagh**, near Donegal town; *Ard-leathnach*, broad height: *leathan*, *leathanach*, broad.

**Ardmacrone** in Roscommon; see p. 5.

**Ardmaghbrague** or **Armaghbrague**, near Nobber in Meath; false or *pseudo* Armagh: *breug*, a falsehood. There is another Armaghbrague in co. Down;

and no doubt there were legends to account for both, as with Dromorebrague (vol. ii. p. 436), but I have not heard them.

**Ardmayle**, near Cashel in Tipperary; *Ard-Maille* (F.M.), Mailey's or Malley's height.

**Ardmeelode**, not far from Killarney; Meelod's or Mylod's height, a family name still to the fore.

**Ardminnan** in Down and Sligo; height of the *mionan* or kid.

**Ardmone**, near Bailieborough in Cavan; high bog.

**Ardmoneel**, near Killorglin in Kerry; the height of the neck (Irish *Muineul*), from some narrow connecting portion. This word *muineul* [munnaul] occurs in other names.

**Ardmoneen** in Cavan and Leitrim, where the diminutive comes in; high little bog.

**Ardmullan** in Roscommon, near Athlone; *Ard-Mhaolain*, Moylan's height.

**Ardnableask**, near Donegal town; *Ard-na-bpléasc*, height of the *plaisgs* or shells: sea-shells spread as a land improver; for which see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Ireland:" Index "Shells." *P* of *pléasc* eclipsed: p. 4, VI.

**Ardnaboha**, near Kinsale in Cork; *Ard-na-boithe* [-boha] of the hut or cabin.

**Ardnacally**, near Bellinrobe in Mayo; height of the *calliagh* or hag.

**Ardnacassagh** in Longford; the height of the wickerwork causeway, vol. i. p. 361.

**Ardnacloghy**, near Bantry, also near Carrigaline in Cork; *Ard-na-cloiche*, height of the stone—some remarkable rock.

**Ardnacransy** in Westmeath; *Ard-na-cranaigh*, height of the *sow*: *cranach*, a *sow*, is here a besieging machine.

**Ardnacullia**, near Kilfenora in Clare; *Ard-na-coille* [-cullia], the height of the *coill* or wood.

**Ardnagall**, near Tuam in Galway; *Ard-na-nGall*, height of the *Galls* or foreigners.

**Ardnagalliagh**, near Donegal town; *Ard-na-gailleach*, the height of the nuns: must have belonged to the neighbouring convent.

**Ardnagashel**, near Bantry in Cork; height of the *cashels* or circular stone forts. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

**Ardnagla**, near Killadysert in Clare; *Ard-nag-leath* [-gla], height of the wattles or hurdles: probably a hurdle-crossing over a marsh or stream.

**Ardnaglass**, the name of places in Antrim, Donegal, and Sligo; the height of the stream (Irish *glaise*, *glais*, or *glas* [glasha, glash, glas]), a stream. In Donegal, however, they believe that places with *glass* in the names were so called from a wonderful milk-giving cow called the *Glas* or Glasgavlin, for which see vol. i. p. 163.

**Ardnaglew**, near Kilbeggan in Westmeath; *Ard-na-gcliabh* [-gleev, -glew], the height of the *cleeves* or baskets: basket-makers lived there.

**Ardnagor**, near Crossmolina in Mayo; *Ard-nag-corr* [-gor], height of the *corrs* or cranes: a marsh must have been adjacent.

**Ardnagowna**, near Elphin in Roscommon; *Ard-na-ngabhann* [-gowan], the height of the *gows* or smiths. Local tradition says, that Goldsmith was born in this townland, and that he descended from a family of whitesmiths, whence the family name Goldsmith. We know that most of our Irish Smiths are really MacGowan or O'Gowan, or, as it is sometimes made, Gaffney.

**Ardnagragh**, a triple townland in Westmeath, not far from Athlone; *Ard-na-gcreach*, the height of the cattle-spoils. The name was given when cattle-lifting was as common in Ireland as in Scotland.

**Ardnahinch**, near Castlemartyr in Cork; the height of the island or *inch* or river-meadow.

**Ardnahue** or **Ardnahoo** by the Slaney, near Tullow in Carlow; height of the cave: Irish *uagh* or *uainh* [ooa, ooiv] a cave, see vol. i. p. 438. I know not if the cave is there still.

**Ardnamanagh**, near Bantry in Cork; *Ard-namonach*, height of the monks. Probably the place belonged to a neighbouring monastery: see Ardna-galliagh above.

**Ardnamoher**, near Galbally in Limerick; *Ard-nambóthar* [-moher], height of the roads, *i.e.* where two or more roads met.

**Ardnamullagh**, near Ballintober in Roscommon; the height of the summits (*mullach*): from three well-known and well-marked summits or hills.

**Ardnamullan**, near Clonard in Meath; much the same meaning as the last ("height of the little summits"): but here the dim. *mullan* (little *mullach* or summit) is used.

**Ardnanagh**, near Roscommon town; *Ard-naneach* [-nagh], height of the horses. Where horses used to graze: see Aghinish above.

**Ardnasallem** in Trough, Monaghan: *Ard-na-sailm*, height of the psalms: probably dedicated to support the choir of a neighbouring monastery, like Ballykinler, vol. ii. p. 204.

**Ardnasodan**, not far from Tuam in Galway; the height of the *sodans*, a kind of wild duck called locally *sodan*. *Sodan* is an Irish word meaning a person or animal of a short, thick shape. Accordingly the people also call these ducks in English *dumpies*: *dummy* being exactly equivalent to the Irish *sodan*. Probably, as in the case of Ardnagor (above), there was a marsh near by.

**Ardnasool**, near Raphoe in Donegal: *Ard-na-súl*, "height of the eyes." Probably there was a holy well beside it famed for curing sore eyes or blindness, like Tobersool, for which see vol. ii. p. 89: and Toberkeagh (blind-well) common among holy wells.

**Ardneeskan** in Tirerrill, Sligo; *Ard-naosgán* [-neesgan], height of the *naosgans* or snipes.

**Ardogelly** in Tireragh, Sligo; *Ard-O'gCeallargh*, height of the O'Kellys. *C* is eclipsed to *g* after the *O* in the genitive plural, same as in Ardoginna below.

**Ardogeena**, near Bantry in Cork; *Ard-O-gCíona*, the height of the O'keenas (gen. plural): formed like Ardoginna below.

**Ardoghill** in Longford and **Ardohill** in Tipperary; the height of the yew-wood (Irish *eocharill*). See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Ardoginna**, near Ardmore in Waterford; *Ard-O'gCiona*, the height of the O'Kinnas. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. pl., p. 10.

**Ardpaddin** in Waterford; *Ard-Phaidin*, Paddeen's or little *Paddy's* height. The *P* ought to be aspirated, but is not: p. 4, XI.

**Ardquin** in Down; *Ard-Chuinn* [-cuin], Conn's height.

**Ardra**, **Ardragh**, **Ardrah**, **Ardraw**, the names of many places all through Ireland; *Ard-rath* [-rah], high rath or fort. In most of these places the raths still remain, as, for instance, in Ardragh, near Carrickmacross in Monaghan, where a very high rath is still to be seen. Ardraheen, near Ballymote in Sligo, is the same name, only with the diminutive: high little rath.

**Ardrahin** in Limerick; *Ard-rathain* [-rahin], the height of the ferns, known by the local pronunciation.

**Ardranny**, double townland, near Ballinasloe; same meaning as the last, but the derivative *raithneach* is used; *Ard-raithnigh*, height of the ferns.

**Ardreagh** in Derry and Kilkenny; *Ard-riabhach* [-reagh] grey height.

**Ardristan**, near Rathvilly in Carlow; *Ard-dristein*, height of the brake. See Aghadrestan above.

**Ardros**, **Ardross**, in Galway, Wexford, and Clare; *Ard-ros*, high wood or high peninsula, for *ros* would mean either. A look at the particular spot would tell which. But Ardrush, near Kilfenora in Clare, is *Ard-ruis* [-rush], the height of the wood or peninsula.

**Ardrum**, near Cork and in Leitrim; *Ard-druim*, high *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Ardrumkilla**, near Tuam; same as last with the addition of *coill*, a wood; *Ard-drum-coille*, high wood-ridge.

**Ardrumman**, near Letterkenny in Donegal, same as Ardrum except that the dim. is used; *Ard-dromán*, high little hill-ridge.

**Ards**, the name of many places all over Ireland, in which the English pl. has been substituted for the Irish (p. 11).

**Ardscull**, near Athy in Kildare: *Ard-scol* alias *Ard-na-macraidhe*. This alias name *Ard-na-macraidhe*, "height of the boys," renders it pretty certain that *scol* is the gen. plural of *scoil*, a school: *Ard-scol*, "height of the schools," as Dr. Hogan gives it. But so far as I know all record of the schools is lost—except the name.

**Ardshanavooly**, near Killarney; *Ard-seanbhuaile*, height of the old milking place. For the insertion of *a* between *n* and *v*, see p. 7, VII.

**Ardshanbally**, near Adare in Limerick; *Ard-seanbhaile*, the height of the old homestead or townland.

**Ardskea**, near Tuam in Galway; *Ard-sceach*, height of the whitethorn bushes.

**Ardskeagh**, near Charleville, Co. Cork; *Ard-sceithe* [-skehě], the height of the virgin saint Sciath [Skeea], who, like many of our saints, was descended from kings (of Ireland) and lived in the primitive ages of the Church. She was venerated on the 1st Jan.; and the old authorities (such as the "Martyrology of Donegal") recording this, calls the place *Fearth-Sceithe*, Sciath's grave, showing that she sleeps in the cemetery of the old church ruin. Subsequently the name was altered to Ardskeagh, which is suitable enough, for the place *is* on very high ground. See O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. i. p. 20. See next name.

**Ardskeagh**, near Tulla in Clare, is understood to be *Ard-sciath* [-skeea], the height of the shields, either in memory of a battle or because a family of shield-makers lived there.

**Ardtegalvan**, near Killarney; *Ard-tighe-Gealbháin* [-tee-galvan], the height of Galvan's or Galvin's house. The Galvins or O'Galvins now often call themselves Sparrow, because *gealbhan* [galloon] signifies a sparrow.

**Ardtree**, a parish in Derry, on the N.W. shore of Lough Neagh; *Ard-Trega* [-tree], Trega's or Trea's height. From the virgin saint Trea, the founder and patron of this church. She was the daughter of

Cairthenn, chief of the district, and lived in the fifth century. See O'Hanlon, vol. vii. p. 168.

**Ardue**, near Belturbet in Cavan; written *Ardea* in an Inq. Car. I, which is nearer the original; *Ard-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's height.

**Ardunsaghan** or **Ardunshaghan** in Leitrim; *Ard-Uinseachan* [-unshaghan], the height of the ash-trees, where *Uinseachan* is a dim. from *Uinse* or *Uinseann*, the ash-tree. For the dim. termination *chan*, see vol. ii. p. 33.

**Ardydonegan**, **Ardyduffy**, **Ardyhoolihane**, **Ardykeohane**, **Ardywanig**, townlands in Kerry, Westmeath, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. In all these the *y* as usual represents *ui*, the genitive of *ua* or *o*: O'Donegan's, O'Duffy's, O'Hoolahan's, O'Keohane's, and O'Bana's (O'Bhánach's) height respectively.

**Arigna**, river in north Roscommon, beside the well-known iron-works, is written (in HyF) and pronounced *Airgne*, which means sweeping away, desolating, alluding to its rapidity. Another rapid little river gives name to **Arignagh**, near Ballymore, in the same county: the same word with *-ach* added.

**Arlands**, near Dungloe in Donegal; the English plural instead of the Irish *Arlainne* [Arlana], of which the singular is *Arlann*, understood there (where they speak Irish well) to mean arable land, from the root *ar*, tillage. *Arlann* designates a stretch of good land in the midst of mountain and moor.

**Arm**, near Strokestown in Roscommon; full Irish name *Caiseal-Airim*, the cashel or circular stone fort of a chief named Airem. This personal name is the same, or the same class, as the well-known Erem or Eremon, one of the Milesian brothers, invaders of Ireland, from which we have still such family names as Irvine, Irwin, Erwin, Harmon, &c.

**Armoy**, a celebrated ancient district, now a parish in Antrim; written in all the old records *Airthear-Maighe* [Arrermoy], eastern plain. See Orior, vol. ii. p. 450.

**Arnaghan** in Cavan; *Airneachan*, a place of

sloebushes or sloes: *Airne*, a sloe, with the dim. *chán* to denote collectiveness.

**Arragh** in Tipperary; Irish *Arach* which O'Clery explains as ploughed land, from *Ar* tillage: see Arlands above. **Arraghan** in Roscommon is the same name with the dim. *chan*.

**Arragorteen**, near Ballaghkeen in Wexford; *Araguirtín*, little field enclosed and tilled: *Ar*, tillage (see last name), gorteen, dim. little enclosed field. See Gort, vol. i. p. 230. Observe vowel sound inserted between *rr* and *g*; see p. 7, VII.

**Arrigal**, near Nobber in Meath; *Aireagal*, a habitation, a hermitage, vol. i. p. 320.

**Arroo** in N. of Leitrim; *Aradh*, a ladder, applied to a hill with ridges across. In the west and north-west they sound the termination *adh* the same as *oo* in English.

**Arrybreaga**, near Oola in Limerick; *Airighe-bréige* [Arrybreaga], false sentinels—standing stones that look from a distance like men: *Aireach*, watchful, a watchman, a sentinel; from *aire*—care, watchfulness: another name for *Firbreaga*, for which see vol. ii. p. 435.

**Artabrackagh**, near Loughgall in Armagh; *Arda-breacacha* [Arda-brackagha], speckled heights. The *d* in *Ard* corrupted to *t* in Anglicising, as in *airt* from *aird*.

**Artibrannan**, near Ahoghill in Antrim; *Ard-tighe-Breannain* [Ard-tee-Brennan], the height of Brennan's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Articrunaght**, near Coleraine. Fortunately this is pretty plain as it stands, for we have no older form: *Ard-tighe-cruithneachta*, height of the house of wheat, indicating a house near the hill which was used as a wheat-granary. For *Cruithneacht*, wheat, see vol. ii. p. 319.

**Artidowney**, near Belturbet in Cavan; *Ard-tighe-Domhnaigh* [-Downey], the height of Downey's house. Similarly **Artigarvan** in Tyrone, **Artikelly** in Derry, **Artimacormac** in Antrim, and **Artiteigue** in Cork, the height of the house of Garvan, Kelly, MacCormac, Teigue, respectively.



**Ardtramon** in Wexford; corrupted from Ard-croman (as an Inquisition has it), Croman's height.

**Ash**, Irish *Ais* or *Aiss*, a small hill. **Ashroe**, near Abington in Limerick; *Ais-ruadh* [Ash-roo], red Ais or hill.

**Aska**, the name of several townlands in Wexford and Wicklow. Irish *Easca*, *Eascach*, or *Eascaigh*, a marsh, connected with *Eisc*, a water-channel (vol. i. p. 447), all derived from the old word *Esc*, water, connected with *uisce*, water. **Askakeel** in Wexford, narrow marsh (*caol*, narrow); **Askasilla** in Wexford: *easca-saileach*, marsh of the tallows (*osier* plantation); **Askanamoe**, near Ferns in Wexford: *easca-na-mbo*, moor of the cows; **Askaheige**, Teige's marsh.

**Askill**, the name of some townlands in Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Mayo; *Ascal*, the armpit, an angle, a corner, from shape of land. **Askillaun** in Mayo is merely a dimin., *Ascalán*, little, *ascal* or angle.

**Askintinny**, near Arklow in Wicklow; *Easca-antionnaigh*, marsh or watercourse of the fox; where *t* takes the place of *s* in shinnagh by eclipsis: p. 4, VII.

**Askunshin** in Wexford; *Easca-uinsinn*, moor of the ash-trees.

**Asnagh**, near Granard in Longford; *Easnach*, ribbed or furrowed land, from the ridges left after ploughing: *easna*, a rib.

**Ass**, **Ess**, and **Assa** in anglicised names generally stand for *eas* or the gen. *easa*, a waterfall.

**Assagh**, the usual word in Munster for *eas* or *ass*, a waterfall; gen. *assig*.

**Ath**, the Irish word for a ford, sometimes written in anglicised names, as it stands, and pronounced accordingly. Genitive commonly *atha*, but sometimes *aith*. See A.

**Athcarne**, near Duleek in Meath, well known for its fine castle ruin; *Ath-cairn*, the ford of the *carn* or monumental heap of stones. The *carn* must have been near the old ford across the Nanny Water.

**Athgarrett**, near Naas in Kildare; Garrett's or Gerald's ford: no doubt one of the Geraldines.

**Athgarvan** in Wicklow and Kildare; the ford of

Garvan, a common personal name even still (Garvin, Gorevan, &c.).

**Athlumny** in Meath, where there is a fine castle ruin; *Ath-luimnigh*, the ford of *Limnagh*, meaning a bare spot of land. This last name is the same as "Limerick," for which, see vol. i. p. 49.

**Athronan**, near Kilmessan in Meath; *Ath-Ronain*, Ronan's ford.

**Attateenoe**, near Kells, Kilkenny; *Ait-a'-tighe-nua*, place or site of the new house: *nua*, new.

**Attee**, **Atti**, and **Atty**, at the beginning of names, represent in sound of *Ait-tighe*, the site of a house; *ait*, place or site, *tigh* [tee], a house. **Attatee**, same, only with the article *a'* added: site of *the* house. They are usually followed by another word, as in the following.

**Attiaghygrana**, near Frenchpark, Roscommon: much corrupted, for the pronunciation shows the proper name to be *Ait-tighe-Chongrana*, the place of Cugrana's house: *Cugrana*, personal name; gen. Congrana. *Grána* is ugly and *cu* is hound: so that *Cugrana* was originally a nickname, meaning ugly hound—an "ugly dog." For *Cu* in personal names, see vol. ii. p. 156.

**Attiantaggart** in Mayo; *Ait-tighe-an-tsagairt* [-taggart], the place or site of the priest's house; *sagairt* a priest; *t* instead of *s* by eclipsis: p. 4, VII.

**Attiballa** in Roscommon; *Ait-tighe-balla*, the site of the house of walls—a walled or fortified house: *balla*, a wall.

**Attiblaney** in King's Co.; site of Blaney's house.

**Attibrassil** and **Atticahill** in Galway and Mayo (site of the house of Brassel and Cahill); **Atticoffey** (Coffey); **Atticonau** (Conau or Conan); **Atticonor** (Conor); **Atticorra** (Corra, a very ancient personal name); **Attifarry** (Farry or *Fearadhaigh*); **Attifineen** (of *Fingin* or Florence); **Attifinlay** (Finlay or *Finnlaoch*); **Attyfinn** (Flynn); **Attigara** (Gara or *Gadhra*); **Attigoddaun** (Goddaun or Goddan); **Attikee** (Kee or *Caoch*, the blind or half-blind fellow); **Attimachugh** (MacHugh or Mackay or Hewson); **Attimanus** (Manus or Magnus).

**Atticlogh, Atticloghy**, in Galway and Mayo; *Ait-tighe-cloiche*, site of the stone house.

**Attimany** in Galway; *Ait-tighe-manaigh* [-manny], site of the monk's house; probably a hermit.

**Attimon** in Galway; *Ait*-[*tighe*]-*tsiomoin*, site [of the house] of Simon: *t* substituted for *s* by eclipsis.

**Attinadague**, near Gartan, Donegal; *Ait-tige-na-dTadhg* [-dague], site of the house of the Teiges or Timothys, where two or more Teiges must have lived. *T* eclipsed by *d* on account of the gen. pl. article *na*. In early youth I knew a spot in Glenanaar, in the Ballyhoura Mts., where grew a great white thorn-tree which was called *Sceach-na-dTri-dTadg* [Skagh-na-dree-Digue], the white thorn of the three Teiges or Timothys, because three malefactors named Teige were hanged from its three main branches.

**Attinaskollia**, near Foxford in Mayo; *Ait-tighe-na-scoile* [-skullia], the site of the house of the school, *i.e.* of the schoolhouse. Some celebrated school must have flourished here; and perhaps the scholastic genius of old still lingers and helps to inspire the present Foxford Convent school, which has changed the whole country side from idleness and ignorance and lassitude to work and education and prosperity.

**Attinkee**, King's Co.; *Ait-tighe-an-chaioich* [-kee], the site of the blind man's house: same as Attikee above.

**Attiregan, Attirory, Attirowarty, Attishane**, all in the western counties, the site of the house of Regan, Rory, Rowarty (or Raverty), Shane (John) respectively.

**Attiville** in Sligo; *Ait-tighe-bhile* [-villa], house-site of the *bile* or old branchy tree. For *Bile*, see vol. i. p. 499.

**Attybrick** in Tipperary; *Ait-tighe-bric*, site of the speckled house: *breac* [brack], speckled, gen. *bric*.

**Attyclannabryan** in Fermanagh; *Ait-tighe-Clainne-Briain*, the site of the house of Bryan's *clann* or children.

**Attycristora** in Clare; *Ait-tighe-Chriostóra*, site of *Cristóir's* or Christopher's house.

**Attyreesh**, near Croagh Patrick in Mayo; *Ait-tighe-Fhearghaois*, site of Fergus's house. The genitive of Fergus often takes the anglicised form—*areesh* or *-reesh*: the *F* dropping out by aspiration (p. 2, IV), and the accent being, as it should be, on the last syllable. I know a rock in Limerick called Carrigareesh, Fergus's rock.

**Attyshonock**, near Galway city; *Ait-tighe-Sheáin-óg*, site of Shaunoge's or young John's house.

**Attyterilla** in Clare; site of Turlogh's or Terlagh's house.

**Au, Aw, Ow**, either separately or in combination are the names of rivers all through Ireland, representing in sound the original Irish word *Abh* or *Abha*. The usual Irish genitive is *Abhann*, but it is very often made *Abha*.

**Augh** at the beginning of names sometimes stands for *Achadh*, a field, sometimes for *Ath*, a ford, and sometimes for *Each*, a horse. The distinction will be pointed out in each case.

**Aughamullan** in Tyrone; *Achadh-Maolain*, Mullan's field.

**Aughane**, near Rostellan in Cork, *Athan*, dim. of *Ath*, a ford: small ford, like Ahan and Ahane elsewhere.

**Aughboy** in Clare; *Ath-buidhe* [-boy], yellow ford, from the colour of the water: like Athboy in Meath.

**Aughclare** in Wexford; *Ath-a-chláir*, the ford of the plank, pointing to an original plank bridge.

**Augher** or **Aughra**, the names or parts of the names of several places through Ireland. The Irish word as used in FM is *Eacharadh* [Aghera], which primarily means a field, or enclosure, for horses (*each*, a horse), then a cattle-field or enclosure—any field or herding-place for cattle. Rarely or hardly ever used except as a local term. It is the origin of **Augher** in Tyrone, and of **Augherskea** in Meath (the cattle-field of the *skeachs* or bushes).

**Aughermon**, near Taghmon in Wexford; *Eachar-Mon* or *Eachra-Mon*, field of St. Munna, patron of the parish (Taghmon), indicating a possession of St. Munna's monastery.

**Aughernagalliagh** in Erris, Mayo; *Eachradh-na-gailleach*, the cattle-field of the nuns, a possession of some neighbouring convent.

**Aughkiletaun** in Kilkenny; *Ath-coillteáin*, the ford of the underwood. *Coillteán* [kyletaun], underwood is a dim. of *coill*, a wood, with the termination *tán*, for which, see p. 12, II.

**Aughlish**, the name of several townlands in Armagh, Fermanagh, Derry, and Tyrone; a variety of *Each-laisc*, a horse-stable or horse-enclosure, the same as Aghlisk above.

**Aughmore** in Wexford and Waterford, taking name from fords; *Ath-mór*, great ford.

**Aughnacliath**, near Ahoghill in Antrim; same name as Aghnaclea above, and with the same meaning as "Ahaclee," Dublin: "hurdle-ford."

**Aughnagan** in Wexford; *Ath-na-gceann*, ford of the heads, preserving the memory either of an execution-place, or more probably of a battle. *Ceann* [can], a head.

**Aughnahoor**, near Kilkeel, in Down; *Ath-nahuidhre* [-hoory], the ford of the brown cow. It has its name in the same way as the well-known ancient Irish MS., the "Book of the brown or dun Cow." *Odhar* [oar], brown, gen. *uidhre* [oory], with *h* prefixed to mark the gen. feminine. There may have been a legend about the brown cow here as there is about the brown cow of the book. See Bo.

**Aughriman** in Leitrim: same name as Aughrim (vol. i. p. 525), only with the addition of the dim. *an*; Aughrim, the *drum* or hill-ridge of the horses: Aughriman, the little horse-drum.

**Aught** in Inishowen, Donegal; *ucht*, a breast, the breast of a hill. Sometimes occurs in local names. See Aughtreagh below.

**Aughterclooney** in Antrim; *Uachtar-chluaine* [-clooney] the upper part of the *cloon* or meadow.

**Aughtermoy** in Tyrone; *Uachtar-muighe* [-moy] upper plain.

**Aughtreagh** in Cavan; grey hill-breast: see Aught above.

**Aughullen** in Wexford; *Achadh-chuilinn*, the field of the *cullen* or holly. The aspirated *c* of *cullen* drops out on account of being mixed up with the preceding aspirated *c* of *Achadh*.

**Aunamihoonagh**, near Rathcormack, in Cork: *Ath-na-mbitheamnach* [-mihoonagh], the ford of the thieves. *Bitheamnach* is often applied also to scheming beggars. Those impostors often plied their trade on fools at fords, as well as at fairs and chapels. See Lackavihoonig.

**Awnammarva**, river in Cork; *Abh-na-mna-mairbhe*, river of the dead woman. History lost.

**Awnaskirtaun**, a little river flowing between Cork and Kerry, five miles west of Mill Street and giving name to a townland; *Abha-na-sciortán*, the river of the *skirtauns*, locally understood as meaning a sort of small fishes.

**Back**, which appears in a few names, often represents the Irish *Baic* [back], a bend or crook. There is a townland called Back in Galway, another in Derry, and a double townland same name in Tyrone. Backaderry, near Drumgooland in Down, the bend of the *derry* or oakwood. There was an ancient territory in Tirawley in Mayo called *An-da-Bac*, "The Two Bacs," which anglicised name is now applied to a district between the river Moy and Lough Conn. But observe that in many or most cases "Back," when it occurs in local names is merely the English word "back," as in "Back of the hill," near Ardagh in Longford.

**Bal** is very often, especially in the eastern counties, a contraction of Bally, which see below. Bal also often stands for *Ball*, a spot, sounded *Boul* or *Baul*. *Baulbrack* in Cork, speckled spot.

**Balbane**, near Killybegs, in Donegal: here *Bal* is understood to be *Ball*, a spot: whitish spot.

**Balbrigh** in Meath; *Baile-bruigh*, town of the lea land (local), same word as *Brugh* with a slight modification of meaning. See Broo.

**Balcarrick**, near Donabate, in Dublin and Bal-

carrig in Wexford; the town or townland of the *Carrig* or rock.

**Baldongan**, near Skerries, in Dublin; *Baile-dan-gain*, townland of the *dangan* or fortress. The present fine old castle ruin on top of the hill evidently stands on the site of the old *dangan*.

**Baldrumman**, near Lusk, in Dublin; *Baile-droman*, town of the *drumman*s or ridges.

**Balheary**, near Swords, Dublin; *Baile-Ui-hAodhaire* [Ballyheary], O'Heary's town.

**Ballagh** in names usually represents *Bealach*, a pass or main road (see vol. i. p. 371).

**Ballaghadown** or **Ballaghadoon** in Cork; *Bealach-a-dúin*, the pass of the *dúin* or fort.

**Ballaghaline** in Clare; *Bealach-a-Laighin*, the pass of the *Laighean* or *Laigheanach* [Line, Linagh] or Leinsterman. So Ballinlina, vol. ii. p. 126.

**Ballaghanea**, near Lurgan in Cavan; written in FM and other old Irish authorities *Bealach-an-fheadha* [Ballaghanaa] and *Bealach fheadha*, woody road, the pass of the *feadh* [faa] or wood. The *f* drops out by aspiration (p. 2, IV).

**Ballaghanery** or **Ballaghanairy**, near Newcastle, co. Down, at the foot of Slieve Donard; *Bealach-an-Aodhaire* [-airy], the pass of the shepherd. Evidently preserves a shadowy memory of the great old mythical shepherd Borka (third century), who herded the king's cattle from the summit of the mountain, for whom see vol. i. p. 138. Even the old *ballagh* or pass is remembered; for the people have still a story, as I heard it on the spot, that there is a subterranean passage from Ballaghanairy to the very summit of Slieve Donard, which old Borka the shepherd traversed when he pleased.

**Ballagharahin** in Queen's Co.; *Bealach-a-raithín*, the pass of the little *rath* or fort.

**Ballaghavorrage** in Waterford; the pass of the *marga* or market: *m* being aspirated to *v*. For the insertion of vowel between *r* and *g*, see p. 7, VII.

**Ballaghcuillia**, near Bellanagar, Roscommon, in which "Ballagh" does not stand for *Bealach*, a

pass. The FM and Charles O'Connor of Bellanagare write it *Bel-Coille*, the mouth (*bel*) of the wood, possibly intended for *Bel-atha*, the ford-mouth.

**Ballagh-dacker** in Galway, near Athleague; *Bealach-deacair*, difficult pass.

**Ballaghfarna** in Mayo; the pass of the *farns* or alders. For Fearn, see vol. i. p. 515.

**Ballaghisheen** in Glanbeagh, Kerry, a well-known mountain pass; *Bealach-oisín*, the fawn's pass (*os, oisín*). Like Keimaneigh, vol. i. p. 476.

**Ballaghkeen** in Wexford; *Baile-achaidh-chaoín* (Hogan), town or townland of the beautiful field. See vol. ii. p. 63.

**Ballaghlyragh** in Queen's Co.; *Bealach-ladhrach* [-lyragh], forked road: *ladhar*, a fork: *ladhrach*, forked.

**Ballaghmeehin** in Leitrim; written by the FM *Bealach-Ui-Mhithidhin* [-Meehin], O'Meehan's pass, where the O'Meehans were the keepers of St. Molasha's termon or church land.

**Ballaghnagrosheen** in Galway; *Bealach-na-gcroisin*, the pass of the little crosses; wayside mementoes or an adjacent graveyard. *C* changed to *g* by eclipsis; see p. 3, II.

**Ballaghymurry** in Galway; *Bealach-Ui-Muireadh-aigh* [-ee-Murry], O'Murray's pass, where *y* as usual stands for *Ui*, the gen. of *O* or *Ua*.

**Ballaverty**; *Baile-Abhartaiigh*, in Louth, the town of Averty or Haverty, a common family name.

**Ballea**, near Carrigaline in Cork; *Baile-Aodha* [Ballea], the town of Aodh [Ai] or Hugh. Here lived and died (eighteenth century) Donogh MacCarthy, a chief, for whom a lament was composed, the air of which will be found in my "Old Irish Folk Music and Songs," p. 20.

**Balleally**, near Lusk in Dublin; *Baile-Ui-hEilighe* [-Healy], the town of O'Healy.

**Balleeghan**, a large townland near Manorcunningham in Donegal, now divided into six, called by the FM *Baile-aighidh-chaoín* [Balleekeen], the townland of the beautiful face or surface (O'Donovan): *aghaidh*



[ey], face; *caoin* [keen], beautiful. For *caoin*, see vol. ii. p. 63.

**Balleek** in King's Co.; written Belleek in an old map of 1825; *Bel-leicc*, the ford-mouth or ford of the *leac* [leck] or flagstone. Same as Belleek, vol. i. p. 417.

**Balleeshal** in Wicklow; *Baile-iseal* [-eeshal], lower town. See Athassil, vol. ii. p. 443.

**Ballilogue** in "The Rower," Kilkenny; *Baile-Laodhog*, the town of Logue, a well-known family and personal name.

**Ballinabanoge**, near Arklow in Wicklow; *Baile-na-bánoige*, the town of the *bánóg* [bawnoge] or small grassy field.

**Ballinabranagh** in Carlow and Wicklow; the town of the *Breathnachs* or Walshes. Same as Ballynabranagh and Ballynabrennagh, vol. ii. p. 123.

**Ballinaclash** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-claise*, town of the *clais* [clash] or trench.

**Ballinacoola** and **Ballynacooley** in Wexford and Wicklow; *Baile-na-cúile*, the town of the *cúil* [cool] or angle or recess.

**Ballinacrow**, near Baltinglass in Wicklow; the town of the cattle huts. For *Cro*, see vol. ii. p. 225.

**Ballinadee** in Cork; written in Down Surv. and other authorities, Ballinadeghy; *Baile-na-daibhche*, town of the caldron or hollow.

**Ballinadrum** in Carlow; *Baile-na-ndrom*, the town of the hill-ridges. **Ballinadrummin** in Wexford—of the little ridges.

**Ballinagappoge** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-gcopog* [-goppoge], the town of the dockleaves (copog). *C* eclipsed by *g*.

**Ballinagar** in King's Co.; better Bellanagar; *Bel-atha-na-gcarr*, the ford-mouth or ford of the cars. Same as Bellanagare, vol. i. p. 353.

**Ballinagard**, near Roscommon town; much corrupted from the Irish name as it is well known there; *Bel-atha-na-gcartha* [-garha], the ford-mouth or ford of the rocks. See Carr.

**Ballinagavna**, near Killala, in Mayo; *Baile-na-ngaibhne* [gavna], the town of the smiths.

**Ballinagee** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-gaoithe* [-geeha], the town of the wind: from its exposed situation.

**Ballinagilky** in Carlow; *Baile-na-giolcaighe* [-gilky], the town of the broom. For *giolc*, broom, see vol. ii. p. 334.

**Ballinagoneen** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-gcoinín* [-gunneen], the townland of the *coneens* or rabbits. From a rabbit warren.

**Ballinagore** in Tipperary and Wicklow; *Bel-athana-ngobhar* [-nagore], the ford of the goats.

**Ballinagrann** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-grann*, the town of the *cranns* or trees. *C* eclipsed by *g*. **Ballinagroun** in Kerry, the same, with the local pronunciation *groun* for *grann*.

**Ballinaha**, near Tallow in Waterford; *Bel-an-atha* [-aha], mouth of the ford, or simply "ford."

**Ballinahorna** in Wexford; *Baile-na-heorna* [-horna], the townland of the barley (*eorna*).

**Ballinaleama**, townland near Slyne Head in Galway. Takes its name ("the town of the leap") from the Head (for Slyne is an incorrect form of *Leim*, a leap). Adjoining the townland is *Illanaleama* in the sea, the "island of the leap." For Slyne Head, and the corresponding name "Loop Head" (in Clare), see vol. i.

**Ballinamallard** (village) in Fermanagh; *Bel-athana-marclach* (FM), ford of the horse-loads (*marc*, a horse; *marclach*, a horseload).

**Ballinamoe** in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Bel-athana-na-mbo* [Bellanamoe], the ford-mouth or ford of the cows, where the herd crossed twice a day.

**Ballinasig** in Kerry; *Baile-an-fhásaig* [-awsig], the town of the wilderness. For *fásach*, a wilderness, see vol. i. p. 496.

**Ballinbrocky** in Clondavaddog in Donegal; town of the *brockach* or badger; indicating a badger warren.

**Ballincarroona** in Limerick and **Ballincarroonig** in Cork; *Baile-an-Carúine*, the town of Carew. The article is correctly prefixed, as Carew is not an Irish name: literally the "Carew-man" (Woulfe). Like next name.

**Ballinclemesig** in Kerry; *Baile-an-Clemesig*, Clemas's or Clemmesy's town: *Clemasach*, "a Clemas-man," "a man named Clemmes."

**Ballincollop** in Cork; *Baile-an-colpa*, the town of the heifer: *i.e.* a favourite grazing place. For *Colpa*, see vol. i. p. 306.

**Ballincourcey** in Cork; *Baile-an-Chuarsaigh*, Courcsey's or De Courcsey's town. For use of the article with Courcsey, see Ballincarroona above.

**Ballincourneenig** in Cork; *Baile-an-Cuirnínig*, Curneen's or Curneenagh's town. "Curneenagh" was not the family name, which accounts for the article before it.

**Ballincranig**, near Cork city; *Baile-an-crannaig*, the town of the *crannach* or place of trees.

**Ballinorea** in Kilkenny; should be "Ballinreva"; *Baile-an-chraoibhe*, the town of the *creeve* or branch or branchy place.

**Ballincrick** in Donegal; *crick* is corrupted from *cnuic*; *Baile-an-cnuic*, town of the *knock* or hill. See Crock.

**Ballincrokig**, the town of *Croke*. Here the word is *Crocach*, lit. "a man named Croke," where the article is correctly used, as in Ballincarroona (Woulfe).

**Ballincrossig**, near Cork city, and in Kerry; *Baile-an-Crosaig* [-*Crossig*], "the town of a person named (or nicknamed) Cross." Like Ballincrokig.

**Ballindangan** in Cork; the town of the fortress. See Aghadangan.

**Ballindeasig** in Cork; *Baile-an-Déasaig*, the town of the *Déiseach*, *i.e.* of a person named Deasy.

**Ballindillanig** in Cork; *Baile-an-Diolanaig*, Dillon's town.

**Ballindoalty** in Down; *Baile-an-Dubhaltaigh* [-Dooalty], the townland of Daultagh or Dudley.

**Ballindoo** in Mayo; *Baile-an-dumha*, the town of the burial mound; from a pointed little monument, which probably remains there still, and which also gives an alternative name to the townland, *Dooastle*, the castle of (or near) the *dumha* [dooa].

**Ballindooganig**, near Castleisland in Kerry; *Baile-an-Dubhaganaig* [-Dooganig], the town of the person called *Dubhaganach* or of the Duggans or O'Duggan family, from some connection with them—such as being fostered by them, &c.

**Ballindooley**, near Oranmore in Galway; *Baile-an-Dubhlaogh* [-dooley], the town of the dark-visaged chief. This term, *Dath-laoch*, is also the origin of the family name Dooley, but in Ballindooley it is not a family name but a personal cognomen; and hence the use of the article.

**Ballindown** in King's Co.; written by the FM; *Baile-an-duna*, the town of the *dún* or fortress. The castle, on the site of the original *dun*, stood until lately.

**Ballindoyle** in Wicklow; *Baile-an-Dubhghoil*, the town of the black stranger or Dane, where *Dubh-Ghall* is used not as the family name Doyle (of which it is the origin), but as a personal epithet, as in Ballindooley.

**Ballindreen**, near Coleraine; *Baile-an-draoighin* [-dreen], the town of the *dreen* or *drynan-dhun*, or blackthorn.

**Ballindresrough**, near Ballymartle in Cork; the town of the *drishragh* or brambles. *Drisreach* is a brambly place—a place full of *drishes* or brambles; a name formed by adding to *dris*, a bramble, the termination *rach*, abounding in, like *drestan* in Aghadrestan.

**Ballindrimna** in Galway; *Baile-an-druimne* [-drimna], the town of the little *drum* or hill-ridge; *druimne*, dim. of *druim* (p. 2, II).

**Ballindrinan** and **Ballindrinnan**, both in King's Co.; *Baile-an-droigheanáin* [-dreenan], the town of the *drynan* or blackthorn or sloebush.

**Ballindrum** in Derry and Kildare and **Ballindrumma** in Waterford; the town of the *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Ballindrumlea** in Roscommon; the town of the grey *drum* or hill-ridge: *liath* [leea], grey.

**Ballindrummeen** in Tipperary; the town of the *drummeen* or little hill-ridge. See Ballindrum above.

**Ballindurrow** in Westmeath; *Baile-an-dearmhaighe* [-darwee], the town of the oak-plain; "durrow" here being the same as Durrow in King's Co., for which see vol. i. p. 13.

**Ballindysert** in Waterford; the town of the *disert* or hermitage. See Desert.

**Ballineadig**, near Coachford in Cork; *Baile-an-eadig*, Eady's town: *article* used as in Ballincarroona.

**Ballineesteenig** in Kerry; *Baile-an-Uístinig*, the town of *Eesteenagh* or Hastings. See Farraneesteenig.

**Ballineetig** in Kerry; *Baile-an-Fhaoitig*, Feetagh's or White's town. Same as Ballineety and Ballyneety, vol. i.

**Ballinesker**, near Wexford town; *Baile-an-eiscir*, the town of the *eskir* or sandhill.

**Ballinfile** or **Ballinphile** in Wexford: see p. 3.

**Ballinfreera**, near Croom, Limerick; the town of a man named Prior. *P* aspirated to *f* (p. 3, V). See Ballyprior.

**Ballingarden** in Mayo; *Baile-an-gharrdha* [-gara], the town of the garden, same as Ballingarry elsewhere (vol. i. p. 230). But here the Anglo-Irish *garry* is turned outright into the English *garden*.

**Ballingarraun** in Kerry; the town of the *garran* or shrubbery.

**Ballingatta** in Galway, and **Ballingate** in Wicklow; *Baile-an-gheata* [-gatta], the town of the gate. But why? This same query may be put for the English place-names Whitegate, Highgate, Parkgate, &c.

**Ballingeemanig**, near Kinsale in Cork; *Baile-an-ghiománaig* [-geemanig], the town of the steward or servant (*giománach*).

**Ballinglin** in Wexford; the town of the glen.

**Ballingorraun** in King's Co.; same as Ballingarraun.

**Ballingrogy** in Mayo (written Ballengruogy in Inq. Car. I); *Baile-an-gruagaigh*, the town of the *gruagaigh* or long-haired or hirsute fellow. Like Shinrone in King's Co., for which see vol. i. p. 311.

**Ballingurteen** in Cork; the town of the little *gort* or field.

**Ballinhoe** in Mayo; *Baile-an-chevigh* [-keo], the

town of the fog. For *ceo*, a mist in names, see vol. ii. p. 254.

**Ballinillane**, **Ballinillaun**, in Kerry, Galway, and Mayo; *Baile-an-oileáin* [-illaun], the town of the *illaun* or island.

**Ballinimlagh**, near Carrigaline in Cork; the town of the *emlagh* or marsh. See Emly, vol. i. p. 465.

**Ballinkeeny**, near Ushnagh in Westmeath; *Baile-an-chaonaigh* [-keeny], the town of the moss: *caonach*, moss. See vol. ii. p. 337.

**Ballinlaban** in Westmeath and **Ballinlabaun** in Mayo; *Baile-an-labáin* [-labaun], the town of the plebeian, lit. a *labourer*, a common vulgar fellow.

**Ballinlare** in Armagh; *Baile-an-láir*, middle town.

**Ballinlavan** in Westmeath and **Ballinlevane** in Waterford; *Baile-an-learnhain* [-lavan], the town of the elm: *learnh*, *learnhan* [lav, lavan], elm.

**Ballinlisheen** in Clare; town of the little *lis*.

**Ballinlongig**, near Dromcolliher in Limerick; *Baile-an-Longaig*, the town of a person named Longagh or Long: which is here a personal soubriquet rather than the family name, and hence the article: "the long fellow."

**Ballinluska** in Cork; *Baile-an-loisgthe* [-luska], the town of the burning, either from burning the land-surface or from burning the corn in the ear, for which, see vol. i. p. 238.

**Ballinoroher**, near Roscarbery, Cork; written in old map, 1811, Bealihinurriher, pointing to the Irish name *Beal-atha-an-urchar*, the ford-mouth or ford of the *urchar* [urraher] or cast or throw; some wonderful legendary cast. See Urcher, vol. i. p. 168, for these exploits.

**Ballinphellic** in Cork; called there *Baile-an-pheilic* and understood to mean the town of the *pellic* or basket. From a family of basket-makers.

**Ballinphile** and **Ballinfile** in Wexford; see p. 3.

**Ballinphunta** in Clare; *Baile-an-phúnta*, the town of the pound (for cattle). For cattle-pounds in Ireland, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Ireland," Index.

**Ballinra** in Wexford; *Baile-an-raith*, the town of

the *rath* or fort. Rath is generally fem., but sometimes masc., as here.

**Ballinran** and **Ballinrahin** in Down and King's Co., and **Ballinrannig** in Kerry; the town of the *rahin* or ferns. For ferns in names, see vol. ii. p. 330.

**Ballinreask**, near Drogheda; the town of the *riasc* or marsh.

**Ballinrig**, near Laracor in Meath; see p. 6.

**Ballinrodody**, near Ardagh in Longford; the town of Roddy, a common family name.

**Ballinroe** in Tipperary and Cork; *Baile-an-ruaidh* [-rua], the town of the red-haired man.

**Ballinrocaun** in Galway and Wexford, **Ballinroan** in Wicklow, and **Ballinruan** and **Ballinruane** in other counties; *Baile-an-Ruadhain*, the town of the red-haired man, which last (*Ruadhan*) is equivalent to the personal and family name, Rowan.

**Ballinrooey**, the town of the rue (herb), spelled *rubha* [rooa], in the Annals: for which, see vol. i. p. 342. But *Rubha* sometimes means a point of land.

**Ballinross** in Roscommon; the town of the *ros* or wood. **Ballinrush** in Carlow, Cork, and Wicklow, is pretty certainly the same, though in some of these, *-rush* (*rois*, the gen. of *ros*) may mean either a point or a peninsula: see this treated of, vol. i. pp. 443, 495.

**Ballinrougher** adjoins Ballinoroher (see above), the two names being the same with a slight variation in spelling. Ballinrougher was the seat of the chiefs of one branch of the MacCarthys, who, no doubt, slightly altered the name of the castle from Ballinoroher for distinction. Both forms are sufficiently correct.

**Ballinrud** in Longford; the town of the *rud* or iron scum: where the little streams deposit a red scum—iron-rust.

**Ballinsmaul** in Galway; *Baile-an-smáil*, the town of the mire: *smáil* [smaul], a spot or stain, often applied topographically to a miry spot. **Ballinsmaula**, near Claremorris in Mayo, the same, with another form *smála* instead of *smáil*.

**Ballintaffy** in Mayo; *Baile-an-Taffaigh* [-Taffy], the town of *Taaffe*. Article used as in Ballincarroona.

**Ballintate** in Armagh; the town of the *tate* or land-measure (vol. i. p. 246).

**Ballintava** in Galway, **Ballintaw** in Limerick, and **Ballintooey** in Donegal; *Baile-an-tsamhaigh* [tavy or tooy], the town of the sorrell. For *samhadh* and sorrell, see vol. i. p. 341. *S* is eclipsed by *t*, p. 4, VII.

**Ballinteane** and **Ballinteeun** in Sligo; see p. 4.

**Ballintempan** in Longford; *Baile-an-tiompain*, the town of the *timpan* or standing stone or tall round hill. See vol. i. p. 403.

**Ballintleave**, near Killorglin, Kerry, should have been anglicised Belantleave; the Irish being well known there, *Béal-an-tsléibhe*, the mouth (or ford-mouth) of the *slieve* or mountain. *S* eclipsed by *t* (p. 4, VII). For *Sliabh* or *Slieve*, see vol. i. p. 379.

**Ballintombay** in Wicklow; where *tom* represents *tuama*, a burial mound or tomb, and *bay*, *beith* (gen. *beithe*), a birch tree: the town of the tumulus of the birch-tree.

**Ballintoor** in Waterford and **Ballintore** in Wexford; *Baile-an-tuair*, the town of the *tuar* or bleach green (or cattle pasture).

**Ballintoppan**, near Clones in Monaghan, where a hackler—a tradesman who *hackled* flax—must have lived. The hackling divided the fibres and brought away the tow: *Baile-an-tapain*, the town of the *tappan* or tow. In early life I knew a man who was called John Hackler, and never by his proper name. For hackling, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 356.

**Ballinturly**, two townlands in Roscommon; *Baile-an-turlaigh* [-turly], the town of the *turlach* or dried (or half-dried) lake. For *Turlach*, see vol. i. p. 449.

**Ballinvariscal**, near Castleisland in Kerry; *Baile-an-mharascail*, the town of Marshal, a family name (English). Same as Ballymariscal below. *M* aspirated to *v*.

**Ballinvasa** or **Ballinvassa** in Tipperary; *Baile-an-Mhasaigh* [-vassy], the town of Massy, a usual name down there. *M* aspirated to *v* (p. 1, I).

**Ballinvir** in Tipperary; *Baile-an-bhiorra*, town of the *biorra* or watery place. *Bior*, water. See *Birr*.



**Ballinvronig** in Cork; *Baile-an-Bhronaig*, Brown's town.

**Ballinvulla** in Limerick; *Baile-an-mhullaigh* [-vully], the town of the *mullach* or summit.

**Ballinwear** in Tipperary and **Ballinwire** in Westmeath; *Baile-an-mhaoir* [-wear], the town of the *maor* or steward. The "stewards" probably held the lands in virtue of their office in the chief's household.

**Balliny**, near Ballyvaghan in Clare; *Baile-UihÉinigh* [-Heany], the town of O'Heany or O'Heeny.

**Ballonaghan** in Sligo; Honohan's town.

**Balloo** in Antrim, Down, and Longford; *Bail'Luigha* [-looah], the town of Lugh or Lewy, a name anciently very common: now often made Louis or Lewis.

**Ballooly** in Galway and Down; *Baile-ubhlaighe* [-ooly], the town of the apples, *i.e.* orchards. But it is likely enough that some may represent the form O'Donovan gives for Ballooly in Down, *viz.* *Baile-Ghil'shúlaigh* (which has nearly the same sound), the town of Gilhooly—family name.

**Balloor**, the name of six townlands in Mayo and Donegal, and **Ballure** in Antrim and Sligo; *Baile-úr*, new town. There is one in Mayo called **Balloorclerhy**, stony new town, where *clerhy* represents *cloithrigh* or *cloichrigh*, of the *clochs* or stones—stony.

**Ballogh**, near Lusk in Dublin; *Bail'locha*, the town of the lake. The lake was on the little river but it has disappeared.

**Balloghadalla** in Mayo, four miles southwards from Killala; *Bail'locha-Dalla*, the town of Lough Dalla. Near this lake St. Patrick met the unbelieving and ill-conducted chief Aengus, and pronounced a malediction on him. In the Tripartite life the little lake, which still exists, is called *Loch-da-ela*, the lake of the two swans. (For places in Ireland named from two objects, see vol. i. p. 247.)

**Ballug** in Louth; *Bail'luig*, town of the hollow.

**Bally** (Irish *baile*, two syll.) forms a part of a vast number of place-names all through Ireland. Primarily it means a place, a spot; then a homestead or

residence; then a town (including the homestead of the chief with the houses of the dependants); and lastly a townland (the land belonging to the homestead, whether the homestead remains or not). I have nearly always rendered it "town" or "townland," which is in accordance with the almost universal custom of the people in every part of Ireland; but the other and extended meanings must be borne in mind for each case. Remark: when Bally, in these senses, begins place-names, the rest of the names in the great majority of cases are family or personal names—the families or individuals to whom the several homesteads or townlands belonged. All this will be illustrated in the numerous names following.

But the anglicised form Bally is often incorrectly made to stand for other Irish originals. One is *Beal-atha* [Beal-aha], the mouth or entrance of a ford or a river-ford simply. Another is *Baile-atha* [Bally-aha], the town of the ford, ford-town. Worst of all it sometimes represents *Buaile* or Booley, a milking-place or dairy-place for cattle. Many instances of these perversions will be found all through this book. The pronunciation of the name by a native Irish speaker almost always reveals the true original form, and through that the meaning. I suspect that baile is or was neuter, from its influence in eclipsing and aspirating.

**Ballyadragh** in Wexford; *Baile-eadrach*, middle town. See Adramone.

**Ballyagan** in Antrim and Derry; *Baile-Ui-hAgain*, O'Hagan's town.

**Ballyaghagan**, near Belfast; *Baile-Ui-hEochagain*, O'Haghagan's town.

**Ballyagherty**, near Saintfield in Down; *Bail'-Ui-Fhachartaigh*, O'Faherty's town. The *F* drops out by aspiration: see p. 2, IV.

**Ballyaglish** in Limerick and **Ballyaglisha** in Kerry; *Baile-eaglaise* [-aglishe], the town of the *eaglais* or church. See vol. i. p. 317.

**Ballyalgan** in Down; *Bail'-Ui-hEalgain*, O'Halligan's town.

**Ballyalla** in Donegal, Tipperary, and Clare, and **Ballyally** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ealla*, town of O'Hally or Hally, a common Irish name. Hally, the famous English astronomer, came from this family.

**Ballyallaban**, near Ballyvaghan in Clare; O'Hallaban's town.

**Ballyallavoe**, near Caher in Tipperary; understood to be the town of Alloway, an old English personal name.

**Ballyallinan** in Limerick; *Bail'Ui-hEallanain*, O'Hallinan's town.

**Ballyaloly**, near Comber in Down; *Baile-Aitiolla*, town of *Alioll*, a well-known ancient Irish personal name.

**Ballyaltikilligan**, near Comber in Down; *Baile-ailt-Ui-Ghiolgain*, the town of O'Gilligan's *alt* or glenside. See *Alt*.

**Ballyandreen** in Cork and Kerry; *Baile-an-Droighin*, the town of the *dreen* or *drynan* or blackthorn.

**Ballyannan** in Cork and Donegal; *Baile-Ui-hAnnain*, O'Hannon's town.

**Ballyanny** in Tipperary and Armagh; the town of *Aine* or *Ainey*, a woman's name.

**Ballyara** in Donegal, Galway, and Cork; *Baile-Ui-hEaghra*, O'Hara's town.

**Ballyardan**, near Boyle in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Ardain*, the town of O'Hardan or Harden.

**Ballyardell**, near Kilkeel in Down; Ardill's town.

**Ballyargadaun** in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Argadain*, the town of O'Hargadan. The O'Hargadans now generally call themselves Hardiman, of whom the most distinguished was James Hardiman, the historian of Galway, and the editor of "Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy."

**Ballyarkane** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Arcain*, the town of O'Harkan or Harkan or Harkin.

**Ballyarnet**, near Derry city, and **Ballyarnot** in Antrim; *Baile-Arnoid*, the town of Harnet or Arnott.

**Ballyarr** in Donegal; *Baile-ártha* [-arha], the town of the [well-] cultivated land. See Arlands above.

**Ballyarrell** in Donegal; *Baile-Fhearghaill* [-arrill],

the town of Farrell or O'Farrell. The *F* drops out by aspiration: see p. 2, IV.

**Ballyartella** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Artghaile* [-Artella], O'Hartley's town.

**Ballyarthur** in Cork and Wicklow; Arthur's town, where Arthur is evolved from the Irish Art or Hart.

**Ballyartney** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Airtinne*, O'Hartney's town.

**Ballyashea** in Limerick and **Ballyasheea** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Aisiath* [-Ashia], the town of O'Hasset. The family now generally call themselves Hasset, restoring the final aspirated *t* (p. 4, XI).

**Ballyaughian** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Eachaidhen*, O'Haughian's town.

**Ballyavelin**, near Limavady in Derry; O'Havlin's town.

**Ballyavill**, near Geashill in King's Co.: written Ballyevil in several good authorities; *Baile-Aoibhill*, town of *Aoibhill*, a woman's name: same as the name of the guardian banshee or fairy of North Munster (*Aoibhill* or *Eevill* or *Eevinn* of Craglea).

**Ballybackagh** in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-bacach*, town of the *bacachs* (cripples or beggars).

**Ballybahallagh**, near Churchtown, Cork; *Baile-bachallach*, crosier town, probably church land belonging to a bishop. *Bachallach* is here an adjective—"belonging to a bachall or crosier."

**Ballybanagher** in Galway; *Baile-beannchaire* [-banagher], the town of the *beanns* [banns] or pointed hills. For *beannchoir*, see Banagher, vol. i. p. 385.

**Ballybanaun** in Mayo, **Ballybannan** in Down and Carlow; *Baile-Ui-Bhanain* (MacFirbis, Geneal.), O'Bannon's town.

**Ballybar**, near Carlow town; *Baile-bairr*, town of (*i.e.* at) the top.

**Ballybarnes**, near Newtownards in Down; *Baile-bearnais*, town of the *barnas* or gap. See Barnismore, vol. i. 434.

**Ballybarney**, near Ardscull in Kildare; the town of the *bearna* or gap. See vol. i. p. 433.

**Ballybeagh**, near Tullaroan, Kilkenny; *Baile-*

*beithe* [-beha], the town of the birch trees. For *beith*, the birch-tree, see vol. i. p. 506.

**Ballybeen** in Down, **Ballybeeny** in Tyrone, **Ballybin** in Meath, and **Ballybing** in Wexford; *Baile-binne*, the town of the *beann* or pinnacle. See Bin.

**Ballybeggan** in Kerry and **Ballybeggane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Beagain*, the town of O'Beggan or Biggane.

**Ballybegly** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Beaglaioigh* [-Begly], O'Begly's town.

**Ballybetagh**, near Kiltiernan in Dublin; *Baile-biadhtaigh* [-bety], the townland of the *biatach* or keeper of a house of hospitality. He held the land by virtue of his office. For these open houses, see *Biatach* in Index of "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

**Ballyblood** in the barony of Tulla, Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bluid* [-Blood], the town of O'Blood, anciently a tribe and family who owned all the district round this place. The family are now called Blood; but this, or its original Irish *Blod*, has no relationship with the English word *blood*.

**Ballybobaneen** in the parish of Kiltveoge, Donegal; the first part, Ballybo, is the usual Ballyboe, cowland (for which, see vol. i. p. 245); and the whole name signifies the cowland or townland of the *báinín* (bawneen), or flannel in its natural whitish colour: *báinín* being a diminutive of *bán*, whitish. Probably a professional flannel-weaver lived there. See Ballybotemple.

**Ballyboden**, near Dublin city; the town of Boden or O'Boden, the same as **Bodenstown** in Kildare and **Ballyvodane** in Cork.

**Ballybodonnell** in Donegal; *Baile-boithe-Dhomhnaill* [-Boh-Donnell], the town of Donal's booth or tent or hut.

**Ballybogey** in Cork; *Baile-Buaige* [Boogy], the town of Bogue or Buggy, both family names still to the fore.

**Ballyboghilbo**, near Greyabbey in Down; *Baile-buachalla-bo*, the town of the cowboy: *boghil-do*, a cowboy; *buachaill*, a boy, *bo*, cows. Probably belonged to a man who had raised himself from cowboy

to proprietor; and then after our evil custom they gave him the nickname. Seventy years ago I knew a worse case in a Munster town: a prosperous cloth merchant—a good man—who began life as a tailor, and who was always called “Needleen.” There was even a song:

“This clothier stood at his shop-door, some customers to wheedle in;  
I quite forget his name, but I think they call him Needleen.”

**Ballybokeel** in Donegal; narrow (*caol*) Ballyboe. See Ballybobaneen above.

**Ballybolauder** in Donegal; *Baile-bo-Láidir*, Lauder’s ballybo. (*Laidir* means “strong man.”) See Ballybobaneen above.

**Ballyboneill**, near Kilshannig, Cork; the town of Neill’s or O’Neill’s booth: like Ballybodonnell.

**Ballyboodan** in Kilkenny and Queen’s Co.; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadain*, O’Bodan’s town.

**Ballybornagh** in Clare; *Baile-boirneach*, rocky town. For *boireann*, a rocky place, see Ballyvourney.

**Ballybotemple** in the parish of Kiltcevoge, Donegal; the *ballyboe* of the *tempull* or church; so called to distinguish it from Ballybobaneen adjacent (which see above).

**Ballyboughan**, near Roscommon town; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadhchain* [-Boughan], town of O’Boaghan, now often made Vaughan and even Bacon. *Buadhchán* means “victorious chief”: *buadh* [booa], victory, with the dim. termination *-chán* (p. 12, II).

**Ballyboy**, near Athboy in Meath; pronounced by old Michael Maguire (eighty-six), *Buaille-buidhe*, the yellow booley or dairying-place. Differs from other Ballyboys (see vol. i. p. 356).

**Ballyboyle**, near Donegal town; *Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill* [-Boyle], O’Boyle’s town: a family numerous there.

**Ballybrackan** in King’s Co., **Ballybracken** in Antrim and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Bhreacain*, O’Bracken’s or Bracken’s town.

**Ballybraher**, near Cloyne in Cork; *Baile-brathar*

[-braher], the town of the friar or monk : belonging to Cloyne monastery.

**Ballybraid** in Wicklow ; *Baile-braghad* [-braud], the town of the neck or gorge. For *bragha*, *braghad* [braid], a gorge, see vol. i. p. 523.

**Ballybran** in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Bhrain*, the town of O'Brin, now generally O'Byrne.

**Ballybranagan** and **Ballybranigan**, the names of several townlands in Cork, Down, and Longford ; *Baile-Ui-Bhranagain*. O'Branagan's town.

**Ballybrannan** in Armagh ; same as Ballybrennan below.

**Ballybrassil** in Cork and Kilkenny, and **Ballybrazil** in Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Bhreasail*, O'Brassil's or Brazil's town.

**Ballybreen** in Clare and Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Bhraoin*, the town of O'Breen or Breen.

**Ballybrennan**, the name of several places in Limerick, Sligo, Westmeath, and Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Bhranain*, O'Brennan's town.

**Ballybrew**, near Powerscourt in Wicklow ; *Baile-brughaidh* [-brewy], the town or townland of the brewy (or betagh), or keeper of a house of public hospitality. See Ballybetagh above.

**Ballybrian** or **Ballybrien** in Galway, Limerick, Longford, and Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Briain*, O'Brien's townland.

**Ballybrick**, near Drumballyroney, Down ; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-Bhric* [MacGillavrick], MacGilbrick's or MacGillavrick's town.

**Ballybricken** in Cork and Limerick ; *Baile-Bhricín*, Bricken's town.

**Ballybrickoge**, near Ballynagore, Westmeath ; O'Brickoge's town.

**Ballybride**, near Roscommon town and in Cork ; *Baile-Bhrighde* [-Breeda], Brigit's town.

**Ballybritt** in Galway and King's Co. ; Britt's town.

**Ballybro**, more correctly **Balybrone**, near Rosslane in Wexford ; the town of the querns or millstones, probably because the stone-material for millstones was quarried there, like Carrigeennamronety, vol. i.

p. 377. Why *bro* is here incorrectly used for *brone*, see p. 13.

**Ballybroder**, the name of several townlands in Galway and Westmeath; the town of O'Brodar, which is an Irish-Danish family name.

**Ballybrody** in parish of Dysert, Clare; *Baile-Mhic-Bhruaideadha* [-Brody], the town of MacBrody. The MacBrodys were the hereditary poets of Thomond, and owned Ballybrody in virtue of their office. They are now sometimes called Bruodin or Brody, without the Mac.

**Ballybrogan** in Roscommon, near Athlone; *Baile-Ui-Bhrogain*, O'Brogan's or Brogan's town. I knew some members of this family who, despising the old Irish name Brogan, now call themselves "Burgoyne!"

**Ballybroghan, Ballybroughan**, in Clare and Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Bhruochain*, O'Broghan's or Brohan's town.

**Ballybrallaghan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Bhrolchain*, O'Brollaghan's town.

**Ballybrolly**, near Armagh town; O'Brolly's town or townland.

**Ballybronoge** or **Ballybrunoge** in Tipperary and Limerick, the town of Bronnock or Brannick, an English family.

**Ballybrooney** in Mayo and **Ballybrowney** in Cork; *Beal-atha-Bhronaigh*, the ford or ford-mouth of Bronagh or Brony.

**Ballybruse** in Waterford; Bruce's or De Bruce's town.

**Ballybuggy** in Queen's Co.; same as Ballybogey.

**Ballybulgan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Bhulgain*, O'Bulgan's town.

**Ballyburke** in Galway; pronounced there *Baile-m-Burcach*, Burcachs' or Burkes' town.

**Ballyburly** in King's Co.; Burly's or Burleigh's town or townland: English family.

**Ballycaghan** in Kildare and Derry; O'Cahan's or O'Cane's town; same as Ballycahan and Ballycahane elsewhere.

**Ballycahalan** in Galway; *Baile-Ui-Chathalain*, O'Cahalan's town.



**Ballycahillroe**, near Moate in Westmeath; the town of red-haired Cahill. *Ruadh* [roo], red.

**Ballycairn** in Antrim and Derry; *Baile-cairn*, the townland of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

**Ballycallaghan** in King's Co. and Derry; *Baile-Ui-Cheallachain*, O'Callaghan's town or townland.

**Ballycallan** in Donegal and Kilkenny; same as Ballycahalan.

**Ballycally**, near Burriscarra, Mayo; *Baile-calaidh* [-cally]; the town of the landing place for boats, i.e. a ferry. But **Ballycally** in Down is *Baile-Ui-Cheallaigh*, O'Kelly's town.

**Ballycam** in Down; *Baile-Cam*, crooked townland.

**Ballycanauna** in Limerick; *Baile-Canánaigh* [-canauny], the townland of the canon: probably ecclesiastical property.

**Ballycannon** in Clare, near Limerick city, and **Ballycannon** in Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Chanainn*, the town of O'Cannon or Cannon.

**Ballycanvan**, near Waterford city; *Baile-Ui-Cheannabhain*, O'Canavan's town.

**Ballycar** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Carthaigh*, O'Carthy's town.

**Ballycarbery**, near Cahersiveen in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Cáirbre*, O'Carbery's town.

**Ballycarn** in Tipperary; *Beal-atha-cairn*, ford-mouth or ford of the *carn*.

**Ballycarnahan** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Chearnachain*, O'Carnahan's or Kernahan's town.

**Ballycarnan** in Queen's Co. and **Ballycarnane** in Cork and Waterford; the town of the *carnan* or little *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

**Ballycarney** in Carlow, Limerick, and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Catharney*, O'Carney's town.

**Ballycarnannon**, the town of Gannon's *carn* or monument.

**Ballycarra** in Mayo; the town of the weir: *cora* or *cara*, a weir, for which see vol. i. p. 367.

**Ballycarran** in Kilkenny and Wexford, and **Ballycarrane** in Limerick and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Carráin*, O'Carran's town.

**Ballycarrickmaddy**, near Ballinderry in Antrim; *Baile-carraige-madaigh*, the town of Carrickmaddy, this last name meaning the rock of the dogs: "the townland of the rock of the dogs."

**Ballycarridoge**, near Castletownarra in Tipperary; *Baile-caradog*, the town of Carridoge or Caradoc, a Welsh settler.

**Ballycarroon**, Carew's town: same as Ballincarroona.

**Ballycarty**, near Tralee in Kerry, a much-corrupted name, well known there to be *Beal-atha-ceardcha* [-carta], the ford of the *cartha* or forge. For *Ceardcha*, see vol. i. p. 224. The forge must have been beside the ford.

**Ballycasheen**, near Killarney and near Corrofin in Clare, and **Ballycashen** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Caisín*, O'Cashen's town.

**Ballycassidy** in Fermanagh; *Baile-Ui-Caiside*, the O'Cassidy's townland, owned by the O'Cassidys, who were the hereditary physicians to the Maguires of Fermanagh.

**Ballychristal**, near Geashill in King's Co.; *Baile-mhic-Chriostamhail*, MacChrystal's or Crystal's town.

**Ballyclancahill**, near Kilfenora in Clare; *Baile-cloinne-Ui-Chathail*, the town of O'Cahill's *clan* or family.

**Ballyclaverty**, near Antrim town; *Baile-mhic-Laithbheartaigh* [-Laverty], MacLaverty's or Laverty's town.

**Ballycleary** in Queen's Co. and Wexford and **Ballyclery** in Galway and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Cleirigh*, O'Clery's town.

**Ballycloghruff**, near Athlone; *Beal-atha-Clochdubh*, the ford of the black stones.

**Ballyclogher**, near Balla in Mayo and near Ushnagh in Westmeath; the town of the *clogher* or stony place.

**Ballycloghessy** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Clochasaigh*, O'Clohessy's town.

**Ballyclovan** in Kilkenny and **Ballycluvane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Clumháin*, O'Clovan's or Cluvan's town.

**Ballycoffey**, near Lisnadill in Armagh and **Ballycohy**, near Shronell in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Cobhthaigh*, O'CoFFEY's town.

**Ballycogly** in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Coighligh*, O'Quigley's town.

**Ballycollin** in Antrim and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Coileain*, O'Collins' or Collins's town.

**Ballycolliton** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Codlatain*; O'Collatan's town. Some members of this family now call themselves Colton.

**Ballycomisk**, beside Cashel in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Cumascaigh*, O'Cummiskey's town. Some of this family are called *MacCummiskey*.

**Ballycommane** and **Ballycommon** in Cork, Kildare, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Comain*, O'Common's town.

**Ballyconneely** in Clare and Galway, and **Ballyconnelly** in Antrim and Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chonghaile*, O'Connolly's or O'Conneely's town.

**Ballyconra** in Kilkenny; Conra's town.

**Ballyconry** in Clare, Kerry, and Tipperary; O'Conry's or MacConry's town.

**Ballyconway** in Kilkenny and Limerick; *Baile-Mhic-Connmhaighe*, MacConway's town.

**Ballycorban** in Galway and Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chorbain*, the town of O'Corban, now generally made Corbett.

**Ballycorboys** in Wexford; see p. 11.

**Ballycorey** in the parish of Templemaley, Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chomhraidhe* [-corey], O'Curry's town.

**Ballycorick**, near Clondagad, Clare; which the FM write *Beul-atha-an-chomhraic* [-corick], the ford-mouth or ford of the meeting or confluence; where the widening at the meeting point was taken advantage of for the ford.

**Ballycoshone** in Down and **Ballycoshown** in Limerick; *Baile-cois-abhann*, the town along or beside the river.

**Ballycoskery** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Choscraigh*, O'Coscry's town.

**Ballycottin**, near Cloyne in Cork; *Baile-coitchin* [-cutteen], the town of the common. The common is there still and was noted for its sports-meetings as it is still for picnics. For Coithchionn and Commons, see vol. ii. p. 472, and Index.

**Ballycourcy** in Wexford; same as Ballincourcey above.

**Ballycoyle**, near Powerscourt in Wicklow; Coyle's

town. The full family name is *Mac-Giolla-Comhghaill* [Mac Gilla Coyle], meaning a servant or devotee of St. Comhghall or Comgall of Bangor. See Ballymacilhoyle.

**Ballycraggan** in Tipperary: written in Down Survey Buolicregan, pointing to the Irish form *Buaille-creagain*, the booly or dairy-place of the rocky ground.

**Ballycraig**, **Ballycraigy**, and **Ballycraggy**, the names of several townlands in Antrim; *Baile-creige*, rocky town, town of the rocks.

**Ballycramsy**, near Malin in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Cnaimhsighe*, O'Crampsie's town. This family now often call themselves Bonner (Boner), as the first syllable of the Irish surname (*cnamh*) means a "bone."

**Ballycreely** in the parish of Comber, Down; *Baile-Ui-Cruaidhlaigh*, O'Creely's or Crilly's town.

**Ballycragh** in Antrim; *Baile-cregach*, rocky town: *creag*, a rock; *cregach*, full of rocks.

**Ballycrehan** in Tipperary and **Ballycrighan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chriocháin*, O'Creahan's town.

**Ballycrenane** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Crionain*, town of O'Crenane or Crinion.

**Ballycrenode** in Tipperary; *Baile-Chrionóid*, Crinott's town.

**Ballycrinnigan** in Carlow; same as Ballycronigan.

**Ballycrompane** in Waterford; the town of the *pill* or inlet. Crompane is pretty common in the south-east. There is a river of this name in Kilkenny. See Crompane.

**Ballycroneen** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chroinín*, O'Croinin's town.

**Ballycronigan** in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Chronagain*, O'Cronigan's town.

**Ballycrony** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Cróine*, the town of [a woman named] *Crón*: see Ardcrony.

**Ballycross** in Down and Wexford; *Baile-Croise* [-crusha], the town of the cross: probably from some conspicuous wayside cross.

**Ballycrossaun** in Galway; *Baile-Crossáin*, the town of Crossan or MacCrossan, an Irish family name now often changed to Crosbie.

**Ballycrumlin** in King's Co.; *Baile-cruimhghlinn*

[-cruvlin], the town of the curving glen. See Crumlin, vol. i.

**Ballycrummy**, near Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Chromaigh* [-crummy], O'Crommy's town.

**Ballycuddahy** in Queen's Co., **Ballycuddihy** in Kilkenny, and **Ballycuddy** in Galway and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Chuidighthigh* [-cuddihy], the town of O'Cuddihy, a common family name in these and adjacent counties.

**Ballycue** in King's Co.; *Baile-mic-Aodha*, Mackay's or MacHugh's town. Mac reduced to C, as shown under Mac.

**Ballycuirke**, near Moycullen, Galway; *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, the town of O'Quirk or Quirk, a common southern family name. Same as Ballyquirke.

**Ballyculhane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chathláin*, the town of O' Culhane.

**Ballycullaun** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Choileain*, O'Collins's town.

**Ballyculleen** in Limerick, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Baile-Coillín*, the town of the little *coill* or wood.

**Ballyculleeny** in Clare; town of the little woods; *Coillínidhe*, pl. of *Coillín*.

**Ballycullen** and **Ballycullin** in Clare, Down, Dublin, Limerick, Wicklow, Queen's Co., Armagh, Tipperary; in some cases the town of O'Cullen and in others of MacCullen, for both are common as family names.

**Ballycullenane** in Cork, and **Ballycullinan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chuilionnain*, town of O'Cullenan or Cullenan.

**Ballycultraw**, near Hollywood in Down; *Baile-cultragha* [-cultraw], town at the back (*cul*) of the *tragh* or strand.

**Ballycummin** in the parish of Kilmore, Roscommon; *Beal-atha-chuimín*, the ford-mouth or ford of O'Cummin, or Cummins, or Commons. As to **Ballycummin** in Limerick and Sligo, the Bally is more likely *Baile*, a town, not *Beal-atha*, a ford. See Bally.

**Ballycunneen** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chuinín*, O'Cunneen's town. Some of this family are called MacCunneen or MacCunnin.

**Ballycunningham** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chonnagáin*,

O'Cunnigan's town. These people now generally call themselves Cunningham and sometimes Cunniam.

**Ballycurkeen** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Cuircin*, O'Curkeen's or Curkin's town.

**Ballycurrane** in Kerry, Tipperary, and Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Chorain*, town of O'Corrane or Curran.

**Ballycurreen** in Cork and Waterford, and **Ballycurren** in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Curraidhin* [-Curreen], the town of O'Curreen or Currin.

**Ballycusheen** in Mayo, **Ballycushan**, near Belfast, **Ballycushen** in Cork, and **Ballycushion** in Donegal; *Baile-Cuisin*, the town of Cusheen, or Cushin, or Cushion, usual family name, all from *Cuisin*.

**Ballydahin**, a suburb of Mallow, at the other side of the Blackwater; universally called Bally-Daheen, the town of Daheen or little Davy.

**Ballydaly** in Cork, Galway, King's Co., Limerick, and Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Dalaighe*, the town of O'Daly or Daly.

**Ballydaniel** in Cork, Kilkenny, and Wexford; *Baile-Domhnaill*, Donall's town. The Irish *Domhnall* or Donall is very often anglicised Daniel, so that by far the greatest number of our Irish "Daniels" are really Donalls: and the MacDaniels are MacDonalls.

**Ballydargan** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Deargain*, O'Dargan's town.

• **Ballydavin** in Queen's Co.: according to local pronunciation this is *Baile-Daithin* [-Dahin], the town of little David (not of Davin or Devine).

**Ballydawley** in Derry and Sligo; the same as Ballydaly. The family name Dawly is now generally made Daly.

**Ballydealy** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Duibhghiolla* [-Deela], O'Deely's town.

**Ballydeenlea** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Duinnsheibhe* [Deenlea], the town of O'Deenlea or Dunlea.

**Ballydehob** in Cork: see p. 21.

**Ballydermot** in Donegal, King's Co., Derry, and Wexford, and **Ballydermody** in Waterford; *Baile-Diarmada* [-Dermada], Diarmaid's or Dermot's town.

**Ballyderown** in Cork; represents correctly the Irish *Baile-dir-dha-abhainn*, the town between two

rivers. For several similar names from "two rivers," see vol. i. p. 251.

**Ballydevitt** in Donegal and Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Dáirbhí*, MacDavid's or MacDevitt's or Devitt's or Davitt's town.

**Ballydineen** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Duinnín*, O'Dinneen's town.

**Ballydivlin**. Here a family name does not come in: it is *Baile-duibhlinn*, the town of the black pool, where *divlin* is the same as Dublin (vol. i. p. 363).

**Ballydogherty** in Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Dochartaigh*, O'Dogherty's town.

**Ballydonagh** in Galway, King's Co., Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Donchadha* [-Donagha], the town of O'Donoghue, or in some cases of MacDonagh, or of Donogh (as a personal name).

**Ballydonaghy** in Antrim, Armagh, Cork, and Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Donchadha* [-Donaghy], O'Donaghy's town.

**Ballydonarea** in Wicklow; *Baile-Donchadha-riabh-aigh* [-donna-rea], the town of Donagh Riagh or Grey Donogh.

**Ballydonnellan** in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Domhnollain*, O'Donnellan's town.

**Ballydonohoe** in Clare, Kerry, and Limerick; the same as Ballydonagh above; O'Donohoe's town.

**Ballydoogan** in Galway, Sligo, and Westmeath; *Baile-Ui-Dubhagáin* [-Doogan], the town of O'Dugan or Doogan.

**Ballydoolagh** in Fermanagh, and **Ballydoolough** in Galway; *Baile-dubhlocha* [-Doolagha], the town of the black lake.

**Ballydooley** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Dubhlaoigh* [-Dooley], O'Dooley's town. See Ballindooley above.

**Ballydoonan** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Dúnain*, O'Doonan's town.

**Ballydooneen** in Kerry; the town of the little *dun* or fort. See Doon.

**Ballydoorlis** in Limerick; *Beal-atha-durlais*, the ford of the *Durlios* or strong fort. See Thurles, vol. i. p. 274.

**Ballydoorty** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Dubhartaigh*, O'Doorty's town.

**Ballydorgan**, near Castlelyons in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Dorgain*, O'Dorgan's town.

**Ballydotia** in Galway; *Baile-doighte* [-dotia], burnt townland: *i.e.* having the land-surface burned for tillage purposes. See *Beatin*.

**Ballydowd**, near Esker, Dublin; *Baile-Ui-Dubhda*, O'Dowd's town. A branch of the Connaught O'Dowds settled here.

**Ballydowel** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Dubhghoill* [-Doyle], the town of O'Doyle or Doyle.

**Ballydowling** in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Dunlaing*, O'Dowling's town.

**Ballydown** in Antrim and Down; *Baile-an-dúin*, town of the *dún* or circular fortress.

**Ballydowny** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Dunadhaigh* [-Dooney], O'Downey's town.

**Ballydoyle** in Cork, Tipperary, and in Wexford; same as Ballydowell.

**Ballydrinan** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Droigheanain* [-Drynan], the town of O'Drynan or Drennan.

**Ballydrisheen**, near Killarney; *Baile-drisín* [-drisheen], town of the brambles, *dris* [drish], a bramble: *drisín*, a brambly place: the dimin. used collectively; see p. 12, II.

**Ballydrislane** in Waterford; *Baile-Drisleáin*, the town of Drislane, a Munster family name.

**Ballydrohid** in King's Co.; *Baile-droichid*, the town of the *drohed* or bridge. For *droichead*, see vol. i. p. 368.

**Ballydrum** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-an-droma*, the ford-mouth or ford of the drum or hill-ridge. But **Ballydrum** in Longford is *Baile-an-droma*, the town (not ford), of the drum.

**Ballydrumman** in Down; same as last except that the dimin. *droman* (little *drum* or hill-ridge is used, p. 12, II).

**Ballyduagh**, near Cashel in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Duach*, town of the family or Clan of O'Duagh. See *Oda*.

**Ballyduane** in Limerick and Cork; same as Ballydowan.



**Ballydugennan** in Antrim; *Baile-Ui-Duibhgeannain* [-Duigenan], O'Duigenan's or O'Duignan's town.

**Ballyduggan** in Tipperary; same as Ballydoogan.

**Ballyduhig** in Kerry, Limerick, and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Dubhthaigh*, O'Duffy's or O'Duhig's town.

**Ballydulany** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Dubhshláine* [-Dulany], O'Delany's town.

**Ballydulea** in Cork; Dunlea's town: same as Ballydunlea.

**Ballydun** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Dhuinn*, O'Dunne's town.

**Ballyduneen** in Clare; same as Ballydineen.

**Ballydunlea**, near Tralee; same as Ballydeenlea.

**Ballydurn** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Dornain*, O'Dornan's town.

**Ballyduvane**, near Clonakilty in Cork; same as Ballyduane.

**Ballydwyer** and **Ballydwyre** in Kerry and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Dubhuidhir*, O'Dwyer's town.

**Ballyea** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Fhiaigh*, O'Fay's town. *F* drops out of "Fay" by aspiration, see p. 2, IV.

**Ballyeafy** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-hÉimhthigh* [-Heafy], O'Heaphy's town: a common family name in Munster.

**Ballyealan** in King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Fhaoláin*, O'Felan's or O'Phelan's town. *F* drops out as in Ballyea.

**Ballyedmond** in several counties; *Baile-Eamoinn*, Edmond's town.

**Ballyedock** in Wexford and Down; Edoc's town. Edock is a Christian name among some of the Kavanaghs.

**Ballyeeskeen** in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Dhiscín* (Hogan), O'Diskin's or Diskin's town.

**Ballyegan** in Kerry and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Aodhagáin*, O'Hagan's town; or *Baile-Mhic-Aodhagan*, MacEgan's town.

**Ballyeglish** in the parish of Ardtrea, Derry; *Baile-eaglaise*, the town of the church, from some connection with the adjacent church of St. Trea: see Ardtrea.

**Ballyegny**, near Rathkeale in Limerick; Egný's town.

**Ballyeighter** and **Ballyeightragh** in Clare, Galway, King's Co., Cork, Kerry; *Baile-íochtair* and *Baile-íochtach*, low or low-lying town, or one lying lower than some other.

**Ballyellane** in Cork; *Baile-oileáin*, town of the island.

**Ballyellery** in Clare; *Baile-aílithre* [-allery], town of the pilgrim. In memory of some forgotten hermit.

**Ballyellis** in Cork, Kilkenny, and Wexford; Eliza's town.

**Ballyenaghan** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-hEanachain*, O'Henaghan's town.

**Ballyenaghty** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Fhionnachtaigh*, O'Finnaghty's town. This family name is now often made Finnerty and Fenton.

**Ballyerk** in Tipperary; the town of Erc, a very old personal name.

**Ballyewry**, near Greyabbey in Down; *Baile-iubhraigh* [-yewry], the town of the yew-trees. See vol. i. pp. 511, 512.

**Ballyfadeen** in Cork; *Baile-Phaidín*, the town of *Paudheen* or little Paddy.

**Ballyfaris** in Sligo; same as Ballyferis.

**Ballyfarnagh** in Mayo; *Baile-fearnach*, town of the alders.

**Ballyfarnoge** in Wexford; same as Ballyfarnagh, only that the dim. *óg* is used (p. 12, II). For *Fearn*, Alder, see vol. i. p. 515.

**Ballyfasy** in Kilkenny; *Baile-fásaigh*, town of the *físach* or wilderness (vol. i. p. 496).

**Ballyfatten** in Tyrone; same as Ballyfadeen.

**Ballyfeeny** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Féinneadha*, town of O'Feeny.

**Ballyfeerode** in Limerick; *Baile-Phéaróid*, Perrot's town.

**Ballyferis** in Down; the town of Fergus.

**Ballyferriter** in Kerry; Ferriter's town: a family locally and historically well known.

**Ballyfin** in Cork, Queen's Co., and Wexford; Finn's or O'Finn's town.

**Ballyfinboy** in Tipperary (Ballyfinvoy, Inq. Car. I): *Baile-finnmhuigh*, the town of the fair plain: *finn*, whitish; magh, plain: see Finvoy, vol. ii. p. 272.

**Ballyfinegan** in Galway and Roscommon; town of O'Finnegan.

**Ballyfinnane**, near Milltown in Kerry, is not from *Baile*, a town; it is *Beal-atha-Fionnain*, the ford-mouth or ford of Finnan. As to Ballyfinnane in the parish of Killabban, Queen's Co., I have no final authority: it may be either the town (*Baile*) or the ford (*Beal-atha*) of Finnan. See Bally.

**Ballyfinneen** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Finghin*, O'Finneen's town.

**Ballyfinoge** in Kerry and Wexford; *Baile-fionnog*, the town of the scald crows or ravens: from some shelter frequented by those birds. For scald crows and names derived from them, see vol. i. p. 486.

**Ballyfinragh** in Down; *Baile-fionn-ratha*, the town of the white rath or fort.

**Ballyfintan** in Galway; *Baile-Fiontain*, Fintan's town.

**Ballyfiugh** in Kilkenny; *Baile-fiuich*, wet townland.

**Ballyfodrin** in Armagh; *Baile-Pheadraoin*, town of Paddereen or little Peter.

**Ballyfolan** in Wicklow; O'Fuallan's or O'Folan's town.

**Ballyfoleen** in Limerick; *Baile-Phóilin*, little Paul's town.

**Ballyfoley** in Wexford; same as Ballyfowloo.

**Ballyfolliard** in Tyrone; Folliard's (correctly Folliott's) town.

**Ballyforan** in Roscommon. The name in an Inq. of Car. I, "Bealafeoren," points at once to *Beal-atha-feoranna*, the ford of the *feorainn* or beach or shore, viz. the shore of the river Suck.

**Ballyfore** in Antrim, King's Co., and Meath; *Baile-fuar*, cold town, either from marshy land or from an exposed situation. See for this word *fuair*, vol. ii. p. 252.

**Ballyformoyle**, near Lough Key in Roscommon; *Baile-formaoil*, the town of the round hill. For *formael*, see vol. i. p. 397. There is a well-marked little hill here.

**Ballyfowloo**, near Monkstown, Cork; *Baile-Ui-Foghladha*, O'Foley's town.

**Ballyfraley** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Fearghaile*, O'Frawley's or O'Fraley's town.

**Ballyfree**, near Sligo town and near Rathdrum in Wicklow; *Baile-fraoigh* [-free], townland of the *fraoch* or heath.

**Ballyfroota**, near Ballingany in Limerick; *Baile-Phrúite*, the town of Prout, an English family name.

**Ballygagin**, near Cork city, and **Ballygagin** in Waterford; Gagan's or Goggin's town ("De Cogan").

**Ballygahan** in Wicklow; *Baile-MacGathan*, Mag-Gahan's town.

**Ballygalda**, near Roscommon town; *Bel-atha-Gallda*, the ford of the *Galls* or foreigners (most probably English): *da* is an adjectival termination.

**Ballygallin**, near Coleraine and **Ballygallon**, near Inistioge in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Galláin*, O'Gallen's or Gallon's town.

**Ballygammon**, near Belfast, written in a grant of Charles I, Ballygoman; townland of the *Camans* or *Commons* or hurleys. Indicating a goaling or hurling place.

**Ballygannon**, the name of four townlands near Rathdrum, Wicklow; Gannon's or MacGannon's town.

**Ballygargan** in Armagh; Gargan's or MacGargan's town.

**Ballygarrett**, the name of many places in the southern half of Ireland; *Baile-Gearóid*, Garrett's town; Garrett being a Hibernicised form of Gerald or Gerard.

**Ballygarries** in the parish of Robeen, Mayo; *Bealaigh-Gearra*, short passes or roads: the singular is *Bealoch Gearr*; and the Irish plural is replaced by the Eng. plural termination *s*: p. 11.

**Ballygarriff** in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-garbh* [-garriv], rough or rugged townland.

**Ballygarry** in Mayo; *Baile-gárrdha* [-garra], the town of the garden. For *gárrdha*, a garden, see vol. i. p. 229.

**Ballygarvan** in Cork, Down, Wexford, and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Garbhain*, O'Garvan's town.

**Ballygarve** in the parish of Kilboe, Longford; same as Ballygarriff.

**Ballygarvey** in Antrim, Westmeath, and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Garbhaigh*, O'Garvey's town.

**Ballygarvigan** in Down; Gargan's or O'Garvigan's town.

**Ballygate** and **Ballygatta** in Roscommon; same as Ballingatta.

**Ballygawley** in Tyrone, Donegal, and Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Amhalghadha*, MacAwley's or Macaulay's town.

**Ballygeana** in Limerick and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Géibheannaigh*, O'Geany's town.

**Ballygeegan** in Down and **Ballygegan** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Mhic Eochagáin*, MacGeoghegan's or Geagan's town.

**Ballygeehin** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Ghaoithín*, O'Geehin's or O'Gahan's town.

**Ballygeery** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Gadhra* [-Gara, Guiry], O'Geary's or Guiry's town.

**Ballygelagh** in Down, and Derry; *Baile-Gaodhlach*, Irish town, indicating that the natives kept, or were allowed to keep, possession of these places, where all around was peopled by Scotch settlers.

**Ballygerald** in Tipperary; *Baile-Gearóid*, Gerald's or Garrett's town.

**Ballygibbagh** in Longford; *Baile-giobach* [-gibbagh], rough or rugged townland.

**Ballygibbon**, the name of townlands in the midland and southern counties; *Baile-Giobáin*, Gibbons' town.

**Ballygiblin** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ghioballáin*, O'Gibellan's or O'Giblin's town.

**Ballygilcash** in Sligo; *Baile-Mic-Gilla-Chuis*, Mac-kilcash's town.

**Ballygilchrist** in Longford; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-Chriost*, the town of MacGilchreest or Gilchreest.

**Ballygilgan** in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Ghiollagáin* (FM), O'Gilligan's town.

**Ballygillaheen** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ghiollachaoin*, Gillaheen's town.

**Ballygillane** in Limerick and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Giolláin*, O'Gillan's town.

**Ballygillaroo** in Wicklow; *Baile-Giolla-ruaidh* [-Gillarue], Gillaroo's or Gilroy's town. Gillaroo means "red-fellow," and is the same as the Scotch "Gilderoy."

**Ballygillen** in Derry, and **Ballygillin** in Westmeath; *Baile-Ui-Ghilin*, O'Gillen's or Gilleen's town.

**Ballygiltenan**, near Glin in Limerick; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-tSeanain*, MacGiltenan's townland. Giltenan means a servant or devotee of St. Senan of Scatterry: *S* eclipsed by *t*. Sometimes they omit the *Gil* (which also gets rid of the *t*) and call themselves Shannon, which represents the saint's name simply.

**Ballyginnane** in Cork; O'Ginnane's town.

**Ballyginny**, near Maghera in Down; MacGuiney's town.

**Ballyglasheen** in Kerry and Tipperary, and **Ballyglassin** in Cork and Longford; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaisin*, O'Glasheen's or Glassin's town.

**Ballyglavin** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaimhin*, O'Glavin's town. Glavin without the *O*, as a family name, is the same as MagLáimhín, with the *g* of *Mag* carried over to *Laimhín*. *Laimhín* as a personal name means "of the small hand," dim. of *Lámh*, a hand.

**Ballyglihorn** in the parish of Ballynakill, Down; *Baile-Ghiolla-chuirn*, Gilhurn's or Glihorn's town. *Giolla-chuirn* means "servant of the corn or cup," i.e. cup-bearer; the name from the office in the chief's household.

**Ballyglisheen** in Carlow, and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaisín*, O'Glasheen's or Glashen's town.

**Ballyglissane** in Cork; O'Glissane's or Gleeson's town.

**Ballygobban** in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Gobáin*, O'Gobban's town.

**Ballygobbin** in Antrim; Gobbin's town.

**Ballygodoon** in Tipperary; Godún's or Godoon's or Godwin's town.

**Ballygoghlin** in Limerick; *Baile-Mhig-Cochlóin*, MagCochlan's town. The *g* passes over from *Mag* and throws out the *c*: a usual process.

**Ballygolman** in Mayo; *Baile-Ua* [or O']-*gColman*,

of the O'Colmans. *C* is eclipsed by *g* in gen. plural after *O*: see p. 10.

**Ballygoman** in Wexford and **Ballygommon** in Mayo; same as Ballygammon above.

**Ballygonigan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Dhonnagain*, O'Donegan's town. The *D* in Donegan changed to *G* by a well-known law (or corruption), for which see p. 6, III.

**Ballygonnell** in Fermanagh and Wicklow; *Baile-O'gConnell*, the town of the O'Connells.

**Ballygonny** in Derry; *Baile-gconaidh* [-gonny], townland of fire-wood.

**Ballygoonau** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Ghúnáin*, O'Goonan's town.

**Ballygoran** in Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhráin*, O'Gowran's town.

**Ballygorian** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhrain*, O'Gowran's or Gorian's town: or it might be *Mac* instead of *Ua*: MacGorian's.

**Ballygorman** in Armagh and Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Gormain*, O'Gorman's town.

**Ballygorry** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Ghuaire*, O'Guary's town.

**Ballygortagh** in Meath and Roscommon; *Baile-gortach*, hungry or starved townland: probably from the quality of the land.

**Ballygortgarve** in Antrim; *Baile-ghuirt-ghairbh*, town of the rough field. Gort, an enclosed tilled field: *garbh* [garv], rough.

**Ballygowdan** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhadáin*, O'Gowdan's town.

**Ballygowlan** in Westmeath (near Athlone); *Baile-gabhláin*, town of the little gowl or fork or branch: probably a river fork.

**Ballygowloge**, near Listowel in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhlóig*, O'Gowloge's town. O'Donovan gives O'Gowlog in a family name; and he could hardly have been mistaken, as he went all through Kerry, gathering up lore from old people. But I do not know O'Gowloge as a family name, and I do not find it in Father Woulfe's book.

**Ballygown** in Cork, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; *Baile-ghamhann* [-Gowan], the town of the *gows* or smiths.

**Ballygowney** in Kilkenny and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Ghamhna*, O'Gowna's or Gaffney's town, or it might be *Mac*: for there are *Mac* as well as O'Gaffneys.

**Ballygrague** in Tipperary; town of the *graug* or village (for which see vol. i. p. 353).

**Ballygraney** in Down and Carlow, **Ballygrania** in Sligo, and **Ballygraney** in Kildare; *Baile-Ghráinne*, Grania's or Grace's town (woman).

**Ballygreenan** in Tyrone; *Baile-grianáin*, the town of the Greenan, summer house, sunny hill. For *grianan*, see vol. i. p. 291.

**Ballygrenane** in Kerry, and **Ballygrennane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Ghrianáin*, O'Greenan's or O'Grynan's townland.

**Ballygriffin** in Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Tipperary, and **Ballygriffy** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Ghriobhtha* [Greefa], (FM), the town of O'Greefa or Griffin. Some of our Griffins make their name Griffith, which is Welsh.

**Ballygrillighan** in Cork; *Baile-greallachain*, town of the mire: *greallach*, a miry place, dim. *greallachan*.

**Ballygrogan** in Cork, and **Ballygroogan** in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Ghruagain*, O'Grogan's town.

**Ballygrot** in Down; *Baile-gcrot*, townland of the hillocks or tummocks (*crot*). Showing neuter eclipsis.

**Ballygub** in Kilkenny; *Baile-goib*, own of the *gob*, snout, or peak. **Ballygubba** in Limerick, town of the peaks. Both from some natural hill-features.

**Ballygudden** and **Ballyguddin** in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Ghodáin*, O'Godan's town.

**Ballyguile** in Limerick; *Baile-Ghoill*, town of the Englishman (*Gall*).

**Ballinguletagle**, adjacent to the last named, and same name with the addition of *seagal* rye (with *s* eclipsed); *Baile-Ghoill-tseagail*, the Englishman's town of the rye.

**Ballyguin** in Mayo; *Baile-O'gCuinn*, the town of the O'Quins. (*C* or *Q*, eclipsed after *O*, gen. pl., see p. 10, above.)



**Ballyguiry**, near Dungarvan; *Baile-Ui-Ghadhra*, O'Guiry's or O'Gara's townland. The family name Guiry is common in the south as the equivalent Gara or O'Gara is in the west.

**Ballygullen** in Wexford; *Baile-O'g-Cuilinn*, town of the O'Cullens or Cullens.

**Ballygunahan** in Down; *Baile-O'g-Conachain*, O'Conaghan's town.

**Ballygunneen** in Galway; *Baile-O'g-Cuinin*, O'Cunneen's town. There is also a family name MacCunneen or Maccunnin; but the *O* is detected in Ballygunneen by the eclipsis: see p. 10.

**Ballygurk**, near Ardtrea in Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Oirc*, MacUrc's or MacGurk's town.

**Ballyguyroe**, near Kildorrery, Cork; *Baile-gadhair-ruaidh* [-guyroo], the town of the red hound. *Gadhar* [guyr], a hound. A legend here about a ghostly red hound, which I heard when a boy.

**Ballyhaden** in Tipperary; *Baile-O'h-Eideáin*, O'Haden's or Hayden's town.

**Ballyhaffry** in Down; *Baile-Sheaffraidh*, Geoffrey's town. *G* necessarily changed to *S* (for there is no soft *g* in Irish) and that aspirated to *H* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhagan** in Armagh and Kildare; *Baile-Ui-hAodhagáin* [-Hagan], O'Hagan's town.

**Ballyhaise** in Cavan; *Beul-atha-Ui-hAodha* [Bella-ee-hay], the ford of O'Hea or Hayes.

**Ballyhale** in Galway and Kilkenny; *Baile-hÉil*, Hale's town.

**Ballyhall** in Kilkenny; *Baile-hÁl* [-Hall], Hall's town.

**Ballyhallaghan** in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-hAllacháin*, O'Hallaghan's town.

**Ballyhally** in Cavan; here the Bally should be Booley; for the whole name is written in the Commonwealth Survey *Buoly-halagh*, the dirty or miry booley or dairy-place: where the *s* of *salach* is properly aspirated to *h*.

**Ballyhammon** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-hAmóin*, O'Hammon's or Hammond's town.

**Ballyhander** in Cork and Waterford; Sander's town, where the *S* is aspirated to *H* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhanna** in Donegal and Derry; *Baile-Uí-hAnnaidh* [-hanny], O'Hanna's town.

**Ballyhannan** in Clare and Armagh; *Baile-Uí-hAnáin*, O'Hannan's town.

**Ballyhanry** in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-hAnraoi* MacHenry's or MacHenry's town.

**Ballyhar** in Kerry; *Baile-Uí-hÁir*, O'Hare's town.

**Ballyhara** in Wicklow; *Baile-Uí-hEaghra*, O'Hara's town.

**Ballyharigan** in Derry; *Baile-Uí-hAragáin*, O'Harrigan's town.

**Ballyharmon** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-thearmainn* [-harman], the townland of the *termon* or sanctuary church-land: for which see vol. ii. p. 213.

**Ballyharney** in Westmeath; *Beal-atha-hÁirne*, Arney's or Harney's ford.

**Ballyharraghan** in Clare and **Ballyharrahan** in Waterford; *Baile-Uí-hArachain*, O'Harrahan's town.

**Ballyharran**, otherwise called **Ballagharran** in Wexford; *Bealach-Uí-hEaghraín* [-harran], O'Harran's or Harran's road.

**Ballyharroon** in Cork; *Baile-Sheathrúin* [-harroon], the town of *Seathrún* or Geoffrey. See Ballyhaffry.

**Ballyharty** in Wexford; *Baile-Uí-hArtaigh*, O'Harty's or Harty's town.

**Ballyharvey** in Antrim; *Baile-Uí-hAirmheadh-aigh*, O'Harvey's town.

**Ballyhaskin** in Down; town of the sheskin or marsh (vol. i. p. 463). *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhasky** in Donegal, near Derry; *Baile-Sheascaigh* [-hasky], the town of the *seascach* or *shesk* or marsh (vol. i. p. 463). *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhattan** in Westmeath; Hattan's town.

**Ballyhaugh** in Tipperary; *Baile-Uí-hEachdhach* [-Hougha], O'Haughey's or Hough's or Hawe's town.

**Ballyhaunis** in Mayo; written Bellahawnes in Inq. Car. I; *Beal-atha-hamhnais*, the ford of the combat or plundering. *N.B.*—In old times battles were often fought at fords.

**Ballyhealy** in Westmeath, Wexford, and Sligo; *Baile-Ui-hEilighe* [FM], O'Healy's town.

**Ballyhean** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-héin* (O'D.), ford of the bird.

**Ballyhearny** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Thighearnaigh* [Hierny], O'Tierney's town. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyheashill** in King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-hEisill*, O'Heashill's town.

**Ballyhee** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Shidhe* [-Hee], O'Hee's town.

**Ballyheean** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Shiadhain* [-Heean], Sheean's (not Sheehan's) town.

**Ballyheedy** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Shíoda*. O'Sheedy's or Sheedy's town.

**Ballyheefy** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Thíthfe* [-Heefy], O'Heefy's town.

**Ballyheelan** in Cavan; O'Heelan's or Hyland's town.

**Ballyheer** in Mayo; *Baile-híar*, west town.

**Ballyheeragh** in Mayo; *Baile-iarthach* [eeragh], west town.

**Ballyheerin**, near Kilmacrenan in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-hUidhrin* [-Heerin], O'Heerin's town.

**Ballyhegadon** in Queen's Co.; Hegadon's town.

**Ballyhegan** in Carlow; MacEgan's or Egan's town.

**Ballyhehan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-hÉacháin*, O'Heaghan's town.

**Ballyheifer** in Derry; *Baile-Iomhair*, Iever's or Ivor's town.

**Ballyhemiken** in Cork and **Ballyhemikin** in Kerry; *Baile-Sheimicín*, the town of Seimicin or Shemikin, which name is merely a dim. of *Seumas* [Sheamus], and means "Little James."

**Ballyhennigan** in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-hEanagain*, O'Hennigan's or O'Hannigan's town.

**Ballyheridan** in Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Shioradáin*, O'Shéridan's or Sheridan's town.

**Ballyherkin** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Sheircín* [-Herkin], O'Sherkin's town.

**Ballyhest** in Waterford: better **Ballyhesh**; *Baile-sheis* [-hesh], the town of the *ses* or broom: the first

s being aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI). Mr. John Fleming, national teacher, now an old man, scholarly in the Irish language, whom I have often mentioned elsewhere, who has lived all his life near Ballyhest, writes: "The word *ses* has been out of use here for more than a generation, and they now use the other word *giolcach* for broom. About the year 1835 this townland was proverbial for its great growth of broom. But as *ses* was latterly unintelligible to the people, they added a *t* to give it a meaning, and they now think it took its name from a family named Hest." [This process of modifying words that were not understood in order to give them a meaning is common, not only in Irish but in English; on which see Vinegar Hill below.] It is to be presumed that Ballyhest, near Kanturk in Cork, has the same origin.

**Ballyheyland**, near Ballyroan in Queen's Co., a name much corrupted so as to disguise its real origin. It was in old times correctly called Kil-Helan or Kil-Fhailan or Kilwhelan, which commemorates a well-known Irish saint, Faolan or Fillan, born here about the fifth century, a descendant of Irish kings. Though the people have in a manner erased the saint's name by changing Kilhelan to Ballyheyland, he is still vividly remembered there, as well as in Scotland, where he spent some time at missionary work and founded a church which still preserves his name better than it is preserved in his own country. See Reeves's Adamnan, lxxiv., note *g*: and O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Saints," vol. vi. p. 750.

**Ballyhickey** in Clare and Tipperary; *Baile-Uihcidhe* [-Hickey], O'Hickey's town. The O'Hickeys were an eminent family of medical doctors: they were the hereditary physicians to the O'Briens, lords of Thomond, for which they had free land; and no doubt the Ballyhickey in Clare (near Clooney) was their hereditary estate, as well as that in Tipperary.

**Ballyhiernan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Thiernain*, O'Tiernan's town. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhiernaun** in the parish of Ballynahaglish, near Lough Conn in Mayo; commemorates an Irish saint

Tighernan [Tiernan] of the fifth century and of princely descent, who founded a church in Errew, a point of land jutting into Lough Conn, on the site of which stand the present abbey ruins of Errew. One of the Barretts presented this townland (Ballyhiernaun) to the community of Errew in the fifteenth century in honour of the saint, whence it took its name *Baile-Thiernáin*, St. Tiernan's townland.

**Ballyhigeen** in Cork; *Baile-Thaidgín* [-higeen], the town of little Teige or Timothy.

**Ballyhighland** in Wexford; same as Ballyheelan.

**Ballyhilloge** in Cork; *Baile-shaileog*, the town of the sally trees. *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhimikin** in Cork and Tipperary; *Baile-Shimicín*, town of Simikin or Henikin or Jenkins.

**Ballyhimmin** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Thoimín*, Tommin's or Timmins's town. *Thoimín* means little Thomas ("Tommy").

**Ballyhimock** in Cork; *Baile-sheamoig*, the town of *Shemog*, young Shemus or James. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhine** in Mayo and Wexford; *Baile-UihEidhin*, O'Hyne's town.

**Ballyhinode** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Shionóid*, Synnott's town.

**Ballyhist** in Meath and Tipperary; the town of Host or Hosty, a Welsh family.

**Ballyhobert**, near Youghal in Cork; Hobart's town.

**Ballyhobin**, near Ballybrood in Limerick; *Baile-Thoibín*, Tobin's town.

**Ballyhohan** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Thuathchain*, O'Hohan's town.

**Ballyholahan** and **Ballyhollahan** in Tipperary and Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-hUallachain*, O'Holahan's or O'Hoolahan's town.

**Ballyholey**, near Raphoe in Donegal; *Baile-Amhlaibh*, Auliff's or Awley's town.

**Ballyholland**, near Newry in Down; *Baile-Mhaol-Challainn*, Maol-Callan's or Mulholland's town.

**Ballyhomuck** in Limerick, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; Homock's town.

**Ballyhomulta** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Thomulty* [-Humulty], O'Tomulty's town.

**Ballyhone** in Antrim and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-hEoghain*, O'Hone's or Hone's town.

**Ballyhoneen** in Kerry; same as last with the dim.; Honeen's town.

**Ballyhonock** in Cork; *Baile-Sheánoig*, Shannock's or young John's town.

**Ballyhoolahan** in Galway, Limerick, and Cork; same as Ballyholahan.

**Ballyhoolivan**, near Granand, Longford; *Baile-Ui-Shúilleabhain*, the town of O'Sullivan; a southern family settled there. *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

**Ballyhorahan**, near Coolrain in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-hUarachain* (or *-hOdharachain*), O'Horahan's town.

**Ballyhorgan** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-hAmhragain*, O'Horagan's or O'Houragan's or Horgan's town.

**Ballyhork** in Donegal; *Baile-choirce* [-horka], town of the oats. For *Coirce*, oats, see vol. ii. p. 321.

**Ballyhorrach** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Shearraigh*, town O'Sherry. There are also MacSherrys or MacSharrys.

**Ballyhorsa**, near Kilcoole in Wicklow; town of Horsa (Danish).

**Ballyhoulahan** in Cork; same as Ballyholahan.

**Ballyhoura**, the name of a well-known range of mountains extending from near Charleville in Cork eastwards through Cork and Limerick. Took the name from a celebrated pass near Buttevant in Cork; *Bealach-Fheabhrat* [Ballaghoura], the road of Feabh-rat or Abhra [Oura], a half-mythical chief of the first or second century. The original name of this pass was *Ceann Fheabhrat* [Cann-Oura], Abhra's head, about which there is a wild legend in the "Book of Leinster."

**Ballyhourigan**, near Killoscully in Tipperary; same as Ballyhorgan.

**Ballyhowly** in Mayo; *Bealach-abhla*, road of the apples.

**Ballyhubert** in Roscommon; Hubert's or Hobart's town.

**Ballyhudda** in Tipperary; Huddy's town: Huddy still common.

**Ballyhugh** in Cavan; written in Commonwealth Survey, Ballaghugh; *Bealach-Aodha* [-Aia], Aed's or Hugh's road. **Ballyhugh** in King's Co.; written in an Inq. Jac. I, Ballickhugh; *Baile-Mhic-Aodha*, town of Mac-Hugh or Mack-ay. **Ballyhugh** in Galway; *Baile-Ui-hAodha*, the town of O'Hea.

**Ballyhurly** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-hUrthuile*, O'Hurly's town.

**Ballyhuskard** in Wexford; *Baile-thuaisceart*, north town.

**Ballyhussa** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-hEoghasa* [-Hosa], O'Hussey's town.

**Ballyhusty** in Tipperary; same as Ballyhist.

**Ballyieragh** in the parish of Kilcrohane and in Cape Clear Island, both in Cork; *Baile-iarthach*, western townland.

**Ballyillaun** in Clare; *Baile-oileáin*, the town of the island.

**Ballyine** in Carlow and Limerick; same as Ballyhine.

**Ballyinsheen** in Clare; *Baile-insín*, town of the little *inis* or island or river holm (*inch*).

**Ballyisland** in Cork; same as Ballyillaun.

**Ballyjamesduff** in Cavan; *Baile-Sheumais-dhuibh*, Black James's town.

**Ballyjennings** in the parish of Kilmainemore; Jennings is the anglicised form of *Seoinín* [Shoneen], Little John: Jennings's town.

**Ballyjohnboy**, near Ullard, Kilkenny; *Baile-Sheáin-bhuidhe*, Yellow John's town.

**Ballykeaghra** in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-Fhiachrach*, MacFhiachrach's or Fiaghra's townland. *M* and *F* drop out by aspiration.

**Ballykean**, the name of several places in King's Co. and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Chéin*, O'Kean's town.

**Ballykeating**, near Glanworth in Cork; Keating's town.

**Ballykeefe**, the name of several townlands in Kil-

kenny and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chaoimh*, O'Keeffe's town.

**Ballykeelan** in Kildare, and **Ballykeelaun**, near Limerick city; *Baile-Ui-Chaoláin*, O'Keelan's town.

**Ballykeel Artifinny** in Down; Ballykeel, *Baile-caol*, narrow townland. Artifinny is *Ard-Tighe-Finne*, the height of Finna's house (a woman); *tigh* [tee], a house. See Attee.

**Ballykeel Edenagonnell** in Down, near the last; Edenagonnell is *Eudan-na-gConall*, the *edan* or hill-brow of the Connells. The *C* of Connell eclipsed by *g* (p. 3, II). "The narrow-shaped townland of the hill-brow of the Connells."

**Ballykeen** in Derry; *Baile-caoin*, pleasant townland (for *caoin* and such-like, see vol. ii. chap. iv.).

**Ballykeenan** in Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Cianáin*, O'Keenan's town.

**Ballykeeran** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chiaráin*, O'Kieran's town. **Ballykeeran** in the parish of Lickerrig, Galway; *Beal-atha-caorthainn* [-keeran], the ford of the rowan or quicken trees. **Ballykeeran** in Westmeath (near Athlone); *Bealach-Caorthainn*, the *ballagh* or road of the quickens. All three are different.

**Ballykeevan** in Queen's Co., and **Ballykeevan** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chaomháin*, O'Keevan's or O'Kevan's town.

**Ballykeevican** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Chaomha-cáin*, O'Keevican's town.

**Ballykeevin** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Chaoimhghin*, O'Keevin's town (different from Keevan).

**Ballykelly**, the name of more than a dozen townlands in various counties; *Baile-Ui-Ceallaigh* [-Kally], O'Kelly's town.

**Ballykenefick** in Cork; Kenifick's town: a family name of English origin occurring in the south.

**Ballykeoghan** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Cheóchain*, O'Keohane's town.

**Ballykerin** in Tipperary and Waterford, and **Ballykereen** in Wexford; the town of O'Kerin (*Ua-Céirín*).



**Ballykerrigan**, near Balla in Mayo, and **Ballykergan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chíaragain*, O'Kerrigan's town.

**Ballykerwick** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chiarmhaic*, O'Kerwick's town. The O'Kerwicks now often call themselves Kirby.

**Ballykilbeg**, near Downpatrick; *Baile-coille-bige*, town of the small wood.

**Ballykilcavan** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-cille-Cháomháin* [-Kevan], town of Kevan's church.

**Ballykilcline** in Roscommon; written in an Inq. Jac. I, Bally McGillechleene, pointing to *Baile-Mhic-Giollachlaoin*, Macklecleen's or Cline's town.

**Ballykildea** in Clare, and **Ballykilladea** in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-Dé*, Mackledea's or Kildea's or Gildea's town.

**Ballykilduff** in Carlow; *Baile-Mhic-Giolladuibh*, Mackleduff's or Kilduff's town. *Giolla dubh*, or Kilduff, means black or dark-complexioned *giolla* or servant.

**Ballykill** in Mayo; *Baile-caill*, town of the hazel.

**Ballykillaboy** in Kilkenny; formed in Irish like Ballykilduff, with *boy* or *buidhe*, yellow, instead of duff: the town of a man named Kilboy (Yellow Gilla).

**Ballykillageer** in Wicklow; *Baile-coille-gcaor*, town of the berry-wood, *i.e.* abounding unusually in berry-bearing trees, such as the quicken or rowan tree. The eclipsing *g* in *gcaor* is due to the neuter *coille*: p. 8. See Vinegar Hill for *caor*.

**Ballykilmore** in Westmeath; *Baile-cille-m'aire*, town of the great church.

**Ballykilmurry** in King's Co., Waterford, and Wicklow; *Baile-'ic-Giolla-Mhuire*, MacGillamore's townland. *Giolla-Mhuire* or Gilmore means servant of [the B.V.] Mary.

**Ballykilroe** in Westmeath; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-ruaidh*, Mackilroe's or Gilroy's church. See Ballygillaroe.

**Ballykilty** in Clare, Cork, and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Chaoilte* [-Keelta], O'Quilty's town.

**Ballykine** in Down and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Chadhain*, O'Kine's town.

**Ballykinvarga** in Clare; *Baile-Cinn-mhargaidh*, the town at the head of the market.

**Ballykissane** in Kerry; O'Kissane's or Kissane's town.

**Ballyknevin** in Clare; *Baile-Mhic-Cnaimhin*, Mac-Nevin's town. Some members of this family call themselves "Bones," because *Cnamh* [Knave: *K* sounded] means a bone. I once knew a piper named Tom Bones; and as he did not think the surname respectable he changed it to Bohun, which was good enough for a lord let alone a piper. See Ballycramsby.

**Ballyknockcrumpin** in Carlow. Ballyknock is the town of the hill: and this, to distinguish it from other Ballyknocks, is called Ballyknockcrumpin, from a *crompane*, a *pill* or little inlet (from the Barrow). See Crompane.

**Ballylahiff** in Kerry and Limerick, and **Ballylahy** in Galway and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Laithimh* [-Lahiv], O'Lahiff's or O'Lahy's town.

**Ballyleean** in Killadysert, Clare; *Baile-Ui-Leáin*, O'Leane's town.

**Ballyledder** in the parish of Knockane, Kerry; *Baile-leathair*, townland of leather. Until lately tanning was carried on here by the country people as a local industry: the whole process was described to me by a native, and described correctly, as I know from other sources. Every householder tanned his own leather, and employed the brogue-maker to make his brogues or shoes. Even still dogskins are tanned after the old fashion. The Irish name of the place would be pronounced "Ballylaher"; but the English word *leather* (in the form of *ledder*) was so suitable that it was adopted.

**Ballyleen** in Carlow, Galway, and Waterford; the townland of the *lin* [leen] or flax. For *lin*, flax, see vol. ii. p. 327. Sixty years ago flax was much grown in the southern half of Ireland: but that is all over.

**Ballyleese**, near Coleraine; *Baile-lias* [-leese], the hill-ridge of the huts. See Drumlease and Tullylease, vol. ii. p. 226.

**Ballylehane** in Queen's Co., and **Ballylehaun** in Kil-

kenny; *Baile-Ui-Liatháin* [-Lehane], the town of O'Lehane, Lehane, or Lyons.

**Ballyleidy** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Lideadha* [-Liddy], the town of O'Leidy or Liddy.

**Ballylenaghan** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Luineacháin*, O'Lenaghan's town.

**Ballylennan**, **Ballylennon**, and **Ballylennane**, in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Leanáin*, O'Lennan's town.

**Ballylessan** in Down; *Baile-liosáin*, town of the little *lis* or fort. See Ballylesson, vol. ii. p. 274.

**Ballyliamgow** in Wexford; *Baile-Liaim-Gabha*, town of William the smith. For *gows* or smiths, see vol. i. p. 222.

**Ballylibernagh** in Wexford; *Baile-liobarnach*, untidy, slovenly town, from the character of its people in old times. See "Libber" in "English as we Speak it in Ireland," p. 285. This was the universal interpretation of the old people sixty years ago.

**Ballyligpatrick** in Antrim. Ballylig is "the town of the stone" (*liag*). There must have been a stone there dedicated to St. Patrick, either a pillar or an altar stone.

**Ballylimp** in Down; *Baile-learnh* [-lav], town of the elms. For *learnh*, elm, and for this curious corruption to *limp*, see vol. i. p. 508.

**Ballylin** in Donegal, King's Co., Limerick, and Galway, **Ballyline** in Clare, Kilkenny, and Kerry, and **Ballyling** in Carlow and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Fhloinn* [-lin], town of O'Flynn. Initial *F* dropped out (p. 2, IV). *N.B.*—Irish *nn* often gets the sound of English *ng*.

**Ballylinane** in Limerick, and **Ballylinnen** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Lionnain*, O'Linnane's town.

**Ballylinch** in Kilkenny and Waterford, and **Ballylinchy** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Loingsigh* [-Linshy], O'Linchy's or Lynch's town.

**Ballylion** in Roscommon and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Laighin*, town of O'Lyon or Lyne.

**Ballylongane** in Cork and Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Longáin*, O'Longan's town: a family now commonly called Long.

**Ballylonnan** in King's Co. ; Lonnan's or O'Lonan's town.

**Ballyloo** in Carlow ; *Baile-Lughaidh* [-Looy], Lewy's town.

**Ballylooby**, near Galbally in Limerick ; *Baile-Lúbaigh*, O'Looby's or Luby's town.

**Ballyloughlin** in Down, Wexford, and Wicklow ; *Baile-Ui-Lochlainn*, O'Loughlin's or O'Melaghlin's town.

**Ballyloughloe** in Westmeath ; *Baile-Locha-Luatha*, the town of the lake of Luath. Luath, a man's name meaning Swift, like "Luath," the name of a dog in Burns's "The Twa Dogs."

**Ballyloughrain** in Kerry ; *Baile-Ui-Luachrain*, O'Loghran's town.

**Ballylugnagon** in Roscommon ; *Baile-luig-na-gcon*, townland of the hollow (*lug*) of the hounds. *Cu*, gen. *con*, a hound. Probably a hollow where the meet was held.

**Ballyluoge** in Galway ; *Baile-Ui-Laoghog*, Luogue's town.

**Ballylurgan** in Antrim ; *Baile-Lurgan*, townland of the long hill. For Lurga or Lurgan, a shin, a long hill, a long stripe, see vol. i. p. 527.

**Ballylurkin** in Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Lorcaín*, O'Lorcan's or O'Larkin's townland.

**Ballylynan** in Queen's Co. ; *Baile-Ui-Laighneain*, O'Lynan's town.

**Ballylynch** in Tipperary ; same as Ballylinch.

**Ballymabilla** in Galway ; *Baile-muighe-bile*, town of the plain (*magh*) of the *bilē* or ancient tree. Some remarkable tree here in old times.

**Ballymacanab** in Armagh ; *Baile-Mic-an-Abba*, MacNab's town.

**Ballymacarret**, near Belfast ; *Baile-Mic-Gearoid*, the town of MacGarret or the son of Garret or Gerald.

**Ballymacaward** in Donegal ; *Baile-Mic-an-Bhaird*, Macaward's or Ward's town.

**Ballymacbredan** in Down ; *Baile-Mic-Bhrighdeáin*, MacBredan's town.

**Ballymacbrennan** in Down ; *Baile-Mic-Bhrannain*,

town of MacBrennan. The family name O'Brennan is now more common than MacBrennan.

**Bally-mac-Egan** in Lorrha in Tipperary; *Baile-Mic-Aodhagain* [-Egan], MacEgan's town. The MacEgans were, for many generations, the hereditary professors of Law, Poetry, and Literature, and kept three great schools here. They had the land from the chief free as a reward for their services, and it remains in the family to this day.

**Ballymacilcurr** in Derry; *Baile-Mic-Giollchuir*, Macgilcor's town.

**Ballymacilhoyle** in Antrim; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Chomhgkaill*, Macklehoyle's town. This family take their name from the great St. Comgall of Bangor. *Comgall* or *Comghhall* pron. Cowall or Coyle. See Ballycoyle.

**Ballymacilroy** in Antrim, and **Ballymackilroy** in Tyrone and Fermanagh; *Baile-Mic-Giollaruidh* (FM), Mackleroy's or Gilleroy's town (Scotch Gilderoy). See Ballygillaroo.

**Ballymackea** in Clare and Limerick, **Ballymackey** in Tipperary, and **Ballymacky** in Wexford; *Baile-Mic-Aodha*, Mackay's town.

**Ballymackesy** in Limerick and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Macasaigh*, O'Mackesy's town.

**Ballymackilduff** in Donegal and Tyrone; *Baile-Mic-Giolladuibh*, Mackilduff's or Kilduff's town: like Ballymacilroy.

**Ballymackillagill** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Mic-Giollagil*, MacGillagil's town. Like Ballymackilduff (*gil* or *geal* means fair-haired, as *duff* or *dubh* is black-haired).

**Ballymackilmurry**; *Baile - Mic - Giolla - Mhuire*, Macklemurry's or MacGilmore's or Gilmore's town. Gillamurry or Gilmore means servant of [the B.V.] Mary.

**Ballymackilreiny** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-raighne*, Macklereany's town.

**Ballymackinroe** in Cavan; *Baile-Mic-Conruaidhe*, MacConrua's or Mackinroe's town.

**Ballymaclare** in Wexford, pronounced there Bally vaclare; *Baile-Mhocléir*, Mockler's town.

**Ballymacnamee** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Conmidhe*, town of MacConmee or MacNamee, another form of MacConway.

**Ballymacoda** in Cork and **Ballymacooda** in Clare; shortened from *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Mhochuda*, the town of MacGillacuddy. Gillacuddy means servant or devotee of St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore.

**Ballymacoll** in Meath; *Baile-Mic-Cholla*, the town of MacColla or MacColl. Colla, an illustrious ancient Irish personal name.

**Ballymaconaghy** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Dhonchadha* [-Onagha], MacDonaghy's town, another form of MacDonogh. *D* disappears by aspiration (p. 2, III).

**Ballymacoolaghan** in King's Co.; *Baile-Mic-Ualla-chain* (FM), MacCuolahan's or Cuolahan's town. The ancestral name *Uallachán* means "Proud man."

**Ballymacquin** in Kerry, and **Ballymaquin** in Donegal; *Baile-Mic-Chuinn*, MacConn's town.

**Ballymacrah** in Mayo; *Baile-Mac-Craith* (Ann. L. Key), Magrath's or Magraiden's town.

**Ballymacrossan** in King's Co.; McCrossan's town. See Ballycrossan.

**Ballymacully** in Armagh; same as Ballymacoll.

**Ballymacushin** in Wexford; MacCushin's town. See Ballycusheen.

**Ballymaddock** in King's and Queen's Co., and **Ballymadog** in Cork; *Baile-Madog*, Maddock's town. Here the *M* ought to be aspirated as in Ballyvaddock; but it is not: see p. 4, XI.

**Ballymagaghan** in Fermanagh; MacGaughran's town.

**Ballymaganlis** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Ainleis*, Maganless's town.

**Ballymagauran** in Cavan; *Baile-Mic-Shamhradhain* [-Auran], the town of Macauran or MacGouran or MacGovern.

**Ballymaghan** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Miodchain* (Hogan), O'Meehan's town.

**Ballymaghery** in Down and Westmeath; *Baile-machaire*, town of the plain or level farm.

**Ballymagin** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Fhinn*, Maginn's town.

**Ballymaginaghy** in Down; *Baile-Mic-Fhionnchadha*, Maginaghy's town.

**Ballymaging** in Mayo; same as Ballymagin.

**Ballymagirril** in Cavan; *Baile-Mic-Ireoil*, MacIreel's or Magirril's town.

**Ballymaglaff** and **Ballymaglave** in Down, and **Ballymaglavv** in Westmeath; *Baile-Mic-Lamha*, MacGlave's town. See Ballyglavin.

**Ballymaglancy** in Galway and Roscommon; *Baile-Mic-Fhlannchadha* [-Lanchy], MacClancy's or Maglancy's or Clancy's town.

**Ballymagreehan** in Down; *Baile-MacCriochain*, Magreehan's town.

**Ballymagrine** in Roscommon; *Baile-Mic-Roidhin*, the town of MacRoin or Magrine. The Magrines now call themselves Green.

**Ballymaguigan** in Derry, and **Ballymaguiggin** in Clare; *Baile-Mic-Guigin*, MacGuigan's or MacQuiggin's town.

**Ballymalady** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Maoiléidigh*. O'Mealeady's or Mealeady's town: still a common family name; sometimes made Melody.

**Ballymalis** in Kerry; named from a ford in the river Laune, which still exists, there being no bridge; *Beal-atha-Máluis*, Malus's ford.

**Ballymanagh** in Galway, Kerry, and Mayo; *Baile-meadhonach* [-managh], middle town: between two adjacent townlands.

**Ballymarcahaun** in Galway, and **Ballymarkahan** in Clare; *Baile-Marcacháin*, town of the horseman or knight: *marc*, a horse; *marcach*, *marcachán*, a rider, a knight.

**Ballymariscal** in Galway; same as Ballinvariscal.

**Ballymarroge** in Wicklow; town of Marrock, an old family name.

**Ballymartin**, the name of many places all over Ireland; Martin's or O'Martin's or MacMartin's townland.

**Ballymatoskert** in Antrim; *Baile-muighe-tuais-certaighe*, the town on the north plain. *Magh*, a plain: *tuaiscert*, north.

**Ballymee**, near Fermoy in Cork, and **Cahermee** adjacent, celebrated for its yearly horse-fair, both took their names from someone named *Midhe* [Mee]; Mee's town and caher. Mee is now a pretty common family name; but many of these are *O'Miadhaigh* or *O'Mee*.

**Ballymeelish** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Milis*, Myles's town. The *M* should be aspirated: see p. 4, XI. The name Myles is generally understood to be the equivalent of *Maelmordha* [Mailmora].

**Ballymeeny** in Sligo; *Baile - Ui - Mianaigh*, O'Meeny's or Meany's town.

**Ballymerret** in Galway; *Baile-Mairghread*, Mair-ead's or Margaret's town. Nothing known about this Margaret.

**Ballymerrigan** in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Muireagain*, O'Merrigan's town.

**Ballyminaun** in Wexford, and **Ballyminan** in Longford; *Baile-mionnan*, the town of kids: named for the same reason as Goatstown beside Dublin.

**Ballyminoge** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mineóg*, O'Minnoge's town.

**Ballymoat** in Galway, Waterford, Wicklow, Longford; *Baile-an-mhóta*, the town of the moat or mound.

**Ballymoe** on the river Suck in Galway; *Beal-atha-Mogha* (FM), the ford of Mogh [-Mow], a very ancient Irish personal name.

**Ballymoghan** in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Móchain*, O'Mohan's town.

**Ballymogue** in Carlow; *Baile-Maodhog*, town of Mogue, a common personal name in the S.E. counties, from St. Mogue or Aidan of Ferns.

**Ballymongan** in Tyrone; as it is in the parish of Termonomongan, it evidently took its name from the O'Mongans, who held St. Cairell's Termon or Sanctuary lands (vol. i. p. 215). **Ballymongaun** in Clare and Limerick took its name also from the O'Mongans: *Baile-Ui-Mongáin*, O'Mongan's town.



**Ballymoon** in Carlow; *Baile-Mudhain*, Muadhan's or Modan's town. But **Ballymoon** in Donegal is believed there to be *Baile-mona*, town of the bog, for actually the townland is nearly all bog.

**Ballymooney** in King's and Queen's Co. and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Maonaigh*, O'Mooney's town.

**Ballymorris** in several counties; *Baile-Muiris*, Morris's or Maurice's town.

**Ballymorrisheen** in Cork and Limerick; *Baile-Muirisín*, town of little Morris (dim. *ín*, see p. 12, II).

**Ballymot**, near Monkstown below Cork; also called correctly in English Timbertown; for the Irish is *Baile-adhmuid* [-amid], where only the second syllable of *adhmaid*, timber, appears in the anglicised name, and even that disguised (*mot*).

**Ballymoylin** in Roscommon and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Maoilin*, O'Moylin's or O'Moylan's town.

**Ballymoyock** in Mayo; *Baile-Maidhioc*, from a man who is still remembered in tradition *Maidhioc* or Mayock Barrett.

**Ballymuck** in Meath; *Baile-muc*, town of the pigs: like Pigtown beside Dublin.

**Ballymuckleheany** in Derry; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Sheanaigh*, Mackilheany's or Gilheany's or Heany's town.

**Ballymilcashel** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolcaisil*, O'Mulcashel's or Cashel's town.

**Ballymulderg** in Derry; *Baile-Maoildeirg*, O'Mulderg's town.

**Ballymuldorrey** in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Maoldoraigh*, O'Muldorrey's town.

**Ballymullavil** in Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Maolfhabhaill* [-Mailavill], O'Mulavill's town. But in **Ballymullavill** in Roscommon the Bally is *Beal-atha* or Bella, a ford. The rest of the name is the same as the former. The O'Mulavills now commonly call themselves Lavelle, which has a *Frenchy* look.

**Ballymullen**, the name of several places all through Ireland. Most of these are so called from families: O'Mullen's or O'Mullin's or O'Moylan's town. But the two **Ballymullens** in Queen's Co. are different;

for the Down Survey calls them Bealamullen: *i.e.* *Beal-atha-muilinn*, the ford of the mill.

**Ballymully** in Derry and Tyrone; *Baile-Mullaigh*, town of the hill summit. For *Mullach*, a summit, see vol. i. p. 391.

**Ballymulqueeny** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Maolchaoine*, O'Mulqueeny's town. Mulqueen and Mulqueeny still common in Clare.

**Ballymulrennan** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Maoilbhreanain*, O'Mulrenan's town.

**Ballymultimber** in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoltomair*, O'Multomar's or Multimber's town.

**Ballymultrea** in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Maoiltrea*, O'Multrea's town. "Maoltrea" means "servant" of St. Trea, for whom see Ardtrea.

**Ballymurphy**, the name of many townlands; meaning obvious. Some of the Murphys now call themselves O'Morchoe, which is an improvement, as it more nearly gives the sound of the original, *O'Murchadha*.

**Ballymurragh**; *Baile-Murchadha*, town of *Murchadh* or Murragh.

**Ballymurray** and **Ballymurry**; *Baile-Ui-Murchadha*, same as Ballymurphy. The more usual Irish form of O'Murray is *O'Muireadhaigh*.

**Ballymurtagh** in Clare, Wexford, and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Muircheartaigh*, O'Moriarty's town.

**Ballynabanoge** in Limerick, Wexford, and Waterford; *Baile-na-bánóige*, town of the green field. *Bán*, a green field; dim. *bánóg* (p. 12, II).

**Ballynabarnish** in Antrim; *Baile-na-bearnais*, the town of the [mountain] gap. For *bearnas*, a gap, see vol. i. p. 434.

**Ballynaberny** in Wexford; same as **Ballynabarna**, **Ballynabarny**, and **Ballynabarney**; *Baile-na-bearna*, the town of the gap.

**Ballynabinnia** in Clare; *Baile-na-binne*, town of the peak. See Binn.

**Ballynabloun** in Kerry, a much-shortened name, for it is written in one very old map, Ballymacgullynavlaune, *i.e.* *Baile-Mic-Giolla-na-bhFlann*, MacGillanavlann's town.

**Ballynabola** in Waterford and Wexford; town of the *booley* or milking-place. See Booley below.

**Ballynaboorkagh** in Galway; *Baile-na-m-Burcach* [-moorkagh], the town of the Burkes. The eclipsis is neglected here: see p. 4, XI.

**Ballynabortagh** in Cork; *Baile-na-bportagh*, town of the *portaghs* or turf banks (*p* eclipsed to *b*: p. 4, VI).

**Ballynabragget** in Down; *Baile-na-bragoide*, the town of the bragget, *i.e.* ale or beer: indicating the residence of a professional brewer. For these brewers and for bragget, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Brewers."

**Ballynabreen** in Donegal; *Baile-na-bruidhne*, town of the *breen* or mansion or fairy palace. The old *breen* or fort is there still. For these fairy mansions, see vol. i. p. 289.

**Ballynabrehon** in Mayo; *Baile-na-m-Breitheamhán*, the town of the *brehons*. Brehon means a judge or any lawyer or professor of the old Irish Brehon Law.

**Ballynabrock** in Cork and Sligo; *Baile-na-mbroc*, town of the badgers, indicating a badger warren.

**Ballynabrone** in Clare; *Baile-na-brón*, town of the millstone. *Bro*, *brón*, a millstone, a quern: see vol. i. p. 376.

**Ballynaclashy** in Cork; *Baile-na-claise*, the town of the trench. See Ballinaclash.

**Ballynacleigh** in Leitrim; *Baile-na-cloiche* [-cleigh], the town of the stone. *Cloch*, a stone, vol. i. p. 411.

**Ballynaclera** in Tipperary; *Baile-na-cleire*, the town of the clergy (collectively): indicating ecclesiastical property.

**Ballynacliffy** in Westmeath; see p. 6.

**Ballynaclonagh** in Westmeath, and **Ballynacloona** in Tipperary; the town of the meadows: *cluain*, *chuanach*, a meadow, meadow land.

**Ballynaclosha** in Armagh; same as Ballynaclashy.

**Ballynacloy** in Mayo; same as Ballynacleigh.

**Ballynacor** in Donegal; *Beal-aitha-na-coradh*, the ford of the weir.

**Ballynacourty**; town of the *court* or mansion. See Court.

**Ballynacrogby** in Westmeath; *Baile-na-croiche*, the town of the gallows.

**Ballynadrimna** in Meath, and **Ballynadrumne** in Kildare; *Baile-na-druimne*, town of the little *drum* or hill-ridge: dim. termination *ne*: see vol. ii. p. 25.

**Ballynadrishoge** in Wexford; *Baile-na-driseoige*, the townland of brambles. See *Dris*, *Dreas*; see vol. ii. p. 355.

**Ballynadruckilly** in Tipperary; *Beal-atha-na-dtruc-aillidhe* [-druckilly], the ford of the *truckles* or cars. See *Ballinagar*. *T* eclipsed to *d*: see p. 4, VIII.

**Ballynafauna** in Cork; *Baile-na-fáine*, town of the declivity or slope.

**Ballynafeaha** in Cork; *Baile-na-féithe*, the town of the *féith* [feagh] or boggy stream. See vol. ii. p. 397, for *féith*.

**Ballynafearagh** in Meath and Westmeath; *Baile-na-bhfiarach*, town of the meadows: *féar*, grass; *fiarach*, grassy, a grassy field. Eclipsis neglected and *f* restored to its full sound: see p. 4, XI.

**Ballynafern** in Down; *Baile-na-bhfearn*, the town of the *fearn*s or alder-trees. For *fearn*, vol. i. p. 515.

**Ballynafid** in Westmeath; *Baile-na-bhfead*, the town of the streamlets: *fead*, a whistle, a streamlet, generally in the dim. *feadan*: see vol. i. p. 458.

**Ballynagally** in Limerick; *Baile-na-gcailleach*, the town of the nuns; indicating property of a neighbouring convent. *C* eclipsed to *g*: see p. 3, II.

**Ballynagappagh** in Kildare; *Baile-na-gceapach*, the town of the tillage-plots. For *Ceapach*, see vol. i. p. 228.

**Ballynagappoge** in Down: see p. 3.

**Ballynagar** in Galway, **Ballynagare** in Kerry, and **Ballynagarr** in Queen's Co.; same as *Ballinagar*.

**Ballynagarbragh** in Cork and **Ballynagarbry** in Westmeath; *Baile-na-gCairbreach*, *Baile-na-gCairbre*, the townland of the Carberys, *i.e.* of the families named Carbery. *C* eclipsed by *g*: see p. 3, II.

**Ballynagard** in Antrim, Clare, and Derry; *Baile-na-gceard*, the town of the *cairds* or artificers. Same as *Ballynagarde*, vol. i. p. 223.

**Ballynagarhagh** in Mayo; *Baile-na-gcairrthe*, the town of the rocks. See Carr.

**Ballynagashel** in Antrim; *Baile-na-gcaiseal*, town of the cashels or circular stone forts (for which see vol. i. p. 286).

**Ballynagassan** in Louth; *Baile-na-gcas ín*, townland of the *casans* or paths.

**Ballynagh** in King's Co.; *Bail-'na-neach*, town of the horses.

**Ballynaghten** in Antrim; *Baile-Mic-Neachtain*, MacNaughten's town.

**Ballynagittagh** in Galway; *Baile-na-gciotach*, town of the *kittaghs* or *kitthoges* or left-handed men. Must have been in the family.

**Ballynaglack** in Donegal; *Baile-na-glaiice*, the townland of the *glack* or hollow. The name exactly corresponds with the place.

**Ballynaglea** in Mayo; *Baile-atha-na-gcliath*, the town of the ford of hurdles. Like *Baile-atha-cliath*, Dublin (vol. i. p. 363).

**Ballynagown** in Derry; *Baile-na-ngabhan*, the town of the smiths: same as Ballynagowan, see vol. i. p. 222.

**Ballynagrallagh** in Wexford; *Baile-na-greallaighe*, town of the *grallagh* or marsh.

**Ballynagranshy** in Meath; *Baile-na-grainsighe* [-granshy], the town of the *grange* or granary or farm.

**Ballynagreagh** in Armagh; *Baile-na-gcreach*, the town of the *creachs* or cattle-spoils: where cattle-lifters had their fastness.

**Ballynagree** in Cork; *Baile-na-geroidh*, the town of the cattle-herds. *Crodh* [cro], cattle.

**Ballynagreeve** in Galway; *Baile-na-gcraobh* [-greeve], the townland of the branches or branchy trees. For *Craobh*, see vol. i. p. 501.

**Ballynagrenia** in Westmeath; written Bolynegreney in an Inq. Jac. I; *Buaile-na-gréine*, booley of the sun—sunny milking-place. See Booley.

**Ballynaguilsha** in King's Co.; *Baile-na-Gaillsighe*, the town of the English woman. *Gall*, an Englishman; *Gaillseach*, an English woman. *Seach* is a feminine termination.

**Ballynagun** in Clare; *Baile-na-gcon*, the townland of the hounds (place for the *meet*).

**Ballynagurragh** in Tyrone; *Baile-na-gcurrach*, the town of the moors or marshes (*currach*, with *c* eclipsed).

**Ballynagussane** in Kildare; *Baile-na-gcasán*, town of the *casans* or paths.

**Ballynahallia** in Galway and Kerry; *Baile-na-haille* [-hallia], the town of the cliff or declivity. See Alla.

**Ballynahask** in Wexford; *Baile-na-heasca* [-haska], the town of the quagmire. See Aska.

**Ballynahaye** in Tyrone; the town of the (lime-)kiln.

**Ballynaheglis** in Roscommon; same as Ballyeglish.

**Ballynaheskeragh** in Galway; *Baile-na-heiscreach*, the town of the *esker* or sand-ridge. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

**Ballynahough** in Roscommon; *Baile-na-huamha* [FM], the town of the cave: the cave—a remarkable one—is still there. The place is often called correctly in English Cavetown.

**Ballynahoulort** in Kerry; *Baile-na-hubhallghuirt* [-houlort], the town of the *Oulart* or orchard. *Abhalgort*, here declined fem. (unusual).

**Ballynahulla** in Kerry; *Baile-na-hulaidh*, the town of the altar-tomb or penitential station. For *uladh* [ulla], see vol. i. p. 338.

**Ballynakeeloge** in Donegal; *Baile-na-caolóige*, the town of the narrow strip or strait. *Caol*, narrow: *caológ* (dim.), anything narrow.

**Ballynalack** in Armagh and King's Co., **Ballynalick** in Tipperary, and **Ballynalacka** in Galway; *Baile-na-leice*, the town of the flagstone. But the Bally here may in some cases represent *Beal-atha*, a ford: see Bally. See Ballinalack, vol. i. pp. 416, 417.

**Ballynalagh** in Cork and Limerick, and **Ballynalahy** in Galway; *Baile-na-lathaighe*, the town of the slough or quagmire. For *lathach*, see vol. ii. p. 388.

**Ballynalargy** in Antrim; *Baile-na-leargaidhe*, the town of the hill-slope. For *learg* or *learga*, see vol. i. p. 403.

**Ballynaleny** in Antrim; *Baile-na-léana*, town of the wet meadows. For *léana*, see vol. i. p. 401.

**Ballynalob** in Antrim; *Baile-na-lúb* [-loob], townland of the *loops* or river-windings. For *lúb*, see vol. ii. p. 424.

**Ballynalough** in Antrim, and **Ballynalogha** in Cork; *Baile-na-loch* (or *na-locha*), townland of the lakes.

**Ballynalougher** in Antrim; *Baile-na-luachra*, townland of the rushes.

**Ballynalurgan** in Meath; *Baile-na-lurgan*, townland of the long hills. *Lurga*, a shin, a long hill: see vol. i. p. 527.

**Ballynalynagh** in Mayo; *Baile-na-Laighneach*, town of the Lynaghs, believed to be the same as the Lynnots, an old Welsh-Irish family there.

**Ballynamaghery** in Louth; same as Ballymaghery.

**Ballynaman** in Donegal; *Baile-na-mban*, the town of the women. Presumably because the proprietors were all or mostly women.

**Ballynamanagh** in Longford and Galway; *Baile-na-manach*, town of the monks: indicating land belonging to a monastery.

**Ballynamannan** in Cavan, and **Ballynaminnan** in Wexford; same as Ballyminaun.

**Ballynamanoge** in Wicklow: see p. 3, I.

**Ballynamarroge** in Mayo; *Baile-na-mbarróg*, townland of the *barroges* or rods or alder trees. Here they call the alder *barroge* as well as *fearnóg*.

**Ballynmaul** in Cork; *Baile-na-meall*, town of the hillocks. See Maul.

**Ballynamaunagh** in Kerry; *Baile-na-mbánach*, the town of the *bawnaghs* or green fields. See Ballynmanoge.

**Ballynameta** in Armagh; *Baile-na-mbiatach*, the town of the *beetags* or keepers of hostels: same as Ballynametagh: see vol. ii. p. 113.

**Ballynamony**, the name of many townlands; *Baile-na-mona*, the townland of the bog. This is confirmed by an old county map (1783), in which **Ballynamony** in Kildare is written Ballinamona. Same as Ballynamona and Ballinamona: see vol. i.

p. 467. But no doubt some are *Baile-na-muine*, town of the shrubbery, like Ballymoney, vol. i. p. 497.

**Ballynamucka** in Galway, and **Ballynamucky** in Limerick; *Baile-na-muice*, the town of the pig. See Ballynamuck and Slieve-na-muck, vol. i. p. 478.

**Ballynamullen** in Westmeath; *Beal-atha-na-muil-leann*, the ford of the mills.

**Ballynana** in Kerry: see p. 4.

**Ballynanulty** in Galway; *Baile-na-nUltach*, the town of the Ulstermen: *n* prefixed to *U*: see p. 4, IX.

**Ballynapark** and **Ballynaparka**; town of the *park* or field.

**Ballynaraw** in Sligo; *Baile-na-rátha*, the town of the *rath* or fort: same as Ballynaraha (vol. i.).

**Ballynascall** in Donegal; *Baile-na-scáil*, townland of the shade. Probably from thick woods.

**Ballynascarty** in Cork; *Baile-na-scairte*, town of the shrubbery.

**Ballynashannagh** in Donegal; *Baile-na-sionnach*, town of the foxes.

**Ballynaskeagh** in Down and Westmeath; *Baile-na-sceach*, townland of the whitethorn bushes. *Sceach*, vol. i. p. 518.

**Ballynaskeha** in Cork, Waterford, and Meath; *Baile-na-sceiche*, the town of the whitethorn.

**Ballynaslee** in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Baile-na-sligheadh*, the town of the *slighe* or main road.

**Ballynastockan** in Wicklow, and **Ballynastuckaun** in Galway; *Baile-na-stocán*, the townland of the stakes or tree-trunks: remaining probably after a fire.

**Ballynastraw** in Wexford: see p. 7.

**Ballynasuddery** in Westmeath; *Baile-na-súdaire*, the town of the tanners. See for these, vol. ii. p. 116.

**Ballynatra** in Cork; *Baile-na-tragha*, the town of the strand. Same as Ballynatray: see vol. i. p. 445.

**Ballynatubbrit** in Tyrone; *Baile-na-tiobraite*, town of the springwell: some remarkable well.

**Ballynavin** in Tipperary; *Baile-'ic-cnaimhin*, the town of MacNevin or Nevin.

**Ballynavortha** in Wicklow; *Baile-na-bhfoharta*, the town of the *Forthians*, *i.e.* people of the barony of



Forth in Wexford, a colony of whom were settled there.

**Ballyneena** in King's Co., and **Ballynenagh** in Derry; *Baile-an-aonaigh*, town of the fair. See *Aenach*, vol. i. p. 204.

**Ballynevan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Naomháin*, O'Nevan's town.

**Ballynevin** in Queen's Co., Tipperary, and Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Cnáimhín*, O'Nevin's town. *MacNevin* is commoner than *O'Nevin*.

**Ballynevoga** in Waterford; *Baile-Naomhóga*, town of *Naomhóg* or *Nevoqe*, a man's name in pretty common use. See *Raneevoqe*.

**Ballynewry** in Armagh; *Baile-an-iubhraigh*, town of the yew-wood. See *Newry*, vol. i. p. 512.

**Ballynichol** in Down, and **Ballynicole** in Waterford; *Nichol's* or *MacNichol's* townland.

**Ballynisky** in Limerick; *Baile-an-uisce*, townland of water.

**Ballynoneen** in Kerry; *Baile-nóinín*, townland of the daisies. There is a little river in Limerick called the *Noneen*, "Daisy," from its daisy-covered banks.

**Ballynora** in Cork, and **Ballynorig** in Kerry; *Honora's* or *Nora's* town.

**Ballynultagh** in Wicklow; same as *Ballynanulty*.

**Ballyogaha** in Cork: see p. 10.

**Ballyonan** and **Ballyonane** in Kildare, Louth, Clare, and Cork; *Baile-Eoghanáin*, *Owenan's* town. See *Inishannon*, vol. i. p. 14.

**Ballyoneen** in Cork has the same personal name as last with a different diminutive (p. 12, II); *Baile-Eoghainín*, *Oweneen's* town.

**Ballyorney** in Wicklow; *Baile-eorna*, town of the barley. For *Eorna*, see vol. ii. p. 321.

**Ballyoskill** in Kilkenny; *Baile-oscail*, the town of the hollow or angle. *Oscail* is literally the armpit: see *Askill*.

**Ballyoughtera** in Cork; *Baile-uachtrach*, upper townland.

**Ballyouragan** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-hOdhragain*, *O'Houragan's* town.

**Ballyourane** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-hOdhráin*, O'Horan's town.

**Ballypherode** in Cork; same as Ballyfeerode; Perrot's town.

**Ballyphilbeen** in Cork; *Baile-Mic-Philibín*, Mac-Philbin's town. Philibín or Philibeen is "little Philip" (p. 12, II)

**Ballyprior** in Antrim and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Phrír*, the town of Prior, a family name. See Ballinfreera.

**Ballyquaid** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Mic-Uaid*, Mac-Quaid's town.

**Ballyquane** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chuain*, O'Quane's town.

**Ballyquillin** in Antrim; *Baile-Mic-Uidhilín*, Mac-Quillin's town. An old Ulster family.

**Ballyquin** in several counties; Quin's townland.

**Ballyquinlevan** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Coindealbhain* [-Quinlevan], O'Quinlevan's town. Family name still common.

**Ballyquirk** in Cork, Kilkenny, and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chuirc* (FM), O'Quirk's town. Family name still frequent.

**Ballyrafter** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Reachtabhra*, O'Raghtora's homestead (Power)—or townland. Change from *ch* to *f*: see p. 6, II.

**Ballyrahan, Ballyrahin, Ballyraine, Ballyrainey, and Ballyrane**, in several counties; *Baile-raithin* and *Baile-raithnighe*, town of the ferns. See Ballinran.

**Ballyraheen** in Wicklow; *Baile-raithín*, town of the little *rath*.

**Ballyrandle** in Waterford; Randal's town; Danish. See Ballyrannell.

**Ballyrankin** in Wexford; *Baile-Raincín*, Rankin's town.

**Ballyrannell** in Wexford; *Baile-Raghnaill*, Raghnaill's or Reginald's or Reynolds' town. Name of Danish origin.

**Ballyratahan** in Antrim; *Baile-Ui-Reachtagain*, O'Ratigan's town.

**Ballyrath** in Armagh; *Baile-rath*, town of the *raths* or forts. See Rath.

**Ballyraymeen** in Kerry; *Baile-reidhe-mhíne*, the town of the smooth moorland plain. For Reidh, see vol. i. p. 426.

**Ballyre** in Cork; *Bail'-ladhair*, town of the lyre or river-fork. See Lyre in vol. i. p. 530.

**Ballyrea** in Armagh and Wexford, and **Ballyreagh** in several other counties; *Baile-riabhach*, grey town. See *Riabhach*, vol. i. p. 282.

**Ballyreardon** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Riabhardáin*, O'Riordan's town.

**Ballyreask** in Wicklow, and **Ballyrisk** in Derry; *Baile-riasca*, town of the marsh. For *riasc*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

**Ballyreena**; see p. 6.

**Ballyremon** in Wicklow; *Baile-Reamoinn*, Reamon's or Redmond's town. Same as **Ballyredmond** in Carlow.

**Ballyrenan** in Down and Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Raonain*, Renan's or Renehan's town.

**Ballyriree** in Cork; *Baile-Rudhraighe*, Rury's or Rory's or Roger's town. See **Ballyrory**.

**Ballyroan**, the name of places in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Ruadhain*, the town of O'Ruan or Rowan.

**Ballyroddy** in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Rodaigh* [-Roddy], town of O'Roddy or Roddy, still a common family name. The O'Roddys were professors of Poetry.

**Ballyroe**, the name of twenty or thirty places; *Baile-ruadh*, red townland. This is the general Irish form and meaning; but **Ballyroe**, near Kilfinane in Limerick, is an exception, as is quite plain from the local pronunciation, *Baile-reodha*, with slender *r*, meaning the townland of the frost, the place being on the bleak slope of Kilfinane hill; whereas *Baile-ruadh* has the broad *r*, distinctly different.

**Ballyronan** in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Ronain* (O'Dug.), O'Ronan's town.

**Ballyroney** in Down; *Baile-Ui-Ruanaidhe*, O'Rooney's town.

**Ballyrooaun** in Wexford and Wicklow; same as **Ballyroan**.

**Ballyrory** in Derry and Wexford; same as Ballyriry.

**Ballyroughan** in Carlow and Clare; *Baile-Ui-Ruadhachain*, O'Roughan's town.

**Ballyruin** in Queen's Co., **Ballyrune** in Limerick, **Ballyroon** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ruaidhin*, O'Rooiin's town; same as Ballyrooan, only with the dim. *in* instead of *án*: p. 12, II.

**Ballyrush** in several counties: see Ballinross. **Ballyrushboy** in Down; the yellow Ballyrush, to distinguish it from the other Ballyrushes in same county. For *boy* (*buidhe*), yellow, see vol. ii. p. 279.

**Ballyrusley** in Down; *Baile-Ruiséalach*, Russelagh's town; where Russelagh is a personal designation for "a man named Russell." **Ballyrussell** in Cork and Down, Russell's town.

**Ballysally**, near Coleraine; *Baile-sailighe* [-sally], town of the sally trees. For *saileach*, the willow, see vol. ii. p. 356.

**Ballyscally** in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Scealaighe*, O'Scally's town.

**Ballyscandal** in Armagh, and **Ballyscannel** in Sligo: see p. 7.

**Ballyscanlan** in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Scanlain* (O'Dug.), O'Scanlan's town.

**Ballyscullien** in Antrim and Derry; *Baile-Ui-Scoláin*, O'Scollan's town.

**Ballyscully** in Antrim and Galway; *Baile-Ui-Scolaidhe*, O'Scully's town.

**Ballyseedy** in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Síoda*, O'Sheedy's town. *Síoda* signifies "silk," and accordingly many of the O'Sheedys now call themselves Silke.

**Ballyseskin** in Wexford; *Baile-seiscinn*, the town of the marsh. For *Seiscenn*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

**Ballysessy** in Antrim; *Baile-seisidh*, town of the "sixth," a measure of land; see vol. i. p. 245. See Bardahessiagh.

**Ballyshaneduff** in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Sheóin-duibh*, town of Black (black-haired) Shane or John.

**Ballyshasky** in Derry: see p. 2.

**Ballysheeda** and **Ballysheedy** in Tipperary, Galway, and Limerick; same as Ballyseedy.

**Ballysheeman** in Wicklow; *Baile-Shiomain*, Simon's town.

**Ballyshoneen** in Cork, Limerick, and Waterford; *Baile-Sheoinin*, *Shoneen's* or Jennings's townland. *Shoneen*, the Irish form of Jennings, means little *Seón* or John.

**Ballyshonikin** in Limerick, has two diminutives, *óg* (represented by *ik*) and *in* (p. 12, II). *Ballyshonikin* means little young John's town.

**Ballyshrule** in Galway: see p. 5.

**Ballysilla** and **Ballysillagh** in Wexford; *Baile-sailighe* [-sally], the town of the sally trees.

**Ballysimon**; same as *Ballysheeman*.

**Ballyskeagh** in Down, Galway, and Tyrone; *Baile-sceach*, the townland of the *skaghs* or thorn bushes. For *Sceach*, see vol. i. p. 518.

**Ballyskerdane**, near Cork; *Baile-scardan*, town of the *scardans* or small cataracts. For *Scardan*, see vol. i. p. 460.

**Ballyskibbole** in Cork; *Baile-scioból*, town of the barn or granary (*scioból*).

**Ballyslatteen** in Tipperary; *Baile-slaitin*, town of the little rods (*slat*, a rod with dim. *in*). Some peculiar growth of underwood: probably osiers.

**Ballyslavin** in King's Co.; *Baile-sleamhán* [-slavan], town of the elms. *Sleamh*, a form of *leamh*: see vol. i. p. 507.

**Ballyslea** in Tipperary; *Baile-sleibhe*, townland of the mountain. For *Sliabh*, a mountain, see vol. i. p. 379.

**Ballyspellan** in Kilkenny, well known as the subject of Swift's humorous poem; *Baile-Ui-Spealláin*, O'Spellan's or Spillane's town. **Ballyspallan**, **Ballyspillane**, same.

**Ballysteen** in Clare and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Istiadhain*, O'Isteen's or Steen's town. Steen is still a family name.

**Ballysumaghan** in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Somacháin*, O'Summaghan's town.

**Ballysundrivan** in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-Suin-dreabhain*, Sundrivan's ford.

**Ballytaggart** in Antrim; shortened from *Baile-an-tsagairt*, the town of the *sagart* or priest. *S* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

**Ballytegan** in Queen's Co. and Wexford; *Baile-Tadhgáin* [-Tygan], Tegan's town.

**Ballyteigeduff** and **Ballyteigelea**. Ballyteige is Teige's or Timothy's town. Black and grey Timothy's town.

**Ballytibbot** in Cork; *Baile-Tiobóid*, Tibbot's town.

**Ballyteegen** in Cork; *Baile-Thaidhgín*, little Teige's town.

**Ballytivnan** in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Tiomhnain*, O'Tivnan's town.

**Ballytohil** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Tuathail*, O'Tohil's or O'Toole's town.

**Ballytoohy** in Roscommon; *Baile-tuathaigh*, lay-town, *i.e.* belonging to the *tuaghaghs* or lay people, all the other neighbouring townlands belonging to the sanctuary of St. Barry of Termonbarry. These are still, or were until recently, bishop's land. Ballytoohy lying outside them.

**Ballytoohy** in Mayo; *Baile-tuaithe*, north town: *tuath*, north.

**Ballytoole** in Wicklow; same as Ballytohil.

**Ballytrehy** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Troighthe*, O'Trehy's town.

**Ballytromery** in Antrim; *Baile-tromaire*, town of the elder trees. For *tromaire* [trummera], the elder or boortree, see vol. i. p. 517.

**Ballytruckle** in Waterford; "Torcal's town (or homestead). This affords one of the few instances of the survival of a Danish name. Torcal (Thorgils, Thor-kils, Turgesius, or Turgeis) was a Danish chieftain of Waterford. By internal metathesis common enough to place-names, the name has been made Trocal" (Power). For metathesis, see p. 8, VIII. Danish family names are still found round there: a few years ago in Tramore I saw on a shop front "Broder," the very name of the Dane that killed Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf.

**Ballyturick** in Galway; *Beal-atha-Turaig*, Turick's ford.

**Ballytweedy** in Antrim; *Baile - Ui - tSioda*, O'Tweedy's town. Same family name as O'Sheedy, but the *S* is here eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

**Ballyvackey** in Cork; *Baile-a'-bhacaigh*, the town of the *bacach*. *Bacach* means literally a "cripple," but often a beggarman. See Aunamihoonagh.

**Ballyvadden** in Tyrone, **Ballyvaddan** in Waterford and Wexford, and **Ballyvadin** in Tipperary; *Baile - Ui - Mhadadhain* (O'Dug.), O'Madden's town. *M* aspirated to *v*.

**Ballyvaddock** in Limerick; *Baile - Mhadoig*, Maddock's town.

**Ballyvadlea** in Tipperary; *Baile - Bhadlaigh*, town of Badley or Bodley, an English personal name.

**Ballyvaheen** in Cork, Galway, and Tipperary; *Baile - Ui - Bheithin*, O'Behin's or Behin's town.

**Ballyvannan** in Clare and Kildare; *Baile - Ui - Bhanain*, O'Bannon's town.

**Ballyvara** and **Ballyvarra** in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary; *Baile - Ui - Bhearra*, O'Barra's town.

**Ballyvareen** in Limerick; *Baile - Ui - Bhairin*, O'Barreen's town.

**Ballyvaskin** in Clare: see p. 1.

**Ballyvaston** in Antrim and Down; Weston's town.

**Ballyvatheen** in Kilkenny; *Baile - Bhaitin*, Watteen's or Watty's or little Walter's town.

**Ballyvaughan** in Tipperary; *Baile - Ui - Bheachain*, O'Beaghan's or Behan's town. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Ballyveagh** in Down; *Baile - bheithe* [-vehy], town of the birch.

**Ballyveelick** in Cork; *Baile - a' - mhilic*, the townland of the *Meelick* or low marshy ground. For *Miliuc*, see vol. i. 465.

**Ballyveelish** in Tipperary and Limerick; same as Ballymeelish.

**Ballyveerane** in Cork; *Baile - Ui - Bhiorain*, O'Birrane's town.

**Ballyvelaghan** in Clare; *Baile - Ui - Mhaolachain*, O'Mullaghan's town.

**Ballyvelone** in Cork; *Baile - Ui - Mhaoilecin*, O'Malone's town.

**Ballyvergan** in Cork and **Ballyvergin** in Clare and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Mheirgin*, O'Mergin's town.

**Ballyverroge** in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Bhearóg*, O'Barrog's or Varrock's town.

**Ballyveskil** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mheiscill*, O'Mescall's town.

**Ballyviggane** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Bheagáin*, O'Beggan's or Biggane's town.

**Ballyvillane** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Mhilleain*, O'Millan's town.

**Ballyvinitier** in Cork; *Baile-Mhiniteir*, Minitier's town. This family name still exists.

**Ballyvirane** in Tipperary; same as Ballyveerane.

**Ballyvireen** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhirín*, O'Mirrin's town.

**Ballyvisteale** in Cork; *Baile-Mhisteil*, Mitchell's town.

**Ballyvodane** in Cork; same as Ballyboden.

**Ballyvoddy**, **Ballyvoddock**, and **Ballyvodig**, all in Cork. See p. 2.

**Ballyvoge** in Cork, and **Ballyvogue** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadhoig* [-vogue], O'Boag's town. Bogue is still a family name.

**Ballyvaghan** in Limerick and Wicklow; same as Ballyvaughan.

**Ballyvoghlaun** in Queen's Co., and **Ballyvohalane** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Bhochaláin*, town of O'Bohalan.

**Ballyvoher** in Galway; *Baile-bhothair*, town of the *boher* or road.

**Ballyvolane** in Cork, **Ballyvolan** in Wicklow, **Ballyvullane**, and **Ballyvollane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolain*, O'Molan's or O'Mailan's or O'Mullane's town.

**Ballyvoloon** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoileoin*, O'Malone's town.

**Ballyvoneen** in Galway, Kildare, Limerick, and Tipperary; *Baile-mhóinín*, townland of the little *móin* or bog.

**Ballyvongane** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhongáin*, O'Mongan's or O'Mangan's town. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.



**Ballyvonnaun** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhanbhán*, O'Banavan's town. *Banbhán* is a dim. of *Banbh*, *Banba*, or *Banbha*, gen. *Banban*, a very old personal name: as one of the poetical names of Ireland we meet with it in our very ancient writings.

**Ballywoodane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadáin*, O'Boydane's town.

**Ballyvora** in King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Mhórdha*, O'More's or O'Moore's town.

**Ballyvorane** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhoráin*, O'Moran's town.

**Ballyvorheen** in Limerick; *Baile-bhoithrín*, town of the *boreen* or little road. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Ballyvorisheen** in Cork; *Baile-Mhuirishín* [-*Vurishéen*], town of Murisheen or Little Maurice.

**Ballyvoughallan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhuachalláin*, O'Bohallan's town.

**Ballyvourney** in Cork, where the illustrious virgin Saint Gobnat (sixth century) had her church. The place was originally called *Borneach* (Colgan and many other authorities), meaning a stony place, from *Boireann*, same meaning, with the adjectival termination *ach* (see Burren, vol. i. p. 418). In later times "Bally" was prefixed, making *Borneach* in the gen. case and aspirating the *B* to *V*: *Baile-Mhuirigh*, the town of the *Boirneach* or stony district. The same form of the word, only with the dim., appears in the name of Knockavorneen Hill in the parish of Abbey, co. Clare, *Cnoc-a-bhuirín*, hill of the little Burren.

**Ballyvraneen** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhrainín*, O'Brannin's town.

**Ballyvrin** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Bhrin*, O'Brin's or O'Byrne's town. Metathesis of *r* and aspiration of *B*.

**Ballyvrislaun** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhreisleáin*, O'Breslen's town. The O'Breslens were a high rank family, hereditary chiefs of Fanad in Donegal and learned *trehons* or lawyers. The family now often call themselves Bresland and some try to make themselves out Scotch.

**Ballyvroghaun** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhruacháin*, O'Brohan's town.

**Ballyvulligan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolagain*, O'Mulligan's town.

**Ballywattick** in Antrim; *Baile-Bhattoig*, Little Watt's town.

**Ballywinna** in Galway; *Baile-mhuine*, town of the shrubbery. For *muine*, see vol. i. p. 496.

**Ballywinterourke** in Limerick; *Baile-mhuinter-Ui-Ruairc*, the town of O'Rourke's *muintir* or family. For *Muintir*, see vol. i. p. 123.

**Ballywire** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoighir*, O'Moyre's town.

**Ballywoodan** in Down; same as Ballywoodane.

**Ballyworfy** in Down; *Baile-Mhurchadha*, Murrough's town.

**Ballyworkan** in Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Mharcaín*, O'Markan's town.

**Balnagall** in Longford; *Baile-na-nGall*, town of the foreigners.

**Balnagon** in Meath; *Baile-na-gcon*, town of the hounds. *C* eclipsed. For *cu (con)*, see vol. i. p. 479.

**Balnamona**, near Mullingar; same as Ballynamony.

**Ballreagh** in Westmeath; same as Ballyrea.

**Balreask** in Meath; same as Ballyreask.

**Balregan** in Louth; *Baile-Ui-Réagáin*, O'Regan's town.

**Balrenny** in Meath; same as Ballyrahan.

**Balrobin** in Louth; *Baile-Roibín*, Robin's or Robert's town.

**Balroe** in Westmeath; same as Ballyroe.

**Balrowan** in Westmeath; same as Ballyroan.

**Balruntagh** in Meath; *Baile-ronntach*, townland of the divisions: *roinn*, a division: several boundaries met there (old Peter O'Daly, the local shanachie).

**Balseskin**, near Dublin; same as Ballyseskin.

**Balsitrick** in Meath; the town of Sitric, a Danish name. See Ballytruckle.

**Balteagh** in Armagh and Derry; *Bailte-Fhiaich*, *Fiach's* or *Fee's* townlands. *Bailte* [Balty], plural of *Bally*.

**Baltracey** in Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Treasaigh*, O'Tracy's town.

**Baltreagh** in Fermanagh; *Bailte-riabhacha*, grey townlands.

**Baltygeer** in Meath; *Bailte-gcaor*, townlands of the berries; from a growth of berry-bearing trees. Neuter eclipse of *c*. See Bally.

**Baltynoran** in Meath, *Bailte-an-uaráin*, townlands of the cold spring. Oran is very usual in names, indicating in each case some remarkable well. See Oran, vol. i. p. 453.

**Balwoges** in Donegal. *Balbhóg* [Balvoqe] means a soft spot of land; literally a "dumb" spot, because it gives no sound when men or cattle walk on it. From *balbh* [bollov], dumb, with the dim. *óg* (p. 12, II). The plural denotes that there must have been several of these spots, intermixed with ordinary dry hard ground. You heard the sound of the footsteps from the hard land; but it ceased when the person stepped on the soft spot, which was *bollov*.

**Banard** in Kerry; *Beann-ard*, high *benn* or peak.

**Banduff** in Cork; *Beann-dubh* (FM), black peak.

**Banefune** in Cork, *Bán-fionn*, whitish *bán* or pasture-land. For *bán*, see vol. ii. p. 276; for *finn* or *fionn*, see vol. ii. p. 271.

**Baneshane** in Cork; *Badhun-Seáin*, John's *bawn* or cow-keep. For *badhun* [bawn], see vol. i. p. 308.

**Bangort** in Donegal; *Bán-ghort*, whitish *gort* or enclosed field. For *gort*, see vol. i. p. 230.

**Bannixtown** in Tipperary; *Baile-na-mbánóg* (Hogan), townland of the *banoges* or little lea fields.

**Bannus** in Donegal; corrupted from *Bánach*, lea land.

**Banragh Island**, near Clonmacnoise and **Banraghbaun** in Galway: *Bánrach* is lea land, *i.e.* *bán* or *bane* with the termination *rach* (p. 12, I). See Banefune above.

**Banshagh**, level grassy land: see Bansha, vol. ii. p. 9. **Banshee** in Co. Dublin is the same. (Observe that banshee does not here mean a fairy woman, its usual signification.)

**Bar.** See Barr.

**Baralty** in Mayo; *Barr-Ailte*, top of the height. See Bunalty.

**Barard** in Antrim; *Barr-ard*, high barr or top.

**Barbane** in Clare; *Bárr-bán*, whitish top.

**Barcam** in Westmeath; *Barr-cam*, crooked top.

**Barchullia** in Wicklow; *Barr-choille*, top of the wood. Same as Barnacullia, see vol. i. p. 492.

**Barconny** in Cavan; *Barr-conaidh*, top or hill-summit of the firewood. For *Conadh*, see vol. ii. p. 351.

**Barcull** in Mayo; *Barr-cuill*, hill-top of the hazel.

**Barcullin**; hill-top of the *cullen* or holly.

**Bardahessiagh** in Tyrone; *Barr-da-sheiseadh*, top or summit of the two *sessiaghs* or sixths. A *Sessiagh* was a measure of land, for which see vol. i. p. 245. See Ballysessy.

**Bargowla** in Leitrim; *Barr-gaibhle*, summit of the *gowl* or fork: probably a river-fork.

**Barkillew** in Donegal; same as Barchullia.

**Barloughra** in Clare; *Barr-luachra*, summit of the rushes. For *luachra* rushes, see vol. ii. p. 333.

**Barn, Barna, Barnes, Barnet**, all forms of *Bearn*, a gap, a mountain gap.

**Barna** of frequent occurrence; sometimes represents the single word *bearna*, a gap, generally a mountain gap; and sometimes the two words, *barr*, top or summit, with *na*, a form of the article. The two applications are seen in the following and other names.

**Barnabrack** in Sligo; *Bearna-breac*, speckled gap.

**Barnacahoge** in Mayo; *Barr-na-cathóige*, summit of the skirmish: *cath*, a battle; dim. *cathóg*, a "little battle."

**Barnacranny** in Galway; *Barr-na-crannaigh*, summit of the *crannagh* or place of trees. For *Crannach*, see vol. i. p. 499.

**Barnacuillew** in Mayo; *Barr-na-coille*, top of the wood: same as Barchullia, only the article (*na*) is used here.

**Barnacullen** in Roscommon; *Bearna-cuillinn*, gap of the *Cullen* or holly.

**Barnacurra** and **Barnacurragh** in Cork and Galway; *Bearna-curraigh*, gap of the *curragh* or marsh; see vol. i. p. 463.

**Barnadivane** in Cork; *Bearna-Dubhain*, Divane's or Dwan's gap.

**Barnagarrane** in Limerick; *Barr-na-ngarrán*, hill-top of the shrubberies. For *Garrán*, see vol. i. p. 498.

**Barnagarry** in Mayo; *Barr-na-gcurraigh*, summit of the *currachs* or marshes. For *Currach*, see vol. i. p. 463.

**Barnagore** in Cork and Tipperary; *Barr-na-ngabhar*, the summit of the goats. For *Gabhar*, see vol. i. p. 475.

**Barnagorteeny** in Galway; *Barr-na-nguirtínidhe*, the top of the *gorteens*, little *gorts* or enclosed gardens.

**Barnagowloge** in Tipperary; *Barr-na-ngabhlog*, top of the *gowloges* or forks (river-forks). **Barnagowlane** in Cork is the same only with the dim. *an* instead of *óg* (p. 12, II). For *Gabhal* and its diminutives, see vol. i. p. 529.

**Barnagreggaun** in Mayo; *Barr-na-gcreaggán*, summit of the rocks. *Creag*, a rock (allied to *carraig* or *carrig*, which see), dim. *Creagán*.

**Barnagrow** in Cavan; *Barr-na-gcró*, summit of the cattle-huts. For *Cro*, see vol. ii. p. 225.

**Barnahallia** in Galway; *Bearna-haille*, gap of the cliff. See *Aill*. *H* prefixed to *allia*, see p. 4, X.

**Barnahask** in Carlow and Wexford; *Bearna-sheasc*, barren mountain-gap. The first *s* of *seasc* properly aspirated: see p. 4, VII.

**Barnahesker** in Mayo; *Barr-na-heascra*, summit of the *esker* or sand-ridge. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

**Barnahowna** in Galway and **Barnahown** in Tipperary: see p. 14.

**Barnalackan** in Fermanagh; summit of the *lackan* or hillside. For *leaca*, *leacan*, see vol. i. p. 418.

**Barnalisheen** in Tipperary; *Bearna-lisín*, the gap of the *lisheen* or little *lis*. See *Lis*.

**Barnalyra** in Mayo; *Bearna-ladhra* [-lyra], the gap of the river-forks. For *ladhar*, see vol. i. p. 530.

**Barnamaghery** in Down; *Barr-na-machairidhe*, the

top of the plains or farms. For *Machaire*, see vol. i. p. 426.

**Barnameenagh** in Leitrim; *Barr-na-Muimhneach*, the summit of the Munstermen. *Mumha* [Mooa], Munster; *Muimhneach*, a Munsterman.

**Barnan** in King's Co.; dim. of *Bearna*, a gap.

**Barnalleen** in Tipperary; *Bearna-an-aillín*, gap of the little declivity. See Aill.

**Barnanoraun** in Galway; *Barr-na-nórán*, the hill-summit of the *orauns* or cold springs. See Oran, vol. i. p. 453.

**Barnaran** in Kildare; *Barr-na-rann*, summit of the divisions; *i.e.* where several boundaries met. See Balruntagh.

**Barnariddy** in Wexford; *Bearna-ridire*, the gap of the knight. For *ridire*, a knight, see vol. ii. p. 102.

**Barnarobin** in Sligo; *Bearna-Roibín*, Robin's gap.

**Barnasallagh** in Queen's Co.; *Bearna-salach*, dirty or miry gap.

**Barnashillane** in Cork; *Bearna-silleáin*, gap of the trickling, *i.e.* a place wet with little trickling runnels.

**Barnasrahy** in Sligo; *Barr-na-sraithe*, the top of the *strath* or river-holm. For *sraith*, see vol. ii. p. 399.

**Barnastooka** in Kerry; *Barr-na-stuaice* [-stooka], the summit of the stook or pinnacle. For *Stuaic*, see vol. i. p. 408.

**Barnavave Mt.**, near Carlingford; *Bearna-Mheidh-bhe* [vaiva], the gap of Maive, queen of Connaught, who invaded this district as told in the *Tain-bo-Quelna*, who is commemorated in this name since the first century. The first letter, *M*, of Maive is changed to *V* by aspiration, as it ought to be.

**Barnaveddoge** in Louth; *Barr-na-bhfeadog*, hill-summit of the plovers. For *feadog* or plover, see vol. i. p. 487.

**Barnaviddane** in Cork and **Barnaviddaun** in Kildenny. *Barr-na-bhfeadán*, summit or source of the *feadans* or streamlets. For *Feadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

**Barnesyneilly** in Donegal; *Barnas-Ui-Neillighe*, O'Neill's gap. *Barnes*, a form of *Barna*, a gap; see vol. i. p. 434.

**Barney** in Longford and Mayo; *Bearna*, a gap. **Barneygole** in Longford, gap of the [river-] fork (*gabhal*).

**Barnmeen** in Down; *Bearn-mhín*, smooth gap.

**Barnycarroll**; *Bearn-Ui-Chearbhail*, O'Carroll's gap.

**Bar, Barr**, the top, the summit: sometimes made **Barra**, but this is often by the insertion of the meaningless vowel sound *a* (p. 7, VII). In Donegal **Barr** is often used separately, as in the "Barr of Ballyconnell," *i.e.* the top or highest part of Ballyconnell.

**Barrabehy** in Kilkenny; *Barra-beithe*, summit of the birch. For *Beith*, birch, see vol. i. p. 506.

**Barracashlaun** in Leitrim; *Barra-caisleáin*, hill-summit of the castle. For *Caisleán*, see vol. i. p. 305.

**Barracurragh** in Tipperary and Wexford; *Barracurraigh*, top of the *curragh* or moor (for which see vol. i. p. 463).

**Barradaw** in Cork; *Barra-Daith* [-Daw], Davy's hill-top.

**Barraderra, Barraderry** in Kildare, Galway, Wicklow; summit of the *derry* or oakwood. (Derry, vol. i. p. 503.)

**Barradoos** in Queen's Co.; *Barraidhe-dubha*, black summits (both words plural). English plural substituted for Irish: see p. 11.

**Barradrum** in Westmeath; *Barr-a'-droma*, summit of the *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Barragarraun** in Galway; *Barra-garráin*, summit of the shrubbery. For *garran*, see vol. i. p. 498.

**Barragh** in Carlow, Cavan, Leitrim, Longford; *Barrach*, top land, upland; a derivative from *barr*, with the termination *ach*.

**Barraglan** in Wexford and **Barraglanna** in Mayo; *Barr-a'-ghleanna*, top of the glen. **Barraglanna** is the correct form.

**Barrahaurin** in Cork: see p. 2.

**Barrakilla** in Kerry; *Barra-coille*, top of the wood.

**Barran** in Cavan; *Barran*, dim. of *Barr*, summit: little summit, p. 12, II.

**Barranagh** in Mayo; the local form and interpretation by skilled *Irishians* are *Bearánach*, a place of

pointed hills : *bior*, a spit ; dim. *bearan* ; *Bearanach*, full of *bearans* or pointed hills : *ach*, the usual termination, same as English *ous*.

**Barranarran** in Mayo : see p. 3.

**Barranashingaun** in Waterford ; *Barra-na-seangán*, the summit of the pismires. For ants, midges, and pismires in names, see vol. ii. pp. 291, 292.

**Barranastook** in Waterford : “ Barnastook, *Barra-na-stuic*, summit of the pinnacles ” (Power).

**Barranisky** in Wicklow ; *Barr-an-uisce* [-iska], the top of the water, watery summit ; perhaps the source of a stream, for which *barr* is often used. See *Uisce*, vol. i. p. 446.

**Barratitopy** in Monaghan ; *Barr-a'-tighe-Tapaigh*, the summit of Topy's house, *i.e.* the summit on which the house stood. Topy a personal name common in that district. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Barratleva** in Galway ; *Barr-a'-tsleibhe*, top of the mountain. *Sliabh*, gen. *sleibhe* [slieve, sleva], a mountain. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Barravally** in Kilkenny and Roscommon ; *Barr-a'-bhaile*, top of the *bally* or townland. *B* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

**Barravey** in Tyrone ; same as Barrabehy.

**Barravie** in Tipperary ; *Barr-a'-mhuighe* [-vye], top of the *magh* [mah] or plain. *M* aspirated.

**Barravilla** in Galway ; hill-summit of the *billa* or ancient tree. *B* aspirated to *v*.

**Barreel** in Mayo ; *Barr-aoil* [-eel], the hill-top of lime. Probably from a limekiln.

**Barrees** in Cork ; *Barraidhe* [Barree], Irish plural of *barr* ; but the English plural termination is substituted : “ hill-tops.”

**Barrevagh** in Galway ; *Barr-riabhach* [-revagh], grey summit.

**Barrinclay** in Cork ; same as Barratleva only the article is used. From the difficulty of sounding (in English) Barrintlay, it is turned into the easier Ballinclay.

**Barroe** in Longford, Mayo, and Sligo ; *Barr-ruadh*, red summit.



**Barroosky** in Mayo; *Barr-rúscáigh*, top of the marsh. For *rúsg* and *rúscach*, see vol. i. p. 464.

**Barrslievenaroy** in Galway; *Barr-sleibhe-na-raith*, the summit of "slievenaroy," this last meaning the mountain of the *rath* or fort: *roy*, in Galwegian dialect, represents accurately enough, *raith* the gen. of *rath*.

**Barry** in Roscommon and Longford; *Bearraidh*, a closely-grazed place: literally "shaven," from *Bearr* to shave. From an old correct Irish speaker, a native of Roscommon named Hoare. If there were not such a good authority, with his decided pronunciation of *Bearraidh* [Barree], not *Barraidhe* [borree], one might be disposed to conclude that "Barry" represented the Irish plural (*Barraidhe*) of *Barr*, as in next name.

**Barryroe** in Cork, a mountain tract; *Barraidhe-ruadha*, red hill-tops: has no connection with the family name Barry. See Barrees.

**Bartrauve** in Mayo; *Barr-traigh*, top of the strand. Here the people pronounce *traigh* [traw] a strand, *trauve*.

**Baskin** in Dublin Co. and Westmeath; *Baiscinn*, a place of trees—tree-land: *baiscne*, a tree. **Baskinagh**, *Baiscneach*, same as Baskin with the termination *ach*, abounding in.

**Battstown** in Westmeath; *Baile-an-bhata*, town of the stick. They have a legend about the exploits of a fellow with a big stick.

**Bauk** in Carlow; *Bác*, a bend or angle: see Back.

**Baulbrack** in Cork; see Bal.

**Baun** and **Bawn** sometimes represent *bán* [bawn], a field (as in next name), sometimes *bán*, white, and sometimes *badhun* [bawn], a cow-keep.

**Baun** in Kilkenny; *Bán*, a field, a grassy field: **Bauneen**, little bawn.

**Baunacloka** in Limerick; *Bán-a'-chlóca*, the *bawn* or *lea* field of the cloak: why?

**Baunaghra** (accented on *agh*); *Bán-eachra*, the *bawn* or field of horses. See *Eachra*, horses.

**Baunaniska** in Kilkenny; *Bán-an-uisce*, field of water.

**Baunastackan** in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-stácain*, field of the *stackan* or stump or standing stone. The *t* after *s* prevents eclipsis.

**Baunatillaun** in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-tsilláin*, field of the water-trickling, or watery field. Here *t* eclipsis *s*: see last name.

**Baunavollaboy** in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-mhullaigh-buidhe*, the field of the yellow summit. *Mullagh*, summit: *buidhe* [boy], yellow. Yellow probably from furze blossoms.

**Baunballinlough** in Kilkenny; Ballinlough is "lake-town"; Baunballinlough is the field of Ballinlough, or the field of the town of the lake.

**Baunfree** in Kilkenny; *Bán-fraoigh* [-free], field of heath.

**Baugarriff** and **Baugarrow** in Kilkenny; *Bán-garbh* [-garriv or -garrow], rough field. For *garbh*, see vol. ii. p. 475.

**Baunkyle** in Clare; *Bán-choill*, whitish wood, where *bán* is simply the adjective whitish; see vol. ii. p. 276.

**Baunlusk** in Kilkenny; *Bán-loiscthe* [-luska], burnt field, *i.e.* surface or surface-growth burned for tillage purposes: see vol. i. p. 238.

**Baunnageloge** in Kilkenny; *Bán-na-gcaológ*, field of the *keeloges* or ridges remaining after former tillage: *caol*, narrow; *caelóg*, dim.

**Baunnaraha** in Kilkenny; *Bán-na-ratha* [-raha], field of the rath or fort. Is the rath there still?

**Baunogenasraid** in Carlow; *Bánóg-na-sráid*, the little field of the *sraids* or single-street hamlets.

**Baunoulagh** in Cork; *Bán-abhallach* of the apple-trees. *Abhall*, apple, see vol. i. p. 516.

**Baunragh** in Galway; *Bánrach*, a place abounding in bawns or green fields. Termination *rach*, same as English *ry* in pantry, *growlery*, &c.

**Baunrickeen** in Kilkenny; *Bán-Ricín*, little Dick's field.

**Bauntallav.** See p. 3.

**Baur** is often the anglicised form of Barr.

**Bauraglanna** in Tipperary; *Barr-a'-ghleanna*, top of the glen.

**Bauragoogen** in Kerry ; *Barr-a'-guaigín*, the summit of the little rock-cleft or valley. See Gougane Barra, vol. i. p. 462. The word *guag*, with its dim. *guaigín* [goog, googeen], takes the forms *gág*, *gáigín*, *goug*, *guag*, *guaigín*, *gobhag*, *gobhaigín*, *gobhagán* : all meaning a narrow valley or cleft.

**Bauravilla** in Cork ; *Barr-a'-bhíle*, hill-top of the old tree. For *bíle*, see vol. i. p. 499.

**Baugarriff** in Cork ; *Barr-garbh* [-garriv], rough hill-top.

**Baurnagurrahy** in Limerick ; *Barr-na-gurraithe* [-gurrahy], top of the moors. For Currach or Corrach, see vol. i. p. 463.

**Baurnahulla** in Cork : see p. 4.

**Bawn** : see Baun.

**Bawnachaulig** in Kerry ; *Bán-a'-cháithlig*, the field of the chaff : the field where women winnowed oats. *Caithleach*, gen. *caithlighe* [cahlee], chaff. The final aspirated *g* (*gh*) is restored, as usual in Cork and Kerry (p. 2, III).

**Bawnagh** in Limerick ; lea land : *bán* with *ach*.

**Bawnaglanna** in Kerry ; field of the glen : see Bauraglanna.

**Bawnaknockane** in Cork ; field of the hill.

**Bawnanearla** in Cork ; field of the earl.

**Bawnard** in several counties ; high field.

**Bawnaree** in Queen's Co. ; *Ban-a'-righ*, the king's field : see Ree.

**Bawnaskey** in Kerry ; same as Bawnskeha : see vol. i.

**Bawnatanaknock** in Cork ; *Bán-a'-tseana-chnuic*, field of the old hill. *Sean* [shan], old, has its *s* eclipsed by *t* ; and vowel sound *a* is inserted between *sean* and *cnoc* (p. 7, VII). Like Bawnatanavoher ; see vol. ii. p. 482.

**Bawnavota** in Cork ; *Bán-a'-mhóta*, "moat-field."

**Bawndaw** in Waterford ; Davy's field. See Barradaw.

**Bawnea** in Cork ; *Bán-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's field.

**Bawngare** in Cork ; *Bán-gearr*, short field.

**Bawngowla** ; *Bán-gaibhle* [-gowla], the field of the fork (*i.e.* river-fork). See *Gabhal*, vol. i. p. 529.

**Bawnhubbamaddereen** in Kilkenny; contracted incorrectly from Bawntubbermaddereen; *Bán-thobair-maidrín*, field of the well (*tobar*) of the *maddereen* or little dog. Possibly originating in a legend of a ghost in the shape of a dog: for Irish ghosts often appear as dogs.

**Bawnkeal** in Tipperary; *cael* [keal], narrow: narrow field.

**Bawnlahan** in Cork; broad field: *leathan* [lahan], broad: see vol. ii. p. 418.

**Bawnlea** in Tipperary and **Bawnleigh** in Cork; *Bán-liath* [-leea], grey field. *Liath*, grey, see vol. ii. p. 284.

**Bawnmadrum** in Tipperary; *Badhun-muighe-droma*, the bawn [or cow-fortress] of Moydrum; Moydrum being *Magh-droma*, the plain of the *drum* or hill-ridge. See Baun.

**Bawnnaglogh** in Cork; *Bán-na-gloch*, field of the stones. *Cloch*, a stone (vol. i. p. 411). *C* eclipsed.

**Bawnnavinnoge** in Waterford; *Bán-na-bhfeannog*, field of the scaldcrows or royston crows. For *feannog*, scaldcrow, see vol. i. p. 486.

**Bawnreagh** in Tipperary; *Bán-riabhach*, grey field.

**Beagh** in Galway; *Beith-aith*, birch wood of the ford. So universally pronounced and interpreted by the best local shanachies.

**Beaghbaun** in Galway; *Beigh-bhán*, whitish birch wood.

**Beal**, a mouth or entrance to a ford. Sometimes it means the opening of a glen or valley or a pass of some kind.

**Bealclave**; *Beal-a-chléibh*, ford of the basket or creel. Probably the *cleve* or creel was used somehow as a help in crossing. For *Cliabh*, see vol. ii. p. 198.

**Bealad** in Cork and Queen's Co.; *Beal-fhad*, long ford.

**Bealady** in Queen's Co.; same as last. In both *f* drops out under aspiration.

**Bealalaw** in Carlow; *Beal-a-lagha*, ford of the hill. *N.B.*—I do not find this word *lagh* [law], a hill, in the dictionaries, but it is recognised through the southern half of Ireland, at least in local names. See vol. i. p. 391.

**Bealcragga** in Clare ; *Beal-creaga*, ford of the rock.

**Bealdarrig** in Kerry ; *Bealdearg* [-darrig], red ford : like Aderg above. *Dearg*, red, see vol. ii. p. 277.

**Bealick** in Cork ; *Beal-lice* [licka], ford of the flagstone.

**Bealkelly** in Kerry and Clare (better Bealkilly) ; *Beal-coille* [-quillia], the mouth of the wood. For "mouth" here, see *Beal*.

**Bealragh** in Roscommon ; *Beal-raithe*, entrance of the rath.

**Bearnafunshion** in Clare ; *Bearna-fuinsinn*, gap of the ash. See *Barna* ; and for *Funsionn*, see vol. i. p. 506.

**Beatin** in Kilkenny ; *Béitín*, burnt land : see *Baunlusk* : and *Betal*.

**Becan** in Mayo ; called from *Becan* or *Pecan*, one of the early saints still remembered there. For another saint of same name, see *Kilpeacon*.

**Been** or **Binn**, is Irish *beinn* or *binn*, a pinnacle, a sharp-pointed rock.

**Beenanaspuck** in Kerry ; *Binn-an-easpuic*, pinnacle of the bishop : probably on church land. See *Easpoig*, a bishop, vol. ii. p. 91.

**Beenatevaun** in Kerry ; *Beinn-a'-taobháin*, the point or pinnacle of the side, *i.e.* hill-side or slope. Pron. *Thyvaun* in Kerry.

**Beennageeha** in Kerry ; *Binn-na-gaoithe* [-geeha], pinnacle of the wind. For *Gaeth*, see vol. i. p. 44.

**Beha**, **Behagh**, **Behy** ; birch land : see next. See vol. i. p. 507.

**Behabane** in Westmeath ; *Beitheach-bán*, whitish birch-plantation. *Behagh* is *beith*, birch, with the termination *ach*, abounding in.

**Behaghane** in Kerry ; *Beitheachán*, a birch shrubbery, with the dim. termination *án* in a collective sense : p. 12, II.

**Beheen**, a little birch or birch grove. Hence **Beheena**, which is a shortened form of **Beheenagh**, both meaning a birch grove.

**Behybaun** in Mayo ; *Beithigh-bán*, whitish *Behy* or birch plantation.

**Belalt** in Donegal; *Beal-ailt*, the opening or entrance to the cliff or glenside. See *Alt* and *Beal*.

**Belclare** in Galway; *Beal-an-chláir*, ford-mouth of the plain. This name was applied to a castle which defended the ford on the pass to Tuam. Castle ruin still there.

**Belcruit** in Donegal; *Beal-cruite*, the mouth or pass of the *cruit* or round hill.

**Belderny** in Galway; greatly shortened from its full Irish name; *Beal-atha-doireanna*, mouth of the oak ford. *Doireann*, a derivative of *dair* or *doir*, an oak.

**Belesker** in Mayo; *Beal-eiscir*, mouth or pass of the sandhill. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

**Belgarrow** in Derry and Mayo; *Beal-garbh* [-garriv], rough mouth or opening or pass. *Garbh*, see vol. ii. p. 475.

**Belgee** in Dublin Co.; *Beal-gaoithe*, mouth or pass of the wind.

**Bella** in Roscommon; usually represents *Beal-atha* [Belaha], mouth of the ford.

**Belladaff** in Mayo; *Bel-atha-damh* [-dav], ford of the oxen. For *damh*, an ox, see vol. i. p. 472.

**Belladooan** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-Dubháin*, Dwan's ford.

**Bellafa** in Galway; *Beal-atha-feadha*, ford of the wood. *Fidh*, gen. *feadha*, a wood.

**Bellafarney** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-fearna*, ford of the alder. *Fearn*, alder: see vol. i. p. 515.

**Bellagad** in Galway; *Beal-atha-gad*, ford of the *gads* or withes: *i.e.* a growth of osiers from which withes were made.

**Bellaganny** in Donegal; *Bel-atha-gainmhe*, ford of the sand. *Ganeamh*, sand, see vol. ii. p. 375.

**Bellagart** in Leitrim; *Beal-atha-gairt*, ford of the *gart*, *gort*, or enclosed field. For *gart* or *gort*, see vol. i. p. 230.

**Bellagill** in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-a'-Ghail*, ford of the *Gall* or foreigner. Aspirated *G* of *Gall* restored. see p. 4, XI.

**Bellahy** in Sligo; *Beal-lathaigh* [-lahy], the mouth

or entrance of the *lahagh* or slough, for which see vol. ii. p. 388.

**Bellakip** in Mayo; ford of the stock or trunk. See *ceap*, a trunk, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Bellanabriscaun** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-na-mbrioscán*, the ford of the *briscauns*, a kind of vegetable growing near water, and eaten like water-cress.

**Bellanacarrow** in Roscommon, and **Bellanacurra** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-na-coraidh*, the ford of the *cora*, *cara*, or weir. See *Cora*, vol. i. p. 367.

**Bellanagall** in Monaghan; *Beal-atha-na-nGall*, ford of the foreigners. See *Bellanagill*.

**Bellanagarraun**; ford of the *garran* or shrubbery.

**Bellanagarrigeeny** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-na-gcarrairgí-nidhe*, ford of the *carrigeens* or little rocks. *C* eclipsed.

**Bellanaleck** in Fermanagh; *Beal-atha-na-leice* [-lecka], ford of the flagstone. See *Bealick* above, and *Belleek*, vol. i. p. 417.

**Bellanamallard** in Fermanagh; *Ath-na-marclach* (*Hogan*), with the usual *Bel* added—*Bel-atha-na-marclach*, ford of the horse-loads.

**Bellanaman** in Monaghan; *Beal-atha-na-mban* [-man], ford of the women.

**Bellanamullia**, two townlands (far asunder) in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-na-mbúille*, the ford of the strokes or blows. *Buille* [bullia], a stroke. One of these townlands lies adjacent to Strokestown, and while the townland still retains its Irish name, the town, forming in fact a part of it, has taken for name the translation, "Strokestown." The name in each case evidently preserves the memory of a battle, or perhaps it was a favourite spot for the hostile clans to fight it out: for battles and single combats were often fought at fords: see *Ballyhaunis*.

**Bellanascaddan** in Donegal; *Beal-atha-na-scadán*, ford of the herrings (*scadan*).

**Bellanascarrow** and **Bellanascarva** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-na-scairbhe* [-scarva], mouth of the *scarriff* or rough shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

**Bellaneeny** in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-an-aonaigh*

[-eeny], ford of the fair, where in old times a fair was held.

**Bellanierin** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-an-iarainn* [-eerin], ford of the iron, *i.e.* where the water deposits red iron scum.

**Bellanira** in Sligo; also called in English "Iceford." But this is a false translation; for its Irish name is, not *Beal-atha-an-oighir* [Bellanire], ford of ice, but *Beal-atha-an-oidhre* [Bellanira], the ford of the heir. This "heir" was probably some young magnate who was drowned in crossing the ford. Fords have often taken names from persons drowned in them, like Assaroe (vol. i. p. 183).

**Bellanummera** in Mayo; *Beal-an-iomaire* [-imera], the ford or pass of the hill-ridge. For *iomaire*, see vol. i. p. 393.

**Bellanurly** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-an-urlaidhe*, ford of the slaughter or bloody conflict: like Ballyhaunis (above) and Arlingford, see vol. ii. p. 464.

**Bellasallagh** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-salaigh*, dirty or miry ford. *Salach*, dirty, see vol. ii. p. 390.

**Bellass**; *Beal-easa* (HyF), the Irish name of Foxford in Mayo, the ford of the cataract. For *eas*, see vol. i. p. 459.

**Bellasses**, near Coleraine; ford of the cataract or cataracts. The English plural has crept in: see p. 11.

**Bellavally**, the name of the pass or entrance on the east side of the remarkable valley of Glengavlin in Cavan, near the source of the Shannon, giving also name to a townland; *Beal-a'-bhealaigh*, mouth or opening of the pass.

**Bellavary** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-Bhearaigh* [-Varrie], Berragh's or Berrie's ford.

**Bellawillinbeg** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-a'-mhuilinn*, ford of the mill: *beg*, small—small mill. *Muilenn*, vol. i. p. 375.

**Belleen** in Tipperary; *Beilín* [Belleen], little *beilē* or *bilē* or ancient tree (dim. p. 12, II). See *Bilē*, vol. i. p. 499.

**Bellhill** in King's Co.; a correct translation from *Cnoc-a'-chluig*, the hill of the bell; so called according



to the local legend, because the bell of St. Kieran (of Clonmacnoise) rang here of its own accord at the proper times.

**Bellisk** in Antrim, also called correctly in translation "Waterford"; for *Beal-uisce* [-iska] means "ford of water," an odd-looking name. Probably because the water was deeper than was usual in fords.

**Bellurgan** in Louth; *Baile-lurgain*, town of the *lurgan* or long hill or stripe. For Lurgan, see vol. i. p. 527.

**Bellury** in Derry; *Baile-iubhraighe* [-yewry], town of the yews. See Ballynewry.

**Belmullet** in Mayo; *Beal-Muilet*, the *mouth* of the Mullet; because it stands at the entrance to the peninsula called The Mullet.

**Belrea** in Roscommon; *Beal-réidh* [-rea], smooth or open ford.

**Belrose** in Cork; *Beal-ruis*, the mouth or entrance of [or to] the wood.

**Beltacken** in Westmeath; *Beal-a'-taicin*, the ford of the stake or trunk.

**Belvelly** in Cork; *Beal-a'-bhíle*, ford of the old tree.

**Ben, Benn, Bin, Binn**; a peak or peaked hill. Irish *Beann, Benn, Binn*.

**Bencrom Mt.** in Down; stooped mt. (*crom*).

**Bendooragh** in Antrim; *Benn-dorcha*, dark peak.

**Beneden** in Clare; *Beann-eudain*, peak of the brow.

**Bengeery** in Mayo; *Benn-gcaorach*, peak of sheep. Neuter eclipsis.

**Benlevy Mt.** in Galway; *Benn-shléibhe*, "peak of the mountain."

**Bennekerry** in Carlow; *Beann-na-gcaorach*, peak of the sheep. Here the eclipsis drops out in anglicising: see p. 4, XI.

**Benone** in Derry; *Beann-Eoghain*, Owen's peak.

**Benwilt** in Cavan; *Beann-mhuilt*, peak of the wether: *molt*, a wether.

**Bernagh** in Tyrone and Wicklow; *Bearnack*, a gapped hill.

**Berneens** in Clare; *Beirínidhe*, little gaps or gapped hills.

**Bernyhill** in Cavan ; a half translation from “ Drum-berny ” (so written in County List, 1770) ; *Druim-bearnaigh*, the *Drum* or hill-ridge of the *bearna* or gap.

**Berth** in Cork ; *Beirt*, a pair ; from two large *dallauns* or standing stones.

**Betal** in Roscommon ; *Béatáil*, the process of burning land or the surface of land for tillage purposes ; burnt land : see *Beatin*.

**Bilboa** in Limerick ; *Beal-atha-bo*, ford of the cow.

**Billa** in Sligo ; *Bilē*, an ancient tree. See *Belleen*.

**Billeady** in Monaghan ; *Bile-eudaighe*, the *billa* or old tree of clothes. Why ? Perhaps an outfitter or dressmaker lived beside the tree.

**Billistown** in Westmeath ; a half translation from *Baile-na-mbileadha* (locally pronounced *Ballynamlee*), the town of the *billas* or old trees.

**Bin** or **Binn** ; a peak or peaked hill, sometimes spelled **Bing** as in Wexford ; **Benbane** in Cavan, and **Binbaun** in Queen’s Co., white peak. *Binn* sometimes means a gable.

**Binganagh** in Sligo ; *Beanganach*, abounding in *benigans* or branches—a branchy place.

**Bingarra** in Galway ; *Binn-garbh*, rough peak.

**Bircog** in Donegal ; *Biorcóg*, a pointed hill, like a beehive : *biorcóg*, local for beehive, as well as *corcóg*.

**Birdhill** in Tipperary, a well-known village and railway station ; a translation from *Cnoc-an-éin-fhinn*, the hill of the white bird. There is probably a legend, but I have not heard it. Perhaps it was a resort of one or more kites, for a kite is called *éan-finn*, “ white bird.”

**Birnaghs** in Tyrone ; *Bearnagh*, gapped, a gapped hill : with the English plural.

**Birr** in Westmeath ; *Biorra*, spring wells : like *Fore*.

**Birra** in Donegal ; *Birra*, *spits*, i.e. pointed hills : Irish plural of *bior*, a spit.

**Birragh** in Cavan ; *Biorach*, a hill pointed like a spit : *bior* with the termination *ach*.

**Birrinagh** in Longford ; *Biríneach*, a kind of coarse reedy sharp-pointed grass ; a place growing it : from *bior*, a spit : dim. *birín*, with *ach*, abounding in.

**Blacksod Bay** ; from a black boggy point of land running into it, well known and appropriately called in Irish *Fód-dubh* [Fode-duv], black *fóde* or sod.

**Blaris** in Down ; *Bláras*, a field : from *blár*, a field, with termination *s* : see vol. ii. p. 27 (for *blár*) and p. 13 for *s*.

**Bleanavoher** in Longford ; *Bléan-a'-bhóthair*, inlet of the road. *B* of boher aspirated to *v*.

**Bleenaleen** in Tipperary ; *Bléan-a'-lín*, creek of the flax ; *i.e.* where they steeped flax in water pits.

**Blittoge** in Monaghan ; *Bliochtog*, a milking-place : from *bliocht*, milk : dim. in a collective sense (p. 12, II). In Monaghan and all round there they avoid the guttural *ch* (*blit* for *blight*).

**Bo** and **Boh** at the beginning of names often stand for *both* [boh], a booth, tent, hut, hunting booth. But **Bo** often or generally means a cow. Sometimes *Bo* (cow) has an adjective, which often remains in the place-name, while *Bo* itself is omitted. This adjective (when *Bo* is the word omitted) is always feminine, which is easily known by the pronunciation and universally understood by the people. This will be found illustrated all through the present book.

**Boconnell** in Armagh ; *Both-chonaill*, Connal's booth.

**Bocullin** in Mayo ; *Both-cuilinn*, booth of holly.

**Bodarra** in Fermanagh ; *Both-dara*, booth of the oak.

**Bodenstown** in Kildare ; translation of Ballyboden.

**Bodorrageha** in Roscommon ; *Both-dorcha*, dark booth. Because erected under the shade of trees ?

**Boeshil** in Donegal and Leitrim, and **Boheashal** in Galway and Kerry ; *Both-iseal*, low booth : *i.e.* low in position in comparison with some other booth.

**Bohagh** in Roscommon ; *Bothach*, a place of booths or huts : *both* [boh], a booth, with *ach*, full of.

**Bohalas** in Mayo ; or "Bohalis" in an old authority ; *Both-a'-leasa*, the booth of (*i.e.* beside) the *lis* or ancient circular fort. See Lis.

**Bohamore** in Mayo ; *Both-mór*, large tent. The vowel sound (*a*) inserted between *boh* and *more* : see p. 7, VII.

**Boheh** in Mayo ; *Both-theith*, warm or cozy hut.

**Boher**, *Bóthar*, a road. See vol. i. p. 370.

**Boheradurrow** in King's Co.; *Bóthar-a'-dear-mhaighe*, the road of the Durrow, *i.e.* the road leading to Durrow (which is in the neighbourhood). For Durrow itself, see vol. i. p. 13.

**Boheragaddy** in Kilkenny; *Bóthar-a'-ghadaighe*, the road of the robber. Probably it was the lurking place of a highway robber in the good old times.

**Boheraroan** in Clare; *Bóthar-Ruadhain*, Rowan's road.

**Boherawarraga** in Kilkenny; *Bóthar-a'-mhargaidh*, the road of the market (or leading to it). *Marga*, pron. marraga, three-syllables, by inserting a : see p. 7, VII.

**Boherbraddagh** in Limerick; *Bóthar-bradach*, thievish road. Probably for the same reason as Boheragaddy.

**Bohercarron** in Limerick; *Bóthar-a'-chairn*, road of the *carn*.

**Boherclogh** in Tipperary; *Bóthar-clochach*, stony road.

**Boherderroge** in Cork; *Bóthar-daíreoige* [-derroga], road of the oak. *Dair*, an oak, dim. daíreoíg: see p. 12, II.

**Boherfadda** in King's Co.; long road: *fada*, long.

**Bohergar** in Limerick; *Bother-gearr*, short road.

**Bohergoy** in Kildare; *Bothar-gaoithe*, windy road.

**Boherhallagh** in Mayo; *Bóthar-shalach*, dirty road. Here the *s* of *salach* is wrongly aspirated (unless it is a remnant of neuter eclipsis?).

**Boherhole** in Kildare; written Borkill in Co. map, 1752; *Bóthar-choill*, road of the hazel.

**Bohernamoe** in Louth; *Bóthar-na-mbo*, road of the cows.

**Bohernasear** in Queen's Co.; *Bóthar-na-saer*, road of the carpenters or artificers. *Saer*, vol. i. p. 224.

**Bohevny** in Fermanagh; *Both-aíbhne*, booth or hut of the river. See *Abhann*, vol. i. p. 454.

**Bohirril** in Donegal; *Both-Iriail*, Irial's booth.

**Bohogerawer** in Mayo; *Bothóg-ramhar*, thick hut. *Bothóg*, dim. of *both*: see p. 12, II.

**Bohoona** in Galway; written "Bothcowna" in Inq. Car. I; *Both-chuana*, Cuana's booth: Cuana, a very ancient Irish personal name. *C* softened to *h* by aspiration: see p. 2, II.

**Bohora** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Both-Odhra* [-ora], *Odhar's* or Hoare's booth. *Odhar* [Ore], a very old personal name, "brown-faced."

**Bohulkin** in Fermanagh; *Both-Mhic-Uilcín*, Mac-Ulkin's or Culkin's booth. The *c* of Mac attracted to Ulkin—Culkin. See Mac.

**Boihy** in Leitrim; *Beithighe*, birch trees.

**Bolabaun**; white booley or milking-place: **Bolabeg** (small); **Bolaboy** (yellow). All in Wexford. See Booley below.

**Bolabraddagh** in Wexford; thievish booley. See Boherbraddagh.

**Bolacaheer** in Wexford; *Buaile-Cathaoir*, Cahir's or Charles's booley.

**Boladurragh** in Wexford; dark booley: see Bodorragha.

**Bolakeale** in Tipperary; *Buaile-caol* [-keel], narrow booley.

**Bolart** in King's Co.; *Buaile-Airt*, Art's booley.

**Boleybaun**; same as Bolabaun. **Boleybeg**, same as Bolabeg. **Boleyboy**; same as Bolaboy.

**Boleycarrigeen** in Wicklow; Booley of the little rock.

**Boleynanollag** in Galway; *Buaile-na-nodlag* [-nollag], the booley of Christmas. Booleys were usually kept working in summer; but this must have been held on during winter. *Nodlaig*, Christmas, is merely the Latin *Natalic-ia*, "relating to the *Natal* day."

**Boleynasa** in Wexford; *Buaile-an-easa*, the booley of the waterfall. For *eas*, see vol. i. p. 459.

**Boleynasruhaun**, Galway; *Buaile-na-sruthán*, booley of the *sruhauns* or streamlets. For *Sruhaun*, see vol. i. p. 458.

**Boleyphaudeen**, little Paddy's booley; **Boleyroe**, red booley; **Boley-Thomas**, Thomas's.

**Boleysillagh** in Mayo; *Buaile-saileach*, sally-tree booley.

**Boleyvaunaun** in Galway; *Buaile-Ui-Bhándáin* (HyF), O'Bannon's booley.

**Bolinaspick** in Wexford; *Buaile-an-espúig*, the bishop's booley. See *easpúig*, vol. ii. p. 91.

**Bolinglanna** in Mayo; *Buaile-an-ghleanna*, booley of the glen. *Gleann*, gen. *gleanna*, vol. i. p. 428.

**Bolinree** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Buaile-an-rígh*, the booley of the king, connected with some government institution.

**Bolintlea** in Tipperary; *Buaile-an-tsleibhe* [-tlea], the booley of the mountain: *sliabh* gen. *sleibhe* [sleva or slea]. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Boliska** in Galway; *Buaile-uisce*, booley of water—watery booley. For *Uisce*, see vol. i. p. 446.

**Bollarney** in Wicklow; *Buail'-áirneadh*, booley of the sloes.

**Bolooghra** in Clare; *Both-luachra*, booth of the rushes.

**Boloona** in Clare; *Both-Lughna* [Loona], Loona's booth.

**Boltnaconnell** in Antrim; *Buailte-na-gConall*, the booleys of the Connells. *Buaile*, pl. *buailte*: see vol. i. p. 239.

**Boltown** in Kildare. The Irish name is *Tir-Pholla*, Bowle's district (not *town*): a name well remembered down to fifty or sixty years ago; and perhaps still.

**Bolusty** in Fermanagh; *Both-loiste* [-lusty], booth of the *losset* or kneading trough, or well-tiled piece of land. In some northern counties this word *losat*, gen. *loiste* [lusty], is applied to a carefully tilled productive plot of land. See *Losaid* in vol. ii. p. 430.

**Bomacatall** in Tyrone; *Both-Mac-a'-táil* [-tall], Macatall's tent. The ancestor of this family was a man who used an adze—*tál* [tall]—in some special trade (such as coopering or shield-making): hence *Mac-a-táil* or *MacTáil*, "son of the adze."

**Bomany** in Donegal; *Both-manaigh*, the monk's booth.

**Boneill** in Leitrim; *Both-Neill*, Neill's or Niall's booth.

**Boocaun** or **Bookaun** in Galway and Sligo; *Buacán*, a pointed hill: dim. of *buac*, a pinnacle: see p. 12, II.

**Bookalagh** in Galway; *Buacalach*, a place of pointed hills: from *buac* (as in Boocaun), with the termination *lach*, full of: p. 12, I. Vowel sound put in between *buac* and *lach*: p. 7, VII.

**Bookeen** in Galway; pointed hill: same as Boocaun, only with a different dim. termination.

**Boolabeg** in Waterford; little booley.

**Boolabeha** in Tipperary: see p. 3.

**Boolabwee** in Cork; *Buaile-buidhe*, yellow booley.

**Boolageelagh** in Tipperary; *Buaile-Gaodhlach*, Irish milking-place: as if an adjacent booley were kept by English neighbours.

**Boolahallagh** in Tipperary: see p. 3.

**Boolakeel** in Kerry and King's Co.; narrow booley. See Ballykeel.

**Boolananave** in Kerry; *Buaile-na-naomh* [-nave], booley of the saints. Probably belonging to and worked by monks. (How monks laboured on their farms: see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Monastic Life.")

**Boolanlisheen** in Limerick; *Buaile-an-lisín* [-lish-en], the milking-place of the little *lis* or fort.

**Boolanunane** in Tipperary; *Buaile-Nuanáin*, Nunan's Booley.

**Boolaree** in Tipperary; same as Bolinree.

**Boolasallagh** in Kerry; same as Boolahallagh, miry booley: but the *s* is not aspirated to *h* as it ought. See p. 3, VI.

**Boolatin** in Tipperary; *Buaile-aitinn*, Booley of the furze. For *aiteann*, furze, see vol. i. p. 519.

**Boolawater** in Fermanagh; *Buaile-uachtair* [-oogh-ter], upper booley. *Uachtar* is sometimes anglicised "water" as here. See vol. ii. p. 442.

**Booldurragh** in Carlow; same as Boladurragh.

**Booleen**; *Buailín*, little booley. Dim., p. 12, II.

**Booley, Bola, Boola, Bool**, the most usual anglicised forms of *buaile*, a milking or dairy-place, for which see vol. i. p. 239. Latterly the term was often applied to any cattle enclosure near the homestead where cows were brought together morning and evening,

and fed and milked. **Boolies**, the same only with the English plural: p. 11.

**Boolnadrum** in Wexford; *Buail' -na -ndrum* [-drum], Booley of the *drums* or hill-ridges. *D* though eclipsed retains its sound [with English speakers] on account of the following *r*.

**Boolteenagh** in Cork; *Buailíneach*, a place of little boolies.

**Booltheen**, another diminutive of *buaile*; same as *Booleen*.

**Boolykeagh** in Meath; *Buaile-caoch* [-keagh], blind booley, *i.e.* darksome, same sense as *Boladurragh*.

**Boolynagleragh** in Clare; *Buaile-na-gcleireach*, booley of the clergy: for much the same reason as *Boolananave*.

**Boolynaknockaun** in Clare; *Buaile-na-gcnocán*, booley of the hillocks.

**Boolynamiscaun**; *Buaile-na-mioscán*, booley of the *miscauns* or butter-rolls, *i.e.* butter-making was a speciality of this booley.

**Boolynamweel** in Clare; *Buaile-na-maol*, the booley of the *maols* or *mweels* or *milleens* or hornless cows: vol. i. p. 395.

**Boolyneaska** in Clare; *Buaile-naosca*, booley for snipes: a nickname to designate a neglected bit of marshy land, fit for nothing but snipes.

**Booragh** in Donegal; *Buarach*, cow-land, *i.e.* good pasture: *buarach*, cows collectively, from *bo*, a cow.

**Boraghy** in Monaghan; corrupted from *Barrachaidh*, the top of the field, or top field as they understand it there. See Barr and Agha.

**Boraheen** in Meath; *Both-raithín*, the booth of the *raheen* or little rath.

**Boran** village in the parish of Drumhome, Donegal; Irish *Boithreán* [boraun], dried cow-dung, which is burned in districts where turf is scarce or to spare more expensive fuel: and a very pleasant, fragrant-smelling fire it makes. The village of Boran was so called—as a nickname—because the people habitually burned *boraun*. *Boithreán* is a derivative from *bo*, a cow.



**Bordwin** in Queen's Co.; *Bórd-abhann*, border or verge of the river. See Au.

**Boreen, Borheen**; a little road, a country lane. See Boher.

**Borim** in Cavan: see p. 2.

**Borniagh Island** in the Shannon, near Clanmacnoise; *Boirneach*, rocky. See Ballyvourney.

**Borrismore** in Kilkenny; great burgage or borough.

**Bosallach** in Fermanagh; *Both-salach*, miry booth.

**Boshinny** in Fermanagh; *Both-sionnaigh*, booth of the fox (hunting booth). See Bo; and for *sionnach*, see vol. i. p. 483.

**Botinny** in Mayo; same as last, but the article is in Botinny and eclipses the *s*: *Both-a'-tsionnaigh*: p. 4, VII. Both forms are correct.

**Boughkeel** in Monaghan; *Both-caol*, narrow booth.

**Bouleevin** in Clare; *Buail'-aoibhinn* [-eeving], pleasant booley.

**Boulteen** in Cork; the full pronunciation is Boulteenagh: same as Boolteenagh.

**Boveagh** in Derry; *Both-bheithigh*, booth of birches.

**Boveen** in King's Co.; *Both-mhín*, smooth booth.

**Bovennet** in Down; *Both-Bheneit*, Bennet's booth.

**Bow River** in Clare; *Abhainn-na-buaidh*, river of the (secret) virtue. It had the following *buadh* [booh], or virtue, as the people believed: if you drove cattle into the water on May day, it preserved them from disease for the coming year.

**Boyagh** in Donegal; *Bo-theach*, cow-house.

**Boyanagh** in Roscommon and Westmeath, and **Boyannagh** in Leitrim; *Buidhe-eanach*, yellow marsh or bog.

**Boyher** in Monaghan; "Old Brady," a native Irish speaker, gave it as *Bóithear*, a road, a local form different from the usual *Bóthar*.

**Boyle River** in Roscommon, from which the town is named, is always called in Irish *Buill*, and by Adamnan (in Latin) *Bos*, which is the Latin equivalent of the Irish *bo*, a cow. From this we may infer that Adamnan (a learned Irishman) considered that "*Buill*" or "Boyle" is a derivative from *bo*, a cow

implying that the name signifies "cow-river" or "pasture-river"—a very suitable name.

**Boynaghbought** in Meath; Boynagh is *Buidheanach*, yellow marsh: bought is *bocht*, poor, a poor person: yellow marsh of the poor people.

**Boyne River.** The oldest forms of this name are Boand (Tirechan, Irish, seventh century) and Bououinda (Ptolemy, Greek form). But Dr. Hogan questions, I think rightly, one *ou* as a false insertion, owing to mistranscription. So that Ptolemy's Greek name should be really Bouinda, which is further shown by the Latin equivalent Buvinda. Zeuss (p. 56) pronounces the name to be a derivative from *bo*, a cow, "cow-river," like Boyle above.

**Boyogonnell** in Mayo; *Buidhe-O'gConaill*, yellow land of the O'Connells. *C* of O'Connell eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural: p. 10.

**Boyoughter** in Donegal; *Buidhe-Uachtar*, upper yellow land.

**Bracaghreilly** in Derry; *Breacach-Ui-Raghailighigh*, O'Reilly's speckled land.

**Braccas** in Queen's Co.; *Breacas*, speckled land (or rather *speckledness*): the abstract termination *s* added to *breac*, speckled (vol. ii. p. 13).

**Brackaghlistea** in Derry: see p. 14.

**Brackaharagh** in Kerry; *Breac-chathrach*, speckled land of the *cathair* [caher] or circular stone fort. The *c* of *breac* and the first *c* of *catharach* run into one.

**Brackanrainey** in Meath; speckled land of the ferns (*raithnigh*).

**Brackary** in Leitrim, and **Brackery** in Galway; *Breacaraidhe*, speckled land: the termination *re* or *righe* added to *Breac*.

**Brackin** in Kilkenny; *Breac*, speckled, with the dim. (p. 12, II): *Breicín*, little bit of speckled land.

**Brackloon** in Cork, **Bracklone** in Queen's Co., **Brackloney** in Cavan, and **Brackloonagh** in Sligo; *Breac-chluain*, *Breac-chluanach*, speckled meadow.

**Branra**, **Branar**; fallow, *i.e.* land allowed to rest, generally ploughed: often enters into place-names.

**Branraduff** in Mayo; *Branra-dubh*, black or dark fallow.

**Breaghey** in Armagh; *Bréach-mhagh*, wolf-plain: same as Breaghwy and others like it: vol. i. p. 482.

**Breaghwyanteean** in Mayo; *Bréach-mhagh-an-tsídhéain*, wolf-field of the *Sheeaun* or fairy-hill. Similarly, Breaghwyanurlaur (adjacent) is *Breach-mhagh-an-urláir*, wolf-field of the *urlar* or level spot.

**Breana** (-more and -beg: large and small) in Roscommon; stinking spots. See Breandrum.

**Breanagh** in Cork, stinking river, falling into the Feale.

**Breandrum** in Galway, stinking *drum* or hill-ridge. For *Bréan*, stinking, and its compounds, see vol. ii. p. 397.

**Breanloughaun** in Galway; stinking little lake.

**Breanrisk** in Longford; *Bréan-riasc*, stinking marsh.

**Breanriskullew** in Longford; stinking marsh of the wood (*coille*). See last name. For *riasc*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

**Breanross** in Leitrim; *Bréan-ros*, stinking point.

**Breckagh** in Antrim; same as Brackagh, speckled land.

**Bredagh**, the name of many places; *Bréadach*, breaking, a breach, a cut, a narrow glen.

**Breeole** in Roscommon (near Athlone): full name *Turlach-na-mbruigheol*, the half-dried lake of the cormorants. Cormorants are common enough over all that district.

**Brees** in Mayo; *Brighi* (FM), the Irish plural of *bri*, a hill: English plural here substituted for Irish. For *Bri*, see vol. i. p. 390.

**Brehaun** in Cork; *Brachán*, gruel: applied to soft land. Like Maethail cheese (vol. i. p. 465).

**Brick** in Tipperary; *Breac*, speckled.

**Brickana** in Kilkenny, and **Brickanagh** in King's Co.; *Breacanach*, speckled land. *Nach* added postfix. See vol. ii. p. 6. It is just possible that Brickanagh may be a compound word—*Brec-eanach*, speckled marsh.

**Brickeen** in Sligo and **Brickeen Island**, near Kil-

larney; a dim. of *Breac*: *Bricín*, speckled little spot. **Brickeens** in Longford and Mayo, the same only with the English plural: speckled little spots.

**Brisca** in Mayo, Limerick, and Waterford; **Briscagh** in Limerick; **Briscalagh** in Kilkenny; and **Briscala** in Queen's Co.;—all from *Briosca* [*Briska*], brittle, with the several adjectival terminations: all applied to land that is loose and friable and easily tilled. This is the sense as generally understood by the intelligent native shanachies.

**Brisha** in Queen's Co., and **Brishey** in Down; *Briseadh* [*Brisha*], a breach: from some local feature.

**Brisla** in Clare, and **Brislagh** in Roscommon; *Brisle*, *Brisleach*, broken; applied to land broken up and uneven.

**Broagh** in Derry; *Bruach*, a brink or margin.

**Broaghcloch** in Down; *Bruach-cloch*, stony margin.

**Brockaghbeg** in Queen's Co., and **Brockaghboy** in Derry; *Brocach*, a place of badgers, a badger-warren (*beg*, small; *boy*, yellow).

**Brockaghs** in Antrim; badger-warrens (Eng. plural).

**Brockish** in Antrim; another form of Brockagh.

**Brockles**, **Brocklis**, **Brocklusk**, **Bruckless**, in various counties: the correct anglicised form is Brocklusk; Irish *Broc-lusca*: *broc*, a badger, and *lusca*, a cave: all meaning a badger den or warren. Last *k* often dropped through what Max Müller calls "laziness" in utterance.

**Brockra** and **Brockry** in Queen's Co.; a badger-warren: *Broc*, a badger with the termination *rach* (softened to *ra* and *ry*), abounding in: vol. ii. p. 7.

**Broghan** in Dublin; dim. of *Bruach*, a border. **Brogher** in Mayo, same word with the collective termination *r* (vol. ii. p. 12): a border or a collection of borders.

**Broharris** in Derry; Bro (*bruach*), a border: Harry's border land.

**Broo** or **Bru**; *Brugh*, already explained as meaning a mansion (vol. i. p. 287). But *Brugh* also means land, a farm ("Brehon Laws," Glossary), and in this sense is often found in names.

**Brosna** or **Brusna**, the name of places in King's Co. and Kerry; also the name of two rivers in the same counties. *Brusna*, brushwood, a bundle of firewood: a place growing brushwood, small undergrowths fit for firewood. This word *Brusna*, in the sense of a bundle of firewood, occurs in the Tripartite Life, tenth century, and it is in familiar use to this day. In the same old document the river **Brusna** in King's Co. is called *Brosnacha*, and it is there stated that it was so called from the joyful shouts and clamour and noise (*broscur*) of the Munster people when they overtook and caught sight of their beloved missionary, Saint Patrick. This, however, does not mean that the river itself is noisy (though some wrongly interpret it this way); for it flows slowly and gently all through till it falls into the Shannon.

**Broughattin** in Louth; *Bruach-aitinne*, border of the furze.

**Broughshane** in Antrim; Shane's house or farm.

**Bru.** See Broo.

**Brucken** in Galway; derived from *Broc*, a badger: badger-warren.

**Bruckless.** See Brockless.

**Bruscarnagh** in Fermanagh; *Bruscarnach*, rubbish, ground encumbered with rubbish: *brusc*, broken fragments; *Bruscar* and *Bruscarnach*, with the terminations *r* and *nach*, same meanings (vol. ii. pp. 6, 12).

**Brusk** in Galway and **Brusky** in Cavan; broken rubbish or ground encumbered with it. See *Bruscarnagh*.

**Buckode** in Leitrim; exactly represents the sound of *Bocóid*, which simply means a spot, *i.e.* a well-defined bit of land.

**Buddaghauns** in Kerry; a nickname on account of its inhabitants, who had the reputation of being *buddaghauns* (Ir. *bodacháin*) or churls. *Buddaghaun* is a dim. of *bodach*, a churl, for which see my "English as we speak it in Ireland," p. 218. See vol. ii. p. 35, for *Doornane*, a similar name.

**Buddrimeen** in Cork; *Both-druimín*, the booth of (or near) the *druimín* [drummeen] or little hill-ridge.

**Buffanagh** in Tipperary; *Bofanach*, land of thistles. Here *bofan*, a thistle, is a varied form of the more usual *fofan* or *fofanan*, for which see vol. ii. p. 332.

**Buggan** in Fermanagh; *Bogan*, soft land, a dim. of *bog*, soft.

**Bullaun** in several counties, especially in south and west; *Bullán*, a round spring well in a rock or rocks. Often applied to an artificial cup-like hollow in a rock which generally contains rain water, often used for medicinal purposes with a touch of the supernatural. Related to the English *bowl*. **Bullaunagh** in Galway, a place abounding in *bullauns* or rock-wells. (Termination *ach*, full of: vol. ii. p. 3.)

**Bullogbrean** in Mayo; *Bolg-bréan*, stinking sack or bag: applied to an ill-smelling pool or bog.

**Bun**, the name of townlands in Cavan, Fermanagh, and King's Co.; *Bun*, an end, the end or foot of anything, such as a hill, the land, a stream (source or mouth), &c., often also applied to bottom land, *i.e.* at the lower end of the farm, or at the bottom of a hill.

**Bunacloy** in Longford; *Bun-a'-chlaidhe* [-cly], end of the *cly* or (artificial) mound or rampart.

**Bunacrower** in Mayo; *Bun-a'-chreabhair* [-crow-er], the land-end or bog-end of the woodcock: *i.e.* frequented by woodcocks.

**Bunacum** in Tipperary; *Bun-a'-chuim*, end of the *coom* or hollow.

**Bunagarha** in Kerry; end of the *gaertha* [gairha] or river-thicket. For *gaertha*, see vol. i. p. 497.

**Bunalunn** in Cork; *Bun-na-lonn*, bottom of the blackbirds. For *lon*, a blackbird, see vol. i. p. 489.

**Bunanagh** in Westmeath; end of the *annagh* or marsh.

**Bunaneraghtish** in Mayo; *Bun-an-aireachtais* [-arraghtish], the land-end of the assembly or assembly place. (For *airecht* or *oirecht* or *aireachtas*, an assembly, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 449.)

**Bunanumera** in Cork and **Bunanumery** in Cavan; *Bun-an-iomaire*, end of the ridge or hill. For *iomaire* [ummera], see vol. i. p. 393.

**Bunargate** in Wexford; *Bun-airgid*, the end of the little river that was called the *Argat* or silvery stream: like the river Arigideen in Cork (vol. ii. p. 71). The adjoining townland of Bunanarge has the same name only shortened.

**Buncroobog** in Donegal (on N.W. coast); *Bun-crubóg*, the land-end or river-end of the *crabs*. *Crubóg*, a crab, so called from its strong *croobs* or claws.

**Bundeeleen** in Mayo; *Bun-Daoilín*, the end of the stream called Deeleen or little Deel.

**Bundiveen** in Leitrim; *Bun-daoimhín* [-deeven], idle end. This word *deeven*, idle, is often applied to land lying idle because not worth tilling.

**Bundorragha** in Mayo; *Bun-dorcha*, dark end, *i.e.* umbrageous from a thick growth of trees. *Dorcha* is common: see Bodorragha.

**Bundouglas** in Galway; *Bun-dubhghlaise* [-Doo-glasha], the end or mouth of the black stream (Douglas).

**Buninna** in Sligo; *Bun-Fhinne* (FM), the land- or river-end of a woman named Finn. *F* dropped by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Bunkimalta** in Tipperary; *Bun-Comailte*, the end or foot of Kimalta, the well-known Keeper Hill. Applied to some bottom land at the base of the hill.

**Bunlacken** in Queen's Co.; *Bun-leacan*, the end or foot of the *leaca* [locka] or sloping hillside.

**Bunlick** in Cork; the end of the flagstones. **Bunlicky** in Limerick; *Bun-leice*, end of the flagstone.

**Bunlin River** in Kilmacrenan, Donegal; end of the *linn* or pool.

**Bunnaconeen** in Galway; *Bun-a-choinín*, the end or *tail* of the rabbit; from some feature with a fancied resemblance to a rabbit's little *scut* or tail.

**Bunnafollistran** in Mayo; *Bun-na-folastrann*, end of the *folistars* or *felestars* or flaggers. For *felestar*, see vol. ii. p. 334.

**Bunnagee** in Donegal; the end or mouth of the little river called the Gee.

**Bunnagippaun** in Galway; *Bun-na-gceapán* [-gap-

paun], the end of the standing stakes or stocks or tree-trunks. See *Ceap*, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Bunnagurragh** in Carlow; *Bun-na-gurragh*, bottom of the moors.

**Bunnahesco** in Fermanagh: *Bun-na-heasca*, mouth or end of the bog-stream: see *Eisc*, vol. i. p. 447.

**Bunnahevelly** in Galway; *Bun-na-haibhle*, the end of the *abhaill* or orchard: *h* prefixed, p. 4, X. See vol. i. p. 516.

**Bunnamohaun** in Mayo; *Bun-na-mbothán*, end of the *bohauns* or cabins (for animals). *B* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I. For *Bothán*, see vol. i. p. 305.

**Bunnamuck** in Sligo; *Bun-na-muc*, the end or bottom land of the pigs. **Bunnamucka** in Roscommon; *Bun-na-muice* [-mucka], bottom land of the pig.

**Bunнанilra** in Sligo; *Bun-an-ilraigh* or *Bun-an-ilra*, the mountain-end of the eagle. For *iolar*, an eagle, see vol. i. p. 485.

**Bunnasillagh** in Galway; *Bun-na-saileach*, the bottom land of the sally-trees. For *saileach*, see vol. i. p. 356.

**Bunnaviscaun** in Galway; *Bun-a'-mhioscáin*, the end of the *miscaun*. *Miscaun* (Ir. *mioscán*) is a roll or shaped lump of butter; and the name is often applied to a sepulchral heap of stones shaped like a butter-roll, like **Miscaun-Maive** on the top of Knocknaree, near Sligo, under which Queen Maive is erroneously supposed to be buried. For Maive, see *Barnavave*.

**Bunnoe** in Cavan; *Bun-abha*, mouth of the *abha* or river. See *Au* above. **Bunnow** in Clare is the same.

**Bunoghanaun** in Galway; *Bun-fhochannan* (or *-fhothannán*), the bottom land of the thistles. For *fothannán*, see vol. ii. p. 314.

**Bunowna** in Sligo; *Bun-aibhne*, mouth of the river.

**Bunree**, a little hamlet (giving name to a parish), on the east bank of the river Moy in Sligo. It lies adjacent to Ardnaree at the same side of the Moy. We know that "Ardnaree" means the height of the



executions, of which the history is given in vol. i. p. 104; and Bunree, standing at the mouth of a little river joining the Moy beside the hamlet, evidently took its name from the same circumstance, the one being the height (*Ard*) and the other the river-mouth (*Bun*) of the executions.

**Bunrower**, near Killarney; mouth of the little river **Rower** (which means red river—*Ruadhbar*). See The Rower.

**Bunshanacloney** in Antrim; *Bun-sean-chluaine*, the end of the old *cloon* or lawn. The vowel sound (*a*) inserted: p. 7, VII.

**Burgage** or **Burges**, a pretty common townland name, a town or township: much the same as Bally. Borrowed from the English "borough" and nearly corresponding with it in meaning. A more usual form is **Burris** or **Borris**, which see.

**Burrenbane** in Down; white rocks. **Burrenfadda** in Clare; long rocks.

**Burrenrea** in Cavan (grey). **Burrenwee** in Clare (*buidhe*, yellow).

**Cabra**, **Cabragh**, **Cabry**, the names of numerous places, more in the northern half of Ireland than in the south; *Cabra*, *Cabragh*, everywhere understood to mean bad, rough, unprofitable land.

**Caddagh** in Monaghan, Westmeath, and Leitrim, and **Caddy** in Antrim; *Ceadach*, a flat-topped hill; same as **Keadagh**, **Keadew**, **Keady** elsewhere.

**Caher**, Irish *Cathair*, an ancient circular mortarless stone fort: already dealt with in vol. ii. p. 284. As to shape, see **Caherfadda**. The name **Caher**, and the **Cahers** themselves, are almost or altogether confined to the south and west. This is almost always its meaning; but **Caher** in the parish of **Kilkeevin**, **Roscommon**, is *Ceachair*, a bog.

**Caheracruttera** in Kerry; *Cathair-a'-chruitire*, the **Caher** or stone fort of the harper: *cruitire*, a harper from *cruit*, a harp.

**Caheraghacullen**; *Catharach-a'-chuilinn*, the **Caher**-land of the holly. **Caheragh**, abounding in **Cahers**.

**Caheralogy** in Galway; *Cathair-a'-logaigh*, the Caher of the *logach*, or *log*, or hollow.

**Caheranardrish** in Limerick; *Cathair-an-ardruis*, the caher of the high wood.

**Caherapheepa** in Galway; *Cathair-a'-phiopa*, the caher of the (musical) pipe, so called because a fairy piper was often heard in it, like Carrigapheepa, vol. ii. pp. 122, 449.

**Caheraphuca** in Clare; caher of the pooka. A pooka once lived in it. (*N.B.*—Do not twist his name to “phouca”: it is as bad as twisting his tail.)

**Caheratrant** in Kerry; *Cathair-a'-Traint*, Trant's caher. Here the middle *a* is the article as in Ballincaroona.

**Caheravart** in Cork; *Cathair-a'-mhairt*, the caher of the ox. See Westport, vol. ii. p. 307.

**Caheraveelane**; *Cathair-Mhaoláin*, Moylan's caher. Middle *a* inserted in this as in Caherateige. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Caheravoley** in Galway; *Cathair-a'-bhuaile*, the caher of the *tooley* or milking-place. See Booley.

**Caherbannagh** in Clare; *Cathair-beannach*, the pinnacled caher; *i.e.* with the top formed into little points or pinnacles.

**Caherbreagh** in Kerry; *Cathair-Uréach*, the caher of the wolves—where they made their den. See Breaffy, vol. i. p. 482.

**Caherbriscaun** in Galway; *Cathair-brioscán*, where grew *lrioscán*, a kind of succulent plant eaten like water-cress.

**Caherbullaun** in Clare; *Cathair-bulláin*, the caher of the *tullan* or rock-well. See Bullaun above.

**Cahercloggaun** in Clare; of the round little hill. See Clog.

**Cahercon** in Galway; called by the natives with great distinctness, *Cathair-dha-chon*, the caher of the two hounds: there was a legend, which, however, I have not heard. For other places named from two hounds, see vol. i. p. 258.

**Caherconreafy** in Limerick; Conreafy's caher. Canreafy is a family name.

**Cahercrin** in Galway, often written Cahercreeen : *Caher-cruinn*, round caher, as if to distinguish it from an adjacent square or oblong one.

**Caherdaniel** in Cork and Kerry ; *Cathair-Domh-naill*, the caher of Donall, corrupted to Daniel. In the Kerry Caherdaniel, the old caher still remains—a very remarkable one.

**Caherdrinny** or **Caherdrinna** in Cork ; a conspicuous castle ruin on a flat-topped hill near Glanworth : *Cathair-droinne* (Hogan), stooped or hump-backed caher, from some peculiarity of shape (*Dronn, druinne*, a hump). The original humped caher is gone, and on its site stands the present castle ruin.

**Cahereighterrush** in Kerry ; *Cathair-iachtair-ruis*, the caher of the lower wood : *iachtar*, lower ; *ros*, wood.

**Caherfinesker** in Galway ; *Cathair-fineiscir*, the caher of the white *esker* or sand-ridge. *Finn*, white.

**Caher-gowan** in Galway ; *Cathair-gabhann*, of the smith.

**Caherhenryhoe** in Galway ; Henry's caher-of-the-cave. *Uaimh* [oe], a cave. Cahers and old forts of all kinds had (and often have still) artificial caves.

**Caherhoereigh** in Tipperary ; this is not a *caher*, for the name is wrongly anglicised from *Ceathramhariabhach* [carrow-riagh], grey quarter (of land). See Carrow.

**Caherkinallia** in Clare ; *Cathair-cinn-aille*, the caher of the cliffhead. See Aill. *Ceann, cinn* [kin], head.

**Caherleheen** in Kerry ; *Cathair-Léithín*, the caher of the small grey man. See Caherlea.

**Caherlehillan** in Kerry ; *Cathair-leith-willeann*, the caher of the half-angle or elbow : from its shape. *Leath* [lah], half, and *willeann* (the gen. of *uille*, an angle), are often used in names.

**Caherlesk** in Kilkenny ; *Cathair-Leisc*, the caher of *Leasc* [Lask], which means a lazy man.

**Caherlinny** in Galway ; wrongly anglicised from *Cathair-Linneen* (as it is locally pronounced), Linneen's stone fortress.

**Caherlissakill** in Galway ; *Cathair-lis-a-chuill*, the

caher of the *lis* (old fort) of hazel (*coll*, hazel). Here the caher either stood near an ordinary *lis* or was the *lis* itself. MacNeill's observation applies here. See p. 14.

**Caherloghan** in Clare; the caher of Lochan, a very ancient personal name. One of the three brothers who went on "The voyage of the Sons of O'Corra" was named Lochan, a story which will be found translated in my "Old Celtic Romances."

**Caherlusky** in Cork; *Cathair-loiscthe* [-lusky], burnt caher.

**Cahermaan** in Clare; *Cathair-meadhoin* [-maan], middle caher.

**Cahermackirilla** and **Cahermakerrila** in Clare; *Cathair-Mic-Iriala*, MacIrrily's caher.

**Cahermaculick** in Mayo; *Uathair-Mic-Uilic*, MacUlick's. Ulick is a common name among the Burkes of that district. Uilic, little Will or William.

**Cahermee** in Cork: see Ballymee.

**Cahermuckee** in Cork; *Cathair-mucaidhe*, of the swineherd: he used the old caher as a pen for his pigs.

**Cahernablauhy** in Mayo; *Cathair-na-bláthaighe* [-blauhy], of the buttermilk. The old caher must have been made use of for some sort of dairying work.

**Cahernabudogy** in Mayo; *Cathair-na-bodóige* [-bodogy] of the heifer (*bodóg*). The caher was used as a safe pen for cattle: one heifer standing here for the whole flock: p. 11.

**Cahernacreevy** in Mayo; *Cathair-na-craoibhe* [-creevy], the caher of the branch or branchy cluster.

**Cahernagry** in Galway and Mayo; *Cathair-na-gcruidhe* [-gry] of the cattle. Caher used as a night pen for cattle.

**Cahernahallia** in Tipperary; wrongly anglicised from *Ceathamhradh-na-haille* [Carrownahallia], the (land-) quarter of the cliff. See *Ceathramhadh*, vol. i. p. 243, and Aill above.

**Cahernahoon** in Galway; *Cathair-na-huamhan*, of the cave. For such caves, see Caherhenryhoe. See *Uamha*, *uamhain*, vol. i. p. 438.

**Cahernalee** in Galway; *Cathair-na-laogh*, of the calves. See Cahernagry. For *laogh*, see vol. i. p. 470.

**Cahernalinsky** in Galway; of the [family of] Linsky.

**Cahernamallaght** in Mayo; *-na-mallacht*, of the curses. Probably some legend. For cursing see vol. i. p. 479.

**Cahernashilleeny** in Galway; *Cathair-na sílínidhe*, [-shilleeny], of the cherries. *Sílín* [shilleen], a cherry, unusual in names.

**Caherogullane** in Cork; *Cathair-O-g Coiledín*, caher of the Collinses. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural: see p. 10.

**Caheronaun** in Galway; *Cathair-Eoghandáin*, Eoghanan's or Owenan's. See Ballyonan.

**Caherquin** in Kerry; beautiful caher: like Dunquin.

**Cahersavane** in Kerry; *Cathair-Sabháin*, Savan's caher. *Sabhán* (man); *Saidhbhín* in Cahersiveen was a woman: see vol. i. p. 285.

**Caherscooby** in Clare; *Cathair-scuaiúe* [-scooba], of the broom or brushwood (*scuab*).

**Caherslee** in Kerry; *Cathair-sligheadh* [-slee] of the main road (to Tralee).

**Cahertinny** in Galway; *Cathair-teine* [-tinna], the caher of the fire. Probably a beacon station.

**Caherultan** in Cork; *Cathair-Ultain*, the stone fort of Ultan, a very ancient personal name.

**Caherurlagh** in Cork; *Cathair-urraidhe* [-urly], the stone fort of slaughter, preserving the memory of some sanguinary battle. For other similar slaughter-names, see vol. ii. p. 464.

**Caherycoosaun** in Clare; *Cathair-Ui-Chuasáin*, O'Cussane's or Cussen's caher.

**Cahirguillamore** in Limerick; *Cathair-Mic-Giolla-Mhuire*, MacGuillamore's or Gilmore's Caher.

**Caim** in Wexford; *Céim*, a step, a pass; a customary pass for animals. See vol. ii. p. 385.

**Caldavnet** in the parish of Tedavnet in Monaghan; the hazel-tree of the virgin saint *Damhnat* or *Dympna*, who gave name to the parish. *Coll*, hazel, sometimes takes the form of *call*. This tree must have been a favourite with the young saint. See Tedavnet.

**Caldrum** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Call-druim*, hazel ridge.

**Calga** in Louth; softened from *Calgach*, a place of thorns: *calg* or *colg*, a thorn.

**Calkill** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Call-choill* or *Coll-choill*, hazel-wood.

**Calla** in Monaghan; *Cealla* (plural of *Ceall*), churches.

**Callahaniska** in Kerry; *Cala-an-uisce* [-isca], the marshy meadow of the water: *i.e.* excessively watery. See Callancruck.

**Callahow** in Limerick; *Caladh-abha*, water-meadow of the river.

**Callahy** in Clare; *Calaithe*, water-meadows.

**Callancruck** in Galway; *Cala-an-cnuic*, the landing-place or ferry of the hill. *Cnoc* changed to *crock*. See *Crock*. For *Cala* in this sense, see vol. i. p. 464.

**Callatrim** in Cork; *Cala-truim*, watery-meadow of the elder-bushes. For *tromm*, elder, see vol. i. p. 517.

**Calloughs** in Leitrim; English plural instead of the Irish. *Ceallachaigh*, church lands: *ceall*, a church.

**Callowfinn** in Galway; local pronunciation, *Caltha-finn-insē*, wet meadows of the white island.

**Calmore** in Derry; great hazel. See *Caldrum*.

**Calteraun** in Sligo; *Caillterán*, a place of hazels. The termination *trach* is changed to the collective dim. *tran* (vol. ii. pp. 3, 19). For *Call*, see *Caldrum*.

**Caltraghbreedy** in Galway; *Cealtrach-Brighde*, St. Brigit's churchyard.

**Caltraghallas** in Galway; churchyard of the fairy fort. For *Caltrach* and *Palas*, see vol. i. p. 316, and vol. ii. p. 232.

**Cam**, Irish *Cam*, crooked, something curved or crooked, river, hill, land, &c.

**Camalier** in Cavan; written *Camleer* in Inq. Car. II; *Cam-ladhar*, crooked river-fork.

**Camaross** in Wicklow; *Cam-ros*, crooked wood. *A* inserted as in *Camalier*: see p. 7, VII.

**Camcuill** in Sligo; *Cam-choill*, crook wood.

**Camderry** in several counties; *Cam-doire*, crooked oak-wood.

**Camderrynabinnia** in Mayo; *Cam-doire-na-binne*, crooked oak-wood of the peak. See Bin.

**Camenabologue** in Wicklow; *Ceim-na-mbulóg*, the step or (customary) pass of the bullocks.

**Camheen** in Limerick; *Caimthín*, dim. of *cam*, meaning any crooked little thing, such as a stream.

**Camiches** in Cork; crooked *inches* or river-meadows, with the English plural: p. 11.

**Camira** in Queen's Co.; *Cam-Eirghe*, crooked rising or rising ground. See Eyeries.

**Camla** in Monaghan; understood there to mean crooked hill: *la* being a mere termination.

**Camlagh** in Roscommon; local Irish name *Cam-lacha*, where *Cam* is applied to a crooked hill: crooked hill of the lake.

**Camline**, a river in the parish of Killoe, Longford; *Caimline* (FM and BK of Fenagh) crooked line or river. "Exactly descriptive: the crookedest river in Ireland, not excepting the river of Tempo," O'Donovan. See Camline (in Antrim), vol. i. p. 430.

**Camphill** in Cork and Queen's Co. is not an English word as it looks: it is *Cam-choill*, crooked wood.

**Campsey** and **Campsie** in Derry and Tyrone; *Camasach*, *Camasaigh*, another form of *Camus*, meaning a bend in a river or coastline, any curve or bend. See *Camus*, vol. ii. p. 421.

**Camross** in Queen's Co. and Sligo: same as *Camaross*.

**Can**, Irish *Ceann*, a head, generally of a hill. See Kin.

**Canburrin** in Kerry; head of the *burren* or rocks, rocky head or hill. See Burrenbane.

**Cankilly** in Galway; *Ceann-coille*, head of the wood.

**Cannaghanally** in Sligo; *Ceannach-an-eallaigh*, head or hill of the *eallach* or cattle. *Ceannach* is formed from *ceann*, head, with *ach* added as a "finish": see vol. ii. p. 5.

**Cannagola** in Armagh; *ceann-na-gaibhle* [-gowla], head or hill of the river-fork.

**Cannakill** in King's Co.; improperly shortened

from Cannakilly ; *Ceann-na-coille*, head of the wood. See Cankilly.

**Cannon** in Derry ; *Cenn-fhionn*, "white-head," applied to a cow or horse with a white spot on the forehead ; and by an extension the word is applied to spotted land or a spotted rock. See Foilcannon, vol. ii. p. 275.

**Cannow** in Wexford ; *Ceann-abha*, head or source of the river. See Au.

**Canower** in Galway ; locally called Canure ; *Ceann-iubhair*, head or hill of the yew-tree : same as **Kinure** in Cork. See Terenure, vol. i. p. 511.

**Canshanavoe** in Cork ; *Ceann-seana-bho*, the head of the old cow : probably from some odd-shaped hill.

**Cant** in Cork ; *Cainnt*, speech, conversation ; probably a convention or meeting-place. For these Conventions, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel," Index.

**Cap**, Irish *Ceap*, a stake, stock, or tree-trunk. Sometimes it is shortened from *Cappa* or *Ceapach*, an enclosed tillage-plot. See vol. i. p. 228, and vol. ii. p. 353.

**Capanagh** in Antrim ; *Copanach*, a place abounding in dock-leaves. For dock-leaves, see vol. ii. p. 347.

**Capard** in Queen's Co. ; *Ceap-ard*, high stake or tree-trunk.

**Capnagower** in Mayo ; *Ceapa-na-ngabhar*, the plot of the goats. See Cap above : also vol. i. p. 475 (for *gal'har*).

**Cappabeg** in Queen's Co. ; little plot. **Cappaboggan** in Meath, tillage-plot of the little bog.

**Cappacharnaun** in Mayo ; *Ceapach-a'-charnain*, plot of the little carn.

**Cappacorcoge** in Galway ; *Ceapach-corcóg*, the plot of the beehives. But sometimes *corcóg* was applied to a conical hill like a beehive.

**Cappacurry** in Mayo ; *Ceapach-curraigh*, plot of the marsh.

**Cappadrummin** in Tipperary ; plot of the little ridge.

**Cappagha** in Galway ; *Ceapacha* (pl.), tillage plots.

**Cappaghavuckee** in Cork ; *Ceapach-a'-mhucaidhe*, plot of the swineherd.



**Cappaghcon** in Galway; *Ceapach-con*, field of the hounds. Probably a place for the meet.

**Cappaghkeela** in Galway; *Ceapacha-caola*, narrow plots.

**Cappaghmagarrane** in Tipperary; *Ceapach-nangarrán*, plot of the shrubberies. For *Garran*, see vol. i. p. 498.

**Cappaghnanool** in Galway; *Ceapach-na-nubhull*, plot of the apples. For *Ubhull*, see vol. i. p. 516.

**Cappaghooish** in Galway; *Ceapach-uais*, plot of the cave. *Uas*, local for *uagh*, a cave.

**Cappakilleen** in Tipperary; *Ceapach-cillín*, plot of the little church.

**Cappalane** in Queen's Co.; *Ceapach-lán*, full plot: i.e. no waste land, every foot cropped.

**Cappalauna** in Kilkenny; *Ceapacha-lána*, full plots. See *Cappalane*.

**Cappaleitrim** in Roscommon; *Ceapach-liathdroma*, plot of the grey hill-ridge. See vol. i. p. 525.

**Cappalisheen** in Roscommon; *Ceapach-lisín*, the plot of the little *lis* or fort.

**Cappaloughlin** in Queen's Co.; *Loughlin's* or *Melaghlin's* plot.

**Cappanabohy** in Cork; *Ceapach-na-boithe*, plot of the booth or tent. See *Bo* above.

**Cappanaboul** in Cork; *Ceapach-na-bpoll*, of the holes.

**Cappanacleare** in Queen's Co.; *Ceapach-na-gcléireach*, plot of the clergy: either monks' property or worked by monks. Eclipsis not observed: see p. 4, XI.

**Cappanacush**, applied to a little island and two adjacent townlands in Kerry; *Ceapach-na-coise* [-cusha], the plot of (or at) the foot: I suppose in this case the foot of a mountain. Better anglicised *Cappanacusha*.

**Cappavarna** in Galway; plot of the gap (see *Barna*). *B* here aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Cappaveha** in Galway; plot of the birch. See *Beha*.

**Cappavilla** in Clare; *Ceapach-bhile*, plot of the *bilē* or ancient tree.

**Cappawater** in Carlow; *Ceapach-uachtar*, upper plot. Water is a usual form of *uachtar*.

**Cappawee** in Kerry; *Ceapach-bhuidhe* [-wee], yellow plot.

**Capponellan** in Queen's Co.; *Ceap'-O' Niallain*, G'Neilan's plot.

**Cappry** in Donegal; same as *Cabra*; coarse land, full of rubbish.

**Cappyantavally** in Kerry; *Ceapach-an-tsean-bhaile*, the plot of the old town. *Sean*, old; *baile*, town: *s* eclipsed by *t*, p. 4, VII, and *b* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Capragh** in Cavan and Monaghan; same as *Cabra*: "rubbish" (local).

**Capranny** in Meath; *Ceap'-raithnighe*, plot with ferns.

**Caragh Lake** and river near Killarney; *Carthaidhe* [-carhee], rocky. The river from lake to sea and above the lake just where it enters abounds in large stones, standing and lying: all the place remarkably full of rocks. *Cairthe* [carra], a pillow stone, a rock. See Carr.

**Caranavoodaun** in Galway; *Carn-Bhuadáin*, the Carn of *Buadan*, a personal name: vowel sound (*a*) inserted after *Carán* (p. 7, VII); and *B* aspirated to *v* (p. 1, I). See Carn.

**Caraun** often designates a round abrupt little hill, generally rocky: vol. i. p. 420.

**Caraunduff** in Galway; *Carán-dubh*, black rocky land or hill.

**Caraunkeelwy** in Galway; *Carán-caol-mhaighe*; *Carán*, a round rocky hill: *caol-mhagh*, narrow plain; round hill of the narrow plain.

**Carbad** in Mayo; *Carbad*, a chariot. Why? The place had some connection with chariots: perhaps the home of a chariot-maker.

**Carclunty** in Antrim; shortened from *Ceathramh-adh-cluainteach*, meadowy quarter. See Carrow and Cloon.

**Cardonaghy** in Antrim; Donaghy's quarter. See Carclunty.

**Cardrath** in Meath; shortened and half anglicised

from *Rath-na-gceardcha*, the rath of the forges or workshops : *Cardrath*, forge-rath. For *ceardcha*, a forge, see vol. i. p. 224.

**Cargacreevy** in Down ; *Cairge-craobhaigh*, rock of the branch or branchy tree or branchy spot.

**Cargaghbane** in Monaghan ; *Cairgeacha-bána*, white rocks or rock-lands.

**Cargaghdoe** in Monaghan ; *Cairgeacha-dubha*, black rock-lands.

**Cargaghlisnanarney** in Monaghan ; *Cairgeach-lios-na-nairneadh*, the rocky land of the *lis* (or fort) of the sloes. The *lios* here escapes inflection : see Mac-Neill, p. 14. *N* is prefixed to *airneadh*, gen. plural of *airne*, sloes : p. 4, IX.

**Cargaghmore** in Monaghan ; great *cargagh* or rocky land.

**Cargaghoge** in Monaghan ; little rocky land, to distinguish it from the adjacent Cargaghmore. *Og*, a diminutive termination : see p. 12, II.

**Cargalisgorran** in Armagh ; *Cairgeach-lios-garráin*, rocky land of the *lis* of the garran or shrubbery. "*Lios*" here escapes inflection : p. 14.

**Carganamuck** in Armagh ; *Cairgeach-na-muc*, rocky land of the pigs.

**Cargans** in Armagh ; *Cairrgin* (FM), little rock. The English plural has crept in : p. 11.

**Carhan** beside **Cahersiveen** in Kerry, the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell ; *Caorthann* (a place of), mountain ash or quicken-trees.

**Carheenard** in Galway ; *Cairthín-ard*, high little rock. *Cairthín*, dim. of *cairthe*, a rock or rocky land.

**Carheenduv** and **Carheenlea** in Galway ; black and grey rocky land.

**Carheenybaun** in Galway ; *Cairthínidhe-bána*, white little rocks.

**Carhoo** and **Carrow**, the usual anglicised representatives of *Ceathramha*, a quarter, topographically a quarter of land. **Carhoobeg**, small quarter. From *Ceathair*, four.

**Carhoearagh** in Kerry ; *Ceathramha-iarthach*, western quarter.

**Carhoogarriff** in Cork; rough quarter. *Garbh*, rough.

**Carhookeal** in Cork; *Ceathramha-caol*, narrow quarter.

**Carhoomeengar** in Kerry; short smooth quarter, *mín*, smooth, *i.e.* smooth-surfaced: *gearr*, short.

**Carhoona** in Cork and Kerry is simply the Irish plural; *Ceathramhna*, land quarters.

**Corhoonahone** in Kerry; *Ceathramha-na-huamhan* [-hoon], land quarter of the cave. For *uaimh*, see vol. i. p. 438.

**Carhoonaknock** in Kerry; *Ceathramha-na-gcnoc*, the quarter-land of the hills. The *g* which eclipses *c* disappears in anglicisation.

**Carhoonoe** in Kerry; new quarter, *i.e.* lately formed.

**Carhue** in Cork; another form of Carhoo, quarter.

**Cark** in Donegal; *cearc*, a hen: but probably, like the next name, shortened from Carrowcark, the quarter of the hens: either domestic hens or grouse hens.

**Carkfree** in Roscommon; shortened from the original name Carrowcarkfree; *Ceathramha-cearc-fraoigh*, quarter of the heath hens or grouse.

**Carks** in Kerry, the English plural of *cearc*, a hen. But, like Carkfree, it has evidently dropped some preceding word, such as *slieve* (mountain), *glen*, *carhoo*, &c.

**Carlan** in Donegal; understood there to mean rocky land. The Irish root *carr* is common to several forms meaning rock.

**Carlow**. This is dealt with in vol. i. p. 448, meaning "Four Lakes," though there is no lake there now. The tradition of the lakes, and perhaps the lakes themselves, existed in the end of the eighteenth century, as the following verse from a Ninety-eight song, coming up now from my memory will show:—

"That glorious plan, the rights of man,  
With sword in hand we'll guard it;  
The power to quell of these infidels,  
Down by the lakes of Carlow."

**Carmeen** in Down; *Carr-min*, smooth rock.

**Carmoney** in Donegal and Derry; *Carr-mona*, rock of the bog. See Carlan.

**Carna** in Galway and Wexford; *Carna*, carns, Irish plural of *carn*, a sepulchral pile of stones.

**Carnaboy** in Derry; yellow carns. See Carna.

**Carnacavill** in Down; *Carn-Cathmhaoil*, Caveel's or Campbell's carn. Vowel sound inserted between *n* and *c*: p. 7, VII.

**Carnafeagh** in Donegal; carn of the fiachs or ravens.

**Carnagall** in Antrim; *Carn-na-n Gall*, carn or stone monument of the Galls or foreigners.

**Carnagarve** in Cavan and Donegal; *Carn-garbh*, rough carn. Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between the two words: p. 7, VII.

**Carnageeragh** in Antrim; *Carn-na-gcaerach*, carn of the sheep.

**Carnagh** in Wexford and Roscommon; a place with many carns. Termination *ach*, full of.

**Carnaghan** in Donegal; shortened from Ballymakarnaghan (as it appears on an old map); *Baile mhic-Chearnachain*, MacKernaghan's town.

**Carnagore** in Donegal; *Carn-na-ngabhar*, carn of the goats.

**Carnakelly** in Galway; shortened from the Irish form, which is still known; *Ceathramha-na-coille*, land-quarter of the wood. See Carhoo.

**Carnakilly** in Derry; *Carn-na-coille*, carn of the wood.

**Carnakit** in Roscommon; *Carn-Cheit*, the carn of Ceat [Keth], who is believed there to be Ceat Mac Magach, the Connaught warrior who gave King Conobar MacNessa his death wound. For the insertion of *a* between *carn* and *kit*, see p. 7, VII.

**Carnalea** in Down and Tyrone; *Carn-liath*, grey carn.

**Carnamaddy** in Antrim; *Carn-na-madaighe*, carn of the dogs.

**Carnamogagh** in Donegal; *Carn-na-mbogach*, carn of the bogs. *Bogach* made *mogach* by eclipsis: see p. 3, I.

**Carnamoney** in Derry; carn of the shrubbery (*muine*).

**Carnamoyle** in Donegal; *Carn-maol*, flat carn.

**Carnamuck** in Down; *Carn-na-muc*, carn of the pigs: where pigs fed.

**Carnamuff** in Derry; the carn of the plain. *Magh*, a plain, corrupted to muff here as in Muff, vol. i. p. 54.

**Carnan** in Longford and Tyrone; little carn: dim. of carn: see p. 12, II.

**Carnanbregagh** in Louth; false or *pseudo* carn (or carnan): *i.e.* not a real sepulchral carn, but one heaped up for some other purpose. See Ardmagh-brague.

**Carnanee** in Antrim and Derry; *Carnan-Aedha* [-ee], *Aedh's* or *Hugh's* Carnan. I have found no authority of the usual kind; but this is the only possible restoration from the anglicised form. See vol. i. p. 2, sect. i.

**Carnaross** in Meath. The old people there say it is shortened from *Carraig-na-ros*, the rock of the woods.

**Carnarousk** in Tyrone; the carn of the *rúsg* or marsh. See *Rúsg*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Carnashannagh** in Donegal; *Carn-na-seanach*, the carn of the foxes: *i.e.* where foxes had their den.

**Carnasheeran** in Antrim; the carn of Sheeran, still a usual family name.

**Carnasure** in Down; *Carn-na-siúr*, the carn of the sisters. No history or legend survives.

**Carnave** in Antrim; points to *Carn-naomh*, the carn of the saints. Perhaps Christian martyrs.

**Carnaveagh** in Monaghan; *Carn-na-bhfiach*, the carn of the *fiachs* or ravens. *F* eclipsed: p. 4, IV.

**Carnaweeleen** in Sligo; *Carn-a'-mhaoilín*, the carn of the round little hill: carn on top.

**Carnbrock** in Antrim; *Carn-broc*, carn of the badgers. A badger den. See Carnashannagh.

**Carnclogh** in Mayo; *Carn-cloich*, the carn of the (remarkable) stone. The gen. of *cloich* is made *cloich* here: not *cloiche*.

**Carncose** in Derry; *Carn-cuas*, carn of the caves. For *cuas*, see vol. i. p. 437.

**Carndaisy** in Derry; *Carn-déise*, carn of the two (persons).

**Carndougan** in Derry; *Carn-Dubhagáin*, Dougan's carn.

**Carndreen** in Tyrone; *Carn-draoighin*, carn of blackthorn.

**Carneety** in Derry; *Carn-Fhaoite*, White's carn. See Ballyneety, vol. i. p. 350.

**Carnenny** in Tyrone; *Carn-Enna*, Enna's Carn: like Raheny, near Dublin: vol. i. p. 276.

**Carney** in Tipperary; *Carn-Aodha*, same as Carnanee, with *Carn*, instead of the dim. *Carnan*.

**Carngarrow** in Donegal; *Carn-garbh*, rough carn.

**Carnirk** in Fermanagh; *Carn-Eirc*, the carn of Erc, a usual ancient Irish name.

**Carnisk** in Donegal; shortened from *Carn-uisce*, carn of the water.

**Carnkilly** in Antrim; carn of the wood: like Carnakilly.

**Carnkirk** in Antrim; *Carn-circe* [-kirka], the carn of the hen, *i.e.* grouse. A grouse haunt, one bird standing for all: p. 11.

**Carnlough** in Antrim; *Carn-locha*, carn of the lake.

**Carnmeen**, near Newry; *Carn-mín*, smooth carn.

**Carnmoney** in Antrim; carn of the shrubbery (*muine*).

**Carnmoon** in Antrim; *Carn-mughain*, Mughan's carn.

**Carnoge** in Cavan; little carn. *Og*, dim.: see p. 12, II.

**Carnony** in Tyrone; *Carn-Uaithne*, Owney's carn.

**Carnowen** in Donegal and Monaghan: *Carn-Eoghain*. Owen's carn.

**Carnowry** in Derry; *Carn-Abhra*, Abhra's carn: a well-known ancient personal name. See Ballyhoura.

**Carnreagh** in Down; *Carn-riabhach*, grey carn.

**Carnroe** in Louth and Monaghan; *Carn-ruadh*, red carn.

**Carnshannagh** in Donegal; same as Carnashannagh.

**Carnstroan** in Antrim; *Carn-sruthain*, carn of the streamlet. For *sruthan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

**Carntall** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Carn-Táil*, *Tál's* carn; an ancient personal name.

**Carntullagh** in Donegal and Leitrim; carn of the hill. See Fertullagh.

**Carnyarra** in Sligo; *Carn-Ui-hEaghra*, O'Hara's.

**Carnybrogan** in Westmeath; O'Brogan's carn.

**Carr** enters into names in different senses. One usual meaning is a rock standing by itself and forming a part of such names as Carran, Cairrthe, Carraig, &c.

**Carra** is often another form of Corra, a weir: oftener a rock.

**Carracloghy** in Antrim; *Cara-cloiche*, the weir of the (remarkable) stone.

**Carradoan** in Donegal; *Cara-dubhain*, the weir of the fishing hook: so understood there. (A favourite fishing place.) But **Carradoan** in Roscommon is *Cara-Dubháin*, Dubhan's or Dwan's weir. See Hook, vol. i. p. 129.

**Carraduffy** in Donegal; Duffy's fishing weir.

**Carragaun** in Tipperary; *Carragán*, little *carrig* or rock.

**Carraghs** in Roscommon; English plural substituted for the Irish *Cairrtheacha*, rocks or rocky lands.

**Carraghy** in Clare; *Carr-achaidh*, stony field. See Agha and Carr.

**Carragraigue** in Cork; *Carra-gráig*, stony village.

**Carrahan** in Clare, and **Carrahane** in Kerry; *Carrachán*, rocky ground. Dim. *chan* used collectively: p. 12, II.

**Carrakeel** in Donegal and Derry; understood in Donegal to be *Caradha-caola* (Irish pl.), narrow weirs.

**Carrakeelty** in Cavan; *Caradh-Caoilte*, Keelty's or Quilty's fish weir.

**Carramoreen** in Cavan; *Caradh-Móirín*, Moreen's weir. *Mór* [More] and its dim. Moreen were usual in old times as women's names.

**Carranboy** in Fermanagh; yellow rocky land.

**Carranduff** in Sligo; black rocky land.

**Carranrallagh** in Derry; *Carran-rálach*, rocky land of the oak. For *ráil* or *rál*, an oak, see vol. i. p. 505.



**Carranroe** in Derry, Wexford, and Kilkenny; *Carran-ruadh*, red rocky land.

**Carraunrevagh** in Galway; *Carrán-riabhach*, grey rocky land.

**Carrickabane** in Cavan; *Carraig-bhán*, white rock. The inserted *a* between *g* and *b* (p. 7, VII) preserves the *b* from aspiration in anglicising.

**Carrickabolie** in Armagh; rock of the booley or milking-place.

**Carrickabraghy** in Inishowen, Donegal; *Carraig-brachaidhe* (FM), the rock of the maltster: from *braich*, malt. For malt and its use in brewing ale, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Malt."

**Carrickacat** in Mayo; *Carraig-a'-chait*, rock of the cat. A haunt of wild cats: one standing for all: see p. 11.

**Carrickacroghery** in Leitrim; *Carraig-a'-chrochaire*, the rock of the hangman. *Croch*, a gallows; *Crochaire*, a hangman. See Knockcroghery, vol. i. p. 221.

**Carrickacroy** in Cavan; *Carraig-cruaidhe*, rock of hardness, hard rock. Vowel inserted: p. 7, VII.

**Carrickacullion** in Armagh; rock of the *cullen* or holly.

**Carrickacunneen**: see p. 11.

**Carrickadartan** in Tyrone; *Carraig-a'-dartain*, the rock of the young bull or heifer (*dairt*).

**Carrickadawson** in Donegal; the rock of the *dosan* or small *dos* or bush. See Cooladawson.

**Carrickaderry** in Monaghan; rock of the oak wood.

**Carrickadorrish** in Longford; *Carraig-a'-dorus* [-durrish], rock of the door or entrance. Like such English names as Gateshead, &c.

**Carrickadraan** in Longford; *Carraig-a'-doiredin*, rock of the *doireán* or little oak wood.

**Carrickadrantant** in Fermanagh; *Carraig-a'-dranntain*, rock of the growling or snarling. A den of foxes or badgers or wild cats, &c.

**Carrickadustara** in Waterford; "*Carraig-a'-dostaire*, rock of the swaggerer" (Power).

**Carrickafodan** in Donegal; Fodan's or Fodahan's rock.

**Carrickagarvan** in Monaghan; Garvan's rock.

**Carrickagreany** in Fermanagh; *Carraig-gréine*, rock of the sun, sunny rock. Vowel inserted as in Carrickabraghy.

**Carrickaheenan** in Fermanagh; Heenan's rock. Vowel inserted.

**Carrickalangan** in Donegal; Langan's or Longan's rock.

**Carrickaldragh** in Monaghan; local form and interpretation (where the old people understood the matter well): *Carraig-geal-darach*, the rock of the white oak.

**Carrickaldreen** in Armagh; *Carraig-geal-draoighin* [-dreen], the rock of the white blackthorn: i.e. unusually rich in blossoms.

**Carrickallen** in Louth and Cavan; *Carraig-álainn*, beautiful rock: like **Tullyallen** in Louth: see vol. i. p. 35.

**Carrickaloughan** in Fermanagh; rock of the little lake.

**Carrickalust** in Louth; *Carraig-a'-loiste* [-lusta], the rock of the *losset* or kneading trough: applied to particularly good land. See *Losset*.

**Carrickalwy** in Cavan; *Carraig-ealbha* [-alwa], the rock of the herd (*ealbh*, *ealbha* [allav, alwa], a drove or herd).

**Carrickananny** in Armagh; *Carraig-an-eanaigh* [-anny], the rock of the marsh. See *Annagh*.

**Carrickanass** in Mayo; *Carraig-an-easa* [-assa], the rock of the cataract. Like Carrickaness and Carriganass elsewhere. See *Ass*.

**Carrickane** in Cavan; *Carragán*, dim. of *carraig*, a rock.

**Carrickaneady** in Monaghan; *Carraig-an-éide*, rock of the cloth or clothes. From some tradesman or dealer.

**Carrickanearla** in Kildare; rock of the earl (of Kildare).

**Carrickanee** in Donegal; *Carraig-an-fhiaigh* [-ee], the rock of the raven. A resort of these birds (p. 11).

**Carrickanure** in Monaghan and Waterford; *Car-*

*raig-an-iubhair* [-ure], the rock of the yew-tree. See Newry in vol. i.

**Carrickaport** in Leitrim; *Carraige-puirt*, rocks of the bog (*port*, a bog here).

**Carrickarea** in Waterford; *Carraig-aimhreidh* [-avrea], rugged or rough rock (O'Donovan and Power). See Lackavrea, vol. ii. p. 476.

**Carrickaready** in Waterford; "*Carraig-Ui-Riada*, O'Reidy's rock" (Power).

**Carrickastickan** or **Carrickastackan** in Armagh; *Carraig-a'-stacáin*, the rock of the little peak.

**Carrickastuck** in Louth; *Carraig-a'-stúca*, rock of the *stook* or point.

**Carrickatimpan** in Donegal; *Carraig-a'-tiompáin* [-timpan], the rock of the standing stone or pointed little hill.

**Carrickatlieve** in Donegal; *Carraig-a'-tsleibhe* [-tleav], the rock of the *slieve* or mountain. *S* of *slieve* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

**Carrickatober** in Cavan; rock of the spring.

**Carrickavarahane** in Waterford; "*Carraig-a-bhar-racháin*—rock of the tow" (Power). See Ballintoppan above.

**Carrickaveilty** in Monaghan; *Carraig-a'-mheallta*, the rock of deception (*meall*). Why? See *Farbrega*, vol. ii. p. 435.

**Carrickaveril** in Leitrim; pronounced by the aborigines *Carraig-Uriel*, Uriel's rock.

**Carrickavoher** in Leitrim; *Carraig-a'-bhóthair*, rock of the road.

**Carrickavrantry** in Waterford; "*Carraig-a'-brointeoraigh*, rock of the quern-stone maker" (O'Donovan and Power). "Millstone materials in inexhaustible quantity abounds." (Father Power, who knows the district well.)

**Carrickbanagher** in Sligo; rock of the *Beannchor* or pointed hill. See *Banagher*, vol. i. p. 385.

**Carrickbarrahane** in Waterford; "*Carraig-Bar-racháin*, Berachan's rock, evidently a very old name" (Power). A more usual popular form of this saint's name is *Berchan* [Barraghan]. It will be remem-

bered that a well-known saint of the early Irish church was named "Berchan the Prophet" of Clonsast in King's Co., but often called Brachan by Metathesis. See Kilbrachan and Carrickavarahane above.

**Carrickboy**, yellow rock. **Carrickbrack**, speckled rock.

**Carrickbrackan** in Armagh; *Breacan's* or Brackan's rock.

**Carrickbrannan** in Cavan; *Carraig-Bhreannain*, Brannan's or Brennan's or Brendan's rock.

**Carrickbreeny** in Donegal; *Carraig-bruighne* [-breena], rock of the fairy fort. See Ballinvreena, vol. i. p. 290.

**Carrickbroad** in Armagh; *Carraig-brághad*, rock of the neck or gorge. See *Braghad*, vol. ii. p. 523.

**Carrickbwee** in Tyrone; *Carraig-buidhe* [-bwee], yellow rock.

**Carrickcarnan** in Louth; the rock of the little carn.

**Carrickelevan** in Cavan; *Carraig-cliabhain*, the rock of the cradle or hollow. See Mullaghcleevaun.

**Carrickcloghan** in Armagh; the rock of the stony spot or of the *cloghan* or stepping stones.

**Carrickcloney** in Kilkenny; much shortened from the correct local form; *Carraig-na-gcluainínidhe* [-glooneeny], the rock of the little *cloons* or meadows.

**Carrickcoola** in Sligo; *Carraig-cúile* [-coola], the rock of the corner or nook.

**Carrickcreeny** in Cavan; *Carraig-a'-chríonaigh* [-creeny], the rock of the withered brambles.

**Carrickcroghery** in Fermanagh; the same in Carrickacroghery.

**Carrickcrossan** in Down; rock of Crossan or Crosbie.

**Carrickdrumman** in Down; the rock of the little *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Carrickeeny** in Leitrim; *Carraig-aonagh* [-eeny], rock of the fair. See Nenagh, vol. i.

**Carrickfad** in Leitrim; long rock.

**Carrickfergus** in Antrim; Fergus's rock. Some Anglo-Irish writers, such as Stanihurst, say that he was the first king of Scotland, who returning to

Ireland, was drowned at Carrickfergus. This was Fergus MacEre, who, with his two brothers, led the great colony of Irishmen to Scotland, A.D. 503, and who became first Irish King of Scotland. But for the statement that he was drowned at Carrickfergus there is no authority. See Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," p. 150.

**Carrickilla** in Roscommon; *Carraig-coille*, rock of the wood.

**Carrickinab** in Down; *Carraig-an-abbadh* [-abba], the rock of the abbot, showing some connection with the neighbouring monastery.

**Carrickinnane** in Kilkenny; *Carraig-Fhionáin*, St. Finan's rock. *F* disappears under aspiration: p. 2, IV. Probably St. Finan the Leper of Ardfinnan in Tipperary: seventh century.

**Carricklee** in Tyrone; *Carraig-laogh* [-lee], rock of the calves.

**Carricklom** in Roscommon; *Carraig-lom*, bare rock.

**Carricklongfield**; *Carraig-leamhchoille*, the rock of the elm wood. See Longfield, vol. i. pp. 39, 509.

**Carrickmacantire** in Mayo; corrupted and shortened from the proper local name, *Ceathramha-Mic-an-tSaoir*, the *Carrow* or land-quarter of MacIntyre.

**Carrickmacross** in Monaghan; *Carraig-Machaire-Rois* (FM), the rock of Magheross, this last being the territory in which it was situated. *Machaire-Rois* itself, now Magheross, means the plain of the districts called "Rosses" or "woods." See *Machaire*, vol. i. p. 426.

**Carrickmacstay** in Down; MacStay's rock. This family is still to the fore; an old man of the name, Owey MacStay, gave O'Donovan much information.

**Carrickmaddyroe** in Down; *Carraig-madaigh-ruaidh*, the rock of the fox (*Madadh-ruadh*, "red-dog").

**Carrickmourne** in Kilkenny; Morney's rock.

**Carricknabrack** in Leitrim; *Carraig-na-mbreac*, rock of the trouts.

**Carricknagavna** in Armagh; *Carraig-na-gabh-naighe*, the rock of the *stripper* or milk-giving cow (*gamhnach*).

**Carricknagore** in Donegal, and **Carricknagower** in Westmeath; *Carraig-na-ngabhar*, the rock of the goats.

**Carricknagrow** in Cavan; *Carraig-na-gcno*, the rock of the nuts. *N* changed to *r* (from the difficulty of pronouncing *n* after hard *g*: so *cnoc* changed to *crock*. See *Crock*, and also *Muggalnagrow*, vol. ii. p. 73.

**Carricknamaddoo** in Cavan; *Carraig-na-madadh*, rock of the dogs.

**Carricknamanna** in Donegal; *Carraig-na-manach*, the rock of the monks.

**Carricknamart**; *Carraig-na-mart*, rock of the bullocks.

**Carricknamoghil** in Donegal; *Carraig-na-mbuach-aill*, the rock of the boys: here understood in the sense of shepherds, which goes to the primary meaning.

**Carricknamreel** off the coast of Mayo; *Carraig-na-mbroighiall* [-mreeal], the rock of the cormorants. See *Breeole*.

**Carricknaseer** in Fermanagh; *Carraig-na-saor*, the rock of the builders. See *saer* in vol. i. p. 224.

**Carricknashanagh** in Louth; rock of the *shannaghs* or foxes.

**Carricknashane** in Donegal; *Carraig-na-sían*, the rock of the storms. See *Drumsheen*, vol. ii. p. 249.

**Carricknashee** in Roscommon; *Carraig-na-sidhe*, the rock of the fairies. For *Fairies*, see vol. i. pp. 179-93.

**Carricknaveagh** in Cavan and Down; *Carraig-na-bhfíach* [-veagh], the rock of the ravens. See *Coolnaveagh*.

**Carricknaveddan** in Cavan; *Carraig-na-bhféadan* [-veddan], the rock of the rivulets. The *f* of *féadan*, a rivulet, eclipsed by *bh* or *v*: p. 4, IV. For *Féadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

**Carrickobreen** in Westmeath; O'Brien's rock.

**Carrickoghil** in Leitrim; *Carraig-eochaille*, the rock of the yew-wood. See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Carrickoughter** in Fermanagh; *Carraig-uachtar*, upper rock.

**Carrickphierish** in Waterford; Piaras's or Pierce's rock.

**Carrickpolin** in Fermanagh; Paulin's or little Paul's rock.

**Carrickrathmullin** in Sligo; *Carraig-ratha-muilinn* the rock of the rath of the mill.

**Carrickrobin** in Louth; Robin's or Robert's rock.

**Carrickrory** in Donegal; *Rudhraidhe's* or Rory's rock.

**Carrickrovaddy** in Down and Armagh; *Carraig-ruadh-mhadaigh* [-vaddy], the rock of the red dog. Presumably a spectral dog: for Ireland of old could boast of a plentiful supply of ghosts in the shape of dogs.

**Carricksaggart** in Waterford; the rock of the *sagart* or priest. No doubt commemorating the secret open-air Masses of the penal times.

**Carricksallagh** in Queen's Co.; *Carraig-salach*, dirty or miry rock. Probably a resort of cattle.

**Carrickshandrum** in Donegal; *Carraig-sean-droma*, the rock of the old *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Carrickslaney** in Carlow; the rock of the river Slaney.

**Carrickspringan** in Meath; correct name Carrickspingan; *Carraig-spionáin*, rock of gooseberries. See vol. ii. p. 324.

**Carrickybressil** in Donegal; *Carraig-Ui-Breasail*, O'Brassil's or O'Brazil's rock. The *B* of *Breasail* misses the aspiration: p. 4, XI.

**Carrickyheenan** in Fermanagh; *Carraig-Ui-h Eanáin*, O'Heenan's rock.

**Carrickykelly** in Monaghan; *Carraig-Ui-Ceallaigh* [-Kelly], O'Kelly's rock.

**Carrickynaghtan** in Roscommon; *Carraig-Ui-Neachtain* [-Naghtan], O'Naughtan's rock.

**Carrickyscanlan** in Donegal; *Carraig-Ui-Scannláin*, O'Scanlan's rock.

**Carrigabrick** in Cork; *Carraig-a'-bhruic*, the rock of the badger: *i.e.* a badger den; one animal stand-

ing for all: p. 11. The *b* should have been aspirated (Carrickavrick).

**Carrigabruise** in Cavan and Wexford; *Carraig-a-Brís*, Bruce's rock. Article used as in Ballincarroona.

**Carrigacat** in Cork; *Carraig-a'-chait*, rock of the (wild) cat. A haunt.

**Carrigach** in Meath and Westmeath; *Carraigeach*, rocky (land). Termination *ach*, full of: p. 12, I.

**Carrigacooleen** in Cork; rock of the little *cúil* or corner.

**Carrigacoppeen**, near Kenmare, a tall natural rock with another smaller one resting on top like a cap; seen conspicuously as you cross the river entering Kenmare from the south; *Carraig-a'-chaipín*, the rock of the *cappeen* or little cap. There is another rock of the same name and for the same reason, in Toormore Bay, south coast of Cork.

**Carrigacurriheen** in Cork; the rock of the little *curragh* or marsh. See Curragh, vol. i. p. 463.

**Carrigadav** in Kerry; *Carraig-a'-daimh*, the rock of the ox. See Carrigacat.

**Carrigagown** in Tipperary; *Carraig-a'-ghabhann*, of the smith.

**Carrigagrenane** in Cork; *Carraig-a'-ghrianáin*, the rock of the sunny chamber or summer house. See *Grianan*, vol. i. p. 292.

**Carrigaha** in Cork; *Carraigeach-átha*, rocky land of the ford.

**Carrigahorig**, near Terryglass in Tipperary; *Carraic-an-chomhraic* (FM), the rock of the meeting, viz. either a meeting of battle or a confluence of two rivers. But as there is no river-confluence, it must mean the rock of the battle-meeting.

**Carrigaline** in Cork; *Carraig-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's rock.

**Carrigaloe** in Cork and Tipperary: the Cork name is universally pronounced and interpreted by the old people of the place *Carraig-a'-ghleo* [-loe], the rock of the strife or tumult; and I suppose the Tipperary name is the same. The *g* of *gleo*, strife, drops out by aspiration: p. 2, III.



**Carriganagh** in Tipperary; badly corrupted from the Irish name as pronounced locally with perfect distinctness *Currach-an-fheadha* [-ah], the marsh of the rush or rushes. For *feadh*, a rush or bulrush, see vol. ii. p. 334.

**Carriganard** in Waterford; the rock of the height.

**Carriganattin** in Limerick; *Carraig-an-aitinn*, the rock of the furze. See Aiteann in vol. i. p. 519.

**Carriganeagh** in Wexford; the rock of the *fiach* or raven: a haunt of ravens: see Carrigacat.

**Carriganes** in Cork; the English instead of the Irish plural *Carragáin*, little rocks: p. 11.

**Carriganish** [accented on *ish*] in Cork; *Carraig-an-ois* [-ish], the rock of the fawn. See Carrigacat.

**Carriganroe** in Tipperary; *Carraigeán-ruadh*, red little rock.

**Carrigapheepera**, the rock of the piper, a name given to detached rocks in lonely places from which was often heard at night the music of the fairy piper. I know more than one in Limerick and Cork.

**Carrigarostig** in Cork; Roche's rock: the rock of the (person named) Roche. See Ballincarroona.

**Carrigasimon** in Cavan; Simon's rock. Article inserted as in last.

**Carrigataha** in Tipperary; *Carraig-a'-tsaithe* [-taha], the rock of the swarm (of bees) (Power and O'Donovan). The *s* of *saithe* eclipsed by *t*: see p. 4, VII.

**Carrigatoortane** in Cork; the rock of the *túrtán* or little hillock.

**Carrigatuke**, a high hill, four miles NW. from Newtown Hamilton in Armagh; *Carraig-a'-tseabhaic* [-touk], the hawk's rock. *S* of *seabhaic* eclipsed as in last.

**Carrigaunroe** in Cork; *Carraigeán-ruadh*, red little rock.

**Carrigavistéal** in Tipperary; *Carraig-Mhistéil*, Mitchell's rock.

**Carrigavulleen** in Cork; rock of the *maoilín* or bald little hill. *M* aspirated: p. 1, I.

**Carrigawannia** in Kerry; *Carraig-a'-bhainne*, the rock of the milk (milking goats; local). For *bainne*, see vol. ii. p. 206.

**Carrigawillin** in Tipperary; *Carraig-a'-mhuilinn*, rock of the *mullen* or mill.

**Carrigboy**, yellow rock. **Carrigbrack**, speckled rock.

**Carrigcleena**, near Mallow, has been dealt with in vol. i. p. 195. This fairy queen, *Clíodna*, or Cleena, had another dwelling near Glandore in Cork:—Carrigcleena, a small rocky island about a perch from shore near Castlefreke and Ounahincha. Several national teachers have told me that stories of Cleena are still common all around there—about abducting young persons, who were sometimes recovered through the instructions of a *fear-feasa* or man of knowledge. Many of the native people “would nearly take their oath of the truth of these stories.”

**Carrigcluher**, near the seashore, south of Courtmacsherry, Cork; rock of the *cluher* or shelter. See *Cluthar*, vol. ii. p. 250.

**Carrigdangan** in Cork; the rock of the *dangan* or fortress. See *Daingean*, vol. i. p. 306.

**Carrigdarrery** in Cork; *Carraig-dairbhre* [-darrery], the rock of the oaks. See for *Dairbhre*, vol. i. p. 504.

**Carrigeenagowna** in Roscommon and Sligo; *Carraigín-na-ngamhnach*, the rock of the *strippers* or milch cows.

**Carrigeenblike** in Sligo; pronounced and interpreted by the old people there *Carraigín-blaithe* [-blika], the little rock of the flowers; from *bláth* [blaw], a flower.

**Carrigeenboy** in Sligo; *Carraigín-buidhe* [-boy], yellow little rock.

**Carrigeencarragh** in Roscommon; *Carraigín-car-rach*, rough little rock.

**Carrigeencullia**, near Killarney; *Carraigín-coille*, little rock of the wood.

**Carrigeengower** in Cork; *Carraigín-gabhar*, little rock of goats.

**Carrigeensallagh** in Tipperary; *Carraigín-salach*, dirty or miry little rock. See *Carricksallagh*.

**Carrigeensharragh** in Tipperary; *Carraigín-searrach*, little rock of the foals. See *searrach*, vol. ii. p. 309.

**Carrigeenshinnagh** in Wicklow; *Carraigín-sionnach*, little rock of foxes. See *sionnach*, vol. i. p. 483.

**Carrigeeny** in Cork; Irish plural *Carraigínidhe*, little rocks.

**Carrigeenynaghtan** in Roscommon; same as Carrickynaghtan only with the dim.; O'Naughtan's little rock.

**Carrigenagh** in Down; *Carraigíneach*, full of little rocks.

**Carrigfadeen** in Cork; *Carraig-Phaidín*, Paddeen's or little Paddy's rock.

**Carriggal** in Tipperary; *Carraig-gheal* [-gal], white rock.

**Carriggower** in Wicklow; *Carraig-gabhar*, of the goats.

**Carrigmanus** in Cork, and **Carrigmartin** in Limerick; Manus's and Martin's rock.

**Carrignadurrus** in Mayo: see p. 4.

**Carrignafeela** in Kerry; *Carraig-na-feighile*, rock of watching. Like *coimhead* and its compounds, with the same meaning (vol. i. p. 214); but here *feighil*, watching, is used instead.

**Carrignafoy** beside Queenstown; *Carraig-na-faithche* [-foyhee], the rock of the sporting green: see vol. i. p. 296.

**Carrignahihilan**, near Kenmare in Kerry; *Carraig-na-hiothlann* [hihilan], the rock of the barn or granary. *H* prefixed to the gen. sing.: p. 4, X. For *ithla*, see vol. i. p. 321.

**Carrignamaddy** in Cork; *Carraig-na-madraidhe* [-maddy], the rock of the dogs. See *madra*, vol. i. p. 480.

**Carrignamaol** in Wicklow; *Carraig-na-maoile* [-meela], rock of the *maol* or hornless cow.

**Carrignanallogla**: see p. 4.

**Carrignashinny** in Cork; *Carraig-na-sionnaigh*, rock of the foxes. See Carricknashanagh.

**Carrignaveagh**, near Cork city; *Carraig-na-*

*bhfiach* [-veagh], the rock of the ravens. The *f* of *fiach* is eclipsed: p. 4, IV. See *fiach*, vol. i. p. 486.

**Carrigoona** in Wicklow; *Carraig-Una*, Una's rock (woman).

**Carrigoran** in Clare; *Carraig-Odhrain*, Oran's or Horan's rock. *Odhran*, a very ancient personal name.

**Carrigroe** in several counties; red rock.

**Carrigrou** in Cork; *Carraig-reamhar*, thick rock.

**Carrigscullihy** in Cork; *Carraig-scoilighthe*, split or fractured rock. *Scoilin*, *scoilim*, to split or cleave.

**Carrigtishane** in Cork; *Carraig-tighe-Séidin*, the rock of John's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Carrigtohill** in Cork; *Carraig-Tuathail*, Toohal's rock. The rock still stands in the present townland of Terry's Land.

**Carrigunane** in Wexford; *Carraig-Giúndín*. Guinan's rock.

**Carrigyknaveen** in Cork; *Carraig-Ui-Cnaimhin*, O'Nevin's rock. MacNevin is commoner than O'Nevin.

**Carrintaggart** in Down; *Ceathramha-an-tsagairt*, the quarter-land of the priest. A memory of open-air Masses or of possession by the priest. See Carrow.

**Carrive** often represents *Ceathramha*, a quarter of land. See Carrow.

**Carrivecashel** in Antrim; *Ceathramh'-caisil* [-cashel], the quarter-land of the cashel or round stone fort.

**Carrivekeeney** in Armagh; *Ceathramha-caonaigh*, the quarter-land of *keenagh* or moss.

**Carrivemaclone** in Armagh; MacClone's or Maglone's quarter-land. **Carrivemurphy**; Murphy's quarter-land.

**Carrivereagh** in Antrim; *Ceathramha-riabhach* [-reagh], grey quarter-land.

**Carrivetragh** in Monaghan; *Ceathramha-íochtrach*, lower quarter-land. See Eetra.

**Carroghill** in Donegal; *Carr-Eochaille*, the rock of the yew-wood. See Carr above, and Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Carronahyla** in Waterford; "*Carn-na-haidhle*,

carn of the adze" (Power from O'Donovan). The grave of some worker who used the adze, such as a cooper, shield-maker, &c. The tool was used to designate the man, like *Cas Mac-táil*: Cas, son of the *táil* or adze.

**Carrontlieve** in Donegal; *Carn-a'-tsleibhe* [-tlieve], the carn of the mountain.

**Carrontreemall** in Fermanagh; *Carn-tri-meall* [-mall], carn of the three hillocks. For three things in names, see vol. i. p. 261.

**Carrow** usually represents the sound of *ceathramha*, a land quarter; for which see vol. i. p. 243: gen. *ceathramhan*, pron. carhoon. See Carhoo. But sometimes carrow stands for *coradh*, a fishing weir.

**Carrowaneeragh** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-an-iarach*, western quarter.

**Carrowanree** in Wexford; *Ceathramha-an-righ* [-ree], the quarter of the king. See Ree.

**Carrowbaghran** in Down; *Ceathramha-boithreáin*, the quarter of the *boran* or dried cow-dung (for firing). See Boran.

**Carrowbreedoge** in Limerick; quarter-land of young Brigit.

**Carrowbrickeen** in Sligo; same as Carrowbrack, only with the diminutive *in*: p. 12, II.

**Carrowbrinoge** in Mayo; Brionoge's or Breenoge's quarter-land.

**Carrowbunnaun** in Sligo; the quarter-land of the *bunnauns* or bitterns. A marsh must have been adjoining.

**Carrowcally** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-calaidh*, of the *callow*, i.e. a landing-place or marshy land.

**Carrowcanada** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-ceann-fhada* the land quarter of the long head or hill. Here *can* ought to be gen. *kin* (Carrowkinada); but the *ceann* escapes inflection: p. 14.

**Carrowcarlan** in Fermanagh, and **Carrowcarlin** in Down; Carlan's or Carlin's or Carolan's quarter-land.

**Carrowcashel** in Donegal and Sligo; *Ceathramha-caisil*, the quarter-land of the stone fort.

**Carrowcaslan** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-caisleáin* [-cashlaun], quarter-land of the castle.

**Carrowcauly** in Sligo; the quarter-land of Macauley.

**Carrowclaggan** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-cloiginn*, the quarter-land of the round rocky hill. See Claggan.

**Carrowclare** in Derry and Sligo; *Ceathramha-chláir*, the quarter of the level land—level quarter-land.

**Carrowclogh** in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, and **Carrowcloghagh** in Mayo; quarter-land of the stones—stony quarter. But **Carrowclough** in Waterford is "*Ceathramha-chlumbach*, mossy quarter" (Power).

**Carrowcloghan** in Antrim; quarter-land of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones (or perhaps ancient stone house).

**Carrowclogher** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-chlochair* [-clogher], quarter-land of the stones—stony quarter. See Clogher.

**Carrowclooneen** in Sligo; the quarter-land of the little *cloon* or meadow.

**Carrowcoller** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-coiléara* [-colleara], the quarter-land of the quarry.

**Carrowcolman** in Tyrone; Colman's quarter-land.

**Carrowconeen** in Mayo; the quarter-land of the *coneens* or rabbits: a rabbit-warren.

**Carrowconlaun** in Galway; *Ceathramha-Ui-Chonaáin*, O'Connellan's quarter.

**Carrowcowan** in Antrim; McCowan's quarter.

**Carrowcreevanagh** in Galway; *Ceathramha-chraoibheanach* [-creevanagh], branchy or bushy quarter. *Craobh*, a branch; dim. *craobhan*; adj. *craobhanach*, branchy.

**Carrowcrom** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-chrom*, curved quarter.

**Carrowcuill** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-coill*, quarter-land of the hazel.

**Carrowcuilleen** in Mayo; written in Down Survey Carrow McKillan, and now pronounced erroneously *Carrow-a'-Chillin*; *Ceathramha-Mic-Cuilinn*, Mac-Cullen's quarter.

**Carrowcullen** in Galway and Sligo; *Ceathramha-a'-choillin* [-cullen], the quarter-land of the little hazel or hazel wood.

**Carrowcushlaun** in Sligo; same as Carrowcaslan.

**Carrowdoogan** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-Ui-Dubh-again*, O'Doogan's quarter. (From L. Lee, Irish-speaking native.)

**Carrowdore** in Down; Dore's quarter.

**Carrowdotia** in Clare; *Ceathramha-doighte* [-dota], burnt quarter.

**Carrowdunican** in Longford; the quarter-land of Dunican, Donegan, or Duncan. Families still common.

**Carrowdurneen** in Sligo; Durneen's or Dornin's quarter.

**Carrowea** in Tipperary; *Ceathramha-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's quarter.

**Carroweigher** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-iochtair*, lower quarter.

**Carrowen** in Donegal; *Ceathramha-abhann*, river quarter.

**Carrowfarnaghan** in Cavan; *Ceathramha-fearnach-ain*, quarter of the alders: *fearnachán* dim. of *fearn*: p. 12, II.

**Carrowflatley** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-Ui-Flaithile*, O'Flatley's or Flahilly's quarter. Family still exists.

**Carrowfree** in Clare; *Ceathramha-fraoigh*, heathy quarter. *Fraoch*, heath: gen. *fraoigh* [free].

**Carrowgallda** in Mayo: *gallda* English, English quarter: to distinguish from the surrounding Irish quarters.

**Carrowgar** in Clare and Limerick; short quarter.

**Carrowgarragh** in Fermanagh; *Ceathramha-garbh-ach*, rough or rugged quarter: same as Carrowgarriff elsewhere.

**Carrowgavneen** in Sligo; *C.-gabhnin*, the quarter of the little *gow* or smith.

**Carrowgobbadagh** in Roscommon and Sligo; *Ceathramha-gobadach*, pointed quarter (*gob*, a point or mouth), from some local feature. (From Tady Hanly and the brothers Hollohan.)

**Carrowgorm** in Galway; *Ceathramha-gorm*, bluish-green quarter.

**Carrowgowan** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-gabhann* [-gowan], the smith's quarter.

**Carrowgun** in Sligo; this is not a case of neuter eclipsis, but a shortening from *Ceathramha-na-gcon*, quarter of the hounds (place for the meet?).

**Carrowhatta** in Monaghan; *Ceathramha-thaite* [-hatta], quarter-tate. (*Tate* a measure of land; vol. i. p. 246.)

**Carrowhawny** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-thamhnaigh*, the quarter-land of the cultivated field. See *Tamhnach* in vol. i. pp. 44, 231.

**Carrowhoney** in Fermanagh; *Ceathramha-chonaigh*, quarter-land of the firewood. See *Conadh* in vol. ii. p. 351.

**Carrowkeale** in Tipperary; *Ceathramha-caol*, narrow quarter.

**Carrowkeelanahaglass** in Galway; *Carrowkeel*, narrow quarter (see *Carrowkeale*). The whole name is *Ceathramha-caol-an-atha-glaise*, narrow quarter of the green ford.

**Carrowkeeny** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-chaon-aigh*, quarter of the moss. For *Caonach*, moss, see vol. ii. p. 337.

**Carrowkeeran** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-caorthainn*, quarter of the quicken trees. See *Caerthainn* in vol. i. p. 513.

**Carrowkeribly** in Mayo; *C.-Mic-Geirble*, Mac-Gerbly's or MacKerbly's quarter. A very old family name.

**Carrowkibbock** in Mayo; the quarter of Mac-Hobbock. Only the *c* (*k*) of *Mac* remains. See *Mac*.

**Carrowkilleen** in Clare; *Ceathramha-coillin*, quarter of the little wood. **Carrowkilleen** in Mayo (three townlands): in one at least "little church" is meant; in the others doubtful—church or wood?

**Carrowlagan** in Clare; quarter of the *lagan* or hollow or dell. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, a hollow: vol. i. p. 431.

**Carrowlaur** in Leitrim; *Ceathramha-láir*, quarter of the floor or level surface.



**Carrowleagh** in Mayo; *C.-laogh* [-lee], quarter of the calves. But **Carrowleigh** in Waterford is different: grey quarter.

**Carrowleana** in Galway, and **Carrowlena** in Mayo; the quarter of the *leana* or wet meadow. See *Leana*, in vol. ii. p. 401.

**Carrowliam** in Mayo; Liam's or William's quarter.

**Carrowlinan** in Longford; *Laidhghnean's* or *Linon's* quarter.

**Carrowlisdooaun** in Mayo; the quarter of *Dwane's lis* or fort. *Lis* escapes inflection: p. 14.

**Carrowloughan** in Sligo; quarter of the little lake.

**Carrowlustia** in Sligo; *C.-loiste* [-lustia], quarter of the *losset* or kneading-trough, *i.e.* well-cultivated land. See *Losset*.

**Carrowlustraun** in Galway; the quarter of the *lusgraun* or *lustraun*, *i.e.* corn burned in the ear, where probably a person lived who practised corn-burning in this way as a trade. See vol. i. p. 238.

**Carrowmaneen** in Galway; *Maneen's* or *Manning's* quarter.

**Carrowmannan** in Armagh; *Mannan's* quarter.

**Carrowmarley** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-márla*, quarter of the marl or rich clay.

**Carrowmenagh** in Derry and Donegal; *Ceathramha-meadhonach*, middle quarter.

**Carrowmoneash** in Galway; understood there as *Ceathramha-muinéis*, the quarter of the brake or shrubbery. *Muinéas*, derived from *Muine* (vol. i. p. 496) a shrubbery, by adding the termination *s*: see vol. ii. p. 13.

**Carrowmoneen** in Galway and Roscommon; quarter of the little *móin* or bog. See *Móin*, vol. i. p. 467.

**Carrowmoney** in Armagh, Mayo, and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-muine* [-money], quarter of the brake. See *Carrowmoneash*.

**Carrowmoreknock** in Galway; *Ceathramha-mhcr-chnuic*, great quarter of the hill.

**Carrowmoremoy** in Mayo; great quarter of the plain.

**Carrownabinna** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-binne*, quarter of the mountain peak. See *Bin*.

**Carrownabo** in Galway; quarter-land of the cow.

**Carrownaboll** in Sligo; *C.-na-bpoll*, quarter-land of the holes or pits.

**Carrownabrickna** in Roscommon; corrupted from the true name, as it is still well known; *Cathair-Bricne*, Bricne's caher or stone fort: should have been anglicised Caherabrickna, the middle vowel sound *a* being inserted according to the usual practice: p. 7, VII.

**Carrownacarrick** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-carraige* [-carriga], the quarter-land of the rock.

**Carrownacaw** in Down; *Ceathramha-na-cáithe* [-cawha], the quarter-land of the chaff (*cáith* [caw], chaff): where the women winnowed corn.

**Carrownaclea** in Mayo; *C.-na-cléithe*, quarter-land of the hurdle, or perhaps of the harrow, for it would mean either. See Aghaclay.

**Carrownacleigha** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-cloiche*, quarter-land of the *cloch* or stone. It is now often called (correctly) in English Rockfield.

**Carrownaclogh** in Clare and Tipperary; *Ceathramha-na-gclogh*, the quarter-land of the stones. Should have been anglicised Carrownaglogh; but the eclipsis of the *c* is not observed: p. 4, XI.

**Carrownacloghy** in Clare; same exactly as Carrownacleigha.

**Carrownacreevy** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-craoibhe* [-creevy], the quarter-land of the branch or branchy trees.

**Carrownacregg** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-creige* [-cregga], the quarter-land of the *creg* or rock—rocky quarter.

**Carrownacreggaun** in Galway; *C.-an-chreagain*, the quarter-land of the little rock—rocky quarter: should have been anglicised Carrownacreggaun.

**Carrownacroagh** in Galway; the quarter-land of the *croagh* or hill or of the rick (of rocks, turf, &c.).

**Carrownadurly** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na dturlaighe*, quarter-land of the *turloghs* or half-dried lakes. See Turlach.

**Carrownaff** in Donegal; *Ceathramha-ndamh*, the

quarter-land of the oxen. The form and meaning are unquestionable, and I think it is a case of neuter eclipsis (p. 8), though I do not find *cethrama* in the lists of neuter nouns.

**Carrownafinnoge** in Galway; *C.-na-fionnoige* [-finnoga], the quarter-land of the scaldcrow or royston-crow, *i.e.* a haunt of these birds, one standing for all: p. 11.

**Carrownagannive** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gainnive* [-ganniva], quarter-land of the sand—sandy quarter.

**Carrownaganonagh** in the parish of Kilmacrenan, Donegal; *Ceathramha-na-gcanonach*, quarter-land of the canons; it was part of the termon or sanctuary land of the monastery of Kilmacrenan. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

**Carrownagappul** in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcapall*, quarter-land of the *cappuls* or horses.

**Carrownagark** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcearc* [-gark], quarter-land of the hens (*cearc* [cark], hen), *i.e.* heath-hens or grouse.

**Carrownagarraun** in Clare and Galway; *C.-na-ngarrán*, the quarter-land of the *garrans* or shrubberies.

**Carrownagarry** in Galway; *C.-na-ngárdhaighe* [-gawry], quarter-land of the gardens.

**Carrownagashel** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-gcaiseal* [-gashel], quarter-land of the cashels or circular stone forts.

**Carrownageeha** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gaoithe* [-geeha], quarter-land of the wind—windy quarter.

**Carrownageelaun** in Roscommon; *C.-na-gcaolán* [-geelaun], the quarter of the narrow ridges—probably ridges left by former cultivation: or the land was laid out in narrow stripes. *Caol* [keel], anything narrow.

**Carrownageeloge**: same as Carrownageelaun, only with a different dim.: p. 12, II.

**Carrownageeragh** in Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcaorach*, the quarter-land of the sheep.

**Carrownagh** in Sligo; *Ceathramhnach*, land divided

into quarters: the termination *nach* (abounding in) added to *ceathramha*: p. 12, I.

**Carrownagiltagh** in Fermanagh, and **Carrownagilty** in Sligo: *Ceathramha-na-gcoillteach*, quarter-land of the woods. But it might possibly be "of the broom," because *giolcach*, broom, is in the north often changed to *gioltach*: see vol. ii. p. 335.

**Carrownagleragh** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcleir-each*, the quarter-land of the *clérachs* or clergy: evidently belonging to some neighbouring monastery. **Carrownaglearagh** in Roscommon has the same translation, but in this case the clergy are understood in the locality to be nuns, an application of *cléirach* I have not met with elsewhere.

**Carrownagowan** in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-ngabh-ann*, quarter-land of the *gows* or smiths.

**Carrownagower** in Galway; *C.-na-ngabhar* [-gower], quarter-land of the goats.

**Carrownagreggaun** in Mayo; pronounced and interpreted there by the old Irish-speaking people who knew well what they were talking about, *Ceathramha-na-gcriogán*, the quarter-land of the nets (not rocks as one might think). But I do not find *criogán*, a net, in the dictionaries. *N.B.*—**Carrownagreggaun** is on Lough Carra and near Lough Mask.

**Carrownagry** in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-ngroidheadh* [-gry], the quarter-land of the horses (*groidh* [gry], a horse-stud).

**Carrownagullagh** in Roscommon; *C.-na-gcullagh*, the quarter-land of the *cullaghs* or boars.

**Carrownagur** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gcorr* [-gur], the quarter of the cranes or herons.

**Carrownahaltore** in Mayo; *C.-na-haltóra* [-haltóra], the quarter of the altar; an open-air altar, or perhaps land set apart for the erection and maintenance of a neighbouring church-altar. See Altar.

**Carrownahaun** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-'n-atháin*, the quarter-land of the little ford. *Athán* dim.: see Ath.

**Carrownahooan** in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-huamhan*, the quarter-land of the cave. For *uaimh* and *Uamhain*, see vol. i. pp. 438, 439.

**Carrownakelly** in Galway; *C.-na-coille*, of the wood.  
**Carrownaknockan** in Sligo and Roscommon;  
*Ceathramha-na-genocán*, quarter of the little hills.

**Carrownalassan** in Roscommon; *C.-na-leasán*, quarter-land of the little *lisses* or forts. *Leasán*, dim. of *lios*: p. 12, II.

**Carrownaleck** in Sligo; *C.-na-leac*, quarter-land of the flagstones.

**Carrownalecka** in Mayo; *C.-na-leice* [-lecka], of the flagstone.

**Carrownalegaun** in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-liagan*, quarter of the *legauns* or pillar-stones. See *Liagán*, vol. i. p. 344.

**Carrownalurgan** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-na-lurgan*, quarter-land of the *shin* or long hill or long stripe.

**Carrownamaddra** in Clare and Galway; *C.-na-madra*, quarter-land of the dogs.

**Carrownamona** in Galway; quarter of the bog.

**Carrownamorheeney** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-mbóithrinidhe*, quarter-land of the borheens or little roads or lanes. *B* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

**Carrownamorrisey** in Galway; quarter-land of the Morrisseys. Still a common family name.

**Carrownanalt** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-nalt*, quarter of the glensides or precipices. *N* prefixed to *alt*: p. 4, IX. See *Alt*.

**Carrownanty** in Sligo; *C.-neannta*, quarter of nettles.

**Carrownaraha** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-na-raithe* [-raha], quarter-land of the *rath* or fort.

**Carrownasaul** in Donegal; *C.-na-sál*, of the *heels*: from shape.

**Carrownaseer** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-saor*, of the builders. See *Saer*, vol. i. p. 224.

**Carrownaskeagh** in Roscommon and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-sceach*, of the whitethorn bushes.

**Carrownaskeha** in Mayo; *C.-na-sceithe* [-skeha], of the whitethorn bush. See *Sceach*, vol. i. p. 518.

**Carrownavohanaun** in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-bhfothannán* [-vohanaun], quarter-land of the thistles. See *Fothannán*, vol. ii. p. 332.

**Carrownaworan** in Sligo; *C.-na-bhfuaran*, quarter of the *fuarans* or cold springs. See vol. i. p. 453. *F* eclipsed by *bh* (or *v*).

**Carrownacalla** in Clare; quarter-land of the *cala* or wet meadow or landing-place. See *Cala*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Carrownacaran** in Roscommon; *C.-na-chairn*, quarter-land of the *carn* or grave-monument.

**Carrownacashlane** in Waterford; quarter of the castle. See *Caisleán*, vol. i. p. 305.

**Carrownacloghan** in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-'n-chlocháin*, quarter-land of the stepping-stones. See *Aghacloghan*.

**Carrownacully** in Roscommon; *C.-an-chullaigh* [-cully], quarter-land of the *cullagh* or boar.

**Carrownacurry** in Mayo; *C.-'n-churraigh* [-curry], of the marsh. See *Currach*, vol. i. p. 463.

**Carrownadangan** in Mayo and Roscommon; *C.-'n-daingin*, of the fortress. See *Daingean*, vol. i. p. 306.

**Carrownaderry** in Galway and Roscommon; quarter of the oak grove.

**Carrownadrisha** in Roscommon; quarter-land of the bramble or brambly place: *dris*, *drise*, a bramble.

**Carrownanea** in Galway; *C.-an-fheadha* [-ea], quarter of the wood. *Fidh* [fee], a wood, vol. i. pp. 491, 493.

**Carrowneaney** in Galway; *C.-'n-aonaigh*, of the fair. See *Aenach*, a fair, vol. i. p. 205.

**Carrowneden** in Mayo and Sligo; *C.-'n-eudain*, quarter-land of the hill-brow. See *Eudan*, vol. i. p. 523.

**Carrownerribul** in Clare; *Ceathramha-'n-earbuill*, quarter-land of the *tail*. *Earball* [-erribal] is frequent in place-names, denoting a projecting or outlying piece of the land. Observe the vowel sound (*i*) inserted as usual between *r* and *b*: p. 7, VII.

**Carrownegarry** in Roscommon: same as *Carrownegarry*.

**Carrowniska** in Clare, and **Carrownisky** in Mayo; *C.-'n-uisce* [-iska], quarter of the water—wet quarter.

**Carrownlabaun** in Mayo, and **Carownlabaun** in Sligo; of the labourer. See *Ballinlaban*.

**Carrownlough** in Mayo and **Carrownloughan** in Sligo; quarter of the lake. Loughan, diminutive.

**Carrownluggaun** in Mayo; of the *lugaun* or little hollow.

**Carrownphull** in Longford; of the *poll* or hole.

**Carrownreddy** in Tipperary; *C.-'n-ruide*; quarter of the iron-scum (red scum in water).

**Carrownrooau** in Galway; *C.-'n-ruadháin*, quarter-land of the red-haired man.

**Carrownskehaun** in Mayo; *C.-'n-sciotháin*, quarter of the wing. *Wing* in the same sense as *tail*: see Carrownerribul.

**Carrownskeheen** in Roscommon; of the *skeheen*—little *sceach* or bush. (Masc. here.)

**Carrownsparraun** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-'n-sparáin*, quarter-land of *sparán* or purse. Why?

**Carrowntanlis** in Galway; *C.-'n-tseanleasa*, of the old *lis* or fort. *S* of *sean* eclipsed: p. 4, VII.

**Carrowntarriff** in Roscommon; *C.-'n-tairbh* [-tarriv], quarter-land of the bull.

**Carrowntawa** and **Carrowntawy** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-an-tsamha* [-tawa], quarter of the *samhadh* [sava] or sorrell. See Ballintava.

**Carrownteane** in Sligo, and **Carrownteeau** in Mayo; *C.-n'-tsiadhain*, quarter of the *sheeoun* or fairy hill: *s* eclipsed by *t*. See *Siadhán*, vol. i. p. 186.

**Carrowntedaun** in Clare; *C.-'n-tséideáin*, of the breeze—breezy quarter. See *Seideán* in vol. ii. p. 247.

**Carrowntleva** in Mayo, and **Carrownlieve** in Mayo; *C.-'n-tsléibhe* [-tleva], quarter-land of the *slieve* or mountain. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Carrowntogher** in Roscommon; *C.-'n-tóchair*, quarter of the *togher* or causeway.

**Carrowntoosan** in Roscommon; *C.-'n-tsúsdín* [-toosaun], the quarter of the *soosaun* or long grass (lit. a blanket). *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Carrowntootagh** in Galway; *C.-'n-tuathtaigh* [toothy], quarter of the layman, to distinguish it from some other quarter belonging to the church. See Ballytoohy.

**Carrownturly** in Mayo; *C.-'n-turlaigh*, quarter-land of the *turlagh* or half-dried lake. See *Turlach*.

**Carrownvally** in Roscommon; *C.-'n-bhealagh*, of the *ballagh* or road or pass. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. See *Bealach*, vol. i. p. 371.

**Carrowoaghtragh** in Tyrone, and **Carrowoughteragh** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-uachtrach*, upper quarter.

**Carrowshanbally** in Galway; *C.-seanbhaile*, quarter-land of the old town. *B* of *bally* misses the aspiration: p. 4, XI.

**Carrowskeheen** in Mayo; same as *Carrowskeheen*.

**Carrowsteelagh** in Galway and Mayo; *C.-stiallach*, striped quarter. See *Steal*.

**Carrowsteelaun** in Mayo and **Carrowstillan** in Roscommon; *C. stiallín*, the quarter of the stripe. *Stiallán*, dim. of *stiall*, a stripe.

**Carrowvaneen** in Mayo; *Ceathramha-a'-bháinín*, quarter of the little *bán* [bawn] or grassy field. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Carrowvanny** in Down; *Ceathramha-a'-mhanaigh*, quarter-land of the monk: *i.e.* belonging to the adjacent monastery of Saul. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Carry** (mostly in Ulster) is uncertain: sometimes it is *Carra* or *Cora*, a weir; sometimes *ceathramha*, a quarter; and in a few cases I have heard it pronounced as if it were *currach* a marsh.

**Carrygalt** in Donegal; *Ceathramha-Gallta*, the foreigner's quarter. *Gallta* or *Gallda*—a foreigner—usually means an Englishman; but here it is understood—in the case of the particular quarter-land—to be a Scotchman: Scotchman's quarter.

**Carryreagh** in Down: grey quarter-land.

**Carta** in Galway; *Ceardecha* [carta], a forge.

**Cartron** is the Anglo-Irish term corresponding with Irish *ceathramha*, a quarter of land. See vol. i. p. 245.

**Cartronageeragh** in Longford; *Cartron-na-gcaorach*, quarter-land of the sheep.

**Cartronaglogh** in Roscommon; *Cartron-na-gcloch*, cartron of the stones—stony quarter.



**Cartronagor** in Roscommon ; same as Carrownagur.

**Cartronamarkey** in Longford ; *Cartron-a'-mharc-aigh* [-markey], quarter-land of the horseman or knight. *Marcach*, horseman, from *marc*, a horse.

**Cartronavally** in Roscommon ; same as Carrownavally.

**Cartronawar** in Longford ; *Cartron-a'-bháirr* [-war], quarter-land of the *barr* or top : *b* aspirated to *w* : p. 1, I. See Barr.

**Cartroncar** in Longford ; the form given in the Down Survey—Cartroncard—points to the original form—*Cartron-ceardcha*, the quarter-land of the forge. See Carta.

**Cartroncaran** in Roscommon ; quarter-land of the *carn*.

**Cartrongibbagh** in Leitrim ; *Cartron-giobach*, ragged (*i.e.* ragged—untidy), cartron.

**Cartrongolan** in Longford ; *C.-gabhláin*, cartron of the fork, either from its shape or from a river fork.

**Cartronlahan** in Galway ; *C. leathan* [-lahan], broad cartron.

**Cartronlebagh** in Longford ; *Cartron-leadhbach* [-lebagh], straggling, untidy, patchy cartron : from *leadhb* [laib or lybe], a patch, a fragment. See Cartrongibbagh.

**Cartronagilta** in Cavan ; *Cartron-na-gcoillte*, cartron of the woods.

**Cartronperagh** in Roscommon ; *C.-Paorach*, Power's quarter.

**Cartronrellick** in Galway ; *Cartron-tri-liag*, the quarter-land of the three pillar-stones. See Duntry-league in vol. i. p. 262.

**Cashel** usually represents *caiseal*, an ancient round mortarless stone fort.

**Cashelaveela** in Leitrim ; *Caiseal-a'-mhíle*, the cashel of the soldier.

**Cashelcarn** in Donegal ; the *cashel* of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones. As corroboration, there is a hollow here called Lugnagrauv—*Lug-na-gcnámh*, the hollow of the bones, where many were buried.

**Casheleanan** in Donegal ; *Caiseal-Flhíonain*, St.

Finan's cashel. The *F* of Finan disappears under aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Cashelgarran** in Sligo; the *cashel* of the *garran* or shrubbery. See Garrán in vol. i. p. 498.

**Cashelin** in Donegal; *C.-Fhinn*, Finn's cashel. *F* disappears by aspiration.

**Cashelkeelty** in Kerry; Keelty's or Quilty's cashel.

**Cashellackan** in Donegal; the cashel of the *leaca* (gen. *leacan*) or hillside.

**Cashelnagole** in Roscommon; *Caiseal-na-gcual*, the stone fort of the *cuals* or faggots (for firing).

**Cashelnagor** in Donegal; *Caiseal-na-gcorr*, the cashel of the cranes or herons. See Carrownagur.

**Casheltourly** in Mayo; Tourly or Turly, the owner of this cashel "was a big giant."

**Castle** is usually the English (and correct) equivalent of the Irish *caiseal* [cashel], or more generally of *caisleán* [cashlaun]. See vol. i. pp. 305, 306.

**Castleaffy** in Mayo; corrupted from *Caiseal-Laithmhé*, Laffy's cashel (not castle).

**Castlebanny** in Kilkenny; *Caisleán-bainne* [-banny], castle of the milk, *i.e.* surrounded with rich grazing land.

**Castlebarnagh** in Mayo and King's Co.; *Caisleán-bearnach* [-barnagh], gapped castle. *Bearn*, a gap: *bearnach*, gapped.

**Castlebin** in Galway; contracted from *Caishleán-na-binne* [-binna], the castle of the *binn* or pinnacle.

**Castleblagh** in Donegal; *Caisleán-blaithe* [-blawha], flowery castle, *i.e.* with flowery surroundings. *Blath* [blaw], a flower. But **Castleblagh** in Cork is different; *Caisleán-bleaghaighe* [-blahy], the castle of the butter-milk: commemorating dairying.

**Castlebrock** in Longford; contracted from *Caisleán-na-mbroc*, castle (ruin) of the badgers.

**Castlecolumb** in Kilkenny; full Irish name *Caisleán-tighe-Choluim*, the castle of Colum's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Castlecomer** in Kilkenny; *Caisleán-a'-chomair*, the castle of the *comar* or *cummer* or confluence: *viz.* where a little river from the west joins the Dinin.

**Castleconor** in Sligo (and Queen's Co.); contracted from *Caislen-Mic-Chonchobhair* (FM), Mac-Conor's castle.

**Castlecooley** in Donegal; *C.-cúile*, the castle of the *cúil* or angle or recess.

**Castlecranna** in Tipperary; understood there to be *Caisleán-cránach*, the castle of the *sow*, the *sow* here meaning a warlike machine—a sort of covered shed—for undermining or battering down castles in siege.

**Castlecreevy** in Galway; *Caisleán-craobhaighe*, the castle of the *craobhach* or branchy place.

**Castlecrunnoge** in Mayo; *Caisleán-cruinneóg*, castle of the round stones: *cruinneóg* being a dim. of *cruinn*, round: p. 12, II.

**Castledamph** in Tyrone; *Caisleán-damh*, the castle of the oxen. *Damh*, an ox, is often—in anglicising—corrupted to *damp*: see vol. i. p. 472.

**Castlederg** in Tyrone; shortened from *Caislen-na-Derge* (FM), the castle of the (river) Derg. See Castlefinn.

**Castledoe** in Donegal; the castle of the ancient territory of the Doe (for which, see vol. i. p. 124).

**Castlefinn** in Donegal; shortened from *Caislen-na-Finne*, the castle of the river Finn. See Castlederg.

**Castleforward** in Donegal; the Irish name is *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*, the recess of *Mac-an-treoin* (the son of the strong man).

**Castlegaddery** in Westmeath; *Caisleán-gadaraigh* [-gaddery], the castle of the *withe*, *i.e.* of the osier plantation for withes.

**Castlegal** in Sligo; *Caisle-geala*, white castles, or more likely in this case white bay or inlet, for *caisle* in the north-west is sometimes so applied.

**Castleknock** near Dublin. The oldest form of the name—as we find it in numerous ancient writings—is *Cnucha*, which is merely a form of *cnoc* (knock), a hill; and the present name signifies “the castle of the *cnucha* or *knock* or hill.” This *cnucha* is the great artificial burial-mound beside the college; and the “Castle” still stands in ruins on the top. We have, on the other hand, a legend that it took its

name from Cnucha, a princess who is buried in the centre of the mound. But this legendary origin must be taken for what it is worth.

**Castlelackan** in Mayo; *Caislean-leacan*, the castle of the *leaca* or hillside.

**Castleleiny** in Tipperary; *Caisleán-Laighnigh*, the castle of the *Lynagh* or Leinsterman.

**Castlelishen** in Cork; *Caisleán-lisín*, the castle of the little *lis* or fort.

**Castlelohort** in Cork; *Caisleán-lúbhghuirt* [-loo-hort], the castle of the *lohort* or herb-garden. See *Lubhghort*, vol. ii. p. 336.

**Castlelost** in Westmeath; *Caisleán-loiste* [-losty], the castle of the kneading-trough, *i.e.* good land. See *Losaid*, vol. ii. p. 430.

**Castlelumny** in Louth; the castle of the *lumna* or bare spot. Lumny here is the same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 49.

**Castlenagree** in Antrim; *Caisleán-na-groidhe* [-gree], the castle of the horse stud.

**Castleraw** in Armagh; *Caisleán-rátha* [-rawha], the castle of the *rath* or fort.

**Castlerea** in Longford; grey castle: same as *Castlereagh*.

**Castleroan** in King's Co.; *C.-Rhuadhain*, Ruadan's or Rowan's castle.

**Castleroyan** in Mayo; Ruadhan's or Rowan's *cashel* or stone fort (not castle).

**Castlesessagh** in Tyrone; *Caisleán-seiseadhach*, castle of the sixths (land measures). See *Seiseadh* in vol. i. p. 245.

**Castleshane** in Monaghan; Shane's castle: *i.e.* Shane MacMahon the founder.

**Castlesheela** in Tipperary; Sighile's or Sheela's castle (woman).

**Castlesheenaghan** in Mayo; *Caisleán-Sionacháin*, Sheenaghan's castle.

**Castleskreen** in Down; corrupted from *Caisleán-cruinn*, round castle. (Should be *Castlecreeen*.)

**Castlesow** in Wicklow; *Caisleán-samha*, castle of the sorrel. See *Ballintava*.

**Castletimon** in Wicklow; *Caisleán-tSiomóin*, Simon's castle. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Castletoodry** in Derry; *Caisleán-tsudaire*, castle of the *soodera* or tanner. *S* of *súdaire* eclipsed. For *sudar*, a tanner, see vol. ii. p. 116.

**Castletowncooley** near Carlingford; Castletown of the old district of *Cuailnge* or Cooley, the old name of the whole peninsula, which figures in the "Tainbo-Cooley."

**Cauhoo** in Cavan; *Cathadh* [cauhoo], winnowing: where women winnowed the corn. From old Owen O'Rourke, an intelligent Irish-speaking native. See Carrownacaw. The termination *adh* is sounded *oo* all over the north-west.

**Caum** in Cork; *Cám* [Caum], crooked: a crooked bit of land.

**Caumglen** in Waterford; crooked or winding glen.

**Caunteens** in Kerry; the word is in general use there as a nickname for small spots of worthless land, a practice found in other parts of Ireland: from *cáin* [cawn], to revile, to abuse: *cáintín* [caunteen], anything worthy of dispraise, plural *cáintíní* [caunteeny], for which the English plural has been substituted. Connected with this nickname is the local term for seaweed—*cáintíní*: so that this term means locally seaweed-rubbish.

**Cauran** in Westmeath; *Cáran* or *Cárran*, rocky land. See Carr.

**Caurans** in Mayo; same as last, with English plural.

**Cauteen** in Tipperary; *Caithín* [Cautheen], a little winnowing sheet: *i.e.* where corn was winnowed. See Cauhoo.

**Cavan**, Irish *Cabhan*, a term common in the northern half of Ireland, for which see vol. i. p. 401. Might mean a round hill or a round hollow.

**Cavanacark** in Tyrone; *Cabhan-na-gearc* [-gark], the round hill of the hens, *i.e.* grouse. Better anglicised Cavannagark.

**Cavanagarvan** in Armagh, Fermanagh, and Monaghan; *Cabhán-Gharbháin* [-Garvan], Garvan's round

hill (or hollow). Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between the two words, for which see p. 7, VII.

**Cavanaguillagh** in Monaghan; *Cabhan-na-gcoil-leach*, the round hill of the woodcocks. Coileach, a cock, a woodcock.

**Cavanakeery** in Fermanagh; *Cabhán-na-gcaoraigh*, round hill (or hollow) of the sheep.

**Cavanalee** in Tyrone; *C.-na-laogh*, round hill or hollow of the calves.

**Cavanalough** in Fermanagh; *Cabhan-a'-locha*, the round hill (or hollow) of the lake.

**Cavanaquill** in Cavan; *Cabhan-a'-chuill*, hill or hollow of the hazel. See Coll, vol. i. p. 514.

**Cavanavally** in Monaghan; *Cabhan-a'-bhealaigh* [-vally], round hill of the *bealach* or pass.

**Cavanboy** in Tyrone; yellow round hill.

**Cavancarragh** in Fermanagh; *C.-carrach*, rough round hill.

**Cavancrevy** in Monaghan; hill of branchy trees or bushes.

**Cavanfin** in Cavan; whitish hill.

**Cavanleckagh** in Monaghan; *Cabhan-leacach*, round hill of the flagstones.

**Cavansallagh** in Tyrone; *C.-salach*, miry hollow.

**Cavanskeldragh** in Cavan; *scealdrach* is locally rocks—rocky cavan: “local but ancient” (O'Donovan).

**Cavantillycormick** in Fermanagh; *Cabhan-teagh-laigh-Chormaic*, the hill of Cormac's *teaghlach*, *telluch*, or household or family. See Tealach, vol. i. p. 123.

**Cavantimahon** in Cavan; *Cabhan-tighe-Mhathghamhna* [-Mahona], the hollow of Mahon's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Cave Hill** near Belfast; translation from *Beann-uamha* (FM), the peak or hill of the cave.

**Ceancullig** in Cork; *Ceann-cullaig*, head (*i.e.* hill) of the boar. Same meaning as Kanturk.

**Chapelizod** near Dublin; the chapel of Izod or Iseult, a lady who figures prominently in Welsh-Irish legend.

**Clackaime** in the north, same as Cloghan, a ford made of big stones; *loch-chéim*, stone-pass; *clach* or

*cloch*. stone; *céim* [caime], a step or pass. See Caim.

**Clahane** in Kerry; *Clochán*, a stepping-stone ford. See Cloghan.

**Clanbrassil**, a territory on the S. shore of Lough Neagh; the *clann* or descendants of Breasail, the ancestor, a chief of the fifth century. (Bk. of R.)

**Clanickny** in Monaghan; corrupted from *Cluain-Icne*, Icne's meadow, according to correct local usage.

**Clanmaghery** in Down; corrupted from *Cluain-mhachaire*, the *maghera* or plain of the meadows or lawns. Should be Clonmaghery. *Clon* here is used adjectivally.

**Clanterkee** in Derry; corrupted and shortened from *Cluain-tire-chaoich* [-kee], the meadow of the district (*tír*) of Caoch—a half-blind man.

**Clar**, a board, a plain, a level spot. See vol. i. p. 427.

**Clara** in Kilkenny; claragh, a plain; from Clar.

**Clarabeg** in Wicklow; little clarach or plain.

**Claranagh** in Armagh and Fermanagh; *Clár-eanach*, level marsh.

**Clarary** in Galway and Roscommon; level tract. *Clar* with the termination *re*.

**Clarbally** in Cavan; *Clár-bhaile*, level townland.

**Clarbarracum** in Queen's Co.; see p. 6.

**Clarcam** in Donegal; *Clar-cam*, curved plain.

**Clardrumbarren** in Donegal; *Clar-droma-Barrain*, the plain of Barran's or Barron's ridge.

**Clardrumnagahan** in Donegal; *Clar-droma-nagCathan*, the plain of the ridge of the Cahans or O'Cahans or O'Kanes. The *c* of *Cathan* eclipsed by *g*.

**Clare Castle** in Westmeath: see p. 12.

**Clareen**; dim. of clare, little plank or plain.

**Clare Oghill** in Monaghan; *Clar-eochaille*, the plain of the yew-wood. See Oghill.

**Claretrock** in Louth; English—Claret-rock; a translation from *Carraig-an-fhiona* [eena], the rock of the wine. A memory of the old smuggling days.

**Clarínbridge** near Galway city; *Ath-chiath-Meadh-raighe* [-maaree], the hurdle bridge of the old district

of Maaree. Ath-clíath is also the Irish name of Dublin; and Clarinbridge is so called from the bridge across the Clarin river. But no doubt the river took this name from the plank bridge (*Clarin*, dim. of *Clár*) that succeeded the original hurdle crossing.

**Clarisford**, the name of a residence on the Connaught bank of the Shannon a mile below Killaloe, is an adaptation of *Ath-a'-chláir*, the ford of the plank or plank-bridge. But I do not know whether the name refers to the main ford of Killaloe or to another beside Clarisford House and opposite Friars' Island in the river—a ford which the friars—whose church still remains in ruins on the island—rendered safe by constructing a bridge of *clars* or planks. I think this latter is the real *Ath-a'-chláir* or Clarisford.

**Clarmadden** in Galway; Madden's or O'Madden's plain.

**Clashagad** in King's Co.; *Clais-gad*, the trench of the gads or withes: i.e. a plantation of osiers.

**Clashaganniv** in Cork and **Clashaganny** in Galway and Roscommon; *Clais-a'-ghainimh* [-ganniv], the trench of the sand: a sandpit.

**Clashanea** in Limerick; *Clais-an-fhiaidh*, trench of the deer.

**Clashanimud** in Cork; *Clais-an-adhmuid* [-imud], trench of the timber.

**Clashanure** in Cork: *C.-an-iubhair*, trench of the yew.

**Clashaphuca**; trench of the *pooka*. See *Puca*, vol. i. p. 188. *P* aspirated to *f*: p. 3, V.

**Clasharusheen** in Cork; trench of the little *ross* or wood.

**Clashatarriff** in Cork; trench of the *tarbh* or bull.

**Clashateeaun** in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-tsiadhain* [-teeaun], trench of the *sheeaun* or fairy hill. *S* eclipsed by *t*. See *Sidheán*, vol. i. p. 186.

**Clashatlea** in Kerry; *Clais-a'-tsleibhe*, trench of the *slieve* or mountain.

**Clashavaddra** in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-mhadra*, trench of the dog.



**Clashavougha** in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-mhacha*, trench of the cattle-field or milking-place. *M* of *macha*, aspirated: p. 1, I.

**Clashbredane** in Cork; Bredan's trench.

**Clashcame** in Mayo; *Clais-céime* [-caima], trench of the step; some well-known path crossed the trench.

**Clasheel** in Cork; *Clais-aóil* [-eel], trench of the *aol* or lime; *i.e.* a lime-pit.

**Clasheen**; dim. of *clash*: little trench.

**Clasheleesha** in Tipperary; Eleesha's or Eliza's trench.

**Clashganniv, Clashganny, and Clashnaganniff**; same as *Clashaganniv*.

**Clashmelcon** in Kerry; *Clais-Maolchuinn*, Mulquin's or Mulqueen's trench.

**Clashnacrona** in Cork, and **Clashnacrony** in Tipperary; *Clais-na-croine*; trench of the brown (cow). Some legendary cow.

**Clashnagarrane** in Kerry; *Clais-na-ngarrán*, trench of the shrubberies. See *Garrán*, vol. i. p. 498.

**Clashnagraun** in Tipperary; trench of the *cranns* or trees. *C* of *crann* eclipsed.

**Clashykinleen** in Cork; *Clais-a'-chaoinlín* [-kinleen], trench of the stubbles.

**Classagh**; same as *Clash*, with the termination *ach*. **Classaghroe**, red *Classagh*.

**Classes** in Cork; the English plural of *clash*, trench.

**Claudy** in Derry; a muddy (and sometimes a stony) river. For the several meanings of this word, see vol. ii. p. 394.

**Claureen** in Clare and Galway; same as *Clareen*.

**Cleenagh, Cleenaghan**; sloping land. See next name.

**Cleenaghoo** in Leitrim; *Claon-achadh* [-aghoo], sloping field. See *Agha* above, and *Claon*, vol. ii. p. 422.

**Cleendargan** in Leitrim; Dargan's sloping land.

**Cleenderry** in Donegal; sloping oak wood.

**Cleengort** in Donegal; sloping *gort* or tillage field.

**Cleenraugh** in Roscommon; locally pronounced *Claidhean-ráthach*, mound of the raths or forts.

*Claidhean* [cleean] is a dim. of *cladh* [clee or cly], a dyke or mound. See vol. ii. p. 219.

**Cleffany** in Fermanagh; not the same as Cliffony in Sligo (vol. ii. p. 199), but locally pronounced *Cloitheamhnaidhe* [Clihavny], and understood to mean a stony place: *cloth* [cloh], same as *clock*, a stone.

**Clegarrow** in Meath; *Cladh-garbh* [Clegarriv], rough mound or dyke.

**Cleighragh** in Leitrim; *Cloichreach*, stony place.

**Clenor** in Cork; shortened from *Cluain-odhar*, dark-grey meadow. See Clintagh.

**Clevaghy** in Fermanagh; *Cliabh-achaidh*, basket-field: probably an osier field or the residence of a basket-maker. *Cleeve*, a basket.

**Cliddaun** in Kerry; *Claideán*, a muddy place. See Cladach in vol. ii. p. 394; and Clodah, below.

**Clifferna** in Cavan; one good old authority writes it Clevarnagh; *Cliabharnach*, a place of *cleeves* or baskets. The termination *rnach* added, with an inserted vowel before it: p. 7, VII. See Clevaghy.

**Clintagh** in Derry; *Chuinteach*, meadow-land. See Clenor.

**Clocully** in Tipperary; wrongly anglicised from the true name according to local pronunciation, viz. *Cloch-a'-chlaidhe* [Clohaclye], the stone or stone castle or stony place of the mound or dyke. See Cladh, vol. ii. p. 219.

**Clodah** and **Cloddagh** in Cork; a stony strand or a muddy river. See Cliddaun.

**Clog** generally signifies a bell (vol. ii. 17, 184) but it is often applied to a round bell-shaped hill. In this sense it is connected with *cloigeann*, a skull. Hence **Clogagh** in Cork, and **Cloggagh** in Cavan, a place of *clogs* or round hills. **Clogaralt** in Kilkenny, Aralt's or Harold's round hill.

**Clogga** in Clare, Kilkenny, and Wicklow; a local form of the plural of *clog*: round hills.

**Cloggarnagh** in Roscommon; a place of bell-shaped hills (the termination *rnach* added to Clog). Same as Claggarnagh, vol. ii. p. 17.

**Cloggy** in Cavan: same as Cloggagh.

**Clogh** stands for *cloch*, a stone, or a stone castle. See vol. i. p. 411.

**Cloghabrack** in King's Co. ; *Clocha-breaca*, speckled stones.

**Cloghacloca** in Limerick ; the stones of the cloak. Why ?

**Cloghaderreen** in Limerick ; the stones of the little oak wood. See Derreen, vol. i. p. 504.

**Cloghadoolarty** in Limerick ; *Cloch-a'-Dualartaigh*, Doolarty's stone or stone castle. The Doolartys are now often called Dollard.

**Cloghagalla** in Galway ; *Clocha-geala*, white stones.

**Cloghalahard** in Galway ; *Cloch-a'-leathaird*, the stone or stone castle of the half height or slope. See Aghalahard.

**Cloghan**, dim. of *cloch*, a stone, is applied to stepping-stones across a river ; a heap of stones ; a stony place ; or an ancient circular stone house. See Clochan in vol. i. p. 364.

**Cloghanacody** in Tipperary ; *Clochan-na-cóide*, stone house of the brushwood (*cóid*). See Clonacody.

**Cloghanaculleen** in Cork ; the stepping-stones or stony place of the little wood (*coillín*).

**Cloghanbane** in King's Co., whitish clochan ;

**Cloghanboy** (yellow) ; **Cloghanduff** (black).

**Cloghaneanode** in Kerry ; *Clochán-an-fhóid* [-ode], the cloghan of the sod, *i.e.* a remarkably green grassy surface.

**Cloghaneanua** in Kerry ; *Clochán-an-uaigne*, the *cloghan* of the grave. See Uagh in vol. i. p. 438.

**Cloghaneleesh** in Kerry ; Elleesh's or Eliza's cloghan. See Clasheleesha.

**Cloghaneleskirt** in Kerry ; *leskirt* here is corrupted from *desceirt* south : southern cloghan. See Deisceart.

**Cloghanesheskeen** in Kerry ; *Clochán-seiscín* [-sheskeen], the stepping-stone ford of the marsh. See Seiscenn, vol. i. p. 463.

**Cloghanmoyle** in Louth ; *Clochan-maol*, bare or dilapidated stone house. See Mael in vol. i. p. 395.

**Cloghanramer** in Down ; *Clochan-reamhar*, thick stepping-stones : *i.e.* the stones unusually large.

**Cloghantanna** in Galway ; they are here very clear about spelling and meaning—*Clocha-teanna* [-tanna], stiff or stout stones (*teann*, strong), because nearly the whole townland is covered with rocks.

**Cloghanughera** in Cork (better Cloghanookera) ; *Clochan-úcaire*, the *cloghan* of the fuller or napper. There is a remarkable rock here, which I suppose is the *clochan*. For *ucaire*, a fuller, see vol. ii. p. 119.

**Cloghanumera** in Westmeath ; *Cloghan-iomaire* [-ummera], the *cloghan* of the ground-ridge or hill. See *Iomaire* in vol. i. p. 393.

**Cloghapistole** in Tipperary ; the stone of the rivulet. *Pistol* is often applied to a half-hidden streamlet running in a deep tube-like channel.

**Cloghardeen** in Tipperary ; *Cloch-airdín*, the stone of the little height. See *Ardeen*, vol. i. p. 386.

**Cloghaready** in Limerick and Tipperary ; *Cloch-Ui-Riada*, O'Ready's or O'Reidy's stone castle. See O.

**Clogharee** in Kerry ; *Cloch-a'-righ*, stone castle of the king. See *Ree*.

**Clogharoasty** in Galway ; Roche's stone castle.

**Cloghatanny** in King's Co. ; a residence of a branch of the Fox's : hence *Clogh-a'-tsionnaigh* [-tanny], stone castle of the *shannagh* or *Fox*. *S* of *sionnach* or *shannagh* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

**Cloghauninchy** in Clare ; *cloghan* of the *inch* or river-meadow. See *Inch*, vol. i. pp. 71, 72, 441.

**Cloghaunsavaun** in Clare ; the stone castle of Savaun. Castle ruins still there : the branch of the MacMahons who lived in it were called Savaunagh MacMahon, *i.e.* MacM. of Savaun Castle.

**Cloghbreen** in Westmeath ; Breen's stone castle.

**Cloghcarrigeen** in Tipperary ; stone castle of the little rock.

**Clogheenavodig** in Cork ; *Cloichín-a'-bhodaig*, the little stone castle of the *bodagh* or churl.

**Clogheenmilcon** in Cork ; the little stone castle of *Maolchuinn* or Mulqueen.

**Clogherachullion** in Donegal ; the *clochar* or stony place of the *cullion* or holly.

**Clogheravaddy** in Donegal; *Clochar-a'-mhadaigh* [-vaddy], the stony land of the dog.

**Clogherbanny** in Roscommon (parish of Kiltullagh); from a very remarkable stone called in Irish *Clochar-beannúighthe* [-bannihy], the stone of blessing; see vol. ii. p. 478.

**Cloghercor** in Donegal; rough stony place. See Curliu.

**Clogherdillure** in Donegal; *Clochar-duilleabhair*, stony land of the foliage.

**Cloghernagore** in Donegal; *Clochar-na-ngabhar*, stony land of the goats.

**Cloghernagun** in Galway; *Clochar-na-gcon* [-gun], stony land of the hounds.

**Cloghernalaura** in Galway; *Clochar-na-lára*, stony land of the mare.

**Cloghernooch** in Kerry; *Clochar-núis* [-noosh], the stony place of the *nús* or *beastings*—the first milk after *calving*.

**Clogherrevagh** in Sligo; *Clochar-riabhach*, grey clogher.

**Clogherowan** in Mayo (better Cloghercowan); written Cloghercowan in Inq. Jac. I; Cowan's stony land.

**Cloghervaddy** in Donegal; same as Clogheravaddy.

**Cloghgaldanagh** in Antrim; English stone castle, *i.e.* occupied by an Englishman. *Gall*, an Englishman: *Gallda*, *Galldach*, *Galldanagh*, English—belonging to an Englishman.

**Cloghgore** in Donegal; *cloch-gabhar*, stone of the goats.

**Cloghinch** in Tipperary; *Cloch-inse* [-insha], the stone or stone castle of the river-meadow.

**Cloghmacoo** in Meath; correct local pronunciation, *Cloch-mic-con*, MacConn's stone castle.

**Clochmacow** in Cork; *Cloch-Mochua*, St. Mochua's stone house. St. Mochua's name often occurs in Munster place-names.

**Cloghmeen** in Leitrim; *Cloch-mín* [-meen], smooth stone.

**Cloghmoyle** in King's Co.; *Cloch-maol*, bare or dilapidated stone castle.

**Cloghmoyne** in Mayo; *Cloch-mhaighin*, stony plain.

**Cloghnagaune** in Wicklow; *Cloch-na-gceann* [-gann], stone castle of the heads: either an execution place or the scene of a battle where the heads of the slain were piled up in a heap—a usual custom.

**Cloghnakeava** in Galway; *Cloch-na-céibhe* [-keava], stone or stone castle of the long grass.

**Cloghnamallaght** in Wexford; stone or stone castle of the curses. See vol. ii. p. 479.

**Cloghnamanagh** in Limerick; *Cloch-na-manach*, stone castle of the monks.

**Cloghnart** in Monaghan; *Cloch-neirt* [-nert], the stone of strength: from a stone lying in an old fort which the men were accustomed to lift as a trial of strength. A usual custom all through Ireland.

**Cloghnashade** in Roscommon; *Cloch-na-séad* [-shade], the stone or stone castle of the jewels. Some legend about it. See for *séad* and jewels, vol. ii. p. 375.

**Cloghonan** in Tipperary; *Cloch-Othanáin* [-Ohan-aun], Ohanan's or Onan's stone castle. Castle there till lately.

**Cloghore** in Donegal and Derry; *Cloch-óir* [-ore], stone of gold. Probably a legend of buried treasure. See Cloghnashade.

**Cloghraun** in Waterford; dim. of *Clochar*, a stony place.

**Cloghreagh** in Armagh and Meath; grey stone.

**Cloghroe**; *Cloch-ruadh* [-roe], red stone.

**Cloghscoltia** in Galway; *Cloch-scoilte*, split rock.

**Cloghskelt** in Down; same as Cloghscoltia.

**Cloheden** in Wexford; *Cloch-eudain*, stone castle of the *edan* or hill-brow.

**Cloheena** in Cork; *Cloichíne* or *Cloichinidhe*, little stone castles.

**Cloheennafishoge** in Tipperary; *Cloichín-na-bhfuiséog*, the stone castle of the larks. See Fuiséog, vol. i. p. 490.

**Clolourish** in Wexford; *Cloch-labhrais* [-lowrish],

the stone of speech—speaking-stone: an oracular stone. Same as Clochlowrish, vol. ii. p. 68.

**Clon, Cloon**, the usual anglicised forms of *cluain*, a meadow, a retired place of rest (in an ecclesiastical sense). In Monaghan and round about there and sometimes elsewhere, the anglicised form is often spelled and pronounced *Clen* or *Clin*. See Clenor.

**Clonabreany** in Meath; *Cluain-na-bréine*, stone or stone house of the stench. See Bréan, vol. ii. p. 397.

**Clonachona** in Carlow; *Cluain-a'-chonaidh* [-conny], the lawn of firewood. See Conadh, vol. ii. p. 351. Called Broomville in English—not very wrongly.

**Clonachullion** in Down and **Clonacullion** in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-chuillinn*, the meadow of the holly. See *cuilleann* in vol. i. p. 513.

**Clonacody** in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-cóide*, meadow of the brushwood (*cóid*). See Cloghanacody.

**Clonadacasey** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-da-Chathasaigh* [-Cahasey, Casey], the meadow of the two Caseys.

**Clonaddadoran** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-fhoda-Úi-Deorain*, Long meadow of O'Doran: called in the Annals *Cluain-fhota-Laois*, long meadow of Leix (bar. in Queen's Co.). The O'Doran's were the *brehons*, judges or law professors of Leinster, and this was their patrimony, held in virtue of their dignified office.

**Clonageera** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-gcaerach* [-geeragh], meadow of the sheep. *Caora*, a sheep.

**Clonaghadoo**, in Queen's Co.; *Cluanacha-dubha*, black meadows.

**Clonaglin** in Westmeath; meadow of the glen. Should have been anglicised Clonaglanna; but the nom. *glin* is kept instead of the gen. *glanna*: p. 12.

**Clonagonnell** in Cavan; *Cluain-na-gConaill*, meadow of the Connells. *C* of Conaill eclipsed by *g*.

**Clonagooden** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-Úi-Guadain*, O'Godan's or Godwin's meadow.

**Clonagoose** in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-gcuas*, the meadow of the caves. This is at Mullinahone—"the mill of the cave" (vol. i. p. 439). The limestone caves there gave both their names.

**Clonagun** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-na-gcon*, meadow of the hounds. *Cu, con*, a hound.

**Clonaheen** in Queen's Co., written in Down Survey Clonekeen; *Cluain-chaoín* [-keen], pleasant meadow.

**Clonahenoge** in King's Co.; full Irish name, *Cluain-mhic-Shionoig*, MacShannock's meadow.

**Clonakenny** in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Chionaoith*, O'Kenny's meadow.

**Clonakilty** in Cork; *Cluain-Ui-Chaoilte*, O'Keelty's or Quilty's meadow.

**Clonalea** in Tipperary; *Cluain-laogh*, meadow of calves.

**Clonaleenaghan** in Louth; *Cluain-Ui-Líonachain*, O'Leenahan's or Lenahan's meadow.

**Clonalig** in Armagh; *Cluain-a'-luig*, meadow of the hollow. See Lug, vol. i. p. 431.

**Clonamery** in Kilkenny; *Cluain-iomaire* [-umera], meadow of the hill-ridge. See Iomaire, vol. i. p. 393.

**Clonamicklon** in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Milchon*, O'Milchon's meadow (metathesis: p. 8, VIII).

**Clonamona** in Wexford; meadow of the bog.

**Clonamondra** in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-mannrach*, meadow of the sheep-cotes. *Mannra*, a pen or fold for sheep, lambs, &c.

**Clonamuckoge** in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-mucóg*, meadow of the young *mucks* or pigs.

**Clonamullig** in Cavan; *Cluain-na-mbuilg* [-mullig], meadow of the bags or bellows. See Dunbolg.

**Clonamullog** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-na-mbulóg*, meadow of the bullocks.

**Clonamunsha** in Monaghan; *Cluin-na-minnse* (or *muinse*), of the goats.

**Clonaneor** in Monaghan (pronounced Clonanore, except that the second *n* has—as it ought to have—the slender or liquid sound); all showing *Cluain-na-ndéor*, meadow of the drops or tears. See Annaghkeenty.

**Clonanny** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-Aine* (FM). Aine's lawn (woman).



**Clonarrow** in King's Co.; *Cluain-Arbha* [-arva], corn meadow.

**Clonascra**, near Clonmacnoise; *Cluain-eascrach*, the meadow of the *esker* or sand-ridge. Part of the "Esker-Riada," for which see the map in my histories of Ireland and Esker-Riada, in Indexes.

**Clonasillagh** in Meath: *Cluain-na-saileach*, meadow of the sally-trees.

**Clonassy** in Kilkenny; *Cluain-easa* [-assa], meadow of the waterfall. See Eas in vol. i. p. 459.

**Clonatin** in Wexford; *Cluain-aitinn* [-attin], meadow of the furze.

**Clonatty** in Fermanagh; meadow of the house-site. See Attee.

**Clonavaddy** in Tyrone; *Cluain-a'-mhadaigh*, meadow of the dog. See Clogheravaddy.

**Clonavarn** in Monaghan; *Cluain-na-bhfearn*, meadow of the *fearn*s or alders. *F* eclipsed. See Fearn, vol. i. p. 515.

**Clonavilla** in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-bhile* [-villa], meadow of the old tree.

**Clonavogy** in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-bhogaighe*, [-vogy], the meadow of the bog or morass.

**Clonaweel** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-a'-mhaoil* [-weel], the meadow of the bald (man). See Mael, vol. i. p. 395.

**Clonawoolan** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-mhulláin*, the meadow of the *mullan* or little hill.

**Clonbane** in Queen's Co.; whitish meadow.

**Clonbara** in the parish of Tulloghobegly, Donegal; *Cluain-báire* [-baura], the meadow of the winning goal. Here Goll MacMorna and the Fena used to play *Camán* or hurley or goal. (Local legend.) See for this my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Hurling."

**Clonbarrow** in Queen's Co.; the meadow of the Barrow—lying beside the river.

**Clonbonniff** in King's Co.; *Cluain-bainbh*, meadow of the *bonniv* or sucking pig.

**Clonbouig** in Cork; *Cluain-Buadhaig* [booig], the meadow of *Buadhach*, a common Christian name among the O'Sullivans, meaning Victorious.

**Clonboy** ; yellow meadow.

**Clonbrassil** in Tipperary ; Brassil's meadow.

**Clonbrick** in Clare and Tipperary ; *Cluain-bruic* [-brick], meadow of the badger : a badger-warren, one animal standing for all : p. 11.

**Clonbrin** in King's Co. ; Byrne's meadow.

**Clonbroney** in Longford ; *Cluain-Bronaigh* (FM), Bronagh's meadow.

**Clonbunny** in Tipperary ; *Cluain-buinne*, meadow of the stream.

**Clonbuogh** in Tipperary ; *Cluain-buadhach*, meadow of victory. See Clonbouig.

**Clonburren** in Queen's Co. ; meadow of rocks. See Burrenbane.

**Clonburris**, near Dublin ; meadow of the burgage or township : probably belonged to the city. See Burgage.

**Clonca** in Donegal and Longford, and **Cloncaw** in Monaghan ; understood in all three places to be *Cluain-catha* [-caha], the meadow of the battle, preserving the memory of some otherwise forgotten conflict.

**Cloncallick** in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; see p. 8.

**Cloncallow** in King's Co. ; *Cluain-calaidh* [-cally], meadow of the landing-place or watery-field.

**Cloncannon** and **Cloncanon** in Tipperary and King's and Queen's Co. ; spotted meadow. See Cannon.

**Cloncant** in King's Co. ; *Cluain-Cainnte* [-canta], meadow of controversy or dispute : like *Imreas*, for which see vol. ii. p. 460. See Countenan, below.

**Cloncarban** in King's Co. ; *Cluain-Carbain*, the meadow of Carban, now Corbett.

**Cloncarlin** in Kildare ; Carlin's or Carolan's meadow.

**Cloncarn** in Fermanagh ; meadow of the *carn*.

**Clonclayagh** in Donegal ; *Cluain-cladhach*, meadow of the mounds or ramparts. See *Cladh*, vol. ii. p. 219.

**Cloncloghy** in Fermanagh ; *Cluain-cloiche* [-cloghy], meadow of the stone : either some remarkable stone or a stony place.

**Cloncollog** in King's Co. ; the meadow of the *colg*

[collog], *i.e.* a straight sword, a sharp spear, a *thorn or thorn bush*. See Cloncallick.

**Clonconane** in Limerick; *Cluain-Conáin* [-Conaun], Conan's meadow, a well-known ancient Irish name.

**Clonconey** in Kilkenny; *Cluain-conaidh* [-coney], meadow of the *conna* or firewood.

**Clonconwal** in Donegal; meadow of the habitation (ecclesiastical homestead). See Congbhail in vol. i. p. 25.

**Cloncorick** in Fermanagh and **Cloncorig** in Tipperary; *Cluain-comhraic* [-corick], the meadow of the meeting. See Corick.

**Cloncorr** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-corr*, meadow of cranes or herons. See Corr in vol. i. p. 487.

**Cloncosney** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-Chosnamhaigh* [-cosnavy], meadow of Cosnavagh, a usual old Irish personal name.

**Cloncovet** in Cavan. An Inq. Jac. I writes it "Cloncomedy *alias* Cloncoveredy"; but we hardly need these, as the name is plain enough; *Cluain-coimheada*, meadow of the watching or guarding; showing that it was selected as a look-out point for a sentinel or watchman. See, for all this, Coimhead in vol. i. p. 214.

**Cloncowley** in Longford; *Cluain-cobhlaigh* [-cowley], the meadow of the fleet, where boats for the Shannon were built. Shannon boat-fleets were quite common in old times. See *Cobhlach* in vol. i. p. 225.

**Cloncracken** in Tipperary; *Cluain-croiceann* [-crocken], meadow of the skins; the home of a *soodera* or tanner. See Croiceann in vol. ii. p. 117.

**Cloncraft** in King's Co., and **Cloncrave** in Westmeath; *Cluain-creamha* [-cravva], meadow of wild garlic. Same as Clooncraft, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Cloncreen** in King's Co.; *Cluain-críon*, withered meadow.

**Cloncrow** in Westmeath; *Cluain-cro*, meadow of the huts or sheep-pens. See Cro, vol. ii. p. 225.

**Cloncullane** in Queen's Co.; Collins's meadow.

**Cloncumber** in Kildare and Monaghan; meadow of

the *cumar* or river confluence. *B* inserted after *m* : p. 7, VI.

**Cloncurkney** in Cavan ; *Cluain-Cuircne* [-curkny], meadow of *Cuircne*, a well-known ancient Irish personal name.

**Cloncurrin** in Monaghan ; *Cluain-cuirrín*, meadow of the little *currach* or marsh.

**Clondallan** in Donegal ; written in an old county map Glendallan ; Dallon's glen (not meadow).

**Clondarrig** in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-dearg* [-darrig], red meadow. Observe the vowel sound (ɪ) between the *r* and the *g* : p. 7, VII.

**Clondavaddog** in Donegal ; *Cluain-Dabhaedog*, St. Davaddog's church, of whom history knows nothing ; but local tradition asserts that he does not allow rats or cuckoos in his parish.

**Clondaw** in Wexford ; *Cluain-Daithi*, Davy's meadow.

**Clondermot** in Derry ; should be Clandermot : *Clann-Diarmada*, Dermot's *clan* or progeny.

**Clondoolagh** in Queen's Co. ; *C. duilleach*, leafy meadow. Duille [dullia], a leaf.

**Clondoty** in Tipperary ; *Cluain-doighte* [-doty], burnt meadow—surface burned for tillage purposes.

**Clondrinagh** in Limerick ; *Cluain-Draoighneach*, meadow of the *drynan* or blackthorn.

**Clonea** in Waterford ; “ *Cluain-fhiaidh*, meadow of the deer ” (Power).

**Clonearl** in King's Co. ; *Cluain-Iriail* [-Irril], Irial's meadow ; a very ancient personal name.

**Cloneary** in Cavan ; *Cluain-aodhaire* [-eary], shepherd's meadow.

**Cloneblough** in Tyrone ; *Cluain-bháthach*, flowery meadow.

**Clonedergole** in Monaghan ; *Cluain-idir-ghobhail* [-gole], meadow between the (river) forks. *Idir*, between.

**Cloneety** in Waterford ; White's meadow. See Ballineety, vol. i. p. 350, and Ballineetig above.

**Clonehurk** in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-thurk* [-hurk], meadow of the boars. See vol. i. p. 479.

**Cloneranny** in Wexford; *Cluain-raithnigh*, meadow of the ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

**Clonever** in King's Co.; *Cluain-Eimhir*, Emer's or Ever's meadow; a very ancient personal name.

**Clonevin** in Wexford; *Cluain-aoimhinn* [-eevin], beautiful meadow.

**Cloney** in Antrim, Kildare, and Meath; *Cluainidhe* [cloonee], lawn or meadow: a regular extension of *Cluain*. See Clooneeny.

**Clonfeacle** in Tyrone; *Cluain-Fiachna* (FM), Fiachna's meadow, change of *n* to *l*: p. 5. Not from *fiacail*, a tooth, as one might think. See Feakle.

**Clonfinane** in Tipperary and **Clonfinnan** in Meath; meadow of St. Finan (of Ardfinnan: seventh century).

**Clonfree** in Tipperary; *Cluain-fraoigh* [-free], meadow of the heath.

**Clongaddy** in Wexford; meadow of the thief. See Boheragaddy.

**Clonganny** in Wexford; *Cluain-gainmhe* [-ganvy], meadow of sand—sandy meadow. See *Gaineamh*, vol. ii. p. 375.

**Clongarran** in Carlow; Meadow of the *garran* or shrubbery.

**Clongarrett** in King's Co.; Garrett's or Gerald's meadow.

**Clongawny** in King's Co. and Westmeath. **Clongowna** in Fermanagh and Tipperary, and **Clongowny** in Meath; *Cluain-gabhna*, meadow of the calf. A grazing place for calves.

**Clongownagh** in Kildare; *Cluain-gamhnach* [-gownagh], the meadow of the *strippers* or milch cows.

**Clonickilroe** in Westmeath; *Cluain-'ic-Giollaruaidh*, meadow of *Gillaroe*, MacGilroy or Gilroy.

**Cloniffeen**, near Clonmacnoise in King's Co., and **Cloniff** in Roscommon, the correct name of which is Clooniffin; meadow of St. Affœen or Effinus of Wicklow, sixth or seventh century. (O'Hanlon "Lives.") *N.B.*—Make the proper correction for Clooniff in Roscommon, in vol. i. p. 473.

**Clonin** in King's and Queen's Cos.; the diminutive: little cloon or meadow.

**Clonincurragh** in Queen's Co.; little meadow of the *curragh* or marsh.

**Clonisboyle** in Monaghan; understood there to be *Cluain-Eois-Buighill*, Eos Boyle's meadow. For *Ecs* as a man's name. See Clones, vol. i. p. 233.

**Clonkeady** in Monaghan; meadow of the *keady* or flat-topped hill. See Ceide, vol. i. p. 391.

**Clonkee** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-Chaoich*, meadow of the blind (or half-blind) man. See Caech, vol. i. p. 122.

**Clonkeeran** in Kildare; *Cluain-caorthainn* [-keeran], meadow of the quicken or rowan-trees.

**Clonkeify** in Cavan; *Cluain-caoimhe* [keevy], meadow of beauty—beautiful meadow. See Cloonkeen.

**Clonkilly** in King's Co. and Tipperary, and **Clonkelly** in Donegal; *Cluain-coille* [-killy], meadow of the wood.

**Clonlack** in King's Co.; *Cluain-leac*, meadow of the *lacks* or flagstones.

**Clonlahy** in Tipperary and Queen's Co.; *Cluain-lathaigh* [-lahy], meadow of the *lahagh* or slough.

**Clonlard** in Wexford; shortened from *Cluain-leath-aird* [Cloonlahard], meadow of the gentle slope. See Lahard.

**Clonleame** in Westmeath; *Cluain-léime* [-leama], the meadow of the leap or pass. See Léim, vol. i. pp. 170, 171.

**Clonlee** in King's Co.; *Cl. laogh* [-lee], meadow of calves. See Laegh in vol. i. p. 470.

**Clonleek** in Monaghan: same as Clonlack.

**Clonlisk** in King's Co.; *Cluain-lisc* (FM), meadow of laziness, indicating that the owner was a lazy fellow. See Cloonalisk.

**Clonloghan** in Clare; Lochan's meadow—a very ancient personal name.

**Clonlonan** in Monaghan and Westmeath; *Cluain-Lonain* (FM), Lonan's meadow.

**Clonloskan** in Cavan; *Cluain-loiscédin* [-luskaun], meadow of burning: burned for tillage purposes. See vol. i. p. 238.

**Clonlum** in Armagh ; bare meadow. *Lom*, bare.

**Clonlyon**, near Clonmacnoise, King's Co. ; written *Cluain-Laighean* in Reg. Clonmac., meadow of the Leinstermen (as distinguished from Connaughtmen at the far side of the Shannon).

**Clonmacash** in Armagh ; *Cluain-Mic-Cais*, Mac-Cash's meadow. There is an O'Cais also : both are now often shortened to Cash.

**Clonmacmara** in Cavan ; MacMara's meadow. Different from Macnamara.

**Clonmacnoven** barony in Galway (should be Clan-macnoven) ; *Clann-Mic-n-Eoghain* (FM), the *Clan* or descendants of the Son of Eoghain O'Kelly—thirteenth century.

**Clonmakane** in Derry ; MacKane's meadow.

**Clonmakate** in Armagh ; *Cluain-Mic-Ceit*, Mac-Keth's meadow. See Carnaket.

**Clonmakilladuff** in Tipperary ; *Cluain-Mic-Giolladuibh* [-Gilladuv], MacGilladoff's or MacKilduff's or Kilduff's meadow. Gilladuff, black-haired man.

**Clonmany** in Donegal ; corrupted from *Cúil-Maine*, Maine's or Mainy's corner or angle (of land).

**Clonmass** in Donegal ; *Cluain-measa* [-massa], meadow of fruit—*i.e.* in this case, nuts, nut-fruit for pigs (*meas*).

**Clonmeenán** in Monaghan and **Clonminán** in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-mionán*, meadow of kids.

**Clonmelsh** in Carlow ; *Cluain-milis*, sweet meadow, from wild bees' nests ; like Clonmel, vol. i. p. 235.

**Clonmines** in Wexford (written Clonmeene and Clonmine in Inquis.). *Cluain-mín*, smooth meadow.

**Clonmoher** in Clare ; meadow of the ruined stone fort (mothar).

**Clonmoran** or **Clonmorne** in Kilkenny ; Moran's meadow.

**Clonrelick** in Westmeath ; meadow of the cemetery. See Reilig in vol. i. p. 346.

**Clonroche** in Wexford, the meadow of the *roche* or rock. A remarkable rock 100 feet high, stands in the townland. This French word *roche* appears in other anglicised names, such as Roche Castle,

near Dundalk, which stands on a conspicuous rock ; and we have the familiar word " roche lime," *i.e.* lime in stones, after being burned in the kiln, but before being slaked.

**Clonsast** in King's Co., a celebrated ecclesiastical centre, having for patron St. Berchan the Prophet (see Carrickbarrahane). Irish name in the Mart. of Donegal, *Cluain-sosta*, the meadow or retreat of rest and tranquillity (*sos*, rest; gen. *sosta*). **Clonsast** in Kildare had a similar origin, with the same saint as patron: sixth century. See also Cloonfush.

**Clonshanbo** in Kildare; *Cluain-sean-boithe*, meadow of the old booth or tent or hut. See Drumshanbo and Templeshanbo in vol. i.

**Clonshannagh** in Fermanagh and King's Co.; *Cluain-seannach*, meadow of the foxes. **Clonshanny** in King's Co.; *Cluain-seannaigh* [-shanny], meadow of the fox. See Cornashinnagh.

**Clonshannon** in King's Co. and Wicklow; *Cluain-Seanáin* [-Shannon], St. Senan's meadow.

**Clonshanvo** in Monaghan; same as Clonshanbo.

**Clonsharragh** in Wexford; *Cluain-searrach* [-sharragh], the meadow of the foals.

**Clonsheever** in Westmeath; *Cluain-siabhra* [-sheevra], the meadow of the *sheevra* or fairy. For these *sheevras*, see vol. i. pp. 181, 190.

**Clontagnaglar** in Down; *Cluainteach-na-gclar* [-glaur]; meadow land of the *clars* or planks: from a causeway or bridge of planks.

**Clontaglass** in King's Co.; *Cluainte-glasa*, green meadows.

**Clontask** in Monaghan; *Cluain-tseisce* [-teska], meadow of the sedge or coarse grass. See Seasg, vol. ii. p. 340.

**Clontead** in Cork; meadow of the flat-topped hill. *Teidě* used in parts of the south for the more usual *Ceidě*, which see in vol. i. p. 391. See Teadies.

**Clonteens** in Westmeath; the English plural substituted for the Irish *Cluaintínidhe* [Cloonteeny], meadows or meadow lands: p. 11.



**Clonteevy** in Tyrone; *Cluain-taobh* [-teevy], meadow of the (hill-) side. See *Taebh*, vol. i. p. 526.

**Clonterry** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-tsearraigh*, meadow of the *sharragh* or foal. See Clonsharragh.

**Clonthread** in Westmeath; universally understood there to preserve the memory of a conflict; *Cluain-troda*, battle-meadow. *Troid* [thred], a fight. See Trodan, vol. ii. p. 461.

**Clontonakelly** in Down; *Cluainte-na-coille* [kelly], meadows of the wood.

**Clontotan** in King's Co.; *Cluain-teótáin* [-totaun], meadow of the burning, *i.e.* having the surface or surface growth burned for tillage purposes.

**Clontrain** in Monaghan; *Cluain-tréin* [-train], the strong man's meadow. For *tréan* [train], strong, a strong man, a hero, see vol. ii. p. 106.

**Clontreat** in Monaghan; *Cluain-treada* [-treada], meadow of the *tréad* [trade] or flock (of sheep, &c.).

**Clontubbrid** in Kilkenny; meadow of the well.

**Clontumper** in Longford; *Cluain-tiomchair*, meadow of the *iomchar* or carriage. *T* prefixed to *iomchar*, and *ph* or *f* sound substituted for the guttural: p. 6, II.

**Clonty, Cloonty**; *Cluainte*, meadows, Irish plur. of *Cluain* or *Cloon*.

**Clontybunna** in Monaghan; *Cluaintighe-bainne* [-bonnya], meadows or meadow lands of the milk. See for *Bainne*, vol. ii. p. 206.

**Clontyfeeragh** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Cluainte-féarach*, grassy meadows: meaning unusually grassy: *féar*, grass.

**Clontyfinnan** in Antrim; *Finan's* meadows.

**Clontygora** in Armagh; meadows of the goats. *Gobhar* [gower or gore], a goat.

**Clontylew** in Armagh; *Cluainte-leamha* [lawá], meadows of the elm. See for elm, vol. i. p. 507.

**Clontymore** in Fermanagh; *Cluainte-móra*, large meadows.

**Clontymullan** in Fermanagh and Longford; *Mullan's* meadows.

**Clonvaraghan** in Down; *Cluain-Bhearcháin* [-Vara-

ghan], St. Berchan's meadow. *B* of Berchan aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. See Carrickbarrahane.

**Clonycurry** in Meath; O'Curry's meadow.

**Clonygaheen** in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Gaoithin* [-geheen], O'Gahan's meadow.

**Clonygark** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-gcearc* [-gark], meadow of the hens—heath-hens or grouse.

**Clonygoose** in Carlow; same as Clonagoose.

**Clonyhague** in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Thadhg* [-Hague], meadow of O'Teige, now often made Tighe [Tie] without O or Mac. I knew a young man named *MacTeige*, who went to England to a situation, and the moment he touched the English shore, he became Mr. Montague!

**Clonyharp** in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Tharpa* [-Harpa], O'Tarpy's or Tarpy's meadow: a family name still extant. The *T* of Tarpy aspirated to *h*. p. 3, VI.

**Clonymohan** in King's Co.; *Cluain-na-mbothán*, meadow of the *bohauns*, little huts (for sheep, &c.). *Bothan* a dim. of *both* [boh]: see "Bo and Boh." "Bohaun" is still in common use for a cabin among English speakers.

**Clonymurtagh** in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Muir-cheartaigh* [-Murkerty], O'Murkertagh's or O'Moriarty's meadow.

**Clonyn** in Westmeath; the dim. *cluainín* [cloneen], little meadow.

**Clonyquin** in King's Co.; *Cluain-'ic-Chuinn*, MacQuinn's meadow. For 'ic (*Mhic*), see Mac.

**Clonyreel** in Donegal; *Cluain-Ui-Fhirghil*, O'Freel's meadow. Still a common family name.

**Clonyveey** in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Mheidhigh*, O'Meey's meadow. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. The family are still numerous in the place: now often called Mee. It was a young man of the name that struck off Hugh de Lacy's head with a battle-axe at Durrow in 1186.

**Cloon**; the same as Clon.

**Cloonacalleen** in Galway; *Cluain-a'-chailín*, meadow of the *colleen* or girl.

**Cloonacannana** in Mayo; *Cluain-na-ceannaine*, meadow of the *ceannan* or white-faced cow. See Cannon.

**Cloonacarn** in Fermanagh; meadow of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

**Cloonacauna** in Mayo; *Cluain-na-cána* [-cauna], meadow of the *cáin* [caun] or tribute. Probably set apart to meet some claim of an outstanding chief.

**Cloonacauneen** in Galway; meadow of the little tribute (*cáinín*, dim. of *cáin*, tribute). See last name.

**Cloonacleigha** in Sligo; *Cluain-na-cloiche* [-cleigha], meadow of the *cloch* or stone. Some remarkable stone.

**Cloonaddron** in Roscommon; correct Irish name according to local shanachies, *Cluain-Eadruain*, Addruan's meadow.

**Cloonaderavally** in Sligo; *Cluain-eadar-dha-bhaile*, the meadow between two townlands. For other names like this, see vol. i. p. 251.

**Cloonadrum** in Clare; *Cluain-a'-droma*, meadow of the hill-ridge.

**Cloonaduff** in Limerick; *Cluain-a'-dúibh*, meadow of the dark-complexioned man.

**Cloonagashel** in Sligo; meadow of the cashels or round stone forts.

**Cloonagawnagh** in Galway; same as Clongownagh.

**Cloonageeragh** in Roscommon; same as Clona-geera.

**Cloonaghbaun** in Roscommon, white meadow lands; **Cloonaghboy** (yellow); **Cloonaghbrack** (speckled); **Cloonaghduff** (black); **Cloonaghgarve** (rough).

**Cloonaghlin** in Cork and Kerry; *Cluain-eachlainne* [aghlinnē], meadow of the horse stables or horse enclosures. See Aghlisk and Aghloonagh.

**Cloonaghmanagh** in Mayo; *Cluaineach-meadhona-ch* [-maanagh], middle meadow land. (Managh does not mean "monks," for the first *a* is long.)

**Cloonagleavragh** in Sligo; *Cluain-na-gcleavragh*, meadow of the *cleeves* or baskets. Termination *rach* (abounding in) added on to *cliabh* [cleeve], a basket: vol. ii. p. 3. Probably the abode of a basket-maker, with the osiers growing in his *cloon*.

**Cloonagowan** in Clare; of the *gow* or smith.

**Cloonagower** in Galway; *Cluain-a'-ghabhair*, meadow of the goat.

**Cloonagrassan** in Roscommon (better Cloona-grossan); *Cluain-na-grosan*, meadow of the little crosses. A place of devotion.

**Cloonagrouna** in Meath; *Cluain-na-gcrobhanna* [-growna], meadow of the handfuls or clusters (of nuts, &c.).

**Cloonaherna** in Clare; *Cluain-Ui-hAthairne*, O'Haherny's or Harney's meadow. Family name still extant.

**Cloonakilly** (-beg and -more, big and little); *Cluain-na-Cille* [-killa], meadow of the church.

**Cloonalaghan** in Mayo; Allaghan's meadow.

**Cloonalassan** in Kerry; *Cluain-a'-leasáin*, meadow of the little *lis* or fort.

**Cloonalis** in Roscommon; *Cluain-atha-leasa* [-aha-leasa, which has been shortened to -alis], meadow of the ford of the *lis* or fort.

**Cloonalisk** in King's Co.; same as Clonlisk, which see. Probably the same lazy fellow owned both, for the places are near each other.

**Cloonaloo** in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-luaidhe* [-loo], meadow of lead (lead mine).

**Cloonaloughan** in King's Co.; meadow of the little lake. *Lochan* dim. of *loch*.

**Cloonamahan** in Sligo; *Cluain-na-meathan*, meadow of the oak slits for sieves. Probably the abode of a sieve maker. See Mahan.

**Cloonaman** in Kerry; *Cluain-na-mban*, meadow of the women; *i.e.* owned by women only.

**Cloonamanagh** in Sligo; *Cluain-na-manach*, monks' meadow (church property).

**Cloonameragaun** in Galway; *Cluain-na-méaracan*, meadow of the *mearacans* or fairy-thimbles or fairy-fingers or foxgloves: from *méar*, a finger: a mighty fairy herb.

**Cloonan** in Mayo; little *cloon* or meadow.

**Cloonanaff** in Mayo; *Cluain-na-ndamh*, meadow of the oxen. *Damh* [dav], an ox: *d* eclipsed by *n*: p. 2, III.

**Cloonanagh** in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-neach*, meadow of the horses: *each* [agh], a horse.

**Cloonanaha** in Clare; *Cluain-an-atha*, meadow of the ford.

**Cloonanart** in Roscommon; *Cluanán-Airt*, Art's or Arthur's little meadow. See Cloonan.

**Cloonanass** in Clare and Mayo; *Cluain-an-easa* [-assa], meadow of the *ass* or waterfall.

**Cloonarاهر** in Sligo; *Cluain-arathair*, meadow of tillage. See Tonyaraher.

**Cloonarara** in Sligo; *Cluain-a'-réara* [-rara], meadow of the blackbirds. *N.B.*—The usual colloquial word for a blackbird is *lón* or *lón dubh*: *réara* is rare and, I think, is not now understood.

**Cloonarass** in Clare; *Cluain-a'-ras*, meadow of the *ras* or shrubbery or underwood.

**Cloonark** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-arc*, meadow of the little young pigs.

**Cloonart** in Longford; Art's or Arthur's meadow.

**Cloonascragh** in Galway; *Cluain-eascrach* [-ascragh], the meadow of the sand-ridge. See Esker.

**Cloonastiallas** in Roscommon; *Cluain-a'-stiallas*, meadow of the stripe. The abstract termination *s* with *stiall*, a stripe, makes *stiallas*, still same meaning: vol. ii. p. 13.

**Cloonatumpher** in Fermanagh; same as Clonatumpher, but in Cloonatumpher the article is used.

**Cloonaufill** in Roscommon; true name *Cluain-dha-phil*, which is pronounced with perfect clearness by the local shanachies, meaning the meadow of the two horses, where *fill* or *phil* is a very old word for a horse—long since obsolete. That this is the true interpretation two references will show. We know that—according to the legend—King Laeghaire was killed by the sun and wind at a place near the Liffey called *Grellach-daphil* (marsh of the two horses) (Stokes's "Trip. Life," p. 567); and the meaning of *phil* is brought out by the well-known legendary verse about King Labhra Loinseach (or Maoín as he was first called)—*Da o phill ar Maoín* (or in a less ancient version—*Da o ar Labhraidh Lorc*: Dinneen's

Keat. vol. ii. p. 174): "Two horse's ears on Maon" (like the story of the Greek king Midas: of which indeed the Irish legend is a cognate version). For two objects in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

**Cloonavarry** in Mayo; *Cluain-Ui-Bhearraigh*, O'Berry's meadow. *B* of *Bearraigh* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Cloonaveel** in Fermanagh; *Cluain-a'-mhíl* [-veel], meadow of the beast: Some legendary monster. See Abberanville.

**Cloonavihony** in Galway; badly anglicised, as many good authorities spell it Cloonacavohony, pointing to the true Irish form, *Cluain-Mhic-Mhathghamhna*, MacMahon's meadow. See Mac.

**Cloonavullaun** in Mayo; *Cluain-a'-mhulláin*, meadow of the little hill. See vol. i. p. 393.

**Cloonaback** in Longford; of the bend. See Back.

**Cloonbane** in Cork; whitish meadow.

**Cloonbaniff** in Sligo, **Cloonbannive** in Galway and Leitrim, and **Cloonbonniff** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-bainbh* [-bonniv], meadow of the *bonniv* or sucking-pig. Where sows with their litters were kept.

**Cloonbar** in Galway; *Cluain-bairr* [-bar], meadow of the top or summit. See Barr.

**Cloonbard** in Roscommon; *Cluain-bárd*, meadow of poets. The abode of a family of professional bards.

**Cloonbaul** in Mayo; *Cluain-ball*, meadow of the spots or portions: portions belonging to various individuals: that is the local interpretation, and it is correct.

**Cloonbearla** in Longford; meadow of *bearla* or English (language). Indicating English-speaking settlers.

**Cloonbeggaun** in Roscommon; *Cluain-Beagain*, Beggan's meadow.

**Cloonbo** in Leitrim; meadow of cows.

**Cloonboley** in Roscommon; *Cluain-buaile*, meadow of the milking-place. See Booley.

**Cloonboniagh** in Leitrim, and **Cloonbonny** in Westmeath; *Cluain-bainneach*, milky meadow: meaning unusually good pasture for milch cows.

**Cloonboo** in Galway; *Cluain-bugha*, meadow of the *bugh* or hyacinth plant, a sort of flagger with beautiful flowers of a blue or bluish-green colour, well known in Clare and Galway. Often mentioned in Irish writings: "eyes the colour of the *búgh*-flower."

**Cloonbookeighter** and **Cloonbookoughter** in Mayo lower and upper Cloonbook (see *Eighter* and *Oughter*). Cloonbook itself is *Cluain-buac*, meadow of the pinnacles or pointed little hills.

**Cloonboorhy** in Mayo; *Cluain-buaidheartha* [-boorha], meadow of contention: like names containing the word *immeras*, dispute, which Anglo-Irish writers often call "controversy." See vol. ii. p. 460: and *Cloncant* above.

**Cloonboyoge** in Roscommon; *Cluain-buidheoga* [-boyoga], meadow of yellow—yellow meadow, from the colour of the soil or of the flowers. But more likely the *buidheóg* [boyoge] here meant jaundice, and that the place contained a well for curing jaundice like those mentioned in vol. ii. p. 83.

**Cloonbrackna** in Roscommon; *Cluain-breacnach* [-bracknagh], speckled lawn or meadow. *Breac* [brack], speckled.

**Cloonbrane** in Kerry; *Cluain-braon*, lawn of drops, *i.e.* dripping or wet lawn.

**Cloonbreany** in Longford; *Cluain-bréine* [-brainey], stinking meadow. See vol. ii. p. 397.

**Cloonbrien** in Limerick; Brian's meadow. **Cloonbrin** in Longford, Bran's or Byrne's meadow.

**Cloonbrusk** in Galway; *Cluain-brusc*, meadow of rubbish or refuse: in allusion to the rough and useless quality of the land, or that it was made a dumping-ground of household refuse.

**Clooncahir** in Leitrim; *Cathaoir's* or Cahir's or Charles's meadow.

**Clooncalgy** in Roscommon; *Cluain-Calgaigh*, *Calgach's* meadow. For the name *Calgach*, see *Derry* in vol. i. p. 503.

**Clooncalla** in Cork, and **Clooncallow** in Longford; same as *Cloncallow*.

**Clooncallaga** in Galway; *Cluain-Calgach*, thorny

meadow: *calg*, a thorn, with vowel sound inserted to make *Callaga* (p. 7, VI). Here observe that *Calgach* has a different meaning from that in Clooncalgy.

**Clooncallis** in Galway; *Cloon-cailíse* [calleesha], meadow of the chalice: showing some connection with an adjacent Catholic church.

**Clooncan** in Mayo; *Cluain-ceann* [-can], meadow of heads: either a battlefield or a place of execution. But as to Clooncan in Roscommon; locally they assert that it was so called as being at the outlying margin or *head* of the parish.

**Clooncanavan** in Mayo; *Cluain-ceannbháin*, meadow of the *canavan* or bog cotton.

**Clooncarrabaun** in Mayo; Carban's or Corban's meadow. Carban or O'Carban is now commonly made Corbett.

**Clooncarreen** in Leitrim; *Cluain-caithrín* [-caher-*een*], of the little caher or stone fort.

**Clooncashel** in Roscommon; meadow of the cashel or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

**Cloonclare** in Leitrim; *Cluain-cláir*, level meadow.

**Clooncleagh** in Tipperary; meadow of hurdles.

**Clooncleevragh** in Mayo; same as Cloonagleavragh.

**Cloonclivvy** in Leitrim; see p. 6.

**Cloonclogh** in Kerry; meadow of stones.

**Clooncoe** in Leitrim; *Cluain-cuach*, of cuckoos.

**Clooncogaile** in Waterford; *Cluain-cuigéal*, meadow of distaffs or *rocks*.

"I'll sell my *rock*, I'll sell my reel,  
I'll sell my only spinning-wheel."

—*Old Song*.

This place was the abode or resort of expert spinners. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Spinning."

**Clooncolligan** in Longford; Colligan's or Colgan meadow.

**Clooncommon** in Roscommon; Coman's retreat: probably belonging to St. Coman's monastery (of *Ros-common*).

**Clooncon** in Galway; of the hounds (*cu*, *con*, a hound).



**Cloonconeen** in Clare; meadow of the *coneens* or rabbits: a rabbit-warren.

**Cloonconragh** in Mayo; *Cluain-conrach*, meadow of the treaty. Commemorating some legal agreement.

**Clooncoran** in Roscommon; *Cuain-cuarthainn*, winding or bended meadow: from *cuar*, bended.

**Clooncorban** in Cork; same as Clooncarrabaun.

**Clooncorraun** in Mayo; *Cluain-corráin*, meadow of the reaping hook, a word often applied to rocky land.

**Clooncosker** in Roscommon; *Cluain-coscair*, meadow of victory: the echo of some otherwise forgotten fight.

**Clooncoul** in Clare; *Cluain-coll* [-coul], meadow of hazels. For Coll, see vol. i. p. 514.

**Clooncran** in Roscommon; *Cluain-crainn*, meadow of the tree.

**Clooncree** in Galway; *Cluain-cruidh* [-cree], meadow of cattle. See Glencree.

**Clooncreestane** in Kerry; *Cluain-Chríostáin* [-Cree-stane], little Christopher's meadow.

**Clooncrooel** in Mayo; *Cluain-cnudhaoil* [-crooel], meadow of the nut-clusters—or “of nut-gathering” as they put it there. From the difficulty of pronouncing *enu* [knu, nut, with both *k* and *n* sounded] *n* is changed to *r*: see Crock for a similar case.

**Clooncugger** in Cork; *Cluain-cogair* [-cugger], meadow of the whispering or conspiracy. Probably a meeting-place of some illegal confederacy.

**Clooncullaun** and **Clooncullaun**, three places so named in Roscommon: one of them is called in English, not quite incorrectly, Hound's fort: *Cluain-coiléain* [-cullaun], meadow of the hound-whelp.

**Clooncullen** in Longford and Clare; meadow of holly.

**Cloondace** and **Cloondeash** in Mayo; *Cluain-déise* [-deasha], meadow of the *déas* [dace] or ear of corn, to denote fertile corn-producing land.

**Cloondalin** in Westmeath; *Cluain-da-linn*, meadow of the two *linns* or pools. Like Loughavaul in vol. i. p. 4.

**Cloondarah** in Roscommon; meadow of the two *raths* or forts: same as Cloondara, vol. i. p. 253.

**Cloondart** in Roscommon; meadow of the *dairts* or heifers.

**Cloondergan** in Galway; Dergan's or Dargan's or Darragan's meadow.

**Cloonderry** and **Cloonderreen**; meadow of the oak wood and of the little oak wood.

**Cloondoolough** in Mayo; *Cluain-dubh-locha*, meadow of the black lake.

**Cloondorracha** in Sligo; *Cluain-dorcha*, dark meadow, because covered or surrounded by dark trees. See Bodorracha.

**Cloondrihara** in Sligo; *Cluain-dtri-h Eaghra*, meadow of the three O'Haras, a prevailing family name there. Eclipsis after a neuter noun: p. 8.

**Cloondrinagh** in Clare; *Cluain-draoighneach*, meadow of the blackthorns.

**Cloonean** in Mayo; meadow of birds: *éan*, a bird.

**Cloonederowen** in Galway; *Cluain-eder-dha-abhann*, meadow between the two rivers. See Drumdiraowen, vol. i. p. 251.

**Clooneencapullagh** in King's Co.; *horsey*, little meadow: *capull*, a horse.

**Clooneencarra** in Mayo; little meadow of the weir.

**Clooneenkillen** in Mayo; of the wood.

**Clooneeny** represents exactly the sound of *Cluain-inidhe*, little meadows. It is often applied to a number of meadowy spots in a tract of boggy land.

**Clooneigh** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-eich* [-eigh], meadow of the horse.

**Cloonelly** in Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Cluain-eallaigh* [-ally], meadow of cattle (*eallach*).

**Cloonerk** and **Cloonerkaun** in Roscommon; Erk's and Erkaun's meadow.

**Cloonerneen** in Mayo; Erneen's or Ernin's meadow.

**Clooney**, a widely-spread name; *Cluainidhe*, meadow land. See Cloney.

**Cloonfachna** in Galway and **Cloonfaughna** in Mayo; named from one of the saints named *Fachtna*.

**Cloonfeacle** in Leitrim; *Cluain-fiacaril*, meadow of

the tooth, because dedicated to some saint whose tooth accidentally dropped out at the place. Fiacal, a tooth, often occurs : see Kilfeacle.

**Cloonfeagh** in Clare ; *Cluain-fach*, meadow of the ravens.

**Cloonfeaghra** in Mayo and Clare ; Fiachra's meadow.

**Cloonfeightrin** in Mayo ; *Cloon-eachtrann*, the meadow of strangers. *F* is prefixed to *echtrann* as if it belonged to it, which it does not. See Culfeightrin, vol. i. p. 29.

**Cloonfelliv** in Roscommon ; *Cluain-feillimh*, meadow of treachery. *Feallamh*, a derivative of *feall*, treachery.

**Cloonfert** in Mayo ; *Cluain-feirt* (or *ferta*), meadow of the grave. Same as Clonfert, vol. i. pp. 148, 149.

**Cloonfide** in Longford ; *Cluain-fid*, meadow of the brooklet. For *fead* and *Feadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

**Cloonfineen** in Roscommon ; Fingin's or Florence's meadow.

**Cloonfinnan** in Leitrim, and **Cloonfinnaun** in Mayo ; Finan's meadow : probably one of the saints Finan.

**Cloonfinnish** in Mayo ; meadow of the wood-island (*fidh* [fih], a wood : *inis*, island).

**Cloonfinnoge** in Galway ; *Cluain-fionnóg* [-finnoge], meadow of the scald-crows. See Feannog, vol. i. p. 486.

**Cloonfoher** in Mayo ; *Cluain-fóthair*, meadow of the forest. For Fothar see vol. ii. p. 350.

**Cloonfore** in Longford, and **Cloonfower** in Roscommon ; *Cluain-fobhair*, meadow of the spring well.

**Cloonfush**, near Tuam ; where the illustrious St. Iarlath built his church and took up his residence and called it *Cluain-fois* [-fush], the retreat of rest and tranquillity. See O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Saints," vol. vi. p. 204.

**Cloongad** in Sligo ; meadow of the *gads* or withes, *i.e.* where osiers for withes grew.

**Cloongaheen** in Clare ; Gaheen's or Gahan's meadow.

**Cloongarvan** ; Garvan's meadow : same as in Dungarvan.

**Cloongawna** in Galway; same as Clongawny.

**Clongee** in Mayo; *Cluain-gaoithe* [-geeha], of the wind—windy meadow.

**Cloonglasny** in Mayo and Roscommon; Glasney's meadow.

**Cloongoonagh** in Sligo, and **Cloongownagh** in Limerick and Roscommon; *Cluain-gamhnach* (FM), same as Clongownagh.

**Cloongowan** in Cork; *Cluain-gabhann*, the smith's meadow. See Coolagowan.

**Cloongowna** in Clare and Roscommon; same as Clongawny.

**Cloongreaghan** in Roscommon; Griochan's or Grehan's meadow.

**Cloonierin** in Mayo; meadow of iron, *i.e.* where the water deposits red iron-rust-scum: or an iron mine.

**Clooninshin** in Mayo; *Cluain-Uinsinn*, meadow of the ash-trees.

**Cloonisle** in Galway; *Cluain-aille* [-ailla], meadow of the cliff. See Aill.

**Cloonkedagh** in Mayo; Kedagh's meadow.

**Cloonkee** in Mayo; *Cluain-Chaoich* [-kee], meadow of *Caoch*, *i.e.* a blind or half-blind man.

**Cloonkeeghan** and **Cluainkeehan** in Mayo and Roscommon; meadow of *Caochan* or Keeghan, a personal name with the same meaning as *Caoch* [kee] in last; *i.e.* blind or half blind.

**Cloonkeevy** in Sligo; same as Clonkeify.

**Cloonkelly** in Mayo, and **Cloonkilly** in Cork; same as Clonkelly.

**Cloonker** in Longford; Kerr's or Carr's meadow. ("Carr" is Irish.)

**Cloonkerin** in Roscommon; true native name *Cluain-Ui-Cheirín*, O'Kerin's meadow.

**Cloonkerry** in Clare and Mayo; *Cluain-Ciarraighe* [-Keeree], Kerry meadow; from settlements of Kerry men.

**Cloonkett** in Clare; *Cluain-Ceit* [-Ket], *Ceat's* or Keth's meadow, a very old personal name. See Carnkett.

**Cloonlagheen** in Mayo and **Cloonlaheen** in Clare

and Sligo; *Cluain-leathchaoín*, half-beautiful lawn, *i.e.* passably pretty. Perhaps it means a land-plot half cultivated and half wild.

**Cloonlahan** in Galway; broad meadow.

**Cloonlatieve** in Roscommon; *Cluain-leathtaoibh* [-lateeve], meadow of the half-side, *i.e.* of one side (of the mountain Slieve O'Flynn).

**Cloonloogh** in Sligo; *Cluain-leamhach*, meadow of marsh mallows. For this and for the difficulty of distinguishing *leamh*, marsh mallows, and *leamh*, elm, see vol. ii. p. 345.

**Cloonloun** in Clare; same as Clonlum.

**Cloonlumney** in Mayo; *Cluain-luimnigh* [-lumny], meadow of the bare place. *Luimnigh* here same as Limerick, vol. i. pp. 49, 50.

**Cloonlusk** in Galway and Limerick; written Clonlosky in Inquis., showing that *lusk* is not *lusca*, a cave: burnt meadow. See Clonloskan.

**Cloonlyon** in Galway and Mayo; same as Clonlyon.

**Cloonmackon** in Kerry; MacConn's meadow.

**Cloonmaghaura** in Galway; incorrectly anglicised from the Irish *Cluain-a'-chairrthe* (as locally pronounced), the meadow of the pillarstone. See Carr.

**Cloonmahaan** in Roscommon; *Cluain-meathán* [-mahaan], meadow of the oak-slits (for sieves). See Coolmahane.

**Cloonmanagh** in Tipperary; meadow of monks; implying church property.

**Cloonmeane** in Roscommon, **Cloonmain** in Galway, and **Cloonmeone** in Leitrim; *Cluain-meadhón*, middle meadow.

**Cloonmoney** in Clare; of the brake (*muine*).

**Cloonmullenan** in Roscommon; *Cluain-Muilean-náin*, of the little mill. Mullenan, dim. of Mullen.

**Cloonmung** in Mayo and **Cloonmunnia** in Clare; *Cluain-muinge*, meadow of the sedge or sedgy grass. See Muing, vol. ii. p. 393.

**Cloonmweelaun** in Galway; *Cluain-maoláin*, meadow of the *mullan* or bare hill.

**Cloonnabinnia** in Galway; meadow of the *binn* or peak. See Bin.

**Cloonnacartan** in Galway; *Cluain-na-ceardchan* [-cartan], meadow of the forge.

**Cloonnacorra** in Galway; proper Irish name *Cluain-na-gcoradh*, meadow of the *corras* or weirs.

**Cloonnacusha** in Galway; *Cluain-na-coise* [-cusha], meadow of the *cos* or foot, i.e. foot of some feature, such as a mountain.

**Cloonnagalleen** in Limerick; *Cluain-na-gcailin* [-galleen], meadow of the *colleens* or girls: a field where girls gathered to play. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

**Cloonnagark** in Galway; *Cluain-na-gcearc* [-gark], of the hens or grouse.

**Cloonnagarnaun** in Clare; of the *carnauns* or little carns. See Carn.

**Cloonnaglasha** in Galway; *Cluain-na-nglaise* of the streamlets. *Glaise* [glasha], a streamlet.

**Cloonnagleragh** in Mayo; meadow of the clergy (*clereach*), implying church property.

**Cloonnagloghaun** in Clare; meadow of the *clochans* or stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan. Or perhaps of the round stone houses.

**Cloonnahaha** in Galway; meadow of the (lime or corn) kiln. *Aith* [ah], a kiln of any kind.

**Cloonnamarve** in Galway; *Cluain-na-marbh*, meadow of the dead: no doubt the scene of a battle. For *marbh*, see vol. i. p. 116.

**Cloonoo** in Galway; *Cluain-uaigne* [-oo], meadow of the cave or grave.

**Cloonoon** in Galway; *Cluain-uamhan* [-ooan], meadow of the cave.

**Cloonooragh** in Mayo; *Cluain-iúbhrrach* [-uragh], yewy meadow—of the yews.

**Cloonoran** in Galway; *Cluain-Uarain*, meadow of the cold spring: see vol. i. p. 453. **Cloonoran-oughter**, Upper Cloonoran.

**Cloonoul** in Limerick; *Cluain-abhaill*, meadow of the apple-trees or orchard. *Abhaill* [oul], an orchard.

**Cloonpee** in Galway; *Cluain-peithe* [-peha], of the dwarf elder (*peith*).

**Cloonprask** in Galway; *Cluain-praisc*, meadow of the wild cabbages. *Praisce*, a form of *praiscach*.

**Cloonprohus** in Kerry; *Cluain-prothuis*, meadow of the cave. *Prothus*, local form of *prochlais*, a cave.

**Cloonrabrackan** in Roscommon; *Cluain-raith-Bhreachain*, the meadow of Brackan's rath. Aspiration of *B* neglected: p. 4, XI.

**Cloonradoon** in Roscommon; *Cluain-raith-dúin*, meadow of the strong rath. For the use of *rath-dún* (duplication), see Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

**Cloonrane** in Galway and Roscommon; *Cluain-raithin* [-rahin], meadow of the ferns. For ferns, see vol. ii. p. 330.

**Cloonreask** in Limerick; meadow of the *riasc* or marsh.

**Cloonroosk** in Limerick; same signification as Cloonreask.

**Cloonruff** in Galway; *Cluain-ruibhe* [-ruvva or rivva], meadow of sulphur. See vol. ii. p. 372.

**Cloonshaghan** (accented in *Cloon*—not in *shagh*); a dim. of Cloonshagh, meadow land: the termination *seach* or *shagh*, abounding in, and *an*, dim.: p. 12, I and II.

**Cloonshanbally** in Sligo; *Cluain-seanbhaile*, meadow of the old town (*sean*, pronounced shan, old). Aspiration of *b* neglected: p. 4, XI.

**Cloonshanbo** in Mayo; same as Clonshanvo.

**Cloonshanville** in Roscommon; *Cluain-seanmhaoil* [-shanveel], meadow of the bald old man. *Maol*, bald.

**Cloonsharragh** in Kerry; same as Clonsharragh.

**Cloonshask** in Roscommon; meadow of the *seasc* [shask] or sedge, *i.e.* barren meadow.

**Cloonsheever** in Roscommon; same as Clonsheever.

**Cloonsheerevagh** in Leitrim; Cloonshee is fairy meadow (vol. i. p. 186); Cloonsheerevagh, grey fairy meadow. For *Riabhach* or *revagh*, grey, see vol. i. p. 282.

**Cloonslaun** in Sligo; *Cluain-sláin* [-slaun], meadow of health. Probably one of those holy wells called Toberlaun—health-giving well—was situated in it. See vol. ii. p. 85.

**Cloonta** in Mayo; *Cluainte*, plural of *Cluain*.

**Cloontagh** in Donegal and Longford; *Cluainteach*,

meadow land. Termination *teach* or *tach* added to Cluain : p. 12, I.

**Cloontamore** in Longford ; *Cluainte-móra*, large meadows. See Cloonta. **Cloontabeg** ; *Cluainte-beaga*, small meadows.

**Cloontarsna** in Roscommon ; *Cluain-tarsna*, cross meadow : *i.e.* lying crosswise with regard to some other feature.

**Cloonteens** in Cork and Kerry ; little meadows. The Irish plural would be *Cluaintínidhe* [Cloonteeny], for which the English plural is substituted : p. 11.

**Cloontemple** in Limerick ; of the temple (church).

**Cloontimallan** in Roscommon ; *Cluain-tighe-Maoláin*, meadow of Mullan's or Mallon's house. **Cloontiquirk** in Cork, of Quirk's house. See Attee for *tigh*, house.

**Cloonts** in Kerry is a double plural ; for Cloont is Cloonta (which see above), meadows : with the needless English *s*.

**Cloontumpher** in Leitrim ; same as Clontumpher. **Cloontumper** in Mayo looks as if it should be still the same, but locally *tumper* is understood as *tiompar*, a trench (unusual).

**Cloonturnaun** in Mayo ; *Cluain-tornáin*, meadow of the lime kiln. *Tornán*, a dim. of *torn*, a kiln, a local form of *sorn*. See vol. ii. p. 228.

**Cloontybaunan** in Mayo ; meadow of Bannan's house. See Cloontimullan.

**Cloontyganny** in Tyrone ; *Cluainte-gainimh* [-ganniv], meadows of the sand.

**Cloontykillen** in Mayo ; *Cluainte-coillin*, meadows of the wood. See Cloonta.

**Cloontyproclis** in Sligo, and **Cloontyprughlish** in Leitrim ; *Cluainte-prochlais*, meadows of the cave or den. *Prochlais* is generally understood as a badger den, as is *brochlais*, from *broc*, a badger.

**Cloontysmarra** in Clare ; *Cluainte-smeara* [-smarra], meadows of the marrow (*smior*, marrow). Why ? Probably from their productiveness.

**Cloony**. Many names begin with Cloony in which the *y* generally represents the *Ui* or *O* of family



names, like **Cloonyclohessy** in Limerick, O'Clohessy's meadow.

**Cloranshea** in Kilkenny; *Cloithreán-Ui-Seadha* [-Shea], O'Shea's stony land. See Cloran, vol. i. p. 415.

**Clornagh** in Wicklow; shortened from Clohernagh, *Cloithearnach*, stony land.

**Cloroge** in Wexford; *Clotharóg*, dim. of *Clochiar* or *Clothar*, stony land.

**Closdaw** in Monaghan; somewhat corrupted from *Clais-Dáithi*, Davy's trench.

**Closh** in Carlow; *clais* [clash], a trench.

**Clossagh** in Monaghan; no mistaking the native pronunciation; *Chuasach*, "having ears" (*chuas*, an ear), from its shape—with two or more ears or projections. I suppose **Clossaghroe** in Mayo is the same (*roe*, red).

**Cloughglass** in Derry; *Cloch-glas*, green stone.

**Clowney** in Cavan; same as Clooney.

**Clownings** in Kildare; corrupted from Clooneens: English plural instead of Irish *Chuainínidhe*, little meadows.

**Cloy** in Fermanagh; *Cladh*, a dyke or rampart.

**Cloyragh** in Sligo; *Cloithreach*, stony ground—*cloith* being here often used for *cloch*, a stone.

**Cloyraver** in Mayo; *Cladh-reamhar* [-raver], fat or thick rampart.

**Cluddaun** in Mayo; *Clodán*, a muddy place. See Cliddaun.

**Cluggin** in Limerick; *Cloigeann* [cluggin], lit. a skull: a round skull-shaped hill: of very general occurrence. See vol. ii. p. 428.

**Cluidrevagh** in Galway; *Cluid-riabhach*, grey nook.

**Cluntagh** in Down; same as Cloontagh.

**Cluntirriff** in Antrim; *Chuain-tairbh* [-tirriv], meadow of the bull.

**Cluntydoon** in Tyrone; *Chuainte-dúin* [-doon], meadows of the *dun* or fort. See Cloonta.

**Clyard** in Mayo; *Cladh-ard*, high rampart.

**Clybanane** in Tipperary; Bannon's rampart.

**Clydaghroe** in Kerry; red *Clydagh* or muddy river. See Clydagh, vol. ii. p. 395

**Clyderragh** in Cork; *Cladh-daireach*, rampart of oaks.

**Clylea** in Mayo; grey rampart. Often called Grey-field, half correctly.

**Clynagh** in Galway; *Cladhnach*, a place full of mounds or ramparts: termination (full of) added to *Cladh*: p. 12, I.

**Clynish** in Mayo; *Cladh-inis*, rampart island.

**Clynoe** in King's Co.; new rampart (*nuadh*).

**Coachford** in Cork; evidently a translation of some such name as "Ahacarribid": ford of the chariot or coach, indicating how the ford was crossed in old times. Probably the owner of the "coach" lived there and exacted a small toll, like a ferry-boat man. See Aghacarrible.

**Coad**, a grave; of frequent occurrence. In vol. ii. p. 474, an old authority is quoted for the Irish form of this, viz. *Comhfhod*, "as long as" i.e. as long as the human body, which seems very natural: (*Comhad*, in Hogan is the same). In Clare they have a vivid local legend that their Coad (in the par. of Killinaboy) was called *Comhad* from a stone "which was as long as Teige O'Quin," of whom I know nothing, but I suppose he is the "Teige of Coad" mentioned in Hogan, p. 286. In the "Tripartite Life," however, p. 643 ("Cail"), Stokes quotes an old gloss which gives the original form as *Comét*, meaning "a guard" (Stokes: "Feilere," p. ccxxxvii.: see also *Coimhead* in vol. i. p. 214). And so for the present we leave the matter standing: is Coad for *Comhfhad* or *Coimhead*? Uncertain.

**Coagh**, the name of places in several counties; *cuach*, a cup, which topographically means a cup-like hollow, generally among hills. **Coaghan** in Fermanagh is the diminutive—little cup or hollow. **Coaghen** in Monaghan is the same, except that the dim. termination *en* is used instead of *án*.

**Coasan** in Fermanagh; *cuasán*, little cave.

**Codd** in King's Co.; *Coda* (local pron.) shares or allotments, pointing at a common practice among village communities.

**Coggaula, Coggal**, the names of several places in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. In some cases there is a little confusion and doubt as to which of two Irish words these names represent—*cogal*, *cockles* (corn-tares), or *coigeál*, a distaff, implying spinners' work. In Mayo they take it as distaff, but in Roscommon and Galway as tares. However, as regards some of the Roscommon Coggals: I have heard stories of girls meeting in numbers at certain houses for spinning *camps* or *kemps*, where they spin in friendly competition. These names (Coggaula, Coggal) mean either the one or the other—tares or spinning-camps; but further investigation is required in individual cases, to distinguish between them and clear the tangle. See vol. ii. p. 341.

**Coldrumman** in Leitrim; *Coll-dromann*, hazel ridge.

**Colgagh** in King's Co., Monaghan, and Sligo, and **Colliga** in Kildare; *Colgach*, a place of thorns, from *colg*, a thorn.

**Colladussaun** in Mayo; *Cala-dosáin*, the landing-place (or marshy land) of the little bush. *Dos*, a bush.

**Collagh** in Mayo; a place of hazels. *Coll*, hazel.

**Collooney** in Sligo; see p. 5.

**Collops** in Cavan; the English plural of *Colpa* (which is itself both sing. and pl.), a heifer, a full-grown cow: *collops*, a grazing- or herding-place for cows.

**Collorus** in Kerry; *Coll-ros* [-*Coll-o-ros*], hazel-wood. Observe the vowel sound (*o*) inserted between *coll* and *ros*: p. 7, VII.

**Comaghy** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Com-achaidh* [-aghy], crooked field. See Agh and Cam.

**Cominch** in Mayo; *Com-inis*, crooked island.

**Commanes** in Kerry, and **Commauns** in Mayo; little hollows; English plural instead of Irish.

**Commaunealine** in Tipperary; *Cumán-a'-lín* [-leen], little hollow of the *lín* or flax: where flax was either grown, or steeped after pulling. See Commaun, vol. i. p. 432.

**Conagher** in several counties; *Conadhchair*, a place

of firewood. The termination *char* added to *conadh* [conna], firewood : p. 12, I.

**Conaghoo** in Cavan, **Conaghy** in Monaghan, and **Connahy** in Kilkenny ; *Con-achadh*, hound-field : *ach* and *adh* in Cavan sounded *oo*. See Aghoo. Some of the Monaghan shanachies interpret these names "a place of firewood" (*connadh* or *conna*, firewood).

**Concra** in Monaghan ; written *Concroe* in an old County Cess Book ; *Con-cro*, dog hut. *Cu* (*con*), dog : *cro*, hut.

**Condry** in Cavan ; the local intelligent shanachies pronounce and interpret it *Con-darach*, oak wood of hounds.

**Coney**, the name of several places ; English for the Irish *Coinín* or *Cunneen*, a rabbit ; pointing to a rabbit-warren.

**Coneygar** in Kilkenny ; *Coinicér* [Cunnicker], a place of coney—a rabbit-warren.

**Conleen** in Cavan ; *Coinnlín*, stubbles.

**Conna** in Cork, well known for its fine castle ruin, and **Cunghill** in Sligo, are both written *Conachail* by the FM. Some would be disposed to take *Conadh-choill*, "wood of firewood" as the ultimate Irish form. But the FM. do not give this form ; they stop short at *Conachail*, and we dare not take liberties with their text. As to **Conaghil** in Leitrim : O'Donovan gives it *Con-choill* (with a vowel sound *a*, as usual, inserted : p. 7, VII), "hound-wood" : and the pronunciation, as I have repeatedly found it, is in exact accordance with that

**Connagh** in Cork and Wexford ; *Conadhach* [connagh], a place abounding in *conadh* or firewood : with termination *ach*.

**Connaghkinnagoe** in Donegal ; *Conadhach-cinn-a'-ghabha* [-goe], the firewood-place of the head (hill) of the smith.

**Contycro** in Donegal ; *Cuanta-cro*, bays of the huts (for sheep or cattle). *Cuanta*, pl. of *cuan*, a bay, a winding.

**Coey** in Donegal ; *Cuaigh*, merely the dative of *cuach*, a cup or hollow (p. 13). See Coagh.

**Coogaun** in Clare; *Cumhang*, narrow, is pronounced in Clare and in other places as if written *cumhag* [coog], and Coogaun is a dim. of this: *Cumhagán*, a little narrow place.

**Coogypark** in Clare; *Pairc-a'-chúige*, park or field of the province. Why?

**Cool** or **Coole** might represent *cúl* [cool], a back, or *cúil* [cooil], a corner—a recess—which at once becomes clear when you hear the two words pronounced. The distinction will be pointed out in those names in this book where *cool* occurs. Sometimes *cool* is used as an adjective meaning "back."

**Coolabaun** in Cork and Leitrim; *Cúil-bán* [-bawn], white corner or angle. Vowel sound inserted between *l* and *b*: p. 7, VII.

**Coolaboghan** in Queen's Co.; *Cúl-a'-buachalláin*, back (hill) of the *booghalaun* or yellow ragweed.

**Coolaboy** in Limerick; yellow corner: see *Coolabaun*.

**Coolacareen** in Cork; angle of the little rock, where *careen* is a dim. Carr, which see.

**Coolaclarig** in Kerry; *Cúl* (or *Cúil*) -*a'-chlárig*, back (or corner) of the level land. *Clárach*, level ground, gen. *Cláruig*.

**Coolacloy** in Galway; *Cúl-a'-chlaidhe* [-cloy], back of the mound or rampart.

**Coolacokery** in Limerick; *Cuil-a'-chócaire* [-cokara], recess or angle of the cook. See *Aghacocara*.

**Coolacoosane** in Cork; *Cuil-a'-chúasáin*, angle or recess of the little *cuas* or cave or cove.

**Coolaculla** in Tipperary; *Cul-a'-chodla* [-culla], (hill-) back of sleep. For *codla* and sleep, see vol. ii. p. 487.

**Coolacullig** in Cork; *Cúil-a'-chollaig* [-cullig], recess of the boar.

**Coolacurn** in Galway; *Cúl-a'-chuirn*, (hill-) back of the cup or goblet. Possibly the residence and land of the chief's cup-bearer.

**Coolcurragh** in Queen's Co.; back of the marsh.

**Coolacussane** in Tipperary; back of the *casan* or path. For *Casán*, see vol. i. p. 373.

**Cooladawson** in Donegal; *Cúl-a'-dosáin*, (hill-) back of the bush. *Dosán*, dim. of *dos*, a bush. See Carrickadawson.

**Cooladerry** in Donegal and Tipperary; back of the oakwood.

**Cooladye** in Roscommon; the local shanachies put it, *Cúl-a'-da-aghaidh* [-daw-eye], (hill-) back of the two faces.

**Coolafancy** in Wicklow; *Cúil-a'-fuinnse* [-funsha], recess of the ash.

**Coolagad** in Wicklow; recess of the *gad* or withe: indicating an osier plantation for withes.

**Coolagarraun** in Galway; recess of the *garron* or horse. **Coolagarranroe** in Tipperary, of the red horse.

**Coolagh**, the name of more than a dozen places, looks simple, but there is often much doubt as to its exact signification. The weight of the best local Irish speakers favours *Cúlach* (*cúl* joined with the termination *ach*), meaning a back place, such as land at the back of a hill. **Coolaghy** in Donegal, Tyrone, and Queen's Co.; *cul-achaidh*, back field: see Agha.

**Coolagowan** in Kerry and Limerick; *Cúil-a'-ghobhann*, recess of the smith: from a forge, see Cloongowan.

**Coolagraffy** in Sligo; *Cúl-a'-grafaidh* [-graffy], back of the *graffa* or grubbed land, *i.e.* land having its surface turned up with a *graffaun* or grubbing axe. See vol. i. p. 237.

**Coolaha** in Cork and Monaghan; *Cúl-atha* [-aha], back of the ford.

**Coolaknickbeg** in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-chnuic-big*, back of the little *knock* or hill.

**Coolalisheen** in Cork; back of the little *lis*.

**Coolalough** in Limerick and Westmeath; recess of the lake, *i.e.* containing a lake.

**Coolalug** in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-luig* [-lug], back of the *lug* or hollow.

**Coolamaddra** in Wicklow; recess of the dog (*madra*).

**Coolanarney** in Cork and King's Co. (better Coolanarney); *Cúil-na-náirneadh* [-narna], recess of the sloes.

**Coolaneague** in Cork ; *Cuil-an-fhiadhaig* [-eague], corner or recess of the hunting, *i.e.* a place for the meet.

**Coolaness** in Fermanagh ; *Cul-an-easa* [-essa], back of the waterfall.

**Coolanga** in Tipperary ; *Cúl-eanga* [-anga], back of the crevice, recess, or angle.

**Coolaniddane** in Cork ; *Cul-an-fheadain* [-iddane], back of the *feddan* or streamlet. *F* drops out by aspiration. See *Feadan*, vol. i. p. 458.

**Coolanimod** in Kilkenny ; *Cúil-an-iomaid*, recess of the crowd or multitude : a meeting place.

**Coolanoran** in Limerick ; *Cuil-an-uarain*, angle of the cold spring well. See *Fuaran*, vol. i. p. 453.

**Coolanowle** in Queen's Co. ; written *Coolnenowle* in *Inq. Car. I*, *Cuil-na-nubhall*, corner of the apples or apple-trees. See *Abhall* in vol. i. p. 516.

**Coolantallagh** in Tipperary ; *Cuil-an-tsailighe*, angle of the sally-trees.

**Coolanure** in King's Co. and Tipperary ; *Cúl-an-iubhair* [-ure], back-land of the yew.

**Coolaphubble** in Roscommon ; *Cúl-a'-phobail*, back land of the *pubble* or congregation. See *Pobul*, vol. i. p. 208.

**Coolarkan** in Fermanagh, and **Coolarkin** in Tipperary ; *Harkin's* or *O'Harkan's* recess or corner (of land).

**Coolaspaddaun**, in Galway ; angle of the *spadán* or *lazy* land, *i.e.* poor land and late in crops.

**Coolatee** in Donegal ; *Cúil-a'-tighe* [-tee], corner of the house. For *tigh*, house, see *Attee*.

**Coolatinny** in Roscommon and Tyrone ; *Cúl-a'-tsionnaigh*, (hill-) back of the *shannagh* or fox.

**Coolatober** in Roscommon ; back of the well.

**Coolatogher** in Kildare and Kilkenny ; *Cúl-a'-tóchair*, back of the causeway. See *Tóchar*, vol. i. p. 374.

**Coolatoor** in Waterford and Westmeath, and **Coolatore** in Wexford ; corner of the *toor*—bleach-green or grazing-place.

**Coolatoosane** in Kerry ; *Cul-a'-tsúasáin*, back of the long hairy-looking grass (*soosaun*). *S* of *súasán* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

**Coolatrath** in Dublin; *Cúl-a'-tsraith*, back of the *strath* or river-holm. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Coolatubbrid** in Cork; corner of the spring.

**Coolaun** in Tipperary; little hill-back: dim. of *cool*, back.

**Coolavally** in Monaghan; *Cúl-a'-bhaile*, back of the townland.

**Coolavoran** in Queen's Co.; several authorities have a more correct form—Coolavoughan; *Cuil-a'-bhotháin*, corner of the *bohaun* or hut: dim. of *both* [boh]. See "Bo and Boh."

**Coolavorheen** in Kerry, and **Coolboreen** in Tipperary; back of the *borheen* or little road. See Coolavoher.

**Coolawaleen** in Cork; corner of the *mauleen* or little bag. But why?

**Coolawinnia** in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-mhuine* [-winnia], back of the shrubbery.

**Coolback** in Donegal, Tyrone, and Wexford, and **Coolbock** in Sligo; *Cúl-baic* [-back], back of the bend. See Back.

**Coolbeggan** in Waterford; Beggan's angle. See Cloonbeggan.

**Coolbeha** in Kerry; *Cúil-beithe* [-beha], angle of the birch.

**Coolberrin** in Monaghan; Birran's hill-back.

**Coolbooa** in Waterford; doubtful. I think it is *Cúil-buadha* [-booa], corner of victory (O'Don.)—retaining the memory of a battle in which the natives defeated an army of outsiders and imposed the name. But then Power has it "Coolbooa, *Cúil-Bhugha*; apparently—'Corner of the Foxglove.'" See Cloonboo above.

**Coolboyoge** in Cavan; *Cúil-buidheoga*, "corner of the yellow, *i.e.* yellow mud." But more likely it is from a jaundice-curing well, as in Cloonboyoge above.

**Coolbredeen** in Limerick; little Brigit's corner.

**Coolcam** in Roscommon and Wexford; *Cúl-a'-chaim* [-cam], back of the *cam* or curve.

**Coolcap** in Cork; angle of the *ceaps* or stakes. See Ceap, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Coolcappagh** in Limerick; *Cúil-ceapach* [-cappagh],



corner of the tillage plots. See Ceapach in vol. i. p. 228.

**Coolcarriga** in Kildare; hill-back of the rock.

**Coolcarron** in Cork; hill-back of the *carn*.

**Coolcarta** in Galway; *Cúil-ceardcha* [-carta], corner of the forge.

**Coolcholly** in Donegal; *Cúil-Chalbhaigh* [-Colvagh], Calbhagh's or Calvagh's back-land.

**Coolcieve** in Kerry and **Coolcliffe** in Wexford; *Cúil-chiabh* [-cieve], corner of the *cleeves* or baskets. See Cloonagleavragh.

**Coolclogh** in Cork; hill-back of stones.

**Coolcollid** in Monaghan; old M'Cabe, a grand old Shanachie, makes it *Cul-collóide* [-colloda], the hill-back of the wrangle or contention. *Collóid* is a well-known word still in use.

**Coolcon** in Mayo; *Cúil-con*, corner of the hounds: place for the hunt-meet. *Cu, con*, a hound.

**Coolcor** in Kildare, King's Co., and Longford; understood in all three places as smooth back-land (*cor*, smooth here: see *Cor*).

**Coolcorberry** in Queen's Co.; *Cúil-Chairbre*, Carbery's corner.

**Coolcorragh** in Monaghan; *Cúil-carrach*, rugged back.

**Coolcoulaghta** in Cork; *Cúil-cuallachta*, corner of the *cuallacht* or colony. Migrated and settled here from some distant place.

**Coolcran** in Fermanagh and Mayo; *Cúil-crann*, back land of the *cranns* or trees.

**Coolcreen** in Kerry and King's Co.; *Cul-crion*, withered hill-back.

**Coolcreeve** in Leitrim; *Cúil-craoibhe* [-creeva], corner of the branch or branchy tree.

**Coolcronaun** in Mayo; *Cúil-cronáin*, angle of the *cronán* or musical humming. No doubt this was the haunt of a fairy piper, like those fairy-haunted rocks called Carrigaphepera, which see above.

**Coolcull** in Wexford; back-hill of hazel (*coll*).

**Coolcullen** in Kilkenny; angle of the holly.

**Coolcumisk** in Kerry; corner of contentions.

*Comasc* primarily means mixing; secondarily contention or battle. See *Immeras*.

**Coolcurtoga** in Kerry; *Cúl-cortóga*, back of the *cortóg* or little round hill. *Cortóg* is a dim. of *cor*, a round hill, with usual *t* inserted, as in *Móintín*, dim. of *móin*, a bog.

**Coolcush** in Tyrone; *Cúl-coise* [-cusha], back of the (mountain-) foot. *Cos*, *cois*, a foot.

**Coolcuttia** in Kilkenny; *Cúl-coite* [-cuttia], hill-back of the *cot* or small flat-bottomed boat. See *Cot*, vol. i. p. 226.

**Cooldarragh** in Monaghan; back hill of oaks.

**Cooldine** in Tipperary; *Cúil-doimhin* [-dine], deep angle—*i.e.* forming a glen. See *Glendine*, vol. i. p. 429.

**Cooldoney** in Longford; *Cúl-domhnaigh*, back-hill of the church. See *Domhnach*, vol. i. p. 318.

**Cooldorrageh**, **Cooldorrageha**, and **Cooldurrageha**, the names of about a dozen places in south, middle, and west; *Cuil-dorcha* [-dorrageha], dark corner—shaded with trees. See *Boladurrageh*.

**Cooldotia** in Tipperary; *Cuil-doighte*, burnt corner—surface sods and surface growth burnt for tillage purposes. *Doighte* in this sense often occurs.

**Cooldrishoge** in Waterford; corner of the *drishoges*, briers, or brambles, *driseóg*, dim. of *dris* [drish], a bramble: p. 12, II.

**Cooldrisla** in Tipperary; same signification as *Cooldrishoge*.

**Cooldrum** in Cork, and **Cooldrumman** in Sligo; back hill-ridge.

**Coolearagh** in Kildare, and **Coolieragh** in Cork, *Cúil-iarthach* [-earagh], west corner. **Coolierher** in Cork; *Cúil-iarthair*, same signification.

**Cooleenagow** in Cork; angle of the smith.

**Cooleenaree** in Cork; little corner of the king. See *Ree*.

**Cooleens**, little corners. **Cooleeny**, same meaning; with Irish plural instead of English.

**Coolsker** in Tyrone; back of the sand-hill.

**Coolfower** in Galway; back of the well. See *Fore*.

**Coolgarran** and **Coolgarrane** in Fermanagh and

Tipperary; *Cúl-garráin*, back of the *garran* or shrubbery.

**Coolglass** in Queen's Co.; green corner.

**Coolgort** in Tipperary; back tillage-plot.

**Coolgreen** in Cork; *Cúl-gréine* [-grena], hill-back of the sun—sunny hill-back. See *Grian* in vol. i. pp. 291, 335.

**Coolguill** in Tipperary; back of hazel (*coll*).

**Coolhull** in Wexford, and **Coolehill** in Kilkenny; *Cúl-choill*, back wood. Same as *Coolhill*, vol. i. p. 40.

**Coolia**, a frequent element of names; Irish *cuaille*, a stake or pole, a branchless tree-trunk, a maypole—any pole.

**Coolierin** in Kilkenny; corner of the iron. See *Cloonierin*.

**Coolin** in Galway; little hill-back.

**Coolineagh** in Cork; little hill-back, or back-land of the horses. *Each* [agh], a horse.

**Cooliney** in Cork; *Cúilínidhe*, little *cúils*, angles or corners.

**Coolintaggart** in Wexford; *Cúil-an-tsagairt*, land-corner of the priest. *S* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

**Coolishal** in Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford; low land-corner. See *Iseal* in vol. ii. p. 443.

**Coolisk** in Fermanagh and **Cooliska** in Limerick; *Cúil-uisce* [-iska], corner of water—watery corner.

**Coolkeeghan** in Tyrone; Keeghan's corner. See *Cloonkeeghan*.

**Coolkeeragh** in Derry and Tyrone, and **Coolkeragh** in Kerry; *Cúil-caorach*, corner of sheep. See *Clonageeragh*.

**Coolkeeran** in Antrim and Wexford; *Cúil-caor-thainn* [-keeran], corner of the black thorns or sloe-bushes.

**Coolkereen** in Tipperary; Kerin's land-corner.

**Coolkisha** in Cork; corner of the *kesh* or wicker-work causeway. See *Ceis*, vol. i. p. 361.

**Coollegreane** in Leitrim; *Cúil-le-gréin*, back to the sun. **Coollemonen** in Sligo; back to the little bog.

**Coollick** in Kerry, and **Coollicka** in Cork; *Cúil-lice* [-licka], land-corner of the flagstone.

**Coollisteige** ; corner of Teige's *lis* or fort.

**Coolloughra** in Mayo ; hill-back of rushes.

**Coollusty** in Roscommon ; back of the *losset* or kneading trough. See Losaid, vol. ii. p. 430.

**Coolmaghery, Coolmaghra, Coolmaghry** in Antrim and Tyrone ; *Cúl-machaire*, back of the plain or field.

**Coolmahane** in Cork ; *Cúil-meathán*, corner of the oak-slits (for sieves). See Cloonmahaan and cornamahane.

**Coolmain** in Cork and Monaghan ; *Cúl-meadhon* [-main], middle hill-back.

**Coolmanagh** in Carlow ; *Cúil-manach*, corner of the monks. See Cloonmanagh.

**Coolmeen** in several counties ; *Cúl-mín*, smooth hill-back.

**Coolmillish** in Armagh ; *Cúil-milis*, sweet corner : *i.e.* abounding in honey-flowers or bees' nests : like Clonmel.

**Coolmona** in Cork ; back of the bog.

**Coolmoohan** in Cork ; *Cuil-mucháin* [-moohan], corner of the quagmire. *Muchan* primarily means smothering—hence quagmire.

**Coolmoyne** in Tipperary ; *Cúl-maighin* [-moyne], back of the little plain. See Maighin, vol. i. p. 425.

**Coolmuckbane** in Monaghan ; *Coolmuck*, hill-bank of pigs : Coolmuckbane, whitish pig-hill.

**Coolmucky** in Cork ; *Cúil-mucuidhe* [-mucky], corner of the swineherd.

**Coolnabehy** in Queen's Co. ; *Cúil-na-beithe* [-behy], angle of the birch tree.

**Coolnaboul** in Queen's Co. ; *Cúl-na-bpoll* [-boul], hill-back of the *polls* or holes.

**Coolnacaha** in Cork ; *Cul-na-caithe* [-caha], hill-back of the chaff : where women winnowed the corn. *Caith* often occurs.

**Coolnacalliagh** in Kerry ; *Cúil-na-gcailleach* [-galliagh], corner of the *calliaghs* or hags. *C* of *cailleach* should be eclipsed.

**Coolnacarrick** in Cavan and Queen's Co., and **Coolnacarriga** in Cork ; *Cúl-na-carraige* [-carriga], hill-back of the rock.

**Coolnaclehy** in Cork; *Cuil-na-cleithe* [-cleha], land-corner of the hurdle or harrow.

**Coolnacolpagh** in Derry; corner of the *colpagh* or heifer. See vol. ii. p. 306.

**Coolnacon** in Wexford; corner of the hound.

**Coolnacoppoge** in Kilkenny, and **Coolnacuppoge** in Carlow; *Cúil-na-gcopóg*, corner-field of the dock-leaves. See Copóg, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Coolnacran** in Down; *Cúil-na-gerann*, corner of the *cranns* or trees. In this and last name the eclipsis is not attended to: p. 4. XI.

**Coolnacranagh**; *Cúl-na-cranncha*, back of the *crannach* or tree-plantation.

**Coolnacrutta** in Kilkenny; *Cúl-na-cruite* [-crutta], back of the *cruit* or hump, *i.e.* a humpy hill.

**Coolnadornory** in Tipperary; *Cúil-na-dtornóiridhe* [-dornory], corner of the turners (lathe-workers). *T* eclipsed by *d*: p. 4, VIII.

**Coolnadown** in Limerick; *Cúl-na-dtonn*, back of the *tonns* or waves. For a possible explanation, see Mitchelstowndown, vol. ii. p. 258. Probably from one of its rivers specially liable to floods.

**Coolnafarna** in Mayo; *Cúl-na-fearna*, back-land of the alder. Here they make *fearn* fem. like its derivative *fearnóg*.

**Coolnafinnoge** in Longford; *Cul-na-fionnóige* [-finnoga], hill-back of the scald-crow: *i.e.* a haunt of scald-crows.

**Coolnagard** in Tyrone; *Cúl-na-gceárd* [-gard], hill-back of the *cairds* or artificers. See Ceard, vol. i. p. 223.

**Coolnagarrahy** in Kerry; *Cuil-na-ngarraighthe* [-garrihy], land-corner of the gardens: A form of plural often met with in the south.

**Coolnagarrane** in Cork; *Cúl-na-ngarrán*, back of the *garrans* or shrubberies.

**Coolnagay** in Cork; *Cúil-na-ngeadha*, corner of the geese. *Ge*, a goose.

**Coolnageer** in Roscommon; *Cúl-na-gcaor* [-geer], back hill of the berries—generally quicken or holly berries.

**Coolnageeragh** and **Coolnageragh** in Cork, Galway, and Kerry; *Cúl-na-gcaorach*, back hill of the sheep. *Caora* [keara], a sheep: very often occurs.

**Coolnagoppoge** in Antrim, Kerry, and Waterford; same as **Coolnacoppoge**; but here the eclipsis is correctly preserved.

**Coolnagour** in Cork, Queen's Co., and Waterford; back hill of the *gowers* or goats.

**Coolnagraigue** in Kerry; back of the *gráig* or village.

**Coolnagranshy**; *Cúl-na-gráinsigh* [-granshy], the hill or back of the grange or monastic granary.

**Coolnagree** in Wexford; *Cúil-na-gcruidhe* [-gree], corner of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], cattle. *C* eclipsed by *g*.

**Coolnaha** in Mayo; *Cúl-na-haihe* [-ha], back of the kiln. *Aith* [ah], a kiln. *H* prefixed to *aihe*: p. 4, X.

**Coolnaharragill** in Kerry; *Cuil-na-haireagail*, corner of the *arrigal* or habitation or oratory. *H* prefixed as in **Coolnaha**. See **Aireagal** in vol. i. p. 320.

**Coolnasmear** in Waterford; land-corner of the *smears* or blackberries. See **Smear**, vol. ii. p. 325.

**Coolnasmuttaun** in Waterford; corner of the stakes. See **Smuttan**, vol. ii. pp. 352, 353.

**Coolnatullagh** in Clare; *Cúl-na-tulcha*, back of the *tullagh* or hill.

**Coolnavarnoge** in Queen's Co.; *Cúl-na-bhfearnóg*, hill-back of the *farnoges* or alders. See vol. i. p. 515.

**Coolnaveagh** in Wexford; *Cúl-na-bhfiach*, hill-back of the ravens. See **Carricknaveagh**. See **Fiach** in vol. i. p. 486.

**Coololla** in Galway; corner of the wool—where sheep were shorn. *Olla*, *olann*, wool.

**Cooloran** in Tipperary; *Odhran's* [Oran's] hill-back.

**Coolougher** in Roscommon; back of the rushes.

**Cooloughter** in Wexford; upper hill-back.

**Coolpeacaun** in Clare; *Cúl-péacán*, hill-back of cowslips. *Peacán*, a cowslip.

**Coolrainey** in Wexford, and **Coolranny** in Antrim ; back of ferns. See Cloonrane.

**Coolrath** in Louth ; back rath or fort.

**Coolrattin** in Waterford ; “ Corner of (the) Ratteen. Ratteen was a kind of homespun, for the manufacture of which the place was once noted ” (Power).

**Coolree** in Kildare and Wexford ; King’s corner. See Ree.

**Coolrevagh** in Galway ; grey hill-back (*riabhach*).

**Coolross** in Tipperary and Wicklow, and **Coolruss** in Limerick ; *Cúl-ros*, back wood.

**Coolrusk** in Queen’s Co. ; back of the marsh. See *Rúsc*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Cools** in Cork, Kerry, and Wexford ; English plural—backs or hill-backs.

**Coolsallagh** in Cork, Down, and Wexford ; dirty or miry corner. See Boolasallagh.

**Coolscart** in Limerick ; *Cúil-a’-scairt*, corner of the thicket. See *Scairt*, vol. i. p. 496.

**Coolseskin** in Wexford, and **Coolsheskin** in Cork ; corner of the marsh. See *Seiscenn*, vol. i. p. 463.

**Coolshaghtena** in Roscommon ; perfectly plain—*Cúl-seachtmhuine* [shaghtena], hill-back of the *week*,—possibly because weekly meetings or sports were held there ?

**Coolshamroge** in Clare ; corner of shamrocks.

**Coolshannagh** in Monaghan, and **Coolshinnagh** in Cork ; hill-back of foxes : see Clonshannagh.

**Coolshinny** in Derry ; corner of the fox.

**Coolsillagh** in Kilkenny ; *Cúil-saileach* [-sillagh], corner of the willows or sally-trees or osiers.

**Coolskeagh** in Monaghan and Sligo ; *Cúl-sceach*, hill-back of the thorn bushes.

**Coolsnachtig** in Cork ; *Cúl-sneachtaig*, snowy hill-back. For *sneacht*, snow, see vol. ii. p. 251.

**Coolsrahra** in Galway—better Coolsruhra ; *Cúl-sruthra*, hill-back of the *sruthair* or stream. See *Sruthair* in vol. i. p. 457.

**Coolsuppeen** in Clare ; *Cúl-soipín* [-suppeen], hill-back of the little *sop* or wisp. But in Connaught a miserable-looking person is called *soipín* (Dinneen) :

and even English speakers use this word : I heard a man say of a brave fighting man—"I can tell you he's no *sop* in the road." Coolsuppeen, then, might mean "hill-back of the miserable-looking creature of an *angishore*."

**Cooltacker** in Roscommon ; *Cúil-tacair* [-tacker], corner of the gathering or collected heap of anything.

**Coolteengowan** in Clare ; the smith's little corner. Coolteen, a dim. of *cúil*, with *t* properly inserted, as in Moanteen, little *móin* or bog.

**Coolteige** in Roscommon and Wexford ; Teige's hill-bank. The Roscommon Teige was a herd whom the people still remember—or did sixty years ago.

**Cooltrim** in Monaghan ; the skilled local shanachies are positive that it is *Cúil-tirim*, dry corner (see vol. ii. p. 413). An adjacent townland is called, to distinguish it, **Cooltrimegish**, *Cúil-trim-éigis*, Cooltrim of the poet—where a poet or learned professor must have lived. **Cooltrim** in Kildare, however, is *Cúl-truim*, hill-back of the elder- or boor-tree (see vol. i. p. 517).

**Cooltubbrid** in Waterford ; corner of the spring. See Tipra, Tiprat, and Tiobraid, vol. i. p. 452.

**Coolturk** in Mayo ; *Cúl-tuirc*, hill-back of the boar. See torc, vol. i. p. 479.

**Coolvackagh** in Kerry ; *Cúil-bhacach*, corner of the *bacachs* or beggars.

**Coolvoy** in Donegal ; *Cúil-bhuidhe*, yellow corner.

**Coolwoneen** in Galway ; back of the little bog.

**Coolycarney** ; *Cúil-Uí-Cearnaigh*, O'Kearney's corner.

**Coolygagan** in King's Co. ; *Cúil-'ic-Eochagain*, Mageoghegan's corner. For 'ic, see Mac.

**Coolyslinn** in Donegal ; *Cúile-slinn*, corners of slates.

**Coom** ; *Cúm*, a hollow, a deep valley. Often made Coomb : p. 7, VI. See vol. i. p. 432.

**Coomastow** in Kerry ; *Cúm-a'-stuaidh* [-stoo], the hollow of the pinnacle or prominent hill.

**Coomavarrodig** in Cork ; hollow of *Barrode* or Barrett.



**Coomavoher** in Kerry; *Cúm-a'-bhóthair* [-voher], of the *boher* or road: *b* aspirated: p. 1, I.

**Coomcallee** in Kerry; *Cúm-caillighe*, of the hag.

**Coomclogh** in Cork; *Cúm-cloch*, stony valley.

**Coomclogherane** in Kerry; stony valley. See Clogherachullion. -

**Coomfarna** in Cork; *Cúm-feárna*, of the alder.

**Coomgira** in Cork; *Cum-gadhra* [-gira], valley of dogs. See Ballyguyroe.

**Coomkeen** in Cork; *Cúm-caoin* [-keen], beautiful valley.

**Coomlettra** in Kerry; of the *letter* or hillside.

**Coomlumminy** in Kerry; *Cúm-luimnigh* [-lumminy], hollow of the bare spot. For *Luimneach*, see Limerick, vol. i. pp. 49, 50.

**Coomnaclohy** in Cork; *Cúm-na-cloiche* [clohy], valley of the stone. Some remarkable stone.

**Coomnageehy** in Cork; windy valley. See Cloongee.

**Coomnagire** in Cork; *Cúm-na-ngadhar* [-gire], hollow of the dogs. See Coomgira.

**Coomnahincha** in Kerry; *Cúm-na-hinse*, valley of the island. *H* prefixed to *inis*: p. 4, X.

**Coomnakilla** in Kerry; church, not wood.

**Coonagh** in Kildare and Limerick; a place of windings and curves; *cuan*, a bay, a winding. Each place will tell for itself what the windings were. See vol. ii. p. 261.

**Coor**, Irish *Cuar*, means a bay, a ring or hoop, a winding; inland its most usual meaning is a winding or dell among hills, a round hollow. But it sometimes represents *cubhar*, foam or froth. These several senses will be brought out as they occur.

**Cooracoosane** in Kerry; round hollow of the little *cuas* or cave.

**Cooracurkia** in Galway; *Cuar-a'-coirce*, round hollow of the oats. See vol. ii. p. 321.

**Cooradowny** in Cork; *Cuar-a'-domhnaigh*, round hollow of Sunday: *i.e.* where boys used to meet for sport on Sundays.

**Cooragannive** in Cork; *Cuar-a'-ghainimh*, winding hollow of sand.

**Cooragreenane** in Cork; round hollow of the *greenan* or summer-house. See *Grianan* in vol. i. p. 291.

**Cooranullar** in Cork; *Cuar-an-iolair*, round hollow of the eagle. Eagles nested on the hill over it. *Iolar, iolra*, an eagle.

**Cooraun** in Wexford; dim. of *Cuar*: little dell or hollow.

**Coorevin** in Tipperary; beautiful dell or hollow.

**Coorleagh** in Kerry and Kilkenny, and **Coorleigh** in Cork; *Cuar-liath* [-lee], grey dell or winding hollow.

**Coorloun** in Cork; *Cuar-lom*, bare hollow.

**Coornagillagh** in Kerry; *Cuar-na-gcailleach*, bay of the cormorants. *Cailleach-dubh*, "black nun," is one of the names of the cormorant. See Breeole.

**Coornagrena** in Kerry; *Cuar-na-gréine*, sunny dell. See *Grian* in vol. i. pp. 291, 335.

**Coornameana** in Kerry; *Cuar-na-mianach*, hollow of the mines.

**Coornariska** in Queen's Co.; written in an old sketch map Cooraneasky; *Cuar-an-uisce* [-iska], round hollow of the water.

**Coosnagrohoge** on the Castlehaven coast, Cork; *Cuas-na-gcrothóg*, cove of the pollock. Still noted for that kind of shellfish.

**Cor** or **Corr** is an unsatisfactory term to deal with topographically, for it has several meanings, and it is often hard or impossible to distinguish. Its most frequent application is to a small round hill—"a small-topped hill" (Old Brady of Monaghan): and in Mayo and all round there this is always its meaning. In the north-west it is sometimes applied to a pit or abrupt depression. As an adjective it often means "odd," and it is easy to imagine the circumstances that might give rise to this designation.

**Coragh**, the name of more than a dozen places in some northern counties; anglicised from *Cóρθach*, which is locally understood to mean a moor or bog: a modification of *corach* or *curragh*, a marsh. vol. i. p. 463.

**Coraghmuck** in Cavan; moor of the pigs.

**Corbally** and **Corballis**, the names of places all over Ireland; all called in Irish *Cor-bhaile*, odd town.

**Corbane** and **Corbaun** in several counties, white round hill. See Corraubaun.

**Corbehagh** in Clare; *Cor-beitheach* [-behagh], round hill of birch-trees. See Beith, vol. i. p. 506.

**Corbo** in Roscommon, and **Corboe** in Tyrone; round hill of the cows.

**Corboggy** in Meath; *Cor-bogaigh*, hill of the bogach or bog: see vol. ii. p. 47.

**Corboghil** in Leitrim and Roscommon; round hill of the *buachailis* or boys. A place for sports.

**Corboley** in Galway and Roscommon; round hill of the *booley* or dairy place. See Booley.

**Corboy** in Cavan; should have been anglicised Corbeagh; for the Irish is *Cor-beithe*, round hill of the birch trees.

**Corcashel** in Cavan; hill of the circular stone fort. See Cashel.

**Corcaskea** in Monaghan; *Coirce-sciath*, oats of thorn bushes: an oatsfield with bushes around.

**Corchoney** in Tyrone; *Cor-chonaidh*, round hill of the *conna* or firewood.

**Corchuill** in Leitrim; hill of the hazel (*coll*).

**Corclaragh** in Longford, and **Corclare** in Cavan and Monaghan; round hill of the level land. See Clar, vol. i. p. 427.

**Corclogh** in King's Co. and Mayo; *Cor-cloch*, round hill of the stones.

**Corcloghan** in Cavan; round hill of the stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

**Corcloghy** in Tyrone; *Cor-cloiche*, round hill of the stone: some remarkable stone.

**Corcloon** in Westmeath; hill of the meadow.

**Corcovety** in Cavan; *Cor-coimheadta* [-coveta], hill of the watching (sentinel kept on top of hill). See Coimhead, vol. i. p. 214.

**Corcreeghagh** in Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan; *Cor-criochach*, hill of boundaries (*criochach*, adj. from *crioch*, boundary).

**Corcreeghy** in Down and Monaghan; *Cor-criche* [-creeghy], round hill of the boundary.

**Corcreeny** in Down; *Cor-críonaigh*, round hill of the *críonach*—withered trees or grass or brambles.

**Corcreggan** in Donegal; *Cor-creagáin*, hill of the rock, or rocky round hill.

**Corcrin** in Monaghan; *Cor-crainn* [-crin], round gill of the *crann* or tree.

**Corcrum** in Armagh; *Cor-crom*, stooped hill.

**Corcuiloge** in Monaghan; *Cor-coilleóg*, of the young wood.

**Corcullen** in Galway, **Corcullin** in Mayo, **Corcullion** in Donegal; *Cor-cuilinn*, holly hill.

**Corcullentragh** in Armagh, and **Corcullentry** in Westmeath; round hill of the *cullentragh* or sea-holly.

**Corcullioncrew** in Monaghan; *Cor-cuilinn-creamha*, holly-hill of wild garlic. For *Creamh*, see I. p. 65.

**Cordangan** in Tipperary, and **Cordingin** in Cavan; round hill of the *dangan* or fortress.

**Cordarragh** and **Corderry**, the names of many places; round hill of the oaks or oakwood.

**Cordoagh** in Cavan, and **Cordovey** in Meath; *Cor-dubhach* [-dooagh], black-surfaced hill.

**Cordoolagh** and **Cordoolough** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Cor-dubhlocha* [-doologha], round hill of the black lake.

**Cordrehid** in Roscommon; *Cor-droichid* [-drehid], hill of the bridge. See Droichead, vol. i. p. 368.

**Cordressigo** in Monaghan and **Cordressogagh** in Cavan; *Cor-driseogach*, hill of the brambles or bushes. *Dris*, a bramble; *driseóg* and *driseógach*, little bramble;—a brambly place.

**Cordrumman** in Roscommon, **Cordrummond** in Armagh, **Cordrummans** (Eng. plur.) in Monaghan; *Cor-drumainn*, round hill of the ridge. See Drum, vol. i. p. 524.

**Corduff**, a very common name; black hill.

**Corfinlough** in Monaghan; *Cor-fionlocha*, hill of the clear lake (*finn*, white, clear). See Cordoolagh.

**Corfree** in Cavan; *Cor-fraoigh*, heathy round hill.

**Corgannive** in Donegal; *Cor-gainimh* [-ganniv], hill of the sand.

**Corgarriff** in Mayo, **Corgarrow** in Roscommon, and **Corgarve** in several counties; *Cor-garbh* [-garriv], rough round hill.

**Corgarry** in Cavan, and **Corgary** in other counties; *Corgardha*, hill of the garden.

**Corgerry** in Galway; understood locally as *Cor-dhoire*, odd oakwood—quite in accordance with phonetic custom. For *Cor* is often used in this sense, and the change of *dh* to *g* is a usual error, for which see p. 6, III.

**Corglancy** in Leitrim; *Cor-Mheg-Fhlannchadha* [-Lanncha], hill of MacClancy—a well-known family name.

**Corglass**, the name of many places in the north and north-west; *Cor-glas*, green round hill.

**Corgowan** in Roscommon; hill of the smith.

**Corgreagh** in Cavan, Monaghan, and Meath; round hill of the mountain-flat (from Old Kennedy, Cavan). See Greach in vol. ii. p. 393.

**Corgreenan** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-ghrianain*, round hill of the summerhouse: see Grianan in vol. i. p. 291.

**Corhober** in Sligo; odd *tober* or well.

**Corick**, of frequent occurrence; *Camhrac*, a meeting, viz. either a confluence of streams or a meeting of battle.

**Corillaun** in Galway; Crane-island: see Corr, vol. i. p. 487.

**Corkaboy** in Kerry; yellow *corcach* or marsh.

**Corkan** in Westmeath and Donegal; same as *corcach*, a marsh.

**Corkanacknockbaun** in Clare; *Corcach-na-gnocbán*, the marsh of the *knockbauns* or white hillocks.

**Corkanree** in Limerick; *Corcach-an-righ* [-ree], the king's *corcach* or marshy land. See Ree.

**Corkashy** (-bane and -duff, white and black). *Corcaisidh* is locally applied to waste land: a modification of *corcas*, marshy and waste land.

**Corkeenagh** in Roscommon; *Cor-caonach*, hill of moss. See Caonach in vol. ii. p. 337.

**Corkip** in Kildare; *Cor-cip*, round hill of the stake. See Ceap, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Corkragh** in Tyrone; a marshy place. (Termination *rach* with *corc*, a marsh.)

**Corlackan** in Galway; round hill of the *leaca* or hill-slope. See Leaca, vol. i. p. 418.

**Corlacky** in Donegal, Fermanagh, and Derry; *Cor-leacaigh*, hill of flagstones.

**Corlagan** in Longford and Monaghan; round hill of the *lagan* or hollow.

**Corlaght** in Fermanagh; hill of the *laght* or burial-mound.

**Corlea** in many counties; *Cor-liath*, grey hill.

**Corleck** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cor-leic*, round hill of the flagstone.

**Corleckagh** in Cavan; *flagstony cor*.

**Corlee** in Mayo; *Cor-laogh*, hill of calves.

**Corlis** in Cavan, Roscommon, and Westmeath, and **Corliss** in Armagh; odd fort. **Corlisheen**, odd little fort.

**Corlisbrattan** in Cavan; round hill of Brattan's *lis*.

**Corlongford** in Monaghan, hill of the fortress. See Longphort in vol. i. p. 300.

**Corloughan** in Kilkenny; round hill of the lake.

**Corlougharoe** in Monaghan; hill of the red lake.

**Corlummon** in Mayo; bare hill: *lomann* for *lom*, bare.

**Corlust** in Monaghan; *Cor-loiste*, hill of the *losad* or kneading-trough (good land).

**Cormeelick** in Galway; round hill of the marshy land: see Miliuc in vol. i. p. 465.

**Cormeen** in many counties; smooth hill.

**Cormoy** in Monaghan; round hill of the plain.

**Cormullin** in Donegal; hill of the mill.

**Cornabanny** in Roscommon; true Irish name *Cor-na-buinnighe* [-bunnee], round hill of the oozing water—watery surface. (Nothing to do with *bainne*, milk.)

**Cornabeagh** in Cavan; *Cor-na-beithe* [-behy], round hill of the birch. See Beith, vol. i. p. 506.

**Cornabraher** in Cavan; *Cor-na-mbrathar*, hill of the friars: ecclesiastical property.

**Cornabrandy** in Monaghan; incorrectly anglicised from *Cor-na-brannra*, round hill of the gibbet. *Brannra* has several senses: here (Monaghan) and elsewhere it means a gibbet.

**Cornabroher** in Leitrim; written in Down Survey and other authorities "Carrabraher" and "Curra-broher"; *Cor-a'-bhrathar*, round hill of the friar. See Cornabraher.

**Cornabrone** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-brón*, hill of the millstone or handmill. See Bro (*brón*), in vol. i. p. 376.

**Cornacarrow** in Cavan, Meath, and Monaghan; *Cor-na-cora*, hill of the fish-dam.

**Cornacarta** in Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, and **Cornacartan** in Galway; *Cor-na-ceardcha* (or *-ceardchan*), round hill of the forge.

**Cornaclea** in Cavan; *Cor-na-cleithe*, round hill of the hurdle. Either a hurdle causeway or a hurdle harrow.

**Cornacleigh** in Cavan, and **Cornacloy** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-cloiche*, round hill of the stone. See Corcloghy.

**Cornacorroo** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-coradh*, round hill of the fishing-weir. *Adh* pronounced *oo* in north-west.

**Cornacreeve** in several counties, **Cornacreevy** in Westmeath, and **Cornacrew** in Armagh and Monaghan; *Cor-na-craoibhe* [-creeva], hill of the branch or branchy trees.

**Cornacullew** in Longford, and **Cornacully** in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-coilleadh*, hill of the wood.

**Cornadarragh** in Cavan; round hill of the oaks.

**Cornadarum** in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-da-dhruim* [-da-rum], round hill of the two ridges. *D* of *drum* falls out by aspiration, as in Borim.

**Cornadimpan** in Cavan; *Cor-na-dtiompan*, hill of the standing stones: or pointed little hills. See Tiompan in vol. i. p. 403.

**Cornadrung** in Longford; the hill of the *drong* or multitude: a place of meeting.

**Cornafaghy** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-faithche* [-fahy], round hill of the play green. See Faithche, vol. i. p. 296.

**Cornafannog** in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-bhfeannóg*, round hill of the scaldcrows. See *Feannóg*, vol. i. p. 486.

**Cornaferst** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-feirste* [-fersta], round hill of the sand-bank ford (same as in Belfast: vol. i. p. 361).

**Cornafostra** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-faistre*, round hill of the cheese. Cheese-making carried on here. *Faistre* same as the correct form *faiscre*, cheese (O'Reilly), from *faisc*, to press or squeeze. But there are other terms: see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Cheese."

**Cornafulla** in Roscommon; *Cor-na-fola*, hill of blood: memory of some old-time battle.

**Cornafunshin** in Longford; *Cor-na-fuinnsinn*, hill of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Cornagall** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cor-na-nGall*, hill of the Galls or foreigners (English settlers). See vol. i. p. 344.

**Cornagark** in King's Co.\*; *Cor-na-gcearc*, round hill of the *carks* or hens; *i.e.* grouse.

**Cornagarvoige** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-garbhóige*, hill of the mustard-plant. *Garbhóg*, dim. of *garbh* [garriv], rough.

**Cornagawna** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-ngamhna*, hill of the calves. See Clongawny.

**Cornageachta** in Mayo; *Cor-na-gcéachta*, round hill of the ploughs. Possibly the abode of a plough-maker: *céacht*, a plough.

**Cornageeragh** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-gcaorach*, hill of the sheep. See Caera, vol. i. p. 473.

**Cornaghy** in Leitrim; *Cor-an-achaidh* [-aghy], round hill of the field. See Agha.

**Cornagill** in Donegal; hill of the whiteness (*geal*, *gilé*); *i.e.* white round hill.

**Cornagilty** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-gcoillte*, hill of the woods. See Galty Mts.

**Cornaglah** in Cavan; *Cor-na-gcleath*, hill of the poles or wattles or hurdles.

**Cornaglare** in Monaghan and Cavan; *Cor-na-gelár*, round hill of the boards or planks or flat fields.



**Cornaglea** in Cavan, and **Cornaglia** in Roscommon ; same as Cornaglah.

**Cornagleragh** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcléireach*, hill of the clergy.

**Cornagon** in Leitrim, and **Cornagun** in Fermanagh ; *Cor-na-gcon*, round hill of the hounds (*cu*, *con*, a hound).

**Cornagower** in Wicklow ; hill of the goats.

**Cornagrally** in Armagh, and **Cornagrillagh** in Donegal ; *Cor-na-greallaighe*, hill of the *grallach* or marshy or miry place.

**Cornagran** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcrann*, round hill of the *cranns* or trees. *C* eclipsed : p. 3, II.

**Cornagrow** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcno*, round hill of the nuts (a hazel plantation here). The *c* of *cno* disappears under eclipsis, and the *n* is changed to *r* from the difficulty of combining *g* (hard) and *n* : see Crock.

**Cornagullion** in Donegal ; *Cor-na-gcuilleann*, round hill of the *cullens* or hollies.

**Cornagunleog** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcoinnleog*, hill of the stubbles. They use here the dim. *coinnleog* for stubble : the usual term is *cuinnleach*.

**Cornahaia** and **Cornahaw** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-haithche* [-haia], round hill of the kiln. Probably a limekiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

**Cornahawla** in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; *Cor-na-habhaille* [-hawla] ; hill of the orchard. See Abhall in vol. i. p. 516.

**Cornahinch** in Cork ; hill of the island.

**Cornalack** and **Cornaleck** in several counties ; *Cor-na-leac*, hill of the flagstones. See Leac, vol. i. p. 416.

**Cornalara** in Cavan ; locally *Cor-na-láradh*, round hill of the threshing-place, from *lár*, a floor.

**Cornalaragh** in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-láthrach*, round hill of the site (of some obliterated building). See Láthair in vol. i. pp. 309, 310.

**Cornalassan** in Mayo ; *Cor-na-leasán*, hill of the *lisses* or forts. *Leasán*, dim. of *lios*, vol. i. p. 271.

**Cornalaur** in King's Co. ; hill of the *lárs* or floors or level spots.

**Cornalee** in Roscommon; *Cor-na-laogh* [-lee], hill of the calves.

**Cornaleen** in Cavan; pronounced there with a varied inflection *Cor-na-laoigheann*, which they rightly interpret, the round hill of the calves: making *laoigheann* the gen. plural of *laogh*, a calf.

**Cornalon** in Cavan; *Cor-na-lon*, round hill of the blackbirds. For *Lon*, see vol. i. p. 489.

**Cornamaddy** in Roscommon, Tyrone, and Westmeath; hill of the dogs (*mada*, a dog).

**Cornamahane** in Cavan; *Cor-na-meathan*, hill of the sieve-slits. See *Coolmahane*.

**Cornamarrow** in Mayo, and **Cornamarve** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-marbh* [-marrov], round hill of the dead bodies,—no doubt preserves the memory of a bloody battle. See vol. i. pp. 117, 118.

**Cornamart** in Roscommon; hill of the bullocks. See *Westport*, vol. ii. p. 307.

**Cornaminaun** in Galway; hill of the kids (*minaun*).

**Cornamona** in Galway and King's Co.; round hill of the *móin* or bog.

**Cornamonaster** in Mayo; hill of the monastery.

**Cornamult** in Tipperary; *Cor-na-molt*, hill of the wethers. See *Molt*, vol. ii. p. 305.

**Cornanaff** in Cavan, Galway, and Mayo; *Cor-na-ndamh* [-nav], hill of the oxen. See *Damh*, vol. i. p. 472.

**Cornanagh** in Mayo and Monaghan; *Cor-na-neach* [-nagh], hill of the horses. See *Agh* above: also *Each*, vol. i. p. 474.

**Cornananta** in Galway; *Cor-na-neannta*, round hill of the nettles. See *Neannta*, vol. ii. p. 332.

**Cornaneane** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-néan*, hill of the birds. See *En*, vol. i. p. 484.

**Cornanerriff** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-noireamh*, hill of the ploughmen. For *oireamh*, see *Errew*.

**Cornanure** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-niubhar*, hill of the yews. See *Iubhar*, vol. i. p. 511.

**Cornanurney** in Cavan; *Cor-na-nurnaidh*, hill of the prayers. From a penitential station—altar, cross, *ulla*, &c. See *Ardaturrish*.

**Cornapallis** in Roscommon; *Cor* of the *fairypalace* or *fairypalace* fort. Here *Cor* is understood as a ground depression or hollow.

**Cornapaste** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-péiste*, the round hill of the *péist* or monstrous worm or reptile. From the legendary reptile that rooted up the *worm-ditch*, the great antique boundary dyke, that winds through this townland, and left *her* name there.

**Cornasassonagh** in Monaghan; round hill of the Protestants. (Protestant family lived here.) *Sasonach* meant first a *Saxon*, an Englishman, but after the Reformation a Protestant.

**Cornaseer** in Cavan and Roscommon; *Cor-na-saor*, round hill of the artificers.

**Cornashamsoge**, hill of the shamrocks. *Shamsoge*, a corruption of *shamroge*, often used.

**Cornashee** in Fermanagh; round hill of the fairies. For *sidh* [shee] and fairies, see vol. i. p. 179.

**Cornashinnagh** in Roscommon; round hill of the foxes. (Fox cover here.) See Clonshannagh.

**Cornaskeoge** in Fermanagh; round hill of the *skeoges* or thorn bushes. *Skeoge* a dim. of *sceach*.

**Cornasker** in Cavan; *Cor-na-sceire*, hill of the sharp rock (*sceir*, generally a sea-rock, but sometimes inland).

**Cornasleeve** in Monaghan; *Cor-na-slaidheamh* [-sleeve], hill of the slaughters. Memory of a bloody battle, like Cornamarrow above, or (on account of plural) rather a series of battles. The local pronunciation clearly distinguishes *slaidheamh* from *sliabh* (a mountain: as in next name), by the broad *sl* and slender *sl*.

**Cornaslieve** in Cavan and Leitrim; *Cor* of the *sliabh* [sleeve] or mountain. In Cavan *cor* is in this name understood as a depression or pit: see Cornapallis.

**Cornavad** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-bhfead* [-vad], hill of the *feads* or whistles, viz. whistling from fairies, like Carrigaphepera; or possibly of the (whistling) plovers.

**Cornavannoge** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-bhfeannóg*, round hill of the royston or scaldcrows.

**Cornaveigh** in Cork; *Cor-na-bhfiadh*, hill of the deer.

**Cornavray** in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-bhfraoch*, hill of the heaths, *i.e.* heaths of different kinds.

**Corncamble** in Donegal; correct Irish *Carn-Comainn*. Coman's carn or grave-monument.

**Cornecassa** in Monaghan; incorrectly anglicised from *Cor-na-ceasach*, round hill of the *kes* or causeway. See vol. i. p. 361.

**Corneddán** in Longford; *Cor-an-fheadain*, round hill (or pit?) of the *feddan* or brook. *F* of *feadan* falls out by aspiration (p. 2, IV). See vol. i. p. 458.

**Cornery** in Cork; *Cor-an-aodhaire*, hill of the shepherd. See *Aedhaire*, vol. ii. p. 115.

**Cornreany** in Down (should be *Carn-*); *Carn-raithnighe* (-rahinee), carn of the ferns.

**Corrabally** in Cork; *Cor-baile*, odd town. Vowel sound inserted between *cor* and *baile*: p. 7, VII.

**Corrabaun** in several counties; same as Corbane.

**Corrabeagh** in Leitrim; same as Corbeagh.

**Corrabeagher** in Leitrim; correct Irish pronunciation *Cor-buidheachair*, hill of the yellow clay (*buidhe*, yellow) or more likely of the *buidheachar* or jaundice; from a jaundice well. See *Buidheog*, vol. ii. p. 83.

**Corrabola** in Longford; *Cor-bolach*, hill of cows (*bo*, a cow: *bolach*, cows collectively).

**Corracar** in Leitrim; hill of the (slide) cars.

**Corracarrow** in Cavan; hill of the *carra* or weir. See *Carra*.

**Corracharra** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-chairrthe* [-carra], round hill of the rock. See *Carr*.

**Corrachoosaun** in Leitrim; *Cor-a'-chuasáin*, hill of the little cave. See *Cuas*, vol. i. p. 437.

**Corrachrow** in Fermanagh; round hill of the *cro* or cattle hut. See vol. ii. p. 225.

**Corrachuill** in Leitrim; hill of hazel (*coll*).

**Corrachulter** in Monaghan; of the *coltar* or plough-share.

**Corrackan** in Monaghan; local name and sense—no doubt correct—are *Corácan* [*Corraukan*], quarrelsome: from the quarrelsome inhabitants.

**Corracleigh** in Cavan: should be Cornacleigh: *Cor-na-cloiche*, round hill of the *cloch* or stone.

**Corraclogh** in Roscommon; *Coradh-cloch*, stony weir.

**Corracloghan** in Monaghan; weir of the stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

**Corracloon** in Clare and Fermanagh, and **Corracloona** in Leitrim; *Cor-chluana*, round hill of the *cloon* or meadow. Vowel sound put between *cor* and *cluain*: p. 7, VII.

**Corracoggil** in Roscommon; pronounced here *Cor-a'-chagaoil* [-coggeel], round hill of the *cogal* or tares. See Coggaula.

**Corracommeen** in Roscommon; *Cor-a'-choimín*, round hill of the *coimín* or common.

**Corracoolia** in Galway; *Cor-a'-chuaille* [-coolia], round hill of the *coolia* or pole.

**Corracramph** in Donegal and Leitrim; *Cor-a'-creamha*, hill of wild garlick. See *Creamh*, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Corracreeny** in Cavan and Leitrim; *Cor-a'-chrionaigh* [-creeny], round hill of the *creenagh*—withered brambles or grass.

**Corracrin** in Monaghan; round hill of the *crann* or tree. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Corracullen** in Galway and King's Co.; holly hill.

**Corracunna** in Cork; hill of the *conna* or firewood.

**Corradarren** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-dairin*, hill of the little *derry* or oak wood.

**Corraderrybrock**; *Cor-a'-doire-broc*; hill of Derrybrock; and Derrybrock means the oak-wood of *brocs* or badgers.

**Corradreenan** in Fermanagh; *Cor-a'-draoigheanain*, round hill of the *drynan* or blackthorn or sloebush.

**Corradrehid** in Roscommon; (*Cordrehid*: old co. map): round hill of the *drehid* or bridge. See *Droichead* in vol. i. p. 368.

**Corradrish** in Mayo; round hill of the *dris* or bramble (meaning a place of brambles). **Corradrishy** in Mayo; of the *driseach* or brambles. See *Dreas* in vol. ii. pp. 355, 356.

**Corragany** in Monaghan ; round hill of the garden.  
**Corragarrow** in Longford, and **Corragarve** in Roscommon ; *Cora-garbh*, rough weir.

**Corragaun** in several counties ; *Carragán*, rocky land, dim. of *carraig*, a rock.

**Corragaunnacalliaghdoe**, near Westport ; *Corragán-na-gcalliagh-dubh*, rock of the cormorants. See Breeole.

**Corrageen** in Dublin and Wexford ; rocky land.

**Corragh** is sometimes used for curragh, a moor—moory land. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Corragoly** in Leitrim, and **Corragooly** in Mayo ; *Cor-a'-ghualaidhe* [-gooly], hill of the charcoal burner. *Gual*, coal, charcoal ; *gualaidhe*, charcoal burner.

**Corrakeel** in Fermanagh ; *Coradh-caol*, narrow weir.

**Corrakeeldrum** in Cavan ; *Coradh-caol-droma*, weir of the narrow hill-ridge.

**Corrakeen** in Monaghan ; beautiful weir ; *i.e.* beautiful surroundings.

**Corrakeeran** in Cavan and Meath ; round hill of the *keeran* or quicken-tree : vol. i. p. 513.

**Corralanna** in Westmeath ; *Cor-a-leanna*, hill of the ale (abode of a brewer or seller of ale). For brewers, see my "Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel.," Index, "Ale."

**Corralara** in Roscommon ; *Cor-a'-láthrach*, hill of the site (of some remarkable structure).

**Corraleek** in Fermanagh ; hill of the flagstone (*leac*).

**Corralongford** in Fermanagh ; hill of the *longphort* or fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

**Corralough** in several counties ; hill of the lake.

**Corralustia** ; hill of the kneading-trough. See Coollusty.

**Corramacorra** in Wexford ; Mac Corra's fish-weir.

**Corramagrine** in Roscommon ; McGrine's weir. See Ballymagrine.

**Corramore** in Fermanagh, Roscommon, and Tyrone ; great weir.

**Corran** in Armagh, Cavan, and Cork ; *Corran*, a reaping hook ; sometimes applied to a point of land from its shape, and often also to land covered with

sharp rocks. See Corraun. **Corrandoo** in Galway : *doo* is *dubh*, black.

**Corraneena** in Galway ; *Cor-an-fhiona*, round hill of the wine. The *f* of *fion*, wine, falls out by aspiration : p. 2, IV. Name, an echo of the old time of smuggling.

**Corranellistrum** in Galway ; round hill of the *ellistrums* or flaggers. See vol. ii. p. 334.

**Corraness** in Donegal ; *Cor-an-easa*, hill of the waterfall. And the fine *ess* or waterfall is still there. *Ess* (nom.) used instead of *assa* (gen.) : p. 12.

**Corranewy** in Monaghan ; *Cor-an-fhiodhbhaidhe*, round hill of the wood. Name pronounced correctly by local shanachies, but meaning of *fiodhbhadh* [*feeva*] lost.

**Corranierna** in Cavan ; *Cor-an-iarna*, hill of the hank or skein (of thread). Weavers lived here, who are still remembered in tradition. See *Drumierna*.

**Corranaskeha** in Waterford ; rocky land of the whitethorn. See *Sceach* in vol. i. p. 518.

**Corrantotan** in Roscommon ; *Cor-an-teotáin*, round hill of the burning : surface burned for tillage purposes. See *Teotán* in vol. i. p. 238 ; and *Betal* above.

**Corranure** in Cavan ; hill of the yew. See *Iubhar*, vol. i. p. 511.

**Corraquill** in Cavan ; hill of the hazel (*coll*).

**Corrardaghy** in Fermanagh ; high round hill of the field. See *Agha*.

**Corrardreen** ; high round hill of the *dryan* or *drynan* or blackthorn. See *Draeghean* in vol. i. p. 517.

**Corraree** in Roscommon ; *Cor-a'-fhraoigh* [-ree], hill of the heath. The *f* of *fraoch* lost in aspiration : p. 2, IV. See vol. i. p. 520, for *Fraoch*.

**Corrashesk** in Tyrone ; round hill of the *seasc* or sedge : vol. ii. p. 340.

**Corrasheskin** in Tyrone ; hill of the *sesceann* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Corrasillagh** in Wicklow ; hill of the sally-tree.

**Corraskea** in Monaghan ; same as *Corranaskeha*.

**Corraskealy** in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-sceulaidhe*, hill of the story-teller : residence of a shanachie.

**Corrasluastia** in Roscommon; *Cor-a'-shuaiste*, round hill of the *shuasad* or shovel. Probably the residence of a spade-and-shovel smith.

**Corrataghart** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-tachairt*, hill of the skirmish (*tachart* for *tachar*; a usual variety). See Cortaher.

**Corratanty** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-tsean-toighe*, round hill of the old house. *Sean*, old: here *s* eclipsed by *t*. For *toighe* or *tighe*, see Attee.

**Corratanvally** in Mayo; *Cor-a'-tsean-bhaile*, round hill of the old town (*sean-bhaile*): *s* eclipsed as in Corratanty.

**Corratawy** in Cavan and Leitrim; *Cor-a'-tsamhaidh* [-tawy], round hill of the sorrel. See Samhadh in vol. ii. p. 341.

**Corrateean** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-tsiáin*, round hill of the foxglove. *Sian* or *sidhean*, foxglove or fairy-thimble. See vol. ii. p. 329.

**Corrateemore** in Monaghan, and **Corratimore** in Leitrim; *Cor-a'-tighe-móir*, round hill of the great house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Corraterriff** in Leitrim; *Cor-a'-tairbh*, round hill of the bull. For *Tairbh*, see vol. i. p. 471.

**Corrateskin** in Fermanagh; *Cor-a'-tseiscinn*, round hill of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Corratober** in Cavan and Meath; *Cor-a'-tobair*, hill of the well. See vol. i. p. 450.

**Corratowick** in Mayo; *Cor-a'-tseabhaic* [-towick], round hill of the hawk. The *s* of *seabhac* [pron. showk and shoke in Ulster] is eclipsed by *t*. See vol. i. p. 485.

**Corratrasna** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Cor-rasna*, cross-hill (*i.e.* standing crosswise). Vowel sound inserted between *cor* and *trasna*: p. 7, VII.

**Corraun** in Mayo, Queen's Co., and Roscommon; same as Corran.

**Corravacan** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-bheacáin*, hill of the mushroom. *Beacán* to be here distinguished from *meacán*, a parsnip.

**Corraveaty** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-bhiadhthaigh* [-veaty], hill of the public victualler: he kept his hostel here. See Betagh, vol. ii. p. 113.



**Corravilla** in Cavan and Monaghan; hill of the *billa* or branchy tree. *B* of *bilē* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. See vol. i. p. 499, for *bilē*.

**Corravoggy** and **Corravogy** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-bhogaigh* [-voggy], round hill of the bog. See *Bogach*, vol. ii. p. 47. *B* aspirated to *v*.

**Corravohy** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-bhoithe*, round hill of the cattle-hut. See "Bo and Boh."

**Corravokeen** in Mayo; *Cor-a'-bhuaicín* [-vookeen], round hill of the little *buac* or pinnacle.

**Corravreeda** in Cork; *Coradh-Bhrighde*, Brigit's weir.

**Corraweelis** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-mhaoil-lis*, round hill of the bald (*maol*) or flattened *lis* or fort. See *Corweelis*.

**Corrawillin** in Cavan and Monaghan; round hill of the *mullin* or mill. *M* of *Mullin* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Corrawully** in Fermanagh; *Cor-a'-mhullaigh* [-wully], round hill of the *mullach* or summit. *Mullach*, vol. i. p. 391.

**Correal** and **Correel** in Roscommon and Queen's Co.; *Cor-aol*, hill of *aol* or lime.

**Correens** in Mayo; little *cors* or round hills: Eng. plural of *Correen*.

**Correvan** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cor-Riabhán*, *Revan's* round hill.

**Corries** in Carlow; English plural instead of the Irish *caradha*, dams or fish-weirs.

**Corriga** in Leitrim and Tipperary, and **Corraige** in Clare; *Carraigidh*, rocky hills.

**Corrigeen** in Queen's Co.; little *corrig* or rock: more usually written *Carrigeen*.

**Corrin** in Cork is a form often used there for *carn*, a monumental pile of stones.

**Corrinare** in Armagh; *Cor-an-fheír* [-air], round hill of the *feur* or grass. *F* drops out by aspiration.

**Corrinary** in Monaghan; *Cor-an-aodhaire* [-airy], the hill of the herdsman.

**Corrinshigagh** in Monaghan; *Cor-fhuinseogach*, round hill of the ash trees. *Fuinseogach* is

an adjective meaning abounding in ash. (*Fuinne*, *fuinneog*, the ash-tree : see vol. i. p. 506).

**Corrinshigo** in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan ; *Cor-fhuinnseoige* [-inshoga] (gen. sing.), round hill of the ash. *F* drops out by aspiration.

**Corrinure** in Armagh ; *Cor-an-iubhair*, hill of the yew. See *Iubhar* in vol. i. p. 511.

**Corrool** in Longford, and **Corrowle** in Tipperary ; *Cor-ubhall* [-ool], round hill of the apples. See *Abhall*, vol. i. p. 516.

**Corroy** in Mayo and Roscommon ; *Cor-ruadh* [-rua], red round hill.

**Corrudda** in Leitrim ; *Cor-ruide*, hill of the red scum (of iron).

**Corruragh** in Cork ; *Cor-iubhrach*, yewy hill—abounding in yews. See *Corrinure*.

**Corrycorka** in Longford ; round hill of the Corcach or marsh. See *Corcach* in vol. i. p. 462.

**Corryolus** in Leitrim ; *Coraidh-Eoluis*, weir of Eolus, the ancestor of the Muintir-Eolais, the ancient proprietors of the whole district. *Coraidh*, dative, is used here for the nom. *Coradh* : p. 13.

**Corsallagh** in Sligo ; *Cor-salach*, dirty or miry hill.

**Corskeagh** in several Connaught counties ; *Cor-sceach*, hill of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

**Cortaghart** in Monaghan ; same as *Corrataghart*.

**Cortaher** in Fermanagh ; *Cor-tachair*, hill of the fight. (*Tachar*, a fight.) See *Corrataghart*.

**Cortamlat** in Armagh ; *Cor-taimhleachta*, round hill of the plague-grave. See *Taimhleacht*, vol. i. p. 162.

**Cortober** in several counties ; same as *Corratober*.

**Cortrasna** in several counties ; same as *Corratrasna*.

**Corvackan** in Monaghan ; same as *Corravacan*.

**Corvally** in Antrim and Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-bheal-agh*, bend of the road. *Cor*, a twist or bend here. See *Bealach*, vol. i. p. 371.

**Corvoderry** ; pronounced and interpreted there ; *Cor-bhoith-doire*, odd-booth of the oak wood.

**Corvoley** in Monaghan ; odd *booley* or dairy-place (*b* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I). See *Booley*.

**Corweelis** in Cavan; same as Corraweelis. *Lis* escapes inflection to *lassa* here: p. 14.

**Corwillin** in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-mhuilinn*, round hill of the mill (the mill of the old bleach-green, which still stands).

**Cos, Coss** in Kerry; *cos*, a foot (of a mountain or other feature).

**Cosha** in Kerry; for *Cois* [cush] (dative), foot.

**Coshcummeragh** in Kerry; along or beside the river Cummeragh. See *Cush* in vol. i. p. 527.

**Coshkeam** in Clare; *Coiscéim*, a step or pass. See *Coiscéim* in vol. ii. p. 386.

**Coskemduff** in Cavan; *Coiscéim-dubh*, black pass.

**Cosmona** in Galway; foot (*cos*) of the bog.

**Cossallagh** in Mayo; dirty or miry foot or bottom land.

**Cossaunaclamper** in Galway; *Casán-a'-chlampair*, path of the dispute. See vol. i. p. 373, and vol. ii. p. 460.

**Costrea** in Leitrim; *Cos-tréith* [-trea], wearied foot. Probably applied to worn-out bottom land.

**Coteenty** in Galway; *Coitchínnidhe*, commons, commons land; pl. of *Coitchíonn*, which see in vol. ii. p. 472.

**Coulagh** in Cork; locally they are quite positive that it is *Cuailleach*, a place abounding in poles and branchless trees. *Cuaille* [coolya], a pole.

**Coom**, often in south used for Coom.

**Counagappul** in Waterford; valley of the horses: same as Coomnagappul at Killarney, vol. i. p. 432.

**Counageeha** in Tipperary; coom of the wind—windy valley. See *Gaeth*, vol. i. p. 44.

**Counagun** in Clare; *Com-na-gcon*, valley of the hounds. See vol. i. p. 480.

**Countenan** in Cavan; *Cointeannan*, disputed land, from *caintinn*, dispute: like Clamper: see Cossaunaclamper.

**Couragh** in Cork; *Cuarach*, full of *cuars* or round hollows. See *Coor*.

**Couravoughil** in Galway; *Cuar-a'-bhuachail*, hollow of the (shepherd-) boy.

**Court.** This English word is often used in place-names—with its proper English meaning—a grand house—a mansion—and combines with other Irish words as if it were itself Irish. Irish form *Cúirt*, gen. *cúirte*.

**Courtbrack** in Cork and Limerick; speckled court.

**Courtnabooly** in Kilkenny; court of the *booley* or dairy-place: a grand house and grounds decayed and fallen into possession of a dairyman: like many I know now near Dublin.

**Craanaha** in Carlow; *Carrán-atha*, stony place of the ford. See Craan, vol. i. p. 420.

**Craanatore** in Wexford; *Craan-a'-tuair*, rocky land of the bleach-green or pasture.

**Craanlusky** in Carlow; *Carrán-loisgthe* [-lusky], burnt rocky land; *i.e.* surface burned for tillage purposes.

**Craanpursheen** in Carlow; rocky land of the *puirsín* or spearmint. The usual colloquial name for spearmint is *misimín* [mishimeen].

**Cragagh** and **Craggagh** in Clare and Mayo; a craggy or rocky place (*creag*, a rock).

**Craggacknock** in Clare; *Creag-a'-chnuic*, rock of the hill.

**Cragganacree** in Limerick; *Creagan-na-cruidhe*, little rock of the cattle (*croodh* [cro], cattle).

**Craggane**, **Craggaun** in Clare, Kerry, and Limerick; little rock (dim. of *creag*: p. 12, II).

**Craggaunonia** in Kerry; *Creagan-uathne* [-oonia], greenish little rock.

**Craghy** in Donegal; *Crathaidhe* or *Creathaidhe*, a local and correct term for a shaking bog. *Crith* [crih], to shake or tremble.

**Cragnagower** in Clare; *Creag-na-ngabhar*, rock of the *gowers* or goats.

**Craigahulliar** in Antrim; *Creag-a'-choiléara*, crag of the *coiléar* or quarry. Nom. (*hulliar*) kept instead of gen. (*hulléara*): p. 12.

**Craigban** in Antrim, white crag (*bán*); **Craigboy** in Down (yellow); **Craigbrack** in Derry (speckled): **Craigdoo** in Donegal (*dubh*, black): **Craiglea** in Derry (grey): **Craigfad** in Antrim (*fad*, long).

**Craigarusky** in Down ; *Creag-a'-ruasgaidhe* [-rusky], crag of the morass. See *Rúscach*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Craigfaddock** in Antrim ; crag of plovers (*feadog*).

**Craigmaddyroe** in Donegal ; *Creag-madaidh-ruaidh* ; crag of the red dog, *i.e.* the fox.

**Craignacally** in Donegal ; *Creag-na-caillighe*, rock of the *calliagh* or hag.

**Craignagapple** in Tyrone ; *Creag-na-gcapul*, crag of the horses. See *Counnagappul*.

**Craignagat** in Antrim ; *Creag-na-gcat*, crag of the (wild) cats.

**Craignageeragh** in Antrim ; *Creag-na-gcaorach* [-geeragh], rock of the sheep.

**Craignamaddy** in Antrim ; *Creag-na-madaidh*, rock of the dogs.

**Cranagh** in Tipperary and Wicklow ; *Cranpach*, a place full of *cranns* or trees—woodland. **Cranaghan** in Cavan, dim. and with same meaning.

**Crancreagh** in King's Co. ; *Crann-critheach* ("trembling tree"), the aspen-tree : a place of aspens. See *Craghy*.

**Cranavone** in Tipperary ; *Crann-mhóin* [-vone], tree-bog, a bog of trees. Vowel inserted between *crann* and *vone* : p. 7, VII : *m* of *móin* (bog) aspirated.

**Crantahar** in Mayo ; tree of the fight. See *Cortaher* and *Cortaghart*.

**Crataloe** in Limerick, **Cratloe** in Clare, and **Cratlagh** in Donegal ; *Creatalach* [crattalagh], sallow-wood, a place of sally-trees (O'Donovan).

**Craughwell** in Galway. This would at first sight appear to be *Creamh-choill*, wild-garlic wood (see vol. ii. p. 348) ; but it is not ; for all the best local authorities agree in making it *Creach-mhaoil*, which they correctly interpret "place of plunders" or plunder hill (*creach*, plunder ; *maoil*, a hill) : a place where plundered or *lifted* cattle were placed and kept.

**Crawnglass** in Kildare ; green rocky rough land. *Crawn* or *craan* is the usual pronunciation, in the east of Ireland, of *carrán*, rocky rough land. See *Carr*.

**Craywell** in Wexford; *Creamh-choill*, wild-garlic wood: like Crawhill in vol. ii. p. 349.

**Creaghadoos** in Donegal; English plural for Irish *Créacha-dubha*, black brakes. *Créach*, a brake or shrubbery: also applied to land overgrown with coarse vegetation of any kind, or coarse pasture.

**Greenagh** in several counties; *Críonach*, anything withered—here withered wood, brake, grass, &c.: from the root *críon* [green], withered.

**Greenary** in Donegal; *Críonaire*: same as Greenagh.

**Greenkill** in Armagh and Kilkenny; *Críon-choill*, withered wood.

**Greenveen**; *Críon-mhín*, smooth withered spot.

**Greeny** in Cavan; *Crionaigh*; same as Greenagh; but dative form is used.

**Creeragh** in Mayo (and Tipperary); *Criathrach*, a shaking bog: from *Criathar*, a sieve. A shaking bog is often called a *sieve (criathar)*, partly from its shaking and partly from the holes.

**Creevaghaun** in Mayo; *Craobhachán*, branchy or bushy land: dim. termination *chán* added to *craobh*.

**Creevaghbaun** in Galway; white branchy place. See Creevagh in vol. i. pp. 451, 501.

**Creevaghy** in Monaghan; bushy field. See Agha.

**Creevan** and **Creevaun**, a bushy spot; dim. of *craobh* [creeve], a branch. **Creevangar**, short *creevan* or branchy place.

**Creeve**; *Craobh*, a branch, a branchy tree; common all through Ireland.

**Creevekeeran** in Armagh; quickentree-brake.

**Creevenagh** in Tyrone; a branchy place. *Nach* added to *Craobh*.

**Creeveoughter** in Donegal; *Craobh-uachtar*, upper branchy tree.

**Creevy**, a branchy place, same as Creevagh. Irish *Craobhaigh* (dative).

**Creevyloughgare**; branch or bush or branchy place of the short lake (*gearr*, short).

**Creevyquin** in Roscommon; *Craobh-Ui-Chuinn*, O'Quin's branch or branchy land.

**Cregagh** in Down ; same as Cragagh.

**Cregan** in Derry ; little crag or rock.

**Cregcarragh** in Galway ; rugged rock (*carrach*, rough).

**Cregdotia** ; burnt rocky-land. See Clondoty.

**Cregga** in Roscommon ; *Creaga*, Irish plural of *creag*, rocks.

**Creggabalagh** in Mayo ; *Creaga-bhallacha*, spotted rocks. *Ball*, a spot, *ballach*, spotted—speckled.

**Creggagh** in Mayo ; *Creagach*, rocky land.

**Creggameen** in Roscommon ; *Creaga-míne*, smooth rocks.

**Creggananta** in Galway ; *Creag-a'-neannta*, crag of nettles.

**Cregganawoddy** in Mayo ; *Creagán-a'-bhodaigh*, little crag of the churl. See Bodach, vol. ii. p. 164.

**Cregganbane** and **Cregganbaun** in Armagh and Mayo ; whitish *creggan* or little rock. **Cregganboy** in Antrim (yellow) ; **Cregganbrack** in Mayo (speckled).

**Cregganconroe** in Tyrone ; *Creagan-con-ruaidhe* [-roo], little rock of the red hound.

**Cregganduff** in Armagh ; black little crag.

**Creggannacourty** in Cork ; of the mansion. See Court.

**Creggannagappul** ; little rock of horses. See Coumnagappul.

**Creggannaseer** in Mayo ; rock of the artificers. See Carricknaseer.

**Cregganycarna** in Mayo ; *Creagan-Ui-Cearnaigh*, O'Kearney's rock.

**Creggaree** in Galway ; the king's rock. See Ree.

**Creggarve** in Mayo ; *Creag-garbh*, rugged rock.

**Creggaturlough** in Galway ; of the turlough or half-dried lake.

**Creggaunnahorna** in Mayo ; of the *eorna* or barley.

**Creglahan** in Roscommon ; *lahan* is *leathan*, broad.

**Cregmoher** in Clare ; of the ruined fort.

**Cregnafyla** in Mayo ; *-na-faille*, of the cliff : see Aill.

**Cregnanagh** in Mayo ; *Creag-na-neach*, of horses.

**Crehaun** or **Crihaun** in Limerick, and round there,

often means a shaking bog : from *crih* [crih], to shake.

**Crettyard** in Queen's Co. ; *Crotaidhe-arda*, high crots or humps (round hills).

**Crevinish** in Fermanagh ; branchy island.

**Crewbane** in Meath (near Knowth). "Crew" here is a vulgar pronunciation of *Cnodhbha* or Knowth, the name of one of the famous burial-mounds of *Brughna-Boinne*. Knowth is changed to Crew like *knock* to *crock*.

**Crewcat** ; *Craobh-cat*, branchy place of (wild) cats.

**Crinagort** in Kerry ; *Críon-ghort*, withered gort or tillage-field. See Creenagh.

**Crinish** in Clare, and **Crinnish** in Mayo ; *Cruinnis*, round island. *Cruinn* [crin], round.

**Crinny** in Kerry ; *Cruinnidh*, round hill. See Crinish.

**Cripplehill** in Cork ; correct translation of *cnoc-a'-mhairtéalaig*, hill of the cripple. Here the word for cripple is *mairtéalach*, but the more usual form is *mairtíneach*.

**Cris** or **Criss** ; *Crios*, a girdle, a circle : often applied to a circular belt of land.

**Crislaghkeel** and **Crislaghmore** in Donegal ; *Crioslach* is a girdle or circle : *keel*, narrow ; *more*, great.

**Crissadaun** in Wicklow ; little *crios* or circle ; dim. in *dán*.

**Crissaun** in Westmeath ; same as Crissadaun, only with the dim. *án* instead of *dán* : p. 12, II.

**Cro** as a place-name is sometimes used in the north-west for a hollow or valley. Its most usual application is to a cattle hut.

**Croagh**, a round hill : see Cruach, vol. i. p. 387.

**Croaghacullion** in Donegal ; round hill of holly.

**Croaghanarget** in Donegal ; round hill of the *airgead* or silver.

**Croaghconnellagh Mt.** in Donegal, at north-west side of Barnesmore ; so called as being in *Tirconnell* to distinguish it from Croaghonagh.

**Croaghnacree** in Cork ; *Cruach-na-croidhe* [cree], round hill of the cattle. *Crodh*, gen. *cruidhe*, cattle.



**Croaghnamaddy** in Donegal; hill of dogs (madadh).

**Croaghnashallog** in Donegal; *Cruach-na-sealga*, round hill of the hunt or chase. Nom. shallog (Irish sealg) kept instead of gen. shalloga, p. 12.

**Croaghonagh** in Donegal, at the east side of the Gap of Barnesmore; *Cruach-Eoghanach* [-owenagh], so called as being in the old territory of *Tirowen*, to distinguish it from *Croaghconnelagh* at the opposite side of the gap. One is the *cruach* of Tirconnell, the other the *cruach* of Tyrone.

**Croaghubrid** in Donegal; round hill of the *tiobraid* [tubbrid], or well. *T* of tubbrid is aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI) and falls out.

**Croan** in Down, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and **Croane** in Tipperary; *Cruán* or *Cruadhán* [cruan], hard ground; from *cruadh* [cru], hard; dim. *Cruadhan*.

**Croanrea** in Cork; *Crón-réidh* [-rea], brown *reidh* or mountain flat. *Crón* [crone], brown.

**Crobally** in Waterford; hard townland, *i.e.* with hard surface. See Croan.

**Crocám** in Donegal; crooked valley. See Cro.

**Crochtenclogh** in Kilkenny; "little croft of stones."

**Crock** is often used for knock (hill); it is an attempt to sound *cnoc*, in which the two sounds of *c* (or *k*) and *n* are heard: but as this is difficult to English-speaking tongues, the *n* is replaced by *r*, which is easy. In Inishowen in Donegal this change of *cnoc* or knock to *crock* is very common; but it is found in many other districts.

**Crockacullion** in Sligo; hill of the holly.

**Crockadreen** in Fermanagh; *Cnoc-a'-draoighinn*, hill of the blackthorn.

**Crockalaghta**, a hill over the sea just beside Inishowen Head in Donegal; *Cnoc-a'-lachta* (or *lochta*), the hill of the *loft* or shelf. See Crock above. For *lochta*, see Knocklofty.

**Crockaness** in Fermanagh; hill of the waterfall.

**Crockastollar** in Donegal; *Cnoc-a'-stualaire* [-stoolera], hill of the peak.

**Crockaunadreenagh** in Co. Dublin; *Cnocan-draoighneach* [-dreenagh], blackthorn hill.

**Crockaunrannell** in Mayo ; Randal's or Reynold's hill.

**Crocklusty** in Cavan ; hill of the kneading-trough. See Coollusty.

**Crocknagrally** in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-greallaighe* [-grally], hill of the *greallach* or miry place.

**Crocknagross** in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-gros*, hill of the crosses : *c* of *cross* eclipsed by *g*.

**Crocknahattin** in Cavan ; *Cnoc-na-haitenn*, hill of the furze (fem. gender and inflection, as here in Cavan : see vol. i. p. 519).

**Crocknamurleog** in Donegal ; hill of the *muirleogs* : a *muirleog* is a basket to catch sand-eels or wilks or wheelks.

**Crocknanane** in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-néan*, of birds.

**Crocknaraw** in Galway, and **Crockraw** in Donegal ; hill of the *rath*. See Rath, vol. i. p. 274.

**Croghta** (beg and more, little and great) in Killenny and Cork. *Croghta* is the English word "croft," a small enclosed house-farm ; like *locht*, from "loft."—English *f* changed to the Irish guttural *ch*. See Knocklofty.

**Croghteen** in Limerick ; little croft.

**Crohan** in Tipperary ; generally called Cro-an, not Crohane. Same as Croan above.

**Crohyboyle** in Donegal ; *Croch-Ui-Baoighill* [-Boyle], the *croch* or gallows of O'Boyle the native chief, who used it for malefactors among his people.

**Crolack** in Donegal ; *Cruadh-leaca*, hard stones or stony land. For *Cruadh*, see Croan.

**Crolly** in Donegal ; *Craithlighe*, a shaking bog, from *craith* or *crith*, to shake.

**Cronadun** in Donegal ; *Cro-na-duinne*, the *cro* or valley of the *dun* cow ; a famous legendary cow that figures everywhere in Donegal. In this county they have many such wonderful cows and places named from them : and they are of various colours, such as black (*dubh*), white (*finn*), red (*derg*), bluish-green (*glas*), white-forehead (*cannon*), white-back (*druim-fhionn*), all of them renowned in romance.

**Cronagort** in Clare ; *Crón-gort*, dark-brown garden. Vowel inserted between *cron* and *gort* : p. 7, VII.

**Cronamuck** in Donegal ; valley of the pigs.

**Cronavone** in Tipperary ; *Crón-mhóin*, brown bog.

**Crone** ; Irish *crón*. In Wicklow, Carlow, and their neighbourhood, this word is used to denote a hollow. It is evidently a derivative of *cro*, a hollow, or valley.

**Croneen** in Fermanagh ; a brown piece of land. Dim. of *crón*, brown.

**Cronelea** in Wicklow ; *Crón-liath*, grey hollow.

**Cronelusk** in Wicklow ; *Crón-loisgthe* [-luska], burnt hollow.

**Cronesallagh** in Wicklow ; dirty or miry hollow.

**Croneskagh** in Carlow ; hollow of whitethorns.

**Cronin** in Roscommon ; *Crónainn*, dark brown spots of land. From *crón*, brown.

**Cronkeeran** in Donegal ; *Cro-an-chaorthainn*, valley of blackthorns.

**Croogorts** in Kerry ; plural of Croogort, hard field. See Croan.

**Crooksling** near Dublin ; *Cruach-slinn*, hill of slates. See Croagh.

**Crossard** in Clare, Mayo, and Tipperary ; high cross.

**Crossdoney** in Cavan ; *Cros-Domhnaigh* [-downey], Sunday cross : *i.e.* resorted to on Sundays.

**Crossdrum** in Meath, and **Crossdrumman** in Leitrim ; cross hill-edge, *i.e.* standing across or transverse.

**Crossduff** in Monaghan ; black (*dubh*), cross.

**Crossea** in Longford ; *Cros-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's cross.

**Crossmakelagher** in Cavan ; MacCeileachair's or MacKelleher's cross : a very old family name.

**Crossmoyle** in Monaghan ; bald, or bare, or worn cross. There is a very ancient cross standing in the middle of the "Diamond" here, grey and much worn with age.

**Crossna** in Roscommon ; *Cros-an-aith* [ah], cross of the ford. See Aghacross, vol. i. p. 328.

**Crossnacreevy** in Down ; *Cros-na-craobhaigh*, cross of the *craobhach* or branchy place.

**Crossnalannav**, frequent in the south ; *Cros-na-*

*leanbh*, cross (roads) of the *lannav*s or children, a spot at the meeting of four roads where unbaptized children were buried.

**Crossnamoyle** in Armagh; *Cros-na-maoile*, cross of the maol or hornless cow. (The noun is fem. as shown by *na*.) See Bo.

**Crossnamuckley** in Down; Cross at the *muclach* or piggery. See vol. i. p. 478.

**Crossnarea** in Derry; *Cros-na-riaghadh* [-reea], cross of the executions. See Ardnarea, vol. i. p. 105.

**Crossone Mt.** in Down; Owen's cross.

**Crossterry** in Cork; *Cros-doire*, cross oak wood (*i.e.* placed crosswise). The *d* of derry became *t* through the influence of the hard *s* preceding.

**Crossursa** in Galway; Fursa's cross. *F* falls out by aspiration: p. 2, IV. For the illustrious St. Fursa, see Killursa.

**Crossybrennan** in Kilkenny; O'Brennan's cross.

**Crough**; a rick, a round rock-pile or hill. See Crough.

**Croughil** in King's Co., and **Croughal** in Westmeath; *Cruachal*, little *cruach* or round hill. Final *l* a dim. termination (vol. ii. p. 37).

**Croughta** in Cork and Tipperary; same as Croghta.

**Croveenananta** in Donegal; *Cruach-mheen-aneannta*, smooth round-hill of the nettles. For *Neannta*, see vol. ii. p. 332. The *m* of *meen* changed to *v* by aspiration.

**Crovehy** in Donegal; round hill of the birch. See Beha.

**Crover** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cruadhbhar* [croover], which they translate there "hard top or surface"; taking *bhar* to be *barr*, top. (See Barr.) But I think *ver* is *bhar*, a mere termination, for which see vol. ii. p. 10. Crover, hard land. More learned people than our peasantry often deceive themselves by the very common fallacy of turning terminations into separate words.

**Crovraghan** in Clare; *Cruadh-Bhrachain*, Braghan's or Berchan's hard land.

**Crowanrudda** in Donegal; *Cro-an-ruide*, valley of the *rud* or red iron scum—deposited by water.

**Crowbally** in Cork and Kilkenny; *Cruadh-bhaile*, hard-surfaced townland. The *b* has resisted aspiration: p. 4, XI.

**Crowdrumman** in Longford; *Cruadh-dromann*, hard-surfaced ridge.

**Crowey** in Monaghan; *Cruaidh* [-crooey], hard surfaced land.

**Crowhill** in Kilkenny and Mayo; not English but *Cruadh-choill*, hard wood. See vol. i. p. 38, sect. ix.

**Crowkeeragh** in Donegal; *Cro-caorach*, sheep fold.

**Crownasillagh** in Donegal; *Cro-na-saileach*, round valley of the sally-trees.

**Cruckanim** in Derry; *Cnoc-an-ime*, hill of butter—either on account of butter made there or found in a bog. See vol. ii. p. 208.

**Crucknamona** in Tyrone; hill of the bog. See Crock.

**Crufty** in Meath; merely the English word Croft, which was first changed to *Crogha*, and that back again to Crufty, restoring the *f* sound. See p. 6, II.

**Crummagh** in Galway, and **Crummy** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Cromach*, sloping land. See Crom, vol. ii. p. 422.

**Cruntully** in Fermanagh; *Cron-talmhaidhe*, brown lands.

**Cuddagh** in Queen's Co.; *Codacha*, shares, divisions.

**Cuddoo** in Galway; *Codamha*, same as last.

**Cuilbane** in Derry; *Coill-bhán*, white wood.

**Cuilcagh** in Cavan; *Cailceach*, chalky: same as Quilcagh Mt. in same co. for which see vol. i. p. 6.

**Cuildoo** in Mayo; *Coil-dubh*, black wood.

**Cuilfadda** in Roscommon; long wood: **Cuilgar** in Mayo (short): **Cuilglass** in Roscommon (green).

**Cuillagh** in Leitrim, and **Cuilly** in Donegal; *Coilleach*, woodland.

**Cuillalea** in Mayo; *Coill-liath* [-lea], grey wood. Vowel inserted between *coill* and *lea*: p. 7, VII.

**Cuillarã** in Roscommon; *Coill-ard*, high wood.

**Cuillatinny** in Mayo; *Coill-a'-tsionnaigh*, wood of

the fox, denoting a fox cover (one animal for all: p. 11). *Sionnach* [shinnagh], a fox, with *s* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII).

**Cuillaun** in Mayo; *Coilleán*, dim. of *coill*, and meaning underwood.

**Cuillawinnia** in Roscommon; *Coill-a'-mhuine* [-winnia], wood of the brake or shrubbery. The original wood had been cut away, leaving a brake of small growth, which gave the second part to the name.

**Cuilleachan** in Cavan; same as last, except that the dim. (*an*) indicates underwood.

**Cuilnacappy** in Galway; *Coill-na-ceapaigh* [-cappy], wood of the tillage plot.

**Cuilnagleragh** in Sligo; *Coill-na-gcleireach* [-gleragh], wood of the clergy: indicating church property.

**Cuilprughlish** in Sligo; wood of the den or cavern (*prochlais*).

**Cuilrevagh** in Roscommon; *Coill-riabhach*, grey wood.

**Cuilsallagh** in Galway; miry corner. **Cultia** in Leitrim; Irish plural of *coill*, a wood. **Culties**, English plural of same: "woods."

**Cuiltyboolia** in Roscommon; woods of the *booley* or dairying-place.

**Cuiltyconeen** in Roscommon; woods of the *coneens* or rabbits.

**Cuiltycreaghan** in Mayo; woods of the *criachán* or copse. See *Creaghadoos*.

**Cuiltyshinnoge** in Roscommon; of a man named *Shinnog* or *Jennet*.

**Cuing** in Mayo; *Cuinn* or *Cuinne*, an angle.

**Culcor** in Meath; *Cuil-corr*, recess of cranes.

**Culcrum** in Antrim; *Cul-crom*, bended or curved back land.

**Culdaloo** in Monaghan; *Coll-Dalua*, Dalua's hazel: see *Killaloe*.

**Culdrum** in Derry; *Cul-dhruim*, back hill-ridge.

**Cules** in Fermanagh; English plural, and *cúille*, Irish plural, of *cúil*, a corner; corners, angles.

**Culfin** in Galway; white *cúl* or back land (not *cúil*, a corner).

**Culfore** in Louth ; *Cúl-fuar*, cold hill-back.

**Culineen** in Donegal ; *Cúl-an-fhiona* [-eena], back place of the *fion* or wine. *F* of *fiona* drops out by aspiration : p. 2, IV. Should have been anglicised Culaneena.

**Culkeen** in Roscommon ; a place producing reeds. Dim. of *cuilc*, a reed (in collective sense : p. 12, II). See Culky.

**Culkeeran** in Armagh and Tyrone ; *Cúl-caorthainn* [-keeran], bark of quicken-trees. See vol. i. p. 513.

**Culky** in Fermanagh ; abounding in reeds. See Culkeen.

**Cull** in Wexford ; *Coll*, hazel—hazel place.

**Cullaboy** in Cavan ; yellow *coill* or wood. Vowel inserted between *Cull* and *boy* : p. 7, VII.

**Cullagh** in Mayo, Tipperary, and Sligo ; *Coilleach*, woodland.

**Cullaghreeva** in Kildare ; *Coilleach-riabhach*, grey woodland.

**Cullatagh** in Fermanagh ; *Codlatach* [Cullatagh], a sleepy place. See vol. ii. p. 487. Some interpret this Fermanagh name as *sleepy* land, *i.e.* sluggish infertile soil.

**Culleenabohoge** in Westmeath ; *Coillín-na-bothoige*, little wood of the hut : dim. of *both*, a hut.

**Culleenagh** in Tipperary ; a place of woods.

**Culleenagower** in Westmeath ; *Coillín-na-ngabhar*, little wood of the goats. See vol. i. p. 475.

**Culleenaleana** in Galway ; little wood of the *leana* or wet meadow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

**Culleenatreen** in Roscommon ; little wood of the *trian* or third part (of the townland).

**Cullenbrone** in Tyrone ; *Cullen* or holly land of the millstone or quern (*bro*, *brón*). I suppose the abode of a miller or corn-grinder of some kind.

**Cullenwaine** in King's Co. ; *Cúil-O-nDubhan* (FM), the corner of the O'Dwanes. *D* changed to *n* by eclipsis after *O* : p. 10.

**Culliagh** ; *Coilleach*, woodland (nearly always) : but Culliagh in the parish of Kiltcevoge in Donegal is *Coileach*, a cock. For there were two hills facing

each other called the Cock and Hen : like a similar name in the Mourne Mountains (" Hen and Chickens").

**Culliagharny** in Roscommon ; *Coilleach-áirne*, woodland of the sloes. See vol. i. p. 518.

**Cullies** in Cavan and Leitrim ; English plural corresponding with Irish plural *coillidhe* [cully], woodlands.

**Cullintraw** in Down, and **Cullentry** in Meath ; *Cuileanntrach*, sea holly—a place of sea holly.

**Cullomane** or **Cullomaun** in Cork ; simply the Irish pronunciation of Colman (with vowel inserted between *l* and *m* : p. 7, VII), from an old church dedicated to St. Colman of Cloyne.

**Cullybackey** in Antrim ; *Coillidhe-bacaigh* [-backy], the woodland of the *bacach*, or cripple, or in a secondary sense, a beggar.

**Cullyhanna** in Armagh ; *Coill-Ui-hAnnaidh*, O'Hanna's wood. Some say O'Hanna's *cuil* or corner.

**Cullyleenan** in Cavan ; *Coill-Ui-Lionáin*, O'Leeanan's wood.

**Culnaclehy** in Mayo ; *Cúl-na-cleithe*, back of the hurdle. See Aghaclay.

**Cultiafadda** in Galway ; long woods. See Cuiltia.

**Cultiagh** in Fermanagh ; *Coillteach*, woodland.

**Culvacullion** in Tyrone ; *Cúl-mhaighe-cuilinn*, back of the plain (*magh*) of the cullen or holly.

**Cum** in Mayo ; same as Coom.

**Cummeenavrick** in Kerry ; *Coimín-a'-bhruic* [-vrick], little coom or hollow of the badger (*broc*, a badger).

**Cummeenduvasig** in Kerry ; *Cuimín-dubh-easaig*, little valley of the black (*dubh*) cataract (*eas*, *easach*).

**Cummeennabuddoge** in Kerry, little valley of the *bodóg* or heifer. Grazing place for heifers.

**Cummirk** in Donegal ; *Comairce* [cummirka], protection. Probably land held in security for a debt.

**Cumry** in Monaghan ; a modification of Cummer, a confluence. See vol. i. p. 63.

**Cunlaghfadda** ; *Connlach*, stubble (same as Conleen, above) : *fadda*, long.



**Cunlin** in Donegal ; stubble : same as Conleen.

**Cunnagher** in Mayo ; *Conadhchair*, land of *conna* or firewood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

**Cunnamore** in Cork ; great firewood-land.

**Cunnavoola** in Kerry ; *Conadh-bhuaile*, firewood booley, where *conadh* is an adjective and aspirates the *b* : p. 1, I.

**Cuppige** in Cork ; corrupted from *copóg*, a place of dockleaves. See Cuppanagh.

**Cuppanagh** in Sligo ; *Copánach*, land of dockleaves. *Cop*, a dockleaf, with the dim. *án* in a collective sense, and *ach*, abounding in : p. 12, I and II.

**Cur, Curr** ; see Cor.

**Curlew Hills** between Roscommon and Sligo ; *Coirr-shliabh* (FM), rough or rugged mountain. See Cloghercor.

**Curneen** in Mayo ; little round hill. See Cor.

**Curr** in Derry and Tyrone ; a round hill or a pit. See Cor.

**Curraboy** in Mayo, and **Curraabwee** in Cork ; *Coradh-buidhe*, yellow weir.

**Curraclough** in Cork ; stony weir.

**Curraderry** in Clare ; weir of the oak wood.

**Curraduff** in various counties ; black weir or black marshy meadow (*currach*).

**Curragh**, Irish *currach* or *corrach*, a marsh, a moor. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Curraghatouk** in Kerry ; *Currach-a'-tseabhaic* [-touk], marshy meadow of the hawk. The *s* of *seabhac* [shouk] eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

**Curraghaviller** in Tipperary ; marshy meadow of the water-cress. See *Biolar* in vol. i. p. 48.

**Curraghavogy** in Donegal ; *Currach-a'-bhogaigh*, watery meadow of the *bogach* or bog.

**Curraghawaddra** in Cork ; Marsh of the dog (madra). *M* of madra aspirated to *w* : p. 1, I.

**Curraghbehy** in Kilkenny ; marsh of birch. See Beha.

**Curraghbinny** in Cork ; marsh of the peak. See Binn.

**Curraghbrack** in Westmeath ; speckled marsh.

**Curraghcloney** in Tipperary ; marsh of the meadow.

**Curraghcloonabro** in Cork; marsh of the meadow (*cluain*) of the millstone or quern (*bro*). Here nom. *bro* is used for gen. *brón*. : p. 13.

**Curraghcreen** in Cork and Galway; *Curragh-críon* [*críen*], withered marsh-meadow. See *Críon*, vol. ii. p. 353.

**Curraghderrig** in Kerry; red marsh (*derg*).

**Curraghfore** in Leitrim; *Curragh-fuar*, cold marsh.

**Curraghgraigue** in Tipperary and Wexford; marsh-meadow of the *graig* or village.

**Curraghinalt** in Tyrone; marsh of the hillside or cliff. See *Alt*.

**Curraghkeal** and **Curraghkeel** in Tipperary and Cavan; narrow (*caol*) marshy meadow.

**Curraghkillen** in Clare; wet meadow of the little church.

**Curraghlare** in Fermanagh; *currach-láir*, middle marsh-meadow.

**Curraghlea** in Donegal, and **Curraghleagh** in Cork; *Curragh-liath* [-lea], grey moor or wet meadow.

**Curraghlehanagh**; grey moor: *liathanach*, same as *liath*, grey.

**Curraghmarky** in Tipperary; *Curragh-marcaigh* [-marky], curragh of the horseman: *marcach*, from *marc*, a horse.

**Curraghnabania** in Leitrim; *Curragh-na-báine*, the moor of the white (cow). See *Bo*. The tradition is that this place received its name from a white cow belonging to St. Brigit. *Bán*, white: gen. fem. *báine* [bawn-ya], with "cow" understood.

**Curraghnabola** in Wexford, **Curraghnaboley** in Roscommon, and **Curraghnaboola** in Tipperary; the moor of the booley or dairying-place.

**Curraghnaboll** in Roscommon, and **Curraghnaboul** in Limerick; *Curragh-na-bpoll*, moor of the holes or pits. *Poll* [poul], a hole.

**Curraghnadeige** in Queen's Co.; *Curragh-na-dTadg* [-deige], moor of the Teiges, *i.e.* of the men named Teige or Timothy.

**Curraghnagap** in Sligo; *Curragh-na-gceap* [-gap], moor of the *ceaps*, or stakes or stocks.

**Curraghnalaght** in Cork; *Currach-na-leacht*, swampy meadow of the *lachts*, or burial heaps.

**Curraghnamaddree**, swamp of the dogs. See Curraghawaddra.

**Curraghnamoe** in Tipperary; *Currach-na-mbo*, of the cows. See Annamoe, vol. i. p. 470.

**Curraghnanav** in Kerry; *Currach-na-ndamh*, of the oxen.

**Curraghnatinny** in Tipperary; *Currach-na-teine*, swamp of the fire. Perhaps Jack-o'-the-lantern or light emitted from rotten wood.

**Curraghnaveen** in Roscommon; *Currach-na-bhFiann* [-veen], moor of the Fianna, the old Fena of the third century. See vol. i. p. 91.

**Curraghnawall** in Leitrim; *na-bhfál*, of the hedges or enclosures. See *Fál*, vol. ii. p. 216.

**Curraghreigh** in Waterford, and **Curraghrevagh** in Galway; grey marsh-meadow.

**Curraghscarteen** in Kilkenny and Tipperary; *Currach-scairtín*, swampy place of the little *scart* or shrubbery.

**Curraghteemore** in Cork and Mayo; moory land of the great house. For *tee* (*tígh*), a house, see Attee.

**Curraghturk** in Limerick; *Currach-tuirc*, swampy moor or fen of the (wild) boar. A relation, no doubt, of Macaulay's

“ . . . Great wild boar that had his den  
Amidst the reeds of Cosa's *fen*,  
And wasted fields and slaughtered men.”

**Curraghweesha** in Kerry (accented on *sha*): *Currach-mhaighe-seaghdha* [-wee-shaa], swampy moor of Shea's *magh* or plain.

**Curragraig** and **Curragraigue** in Waterford and Kerry; *Cor-gráig*, odd *gráig* or village. Vowel inserted between *cor* and *gráig*: p. 7, VII. See *Cor*.

**Curraha** in Leitrim and elsewhere; “marshes,” a form of the plural of *currach*, a marsh.

**Currahy** in Cork; *Curraighthe* [currahy], moors: Irish plural of *Currach*.

**Curranashingane** in Cork; moor of the pismires. See Shanganagh, vol. ii. p. 293.

**Currae** in Cork, and **Curraun** in several counties; *Corrán*, a reaping-hook: in a secondary sense, rocky ground.

**Curraunaw** in Mayo; *Cor-an-tsamhaidh*, hill of the sorrel. *Samhadh* [sawva], sorrell: *s* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

**Curranure** in Cork; *Cor-an-iubhair*, round hill (*cor*) of the yew. See vol. i. p. 511.

**Curran** in Mayo; *Cor-raithne* [-ranny], ferny hill.

**Curraevagh** in Galway; *Coradh-riabhach*, grey weir.

**Curraober** in Galway; *Curraach-a'-tobair*, moor of the well.

**Curravaha** in Kerry; *Cor-mhacha*, odd farmyard. See *Cor* and *Macha*.

**Curraarahane** in Cork; St. Berchan's swampy moor. See *Carrickbarrahane*.

**Currauhill** in Cork; *Cor-a'-bhuaichalla* [vohilla], round hill of the boy. A place for sports: one boy standing for all: p. 11.

**Curraoola** in Kerry; odd booley. Vowel inserted between *cor* and *boola*: p. 7, VII.

**Curraeal** in Kerry; *Cor-aoil*, round hill of lime (*aol*).

**Curraentorpan** in Roscommon; little *curragh* or moor of the knoll. *Torpán* dim. of *tor*.

**Curraeny** in Tipperary; *Cuirínidhe*, little moors.

**Curries** in Galway and Mayo; wet meadows or moors: English plural of *curragh*, instead of Irish plural *curraigh* or *curraighthe*.

**Currudda** in Derry; *Cor-ruide*, round hill of the red iron-scum: deposited by water.

**Curryfree** in Derry; *Curraigh-fraoigh*, moor of heath.

**Currygranny** in Longford; gravelly moors (*grean*, gravel).

**Currylaur** in Galway; middle moors.

**Curryanerriagh** in Donegal; *Curraigh-na-naodh-aireach* [-nairagh], moors of the shepherds: *aodhaire*, a shepherd.

**Currywongaun** in Galway; moors of the long grass. *Mongan*, dim. of *mong*, long grass.

**Curtaun** in Galway; dim. of *cor*, a round hill. Like *Curreentorpan*.

**Cuscarrick** in Galway; foot of the rock.

**Cush**; *Cois* [cush], dative of *cos*, foot, means beside, adjoining, along (*i.e.* at foot of). Sometimes *cush* means foot simply.

**Cushacorra** in Clare; *Cois-a'-choraidh*, beside the fish-weir.

**Cushalogurt** in Mayo; *Cois-a'-lubhgoirt*, beside the herb-garden. See *Lubhgort*, vol. ii. p. 336.

**Cushatrough** in Galway; *Cois-a'-tsrotha* [-trogha], along the *sruth* [sruh], or stream. *S* eclipsed by *t*. See *Sruth*, vol. i. p. 457.

**Cushatrower** in Galway; *Cois-a'-treabhair*, along the *treabhar* [trower] or tillage-plot.

**Cushcallow** in King's Co.; beside the marshy meadow. See *Cala*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Cushenilt** in Antrim; the doe's foot. *Eilit*, a doe. From shape: like *Spaug*, vol. ii. p. 165.

**Cushenny** in Armagh; *Cos-seanaigh*, the fox's foot: like *Cushenilt*: and like *Castleterra*, vol. i. p. 8.

**Cushinkeel** in King's Co.; *Coisín-caol*, narrow little foot. From shape.

**Cushinsheeaun** in Mayo; *Coisín-siadháin*, little foot of the *sheeaun* or fairy fort. See *Sidhedn*, vol. i. p. 186. The fairy fort is still there, in which now unbaptized children are buried.

**Cushinyen** in Mayo; pron. *Cush-a-nyon* (accent on *ny*): *cois-an-eidhin* [-ey-in], foot of the ivy. See vol. i. p. 521.

**Cushlecka** in Mayo; *Cois-leice*, foot of the flag-rock. It is under a rock. Same as *Cushleake* in Antrim.

**Cushmaigmore**; great step or pace or narrow pass. *Coisméig*, same as *coiscéim*: vol. ii. p. 385.

**Cushmona** in Tipperary; beside the bog.

**Cuskry** in Donegal; *Coisgrigh*, a reedy place. In Donegal *coisgreach* is a reed.

**Cuslea** in Fermanagh; *Cois-sleibhe*, foot of the mountain: same as *Coshlea* in Limerick: vol. i. p. 527.

**Cuslough** near Ballinrobe; *Cois-locha*, beside the lake (Lough Mask).

**Cusovina** in Cork; *Cos-a'-bhinne*, foot of the peak. See Binn.

**Dacklin** in Roscommon; present Irish pronunciation is *Dachluanaidh*, but the original native name was *Dubh-chluain*, black cloon or meadow. See Daghloonagh.

**Dadreen** in Mayo; *Da-draighean* (Hogan), two *dryans* or blackthorn bushes.

**Daghloonagh** in Sligo; proper Irish name *Dubh-chluanach*, black meadow-lands. See Dacklin.

**Dalraghan** in Donegal; *Deallrachán*, dim. of *Deallrach*, shining—shiny land; from smooth pebbles on the surface.

**Dalteen** in Mayo; *Baile* omitted; full name *Baile-dailtin*, the town of the *dalteen*, an impudent young fellow.

**Danesfort** in Kilkenny; wrongly anglicised from Irish name *Dunfert*, fort of graves.

**Dangan**, a fortress: occurs frequently.

**Danganreagh** in King's Co.; grey fortress.

**Danganroe** in Queen's Co.; red fortress.

**Dangansallagh** in Cork and Tipperary; dirty or miry.

**Dargan** in Donegal; red or sunburnt spot (*Deargan*).

**Darhanagh** in Mayo; *Darthanach*, oak-bearing land.

**Darney** in Donegal: same as Darhanagh.

**Daroge** in Longford; dim. of *dair* an oak, but commonly meaning an ancient oak tree.

**Darrynane** in Kerry, O'Connell's residence; *Daire-Fhionáin*, oak grove of Finan, the patron saint.

**Dary** in Tipperary; *Dairighe*, oak-bearing lands.

**Davros** in Mayo; *Damh-ros*, ox peninsula.

**Dawstown** in Cork; *Baile-na-gcadhóg* (Hogan), townland of the jackdaws. *Cadhog* [cawg], a jackdaw. Here called a *daw*.

**Deffier** in Leitrim; the best local shanachies (Old Moran among them), pronounce it *Duibh-fhér*, blackish grass.

**Dellin** in Louth; *Duibh-linn*, black pool, same as Dublin. See vol. i. p. 363.

**Denn** in Cavan; same as Dinn, Dionn, Dionnna, a fortress. See Dinnree, vol. i. p. 93.

**Dennbane** in Cavan; whitish *Denn*. **Denmore**, Great Denn (both in the parish of Denn).

**Deralk** in Cavan; *Doire-fhalc*, oak wood of floods (*falc*, a flood: the *f* drops out by aspiration: p. 2, IV.). "A great portion of townland flooded in winter."

**Dergalt** in Tyrone; *Derg-alt*, red glenside.

**Dergmoney** in Tyrone; *Derg-mhuine*, red shrubbery.

**Dernacapplekeagh** in Fermanagh; *Doire-nacapall-gcaoch*, oak wood of the blind horses. Strange name, but quite plain.

**Dernacart** in Queen's Co.; *Doire-na-gcart*, oak wood of the carts (not of *ceardcha*, a forge). *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

**Dernacoo** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-cumha* [-cooa], wood of lamentation. See Annaghkeenty.

**Dernadarriff** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-dtarbh*, oak wood of the *tarriffs* or bulls. *T* eclipsed by *d*: p. 4, VIII.

**Dernaferst** in Cavan; wood of the *farset* (spindle) or sand-bank ford. Same as in Belfast, vol. i. p. 361.

**Dernagh** in Tyrone; *Doireanach*, woody.

**Dernagola** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-gcomhla* [-gola], oak wood of the gates. *C* of *comhla* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

**Dernagore** in Fermanagh; *Doire-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

**Dernahamsha** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-haimse*, the wood of archery: correct local interpretation, and very ancient. From *amus*, aim, aiming at, gen. *aimse* (Glossary to "Brehon Laws").

**Dernahatten** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-haitinne*, wood of the furze. *H* prefixed to gen. sing.: p. 4, X.

**Dernahelty** in Leitrim; *Doire-na-heilte*, oak wood of the doe. *Eilit*, a doe, gen. *eilte*.

**Dernahinch** in Monaghan; wood of the island.

**Dernalosset** in Monaghan; oak wood of the *lossets*—kneading-troughs. See Coollusty.

**Dernaseer** in Tyrone ; wood of the artificers.

**Dernashesk** in Fermanagh ; wood of the sedge : vol. ii. p. 340.

**Dernaskeagh** in Cavan and Sligo ; *Doire-na-sceach*, oak wood of the whitethorns : vol. i. p. 518.

**Dernaveagh** in Antrim ; *Doire-na-bhfadh* [-veagh], oak wood of the deer : vol. i. p. 476.

**Dernaved** in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-bhfead* [-ved], wood of the (fairy-) whistling. See Carrigapheepera.

**Dernaweel** in Cavan ; *Doirín-a'-mhaoil*, oak wood of the bald man. *Maol*, bald.

**Derra** in Kerry ; *doire*, oak wood.

**Derraghan** in Longford ; dim. of *doire* or derry, and here meaning underwood.

**Derraher** in Leitrim ; *Doire-an-athar*, wood of the father. Referring to some family arrangement.

**Derraugh** in Queen's Co. ; *Doire-each*, horse-grove.

**Derraun** in Roscommon ; little derry or oak wood.

**Derravoher** in Tipperary ; wood of the road (*bóthar*).

**Derravonniff** in Galway ; *Doire-dha-bhanbh* [Deraw-vonniff], oak wood of the two bonnivs or sucking-pigs. For two objects in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

**Derreenacoosan** in Roscommon ; *Doirín-a'-chuasáin*, little oak wood of the *cuasan* or cave.

**Derreenacrinnig** in Cork ; *Doirín-a'-chrionaig*, little oak wood of the withered branches. *Críonach*, a withered place.

**Derreenafoyle** in Kerry ; *Doirín-a'-phoill*, little wood of the hole. See Carrigafoyle, vol. i. p. 410.

**Derreenagan** in Roscommon ; *Doirín-na-gceann*, little oak wood of the heads. A place of execution. The spot is still shown where people were beheaded.

**Derreenagarig** in Cork : wood of the fierce man. *Garg* [garrag], fierce.

**Derreenageer** in Leitrim ; *Doirín-na-gcaor*, little oak wood of the berries. *Caor*, a berry : *c* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II.

**Derreenamackaun** in Roscommon ; *Doirín-nambacán*, of the *bacáns* or stakes (trunks left after a fire or after withered branches).



**Derreenaryagh** in Kerry; little wood of the shepherds. See *Currynanerriagh*.

**Derreenaseer**; same as *Dernaseer*.

**Derreenasoo** in Roscommon; *Doirín-na-subh* [-soov], little wood of the strawberries: an island in the Shannon, where they grow still in abundance.

**Derreenathirigy** in Cork; *Doirín-a'-tsioraig* [-thirrig: wrongly lengthened in pronunciation to -thirrigy], little wood of the *searrach* or foal. See vol. ii. p. 309.

**Derreenatlooig** in Kerry; *Doirín-a'-tshuaig*, of the host or army (sluagh [sloo]; *s* eclipsed).

**Derreenatslochtan** in Clare; *Doirín-a'-tslochtain*, little wood of the *slochtan* or dandelion. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Derreencollig** in Cork; *Doirín-cullaig*, of the boar.

**Derreendooy** in Roscommon; *D. dumhaidh*, of the *dumha* or burial mound.

**Derreendorragh** in Roscommon; dark wood. See *Bodorragha*.

**Derreendrislach** in Kerry; wood of *drislachs* or brambles.

**Derreenglass** in Cork; green little wood.

**Derreengreanagh** in Cork; gravelly oak wood: *grean*, gravel. See *Currygranny*.

**Derreenkealig** in Cork; *Doirín-caolaig*, of the slender rods: from a peculiar growth.

**Derreenmoria** in Kerry; *Doirín-Móire*, Mór's or Mora's wood, a very ancient female name.

**Derreennacarton** in Cork; *Doirín-na-ceardchan*, wood of the *carta* or forge. See vol. i. p. 224.

**Derreennacasha** in Cork; *Doirín-na-coise*, little wood of the foot (*cos*) or bottom land.

**Derreennageeha** in Kerry; of the wind: windy wood. *Gaoth* [gay], wind.

**Derreennagreer** in Kerry; should be *Derreennagree*; correct Irish *Doirín-na-geruidhe*, wood of the cattle.

**Derreennamucklagh**; *Doirín-na-muclach*, of the piggeries: vol. i. p. 478.

**Derreennawinshin** in Mayo; *Doirín-na-bhfuinnseann*, wood of the *funshions* or ash-trees. *F* eclipsed by *bh* or *v*: p. 4, IV.

**Derreentunny** in Roscommon; *Doirín-tonnaigh*, wood of the *tonnach*—mound or rampart.

**Derreeny** in Cork, Kerry, and Mayo; *Doirínidhe*, plural of *doirín*: little oak woods.

**Derrew** in Galway and Mayo; the way of sounding *Doireadh*, an oak wood, in the west.

**Derriana** in Kerry; *Doire-iana*, of the *ians* or drinking vessels. Probably the residence of the *ian*-maker. For *ian*, a vessel, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Vessels."

**Derriddane** in Clare; *Doir'-fheadáin*, of the *feadan* or streamlet.

**Derrigra** in Cork; *Derg-rath*, red rath. Same as Derrygrath, vol. ii. p. 278.

**Derrinboy** in King's Co.; *Doirín-buidhe*, yellow wood.

**Derrinclare** in King's Co.; wood of the board or plain (*clár*).

**Derrincullig** in Kerry: same as Derreencollig.

**Derrindaff** in Kerry; *Doire-an-daimh*, oak wood of the ox. **Derrindaffderg** in Mayo; of the red ox.

**Derrinduff** in King's and Queen's Cos.; *Doirín-dubh*, black little oak wood.

**Derrinea** in Roscommon; *Doire-an-fhiáidh*, oak wood of the deer. See *Fiadh*, vol. i. p. 476.

**Derrineanig** in Cork; *Doire-an-aonaig*, wood of the fair. See *Aenach*, vol. i. p. 205.

**Derrineden** in Cork; wood of the *eadan* or hill brow.

**Derrineel** in Roscommon; *Doire-an-aoil*, wood of the lime.

**Derrinisky** in Roscommon; of the water (*uisce*).

**Derrinsallow** in Tipperary; of the sally-trees.

**Derrintaggart** in Mayo; of the priest (*sagart*).

**Derrintinny** in Cavan; *Doire-an-tsionnaigh*, wood of the fox (*sionnach*): a fox cover.

**Derrintober** in Leitrim; of the well. **Derrintogher** in Cork and Mayo; of the causeway.

**Derrinturk** in Roscommon; of the boar. See *Curraghturk*.

**Derrinnumera** in Mayo; of the hill-ridge (*iomaire*).

**Derrinvoney** in Leitrim ; of the *muine* or brake.

**Derrinweer** in Leitrim ; oak wood of the *maor* or steward. *M* aspirated to *w* : p. 1, I.

**Derroogh** in Galway ; shortened from the native name, *Darmhachaidhe*, oak fields (*macha*, a field).

**Derroolagh** in Clare, and **Derrooly** in King's Co. ; oak grove of the apple-trees. See vol. i. p. 516.

**Derrora** in Donegal ; same as Derroar.

**Derroran** in Galway ; of the spring well. See vol. i. p. 453.

**Derry** ; Irish *doire*, an oak grove, from *dair*, an oak. Sometimes it is applied to any grove, as in Derryoghill. It was anciently a neuter, of which traces still remain (p. 10).

**Derrya** in Westmeath ; *Doire-atha*, oak grove of the ford.

**Derryaghy** in Antrim ; *Doire-achadh* (Hogan), oak wood of the fields.

**Derryanville** in Armagh ; *Doire-an-bhile*, of the ancient tree. See Bilé, vol. i. p. 499.

**Derryard** in Fermanagh, Kerry, and Derry ; high grove.

**Derryarret** and **Derryart** in Donegal, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Kildare, and Longford ; Art's oak grove.

**Derryarrilly** in Monaghan ; Farrelly's. *F* aspirated and drops out.

**Derrybofin** in Leitrim ; wood of the white cow.

**Derryboy**, yellow derry ; **Derrybrack**, speckled.

**Derrybrick** ; *Doire-bruic*, of the badger.

**Derrycarhoon** in Cork ; *Doire-ceathramhan*, wood of the land-quarter. See Carrow.

**Derrycarna**, **Derrycarne**, and **Derrycarran** in Kerry, Leitrim, and Clare ; wood of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

**Derrycarney** in King's Co. and Tipperary ; O'Kearney's.

**Derrycashel** in Mayo and Roscommon ; *Doire-caisil*, oak wood of the stone fort. See Cashel.

**Derrycassan** in Cavan, Donegal, and Longford ; *Doire-casáin*, oak grove of the path. See vol. i. p. 373.

**Derrychara** in Fermanagh ; of the *carra* or weir.

**Derrychrier** in Derry; *Doire-chriathar*, of the sieves: see vol. ii. p. 391.

**Derryclaha** in Mayo; *Doire-cleatha*, of the pole or hurdle.

**Derryclare** in Galway; same as Derrinclare.

**Derryclay** in Tyrone; of hurdles. See Aghaclay.

**Derryclagna** in Fermanagh; *Doire-cloigne*, of the round skull-shaped hills. See Cluggin.

**Derryco** in Kerry; *Doire-cuach*, oak wood of cuckoos. Now sometimes called Jericho!

**Derrycoagh** in Roscommon; written by FM, *Doire-cua*, oak wood of the acorns: but now pronounced *Doire-cuach*, of the cuckoos: the original pronunciation and meaning being lost.

**Derrycoffey** in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Chobhthaigh*, O'CoFFEY's Derry.

**Derrycolumb** in Longford; Colum's derry: no doubt the great St. Columkille is commemorated here. See Columkille.

**Derrycon** in Queen's Co. and Galway; *Doire-con*, oak grove of the hounds (*cu*, gen. *con*).

**Derryconny** in Roscommon; of *conna* or firewood.

**Derrycontuort** in Mayo; *Doire-contabhairte* [-contorta], grove of danger: as if the grove stood on borderland.

**Derrycooldrim** in Mayo; of the back hill-ridge: *cul*, back; *druim*, ridge.

**Derrycooley** in King's Co.; of the corner (*cuil*).

**Derrycoosh** in Mayo, and **Derrycoose** in Armagh; *Doire-cuais* [-coosh], of the *cuas* or cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

**Derrycor** in Armagh; of the corrs or cranes.

**Derrycrawl** in Down, and **Derrycrew** in Armagh; of the *creamh* or wild garlic: see vol. i. p. 65.

**Derrycree** in Fermanagh; *Doire-cruidhe*, of cattle. *Crodh*, cattle.

**Derrycreeve** in Fermanagh; Derry of the branch or branchy tree or bushes. See Craebh in vol. i. p. 501.

**Derrycreeveen** in Cork; of the little *creeve* or branchy tree.

**Derrycrin** in Tyrone; of the *crann* or (very large) tree.

**Derrycrossan** in Monaghan; McCrossan's or Crosby's oak wood.

**Derrycrum** in Fermanagh; *crom* here is "inclined" or "sloping." Meaning the trees sloping (prevailing winds).

**Derrycunlagh** in Galway; of stubbles (*connlach*).

**Derrydoon** in Fermanagh; of the *dún* or fort.

**Derrydorrach** and **Derrydorrachy** in Armagh, Derry, Mayo, and Monaghan; *Doire-dorcha*, dark grove. See Bodorracha.

**Derrydrummond** in Tyrone; grove of the ridge (drumman).

**Derrydrummuck** in Down; *Doire-droma-muice*, of the pig's hill-ridge, or of the pig's back—from shape. Nom. (*muck*) here retained instead of the gen. (*mucky*): p. 12.

**Derrydrummult** in Down; derry of the hill-ridge of wethers. *Molt*, a wether.

**Derryeighter** in Galway; *Doire-iachtar*, lower derry.

**Derryesker** in King's Co.; of the *esker* or sand-ridge.

**Derryfalone** in Louth; Falloon's or Fallon's derry.

**Derryfeacle** in Roscommon; *Doire-fiacail*, of the tooth. Some saint's tooth preserved as a relic. Tooth relics pretty common. See Feacle.

**Derryfineen** in Cork; Finghín's or Florence's derry.

**Derryfubble** in Tyrone; *Doire-phobail*, of the *people*, here meaning congregation. Memory of open-air Masses in penal times. See vol. i. p. 208.

**Derryfunshion** in Cork; Derry of (*i.e.* mixed with) ash-trees: or perhaps "Derry" here is simply a grove. See Derry.

**Derrygarran** and **Derrygarrane** in King's and Queen's Cos. and in Kerry; *Doire-garráin*, oak grove of the *garran* or copse.

**Derrygarreen** in Tipperary; *Doire-gairdhín*, of the little garden.

**Derrygarriff**, **Derrygarriv**, and **Derrygarve**, in Clare,

Galway, Kerry, Derry, and Mayo; *Doire-garbh*, rough oak grove.

**Derrygassan** in Monaghan; *Doire-gasán*, oak grove of the sprigs or sprouts. (*Gas, gassán*: see Derrygoss).

**Derrygay** in Mayo; *Doire-ghe*, oak wood of the goose. A feeding-place for geese.

**Derrygeel** in Longford; of the Gaodhael, *i.e.* Gaels or Irishmen. Probably one or more Irish families who escaped expulsion in times of plantation.

**Derrygeeraghan** in Cavan; *Doire-Mhic-Geachráin*, oak wood of MacGaghan (metathesis here). How the *Mac* dropped out, see *Mac*.

**Derrygelly** and **Derrygennedy** in Fermanagh; of the O'Kelly's and O'Kennedy's, the initial *C* of each Irish name being eclipsed by *O* in gen. plural: p. 10: or more likely by the neuter *doire*: p. 8.

**Derrygid** in Cavan; *Doire-gaid* [-gid], wood of the *gad* or withe: *i.e.* a place growing withes: p. 11.

**Derrygile** in Queen's Co., and **Derrygill** in Galway; *Doire-Gaill*, wood of the foreigner (Englishman).

**Derrygirrawn** in Roscommon; *Doire-gearráin*, oak wood of the *garron* or horse.

**Derryglash** in Longford; of the *glas* or streamlet. See vol. i. p. 455.

**Derryglen** in Cavan; *Doire-gleanna*, of the glen. Nom. for gen.: p. 12.

**Derryglogher** in Longford; *Doire-glochair*, oak wood of the *clochar*, or stony place. A good example of neuter eclipsis.

**Derrygolan** in King's Co. and Westmeath, and **Derrygoolin** in Galway; *Doire-gualainn*, oak grove of the (hill-) shoulder. **Derrygola** in Monaghan, same, only the *n* of the genitive has been improperly omitted: should be Derrygolan.

**Derrygonnelly** in Fermanagh; *Doire-Ui-Dhongaile*, O'Donnelly's oak grove. Here the aspirated *Dh* is restored—not to *D*—but to *G*, as it often is: p. 6, III. But it might be a neuter eclipsis, as in Derryglogher, in which case the family name would be Connolly.

**Derrygool** in Cork; *Doire-gcual*, of the charcoal (where charcoal was made).

**Deerygoon** in Tyrone; *Doire-gamhan* [-gown], of calves.

**Derrygoonan** in Tyrone; *Doire-gCuanain*, Coonan's or O'Coonan's grove. The eclipsis might be caused by the neuter *Doire* as in Derryglogher, or might be caused by O in the gen. plural; but the meaning is not affected either way.

**Derrygoony** in Monaghan; *Doire-gabhna* [-gowna], oak wood of the calf.

**Derrygore** in Fermanagh; of *gabhars* or goats.

**Derrygortinea** in Tyrone; *Doire-quirt-an-fhiaidh* [-gortinea], grove of the field of the deer.

**Derrygortnacloghy** in Cork; *Doire-quirt-na-cloiche*, wood of the field of the (remarkable) stone.

**Derrygoss** in Cavan; *Doire-gas*, of the sprigs or wheat-ears. Denoting good wheat-land. See Derrygassan.

**Derrygowan** in Antrim; of the *gow* or smith.

**Derrygowna** in Cork and Longford; same as Derrygoony.

**Derrygravaun** in Clare; *Doire-Garbháin*, Garvan's Derry. Corrupted from Garvaun to Gravaun by metathesis: p. 8.

**Derrygreenagh** in King's Co.; *Doire-draoineach*, oak grove of the blackthorns. *D* corrupted to *G* as in Derrygonnelly.

**Derrygrogan** in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Gruagáin*, O'Grogan's derry.

**Derrygunnigan** in King's Co.; *Doire-OgCuinn-eagán*, the derry of the O'Cunnagans, where *C* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

**Derryhallagh** in Leitrim and Monaghan; *Doire-shalach*, dirty or miry derry. Here there is an irregular aspiration after Derry (masc.) which is a remnant of the old eclipsing influence as explained at p. 10. Observe the large number of these after Derry, which was neuter.

**Derryharrow** in Longford; *Doire-thairbh*, oak grove of the bull.

**Derryhawna** in Mayo; *Doire-thamhnaigh*, of the cultivated field. See *Tamhnach* in vol. i. p. 231.

**Derryheanlish** in Fermanagh; oak grove of the single lis or fort: *aon*, one.

**Derryhee** in Monaghan; *Doire-chaoich*, oak grove of the blind man.

**Derryheen** in Cavan; *Doire-chaoín*, beautiful derry. See *Caoin*, vol. ii. p. 63.

**Derryhennet** in Armagh; *Doire-Shineid*, Jennet's derry.

**Derryherk** in Leitrim and Roscommon; Ere's derry.

**Derryhiveny** in Galway; *Doire-haibhne*, of the river.

**Derryhoosh** in Monaghan; *Doire-chiúmhais*, oak wood of the border, *i.e.* standing on border land. Irregular aspiration, as in *Derryhallagh* above.

**Derryhoyle** in Galway; written in *Inq. Jac. I.* *Derrihuohill*, pointing to *Doire-Thuathail*, Tohill's, Toole's, or O'Toole's derry.

**Derryhum** in Cavan; *Doire-thom* [-hum], of the *toms* or bushes.

**Derryilan** in Monaghan; *Doire-Eibhlín*, Eveleen's or Ellen's oak grove.

**Derryilra** in Mayo; *Doire-iolra*, grove of eagles.

**Derryinch** in Fermanagh; *Doire-inse*, derry of the island or river meadow.

**Derryinver** in Armagh and Galway; of the river-mouth. See *Inbhear*, vol. i. p. 459.

**Derryishal** in Cork; low-lying derry (*iseal*, low).

**Derrykeeghan** in Fermanagh; *Doire-Caocháin*, Keeghan's derry.

**Derrykeeran** in Armagh; of the quicken berries.

**Derrykinlough** in Mayo; *Doire-cinn-locha*, oak grove of (or at) the head of the lake.

**Derrykinnigh** in Monaghan, accented on last syll.; *Doire-cinn-eich*, grove of the horse-head: from shape of hill. See *Kineigh*.

**Derrykyle** in Galway; of the hazel (*coll*).

**Derrylaughta** in Tipperary; of the *leacht* or grave-pile.

**Derrylaura** in Galway; of the *láir* or mare.

**Derrylavan** in Monaghan; *Doire-leamháin*, of the elm.

**Derryleague** in Cavan and Fermanagh, and **Derry-**



leeg in Monaghan; *Doire-líag* [-leeg], of the flagstones: like Slieveleague, vol. i. p. 416.

**Derryleck** in Fermanagh; same as Derryleague.

**Derryleckagh** in Down, and **Derrylicka** in Kerry; *Doire-leacach*, flagstonny grove.

**Derrylee** in Armagh; *Doire-laogh*, of calves.

**Derryleggan** in Monaghan; of the *lagan* or hollow.

**Derryleigh** in Cork and Tipperary; *liath*, grey.

**Derrylester** in Fermanagh; of the *lestars* or household vessels. A maker of wooden vessels lived here.

**Derrylettiff** in Armagh; *Doire-leath-taoibh*, oak wood of half-side, which Irish idiom means one of a pair of sides, namely, one of two sides of a hill. See *Leath*, vol. i. p. 242.

**Derrylisnavil** in Armagh; oak grove of the *lis* or fort of the apples. *Abhall* [aval], an apple or orchard.

**Derrylooscaunagh** in Kerry; of the rocking or swinging: applied to the tops of the trees in a windy place.

**Derrylosset** in Monaghan, **Derrylosta** in Armagh, and **Derrylustia** in Leitrim; *Doire-loiste* [-lusta], of the *losset* or well-cultivated land. See vol. ii. p. 430.

**Derrylough**, **Derryloughan**, and **Derryloughaun** in many counties; oak wood of the lake.

**Derryloughbannow** in Longford; *Doire-locha-bainbh*, oak grove of the lake of the *bonnivs* or sucking-pigs. See *Bannow*, vol. i. p. 108.

**Derrylougher** in Fermanagh; of the rushes. See *Luachair*, vol. ii. p. 333.

**Derrylugga** in Cork; of the *lug* or hollow. See vol. i. p. 431.

**Derrylusk** and **Derryluskan** in Limerick, Monaghan, Queen's Co., and Tipperary; burnt derry. See *Beatin*.

**Derrymaclaughna** in Galway; *Doire-Mic-Lachtna*, (FM), oak grove of MacLachtna.

**Derryna** in Cavan (accented on *na*); *Doire-an-atha*, oak grove of the ford. See *Ath*.

**Derrynablaha** in Kerry; of the *bláth* or flower: meaning flowery oak grove.

**Derrynabrock** in Mayo; *Doire-na-mbroc*, grove of the badgers: a badger-warren.

**Derrynacannana** in Mayo; *Doire-na-ceannana*, oak grove of the spotted (cow). See Bo and Lohercannan.

**Derrynacarragh** in Clare; *Doire-na-cathrach*, of the *caher* or circular stone fort. See Caher.

**Derrynacarrow** in Donegal; *Doire-na-caraidh*, oak wood of the fishing-weir.

**Derrynacleigh** in Galway, and **Derrynacloy** in Fermanagh; *Doire-na-cloiche*, oak wood of the stone.

**Derrynacong** in Mayo; of the *cong* or narrow strait. See vol. ii. p. 409.

**Derrynacoulagh** in Kerry; oak wood of the poles (*cuaille*), *i.e.* tree trunks after a fire in this case.

**Derrynacrannog** in Fermanagh; of the lake-dwelling. See Crannog, vol. i. p. 299.

**Derrynacreeve** in Cavan; of the branch or branchy tree. See *Craebh*, vol. i. p. 501.

**Derrynacrit** in Longford; of the *cruit* or hump (of a hill).

**Derrynacross** in several counties; *Doire-na-croise*, of the cross. Some sort of prayer-station with a cross.

**Derrynadivva** in Mayo; *Doire-na-duibhe*, of the black (cow). See Derrynacannana.

**Derrynafaugher** in Fermanagh; oak grove of the cliff-shelf. See Fachair, vol. ii. p. 385.

**Derrynafinnia** in Kerry; *Doire-na-finne*, oak grove of the white (cow). See Derrynacannana.

**Derrynafulla** in Cork; *Doire-na-fola*, of the blood: an echo of some battle.

**Derrynafunchin** in Cork, **Derrynafunsha** in Kerry, and **Derrynafunshion** in Queen's Co.; *Doire-na-fuinseann*, oak grove of the ash, *i.e.* with ash-trees mixed.

**Derrynagad** in Monaghan; *Doire-na-ngad*, of the *gads* or withes—supplying withes for thatching, or for flails.

**Derrynagall** in King's Co.; *Doire-na-nGall*, of the foreigners—Englishmen in this case.

**Derrynagalliagh** in Longford; *Doire-na-gcailleach*, oak grove of the nuns: convent property.

**Derrynagan** in Cavan ; *Doire-na-gceann* [-gan], of the heads. Either a battle-site or an execution place.

**Derrynagarragh** in Westmeath, *Doire-na-gcarrach*, of the rocks. See Carr.

**Derrynaglah** in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-gcleath*, of the wattles or hurdles. See *Chlath*, vol. ii. p. 199.

**Derrynagooly** in Mayo ; *Doire-na-gualaigh*, of the charcoal. Where charcoal was made. See Gual in vol. ii. p. 205.

**Derrynagran** in Galway, Longford, and Mayo ; oak-grove of the (large) trees. *Crann*, a tree : *c* eclipsed : p. 3, II.

**Derrynagraug** in Sligo ; *Doire-na-ngráig*, of the *grais* or hamlets. There are three or four small groups of houses.

**Derrynagrew** in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-gcnu*, oak grove of nuts, *i.e.* mixed with nut-bushes. *N* changed to *r* : see Crock.

**Derrynagrial** in Donegal ; *Doire-na-gcrioll*, of the leather bags. A *crioll*-maker lived here. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. chap. xxvi. sect. 6.

**Derrynaheilla** in Clare ; *Doire-na-haille*, oak wood of the cliff. See Aill.

**Derrynahesco** in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-heisce* [pronounced *-hescu* here], of the boggy, streamy quagmire.

**Derrynahimmirc** in Leitrim ; *Doire-na-himirce*, oak grove of the flitting or moving or departing. An echo of some long-forgotten migration.

**Derrynaleck** in Mayo ; *Doire-na-leac*, of the flagstones.

**Derrynalecka** in Clare ; *Doire-na-leice*, of the flagstone.

**Derrynamansher** in Donegal ; *Doire-na-mainséar*, of the mangers. Formerly a horse-stud here.

**Derrynamona** in Cork ; of the *móin* or bog.

**Derrynamuck** in Mayo and Wicklow ; of the *mucs* or pigs : where pigs were sent to feed on acorns.

**Derrynamucklagh** in Kerry, of the piggeries.

**Derrynanagh** in King's Co. ; *Doire-na-neach*, of the horses. See Agh.

**Derrynananta** in Cavan ; of the nettles (*neannta*).

**Derrynarget** in Monaghan; *Doire-an-airgid*, of the silver or money. Some legend of hidden treasure.

**Derrynasafach** in Cork; *Doire-na-samhthach* [-safach], of the spear-handles: this name for an obvious reason.

**Derrynascobe** in Monaghan and Tyrone; *Doire-na-scuab*, oak grove of the *scoobs* or brooms: also obvious.

**Derrynasee** in Roscommon; *Doire-na-saoi*, of the learned men. Preserving the memory of some former lay college. For these lay colleges, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Lay Schools."

**Derrynaseera** in Queen's Co.; *Doire-na-saorach*, grove of the freemen, *i.e.* they had their land free. See Seersha, vol. ii. p. 483.

**Derrynashask** in Mayo; *Doire-na-seisce* [-sheska], oak wood of the sedge. See vol. ii. p. 340.

**Derrynaskea** in Longford, and **Derrynasceagh** in Mayo; of the whitethorn bushes. See Sceach, vol. i. p. 518.

**Derrynaspol** in Donegal; of the *spall* or fallow-burning, *i.e.* burning the surface for the ashes to be used as manure: see Beatin.

**Derrynatubbrid** in Cork; of the well.

**Derrynaveagh** in Clare; *Doire-na-bhfiach*, of ravens.

**Derrynavogy** in Fermanagh; full Irish name, *Doirean-a'-bhogáin*, little oak grove of the little bog.

**Derrynawana** in Leitrim; *Doire-na-bhfánadh*, of the slopes—sloping lands. *Fanaidh*, a slope: *f* eclipsed by *bh* or *v*.

**Derrynea** in Galway; *Doire-an-fhiaigh*, of the raven.

**Derrynine** in Kildare; *Doire-an-adhainn*, of the *adhan* [eyon] or caldron: *i.e.* a caldron-like pool.

**Derrynisk** in Antrim; *Doire-an-uisce*, of the water.

**Derryoghill** in Longford and Tyrone; grove of the yews. See Derry above and Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Derryonagh** in Roscommon; true name *Doire-Dhonchadh* or Derry-Donach (local), Donogh's *derry*. "Donagh" is now seldom heard: it is always "Denis."

**Derryool** in Mayo; *Doire-ubhall* [-ool], of the apples: *i.e.* an orchard.

**Derryoran** in Mayo; *Doire-Ui-h Odhrain*, O'Horan's derry.

**Derryounce** in King's Co.; *Doire-uinsighe*, grove of the ash-trees. See Derry above and Fuinnse in vol. i. p. 506.

**Derryquin** in Kerry; *Doire-Chuinn*, Conn's grove.

**Derryquirk** in Roscommon; *Doire-chuirc* (FM), Core's or Quirk's grove.

**Derryreel** in Donegal; *Doire-Ui-Fhrighil*, O'Freel's derry. *F* of Freel vanishes under aspiration.

**Derryreig** in Kerry; *Doire-reidh*, open derry: *i.e.* easily passable. The *g* in the end is a Kerry form: p. 2, III.

**Derryriordane** in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Riobhardáin*, O'Riordan's oak grove.

**Derryroe** in several counties; red derry.

**Derryroosk** in Monaghan; of the marsh: vol. i. p. 464.

**Derryrush** in Kerry; correct Irish name *Doire-Fhearghuis* [-a-rish], Fergus's grove.

**Derryrush** in Galway is what it looks; *Doire-ruis* [-rush], oak grove of the peninsula.

**Derrysallagh** in Kerry and Sligo; dirty or miry.

**Derryscobe** in Fermanagh; same as Derrynascobe.

**Derryshandra** in Fermanagh; *Doire-sean-ratha*, of the old *rath* or fort. *D* inserted after *n*: p. 7, VI.

**Derryshannoge** in Longford; full Irish name, *Doire-atha-Sheadínóig*, wood of Shaneoge's (young John's) ford.

**Derrysillagh** in Galway; of the sally-trees.

**Derryskineen** in Roscommon; *Doire-Ui-Sgingín*, oak wood of O'Sgingín: a family noted as poets and historians.

**Derrytagh** in Armagh; *Doire-teach*, of the houses.

**Derryteigeroe** in Leitrim; red Teige's or Timothy's derry.

**Derrytresk** in Tyrone; *Doire-triosca*, grove of the brewer's grains (for pigs, as now). Indicating a brewer's residence. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Brewing."

**Derryulk** in Clare; *Doire-uilc* [-ulk], of badness or

evil, preserving the memory of some evil state or transaction.

**Derryvahalla** in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Bhachalla*, O'Buckley's derry.

**Derryvahan** in Cavan; *Doire-mheathan*, grove of the oak slits (for sieves). See Coolmahane and Mahanagh.

**Derryvally** in Monaghan; *Doire-bhealaigh* [-vally], of the *bealach* or pass or main road.

**Derryveagh** in Longford and Monaghan; *Doire-bheathach*, wood of birch-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Derryvealawauma** in Galway; *Doire-bhéil-a'-mhadhma* [-wauma], grove of (or at) the mouth of the mountain-pass. See Madhm in vol. i. p. 176.

**Derryveen** in Monaghan and Tyrone; *Doire-mhín* [-veen], smooth derry. Derry aspirates here though masc. : a trace of the old neuter : p. 10.

**Derryveeny** in Mayo; *Doire-mhianaigh*, of mines.

**Derryvehil** in Cavan; *Doire-mheitheal*, of the reapers. Meitheal [mihul] means primarily a band of reapers, but in an extended sense it now means a band of men employed at any work.

**Derryveone** in Fermanagh; *Doire-mheodhain*, middle derry.

**Derryvicrune** in Galway; *Doire-mhic-Ruadhain*, wood of Rowan's son.

**Derryvilla** in King's Co. ; of the ancient tree. See Bilé in vol. i. p. 499.

**Derryvinaan** in Clare, and **Derryvinnane** in Limerick; *Doire-mhionnáin*, oak grove of the kid : a place where goats were kept.

**Derryvohil** in Galway; of the *buachaill* or boy. A sporting place : one boy representing all : p. 11.

**Derryvohy** in Mayo; *Doire-bhoithe* [-vohy], of the booth or tent or hut. *B* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

**Derryvony** in Cavan; *Doire-mhóna* [-vona], of the bog.

**Derryvore** in Armagh and Fermanagh; *Doire-mhór*, great derry. *More* changed to *vore* by aspiration.

**Derryvoreada** in Galway; *Doire-Mhairghreada* [-voreada], Margaret's oak grove.

**Derryvorrigan** in Queen's Co.; *Muireagan's* or Morgan's oak wood.

**Derryvreen** in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Bhraoin*, O'Brien's.

**Derryvrin** in Kerry; Brin's or Byrne's grove.

**Derryvung** in Roscommon; *Doire-mhuing*, oak grove of the morass: see *Muing*, vol. ii. p. 393.

**Derrywanna** in Roscommon; *Doire-mhanaigh*, grove of the monk.

**Derryware** in Derry; *Doire-mháor*, of the stewards.

**Derrywee** in Galway; *Doire-bhuidhe* [-wee], yellow derry.

**Derryweelan** in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Mhaoileáin*, O'Moylan's derry.

**Derrywilligan** in Armagh; O'Mulligan's derry.

**Derver** in Meath; full Irish name, *Ath-na-dirbhriche*, ford of the oak wood. See *Dairbhre*, vol. i. p. 504.

**Dervin** in Mayo; *Dairbhín*, little oak grove.

**Dervock** in Antrim; same as Dervin, only with a different dim. termination (*óg*).

**Desert**; *Diseart*, a desert, a hermitage, the abode of an anchorite. This word is much subject to corruption, such as *Ister*, *Easter*, *Tirs*, *Isert*, &c.

**Desertderrin** in Antrim; the hermitage of the *derrin* or little oak wood.

**Devil's Punchbowl** in Kerry; see Hell River.

**Diffagher River** in Leitrim; *Duibheachair*, black river. *Dubh*, black, with termination *chair* (p. 12, I), and vowel (*ea*) inserted between *duibh* and *chair*: p. 7, VII.

**Diffin** in Leitrim; a dim. of *Dubh* [-duv], black, viz. *Duibhchín*, black land.

**Diffin** in Donegal, and **Dillin** in Down; forms of the name Dublin or *Devlin* or *Divlin*; *Duibhlinn*, black pool. See Dublin in vol. i., and Dellin above.

**Dingins** in Cavan; plural of Dangan, a fortress.

**Dinn**, a fortress. See Denn.

**Dinnahorra** in Armagh; *Dionn-a'-choraidh*, fortified hill of the fishing-weir.

**Dinneens** in Kerry; English plural, instead of the Irish *Dinnínidhe*, little *dinns* or fortified mounts. See Dinn.

**Dirkbeag** in Galway ; small cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

**Dohilla** in Kerry ; *Dubh-choille*, black wood.

**Dolusky** in Derry ; *Dubh-loisgthe* [Doolusky], black burnt land. See Beatin.

**Donageaga** in Mayo ; *Dun-na-géige* [-geaga], the *dun* or fort of the branch (géag).

**Donaguile** in Kilkenny ; *Dun-a'-Ghail*, fortress of the foreigner. The *Gall* was here an Englishman. See vol. i. p. 94.

**Donanaghta** in Galway ; *Dun-an-ochna*, fort of the hill-breast. See vol. ii. p. 428.

**Donicmore** in Cork ; *Dun-'ic-Mhoire*, dun or fort of the son of (a woman named) *Mór* or *Mora*. See Mac.

**Doogagh** in Kerry ; *Dumhach*, a sandbank. *Dumhach* often occurs in the north-west.

**Doogan** in Roscommon ; *Dubhán*, something black—a black little hill.

**Doogary** in Queen's Co. ; *Dubh-dhoire*, black wood.

**Dooballagh** in Donegal ; *Dubh-bhealach*, black pass or road. **Doobally** in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Dubh-bhaile*, black townland. In these two the aspiration of *b* is neglected in anglicisation : p. 4, XI.

**Doobeg** in Sligo ; *Dumhach-beag*, small sandbank (see *Dumhach*, vol. ii. p. 387). But Doobeg in the parish of Kilturra in Mayo is from a small beehive-shaped *dumha* or monument : doobeg, little mound.

**Doobin** in Donegal ; *Dubh-bhinn*, black peak.

**Doocashel** in Donegal ; *Dubh-chaiseal*, black *cashel* or circular stone fort. See vol. i. p. 286.

**Doocassan** in Cavan ; black *casan* or path.

**Doochill** in Donegal ; black *kil* or church (which still stands).

**Doochorran** in Leitrim ; black stony hill. See Corran.

**Doochrock** in Leitrim, and **Doocrock** in Tyrone ; *Dubh-chnoc*, black hill. For the change of *n* to *r* in *cnoc*, see Crock.

**Doocreggaun** in Galway ; black little rock (*creagán*).

**Doocrow** in Donegal ; black *cro* or valley.

**Doogarraun** in Galway ; *Dubh-gharrán*, black shrubbery.



**Doogary** in Mayo : see p. 7.

**Dooghary** in Donegal and Down ; *Dubh-charaidh*, black weir.

**Dooghill** in Mayo ; *Dubh-choill*, black wood. Remains of the wood still there : formerly haunted by robbers.

**Dooghmakeon** in Mayo ; *Dumhach-Mic Eoghain*, Makeon's sandbank. See Dooagh.

**Dooghta** in Galway ; *Dubhachta*, black land.

**Doohooma** in Mayo ; *Dubh-thuama*, black tomb.

**Doohulla** in Galway ; *Dubh-thulach*, black hill.

**Doohyle** in Limerick ; *Dubh-choill*, black wood.

**Dookinelly** in Achill Island ; full Irish name, *Dumha-cinn-aille-Ui-Thuathaldáin*. *Dumha-cinn-aille* is well represented in sound by Dookinelly. *Ua-Thuathalain* is a well-known family name—*O'Too-halan* or Toland as they now often call themselves. The whole name translated is O'Toohalan's tomb at the head of the cliff.

**Doolagh** in Co. Dublin ; *Dubh-loch*, black lake.

**Dooleague** and **Dooleeg** in Mayo ; *Dubh-liag*, black flagstone.

**Doomore** in Sligo ; great sandbank. See Dooagh.

**Doon** or **Dun**, a fort, an ancient royal residence : see vol. i. p. 277.

**Doona** in Mayo ; *Dúna*, duns or forts.

**Doonacurry** in Longford ; *Dun-a'-churaidh* [-curry], the *dun* or fort of the knight. See vol. ii. p. 104.

**Doonaha** in Clare (O'Curry's birthplace) ; *Dun-atha*, fort of the ford. The ford crossed the little river flowing through the townland into the Shannon ; but it is now spanned by a bridge.

**Doonahaha** in Roscommon ; *Dun-na-haithe*, fort of the (lime-) kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

**Doonalt** in Donegal ; fort of the cliff. See Alt.

**Doonamona** in Mayo and Westmeath ; fort of the bog.

**Doonamontane** ; *Dun-na-móintedán*, fort of the boggy lands.

**Doonarah** in Leitrim ; "the dun which is called the rath," where one fort only is meant. See this

duplication further explained at Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

**Doonaree** in Galway; the king's rath. See Ree.

**Doonaroya** in Mayo; *Dun-na-ruaidhe*, fort of the red cow. See Bo.

**Doonaveeragh** in Sligo; *Dun-Ui-bh Fiachrach*, fort of (the tribe of) Hy Fiachrach.

**Dooneenmacotter** in Cork; MacCotter's little doon.

**Doonfin** in Antrim; whitish *dun*.

**Doonflin** in Sligo; *Dun-Flainn*, Flann's dun.

**Doonierin** in Sligo; *Dun-iarainn* (FM), fort of iron, indicating the presence of an iron mine.

**Doonimlaghbeg** in Kerry; dun of the little *imlagh* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 465.

**Doonis** in Westmeath; English plural instead of the Irish *Duna*, *duns*, or forts.

**Doonmoon** in Limerick; *Dún-Mhumhan*, fort of *Mumha* or Munster. Probably a very remarkable *dun*.

**Doonnagore** in Clare; *Dun-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

**Doonnagurroge** in Clare; *Dun-na-ngeabhrog* [-gurroge], fort of the seagulls or sea swallows. *Geabhrog* or *gurrog*, a word well understood in the west.

**Doonsallagh** in Clare; dirty or miry doon.

**Doonshaskin** in Sligo; of the *seisceann* or marsh.

**Doonsheane** in Kerry; *Dun-siadhain*, the fort which is called *sheeaun* or fairy mount. Here the *Dun* and the *Siadhan* were the same structure. For this duplication of names, see Doonarah.

**Doonskeheen** in Limerick; *Dun-sceithín*, of the little *sceach* or whitethorn bush.

**Doonties** in Kerry; *dúns* or *doons* or forts. Irish plural *Dúnta*, to which again the English plural termination *s* is added to form the double plural "Doonties." But **Doonty** in Mayo—same meaning—has only the Irish plural.

**Doonvullen** in Limerick; *Dun-mhaolain*, of the *mullan* or hill.

**Doony** in Cork; *Dúnaidhe*, another form of the Irish plural: *doons* or forts.

**Doonyvardan** in Clare; O'Bardan's dun.

**Dooraheen** in Westmeath; *Dubh-raithín*, black little rath.

**Dooreel** in Mayo; *Dumha-Fhrighil*, Freal's *dumha* or mound or grave. *F* drops out by aspiration.

**Doorian** in Donegal; black *rian* or track.

**Doorless** in Tyrone, and **Doorlus** in Limerick; *Durlas* or *Duirlios*, strong *lios* or fort: same as Thurles, vol. i. p. 274.

**Dooroy** in Galway; *Dubh-raith*, black rath. *Roy* well represents the sound of *rath* or *raith* here.

**Doosky** in Monaghan; *Dubhsce*, a shortening of *Dubh-sceith*, black bush.

**Dooslattagh** in Roscommon; black *slattach*, i.e. a place of *slats* or rods: probably a growth of osiers.

**Doostroke** in Leitrim; *Dubh-stróic*, black stripe: so *stróic* is understood in that region.

**Doovilra** in Mayo; *Dumhach-bhiolra*, sandbank of water-cress. See Biolar, vol. ii. p. 344.

**Doovoge** in Roscommon; *Dubhóg*, dim., meaning black spot, from the dark colour of the land and stream.

**Dooyeher** in Sligo; the native name and interpretation are *Duibh-gheithir*, properly *Duibh-dhoithir*, black or gloomy *doher* or wilderness.

**Dooyorc** in Mayo; *Dumhaigh-orc*, sandbank of the *orcs* or pigs.

**Doras** in Tyrone; *Dorus*, a door or gate. See vol. ii. p. 229: and Dorrusawillin below.

**Dore** in Donegal; *Dobhar*, old word for water.

**Dornogagh** in Fermanagh; a place abounding in *dornóges* or round stones: literally *handstones*, from *dorn*, the fist.

**Dorrusawillin** in Leitrim; *Dorus-a'-mhuilinn*, the door of the mill: a local designation for the mill entrance.

**Dougher** or "The Dougher" in Armagh, or rather **Doucharron** (which is the proper full name); *Dubh-charn*, black *carn*.

**Doughill** and **Doughal** in Roscommon, Kerry, and Wexford; *Dubh-choill*, black wood.

**Doughiska** in Galway; *Dubh-uisce*, black water.

**Doughkill** in Tipperary; same as Doughill.

**Dowagh** near Cong in Mayo; *Davach*, a caldron, i.e. a round pool of water.

**Dowra** in Cavan; well represents the local Irish name—*Damh-shrath*, *strath* or river-holm of the oxen. See *Damh*, vol. i. p. 472.

**Dowrea** in Sligo; *Damh-réidh*, mountain-flat of oxen. See *Dowra* above, and *reidh* in vol. i. p. 426.

**Drean** in Donegal; shortened from *Draoighean* [dreen], blackthorn.

**Dredolt**—more correctly **Drehidalt**—the *droichead* or bridge of the *alt* or steep glenside.

**Dreenaan** in Limerick; *Droigheanáin*, *Drynán*, or blackthorn.

**Drimcong** in Galway; the hill-ridge (*druim*) of the *cong* or narrow strait. See vol. ii. p. 409.

**Drimina** in Sligo; *Druimne*, little hill-ridge. Dim. termination *ne*, p. 12, II.

**Driminidy** in Cork; *Druim-Inide*, hill-ridge of Shrovetide; a place selected for Skellig-day sports: for which see "English as we speak it in Ireland," p. 324.

**Drimmavohaun** in Galway; *Druim-a'-bhotháin*, hill-ridge of the *bohaun* or cabin (for animals).

**Drimmeen** in Clare and Galway; *Druimín*, little ridge.

**Drimmeennagun**; *Druimín-na-gcon*, little ridge of the hounds.

**Drimmo** in Queen's Co.; *Druim-mbo*, ridge of the cows. *B* of *bo*, a cow, eclipsed here by the neuter noun *Druim*: p. 8.

**Drimnahoon** in Galway; *Druim-na-huamhan*, hill-ridge of the cave. See *Uamhan*, vol. i. p. 438.

**Drimneen** in Galway; same as *Drimmeen*, but with dim. termination *nín* instead of *ín*.

**Driney** in Roscommon; *Droigheanaigh* [Dreeny], blackthorn. Dat. used for nom.: p. 13.

**Dripsey River** in Cork; *Dribseach*, muddy river: *drib* or *drip*, mud, with the termination *seach*, abounding in: p. 12, I.

**Drisheen** in Cork ; little brambly place. **Drisoge** in Carlow, and **Drissoge** in Meath, same, but with *óg* instead of *ín* : p. 12, II.

**Droit** in Tyrone ; *Droichead* [Drohid], a bridge.

**Droles** in Fermanagh ; windings. **Drollagh** in Monaghan, *Drolach*, full of windings. Applied to a river in each case.

**Drom** ; same as Drum, which see.

**Dromaclaurig** in Cork and Kerry ; ridge of the *clárach*—*i.e.* a board or level spot.

**Dromacoosane** in Cork, and **Dromacoosh** in Kerry ; both mean the ridge of the cave (*cuasán* and *cúas*).

**Dromacullen** in Cork ; ridge of the *cullen* or holly.

**Dromadeesirt** in Kerry ; of the hermitage. See Disert.

**Dromadoon** in Cork ; ridge of the fort.

**Dromagarraun** in Limerick ; of the shrubbery.

**Dromagarry** in Cork ; of the garden.

**Dromagorteen** in Kerry ; ridge of the little tillage plot.

**Dromagowlane** in Cork ; ridge of the little fork.

**Dromalonthurt** in Kerry ; of the *longphort* or fortress.

**Dromanarrigle** in Cork ; ridge of the oratory. See vol. i. p. 320 for Aireagal.

**Dromanassa** in cork ; of the *ass* or cascade.

**Dromaneen** in Cork ; little *droman* or ridge.

**Dromara** in Down ; *Druim-athrach*, boat-shaped ridge : see Drumaragh.

**Dromataniheen** in Cork ; *Druim-a'-tsionaichín*, of the little fox.

**Dromatimore** ; ridge of the great house. See Attee.

**Dromavally** in Kerry ; ridge of the *baile* or townland.

**Dromavrauca** in Kerry ; of the *bráca* or harrow.

**Drombanny** in Limerick ; *Druim-bainne*, ridge of milk : good grazing land, or perhaps a dairy.

**Drombohilly** in Kerry ; *Druim-buachaillidhe*, of the boys. A place for sports.

**Drombrane** in Kerry ; *Druim-braon*, ridge of the drops—oozy ridge. On both sides of this ridge water flows down in little dribblets.

**Drombrick** in Kerry ; of the *broc* or badger.

**Drombrow** in Cork ; of the *brugh* [broo], fort or mansion. See *Brugh* in vol. i. p. 287.

**Dromcarra** in Cork ; of the *carra* or weir.

**Dromdarragh** in Kerry ; oak ridge.

**Dromdarrig** in Limerick, and **Dromderrig** in cork ; *Druim-derg*, red ridge.

**Dromdoory** in Kerry ; *Druim-dúire*, of water (*dúr*).

**Dromdour** in Cork ; *Druim-dobhair* [-dour], ridge of water.

**Dromdowney** in Cork ; *Druim-Domhnaigh*, of Sunday. A place for Sunday meetings.

**Dromgower** in Kerry ; of the *gabhar* or goat.

**Dromgownagh** in Cork ; *Druim-gamhnach* of the milch cows.

**Dromidicloch** in Cork ; written in Inquisitions. *Dromatyclogh* ; pointing to *Druim-a'-tighe-cloch*, ridge of the stone house (*tigh*, house ; *clogh*, a stone).

**Dromin**, the name of many places, has been given in vol. i. as a dim. of *drom*, a ridge, which it generally is. But **Dromin** in Louth is *Druim-fhinn*, white ridge.

**Dromlara** in Limerick ; *Druim-láire*, of the mare.

**Dromlegagh** in Kerry ; *Druim-leagach*, ridge of the flagstones.

**Dromlough** and **Dromloughan** in Cork and Limerick, hill-ridge of the lake.

**Dromlusk** and **Dromluska** in Kerry ; *Druim-loisgte*, burnt ridge. See *Beatin*.

**Drommahane** in Cork ; *Druim-meathán*, ridge of the sieve-slits. See *Coolmahane*.

**Dromnacaheragh** in Cork ; *Druim-na-cathrach*, of the *caher* or circular stone fort.

**Dromnafinshin** in Cork ; *Druim-na-fuinnsinn*, ridge of the *funsion* or ash-tree : an ash grove.

**Dromoyle** in King's Co. ; *Druim-maol*, bare ridge.

**Dromrastill** in Cork ; *Druim-rastail*, of the hand-rake.

**Dromreag** in Kerry, and **Dromreague** in Cork ; *Druim-reigh*, smooth ridge.

**Dromsallagh** in Limerick ; dirty or miry ridge.

**Dromsecane** in Cork ; *Druim-siocán*, ridge of the "frost-birds" (*sioc*, frost) or field-fares.

**Dromsiveen** in Cork; *Druim-Saidhbhín* [-siveen], ridge of (a woman named) Siveen: same as in Cahersiveen, vol. i. p. 285.

**Dromskeha** in Cork; of the *sceach* or bush.

**Dromtarriff** in Cork; ridge of the bull (*tarbh*).

**Dromteewackeen** in Kerry; *Druim-tighe-bhaicín*, ridge of the house of the *baicín*—little *bacach* or cripple or beggar.

**Dromturk** in Limerick; ridge of the boar.

**Drough** in Cork; *Droch*, bad: *i.e.* bad land.

**Droughill** in Queen's Co.; *Droch-choill*, bad (unprofitable) wood.

**Drum** and the dim. **Drumman**; mean a hill-ridge; the anglicised forms of *Druim* and *Droman*.

**Drumacaver** in Armagh; *Druim-Mhic-Ainbhir*, MacKenvir's ridge.

**Drumachee** in Armagh; *Druim-a'-chaoigh*, ridge of the (half-) blind man.

**Drumachon** and **Drumacon** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Druim-atha-chon*, ridge of the ford of hounds. A meet-place beside the ford.

**Drumacloghan** in Donegal; ridge of the stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

**Drumacoo** in Galway; from one of the Saints Mochua, of whom there were many.

**Drumacreeve** in Monaghan; better **Drumnacreeve**; *Druim-na-craoibhe*, ridge of the branch or branchy tree.

**Drumacrin** in Donegal; of the *crann* or tree.

**Drumacrow** in Derry; of the *cro*, or hut.

**Drumadagarve** in Fermanagh; *Druim-a'-da-garbh*, ridge of the two rough men. For two men in names, see vol. i. p. 260.

**Drumadarragh** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Druim-darach*, ridge of oaks.

**Drumadd** in Armagh; *Druim-fhad*, long ridge.

**Drumaddagorry** in Monaghan; *Druim-fhada-Gofhraigh*, long ridge of Godfrey or Geoffry.

**Drumaddarainy** in Monaghan (adjacent to Drumaddagorry), long ridge of ferns. See Raithneach, ferns, vol. i. p. 330.

**Drumaderry** in Derry and Mayo; of the oak grove.

**Drumadoney** in Donegal and Down; *Druim-a'-Domhnaigh* [-Downey], ridge of the church, or of Sunday: for *Domhnach* might mean either; for which see vol. i. p. 318.

**Drumadown** in Fermanagh; *Druim-a'-dúin*, ridge of the *dún* or fort.

**Drumadreen** in Derry; *Druim-a'-draoighinn*, ridge of the blackthorn.

**Drumageever** in Fermanagh; *Druim-Mic-Iomhair*, MacKeever's ridge.

**Drumagolan** in Cavan; *Druim-a'-ghabhláin*, ridge of the little *gabhal* [gole] or (river-) fork.

**Drumagore** in Derry; *Druim-a'-ghabhair*, of the goat: goat pasture.

**Drumahean** in Armagh; *Druim-dhá-én* (Hogan), ridge of the two birds. See vol. i. p. 256.

**Drumahit** in Antrim; *Druim-a'-chait*, ridge of the cat; meaning a resort of (wild) cats: p. 11.

**Drumahurk** in Cavan; of the *torc* or boar.

**Drumakeenan** in Cavan and King's Co.; *Druim-Ui-Chianáin*, the ridge of O'Keenan.

**Drumalee** in Cavan; *Druim-a'-laogh* [-lee], ridge of the calf: a grazing place for calves: p. 11.

**Drumalig** in Down; *Druim-a'-luig*, ridge of the *lug* or hollow.

**Drumalis** and **Drumaliss** in Armagh, Monaghan, and Antrim; ridge of the *lios* [liss] or fort.

**Drumalooaun** in Mayo; *Druim-a'-leamháin*, ridge of the elm.

**Drumalt** in Cavan and Monaghan; of the glenside or cliff. **Drumaltnamuck**; *Drumalt* of the pigs.

**Drumanalaragh** in Cavan; *Drumana-laragh*, ridges (*dromana*: plur.) of the mares.

**Drumanan** in Monaghan; *Druim-mionán*; ridge of the kids.

**Drumanaquoile** in Down; *Droman-na-cuaille*, little ridge of the pole or stake (*cuaille*).

**Drumanaught** in Donegal; *Druim-an-uchta*, ridge of the breast (*ucht*); from the shape of the hill.

**Drumane** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Derry; *Druim-éan*, hill-ridge of birds (*éan*, a bird).



**Drumaneany** in Donegal ; of the fair (*aonach*).

**Drumaneel** in Donegal and Sligo ; of lime (*aol*).

**Drumaness** in Down ; the Irish speakers make it *Druim-an-easa*, hill ridge of the *eas* or weasel.

**Drumanilra** in Roscommon ; of the eagle (*iolar*).

**Drumanny** in Monaghan ; *Druim-eanaigh*, of the marsh.

**Drumanone** in Roscommon ; *Druim-inneona*, ridge of the anvil : formerly a forge there.

**Drumanoo** in Donegal ; of the lead (metal : *umha*).

**Drumaragh** in Leitrim ; *Druim-athrach* of the boat-shape (*athrach* [arhagh], a boat). That is, a boat bottom upwards. See Dromara.

**Drumaraw** in Cavan and Fermanagh ; *Druim-a'-raith*, of the *rath* or fort (masc. here).

**Drumardnagross** in Tyrone ; *Dromard-na-gros*, high-ridge of the crosses. Some old penitential and prayer-station here.

**Drumarg** in Armagh ; of the chests or coffers (*arg*). Probably the abode of a chest-maker.

**Drumarigna** in Leitrim ; named from the *Arigna*, a rapid river. See *Arigna*.

**Drumark** in Donegal ; *Druim-arc* (FM), ridge of the pigs : *arc* or *orc*, a pig.

**Drumarrell** in Monaghan ; Farrell's ridge. *F* vanishes under aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Drumask** in Mayo ; of the *easca* [aska] or marsh.

**Drumaskibbole** in Sligo ; of the barn (*sciobol*).

**Drumaskin** in Galway ; of the quagmire (*eascann*).

**Drumasladdy** in Cavan ; *Druim-a'-sladaighe*, ridge of the robber.

**Drumass** in Monaghan ; *Druim-easa*, of the cascade.

**Drumatee** in Armagh ; of the *tigh* [tee] or (remarkable) house. For *tigh*, house, see *Attee*.

**Drumatehy** in Clare ; *Druim-a'-teithe*, ridge of flight. The flight that the name commemorates is otherwise forgotten.

**Drumatober** in Galway ; ridge of the well.

**Drumatrumman** in Donegal ; *Druim-a'-trommain*, of the elder or boortree. See *Tromm* in vol. i. p. 517.

**Drumatybonniff** in Roscommon; *Druim-a'-tighe-banbh*, ridge of the house (*tigh*) of the *bonniss* or sucking-pigs.

**Drumavally** in Derry; *Druim-a'-bhealaigh*, ridge of the pass or road. See Bealach, vol. i. p. 371.

**Drumavan** in Monaghan; *Druim-abhann*, of the river.

**Drumaville** in Donegal; *Druim-a'-bhile*, ridge of the old tree. See *Bilé* in vol. i. p. 499.

**Drumawark** in Donegal; *Druim-amhairc*, ridge of the prospect. *Amharc* [aw-ark], a view, a prospect. See Mullaghareirk, vol. i. p. 215.

**Drumaweer** in Donegal; *Druim-a'-mhaoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

**Drumawill** in Fermanagh; *Druim-abhail* [aw-il], ridge of the orchard.

**Drumawillin** in Antrim and Fermanagh; of the *mullin* or mill; *m* aspirated to *w*: p. 1, I.

**Drumbad** in Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Longford; of the *bád* or boat: either from shape like a boat back or from an adjacent ferry. See Drumaragh.

“**Drumbadmeen, Barr**” (Barr of Drumbadmeen), the *Barr* of a townland is the highest summit of it. Drumbad itself is the ridge of the boat (see last name), and Drumbadmeen means smooth Drumbad. See Barr.

**Drumbadrevagh** beside **Drumbadmeen**; grey Drumbad.

**Drumbagh** in Cavan; ridge of the birch (*beith*).

**Drumbally** in Armagh; *Drom-bhaile*, ridge town.

**Drumbannan** in Cavan; *Druim-beannáin*, ridge of the little pinnacle. See Ben.

**Drumbannow** in Cavan; *Drom-banbh*, ridge of the *bonniss* or young pigs.

**Drumbar** in Cavan and Donegal; *Druim-bairr*, ridge of the summit—top-ridge.

**Drumbaragh** in Monaghan; old people pronounce and interpret it *Druim-bearrthach*, shorn or grazed or bare ridge: *bearradh*, shaving; *berrthadh*, shaved.

**Drumbaragh** in Meath, same.

**Drumbaran** in Donegal and Fermanagh; a variation of last name: same meaning. See Drumbaragh.

**Drumbarna** in Fermanagh : proper anglicised name is Drumbar ; for the FM write it *Druimbairr*, ridge of the *barr* or summit. See Barr.

**Drumbartagh** in Cavan ; *Druim-beartach*, ridge of faggots : *beart* [bart], a bundle or faggot. A place where they gathered firewood.

**Drumbeagh** in Cavan and Donegal ; same as Drumbagh.

**Drumbear** in Monaghan ; a modification of Drumbaragh, bare or short-grass ridge.

**Drumbee** in Armagh and Cavan ; *Druim-bidh* [-bee], ridge of food ; *i.e.* productive land.

**Drumbeighra** in Leitrim ; *Druim-beithreach*, birchy ridge : *beith*, birch, with the termination *rach* : p. 12, II.

**Drumbenach** in Monaghan ; *Druim-beannach*, pinnacle ridge. *Benach*, an adj. from Ben, which see.

**Drumbeo** in Monaghan (not pron. *bo* but *beo*) ; *Druim-beo*, ridge of living beings, as in Tir-na-mbeo. But though the name is plain I cannot account for it. See Deegveo in vol. ii. p. 318.

**Drumberagh** in Monaghan ; same as Drumbaragh.

**Drumbern** in Donegal ; corrupted from the true Irish name still well known ; *Druim-bearrtha*, close-cropped ; same as Drumbaragh.

**Drumberny** in Fermanagh ; same as Drumbarna.

**Drumbibe** in Leitrim ; *Druim-bpíob*, ridge of the pipes. The *p* of *píob* eclipsed by neuter *Druim* : p. 8. A piper or a maker of pipes lived there.

**Drumbilla** in Louth ; of the *bilé* or old tree.

**Drumbin** in Monaghan ; of the pinnacle. See Ben.

**Drumboarty** in Donegal and Fermanagh ; *Druim-buartaigh*, of the cattle-shed. *Buar*, cattle ; *tigh*, house.

**Drumboghill** in Donegal ; *Druim-buachaill*, ridge of the boys. A place for sports.

**Drumboher** in Leitrim ; of the *boher* or road.

**Drumbologe** ; of the sacks. Indicating a sack-maker or perhaps a legend : see Dunbolg.

**Drumbonniff** in Down, and **Drumbonniv** in Clare ; ridge of the bonnivs or young pigs.

**Drumbrade** in Cavan ; *Druim-braghad*, ridge of the neck or gorge.

**Drumbrastle** in Mayo ; *Druim-Breasail*, Brassil's ridge.

**Drumbrean** in Monaghan ; stinking ridge. See vol. ii. p. 397. **Drumbreanlis** in Leitrim, stinking ridge of the *lis* or fort.

**Drumbrick** in several counties ; *Druim-broic*, of the badger (*broc*) : a badger den. : p. 11.

**Drumbrickaun** in Clare ; *Druim-Breacain*, Breacan's ridge.

**Drumbride** in Meath ; *Druim-Brighde*, Brigit's ridge.

**Drumbrisny** in Roscommon ; *Druim-brisne*, ridge of the breach or gap. *Bris*, to break.

**Drumbristan** in Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Donegal ; *Druim-bristiann*, breached or broken ridge.

**Drumbrucklis** in Cavan ; ridge of the badger-warren. See Brockles.

**Drumbullog** in Fermanagh and Leitrim ; *Druim-bolg*, ridge of sacks. From a sackmaker.

**Drumbulrisk** in Meath ; written **Drumbalrisk** in an old Survey ; ridge of the town (*bal* or *bally*) of the marsh (*riasc*). See Riasc, vol. i. p. 463.

**Drumcah** in Louth and Monaghan, and **Drumcahy** in Fermanagh ; *Druim-caithe* [-caha], ridge of chaff : where corn was winnowed.

**Drumcalpin** in Cavan ; *Druim-'ic-Ailpin*, Mac-Alpin's or Halpin's ridge.

**Drumcanon** in Leitrim ; *Druim-ceinnfhinn*, speckled ridge. See Cannon.

**Drumcamill** in Louth ; *MacCathmaoil's* or Campbell's hill-ridge.

**Drumcaran** in Clare ; ridge of the carn.

**Drumcarban** in Cavan ; Carban's or Corbett's ridge.

**Drumcard** in Fermanagh, and **Drumcart** in Tyrone ; *Druim-ceardcha*, ridge of the forge. See Drumanone.

**Drumcarey** in Cavan ; *Druim-carrtha*, of the rock. See Carr.

**Drumcargy** in Monaghan ; of the *carraig* or rock.

**Drumcarn** in Armagh, Cavan, and Donegal, and

**Drumcarna** in Clare ; ridge of the carn or monumental pile of stones.

**Drumcarra** in Leitrim ; *Druim-cairrthe*, of the standing stone. See Carr.

**Drumcarrow** in Monaghan ; *Druim-caradh*, ridge of fishing-weirs.

**Drumcase** in Cavan ; incorrect pronunciation of the Irish name *Druim-catha*, ridge of the battle.

**Drumcashel** in Leitrim and Louth ; of the *cashel* or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

**Drumcask** in Cavan ; *Druim-Caisc*, ridge of Easter : *i.e.* a place for Easter sports.

**Drumcaw** in Down ; same as Drumcase.

**Drumchoe** in Cavan, and **Drumcoe** in Donegal ; *Druim-chuach*, of cuckoos.

**Drumchory** in Donegal ; *Druim-chuaraidhe* [-coory], of brogue-makers. *Cuar*, *cuaran*, a sandal, a brogue.

**Drumchrin** in Donegal ; of the *crann* or tree.

**Drumclay** in Fermanagh ; *Druim-cléithe*, of the hurdle or harrow.

**Drumcloona** in Fermanagh ; ridge of the meadow.

**Drumclownish** in Fermanagh ; ridge of Clownish or Clones (see Clones, vol. i. p. 233) : as if it belonged to the neighbouring monastery of Clones.

**Drumcoggy** in Mayo ; *Druim-cogaidh*, ridge of battle.

**Drumcolgny** in Fermanagh ; ridge of thorns : *colg*, a thorn ; *colgnach*, *colgnaighe*, thorny.

**Drumcomoge** in Tipperary ; of the comoge or camoge, winding (river). *Cam*, winding.

**Drumcon** in Antrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh ; ridge of hounds. See Con, vol. i. pp. 479, 480.

**Drumconcoose** in Donegal ; *Druim-chon-chuais*, ridge of the greyhound-cave.

**Drumcong** in Leitrim ; of the *cong* or narrow strait. See Cong, vol. ii. p. 409.

**Drumconlan** in Mayo and Fermanagh ; *Drum-coinnleain*, ridge of stubbles.

**Drumconlester** ; *Druim-con-Liostair*, ridge of Lester's hound. *Liostar*, a man's name in old times—and still (Lister).

**Drumconnick** in Cavan; Conmac's ridge (*m* aspirated) falls out.

**Drumconor** in several counties; Conor's ridge.

**Drumconra** in Cavan; Conra's ridge: same as Drumcondra near Dublin.

**Drumconready** in Derry; Conready's ridge (*man*).

**Drumconway** in Tyrone; *Druim-Conmhaigh*, Conway's ridge.

**Drumconwell** in Armagh; *Druim-Conmhaoil*, Conwell's ridge.

**Drumcooly** in King's Co.; *Druim-cúile*, ridge of the angle or corner.

**Drumcor** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Druim-corr*, ridge of cranes.

**Drumcorban** in Fermanagh, and **Drumcorrabaun** in Mayo; Corban's ridge. The Corbans or Corra-bauns, or O'Corbans now generally call themselves Corbett.

**Drumcorrabaun** in Mayo; same as Drumcorban.

**Drumcose** in Fermanagh; *Druim-cuas*, ridge of caves.

**Drumcrauv** in Cavan; *Druim-cnamh*, ridge of bones: *n* changed to *r*: see Crock. Probably where the slain were interred after a battle. Names with similar ominous memories occur elsewhere: for which see vol. i. p. 116.

**Drumcree** in Armagh, Leitrim, and Westmeath; *Druim-cruidhe*, ridge of cattle. *Crodh*, *cruidhe* [*cro*, *cree*], cattle. See Glencree.

**Drumcreeghan** in Monaghan; ridge of the shrubbery. *Criochán* here and all around means a shrubbery.

**Drumcreeen** in Fermanagh; withered ridge (*críon*, withered).

**Drumcrew** in Monaghan; *Druim-craoibhe*, of the brand or bush.

**Drumcroagh** in Donegal; *Druim-cruach*, of the rick-shaped hillocks. See Croagh.

**Drumcroman** and **Drumcromaun** in Leitrim; ridge of Cromaun, which means a stooped man.

**Drumcrow** in Down; interpreted there as *Druim-*

*cruadh* [-crow], hard ridge: referring to the quality of the soil.

**Drumcroy** in Leitrim; same as Drumcrow.

**Drumcru** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; ridge of blood (*cru*). No doubt in memory of a battle.

**Drumcullaun** in Clare; ridge of hazel. See vol. i. p. 514.

**Drumcully** in Fermanagh; of the *cullach* or boar.

**Drumcunnion** in Monaghan; *Druim-coinín*, ridge of rabbits—rabbit-warren (local). See vol. i. p. 481.

**Drumcunny** in Fermanagh; of the *conna* or fire-wood.

**Drumcurreen** in Clare, and **Drumcurren** in Fermanagh; ridge of the little marsh: *cuirrín*, dim. of *currach*, a marsh.

**Drumdangan** in Wicklow; of the fortress. See Aghadangan.

**Drumdarkan** in Leitrim; of the *dearcans* or acorns: where pigs were turned out to feed.

**Drumderglin** in Leitrim; of the red glen: *derg*, red.

**Drumderrydonan** in Donegal; ridge of Donan's or Downing's oak grove.

**Drumdiveen** in Sligo; *Druim-diomhaoín* [-deev-veen], idle ridge. *Diomhaoín*, idle, often applied to worthless land.

**Drumdoit** in Donegal. *Druim-doighte*, burnt ridge. See Beatin.

**Drumdoney** in Fermanagh and Sligo; ridge of Sunday or of the church. Probably Sunday, as being a place for Sunday sports.

**Drumdoogh** in Mayo; *Druim-daibhche*, of the *dabhach* or caldron. Meaning here a round pool.

**Drumdoolaghty** in Clare; Doolaghta's ridge (man).

**Drumdowney** in Kilkenny; same as Drumdoney.

**Drumdreenagh** in Down, and **Drumdreeny** in Monaghan; *Druim-draoighneach*, blackthorn ridge. See vol. i. p. 517.

**Drumdrishaghaun** in Mayo; ridge of the brambles. *Dris*, a bramble; *Driseachán* dim. in collective sense: p. 12, II.

**Drumeasan** in Donegal; ridge of the weasels (*easan*).

**Drumee** in Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Sligo; *Druim-Aodha* [-ee], *Aodh's* or *Hugh's* ridge.

**Drumeela** in Leitrim; *Druim-míle* [-meela], of soldiers. I suppose a drilling-place.

**Drumeltan** in Cavan; *Druim-aiteain*, of the little cliff. *Aillteán*, dim. of *Aill*, which see.

**Drumenagh** in Derry and Tyrone; *Druim-meadhonaich*, middle ridge.

**Drumergoole** in Leitrim; *Druim-air-gabhal*, the ridge on the (river) fork. Similarly (with *air*, on) Crosserlough and Doneraile: vol. i.

**Drumerheeve** in Fermanagh; *Druim-air-thaoibh*, ridge on the side (*i.e.* of a hill). *Taobh* [theev], a side.

**Drumerhin** in Kilkenny; *Druim-fhiorthainn*, ridge of the *fiorin* or long grass.

**Drumerkillew** in Cavan; correct Irish name *Druim-ard-coilleadh*, high ridge of the wood.

**Drumerlough** in Monaghan; ridge on the lake.

**Drumersnaw** in Cavan; *Druim-air-snámh* [-snauv], the ridge on or at the swimming (place). See vol. i. p. 365.

**Drumerwinter** in Fermanagh; *Druim-ar-mhuinter*, the ridge on or of or belonging to the tribe. Probably it was commons land: for which see vol. ii. p. 472.

**Drumess** in Tyrone; ridge of the waterfall. *Ess* (nom.) instead of *essa* (gen.): p. 13.

**Drumevish** in Donegal; *Druim-eibhis* [-evish], ridge of the coarse grass. See *Eibhis*, vol. ii. p. 338.

**Drumfarnoght** in Sligo; ridge of the bare hill. See *Fornoght* in vol. i. p. 400.

**Drumfea** in Carlow; *Druim-feigh*, ridge of the ravens.

**Drumfernasky** in Monaghan; *Druim-féarnascaigh*, ridge of the long grass. *Féarnascach*, a local derivative from *féar*, grass.

**Drumfomina** in Cavan; *Druim-feamna*, ridge of the *feamain*, a kind of sea-weed. Local and correct interpretation, though the place is inland. This weed is allied to the real sea-weed.



**Drumgane** in Armagh and Leitrim; *Druim-gCéin*, Cian's or Kian's ridge. A very old personal name. The *C* of *Cian* eclipsed by the neuter noun *Druim*: p. 8.

**Drumgarly** in Monaghan; *Druim-garlaigh*, of children. *Gárlach*, a child, a baby.

**Drumgarn** in Leitrim and Monaghan; *Druim-gearn*, ridge of the carns or burial mounds. Neuter eclipsis of *c*.

**Drumgarra** in Monaghan; *Druim-gearrfhaidh*, of the hares. *Geirrfhiadh* [gerree], a hare, vol. ii. p. 304.

**Drumgarran** in Armagh and Monaghan; of the *garrons* or horses.

**Drumgart** in Cavan; *Druim-gart*, ridge of the enclosed tillage plots: *gart* or *gort*, a plot: see vol. i. p. 230.

**Drumgat** in Down; *Druim-gcat*, ridge of the (wild) cats.

**Drumgavenny** in Derry, and **Drumgavny** in Monaghan; *Druim-gaimhne*, ridge of the calves. See vol. i. p. 470.

**Drumgavlin** in Down; *Druim-gabhailin*, of the little *gabhal* or (river) fork.

**Drumgay** in Fermanagh; *Druim-géidh*, ridge of geese.

**Drumgeaglom** in Leitrim; of the bare branch or branches. *Géag*, branch; *lom*, bare.

**Drumgeeny** in Monaghan; *Druim-gcaonaigh*, ridge of moss. *Caonach* [keenagh], moss; with *c* eclipsed as in *Drumgane*.

**Drumgerd** in Cavan; *Druim-gceard*, of the *cairds* or artificers: see vol. i. p. 223. *C* eclipsed as in the last.

**Drumgesh** in Cavan and Derry; *Druim-geise*, ridge of the *taboo* or prohibition. See *Glengesh* and *Tumgesh*.

**Drumgloon** in Clare; ridge of the knee (*glún*). The print of a saint's knee is often shown where he prayed.

**Drumgoa** in Cavan; *Druim-gotha* [-gotha], ridge of the voice (*guth*, *gotha*), *i.e.* an echo.

**Drumgola** in Cavan; *Druim-gaibhle*, ridge of the (river-) fork.

**Drumgoland** in Fermanagh; *Druim-gabhláin*, ridge of (or over) the (river-) fork. *D* added after *n*: p. 7, VI.

**Drumgold** in Tyrone and Wexford, and **Drumgole** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-gúil*, ridge of the *qual* or coal or charcoal. Where charcoal was made: common enough in those days. *D* added after *n*: p. 7, VI.

**Drumgoohy** in Cavan; *Druim-gcuaiche* [-goohy], ridge of the cuckoo. The *c* of *cuach* eclipsed by the neuter *Druim*: p. 8.

**Drumgoolan** in Louth, and **Drumgooland** in Down; same as Drumgoland.

**Drumgoole** in Kilkenny and Monaghan; same as Drumgold.

**Drumgoosat** in Monaghan; *Druim-guasachta* [-goosata], ridge of danger. Why? Possibly a border land.

**Drumgor** in Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan; *Druim-gcorr*, ridge of cranes. Same as Drumcor.

**Drumgora** in Cavan; *Druim-gabhrach*, ridge of goats—lit. *goaty* ridge.

**Drumgormal** in Tyrone; Gormghal's or Gormal's ridge.

**Drumgormly** in Fermanagh; Gormly's ridge.

**Drumgowan** in Donegal; ridge of the *gamhan* [gowan] or calf. Local authorities have *calf*, not *smith*.

**Drumgower** in Tipperary; *Druim-gabhair*, of the goat.

**Drumgowla** in Leitrim; same as Drumgola.

**Drumgranagh** in Clare; *Druim-greanthach*, gravelly ridge. *Grean* [gran], gravel, vol. ii. p. 374.

**Drumgreenagh** in Armagh and Down, and **Drumgreeny** in Monaghan; *Druim-gríanach*, sunny ridge. *Grían* [green], the sun. Vol. ii. p. 240.

**Drumgreggan** in Donegal; *Druim-gcreagan*, ridge of rocks—rocky ridge. *C* eclipsed by neuter *Druim*.

**Drumgrone** in Monaghan; *Druim-gróin*, ridge of

the groundsel. Local : *grónn* is correctly understood there as groundsel.

**Drumguill** in Monaghan; *Druim-gcuill*, ridge of hazel. *Coll, cuill*, hazel, with *c* eclipsed as in Drumgreggan.

**Drumguillagh** in Fermanagh; *Druim-gcoileach*, ridge of the woodcocks. See Lugnaquilla, vol. i. p. 431.

**Drumguillew** and **Drumguilly** in Monaghan; *Druim-gcoilleadh*, ridge of the woods. Neuter eclipsis.

**Drumgunny** in Leitrim; *Druim-gconaidh*, ridge of *conna* or firewood.

**Drumgur** in Cavan and Louth; *Druim-gcorr*, of the cranes.

**Drumhalwy** in Leitrim; *Druim-Shealbhaigh* [-Halwy], Sealbhach's or Shalwy's or Shelly's ridge.

**Drumharlow** in Roscommon; a corrupt pronunciation of the correct Irish name *Druim-thurlaigh*, ridge of the *turlach* or half-dried lake.

**Drumhart** in Cavan; Art's or Hart's or Arthur's ridge.

**Drumhass** in Leitrim; *Druim-easa*, ridge of the waterfall. *H* prefixed after neuter *Dr. im* : p. 10.

**Drumhaughly** in Longford; correct Irish form *Druim-Sheachlainn*, Seachlann's or Mael-Seachlainn's ridge. In some old documents O'Melaghlin is written O'Melaghly, as here.

**Drumhaw**, Fermanagh; *Druim-chaithe* [-haw], ridge of the chaff. A winnowing place.

**Drumhawnagh** in Cavan; *Drum-shamhnagh* [-hawnagh], ridge of the *tamhnach* or grass-field.

**Drumhawragh** in Cavan; ridge of *Samhradh* or Summer—or rather Summer ridge : a sporting place. Hawragh is here an adjective.

**Drumhay** in Monaghan; *Druim-hAodha*, Aodh's or Hugh's ridge : where *h* is prefixed by the neuter *Druim* : p. 10. See Drumhass.

**Drumheckil** in Leitrim; ridge of the *seagal* or rye.

**Drumhecknagh** in Cavan; local rendering *Druim-heicneach*, ridge of plunders. Probably the abode of plunderers or cattle lifters. *Eigneach* is a correct word for plundering.

**Drumheel** in Cavan, *Siadhal's* or Shiel's ridge.

Here as in other "Drum" names the traces of the former neuter gender appear.

**Drumherrish** in Cavan; *Druim-thairis* [-harrish], cross *drum*: *tairis*, same as *tarsna*, crosswise.

**Drumherrive** in Donegal; *Druim-thairbh*, ridge of the bull.

**Drumhervin** in Fermanagh; same as last only with the dim.:—"little bull."

**Drumhierny** in Leitrim; Tierny's. *T* aspirated as in Drumheel.

**Drumhorc** in Armagh; *Druim-thuirc*, of the boar.

**Drumhose** in Cavan and Fermanagh; ridge of the *cuas* or cave.

**Drumhubbert** in Tyrone, and **Druimhubbrid** in Leitrim; ridge of the *tubbrid* or well. Drumhubbert exhibits a metathesis: p. 8.

**Drumierna** in Fermanagh; *Druim-iarna*, ridge of the hank. The abode of weavers. See Corranierna.

**Drumilkin** in Monaghan; *Druim-Uilcín*, Wilkin's ridge.

**Drumillion** in Leitrim; *Druim-uilleann*, of the angle or corner: from shape.

**Drumilly** in Armagh; *Milidh's* or Myles's ridge.

**Drumin** in Louth; dim. of *Drum*, little ridge.

**Druminagh** in Antrim and Roscommon; *Druim-aidhneach*, ivy ridge. *Eidhean*, ivy; *aidhneach*, ivied.

**Druminallyduff** in Armagh; *Druimin-aille-duibhe*, little ridge of the black cliff.

**Druminane** in Monaghan; *Druim-an-éin*, ridge of the bird. A memory of some legend: see Bird Hill.

**Druminargal** in Armagh; universally pronounced by the people *Druim-an-airgeann*, ridge of the plunder. See Drumhecknagh.

**Druminargid** in Leitrim; of the *argid* or money. Probably someone found a hidden treasure or dreamed about it and afterwards dug in search. Such incidents are common enough in Ireland.

**Druminaw** in Donegal; ridge of the ford (see Ath).

**Druminderry**; ridge of the *derry* or oak grove.

**Drumindoney** in Down; ridge of *Domhnach* or Sunday.

**Druminduff** in King's Co. ; black little ridge.

**Drumineigh** in Leitrim ; ridge of the horse (*each*).

**Drumineney** in Donegal ; *Druim-an-eidhnigh*, of the ivy.

**Druminillar** in Fermanagh ; of the eagles (*iolar*).

**Druminiscal** in Donegal, and **Druminiskill** in Cavan ; *Druim-fhionn-ascail*, ridge of the white *ascall* or hollow. *Ascail*, literally the armpit, is much used in Donegal and Fermanagh and thereabout to denote a deep glen or hollow in a mountain.

**Druminnick** in Cavan ; *Druim-fhionnoige*, ridge of the *finnog* or scaldcrow : meaning a resort : p. 11. *Finnog* or *finnick*, a scaldcrow, becomes **innick**, by dropping the *f* : p. 2, IV.

**Druminshin** in Clare, Leitrim, Meath, and Fermanagh ; *Druim-fhuinnsinn*, ridge of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506. **Druminshinardagh** in Fermanagh ; "Druminshin," of the high field. See Ardagh, vol. i. p. 233. **Druminshingore** in Leitrim ; "Druminshin" of the goats.

**Drumintee** in Armagh ; *Druim-an-tighe* [-tee], ridge of the house. See Attee.

**Drumintin** in Monaghan ; *Druim-Fhionntain*, *Fin-tan's* ridge. The *F* disappears under aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Drumirrin** in Donegal ; ridge of the *florin* or long coarse grass. *F* drops out : neuter aspiration (p. 10).

**Drumkeaghta** in Mayo ; *Druim-céachta*, ridge of the *ceacht* or plough. For some such reason as that a plough-maker lived there, or the ground was tilled exclusively by the plough.

**Drumkee** in Tyrone ; *Druim-chaoich* [-kee], of the blind or half-blind man.

**Drumkeeghan** in Donegal ; *Caochan's* or *Keeghan's* ridge. "Caochan" means a purblind man.

**Drumkeelan** in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Caolán's* or *Keelan's* hill-ridge.

**Drumkeeragh** in Down ; *Druim-caorach*, of the sheep.

**Drumkilla** in Leitrim ; *Druim-cille*, ridge of the church.

**Drumkilly** in Cavan ; *Druim-coilidh*, of the cock, *i.e.* of woodcocks ; one stands for the species, p. 11.

**Drumkilroosk** in Cavan ; *Druim-coille-rúisc*, ridge of the wood of the *rúisc* or marsh : vol. i. p. 464.

**Drumkilsellagh** in Sligo ; ridge of the church of sally-trees.

**Drumlack** in Armagh ; *Druim-leac*, ridge of flagstones.

**Drumlackagh** in Donegal ; same as last : but the adjective is used here : *jagged* ridge.

**Drumlaggagh** in Leitrim ; ridge of *lags*, *lugs*, or hollows.

**Drumlaghdrid** in Donegal ; *Druimleach-druid*, the ridged hill (*druimleach*) of the *drids* or starlings.

**Drumlaght** in Donegal ; ridge of the *leacht* or monumental heap.

**Drumlaghtafin** in Donegal ; ridge of the white *leacht*.

**Drumlahard** in Roscommon ; hill-back of the " half-height." See Lahard.

**Drumlaheen** in Leitrim ; *Druim-leathchaoín*, the " half-beautiful " ridge : *i.e.* half-tilled, half-wild.

**Drumlara** in Leitrim and Monaghan ; ridge of the mare (*lair*).

**Drumlaragh** in Cavan ; ridge of the site (of some building). See *Láthair*, vol. i. pp. 309, 310.

**Drumlave** in Cork ; *Druim-leamh*, of elm-trees. See *Leamh*, vol. i. p. 507.

**Drumleague** in Cavan and Leitrim ; *Druim-liag*, ridge of the standing stones or flagstones. (See *Slieve League* in vol. i.)

**Drumleck** in Meath ; *Druim-leac*, of flagstones.

**Drumlee** in Antrim, Donegal, Down, and Tyrone ; *Druim-laoigh* [-lee], hill-back or ridge of the calf. A calves' grazing-place.

**Drumlegagh** in Tyrone ; hill-back of stones. See *Dromlegagh*.

**Drumline** in Clare ; *Druim-Laighean* (Hogan), ridge of the Leinstermen.

**Drumlion** in Cavan and Roscommon ; same as last.

**Drumlisaleen** in Fermanagh ; ridge of the *lis* (fort)

of the flax (*lín*). Where flax was grown, or steeped, or spread out to dry. See *Lín*, vol. ii. p. 328.

**Drumlisnagrilly** in Armagh; *Druim-leas'-nagreille*, ridge of the *lis* of the *greideal* or griddle. Probably from a cromlech, for a cromlech is often called a "griddle." See *Slievenagriddle*, vol. i. p. 342.

**Drumlomin** Cavan and Leitrim; bare hill-back (*lom*).

**Drumlon** in Cavan; ridge of the *lons* or black-birds. See vol. i. p. 489.

**Drumlong** in Mayo; *Druim-long*, of ships (*long*).

**Drumlongfield** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-leamh-choille*, ridge of the elm-wood. See vol. i. pp. 40, 508.

**Drumlloo** in Monaghan; *Lugh's* or Louis's ridge.

**Drumloona** in Leitrim; *Lugna's* or Loona's ridge.

**Drumlough** in Donegal and Down; of the lake.

**Drumloughra** in Mayo; *Druim-tuachra*, ridge of rushes.

**Drumlowan** in Leitrim; *Druim-luain*, of the lamb. Resort of lambs.

**Drumlumman** in Cavan and Leitrim, and **Drumlummon** in Tipperary; St. Loman's ridge. Tradition says he was St. Patrick's nephew, and "O'Cl Cal." records him as bishop of Trim in Meath.

**Drumlurg** in Monaghan; of the *lurg* or track.

**Drumlurgagh** in Donegal; ridge of the *lurgas* or *shins*, i.e. long stripes or ridges. See vol. i. p. 527.

**Drumlusty** in Monaghan; the best local authorities give it as *Drumlusky*; *Druim-loisgthe*, burnt ridge (not *losset*.) See *Beatin*.

**Drumlyon** in Fermanagh; same as *Drumlion*.

**Drummaan** in Galway; *Druim-meadhoin*, middle ridge.

**Drummaanadeevan** in Galway; middle ridge of the idle or lazy fellow. *Diomhaoín* [deevan], idle or lazy. Sometimes applied to men and sometimes to *lazy* or infertile land. See *Drumdivaan*.

**Drummacachapple** in Donegal; MacCopple's ridge.

**Drummacacullen** in Donegal; MacCullen's ridge.

**Drummacaladdery** in Donegal; MacGladdery's ridge.

**Drummackan** in Fermanagh; of the mackans or parsnips.

**Drummackilowney** in Fermanagh; Mackilowney's or Mackledowney's ridge.

**Drummagh** in Leitrim; *Dromach*, ridged land.

**Drummagmartin** in Clare; Martin's ridged land.

**Drummahan** in Leitrim; *Druim-meathain*, ridge of the sieve slits. See Coolmahane.

**Drummahon** in Tyrone; Mahon's hill-ridge.

**Drummanacappul** in Leitrim; *Droman-a'-chapail*, little ridge of the horse.

**Drummaneny** in Derry; *Druim-an-aonaigh*, of the fair.

**Drummannagapple** in Fermanagh; *Droman-nagapul*, little hill-ridge of the horses.

**Drummannaglieve** in Mayo; *Dromann-na-gcliabh*, little ridge of the *cleeves* or baskets. Either the osiers for basket-making grew there, or a basket-maker lived there, or both.

**Drummanriagh** in Monaghan; *Dromann-riabhach*, grey ridge.

**Drummartin** in Cavan, Dublin, and Sligo; Martin's.

**Drummaunroe** in Leitrim; red little hill-back.

**Drummaveg** in Galway; little ridge. Vowel sound (a) inserted between *drumm* and *veg* (*bheag*): p. 7, VII.

**Drummaw** in Fermanagh; *Druim-atha*, of the ford.

**Drummay** in Donegal; *Druim-meith*, fat or rich ridge.

**Drummeel** in Longford; *Druim-maol*, bald or bare ridge.

**Drummeonavaddoge**; *Druimin-na-bhfeadóg*, little ridge of the plovers.

**Drummeer** in Clare and Fermanagh; *Druim-maoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

**Drummeland** in Armagh; *Druim-Fhaoilin*, Felan's.

**Drummenny** in Donegal; *Druim-meanaith*, ridge of the awl. A tradition that O'Donnell hanged a criminal here who happened to be a cobbler.

**Drummeva** in Cavan; *Druim-Mheidhbhe* [-Meva], Maive's ridge.



**Drummig** in Cork; *Dromaig*, ridgy land. (Dative with Cork final *g*: pp. 13, 2, III.)

**Drummilt** in Armagh; *Druim-eilte*, of the doe.

**Drummina** in Clare; *Druim-eidhne*, of ivy: vol. i. p. 521.

**Drumminacloghaun** in Galway; *Druimin-a'-chloch-áin*, ridge of the *clochan* or stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

**Drumminacoosaun** in Galway; *Druimin-a'-chuas-ain*, ridge of the little *cuas* or cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

**Drumminacroahy** in Tipperary; *Druimin-na-cruaiche* [-croogha], ridge of the *cruach* or rick-shaped hill.

**Drumminagower** in Tipperary; *Druimin-a'-ghabh-air*, ridge of the goat. A goat walk: p. 11.

**Drumminahaha** in Mayo; *Druimin-na-haithche* [-haha], little ridge of the kiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

**Drumminascart**; ridge of the thicket. See Scairt, vol. i. p. 496.

**Drumminaweelaun** in Mayo; *Druimin-na-bhfaoileán*, ridge of the seagulls. See *Faoileán*, in vol. i. p. 486.

**Drummindoo** in Mayo; *Druimin-dubh*, black ridge.

**Drumminagleath** in Tipperary; *Druimin-na-gliath*, little ridge of the hurdles or harrows.

**Drumminnagran** in Clare; *Druimin-na-gcrann*, of the *cranns* or trees. See Crann, vol. i. p. 498.

**Drumminnamuckla** in Galway; ridge of the piggery. See Muclach, vol. i. p. 478.

**Drumminnanav** in Clare; *Druimin-na-ndamh*, of the oxen. *D* of *damh* eclipsed: p. 4, III.

**Drumminnion** in Cavan; shortened from *Druimin-na-meannán*, ridge of the kids. See Meannan in vol. ii. p. 305.

**Drumminracahill** in Mayo; *Druimin-raith-chathail*, little ridge of Cahill's *rath* or fort.

**Drumminwonagh** in Mayo; *Druimin-mhóineach*, boggy little ridge.

**Drummoan** in Fermanagh; *Druim-móin*, ridge of bogs.

**Drummod** in Clare and Roscommon; *Druim-fhad* [-od], long ridge.

**Drummole** in Cavan; the Down Survey has Dromoole; *Druim-ubhall*, ridge of apple-trees.

**Drummoney** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Druim-muine*, ridge of the shrubbery. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

**Drummonum** in Cavan; *Druim-anam*, ridge of souls. Probably bequeathed for the repose of certain persons' souls. See Toberbellananima.

**Drummora** in Cavan; *Druim-Mórdha*, Moore's ridge.

**Drummoy** in Cavan; *Druim-maighe*, of the plain.

**Drummoyagh** in Fermanagh; *Druim-mboitheach*, ridge of the cow-sheds or byres: *Bo*, cow; *teach*, house. Neuter eclipsis of *b*: p. 8.

**Drummucker** in Leitrim, and **Drummucklagh** in Donegal; ridge of the piggery: *mucker* being a form of mucklagh. See vol. i. p. 478.

**Drummulla** in Monaghan; *Druim-ulaidh*, ridge of the *ulla*, or altar-tomb. See vol. i. p. 338.

**Drummullagh** in Cavan and Louth; *Druim-mull-aign*, ridge of the *mullach* or summit. (Nom. used instead of gen.: p. 12.)

**Drummullig** in Cavan; *Druim-mbolg*, hill-ridge of the *bolgs* or sacks. Neuter eclipsis of *b* (p. 8). Vowel sound (*i*) inserted between *l* and *g* in *bolg* (p. 7, VII).

**Drummusky** in Fermanagh; *Druim-uisce*, of water: watery ridge

**Drumna** in Leitrim; *Druimne*, ridges. (Irish plural.)

**Drumnabehy** in Queen's Co., and **Drumnabey** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-beithe*, ridge of the birch.

**Drumnaboy** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-buidhe*, of the yellow (cow). See Bo.

**Drumnacarry** in Donegal; ridge of the *cora* or weir. The old weir is still remembered.

**Drumnacart** in Donegal, and **Drumnacarta** in Mayo; *Druim-na-ceardcha*, ridge of the forge. See vol. i. p. 224.

**Drumnacor** in Longford; ridge of the weir.

**Drumnacraig** in Donegal; *Druim-na-creaga*, of the rock.

**Drumnafern** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-fearna*, of the alder.

**Drumnafivey** in Antrim; an excellent authority writes it more correctly *Drum-na-feevey*; *Druim-na-fiodhbhaighe* [-feevey], ridge of the wood (*fiodhbha*).

**Drumnagalliagh** in Fermanagh; *Druim-na-gcaillíach*, ridge of the nuns: indicating convent property. **Drumnagally** in Down, same, but not so correctly anglicised.

**Drumnagavlin** in Monaghan; *Druim-na-gaibhlin*, ridge of the little *gaval* or [river-] fork. See *Glen-gavlin*, vol. i. p. 529.

**Drumnaglea** in Antrim; *Druim-na-gcleath*, ridge of the hurdles. See *Drumminnagleath*.

**Drumnaglogh** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-gloch*, of the stones.

**Drumnaglontach** in Armagh; *Druim-na-gchuinteach*, of the *cloons* or meadows.

**Drumnagloy** in Armagh; *Druim-na-gcloidhe*, of the ramparts or hedged fences. *Cladh* [cly], a rampart.

**Drumnagoon** in Armagh; *Druim-na-ngamhan*, of the calves.

**Drumnagran** in Cavan; *Druim-na-gcrann*, hill-ridge of the trees.

**Drumnagranshy** in Sligo; ridge of the *grainseach* or grange or (monastic) granary. See *Grange*.

**Drumnagrella** in Monaghan; of the *griddle* or *cromlech*. See *Drumlisnagrilly*.

**Drumnagress** in Cavan; corrupted from the true Irish name *Druim-air-dreas*, the ridge on or over the bramble-brake, where the singular *dreas* stands for the whole growth: p. 11.

**Drumnagroagh** in Donegal; *Druim-na-gcruach*, ridge of the *cruachs* or rick-shaped hills.

**Drumnaha** in Donegal (accent on *ha*), and **Drumnahay** in Derry; *Druim-na-haithche*, ridge of the kiln. For *aith* [ah], a kiln, see vol. i. p. 377.

**Drumnahavil** in Armagh; of the *abhail* or apple-tree or orchard.

**Drumnahoney** in Armagh; *Dromann-a'-chonaidh*, little ridge of the *conna* or firewood.

**Drumnahough** and **Drumnahoagh** in Donegal; ridge of the *uagh* [oogh], or grave or cave: with a slight departure from the usual pronunciation.

**Drumnahoul** in Donegal; same **Drumnahavil**.

**Drumnakelly** in Armagh, **Drumnakillew** and **Drumnakilly** in Donegal, and **Drumnakilly** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-coille*, ridge of the wood.

**Drumnalaragh** in Cavan; correct Irish name *Dromana-lárach*, hill-ridges of mares.

**Drumnalassan** in Mayo; *Druim-na-leasan*, ridge of the *lessans*—little *lisses* or forts. Dim. in *án*: p. 12, II. See *Lissan*, vol. i. p. 274.

**Drumnaleg** in Armagh; of the *lags* or hollows.

**Drumnalifferny** in Donegal; *Druim-na-luibhearn-aigh*, ridge of weeds. Root-word *luibh*, an herb, with termination *rnach*: p. 12, I.

**Drumnamahane** in Tipperary; of the sieve-slits. Sieve-makers lived there. *Meathan* frequent. See *Coolmahane*.

**Drumnamoe** in Armagh; *Druim-na-mbo*, ridge of the cows.

**Drumnane** in Fermanagh; *Druim-na-néan*, ridge of the birds. *Ean*, a bird, with *e* eclipsed.

**Drumnangle** in Mayo; *Druim-na-naingeal*, ridge of the angels. There is or was a legend. See *Singland*. For a legend of angels see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. i. p. 508.

**Drumnarragh** in Cavan; *Druim-na-ndarach*, ridge of the oaks. *D* of *darach* eclipsed by *n*.

**Drumnaraw** in Donegal; *Druim-na-raith*, of the *rath* or fort.

**Drumnart** in Monaghan; *Druim-neirt*, ridge of strength. Where there were trials of strength by athletes, as in *Cloghnart*.

**Drumnarullagh** in Fermanagh; badly corrupted from the correct Irish name *Druim-na-saileach*, ridge of sally-trees.

**Drumnashammer** in Donegal; *Druim-na-seamar*, ridge of the shamrocks.

**Drumnasharragh** in Donegal; of the *searrachs* or foals.

**Drumnasheer** in Donegal; *Druim-na-siur*, of the sisters: so the people interpret it, sounding *siúr siar* in this name.

**Drumnaskea** in Donegal; of the *sceachs* or white-thorns.

**Drumnaslooen** in Mayo; *Druim-na-sluaighean*, ridge of the hosts or armies. *Sluagh*, an army on march. Probably an old camping-ground for armies marching to battle. See Drumsloo.

**Drumnasoo** in Armagh; *Druim-na-sugh*, of the berries—strawberries or raspberries.

**Drumnaspar** in Tyrone; ridge of the spars, rafters, &c. Timber for these grew there.

**Drumnasreane** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Druim-na-srian*, of the bridles. Bridles were in old times elaborately made and required a special tradesman. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Bridles."

**Drumnatinny** in Donegal; ridge of the *teiné* or fire. Gavida, the celebrated Dedannan smith, had his forge-fire here. (Local legend.)

**Drumnastrade** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-sraide*, ridge of the *strade* or street. A *sraid* was a village of two rows of houses, one at each side of the public road.

**Drumnatread** in Cavan; *Druim-na-dtréad*, ridge of the flocks (of cattle). Should have been anglicised Drumnadread on account of the eclipsis: p. 4, VII.

**Drumnavaddy** in Down; *Droman-a'-mhadaigh*, little ridge of the dog (*madadh*).

**Drumnaveagh** in Cavan; *Druim-na-bhfíach*, of the ravens.

**Drumnavrick** in Cavan; *Droman-a'-bhruic*, of the badger.

**Drumnawooa** in Donegal; *Druim-na-bhfuath*, ridge of the spectres. *Fuath* [fooa], a spectre; *f* eclipsed: p. 4, IV. See Glennawoo, vol. i. p. 194.

**Drumnevan** in Armagh; *Naomhan's* or Nevin's ridge.

**Drumnoose** in Cavan; *Druim-núis*, ridge of the new milk (*beestings*: *núis*).

**Drumny** in Monaghan; same as Drumna.

**Drumnykerne** in Armagh; *Droman-a'-cheith*.

*earnaigh*, little ridge of the *kern* or foot soldier. See Ceithearn in vol. ii. p. 107.

**Drumod** in Monaghan, Leitrim, and Cavan; same as Drummod.

**Drumoghil** in Donegal and Fermanagh; *Druim-Eochaille*, ridge of the yew wood See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

**Drumoughty** in Leitrim; *Druim-uchta*, ridge of the breast (*ucht*). Named from some local (hill-) feature. *Ucht* often used: vol. ii. p. 428.

**Drumoula** in Leitrim; of the apple-trees (*ubhall*). See vol. i. p. 516.

**Drumquillia** in Fermanagh; *Druim-coille*, of the wood.

**Drumra** in Down; of the *rath* or fort.

**Drumraghool** in Leitrim; *Druim-raith-Chumhail*, ridge of Cumhal's *rath*.

**Drumrat** in Sligo; *Druim-rátha* (Hogan), ridge of the *rath* or fort. The aspirated *t* (of *rath*) is here restored (*rat*): p. 4, XI.

**Drumrath** in Cavan, and **Drumraw** in Antrim and Tyrone; same as Drumrat.

**Drumreask** in Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Monaghan; *Druim-riasca*, ridge of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Drumree** in Meath; *Druim-righ* (FM), the king's ridge: see Ree.

**Drumreenagh** in Monaghan; of ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

**Drumreilly** in Leitrim; *Druim-airbelaig* (Hogan), [Drum-arrely], ridge of the eastern pass. See vol. ii. p. 449.

**Drumrevagh** in Mayo; *Druim-riabhach*, grey ridge.

**Drumrewy** in Leitrim; same as last.

**Drumrone** in Donegal; *Druim-róin*, of the seal.

**Drumroo** in Fermanagh; ridge of the herb, *rubha*, English *rue*.

**Drumrooghill** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Druim-rubha-choille*, ridge of the rue-wood, *i.e.* the plant rue growing among the trees. See Drumroo.

**Drumrud** in Mayo; of the *rod* or iron scum. See Derrynarud; and see Rod, vol. ii. p. 371.

**Drumsallagh** in Donegal and Down ; miry ridge.

**Drumsavage** in Armagh ; MacTavish's or Savage's ridge.

**Drumscar** in Galway ; *Druim-scearr*, of the sharp rocks. Same word as in Skerries.

**Drumscoba** in Mayo ; *Druim-na-scuaba*, of the *scuabs* or brooms. Where materials for brooms grew.

**Drumscor** in Monaghan ; of the *scar* or split (in a rock).

**Drumsesk** in Down ; of the sedge. See vol. ii. p. 340.

**Drumshannagh** in Roscommon ; *Druim-sionnach*, ridge of foxes. A fox cover.

**Drumshanny** in Monaghan ; *Druim-sionnaigh*, of the fox.

**Drumshantony** in Donegal ; *Druim-seantuinne*, hill ridge of the old woman.

**Drumsheil** in Cavan and Tyrone ; *Druim-Siadhail*, Shiel's hill ridge.

**Drumshinnagh** in Mayo and Sligo, and **Drumshinny** in Cavan ; same as Drumshannagh.

**Drumsill** in Antrim and Armagh ; shortened from *Druim-saileach* [sillagh], ridge of the willow-trees. Same as Drumsillagh elsewhere.

**Drumsivney** in Cavan ; *Suibhne's* or Sweeny's ridge.

**Drumskeagh** in Cavan ; *Druim-sceach*, ridge of the whitethorn bushes.

**Drumskee** in Down ; *Druim-sceithe*, of the whitethorn bush.

**Drumskellan** in Donegal ; Skellan or Skillin's ridge.

**Drumskelt** in Cavan and Monaghan ; *Druim-scoilte* [-skelta], ridge of the *scoilt* or cleft (in a rock or hill).

**Drumskerry** in Cavan ; *Druim-sceire*, ridge of the *skeir* or sharp rock. See Skerries, vol. i.

**Drumskew** in Fermanagh ; same as Drumskeagh.

**Drumslavog** in Monaghan ; *Druim-slabhóg*, of the mire.

**Drumslig** in Waterford ; *Druim-slige*, ridge of shells. Shells were often spread on land to improve it.

**Drumsloe** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-sluagh*, ridge of the hosts or armies. See vol. i. p. 207.

**Drumsnade** in Down; *Druim-snathaide*, ridge of the *snahad* or needle. Indicating a dressmaker's residence?

**Drumsoo** in Fermanagh; same as Drumnasoo.

**Drumsough** in Antrim; *Druim-samhach*, ridge of sorrell.

**Drumsroohil** in Fermanagh; *Druim-sruthra*, ridge of the stream. Usual change from *r* to *l*. See Sruthair, vol. i. p. 457.

**Drumsru** in Kildare; *Druim-srotha*, ridge of the stream. Sruth [sruh], a stream. See Sruth: vol. i. p. 457.

**Drumturk** in Monaghan; *Druim-tuirc*, of the boar.

**Drumummery** in Monaghan; hill-back of the *iomaire* or ridge.

**Drumure** in Longford; *Druim-iubhair*, of the yew.

**Drumury** in Cavan and Longford; *Druim-iubhraigh*, same meaning.

**Drumwood** in Tipperary; a half translation of the Irish; *Coill-an-droma*, wood of the ridge.

**Drung** in Cavan, Donegal, and Kerry; *Drong*, a troop or tribe: designating a meeting-place.

**Drungan** in Leitrim; a dim. of Drung, a tribe, party, or sept.

**Drunganagh** in Mayo; an adj. form from Drungan, a place of septs or troops.

**Dually** in Tipperary; *Dubh-aille*, black cliffs.

**Dubber** in Dublin Co.; a wrong form of *Tobar*, a well.

**Duburren** in Armagh; black *burren* or rocky land.

**Ducalla** in Kerry; *Dubh-cealla*, black churches: *cealla*, plural of *cill*, a church.

**Ducarrig** in Waterford; black rock.

**Ducavan** in Louth; black round-hill. See vol. i. p. 401.

**Dughile** in Kerry; *Dubh-choill*, dark wood.

**Dughlone** in Wexford; *Dubh-chluain*, dark meadow.

**Duinch** in Cork; black island or river-holm.

**Dulick** in Clare; black *leac* or flagstone.



**Dun**, a fort, an old palace, generally marked by a high mound with ramparts. See vol. i. p. 277.

**Dunacleggan** in Queen's Co. ; *Dun-a'-cloiginn*, the fort of the round hill. See Clog.

**Dunagard** in Donegal ; *Dun-na-gceard*, the fort of the *cairds* or artificers. *C* of *ceard* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II.

**Dunaird** in Antrim ; *Dún-árd*, high fort.

**Dunamoy** in Antrim ; *Dun-na-maighe*, fort of the plain.

**Dunamuggy** in Antrim ; *Dun-na-mbogaigh*, fort of the bogs. *Bogach*, a bog : *b* eclipsed by *m* : p. 3, I.

**Dunard** in King's Co. ; *Dún-árd*, high fort.

**Dunavally** in Armagh ; *dun* of the pass (*bealach*), or of the town (*baile*).

**Dunaverney** in Antrim ; *Dun-na-bhfearnaigh*, fort of the alder-trees.

**Dunavinally** in Leitrim ; better Dunafinally (according to pronunciation) ; *Dun-na-fionghaile*, fort of the murder (of a relative). See Fionghal, vol. i. p. 117.

**Dunaweel** in Cavan ; *Dun-a'-mhaoil*, fort of the bald man. *Maol*, bald ; *m* aspirated.

**Dunbeg** in Derry and Down ; small fort.

**Dunbeggan** in Longford, and **Dunbiggan** in Tyrone ; *Beagan's* or *Beggan's* fort.

**Dunboden** in Westmeath ; *Baodan's* or *Boden's* *dun*. See Ballyboden.

**Dunbolg** near Dunlavin in Wicklow ; fort of the *bolgs* or sacks or bags. Site of a great battle (A.D. 598) when Branduff, king of Leinster, defeated Aed, king of Ireland, in a night attack, by the stratagem of concealing his men in sacks under horse-loads of provender, exactly as the Egyptian king Tahutia, took Joppa two thousand years before the time of Branduff. See for this my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Ireland," vol. i. p. 141.

**Dunboyke** in Wicklow ; *Dun-Bucat* (FM), *Bucat's* fortress.

**Dunboyne** in Meath ; *Dun-buinne* (FM), fortress of (or on) the flood or stream.

**Dunbreen** in Tyrone ; *Braon's* or *Breen's* fort.

**Dunbro** in Dublin; better Dunbrone; *Dun-brón*, fort of the millstone, as if a miller took up residence in it.

**Dunbrock** in Derry; *Dun-broc*, fort of badgers. The badgers made a warren of the old palace.

**Dunbrody** in Wexford; Brody's or MacBrody's fort.

**Dunbyrne** in Kildare; *Dun-Brain*, Bran's or Byrne's fort.

**Duncarbry** in Leitrim; Carbery's dun or fort.

**Dunclug** in Antrim; of the bells. See Clog.

**Duncreevan** in Kildare; of *Criomhthann* or Creevan, a very ancient personal name.

**Dundanion** near Cork city; *Dun-daingeán*, strong *dangan* or fortress. Here *dún* is an adjective, for which see vol. i. p. 277.

**Dundavan** in Cavan; *Dun-da-bheann*, fort of the two peaks or gables. This was also the (ancient) name of the great fort of Mountsandall over the Bann near Coleraine—an ancient palace: see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index.

**Dundeady** at Gally Head, Cork; of Deady, which is still a family name.

**Dundesert** in Antrim; of the hermitage. See Desert.

**Dundian** in Monaghan; same as Dundanion. *Daingeán* is sometimes softened to *dian* or *dyan*. See vol. i. p. 307.

**Dundrannan** in Monaghan; *Dreannan's* or *Drennan's* fort.

**Dundressan** in Antrim; of the *dressans* or brambles.

**Dundrod** in Antrim; shortened from *Dundrohed*; Irish *Dun-droichid*, fort of the bridge. See Droit.

**Dundrumman** in Monaghan; of the *dromann* or ridge.

**Duneel** in Westmeath; *Dun-aoil*, of the *aol* or lime. See *Ael*, vol. ii. p. 374.

**Dunevly** in Down; *Dun-Echmhilidh*, Evilly's fort. *Echmhile* means "horse-knight," i.e. master of horse.

**Dunfanaghy** in Donegal; better Danfanaghan; for the Irish is *Dun-Fionna-chon*, the fort of *Finn-chu*,

the name of several great chiefs, meaning "fair hound."

**Dungaghy** in Westmeath; *Dun-'ic-Eachaidh*, Mac-Gaghy's fort. See Mac.

**Dungannon** in Tyrone; *Dun-Geanainn*, Gannon's fort: a very ancient personal name. This Geanann was the son of Caffa, the druid, who lived here in the first century. (Legend from Dinnsenchus.)

**Dungeel** in Kerry; *Dun-Gaill*, fort of the Gall or foreigner. See vol. i. pp. 94, 95, 344.

**Dungeer** in Wexford; written Dunganre in Inq.; *Dun-gearr*, sharp or pointed fort.

**Dungillick** in Monaghan; *Dun-'ic-Uillic* or Mac-Gillic's fort.

**Dungiven** and **Glengiven** in Derry; *Dun-* and *Gleann-Geimhin*; sometimes translated "The fort and the glen of the skins" (Colton's "Visitation," p. 41), as if a tanner lived there: *geimhean* (old Irish *gemen*), a hide. But I am of opinion that *Geimhean* (gen. *Geimhin*) is a personal name. In the form "Given" it is still common as a family name.

**Dunglave** in Cavan; *Dun-'ig-Lamha*, MacGlave's fort.

**Dungolman** in Westmeath; *Dun-gColmain*, Colman's fort. In this and next five names, and in many others *C* is eclipsed to *g* by neuter noun *Dun*: p. 8.

**Dungonnan** in Cavan and Monaghan; Conan's fort.

**Dungonnell** in Antrim; Conall's fort.

**Dungorbery** in Antrim; *Dun-gCairbre*, Carbery's fort.

**Dangullion** in Derry; *Dun-gCulainn*, Culann's fort.

**Dungummin** in Cavan; *Dun-gCuimin*, Cuimin's fort.

**Dungrud** in the Glen of Aherlow: see p. 8.

**Dunheeda** in Meath; *Dun-Shioda*, *Sioda's* or Sheedy's fort. *S* aspirated to *h*: p. 3, VI.

**Dunkellin** in Galway; *Dun-Caillin*, Caillin's fort.

**Dunlewy** in Donegal: according to the skilled native shanachies, it took its name from *Lughaidh* or Lewy of the Long Arms, a celebrated Dedannan legendary chief, who is well remembered in tradition in Donegal. He figures in the story of "The Fate of the Children of Turenn," in my "Old Celtic

Romances." See also Index of "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

**Dunlo** in Galway; *Dun-Leodha* (FM), from *Leodh* or *Leo*, some old chief.

**Dunloe**, near Killarney, over the river Laune, the "Gap of Dunloe," and the river "Loe" flowing through and from the Gap; all these names have a common origin. Dunloe is written by the old Irish authorities, including the FM, *Dun-Loich* [-Loe], the dun or fortress of *Loch*, a very ancient personal name. The original old dun must have occupied the site of the present Dunloe Castle. Among the heroes who figure in the Irish epic of the Tain (Tain-bo-Quelna), of the first century (for which see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index), were two chiefs, brothers, named Loch, from Munster, both of whom were slain by Cucullain. Probably it was one of these who dwelt in Dun-Loich. For I find no other chief at all of the name in the Tain or belonging to Munster. The elder of the two and the most distinguished was "Loch-Mac-Emonis," and we may fix on him with every appearance of probability as the owner of *Dun-Loich*, whose name has descended to this day in "Dunloe."

**Dunlom** in Westmeath; bare fort.

**Dunmakeltar** in Antrim; fort of Keltar's son. "Celtchar of the Battles" was one of the great heroes of the Red Branch (contemporary with Loch of Dunloe). He lived at Rath-Keltar, the mighty fortress at Downpatrick.

**Dunmaniheen** in Kerry; *Dun-Mainchin*, Mainchin's fort.

**Dunmuckrum** in Donegal; *Dun-muc-dhroma*, fort of the pig ridge. The *d* of *droma* (drum, ridge) disappears under aspiration: as in Borim.

**Dunmucky** in Co. Dublin; fort of the swineherd [*mucaidhe*, pron. mucky], from *muc*, a pig.

**Dunmurraghill** in Kildare; corrupted from *Druim-urchaille* (Hogan), ridge of the cold wood. See Spancel Hill, vol. ii. p. 253, for a similar wrong translation.

**Dunmurrage** in Roscommon; fort of *Murchoe* or *Murphy*.

**Dunnaloob** in Donegal; of the *lúbs* or (river) windings.

**Dunnamaggan** in Kilkenny; *Dun-na-mbogán*, fort of the *bogans* or *soft men* (*bog*, *soft*), here meaning boys (place for sports). *B* of *bogan* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

**Dunneill** in Clare and Sligo; *Niall's* fort.

**Dunnyvadden** in Antrim; *Dun-Ui-Mhadudhain*, O'Madden's fort.

**Dunouragan** in Antrim; *Amhragan's* or *Ouragan's* or *Houragan's* fort.

**Dunree** in Donegal; *Dun-fhraoigh*, fort of the *fraoch* or heath. *F* vanishes under aspiration: see p. 2, IV.

**Dunsilly** in Antrim; *Dun-sailigh*, of the *sally-trees*.

**Dunsy Island** in Strangford Lough, Down; from the virgin of St. *Duinseach* or *Dunsy*, who settled on it in primitive ages ("O'Cl. Cal.").

**Dunteige** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Teige's* or *Timothy's* fort.

**Dun Torges** near Castlepollard in Westmeath, where the splendid old *dun* still stands, was the residence of the Danish tyrant *Torges* or *Turgesius*, ninth century. This great fort is much older than his time, but its original name is lost.

**Duntybrian** in Derry; *Dun-tighe-Bhriain*, fort of *Brian's* house. For *tigh*, house, see *Attee*.

**Dunworly** in Cork; *Dun-Mhuirghiolla* ("Annals of Innisfallen"), *Murrel's* or *Morell's* fort. *M* aspirated: p. 1, I.

**Durah** in Cork; *Dubh-rath*, black fort.

**Durrus** in Cork; *Dubh-ros*, black point or wood. See *Ros*.

**Duvernagh** in Armagh; *Duibh-fhearnach*, black alder-land.

**Duvoe**, the name of many small rivers; dim. of *Dubh* [*duv*], black (p. 21, II): "little black river."

**Dysartbeagh** in Queen's Co.; *Disart-beitheach*, birchy hermitage.

**Dysarttaula** in King's Co, where St. Tola lived for many years in his *desert* or hermitage, and where he subsequently built a monastery over which he presided—eighth century.

**Eddrim** in Donegal; written *Aderim* in Inq. Car. I; *Eadar-Dhruim*, middle ridge. *D* of *druim* disappears by aspiration; p. 2, III.

**Eden, Edan**; a hill-brow: see vol. i. p. 523.

**Edenacarnan** in Donegal; hill-brow of the little carn or monumental pile of stones.

**Edenagarry** in Down; hill-brow of the garden.

**Edenageeragh** in Tyrone; *Eadan-na-gcaorach*, hill-brow of the sheep.

**Edenagilhorn** in Fermanagh; *Eudan-a'-ghiolla-chuirn*, brow of the cupbearer (to the king). *Giolla-chuirn*, a cupbearer: from *giolla*, a *gilly* or boy; *corn*, gen. *cuirn*, a up.

**Edenagoash** in Monaghan; *Eudan-na-gcuas*, brow of the caves. *Cuas*, a cave: *c* eclipsed.

**Edenagon** in Tyrone; *Eudan-na-gcon*, brow of the hounds. *Cu, con*, a hound: *c* eclipsed by *g* in gen. plur.

**Edenamo** in Monaghan; *Eudan-na-mbo*, hill-brow of the cows.

**Edenamohill** in Donegal; *Eudan-na-mbuachaill*, of the boys. A sporting ground.

**Edenan** in Roscommon; dim. (p. 12, II): small brow.

**Edenanay** in Monaghan; *Eudan-an-fheadha*, of the rush (*i.e.* a rushy place). So they translate it there; and those people were good judges.

**Edenbane** and **Edenbaun** in several counties; white hill-brow (*bán*, white).

**Edenbrone** in Monaghan; brow of the quern or hand-mill. *Bro, brón*, a quern, a millstone: where a miller lived or worked.

**Edenfinfreagh** in Donegal; white hill-brow of heath.

**Edenforan** in Monaghan; brow of the cold spring. See *Fuaran* in vol. i. p. 453.

**Edenfore** in Tyrone; *Eudan-fúar*, cold brow.

**Edengilrevy** in Monaghan ; MacGilrevy's hill-brow.

**Edenknappagh** in Armagh ; *Eudan-cnapach*, brow of the tummocks or hillocks (*cnap*).

**Edennagully** in Cavan. Several old documents have, more correctly, Edendugally, *i.e.* *Eudan-dubh-gaille*, black hill-brow of the *caill* or wood, where *c* of *caille* is eclipsed by the neuter *dubh* : p. 8.

**Edenticlare** in Cavan ; *Eudan-tighe-cléire*, brow of the priest's house. *Cléir*, a clergyman, a priest : for *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Edenturcher** in Antrim ; *Eudan-a'-turchair*, brow of the shot or cast (*urchar*) : a brow for practising casting, or commemorating some remarkable cast. See vol. i. pp. 168, 169, 170.

**Effernagh** in Monaghan ; *Aifrionnach*, a place of (or for) Masses. (*Aifrionn*, the Mass) : where open-air Masses were celebrated in Penal times. Same as Effrinagh, vol. i. p. 126.

**Effin** in Limerick ; St. Eimhín or Effin, who had his church here, was a contemporary of St. Kevin of Glendalough (sixth century), and had another church near Glendalough. The full name of this place was *Cill-Eimhín* or Killeffin ; but the "Kill" was dropped out and the patron's name alone remained, like "Columkill," parishes in Kilkenny and Longford.

**Effy's Brook** in Carlow ; Eva's stream. This and Knockevagh (which see) preserve the memory of Eva, a woman who figures in the historical tale "The Boromha."

**Einagh** in Clare ; *Eidhneach*, abounding in ivy (*eidhean*, *eidhneán* : see vol. i. p. 521).

**Elteen** in Cavan ; *Ailtín*, dim. of *Alt*, a cliff or glenside. See *Alt* and *Nilteen*.

**Eminiska** in Tipperary ; *Ime-an-uisce*, a water-dam. *Imě*, a dam ; *uisce*, water.

**Emlaghdauroe** in Galway ; *Imleach-da-ruadha*, the swamp of the two red (cows). See *Bo* ; and for places named from two objects, vol. i. p. 247. See *Emlagh*, vol. i. p. 465.

**Emlaghgreenagh** in Kerry ; swamp of the black-thorns.

**Emlaghkeadew** in Roscommon; marshy land of the flat hill. See Ceide in vol. i. p. 391.

**Emlaghmore** in several counties; great marshy land.

**Emlaghnagree** in Roscommon; *Imleach-nagruidhe* [-gree], swampy land of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], cattle.

**Emlaghpeastia** in Kerry; marsh of the *piast* or monster. See *Piast*, vol. i. p. 199.

**Emmel** in King's Co.; Imeall, a border or margin.

**Emy**, the first and proper name of Emy Vale in Monaghan. The Irish *Iomaidh* [Emy] means a bed or couch, and it was sometimes applied to a church erected in veneration over the little apartment, where, during life, a saint was accustomed to sleep. For example, there was a church at Clonmacnoise called *Iomdhaigh-Chiarain*, the bed of St. Ciaran or Kieran, the founder. See Omev.

**Enaghan** in Fermanagh, King's Co., and Longford; dim. of Enagh or Annagh—little marsh or marshy land. See Annagh.

**Enniscoush** in Limerick; the island or river-holm of the *cuas*, or cave.

**Enybegs** in Longford; English plural instead of the Irish *Eantaidhe-beaga*, little *Annaghs* or marshes.

**Eonish**, island in Lough Oughter, Cavan; *Eo-inis* (FM), yew island. See *Eo*, a yew, vol. i. p. 509.

**Erkinagh River** in Queen's Co.; *Eircneach* or *oircneach*, salmon river; *erc* or *orc*, an old word for a salmon (Windisch and O'Donovan).

**Errew**, a well-known abbey on a point of land jutting into Lough Conn in Mayo; Irish *Airedh* in all old authorities. A number of names belonging to many counties chiefly in the west, cluster round this, applied to townlands, parishes, rivers, and farms, differing among themselves somewhat in spelling, whether anglicised or in Irish; but all derived from one root-word *ar*, meaning tillage: a root-word with much the same meaning found in many languages. In Irish we have *oireamh*, *aireamh*, *airech*, *airedh*, *oiredh*: and the anglicised forms vary also: Erry,



**Errey, Erriff.** All these have one common meaning, namely, *good arable land*. From the same root comes the common Irish word *oireamh*, a ploughman.

**Erriblagh** in Roscommon; *Earballagh*, stripes of land, literally "tails": see *Earball*, a tail, vol. ii. p. 426. Correct anglicised form *Erballagh* changed to *Erriblagh* by Metathesis: p. 8.

**Errick** (beg and more) in Roscommon; *Eiric*, a compensation fine. This land assigned as a fine at some former time by a *brehon* or judge.

**Erry** in King's Co., Monaghan, and Tipperary; same as *Errew*: but in some cases it might be a worn-down form of *Ervey* below. *Errybane* and *Erryroe* in Monaghan—white and red *Erry*.

**Erveny** in Fermanagh; *Airbheanna* [*Ervena*], divisions (of land). Merely the plural of *Ervey*, next.

**Ervey** in Fermanagh, Derry, and Meath; *Airbhe* or *airbheadh* [*Erva*], a division (of land).

**Esh**, Irish *Ais* [ash or esh], used in Ulster, commonly meaning a marsh, but sometimes a hill-base, low ground, a wet meadow. See *Ash*.

**Eshacrin** or Monaghan; hill-base of the *crann* or (single remarkable) tree.

**Eshanummer** in Fermanagh; *Ais-an-iomaire*, marsh of the hill-ridge.

**Eshcarkoge** in Fermanagh; marsh of the hens (grouse). *Cearc* and its dim. *cearcóg* [cark, carkoge], a hen, a grouse-hen.

**Eshnadeelada** in Fermanagh; *Ais-na-diallada*, hill-back of the saddle (*diallaid*); either from shape or because a saddler lived there. See *Sraharla*.

**Eshnagorr** in Fermanagh; marsh of the corrs or cranes.

**Eshnasillog** in Fermanagh; *Ais-na-saileóg*, marsh of the sally-trees.

**Eshwary** in Armagh; *Ais-Mhuireadhaigh* [-Wurry], Murray's hill-base or marsh.

**Eshywulligan** in Fermanagh; *Ais-Ui-Mhaolagain*, O'Mulligan's hill-base or low-lying land.

**Esker**; a sand hill: see vol. i. p. 402.

**Eskermorilly** in Mayo; O'Murhill's sandhill.

**Esker-Riada**, the long gravel ridge dividing *Leth-Conn* from *Leth-Mow* (North Ireland from South). *Riad* means travelling by chariot or horse; and *Esker-Riada* is the "sand-ridge of chariot-driving." For a large part of its course there was a public road along on its top, which still exists, and is used as the public road. See Morett.

**Eskershanore** in Galway; of the old men. (*Seanóir*, an old man.)

**Evegallahoo** in Limerick; a tribe-name: *Uibh-Gallacha*, Hy Gallahoo, the tribe of Gallahoo.

**Evish** is well understood in Ulster as meaning coarse mountain pasture (O'Donovan).

**Evishbrack** in Tyrone; speckled mountain pasture.

**Evlagh** in Cavan (beg and more); *Aibhleach*, fires, a place of fires: from *aibhle* [evla], a spark of fire: possibly from charcoal-making or from fallow-burning, *i.e.* burning the surface of the land. (See Beatin.)

**Eyon** in Limerick, from a cavern in a high limestone hill, called *Poll-eidhin* [eyin], hole of ivy: so that Eyon here means ivy. See *Eidhneán* in vol. i. p. 521.

**Eyries** in Cork; rising grounds: the English plural of the Irish *Eirighe* [Eyrie], meaning rising, a rising-ground.

**Faghey** in Longford; *Faithche*, a green, a sporting-green. See vol. i. p. 296.

**Falbane** in Donegal; white enclosure. *Fal*, a hedge, a hedged-in field or enclosure.

**Falcarragh** in Donegal; rough hedge or enclosure. *Carrach*, rough.

**Falgarrow** in Donegal; *Fál-garbh*, rough hedge or enclosure.

**Falgortrevy** in Derry; *Fál-quiirt-riabhaigh*, hedge of the grey *gort* or field.

**Fallagloon** in Derry; *Fal-a'-ghluin*, hedge or enclosure of the knee: from a miraculous impression of a saint's knee. See *Gloon*.

**Fallagowan** in Donegal; the smith's enclosure. See *Falbane*.

**Fallakeeran** in Mayo; hedge of the rowan-trees.

**Fallataggart** in Mayo ; *Fal-a'-tsagairt*, priest's enclosure. *Sagart*, a priest, with *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

**Falleen** in Tipperary ; dim. little hedge or enclosure. **Falleens** in Sligo, the English plural, and **Falleeny** (*Fallúinidhe*) in Tipperary, the Irish plural, of *Falleen*—little enclosures.

**Fallgarve** in Mayo ; *Fál-garbh*, rough hedge.

**Fallougher** in Sligo ; rushy enclosure (*luachra*, rushes).

**Fallsollus** in Mayo ; Hedge of light (*solus*). Why ?

**Falnashammer** in Sligo ; enclosure of the *shammers* or shamrocks. See vol. ii. pp. 53, 54.

**Falsk** in Roscommon and King's Co. ; contracted from *Fal-sce* or *Fal-sceach*, hedge of thorn-bushes. See Glinsk.

**Fan**, a slope, sloping land.

**Fana** in Tipperary ; *Fána* or *Fánadh*, a slope (land).

**Fanaghans** in Donegal, Eng. plural of *Fánaghan* : little slope.

**Fanaghs** in Kildare ; *Fionn-achaidh*, fair or whitish fields. In some Leinster counties *finn* or *fionn* is pronounced *fan* : thus Finn-Mac-Coole is Fann-Mac-Coole.

**Fanahy** in Cork ; *Fan-achaidh*, sloping fields.

**Fanaleen** in Clare ; slope of the flax (*lín* or *leen*) : where flax was either grown or spread to dry.

**Fanbeg** in King's Co. ; *Fán-beag*, little slope.

**Fanlobbus** in Cork ; called in the Irish "Life of St. Finbar," *Fan-lobhuir* [Fanlower], the slope of the leper, where the last *r* must have been mistaken for *s* : for these two Irish letters are like each other.

**Fanta** in Clare ; *Fánta*, plural of *Fán* : slopes. For the insertion of *t*, see vol. ii. pp. 40, 41.

**Fanygalvan** in Clare ; *Fán-Ui-Ghealbhain*, O'Galvin's slope.

**Farbill** barony in Westmeath, the ancient territory of the O'Hannafys ; *Feara-bile* (FM), the men or tribe of the *bilē* or ancient tree : probably from the inauguration place of their chiefs under an ancient tree. See vol. i. p. 499.

**Farlough** in Antrim and Tyrone, and **Farlow** in Derry ; *For-loch*, outlying lake.

**Farmullagh** in Longford; outlying or exposed summit.

**Farna** in Kerry; alder land. See *Fearn*, vol. i. p. 515.

**Farnaconnell** in Fermanagh; Conall's alder plantation.

**Farnmore** in Kilkenny; great alder or alder-wood.

**Farran**, Irish *Fearann*, land, is explained in vol. i. p. 242. It begins many names, some of which are obvious.

**Farranacushog** in Antrim; *Fearann-na-cuiseoige*, land of the straws or reeds. Ought to end in gen. -cushoga; but nom. -cushog is wrongly restored: p. 12.

**Farranadoony** in Meath; of the *dún* or fort.

**Farranadum** in Kildare; *Fearann-na-dtom*, of the bushes. *Tom*, a bush, has the *T* eclipsed: p. 4, VIII.

**Farranaglogh**; *Fearann-na-gloch*, of the stones. *C* eclipsed.

**Farranalahesery**, **Farranlessary**; see *Farranlahassary*.

**Farranalickeen** in Kerry; *licín*, little flagstone.

**Farranamanagh** in Cork and Tipperary; *-namanach*, of the monks: denoting monastic land.

**Farranarouga** in Cork; land of the battle-rout. See *Ruag* in vol. i. p. 116.

**Farranavulla** in Tipperary; of the *mullach* or summit.

**Farranawana**; of the *bán* or lea land.

**Farrandeelin** in Mayo; of the flood. *Díle*, *díleann*, a flood. Land subject to floods.

**Farrandelligeem** in Cork; -delligeem, little *dealg* or thorn: land of the little thornbush brake.

**Farraneesteenig** in Kerry; *Esteenagh's* or Hasting's land. See *Ballineesteenig*.

**Farrankindry** in Tipperary; written in one very old document "Farranacridory": pointing to *Fearann-a-chriathadora*, land of the sieve-maker: from *criath*, a sieve. Should have been anglicised *Fárranacrihadora*.

**Farranlahassery**, **Farranlaheshery**. The latter part, -lahassery, means "half-ploughland." See vol. i. 242.

**Farranmanny** in Westmeath; same as Farranamanagh.

**Farrannagark** in Cork and Tipperary; of the grouse. See Eshcarkoge above and Cearc in vol. ii. p. 298.

**Farrannahineeny** in Cork; land of the *inghín* or daughter. Probably a dowry.

**Farrannamoreen** in Westmeath; *Fearann-namboithrin*, of the *boreens* or little roads. The *b* of boreen is eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

**Farranshone** in Limerick; *Seón's* or John's land.

**Farranshoneen** in Waterford; Shoneen's or Jennings's land.

**Farranshonikeen** in Cork; *Seoinicín*, dim.: little John.

**Farrantaun** in Kerry; of the herds (*táin*).

**Fartullagh** barony in Westmeath; *Feara-tulach* (FM), "men of the hills," or *Viri-collium*, as O'Donovan Latinises it: the numerous *tulachs* or small hills, being taken as a noticeable feature of the district.

**Fasglashagh** in Tyrone; *Fás*, a wilderness; *glashagh*, streamy (*glash*, a stream): streamy or watery wilderness.

**Fathom** mountain near Newry; should be Fathan or Faddan: corrupted from *Feadan*, a streamlet.

**Faughart**, a celebrated hill in North Louth; Irish name *Fochard*, a cast or throw, because, according to the ancient romance of "The Colloquy" (*In Agallamh*), it was there (during the war of the Tainbo-Quelna), that Cuchulainn threw a wonderful heroic cast of some weapon against Queen Maive's forces. Though this is all pure legend, it should be recorded here, even for its venerable antiquity. See Ardnurcher in vol. i. for others of these wonderful casts.

**Faughil** in Antrim and Mayo; *Fo-choill*, underwood. *Fo*, under.

**Faus** in Roscommon; *Fás*, a wilderness. See vol. i. p. 496.

**Fawans** in Donegal; Eng. plural. Irish *Fána*, slopes.

**Fawnaboy** in Donegal, yellow slopes; **Fawnagowan** in Tipperary; slope of the *gow* or smith.

**Fawnarevagh** in Galway; *Fana-riabhacha*, grey slopes.

**Fawnglass** in Mayo; *Fán-glas*, green slope.

**Faymore** in Donegal; *Faithche-mór*, great hurling-green.

**Faythe**, near Wexford; *Faithche* [Faha], sporting green.

**Feabunnaun**, a stream in Kerry; *Feith*, a wet trench; *bunnán*, a bittern; wet trench of the bitterns.

**Feaghmaun** in Kerry; *Fiodhach-meadhoin*, middle woody place.

**Feaghmore** and **Feamore** in several counties; great wood.

**Feakle** in Clare and Roscommon. In Clare they have a legend that a saint dropped his tooth there, and a church was built over the relic. A saint's tooth was often venerated as a relic. (See Hogan, *Achad-fiacla*: and O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 99.)

**Fear** [fare], grass—a grassy place, a meadow.

**Fearagha** in Galway; *Fearagh*, grassy (*féar*, grass); *Fearagha*, plural, grassy fields.

**Fearaghafin** in Roscommon, white grassy fields or meadows.

**Fearaghalee** in King's Co.; meadows of calves (*laogh*).

**Feargarrow** in King's Co.; *Féar-garbh*, rough meadow.

**Fearnamona**; *Fearann-na-mona*, land of the bog.

**Feaugh** in Cavan; *Fiodhach*, woody: vol. i. p. 493.

**Fee** often represents *Fiodh*, a wood.

**Feebagh** (-bane and -duff, white and black); woody place.

**Feedarragh** in Cavan; oak wood (*Fidh*, a wood).

**Feegart** in Donegal; woody *gart* or field.

**Feegavla** in Monaghan; *Fidh-gaibhle*, wood of the river-fork.

**Feeghroe** and **Feeghs** in King's Co.; red wood, and woods.

**Feenan** in Tyrone and Derry; *Fiodhnán*, dim. of

*fiodh*, a wood, meaning collectively a woody place : p. 12, II.

**Feenune** in Mayo ; *Fíneamhain*, osiers ; an osier growth.

**Feeny** in Derry ; *Fiodhnach*, *Fiodhaiqh*, a woody place.

**Fehanagh** in Kerry ; *Fiodhanach*, a woody place : *Fiodh* [fee], a wood, with the termination *nach* : p. 12, I.

**Feohanagh** in Kerry and Limerick ; a place of thistles, *feothan* or *feothadán*, a thistle (in some Munster counties). See vol. ii. p. 332.

**Fergort** in Armagh ; *Féar-ghort*, grassy gort or field. See Feegart and Figart.

**Fernisky** in Antrim ; *Fearann-uisce*, watery land.

**Feugh** in Fermanagh and Cavan ; *Fiodhach*, woody land.

**Fiddancoyle** in Wicklow ; *Feadan-coill*, streamlet of hazel. See Feddans ; and Feadan, vol. i. p. 458.

**Fiddandarry** in Sligo ; streamlet (*feadan*) of the oaks (*daraigh*).

**Figanny** in Monaghan ; *Fiodh-gainimh* [-ganniv], sandy wood.

**Figart** in Donegal ; *Fiodh-ghart*, woody gart or gort or enclosure.

**Fig** in Roscommon ; *Fidh* [fih], a wood.

**Figlash** in Tipperary ; wood of the *glash* or stream.

**Figullar** in Monaghan ; *Fiodh-duilleabair* [-dullar], wood of the foliage, *i.e.* unusually rich foliage. *D* of *duilleabhar*, incorrectly changed to *g* : p. 6, III.

**Fihertagh** in Tipperary ; *Fiodhartach*, woody land.

**Finaghoo** in Cavan ; *Fionn-achadh*, fair or whitish field. Here the termination *adh* is sounded -oo.

**Finanagh** in Clare ; *Fionnánach*, whitish land.

**Finiskill** in Leitrim ; *Fionn-ascaill*, white *oscail*, or corner. *Ascaill*, lit. the armpit.

**Finkiltagh** in Antrim ; *Fionn-coilltech*, whitish woodland.

**Finnadork** in Donegal ; *Fidh-na-dtorc*, wood of the *torcs* or boars. The *t* of *torc* eclipsed.

**Finnalaghta** in Leitrim; *Finn-na-leachta*, whitish (land) of the *leacht* or sepulchral monument.

**Finnan** in Kilkenny, and **Finnaun** in Galway; *Fionnan*, whitish land (dim.).

**Finnaragh** in Longford; *Fionn-abhrach*, fair hill-brow. See Fennor: vol. ii. p. 274.

**Finnard** in Down; fair or whitish hill.

**Finshoge** in Wexford; *Fuinneóg*, land of ash-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Fintra** and **Fintragh** in Clare and Donegal; *Finntraigh*, whitish strand. Same as Ventry, vol. i. p. 445.

**Fintully** in Monaghan; whitish *tulach* or hill.

**Finure** in Cork; *Fionn-abhair*; fair hill-brow. Same as Finnaragh.

**Finvey** in Tyrone; *Finnmhagh* (Hogan), bright plain: same as Finvoy, vol. ii. p. 272.

**Fircal** barony in King's Co., the ancient territory of the O'Molloys; *Feara-ceall* (O'Dugan), men or tribe of the churches. *Ceall* or *cill* [kal, kil], a church; to express the general impression that churches were unusually numerous in the district.

**Flaskagh** in Galway and Roscommon; land of *fleasc*s or rods; an osier plantation.

**Flesk**, a river in Kerry and another in Antrim falling into the Bush: name originally applied to the lands along the rivers and thence to the rivers themselves: *Flesc*, wet (Cormac's Glossary).

**Flughland** in Donegal; wet land: *fluch*, wet.

**Foghill** in Mayo; *Fo-choill*, underwood. *Fo*, under.

**Foher** in Galway; *Fóthar*, a forest: *Fohera* in Leitrim is the plural (*Foithre*)—forests. See vol. ii. 350.

**Foil** in the south; *Faill*, a cliff.

**Foilaclug** in Tipperary; *Faill-a'-chluig*, cliff of the bell. Probably the name has something to do with open-air Masses.

**Foila duane** in Kerry; *Faill-dha-deamhan*, cliff of the two demons. There is a story that long ago the place was infested by two *demoniac* robbers.

**Foilogohig** in Cork; *Faill-Og Cobhthaig* [-Ogohig], cliff of the O'CoFFEYS. *C* eclipsed in gen. plur. after O: p. 10. Final *g* fully sounded: p. 2.



**Foilrim** in Clare; *Faill-dhruim*, cliff-ridge. The *d* of *druim* is (properly) aspirated and disappears: as in Borim.

**Foorcossagh** in Donegal and King's Co.; *Fuar-chosach*, cold-footed: *cos*, a foot. Probably on account of wet, cold, low-lying land. See vol. i. pp. 28, 29.

**Ford of Ling** in Wexford; half translation from the Irish name, *Ath-na-linne*, the ford of the *linn* or pool.

**Fore** in Westmeath, where was the celebrated establishment founded by St. Fechin in the seventh century; *Fobhar* [Fower], a spring, from the spring that gushes from the hill and turns the little mill of St. Fechin. Called also in old Lives of Saints, Fobar-Feichín, Fechin's *Fobar* or well.

**Foughill** in Armagh, Roscommon, and Kerry; same as Foghill.

**Foxford** in Mayo: Irish name *Beal-easa* [Belassa], ford of the cataract. The name Foxford—as the people there tell—is derived from a stone near the eel-weir, having some fanciful resemblance to a fox.

**Foynes Island** and village at the Limerick side of the lower Shannon; from the Old Irish *Fuin* and its derivative *Fuinedh* (Old and Modern Irish), both meaning an end or limit, sunset, the west (Lat. *finis*): the name being imposed by people living eastwards, probably about Limerick city. But I will not attempt to trace the exact development of the present plural form Foynes, though the meaning is clear enough. Sometimes *Fuined* is applied to Ireland itself as being believed to be the western limit of the world (Hogan and O'Curry). See Whinnoo.

**Freaghanagh** in Kerry; abounding in *Frocháns* or whortleberries or *hurts*. See Fraechan in vol. i. p. 520.

**Frevagh** in Fermanagh, and **Frevanagh** in Westmeath; *Freamhach* and *Freamhanach*, both meaning abounding in roots (*freamh* [frav], a root). Some particular root, such as pignuts, abounded.

**Froghan** in Westmeath; *Fraochán*, a whortle-

berry ; a place producing whortleberries or "hurts." See Freaghanagh.

**Froghanstown** in Westmeath ; a half translation from *Baile-fraochan*, townland of the *froghans* or whortleberries or "hurts."

**Frosses** in Antrim ; see p. 21.

**Furbogharve** in Galway ; *Furbach*, land : *garbh*, rough.

**Furhane** in Kerry ; *Fuarthán*, a cold spring ; dim. (in *-thán*) of *fuair*, cold, instead of the more usual dim. in *-an* : see vol. i. p. 453.

**Furnace** and **Furnish**, the names of many places in the west and north-west, are a memory of iron-smelting furnaces, mostly of the Anglo-Normans and English. English translation of the Irish *Sórn*.

**Fycorranagh** in Donegal ; *Fiodh-carranach*, rocky wood—*fiodh* [fy], a wood ; *carranach*, rocky : see Carr.

**Fyfin** in Tyrone ; *Fy* here represents *faithche* [faw-ee], and *fin* is fair ; whitish exercise green. See *Faithche* in vol. i. p. 296.

**Fymore** in Tyrone, sometimes called "Fivemore" ; indicating *Fiodh-mór* [Fee-more], great wood.

**Gagan**, a high mountain (1859) in Donegal (Kilmacrenan) ; from *gág*, a cleft, a fissure, dim. used in collective sense : p. 12, II. There are clefts or rents in its side. See vol. ii. p. 429.

**Gaggan** in Cork ; a single cleft or many.

**Gaigue** in Longford ; *Geug*, a branch, or branchy tree.

**Galboystown** ; *Baile-na-nGall-buidhe*, town of the yellow Englishmen.

**Galdonagh** in Donegal ; *Geal-domhnach*, white church.

**Galey** in Roscommon ; *Gáile* [Gaul-ya] means here a creek or inlet.

**Gallanagh** in Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone ; *Geal-einach*, white marsh. See *Einach*, vol. i. p. 461. **Gallany** in Derry and Tyrone, probably the same.

**Gallgort** in Mayo; *Gall-ghort*, field of foreigners.

**Gallid** in Longford; *Gallaid*, a standing stone. For the termination *d*, see vol. ii. p. 15.

**Gallon**; a measure of land. See vol. i. p. 246.

**Gallonbane**, hite gallon; **Gallonboy**, yellow gallon; **Gallonreagh** in Cavan, grey gallon.

**Ganty** in Galway; *Ganntaidhe*, barren spots: from *gann*, scanty.

**Galty Mountains** in Limerick and Tipperary. Called by English speakers in all that country by the single name *Goiltha*, which is merely the last part of the full Irish name, *Sliabh-na-gCoillteadh* [-goiltha], mountain of the woods; a most appropriate name; for no district in Ireland was more noted for its impassable forests in the sixteenth century.

**Ganvaghan** in Tyrone; *Gaineamhachán* [-Gana-vaghan], a place of *gaineamh* [gannav] or sand. Dim. in *chán* used in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

**Garhawnagh** in Mayo; *Gearr-thamhnach*, short field. *Tamhnach* (tawnagh), a field, vol. i. p. 231: *t* aspirated to *h*.

**Garhy** in Westmeath; *Garrthaidh* [Garhy], a form of *Garrdha*, a garden.

**Garr** in King's Co.; written *Garra* in Inq. Car. I; pointing to **Gearradh**, a cut, a trench.

**Garra** in Galway, Waterford, and Wexford; *Gearradh*, a cut, a trench.

**Garrafine** in Galway; *Garbh-fhiadhain*, wild rough land: *garbh*, rough; *fiadhain*, wild.

**Garrafrauns** in Galway; very plainly pronounced *Garbh-ruadhán*, rough red land. *S* belongs to Eng. plural: p. 11.

**Garragh** in Queen's Co.; *Garbhach*, rough land.

**Garraghill** in Mayo; *Garbh-choill*, rough wood.

**Garragort** in Cork; *Garbh-ghort*, rough enclosed field.

**Garraha** in Cork; *Garraithe*, gardens.

**Garrahadoo** in Kerry; black gardens. See *Garraha*.

**Garrahies** in Kerry; (Engl. plur.) same as *Garraha*.

**Garralacka** in Cork; *Garbh-leaca*, rough hill-side. See *Leaca* in vol. i. p. 418.

**Garran, Garrane, and Garraun** nearly always mean a shrubbery or copse. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Garrananassig** in Cork; *Garrán-an-easaig*, shrubbery of the waterfall; *easach*, a waterfall, a derivative from *eas*. See *Eas*, vol. i. p. 459.

**Garranard** in Limerick and Mayo; high shrubbery.

**Garranereagh** in Cork; grey shrubbery (*riabhach*, grey).

**Garraneribbeen** in Cork; *Garran-Roibín*, Robin's or Robert's shrubbery.

**Garrangrena** in Tipperary; sunny shrubbery: *grian*, *gréine*, the sun.

**Garrankyle** in Galway and Tipperary; *Garran-coill*, shrubbery of hazel: *coll*, *coill*, hazel.

**Garranlahan** in Roscommon; wide shrubbery. *Leathan* [lahan], wide.

**Garranlea** in Tipperary; here *Garran* is corrupted from *carran* or *carn*: grey *carn* (not shrubbery).

**Garrannafulla** in Kerry; *Garran-na-fola*, shrubbery of the blood: *fuil*, blood, gen. *folá* [fulla]. There is evidently some history behind; but I have not heard it.

**Garranrobin** in Kilkenny; same as Garraneribbeen.

**Garransilly** in Tipperary; *Garran-sailigh*, shrubbery of the sally-trees.

**Garranty** in Mayo; *Garrantuidhe*, a form of the plural of *Garran*: shrubberies or copses.

**Garranure** in Cork; *Garran-iubhair* [-ure], of the yew.

**Garraunearla** in Tipperary; the earl's shrubbery.

**Garraunard** in Galway and Mayo; same as Garranard.

**Garrauncreen** in Galway: withered shrubbery. *Crion*, withered.

**Garravagh** in Cork; *Garbhach*, rough land: from *Garbh* [garrav], rough, and the termination *ach*.

**Garrolagh** in Louth; *Garbhlach*, rough land: same as Garravagh, only with termination *-lach* instead of *-ach*: p. 12, I.

**Garrough** in Kerry and Queen's Co.; same as Garravagh, with the *v* (*bh*) sound suppressed.

**Garrow** in Mayo and Roscommon; same as Garr and Garra, meaning a trench (*gearradh*).

**Garrowcarry** in Donegal; *Garbh-ceathramha* [-carroo], rough quarter-land. See Carrow.

**Garrowchuill** in Donegal; *garbh-chuill*, rough (land) of the hazel.

**Garrollougher** in Roscommon: here Garrow is *garradha* (garden), not *garbh* (rough): garden or cultivated field of the rushes.

**Garryantornora** in Cork; *Garrdha-an-tornora*; garden of the *tornóir* or turner (with lathe).

**Garryclogh** in Tipperary; garden of the stones (*cloch*, gen. plur.). **Garryclohy**, of the stone (*cloiche*, gen. sing.).

**Carryeighter** in Galway; *Garrdha-iochtair*, lower garden.

**Garryellen** in Limerick; *Garrdha-Eibhlín* [-Eileen], Eileen's garden.

**Garryfliugh** in Cavan; *Garrdha-fliuch*, wet garden.

**Garryfrask** in Limerick; garden or field of *prasc*, *brassica* or cabbage. *P* aspirated to *f*: p. 3, V.

**Garryhill** in Carlow; same as Garraghill.

**Garryhinch** in King's Co.; *Garrdha-hinse*, garden of the island or river-holm (on the Barrow). The *inch* was cultivated as a garden.

**Garryknock** in Wicklow; garden of the hill.

**Garrylaban** in Derry; *Garrdha-labáin*, garden of the labourer.

**Garryland** in Galway: here *Garry* is not garden, but *garbh*; *garbhlán*, rough land; *lán* is a mere dim., and the name would be better anglicised Garrylan or Garravlan.

**Garryletter** in Kerry; *Garbh-leitir*, rough wet hill-slope. See Leitir, vol. i. p. 404.

**Garrynabba** in Mayo; *Garradha-'n-abba*, the abbot's garden: indicating the property of a neighbouring monastery. See Ab, vol. ii. p. 94.

**Garrynabolie** in Meath; garden of the *booley* or milking-place. See Booley.

**Garrynadur** in Kerry; *Garrdha-na-dtor*, garden of the *tors* or bushes. *T* here eclipsed by *d* in gen. plural.

**Garrynagawna** in Roscommon; *Garrdha-na-ngamhnach*, garden of the milch cows. See vol. i. p. 471.

**Garrynageragh** in Cork and Waterford; *Garrdha-na-gcaorach*, of the sheep.

**Garrynagh** in Longford; *Garrdha-na-neach*, garden of the horses. See Each in vol. i. p. 474.

**Garrynaglogh** in Galway; *Garrdha-na-gloch*, garden of the stones—stony garden.

**Garrynagoord** in Limerick; *Garrdha-na-gcuaird*, of the rounds or circuits or visitations. Why? Place of devotion?

**Garrynagore** in Kerry; *-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

**Garrynagoul** in Cork; *Garrdha-na-gcoll*, garden of the hazels. *C* of *coll*, hazel (gen. plur.), eclipsed by *g*: p. 3.

**Garrynalyna** in Limerick; *Garrdha-na-Laighneadh* [Lyna], garden of the Lagenians or Leinstermen. The Leinstermen here were probably some of the *Galls* or foreigners of the adjacent English settlement of Galbally: see vol. i. p. 98.

**Garrynamann** in Kilkenny; *-na-mbeann*, garden of the *beanns*—angles or projections (shape of land).

**Garrynasillagh** in Galway; *Garrdha-na-saileach*, garden of the willows: an osier plantation.

**Garryncahera** in Clare; of the stone fort (*caher*).

**Garryncallaha** in Clare; *Garrdha-an-chalatha*, of the *cala* or *callow*, i.e. a landing-place for boats or a marshy meadow. See *Cala*, vol. i. p. 464.

**Garryncoonagh** in South-east Limerick; the garden of (the people of) *Hy Cuanach*. Probably a family of the Ryans of Coonagh near Limerick Junction had migrated and settled here.

**Garrynderk** in Limerick; *Garrdha-'n-deirc*, garden of the cave. The cave was there seventy years ago: is it there still?

**Garryndrihid** in Tipperary; *Garrdha-'n-droichid*, garden of the bridge. See *Droichead* in vol. i. p. 368.

**Garrynisk** in Wexford, and **Garryniska** in Queen's Co.; *Garrdha-'n-uisce*, garden of water, watery garden.

**Garrynphort** in Roscommon; *Gandha-'n-phuirt*, garden of the *port*, i.e. a bank or a landing-place or a ferry.

**Garryntemple** in Tipperary; garden of the temple or church.

**Garryoughtragh** in Cork; *Garrdha-uachtrach*, upper garden.

**Garryshane** in Tipperary; Shane's or John's garden.

**Garryskillane** in Tipperary; garden of the Skillans (family).

**Garryvanus** in Tipperary; Manus's garden. *M* aspirated: p. 1, I.

**Garrywadreen** in Mayo; garden of the little dog. *Maidrin*, dim. of *madra*, a dog: a ghost here?

**Gart, Gort, and Gurt**, mean an enclosed tilled field: the form *Gart* prevails in the north.

**Gartacara** in Cavan; *Gort-a-choraidh*, the *gart* or enclosed field of the *coradh* or weir.

**Gartaquill** in Cavan; *Gart-a'-chuill*; of the hazel. For *Coll*, see vol. i. p. 514.

**Gartinadress** in Cavan; *Gart-an-ard-rois*, tillage field of the high wood.

**Gartnaneane** in Cavan; *Gart-na-néan*, field of the birds. *Eán*, a bird, with *n* prefixed in gen. plural: p. 4, IX.

**Gartnanoul** in Cavan; *Gart-na-nabhall*, enclosed field of the apples. *Abhail* or *ubhail*, an apple or apple-tree.

**Gartnasillagh** in Cavan; enclosed field of the sally-trees. See vol. ii. p. 356.

**Garvallah** in Tyrone: same as *Garrolagh*.

**Garvalt** in Cavan; rough height. See *Alt*.

**Garvan** in Donegal; *Garbhán*, rough land. Dim. of *garbh* (rough), in collective sense: p. 12, II.

**Garvanagh** in Donegal; same as last with *ach* added.

**Garvegort** in Donegal; rough *gort* or enclosed field. See *Gart*.

**Garveross** in Donegal, and **Garvross** in Fermanagh; *Garbh-ros*, rough point (of land).

**Garvesk** in Cavan ; rough *esk* or stream-channel.

**Garvetagh** and **Garvey** in Tyrone ; rough land : with terminations *tach*, and *ach* (*aigh*) respectively ; p. 12, I.

**Garvohill** in Clare and Fermanagh ; rough yew-wood. See Youghal in vol. i. p. 510.

**Gash** in Queen's Co. ; *Gais*, a swift water current, a rapid, a cascade.

**Gaulskill** in Kilkenny ; Irish *Cill-a-Ghail*, church of the foreigner, who in this case was one of the Burkes (called *Gaul-Burcach*—Anglo-Norman), a well-known local family.

**Gaulstown**, adjacent to Gaulskill, named from the same family.

**Gaultiere** in Waterford. One branch of the Norse Ostmen who settled in the south-east of Ireland were granted a tract in Waterford in the twelfth or thirteenth century, which is still called *Gall-tir* or *Gaultiere* (*tir* or district of the foreigners), now the name of a barony.

**Gawny** in Westmeath ; land of milch cows—good grazing-land : from *gamhnach*, a *stripper* or milch cow.

**Geaglom** in Leitrim and Fermanagh ; *Geag-lom*, bare branch ; indicating a plantation much stripped of branches.

**Gearhanagoul** in Kerry ; *Gaertha-na-gcoll*, stream-thicket of the hazels. See *Gaertha* in vol. i. p. 497.

**Geehy** in Galway ; *Gaothach*, windy—a windy place.

**Gibberpatrick** in Wexford, St. Patrick's well. In the barony of *Forth tober*, a well, is often corrupted in their dialect to *gibber*, pronounced something like *zibber*.

**Gilnahirk** in Down ; full Irish name *Eudan-Giollana-hadhairce* [Edan-Gil-na-hirka], the hill-brow or brae of Gilnahirk. This man was a horn-blower, as his name indicates—*Gill-na-hirk*, the Gillie or boy of the horn.

**Glack** ; *Glac* or *glaic*, the hollow of the hand ; any hollow place.

**Glackadrumman** in Donegal ; the *glaic* or hollow of the hill-ridge.



**Glackaunadarragh** in Leitrim ; little hollow of the oak.

**Glan** ; a frequently-used form of Glen.

**Glanaclogha** in Cork ; glen of the stone.

**Glanaderhig** in Kerry ; *Gleann-a'-deirthig*, glen of the *deirtheach* [derhagh] or oratory.

**Glanaphuca** in Cork ; glen of the *pooka* : see vol. i. p. 188.

**Glanavaud** in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-bháid*, of the boat.

**Glanagaul** in Cork ; of the *Galls* or foreigners.

**Glanagear** in Cork ; *gleann-na-gcaor*, of the berries.

**Glanagilliagh** in Kerry ; *Gleann-na-gcoileach*, of the cocks, *i.e.* grouse in this case. See vol. ii. pp. 298, 299.

**Glannalappa** in Kerry ; *Gleann-na-leaptha* [-lappa], of the bed or grave.

**Glannan** in Monaghan : dim., little glen : p. 12, II.

**Glansallagh** in Kerry ; dirty or miry glen.

**Glansheskin** in Cork ; of the *sheskin* or marsh.

**Glansillagh** in Kerry ; of the sally-trees.

**Glantaun** ; same as Glannan ; a dim. of Glan (*gleann*), with the termination *tán* instead of *an* : p. 12, II.

**Glantaunluskaha** in Kerry ; *Gleanntán-loiscighthe*, burnt little glen : *loisc* or *lusc* to burn. See Beatin.

**Glanteenassig** in Kerry ; *Glennín*, another dim. of glen : little glen of the waterfall (*easach*, *easaig*, derivative of *eas* or *ass*).

**Glantrasna** in Kerry ; cross-glen, *i.e.* lying transversely.

**Glasalt** in Donegal ; green *alt* or height.

**Glasbolie** in Donegal ; green *booley* or milking-place.

**Glascloyne** in Tipperary ; green *cloon* or meadow.

**Glasha** in several counties ; *Glaise*, a stream.

**Glashagh** in Donegal ; *Glaiseach*, a stream, or streamy.

**Glashanacree** in Kerry ; better Glashanacreeve ; *Glaise-na-craoibhe*, stream of the branch or branchy tree. Here *craobh* [craev] is often made *craegh* in pronunciation, omitting the terminal *v* sound.

**Glashapullagh** in Limerick ; *Glaise-pollach*, stream of holes—*i.e.* holes in the bed.

**Glasheens** in Mayo ; Engl. plural instead of Irish *Glaisíní*, little rills. Dim. of *Glais* : p. 12, II.

**Glashydevet** in Donegal ; O'Devitt's stream.

**Glaskeeragh** in Donegal ; *Glas-caorach*, sheep-stream.

**Glasker** (-beg and -more) in Down ; *Glas-sceir*, green rock. See Skerry in vol. i. p. 420.

**Glaslackan** in Wexford ; green *lackan* or hillside.

**Glasleck** in Cavan ; green *leck* or flagstone.

**Glasnullan** in Donegal and Antrim ; green *maolán* or bald hill.

**Glasnant** in Donegal ; true Irish name *Glas-neantach*, green nettles or nettley place.

**Glaspistol** in Louth ; green *pistol* ; a pistol being a narrow tube-like stream-channel.

**Glassalt** in Leitrim ; green height. See Alt.

**Glassamucky** in Co. Dublin ; *Glasa-mucaidhe*, green spots of the swineherd. See Dunmucky.

**Glassaneeran** in Antrim ; *Glas-an-iárainn*, stream of the iron, *i.e.* where the stream deposits reddish iron-scum.

**Glassdrum** in Tipperary ; green *drum* or hill-ridge.

**Glassillaunvealnacurra** in Galway ; *Glassillaun* is green little island ; *veal* is *beal*, mouth (with *b* aspirated) ; *curra* is *cora*, a weir : "green little island at the mouth of the weir or dam."

**Glaster** in King's Co. ; *Glas-tir*, green land.

**Glastrasna** in Mayo ; *trasna*, crosswise : stream running transversely.

**Glasvally** in Mayo ; *Glas-bhaile*, green townland.

**Glasvey** in Derry ; *Glas-bheith*, green birch.

**Gleanaan** in Antrim ; dim. of *Glen* : little glen.

**Glenaboghil** in Donegal ; glen of the *buachaill* or boy. A sporting place for boys.

**Glenacurragh** in King's Co. ; of the *curragh* or marsh.

**Glenagh** in Mayo ; *Gleann-each*, glen of horses.

**Glenaglogh** in Cork ; *Gleann-na-gloch*, of the stones.

**Glenagort** in Mayo ; **Glenagurteen** in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-ghvirt*, glen of the *gort* or tillage field. *Gurteen* (dim.), little *gort*.

**Glenaguile** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-a'-Ghoill*, glen of the *Gall* or stranger : an Englishman in this case.

**Glenahilty** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-heilte*, of the *eilit* or doe : *i.e.* a resort (p. 11). *H* prefixed to the gen. fem. *eilte* : p. 4, X.

**Glenaknockane** and **Glenaknockaun** in Cork and Waterford ; of the *cnócan* or little hill.

**Glenalemy** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-leime* [-leama], glen of the leap. Commemorates some mighty bound of one of the heroes : like Loop-Head : vol. i. p. 170. But *leam* is sometimes applied to a cataract as well as to a leap.

**Glenalougha** in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-locha*, of the lake.

**Glenarn** in Fermanagh, and **Glenarny** in Tyrone ; *Gleann-airne*, glen of sloes. See vol. i. p. 518.

**Glenarousk** in Cork ; of the *rusc* or fen. See Rús, vol. i. p. 464.

**Glenaruid** in Galway ; glen of the *rud* or red iron-scum or mire. See vol. ii. p. 371.

**Glenatore** in Cork ; *Glen-a'-tuair*, of the bleaching-green or grazing-field.

**Glenavenew** in Mayo ; *Gleann-a'-bheannuighthe* [-banew], glen of the blessing. Some story or legend, as in the case of the river Banew, vol. ii. p. 478. *B* aspirated to *v*.

**Glenaviegh** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-bhfiagh* [viegh], glen of the deer (gen. plur.). *F* eclipsed.

**Glenawillin** and **Glenawilling** in Cork ; see p. 2.

**Glenawinna** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-a'-mhvine*, of the shrubbery : see vol. i. p. 496. *M* aspirated : p. 1, I.

**Glenback** in Derry ; of the bend or winding. See Bac.

**Glenballyvally** in Kilkenny ; *bally* is town ; *vally* is *bealach*, a pass or road (with *b* aspirated : p. 1, I) : "the glen of the town of the pass."

**Glencar** lake and cataract in Leitrim ; *Gleann-a'-chartha*, glen of the rock. See Carr.

**Glencorick** in Monaghan; of the river-confluence. See Comhrac, vol. ii. p. 404.

**Glencorran** in Cavan; of the reaping-hook or rocky land. See Corran.

**Glencoshnabinnia** in the Galtys (Tipperary); glen at the foot (*cosh*) of the *binn* or peak: namely, in this case, the peak of Galtymore. See Bin.

**Glencraff** in Galway, and **Glencrew** in Tyrone; glen of the *creamh* [crav or crew], wild garlick. See vol. i. p. 65.

**Glencree**, a well-known river and glen in Powerscourt in Wicklow near Bray; *Glenn-cruidhe*, the glen of cattle. See Clooncree.

**Glencrow** in Donegal, and **Glencroe** in Tipperary; of the *cro* or cattle hut. See vol. ii. p. 225.

**Glencrue** in Tipperary; glen of the *cru*, or blood. A shadowy legend here of a bloody battle. See Gortnagan.

**Glencull** in Tyrone; of the *coll* or hazel.

**Glencunny** in Fermanagh; of the *conna* or fire-wood.

**Glendav** in Cork; glen of the oxen (*damh*). For *Damh*, see vol. i. p. 472.

**Glenderowen**; *Gleann-'dir-dha-amhainn* [Glen-dir-aw-owen, shortened], glen between two rivers. See Drumdiraowen, vol. i. p. 251.

**Glendiheen** in Limerick; *Gleann-daibhchín*, glen of the little *dabhach* or tub or round hollow. See vol. ii. p. 433.

**Glendorragha** in Mayo; dark glen. See Bodurragha.

**Glendossaun** in King's Co.; of the *dossans* or bushes.

**Glendree** in Clare; of the druid: see vol. ii. p. 97.

**Glendrislagh** in Wexford; of the briers or brambles.

**Glendra** in Derry; central glen. See Adramone.

**Glenfad** in Donegal; long glen. *Fad*, long.

**Glenfin** in Roscommon; *finn*, fair or whitish.

**Glenfinshinagh** in Tipperary; of the ash-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Glengad** in Antrim, Donegal, and Mayo; glen of the *gads* or withes.

**Glengaddy** in Tipperary; *Gleann-gadaighe*, of the *gaddy* or thief. See Boheragaddy.

**Glengarriff** in Cork and Tipperary, and **Glengarrow** in Tyrone; *Gleann-garbh*, rugged or rough glen.

**Glengawna** in Tyrone; *Gleann-gamhnach*, glen of the milch cows.

**Glengesh** in Donegal and Fermanagh; glen of the swans. Wild swans are common enough on the north-western lakes. *Géis*, a swan.

**Glengillagrana** in Donegal; *Gilla*, a boy, a chap; *gránna*, ugly; glen of the ugly fellow.

**Glengiven** in Derry: see Dungiven.

**Glenglassera** in Mayo; *Gleann-glasraidh* [-glassery], glen of the herbage or verdure. From *glas*, green.

**Glengomna** in Derry; same as Glengawna: but here the aspirated *m* is restored: p. 4, XI.

**Glengort** in Limerick; of the *gorts* or enclosed fields.

**Glengowla** in Galway; *Gleann-gaibhle*, glen of the river-fork.

**Glengowra** in Cork; of the *gowers* or goats.

**Glenieraragh** in Donegal; *Glen-iartharach*, western glen.

**Gleniff** in Sligo; *Gleann-dhaimh*, ox-glen. *D* of *damh* (ox) aspirated and dropped out: p. 2, III.

**Gleninchnaveigh** in Tipperary; *Gleann-inse-nabhfiadh*, glen of the island (or river-holm) of the deer.

**Gleninsheen** in Clare; *Gleann-insín*, glen of the little island or river-holm. *Insín*, dim. of *inis*.

**Glenkeen** in several counties; *Gleann-caoin*, pleasant glen.

**Glenlahan** in Cork; *Gleann-leathan*, broad glen.

**Glenlara** in Cork and Mayo; *Gleann-lárach*, glen of the mare. See vol. i. p. 475.

**Glenlark** in Tyrone; *Gleann-leirge* [-lerga], glen of the hill-slope. "Glenlerga" would be a better anglicised form: but the nom. *lark* or *larg* is restored in preference to the gen. *lerga*: p. 12.

**Glenlaur** in Mayo; *Gleann-láir*, middle glen.

**Glenlee** in Donegal; *Gleann-laigh*, of the calf: where calves browsed.

**Glenletter** in King's Co. ; Glen of the *leitir* or wet hill-side. See vol. i. p. 404. **Glenletternafinne** ; -*na finne*, of the white cow. See Bo.

**Glenlusk** in Galway ; burnt glen. See Glantaun-luskaha.

**Glenmakee** in Donegal ; the "Glen" should be *Cloon* ; for the true Irish name is *Cluain-Mic-Aodha*, Mackay's meadow.

**Glenmaquin** in Donegal ; *Gleann-mac-Chuinn*, of Conn's sons.

**Glenmeen** in Donegal ; *Gleann-mín*, smooth glen.

**Glenmullynaha** in Mayo ; *Gleann-mullaigh-na-háith*, glen of the summit (*mullach*) of the ford. *Ath*, ford, is fem. here.

**Glennacally** in Mayo ; *Glen-na-caillighe*, of the hag.

**Glennaclohalea** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-cloiche-léithe*, glen of the grey stone or stone castle (*liath, léithe*, grey).

**Glennagarran** in Fermanagh ; *Glen-na-gcarran*, of the *carrans* or rocks. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II. See Carr.

**Glennagarraun** in Galway ; *Gleann-na-ngearrán*, glen of the *garrons* or old horses.

**Glennagashleeny** in Mayo ; *Gleann-na-gcaislínidhe*, glen of the stone-chatters (a sort of speckled little birds) : the *c* of cashleen eclipsed. This bird is known in Kilkenny by the name of *caisrimín-cloch* (O'Donovan : and also in Limerick, as I know.—P.W.J.).

**Glennagat** in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-gcat*, glen of the (wild) cats.

**Glennageer** ; of the berries. See Vinegar Hill.

**Glennaglogh** in Waterford and Wexford ; of the stones.

**Glennagloghaun** in Galway ; *Gleann-na-gclochán*, glen of the *clochans* or ancient stone houses ; or possibly of the stepping-stones.

**Glennagoolagh** in Sligo ; *gleann-na-gcuailleach*, of the poles (*cuaille*) : probably tree-trunks after a fire.

**Glennahilt** in Donegal ; same as Glenahilty.

**Glennakeel** in Cork ; *Gleann-na-caoile*, of the narrow stream.

**Glennamaddoo** in Mayo; *Gleann-na-madadh*, of the dogs.

**Glennariesk** in Tipperary; glen of the *riasc* or marsh: vol. i. p. 463.

**Glennashouk** in Wicklow; *Gleann-na-seabhadh*, of the hawks. See vol. i. p. 485.

**Glennaskagh** and **Glennaskehy** in Tipperary; of the whitethorns: vol. i. p. 518.

**Glennaslat** in Galway; of the *slats* or rods (*slat*).

**Glennavaddoge** in Galway; *Gleann-na-bhfheadóg*, glen of the plovers: *f* eclipsed: p. 4, IV. *Feadóg*, a plover, literally a *whistler* (*fead*, a whistle). See vol. i. p. 487.

**Glenoghil** in Longford; of the yew wood. See Youghal, vol. i.

**Glenoory** in Donegal; of the yew (*iubhrach*). See Newry, vol. i. p. 512.

**Glenranny** in Wexford; of the ferns. Vol. ii. p. 330.

**Glentaun** in Roscommon and Waterford; *Gleantán*, dim. of *Gleann*: little glen; like Monteen, with *t* properly inserted.

**Glentavraun** in Mayo; *Gleann-Teamhráin*, the glen of the little *Teamhair* or Tara. See Tara, vol. i. p. 294.

**Glentimon** in Tyrone; *Gleann-tSiomoin*, Simon's glen. *S* of Simon eclipsed by neuter *Gleann*: p. 8.

**Glenturk** in Mayo; of the *torcs* or boars.

**Glenulra** in Mayo; *Gleann-iolra*, of eagles. See vol. i. p. 485.

**Glenumera** in Mayo; of the *iomaire* or ridge.

**Glink** in several counties; *Glinsc'*, a contraction of *Glinsce* or *Glin-sceach*, glen of the bramble bushes.

**Gneeve**, a measure of land: vol. i. p. 245.

**Gneevegullia** in Kerry; *Gniomh-Guille*, land-measure of Gullia, a woman.

**Gobnagur** near Newport, Mayo; *Gob-na-gcorr*, snout or point of the sand-eels (*corr*). See Pollnagur.

**Gobnascale** in Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone; *Gob-na-sgéal* [scale], the *gob* or land-point of the stories. Probably the residence of a professional *sgéalaidhe* [skealee] or story-teller.

**Goladoo** in Donegal and Fermanagh, and **Goladuff** in Fermanagh; *Gabhla-dubha*, black gowls or forks. See Gola, vol. i. p. 529.

**Goland** in Donegal; *Gablán*, dim. of *gabhal*, little (river) fork. *D* inserted after *n*: p. 7, VI.

**Goolamore** in Mayo; *Guala-mhór*, great shoulder (hill).

**Gooreen** in Galway; *Guairín*, little sandbank.

**Gooreenatinny** in Galway; *Guairín-a'-tsionnaigh*, little sandbank of the fox. *Sionnach* with *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII.

**Gorragh** in Queen's Co.; same as Garragh.

**Gorran** in Derry, and **Gorraun** in King's Co.; *Garrán*, a shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Gort** or **Gart** or **Gurt**; enclosed field. See Gart.

**Gortacallow** in Galway; enclosed field of the *caladh* or wet meadow or ferry. See vol. i. p. 464.

**Gortacappul** in Kerry; of the *capall* or horse.

**Gortacar** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Gort-a'-chairr*, of the rock or rocky surface. See Carr.

**Gortacarn** and **Gortacharn** in Fermanagh, field of the carn or grave-pile of stones. Vol. i. p. 332.

**Gortacarnan**, **Gortacarnaun**, in Roscommon and Galway; of the little *carn*.

**Gortacashel** in Cavan; field of the stone fort.

**Gortachoosh** in Leitrim; of the cave. See Cuas, vol. i. p. 437.

**Gortaclare** in Clare, Derry, and Tyrone; *Gort-a'-chláir*, of the board or level land: vol. i. p. 427.

**Gortaclareen** in Limerick; of the little *clár*, which was here a board placed across a ford.

**Gortacloghan** in Derry and Tyrone, and **Gortacloghane** in Kerry; field of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

**Gortaclogher** in Cavan; of the *clogher* or stony place.

**Gortacoosan** in Roscommon, and **Gortacoosaun** in Galway; *Gort-a'-chuasáin*, enclosed tillage-field of the little *cuas* or cave. See Gortachoosh.

**Gortacroghig** in Cork; *Gort-a'-chrochaig*, field of the hanging (*crochadh*, Cork genitive, *crochaig*). An execution place.



**Gortacrue** in Cork ; field of blood (a battle).

**Gortacullin** in Clare and Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-chuilinn*, field of the holly. See vol. i. p. 513.

**Gortaculrush** in Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-chúil-ruis*, field at the back (*cúl*) of the wood (*ros*).

**Gortacurra** in Mayo and Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-churraigh*, field of the marsh. The ending would be better *-curry* to represent the gen., but the nom. sound *-curra* is incorrectly restored in preference : p. 12.

**Gortacurraun** in Kerry ; of the *curraun* or reaping hook, or sharp rocks.

**Gortacurrag** in Cork ; same as Gortacurra.

**Gortaderry** in Clare, Sligo, and Tipperary, and **Gortadirra** in Kerry ; *Gort-a'-doire*, field of the oak grove.

**Gortadrehid** in Fermanagh, and **Gortadrohid** in Cork ; *Gort-a'-droichid*, field of the *drohid* or bridge. See vol. i. p. 368.

**Gortadrislig** in Kerry ; *Gort-a'-drislig*, field of the brambles : *drisleach*, brambles. Kerry gen. *drislig* with final *g* : p. 2, III.

**Gortadroma** in Clare and Limerick ; field of the *drom* or hill-ridge.

**Gortadullisk** in Galway ; field of the *dillesk* or *dulse* (edible sea-plant) : see vol. ii. p. 346.

**Gortafudig** in Cork ; field of the puddle. *Ploda* or *plodach*, puddle, Cork gen. *pludaig* with final *g*.

**Gortagammon** in Tyrone ; better Gortnagammon ; *Gort-na-gcamán*, field of the *camans* or hurleys : *c* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II. A hurling green.

**Gortagarry** in Cork and Tipperary ; of the *garrdha* or garden.

**Gortagea** in Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-ghédh*, field of the goose : a goose resort : p. 11. See Monagay, vol. i. p. 488.

**Gortaggle** in Leitrim ; better Gortataggle, for the full Irish name is *Gort-a'-tseagail*, field of the rye : *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII. See Seagal, vol. ii. p. 322.

**Gortaghokera** in Galway ; *Gort-a'-chócaire*, field of the cook. See Aghacocara.

**Gortagilly** in Derry ; of the *gillie* or servant.

**Gortagousta** in Cork ; *-a'-ghósta*, of the ghost. Haunted field.

**Gortagowan** in Galway, Kerry, and Tyrone ; *Gort-a'-ghobhann*, field of the *gow* or smith. See *Gobha*, vol. i. p. 222.

**Gortagowlane** in Cork ; of the *gabhlán* or (river-) fork.

**Gortagraffer** in Cork ; *Gort-a'-ghrafaire*, field of the *graffer* or grubber (of land : with a grubbing axe : see vol. i. p. 237). See *Graffanstown* below.

**Gortagreenane** in Kerry, and **Gortagrenane** in Cork ; *Gort-a'-ghríanáin*, of the greenan or sunny house or palace. See vol. i. p. 291.

**Gortagullane** in Kerry ; *Gort-a'-ghalláin*, of the pillar stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Gortagurrane** in Kerry ; same as *Gortagarraun*.

**Gortaheran** in Antrim ; *Gort-a'-chaorthainn* [-heeran], field of the *keerans* or rowan-trees. See vol. i. p. 513.

**Gortahile** in Queen's Co. ; *Gort-a'-choill*, field of the hazel. See *Coll*, vol. i. p. 514.

**Gortahork** and **Gortahurk** in several counties ; *Gort-a'-choirce*, field of the oats.

**Gortakeeghan** in Monaghan ; *Gort-a'-chaochain*, field of the purblind man. *Caoch*, blind ; *caochán*, half-blind.

**Gortakeeran** in Galway and Sligo ; same as *Gortaheran*.

**Gortakilleen** in Limerick and Tipperary ; of the little church.

**Gortaknockane** in Cork ; of the little hill.

**Gortaknockeare** in Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-coinicéir* [cunnickare], field of the rabbit-warren. See vol. i. p. 481.

**Gortalaban** in Donegal ; *Gort-a-labain*, of the labourer.

**Gortalavaun** in Mayo ; *Gort-a'-leamhain*, field of the elm. *Leamh*, *Leamhán*, vol. i. p. 507.

**Gortaleam** in Galway ; *Gort-a'-léime*, field of the (remarkable) leap. The name would be better

anglicised Gortaleama, which shows the genitive : p. 12. See Glenalemy.

**Gortalia** in Donegal; pron. Gortawlia, *Gort-aílle*, pleasant field : meaning well tilled. See Aille, vol. ii. p. 65.

**Gortalicka** in Kerry; of the *leac* or flagstone, or *flaggy* surface. See Leac, vol. i. p. 416.

**Gortalinny** in Kerry; native pronunciation, *Gort-na-linne*, enclosed field, of the *linn* or pond. See vol. ii. p. 407.

**Gortalough, Gortalougha**, in Galway, Sligo, Tipperary, and Clare; field of the lake. In the first, the nom. *lough* is incorrectly restored instead of the gen. *lougha* : p. 12.

**Gortaloughan** in Fermanagh, **Gortaloughane** in Galway and Kerry; field of the little lake.

**Gortamaddy** in Antrim; *Gort-a'-mhadaigh*, field of the dog; better Gortavaddy; for the aspirated *m* (*v*) is improperly restored; p. 4, XI.

**Gortamarl** in Roscommon; *Gort-a'-mhárta*, of the marl or yellow clay.

**Gortan** in Kerry and Mayo, little enclosed field : **Gortaneadan** in Cork; *Gort-an-eudáin*, field of the *edan* or hill-brow. See vol. i. p. 523.

**Gortanaddan** in Cork; *Gort-an-sheadáin*, of the *feadan* or streamlet. The *f* of *feadán* drops out through aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Gortanahaneboy** in Kerry; *Gort-an-atháin-buidhe*, of the yellow little ford. A "yellow ford" is common in names, for an obvious reason.

**Gortanassy** in Tipperary; *Gort-an-easa* [-assa], field of the *eas* or waterfall. See vol. i. p. 459.

**Gortanear** in Westmeath, and **Gortaneare** in Galway and Kerry; *Gort-an-fhéir*, field of the grass—grassy field. The *f* of *féar*, grass, drops out by aspiration.

**Gortaneelig** in Cork; *Gort-an-aoilig*, of the manure; *aoileach, aoilig*, manure.

**Gortanewry** in Derry; *Gort-an-iubhraigh*, field of the yew. See Newry, vol. i. p. 512.

**Gortaniddan** in Tipperary; same as Gortanaddan.

**Gortanierin** in Mayo; of the iron. Vol. ii. p. 369.  
**Gortanimerisk** in Kerry; for *Gort-an-imerish*, field of the contention, see Countenan. See Imreas, vol. ii. p. 460.

**Gortanimill** in Cork; of the *imeall* or boundary.

**Gortaniska** in Clare, and **Gortanisky** in King's Co.; of the *uisce* or water—watery field. See vol. i. p. 446.

**Gortanummera** in Galway; *Gort-an-iomaire*, of the hill-ridge.

**Gortaphuill** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Gort-a'-phuill*, field of the *poll* or hole.

**Gortaphuntaun** in Mayo; *Gort-a'-phúntáin*, of the little *púnta* or cattle-pound. For pounds, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Pounds."

**Gortaquill** in Cavan; same as Gortahill.

**Gortaruau** in Mayo; field of the red-haired man (*ruadhán*).

**Gortarush** in Tipperary; of the wood (*ros*).

**Gortaskibbole** in Mayo; of the *scioból* or barn.

**Gortaspiddale** in Kerry; of the *spidéal* or hospital. See vol. ii. p. 80, and "Hospitals," Index, "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

**Gortateeboy** in Cork; *Gort-a'-tighe-buidhe*, of the yellow house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

**Gortatemple** in Tipperary; field of the temple or church.

**Gortatlea** in Kerry, and **Gortatleva** in Galway; *Gort-a'-tsléibhe*, field of the *slieve* or mountain. The *s* in both eclipsed. In the first, Gortatlea, the aspirated *b* (of *sléibhe*) drops out; in Gortatleva it keeps its aspirated sound (*bh* or *v*).

**Gortatogher** in Clare and Mayo; of the causeway. See *Tóchar*, vol. i. p. 374.

**Gortatoor** in Mayo; *Gort-a'-túair*, of the *toor*—bleach-green or grazing-place.

**Gortatornora** in Cork; *Gort-a'-tornóra*, of the turner—where a turner lived.

**Gortatrassa** in Clare; *Gort-a'-treasa* [-trassa], field of the conflict. See Gortanimerisk.

**Gortatresk** in Leitrim; *Gort-a'-treasca*, field of grains (left after brewing). Better Gortatreska; but

here the nom. *tresk* is kept instead of the gen. *treska* : p. 12.

**Gortavacan** in Leitrim; *Gort-a'-mheacain*, of the parsnip (sing.); *i.e.* a place producing wild parsnips : p. 11.

**Gortavadda** in Cork; *Gort-a'-mhaide*, field of the *maide* [madda] or stick : some such thing as a stick across a stream. *M* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

**Gortavale** in Tyrone; *Gort-a'-bhéil*, of the mouth (*béal*) or orifice or opening (into a wood or valley or to a ford).

**Gortavalla** in Tipperary and Limerick, **Gortavallig** in Cork and Kerry, **Gortavally** in Galway and King's Co.; *Gort-a'-bhealaigh*, field of the *bealach* (pass or road). **Gortavalla** might be *Gort-a'-bhaile*, of the town or townland.

**Gortaveer** in Cork; *Gort-a-mhaoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

**Gortaveha** in Clare, and **Gortavehy** in Cork; *Gort-a'-bheithe* [-veha], of the birch. *Beith* often masc., as here.

**Gortavranner** in Cork; *Gort-a'-bhranair*, field of the fallow (*branar*) : field left lying idle to rest.

**Gortawarla** in Mayo; same as **Gortamarll**.

**Gortaweer** in Tipperary; same as **Gortaveer**.

**Gortawullaun** in Galway; of the *bullán* or rockwell : *b* aspirated to *v*. See **Bullaun**.

**Gortboyheen** in Clare; *Gort-Baoithín*, Boyheen's or Baithen's enclosed field.

**Gortbregoge** in Kerry; of the river **Bregoge** (false river). See vol. ii. p. 436.

**Gortbunacullen** in Mayo; *Gort-bun-a'-chuilinn*, field of the end (*bun*) of the *cullen*, holly or holly plantation.

**Gortcallyroe** in Clare; field of the *calliaghroe* or red hag.

**Gortcalvy** in Donegal; *Calbhach's* or *Calvagh's* (a man).

**Gortcarney** in Antrim; *Carney's* or *Kearney's* field.

**Gortconny** in Antrim; *Gort-conaidh*, of *conna* or firewood.

**Gortcooldurrin** in Clare; field of the back (*cúl*) of the fist: *dorn*, the fist. Bad land, I suppose. "The back of my hand to you" is a common expression of disapprobation.

**Gortcreen** in King's Co.; *Gort-críon*, withered field.

**Gortcurkia** in Clare; *Gort-coirce*, field of oats.

**Gortcurreen** in Kerry; of the little *currach* or marsh (see vol. i. p. 463). *Cuirrín*, dim. of *currach*, a marsh.

**Gortderraree** in Kerry (accent on *der*); *Gort-dairbhre* [-darrery], field of oaks. Like Kildorrery: see vol. i. p. 504.

**Gortderrig** in Kerry; *Gort-a-deirg*, field of the red-haired man.

**Gortderryboy** in Tipperary; of the yellow oak grove.

**Gortdirragh** in Kerry; *Gort-doireach*, oaky field.

**Gortdonaghmore** in Cork; of the great church.

**Gortdotia** in Cork; burnt field. See Beatin.

**Gortdromagh** in Cork and Kerry; *Gort-dromach*, field of the *droms* or long hill-ridges.

**Gortdromagownagh** in Kerry; *Gort-droma-gamhnach*, field of the ridge (*drom*) of the milch cows.

**Gortdromasillahy** in Kerry; *Gort-droma-sailighthe*, field of the ridge of the willows.

**Gortdromerillagh** in Kerry; *Gort-droma-eirleach*, field of the ridge of the slaughters. Perhaps this has something to do with the name of the surrounding parish—namely, Kilnanare, wood of the slaughters (*ar*, slaughter: vol. i. p. 117).

**Gortearagh** in Cork; *Gort-íarthach*, western field.

**Gorteenacammadil** in Roscommon; *Goirtín-a-chaimidil*, little field of the winding stream: from *cam*, winding.

**Gorteenachurry** in Leitrim; of the *curragh* or marsh.

**Gorteenacra** in Galway; little field of the *acre*: contained just one Irish acre.

**Gorteenadiha** in Tipperary; *Goirtín-na-daibhche* [dihy], of the vat or tub or hollow: probably a deep hole in a river.

**Gorteenagloon** in Longford; *Goirtín-na-glúine* [-gloona], of the *glún* or knee. Better Gorteenagloona; but the nom. *gloon* is kept in preference to the gen. *gloona*: p. 12. Here the people show the print of St. Patrick's knee in a stone.

**Gorteenaguinnell** in Leitrim; *Goirtín-na-gcoinneall*, little field of the candles. *C* of *coinneall* eclipsed by *g*. They have a story that formerly supernatural candles were often seen burning here at night.

**Gorteenaneelig** in Clare; same as Gortaneelig, only with dim.

**Gorteenatarriff** in Cork, and **Gorteenaterriff** in Cavan; *Goirtín-a'-tairbh* [-tarriff], little field of the bull.

**Gorteenavalla** in Tipperary; of the *bealach* or road.

**Gorteenaveela** in Galway; *Goirtín-a'-mhíle*, of the mile: *i.e.* a mile from some well-known place to fix position, as we say "*Six-mile-bridge*," or "*Halfway House*," or "*Midleton*."

**Gorteenocrin** in Wexford; of the (remarkable) *crann* or tree.

**Gorteedangan** in Tipperary; of the *dangan* or fortress.

**Gorteedarragh** in Leitrim and Mayo; of the oaks.

**Gorteedrishagh** in Galway; of the bramble-bushes!

**Gorteenlahard** in Galway; of the "half-height." See Lahard.

**Gorteenlynagh** in Mayo; of the Lynaghs or Leinstermen: or Lynnots.

**Gorteenabarna** in Tipperary; little field of the *bearna* or gap.

**Gorteenabohogy** in Galway; of the *bhóg* or hut. *Bhóg* is a dim. of *both*, a tent. See Bo.

**Gorteenafinnoge** in Cork; *Goirtín-na-fionnóige*, of the scaldcrow: the singular indicating a resort: p. 11. See vol. i. p. 486.

**Gorteenaguppoge** in Clare; *Goirtín-na-gcopóg*, of the *copógs* or dockleaves. See vol. ii. p. 347.

**Gorteenalee** in Kilkenny; *Goirtín-na-laogh*, of the calves.

**Gorteennameale** in Queen's Co.; *Goirtín-na-maol*

of the *maols* or hornless cows. *Maol* in this sense often occurs.

**Gorteennamrock** in Limerick; *Goirtim-na-mbroc*, of the *brocs* or badgers.

**Gorteennamuck** in Kilkenny and Mayo; of the pigs.

**Gorteennaskagh** in Limerick; of the whitethorns.

**Gorteenooona** in Kildare; *Una's* little field (a woman).

**Gorteenorna** in Longford; of barley: *eorna*. See vol. ii. p. 321.

**Gorteenrainee** in Tipperary; of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

**Gorteenreagh** in Clare, and **Gorteenrevagh** in Longford; *Goirtin-riabhach*, grey little field.

**Gorteeny** in Galway and Tipperary; Irish plural (*goirtinidhe*) of gorteen: little fields.

**Gortermoan** in Fermanagh, and **Gortermone** in Leitrim; *Gort-ar-móin*, field on the bog. *Ar*, on, often occurs: see Doneraile, vol. i. p. 280.

**Gortfahy** in Mayo; *Gort-faithche*, of the green. (For fairs or sports.) See *Faithche*, vol. i. p. 296.

**Gortflugh** in Donegal; *Gort-fliuch*, wet enclosed field.

**Gortgare** in Derry; *Gort-gearr*, short field.

**Gortgarn** in Antrim and Derry; *Gort-gcarn*, field of the carns or grave-monuments. Observe the *c* of *carn* is eclipsed, which looks as if *Gort* were neuter. The form *Gort-na-gcarn* is unlikely though possible.

**Gortgarra** in Donegal; *Gort-gearra*, of the cut or trench. See *Garr*.

**Gortgarran** in Fermanagh, and **Gortgarraun** in Clare; field of the *garran* or copse.

**Gortgarriff** in Cork, **Gortgarrow** in Galway, and **Gortgarve** in Mayo; *Gort-garbh* [-garv], rough enclosed field.

**Gortgill** in Antrim; *Gort-gile*, white field.

**Gortgole** in Antrim; *Gort-gabhail*, field of the (river-) fork.

**Gortgommon** in Fermanagh. Meaning certain, viz. field of the *cománs* or hurleys: a field for hurling or goaling. The Irish form is either *Gort-na-gcoman* or more probably *Gort-gcoman*, like *Gort-gcarn*.



**Gortgor** in Fermanagh; pron. there Gortgorha; *i.e. gort-gortha*, scorched or burnt field: *gor*, to burn. See Beatin.

**Gortgranard** in Fermanagh; *Gort-granaird*, field of the *gran-árd* or grain-hill. (But this does not apply to Granard in Longford: for which see p. 20.)

**Gorticashel** in Tyrone; better Gortacashel; *Gort-a'-chaisil*, field of the *cashel* or old stone fort.

**Gorticloghan** in Derry; better Gortacloghan; field of the *cloghan* or stepping-stone ford.

**Gortinar** in Leitrim; *Gort-an-áir*, of the *ár* or slaughter. Memory of a battle. See Gortdromerillagh.

**Gortinable** in Tipperary; *Gort-an-earbail*, field of the *tail*, a long strip projecting from the body of the townland. See Earball, vol. ii. p. 426.

**Gortincoolhill** in Derry; *Gort-an-cholchoille*, field of the hazel wood. *Coll*, hazel; *coill*, wood.

**Gortindarragh** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; of the oaks.

**Gortineddan** in Fermanagh; same as Gortanaddan.

**Gortiness** and **Gortinessy** in Donegal; *Gort-an-easa*, field of the *ess* or waterfall.

**Gortinreagh** in Donegal; *Goirtin-riabhach*, grey *gortin* or little field.

**Gortins** in Wexford; English plural of *Gortin* or *Gorteen*: little *gorts* or enclosed fields.

**Gortinty** in Leitrim; *Gort-teinte*, field of fires (*teine*, plural *teinte*). The fires were either for burning the surface or St. John's Eve fires.

**Gortknock** in Tipperary; *Gort-cnuic*, field of the hill. Here the nom. *knock* is retained where it should be the gen.—*Gort-knick*: p. 12.

**Gortknockaneroe**; field of the red little hill. See last name, about the nom. *knock*. Or perhaps this comes under MacNeill's principle: p. 14.

**Gortlahard** in Kerry; same as Gorteenlahard.

**Gortlassabrien** in Tipperary; *Gort-leasa-Bhriain*, field of Brian's *lis* (gen. *leasa*). (Brian here, not O'Brien.)

**Gortleck** in Donegal and Roscommon; *Gort-leice* [-lecka], field of the flagstone or *flaggy* surface.

**Gortlecka** in Clare ; same as last, but more correct.  
**Gortleet** in Fermanagh ; a corruption of last name.  
**Gortletteragh** in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Gort-leitreach*, field of the *leitir* or wet hillside. See vol. i. p. 404.

**Gortlicka** in Kerry ; same as Gortlecka.

**Gortlosky** in Donegal, and **Gortlusky** in Galway and Queen's Co. ; burnt field : see Beatin.

**Gortloughra** in Cork and Kerry ; *Gort-luachra*, rushy enclosed field.

**Gortlum** in Dublin Co. ; *Gort-lom*, bare field.

**Gortlush** in Donegal ; of leeks (*lus*, a leek).

**Gortlustia** in Roscommon ; *Gort-loiste*, of the *losset* or kneading-trough ; *i.e.* well-tilled land. See Cool-lusty.

**Gortmoney** in Monaghan ; *Gort-muine*—of the shrubbery.

**Gortmullin** in Tipperary ; field of the *muileann* or mill.

**Gortmunga** in Tipperary ; *mong*, *muinge*, long sedgy grass.

**Gortnabarnaboy** in Galway ; of the yellow (hill-) gap.

**Gortnabarnan** in Tipperary ; *Gort-na-bearnan*, of the gap.

**Gortnabinna** in Cork, and **Gortnabinny** in Kerry ; of the peak or pinnacle. See Bin.

**Gortnaboha** in Galway ; of the hut. See Bo.

**Gortnaboley** in Tipperary, and **Gortnaboola** in Limerick ; *Gort-na-buaile*, enclosed field of the dairy-ing-place. See Booley.

**Gortnabrade** in Donegal ; *Gort-na-brághad*, field of the neck or gorge. See Brághad in vol. i. p. 523.

**Gortnacally** in Fermanagh and Tipperary ; *Gort-na-caillighe*, of the nun : meaning convent or nun's property.

**Gortnacamdarragh** in Leitrim ; field of the crooked oak. *Cam*, crooked ; *dair*, *darach*, an oak.

**Gortnacargy** in Cavan, and **Gortnacarriga** in Cork and Kerry ; *Gort-na-carraige*, field of the rock.

**Gortnacart** in Donegal ; *Gort-na-ceardcha*, field of the forge. Nom. *cart* preferred to gen. *carta* : p. 12.

**Gortnaclea** in Queen's Co., and **Gortnacleha** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-cleithe*, field of the hurdle: here probably a harrow; for harrows were then, and are often now, made of hurdles.

**Gortnacleigh** in Cavan; *Gort-na-cloiche*, of the stone: this remarkable stone still remains.

**Gortnaclogh** in Cork and Tipperary, **Gortnacloghy** in Galway, **Gortnaclohy** in Clare, Cork, and Limerick, and **Gortnacloy** in Roscommon; *Gort-na-cloiche*, of the (remarkable) stone. As to Gortnacloy, see Aughnacloy, vol. i. p. 412.

**Gortnacooheen** in Galway; local and correct name, *Gort-na-cuaichín*, field of the little cuckoo. *Cuach*, cuckoo; dim. *cuaichín* [cooheen].

**Gortnacoolagh** in Limerick and Tipperary; *Gort-na-cúileacha*, field of the angle or corner.

**Gortnacorkoge** in Leitrim; *Gort-na-gcorcóg*, field of the beehives. Better Gortnagorcoge, to allow for the necessary eclipsis of *c*: p. 3.

**Gortnacranagh** in King's Co. and Roscommon; *Gort-na-cranncha*, of the *cranns* or trees. *Crannach*, *cranncha*, a collective term from *crann*.

**Gortnacreagh** in Tyrone; *Gort-na-creiche*, of the *creach* or plunder.

**Gortnacreha** in Cork and Limerick; same as last, but the genitive is correctly used here. These names are an echo of the old cattle-lifting times.

**Gortnacrieve** in Leitrim; *Gort-na-craoibhe* [-creeva], field of the branch or branchy tree or branchy or bushy place.

**Gortnacross** in Galway; *Gort-na-croise* [-crusha], of the cross. Here the incorrect nom. *cross* is kept, instead of gen. *crusha*: p. 12.

**Gortnacrusha** in Cork; correctly anglicised from *Gort-na-croise*, field of the cross.

**Gortnacurra** in Clare and Kerry; of the *cora* or weir.

**Gortnaderrary** in Leitrim; same as Gortderraree, where no article is used.

**Gortnadrung** in Sligo; *Gort-na-druinge*, of the party or troop (*drung*).

**Gortnadumagh** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-dtomach*, of the bushes. *Tom* (a bush), with the termination *ach*. *T* eclipsed by *d*: p. 4, VIII.

**Gortnagallon** in Antrim; *Gort-na-ngallán*, of the *gallans* or pillar-stones. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Gortnagan** and **Gortnagane** in Kerry; *Gort-na-gceann* [-gan], field of the heads. *Ceann* [can], a head: *c* eclipsed. An execution place: or more probably the scene of a battle where there was what the annalists call *Ar-cenn*, "a slaughter of heads," and where, after the fight, the victors made a *carn* or heap of the heads of the slain enemies.

**Gortnagarn** in Leitrim and Tyrone; *Gort-na-gcarn*, of the *carns* or monumental heaps. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

**Gortnagashel** in Cork; *Gort-na-gcaiseal*, of the *cashels* or old stone forts.

**Gortnageeragh** in Cork, Antrim, and Mayo; *Gort-na-gcaorach*, field of the sheep. *C* changed to *g* by eclipsis in gen. plural.

**Gortnagishagh** in Cork; *Gort-na-gciseach*, of the hurdle bridges. See vol. i. p. 362.

**Gortnaglearagh** in Clare; of the clergymen, indicating church property.

**Gortnagluggin** in Limerick; *Gort-na-gcloigeann*, field of the skulls: or of the round skull-like hills. See Cluggin.

**Gortnagoul** in Cork; *Gort-na-gcoll*, of the hazels (*coll*).

**Gortnagowna** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-ngamhach*, of the *strippers* or milch cows. See vol. i. p. 471.

**Gortnagrace** in Donegal; *Gort-na-gréise*, field of the battle. *Gréis*, *gréise*, a battle (among other meanings).

**Gortnagraiga** in Cork; *Gort-na-gráige*, of the *grai*g or hamlet. See vol. i. p. 353.

**Gortnagrelly** in Sligo; *Gort-na-greallaigh*, of the *greallach* or marsh.

**Gortnagroagh** in Galway and Queen's Co., and **Gortnagrough** in Cork; *Gort-na-gcruach*, field of the ricks or stacks or pointed hills.

**Gortnagulla** in Kerry; *Gort-na-ngiollaidh*, of the gillies or servant boys.

**Gortnagullion** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Gort-na-gcuillion*, field of the *cullens* or hollies.

**Gortnagunned** in Galway; *Gort-na-gconaid*, field of the hounds. For the curious addition of *d* to *con*, hounds, see vol. ii. p. 15.

**Gortnagusetaul** in Mayo; *Gort-na-giustála*, field of the athletic exercises: the place where the games were practised for the great fair-meetings, or an exercising ground for military drill (*giústal*).

**Gortnahahaboy** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-hatha-buidhe*, field of the yellow ford (Athboy).

**Gortnahaskany** in Galway; *Gort-na-heascaine*, field of the curse. About cursing in names, see vol. ii. p. 479.

**Gortnahimrissan** in Galway; *Gort-na-himreasaine*, field of the contention or controversy. *Imreasan* here is fem. See Countenan.

**Gortnahown** in Cork and Galway; *Gort-na-habhann*, of the river: *h* prefixed (p. 4, X). See Au.

**Gortnahulla** in Tipperary; of the *uladh* or prayer station. See *Uladh*, vol. i. p. 338.

**Gortnakilla** in Galway, and **Gortnakillew** in Cavan; *Gort-na-coille*, field of the wood.

**Gortnalara** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-lárach*, of the mare.

**Gortnaleaha** in Kerry; *Gort-na-léithe*, field of the grey (cow). See Bo.

**Gortnaleck** in several counties; field of the flagstone or flagstone surface.

**Gortnalecka** in Galway; same as last, but more correctly anglicised, as it has the gen.: p. 12.

**Gortnaleg** in Cavan; of the *lags* or hollows.

**Gortnalicky** in Cork; same as **Gortnaleck** and **Gortnalecka**.

**Gortnalone** in Galway; *Gort-na-lón*, of the black-birds.

**Gortnalougher** in Leitrim, and **Gortnaloughra** in Cork; *Gort-na-luachra*, of the rushes—rushy field. See vol. ii. p. 333.

**Gortnalug** in Galway and Leitrim; same as Gortnaleg.

**Gortnalyer** in Mayo; *Gort-na-ladhar*, field of the (river-) forks. See vol. i. p. 530.

**Gortnaminna** in Cork; *Gort-na-mine* [-minna], of the meal. Probably a miller's residence.

**Gortnaminsha** in Kerry; *Gort-na-mbínse*, of the benches.

**Gortnamoney** in Donegal and Derry, and **Gortnamony** in Down; *Gort-na-mona*, of the bog.

**Gortnamoyagh** in Derry; *Gort-na-mboitheach*, field of the cow-houses: *bo*, cow; *teach*, a house.

**Gortnamuck** in Clare, Donegal, and King's Co.; field of the *mucs* or pigs.

**Gortnamuckaly** in Kerry; *Gort-na-muclaigh*, of the piggeries.

**Gortnamucky** in Cork; *Gort-na-muice*, of the pig.

**Gortnamuinga** in Clare; field of the *muing* or morass.

**Gortnana** in Monaghan; *Gort-an-eanaigh* [-anny], of the marsh.

**Gortnanool** in Clare; *Gort-na-nubhall*, of the apples. *N* prefixed to *ubhall* [ool] in gen. plur.: p. 4, IX.

**Gortnanooran** in Kerry; *Gort-na-nuaran*, of the *uarans* or cold springs. See Fuaran, vol. i. p. 453.

**Gortnanuv** in Limerick; *Gort-na-nubh*, of the eggs. *N* prefixed to *ubh* [uv]: p. 4, IX. Place of a fowl and egg dealer.

**Gortnapeasty** in Cork; of the *piast* or beast or monster (legendary). See vol. i. p. 199.

**Gortnaporia** in Galway; *Gort-na-ponaire* [ponary: usually pron. *poria*], field of the beans.

**Gortnarah** in Leitrim, and **Gortnaraha** in Mayo; *Gort-na-raith* and *-na-ratha* [-rah, raha], of the *rath* or fort.

**Gortnaraheen** in Galway; of the little *rath*.

**Gortnarea** in Cork; of the *rea* or boggy flat. See Reidh in vol. i. p. 426.

**Gortnarup** in Galway; *Gort-na-rop*, of the robbers. *Rop*, an old word for a robber (Corm., Gloss.), modern *rotaire*.

**Gortnasate** in Donegal; Correct name would be Gortlassate; for the full Irish name is *Gort-leas'-saighead*, field of the fort (*lis*) of the arrows. Arrows are often dug up in this old fort. See Saighed in vol. ii. p. 178.

**Gortnascarry** in Limerick; of the rough shallow ford. See Scairbh, vol. i. p. 366.

**Gortnascreeny** in Cork and Galway; *Gort-na-scríne*, of the *scrín* [skreen] or shrine, or chapel built over a shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

**Gortnascregga** in Cork; *Gort-na-screige*, of the rock.

**Gortnashammer** in Mayo; of the hamrocks.

**Gortnasragh** in Kilkenny; field of the *sraths* or river-holms.

**Gortnatubbrid** in Cork; *Gort-na-tiobraide*, of the *tiobraid* or spring well. The correct anglicised form would be Gortnatubbrida.

**Gortnavreaghaun** in Clare, and **Gortnavreghan** in Cavan; *Gort-na-bhfraochán*, of the whortleberries or *hurts*. See Fraechan, vol. i. p. 520.

**Gortnawaun** in Leitrim; *Gort-na bhfán*, of the *fáns* or *fauns* or slopes. *F* eclipsed: p. 4, IV.

**Gortnesk** in Donegal; *Gort-an-uisce* [-iska], of the water—watery field.

**Gortnessy** in Derry; *Gort-an-easa*, of the waterfall.

**Gortrelig** in Kerry; field of the *reilig* or churchyard. See vol. i. p. 346.

**Gortronnagh** in Galway; field of the *roinns* or divisions: *i.e.* where the boundaries of several properties met.

**Gortrooskagh** in Kerry; of the moor. See vol. i. p. 464.

**Gortrush** in Kilkenny and Tyrone; of the wood.

**Gortscreagan** in Derry; of the little rocks. See Gortnascregga.

**Gortshanavogh** in Kerry; *Gort-sean-bhoithe*, field of the old hut. Vowel (*a*) inserted between *shan* and *vogh*: p. 7, VII. See Bo.

**Gortshanvally** in Kerry; of the old town (bally).

**Gortskagh** and **Gortskeagh**; field of the thorn-bushes.

**Gortskeha** in King's Co., and **Gortskehy** in Mayo; *Gort-sceithe*, field of the whitethorn. See vol. i. p. 518.

**Gorttoose** in Roscommon; front field. *Tús*, front.

**Gortullaghan** in Cavan; *Gort-tulchain*, of the little hill.

**Gortussa** in Tipperary; *Gort-tosaigh*, front field. See Gorttoose.

**Gortycavan** in Derry, *Gort-Ui-Caomhain*, O'Cavan's field.

**Gortycullane** in Tipperary; O'Cullane's or Collins's field.

**Gortygara** in Sligo; O'Gara's field.

**Gortyknaven** in Limerick; *Gort-Ui-Cnaimhín*, O'Knavin's or Nevin's field.

**Gortyleane** in Roscommon; *Gort-Ui-Liain*, O'Leane's field.

**Gortyroan** in Galway; *Gort-Ui-Ruadhain*, O'Rowan's enclosed field.

**Goshedán** in Derry; *Geósadán*, a stalk: also the yellow ragweed; a field of ragweeds. Common enough still.

**Goulacullin** in Cork; *Gabhal-a'-chuilinn*, fork of the holly.

**Gour** in Cork, and **Gower** in Clare; *Gabhar*, a goat, indicating a place of goats: p. 11.

**Gowla** in Galway, and **Gowlagh** in Cavan; *Gabh-alach*, a place of *gowls* or river-forks.

**Gowlaunlee** in Galway; *Gabhalán-lighe*, little fork of the grave (*lighe*). So interpreted there—correctly.

**Gowlaunrevagh** in Leitrim; grey little river-fork.

**Gowle** in Wicklow; *Gabhal*, a fork.

**Gowly** in Leitrim; *Gaibhle* [gowly], forks.

**Gowny** in Fermanagh; *Gamhna*, calves: a calf resort.

**Graan** in Fermanagh; *Grán*, grain: a corn-field.

**Graddoge** in Galway and Mayo, and **Gradoge** in Cavan; *Greadóg*, scorched or burnt land: from *gread*, to burn. See Beatin.

**Graffanstown** in Westmeath; half English. Irish name *Baile-an-ghrafáin*, townland of the Graffaun or



grubbing axe: *i.e.* land that had been grubbed. See Grafán, vol. i. p. 237.

**Gragara** in Kilkenny; *Graig-a'-raith*, hamlet of the rath.

**Gragough** in Tipperary; a form of *Graig*, a hamlet.

**Gragh** in Longford; *gréach*, a mountain flat or boggy plain.

**Gragullagh** in Roscommon; *Grágalach*, bird-cackling, indicating a place where birds gathered. See Gragarnagh, vol. ii. p. 318.

**Grahormack** and **Grahormick** in Wexford; *Garrdha-Chormaic*, Cormac's garden.

**Graig** or **Graigue**, a hamlet, a village.

**Graigacurragh** in Limerick; village of the *currach* or marsh.

**Graigeen** in Limerick: dim.; little *grai* or village.

**Graigillane** in Tipperary; *Graig-oileain*, of the island.

**Graignagower** in Kerry and Waterford; hamlet of the goats.

**Graigueadrisly** in Queen's Co.; *Graig-a'-drisligh*, hamlet of the brambles or brushwood. See vol. ii. p. 355.

**Graigueagarran** in Queen's Co.; of the *garran* or copse.

**Graigueagowan** in Galway; of the *gow* or smith.

**Graigueakilleen** in Galway; of the little church.

**Graigueanossy** in Queen's Co.; of the rampart or enclosure. *Fosadh* [fossa], enclosure: *F* dropped out by aspiration.

**Graigueavallagh** in Queen's Co.; *Graig-a'-bhealaigh*, of the pass.

**Graiguenahown** in Queen's Co.; *Gráig-na-habhann*, village of the river.

**Graiguenasmuttan** in Queen's Co.; *Graig-na-smutan*, village of the *smuttans* or stakes: here meaning tree-trunks.

**Graiguenavaddoge** in Galway; *Graig-na-bhfeadog*, of the plovers.

**Graiguesallagh** in Kildare and Wexford; dirty or miry *grai*ue.

**Grallagh, Greallach** ; a miry or marshy place.

**Grallaghgreenan** in Down ; miry place of the *grianan* or sunny house.

**Granard** in Longford : see p. 20.

**Grange and Granshagh**, Irish *Grainseach*, a place for grain, generally a monastic granary. Irish word borrowed from English.

**Grangeclare** in Kildare, grange of the *clar* or plain.

**Grangecon** in Wicklow ; *Grainseach-con*, grange of the hounds.

**Grangesilvia** in Kilkenny ; Irish name, *Grainseach-na-coille*, grange of the wood : "wood" turned to "silvia" not incorrectly.

**Greagh, gréach**, a coarse mountain flat much used in Cavan and surrounding counties. **Greaghacholea** in Fermanagh and Cavan ; *Gréach-a'-chuaille*, mountain-flat of the pole or trunk. *Cuaille* used here in masc. See Coolia.

**Greaghadoo** in Cavan ; *Gréucha-dubha*, black mountain flats.

**Greaghadossan** in Cavan ; *Gréach-a'-dosain*, *greagh* of the little bush. *Dos*, bush ; dim. *dosán* : p. 12, II.

**Greaghans** in Mayo ; little *greaghs* or mountain-flats.

**Greaghatirriv** in Fermanagh ; of the bull. See vol. i. p. 471.

**Greaghdrumit** in Monaghan ; of the *drumod* or long ridge.

**Greaghdrumneesk** in Monaghan ; mountain-flat of the hill-ridge (*drum*) of the snipes (*naosc*).

**Greaghlatacapple** in Monaghan ; *Gréach-leacht-a'-chapaill*, mountain-flat of the monument (*leacht*), of the horse (*capall*). *Leacht* or mound raised over a favourite horse.

**Greaghlone** in Monaghan ; *Gréach-lubháin*, of the lamb : meaning a resort of lambs : p. 11.

**Greaghnacross** in Cavan ; *Gréach-na-croise* [-crusha], of the cross. Should have been anglicised *Greaghna-crusha*. An excellent example of the retention of the nom. (*cross*) incorrectly for the gen. (*crusha*) : p. 12.

**Greaghnadarragh** in Cavan and Leitrim; of the oaks.

**Greaghnafarna** in Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon; *Gréach-na-fearna*, mountain-flat of the alder or alder-wood.

**Greaghnageeragh** in Roscommon; of the sheep.

**Greaghnaglooh** in Leitrim and Roscommon; *Gréach-na-gloch*, of the stones.

**Greaghnagon** in Leitrim; *Gréach-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

**Greaghnagore** in Fermanagh; *Greach-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

**Greaghnaleava** in Roscommon; *Gréach-na-léabha*, of the marsh mallows: here *léabh* [leev], instead of *leamh* [lav], as elsewhere. See vol. ii. p. 345.

**Greaghnaslieve** in Leitrim; of the mountain (*sliabh*).

**Greaghrahan** in Cavan; of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

**Grillagh, Gri.lough, and Grilly**; marshy land. See Grallagh.

**Groin** in Kerry; *Groidhin*, a place where horses are fed. See Groigh, vol. ii. p. 310.

**Gub and Gubb** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim: *Gob*, a snout or beak, a sharp point (of land, hill, or rock).

**Gubacreeny** in Leitrim; *Gob-a'-chrionaigh*, point or snout of the withered bushes. *Críonach*, a withered brake, from *críon*, withered.

**Gubagraffy** in Leitrim; *Gob-a'-ghrafaigh*, point of grubbing, *i.e.* rooting up the surface with a grafán. See Graffanstown.

**Gubbaroe** in Fermanagh; *Goba-ruadha*, red snouts.

**Gublusk** in Fermanagh; burnt point. See Beatin.

**Gubnageer** in Leitrim; *Gob-na-gcaor*, of the berries.

**Gubrimmaddera** in Cavan; *Gob-dhroma-madradh*, point of the ridge (*drom*) of dogs (*madra*). *Dhroma* in the middle of the Irish name is turned to *rim* by two influences: first the *d* drops out by aspiration, as in Borim; secondly, the *roma* (gen.) turns to *rim*, which represents the nom. *dhru m* by the influence

stated at p. 12, whereas it should be *oma*, representing the gen. *dhroma*: "Gubromamaddra." Or perhaps MacNeill's remark comes in: p. 14.

**Guileen** in Queen's Co.; *Gaibhlín*, little fork.

**Gulladoo** in Donegal, Leitrim, and Tyrone, and **Gulladuff** in Derry; either *Guala-dubha*, black shoulders (of a hill), or *Gaibhle-dubha*, black forks. Uncertain which.

**Gullane** and **Gullaun** in Kerry; *Gallán*, a standing pillar-stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Gurrawirra** in King's Co.; should be Garrawirra, the Irish name being *Garrdha-Mhuire*, Mary's garden.

**Gurt**, same as Gort.

**Gurteenavallig** in Kerry; *Goirtín-a'-bhealaigh*, little *gurt* or enclosed field of the road or pass. Full final *g*: p. 2, III.

**Gurteenbeha** in Cork; of the birch. See Beha.

**Gurteenflugh** in Cork; wet little field.

**Gurteennaboul** in Cork; *Goirtín-na-bpoll*, little field of the holes. *P* of *poll* or *poul* (hole) eclipsed: p. 4, VI.

**Gurteennacloona** in Cork and Kerry; field of the meadow.

**Gurteenulla** in Cork; little field of the *uladh* or penitential station. See vol. i. p. 338.

**Gurtnapisha** in Tipperary; of the pease. See Pish, vol. ii. p. 323.

**Halls** in Leitrim; English plural for the Irish plural *Olladha*, altar tombs or penitential stations. The plural article is always used before it in speaking—*Na-hOlladha*, the stations: and this article causes *h* to be prefixed, which is retained in the anglicised form "Halls." For Ulaidh or Olaidh, see vol. i. p. 338.

**Hass** in Derry; *Eas* [ass], a waterfall. The little river there runs over rocks; forming broken rapids.

**Haugh** in Donegal; *An fhaithe* [An Augha], The Faha or sporting-green: see vol. i. p. 296.

**Haw** in Donegal; same as last, more smoothed down.

**Hell River**, a small stream in Clare near Quin: a

translation of its Irish name *Abhainn-an-iffinn*. See also *Skirra-go-hiffinn* in vol. ii. p. 74. The Devil's punchbowl on Mangerton Mt., near Killarney, is called in Irish Poul-an-iffinn, the hole of hell.

**Hungry Hill**, a remarkable mountain west of Glengarriff in Cork: a puzzling name. The universal Irish name there is *Cnoc-déud* [Knockdaid], and the equally universal interpretation is "Angry Hill," as I have often heard both names on the spot. *Deud* is a familiar local word for "anger" or "angry": *Ta deud mór agum aige*, "I have great anger against him"—"I am very angry with him." Accordingly Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who knows every inch of the place, mentions this hill (in his poem of "Dunboy") as "Bold Angry." The recognised *general* meaning, however, of *deud*, as given in the dictionaries, is a tooth, a jaw, a set of teeth; and probably this fact has facilitated the change from "Angry" to "Hungry." But this only puts the difficulty on the long finger. Why was this hill called "The hill of the teeth"; for I take it that this was the original meaning. I was unable to see *from some distance*, any local feature to account for the name.

**Ida** barony in Kilkenny; *Ui-Deaghdha* [I-Da], the descendants of *Deaghdha*, or Dagæus.

**Iderown** in Antrim; *Eadar-dha-abhann* [Idir-a-own], "between two rivers," a designation of very general application. See vol. i. p. 251.

**Ightermurragh** in Cork; *Iochtair-Murchadha*, Murrogh's lower land.

**Illan, Illaun**, often used; *Oileán*, an island.

**Illanataggart** in Mayo; *Oileán-a'-tsagairt*, of the priest.

**Illancrone** in Donegal: for St. Crone, see Templecrone.

**Illannamraher** in Mayo; *Oileán-na-mbráthar*, of the friars, indicating monastic property.

**Illanocknanagh** in Cork; *Oileán-cnuic-na-neach*, the island of Knocknanagh, this last meaning the hill of the horses.

**Illaunmeen** in Tipperary; *Oileán-mín*, smooth island.

**Illaunmore Burrook**, island off the Clare coast; *Oileán-mór-Burrúc*, great island of the mermaids. A mermaid legend here and in many other places round the coast. See Crofton Croker's Fairy Legends.

**Illaunstookagh** in Kerry; island of the *stuacs* or pinnacles or pointed hills.

**Illies** in Donegal; *Uillidhe* [Illy], elbows, from the form of the land.

**Illion** in Donegal and Galway; *Uillinn*, an elbow. **Illeny** in Galway, the Irish plural, *Uillinidhe*: elbows. From shape.

**Imeroo** in Fermanagh. *Ime-rubha*, fence of the herb *rue*: not *ruadh*, red.

**Imlick** in Donegal; *Imlic*, a navel, *i.e.* a central point of the district, just as the great stone Ailln-meeran at Ushnagh, in Westmeath, which was regarded as the central point of Ireland, was often called the Navel of Ireland.

**Imogane** in Cork; a small *imě*, a dam or weir. *Gan* or *can*, a dim. termination: p. 12, II.

**Imokishy** in Cork, dam of the *kes*h or wickerwork causeway. See vol. i. p. 361.

**Inch, Inis, Inse**, an island. An Inch or Incha or Insha is commonly a river-meadow, the moist smooth pasture along a stream. "The cows are grazing on the *inch*."

**Incha**, representing the gen., often used instead of the nom. Inch or *Inis*. See p. 12.

**Inchaboy** in Galway; yellow *inch*.

**Inchabride** in Kilkenny; *Inse-Bhrighde*, Brigit's *inch*.

**Inchacarran** in Kilkenny, of the stones. See Carr.

**Inchacooly** in Queen's Co.; *Inse-cuaille*, *inch* of the *cuaille* or pole: or *Inse-cúile*, of the corner or angle.

**Inchadoghill** in Derry; Doghill's *inch*. *Duachaill* or *Doghil* was a ferocious demoniac monster that formerly haunted the place. Perhaps he was the same *beast* from which *Linn-Duachaill* (FM), on the coast of Louth, was named. See Scatterry.

**Inchadrinagh** in Tipperary; of the *dryan* or black-thorn.

**Inchaphuca** in Carlow; the Pooka's *inch*. See vol. i. p. 188.

**Inchbofin** in Westmeath; *Inis-bo-finne*, island of the white cow; occurs several times.

**Inchee** in Kerry; *Insidhe*, plural of *Inse*, "inches" or islands.

**Inchenagh** in Longford; *Ins'-éanach*, isle of birds.

**Inchfarrannagleragh** in Kerry; the island or river-meadow of the land (*fearann*) of the clergy; belonging to a monastic farm. See Farran.

**Inchinagotach** in Cork; *Inis-na-gotach*, island of the *cots* or small flat-bottomed boats. See Cot, vol. i. p. 226.

**Inchinagoum** in Cork; *Inse-na-gcom*, of the *Cooms* or valleys.

**Inchinaleega** in Cork; *Inse-na-lige*, of the flagstone.

**Inchinanagh** in Cork; *Inse-na-neach*, island of the horses. See *each*, vol. i. p. 474.

**Inchinaneave** in Cork; *Inse-na-naomh*, of the saints; belonging to a monastery.

**Inchinascarty** in Kerry; of the *scart* or copse.

**Inchinashingane** in Cork; *inch* of the pismires. See vol. ii. p. 292.

**Inchinatiny** in Kerry; *-na-tuinne*, of the quagmire. *Tonn* is "a wave": its dative is used as a nom. (p. 13) to denote a marsh.

**Inchinattin** in Cork; of the *aiteann* or furze.

**Inchincóosh** in Kerry; of the *cuas* or cave. See Cuas, vol. i. p. 437.

**Inchincummer** in Kerry; two little rivers join here, forming a *comar* or confluence.

**Inchincurka** in Cork; *Inse-'n-coirce*, of the oats. See Coirce, vol. ii. p. 321.

**Inchinglanna** in Kerry; *Inse-'n-gleanna*, river-meadow of the glen.

**Inchinlinane** in Cork; *Inse-'n-lionáin*, *inch* of the filling (of the incoming tide).

**Inchintaggart** in Cork; of the priest. See vol. ii. p. 92.

**Inchinteskin** in Cork; *inch* of the marsh. See Seiscenn, vol. i. p. 463.

**Inchivara** in Tipperary; *Inse-Ui-Mhéara*, O'Mara's *inch*.

**Inchnagree** in Cork; *Inse-na-geruidh* [-gree], river-holm of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], *cruidhe*, cattle: *c* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

**Inchybegga** in Cork; *Insidhe-beaga*, small river-holms.

**Inish**, an island. See vol. i. p. 440.

**Inishbarnog**, island off Donegal; of the *bairneogs*, *bairneachs*, or limpets.

**Inishcaltra** or Holy Island in Lough Derg on the Shannon; *Inis-Cealtchrach*, Cealtchair's island, the old pagan name.

**Inishcarra** near Cork city; called *Inis-Cara* in the "Life of St. Senan," and translated there "the island of the leg," about which the "Life" gives a legend of a drowned horse and its leg.

**Inishcrone** in Sligo; Crona's island (a woman). See Kilcrouney.

**Inishmacatreer** in Galway; *Inis-Mic-a'-trír*, Island of "Mac-a-treer," which means "son of the three persons."

**Inishmot** in Meath; *Inis-Mochta*, Mochta's Island. This St. Mochta—tenth century—to be distinguished from St. Mochta of Louth (sixth century). The old church and churchyard remain: the place was formerly an island. In this part of Ireland the guttural *ch* is generally sunk, so that Mochta becomes *mouta* or *mot*.

**Inishmurray** in Sligo; *Inis-Muireadhaigh*, the island of Muiredach or Murray, first bishop and patron of Killala (seventh century) (O'Hanlon, vol. viii. p. 174).

**Inishnabro** in Kerry; island of the *bro* or mill-stone. Better anglicised form *Inishnabrone*.

**Inishroosk** in Fermanagh; of the Marsh: see vol. i. p. 464.

**Inishsirrerr** in Donegal; *Inis-oirthir*, eastern island. See Oirthear, vol. ii. pp. 448, 450.



**Inishtrahull** off the Donegal coast; *Inis-traigh-holl*, island of the great strand, which truly describes it. *Oll*, great, with *h* prefixed: p. 4, X.

**Inishvickillane** in Kerry; *Inis-Mhic-Cilleain*, MacKillane's island.

**Innisfallen**, a celebrated island on the lake of Killarney: *Inis-Faithlenn* ("O'Cl. Cal."), the island of Faithlenn, the name of some old pagan chief.

**Innishloughlin** in Antrim; Loughlin's or Mac-Loughlin's island.

**Invyarroge** in Cavan; written *Inbhear-Gherroige* in Commonwealth map, meaning the *inver* or river-mouth of Garroge, a woman's name.

**Iskaroon** in Meath; *Uisce-Ruadhain*, Rowan's pond or river.

**Island Carragh** in Antrim; *Oileán-carrach*, rough island.

**Island Dahill** in Cork; contracted from native name, *Oileán-Dubhchoillidh* [doohilly], the island of the black wood.

**Island Dromagh** in Limerick; of the *droms*, backs or humps.

**Island Roy** in Donegal; contracted from the native and well-understood name *Oileán-abhraidhe*, prisoner's island. *Abhraidh* or *aimhréidh*, a prisoner ("non-free"). Once used as a jail.

**Island Vardin** in Derry; *Oileán-Ui-Bhardain*, O'Bardan's island. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Istalea** in Kerry; (often) pronounced *Lios-da-liath*, *lis* or fort of the two grey persons. See vol. i. p. 250.

**Itereery** in Monaghan; *Íochtar-thíre*, lower land.

**Kea**; *Caodh*, a quaw or quagmire. See vol. ii. p. 396.

**Kead** or **Ked**; a measure of land; literally a "Hundred" (*céad*). See *Tricha-céd*, vol. i. p. 241.

**Keadew**, **Keady**. In the north-west it is applied to a sandy plain along the shore. Elsewhere to a hill: see vol. i. p. 391.

**Keal**; *Caol*, narrow. Often applied to a narrow stream through a marsh.

**Kealafreachane** in Kerry; *Caol-a-phreacháin*, narrow (stream) of the *preachán* or crow. Probably some legend.

**Kealagowlane** in Cork; narrow (stream) of the *gabhlán* [gowlaun] or little (river-) fork.

**Kealanine** in Cork; *Caol-an-adhain* [eyon], narrow (stream) of the *caldron*: here a deep hole in the river.

**Keam**; *Céim*, a step: often applied to a pass frequented by animals.

**Keamnabricka** in Cork; *Céim-na-brice*, pass of the speckled (cow). See Bo.

**Keamore** in Cork; great quaw. See Kea.

**Keamsillagh** in Galway; *Céim-saileach*, pass of the sally-trees.

**Kednagullion** in Monaghan; *Céad-na-gcuilíonn*, land-measure of the hollies. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II. See Kead.

**Kednaminsha** in Monaghan; *Céad-na-mbeinnse*, of the benches: *i.e.* ridges on the surface.

**Keegh** in Galway; *Caodhach*, marshy; a place of *quaws*. See Kea.

**Keeghan** in Cavan; Irish name *Caochan*, a morass, means literally "half blind."

**Keelhilla**, **Keelkill**, and **Keelkyle** in Clare, Mayo, and Galway; *Caol-choill*, narrow wood.

**Keelrin** in Leitrim; *Caol-rinn*, narrow point (of land).

**Keenaghy** in Fermanagh; *Caoin-achaidh*, beautiful field (*i.e.* well cultivated).

**Keeneraboy** in Monaghan; *Caonaire*, mossy land: yellow mossy land.

**Keenleen** in Cork; *Caoinlín*, stubbles.

**Keenog** in Monaghan, and **Keenoge** in Tyrone; *Caonóg*, mossy land; from *caon*, *caonach*, moss. The dim. *óg* here used in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

**Keeny** in Cavan; *Caonach*, *Caonaigh*, moss.

**Keerhaun** in Galway; *Caorthán*, quicken-tree grove.

**Kells** in Meath. This has been dealt with in vol. ii. p. 235. But one of its street names—"Suffolk Street"—has a curious origin, worth recording, which

is an illustration, out of many, of the preservation of old names in modern allied forms, while the old names themselves are forgotten. The Four Masters, at A.D. 1156, have this record: "Kells was burned, both houses and churches, from the Cross of the portico door to *Sifoc*." This last place is also mentioned in an ancient Charter, where we read that the boundary of certain chartered land was "from Sifoc at the south (of Kells) to Lochan Patrick in the north." The name of *Sifoc*, which lay just beside the street, was easily converted to "Suffolk Street," all the more so inasmuch as the people who gave the name were probably acquainted with Suffolk Street in Dublin, a well-known side thoroughfare off Grafton Street. But even the old name *Sifoc* itself still survives, as that of a townland adjacent to both town and street—now known as Sheeny, which represents Irish *Sidhnidhe* [Sheeny], a plural form of *Sidh* or rather of *Sidhean* [Sheean], a fairy mount (for which see vol. i. p. 186), which plural form is also still preserved even in English: for Sheeny is now often called "The Sheenys." As to the *f* in *Sifog*, it came in this way. *Sifog* is merely *Sitheog*, a common form of *Sidheán* with the dim. *óg* instead of *án* (p. 12, II) and with the usual change of the aspirate *dh* to *f* (for which see p. 6, II). Accordingly in our investigation we arrive at the ultimate meaning of the Kells "Suffolk Street," namely, "Fairy-Street," or rather "Fairymount Street." I suppose there are very few inhabitants of Kells who have any notion of the origin of their "Suffolk Street," which is now brought out for the first time here. "Suffolk Street" in Dublin has a totally different origin—named from an English nobleman. I have derived material assistance in this little investigation from an interesting letter I received from the Rev. John Healy, LL.D., Canon, the Rectory, Kells.

**Keshcorran Mt.** in Sligo, according to a Dinnsenchus legend, had its name from two persons. Kesh was the name of a lady who, by foul spells, was meta-

morphosed into a pig and lived in a great cave in the hillside. But Corran was the original name of the hill, from the "gentle Corran," the accomplished harper of the Dedannan leech-god Dianket. This Corran owned the hill and lived in one of its caves. For this leech-god, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Diancecht."

**Kibberidog** in Monaghan; *Cibe-rideog*, sedgy land, lit. land of (the herb called) *rideog*. This herb is a bitter weed with sharp spikelets, called there *mannana-mona*, "bog-awl." *Cibe* [kibbä], sedge or sedgy land. See Moannakeeba and Rathkeva.

**Kil, Kill, or Kyle**, a church or wood. See vol. i. p. 314.

**Kilballyskeagh** in King's Co.; wood of Ballyskeagh or bushy town: *sceach*, a bush.

**Kilballyraherd** in Westmeath; *Coill-Bhaile-raith-aird*, the wood of Ballyraherd, or the town of the high *rath* or fort.

**Kilbane** in several counties; white church or wood.

**Kilbarrack** near **Clontarf**, Dublin; believed to be named from St. Berach of Kilbarry (see below), who founded a church there. See O'Hanlon, vol. ii. p. 544.

**Kilbarrahan** in Cork; church of St. Berchan the Prophet. See Carrickbarrahan.

**Kilbarron** in Donegal; *Cill-Bhairrfhinn*, church of St. Baurinn, an illustrious Irish saint of the sixth century. His name *Bairrfhionn* signifies "White-head," i.e. Fair-haired. Kilbarron in Tipperary and Clare commemorate the same saint.

**Kilbarry** in Roscommon; church of St. Barry, patron of the adjacent Termonbarry—sixth century.

**Kilbelfad** in Mayo; *Cill-Béil-fhada* or *Cill-Bélad*. According to a local tradition, this is "Belad's church," from Belad or *Beul-fhada* ("Long mouth"), the patron saint. Perhaps they are right, though the calendars record no Belad. But the name would also bear the interpretation of "Church of the long ford" (O'Donovan).

**Kilberehert** in Kerry, and **Kilberrihert** in Cork;

the church of St. Beretchert, a well-known saint of Tullylease in Cork, died A.D. 839. How ready we are to corrupt and conceal our fine old names. Beretchert means "of the fair judgments"; but about Castleisland in Kerry they call him St. Benjamin! This is as bad as *Jericho* for Derryco.

**Kilbillaghan** in Westmeath; *Cill-bileacháin*, church of the little *bilē* or ancient tree: *Bileachán*, dim. of *bilē*.

**Kilbixy** in Westmeath; *Cill-Bigsighe* [Bixy], church of *Bigseach*, early Irish virgin saint.

**Kilboght** in Galway; *Cill-bocht*, poor church or church of the poor. See Ballybough, vol. ii. p. 16.

**Kilbonane** in Cork; called in an old Registry Kilvenane, St. Benan's church.

**Kilboyne** residence in Mayo; full Irish name, *Cillín-na-mbuidhean* [Killeennamoyne] (MacFirbis), little church of the crowds or troops.

**Kilbrackan** in Kilkenny; St. Braghan's or Berchan's church. There were more than half a dozen Berchans. See Kilbarrahan.

**Kilbrannish** in Carlow; *Cill-Bhreathnais*, Branagh's or Walsh's church. For added *s*, see vol. ii. p. 13.

**Kilbreen** in Kerry. The first syllable is *cill*, a church (not *coill*, a wood). The second is probably a saint's name. For *Braen* or *Braon* was a usual personal name; still existing as the family name Breen or O'Breen.

**Kilbreckan** in Clare; same as Kilbrackan.

**Kilbree** in Waterford: "Cill-Brighe, Bree's church. St. Bree, a Welsh virgin. . . . Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappoquin" (Power).

**Kilbreffy** in Wicklow; *Cill-breacmhaigne* [breaffy], church of the wolf-plain. See vol. i. p. 482.

**Kilbrenan** in Cork and Mayo, and **Kilbrennan** in Westmeath; St. Brennan's or Brendan's church.

**Kilbrickan** and **Kilbrickane** in several counties. The church of St. Brecan some one of several saints of the name.

**Kilbroney** in Down; Bronach's church, from the virgin saint Bronach, who lived at a very early age of the church. Sometimes the people now absurdly call her *St. Bruno*.

**Kilbunow** in Kerry; church at the river-mouth; *bun*, end or mouth; *ow* (*abha*), river.

**Kilcam** in Armagh and Tyrone; *Coill-cam*, crooked wood.

**Kilcamin** in King's Co., and **Kilcainin** in Galway; both St. Camin's church, from St. Camin, founder of the famous college and monastery of Iniscaltra or Holy Island in Lough Derg on the Shannon: seventh century. In both these places there were churches dedicated to him.

**Kilcannon** in Waterford and Wexford; St. Conan's church. There were half a dozen saints of this name.

**Kilcappagh** in King's Co.; *Coill-ceapach*, wood of the tillage plots. See *Ceapach*, vol. i. p. 228.

**Kilcar** in Donegal; St. Cartha's or Carthach's church. He is still remembered as patron. Which St. Carthach? For there were at least four, including the great St. Carthach of Lismore.

**Kilcarroon** in Tipperary: *Cill-Carrún*, Carew's church.

**Kilcarty** in Meath; St. Carthach's church. See *Kilcar*.

**Kilcavan** in Wexford. *Caemhan* or Kevan, an early Irish saint of whom hardly anything is known for certainty (not St. Kevin of Glendalough).

**Kilcawha** in Cork; *Coill-catha*, wood of battle.

**Kilclare** in Cork and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-chláir*, wood of the plain. See vol. i. p. 427.

**Kilclareen** in Tipperary; wood of the little plain.

**Kilcloggan** in Wexford, and **Kilcloggaun** in Galway; *Cill-a'-chlogáin*, church of the little *clog* or bell.

**Kilclogh** in Cork and Galway; church of stones.

**Kilclogha** in Cavan; *Cill-cloiche*, church of the (remarkable) stone.

**Kilclogherane** in Kerry; same as *Kilclogherna*.

**Kilclogherna** in Roscommon; church of the stony place.

**Kilcloghan** in Roscommon and Westmeath, church of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones. **Kilcloghans**, same with English plural.

**Kilcock** on the Rye Water between Kildare and Meath; St. Coca's or Cocha's church; a virgin saint, also called Ercnait, foundress and patroness of Kilcock, who lived in the sixth century. She was St. Columkille's embroiderer, and was employed to make and embroider church robes and vestments. There are other places of the same name; but whether named from this saint or not is unknown.

**Kilcoke** in Queen's Co. and Tipperary; St. Coca's church, but which St. Coca?

**Kilcolgan** in Galway; Colga's church; from St. Colga, a disciple of Adamnan, seventh century.

**Kilcollin** in King's Co.; Collin's wood.

**Kilcolumb** in Clare and Galway; Columb's church: each from one of the many saints of that name. But **Kilcolumb** in Kilkenny is *Cill-Cholmai* ("O'Cl. Cal."), church of Colma (not Columb).

**Kilconane** in Tipperary; same as Kilcannon.

**Kilcondy** in Cork; Conda's or Conna's church. There were two very early saints of this name.

**Kilconnelly** in Kilkenny; *Cill-Congallaigh*, Connelly's church. One saint Cóngalach is mentioned in the martyrologies, but nothing is known of him.

**Kilcoole** in Wicklow; *Cill-Comhghaill*, church of St. Comgall. There were half a dozen saints of this name, besides the illustrious St. Comgall of Bangor.

**Kilcoona** in Galway; *Cill-cuana*, church of St. Cuanna, the founder, who lived in the seventh century. Brother to St. Carrthach of Lismore.

**Kilcooney** and **Kilcoony** in several counties, all took their names from founders also named Coona.

**Kilcoosh** in Galway; *Coill-cuais*, wood of the cave.

**Kilcoran** in Queen's Co., Tipperary, and Cork; Cuaran's church. There was one of the name, a well-known saint of the sixth century, commonly called Cuaran the Wise: but I know nothing to connect him with these churches.

**Kilcorbry** in King's Co. ; *Coill-Chairbre*, Carbery's wood.

**Kilcorcan** in Clare ; St. Corcan's church. Several Corcans.

**Kilcornan** in Galway ; St. Cornan's church ; probably from St. Cornan or Caornan, one of St. Columkille's companions, and of sixth century.

**Kilcornan** in Limerick ; the church of St. Curnan Beg, one of the primitive Irish saints. O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 82.

**Kilcorran** in Monaghan ; Corran's wood.

**Kilcotton** in Queen's Co. ; Catan's wood.

**Kilcowan** in Wexford ; church of "Cuan of Airbre," a well-known saint of the early ages. The old church ruin is still there with St. Cuan's holy well beside it.

**Kilcowlaght** in Kerry ; *Cill-cuallaghta*, church of the colony or company. Marks some early settlement of persons from a distance.

**Kilcowran** in Tipperary ; same as Kilcoran.

**Kilcraggan** in Kilkenny ; *Cill-creagáin*, church of the rock.

**Kilcrea** in Cork and Dublin ; Crea's church. The virgin St. Crea founded the Cork Kilcrea in early ages in honour of St. Brigit, where now stand the stately ruins of a much later date—fifteenth century. This is the abbey commemorated in Geoghegan's well-known poem "The Monks of Kilcrea."

**Kilcreen** in several counties ; *Coill-chríon*, withered wood.

**Kilcreevin** in Sligo ; *Cill-craoibhín*, church of the little branch.

**Kilcreevy** in Armagh ; *Coill-craoibhe*, wood of the branch.

**Kilcreg** in Antrim ; wood of the rock or rocks.

**Kilcronan** in Cork and Queen's Co. ; Cronan's church. There were about thirty saints of this name.

**Kilcronat** in Cork ; Cronat's or Cruachnat's church : a virgin saint, of whom we know nothing more.

**Kilcronney** in Louth and Wicklow ; Croine's or Crona's church. There were several virgin saints



named Croine [Croney], but I cannot identify any of them with these churches.

**Kilcross** in Antrim, Kilkenny, and Cavan; *Cill-na-croise* [-crusha], church of the cross.

**Kilcrow** and **Kilcroe** in several counties; *Coill-cro*, wood of the cattle-hut (or huts). See vol. ii. p. 225.

**Kilcummer** in Cork; *Cill-comair*, church of the confluence.

**Kilcurkree** in Tipperary; corrupted by metathesis (p. 8) and by the change (in *cnoc*) from *n* to *r* (p. 5), from the correct local pronunciation *Cill-Cnuic-Aodha*, church of Hugh's hill.

**Kilcurl** in Kilkenny; Cairell's church. There is a record of a saint of this name—seventh century.

**Kildanoge** in Tipperary; church of St. Domhnog. There was a saint of this name who is patron of Tibberaghny in Kilkenny.

**Kildeema** in Clare; St. Dioma's church. See Killeenadeema in vol. ii.

**Kildoo** in Leitrim; *Coill-dubh*, black wood.

**Kildorrach** in Cavan and Leitrim; *Coill-dorcha*, dark wood. See Bodorracha.

**Kildotia** in Mayo; written in an old document *Culdothia*: real original, *Coill-doighte* [-dotia], burnt wood.

**Kildrinagh** in Kilkenny; church of the black-thorns. **Kildrinagh** in Queen's Co., wood of the blackthorn. See Draeighean in vol. i. p. 517.

**Kildun** in Mayo; *Cill-donn*, brown church.

**Kilfadda** in Kerry and Tipperary; *Coill-fada*, long wood.

**Kilfahavon** in Monaghan; *Coill-fa-hamhann*, wood of the river.

**Kilfarboy** in Clare; *Cill-na-bhfear-mbuidhe*, church of the yellow men. Locally believed to be from the drowned Spaniards of the Armada who were buried there.

**Kilfarnoge** in Kerry; *Cill-fearnóg*, church of alders.

**Kilfaughna** in Roscommon; *Coill-Fhachtna*, Faghtna's wood.

**Kilfaughna**, **Kilfaughnabeg**, in Cork; church (and

little church) of St. Fachtna or Fachtnan, the patron of *Ros-Ailithir* or Ross-Carbery in Cork: sixth century.

**Kilfaughny** in Westmeath: the local Irish name is *Coillín-na-Fachtna*, in which *Fachtna* is supposed to be a proper name—Fachtna's little wood. But why the article?

**Kilfeas** in Mayo; *Coill-fíadh*, wood of deer.

**Kilfeacle** and **Kilfeakle** in Queen's Co. and Tipperary: church of the tooth. See Feakle.

**Kilfelim** in Kerry; Feidhlim's church. St. Felim's old churchyard is now deserted. There are several saints named Feidhlim and Feidhlimidh.

**Kilfinnan** in Cork and Derry; Finan's church: two out of the many saints named Finan. See vol. i. p. 154.

**Kilfoylan** in King's Co.; Faelan's church. There were many saints of this name.

**Kilgarrow** in Fermanagh; *Coill-gharbh*, rough wood.

**Kilgarvan** in Mayo; *Cill-na-ngarbhán* (Hy F), the church of the rough (mannered) people.

**Kilgawny** in Westmeath; *Coill-gamhna*, wood of calves.

**Kilgellia** in Mayo; a bad corruption for *Cill-greillighe* (as written in Book of Lecan), church of the swamp or mire.

**Kilgobban, Kilgobbin**; half a dozen places with these names, each of which took its name from one of the saints named Gobban, of whom at least eight are commemorated.

**Kilgobnet**, the name of five places in Cork, Kerry, and Waterford; all of which were probably dedicated to and took their name—*Cill-Gobnata*, Gobnat's church—from the illustrious virgin Saint Gobnat or Gobinet, foundress and patroness of Ballyvourney in Co. Cork—beginning of sixth century. Gobinet is still pretty common as a woman's name in Munster in veneration for her.

**Kilgolagh** in Cavan; *Coill-gabhlach*, wood of the fork.

**Kilgolán** in King's Co.; *Coill-a'-ghabhláin*, wood

of the little fork. In these two last cases either the wood was forked in shape or there was a river-fork.

**Kilgole** in Donegal; church of the (river-) fork.

**Kilgoley** in Donegal; *Cill-gabhlaighe*, church of the (river-) forks.

**Kilgort** in Donegal should have been anglicised Keelgort, as the native name is *Caol-ghort*, narrow gort or field.

**Kilgort** in Derry and Tyrone; church or wood of the field: uncertain which.

**Kilgortaree** in Kerry; wood of the king's field. See Ree.

**Kilgordeen** in Tipperary; church of the little field.

**Kilgory** in Clare and Queen's Co.; Guara's church.

**Kilgowney** in Tyrone; *Coill-gamhna*, wood of the calf, meaning a resort for calves: p. 11.

**Kilgraffy** in Roscommon; wood of the *grafach*, *grafán*, or grubbing axe. See vol. i. p. 237.

**Kilgrague** in Meath; wood of the *graig* or hamlet.

**Kilhoyle** in Derry; *Cill-Chomhghaill* [ho-ell], Comgall's church: the great St. Comgall of Bangor. First *C* in Comgall aspirated and reduced to *h*: p. 2, II.

**Kilkeary** in Tipperary; *Cill-Céire*, church of the virgin St. Ciar or Kiara—seventh century (O'Donovan: O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 62).

**Kilkeeran** in King's Co., Mayo, and Meath; *Cill-Ciarain*, St. Ciaran's or Kieran's church. Which Ciaran in each case? For there were many saints of the name. As to Kilkeeran in the parish of Castlemore, Mayo, there is a doubt whether it is not *Coill-caorthainn*, the wood of the *keerans* or rowan-trees.

**Kilkinamurry** in Down; *Cill-cine-Muireadhaigh*, church of the sept (*cine*) of Murray.

**Kilkip** in Tipperary; *Coill-a'-chip*, wood of the stock or stake or trunk. See vol. ii. p. 253.

**Kilknock** in several counties; *Coill-a'-chnuic*, wood of the hill.

**Kilknockan** and **Kilknockane** in several counties; church or wood of the *knockan* or little hill.

**Kill** alone is the name of more than a score of places in various counties : in most cases it stands for *cill*, a church : but in some it is for *coill*, a wood.

**Killaan** in Galway ; *Cill-Loebhain* (Colgan) ; Loebhan's or Lavan's church. Pronounced locally, and not incorrectly, Killaaain.

**Killabrick** in Monaghan ; *Coill-a'-bhruic*, wood of the badger, a badger-haunt here : p. 11.

**Killabuonia** in Kerry ; *Cill-Buaidhne*, *St. Buonia's* church.

**Killachonna** in Westmeath, and **Killachunna** in Galway ; *Coill-a'-chonaidh*, wood of firewood. See *Conadh* in vol. ii. p. 351.

**Killaclogher** in Galway ; *Coill-a'-chlochair*, wood of the *clogher* or stony place. See vol. i. p. 413.

**Killaclohane** in Kerry ; church of the stepping-stones.

**Killacloyne** in Cork ; *Cill-a'-cluaine*, church of the *cloon* or meadow.

**Killacolla** in Limerick ; *Cill-a'-chalaidh*, church of the *callow*, i.e. a watery meadow or a ferry landing-place. See *Cala* in vol. i. p. 464.

**Killaconin** in Meath ; *Coill-a'-choinín*, wood of the rabbit : a rabbit-warren : p. 11.

**Killacrim** in Kerry ; pron. *Cill-aith-cruime* [Killacrimma], church of the crooked ford. *Crim* in the anglicised name is kept instead of *crimma*, to satisfy the desire to keep the nom. instead of the gen. : p. 12.

**Killaculleen** in Limerick ; *Cill-a'-choillín*, church of the *culleen*, *coillín*, or little wood.

**Killadiskert** in Leitrim ; church of the desert or hermitage. Sometimes *disert* is incorrectly made *discert* as here : see *Disert*, vol. i. p. 324.

**Killadooley** in Queen's Co. ; wood of *Dubhlaoch*—dark-complexioned chief, anglicised Dooley.

**Killadoon** in Sligo ; *Cill-dufbh-dúin* (Hogan) [Killudoon], church of the black *dún* or fort.

**Killadough** in Leitrim ; *Coill-a'-dubhach*, dark or gloomy wood. The middle *a* is the inserted vowel sound : p. 7, VII.

**Killadreenan** in Wicklow ; *Coill-a'-draigheanáin*

[-dreenan], wood of the *drynan* or blackthorn. Vol. i. p. 517.

**Killadullisk** in Galway; *Coill-a'-duilisc*, the wood of (the edible aquatic plant called) dillesk or dulsk. See vol. ii. p. 346.

**Killafeen** in Galway; St. Aiffen's church. There was a Killafein near Glendalough, but its name and position are forgotten. See Effin.

**Killagarteen** in Kerry; wood of the little enclosed field.

**Killaghaduff** in Cavan; *Cill-achaidh-duibh*, church of the black field. See Agha.

**Killaghintober** in King's Co.; *Cill-achaidh-antobair*, church of the field of the well. See Tobar, vol. i. p. 450. *Achadh*, a field: see Agha.

**Killaghteen** in Limerick; Laghteen's church. From one of three saints named Laichtin commemorated in the calendars. See Lislaghtin.

**Killaghwaun** in Mayo; *Coilleach-bhán*, white woodland.

**Killaglasheen** in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-ghlaisín*, wood of the streamlet. See Glaise, vol. i. p. 455.

**Killaha** in Kerry (in par. of Tuosist); *Coill-atha*, wood of the ford.

**Killahurk** in Leitrim; *Coill-torc*, wood of the (wild) boars. The *a* is the inserted vowel sound: p. 7, VII.

**Killalahard** in Fermanagh; wood of the slope. See Lahard.

**Killalee** in Kerry; pron. locally and very decisively *Cill-a'-lighe*, the church of the *lighe* (slender *l*) or (important) grave (not *-a'-laoiigh*—calf: broad *l*).

**Killalish** in Wicklow; *Cill-a'-leasa* [-lassa], church of the *lis* or fort. **Killalis** in Cavan, same.

**Killaloe** in Clare; *Cill-Dha-Lua* [pron. Killaloe], church of St. Dalua. This is believed to be the Lua or Molua, a very eminent saint of the sixth century, who founded Clonfertmulloe or Kyle in Queen's Co., from whom *Cill-Dhalua* was named. For *Da* and *Mo* prefixed to saints' names, see vol. i. p. 148 note.

**Killalongford** in Carlow; *Cill-a'-longphuirt*, church of the *longfort* or fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

**Killaloo** in Derry; the prevailing belief is that it is *Cill-Dha-Lua* [-aloo], St. Dalua's church: same as Killaloe.

**Killaloughan** in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a'-fhlíuchain*, wood of the spewy land. *Flíuchan*, from *fliuch*, wet. The *f* disappears under aspiration: see Lugher.

**Killalough** in Cork; church of the lake.

**Killaltanagh** in Galway; wood of the knots, probably from the birch-trees, which show among the branches a number of knots or close roundish tanglements of the smaller branch fibres.

**Killamanagh** in Galway; *Cill-a-manach*, church of the monks. The *a* after *kill* is the inserted vowel sound: p. 7, VII. See Kilnamanagh, vol. i. p. 492.

**Killamaster** in Carlow; the master's wood. See Mastergeeha, vol. i. p. 44.

**Killamaun** in Leitrim; *Coill-iomáin*, wood of hurling. See *Iomán*, vol. i. p. 214.

**Killameen** in Leitrim; *Coill-mhín*, smooth wood. The *a* is the inserted vowel, which also saves the *m* from aspiration.

**Killaminoge** in Cork; written in Inq. Jac. I. *Cill-dha-ffionóg*, Irish *Cill-Dha-Mhionóg*, church of St. Minoge or Damhionog or Da-Winnoc. For the prefixes *Da* and *Mo*, see Killaloe.

**Killamoat** in Wicklow; *Coill-a'-mhota*, wood of the moat or fort.

**Killamoyne** in Tipperary; *Cill-Ui-Mhuadháin*, O'Mooan's church.

**Killamuck** in Queen's Co.; should be Kilnamuck, *Coill-na-muc*, wood of the pigs.

**Killamucky** in Cork; *Coill-a'-mhucaidhe*, wood of the swineherd.

**Killamude** in Galway; contracted from *Cill-Mhochuda*, Mochuda's church: the great St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore.

**Killanafinch** in Tipperary; *Cill-aith-na-fuinne*, church of the ford of the ash—of Ashford.

**Killananny** in King's Co.; *Coill-an-eanaigh*, wood of the marsh. See Eanach, vol. i. p. 461.

**Killandrew** in Kilkenny; *Coill-Andriais*, Andrew's wood.

**Killaneer** in Cork; *Cill-aniar* [-aneer], western church.

**Killaneetig** in Cork; *Cill-an-Fhaoitig*, White's church.

**Killanena** in Clare; *Cill-an-aonaigh*, church of the fair or market. See Aenach, vol. i. p. 205.

**Killangal** in Cork; *Cill-Aingil*, church of the angel: meaning here a resort of angels. I have not heard the legend. St. Columkille loved Derry for its "crowds of white angels." See Singland.

**Killannaduff** in Wexford; *Cill-Aine-duibhe* (Hogan), the church of Ainé or Anna, the dark haired. Who was Ainé the Dark? Probably the patron saint. But I find no such name in the Calendars.

**Killannin** in Galway; *Cill-Ainthinne* (Hogan), "church of the Virgin St. Ainthinn or Anhin."

**Killanny** in Louth and Monaghan; *Cill-Fhainche* [-Anny], St. Fainche's church. The *F* and the *c* in Fainche drop out by aspiration. The virgin saint Fainche was sister of the great Saint Enda or Endea of Aran—sixth century—who founded a church for her at Killany in Monaghan (Colgan).

**Killaphort** in King's Co. and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-phuirt*, wood of the bank or landing-place or fortress. See Port, vol. ii. p. 230.

**Killappoge** in Roscommon and Carlow; *Cill-Molappog* (FM), church of St. Molappog or Lappog. For the prefixed syllable *do*, see Killaloe.

**Killaquill** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-choill*, of the hazel.

**Killaraght** in Sligo; *Cill-Athraughta* (FM), church of *Athraught* or *Attracta*, a virgin saint of fifth or sixth century: some write that she took the veil from the hands of St. Patrick. Still held in great veneration, so that "Attracta" is now a pretty common name for Sligo women.

**Killarrah** in Cavan; church of the *rath*. See Rath.

**Killarainy** in Galway, and **Killaranny** in King's Co.; *Coill-a'-raithnighe*, wood of the ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

**Killard** in Clare; *Cill-áird* (Hogan), church of the height. See vol. i. p. 385.

**Killard** in several counties; high church or wood. But **Killard** in Down is different: corrupted from *Cúl-ard* (Hogan)—high *cúl* or back or back-land.

**Killaree** in Cork and Kilkenny; church of the king. See Ree.

**Killareeny** in Galway; same as Killarainy.

**Killark** in Monaghan; *Coill-arc*, wood of pigs.

**Killarles** in King's Co.; *Coill-aird-leasa*, wood of the high *lis* or fort.

**Killaroo** in Westmeath, and **Killarue** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-rubha*, the wood of the herb *rue*. See vol. ii. p. 342.

**Killasmeestia** in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a'-smíste*, wood of the schemer or evil-doer. This is the meaning *smíste* bears here.

**Killasona** in Longford; *Cill-a'-sonna*, church of the mound or rampart. See Sonnach, vol. ii. p. 220.

**Killasseragh** in Cork; Lassar's church. Many saints with this name are recorded.

**Killatten** in Monaghan; *Cill-aitinn*, church of furze.

**Killattimoriarty** in Roscommon; *Cill-áit-tighe-Uí-Mhuircheartaigh*, church of (or on) the site of O'Moriarty's house. See Attee.

**Killaturly** in Mayo; *Coill-a'-turlaigh*, wood of the half-dried lake. See Turlach.

**Killaun** in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Coilleán*, underwood: dim. of *Coill*, a wood: p. 12, II.

**Killavalla** in Tipperary; *Coill-a'-bhealaigh*, wood of the road or pass. Better "Killavally."

**Killaveenoge** in Cork, and **Killavenoge** and **Killavinoe** in Tipperary; *Cill-Dha-bhFinog*, church of St. Dabhinog or Winnoc. See Killaminoge.

**Killavilla** in King's Co.; *Coill-a'-bhíle*, wood of the (remarkable) ancient tree. See Bilé, vol. i. p. 499.

**Killavoggy** in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-bhogaigh*, wood of the bog. See Bogach, vol. ii. p. 47.

**Killavoher** in Galway; *Coill-a'-bhóthair*, wood of the road. See Bothar in vol. i. p. 370.



**Killavoy** in Clare; *Cill-Bhoidhe*, church of Buite or Boethius. Is this the great St. Buite of Monasterboice? For the name is the same.

**Killawinna** in Clare; *Cill-a'-mhuine*, church of the shrubbery. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

**Killawullaun** in Mayo; the local shanachies have it *Coill-a'-bhulláin*, wood of the little or young bull.

**Killea** and **Killee** are the names of about a dozen places all over Ireland, of which the greatest number are *Cill-Aodha*, Aodh's or Hugh's church. More than a score of saints named Aodh are commemorated.

**Killeacle** in Kerry; *Cill-fhiacail*, church of the tooth. The *f* of *fiacal* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV. See Feakle.

**Killeagh** in Cork; called in St. Finnbarr's "Life" *Cill-Fhiacha* [Killeegha], Fiach's church, where the *F* of Fiach falls out by aspiration.

**Killeague** in Derry; *Coill-liag*, wood of flagstones. See Liag, vol. i. p. 416.

**Killeany** in Monaghan; *Coill-éanlaith*, wood of birds.

**Killeely** in Galway; *Cill-Fhaeilenn*, Faelenn's church. The proper name of this virgin saint was *Faeile* [Feela], gen. *Faeilenn*. She was sister of Colga of Kilcolgan, which see. When the *F* of *Faeile* has been omitted by aspiration, and when the gen. termination *-enn* has been omitted by the tendency to restore the nom. (p. 12), the saint's name is reduced to *-eely*.

**Killeen**. There are upwards of eighty places with this name all over Ireland, and about eighty others of which it forms the first part. In by far the greatest number of these cases the name is *Cillín* [Killeen], little church; but in a few it is *Coillín*, [Culleen], little wood, or underwood, equivalent to Culleen elsewhere.

**Killeena** in Cork and Mayo; *Cill-Eithne*, Ethnea's church. About eight virgin saints of this name are commemorated.

**Killeenafinnane** in Kerry; *Cillín-a-Fináin*, Finan's little church. The middle *a* is the inserted

vowel (p. 7, VII), and this preserves the *F* from being aspirated, as it is in Killeenan (below). There were about a dozen saints named Finan.

**Killeenagh** in Clare, Kerry, Westmeath, and Waterford; *Cillíneach*, the site of a little church or a burial-ground. "Cillíneach (in Waterford) little church site (which is still known). In later times, when the church had disappeared and only the cemetery remained, the word came to signify—the graveyard" (Power). See next name.

**Killeenagh** in Westmeath is there understood—no doubt correctly—to be *Coillíneach*, underwood: **Killeenagroagh** adjacent is *Coillíneach-gcruach*, the underwood of the *cruachs*, ricks, or pointed hills.

**Killeenan** in Clare, Tyrone, and Galway; *Cill-Fhionáin*, St. Finan's church, same as Kilfinane, vol. i. p. 154. See Killeenafinnane.

**Killeenatoor** in Westmeath; *Cillín-a'-tuair*, little church of the bleach-green or grazing-place.

**Killeenbane** in Westmeath; *Cillín-bán*, white little church.

**Killeenbeg** in Kildare; *little little* church.

**Killeenbrack** in Westmeath; *Coillín-breac*, speckled little wood.

**Killeenbraghan** in King's Co.; *Cillín-Berchain*, little church of St. Berchan the Prophet: locally called Braghan (by metathesis: see p. 8). See Carrickbarrahane.

**Killeenbutler** in Tipperary; Butler's little church.

**Killeencoff** in Mayo; shortened from *Cillín-Uí-Chobhthaigh*, O'Coffey's little church.

**Killeencreevagh** in Mayo; *Coillín-craobhach*, little wood of the large branchy trees. See Craebh, vol. i. p. 501.

**Killeenlea** in Kildare; **Killeenleagh** and **Killeenleigh** in Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary; *Cillín-íath* [-leea], grey little church.

**Killeenlynagh** in Queen's Co.; little church of the Lynaghs (a family).

**Killeenmacoog** in Clare; *Cillín-Mhic-Cúg*, little church of MacHugo or MacHugh. These MacHughs

were a branch of the Burkes—not the Irish Mac-Hugh or MacAodha or Hayes.

**Killeenmunterlane** in Galway; *Coillín-muinter-Ui-Laighin*, little wood of the tribe or family (Muintir) of O'Lane.

**Killeennamanagh** in Cork; *Cillín-na-manach*, little church of the monks (belonging to some order, not to secular clergy).

**Killeennashask** in Mayo; little church of the sedge. See *Seasc*, vol. ii. p. 340.

**Killeenreendowney** in Cork city; *Cillín-Rígh-an-Domhnaigh*, literally, little church of the King of Sunday (*i.e.* God).

**Killeenyarda** in Tipperary; first syll. is *Cul* in several authorities; *Coillínidhe-arda* (both plural), high little woods.

**Killegland** in Meath; *Cill-leithghleanna*, church of the half glen. Like Leighlin in Kildare, vol. i. p. 430.

**Killeighter** in Galway and Kildare; *Coill-íochtair*, lower wood. See *Iochdar* (a noun) in vol. ii. p. 442.

**Killeinagh** in Clare; *Cill-eidhneach*, ivy church.

**Killeisk** in Tipperary; *Coill-éisc*, wood of fish, a nickname. Local nicknames are common enough.

**Killelan** in Wexford; *Cill-Fhaelain*, St. Faelan's or Faolan's church. There is still a disused graveyard. *F* disappears by aspiration. There are at least sixteen saints of this name commemorated. **Killelan** and **Killelane** in Kerry are similarly derived.

**Killelton** in Kerry and Waterford; Eltin's or Elton's church. There are four saints of this name commemorated.

**Killemlly** in Tipperary; *Cill-imlighe*, church of the marsh. See *Imleach*, vol. i. p. 465.

**Killenny** in Queen's Co.; same as Killeena.

**Killenough** in Cork; *Coillíneach*, a woody district.

**Killerk** in Wicklow, Clare, and Tipperary; *Cill-Eirc*, Erc's church. Nine saints named *Erc* are commemorated.

**Killernan** in Clare and Mayo; *Cill-Earnain*, Ernan's church. There were nine saints of this name.

**Killerneen** in Galway ; *Cill-Eirín*, Ernin's church. Many saints of this name are commemorated.

**Killesher** in Fermanagh ; *Cill-Laisreach*, church of *Lasair*, a virgin saint. But which of the Lasairs ? For there were many.

**Killeshil** in King's Co. ; *Coill-iseal* [-ishal], low wood. See *Iseal* in vol. ii. p. 443.

**Killeter** in Cavan and Tyrone ; *Coill-iachtair*, same as *Killeighter*.

**Killetra** and **Killetragh** in Cork ; *Coill-iochtrach*, lower wood, where *iochtrach* is an adjective. See *Killeighter*.

**Killhill** in Kildare and Donegal ; *Coll-choill*, hazel wood ; same as *Cullahill*, vol. i. p. 515.

**Killiaghan** in Roscommon ; *Ceallachán*, little church (*ceall* or *cill*). *Chan*, dimin. termination : p. 12, II.

**Killian** in Clare ; pretty certain to be *Cill-Liadhain* or *Cill-Liadhna*, the church of St. Liedania, the mother of St. Kieran of Serkieran. See *Killyon*, vol. i. p. 150.

**Killibleaght** in Derry ; *Coill-bleachta*, wood of milk : the *i* being the inserted vowel (p. 7, VII).

**Killicar** in Cavan ; wood of the rock. See *Carr*.

**Killimy** in Queen's Co. ; *Coill-ime*, wood of butter : pointing to a special dairy industry.

**Killinaboy** in Clare ; *Cill-inghine-Baoith* (FM), church of the daughter of Baoth or Boethius.

**Killinaddan** in Roscommon ; *Coill-an-fheadain*, wood of the streamlet (*feadan*, with *f* dropped out by aspiration). See vol. i. p. 458.

**Killinangel** ; *Cill-an-aingil*, church of the angel. See *Killangal*.

**Killinaparson** in Queen's Co. ; *Coillin-a'-phearsáin*, little wood of the parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57.

**Killinbore** in Longford ; *Coillin-bodhar*, deaf little wood. See *Bodhar*, deaf, in vol. ii. p. 47.

**Killincarrig** in Wicklow ; *Coillin-carraige* [-carriga], little wood of the rock. Should have been anglicised *Killincarriga*.

**Killinch** in Tipperary ; *Coill-inse*, wood of the island or *inch* (river meadow).

**Killinchy** in Down; *Cill-inse* (Eccl. Antiq.), church of the island.

**Killindarragh** in Donegal; *Coillín-darach*, little wood of oak.

**Killined** in Sligo; *Coill-an-nid*, wood of the nest: *i.e.* an unusual resort of birds.

**Killineen** in Waterford; "*Cill-Loinín*, Loinin's church" (Power). Its site is still there. I do not find a saint named Loinin.

**Killiney** in Dublin. There is a very antique church ruin here, which in great probability derived its name (now the name of the town and parish) from the six holy virgins commemorated at Killinenny (below), though we have no certain record that they ever lived here at Killiney. See O'Hanlon, vol. iii. p. 198.

**Killinga** in Cork; *Coill-einge*, wood of the point (of land).

**Killinierin** in Wexford; *Coill-an-iarainn*, wood of iron, *i.e.* showing red iron scum in the streams. See Rod, vol. ii. p. 371.

**Killinineen** in Westmeath; *Coillín-inghine* [-ing-eena], wood of the daughter. Probably the wood was a dowry.

**Killininny** in Dublin; *Cill-na-ningen* ("O'Cl. Cal."), church of the daughters. These were six holy virgins, daughters of a local chief named Lenin and sisters of St. Colman of Cloyne, sixth century.

**Killiniskyduff** in Wicklow; *Coill-an-uisce*, wood of water. *Duff* applies to the townland: Black Killinisky.

**Killinlahan** in Westmeath; *Coillín-leathan*, broad little wood.

**Killinlastra** in Longford; *Coillín-lasrach*, wood of the conflagration. Observe the *t* inserted between *s* and *r*: p. 7, V.

**Killinleigh** in Tipperary; *Cillín-liath*, grey little church.

**Killinny** in Clare; *Cill-Eithne*, Ethnea's church.

**Killinraghty** in Roscommon; *Coill-Iannrachaigh*, Inraghta's or Hanratty's or Enright's wood.

**Killinure** in many counties ; church or wood of the yew. See Iubhar in vol. i. p. 511.

**Killogeary** in Mayo ; *Cill-Ui-Gheidhre*, O'Geary's church.

**Killogeenaghan** in Westmeath ; *Cill-O'gCianachain*, church of the O'Keenahans. The *C* of *Cianachan* eclipsed in gen. plur. after *O* : p. 10.

**Killognaveen** in Kerry ; *Cill-O'gCnaimhín*, church of the O'Knnavins or Nevins. Eclipsis similar to the last.

**Killoneen** in King's Co. ; *Coill-Eoghainín*, Owen-  
een's wood. See Inishannon.

**Killonerry** in Kilkenny ; *Coill-O'nDeirigh*, O'Derry's wood. *D* eclipsed by *n* : p. 10.

**Killoscobe** in Galway ; *Cill-O'Scoba*, church of the O'Scobas (family).

**Killoshulan** in Kilkenny ; *Cill-O'Siubhlain*, O'Shulan's church.

**Killosseragh** in Waterford, and **Killossery** in Dublin ; *Cill-Lasrach*, Lasser's church.

**Killougher** in Co. Dublin ; *Cill-lochair* (Hogan), Lochar's church.

**Killountain** and **Killountane** in Cork ; *Cill-Fhinntain*, Finntan's church. The *F* disappears under aspiration : p. 2, IV. Two dozen saints' names Finntan appear in the Martyrology of Donegal (O'Cl. Cal.). Finntan, pron. Fountan in Cork and Kerry.

**Killour** in Mayo ; St. Odhar's church.

**Killoveeny** in Mayo ; *Coill-O'bhFéinneadha*, wood of the O'Feenys. *F* eclipsed.

**Killowen**. There are more than twenty places of this name, of which the great majority are *Cill-Eoghain*, Owen's church. About a dozen saints of this name are commemorated.

**Killower** in Galway ; *Cill-leabhair* (Hogan), church of the book. Some noted sacred book preserved there : now forgotten.

**Killult** in Donegal ; the proper name is *Cill-Ultain*, Ultan's church. There were many saints of this name. The correct form, **Killultan**, is the name of another place in Donegal.

**Killultagh** in Roscommon; *Coill-Ultach*, wood of the Ulstermen, from an Ulster family settled here.

**Killuragh** in Cork and Limerick; *Cill-iubhrach*, church of the yew-trees.

**Killurin** in Sligo (near Keshcorran Mt.): church of the virgin St. Luaithrenn [Lurin], who founded the church and lived there in the primitive ages.

**Killurney** in Tipperary; *Cill-Urnaidhe*, church of the oratory. A part of wall of the old church still remains.

**Killy**, which begins the names of a great many places, generally represents *coille*, a wood [two syll.]; but occasionally *cill*, a church. The *y* sometimes represents the inserted vowel sound (p. 7, VII), but sometimes the article: all which will appear as we go along.

**Killybane** in Fermanagh; *Coille-bhán*, white wood.

**Killybearn** in Derry; *Coille-bhearna*, wood of the gap.

**Killybeg** in Fermanagh; *Cill-beag*, small church.

**Killyberry** in Derry and Tyrone; *Coill-Ui-Bhear-aiigh*, O'Berry's wood.

**Killybodagh** in Armagh; *Coill-a'-bodaigh*, wood of the *bodach* or churl.

**Killyboggin** in Derry; *Coill-a'-bhogáin*, wood of the bog or quagmire.

**Killyboley** in Monaghan; *Cill-buaile*, church of the *booley* or milking-place. The *y* represents the inserted vowel sound. See Booley.

**Killybrack** in Tyrone; *Coille-breac*, speckled wood.

**Killybracken** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Coille-Bhreacain*, Brecan's wood.

**Killybreagy** in Fermanagh; *Coille-bhréige*, wood of falsehood—false or *pseudo* wood: applied to a plantation that failed to grow. See Breag in vol. ii. p. 435.

**Killybreen** in Monaghan; *Coille-Bhraoin*, Breen's wood.

**Killybressal** in Monaghan; *Coille-Bhreasail*, Brassil's wood.

**Killycard** in Monaghan; *Coille-ceardcha*, wood of the forge. See Ceardcha in vol. i. p. 224.

**Killycarn** in Antrim and Armagh; *Coill-a'-chairn*, wood of the carn or monumental pile of stones. See vol. i. p. 332.

**Killycarnan** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Coill-a'-charnain*, wood of the little carn.

**Killycarney** in Cavan; *Coill-Ui-Chearnaigh*, O'Kearney's wood.

**Kilycarran** in Monaghan; *Coill-corrain*, wood of the reaping-hook, otherwise of the rocky land. See Carranboy, and also vol. i. p. 420.

**Killycessy** in Louth; *Coill-a'-chleasaigh*, wood of the tricky fellow, or of the juggler (*cleasach*).

**Kilycloghan** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-chlocháin*, wood of the stepping-stone river-crossing.

**Kilycloghy** in Fermanagh; *Coill-cloiche*, wood of the stone. Some remarkable stone.

**Kilycloony** in Tyrone, and **Kilyclowney** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chluana*, wood of the cloon or meadow.

**Kilycluggin** in Cavan; *Cill-a'-chlogain*, church of the clogan or little bell. Probably one of those churches on which the priest put a little bell immediately on the relaxation of the penal law forbidding bells on Catholic chapels.

**Kilycoghill** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-chochail*, wood of the net. Presumably a fish-net maker lived there, for Lough Erne is not far off.

**Kilycolp** in Tyrone; *Coill-a'-cholpa*, wood of the colpa or full-grown heifer. See vol. ii. p. 306.

**Kilycomain** in Armagh; *Coill-Ui-Chomain*, O'Common's wood.

**Kilyconigan** in Monaghan; *Coill-Ui-Choineagain*, O'Cunnigan's wood: now often calling themselves Cunningham and Cunniam.

**Kilycowan** in Antrim; *Coill-Ui-Chomhghain*, O'Cowan's wood.

**Kilycreen** in Antrim, Fermanagh, and Monaghan; *Coill-chrion*, withered wood.

**Kilycreeny** in Cavan; *Coill-chríonaigh*, wood of the *críonach* or withered branches.



**Killycrin** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-chrainn*, wood of the (remarkable) tree (*crann*).

**Killycrom** in Monaghan; *Coill-crom*, stooped wood, *i.e.* the trees all bent one way by the prevailing wind.

**Killycrone** in Cavan, and **Killycrone** in Louth; *Cill-cróine*, church of *Crón* or *Cróine*: there were four saints of the name. See Ardcroney.

**Killycrutteen** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chruitin*, wood of the hunchback or cripple. *Cruit*, a hump; *cruitin*, dim., a hump back.

**Killycurragh** and **Killycurry** in Tyrone; *Coill-a'-churraigh*, wood of the marsh. See Currach in vol. i. p. 463.

**Killycushil** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-chaisil*, wood of the *cashel* or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

**Killydart** in Tyrone; *Coill-a-dairte*, wood of the *dairt* or heifer.

**Killydesert** in Donegal; *Cill-disirt*, church of the hermitage. See Disert, vol. i. p. 324.

**Killydonagh** in Monaghan; *Coill-Domhnaigh*, wood of Sunday. Pointing to some special Sunday celebrations.

**Killydoon** in Cavan; wood of the *dun* or fort.

**Killydreen** in Monaghan; *Coill-draoighin*, wood of the *dreean* or blackthorn.

**Killydressy** in Down; *Coill-dreasach*, wood of brambles. *Dreasach*, an adjective meaning brambly. See Dreas, vol. ii. p. 355.

**Killydrum** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-droma*, wood of the *druim* or hill-ridge. Nom. *drum* retained instead of gen. *droma*: p. 12.

**Killyduff** in Cavan; *Coill-dubh*, black wood.

**Killyfana** in Cavan; *Coill-fanach*, sloping wood.

**Killyfassy** in Cavan; *Coill-fásaigh*, wood of the wilderness. See vol. i. p. 496.

**Killyfern** in Cavan; written in Inq. Jac. I. *Coill-na-varn*, *i.e.* *Coill-na-bhfearn*, wood of the alder-trees.

**Killygarry** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-gharrdha*, wood of the garden.

**Killygavna** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-ghabhna*, wood of the calf: a place for calves: p. 11.

**Killygola** in Monaghan; *Coill-gualann*, wood of the shoulder (of a hill). Better anglicised Killygolan; but the nom. *gola* is here kept instead of the gen. *golan*: p. 12. See Guala, vol. i. p. 524.

**Killygragy** in Monaghan; wood of bird-cackling. See Gragullagh.

**Killygrallan** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-ghreallain*, wood of the mire. *Greallan* related to *greallach*, mire or marsh.

**Killygreagh** in Cavan and Fermanagh; wood of the coarse mountain flat. See *Gréach*, in vol. ii. p. 393.

**Killygrogan** in Cavan; *Coill-Ui-Ghruagáin*, O'Grogan's wood.

**Killyguire** in Kildare; *Coill-a'-ghadhair*, wood of the dog. See Ballyguyroe.

**Kilygullan** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-ghállain*, wood of the *gallan* or pillar-stone.

**Killykeeragh** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-gcaorach*, wood of the sheep. See Caera in vol. i. p. 473.

**Killykeeran** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chaorthainn*, wood of the rowan-trees. See Caerthainn, vol. i. p. 513.

**Killykergan** in Derry; O'Kerrigan's wood.

**Killykeskeame** in Monaghan; *Cill-a-choiscéime*, church of the footstep or pass. See Coisceim, vol. ii. p. 386. Stood near the well-known pass.

**Killylane** in Antrim and Derry; *Coill-leathan*, broad wood. See Leathan, vol. ii. p. 418.

**Killylaragh** in Monaghan; *Coill-lathrach*, wood of the site (of a building). See Lathair in vol. i. p. 309.

**Killylea** in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Mayo; *Coill-liath*, grey wood.

**Killyleck** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-leice*, wood of the flagstone or flagstone surface. Better anglicised *Killylecka*.

**Killyleg** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-laig*, wood of the *lag* or hollow. See vol. i. p. 431.

**Killyless** in Antrim, and **Killyliss** in Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone; *Coill-a'-leasa*, wood of the *lis* or fort. The proper anglicised form would be *Killylassa*.

**Killyloughavoy** in Monaghan; *Coill-locha-bhaidhidh* [-voy-ee], wood of the lake of drowning: not *locha bhuidhe*, of the yellow lough. The lough was a dangerous swimming-place.

**Killymard** in Donegal; *Cill-Ua-m Baird* (Hogan), church of the O'Wards (or Mac-an-Wards).

**Killymarly** in Monaghan; wood of the marl-clay.

**Killymeehan** in Cavan, and **Killymeehin** in Leitrim; *Coill-Ui-Mhithidheain*, O'Meehan's wood.

**Killymore** in Fermanagh; great church. So called to distinguish it from Killybeg (adjacent), which see.

**Killymoriarty** in Cavan; *Coill-Mhuircheartaigh*, Moriarty's wood.

**Killymuck** in Derry; wood of pigs.

**Killymurry** in Monaghan; *Coill-Ui-Mhuireadh-aigh*, O'Murray's wood.

**Killynacran** in Fermanagh; *Coill-na-gerann*, wood of the (remarkably large) trees.

**Killynaff** in Cavan; *Coill-na-ndamh*, wood of oxen.

**Killynagh** in Roscommon; a corrupt local pronunciation; written Killinagher in Inq. Jac. I. It is *Cill-Luineachair*, Luineacher's church. (Records: among them Colgan.)

**Killynebber** in Cavan; *Coill-an-abair*, wood of the mire. See Abar.

**Killynenagh** in Monaghan; pronounced there *Coill-na-nénach*, wood of birds (in unusual abundance). *Eanach* (of birds) with *n* prefixed in gen. plur. : p. 3.

**Killynether** in Down; *Coill-an-iochtair*, lower wood.

**Killynick** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chnuic*, wood of the hill (knock).

**Killynubber** in Fermanagh; same as Killynebber.

**Killynure** in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Donegal; *Coill-an-iubhair*, wood of yew.

**Killyphort** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-phuirt*, wood of the port, bank, or landing-place.

**Killyraw** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-raith*, wood of the *rath* or fort.

**Killyrean** in Monaghan; *Coill-riain*, wood of the track.

**Killyreask** in Monaghan; wood of the marsh. See Riase, vol. i. p. 463.

**Killyree** in Antrim; *Coill-righ*, wood of the king  
See Ree.

**Killyroo** in Fermanagh, and **Killyrue** in Cavan;  
*Coill-rubha*, wood of the herb *rubha* or rue.

**Killyslavan** in Monaghan; *Coill-sleamhain*, wood  
of the elm. For Sleamhan instead of Leamhan, see  
vol. i. p. 508.

**Killytaggart** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-tsagairt*,  
priest's wood.

**Killytawny** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-tamhnagh*, wood of  
the green field. See Tamhnach, vol. i. p. 231.

**Killyteane** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-tsiadhain*, wood of  
the *sheean* or fairy hill. See Siadhan, vol. i. p. 186.

**Killyvaghan** and **Killyvahan** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-mheatháin*, wood of the oak sieve-slit: *i.e.* where  
sieve slits are got. See Coolmahane.

**Killyvally** in Cavan and Derry; *Coill-a'-bhealaigh*,  
wood of the pass or main road. See Bealach, vol. i.  
p. 371.

**Killyvane** in Monaghan; *Coill-bhán*, whitish wood.

**Killyvanny** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-mhonaigh*, wood of  
the monk. Monastic property.

**Killyveagh** in Fermanagh, and **Killyvehy** in Leitrim;  
*Coill-a'-bheithe*, wood of the birch. *Beith*, birch, is  
sometimes masc., as here.

**Killyverry** in Donegal; *Coill-Ui-Bhearaigh*,  
O'Berry's wood.

**Killyvilly** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-bhíle*, wood of  
the ancient tree. See Bile, vol. i. p. 499.

**Killywaum** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-mhádhma*, wood of  
the chasm or breach or narrow mountain pass.  
Should have been anglicised "Killywauma": for  
*wauma* represents the genitive as it should: p. 12.

**Killywillin** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-mhúilinn*,  
wood of the mill.

**Killywilly** in Cavan; should have been Killywillin,  
for an Inq. Jac. I. has it Kelewolin, *i.e.* Irish *Coill-a'-mhúilinn*,  
wood of the mill.

**Kilmacabea** in Cork; *Cill-Mochaoi-bheo*, church of  
Mochabœus or Macabee.

**Kilmaclenine** in Cork; *Cill-Mhic-Leinín*, Mac-

Lenine's church. MacLenine was another name for the great St. Colman of Cloyne in Cork: seventh century.

**Kilmacoe** in Wexford; *Cill-Mochua*, Mochua's church. Twenty saints named Mochua are commemorated in "O'Cl. Cal."

**Kilmacomb** in Waterford; "*Cill-Mochoma*, St. Mochuma's church" (Power).

**Kilmacomma** in Waterford; "*Cill-Mochoma*, Mocomma's church: site of church still known" (Power). Three saints named Mochumma are entered in "O'Cl. Cal."

**Kilmacoo** in Wicklow; same as Kilmacoe.

**Kilmacoom** in Cork; same as Kilmacomma.

**Kilmacow** in Cork, Kilkenny, and Limerick; same as Kilmacoe.

**Kilmacrade** in Mayo; MacRade's wood.

**Kilmacrea** in Wicklow; *Cill-Mochridhe*, church of St. Mochridhe, who was the beloved disciple of St. Mochta of Louth, sixth century. See Inishmot.

**Kilmactalway** in Dublin; *Cill-Mic-tSealbhaigh*, church of Mactalway. The *S* is eclipsed by *t* (p. 4, VII) hiding "Shalvey," still a common family name, meaning "a man of wealth."

**Kilmacthomas** in Waterford; "*Coill-'ic-Thomaisin*, little MacThomas's wood. The old castle of the MacThomas Geraldines . . . was taken down in 1643 by Sir Charles Vavasour" (Power).

**Kilmacuagh** in Roscommon and Westmeath; correct Irish name *Cill-Mhic-Dhuach*, MacDuagh's church: the *D* drops out by aspiration, p. 2, III. These churches were probably dedicated to St. Colman MacDuagh of Kilmacduagh in Galway: seventh century.

**Kilmacuddy** in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Cill-Mochuda*, church of St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore; seventh century.

**Kilmaddaroe** in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-mhadaigh-ruaidh*, wood of the red dog (*i.e.* fox).

**Kilmademoge** in Kilkenny: Modiomog's church. Two saints of this name in "O'Cl. Cal."

**Kilmaghera** in Leitrim; *Coill-machaire*, wood of the plain. See Machaire in vol. i. p. 426.

**Kilmaine** in Mayo; *Cill-meadhoin*, middle church (O'Donovan).

**Kilmalkedar** in Kerry; *Cill-Maeilchetair* (Hogan), church of St. Mailkedar, according to local tradition a contemporary of St. Brendan the navigator—seventh century. The place abounds in ruins both pagan and Christian and is alive with legendary lore of St. Mailkedar.

**Kilmanaghan** in King's Co.; *Cill-Manchan* (Hogan), Manchan's church.

**Kilmanaheen** in Clare; *Cill-Mainchín* (Hogan), Mainchin's or Manaheen's church. Probably the same as St. Munchin of Limerick ("O'Cl. Cal.")

**Kilmashoge** in Dublin Co.; written *Cill-Mosamhog* by the FM, Mosamhog's or Mashoge's church. Mosamhog is certainly the name of a saint, but I can find none of the name commemorated in the Calendars.

**Kilmass** in Roscommon; *Coill-measa*, wood of the nut-fruit (for feeding swine, &c.).

**Kilmeelchon** in King's Co.; *Cill-Ua-Milchon* (Hogan), church of the O'Milchons.

**Kilmeelikin** in Galway; *Coill-Maolacáin*, Meelikin's wood.

**Kilmeena** in Mayo; *Cill-Miodhna*, Miodhna's church. The neighbourhood is full of traditions about this very early saint.

**Kilmelan** in Tipperary; *Cill-Maelain*, Maelan's or Maolan's church. Maelan was the name of several saints.

**Kilmochonna** in King's Co.; *Cill-Mochonna*, Mochonna's church, from one of the numerous saints of that name.

**Kilmocolmoch** in county Roscommon; *Cill-Mocholmoch*, St. Mocholmoch's church. The name Mocholmoch, which was borne by several early saints, is a derivative of Colum: *Mo-cholum-og*, "my little Colum."

**Kilmocomoge** in Cork; *St. Mochaemhog's* church.

**Kilmolash** in Waterford and Tipperary. I do not know which of the saints Molaisi gave name to these churches.

**Kilmonaster** in Donegal; *Cill-mainistreach*, church of the monastery.

**Kilmonoge** in Cork; written in good old authorities Kilmohonok and Kilmehonoge: church of St. Mohenoge.

**Kilmoraun** in Clare; Moran's wood.

**Kilmorebranagh** in Kildare; Kilmore (great church) of the *Branachs* or Walshes. The family name Walsh is in Irish to this day, *Breathnach*, i.e. British or Welsh.

**Kilmorgan** in Sligo (near Keshcorran); corrupted from *Cill-Murchon*, Muirchu's church ("O'Cl. Cal."); and the Calendar suggests that the saint who gave name to this church is the same as the Muirchu who is commemorated in the Calendar at 12 June: sixth or seventh century.

**Kilmovee** in Mayo; *Cill-Mobhi*. It probably took its name from the well-known St. *Mobhi* or Movee of Glasnevin near Dublin: contemporary of St. Columkille, sixth century.

**Kilmoylan** in Limerick: church of St. Maelan. Several saints of the name commemorated.

**Kilmoylerane** in Cork; *Cill-Maelodhrain*, Mailodhran's or Mailoran's church. Five saints of the name are commemorated.

**Kilmurragh** in King's Co.; *Coill-Muircheartaigh*, Murtogh's or Murkertagh's wood.

**Kilnabinnia** in King's Co.; *Coill-na-binne*, wood of the peak. See Bin.

**Kilnacarrow** in Longford, and **Kilnacarra** in King's Co.; *Coill-na-coraidh*, wood of the weir or dam. See Cora, vol. i. p. 367.

**Kilnacart** in Tyrone; *Coill-na-ceardcha*, wood of the forge. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

**Kilnacash** in Queen's Co.; wood of the *kesh* or wicker-causeway. See Ceis, in vol. i. p. 361.

**Kilnacask** in Tipperary; *Cill-na-Cásc*, church of Easter (Cásc). Some special Easter celebrations here. See Caisc, vol. ii. p. 467.

**Kilnaclasha** in Cork; *Cill-na-claise*, church of the trench. See Clais, vol. ii. p. 221.

**Kilnaclay** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-gliath*, wood of the hurdles. Where rods for hurdles grew.

**Kilnacloghy** in Roscommon, and **Kilnacloy** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-cloiche* (FM), wood of the (remarkable) stone.

**Kilnacran** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; should be Kilnagran; *Coill-na-gcrann*, wood of the (unusually large) trees.

**Kilnacranagh** in Cavan and Cork; same meaning as last.

**Kilnacrandy** in Clare; *Coill-na-crannda*, wood of the bended or sloping trees: sloped by the prevailing wind. See Killycrom.

**Kilnacranfy** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-creamhthaidhe*, wood of the wild garlick. See Creamh, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Kilnacreeve** in Cavan, and **Kilnacreevy** in Cavan and Leitrim; *Coill-na-craoibhe*, wood of the branch or (remarkable) branchy tree, or bushy underwood.

**Kilnacross** in Cavan; *Coill-na-croise* [-crusha], wood of the cross: a wayside cross.

**Kilnacrott** in Cavan; *Coill-na-cruitte*, wood of the harp. Probably because the proper wood for harps grew in it.

**Kilnadreen** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-ndraoigheann*, wood of the blackthorns.

**Kilnadur** in Cork; *Coill-na-dtor*, wood of bushes. *Tor*, a bush, with *t* eclipsed.

**Kilnafaddoge** in Westmeath; *Coill-na-feadóige*, wood of the plover: a resort of plovers: p. 11.

**Kilnafurey** in Cork; *Coill-na-foraire*, wood of the watching or guarding. Where a look-out for enemies was kept. See Coimhead in vol. i. p. 214.

**Kilnagall** in King's Co.; *Coill-na-nGall*, wood of the foreigners. An early English settlement here.

**Kilnagalliagh** in Clare, Meath, and Westmeath; *Cill-na-gcailleach* (Hogan), church of the nuns.

**Kilnagarnagh** in King's Co.; *Coill-na-gcarnach*, wood of the *carns*. *Carn*, a pile of stones raised over a grave.

**Kilnagarns** in Leitrim; *Coill-na-gcarna*, wood of *Carns*. The English plural of *carn* is adopted instead of the Irish gen. plural *carna*: p. 11.



**Kilnaglare** in Cavan; *Coill-na-gclár*, wood of the boards or planks. Probably because good boarding timber grew in it.

**Kilnaglearagh** in Kerry, and **Kilnaglery** in Cork; *Cill-na-gcleireach*, church of the clergy: so called for some special reason, such as clergy in unusual numbers, or perhaps clergy were often ordained in it.

**Kilnagoolny** in King's Co.; pronounced correctly and explained there, *Coill-na-gualuinne*, wood of the shoulder (of a hill). See *Guala*, vol. i. p. 524. *Gualuinne* is a formation from the dat. sing. used as a nom.: p. 13.

**Kilnagornan** in Kildare; *Coill-na-gcarnan*, wood of the *carnans* or little carns. See *Kilnagarns*.

**Kilnagower** in Mayo; *Coill-na-ngabhar*, wood of the goats.

**Kilnagrew** in Tyrone; *Coill-na-gcraobh*, wood of the branchy trees—trees in some way remarkable.

**Kilnagross** in Leitrim and Meath; *Cill-na-gros*, church of the crosses (in unusual number).

**Kilnagun** in Cavan; *Coill-na-gcon*, wood of the hounds. *Cu, con*, a hound, with *c* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

**Kilnaharry** in Sligo; *Coill-na-haithrighe*, wood of penance. Probably one of the usual penitential stations stood there. See *Kilnahulla*.

**Kilnaharvey** in Monaghan; *Coill-na-hairbhe*, wood of the division (of land).

**Kilnahinch** in Westmeath; *Coill-na-hinse*, wood of the island or *inch* (river meadow).

**Kilnahoun** in Galway; *Coill-na-habhann*, wood of the river. *H* prefixed to *abhann* in gen. fem.: p. 4, X.

**Kilnahulla** in Cork; *Coill-na-hulaidhe*, wood of the altar-tomb or penitential station. See *Uladh*, vol. i. p. 338.

**Kilnakirk** in Fermanagh; *Coill-na-circe* [-kirka], wood of the hen, *i.e.* heath-hens or partridges here; meaning a resort: p. 11.

**Kilnalacka** in King's Co.; wood of the *lacka* or hillside. Better *Kilnalackan*. (Anglicised nom. *lacka*, gen. *lackan*.)

**Kilnalag** in Galway, and **Kilnalug** in Westmeath; *Coill-na-lag*, wood of the hollows. See Lag, vol. i. p. 431.

**Kilnalappa** in Galway; *Coill-na-leapha*, wood of the *bed*, i.e. a grave. See Leaba, vol. i. p. 340.

**Kilnalosset** in Roscommon; *Coill-na-losad*, wood of the *lossets* or kneading-troughs, i.e. richly-cultivated spots.

**Kilnamack** in Waterford; “*Cill-na-mac*, church of the sons. The ‘sons,’ according to O’Donovan, were the seven kings’ sons to whom was likewise dedicated a church in the middle island of Aran” (Power).

**Kilnamaddoo** in Fermanagh, and **Kilnamaddy** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Coill-na-madadh*, wood of the (wild) dogs.

**Kilnamaddyroe** in Leitrim; *Coill-na-madadh-ruadh*, wood of the *red dogs*, i.e. foxes: a fox cover.

**Kilnameela** in Cork; *Coill-na-maoile*, wood of the *maol* or hornless (cow). See Bo.

**Kilnamrahar** in Fermanagh; *Cill-na-mbrathar*, church of the friars. The *b* eclipsed by *m*. *Bráthair*, a brother, a friar.

**Kilnamryall** in Roscommon; *Coill-na-mbruígheal*, wood of the cormorants. See Breeole.

**Kilnamucky** in Cork; *Coill-na-muice*, wood of the pig: where pigs were sent to feed on *mast*—nuts, &c.

**Kilnamullaun** in Galway; *Coill-na-mbullán*, wood of the *bulláns* or young bulls. *B* eclipsed by *m*; p. 3, I.

**Kilnanare** in Kerry; see Gortdromerillagh.

**Kilnanooan** in Roscommon; written Killendowne in Inq. Jac. I; *Cill-na-nDubhan*, church of the Duanes (family). The *D* of Duane eclipsed by *n*.

**Kilnantoge** in King’s Co.; *Coill-neanntog*, wood of nettles.

**Kilnap**, near Cork city; *Cill-an-appa*, church of the abbot.

**Kilnasavoge** in Longford; *Coill-na-samhog*, wood of sorrells. See Samhadh (of which *samhóg* is a dim.) in vol. ii. p. 341.

**Kilnaseer** in Queen's Co. and Tipperary; church or wood of the carpenters: *saor*, a carpenter.

**Kilnashane** in Queen's Co.; *Coill-na-siadhán*, wood of the *sheeans* or fairy hills. See Sidhean, vol. i. p. 186.

**Kilnashee** in Longford; *Coill-na-sidhe*, wood of the fairies. See Sidh in vol. i. p. 179.

**Kilnasillagh** in Roscommon; *Coill-na-sailech*, wood of the sally-trees.

**Kilnaslieve** in Galway; *Coill-na-sliabh*, wood of the mountains.

**Kilnasmuttaun** in Wexford; wood of the tree-trunks (*smután*).

**Kilnavar** in Cavan; *Coill-na-bhfear*, wood of the men. Possibly a place of meeting. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

**Kilnavert** in Cavan; *Cill-na-bhfearth*, church of the graves: unusually numerous. See Fert, vol. i. p. 344.

**Kilnenor** in Wexford; *Cill-naonbhair*, church of the nine persons. Who were they?

**Kilnoe** in Clare; new church. See p. 15.

**Kilpeacon** in Limerick; at foot of the Galty Mountains; giving name to the parish; *Cill-Bécáin* (Hogan), the church of St. Peacan—sixth century—who is vividly remembered in the traditions of the neighbourhood.

**Kilpoole** in Wicklow; *Cill-Phoil*, St. Paul's church.

**Kilquade** in Wicklow, church of the (remarkable) tomb; *Comhfhad*, a tomb. See Coad.

**Kilquilly** in Cavan; *Cill-coille*, church of the wood.

**Kilranelagh** in Wicklow; *Cill-Rannairech*, the church of a person named Rannaire. Here is seen the usual change of *r* to *l*: p. 6.

**Kilree** in Carlow, Kilkenny, and Roscommon: *Cill-righ*, church of the king. See Ree.

**Kilreekil** in Galway; church of the virgin St. Richill of Ahascragh (Galway), who is vividly remembered in both places. Probably sixth century: mentioned by Colgan and in the Calendars: but little for certain is known about her.

**Kilreesk** in Co. Dublin; *Cill-riasca*, church of the morass. See Riase in vol. i. p. 463.

**Kilroe** in Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Tipperary; *Cill-ruadh*, red church. See Kilroot.

**Kilonan** in Roscommon; *Cill-Ronain*, St. Ronan's church. There were a dozen saints Ronan, who gave their names severally to all the Kilonans, as well as to Kilonane in Cork.

**Kilroan** in Roscommon; Roan's or Rodan's church (*Ruadhan*). There were four saints named Rodan or *Ruadhan*.

**Kilroosk** in Leitrim, **Kilrooskagh** in Fermanagh, and **Kilroosky** in Fermanagh and Roscommon; church or wood of the *roosk* or marsh. See Rús in vol. i. p. 464.

**Kilroot** in Antrim; *Cill-ruadh* (FM), red church. Here the aspirated *d* is restored, not to *d* but to *t*: p. 6, III.

**Kilross** in Donegal; *Coill-ruis*, wood of the point.

**Kilross** in Tipperary; understood there as *Cill-ruis*, church of the wood.

**Kilruane** in Tipperary. Ruan's or Rodan's church.

**Kilruddan** in Tyrone; *Coill-Rodáin*, Roddan's or *Ruadhan's* or Rowan's wood.

**Kilsalley** in Tyrone; *Coill-sailigh*, wood of the sally-trees.

**Kilsaran** in Cavan; *Coill-Saráin*, Saran's wood. Saran was the name of several ecclesiastics.

**Kilsarlaght** in Kerry; *Cill-Sarlachta*, Sarlaght's church.

**Kilsellagh** in Sligo; *Cill-saileach*, church of sally-trees.

**Kilshalvy** in Sligo; *Cill-Sealbhaigh* (Hogan), church of *Sealbhach* or Shalvy. See Kilmactalway.

**Kilshanchoe** in Kildare; *Cill-seanchuaiche*, church of the old *cuach* or hollow.

**Kilshine** in Meath; locally and correctly pronounced Kilshinny, but interpreted *Jenny's* church. The Irish name is *Cill-Sinche*, church of the virgin St. Sinech.

**Kilskeagh** in Galway and Mayo; *Coill-sceach*, wood of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

**Kilskeer** in Meath. The virgin St. *Scire* [Skeera],

founded this church and lived and died in it—sixth century.

**Kilsob** in Cavan; *Coill-subh*, wood of berries—probably strawberries here. Aspirated *b* restored: p. 4, XI.

**Kilstrule** in Tyrone; *Coill-sruthra*, wood of the stream, with the usual change from *r* to *l*: p. 6. See *Sruthair*, vol. i. p. 457.

**Kiltaan** in Clare; *Coillteán*, underwood: a dim. of *Coill*, a wood.

**Kiltaghan** in Kildare; *Coillteachan*, underwood. Same as *Kiltaan* only with a different dim. termination (*chan*).

**Kiltaglasson** in Cavan; *Coillte-Glasáin*, Glasson's or Gleesan's woods. *Coill*, wood, plural, *coillte*.

**Kiltallaght** in Louth; *Cill-taimhleachta*, church of the plague-cemetery. The Christian church was evidently founded on a *taimhleacht* or pagan burial-place. See *Tallaght*, vol. i. p. 161.

**Kitalown** in Co. Dublin; *Coillte-leadhan*, woods of elm. See *Leadhan*, vol. i. p. 507.

**Kiltanon** in Clare; *Cill-tSenain*, church of St. Senan of Scattery Island.

**Kiltarriff** in Down; *Coill-tarbh*, wood of bulls.

**Kilteean** in Kerry; *Cill-tsiadhain*, church of (or near) the fairy mount. See *Siadhán* in vol. i. p. 186.

**Kiltean** in Fermanagh; *Coilltín*, little wood—underwood.

**Kilteanbane** in Kerry; *Coilltín-bán*, white little wood.

**Kilteevoge** in Donegal; *Cill-Taebhóg*, church of the virgin saint *Taobhog-Ni-Duibeannaigh*, or *Teevog-Ni-Divinny*.

**Kiltenamullagh** in Fermanagh; *Coillte-na-mullach*, woods of the summits. See *Mullach*, vol. i. p. 391.

**Kiltennell** in Wexford; *Cill-tSinchill*, St. Sinchell's church. Three *Sinchells* are recorded in the *Calendars*.

**Kiltermon** in Tyrone; *Cill-tearmainn*, the church of the *termon* or sanctuary. See *Tearmann*, vol. ii. p. 213.

**Kilteskill** in Galway; *Cill-tSoisgeil*, church of the Gospel (*soisgeul*); believed to be from an ancient copy of the Four Gospels preserved there from primitive ages.

**Kiltivna** in Galway; *Cill-tSuibhne*, Sweeny's church.

**Kiltogorra** in Mayo; *Coillte-O'gCorra*, woods of the O'Corras. The *C* of O'Corra eclipsed by *g* after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10. O'Corra is a very old personal name. There is an ancient religious romance called "The Voyage of the Sons of O'Corra," which will be found translated in my "Old Celtic Romances."

**Kiltole** in Donegal; *Cill-Tuathail*, Tuathal's or Toole's or Tole's church. The family still often call themselves Tole.

**Kiltomulty** in Cavan; Tomulty's church.

**Kiltoom** in Roscommon and Westmeath; *Cill-Toma* (FM), Toma's church.

**Kiltotan** in Westmeath; *Coill-teotáin*, wood of burning. A memory of some great forest fire.

**Kiltown** in Donegal, Kilkenny, and Wexford; a half translation of the Irish *Baile-na-cille*, town of the church.

**Kiltra** in Wexford; *Cill-tragha*, church of the strand.

**Kiltrea** in Wexford; St. Trea's church. See Ardtrea.

**Kilturk** in Fermanagh; *Coill-torc*, wood of boars.

**Kiltybane** in Armagh; *Coillte-bána*, white woods.

**Kiltybannan** in Galway; *Coillte-Ui-Banain*, O'Bannan's woods.

**Kiltybardan** in Leitrim; O'Bardan's woods.

**Kiltybo** in Mayo; *Coillte-bo*, woods of cows.

**Kiltybranks**, **Kiltybrannock** (Roscommon), **Kiltycahill** (Sligo), **Kiltycarney** (Leitrim), Branks's, Branoc's, Cahill's, and Carney's woods.

**Kiltyclay** in Tyrone; *Coillte-cléithe*, woods of hurdles: where poles for hurdles were got.

**Kilycloghan** in Sligo; *Coillte-clochain*, woods of the stepping-stones (across a river).

**Kiltycon** in Longford; *Coillte-con*; woods of the hounds.

**Kiltycooly** in Sligo ; *Coillte-cuaille*, woods of stakes or poles.

**Kiltycreaghtan** in Roscommon ; Creighton's woods.

**Kiltycreevagh** in Leitrim ; *Coillte-craobhacha*, branchy woods.

**Kiltycricion** in Sligo ; *Coillte-críona*, withered woods.

**Kiltyfeenaghty** in Leitrim ; Feenaghty's or Finaghty's woods. *Finachta* is a very ancient Irish personal name, and as a family name it is still well to the fore. It is now often made Finnerty, which is a good form ; and not seldom Fenton.

**Kilymaine** in Roscommon ; *Coillte-meadhona*, middle woods.

**Kilymoodan** in Leitrim ; *Coillte-Mhódain*, Modan's woods.

**Kilynaskellan** in Cavan ; *Coillte-na-sceallan*, woods of the kernels or small nuts (as mast-food for pigs).

**Kilyreher** in Longford ; locally pronounced *Coillte-righfhear* [-reear], woods of the royal men, or men in the king's service. See Ree.

**Kilvickanease** in Cork ; *Cill-Mhic-Aenghuis*, Mac-Angus's or Macaneese's church.

**Kilvilcorris** in Tipperary ; *Coill-Mhaoil-Corais*, Mulcorish's wood ; where *Corish* is *MacFeorais* [Mack-Orish], the Irish for Birmingham : see vol. ii. p. 143.

**Kilvinoge** in Kilkenny ; church of the virgin saint Winnog. See Tobernaveenog.

**Kilvoy** in Roscommon ; still correctly pronounced Kill-vyo-ai [-vyo-, one syll.], i.e. in Irish *Cill-Bheódh-Aodha*, church of St. Beódh-Aodh (sixth century), patron of Ardcarne.

**Kilvoydan** in Clare ; *Cill-Bhaodáin*, Baedan's church. There were several saints named Baedan or Baetan.

**Kilwalter** in Westmeath ; *Coill-Bhaitéir*, Walter's wood.

**Kilwarry** in Donegal ; *Cill-mharaidhe*, church of the mariner.

**Kilwaughter** in Antrim ; *Cill-uachtair*, upper church.

**Kin**, a head, often a hill. It is the dative of *Ceann* [cann], a head, used as a nom. : p. 13.

**Kinaff** in Mayo ; *Ceann-dhamh*, head or hill of the oxen.

**Kinagha** in Cavan ; *Ceann-achadh*, head field.

**Kinathfineen** in Cork ; *Ceann-atha-Finghín*, head of Fineen's ford.

**Kinclare** in Galway and Roscommon ; *Ceann-an-chláir*, head of the plain.

**Kincorragh** in Monaghan ; *Ceann-carrach*, rugged hill-head.

**Kincraig** in Donegal ; head of the rock.

**Kincrum** in Donegal ; *Ceann-crom*, stooped hill-head.

**Kincuillew** in Sligo, and **Kincullia** in Galway ; *Ceann-coille*, head of the wood.

**Kindroghed** in Donegal ; *Ceann-droichid*, head of the bridge.

**Kindrum** in Donegal ; *Ceann-druim*, head ridge.

**Kineilty** in Clare ; *Ceann-eilte*, hill of the doe. A deer resort : p. 11. *Eilit*, *eilte*, a doe.

**Kingarve** in Armagh and Tyrone ; *Ceann-garbh*, rough head or hill.

**Kingorry** in Monaghan ; *Ceann-Gothfraidh*, Godfrey's hill.

**Kinicha** in Galway ; head of the island or river-holm (*inch*).

**Kinkit** in Tyrone ; *Ceann-cait*, hill of the cat. A resort of wild cats : p. 11.

**Kinknock** in Mayo ; *Ceann-cnuic*, head of the hill.

**Kinlea** in Clare ; *Ceann-liath*, grey head or hill.

**Kinletter** and **Kinletteragh** in Donegal ; head of the hill-slope. See Leitir, vol. i. p. 404.

**Kinmeen** in Fermanagh ; *Ceann-mín*, smooth hill.

**Kinmona** in Galway ; head of the bog (*móin*).

**Kinnabo** in Cavan ; hill of the cow.

**Kinnacally** in Donegal ; *Ceann-na-caillighe*, hill of the hag.

**Kinnadoohy** in Mayo ; *Ceann-na-dumhaigh*, head of the *dumhach* or sandbank.

**Kinnafad** in Kildare and King's Co. ; *Ceann-atha-fada*, head of the long ford.



**Kinnagin** in Monaghan; *Ceann-na-gceann*, hill of the heads, an execution place, or scene of a battle.

**Kinnagrelly** in Sligo; *Ceann-na-greallaigh*, head of the slough.

**Kinnalargy** in Donegal; *Ceann-na-leirge*, head of the hill-slope. See *Learg* in vol. i. p. 403.

**Kinnalough** in Donegal; head of the lake.

**Kinnegad** in Westmeath; *Ceann-atha-gad*, head of the ford of *gads* or withes. Osier plot?

**Kinnegalliagh** in Antrim; *Ceann-na-gcalliach*, head or hill of the nuns.

**Kinreask** in Galway; head of the *riasc* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Kinrush** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; head of the wood.

**Kinterra** in Cork; *Ceann-tíre*, head of the land—headland: same as *Cantire* in Scotland. See *Tir*, vol. ii. p. 380.

**Kippane** in Cork; *Ciopán*, a stake, a tree-trunk.

**Kippaunagh** in Galway; *Ciopánach*, abounding in *kippauns*, i.e. stakes or tree-trunks.

**Kishawanny** in Kildare; *Ceis-a'-bhainne*, the wicker-bridge of the milk, where *bainne*, milk, is masc. The girls used to cross the bridge to milk at the other side of the river.

**Kishyquirk** in Limerick; *Ceis-Ui-Chuire*, wicker causeway of O'Quirk—still a common family name.

**Knader** in Donegal; *Cnadair*, burdocks: the knaders are those delicate thistle heads that are driven about by the wind and stick to your clothes: well known in Munster Anglo-Irish as "cuckles."

**Knapp**, Irish *Cnap*, a knob, a little knob-like hill.

**Knappagh**, hilly land (vol. i. p. 399). **Knappagh-managh** in Mayo, hilly land of the monks.

**Knockaarum** in Tipperary; locally pronounced *Cnoc-Atharim*; incorrect; for the proper Irish name, *Cnoc-eachdhroma*, hill of the *Aughrim* or horse-ridge. See *Aughrim*, vol. i. p. 525.

**Knockaboy** in Galway; *Croc-buidhe*, yellow hill.

**Knockacarhanduff** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-char-thainn-duibh*, hill of the black rowan-tree plantation.

**Knockacarn** in Clare; hill of the carn.

**Knockacarra** in par. of Killukin, Roscommon; *Cnoc-a'-chartha*, hill of the rock; from a great stone on the top of the hill which *some giant of old threw from a distance* (local legend).

**Knockacaurhin** in Clare; hill of the quicken- or rowan-trees.

**Knockaclarig** in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-chlaraig*, hill of the *clarach* or level. It is a curious shaped hill, flat on top.

**Knockaclogher** in Kerry; hill of the *clogher* or stony place.

**Knockacluggin** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-chluiginn*, hill with the skull-shaped or bell-shaped top.

**Knockaconny** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-a'-chonaidh*, hill of the firewood: see *Conadh*, vol. ii. p. 351.

**Knockacrin** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-a'-chrainn*, hill of the tree.

**Knockacroghera** in Cork, and **Knockacroghery** in Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-chrochaire*, hill of the hangman. Like *Knockcroghery*, vol. i. p. 221.

**Knockacronaun** in Waterford; *Cnoc-a'-chronáin*, hill of the *cronán* or musical humming. Haunt of a fairy musician: see *Carrigaphepera*.

**Knockacullig** in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-choilig*, hill of the *coileach* or cock, *i.e.* a woodcock or pheasant, meaning a resort: p. 11.

**Knockacully** in Antrim; same as *Knockacullig*.

**Knockacunny** in Tyrone; same as *Knockaconny*.

**Knockacurra** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-churraigh*, hill of the *currach* or marsh. See *Currach*, vol. i. p. 463.

**Knockacurrane** in Kerry; hill of the reaping-hook or rocky land.

**Knockadaff** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-a'-daimh*, hill of the ox: where oxen were put to graze.

**Knockadalteen** in Roscommon and Sligo; *Cnoc-a'-dailtín*, hill of the horseboy. Often applied to a forward saucy young fellow.

**Knockadeegen** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-dígin*, hill of the little *deeg* or ditch. Observe English *dyke* is a *ditch* in Ireland, *i.e.* a raised fence or mound; and

English *ditch* (a sunken dug-out trench) is a raised fence in Ireland.

**Knockadoobrusna** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-a'-dumhabrusna*, hill of the burial-mound (*dumha*) of the faggot. The mention of the brusna or faggot shows it was a place for gathering firewood.

**Knockadooma** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-dumha*, hill of the burial mound (*dumha*); the aspirated *m* being restored: p. 4, XI.

**Knockadoon** in several counties; *Cnoc-a'-dúin*, hill of the *dún* or ancient fortress.

**Knockadorraghy** in Mayo; better Knockydorraghy, *Cnoc-Ui-Dhorachaidh*, hill of O'Dorcy—still a common family name. But some of the O'Dorcys write and pronounce their name De Arcy (three syll.) to make it look French!

**Knockadosan** in Wicklow; hill of the *dosan* or small bush (*dos*, a bush).

**Knockadreen** in Tyrone, *Cnoc-a'-draoighin*, hill of the *dryan* or sloe-bush or blackthorn.

**Knockadrina** in Kilkenny; *Cnoc-draoigheannach*, same meaning as Knockadreen.

**Knockdrinan** in Leitrim; same meaning as Knockadreen.

**Knockadromin** in Tipperary; hill of the *dromann* or ridge.

**Knockadrum** in Galway and Mayo; same as Knockadromin.

**Knockadryan** in Roscommon; same as Knockadreen.

**Knockafarson** in Mayo; hill of the *parson* or parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57.

**Knockafreaghaun** in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-phréacháin*, hill of the crow. A rookery: p. 11.

**Knockagarrane** in Cork and Kerry; hill of the *garran* or shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Knockagarraun** in Mayo; hill of the *garron* or horse (not *garran*, a shrubbery, here).

**Knockagarraun** in Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghearra-bháin*, hill of the white cutting or trench. See Garra.

**Knockagarry** in Carlow and Cork; *Cnoc-a'-ghardha*, hill of the garden.

**Knockagraffy** in Armagh and Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghrafaigh*, hill of the *graffed* or grubbed land. See Graffanstown.

**Knockagreenaun** in Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghriandáin*, hill of the *greenan* or fairy palace or summer house. See Grianan, vol. i. p. 291.

**Knockahaw** in Longford and Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-a'-chátha*, hill of the battle. See Cath, vol. i. p. 115.

**Knockakeo** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-cheóig*, hill of the fog. See Ceo, vol. ii. p. 254.

**Knockakilleen** in Galway; *Cnoc-a'-choillín*, hill of the little wood (*coill*, *coillín*).

**Knockakishta** in Cavan; hill of the treasure (*císte*, a *chest*, treasure). A legend of hidden treasure under fairy guardianship.

**Knockalaghta** in Roscommon; same as Knocklofty.

**Knockalonga** in Tipperary; *Cnoco-a-luinge*, hill of the encampment. See Long, vol. i. pp. 102, 225.

**Knockalongford** in Leitrim; *Cnoc-a'-longphuirt*, hill of the fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

**Knockamany** in Donegal; *Cnoc-a'-mhonaigh*, hill of the monk.

**Knockanabohilly** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-mbuach-aillidhe*, little hill of the boys: eclipsis of *b* not attended to: p. 4, XI. A hill for sports.

**Knockanacartan** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-ceardchan*, hill of the forge. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

**Knockanacree** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-a-chruidhe* (universally so pronounced), little hill of the hovel or cattle hut (*cro*).

**Knockanaddoge** in Kilkenny; meaning plain enough, but construction a little puzzling. I think it is *Cnocan-fheadóg*, more usually expressed by *Cnocan-na-bhfeadóg*, hill of the plovers. See Feadóg, vol. i. p. 487.

**Knockanannig** in Cork; *Cnoc-an-eanaig*, hill of the marsh. Same as **Knockananna** in Waterford (where the anglicised nom. is kept instead of the gen.: p. 12), and **Knockananny** in Mayo, more correct.

**Knockananore** in Kerry; *Cnocan-an-óir*, little hill of the gold (buried treasure). See Or, vol. ii. p. 36.

**Knockanaplawy**, a hamlet in the par. of Kilmaine Beg, Mayo; *Cnocán-a-phlaighe*, little hill of the plague: history lost. See vol. ii. p. 78.

**Knockanarra** in Galway and Mayo; *Cnoc-an-earraigh*, hill of spring-time. Why? See vol. ii. p. 468. **Knockanarrig** in Cork; same, with the Cork restored *g*: p. 2, III. In both the pronunciation and meaning are plain.

**Knockanarrow** in Sligo; *Cnoc-an-arbha*, hill of the corn. See Arbha, vol. ii. p. 318.

**Knockanasig** in Kerry; *Cnoc-an-fhásaig*, hill of the wilderness. See Fásach, vol. i. p. 496.

**Knockanavar** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-bhfear*, hill of the men: a meeting place. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

**Knockanavoddy** in Galway; *Cnocán-a-bhodaigh*, hill of the *bodach* or churl. See vol. ii. p. 164.

**Knockanbaun** in Limerick, Sligo, and Longford; *Cnocan-bán*, white little hill. **Knockanboy** in Antrim and Longford, yellow hill. **Knockanbrack** in Tyrone; speckled little hill.

**Knockanclash** in Tipperary; *Cnocán-na-claise*, little hill of the trench. See Clais, vol. i. p. 119.

**Knockancullenach** in Tipperary; *Cnocán-cuilleannach*, little hill of holly.

**Knockanearla** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-an-iarla*, hill of the earl.

**Knockanecusduff** in Cork; hill of the black foot or bottom land. *Cos*, a foot; *dubh*, black.

**Knockaneden** in Clare, Kerry, and Mayo; *Cnoc-an-éadain*, hill of the forehead or brow. See Eudan, vol. i. p. 523.

**Knockanellaun** in Mayo; *Cnoc-an-oileáin*, hill of the island.

**Knockanelo** in Mayo; *Cnoc-an-éaloidh*, hill of escaping. There is a story here of one of the Burkes escaping from prison.

**Knockanena** in Clare; hill of the cattle-fair. See Aenagh, vol. i. p. 205.

**Knockanenacrohy** in Cork; *Cnocán-na-croiche*, little hill of the *croch* or gallows. An execution place. See Knockacroghera. See Croch, vol. i. p. 220.

**Knockanenafnoga** in Cork; *Cnocán-na-fionoga*, little hill of the scaldcrow. A scaldcrow resort: p. 11. See Feannóg in vol. i. p. 486.

**Knockanenagark** in Cork; *Cnocan-na-gcearc*, little hill of the hens:—heath-hens—grouse.

**Knockanenakirka** in Cork; *Cnocan-na-circe*, of the single grouse; meaning a place of grouse (p. 11). Same as last: one gen. plur., the other gen. sing. with same ultimate meaning.

**Knockanerrew** in Mayo, and **Knockanerry** in Limerick; *Cnocan-oiríbh*, hill of the ploughman. See Errew.

**Knockaneyouloo** in Kerry; *Cnocán-Ui-Fhoghladha*, O'Fouloo's or O'Foley's little hill. The *F* of Foley disappears in anglicising by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Knockanfoil More** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-phoill*, little hill of the hole of pool (*more*, great). See Carrigafoyle, vol. i. p. 410.

**Knockangall** in Wexford; *Cnocan-Gall*, little hill of the *Galls* or foreigners. See Gall, vol. i. pp. 94, 95.

**Knockanima** in Galway, and **Knockanimma** in Sligo; *Cnoc-an-ime*, hill of the *im* or butter. See vol. ii. p. 208.

**Knockanimana** in Clare; *Cnoc-an-iomána*, hill of hurling. See Iomán in vol. i. p. 214.

**Knockanina** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-an-eidhnigh*, hill of the ivy (a somewhat unusual form).

**Knockaninane** in Kerry, and **Knockaninaun** in Clare; *Cnoc-an-eidneáin*, hill of the ivy. See Eidneán in vol. i. p. 521.

**Knockanira** in Clare; *Cnoc-an-oighre*, the hill of the heir. Some family arrangement.

**Knockannabinna** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-binne*, little hill of the pinnacle. See Binn.

**Knockannacreeva** in Limerick; *Cnocan-na-craoibhe*, of the branch or branchy tree.

**Knockannagad** in Queen's Co.; written Knockanegatt in an Inq. Jas. I, showing the true name to be *Cnocan-na-gcat*, hill of the (wild) cats. An instance of how the present anglicised forms are often deceptive. See on this, the opening Section of vol. i.

**Knockannamaurnach** in Cork; *Cnocan-na-mbáirneach*, little hill of the limpets. See *Bairneach* in vol. ii. p. 311.

**Knockannamohilly** in Tipperary; same as *Knock-anabohilly*.

**Knockannapisha** in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-pise*, of the pease.

**Knockanoark** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-an-amhairc*, hill of the view. Like *Mullaghareirk*, vol. i. p. 215.

**Knockanode** in Wicklow; *Cnoc-an-fhóid*, hill of the sod, a remarkably green grassy surface. See *Fód*, vol. ii. p. 382.

**Knockanohill** in Cork; hill of the yew-wood. See *Youghal*, vol. i. p. 510.

**Knockanoulort** in Kerry; hill of the orchard. See *Abhalghort* in vol. i. p. 516.

**Knockanowl** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-an-abhaill*, hill of the apple or orchard.

**Knockanrahan** in Wicklow; *Cnocan-rathan*, hill of the ferns. See *Raithneach* in vol. ii. p. 330.

**Knockanreagh** in Cork and Wicklow; *Cnocan-riabhach*, grey little hill. See *Riabhach*, vol. ii. p. 282.

**Knockanruddig** in Kerry; *Cnocan-rodaig*, hill of the *rod* or *rodach* or iron scum. See *Rod*, vol. ii. p. 371.

**Knockantibrien** in Tipperary; *Cnocán-tighe-Bhriain*, little hill of Brian's house. See *Attee*.

**Knockantota** in Cork; *Cnocan-tuathta*, hill of the laymen to distinguish it from some other hill belonging to the church. See *Ballytoohey*.

**Knockanumera** in Mayo; hill of the ridge. See *Iomaire*, vol. i. p. 393.

**Knockanush** in Kerry; *Cnoc-an-ois*, hill of the doe. See *Os*, vol. i. p. 477.

**Knockaphonery** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-phonaire*, hill of the beans (masc. here). See vol. ii. p. 323.

**Knockaphort** in Galway; of the *port* or bank or landing-place.

**Knockaphubble** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-a'-phobail*, hill of the congregation. Probably where Mass was celebrated in penal times. See *Pobul*, vol. i. p. 208.

**Knockaphuca** in Kildare ; of the Pooka. See vol. i. p. 188.

**Knockaphunta** in Mayo ; of the *punta* or cattle-pound.

**Knockaranny** in Meath ; hill of the ferns. See Knockanrahan.

**Knockardrahan** in Cork ; high hill of ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

**Knockardsharriv** in Cork ; bitter high hill (*searbh* [sharriv], bitter : vol. ii. p. 341). From some herb ; probably *Cais-tsearbhán* or dandelion : see vol. ii. p. 341.

**Knockariddera** in Kerry ; *Cnoc-a'-ridire*, hill of the knight. See vol. ii. p. 102.

**Knockarley** in King's Co. ; *Cnoc-airle*, hill of council (meetings). For these open-air meetings, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Meetings," in Index.

**Knockaskehane** in Cork, **Knockaskeehaun** in Mayo, **Knockaskeheen** in Clare ; hill of the little thornbush (skehane and skeheen). All from *sceach*, a thornbush.

**Knockaskibbole** in Clare and Mayo ; *Cnoc-a'-scioból*, hill of the barn.

**Knockastickane** in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-stiocáin*, hill of the stake, probably a branchless tree-trunk.

**Knockastoller** in Donegal ; *Cnoc-a'-stualaire*, hill of the peak or sharp prominence.

**Knockastuckane** in Cork ; same as Knockastickane.

**Knockasturkeen** in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-stuiricín*, hill of the *sturkeen* or peak. From root *stur*, a pinnacle : for which see vol. ii. p. 38.

**Knockataggle** in Kerry, and **Knockateggal** in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-a'-tseagail*, hill of the rye. Seagal [shaggal], rye, with *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

**Knockateane** in Cavan, and **Knockateean** in Leitrim ; *Cnoc-a'-tsidheáin*, hill of the fairy mount. See Sidhean in vol. i. p. 186.

**Knockatee** in Cavan, Galway, Kerry, and Westmeath ; *Cnoc-a'-tighe* [-tee], hill of the (great) house. See Attee.



**Knockatermon** in Clare; *Cnoc-a'-tearmainn*, hill of the sanctuary land. See *Tearmann*, vol. ii. p. 213.

**Knockatillane** in Wicklow; *Cnoc-a'-tsilleáin*, hill of the dropping: *i.e.* watery sloping land. *Silleán*, dripping, with *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII.

**Knockatinty** in Clare; *Cnoc-a'-teinte*, hill of the fires: beacons or watchfires. *Teine*, fire.

**Knockatomcoyle** in Wicklow; hill of the tomb (*tuaim*) of the hazel (*coll*). See *Tomcoyle*, vol. i. p. 41.

**Knockatooan** in Cork, sometimes called Slumber Hill (correctly); *Cnoc-a'-tsuain*, hill of sleep. *Suan*, sleep, with *s* eclipsed. For "Sleep" in names, see vol. ii. p. 487.

**Knockatoora** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-tuaraidh* [-toory], hill of bleaching. See *Tuar*, vol. i. p. 236.

**Knockatooreen** in Clare and Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-tuairín*, hill of the bleach-green (or grazing place).

**Knockatore** in Kilkenny; *tore* (*tuar*), bleach-green or pasture.

**Knockatoumpane** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-tiompáin*, hill of the timpane or standing stone. See *Tiompán* in vol. i. p. 403.

**Knockattin** in Louth; *Cnoc-aitinn*, hill of furze.

**Knockatullaghaun** in Clare; of the *tulchan* or mount.

**Knockaturly** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-a'-turlaigh*, hill of the *turlach* or half-dried lake. See *Turlagh* below.

**Knockaturnory** in Waterford; *hill of the tornóir* or turner.

**Knockaudoff** in Cork; *Cnoc-áith-dubh*, hill of the black ford.

**Knockaunacat** in Mayo, and **Knockaunacuit** in Waterford; *Cnocán-a-chuit*, little hill of the cat: a resort of (wild) cats.

**Knockaunacorrin** in Cork; of the *carn*. *Carn* is often made *corrin* in Cork.

**Knockaunacurraheen** in Kerry; little hill of the little marsh. See *Curraheen* in vol. i. p. 463.

**Knockaunakill** in Mayo; *Cnocán-a'-choill*, of hazel.

**Knockaunanerrigal** in Clare; *Cnocan-an-aireagail*, little hill of the hermitage. See vol. i. p. 320.

**Knockaunarainy** in Galway ; little hill of the ferns. See Knockardrahan.

**Knockaunatee** in Kerry ; little hill of the (great) house. See Knockatee.

**Knockaunavaddreen** in Cork ; little hill of the *maddreen* or little dog. The *m* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

**Knockaunavoddig** in Limerick ; *Cnocan-a'-bhodaig*, little hill of the *bodach* or churl. See vol. ii. p. 164.

**Knockaunawadda** in Galway ; little hill of the *madadh* or dog. See vol. i. p. 479.

**Knockauncourt** in Tipperary ; *Cnocán-cúirte*, little hill of the court or mansion.

**Knockauncurragh** in Kerry ; of the curragh or marsh.

**Knockaundoolis** in Limerick ; little hill of the black fort (*dubh-lis*).

**Knockaunglass** in Galway and Kerry ; green little hill.

**Knockaunkeel** in Galway ; slender (*caol*) little hill.

**Knockaunnacarragh** in Kerry ; *Cnocán-na-cathrach*, hill of the *caher* or stone fort. See vol. i. p. 284.

**Knockaunnacuddoge** in Kerry ; *Cnocan-na-codóige*, of the lapwings. *Codóg* [cuddoge] is the Kerry name for the lapwing or plover or *pillibeen*.

**Knockaunnacurraha** in Limerick ; little hill of the *curraghs* or moors.

**Knockaunnagat** in Galway ; *Cnocán-na-gcat*, of the (wild) cats. See vol. ii. p. 308.

**Knockaunnageeha** in Galway : of the wind. See vol. i. p. 44.

**Knockaunnagun** in Limerick ; *Cnocán-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

**Knockaunnakirkeen** in Galway ; *Cnocán-na-circín*, of the little *kirk* or hen, *i.e.* heath-hen, grouse. See Cearc, vol. ii. p. 298.

**Knockaunnanoon** in Kerry ; *Cnocán-na-núan*, little hill of the lambs. See Uan, vol. ii. p. 304.

**Knockavallig** in Kerry ; *Cnoc-a'-bhealaig*, of the road or pass : with the Munster restored *g*. Elsewhere it would be Knockavally as in **Knockavally** in

Kilkenny. But **Knockavally** in Galway is different (as is easily found by local pronunciation), *Cnoc-a'-bhaile*, hill of the *bally* or town. See Bally.

**Knockavannon** in Armagh; *Cnoc-a'-mheannáin*, hill of the kid: a place for goats: p. 11. See vol. ii. p. 305.

**Knockavanny** in Galway, and **Knockavannia** in Waterford; *Cnoc-a-bhainne*, hill of the milk: indicating good pasture. See Baine, vol. ii. p. 206.

**Knockavilra** in Galway, often called (correctly) Fountainhill; *Cnoc'-a'-bhiolra*, hill of the watercress-stream: from *biolar*, watercress (vol. ii. p. 344): with *b* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Knockavinnane** in Kerry; same as **Knockavannon**.

**Knockavoarheen** in Clare, and **Knockavoreen** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-bhóithrín*, hill of the boreen or little road. See *Bóthar*, vol. i. pp. 44, 370.

**Knockavoher** in Cork; hill of the road (*bóthar*).

**Knockavorneen Hill** in Clare: see Ballyvourney.

**Knockavota** in Kerry and Wexford; *Cnoc-a'-mhóta*, hill of the *moat* or fort. See *Mota*, vol. i. p. 290.

**Knockavurrea** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-Ui-Mhuir-eadhagh*, hill of O'Murray.

**Knockawalky** in Longford; *Cnoc-a'-bhalcaigh*, hill of driving: probably referring to the urging of the horses uphill. *Balcadh*, driving, with *b* aspirated to *w*: p. 1, I.

**Knockawillin** in Cork; hill of the mill (*muileann*).

**Knockawinna** in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-mhuine*, hill of the shrubbery. See *Muine*, vol. i. p. 496.

**Knockballagh** in Mayo; spotted hill. *Ball*, a spot.

**Knockballiniry** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-Baile-an-oghre*, hill of the town of the heir. See *Knockanira*.

**Knockballynameath** in Clare; hill of Ballynameath, which itself means the town of the Meades (family).

**Knockballyvishtéal** in Galway; hill of *Baile-Mhistéala* (Mitchelstown).

**Knockbarron** in King's Co.; hill of St. Baurinn, for whom see *Kilbarron* (O'Hanlon, vol. v. p. 523).

**Knockbodaly** in Kilkenny; hill of O'Daly's tent. See *Bo*.

**Knockbodarra** in Fermanagh; of the oak hut (*bóth*).

**Knockboghill** in Cork; *Cnoc-buachail*, of the boy or boys. A sporting place.

**Knockbrandon** in Wexford, and **Knockaunbrandaun** in Waterford (Brandon's hill). These were probably named from some connection with St. Brendan the Navigator, like the two hills called Brandon in Kerry and Kilkenny. See vol. i. p. 148.

**Knockbreaga** in Mayo; hill of falsehood. Why? Probably from a standing stone on top like a man—called elsewhere *Farbreaga* (false man). See vol. ii. pp. 435, 436.

**Knockbreacan** in Down; *Cnoc-Bhreachain*, Breckan's hill.

**Knockbweheen** in Limerick; *Cnoc-Baeithin*, St. Baithen's hill (local tradition).

**Knockclonagad** in Carlow; *Cnoc-cluana-na-ngad*, hill of the meadow (*cloon*) of the *gads* or withes. An osier plantation.

**Knockcurragh** in Tipperary; hill of the weir (*cora*).

**Knockcurraghbola** in Tipperary; hill of the marsh, (*currach*) of the booley or milking-place.

**Knockderk** in Limerick; hill of the cave (*derc*).

**Knockdomny** in Westmeath; *Cnoc-Domhnaigh*, hill of Sunday. Sunday amusements carried on.

**Knockdoocunna** in Clare; black hill of firewood.

**Knockdoorah** in Kerry; hill of the black *rath* or fort: which stands on the very top of the hill.

**Knockdoorish** in Carlow; *Cnoc-dubh-ruis*, hill of the black wood.

**Knockdramagh** in Carlow; *Croc-dreamach*, hill of the tribes or multitudes (*dream*). Place for tribal meetings, usually held on hills. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Meetings," in Index.

**Knockdrin** in King's Co. and Westmeath; *Cnoc-drinn* or *Cnoc-drinne*, hill of conflict (*dreann*). Memory of a battle. In Westmeath some make it a contraction of Knockderreen, which I believe is wrong.

**Knockdrislagh** in Cork; hill of brambles.

**Knockdromaclogh** in Cork ; *Cnoc-droma-cloch*, hill of the ridge (*drom*) of stones.

**Knockdrumleague** ; *Cnoc-drom-liag*, hill of the ridge of flagstones. See remark from MacNeill : p. 14.

**Knockdrummagh** in Clare ; *Cnoc-dromach*, hill of the ridges—ridgy hill.

**Knockeenacurrig** in Cork ; *Cnuicín-a'-churraig*, little hill of the moor (*currach*), with the Munster restored *g* : p. 2, III.

**Knockeenacuttin** in Cork ; *Cnuicín-a'-coitín*, little hill of the *cotteen* or commonage. See Ballycottin.

**Knockeenadallane** in Cork ; *Cnuicín-a'-dalláin*, little hill of the standing stone. *Dallán*, a pillar-stone, more usually and correctly written *Gallán*.

**Knockeenawaddra** in Kerry ; little hill of the *madra* or dog.

**Knockeencreen** in Kerry ; *Cnuicín-críon*, withered hill.

**Knockeennagearagh** in Cork ; *Cnuicín-na-gcaorach*, little hill of the sheep.

**Knockeennagown** in Kerry ; *Cnuicín-na-ngamhuin*, little hill of the calves. See vol. i. p. 470.

**Knockeeragh** in Mayo ; *Cnoc-iarthach*, western hill. See *Iarthach*, vol. ii. p. 451.

**Knockeirka**, a hill (1407), near Kenmare, south of the river ; *cnoc-adhairce*, hill of the horn (*adharc* : pron. eyark) : but whether from the hunter's horn or from a horn-shaped peak ? See *Adharc*, vol. i. p. 213.

**Knockendrane** in Carlow ; *Cnoc-an-draoighinn*, hill of the blackthorn. See *Draeighean*, vol. i. p. 517.

**Knockeravella** in Limerick ; *Cnocar-a'-bheile*, hill of the *beile* or *bile* or ancient tree. *Knocker*, same as *Knock*, in this and the next two names. For the addition of *r*, see vol. ii. p. 12.

**Knockercreeveen** in Kerry ; hill of the little branch.

**Knockereen** in Galway ; little *knocker* or hill.

**Knockerry** in Clare ; *Cnoc-dhoire* (FM), hill of the oak grove. The *d* drops out under aspiration : p. 2, III.

**Knockertotan** in Antrim; *Cnocar-teotáin*, hill of burning (for tillage purposes): See Beatin.

**Knockevagh** in Carlow; Eva's hill. See Effy's Brook.

**Knockfarnaght** in Mayo; bare hill. See Fornoct, vol. i. p. 400.

**Knockfinnick** in Limerick; of the clear spring (*Finn-uisce*). See vol. i. p. 42.

**Knockfola** in Donegal; hill of blood (*fuil, fola*): translated in the name of the adjacent "Bloody Foreland Point."

**Knockforlagh**, near Cashel (Tip.); *Cnoc-forlachta*, hill of the exposed shelving side. *For* means forward, exposed: *lachta*, a shelf. See Knocklofty.

**Knockfree** in Cork and Mayo; *Cnoc-fraoigh*, hill of heath. See Fraech, vol. i. p. 520.

**Knockinelder** in Down; *Cnoc-an-iolair*, hill of the eagle. For *d* after *l*, see p. 7, VI.

**Knockiniller** in Tyrone; same as Knockanelder. See vol. i. p. 485.

**Knockinure** in Monaghan and Tipperary; *Cnoc-an-iubhair*, hill of the yew. See vol. i. p. 509.

**Knocklahard** in Mayo; hill of the gentle slope. See Lahard.

**Knocklead** in Queen's Co.; locally *Cnoc-leithid*, hill of breadth, *i.e.* broad hill.

**Knocklegan** in Kilkenny; hill of the standing stone. See vol. i. p. 344.

**Knockleigh** in Cork; grey hill (*liath*).

**Knocklishen** in Carlow; *Cnoc-lisín*, hill of the little *lis* or fort.

**Knockloe** in Wicklow; *Cnoc-Lughá*, Lugh's or Lewy's hill.

**Knocklofty** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-lochta*, hill of the shelf (*lochta*), shelving hill. See Knockalaghta.

**Knockloughra** in Mayo; *Cnoc-luachra*, hill of rushes.

**Knockmael** in Clare; *Cnoc-maol*, bare hill.

**Knockmany** in Tyrone; *Cnoc-manaigh*, of the monk, indicating ecclesiastical property. See Manach, vol. i. p. 94.

**Knockmark** in Meath; *Cnoc-marc* (Hogan), hill of horses.

**Knockmarshal** in Wexford; Marshal's hill.

**Knockmay** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-maighe*, hill of the plain.

**Knockmeal** in Kerry and Waterford, and **Knockmeale** in Tipperary; same as Knockmael.

**Knockmeane** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-meadhoin*, middle hill.

**Knockmonalea** in Cork; *Cnoc-mona-léithe*, hill of the grey bog.

**Knockmoody** in Longford; pronounced Knockmuddy; *Cnoc-madaidhe*, hill of dogs.

**Knockmorris** in Tipperary; true name *Cnocach-Mhuirghis* (not *Cnoc*), Morris's hilly land.

**Knockmoy** near Tuam in Galway, where Cahal of the Red Hand (O'Connor), founded an abbey in 1190, the ruins of which still remain. This name is written in the old Irish authorities *Cnoc-Muaidhe* [-moy], the hill of *Muaidh*, a woman, whose name signifies good or noble. But her history has been lost.

**Knockmoy** in Clare has a different origin, being the same as Knockmay above—hill of the plain.

**Knockmuinard** in Mayo; hill of the high *muine* or brake.

**Knockmolt** in Derry; *Cnoc-molt*, hill of the wethers. See Molt, vol. ii. p. 305.

**Knocknabansha** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-na-báinsighe*, hill of the grassy level plot. See Bansha, vol. ii. p. 9.

**Knocknabarnaboy** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-na-bearna buidhe*, hill of the yellow gap.

**Knocknabehy** in Cork; of the birch. See Beha.

**Knocknabinny** in Cork; hill of the peak. See Bin.

**Knocknaboul** in Kerry and Waterford; *Cnoc-na-bpoll*, hill of the holes or caves. Are they there still? See Poll, vol. i. p. 246.

**Knocknabranagh** in Carlow; *Cnoc-na-Breathnach*, hill of the *breathnachs* or walshes. See vol. ii. p. 122.

**Knocknabro** in Kerry; see p. 13.

**Knocknabrone** in Waterford; see p. 13.

**Knocknacaharagh** in Cork and Kerry, and **Knockna-**

**carragh** in Galway; *Cnoc-na-cathrach*, hill of the *caher* or circular stone fort. See vol. i. p. 284.

**Knocknacarn** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-na-ceitheirne*, hill of the *kerns* or light-armed foot-soldiers. *Ceith-earn*, collective noun.

**Knocknacarrow** in Roscommon, and **Knocknacarry** in Antrim; *Cnoc-na-coraidh* [-corry], hill of the weir. See vol. i. p. 367.

**Knocknaclashagh** in Leitrim; hill of the trench. *Classagh*, a modification of the genitive of *clais*, a trench (vol. ii. p. 221).

**Knocknacloy** in Roscommon and Tyrone; *Cnoc-na-cloiche*, hill of the (remarkable) stone. See *Aghnacloy*.

**Knocknacaska** in Leitrim; *Cnoc-na-Cásca*, hill of Easter: scene of Easter Monday sports. See *Knocknacaska*, vol. ii. p. 467.

**Knocknacran** in Monaghan; better *Knocknagran*; *Cnoc-na-gerann*, hill of the trees.

**Knocknacree** in Kerry and Kildare; *Cnoc-na-cruidhe*, hill of the cattle. Locally—in Kerry—they make it *-na-croidhe*, of the heart. See *Lisnacree*.

**Knocknacreeva** in Galway; *Cnoc-na-craoibhe*, hill of the branch or branchy tree. See *Craebh*, vol. i. p. 501.

**Knocknacroy** in Sligo; *Cnoc-na-croiche*, hill of the gallows. See vol. i. p. 220. **Knocknacreha** in Waterford, same. "The gallows was set up on a hillock by one of the Rathgormack Powers" (Power).

**Knocknacullen** near Cork city; better *Knocknagullen*; *Cnoc-na-gcuileann*, hill of the hollies.

**Knocknacurra** in Cork and Kerry; *Cnoc-na-coraidh*, hill of the weir. Nom. used for gen.: p. 12.

**Knocknadarriv** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-dtarbh*, hill of the bulls. See *Tarbh*, vol. i. p. 471.

**Knocknadaula** in Galway; *Cnoc-na-dála*, hill of the meetings. For the ancient *dáls* or meetings, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Meetings," in Index. See also *Knockarley* above.

**Knocknadrimna** in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-druimne*, hill of the little *drom*, ridge, or back. Dim. in *ne*: p. 12, II.



**Knocknafushoge** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-na-fuiseóga*, hill of the lark: meaning a resort of larks. See *Fuiseóg*, vol. i. p. 490.

**Knocknagallagh** in Cork, and **Knocknagalliagh** in Kildare; *Cnoc-na-gcailleach*, of the nuns: conventual property.

**Knocknaganny** in Mayo; hill of sand (*gaineamh*). **Knocknaganny** in Sligo is interpreted differently: *Cnoc-na-gceannaighthe*, hill of the merchants or pedlars.

**Knocknagappagh** in Cork and Galway; *Cnoc-na-gceapach*, hill of the *cappaghs* or tillage plots. See *Cappagh*.

**Knocknagare** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-gcaor*, hill of the berries. See vol. ii. p. 323.

**Knocknagarhoon** in Clare; *Cnoc-na-gceathramhan* [-garhoon], hill of the (land-) quarters. See *Carrow*.

**Knocknagarnaman** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-na-gcearnaman*, hill of the hornets or wasps. See vol. ii. p. 295.

**Knocknagartan** in Cavan; *Cnoc-na-gceardchan* [-gartan], hill of the forges or workshops. See *Ceardeha* in vol. i. p. 224.

**Knocknagashel** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-gcaiseal*, hill of the *cashels* or circular stone forts. See vol. i. p. 286.

**Knocknagawna** in Roscommon; *Cnoc-na-gabhna*, hill of the calf. A place for calves. See *Gamhan*, vol. i. p. 470.

**Knocknagee** in Kildare, and **Knocknageehy** in Cork and Mayo; *Cnoc-na-gaoithe*, hill of the wind. See *Gaeth*, vol. i. p. 44.

**Knocknagillagh** in Cavan; *Cnoc-na-gcoileach*, hill of the cocks, *i.e.* woodcocks.

**Knocknagon** in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

**Knocknagor** in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-gcorr*, hill of the cranes: where they used to resort from an adjacent marsh. See vol. i. p. 487.

**Knocknagoug** in Clare; *Cnoc-na-gcubhóg*, hill of the jackdaws. See *Cubhog* [coog], in vol. i. p. 302.

**Knocknagoul** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-gcoll*, hill of the hazels.

**Knocknagoum** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-gcom*, hill of the *cooms* or deep valleys. See vol. i. p. 432.

**Knocknagoun** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-gceann*, hill of the heads: either the scene of a battle (after a battle it was the barbarous practice to decapitate the dead) or the hill was an execution place, like Knocknacroy above. In Munster *ceann* (head) is pronounced to rhyme with *crown*.

**Knocknagowan** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-ngabhann*, hill of the calves.

**Knocknagraigue** in Clare; hill of the hamlet.

**Knocknagrally** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-na-greallaigh*, hill of the *greallach* or miry place.

**Knocknagranshy** in Limerick; of the *grange* or granary.

**Knocknagrat** in Monaghan; softened from the local Irish pronunciation *Cnoc-na-gcreacht*, hill of the *creachts* or cattle preys, where cattle lifters kept their booty. See vol. ii. pp. 108, 109. In Monaghan and about there, they avoid the guttural *ch*.

**Knocknagrave** in Monaghan; *Cnoc-na-gcnamh* (not *-gcraomh*), hill of the bones. Scene of a battle: see vol. i. p. 116.

**Knocknagroagh** in Clare, Queen's Co., and Sligo; *Cnoc-na-gcruach*, hill of stacks, ricks, or conical peaks. See Cruach, vol. i. p. 387.

**Knocknagull** in Wicklow; *Cnoc-na-gcoll*, hill of the hazels. See Coll, vol. i. p. 514.

**Knocknagulshy** in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-Gaillsighe* [-galshy], hill of the Englishwoman. *Gall*, an Englishman: *Gaillseach* (with the fem. termination *seach*), an Englishwoman. See vol. ii. p. 9.

**Knocknagun** in Kerry; same as Knocknagon. **Knocknagundarragh**, "Knocknagon" of the oaks, to distinguish it from the other (adjacent) Knocknagon.

**Knocknaguppoge** in Kilkenny; *Cnoc-na-gcopóg*, hill of the dock-leaves. See Copog, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Knocknahaha** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-hátha*, hill of the ford.

**Knocknaharney** in Tipperary: *Cnoc-na-hairne*, hill of the sloe-tree.

**Knocknahattin** in Meath; *Cnoc-na-haitinne*, of the furze.

**Knocknahaw** in Galway; *Cnoc-na-haithche*, hill of the (lime) kiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

**Knocknahila** in Kerry and Clare; *Cnoc-na-haille*, hill of the cliff. See Aill above, and also in vol. i. p. 408.

**Knocknahow** in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-habha*, hill of the river. See Aw.

**Knocknahowla** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-habhaille*, hill of the apple-tree or orchard. See Abhall, vol. i. p. 516.

**Knocknahunshin** in Fermanagh; of the ash (*uinseann*).

**Knocknakeeragh** in Derry; should be Knockna-geeragh; *Cnoc-na-gcaorach*, hill of the sheep.

**Knocknakillew** in Mayo and Sligo; *Cnoc-na-coille*, hill of the wood.

**Knocknakilly** in Kerry; hill of the church (*cill*).

**Knocknalappa** in Clare; *Cnoc-na-leaptha*, hill of the bed, *i.e.* a grave.

**Knocknalear** in Fermanagh, and **Knocknalyre** in Cork and Sligo; *Cnoc-na-ladhar* (-lyre or -lear], hill of the forks (of rivers?). See vol. i. p. 530.

**Knocknalosset** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Cnoc-na-losad*, hill of the lossets or well-tilled spots. See Coollusty.

**Knocknalour** in Wexford; hill of the lepers, from a leper hospital. See vol. ii. p. 82.

**Knocknalun** in Monaghan, hill of the blackbirds (*lon* or *londubh*).

**Knocknalurgan** in Cork; hill of the *shins* or long ridges or stripes (*lurga*).

**Knocknamadderee** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-madraidhe*, hill of the dogs (*madra*).

**Knocknamaddy** in Monaghan; same as last, with *madadh*, a dog, instead of *madra*.

**Knocknamallavoge** in Cork; hill of the *mallavoges* or bags. See Aghabollogue.

**Knocknamarriff** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-marbh*, hill of the dead bodies. Scene of a battle. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Knocknamase** in King's Co. ; *Cnoc-na-mías*, hill of the dishes. Home of a turner ?

**Knocknamoghalaun** in Mayo ; *Cnoc-na-mbuachalán*, hill of the *bochalauns* or *geósadauns* or yellow ragweeds. *B* is here eclipsed by *m* : p. 3, I.

**Knocknamohalagh** in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-mbachlach*, hill of the shepherds. *Bachlach* is one word for a shepherd, from *bachal*, a shepherd's crook ("crook-man"). *B* eclipsed as in last.

**Knocknamota** in Wexford ; hill of the *moats* or forts. See vol. i. p. 290.

**Knocknamouragh** in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-mbuarach*, hill of the *buarachs* or cow-spencels. A *byre* or milking-place.

**Knocknamraher** in Queen's Co. ; *Cnoc-na-mbráthar*, of friars. Monastic property : or a friary beside the hill ?

**Knocknamucky** in Clare ; *Cnoc-na-muice*, of the pig : meaning a resort of pigs : p. 11.

**Knocknamuclagh** in Cork, Kerry, and Mayo, and **Knocknamuckly** in Armagh ; *Cnoc-na-muclach*, hill of the *muclachs* or piggeries. See vol. i. p. 478.

**Knocknamullagh** in Cork and Monaghan ; *Cnoc-na-mullach*, hill of the summits. See vol. i. p. 391.

**Knocknanagh** in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-neach*, hill of the horses. *Each*, a horse, with *n* prefixed in gen. plural. See p. 4, IX.

**Knocknanarney** in Kerry ; *Cnoc-na-nairneadh*, hill of the sloes : see vol. i. p. 518.

**Knocknanav** in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-ndamh*, hill of the oxen, with *d* eclipsed : p. 4, III. See vol. i. p. 472.

**Knocknaneirc** in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-nadharc* [-eyark], hill of the horns. See *Knockeirka*.

**Knocknanool** in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-na-nubhall*, hill of the apples. See *Abhall*, vol. i. p. 516.

**Knocknapisha** in Mayo ; *Cnoc-na-pise* [-pisha], hill of the pease.

**Knocknaquill** in Tipperary ; a curious name—a half translation. The true Irish name is *Cnoc-a'-chleite* [*Knockacletta*], the hill of the *quill* (*cleite* or *cletta*, a quill). I suppose because frequented by

geese and other large birds, which, as usual, left the place covered with feathers and quills.

**Knocknaranhy** in Clare; *Cnoc-na-raithnighe*, hill of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

**Knocknarney** in Tyrone; *Cnoc-an-airne*: hill of sloe: place of sloes: p. 11.

**Knocknascrow** in Limerick; *Cnoc-na-scráth*, of the *scraws* or grassy surface-sods. See *Scráth*, vol. ii. p. 384.

**Knocknashannagh** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-seanach*, hill of the foxes: a fox cover. See *Sionnach*, vol. i. p. 483.

**Knocknasilloge** in Wexford; *Cnoc-na-saileóg*, hill of the willow-trees. See vol. ii. p. 356.

**Knocknaskeha** in Kerry; hill of the thornbush. See vol. i. p. 518.

**Knocknaskeharoe** in Tipperary; hill of the red thornbush: *i.e.* a bush with red blossoms.

**Knocknasliggaun** in Sligo; *Cnoc-na-sligeán*, hill of the *sligs* or *sligans* or flat little stones.

**Knocknasuff** in Cork; *Cnoc-na-subh* [-suv], hill of strawberries.

**Knocknatintry** in Burrishoole (Mayo); *Cnoc-na-teintrighe*, hill of the lightning. Like *Achadh-farcha* in Meath, "field of lightning" (*farcha*, lightning, a thunderbolt), where Lughaidh, king of Ireland, was killed by lightning, A.D. 512 (FM), a name now forgotten, but extant 250 years ago. *Teintreach*, lightning, from *teine* [tinna], fire.

**Knocknavarnoge**: see p. 4.

**Knocknaveagh** in Cavan and Mayo; *Cnoc-na-bhfíach*, hill of the ravens. See vol. i. p. 486.

**Knocknavey** in Wexford; *Cnoc-na-bhfíadh*, of the deer.

**Knocknoran** in Wexford; hill of the spring: see vol. i. p. 453.

**Knockogonnell** in Clare and Galway; *Cnoc-O'gConaill*, hill of the O'Connells. *C* eclipsed after *G* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

**Knockowen** in Kerry, and **Knockown** in Kilkenny: *Cnoc-abhann*, hill of the river. See *Aw*.

**Knockphutteen** in Clare; *Cnoc-phoitín*, hill of the pottheen or illicit whiskey. A secret private distillery.

**Knockraheen** in Cork and Wicklow; *Cnoc-raithín*, hill of the little *rath* or fort. See vol. i. p. 274.

**Knockrathkyle** in Wexford; *Cnoc-raith-coill*, hill of the *rath* of hazel (*coll*, *coill*, hazel).

**Knockrea**, near Cork city; smooth hill (*réidh*, smooth).

**Knockreer** in Kerry; locally *Cnoc-righ-fhir* [-ree-ir], hill of the royal man: a king's steward or other servant. See Ree.

**Knockroosk** in Leitrim, and **Knockroosky** in Mayo: hill of the *rúsc* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 464.

**Knocksaharn** in Cork; *Cnoc-Sathairn*, hill of Saturday. Some sort of sports or celebrations here on Saturdays. See vol. i. p. 468.

**Knockseur** or **Knocksquire** in Carlow; *Cnoc-scuir*, hill of the *seur* or camp.

**Knockseera** in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-saoire*, hill of freedom, *i.e.* a freehold. See vol. ii. p. 483.

**Knockshanawee** in Cork; *Cnoc-sean-mhuighe*, hill of the old plain. *Sean*, old: *magh*, *muighe*, a plain. Vowel sound inserted between *shan* and *wee*: p. 7, VII.

**Knockshanbo** in Mayo, and **Knockshanvo** in Clare; *Cnoc-sean-bhoith*, hill of the old *both* or tent. See Drumshanbo, vol. i. p. 304.

**Knockshanbrittas** in Tipperary; hill of the old *Brittas* or speckled land. See vol. ii. p. 289.

**Knockshangan** in Meath; *Cnoc-seangán*, hill of the pismires. See vol. ii. p. 292.

**Knockshannagh** in Kildare; same as Knocknashannagh.

**Knockshigowna**, a hill (701), near the village of Ballingarry in Tipperary, a noted haunt of fairies; called in the old authorities *Cnoc-Sidhe-Una*, the hill of Una's *shee* or fairy palace, where in the underground shining palace, the fairy queen Una or *Eabhna* holds court, like Cleena in Carrigcleena and Eevill in Craglea. The *g* in the middle of the name belongs to *sighe* (another way of spelling *sidhe* or

*sithe*)—being restored as explained at p. 4, XI. The whole neighbourhood teems with fairy names and fairy legends about Una, who was the guardian spirit of the O'Carrolls as Cleena was of the MacCarthys and other southern families, and Eevill of the O'Briens.

**Knockschemolin** in Wexford; *Cnoc-sceithe-Mholing*, hill of St. Moling's bush. Some remarkable bush dedicated to the illustrious St. Moling of St. Mullins (Wexford and Carlow) and of Ferns (Wexford); seventh century.

**Knockulty** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-Ultaigh*, hill of the *Ultach* or Ulsterman. Where an Ulster family settled.

**Knockumber** in Meath, beside Navan: a better form would be Knockcumber. This "Cumber" retains the very ancient name of the *Comar* or confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater—*Dubh-chomar*, as the FM call it, *i.e.* black confluence: *Dubh*, black, being the ancient name of the Blackwater.

**Knockuragh** in Tipperary; *Cnoc-iubhrach*, hill of yews.

**Knockuregar** in Limerick; the hill of Uregar, which see.

**Knockvicar** in Roscommon; the vicar's hill.

**Kyle** has been dealt with in vol. i. p. 316. It is only necessary to say here that it sometimes means a wood (*coill*) and sometimes a church (*cill*), and that it is about equally divided between the two. Easily distinguished on pronunciation: *coill* (*c* broad): *cill* (*c* slender).

**Kyleadohir** in Kilkenny, and **Kyleaduhir** in Tipperary; *Coill-a-doithir*, wood of gloom. See Ardgroom above and Doithir in vol. i. p. 470.

**Kyleamadaun**; *Coill-amadain*, wood of the fool.

**Kyleamullaun** in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a-mhullain*, wood of the hillock.

**Kyleannagh** in Tipperary; *Coill-eanaigh*, wood of the morass.

**Kyleatallin** in Kerry; *Coill-a-tsalainn*, wood of the salt: where there was a salt-house for preparing salt.

**Kyleatlea** in Tipperary; *Coill-a-tsleibhe*, wood of the mountain.

**Kyleatunna** in Clare; *Coill-a-tsonnaigh*, wood of the mound or rampart (*sonna* with *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII).

**Kyleavarraga** in Limerick; *Coill-a-mharagaidh*, wood of the market.

**Kyleawilling** in Tipperary; *Coill-a-mhuilinn*, wood of the mill. *M* aspirated to *w*.

**Kyleballynamoe** in Kilkenny; *Coill-Baile-na-mbo*, wood of the town of the cows (*bo*, cow, with *b* eclipsed).

**Kyleballyoughter** in Kilkenny; *Cill-Baile-Uachtair*, church of the upper town.

**Kylebwee** in Kerry; *Coill-buidhe*, yellow wood.

**Kyleclonhobert** in Queen's Co.; written in Down Survey Kilecloanhoban, pointing to *Coill-cluana-hObainn*, wood of Hoban's meadow.

**Kylecreen** in Clare; *Coill-críon*, withered wood.

**Kylefinchin** in Cork; *Coill-fuinsinn*, wood of ash.

**Kylegarriff** in Galway, and **Kylegarve** in Limerick; *Coill-garbh*, rough wood. See vol. ii. p. 475.

**Kyleglass** in Clare; *Coill-glas*, green wood.

**Kylekiproe** in Queen's Co.; *Coill-cip-ruaidh*, wood of the red stock or trunk. See vol. ii. p. 353.

**Kylenabehy** in Queen's Co.; wood of the birch.

**Kylenaheskeragh** in Tipperary; *Coill-na-heiscreach*, wood of the *esker* or sandhill. See vol. i. p. 402.

**Kylenahoory** in Cork; *Coill-na-huidhre*, wood of the brown (cow). See *Bo* above, and *Odhar* in vol. ii. p. 285.

**Kyletalessa** in Queen's Co.; *Coillte-Léise*, Lacy's woods.

**Kyletombrickane** in Tipperary; wood of Breckan's tumulus (*tom*, *tuaim*).

**Kylevehagh** in Kilkenny; *Coill-bheitheach*, birch wood.

**Labá** or **Labba**, a bed or grave. See vol. i. p. 340.

**Labanasigh** in Carlow; *Leaba-na-saighe*, bed or grave of the bitch or greyhound (*saigh*): a monument erected over a favourite dog, as we sometimes see at the present day. See *Laghtsigh*. There is also a **Labbanacon**, grave of the hound.



**Labau** in Cork and Westmeath; dim. of *láib* [laub], mire or mud: a miry place.

**Labbadish** in Donegal; *Leaba-dise*, grave of two (persons). *Dias, déise*, two, a pair.

**Laboge** in Roscommon; little *léab* or stripe.

**Lacka** and **Lacken**; hillside. See vol. i. p. 418.

**Lackabrunner** in Clare; *Leaca-brannair*, hillside of the fallow. See Branra.

**Lackaghane** in Cork; Lackagh is a place abounding in *leacs* or flagstones; Lackaghane a collective dim.: flagstone-place.

**Lackaghterman** in Donegal; flagstone-place of the termon or sanctuary. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

**Lackakeely** in Mayo; *Leac-a'-chaolaigh*, flagstone of the slender sticks or rods. *Caol*, slender; *caolach*, a slender rod.

**Lackalea** in Galway, and **Lackaleigh** in Cork; *Leaca-liath*, grey *leaca* or hillside.

**Lackalustraun** in Mayo; *Leaca-loistredáin*, hillside of the burning-of-corn-in-the-ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

**Lackanagoneeny** in Limerick; *Leaca-na-gcoinnidhe*, hillside of the *coneens* or rabbits. *C* eclipsed.

**Lackanaloocha** in Cork; *Leaca-na-luaithe*, hillside of the ashes. The surface had been burned: see Beatin.

**Lackanashinnagh** in Cork; *Leaca-na-sionnach*, hillside of the foxes: a fox-cover.

**Lackanastooka** in Cork; *Leaca-na-stuaice*, hillside of the *stook* or pinnacle.

**Lackavane** and **Leacavaun** in Cork; white hillside.

**Lackavihoonig** in Kilshannig, Cork; *Leac-a'-bhith-eamhnaig*, flagstone of the thief. One time St. Gobnat met a thief stealing a cow and a calf and fastened them to the flagstone on which she happened to find them standing. The owner came up, on which the saint released them, and the thief was captured. Forty years ago the stone was there with the marks of the feet in it. See Annamihoonagh.

**Lackavunaknick** in Cork; flagstones (*leaca*), of the foot (bun) of the hill (knock, gen. *knick*—*Cnuic*).

**Lackenacreena** in Tipperary; *Leacan-a'-chrion-aiigh*, hillside of the withered bush-brake.

**Lackenagobidane** in Cork; *Leaca-na-ngobadán*, hillside of the gobadanes. The *gobadan* is a little sea-strand bird. Also a little bird that follows the cuckoo.

**Lackenavea** in Tipperary; *Lacka-na-bhfiadh*, hillside of the deer. See *Fiadh*, vol. i. p. 476.

**Lackenavorna** in Tipperary; *Leacan-a'-bhoirne*, hillside of the rocks. See *Ballyvourney*.

**Lackendragauin** in Kilkenny; *Leacan-dragáin*, hillside of the *dragan* or warrior.

**Lackenshoneen** in Cork; *Leacan-Seoinín*, Shoneen's or Jennings's hillside.

**Lacklea** in Donegal and Galway; grey flagstone.

**Lacklom** in Donegal and Monaghan; bare flag-surface.

**Lacknacoo** in Donegal; should have been anglicised *Lacknacon*; *Leac-na-con*, flagstone of the hound. Here the nom. *cu* is kept instead of the gen. *con*: p. 12.

**Lacroagh** in Donegal; *Leath-chruach*, half rick or hill. From shape.

**Laddan** in Donegal; *Leadán*, the burdock: a place of burdocks. See *Tirlayden*.

**Laffina** in Tipperary; *Leath-mhuine*, half shrubbery.

**Lag** in Cork and Donegal; *Lag*, a hollow. Occurs often.

**Lagakilleen** in Mayo; *Lag-a'-chillín*, hollow of the little church.

**Laght, Laghta**, Irish *Leacht, Leachta*, a heap of stones over a grave: much the same as a *carn*. See vol. i. pp. 66, 337.

**Laghtadawannagh** in Mayo; *Leacht-a'-da-mhanach*, monument of the two monks. History lost.

**Laghta Eighter** and **Laghta Oughter** in Mayo; lower and upper *laghta* respectively.

**Laghtanabba** in Galway; *Leacht-an-abbadh*, the *laght* of the *abb* or abbot.

**Laghtea** in Tipperary; *Leacht-Aodha*, *Aodh's* or *Hugh's laght*.

**Laghtmurreda** in Clare; *Leacht-Mairghreada*, *Margaret's laght*.

**Laghtsigh** in Cork; *Leacht-saighe*, monument of the bitch or greyhound. See Labanasigh.

**Laghtyshaughnessy** in Galway; O'Shaughnessy's *laght*.

**Lagile** in Cork; *Leath-gcoil*, half wood (after one half had been cut away?). Here the neuter *Leath* or *Leth* eclipses the *c* of *coil*: p. 8.

**Lagmore** in Antrim; great hollow. See Lag.

**Lagneeve** in Donegal; *Leath-gníomh*, half *gneeve* or land measure. See vol. i. p. 245.

**Lahacroher** in Galway; *Lathach-chrochair*, slough or marsh of the bier: (near which, at funerals, the bearers laid down the bier to rest, and raised the *keen* or cry? A usual custom). See Annaghkeenty.

**Lahadane** in Cork; dim. of *leathad*, wide: a wide piece of land.

**Lahagboy** in Roscommon; should be Lahaghboy, yellow *lathach* or slough. See vol. ii. p. 388.

**Lahaghglass** in Galway; green slough.

**Laharandota** in Cork; Laharan is "half land," *i.e.* half a farm or townland: *dota* is *doighte*, burned (on the surface): see Beatin. See vol. i. p. 242.

**Laharankeal** in Cork; keal (*caol*), slender, narrow. See last name.

**Lahard** in several counties; *Leath-ard*, "half height." *Leath* [lah], half, is often used to denote a diminution of the usual condition, so that here "half-height" means a very gentle slope. This is the usual interpretation by local shanachies.

**Laher**; Irish *Láthair*, a site, a house-site: sometimes a battle-field.

**Laherfineen** in Cork; Finneen's or Florence's house-site.

**Lahernathee** in Cork; correct name *Lathair-na-dtigheadh*, site of the houses (*tigh*, a house: see Attee).

**Lahid** in Tipperary; *Leathad*, breadth, *i.e.* a wide piece of land.

**Lairakeen** in Tyrone; *Láthair-caoin*, beautiful site.

**Lakill** in Mayo and Westmeath; same as Lagile.

**Lamagh** in Longford; *Leamhach*, elmy: *Leamh*

[lav], elm, with the aspirated *m* restored : p. 4, XI.  
See *Leamh*, vol. i. p. 507.

**Lamoge** in Kilkenny ; place of elms : see *Lamagh*.

**Landagivey** in Derry ; *Lann* or church of Agivey.  
See *Lann*, vol. i. p. 321.

**Larganavaddoge** in Leitrim ; *Leargan-na-bhfeadóg*, hillside of plovers.

**Larganboy** in Mayo ; yellow hillside.

**Largancarran** in Fermanagh ; stony hillside. For *Largan*, see vol. i. p. 403. See *Carr* above.

**Largantogher** in Derry ; hillside of the causeway (*tóchar*).

**Largatreany** in Donegal ; *Learg-a'-tradhnaigh* [-treany], hillside of the corncrake, *i.e.* a resort : p. 11. For *Corncrake*, see vol. i. p. 487.

**Largyreagh** in Derry ; *Leargaidh-riabhach*, grey hillside.

**Larha** in Kerry and Tipperary ; *Leath-rath*, half rath : one half having been cut away.

**Larmore** in Fermanagh ; great flat. *Lár*, a floor, a flat.

**Larraga** in Galway, and **Larragan** in Galway and Queen's Co. ; *Learga* and *Leargan* a hillside. See vol. i. p. 403.

**Laskiltagh** in Limerick ; *Leas-coillteach*, woody *lis*.

**Lassaboy** in Kerry ; yellow forts : *Lassa*, plural of *lios*.

**Lassana** in Clare ; lisses or forts. *Leasana*, plural. **Lassanaroe** in Cork, red forts.

**Lassany** in Mayo ; *Leasanaidhe*, forts : another form of plural.

**Lat**, a middle-Ulster softening-down of *Laght* (see *Laght* above). **Latbeg**, little *laght* ; **Latbirget**, *Birget's laght* ; **Lateaster**, *Esther's laght*.

**Lateever** in Cavan ; *Leacht-Iomhair*, *Emer's* or *Ever's* monument.

**Latgallan** in Monaghan ; *Gallan's leacht*.

**Lathaleere** in Wicklow ; *Leacht-a'-ladhair*, *leaght* or monument of the (river-) fork. See vol. i. p. 530.

**Latinalbany** in Monaghan ; *Leachta-an-Albanaigh*, the *laghta* or monument of the *Albanach* or *Scotchman*.

**Latnadronagh** in Cavan; *Leacht-na-dtruagh* *hanach*, monument of the ascetics or hermits. The Irish ascetics often, in self-humiliation, called themselves *truaghan*, which means a wretched creature, from *truagh*, misery. See Petrie, R. Towers, p. 50.

**Latnakelly** in Monaghan; *Leacht-na-caillighe*, grave of the hag.

**Latsey** in Cavan; written in Inq. Car. I, Latsybulgiden: Irish *Leacht-suidhe-Bolgadáin*, monument of Bolgadan's *see* or seat. See See above. Bolgadan, a man's name meaning a short big-bellied fellow: from *bolg*, a belly.

**Lattacapple** in Cavan; *laght* of the *capall* or horse. See Laghtsigh.

**Lattacrom** in Monaghan; *Leachta-crom*, inclining or sloping monument.

**Lattacrossan** in Monaghan; *Leachta-Crosáin*, Crossan's or MacCrossan's monument. The MacCrossans now generally call themselves Crosby.

**Lattagloghan** in Cavan; *Leachta-gclochan*, grave-monument of the cloghans or stepping-stones or stony places. Here the neuter *leachta* eclipses the *c* of *clochan*, p. 8.

**Lattigar** in Monaghan; *Leachta-gearr*, short monument.

**Latton** in Monaghan, **Lattone** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim, **Lattoon** in Cavan and Galway; *Leath-tón*, half hill (or rather hill-bottom), meaning one side (or one of the two sides) of a hill.

**Lattonagh** in Fermanagh; *Leath-tonnach*, half rampart. See Tonnach in vol. ii. p. 220.

**Lattylanigan** in Monaghan; O'Lanigan's or O'Flanagan's laght.

**Latully** in Cavan; *Leath-tulaigh*, half tullagh or hill.

**Laught** in Queen's Co.; another form of Laght.

**Lauhir** in Kerry; *Lathair*, a site or battle-field.

**Launtaggart** in Leitrim; here *laun* is a form of *léan* or *léana*, a wet meadow: meadow of the *sagart* or priest (with *s* eclipsed).

**Lauvlyer** in Mayo; *Lámh-ladhar*, hand of the

(river-) fork. A fancy name for the point of meeting of the two *prongs*.

**Lavaur** in Leitrim; *Leath-bharr*, half top or one of a pair of summits. See Barr.

**Lavin** in Antrim; *Leamhain*, elm land.

**Lavy** in Mayo; *Leamhaigh*, land of elms. See Leamh, vol. i. p. 507.

**Lawaus** in Mayo; *Leath-mhás*, half hill (lit. half thigh). Much the same as Latton. See Mas, vol. i. p. 526.

**Leab** in Longford; *Leadhb*, a stripe (of land).

**Leabaleaha** in Kerry; *Leadhbatha-liatha*, grey stripes or patches.

**Leabgarrow** in Donegal; *Leadhb-garbh*, rough stripe.

**Lead**, shortened from *Leithead* [Lehed], breadth, i.e. a broad piece of land. **Leadawillin** in Cork, broad-land of the mill. **Leadmore** in Clare, great broad-land.

**Leagane** in Limerick and Tipperary, and **Leagaun** in Galway; *Liagán*, a standing stone, a pillar-stone. See vol. i. p. 344.

**Leagard** in Clare; *Liag-árd*, high pillar-stone.

**Leaghort** in Clare; *Liath-ghort*, grey gort or tillage-field. See vol. i. p. 230.

**Leamacrossan** in Donegal; *Léim-Mhic-Crosain*, MacCrossan's leap. See Lattacrossan. See Léim, vol. ii. p. 317.

**Leamadartaun** in Mayo; leap of the *dartaun* or heifer: where the herd usually passed. See vol. ii. p. 305

**Leamagowra** in Donegal; *Léim-a'-ghabhra*, leap or pass of the goat (so they make the gen. here). Goats' pass, like Leamadartaun.

**Leamanish** in Leitrim; *Léim-an-ois*, leap or pass of the *os* or fawn.

**Leamnaguila** in Kerry; *Léim-na-gcoidhle*, leap or pass of the goats. "*Cadhal*, plur. *coidhle* [kya], kyla], is an old Irish word for a goat" (O'Donovan).

**Leamnaleaha** in Clare; *Léim-na-léithe*, leap of the grey (mare).

**Leamnamoyle** in Fermanagh; *Léim-na-maoile*, leap of the *maol* or hornless cow.

**Leamore** in several counties; *Liath-mór*, great grey (land).

**Leampreaghane** in Kerry; crow's leap. Queer name! *Préachán*, a crow.

**Leana** in Clare and elsewhere; wet meadow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

**Leansaghan** in Kerry; wet land: from *leana*.

**Leat** in Tyrone, **Leatbeg** and **Leatmore** in Donegal; a softening down of Laght, which see above.

**Leath** in Kerry; *Leath*, half, with aspirated *t* restored: p. 4, XI (meaning half-land).

**Lebally** in Fermanagh; half townland. Like Lavally, vol. i. p. 242.

**Lecade** in Westmeath; *Leth-chéad*, half hundred (of land).

**Lecarhoo** in Kerry; half quarter. See Carhoo.

**Lecarrowantean** in Mayo; half-quarter of the fairy mount (*sidhean*). See vol. i. pp. 186, 244.

**Lecarrowtruhaun** in Galway; half-quarter of the *sruhaun* or stream.

**Lecknabegga** in Galway; *Leicne-beaga*, small flag-stones, where both words are plural.

**Lecknagh** in Leitrim; *Leácnach*, hillside: from *Leaca*.

**Lecumpher** in Derry; *Lag-umair*, hollow of the cup or of cup-shape. See vol. ii. p. 430.

**Lederg** in Donegal and Tyrone; *Leth-derg*, red half.

**Leean** in Leitrim; *Luighean*, centre (townland).

**Leg, Legg**; Irish *Lag*, a hollow.

**Legaloscran** in Donegal; *Lag-a'-loisgreáin*, hollow of the *losgran* or corn burned in the ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

**Legamaddy** in Down; *Lag-a'-mhadaighe*, hollow of the dog.

**Legamaghery** in Tyrone; *Lag-a'-mhachaire*, of the field.

**Leganvy** in Tyrone; *Lag-ainbhthith* [-anvih], hollow of the storm: from exposed situation. See Leckanvy, vol. ii. p. 249.

**Legatiggle** in Tyrone; *Lag-a'-tseagail*, hollow of the rye. See vol. ii. p. 322.

**Legatirriff** in Antrim; *Lag-a'-tairbh*, hollow of the bull.

**Legavilly** in Armagh; *Lag-a'-bhile*, hollow of the ancient tree.

**Legaweel** in Cavan; *Lag-a'-mhaoil*, hollow of the bald man (*maol*).

**Legcloghfin** in Tyrone; hollow of the white stones.

**Legeelan** in Cavan; *Lag-fhaoileann*, of the seagulls. See vol. i. p. 486.

**Leggatinty** in Roscommon; hollow of the fires; where bonfires or signal fires were lighted: *teine*, fire, plur. *teinte*. Locally there is in this name some confusion between gen. sing. and gen. plur.

**Leggetrath** in Kilkenny; *Lag-a'-tsraithe*, hollow of the *sraith*, *strath*, or river-holm. See vol. ii. p. 399.

**Legghimore** in Monaghan; locally *Leg-hee-mór*, i.e. *Lag-thighe-mhóir*, hollow of the great house.

**Leggygowan** in Down; *Lag-Ui-Ghamhna*, O'Gowna's or Gaffney's hollow.

**Leghawny** in Donegal; *Lag-thamhnaigh*, hollow of the field. See vol. i. p. 231.

**Legmuckduff** in Donegal; Irish *Lag-muice-duibhe*, hollow of the black pig. But the local Irish pronunciation is *Lag-muc-dubh*, where the two latter components come under MacNeill's observation, p. 14. The legend of an enormous enchanted black pig rooting up a great hollow trench, as it exists here, is common all over Ireland. This is how the people explain great boundary ramparts erected to separate two adjacent territories.

**Legnabrocky** in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-brocoidhe*, hollow of the badger-warren or fox-cover. *Brocach* is properly a badger-warren, but it is sometimes incorrectly applied to a fox-cover.

**Legnacash** in Tyrone; hollow of the *kesk* (*ceis*) or wicker causeway. See vol. i. p. 361.

**Legnacreeve** in Monaghan; *Lag-na-craoibhe*, hollow of the branch or branchy tree. See vol. i. p. 501.

**Legnaderk** in Cavan; *Lag-na-deirce*, hollow of the cave. See vol. i. p. 437.



**Legnaduff** in Donegal; *Lag-na-duibhe*, hollow of the black cow. Local legend says that St. Columkille had a black cow, from which some Donegal wells and places—among them Legnaduff—took their names.

**Legnagappoge** in Tyrone; *Lag-na-gcopóg*, hollow of the dock-leaves. See Copog, vol. ii. p. 347.

**Legnagay** in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-ngedh*, hollow of the geese. See Gedh, vol. i. p. 488.

**Legnaglogh** in Wexford; *Lag-na-gloch*, of the stones.

**Legnagooly** in Antrim; *Lag-na-gcuilleadh*, hollow of the stakes or poles. Probably the trunks of a burned-out grove. *Cuaille*, a pole.

**Legnagrow** in Cavan; *Lag-na-geródh*, hollow of the huts or cattle-folds. See Cro, vol. ii. p. 225.

**Legnakelly** in Monaghan; *Lag-na-coille*, of the wood.

**Legnaneale** in Donegal; *Lag-na-ndaol*, hollow of the *daels*, i.e. beetles or chafers. See Ants and Midges, vol. ii. p. 291.

**Legnanornoge** in Donegal; *Lag-na-ndornóg*, hollow of the round stones. *D* eclipsed by *n*: p. 4, III. A *dornóg* is a stone like a *dorn* or fist.

**Legnavea** in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-bhfiadh*, of the deer.

**Legoneil** near Belfast; *Lag-Ui-Neill*, O'Neill's hollow.

**Lehaknock** in Clare; *Leath-a'-chnuic*, half hill.

**Lehanagh** in Galway and Mayo, and **Lehenagh** in Cork; *Líathánach* and *Léithíneach*, greyish land.

**Lehardan** in Donegal; *Leath-ardán*, half little height. See Latton.

**Lehid** in Galway and Kerry; *Leithead*, breadth: meaning a broad piece of land.

**Leigh** in Tipperary; *Liath*, grey—grey land.

**Leighcloon** in Cork; *Liath-chluain*, grey meadow.

**Leitir**, **Leiterra**, **Leitra**, **Leitry**, which are names of many places all over Ireland, mean grey or greyish land (*liath*, grey); though it is not easy to account grammatically for all the terminations. See Lehanagh above, and Leitrim in vol. i. p. 525.

**Leitir** or **Letter**, a hillside, commonly wet and trickling, a sloping field. See vol. i. p. 404.

**Lemanaghan** in King's Co. ; *Liath-Manchain* (FM), grey land of St. Manchan (seventh century). He is still remembered there with great veneration.

**Lemgare** in Monaghan ; *Léim-gearr*, short leap.

**Lemnagh** in Antrim ; *Léim-an-eich*, horse-leap. Vol. ii. p. 317.

**Lemnagore** in Armagh ; *Léim-na-ngobhar*, leap or pass of the goats.

**Lemnaroy** in Derry, contracted from *Leim-an-eich-ruaidh*, leap of the red horse.

**Lenaboll** in Mayo ; *Leana-bpoll*, of the holes.

**Lenacraigaboy** in Mayo ; *Léana-craige-buidhe*, wet meadow of the yellow *craig* or rock. See *Leana*.

**Lenaderg** in Down ; *Leana-derg*, red wet meadow.

**Lenadoon** in Sligo ; meadow of the fort (*dún*).

**Lenadurtaun** in Mayo ; *Leana-dartáin*, meadow of the heifer.

**Lenafin** in Galway ; *Leana-finn*, white meadow.

**Lenagh** in Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone, and **Lenaghan** (dim. of *Lenagh*), wet meadowy land.

**Lenalea** in Armagh and Donegal ; grey meadow (*liath*).

**Lenamalla** in Roscommon ; *Leana-meala*, meadow of honey (wild bees' nests). Like *Clonmel*, vol. i. p. 235.

**Lenamarran** in Kildare ; *Marrin's* or *Morrin's* meadow.

**Lenanavea** in Mayo ; *Leana-na-bhfiadh*, meadow of deer.

**Lenasillagh** in Mayo ; *Leana-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

**Lenish** in Down ; *Leith-inis*, grey river-holm.

**Lennaght** in Monaghan ; *Leamnacht*, new milk (denoting good pasture). See *Ard-lemnachta* in vol. ii. p. 207.

**Leode** in Down ; *Léath-fhóid*, "half-sod." *F* disappears under aspiration.

**Leonagh** in Leitrim ; *Leamhnach*, elmy. See *Leamh*, vol. i. p. 507.

**Leraw** in Fermanagh; *Leath-rath*, half *rath* or fort. one half having been cut away.

**Lergadaghtan** in Donegal; *Learg-a'-deachtain*, hillside of instruction. Explained by a vivid local tradition that on one occasion St. Columkille preached a powerful sermon here. See Meenanearry. For *Lerg*, see Largancarran.

**Lergan** in Fermanagh; hillside: dim. of *Learg*.

**Lergynasearhagh** in Donegal; *Leargaidh-na-saorthach*, hillside of the *saerhachs* or freeholders: from *saor*, free.

**Lesky** in Fermanagh; *Leascaigh*, lazy, sluggish; applied either to a river (like the river Lask, vol. ii. p. 474) or to slow-growing land.

**Letgonnelly** in Monaghan; Connolly's *laght* or monument: with a neuter eclipsis: for which, see Lattagloghan.

**Lettan** in Fermanagh; same as Laddan.

**Letterananima Hill** in Donegal (1811); *Leitir-an-anama*, hillside of the soul. Given for a soul's health. See vol. ii. p. 466.

**Letterass** in Mayo; see p. 13.

**Letterbin** in Tyrone; hillside of the *binn* or peak.

**Letterbrat** in Tyrone; hillside or sloping field of the *bratts* or mantles. Possibly the home of a tailor or mantle-maker.

**Letterbreaun** and **Letterbricaun** in Galway; Brecan's hillside.

**Letterbrone** in Sligo; *Letter-brón*, of the millstone.

**Lettercallow**; of the landing-place or marshy land (*cala*).

**Lettercraft** in Galway; *Leitir-creamha*, wild garlick slope.

**Letterdeskert** in Galway; *deisceart*, south. To distinguish it from another *Letter* north of it.

**Lettereeragh** in Mayo; *Leitir-iarthach*, western *letter*.

**Letterfrack** in Galway; *Leiter-bhreac*, speckled hillside or sloping field (O'Donovan, Dinneen, and native interpretation).

**Lettergonnell** in Longford; *Leitir-gConaill*, Conall's hillside.

**Lettergullion** in Longford; *Leitir-gcuilinn*, hillside of holly. In these last two names, the neuter noun *leitir* eclipses the *c*: p. 8.

**Letterkeeghaun** in Galway and Mayo; Keeghan's hillside.

**Letterleague** in Donegal; *Leitir-liag*, of the flagstones.

**Lettermoneel** in Kerry; *Leitir-muinéil*, letter of the neck. The *moneel* or neck is a narrow natural trench a quarter-mile long at the foot of the village through which the stream flows. See Muineal.

**Lettermoney** in Fermanagh; *Leiter-muine*, of the shrubbery.

**Lettermuck** in Derry; of the pigs. **Lettermuckoo** in Galway; *Leitir-mucadh* (with the usual western pronunciation of *adh*), same meaning.

**Letternacahy** in Donegal; *Leitir-na-caithe*, of the chaff: winnowing place.

**Letternadarriv** in Kerry; *Leitir-na-dtarbh*, hillside of the bulls. "If a quiet young bull is put to graze on this wild tract, he soon becomes fierce and dangerous." (Local.)

**Letterneevoge** in Mayo; *Leitir-Naomhóig*, hillside of *Naomhóg* (man).

**Letternoosh** in Galway; *Leitir-ngiumhais*, of the fir-wood. Beside it is a bog in which is found plenty of bogdeal: *giumhas* or guse.

**Letterpeak** in Galway; of the *peak*, viz. either a stake or a hill peak.

**Lettershanna** and **Lettershinna** in Galway; of the *shinnagh* or fox.

**Lettertinlish** in Cork; *Leitir-tighe-an-lis*, hillside of the house of the *lis* or fort.

**Lettertreane** in Donegal; *Leitir-tradhna*, hillside of the Corncrake.

**Letterunshin** in Sligo; *Leitir-uinsinn*, of the ash.

**Levaghery** in Armagh; *Leath-mhachaire*, half plain or farm. See Machaire, vol. i. p. 426.

**Levaghy** in Fermanagh; *Leamh-achaidh*, elm-fields. See Agha and Lavin above.

**Levallinree** in Mayo; *Leath-Bhaile-an-righ*, half of

(the townland called) Ballinree (town of the king). See Ree.

**Levallyclanone** in Down; half of (the townland called) Ballyclanone—the town of Owen's clan or family.

**Levelick** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Leth-mhílic*, half of (the land called) meelick—marshy land. See vol. i. p. 465.

**Lickadoon** in Limerick; the *leac* or flagstone, or flag-surfaced land of the *dún* or fort.

**Lickbarrahane** in Cork; the flagstone of St. Berchan. See Carrickbarrahane.

**Lickerrig** in Galway; *Leac-dherg*, red flagstone surface: and truly descriptive.

**Licknavar** in Cork; *Leac-na-bhfear* [-var], flagstone of the men. Probably a place of meeting. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

**Ligadaughtan** in Antrim; *Lig-a'-deachtain*, flagstone of instruction. But no legend is preserved here, as there is in Lergadaghtan (above).

**Ligg** in Derry; same as Lag.

**Lignameeltoge** in Fermanagh; hollow of the mides. See vol. ii. p. 92.

**Liminary** in Antrim; *Léim-an-aodhaire*, leap or pass of the shepherd. Where he drove his flocks across. See Leamadartaun.

**Linnagh** in Sligo; *Luimneach*, a bare spot. *Lom*, bare with the usual termination *neach*. Same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 49.

**Lintaun** in Kilkenny; place of *lín* or flax. Like Moantaun, a place of *moan* or bog.

**Lis, Liss** (Irish *Lios*), an ancient fort. See vol. i. p. 271. In the majority of cases the second part of a *Lis*-name is personal, viz. the name of the person who owned the *lis* when it got the name. The interpretation of many such names is obvious at a glance: no one could mistake the meaning of such names as Lismacrory, Lisdonnell, Lisgorman, and hundreds like them. The most usual gen. of *lios* is *leasa*, but sometimes we find gen. *lis* or *less*, which when occurring in names is pronounced *lis<sup>h</sup>*, as in Letterlish and Tullylish.

**Lisabuck** in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-buic*, fort of the stag: a place frequented by stags: see p. 11.

**Lisachrin** in Derry; *Lios-a-chrainn*, fort of the *crann* or tree.

**Lisachunny** in Cavan; *Lios-a'-chonaidh*, fort of the *conadh* or firewood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

**Lisaderg** in Cavan; fort of the red-haired man.

**Lisaghmore** in Derry; great *lis* or fort. For *ach* added to *lis*, see vol. ii. p. 5.

**Lisagore** in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-ghobhair*, of the goat.

**Lisarney** in Cavan; *Lios-áirne*, of sloes.

**Lisarrilly** in Monaghan; *Lios-Fhearghaile*, Farrelly's fort, where *F* drops out by aspiration.

**Lisatawan** in Cavan; *Lios-a'-tamhain*, fort of the block or tree-trunk (*tamhan*, pron. tawan).

**Lisatoo** in Cavan; *Lios-a'-tsamhaidh*, of the sorrel. Northern pronunciation preserved: *s* eclipsed. See Samhadh, vol. ii. p. 341.

**Lisavague** in Armagh; *Lios-a'-mheidhg* [-vague], fort of the whey (*meadhg*, whey; pron. maigue). Some connection with dairying or perhaps cheese-making.

**Lisavargy** in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-mhargaidh*, fort of the market. A market or fair held round the fort.

**Lisawaum** in Cavan; *Lios-a'-mhadhma* [-wauma], fort of the "breach" or defeat. Nom. *waum* incorrectly preserved instead of gen. *wauma*: p. 12. Memory of a battle.

**Lisbealad** in Cork; *Lios-béil-fhada*, the fort of the long mouth (*béal*), i.e. ford-mouth, ford.

**Lisbehegh** in Cork; *Lios-betheach*, of the birch.

**Lisblowick** in Mayo; *Lios-Blathmhaic*, Blathmhac's or Blowick's fort. Very ancient personal name.

**Lisbrack** in Longford; *Lios-breac*, speckled fort.

**Lisbride** in Roscommon; *Lios-Bhrighde*, Brigit's fort.

**Liscabble** in Tyrone, and **Liscappul** in Galway; *Lios-capaill*, fort of the horse. Where horses were enclosed at night. See vol. i. p. 475.

**Liscarnan** in Monaghan; of the little carn.

**Liscarney** in Kerry, Mayo, and Monaghan ; Carney's fort.

**Liscarrigane** in Cork ; fort of the little rock.

**Lisclone** in Cavan, **Liscloon** in Tyrone, and **Lisclooney** in King's Co. ; *Lios-cluana*, fort of the *cloon* or meadow.

**Liscloonadea** in Leitrim ; fort of O'Dea's meadow.

**Liscoffy** in Roscommon ; *Lios-Cobhthaigh*, Coffey's fort.

**Lisconny** in Sligo ; *Lios-conaidh*, of firewood. See Lisachunny.

**Liscooly** in Donegal ; *Lios-cúile*, of the angle or corner (*cúil*).

**Liscreevaghan** in Tyrone ; *Lios-craobhacháin*, fort of the little branch or branchy tree. Dim. *chán* : p. 12, II.

**Liscreevin** in Fermanagh ; same meaning as Liscreevaghan, but with dim. *ín* instead of *chan*.

**Liscuilfea** in Leitrim ; *Lios-coille-fiadhadh*, fort of the wood or deer. Pronunciation here very plain.

**Liscuill** in Galway ; *Lios-cuill*, fort of hazel.

**Liscuillew** in Leitrim ; *Lios-coilleadh*, fort of the wood.

**Liscullane** and **Liscullaun** in Cork, Kerry, and Clare ; *Lios-Coileáin*, Collins's fort.

**Liscumasky** in Monaghan ; *Lios-Cummuscaigh*, Cummuscagh's fort. Very ancient personal name.

**Liscune** in Galway ; *Lios-ciúin*, quiet, silent fort. Like Knockanouganish, vol. ii. p. 485.

**Lisdangan** in Cork ; of the *dangan* or fortress.

**Lisdossan** in Westmeath ; *Lios-dosáin*, of the bush.

**Lisdreenagh** in Longford ; *Lios-draoighneach*, of the blackthorn.

**Lisdromacrone** ; *Lios-droma-cróine*, fort of the ridge of the brown cow. See Bo.

**Lisdromafarna** in Leitrim ; fort of the alder ridge.

**Lisdromarea** in Leitrim ; fort of the smooth ridge. *Reidh*, smooth.

**Lisdrumbrughas** in Armagh ; *Lios-droma-bruchais*, fort of the ridge of the farmhouse. See Drumbrughas, vol. i. p. 289.

**Lisdrumgivel** in Leitrim; *Lios-droma-geimheal*, fort of the ridge of the gyves or fetters. A memory of some otherwise forgotten captive. Like Lisna-guiveragh below.

**Lisdrumgran** in Leitrim; *Lios-droma-gcrann*, fort of the ridge of trees. The eclipses (of *c*) in this and the next are caused by the neuter noun *druim*: p. 8.

**Lisdrumgullion** in Armagh; *Lios-droma-gcuilinn*, fort of the ridge of holly. See last for eclipsis.

**Lisdrumliska** in Armagh; *Lios-droma-leisgidh*, fort of the ridge of the lazy fellow or sluggard (*leisceach*).

**Lisdurra** in Galway; *Lios-doire*, fort of the oak-grove.

**Liseenan** in Monaghan; *Lios-Fhionain*, Finan's fort.

**Lisfunshion** in Tipperary; of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Lisgall** in Monaghan; several authorities give it *Liscall* or *Liscale*; *Lios-Cathail*, Cahill's fort.

**Lisgarve** in Roscommon; *Lios-garbh*, rough fort.

**Lisgavneen** in Leitrim; *Lios-gaibhnín*, fort of the little smith. Smith's forge here.

**Lisglasheen** in Cork; of the brook. See vol. i. p. 455.

**Lisgoold** in Cork; written in Inq. and other old authorities, *Lisgowle* and *Lisgoole*; fort of the *gowl* or *goole* or fork. **Lisgool** in Leitrim, and **Lisgoule** in Fermanagh, same. For the *d* in *Lisgoold*, see p. 7, VI.

**Lisgub** in Galway; *Lios-giob*, ragged fort.

**Lisgullaun** in Sligo; of the *gallán* or pillar-stone: standing stone on top of fort, which is very usual.

**Lisheenacrehig** in Cork; *Lisín-a'-chrochaig*, little fort of the gallows. See Croch, vol. i. p. 220.

**Lisheenagower** in Tipperary; little fort of the goat.

**Lisheenaguile** in Galway; *Lisín-a'-Ghail*, of the Englishman.

**Lisheenahevnia** in Galway; *Lisín-na-haibhne*, little fort of the river.

**Lisheenakeeran** in Galway; *Lisín-a'-chaorthainn*, of the quicken-tree. See vol. i. p. 51<sup>a</sup>.



**Lisheenananoran** in Galway; of the *uaran* or cold spring. These lisses or homes were always built near a water supply. See *Fuaran*, vol. i. p. 453.

**Lisheenanol** in Tipperary; *Lisín-na-nabhall*, little fort of the apples.

**Lisheenataggart** in Tipperary; *Lisín-a'-tsagairt*, of the priest.

**Lisheenavalla** in Galway; *Lisín-a'-bhealaigh*, little fort of the pass or road. See *Bealach*, vol. i. p. 371.

**Lisheenbrone** in Mayo; *Lisín-brón*, little fort of the millstone or quern. Where a miller or quern-grinder lived.

**Lisheencrony** in Clare; little fort of *Crone* (woman). See *Ardcrony*.

**Lisheeneagh** in Clare; *Lisín-each*, of the horses. The horses were penned up in the little lis.

**Lisheeneenaun** in Galway; *Lisín-Fhíonain*, *Finan's* little fort.

**Lisheeneynaun** in Galway; *Lisín-eidhneáin*, of the ivy.

**Lisheenfrankach**; little fort of Frenchmen. *Francach* is a Frenchman: it also means a rat: for the popular belief is that rats came from France. Perhaps rats are meant here.

**Lisheenkyle** in Galway and Tipperary; *Lisín-coill*, little fort of the hazel.

**Lisheenleigh** in Cork; grey little fort (*liath*).

**Lisheennacannina** in Kerry; *Lisín-ceinnfhinne*, little *lis* of the spotted cow, *i.e.* with a white spot on the forehead. See vol. ii. p. 275.

**Lisheennageeha** in Galway; *Lisín-na-gaoithe*, of the wind: windy fort.

**Lisheennaheltia** in Galway; *Lisín-na-heilte*, of the doe (*eilit*).

**Lisheennapingina** in Cork; *Liseen-na-pingíne*, of the penny. Why?

**Lisheennavannoge** in Galway; *Lisín-na-bhfeannóg*, of the scaldcrows.

**Lisheenvicnaheeha**; *Lisín-mhic-na-hoidhche*, little fort of the son of the night. See vol. ii. p. 469.

**Lisingle** in Fermanagh; *Lios-aingil*, fort of the angel. See *Killangal*.

**Lisinisky** in Monaghan; *Lios-an-uisce*, fort of the water. There are two forts here.

**Liskey** in Donegal; *Lios-caoich*, fort of the blind man.

**Liskilleen** in Mayo and Limerick; *Lios-cillín*, fort of the little church or graveyard.

**Liskilly** in Fermanagh and Limerick; *Lios-cille*, of the church.

**Liskinbwee** in Tyrone; *Lios-cinn-buidhe*, fort of the yellow head or top.

**Liskincon** in Tyrone; fort of the hound's head. Probably from shape.

**Lislackagh** in Mayo; *lis* of the flagstones.

**Lislap** in Tyrone; *Lios-leaptha*, fort of the bed (grave). See Laba.

**Lislarheen** in Clare (-beg and -more), fort of the site (of a house). *Laithrín* is dim. of *lathair*, a site: see vol. i. p. 309.

**Lislary** in Sligo; *Lios-láire*, of the mare.

**Lislaughtin** in Kerry; *Lios-Laichtene*, fort of Lachtin, a well-known early Irish saint—seventh century.

**Lisleen** in Down and Tyrone; *Lios-lín*, fort of flax: where the steeped flax was spread out to dry.

**Lislin** in Cavan; *Lios-Fhlainn*, Flann's or Flinn's fort. *F* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Lislom** in Longford; bare fort.

**Lislongfield** in Monaghan; *Lios-learnhchoille*, fort of the elm-wood. See Longfield, vol. i. p. 509.

**Lismahane** in Cork; *Lios-meathán*, fort of the sieve-slits. See Killyvaghan.

**Lismannagh** in Leitrim; *Lios-monoch*, of the monks.

**Lismanny** in Galway; *Lios-manaiigh*, of the monk.

**Lismolin** in Mayo; *Lios-muilinn*, fort of the ill.

**Lismuinga** in Clare; fort of the long marshy grass. See Mong, vol. ii. p. 340.

**Lismullane** in Limerick; *Lios-mothláin* (Hogan), Mollan's or Mullan's fort.

**Lisnabasty** in the parish of Killallaghan, Galway; *Lios-na-bpáiste*, fort of the children (*páiste*): where unbaptized children were buried. See Lisnalanniv.

**Lisnabert** in Donegal; *Lios-na-beirte*, of the pair or two persons.

**Lisnaboll** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-bpoll*, fort of the holes: *i.e.* artificial caves, common in forts.

**Lisnabooley** in Mayo; *Lios-na-buaile*, fort of the booley or milking-place.

**Lisnabrague** in Down; *Lios-na-bréige*, fort of the falsehood. See about *bréag*, vol. ii. pp. 435, 436.

**Lisnabreeny** in Down; *Lios-na-bruighne*, fort of the bruighean [breen] or fairy palace: meaning that the *lis* itself is the fairy palace. This idiom (of duplication) is often found in names. See vol. i. p. 289.

**Lisnacark** in Cavan; *Lios-na-circe* [-kirka], fort of the hen. A resort of grouse. See *Cearc-fraeigh* in vol. ii. p. 298.

**Lisnacask** in Westmeath; *Lios-na-cásc*, fort of Easter: place for Easter-Monday sports.

**Lisnaclea** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Lios-na-cleithe* [-cleha], fort of the hurdle. See vol. i. p. 362.

**Lisnacón** in Cork; *Lios-na-con*, of the hound. A resort of hounds: p. 11. Or possibly a ghost.

**Lisnacree** in Down; *Lios-na-cruidhe*, of the cattle: where cattle were enclosed at night. See *Knocknacree*.

**Lisnacroggy** in Roscommon, and **Lisnacroy** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-croiche*, of the *croch* or gallows. See *Knocknacroy*.

**Lisnacunna** in Cork; fort of the *conadh* or firewood.

**Lisnacush** in Longford; fort of the *cos* or foot (of hill or farm). See *Cush*.

**Lisnadrisha** in Galway; *Lios-na-drise* (fem. here), of the *dris* or thornbush.

**Lisnafaha** in Clare; *Lios-na-faithche*, fort of the *faha* or sporting-green. See vol. i. p. 296.

**Lisnafillon** in Antrim; *Lios-na-bhfaoileann*, fort of the *feelans* or seagulls.

**Lisnafin** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-finne*, of the white (cow). See *Bo*.

**Lisnagade** in Down; *Lios-na-gcéad*, fort of the hundreds. A great high fort. A place of meeting.

**Lisnagall** in Tipperary; *Lios-na-nGall*, fort of the *Galls*—foreigners or Englishmen.

**Lisnagalliagh** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-gcailleach*, fort of the old women: old *banshees*, no doubt, for the fort is locally celebrated for its fairies.

**Lisnagalt** in Derry; *Lios-na-ngealt*, fort of the madmen. See Glannagalt, vol. i. p. 172.

**Lisnagannell** in Down (Aghaderg par.); *Lios-na-gcoinneall*, *lis* of the candles. Lights often seen at night in the old fort, when the fairies are busy at their own work.

**Lisnagappagh** in Westmeath; *Lios-na-gceapach*, fort of the *cappaghs* or tillage plots. See vol. i. p. 228.

**Lisnagard** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-gceard*, fort of the *cairds* or artificers. See vol. i. p. 223.

**Lisnagardy** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-gceardcha*, fort of the forges or workshops. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

**Lisnagaver** in Antrim; *Lios-na-ngabhar*, of goats.

**Lisnagea** in Leitrim; *Lios-na-ngedh*, of geese.

**Lisnageeha** in Mayo; fort of the wind.

**Lisnaglea** in Cavan; *Lios-na-gcliath*, of the hurdles. See Aghaclay.

**Lisnagleer** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-gcliar*, fort of the clergymen: probably a place for open-air Masses in penal times.

**Lisnagole** in Fermanagh; *Lios-na-gcoll*, of the hazels.

**Lisnagommon** in Queen's Co.; *Lios-na-gcomán*, fort of the *comans* or hurleys. A hurling place.

**Lisnagon** in Meath; *Lios-na-gcon*, fort of the hounds. A place for the *meet*.

**Lisnagoneeny** in Kerry; *Lios-na-gcoinínidhe*, fort of the rabbits. A rabbit-warren.

**Lisnagranshy** in Galway; *Lios-na-gráinsighe*, fort of the grange or granary or monastic farm.

**Lisnagrove** in Kerry, and **Lisnagreeve** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-gcraobh*, fort of the branches or bushes or branchy trees.

**Lisnagreggan** in Antrim; *Lios-na-gcreagán*, of the rocks.

**Lisnagrib** in Derry; *Lios-na-gríbe*, fort of the mire. Frequented and trampled by cows.

**Lisnagrish** in Longford; *Lios-na-ngris*, fort of the greese or embers (Irish *gríos*), where they lighted fires as signals or on St. John's Eve. See Lisnatinny.

**Lisnagroagh** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-gcruach*, fort of the *cruachs* or ricks. A safe place for *cruachs* or corn stacks.

**Lisnagroob** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-gcrúb*, fort of *croobs* or feet or hoofs. Why?

**Lisnagross** in Mayo; *Lios-na-gcros*, fort of the crosses: an altar or other devotional monument.

**Lisnagrow** in Meath; *Lios-na-gcro*, of the cattle-huts.

**Lisnaguiveragh** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-gcuibhreach*, fort of the fetters. Like Lisdrumgivel above.

**Lisnagreeny** in Galway; *Lios-na-ngadhairinidhe*, fort of the *gadhars* or beagles. See Ballygyroe.

**Lisnaharney** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-háirne*, fort of the sloe-tree. *H* prefixed to *airne* (fem.) in gen. sing.; p. 4, X.

**Lisnahilt** in Antrim; *Lios-na-heilte*, of the doe (*eilít*).

**Lisnahorna** in Cork; *Lios-na-heórna*, fort of the barley. See *Eorna*, vol. ii. p. 321.

**Lisnahunshin** in Antrim; *Lios-na-huinsinn* (fem. here), of the ash-tree. See *Fuinne* n vol. ii. p. 506.

**Lisnakealwee** in Kerry; *Lios-na-caol-bhuidhe*, *caol* is a narrow stream flowing through a marsh: "fort of the yellow marsh-stream."

**Lisnakilly** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-caillighe*, fort of the *calliagh* or old woman.

**Lisnakirka** in Mayo; *Lis-na-circe*, fort of the hen—grouse-hen: a resort of grouse. See Lisnacark.

**Lisnaknock** in Fermanagh; *Lios-na-gcnoc*, of the hills.

**Lisnalanniv** in Limerick, and **Lisnalannow** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-leanbh*, fort of the *lannavs* or children. Unbaptized children were buried there. See Lisnabasty.

**Lisnalea** in Cavan and Kilkenny; *Lios-na-laogh*, fort of the calves: where calves were penned in.

**Lisnalegan** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-liagán*, fort of the *legans* or standing pillar-stones.

**Lisnalinchy** in Antrim; *Lios-na-loingsighe*, fort of the mariners or sailors. *Loingseach*, a sailor, from *long*, a ship.

**Lisnalurg** in Sligo; *Lios-na-lorg*, of the tracks. There is an ancient plain in Connaught named *Magh-Luirg*, plain of the track, which has a Dinnseanchus legend to account for the name. See Lorrug.

**Lisnamaghery** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-machaire*, of the *magherys*—plains or open fields.

**Lisnamaine** in Cavan; an odd anglicisation of the real Irish name, *Lios-a-mhaoidheachain* (which would be properly anglicised Lissaveeghan), the fort of the boasting, probably in memory of a victory; or of sport victories. Its older name was different, *Mullach-na-mallacht*, hill of the curses: perhaps connected with the boasting. There is evidently a legend. For Curses, see vol. ii. p. 479.

**Lisnamandra** in Cavan; *Lios-na-mannra*, of the mangers or stalls: where horses were put up for the night. *D* is inserted after *n*: p. 7, VI.

**Lisnamanroe** in Cork (parish of Templemartin): *Lios-na-mban-ruaidh*, of the red-haired women. They are ghosts who haunt the *lis*.

**Lisnaminaun** in Galway; *Lios-na-meannán*, fort of the kids. Where goats were shut up by night.

**Lisnamoltaun** in Galway; *Lios-na-moltán*, fort of the wethers. *Moltán*, dim. of *molt*, a wether.

**Lisnamorrow** in Derry; *Lios-na-marbh*, fort of the dead. Memory of a battle-slaughter. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Lisnamovaun** in Kerry; *Lios-na-mbo-bhán*, fort of the white cows.

**Lisnamoyle** in Mayo and Monaghan; *Lois-na-maol*, of the *maols* or hornless cows.

**Lisnamrock** in Tipperary; *Lios-na-mbroc*, fort of the badgers. See vol. i. p. 484.

**Lisnamuclagh** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-muclach*, fort of the piggeries. See vol. i. p. 478.

**Lisnamult** in Roscommon; same meaning as Lisnamoltaun.

**Lisnanagh** in Longford, pron. Lisnaanagh; (not

*Lios-na-neach*, horses — but) *Lios-an-fheadhnaigh*, fort of the troop or company. *Feadhnach*, a troop. Meeting-place.

**Lisnaneanagh** in Cavan; *Lios-na-neanach*, fort of the marshes (*eanach*). See vol. i. p. 461.

**Lisnane** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-néan*, fort of the birds. See En, vol. i. p. 484.

**Lisnarrigh** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-naireamhach* (or *airmhidheach*), fort of the ploughmen. See Errew.

**Lisnandial** in the parish of Kilbonane, Kerry; *Lios-na-ndiabhal*, fort of the devils. This is worse than Lisnashee, fort of the fairies.

**Lisnare** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-ndeór*, fort of the tears. Possibly a resting-place for funerals: see Keen.

**Lisnarrus** in Leitrim; *Lios-na-ndorus*, of the doors.

**Lisnarroum** in Clare; *Lios-na-ndrom*, fort of the droms—backs or ridges.

**Lisnuran** in Roscommon; *Lios-na-niubhrán*, fort of the little yew-trees. *Iubhran*, dim. of *Iubhar*, a yew. See vol. i. p. 511.

**Lisnarawer** in Sligo; *Lios-na-reamhar*, fort of the fat men. See Reamhar, vol. ii. p. 419.

**Lisnareelin** in Tipperary (parish of Killea). The *Reelin* represents *Raerin*, the name of one of the ancient royal palaces, by the usual change of *r* to *l*. See "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 88. See Reary below.

**Lisnaroe** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-ruadh*, fort of the red-haired persons.

**Lisnasreen** in Westmeath, and **Lisnascreena** (more correct form) in Galway; *Lios-na-scríne*, fort of the shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

**Lisnascreghog** in Derry; fort of the screechhogs or screech-owls. *Screach*, a screech.

**Lisnasella** in Tipperary; *Lios-na-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

**Lisnashandrum** in Cork; of the old ridges.

**Lisnashannagh** in Monaghan, and **Lisnashanna** in Cavan; *Lios-na-seannach*, fort of the foxes.

**Lisnasharragh** in Down; *Lios-na-searrach*, fort of

the foals. Where they were penned up at night. See Searrach, vol. ii. p. 309.

**Lisnashee** : see Lisnandial.

**Lisnashillida** in Fermanagh ; *Lios-na-seilide*, fort of the snails. *Seilide* or *seilimide*, a snail.

**Lisnasliggan** in Down ; *Lios-na-sliogán*, of the shells : or of the thin slaty stones.

**Lisnasoo** in Antrim ; *Lios-na-subh*, of the berries (strawberries, &c.).

**Lisnastrane** in Tyrone, and **Lisnastrean** in Down ; *Lios-na-srathan*, fort of the streamlets. *T* here inserted between *s* and *r* : p. 7, V. See vol. i. p. 458.

**Lisnatierny** in Down ; *Lios-na-dtighearnaigh*, fort of the lords. The *t* of *tierny* should be eclipsed.

**Lisnatinny** in Cavan ; *Lios-na-teine*, fort of the fire. See Lisnagrish.

**Lisnatubbrid** in Tipperary ; of the well (*tiobraid* : vol. i. p. 452).

**Lisnavaghrog** in Down ; *Lios-na-bhfeathrog*, fort of the woodbine-plants. *Feathróg* [faheroge], woodbine, more usually *feathlóg*. Interchange of *r* and *l* : p. 5.

**Lisnaward** in Down ; should be Lisnamard ; *Lios-na-mbard* (so pronounced), fort of the bards. Very old name.

**Lisnawesnagh** in Fermanagh ; *Lios-na-bhfaistneach*, fort of the soothsayers or diviners or fortune-tellers.

**Lisnawhiggel** in Antrim ; *Lios-na-chuigile*, fort of the distaff. The guttural *ch* changed to *wh* : p. 2, II. Home of a professional spinner.

**Lisnoe** in Down ; *Lois-nua*, new *lis*.

**Lispheasty** in Galway ; *Lios-phéiste*, fort of the *piast* or great reptile. See *Piast*, in vol. i. p. 199.

**Lispuckaun** in Clare ; fort of the he-goats.

**Lisreagh** in Cavan and Fermanagh, and **Lisrevagh** in Longford ; *Lios-riabhach*, grey fort.

**Lissacaha** in Cork ; *Lios-a'-chatha*, of the battle.

**Lissacapple** in Cavan ; of the *capall* or horse.

**Lissacarha** in Galway ; of the rock. See *Cairthe*, vol. i. p. 343.

**Lissacarrow** in Roscommon ; fort of the *coradh* or weir.



**Lissaclarig** in Cork ; of the *clárach* or plain.

**Lissadorn** in Roscommon ; *Lios-a-duirn*, fort of the fist ; because the last chief of the district, O'Monahan, was killed here by another chief, O'Beirne, with a blow of his fist (local tradition).

**Lissagadda** in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-ghadwighe*, fort of the robber.

**Lissagurraun** in Galway ; of the *garrán* or shrubbery.

**Lissahane** in Kerry and Waterford ; *Liosachán*, little fort : *Lios* with the dim. termination *chán* : p. 12, II.

**Lissakeole** in Clare (parish of Kilmaley) ; *Lios-acheóil*, fort of the music ; *i.e.* fairy music heard from the *lis*. See Carrigaphepera.

**Lissakit** in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-chait*, of the cat. A resort of (wild) cats.

**Lissakyle** in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-choill*, fort of the hazel. See Coll, vol. i. p. 514.

**Lissalumma** in Galway ; *Liosa-loma* (both plural), bare forts. See Lislom.

**Lissalway** in Roscommon ; *Lios-Sealbhaigh* (FM) [Shalway], Seabhach's fort. See Kilmactalway.

**Lissameen** in Longford (better Lissameena) ; *Liosa-míne*, smooth forts. See Lissalumma.

**Lissan Parish** in Tyrone ; *Lios-Ainé*, Aine's *lis*. Aine was the fairy queen of the place and was the guardian spirit of the family of O'Corra. See Knockany for another fairy queen named Aine. In some other cases Lissan is merely a dim. of *Lis*—little *lis* or fort.

**Lissananny** in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo ; *Lios-an-eanaigh*, fort of the *eanach* or marsh.

**Lissanduff** in Antrim ; *Liosán-dubh*, black little fort.

**Lissaneden** in Tyrone ; of the hill-brow.

**Lissangle** in Cork ; *Lios-aingil*, fort of the angel. See Killangal and Killinangel.

**Lissanoochig** in Cork ; *Lios-an-Fhuathaig*, fort of Fohagh. *Fuahagh* was a horrible spectre who haunted this place and others. His name (which means hatred, abhorrence) appears in other place-names.

**Lissapharson** in Galway ; of the parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57. Perhaps he celebrated open-air Masses in the old fort.

**Lissaphobble** in Roscommon ; pron. here Lissafobbool, *i.e.* *Lios-a-phobuail*, the fort of potash, where it was made ; for its manufacture was in those times well understood among the people all over Ireland. In Roscommon potash is known as *potual* (O'Donovan and Dinneen). For bleaching.

**Lissardowlan** in Longford ; should be Lissardowla, for in an Inquisition of 1634 it is written Lisardawla, and in a still better authority—the Four Masters—*Lios-aird-abhla*, the fort of the height of the apple or of the orchard. I once stood on the top of the great mound of the *lis* which still remains, half-way between Longford and Edgeworthstown, a conspicuous object just beside the public road.

**Lissaree** in Cork ; fort of the king : see Ree.

**Lissaroo** village in Clare ; *Lios-a'-rubha*, fort of the rue (plant).

**Lissaroon** in Tipperary ; *Lios-Eireamhóin*, Erwin's fort.

**Lissatanvally** in Kerry ; *Lios-a'-tseanbhaile*, fort of the shanvally or old town, where *s* is eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

**Lissatava** in Mayo ; *Lios-a'-tsamha*, of the sorrel.

**Lissatinnig** in Kerry ; *Lios-a'-tsionnaig*, fort of the fox : with the Munster restoration of the final aspirated *g*. Fox resort : p. 11.

**Lissava** in Tipperary (accented on *va*) ; *Lios-a-mheadha* (masc. here), fort of the mead or metheglin ; where it was made, as it was in Moneyvea, vol. i. p. 497 (in which name *meadh* is also masc.). Mead was in universal use in Ireland till about a couple of centuries ago : made chiefly from honey. See "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

**Lissavaddraduff** fort in par. of Clooney, Clare ; of the black dog, a ghost well-known there.

**Lissavaddy** in Longford ; *Lios-a-mhadaigh*, fort of the dog.

**Lissavahaun** in Galway ; fort of the sieve-slit

(*meathan*): where grew the young oaks that supplied the slits. See Killyvaghan.

**Lissavane** in Kerry; *Lios-a'-bháin*, of the *bán* or grassy field.

**Lissavarra** in Limerick; *Lios-a'-Bhearra*, Barry's fort.

**Lissavilla** in Roscommon; of the *bilé* or ancient tree.

**Lissavruggy** in Galway; *Lios-a'-bhrogaidh*, of the *brogach*—a farmer or resident of a farmhouse (*brog*).

**Lissawaddy** in Roscommon; same as Lissavaddy.

**Lissawarriff** in Longford; *Lios-a'-mharbhtha*, fort of the slaying or murdering (*marbh*, *marbhadh*). A memory of some long-past murderous onslaught.

**Lissawully** in Sligo; *Lios-a'-mhullaigh*, of the summit.

**Lisseagh** in Monaghan; *Lios-each*, of horses.

**Lisseevin** in Roscommon; *Lios-aoimhinn*, beautiful fort: vol. ii. p. iv.

**Lissen** in Tipperary and Dublin; *Lisín*, little fort.

**Lisser**, an occasional form of *Lios*, or *Lis*, or *Liss*. For added *r* see vol. ii. p. 12.

**Lisserdrea** in Roscommon; *Lios-aird-reidh*, fort of the smooth (*reidh*) hill.

**Lisserluss** in Antrim; *Liosar-lus*, fort of the leeks, or of the herbs. See Lusmagh, vol. ii. p. 76. See *Lisser* above.

**Lisheenamanragh** in Roscommon; *Lisín-namannrach*, little fort of the mangers. Here horses were put up and fed in the *lis*. See *Manragh*.

**Lissian** in Roscommon; *Lios-fhiadhain*, wild fort—meaning of the wild uncultivated place.

**Lissindragan** in Galway; Hendragan's fort.

**Lissinisk** in Donegal, and **Lissiniska** in Leitrim; fort of the water (*uisce*): *i.e.* the surrounding water-trench.

**Lissinore** in Donegal; of the gold (*ór*). Hidden treasure guarded by fairies.

**Lisslanly** in Armagh; *Lios-Fhlangaile*, Flanelly's fort.

**Lissoleem** in Limerick, a very ancient and interesting place-name, for it perpetuates the name of Ailill

Olom or Olioll Olom, a renowned king of Munster in the third century. Lissoleem is a great circular *lis* with three surrounding ramparts standing on the western bank of the River Maigue, a mile below Bruree, and now a noted haunt of fairies. King Olioll Olom's wooden house stood in the centre; but the fairies have not got this residence now, for it is all gone. The gen. of Olom is *Oluim* in all the old authorities, which is pronounced Oleem; so that the Irish name *Lios-Oluim* is exactly represented in sound by the present anglicised name Lissoleem, which is perfectly familiar in the neighbourhood. This identification was for the first time established in my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 102.

**Lisoy** in Westmeath, where Goldsmith lived; *Lios-eó* or *Lios-eoigh*, fort of the yew. The gen. form *eoigh* is used here which makes the anglicised name Lisoy instead of Lissoe.

**Lissy**. When this begins a name, the *y* almost always stands for *Ui*, the gen. of *Ua* or *O* of a family name; as in **Lissyclearig** in Kerry; *Lios-Ui-Cleirig*, O'Clery's fort (with the aspirated *g* at the end restored).

**Listamlet** in Tyrone; *Lios-taimhleachta*, fort of the *tamlaght* or plague-cemetery. See Tallacht, vol. i. p. 161.

**Listerlin** in Kilkenny; corrupted from *Lios-arglinn* (FM), fort on the glen.

**Listicall** in Donegal; *Lios-tighe-Cathail*, fort of the house of Cahill. See Attee.

**Listinny** in Monaghan; *Lios-teine*, fort of fire. See Lisnatinny.

**Listobit** in Longford; *Lios-Tioboid*, Theobald's or Tibbot's fort.

**Listoke** in Louth; *Lios-tseabhaic*, fort of the hawk. See Seabhac in vol. i. p. 485.

**Listress** in Derry; *Lios-treasa* [-trassa], fort of the battle (treas). The nom. *tress* is kept here instead of the gen. *tressa* (Listressa): p. 12.

**Listrim** in Kerry; *Lios-truimm*, fort of the elder or boor-tree. See Tromm, vol. i. p. 517.

**Listrolin** in Kilkenny; *Lios-Trolainn*, Trolann's fort. Trolann still exists as a family name in the form of Troland: *d* added: p. 7, VI.

**Listymore** in Tyrone; *Lios-tighe-moir*, of the great house.

**Litter** in Wexford; *Leitir*, a hillside. See Letter.

**Logavinshire** in Limerick; *Log-a'-mhainseír*, hollow of the manger. Where horses were penned in and fed.

**Loggan** in Wexford; little hollow: dim. of *Log*.

**Lognafulla** in Tipperary; *Log-na-fola*, hollow of the blood: some sanguinary fight.

**Loher** in Kerry; *Lothar*, a trough, a hollow. It is a basin-like hollow half a mile across, at foot of a mountain.

**Lohercannan** in Kerry; *Lothar-ceinnfhinne* (or *-cannana*), hollow of the white-faced cow.

**Lonagh** in Cork; *Leamhnach*, elmy land (*leamh*, elm).

**Longfield**, a form of *Leamh-choill*, elm-wood, especially in Ulster. See vol. i. pp. 40, 508.

**Longnamuck** in Roscommon; house of pigs. *Long*, a ship, sometimes means a house.

**Loart** in Monaghan; *Lubhghort*, an herb garden. See vol. ii. p. 336.

**Loobnamuck** in Mayo; *loop* or enclosure (*lúb*) of pigs.

**Loobroe** in Galway; red *loop* or enclosure.

**Loortan** in Cavan; *Lubhghortán*, herb garden. See Loart.

**Looscaun** in Galway, and **Looscaunagh** in Kerry; *Luascán*, *Luascánach*, swinging or rocking. Probably applied to a grove in a windy situation.

**Loran** in Tipperary; *Leamhran*, elm-land. See Lonagh.

**Lorrug** in Wicklow; *Lorg*, a track. See Lisnalurg.

**Lossetkillew** in Cavan; *Losad-coille*, fertile-land of the wood. See Losaid in vol. ii. p. 430.

**Loughachork** in Fermanagh; *Loch-a'-chuire*, lake of the *corc* or *corcach* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 462.

**Loughaclery** (beg) in Galway; *Loch-a'-chléirigh*, lake of the cleric.

**Loughacrannareen** near Clifden in Galway, lake of the little grove; *Crann*, a tree; *crannairín*, little grove.

**Loughadian** in Down; *Loch-a'-daingin*, lake of the fortress. (*Daingean* often softened to *Dian*). See *Dian*, vol. i. p. 307. The lake is now meadow-land.

**Loughagher** in Donegal; *Loch-eachair*, of the horses.

**Loughanalla** in Westmeath; *Lochán-eala*, lake of the swan.

**Loughananna** in Limerick; *Loch-an-eanaigh*, of the marsh. *Anna*, the nom. instead of *anny* the gen. : p. 12.

**Loughanavagh** in Westmeath; *Lochan-na-bhfeadh*, little lake of the rushes. Guttural *ch* put in at end, as is often done.

**Loughanavatta** in Tipperary; *Lochan-a-bhata*, of the *bata* or stick.

**Loughannacrannoge** in Sligo; *Lochan-na-crann-oige*, little lake of the *crannog* or lake-dwelling. See vol. i. p. 299.

**Loughannatryna** in the parish of Kilbride, Roscommon; *Lochan-na-tradhna* (fem. here), little lake of the corncrake. A resort : p. 11. See vol. i. p. 487.

**Loughantarve** in Louth; *Lochan-tarbh*, of the bulls.

**Loughaphonta** in Leitrim; *Loch-a'-phónta*, of the cattle-pound.

**Loughaphreaghaun** in Cork; Lake of the *preaghawn* or crow. A resort of crows, a rookery in a grove standing near : p. 11.

**Lough Arrow** in Sligo and Mayo; *Loch-arbhach* (FM), corn-lake : *i.e.* good cornland round it.

**Loughaunnaman** in Mayo; *Lochán-na-mban*, little lake of the women. *Bean*, a woman; gen. plur. *ban*, with *b* eclipsed. See vol. ii. p. 121.

**Loughcrillan** in Donegal; *Loch-crithléáin*, lake of the shaking-bog. *Crith* [crih], shake : with diminutive.

**Loughcurra** in Galway; *Loch-coraidh*, lake of the weir.

**Lough Dalla** in Mayo; see *Balloughdalla*.

**Loughdawan** in Cavan; *Loch-damhain*, of the doe.

**Loughdeeven** in Cork; *Loch-Diomhaoin*, idle lake. Either it belonged to an idle fellow, or it produced few fish.

**Lough Eask** in Donegal; *Loch-iascach* (FM), fishy lake. *Iasc*, fish.

**Lough Enna** "in front of Ballynastragh House, Gorey (Wexford); *Loch Ethne* (Ethne's lake), named from Ethne, a benign fairy connected with the Hiberno-Norman family of Esmonde" (Hogan); just as Cleena and Eevell are the guardian fairy queens of the MacCarthys and O'Briens respectively.

**Lough Ennell** and **Lough Owel** in Westmeath; properly *Loch-Annin* and *Loch-Uair* (FM): according to the ancient Dinnsenchus legend, from two Firbolg brothers who resided beside them.

**Lough Firrib**; *Loch-feirbe*, lake of the cows (*fearb*).

**Loughglinn** in Roscommon; (not the lake of the *glen*, but) *Loch-Glinne* (Hogan), lake of Glinnia, a woman.

**Lough Murree** near the sea in Clare; *Loch-muiridhe*, marine lake. *Muir*, the sea.

**Loughnacush** in Kildare; *Loch-na-coise* [cusha], lake of the foot (of a hill, farm, &c.).

**Loughnafinna** in Tipperary; *Loch-na-finne*, of the white (cow). See Bo.

**Loughnageer** in Wexford; *Loch-na-gcaor*, lake of the berries. See Vinegar Hill.

**Loughnagowan** in Clare; *Loch-na-ngabhann*, lake of the smiths.

**Loughnaluchraman** in Donegal; lake of the small trouts. But *luchraman* is also another name in Donegal for the leprachan (fairy: see vol. i. p. 190).

**Loughnamansheefrog** in the parish of Tulloghobegly, Donegal; *Loch-na-mban-siadhbhrog*, lake of the fairy women ("female fairies of the fairy mansions"). *Siadh-bhrog*, "fairy-dwelling."

**Loughnascrechoge** in Donegal; *Loch-na-screachóg*, lake of the screech-owls. *Screach* is a scream: *screachóg*, a screech-owl.

**Loughnashandree**, a little pool south of Kenmare

river; *Loch-na-seandruadh*, lake of the old druids: a name with a long memory. See Magherintendry; and vol. ii. pp. 98, 100.

**Lough Neagh.** See p. 9.

**Lough Potteen** near Ballinalack in Longford, where they manufactured *potteen* or home-made illicit whiskey.

**Loughriscouse** in Down; *Luachrais-cuais*, rushy land of the *cuas* or cave.

**Loughscalia** in Roscommon; *Loch-Scáile*, lake of Scalia, daughter of Mannanan MacLir, about whom there is a local legend.

**Loughscur** in Leitrim; of the *scur* or horse-stud.

**Loughsollish** in Kilkenny; *Loch-soluis*, lake of the light. See vol. i. p. 217.

**Loughtirm** in Donegal; *Loch-tirim*, dried lake. It was drunk up and dried by the great giant Dovaren from Tory, king of otters (*Dobharen*, *Dobharchu*, an otter), about whom many wonderful stories are told.

**Lough Tullysiddoge** in Donegal. Tullysiddoge is *Tulaigh-sudóg*, hill of the wild ducks. A wild duck is called *sudóg* here.

**Lough Warvaneill** in Donegal; *Loch-mharbhtha-Neill*, the lake of the killing of Neill. The story seems lost.

**Loyer** in King's Co.; *Ladhar*, a fork. See Lyre.

**Ludden** in Donegal and Limerick; *Lodan*, a puddly place.

**Lug, Lugg**, part of many names; *log*, a hollow.

**Lugacaha** in Sligo and Westmeath; *Log-a'-chatha*, hollow of the battle.

**Lugakeeran** in Roscommon; *Log-a'-chaorthainn*, hollow of the quicken-tree plantation. See vol. i. p. 513.

**Lugamarla** in King's Co.; of the marl-clay.

**Lugateane** in Roscommon; *Log-a'-tsidheain*, hollow of the foxglove or fairy-thimble. So interpreted correctly here.

**Lugbriscan** in Louth; hollow of the *brioscans*: a kind of edible root like a parsnip.



**Luggakeeraun** in Galway ; same as Lugakeeran.

**Lugganimma** in Galway ; *Log-an-ime*, of butter (dairy here).

**Luggawannia** in Galway ; *Log-a'-bhainne*. hollow of milk : good grazing ?

**Luggygalla** in Westmeath ; *Logaigh-geala*, white hollows or hollow spots. The singular is *logach* (from *Log*) ; plural *Logaigh* : *geala* also plural, from *geal*.

**Lugher** in Donegal ; local name *An Fhliuchair*, the wet place (*fhliuch*, wet). The article prefixed aspirates and sinks the *F*. This is neither from *loch*, a lake, nor from *luachair*, rushes.

**Lughil** in Kildare ; *Leamh-choill*, elm wood : vol. i. p. 509.

**Lughveen** in Donegal : *An-Fhliuch-mhín*, wet meen or field. Article prefixed (in Irish) as in Lugher.

**Lugmeen** in Leitrim ; *Log-mín*, smooth hollow.

**Lugnadeffa** in Sligo ; *Log-na-daibhche*, hollow of the caldron (*dabhach*) : from shape. See vol. ii. p. 433.

**Lugnafahy** in Mayo ; *Log-na-faithche*, of the sporting green. See vol. i. p. 296.

**Lugnafaughara** in Leitrim ; *Log-na-fachaire*, of the shelving side. *Faucher*, a shelf in a hill or cliff side is well understood. See vol. ii. p. 385.

**Lugnagon** in Leitrim ; *Log-na-gcon*, hollow of the hounds.

**Lugnagroagh** in Wicklow ; *Log-na-gcruach*, of the ricks or round hills. See vol. i. p. 387.

**Lugnagullagh** in Westmeath ; *Log-na-gcollach*, of the boars.

**Lugnalettin** in Mayo ; *Log-na-leitean*, of the porridge or stirabout (*leite*). From the family habit.

**Lugnamannow** in Sligo ; *Log-na-mbanbh*, hollow of the *bonnivs* or sucking-pigs. *B* of *banbh* eclipsed by *m*. This is like Bannow in Wexford from *Banbh* : vol. i. p. 108.

**Lugnanurrus** ; see p. 4.

**Lugnashammer** in Roscommon ; *log-na-seamar*, hollow of the *shammers* or shamrocks : vol. ii. pp. 53, 54.

**Lugnaskeehan** in Leitrim; *Log-na-sciathan*, hollow of the wings. Haunt of wild birds.

**Lugnavaddoge** in Mayo; *Log-na-bhfeadóg*, of the plovers: vol. i. p. 487.

**Lullymore** in Kildare. Lully is *Laoilgheach*, a milch cow: good grass for milch cows. See *Owendalulagh*: vol. i. p. 248.

**Luney** in Derry; elm-land, same as *Lonagh*.

**Lung** in Mayo; *Long*, a house (primarily a ship).

**Lungs** in Tyrone, English plural from Irish plural *Longa*: houses.

**Lurg**, a track: sometimes it is merely shortened from *Lurga*.

**Lurga, Lurgan**, a *shin* or long hill, a long strip of land: see vol. i. p. 527.

**Lurga** in Mayo, and **Lurgoe** in Tipperary; *Lurga*, long hills.

**Lurgabaun, Lurgaboy, Lurgabrack**; white, yellow, speckled long hill.

**Lurgachamlough** in Monaghan; *Lorg-a'-chamlocha*, the *lorg* or track of (or beside) the crooked lake (*cam*, crooked). See *Lorrug*.

**Lurganaglare** in Tyrone; *Lurgan-na-gclár*, long hill of the boards or planks. Why?

**Lurganagoose** in Derry; *Lurgan-na-gcuas*, long hill of the caves. *Cuas*, a cave, with *c* eclipsed by *g*: vol. i. p. 437.

**Lurganbane, Lurganboy, Lurganbrack, Lurganreagh**; white, yellow, speckled, grey *lurgan* or long hill.

**Lurgancanty** in Down; *Lurgan-Ui-Chainte*, O'Canty's long hill.

**Lurgancot** in Armagh; of the (wild) cats.

**Lurgancullenboy** in Armagh; yellow long hill of holly.

**Lurgansemanus** in Antrim; *Lurgan-sidhe-Manuis*, long hill of Manus's *shee* or fairy mount.

**Lurganshannagh** in Donegal; *Lurgan-seanach*, of the foxes. **Lurganshanny** in Galway; of the fox.

**Lurganteneil** in Antrim; *Lurgan-teine-aoil*, long hill of the lime-kiln. *Tein-aoil* [teneel], a lime-kiln: *teine*, fine; *aol*, lime.

**Lurgy**, an inflection of *Lurgach*, a long hill.

**Lurrig**, a form of Lurg; and **Lurriga** of Lurga. Vowel inserted: p. 7, VII.

**Lushkinnagh** in Kilkenny; *Loiscneach*, burnt land. *Loisc*, to burn: with the termination *nach* (p. 12, I). See Beatin above: and also vol. i. p. 238.

**Lusk** in Dublin; *Lusca* in the oldest Irish authorities, meaning a cave, which figures in the old Irish romances. I fear the cave is not there now.

**Luskanargid** in Waterford; cave (*lusc*) of the money. Probably a story of hidden treasure.

**Lyan** in Clare; *Laighean*, a lance: a long strip of land. **Lyanmore** in Longford, great strip.

**Lybe** in Cork; *Leidhb* [Lybe], a long strip (of land). **Lybagh** in Wicklow, same word with *ach* added: **Lybes** in Kerry, same with English plural—strips.

**Lyracrumpane** in Kerry; *Ladhar-a'-crompain*, fork of the *crompan* or little sea-inlet.

**Lyragh** in Cork; *Ladhar*, branch (of river), with *ach* added on: p. 12, I. See, for *Ladhar* [Lyre], vol. i. p. 530.

**Lyraneag** in Cork; *Ladhar-an-fhiadhaig* [-eag], river fork of the deer: aspirated *g* at end restored as usual in South Munster.

**Lyredaowen** in Cork; *Ladhar-da-amhainn*, the fork of the two rivers.

**Lyrenamon** in Cork; *Ladhar-na-mban*, of the women.

**Lyroge** in Queen's Co.; same as *Lyardaun*, only with *óg* as dim.

**Maas** in Donegal; *Más*, a hill: literally a thigh.

**Mabrista** in Westmeath; *Magh-brista*, broken plain. In what sense broken?

**Mac**, a son. As part of a family name, it very often enters into place-names. It suffers many changes, chiefly consisting of clipping off some of its letters: so that it appears as *ma*, *mic*, *ac* or *ack*, *ic* or *ick*, *c* or *k*. All those appear in scores of the names in this book. See vol. ii. p. 143. In all these

variations the *c* is often made *g*—*mag* : an allowable change.

**Macantrim** in Armagh ; *Magh-ceann-truimm*, plain of the head (*ceann*) of the *tromm* or elder-bush or boor-tree. We have *can* here instead of the gen. *cin* or *kin* : p. 14 (MacNeill).

**Mackanrany** in Westmeath ; *Meacan-raithnighe*, (wild) parsnip-land of the ferns. *Meacan*, a parsnip—wild-parsnip land : vol. ii. p. 349. For Ferns, see vol. ii. p. 330.

**Mackmine** in Wexford, a place old in history and legend : mentioned in an Irish poem in Book of Leinster printed by O'Curry, and called there *Magh Maein*, Maen's plain. In an Inq. of seventeenth century it is correctly called Maghmaine, and in another incorrectly Mackmayne, which last is perpetuated in the present name Mackmine. (MS. Mat. pp. 481, 482.)

**Macnadille** in Roscommon ; pron. there *Mac-an-iodaile*, son of the idol, a nickname, and a strange one. Nicknames are common enough in local designations.

**Macoyle** in Wexford ; *Magh-coill*, plain of hazel.

**Macreddin** in Wicklow ; *Magh-Chreidin*, the plain of St. Credan or Credan, sixth or seventh century. (O'Hanlon, vol. v. p. 211.)

**Macroom** in Cork ; written in the old authorities *Magh-cromtha*, the sloping plain.

**Madara** in Clare ; *Magh-dara*, plain of the oak.

**Madavagh** in Donegal ; *Magh-daimhche*, plain of the *davagh* (caldron) or flax-pond : with the nom. *davagh* instead of the gen. *dihy* : p. 12. See Culdaff, vol. ii. p. 434.

**Maddadoo** in Westmeath. The old Irish name, which is still dimly remembered, is *Mullach-chu*, summit of the *cu* or hound. Here the nom. *cu* is incorrectly used instead of the gen. *con*. The proper anglicised name is Mullaghcon.

**Maddyboy** in Limerick ; *Maide-buidhe*, yellow stick. Sometimes *maddy* means a strong stick placed across a little stream, by which you might cross.

**Maddydoo** in Antrim; *Maide-dubh*, black stick.

**Maddydrumbrist** in Down; *Maide-droma-briste*, stick of the broken ridge or back. See Mabrista.

**Madore** in Cork; Dore's plain (*magh*). See Gweedore, vol. ii. p. 266.

**Maelra** in Limerick; *Maol-rath*, bare rath.

**Maghanaboe** in Kerry; *Macha-na-bo*, lawn or milking-field of the cow.

**Maghancoosaun** in Kerry; *Macha-'n-chuasáin*, field of the little cave or little cove (*cuas, cuasan*).

**Maghanlawau** in Kerry; *Macha-'n-leamháin*, milking-field of the elm (*leamh, leamhan*).

**Magharees** beside Tralee Bay; *Machairidhe* (Irish plural), here meaning "plains" or "flat islands"; a name truly descriptive.

**Magh-Breagh**, plain north of Dublin: see p. 8.

**Magheracar** in Donegal; plain (*machaire*) of cars: vol. i. p. 426.

**Magheracashel** in Antrim; *Machaire-caisil*, plain of the *cashel* or round stone-fort. Vol. i. p. 286.

**Magheraclay** in Derry; plain of hurdles. See Aghaclay.

**Magheracloigh** and **Magheracloy** in Donegal; of the stone.

**Magheracuircnagh** in Westmeath; *Machaire-Cuircne* (FM), plain of Cuircne, the ancient name of the barony of Kilkenny West, in which it is situated: with *ach* added: p. 12, I.

**Magherafelt** in Derry. It is hard to account for the present form. In the Irish-speaking portions of Derry and Tyrone the people invariably called it in Irish *Machaire-fiogaidh* [Magherafiggy], and explained it as the rushy plain. *Feadh*, a rush (vol. i. p. 434): another form of which is *fiag, fiaga* (Dinneen and O'Reilly). So we see the people were correct both in sound and interpretation.

**Magheragall** in Antrim; plain of Englishmen. See vol. i. p. 94.

**Magheragar** in Tyrone; *Machaire-gcar*, plain of cars. In this and the next two is a neuter eclipsis of *c* after *Machaire*: p. 8.

**Magheragart** in Tyrone; *Machaire-gcart*, of the carts.

**Magherageery** in Down; *Machaire-gcaoraigh*, of sheep.

**Magherahean** in Donegal; *Machaire-Sheáin*, John's plain.

**Magherakill** in Monaghan; *Machaire-coille*, plain of the wood. Should be Magherakilla: but nom. kept instead of gen. (killa): p. 12.

**Magheralave** in Antrim; *Machaire-shléibhe*, plain of (or near) a mountain (*sliabh*, *sleibhe*).

**Magheralin** in Down; *Machaire-linne*, the plain of the *linn* or pool.

**Magheramayo** in Down; *Machaire-muighe-eo*; the (large) plain of the (smaller) plain of the yews. See Mayo, vol. i. p. 510.

**Magherana** in Down; *Machaire-'n-atha*, of the ford.

**Magheranagay** in Mayo; *Machaire-na-ngédh*, plain of the geese—a goose-green. See Monagay, vol. i. p. 488.

**Magheranageeragh** in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Machaire-na-gcaorach*, plain of the sheep.

**Magheranakilly** in Donegal; *Machaire-na-coille*, of the wood.

**Magheranaskeagh** in King's Co.; of the white-thorn bushes.

**Magheranore** in Sligo; *Machaire-an-óir*, of the gold. Why?

**Magheranraheen** in Clare; *Machaire-an-ráithín*, plain of the little rath or fort.

**Magherashanvally** in Donegal; *Machaire-sean-bhaile*, plain of the old town.

**Magheraskeagh** in Derry; same as Magheranaskeagh.

**Magherasollus** in Donegal; of light. See vol. i. p. 217.

**Magherastephana** barony in Fermanagh; *Machaire-Stefanach*, Stephen's plain, from Stephen who was the son of *Odhar*, who was the progenitor of the Maguires (*MagUidhir*) (O'Donovan).

**Magheratimpany** in Down; *Machaire-tiompanaigh*, plain of the standing-stone or round peaked hill. See vol. i. p. 403.

**Magherindonnell** in Antrim; *Machairin-Domhnaill*, Donnell's little plain.

**Magherintendry** in Antrim; *Machaire-'n-tsean-druidh*, plain of the old druid. See Loughnashandree.

**Maghernacloy** in Monaghan; *Machaire-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

**Maghernaharny** in Monaghan; of the sloe-bush (*áirne*).

**Maghernahily** in Armagh; *Machaire-na-háille*, of the cliff. See Aill.

**Maghernakelly** in Monaghan; *Machaire-na-caillighe*, of the *cailleach* or hag.

**Maghernalaght** in Donegal; *Machaire-na-leacht*, of the *leachts* or grave-mounds. See vol. i. p. 337.

**Maghernaskeagh** in Queen's Co.; same as Magheranaskeagh.

**Magheross** in Monaghan; see Carrickmacross.

**Magho** in Armagh; *Macha-eo*, milking-field (*macha*) of the yew. See Maghanlawau.

**Magorban** in Tipperary; *Magh-Gorbáin* (Hogan), plain of (a man named) Corban (now often Corbett): the *C* of Corban is changed to *G* by neuter eclipsis: p. 8.

**Mahanagh** in several counties; *Meathanach*, a place of sieve slits. The general tradition in these places is that sieve-makers lived there. See Coolmahane.

**Mahoonagh** in Limerick; *Magh-tamhnaigh* (Hogan), plain of the cultivated field. See vol. i. p. 231.

**Malahide**, north of Dublin; written in all the old documents *Baile-atha-Thid* [Ballaheed], town of the ford of *Teud*, a man's name. The *B* has been changed to *M* by the curious process detailed in vol. i. p. 58, as Banagher is changed to Managher. See also Moigh and Munnadesha below.

**Malin** in Donegal; *Malainn*, a brow, a hill-brow. The nom. is *Mala*, dative *Malainn*, which is here used as a nom. (p. 13), and Malinmore is exactly a brow, as the name indicates.

**Mallahow** in Co. Dublin; *Mala-habha*, brow of (or over) the river. See Ow.

**Mallaranny**, a well-known place in Mayo; *Mala-raithnighe* [-ranny], hill-brow of the ferns. See about ferns in vol. ii. p. 330.

**Mallaroe** in Mayo; *Mala-ruadh*, red hill-brow.

**Mallendober** in Antrim; brow of (or over) the well. The *d* being used for *t* (in tobar) looks like a neuter eclipsis: but I am uncertain whether *malainn* is (or was) neuter.

**Mallybreen** in Fermanagh; *Malaidhe-Bhraoin*, Breen's hill-brows or braes.

**Mallyree** in Galway; *Malaidhe-fhraoigh*, hill-brows of heath. *Fraoch*, heath, *F* disappearing by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Mamucky** in Cork; plain of the pig.

**Managh** (beg and more) in Derry; *Magh-neach*, plain of horses: the *n* being prefixed to *each* by the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

**Manister** in Antrim; a monastery. See Mainister, vol. ii. p. 233.

**Manooney** in Armagh; *Magh-nUaithne*, Owney's plain. For the *n* prefixed to *Uaithne*, see Managh.

**Manragh** in Cavan; *Mannrach*, a manger, indicating a place where horses were put up. See Lisheenamanragh. **Manraghrory** in Mayo; Rory's manger.

**Mantuar** in Roscommon; *Magh-an-tuair*, plain of the bleach-green or grazing place.

**Maol**, bare, bald: a cow without horns is a maol, mully, millie, muilleen, milleen. Often applied to a bare object, *i.e.* bare of trees, grass, bushes, &c.: such as a hill, a fort, &c.

**Maphoner** in Armagh; *Magh-phonaire*, plain of beans.

**Marahill** in Cavan; *Marbhchoill*, dead wood: trees dead.

**Marganure** in Galway; *Marja-an-iubhair*, market of the yew: a yew-tree stood on the market-place.

**Margymonaghan** in Derry; O'Monaghan's market.

**Marlaco** (beg and more) in Armagh; *Marlacuaiche*, marl-clay of the *cuach* or hollow.



**Mashanaglass** in Cork; *Magh-sen-eglaise* (Hogan), plain of the old *eaglais* or church. See vol. i. p. 317.

**Masiness** in Donegal; *Más-an-easa* [-assa], hill of the cataract. See *Más*, vol. i. p. 526. The nom. *ess* is wrongly retained here instead of the gen. *assa*: p. 12.

**Masmore** in Galway; *Más-mór*, great long-hill.

**Mass** (beg and more) in Donegal; see preceding.

**Maugh** and **Maugha**, both in Cork; *Macha*, a milking- and feeding-field or farm for cattle. See *Maghanlawaun*.

**Maughanaclay** in Cork; *Macha-na-cleithe*, milking-field of the hurdle. See *Aghaclay*.

**Maughanasilly** in Cork; *Macha-na-sailigh*, feeding-field of the sally-tree grove.

**Maul** in Cork and elsewhere represents *Meall*, knoll or little hill: vol. i. p. 394.

**Mauladinna** in Cork; *Meall-a'-duine*, knoll of the man: some remarkable person.

**Maulagallane** in Cork and Kerry; *Meall-a'-galláin*, hillock of the standing-stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Maulagow** in Cork; *Meall-a'-ghobha*, hillock of the smith.

**Maulatanvally** in Cork; of the old town (*shanbally*).

**Maulatrahane** in Cork; of the stream (*sruthán*).

**Maulavanig** in Cork; *Meall-a'-mhanaig*, knoll of the monk: with *m* aspirated and final *g* restored.

**Maulikeeve** in Cork; *Meall-Ui-Chaoimh*, O'Keeffe's little hill.

**Maulnagrough** in Cork; *Meall-na-geruach*, of the *cruachs* or ricks or peaks.

**Maulnahone** in Kerry; *Meall-na-huamhann*, knoll of the *oan* or cave. The little cave is still there.

**Maulnaskeha** and **Maulnaskehy** in Cork; *Meall-na-sceithe*, hillock of the thornbush.

**Maulroure** in Cork; *Meall-reamhar*, fat or thick knoll.

**Maum**, Irish *madhm*, an eruption, a chasm, a high pass: vol. i. p. 176.

**Maumaratta** in Mayo; *Madhm-a'-rata*, pass of the

young hare or rabbit (*rata*): a resort of hares or rabbits: p. 11.

**Maumeen** in Galway and Mayo; *Maidhmín*, little pass: see Maum.

**Maungawnagh** in Galway; high pass of the milch-cows (*gamhnach*).

**Maune** in Cork; *Meadhón*, middle; centre point.

**Mawbeg** in Cork; *Magh-beag*, small plain. **Magh-brin** in Cork; *Magh-Brain*, Bran's or Byrne's plain.

**Mayboy** in Derry; *Magh-bhuidhe*, yellow plain.

**Maydown** in Armagh and Derry; *Magh-dúin*, plain of the dún or fort.

**Mayogher** in Derry; *Magh-eochrach*, plain of the border (*eochair*)—border-plain.

**Maze** racecourse in Down; *Magh*, a plain. The form Maze was adopted to show the English plural ("plains," "level expanses"). In one old document it is called *Faithche-an-mhágha* (Hogan), the sporting-ground of the plain. See *Faithche*, vol. i. p. 296.

**Mealcly** in Tipperary; *Maol-chladh* [-cly], bare rampart. See *Cladh*, vol. ii. p. 219; and *Maol* above.

**Mealisheen** in Cork; *Maol-lisín*, bare little fort.

**Meallaghmore** in Kilkenny; great hillock. *Meallach*, same as *meall* with *ach* added. See *Maul* above.

**Meallis** in Kerry; *Maol-lios*, bare fort.

**Meanagh** in Clare; *Mianach*, a mine: *ach* added on to *mian*.

**Meanus** in Galway, Kerry and Limerick; *Mianus*, a mine. *S* is here added to the root-word *mian* (vol. ii. p. 13).

**Meedan**, **Meedanmore** in Donegal; *Míadan* is much used in Donegal for a meadow, same sense as *Monare* in the south and *Leny* elsewhere. Perhaps it is the English *mead* borrowed.

**Meehan** in Westmeath, and **Meehaun** in Roscommon, well understood in both places to be *Mitheán*, middle or central land, corresponding with *Mitheamh*, meaning June, *i.e.* middle month (of summer).

**Meelcon** in Kerry; Meel here the same as *Maol* above—bald hill: Meelcon, bald hill of hounds.

**Meelmane** in Cork; *Maol-meadhon*, middle bald-hill.

**Meelragh** in Leitrim; *Maol-rath*, bare or flat *rath*.

**Meeltanagh** in Longford; *Maoltanagh*, bare hill, two terminations *tan* and *ach* added here: p. 12, I.

**Meeltran** in Mayo, and **Meeltraun** in Roscommon; *Maoltrán*, a bare hillock: terminations legitimate.

**Meen**, Irish *Mín*, smooth: very prevalent in Donegal for a smooth green field, especially a green spot on a mountain with rushes through the grass: often called a *misk*. See vol. ii. p. 400. It is sometimes made *Míne* (2-syll.).

**Meenablagh** in Tyrone; *Mín-bláthach*, flowery *meen* or smooth field: see vol. ii. p. 326. Vowel inserted between *n* and *b*: p. 7, VII.

**Meenachullion** in Donegal; of the holly.

**Meenaclady** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-chladaigh*, of the *cladach* or stony shore.

**Meenacloghspar**; smooth field of the pillar-stone. *Clochspar* is *Cloch-a-spearra*, stone of the spear, *i.e.* like a spear.

**Meenacloy** in Donegal and Tyrone; *Mín-na-cloiche* [-cloy], smooth field of the stone. **Meenacloyabane** in Fermanagh; *Mín-na-cloiche-báine*, *meen* or *misk* of the white stone. See *Aughnacloy*, vol. i. p. 412.

**Meenacurrin** in Donegal; *Mín-a-chuirrín*, of the little *curragh* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Meenadiff** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-daimh*, smooth field of the ox.

**Meenadoo** in Tyrone, and **Meenaduff** in Cork and Donegal; *Míne-dubh*, black smooth field (heather or bog through the grass).

**Meenagarragh** in Donegal; *Míne-geirrfhiaghaigh*, *misk* of the hare: a resort of hares: p. 11.

**Meenagh** in Leitrim and Tyrone; *Meadhonach*, middle land.

**Meenagolan** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-ghualann*, *Misk* of the (hill-) shoulder. See *Guala*, vol. i. p. 524.

**Meenagowan** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-ghobhan*, of the smith.

**Meenagowna** in Donegal; *Mín-a-ghabhna*, of the calf.

**Meenagraun** in Leitrim; *Mín-na-gráin*, smooth field of the *grain* or corn.

**Meenagrubby** in Donegal; *Míne-griobach*, miry misk.

**Meenahinnis** in Donegal; better Meenahinsha; *Mín-na-hinse*, of the island or river-meadow (*inch*). A remarkable example of the wrong choice of nom. (*innis*) for gen. (*insha*): p. 12.

**Meenaleenaghan** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-líonachain*, of flax. *Lin*, flax, with the dim. *chán*; probably a green for drying flax after steeping.

**Meenamalragh** in Donegal; of the boys: *malrach*, a boy. But locally the old Irish speakers are persistent in making the name the misk of the horse-loads: *malrach*, horseload; so I think we must "give in" to them, especially as the old fellows were highly skilled Irish speakers, though I do not find *malrach*, "a horseload," in dictionaries.

**Meenamanragh** in Donegal; *Mín-na-mannrach*, of the mangers. See Lisheenamannrach.

**Meenamullaghan** in Donegal; *Mín-na-mullachan*, misk of the little summits. See vol. i. p. 391.

**Meenamullan** in Tyrone; same as last. See vol. i. p. 393.

**Meenanamph** in Donegal; *Mín-na-ndamh*, of the o:en.

**Meenanare** in Kerry; *Mín-an-áir*, of the slaughter. See Ar in vol. i. p. 117.

**Meenaneary** in Donegal; of the shepherd. See Ballaghaneary.

**Meenanillar** in Donegal; of the eagle (*iolar*).

**Meenarodda** in Tyrone; *Mín-na-ruide*, of the rod or iron-scum (deposited by the streams). See vol. ii. p. 371.

**Meenasrone** in Donegal; *Mín-na-srona*, of the nose (some hill-point).

**Meenataggart** in Donegal; priest's smooth field.

**Meenatarriff** in Cork; *Mín-a-tairbh*, meen of the bull.

**Meenateia** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-tseighe* (so pronounced now), smooth field of the wild deer. *Ség*, a

wild deer (Corm. Gloss.): modern *séig* or *séigh*. Observe the remarkable agreement of present-day pronunciation with Cormac of 1000 years ago.

**Meenatinny** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-tsionnaigh*, of the fox.

**Meenavaghan** in Donegal; *Mín-na-bhfachran*, smooth field of the "bogbines," allied to the woodbine. *Feithleog* is woodbine (see Aghnaveiloge) and probably both *feithleog* and *fachran* or *feachran* (which are well understood in Donegal) come from one root, *feith*, a string, a sinew.

**Meenavale** in Donegal; *Mín-a'-bhéil*, of the mouth (ford?).

**Meenawargy** in Fermanagh; *Mín-a'-mhargaidh*, of the market.

**Meenawilligan** in Donegal; *Mín-na-bhfaoileagán*, of the gulls.

**Meenbunone** in Donegal; *Mín-bun'-abhann*, smooth field of the end (*i.e.* mouth or source) of the river. See vol. i. p. 528.

**Meencloghfinny** in Mayo; *Mín-cloiche-finne*, smooth field of the white stone.

**Meencoolasheskin** in Donegal; misk of the back (*cúl*) of the sheskin or marsh.

**Meencraig** in Derry; smooth rock; *Mín* adj. here.

**Meenderryherk** in Donegal; of Erc's oak grove.

**Meenderrynasloe** in Donegal; *Mín-doire-na-sluagh*, *meen* of the oak grove of the hosts. See Sluagh, vol. i. p. 207.

**Meenderryowan** in Donegal; should be Meenderrygowan; *Mín-doire-gabhann*, *meen* of the oak grove of the smith.

**Meengilcarry** in Donegal; *Mín-Mhic-Giolla-Charraidh*, MacGilcarry's smooth field.

**Meennagishagh** in Kerry; *Mín-na-gciseach*, smooth field of the *keshes* or wicker causeways.

**Meenogahane** in Kerry; *Mín-O-g-Catháin*, smooth field of the O'Cahans or Kanés. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur. : p. 10.

**Meenta**; misks or smooth fields: Irish plural of *Mín*.

**Meentagh** ; a place of *meens* or smooth patches.

**Meenwaun** in King's Co. ; *Mín-bhán*, white meen.

**Meenybraddan** in Donegal ; *Mín-Ui-Bhradain*, O'Braddon's misk or smooth field. Bradan (Irish) means a salmon, and accordingly many of the O'Braddons or Braddons change their family name to Salmon. It is a curious coincidence that the O'Braddons of Donegal are now very generally fishermen.

**Meenylin** in Limerick ; *Mín-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's.

**Meera** in Roscommon ; *Míora* (plural), divisions (of land), (*mír*, singular). Locally they make it *míorath*, ill-luck, misfortune, which I think is fanciful. See next.

**Meermihil** in Mayo ; *Mír-Michil*, Michael's division.

**Meigh** in Armagh ; *Magh*, a plain.

**Meldrum** in Tipperary ; *Maol-druim*, bare back or ridge.

**Menagh** in Derry ; same as Meenagh.

**Milleen**, a little hill ; *Millín*, dim. of *meall*. See Maul.

**Milleenahilan** ; *Millín-na-haidhlenn*, smooth little plain of the cooper's or ship-carpenter's adze (*aidhle*). See Moanahyla.

**Milleenanannig** ; *Millín-an-eanraig*, little hill of the marsh.

**Milleenanimrish** in Cork ; little hill of contention. See Countenan.

**Milshoge** in Wexford ; *Milseóg*, anything sweet ; sweet grass. A dim. of *mil*, honey.

**Mintiaghs** in Donegal ; the English plural instead of the Irish *Mínteacha*, meaning smooth green patches of pasturage on a mountain face. From *mín*, smooth.

**Miscaun Maive** in Sligo ; see Bunnaviscaun.

**Misk** ; see Meen.

**Mo** often represents *magh*, a plain.

**Moanabricka** in Cork *Móin-na-brice*, bog of the specked (cow). See Bo.

**Moanahila** in Limerick ; *Móin-na-aidhle*, bog of the (cooper's) adze : residence of a cooper or ship-

carpenter. *Aidhle* often occurs in this sense. See Teernahila and Milleenahilan.

**Moanamanagh** in Carlow; *Moin-na-manach*, bog of the monks. Where the monks cut their turf (?).

**Moandoherdagh** in Tipperary; *Moin-doithirdeach*, gloomy bog. See Doithir in vol. ii. p. 470; and Ardgroom above.

**Moanmehill** in Tipperary; of the *mehills* or bands of workmen. *Meitheal* is primarily a band of reapers; but it is often applied to any party of workmen.

**Moannakeeba** in Galway; *Móin-na-cioba*, bog of the *ciob* [keel] or long coarse grass.

**Moanogeenagh** in Clare; *Móin-O-gCianacht*, bog of the family of O'Keenaght. First *C* of Cianacht eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur. : p. 10.

**Moanreel** in Clare; *Móin-Fhrithil*, Freel's bog. *F* drops out by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Moatalusha** in Carlow; *Mota-luise*, moat or fort of the quicken-tree (*luis*).

**Moatavanny** in Kildare; *Mota-mhanaigh*, moat, mound, or fort of the monk. See *Mota*, vol. i. p. 290.

**Moategranoge** in Westmeath; Granoge's moat or mound. From *Grainne-óg*, a Munster lady who was married to one of the O'Melaghlin's, chiefs of the district. Here, according to local legend, the powerful young queen sat on state days on the top of the moat and gave judgments which decided cases among her people. The great moat is now enclosed and planted.

**Moaty** in Galway; *Mótaidhe*, moats or forts: Irish plural of *mota*.

**Moboy** in Antrim and Tyrone, and **Mobuy** in Derry; *Magh-buidhe*, yellow plain.

**Mocmoyne** in Roscommon; *Magh-'ic-Maoin*, plain of the son of Maon, a very ancient personal name.

**Mocorha** in Mayo; *Magh-coirthe*, plain of the pillar-stone.

**Mocurry** in Wexford; *Magh-curraigh*, of the marsh.

**Modeese** in Monaghan; *Magh-dtaoisigh* [-deesha], plain of the chief. The *t* of *taoiseach*, chief, is eclipsed by the neuter noun *magh*: p. 8.

**Modeligo** in Waterford; *Magh-deilge*, literally the

plain of the (single) *dealg* or thorn-bush, but according to custom (p. 11) meaning in reality the plain covered with thorn-bushes.

**Modorrhagh** in Leitrim; dark plain. See Bodorrhagh.

**Moe** in Clare; *Magh*, plain.

**Mogullaun** in Clare; *Magh-gCoileán*, plain of the Collinses (branch of the Macnamaras). Neuter eclipsis by *Magh*: p. 8.

**Mogumna** in Donegal; *Magh-gamhna*, of the calf: meaning a resort of calves: p. 11.

**Mohanagh** in Cork; *Muchánach*, a place of quagmires: *muchán*, a quagmire, from *múch*, to smother.

**Moherloob** in Cavan; the *móthar* or tree-cluster of the loob or winding. *Móthar* varies in meaning according to locality.

**Mohernameela** in Leitrim; *Móthar-na-maoile*, the ruined stone house or tree-cluster of the hornless cow. See Maol and Bo.

**Moherreagh** in Cavan; grey stone-house ruin.

**Moherrevogagh** in Leitrim; *Móthar-riabhógach*, tree-cluster of the titlarks. *Riabhóg* is "a little bird like a lark" (Dinneen). The postfix *ach* added with the usual meaning—abounding in: p. 12, I.

**Mohober** in Tipperary; *Magh-thobair*, plain of the well. For the aspiration of the *t* by the neuter *Magh*, see p. 12.

**Mohullin** in Carlow; *Magh-chuilinn*, plain of holly. *Magh* aspirates as in Mohober.

**Moigh** in Roscommon; not from *magh*, a plain, as stated in vol. i., but from *both*, a tent or hut, the *b* being changed to *m* (*a mBoith*), as shown in vol. i. p. 58. See also Malahide.

**Molahiff** in Kerry; *Magh-Laithimh*, Lahiff's plain. Lahiff is still a common family name.

**Molana** or **Darinis** in Waterford, near Youghal. The first name, Molana, is a mere shortening of *Molanfhaidh*, the name of the saint who founded the abbey there in the sixth century. The dropping out of the aspirated *f* and *d* reduces Molanfhaidh to Molanaí or Molana. The second name, *Darinis*, is "oak-island": for it was once an island though not now.



**Molassy** in Kilkenny; *Magh-leasa*, plain of the *lis* or fort.

**Mollaneen** in Clare; *Mullainín*, little mullan or hill. A double dim. from the root-word *mul*.

**Molum** in Kilkenny; *Magh-lom*, bare plain.

**Monablanchameen** in Kilkenny; *Móin-na-blainn-simín*, bog of Flanchameens, or Blanchameens or Banchville (family).

**Monaboul** in Kilkenny; *Móin-na-bpoll*, bog of the holes.

**Monabreeka** in Waterford; "*Moin-a'-bhríce*—brick bog. A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture" (Power).

**Monabricka** in Kilkenny; same name with same meaning: but I find no such record here as the one I have quoted above from Power: it has been lost.

**Monabrogue** in Kilkenny; *Móin-na-burróige*, of the *burróg*, a black dyestuff dug from the bottom of bogs for dyeing wool. See Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Black-dye," in Index.

**Monacahee** in Wexford; *Móin-na-cáithe*, bog of chaff (winnowing).

**Monadubbaun** in Kilkenny; *Móin-na-dtubán*, bog of the tubs. Bogholes like tubs? Or perhaps tubs of bog-butter found in it.

**Monagarraun** in Mayo; *Móin-a'-ghearráin*, of the *garron* or horse.

**Monagead** in Westmeath; *Móin-na-gcéad*, bog of the hundreds (*céad*, hundred, with *c* eclipsed). Meeting-place, like Lisnagade.

**Monagoul** in Cork; *Móin-na-gcoll*, of the hazels.

**Monagown** in Cork; *Móin-na-gceann*, of the heads. Where a battle was fought.

**Monaguillagh** in Armagh; *Móin-na-gcoileach*, of the cocks; *i.e.* grouse or woodcocks.

**Monaincha** or **Monahincha** in Tipperary (near Roscrea); *Móin-na-hinse*, bog of the island. The *inis* or island was in a lake, but the lake is drained off and a bog remains. An account of this island is given in my book "The Wonders of Ireland," for it was itself one of the wonders.

**Monalia** in Monaghan (pron. Moanawl-ya); *Móin áille*, beautiful bog: I suppose from the flowers.

**Monalla** in Fermanagh; *Móin-eala*, of the (wild) swans. See vol. ii. p. 301.

**Monallig** in Cork; *Móin-eallaig*, bog of cattle.

**Monalty** (bane and duff, white and black); *Móin-ealta*, bog of the bird-flocks. See vol. i. p. 424.

**Monamanry** and **Monamonra** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-mannrach*, bog of the mangers. See Lisheenamanragh.

**Monamolin** in Wexford; shrubbery (*muine*) of St. Moling of Ferns (seventh century).

**Monantin** in Monaghan; *Móin-Antwin*, Anthony's bog.

**Monapheeby** in Kildare; *Móin-a'-phíoba*, bog of the (music-) pipe. Fairy music. See Carrigaphepera.

**Monargan** in Donegal; written Moynargan in Inq.; *Magh-an-airgeann*, plain of the plundering.

**Monaroan** in Tipperary; *Móin-na-Ruadhan*, bog of the Rowans (family).

**Monart** in Wexford; *Móin-Airt*, Art's bog.

**Monascallaghan**; *Móin-easa-Cheallachain*, bog of Callaghan's cataract.

**Monasop** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-sop*, bog of the wisps. From the tufts or wisps of the bog-grass.

**Monasterowen** in Galway; *Mainister-Eóin*, John's monastery.

**Monatierna** in Tipperary; bog of the *tigherna* or lord.

**Monaughrim** in Carlow; *Móin-eachdhroma*, bog of the horse-ridge. See Aughrim, vol. i. p. 525.

**Monavadaroe** in Kilkenny; *Móin-a'-mhadaidh-ruaidh*, bog of the red dog, i.e. a fox. Foxes abounded: p. 11.

**Monavaha** in Limerick; *Móin-a'-bheatha*, bog of life or of food (*bith*, *beatha*). In what sense?

**Monavally** in Kerry; *Móin-a'-bhaile*, bog of the townland.

**Monavanshere** in Cork; *Móin-a'-mhainséir*, bog of the manger: see Derrynamansher.

**Monavarnoge** in Cork; *Móin-na-bhfearnóg*, of the alders.

**Monavea** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-bhfiadh* [-vee], bog of the deer. See vol. i. p. 476.

**Monavinnaun** in Kilkenny; *Móin-a-mhionnain*, bog of the *minnaun* or kid.

**Monawinnia** in Kilkenny; *Móin-a'-mhuine*, bog of the brake: vol. i. p. 496.

**Monbay** in Wexford; *Móin-beithe*, bog of birch.

**Mondellihy** in Limerick; *Móin-deillithe*, separated bog, i.e. a bog that had moved, a "moving bog." *Deilligh* [Delly], to separate or separate from.

**Mondooley** in Donegal; *Móin-Dubhthaigh*, Duffy's bog.

**Monea** in Fermanagh; shortened from *Magh-an-fhiadh* [Mo-an-ee], plain of the deer (Petrie). **Monea** in Waterford is different: *Móin-Aodha*, bog of *Aodh* or Hugh (Power).

**Monebrock** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-mbroc*, bog of the badgers.

**Monecronock** in Kildare; *Móin-cruinneóige* (FM), bog of the *crannoge* or lake-dwelling. See vol. i. p. 299.

**Moneenacully** in Roscommon; *Móinín-na-coillighe*, little bog of the woodland: from *coill*, a wood.

**Moneenatieve** in Leitrim; Here the *v* is inserted wrongly; for the local and correct Irish pronunciation is *Móinín-na-tuighe* [-tee], little bog of the rushes (for thatching).

**Moneenaun** in Kilkenny; *Móin-Fhionáin*, Finan's bog. *F* of Finan drops out by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Moneenbog** in Roscommon; soft little bog (*bog*, soft).

**Moneengaugagh** in Leitrim; *Móinín-gágach*, little bog of the *gaugs*, clefts or splits.

**Moneenpollagh** in Galway; of the *polls* or holes.

**Moneensauran** in Cavan; *Moneen-Samhradháin*, Samradan's or Sauran's little bog: a well-known and very ancient personal name.

**Moneenterriff** in Cavan; *Moneen-tairbh*, little bog of the bull.

**Monellan** in Donegal; *Magh-Nialláin*, Niallan's plain.

**Monelly** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-Eile*, bog of the old district of Ely.

**Monelty** in Cavan; *Muinilte* [munnelty], a sleeve: from shape. See Munilly.

**Monereagh**; *Móin-riabhach*, grey bog.

**Moness** in Donegal; *Magh-'n-easa*, plain of the cataract. Here the nom. *ess* is wrongly kept instead of the gen. *assa*: p. 12.

**Moneteen** in Limerick; *Móintín*, little bog. Dim. of *Móin* (p. 12, II), where the *t* comes in regularly.

**Moneyadda** in King's Co.; *Muine-fhada*, long shrubbery.

**Moneybroom** in Antrim; *Muine-brúim*, shrubbery of the broom (plant).

**Moneycanon** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Muine-ceinnfhinne*, shrubbery of the white-faced cow. See vol. ii. p. 275.

**Moneycarragh** in Down; *Muine-carrach*, rough shrubbery.

**Moneycarrie** in Derry; *Móin-na-caraidh*, bog of the weir.

**Moneycass** in Cavan; *Muine-cas*, twisted brake, from the prevailing shape of the branches.

**Moneycleare** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-cléire*, bog of the clergy. Ecclesiastical property.

**Moneycooly** in Kildare; written in Inq. Jac. I, Monicoyle; *Móin-a'-choill*, bog of the hazel.

**Moneycrockroe** in Louth; *Muine-cnuic-ruaidh*, shrubbery of the red hill: *knock* changed to *crock*. See Crock.

**Moneycusker** in Cork; *Muine-casgair*, brake of slaughter. Memorial of some bloody battle.

**Moneydass** in Tipperary; *Muine-deas*, pretty shrubbery.

**Moneydig** in Derry; *Móin-na-díge* [-deega], bog of the trench (*díg*). Here nom. *dig* kept instead of gen. *deega* (Moneydeega would be correct): p. 12.

**Moneyfad** in Longford; same as Moneyadda.

**Moneyflugh** in Kerry; *Muine-fliuch*, wet brake.

**Moneygaff** in Cork; *Muine-gaimh*, shrubbery of the storm: wintry brake: from exposed situation. See vol. ii. p. 249.

**Moneygashel** in Cavan; *Muine-gaiscal*, brake of the cashels or round stone forts. See Cashel.

**Moneygran** in Derry; *Muine-gcrann*, brake of the cranns or trees. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Moneygreggan** in Donegal; *Muine-gcreagan*, shrubbery of the rocks.

**Moneygrogh** in Carlow; *Muine-gcruach*, shrubbery of the ricks or heaped-up stones.

**Moneyguiggy** in Derry; *Muine-gcuigeadh*, brake of the fives (why?). In this and the last four names *Muine* eclipses the *c*; from which (as well indeed as from its conduct—aspirating—in many of the following names: p. 10) I suspect *muine* is neuter, though I cannot find it in the neuter lists available.

**Moneyhaughly** in Donegal; *Muine-heachlaigh*, shrubbery of the horse-stable (*eachlach*).

**Moneyhaw** in Derry and Tyrone; *Muine-háith*, brake of the ford.

**Moneyheer** in Wexford; *Muine-shiar*, western brake.

**Moneylea** in Westmeath: see p. 5.

**Moneyleck** in Antrim; brake of the flagstone.

**Moneyhill** in Limerick; *Muine-maohail*, shrubbery of the cheese. Might be real cheese or soft land. See vol. i. p. 465.

**Moneybabane** in Down; *Muine-na-báine*, brake of the white cow. See Bo.

**Moneynacroha** in Cork; brake of the gallows (*croch*).

**Moneymanagh** in Westmeath; *Muine-namanach*: of the monks.

**Moneynamough** in Wexford; *Muine-na-mboth*, of the huts.

**Moneynick** in Antrim; *Móin-a'-chnuic*, bog of the knock or hill. There is just one small hill with a bog all round it. The first *c* of *cnoc* (or the first *k* of *knock*) falls out by aspiration.

**Moneyvart** in Antrim; *Muine-mhairt*, brake of the bullock: *i.e.* frequented by bullocks (*mart*).

**Moneyvennon** in Derry; *Muine-Ui-Bheandain*, O'Bannon's brake.

**Moneyvolan** in Monaghan; *Muine-Ui-Bheóllain*, O'Boland's brake. The *B* of Boland aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

**Monfin** in Wexford; *Móin-finn*, white bog, i.e. white with *canavan* or bog-cotton.

**Mongfune** in Limerick; *Mong-fionn*, white quagmire-grass or quagmire. See vol. ii. p. 340.

**Mongorry** in Donegal; *Móin-Godhfhraigh*, Godfrey's bog.

**Monicknew** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-'ic-Nuadha*, *Mac-Nuadha's* or MacNoone's bog. See Mac.

**Monintin** in Monaghan; *Móin-intinne*, bog of the intention. There is a local story of a good intention regarding the land that was never carried out.

**Monintown** in Westmeath; *Móinin*, little bog, with Eng. "town."

**Monnagh** in Queen's Co.; written Mongagh-begg in Inq. Car. I; *Mongach*, a place of long, coarse marsh-grass, a morass. See Mongfune.

**Monnery** in Cavan; locally explained *Muineire*, a copse, a correct derivative of *muine*, a brake.

**Monphole** in Kilkenny; *Móin-Phoil*, Paul's bog.

**Moor**, of common occurrence. In some cases this word may be English or a translation from Irish (a moory place). Where it is an Irish word it is *múr*, a wall, a house, or a fortress.

**Moorgagagh** in Mayo; *Múr-gágach* (HyF), house or fortress or rampart of fissures or openings.

**Moress** in Donegal; *Mór-eas*, great cataract.

**Morett** in Queen's Co.; *Magh-Riada* (FM), the plain of chariot-driving. See Esker-Riada.

**Mormeal** in Derry; *Mór-meall*, great hillock. See Maul.

**Mornington** in Meath; *Baile-Mernain* (Hogan), Mernan's town. Mo-Ernan, an Irish saint.

**Morristownbiller** in Kildare; "Morristown" of water-cress.

**Mortyclogh** in Clare; *Mothar-tighe-cloch*, ruin of the stone house. See Attee; and see Mothar, vol. i. p. 298.

**Motalee** in Derry; *Mota-laogh*, moat of calves.

**Moularostig** in Kerry; *Meall-a'-Róistig*, Roche's hillock.

**Mountainmuck** in Wexford; *Móintín-na-muc*, little bog of the pigs. See Moneteen.

**Mountallon** in Clare; correct name *Madhm-talmhan* [maum-talloon], eruption of the earth. Commemorates some local cataclysm, which is now forgotten by the people. See Maum.

**Mountlusk** in Wicklow; a half translation; Irish name *Sliabh-loiscthe*, burnt mountain. See Beatin.

**Mountmusic** in Cork. I see it stated in "Proc. R.I.A., 1870-76," p. 190 (by John Windele) that the townland is called Knockourane, *i.e.* *Cnoc-abhráin*, hill of song, of which Mountmusic would be a half translation. But O'Donovan gives its local Irish name as *Bun-na-lon*, land-end of the blackbirds, of which Mountmusic would be not a good translation. I believe that O'Donovan is right.

**Mountseskin** in Dublin; *Móin-seiscinn*, bog of the marsh.

**Mountsilk** in Galway; *Cnocán-sioda* [Knockaun-sheeda], hill of *Sioda* or Sheedy (man). *Sioda* signifies silk: whence many of the Sheedys now call themselves Silke.

**Mourne Abbey** in Cork; old authorities have it *Mainister-na-mona*, the abbey of the bog. Somehow the *moin* or *mona* got corrupted to *Mourne*.

**Movarran** in Fermanagh; *Magh-bhearrthainn* [-varrin], shaven or shorn, *i.e.* bare plain: grazed close. *Bearr*, to shave. See Barry.

**Moveagh** in Tyrone; *Magh-bhfiadh*, plain of deer: *f* is eclipsed after the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

**Moveedy** in Limerick; *Magh-Mhíde*, Mida's plain (woman). May be the virgin saint Mide or Ita, for whom see vol. i. pp. 147, 148.

**Moveen** in Clare; *Magh-mhín*, smooth plain.

**Movenis** in Derry; *Magh-inis*, level island or level river-holm. Here *gh* is changed to *v*, like *Loch-Meilghe* changed to Lough Melvin, for which see vol. i. p. 54.

**Mowillin** in Armagh ; *Magh-mhuilinn*, plain of the mill.

**Moy**, as one anglicised form of magh, a plain, has been discussed in vol. i. p. 434. But the name of the River Moy in Connaught has a different origin. There the people pronounce *magh*, a plain, "mo," while they correctly call the river in Irish *Muaidh* [mwee], which is the name in the old Irish authorities. Adamnan calls it *Moda*, which is merely the Latinised form of the old Irish name as given above. *Muaidh* or *Moda*, as I believe, is a woman's name, the same as in Knockmoy ; for many Irish rivers have taken their names from women. But in the case here there are grammatical difficulties in the way, which, however, do not invalidate our main conclusion. I observe, however, that in some old authorities it is made in translation "river of virtues."

**Moyagall** in Derry ; better Moynagall, for the true native pronunciation is *Magh-na-nGall*, plain of the foreigners (Englishmen). See vol. i. p. 97.

**Moyagh** in Donegal and Tyrone ; *Maigheach*, level land.

**Moyasset** in Antrim ; Hasset's plain.

**Moybella** in Kerry ; plain of the old tree (*bilē*).

**Moybrick** in Down ; *Magh-breac*, speckled plain.

**Moybrone** in Fermanagh ; *Magh-brón*, plain of the querns or millstones.

**Moybuy** in Derry ; *Magh-buidhe*, yellow plain.

**Moyclare** in King's Co. ; *Magh-clár*, level plain.

**Moycola** in Galway ; *Magh-comhla*, plain of the gates. See Dernagola and Ardcolagh.

**Moydamlaght** in Derry ; *Magh-dtaimhleachta*, plain of the *taimhleacht* or plague-cemetery. See vol. i. p. 162.

**Moydilliga** in Cork ; same as Modeligo.

**Moyer** in Cavan ; *Magh*, a plain. For *r* see vol. ii. p. 12.

**Moyeset** in Derry ; same as Moyasset.

**Moyfagher** in Meath ; *Magh-Fiachrach*, Fiachra's plain.

**Moygaddy** in Meath ; *Magh-gadaighe*, plain of the thief.



**Moygalla** in Clare; *Magha-geala*, white plains.

**Moygashel** in Tyrone; same as Moycashel, only with an eclipsis of *c* by the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

**Moyge** in Cork, and **Moygh** in Longford; *Magh*, a plain: with the aspirated *g* restored in Moyge: p. 2, III.

**Moyglare** in Meath; *Magh-gcláir*, plain of the board: meaning a level plain. The *c* is eclipsed by the neuter *Magh*: p. 8.

**Moygowna** in Clare; same as Mogumna.

**Moyhullin** in Clare; *Magh-chuilinn*, plain of holly.

**Moykeel** in Fermanagh; *Magh-caol*, narrow plain: so called to distinguish it from another adjoining level named Moylehid, wide plain.

**Moylagh** in Meath and Tyrone, and **Moylough** in Galway, Monaghan, and Sligo; *Maolach*, a bald or flat hill. Observe, not "Moy-lough" (plain of the lake), for which it might be easily mistaken.

**Moylarg** in Antrim; *Magh-learg*, plain of the hill-slopes. See vol. i. p. 403.

**Moyle**, *Maol*, a bare hill. **Moylemuck** in Monaghan, bare hill of the pigs.

**Moylehill** [pron. Moyle-hill] in Donegal; a half translation from the true Irish name *Cnoc-maothail*, hill of the soft land. *Maothail* worn down to moyle. See Moneymohill.

**Moylett** in Cavan; *Maol-leaght*, bare-hill of the grave-monument. See Lat.

**Moymucklemurry** in Derry; *Magh-Mac-Giolla-mhuire*, plain of Mackilmurry, or Gilmore.

**Moyalty** in Dublin and Meath: see p. 10.

**Moynasboy** in Meath; *Magh-neasa-buidhe*, plain of the yellow cataract. The neuter *magh* inserts *n* before *easa*, like an eclipsis: p. 8.

**Moyneard** in Tipperary; *Maighin-árd*, high little plain.

**Moyntiagh** in Wicklow; *Móinteach*, boggy land.

**Moyny** in Cork and Mayo; *Maighnigh*, small plain.

**Moyotra** in Monaghan; *Magh-uachtrach*, upper plain.

**Moyour** in Mayo, and **Moyower** in Galway; *Magh-odhar*, dark grey plain. See Odhar, vol. ii. p. 285.

**Moyra** in Longford and Donegal, and **Moyrath** in Meath; *Magh-ratha*, plain of the rath or fort.

**Moyroe** in Tipperary; the Irish name *Magh-reódha* is obvious from the local pronunciation with the well-marked slender *r*: *i.e.* plain of the frost. Not *magh-ruadh* (red plain), where the *r* is broad. See Ballyroe.

**Moyrusk** in Antrim; plain of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 464.

**Moystown** in King's Co.; *Magh-Istean* (FM), Istean's plain.

**Moytirra** in Sligo; *Magh-tuireadh* (FM), plain of the *tuir*s or towers, scene of the great prehistoric battle between the Dedannans and Fomorianians (for which see my "History of Ireland"). So called from a number of Cyclopean towers still remaining on the battle-field, erected over the illustrious slain.

**Moyvane** in Kerry; *Magh-bhán*, whitish plain.

**Moyvoon** in Galway; better Moyoon; *Magh-Un*, plain of Un, an old Firbolg chief. *Gh* is here changed to *v* as in Movenis.

**Moyvore** in Westmeath; *Magh-Mhora*, plain of Mór or Mora, a woman. A very ancient name.

**Muccurragh** in Cork; *Muc-currach*, pig moor.

**Muchtown** in Wexford; weak translation from Ballymore, great town. So also **Muchwood** in Meath and Wexford.

**Muck** in Kilkenny; *Muc*, a pig, a piggery.

**Muckamore** in Antrim; *Magh-comair*, plain of the *comar* or confluence: namely the confluence of the Six-Mile-Water with Lough Neagh.

**Muckcoort** in Galway and Mayo; *Muc-chuairt*, the *cuart* or journey of the pigs: the usual pass for wild pigs when going from one feeding-place to another.

**Muckduff** in Wicklow; written in several old authorities Mungoduff; showing *Mongach-dubh*, black marsh-grass. See vol. ii. p. 340.

**Muckish Mt.** in Donegal; *Muc-ais*, pig-back or pig-like, from a fancied resemblance.

**Mucklaghan** in Leitrim; *Muchlachán*, a piggery · a dim. of *muclach*.

**Muckloonmoddere** in Tipperary; *Muc-chluain-maddraighe*, pig-meadow of the dogs.

**Muckstown** in Wexford; half translation from Ballinamuck (town of the pigs).

**Muggaunagh** in Galway; *Magh-gamhnach*, plain of milch cows.

**Muineagh** in Donegal; a brake. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

**Muineaghan**; *Muineachan*, a brake. Same as Monaghan: vol. i. p. 497.

**Muineal** in Cavan; *Muinéal*, a neck: some connecting feature here. See Lettermoneel.

**Muing**, a boggy morass: See vol. ii. p. 393. Also often applied to a narrow stream flowing through a marshy bog.

**Muingacarren** in Clare; *Muing-a'-chaithrín*, morass of the little caher or stone fort.

**Muingacree** in Limerick; *Muing-a'-chruidh*, morass of cattle.

**Muingagarha** in Kerry; *Muing-a'-ghearrtha*, morass of the cutting or trench.

**Muinganierin** in Mayo; boggy stream of the iron.

**Muinganine** in Cork; *Muing-an-adhain*, morass of the caldron; a deep bog-hole here.

**Muingavrannig** in Kerry; *Muing-a'-Bhreathnaig*, Walsh's morass. "Walsh" is *Breathnach*, i.e. British.

**Muingerroon** in Mayo; *Muing-Ereamhóin*, Eremón's or Erwin's or Irvine's or Harmon's boggy morass.

**Muiniagh** in King's Co.; same as *Muing*, but with *ach* added.

**Mul**, a hill, a summit, an eminence: often made Mulla by Irish speakers. From this root, *mul*, come the forms Mullagh, Mullaigh, Mully, &c., all meaning much the same thing as Mul.

**Mulchanstown** in Dublin and Westmeath; *Baile-an-mhulcain*, town of the little summit. See vol. i. p. 393.

**Muldonagh** in Derry; *Mul-lomhnaigh*, Sunday hill (Sunday meetings?).

**Muldrumman** in Monaghan; summit of the little ridge.

**Mullacrogbery** in Cavan; summit of the hangman. (*Croch*, a gallows: *crochaire*, a hangman.)

**Mulladry** in Cavan; *Mullach-druadh*, summit of the druid.

**Mullaghacall** in Derry; *Mullacha-Chathail*, Cahill's summits.

**Mullaghakaraun** in King's Co.; *Mullach-a'-chaorthainn*, summit of the quicken-tree.

**Mullaghaneary** in Donegal; *Mullach-an-aodhaire*, of the shepherd.

**Mullaghaneigh** in Leitrim; *Mullach-an-fhiaidh*, of the deer.

**Mullagharn** in Tyrone; *Mullach-chairn*, summit of the carn. Second *ch* (aspirate) drops out on account of the first.

**Mullaghavally** in Meath; *Mullach-a'-bhealaigh*, summit of the main road.

**Mullaghcashel** in Leitrim; *Mullach-caisil*, of the stone fort.

**Mullaghcleevaun**, a high mountain in Wicklow; *Mullach-cliabhdáin*, summit of the cradle. At one side there is a deep, well-defined hollow over which rises the summit. This is the *cleevaun* or cradle.

**Mullaghcreevy** in Tyrone; *Mullach-craobhaigh*, branchy summit.

**Mullaghcrohy** in King's Co.; *Mullach-croiche*, of the gallows. **Mullaghcroghera** in Monaghan; of the hangman. "In old times some people were hanged there from a great branchy bush" (local).

**Mullaghdrin** in Down; summit of the conflict (*dreann*). Memory of a battle otherwise forgotten.

**Mullaghgar** in Sligo, and **Mullaghgare** in Fermanagh; short summit (*gearr*).

**Mullaghgarrow** in Fermanagh, and **Mullaghgarve** in Leitrim and Monaghan; *Mullach-garbh*, rough hill-summit.

**Mullaghgreenan** in Monaghan; *Mullach-grianáin*, of the summer-house or fairy palace. The greenan or fairy fort is still on the summit.

**Mullaghinch** in Derry; *Mullach-inse*, summit of the island or river-holm.

**Mullaghkeel** in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Mullach-caol*, narrow summit.

**Mullaghkipin** in Fermanagh; *Mullach-cipín*, of the small *ceap* or stock or tree-trunk. Standing on top: see Kippure, vol. ii.

**Mullaghlea** in Cavan; *Mullach-liath* [lea], grey summit.

**Mullaghlehan** in Fermanagh; *Mullach-leathan*, broad summit.

**Mullaghlevin** in Fermanagh; *Mullach-leamhán*, of the elms.

**Mullaghlougfield** in Tyrone; *Mullach-leamchoille*, of the elm-wood. See Longfield.

**Mullaghmarkagh** in Galway; *Mullach-marcach*, of the horsemen. *Marc*, a horse: *marcach*, horseman.

**Mullachmarky** in Kerry; *Mullach-marcaigh*, of the horseman.

**Mullaghmenagh** in Tyrone; *Mullach-meadhonach*, middle summit.

**Mullaghmoyne** in Kildare; *Mullach-maighin*, summit of the little plain.

**Mullaghnabreena** in Sligo; *Mullach-na-bruidhne*, summit of the *breen* or fairy palace. The palace was a fairy-haunted fort on the summit. See Bruighean, vol. i. p. 289.

**Mullaghnahegny** in Monaghan; *Mullach-na-héigne*, summit of compulsion. There is a legend of a battle.

**Mullaghnameely** in Leitrim; *Mullach-na-maoile*, of the *maol* or hornless cow. See Bo.

**Mullaghnashee** in Roscommon; summit of the fairies.

**Mullagh Otra** in Monaghan; upper summit.

**Mullaghreelan** in Kildare; the summit of Reelan, or correctly *Rairinn* [Reerin], which was the name of a noted prehistoric mound celebrated in legend, still remaining near Kilkea Castle. It was so called from Rairiu (gen. Rairenn), king of Connaught, who was slain and buried there by the Leinstermen (according to a Dinnsenchus legend): and they raised the mound over him.

**Mullaghwotrash** in Tyrone; same as Mullagh Otra.

**Mullaghycullen** in Leitrim; *Mullach-Ui-Chuilinn*, O'Cullen's summit. From a Munster family who settled there.

**Mullalougher** in Cavan; *Mullach-luachrach*, rushy summit.

**Mullamast** near Athy in Kildare; *Mullagh-Maistean*, the summit of the mythical maiden Maistiu, daughter of Aengus the Firbolg chief who gave name to Dun Aengus on great Aran Island. She was embroideress to the great Dedannan chief Aengus of Bruga on the Boyne. For this Aengus, see my "Old Celtic Romances."

**Mullanabreena** in Sligo, and **Mullanabreen** in Tyrone; same as Mullaghnabreena.

**Mullanacarry** in Donegal; *Mullan-na-coraidh*, hillock of the dam or weir.

**Mullanacaw** in Fermanagh; *Mullan-na-cáithe*, hill of the chaff. Winnowing place.

**Mullanachose** in Donegal; *Mullan-a'-chuais*, hill of the cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

**Mullanacloy** in Donegal and Monaghan; *Mullan-na-cloiche*, hill of the (remarkable) stone.

**Mullanafawnia** in King's Co.; *Mullan-na-fáine*, little summit of the slope (*fán*).

**Mullanafinnog** in Monaghan; *Mullan-na-finnoige*, of the scaldcrow: meaning a resort: p. 11.

**Mullanahoe** in Tyrone; *Mullan-na-huamha*, hill of the cave.

**Mullanaleck** in Leitrim; *Mullan-na-leice*, little hill or summit of the flagstone, or flaggy surface.

**Mullanamoy** in Monaghan; little hill of the plain.

**Mullananalt** in Monaghan; hill of the glensides. See Alt.

**Mullanary** in Armagh and Monaghan; *Mullan-aodhaire*, little hill of the shepherd.

**Mullanasella** in Armagh; *Mullan-na-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

**Mullanatoomog** in Tyrone; little hill of the little *tuaim* or burial-mound. See vol. i. p. 335.

**Mullanavehy** in Fermanagh; *Mullan-a'-bheithe*,

little hill of the birch. *Beith*, masc. here, as it often is.

**Mullanavockaun** in Leitrim; of the *bocán* (buck-goat).

**Mullanawinna** in Fermanagh; *Mullan-a'-bhainne*, of the milk. Good grazing land: or a dairy.

**Mullanbeg**, *small little* hill. **Mullanboy**; *boy*, yellow.

**Mullandrait** in Donegal; *Mullan-droichid*, little hill of the bridge. *Droichead*, bridge, is often made *drait* in the north.

**Mullannagaun** in Carlow; here and all around *mullan* is a green field: *Mullan-na-gceann*, green field of the heads. A battle.

**Mullanour** in Wexford; *Mullan-ódhar*, dark grey field.

**Mullantur** in Armagh; *Mullan-a'-tuir*, little hill of the bush. A conspicuous *tor* or bush grew on the hill.

**Mullanvaum** in Fermanagh; hill or summit of the *maidhm* or high pass.

**Mullanwary** in Cavan; *Mullan-bháire*, little hill of the winning gap in playing *camán* or goal.

**Mullanyduff** in Leitrim; *Mullan-Ui-Dhuibh*, O'Duff's hill.

**Mullasiloga** in Tyrone; *Mul'-a-saileoige*, hill of the willow-tree.

**Mullatee** in Louth; *Mul'-a'-tighe*, hill of the (great) house or mansion.

**Mullaunnasmear** in Wexford; *Mullán-na-sméar*, little hill of the blackberries. See Smear, vol. ii. p. 325.

**Mullavally** in Louth; *Mul'-a'-bhealagh*, hill of the *bealach* or pass.

**Mullavilly** in Armagh; of the *bilē* or old tree.

**Mullawinny** in Tyrone; same as Mullanawinna.

**Mullenataura** in Cork; *Muileann-a'-teamhrach*, mill of (or beside) the high fort or high wide-viewing station. Same name as Tara: see vol. i. p. 294.

**Mullies** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; Eng. plur. corresponding with Irish plur. *mullaigh*, summits or hills.

**Mullinabro** in Kilkenny, and **Mullinabrone** in Derry; *Mullagh-na-brón*, summit of the millstone.

**Mullinacuff** in Wicklow; written in an Inquis. Ballinacough *alias* Mullenacough. The old Irish name is obviously *Baile-na-cuaiche*, townland of the cuckoo. For changes of *B* to *M*, see Malahide.

**Mullinaskeagh** in Antrim; *Muileann-na-sceach*, mill of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

**Mullintor** in Tyrone; *Muileann-tuair*, mill of the *tuar*, *i.e.* either a bleach-green, or a good home pasture.

**Mullycarnan** in Tyrone; *Mullaigh-carnain*, summit of the little carn or monumental heap.

**Mullycrook** in Monaghan; summit (*mullaigh*) of the hill; where *crook* is *knock*. See **Crock**.

**Mullycrunnet** in Tyrone; *Mullaigh-cruithneachta*, hill of wheat. See vol. ii. p. 320.

**Mullyera** in Monaghan; same as **Mullanary**.

**Mullygollan** in Roscommon; *Mullaigh-galláin*, hill-summit of the standing stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Mullyknock** in Monaghan and Fermanagh; same as **Mullycrook**, but more correct.

**Mullylegan** in Armagh; of the *liagan* (standing stone).

**Mullylun** in Fermanagh; summit of blackbirds (*lon*).

**Mullylusty** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Mullaigh-loiste*, summit of the *losad* or kneading-trough or rich plot. See **Coollusty**.

**Mullymesker** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-meascair*, summit of the conflict. Now forgotten.

**Mullymucks**; English plural of *Mullaigh-muc*, hill of the pigs.

**Mullynaburtlan** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-nabpoirtleann*, summit of the little *ports* or banks.

**Mullynacoagh** in Fermanagh; hill summit of the cuckoo. See **Mullinacough**.

**Mullynagolman** in Cavan; *Mullaigh-na-golman*, of the *colmans* or *colums* or doves. See vol. ii. p. 301.

**Mullynahunshin** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-nahuinsinn*, hill of the ash. See **Mullaghunshinagh**.



**Mullynaluchoge** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-luchog*, hill of the mice.

**Mullynavale** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-bhfaol*, summit or hill of the wolves. See vol. i. p. 482.

**Mullynavannoge** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-bhfeannog*, hill-top of the scaldcrows. See Mullana-finnog.

**Mullyned** in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-nead*, summit of the birds' nests. See vol. i. p. 490.

**Mullyore** in Monaghan; *Mullaigh-bir*, summit of gold. Buried treasure? See vol. ii. p. 361.

**Mullyveagh** in Donegal; *Mullaigh-bhfach*, of ravens. Neuter eclipsis after *Mullaigh*. For *Fiach*, see vol. i. p. 486.

**Mulnafye** in Tyrone; *Mul-na-faithche*, the hill of the sporting green. For *Faithche*, see vol. i. p. 296.

**Mulnagoad** in Donegal; *Mul-na-gcóimhhead*, hill of the sentinels. See vol. i. p. 214. Here they make *coimhhead* (a watchman) *cóimhad* [coad].

**Mulnagoagh** in Tyrone; *Mul-na-gcuach*, hill of the cuckoos. See *Mullynacoagh*. For *Cuach*, see vol. i. p. 489.

**Mulnagung** in Donegal; *Mul-na-gcuing*, hill of the cattle yokes (*cuing*, a yoke).

**Mulnanarragh** in Cavan; *Mul-na-ndarach*, hill of the oaks. The *d* of *darragh*, eclipsed by *n*: p. 4, III.

**Mulolagher** in Longford; *Maol-Olchobhair*, bald hill of *Olchobhar*: a very ancient personal name.

**Mulroog** in Galway; *Mul-ruaige*, hill of the rout or defeat. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Multeen River** in Tipperary; *Muiltín*, little mill, a regular dim. form from *muileann*, a mill. Took name from one of the mills on its course; like the familiar name *Millbrook*. **Multins** in Donegal is the same name, only with the English plural.

**Multyfarnham** in Westmeath; *Muilte-Farannain*, *Farannan's* mills (*muilte* or *multy*, Irish plural of *muileann*, a mill). Whoever the mill-owner *Farannan* was, he had his residence adjacent—at *Tigh-Farannain*, *Farannan's* house—which gave name to a town-land and parish now called *Tyfarnham*. According

to local tradition, Farannan's old mills stood beside the river Gaine, where the present bridge stands. (O'Donovan.)

**Mundellihy** in Limerick; moving or moved bog; same as Mondellihy.

**Mungacullen** in Wicklow; *Muing-a'-chuilinn*, quagmire or sedgy place of the holly. See vol. ii. p. 393.

**Munie** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Muine*, a shrubbery.

**Munlough** in Cavan; *Móin-loch*, bog-lake.

**Munnadesha** in Mayo; true name Bunnadesha, Irish *Bun-na-deise*, the *bun* or end or bottom land of the ear of corn (*déas*, *déise*), to denote good corn-bearing land. The correct initial *B* was changed to *M* by an eclipsis produced by the prefixed preposition *a* (*a mbun*) in the manner explained in vol. i. p. 58. See also Malahide: see next name.

**Munnagashel** in Leitrim; properly Bunnagashel (see last name); *Bun-na-gaiseal*, *bun* or bottom or hill-base of the *cashels* or stone forts.

**Munnig** in Cork; same as Munie, with final *g*.

**Munnilly** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Muinillidh*, a sleeve, from its shape. This word varies a good deal in the original according to locality: *Muinillidh*, *Muinchille*, *Muinichille*, *Muinthille*, *Muinirtle*, *Muinilte*, &c.

**Muntertinny** in Donegal; *Muinntear-a-tSionnaigh*, the clan (*Muinntear*) of the (person named) *Sionnach* or Fox.

**Munville** in Donegal; *Muine-bhile*, brake of the old tree.

**Murgasty** near Tipperary town. "Murgasty is merely the Irish form of 'mortgage'; and local tradition says that this townland was so called because it was mortgaged or contracted over for a term of ninety years, by Damer of Shronell (about 1738) to the ancestor of Mr. Smith Barry." (This was written by O'Donovan about 1838.) For Damer of Shronell, see Joyce's "English as we Speak it in Ireland," p. 58.

**Murillyroe** in Sligo; *Muirchille-ruadh*, red sleeve. See Munilly.

**Murneen** in Mayo; *Muirnín*, a "pretty spot," something lovable.

**Murrtown** in Wexford; *Murn* or *Muirne*, a woman's name.

**Murrahin** in Cork; *Muirithin*, swampy ground: literally sea-land; from *muir*, the sea.

**Murren** in Donegal; *Muirin*, sea-grass, coarse hard grass; a place of sea-grass. From *muir*, the sea.

**Murrisknaboll** in Mayo; seaside marsh (*Muir-riasc*) of the holes (*na-bpoll*). To distinguish it from the adjacent murrisk (simply); which see, vol. i. p. 467.

**Murroogh** in Clare; *Murmhagh*, sea plain, level land along the sea producing *murreenagh* or coarse marine grass. Besides this there lie adjacent **Murroogh-killy**, of the church (*i.e.* church property), and **Murroogh-toohy**, lay Murroogh (*i.e.* lay property: *tuatha*, a layman).

**Muskeagh** in Wicklow; written Moskeagh in Inq. James I; *Magh-sceach*, plain of *skaghs* or white-thorn bushes. See Mo.

**Mwee** or **My**, a way of pronouncing *magh* (*muighe*), a plain (dat. : p. 13). **Mweewillin** in Mayo; *Muigh-mhuilinn*, plain of the mill.

**Mweelagarraun** in Clare; *Maol-a'-gharráin*, *maol* or bare hill of the shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Mweelcaha** in Kerry; *Maol-cáithe*, hill of chaff (a winnowing height).

**Mweelin** in Galway, Kerry, and Mayo; *Maoin*, dim. of *maol*, a little round bare hill.

**Mweeloon** in Galway; modification of **Mweel** (*Maol*), bare.

**Mweenish Island** in Galway; *Muigh-inis*, level island or river-holm (*magh*, plain, level).

**My** often stands for *Muigh* dat. of *magh*, a plain.

**Myaugh** in Wexford; *Muigh-each*, plain of horses.

**Myross** in Cork; *Muigh-rois*, plain of the wood.

**N** in place-names very often stands for the Irish article *an*, as we shall see as we go along. Plural *na*. See vol. i. p. 23.

**Naghill** in Monaghan ; *'N-Eochaille*, the yew wood : vol. i. p. 510.

**Nahana** in King's Co. ; *Na-heanaigh*, the *annaghs* or marshes.

**Nahod** in Westmeath ; *'N-ath-fhoid*, the ford of the *fód* or sod, a particularly green grassy surface. See N.

**Navan** in Meath : see p. 17.

**Neaskin** in Cork ; *'N-Easgáinn*, the marsh, where *'N* is the article : see N above.

**Nedanone** in Kerry ; *Nead-an-eóin*, bird's nest (*én, eoin*).

**Newbristy** in Westmeath ; **new breach** : *briste*, something broken : a breach.

**Newtownmoneenlugagh** in Kildare ; Moneenluggagh means little bog of the holes (*i.e.* bog-holes). See Lug.

**Newtownmoyaghy** in Meath ; Moyaghy means plain of the achadh or field, *i.e.* the level part of it. See Agha.

**Nilteen** in Antrim ; *N-ailtín*, the little declivity or glenside or ravine, with the article attached. See N and Elteen above.

**Noan** in Tipperary ; *N-uamhainn*, the cave, *uamhainn* being a dative form of the nom. *uamh*, a cave, used as a nom. See p. 13.

**Noard** in Tipperary ; *Nua-ard*, new hill (local).

**Noghan** in Cavan ; *'N-Uamhchan*, the small cave.

**Nolagh** in Cavan ; *'N-Ulaigh*, the *ulla* or altar-tomb or prayer-station. See Uladh, vol. i. p. 338.

**Noneen River** in Limerick ; see Ballynoneen.

**Novally** in Antrim ; *Nua-bhaile*, new town.

**Nyra** in Queen's Co. ; *'N-Iubhrach* [Nura], the yew land.

**O**, the common prefix in Irish family names, Irish *ua*, signifies a grandson or descendant. The gen. *Ui* is the form commonly used in place-names, pronounced *ee* ; it sometimes drops out altogether by being mixed up with *y* or *i*. Very often in conversation the *O* or *Ui* or *ee* is shortened to short *a*, and

this often appears in the written anglicised names ; Tom A-Brien for Tom O'Brien (Limerick and Armagh and elsewhere).

**Ockanavoe** in Queen's Co. Ockan is *Eocán*, yew land (*eo*, yew, with the dim. *can*) : *Ockana* is plural, yew lands.

**Odagh** parish in Kilkenny. The full local Irish name is *Bán-O-nDuach*, green field of the O'Duaghs (a family), where *D* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural : p. 10. This place is called *Ui-Duach* by FM : "the O'Duaghs."

**Ogham** in Sligo ; *Eo-cham*, crooked yew-tree.

**Ogher**, *Eochair*, a brim, a margin. **Ogherbeg** in Donegal, little margin.

**Oghermong** in Kerry ; margin or border of the *mong* or long sedgy grass.

**Oghery** in Galway ; *Eochairidhe*, margins.

**Oltore** in Galway ; *Altóir*, an altar. See Altar.

**Omagh** in Tyrone ; *Oghmagh* in the old authorities, where *Ogh* means sacred, entire, complete, perfect : *Oghmagh*, sacred or complete plain. But why so designated ?

**Omard** in Cavan ; *Om-ard*, high oak. *Om*, an oak, the rootword of the more usual form *omna*, as in Portumna, vol. i. p. 506.

**Omeath**, a well-known district in the north of Louth, on the shore of Carlingford Lough ; *Ui Meith* [Hy Meath], the descendants (*Ui*) of Meith or Muiredach Meith (fourth century A.D.), grandson of Colla Da Chrioch, one of the "Three Collas." ("Book of Rights.") See vol. ii. p. 137.

**Omev Island** in Galway ; called in the Records *Iomhaidh Feichin*, which is believed to mean Feichin's bed or seat. For St. Fechin is patron, and lived on the island, where a church was built over his bed. See Emy.

**Ooankeagh** in Clare ; *Uamhainn-Caoch*, blind cave. Why blind ?

**Oory** in Mayo ; *Iubhraighe*, yew lands. See vol. i. p. 511.

**Oram** in Monaghan ; *Eo-dhruim*, yew ridge : like Borim.

**Oughtagh** in Galway, Derry, and Mayo; *Uchtach* or *Ochtach*, the breast (of a hill): from *Ucht*, the breast; with *ach* appended: p. 12. See vol. ii. p. 428.

**Oughtdoorish** in Tyrone; *Ucht-dubh-ruis*, breast of the black wood.

**Oughterdrum** in Fermanagh; *Uachtar-druim*, upper ridge.

**Oughterlin** in Donegal; *Uachtar-linne*, upper part of the *linn*—pool or river.

**Oughtleckan** in Armagh; *Ocht-leacan*, breast of the hill-slope: vol. i. p. 418.

**Oughtmame** in Tyrone; *Ucht-madhma*, breast of the *maum* or high pass. Same as *Oughtmama*, vol. i. p. 428: but in this (oughtmame) the nom. *mame* is incorrectly kept instead of the gen. *mama*: p. 12.

**Oughty** in Mayo; *Ochtaighe*, breasts: plural of *Ucht*.

**Oulartleigh** in Wexford; *Abhalghort-liath* (Hogan), grey orchard. Vol. i. p. 516.

**Oultort** in Galway; *Abhaltort*, a local mispronunciation of *abhalghort* [oulart], an orchard: vol. i. p. 516.

**Outrath** in Kilkenny; *Uachtar-ratha*, upper fort.

**Ovaun** in Roscommon; *Abha-bhán*, white river.

**Owenbreedin** in Fermanagh; *Abhainn-Bhrighdín*, Little Brigit's river.

**Owenkeagh River** near Clonakilty in Cork; blind river. Why blind? Often running dry?

**Owennagadragh** in Donegal; *Abhainn-na-ngadrach*, river of the *gads* or *withes*. From an osier plantation.

**Owenskerry** in Fermanagh; river of the *skerry* or rough shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

**Owenteskinny** in Donegal; *Abhainn-tseiscinne*, river of the *seskin* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

**Owey Island** off Donegal; *Uamhaigh* (the island of the) cave or grave: an inflected form of *uaimh*, a cave. See vol. i. p. 438.

**Owngarry** in Kerry; *Abhainn-a'-ghardhaigh*, of the garden.

**Parisee** in Cavan; *Parasaidhe*, parish land. *Parras*, *parráiste*, a parish. Perhaps so called because given for part support of the parish priest.

**Parishagh** in Antrim ; same as last—*Pairiseach*.

**Park** ; Irish *Páirc*, a park, a field, a pasture field.

**Parkacurry** in Galway ; field of the *curragh* or marsh.

**Parkadallane** in Cork ; of the *dallan* or pillar-stone.

**Parkagarraun** in Queen's Co. ; of the *garran* or shrubbery.

**Parkalassa** in Kerry ; *Páirc-a'-leasa*, of the *lis* or fort.

**Parkaree** in Limerick and King's Co. ; *Páirc-a'-righ*, park of the king. See Ree.

**Parkavonear** in Kerry ; *Páirc-a'-mhóinfhéir*, of the meadow (*monear*).

**Parkearagh** in Kerry ; *Páirc-iarthach*, western park.

**Parkeel** in Roscommon ; *Páirc-aoil*, field of lime or limestone.

**Parkeighter** in Galway ; *Páirc-iachtar*, lower park.

**Pettigoe** in Donegal ; pronounced and interpreted by the skilled speakers there *Paitíge-gobha*, the place of the smith's house.

**Ploresk** in Kerry ; called locally in Irish *Plothar-aisc*, and interpreted a cave. Called in an old sketch-map Ploresk, which is less incorrect. The correct form is *Prochlusc*, a cave (which has been made Ploresk by metathesis). The correct original form seems to be *Brock-lusc*, meaning badger-cave. See Brockles.

**Pluck** in Donegal ; *Pluc*, lit. a cheek, *i.e.* a protuberance or lump or well-defined swelling of land or hill. **Pluckanes** in Cork exhibits the dim. with the English instead of the proper Irish plural (*Plucáin*), little cheeks or swellings ; and **Pluckeen** (*Pluicín*) in Kerry, with another dim., little cheek or swelling.

**Pludboher** in Wexford ; *Plud-bóthair*, puddle of the road.

**Polintamny** in Antrim ; *Poll-an-tamhnaigh*, hole of the grassy field. Aspirated *m* (in *tamhnaigh*) is restored. For *Tamhnach*, see vol. i. p. 231.

**Poll** or **Poul**, a hole in the ground or river or bog, an excavation, a cavern : sometimes made *Pollach*, like *smolach*, from *Smol* : see vol. ii. p. 5.

**Pollacossaun** in Galway; *Poll-a'-chasáin*, hole of the path. See *Casán*, vol. i. p. 373.

**Pollacurra** in Galway; *Poll-a'-choraidh*, river-hole of the weir.

**Pollafree** in Cavan; *Pollagh-fraoigh*, hole of the heath.

**Pollaghadoo** in Wicklow; *Pollacha-dubha*, black holes.

**Pollaghanumera** in Clare; *Pollagh-an-iomaire*, hole of the ridge.

**Pollaghnaagraigue** in King's Co.; hole of the village.

**Pollaghnaahoo** in Cavan on boundary between the parishes of Tomregan and Templeport, where the river disappears near a ford into a remarkable cavern; *Poll-atha-na-huamha*, hole of the ford of the cave.

**Pollaghrevagh** in Galway; grey place of holes.

**Pollagooil** in Galway; hole of coal or charcoal: the pit in which wood was burned to make charcoal.

**Pollagoona** in Clare; *Poll-a'-ghamhna*, hole of the calf. *Gamhna* is here pron. *gúmhna* or goona.

**Pollalaher** in Roscommon; *Poll-a'-leathair*, hole of the leather: where leather was steeped in process of tanning.

**Pollanalty** in Roscommon; *Poll-an-altaighe*, of the cliff (modification of Alt above).

**Pollanaroo** in Roscommon; *Poll-an-arbha*, hole of the corn. See *Arbha*, vol. ii. p. 318.

**Pollanea** in Roscommon; *Poll-an-fhiaidh* [-ea], hole of the deer. See *Fiadh*, vol. i. p. 476.

**Pollaneyster** in Galway; *Poll-an-adhastair*, hole of the halter.

**Pollanoughty** in Mayo; *Poll-an-uchta*, hole of the hill-breast. See *Oughtagh*.

**Pollarassa** in Galway; *Poll-a'-rassa*, hole of the copse (*Ras*, *rasa*).

**Pollatrumpa** in Clare; hole of the trumpet. About collections of trumpets found buried, see Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Trumpets" in Index.

**Pollawarla** in Galway and Mayo; *Poll-a'-mharla*, hole of the (yellow) marl-clay.

**Polldoody** in Clare, noted for oysters. There is a



great hole (*poll*) near the shore, called *Poll-Uí-Dubhda*, O'Dowd's or Doody's cavern or pool.

**Polldoon** in Wexford; *Poll-dúin*, of the fort.

**Poll-drian** in Mayo; *Poll-draoighinn*, of blackthorn.

**Pollnabrone** in Galway; *Poll-na-brón*, hole of the millstone or quern. See vol. i. p. 376.

**Pollnabunny** in Mayo; *Poll-na-buinnighe*, of the flowing water. See Dunboyne.

**Pollnacartan** in Mayo; *Poll-na-ceardchan*, hole of the forge. See Coolcarta.

**Pollnagarragh** in Galway; *Poll-na-gcairtheach*, of the rocks. See Carr.

**Pollnagawna** in Mayo; *Poll-na-ngamhna*, of the calves.

**Pollnagh** in Armagh; *Poll-na-neach*, of the horses.

**Pollnagur**, in the Sea near Newport, Mayo; *Poll-na-gcorr*, hole of the sand-eels (*corr*). See Gobnagur.

**Pollnamal** in Galway; *Poll-na-meall*, of hillocks. See Maul.

**Pollpeasty** in Wexford; *Poll-péiste*, hole or pool of the péist or monstrous reptile. For this legend, see vol. i. p. 197.

**Pollynoon** in Galway; *Poll-Uí-Nuadhain*, O'Noone's cave or pool.

**Pookeen** in Cork; the Irish *Púicín* has several meanings, one being a kite or sparrow-hawk (in the south), which comes in here: a resort of kites. See Shronepookeen.

**Porchavodda** in Carlow; proper name Parkavodda; *Pairc-a-mhadaigh*, park or field of the dog.

**Porsoon** in Clare; *Poirsiún* [Porshoon], merely the English word portion (of land, &c.).

**Port**, a bank, a landing-place, a fortress. To be interpreted according to circumstances.

**Portacloghan** in Cavan; *Port-a-chlochain*, bank or landing-place of the *cloghan* or stepping-stone ford.

**Portaferry** in Down; half English; *port* or bank of the ferry.

**Portagh** in Mayo and elsewhere; *Portach*, a bog. *Portach*, abounding in *ports* or banks (from which turf or peat is cut).

**Portaghbradagh** in Sligo; bog of thieves (*bradagh*).

**Portaliff** in Cavan; *Port-a'-luibhe*, of the herbage. See Clonliff, vol. ii. p. 336.

**Portane** in Limerick; *Portán* (dim.), little bank.

**Portaneena** in Westmeath; *Port-an-fhiona*, bank or landing-place of the wine. The *f* of *fiona* [feena] disappears by aspiration. Reminder of the old times of smuggling.

**Portaneoght** in Leitrim; little bank of the *ocht* or breast.

**Portauns** in Limerick; same as Portane, with English plural.

**Portavarrig** in Cork; *Port-a'-Bharraig*, Barry's bank.

**Portavaud** in Sligo; *Port-a'-bháid*, landing-place of the boat: *i.e.* where a boat was always kept ready.

**Portavrolla** in King's Co.; *Port-a'-bhrollaigh*, port of the brollach or breast: in the same sense as *Ucht*: see Oughtagh.

**Portdrine** in Clare; *Port-draighinn*, bank of the blackthorn.

**Porteen** in Roscommon; same as Portane, only with a different dim.

**Portglenone** in Derry; *Port-gleanna-Eóin*, the port, bank, or landing-place of John's glen.

**Portinaghy** in Monaghan; *Port-an-achaidh*, port of the field. See Agha.

**Portinode** in Fermanagh; *Port-an-fhóid*, bank or landing-place of the (remarkably green grassy) sod (*fód*, with *f* aspirated and sunk).

**Portlawny** in Cavan; *Port leamhnaighe*, of the elms.

**Portlecka** in Clare, and **Portlick** in Westmeath; port of the flagstone surface (*leac*).

**Portlee** in Antrim; *Port-laoigh*, of the calf.

**Portlongfield** in Cavan; of the elmwood. See Longfield.

**Portmellick** in Co. Dublin; bank of the *meelick* or marshy place. See vol. i. p. 465.

**Portnablahy** in Fermanagh; *Port-na-bláthaigh*, bank or landing-place of the buttermilk (*bláthach*). Indicating dairying.

**Portnacloyaduff** in Fermanagh; *Port-na-cloiche-duibhe*, bank or landing-place of the (remarkable) black stone.

**Portnahinch** in Queen's Co. and Roscommon; *Port-na-hinse*, landing-place of the island or river-holm.

**Portnascully** in Kilkenny; *Port-na-scoile*, bank of the school.

**Portnashangan** in Westmeath; *Port-na-seangan*, the landing-place or fortress of the pismires. See vol. i. pp. 230, 292.

**Portnason** in Donegal; *Port-na-sonn*, port of the ramparts. See vol. ii. p. 220.

**Portrushen** in Carlow; *Port-ruisín*, of the under-wood.

**Pottiagh** in Fermanagh; *Paiteach*, place full of pits or holes. **Pottiaghan**, same with the dim.

**Pouladorane** House, near Cork; *Poll-a'-dobharain*, hole of the otter: a resort of otters.

**Poulatar** in Tipperary; hole of or in the (river) Tar.

**Poulawack** in Clare; hole of the bend. See Back.

**Poulcaharagrush** in Clare; *Poul-cathrach-a'-ruis*, the hole of the *caher* (stone fort) of the wood (*ros*).

**Pouleenacoona** in Clare; *Puillin-a'-chaonaigh*, little hole of the moss. *Caonach*, moss, here pronounced cuanach or coona.

**Pouliskaboy** in Clare; hole of the yellow water.

**Pulleagh** in Cork; *Poll-liath*, grey hole.

**Poulabrone** in Clare; *Poll-na-brón*, of the mill-stone or quern.

**Poulabrucky** in Clare; *Poll-na-brocaigh*, hole of the badger warren (*broc*, a badger).

**Poulaglug**, a deep hole near Drumcliff in Clare; *Poll-na-gclog*, hole of the bells. The bells of Drumcliff Abbey believed to be buried in it.

**Poulahaha** in Kerry; *Poll-na-haithe*, hole of the kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

**Procklis** in Antrim, Donegal, and Fermanagh, correct Irish form *Broc-lusc* (*lusc*, cave); badger den.

**Prohas** and **Prohust** in Cork; *Pruchas*, a cave.

**Prolusk** in Antrim and Tyrone; *Prolusc*, a cave.

It will be seen from these forms and those given under Ploresk, Prucklish, and Proclis, that the Irish words (of this family) for a cave vary considerably, some understood to mean cave simply and some a badger cave.

**Prop**, a prop or post. **Propoge** in Cork and Waterford dim. of Prop: little prop or stake. Father Power gives it as applied in Waterford to a "round (stack-like) hill."

**Prucklish** in Longford, **Prughlish** in Leitrim, Mayo, and Tyrone; *Prochlais*, a cave, a badger den.

**Pust** in Limerick; *Post*, a post, a prop.

**Putiachan** in Cavan, and **Puttaghan**, King's Co.; *Puiteachán*, a place full of *paitis*, i.e. *pots*, *pits*, or holes.

**Queerrin** in Clare; *Caorthann*, the quicken-tree: a place of quicken-trees.

**Quig** in names generally represents *Cuigeadh* [quigga], meaning a fifth, i.e. a fifth part of a townland, ploughland, farm, &c. **Quiggabar** in Sligo; *Cuige-bfhearr*, best fifth; **Quiggaboy** in Sligo, yellow fifth; **Quiggy** in Tyrone, fifths; **Quignalecka** in Sligo, the fifth part with the flagstone surface (*leac*); **Quignashee** in Sligo, of the fairies; **Quignalegan** in Sligo, of the *liagans* or standing-stones.

**Quiltinan** in Roscommon; *Coillteanán* (dim.) woodland (*coill*, wood). Old name of the place, *Quiltinagh*, same meaning.

**Quivvy** in Cavan; *Cuibhidh*, meet, fit, proper: probably in the sense of good land.

**Quoile** in Antrim and Down; *Cuaille*, a pole or stake: a term often used.

**Ra, Ray, Raw, Rath**; an ancient fortified residence: See vol. i. p. 274. As in the case of "Lis," the part of a place-name following Ra, Rath, Raheen, &c., is very often a personal or family name. See Lis.

**Rabane** in Cavan, and **Rabaun** in Mayo; *Rath-bán*, whitish *rath*.

**Rabradagh** in Roscommon; *Rath-bradach*, fort of thieves. See Portaghbradagh.

**Rackwallace** near Monaghan town; curiously contracted from *Rath-ic-Mhaluis* [Ra-ick-Wallace], the *rath* of the son of Malus. Identified by Reeves.

**Racolpa** in Tyrone; *Rath-colpach*, of the heifers.

**Radergan** in Tyrone; Dergan's or Dargan's rath.

**Radrinagh** in Kerry; *Rath-draoigheanach*, rath of blackthorns.

**Raha** in Galway; *Ratha*, plural of Rath: forts.

**Rahadorrish** in Westmeath; *Rath-a'-dorus*, rath of the door.

**Rahallan** in Fermanagh; *Rath-sallainn* (Reg. Clonmac.), rath of the salt. See vol. ii. p. 372.

**Rahaneena** in Galway; of the wine. See Portaneena.

**Rahaninein** in Westmeath; *Rath-an-eidhinn*, of the ivy.

**Raheenaclonagh** in Wexford; little rath of the meadow.

**Raheenagh** in Limerick; *Raithíneach*, a place abounding in little raths: *ach*, abounding in: p. 12, I.

**Raheenakit** in Wicklow; *Raithín-a'-chait* [-kit], little rath of the cat. A resort of wild cats: p. 11.

**Raheenapisha** in Kilkenny; little rath of the pease (*pise*).

**Raheenbarnagh** in Queen's Co.; gapped little rath (*bearnach*).

**Raheenmeel** in King's Co.; bald or bare little rath (*maol*).

**Raheennagee** in Wexford; *Raithín-na-gaoithe*, little rath of the wind: windy little rath.

**Raheennahoon** in Wexford; *Raithín-na-huamhann*, of the cave. One of the artificial caves usual in forts.

**Rahincuill** in Westmeath; *Raithín-cuill*, little rath of hazel.

**Raholp** in Down; *Rath-cholpa*, rath of the heifer.

**Rahoon** in Galway; *Raith-Iugaine* (Hogan). Iugaine's or Ooney's or Ooney's fort (man).

**Rainey Island** in Down; *Oileán-raithnighe*, ferny island.

**Raleagh** in Cavan and Down; *Rath-liathach*, rath of the grey people (not *Rath-liath*, grey rath).

**Ranaranny** in Mayo; *Rath-na-raithnighe*, fort of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

**Randox** in Antrim; written Randoges in a Deed of Charles I, meaning little divisions; *rand* being a form of *rann*, or *roinn*, a division or portion.

**Raneany** in Donegal; *Rath-an-aonaigh*, rath of the fair. See vol. i. p. 205.

**Raneese** in Tyrone; *Rath-Anghuis* [-Aneese], Angus's fort.

**Raneevoge** in Meath; *Naomhog's* or *Neevoge's* rath. See Letterneevoge. *Naomhog*, a pretty common personal name meaning "little saint" (*Naomh*), I think applied generally in derision to a sanctimonious person who parades great piety.

**Ranelagh** in Wicklow; named from Randal or *Randalach* O'Byrne, from whom are descended the *Gabhal* (or tribe of) *Raghnaill*.

**Rannatruffaun** in Sligo; *Rann-a'-tsrothain* (land-) division of the *sruffaun* or streamlet. Here the *th* is changed to *f* (p. 6, II), and the *s* is eclipsed. See vol. i. p. 458.

**Ranns** (Eng. plur.) in Mayo, and **Ranny** in Donegal; *Rannaidhe* (Ir. plur.), divisions or portions (of land).

**Rantoge** in Cavan; little division. Dim. of *Rann*.

**Rapla**, **Rappala**, **Rapalagh**, **Rupla**, names of frequent occurrence; generally understood to mean simply bad land, like *Cabragh*.

**Rappa** in Queen's Co. and Mayo; *Ropaigh* (Mac Firbis), plundering, *i.e.* a home of plunderers.

**Rappacastle** in Mayo; *Caislean-a'-ropuigh*, castle of the plundering.

**Rappareehill** in Longford; Irish name *Cnoc-a-rotaire*, hill of the rapparee or robber.

**Rarooey** in Donegal; *Rath-ruaidh*, rath of the red man.

**Rascahan** in Derry; *Ras-Cathain*, Cahan's wood. *Ras*, a form of *ros*, a wood.

**Rasharkin** in Antrim; *Ros-Ercain* (FM), Erkan's or Harkan's wood or point of land.

**Raskill** in Cavan; *Ras-choill*, underwood, brushwood.

**Rassakeeran** in Mayo; *Ras-a'-chaorthainn*, wood of quicken-trees.

**Rassan** in Cavan and Louth, and **Rassaun** in Leitrim; little wood, a shrubbery (*Ras, Rasan*).

**Ratallagh** in Down; *Rath-tsaileach*, of sally-trees.

**Ratarnet** in Armagh; *Réidh-tarnocht*, bare mountain flat. See *Réidh*, vol. i. p. 426.

**Ratavan** in Cavan; *Rath-tamhain*, rath of the stock or trunk or pole.

**Ratawragh** in Roscommon; *Rath-teamhrach*, rath of the *Tara* or conspicuous hill. Same as *Tara*; see vol. i. p. 294.

**Rathardeacher** in Roscommon; *Rath-ard-Fhiachrach*, Fiachra's high rath. Fiachra an ancient personal name: common. The rath stands there still.

**Ratharoon** in Cork; *Rath-Eireamhón*, Eremon's or Erwin's or Irwin's or Harmon's rath.

**Rathavisteen** in Tipperary; *Rath-Aibhistín*, Augustine's rath.

**Rathbal** in Mayo; *Rath-balla*, of the wall.

**Rathbeggan** in Meath; *Rath-Beisce* (Hogan), the rath of *Beg* or *Becca* (a woman).

**Rathbraghan** in Sligo; Berchan's rath. St. Berchan? See Carrickbarrahane.

**Rathbrist** in Louth; *Rath-briste*, broken rath.

**Rathcannon** in Limerick; Cannan's or Conan's rath.

**Rathcarra** in Westmeath; rocky rath. See Carr.

**Rathcarreen** in Mayo; *Rath-caithrín*, same as last.

**Rathcash** in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Rath-cais*, rath of *Cas*, a very ancient personal name.

**Rathclogh** in Kilkenny and Tipperary; rath of the stones.

**Rathcloheen** in Tipperary; rath of the small stones.

**Rathcobane** in Cork; Rathgobbane (D. Surv.), Gobban's fort.

**Rathcoffey** in Kildare and Queen's Co.; Coffey's rath.

**Rathconny** in Meath; *Rath-conaidh*, rath of firewood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

**Rathconrath** in Westmeath ; *Rath-Conrach*, Conra's fort.

**Rathcoola** in Cork ; *Rath-cuaille*, of the stock, stake, or pole.

**Rathcor** in Longford and Louth ; odd fort. See Cor.

**Rathcorick** in Cavan ; *Rath-comhraic*, of the meeting : might mean either a meeting of rivers or a meeting in battle. See vol. ii. p. 404.

**Rathcoun** in Tipperary ; *Rath-Conn*, rath of the persons named Conn. *Conn* pron. coun in Munster.

**Rathcreavagh** in Westmeath ; *Rath-craobhach*, branchy fort.

**Rathcroghan** in Roscommon, the palace of the kings of Connaught : *Rath-Cruachan*, the rath or fort of *Cruacha*, mother of Queen Maive. For Maive (first century), see Barnavave above ; and Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index. This is not from *croghan*, a hill : the place is all flat.

**Rathcumber** in Armagh ; *Rath-comair*, of the (river-) confluence.

**Rathdaggan** in Cork, and **Rathdangan** in Wicklow ; *Rath-daingin*, the rath of the fortress. See vol. i. p. 306.

**Rathdiveen** in Roscommon ; *Rath-Daimhín*, Davin's or Devine's rath.

**Rathdown** in Wicklow ; *Rath-dúin*, rath of the dun or fort.

**Ratheeragh** in Carlow ; *Fiachra's* rath. See Rathardeagher.

**Rathfalla** in Tipperary ; *Rath-faille*, rath of the cliff (*faill* or *aill*).

**Rathfarnham** in Co. Dublin ; Farannan's rath. See Multyfarnham.

**Rathflesk** in Meath ; Flesk's rath ; a personal name in one of the Dinnsenchus legends.

**Rathfure** in Fermanagh ; *Rath-feóir*, grassy rath.

**Rathgaskig** in Cork ; *Rath-gaiscighig*, rath of the champion (*gaiscigheach*).

**Rathgire** in Cork ; *Rath-gadhair*, of the dog. See Ballygyroe.



**Rathgoggan** in Cork; the old name of Charleville and still the parish name; Goggan's rath.

**Rathgorragh** in Limerick and Wicklow; *Rath-garbhach*, rough rath.

**Rathingle** in Co. Dublin; *Rath-aingil*, rath of the angel. See Killangal and Singland.

**Rathjarney** in Wexford; Barony of Forth corruption of *Rath-Cearnaigh*, Kearney's rath: peculiar Forth corruption. See Gibberpatrick.

**Rathkeva** in Roscommon; *Rath-ceibhe*, of the *ciabh* [keev] or long coarse grass. See Kibberidoge.

**Rathkyle** in Kilkenny and Wexford; *Rath-coill*, of hazel.

**Rathleague** in Queen's Co.; *Rath-leige*, rath of the pillar-stone: standing on top of rath, as is common.

**Rathlena** in Roscommon; *Rath-léana*, wet meadow. See Leana, vol. ii. p. 401.

**Rathlevanagh** in Westmeath; *Rath-leamhanach*, of the elm-trees. See vol. i. p. 507.

**Rathlihen** in King's Co.; *Rath-Liphthen* ("O'Cl. Cal."), Liffen's or Lihen's rath.

**Rathlust** in Louth; *Rath-loiste*, of the *losad* or good land. See Coollusty.

**Rathmelton** in Donegal; *Rath-Melltain* (Hogan), Mealltan's rath. The present pronunciation agrees.

**Rathmooly** in Tipperary; proper name Rathvooly or Rathbooly, *i.e.* *Rath-buaile*, rath of the milking-place. See Booley.

**Rathmoon** in Wicklow; *Rath-Muaghaine*, rath of *Mughain* (a woman). The corresponding man's name is *Mughan*, anglicised Moon.

**Rathnagard** in Cork; *Rath-na-gceard*, rath of the *cairds* or artificers. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

**Rathnaglye** in Roscommon; the skilled *Irishians* of the place are (or were) quite decided in this pronunciation and interpretation: *Rath-na-glaoidhe*, rath of the calling or shouting: making *glaoth* (a call) fem.

**Rathnaguppaun** in Mayo; *Rath-na-gcupán*, of the *cupáns* or cups. Why? A turner lived there?

**Rathnakelliga** in Sligo; *Rath-na-ceilge*, rath of the treachery. Some forgotten transaction.

**Rathnaleen** in Tipperary; *Rath-na-lion*, rath of the nets.

**Rathnallog** in Tipperary; either *Rath-ndealg* (neuter eclipsis) or *Rath-na-ndealg*: but meaning the same in both cases, the rath of the thorns or thorn-bushes. I think it is neuter eclipsis.

**Rathnalulleagh** in Roscommon; *Rath-na-loiligh-each*, the rath of the milch-cows. See Lullymore.

**Rathnamanagh** in Queen's Co.; *Rath-na-monach*, rath of monks.

**Rathnarrow** in Westmeath and Sligo; *Rath-an-arbha*, rath of the corn. See Arbha, vol. ii. p. 318.

**Rathnaruoogy** in Cork; *Rath-na-ruaige*, of the rout or defeat. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Rathnashannagh** in Carlow; *Rath-na-sionnach*, rath of the foxes. See vol. i. p. 483.

**Rathnasliggeen** in Tipperary; *Rath-na-sligín*, of the shells, or little flat slaty stones (*sligín* would mean either).

**Rathnasmolagh** in Kilkenny; of the thrushes (*smól*, *smólach*). See vol. i. p. 489.

**Rathnaveen** in Tipperary; *Rath-na-bhFíann*, of the *Fianns* or Fena, the ancient heroic militia; a name looking far back. See vol. i. p. 92.

**Rathnawoorau**n in Mayo; *Rath-na-bhfuarán*, rath of the cold spring wells. See Fuaran, vol. i. p. 453.

**Rathnee** in Cork; Naoi's rath. Same as Rathnew, vol. i. p. 275.

**Rathneety** in Louth; *Rath-an-Fhaoite*, White's rath. See Ballyneety, vol. i. p. 350.

**Rathshanmore** in Wicklow; *Rath-seanmora*, rath of the sermon. Commemorates some religious celebrations, perhaps open-air Masses.

**Rathtermon** in Sligo; rath of the church-land sanctuary. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

**Rathtillig** in Queen's Co.; *Rath-teilig*, of the lime-tree (*teile*, *teilig*).

**Rathtinny** in Donegal; *Rath-teine*, of fire, *i.e.* from signal-fires or St. John's Eve fires.

**Rathtoe** in Carlow; *Rath-tuait*, north rath.

**Rathtooterny** in Kilkenny; *Rath-tuatarnaigh*, rath

of the layman or rustic (*tuatarnach*). See vol. i. p. 443.

**Rathtrasna** in Meath; cross rath; *i.e.* an oblong rath placed crosswise (*trasna*).

**Rathtrim** in Westmeath; *Rath-truimm*, of the elder or boor-tree. See vol. i. p. 517.

**Rathumney** in Wexford; *Rath-omna*, rath of the oak. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Rathurlisk** in Sligo; *Rath-thurluisc*, the rath of the *turlusc* or dry hard hill.

**Rathwire** in Westmeath; *Rath-Ghuaeire*, Irish Annals and local, Guara's fort.

**Ratoran** in Fermanagh; *Rath-teórann*, the rath of (or on) the boundary (between two territories).

**Ratrass** in Westmeath; *Rath-treasa*, rath of the *treas* or battle. Ought to be *Ratrassa*; but the (nom.) *trass* is kept instead of (gen.) *trassa*: p. 12. Battle otherwise forgotten.

**Ratteen** in Donegal, and **Ratyn** in Tyrone; same as *Rathtinny*.

**Rausakeera** in Mayo; *Rása-caoire*, copses of sheep. See *Ras*.

**Ravanny** in Louth; *Rath-mhanaigh*, of the monk.

**Ravernet** in Down; rath of the gap. *Bernet* or *barnet*, an Ulster form of *bearn*, a gap. See vol. i. p. 434.

**Raymunterdoney** in Donegal; *Rath-Muinter-Donadhaigh*, fort of *Donadhach's* family.

**Reabane** in Monaghan; same as *Reavaun*.

**Reaboy** in Kerry; *Reidh-buidhe*, yellow mountain-flat.

**Reacashlagh** and **Reacaslagh** in Kerry; *Reidh-caisleach*, mountain-flat of the *cashels* or stone forts.

**Readrinagh** in Kerry; *Reidh-draoigheanach*, mountain-flat of the blackthorns.

**Reagoulane** in Tipperary; flat of the (river-) fork.

**Reanacaheragh** in Cork; mountain-flat of the *caher* or stone fort.

**Reanagillee** in Limerick; *Reidh-na-ngiollaidhe*, mountain-flat of the *gillies* or attendant boys.

**Reananerree** in Cork; *Reidh-na-ndoiridhe*, of the oaks.

**Reanasup** in Kerry. The people used to fish at night in the blackwater here with a lighted *sop* or wisp of straw, or a lighted piece of *giúis* or fir (bog-deal), tied with a *gad* (*withe*) or rope (a common custom). Hence *Reidh-na-sop*, moor of the *sops* or wisps.

**Rearahinagh** in Cork; *Reidh-raithineach*, flat moor of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330 for Ferns.

**Reardnogy** in Tipperary; *Reidh-fhearnoige*, moor of the *fearnogs* or alders. *D* a corruption (p. 7, VI).

**Reary** in Queen's Co. (-Beg and -More). This represents Raerin (Dinnsenchus), the very ancient name of a palace. But I do not know if the old fort remains (near Clonaslee). See Lisnareelin.

**Reaskavalla** in Tipperary; *Riasc-a'-bhalla*, marsh of the *balla* or wall (not *baile*, a townland).

**Reaskamoge** in Clare; marsh of the crooked stream (*camóg*).

**Reavillin** in Cork; *Reidh-mhillin*, flat or smooth hillock. See Maul.

**Reboge** in Limerick; *Réabóg*, broken rough land.

**Red City** in Tipperary; a translation of *Cathair-derg*, red *caher* or circular stone fort: "city" is not an incorrect translation of *Cathair*. I know not if the old *red caher* is there still.

**Redeen** in Tipperary; *Ruidín*, small townland or small piece of land, a small thing of any kind: dim. of *rud*, a thing.

**Ree**, a king; Irish *Ri*, gen. *Righ*. See vol. ii. p. 100. Where *ree* forms part of a name it generally means that the place was connected with some government institution or person.

**Reenavanna** in Limerick; *Rinn-a'-bheanna*, point (*rinn*) of the *beann* or peak.

**Reenavanny** in Cork; *Rinn-a'-mhanaigh*, land-point of the monk: as if the *rinn* belonged to a monastery.

**Reendacussane** in Cork; *Rinn-da-casán*, point of the two paths. For *dá* (two) in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

**Reenearagh** in Kerry; *Rinn-iarthach*, western point.

**Reenogrena** in Cork (near Glandore); *Rinn-O'gCriona*, point of the O'Creenas. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

**Reentrusk** in Cork, west of Castletown Beare; *Rinn-trosc*, point of the codfish. The very *rinn* or point itself is correctly called by its present English name Cod's Head. Cod, ling, hake, &c. abound there.

**Reeves** in Kildare; written in an Inquis. *Rewes*; *Rubha*, land producing the herb rue. See vol. ii. p. 342.

**Relessy** in Tyrone; *Reidh-leasa*, moor of the *lis* or fort.

**Renaghmore** in Tipperary; *Raithneach*, ferny: *mór*, great.

**Renalicka** in Clare; *Reidh-na-lice*, flat moor of the flagstone or of the flagstone surface.

**Rin, Rinn, Ring**; *Rinn*, a point of land or hill.

**Rinagall** in Mayo; *Rinn-na-nGall*, point of the foreigners.

**Rinagry** in Mayo; *Rinn-na-groidhe*, of the horse-stud.

**Rinakilleen** in Mayo; point of the churchyard.

**Rincrew** in Waterford; "*Rinn-cru* (Keating), horse-shoe headland; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the Blackwater" (Power).

**Rincullia** in Limerick; *Rinn-coille*, of the wood.

**Rinnafarset** in Donegal; point of the *fearsad* or sand-bank ford. See vol. i. p. 361.

**Rinnagan** in Roscommon; *Rinn-na-gceann*, point of the heads. Either a battle-field or an execution-place.

**Rinnahulty** in Mayo; another good authority writes and pronounces it *Rinn-na-heilte*, point of the doe (*eilit*).

**Rinnakill** in Donegal; *Rinn-na-cille*, point of the church. A well beside the old church is called *Tobernamannave*, *Tober-na-mban-naoimh*, well of the female saints.

**Rinnarogue** in Sligo; *Rinn-na-ruaige*, point of the rout or defeat. See Rathnaruogy.

**Rinnaseer** in Mayo; *Rinn-na-saor*, point of the artificers.

**Rinnerroon** in Galway; *Rinn-Ereamhoin*, Erem's or Irvine's or Harmon's point.

**Rintulla** in Limerick; *Rinn-tulaigh*, point of the *tulach* or little hill.

**Rivory** in Cavan; *Reigh-Mhóire*, Mór's mountain flat (a woman).

**Roan** in Tipperary and Tyrone; *Ruadhán*, reddish land.

**Roche Castle**, near Dundalk: see Clonroche.

**Rockabill** (lighthouse), two small rocks in the sea beside each other off the Dublin coast near Skerries with a lighthouse on one; Irish name *Da-bille*. A very old Dinnsenchus legend tells us they were so called because a lady's favourite dog, Dabilla, was drowned there. But I suppose the real origin is *Da-billē*, "two little (rocks)." The word *cloch* or "rock" was subsequently prefixed, making *Rock-dha-bille* [Rock-a-billa], which naturally sank down to Rockabill.

**Roehrow** in Donegal; *Ruadh-chro*, red glen. Here Cro is a glen. See Doocrow.

**Roekilmeena** in Mayo; *Ruadh-Cill-miodhna*, reddish land of (the parish of) Kilmeena. (*Laght-Meena*, Meena's grave, is in this townland.) See Kilmeena.

**Roes** in Donegal; English plural instead of Irish plural, *ruadha*, red patches: p. 11.

**Rogary** in Cavan; *Ruadhghaire*, reddish land, where the aspirated *g* is restored: p. 4, XI.

**Rooaun** in Galway; *Ruadhán*, reddish land. **Rooaunalaghta** in Mayo, reddish land of the grave-mound. See Laght.

**Roonkeel** in Mayo; *Ruadhan-caol*, narrow red-stripe.

**Rootate** in Louth; red *tate* or land measure: vol. i. p. 246.

**Roran** in Tipperary; *Ruadhbharán*, reddish land.

**Ros, Ross**; *Ros*, sometimes a wood, sometimes a point of land or headland. See vol. i. pp. 443, 495.

**Rosahane** in Wicklow; *Rosachán*, little wood, *i.e.* underwood or brushwood.

**Rosclogher** in Leitrim; the point or wood of the stony place.

**Rosdoowaun** in Leitrim; *Dubhan's* or Duane's wood.

**Roslaker** in Mayo; *Ros-laithreach*, point or promontory of the site (of a building).

**Rosmadda** in Clare; *Ros-madadh*, wood of dogs.

**Rosnacanane** in Tipperary; *Ros-na-ceannanaighe*, wood of the white-spot-head cow.

**Rosnacartan** in Kerry; *Ros-na-ceardchan*, wood of the forge. The ruin of the forge is there still. See Coolcarta.

**Rosnakilly** in Mayo; wood of the church.

**Rosnamulteeny** in Tipperary; *Ros-na-mbuailtímidhe*, wood of the flails. In this place *buailtín* or *boolteen* is the whole flail: *buailteán* [boolthaun], the striking part. From *buail*, strike.

**Rossachrin** in Fermanagh; wood of the (great) tree (*crann*, *crainn*).

**Rossacrow** in Tipperary; *Ros-a'-chro*, wood of the *cro* or cattle-hut.

**Rossadillisk** in Galway; *Ros-a-duilisc*, point of the *dillesk* or dulse or edible sea-plant. See vol. ii. p. 346.

**Rossadown** in Queen's Co.; *Ros-a'-dúin*, wood of the fort. See vol. i. pp. 80, 277.

**Rossagh** in Cork; *Rosach*, abounding in underwood.

**Rossaguile** in Tipperary; *Ros-a'-Ghoill*, wood of the *Gall* or foreigner (here an Englishman).

**Rossahilly** in Fermanagh; *Ros-a'-choiligh*, wood of the cock—*i.e.* woodcock.

**Rossalee** in Queen's Co.; *Ros-a-laoigh*, wood of the calf.

**Rossane** in Tipperary; *Rossán* (dim.), underwood, brushwood.

**Rossanrubble** in Mayo; point of the *earball* [rubble] or tail (from shape). See vol. ii. p. 426.

**Rossclare** in Fermanagh; *Ros-cléir*, point of the clergy.

**Rosscrennagh** in Fermanagh; *Ros-creathnach*, shaking wood: something like Looscaunagh above.

**Rosseightragh** in Kerry; *Ros-iochtrach*, lower wood.

**Rossenarra** in Kilkenny; *Ros-an-arbha*, wood or point of the corn: good corn land. For *Arbha*, see vol. ii. p. 318.

**Rossgad** in Fermanagh; wood of *gads* or withes.

**Rossgarrow** in Donegal; *Ros-garbh*, rough wood.

**Rossglass** in Cork and Down; green wood.

**Rossgweer** in Fermanagh; *Ros-gadhar*, wood of the dogs. See Rathgire and Ballyguyroe.

**Rossilly** in Donegal; *Ros-Uillidhe*, point of the angles or corners. From shape.

**Rossinan** in Kilkenny; *Ros-Fhionain*, Finan's wood.

**Rossinure** in Fermanagh; *Ros-an-iubhair*, point of the yew. From a large solitary yew-tree.

**Rosslin** in Cork; *Ros-Floinn*, Flynn's wood. *F* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

**Rossmanagher** in Clare; *Ros-mBeannchoir*, wood of Banagher. *B* becomes *m* after the neuter *Ros*: p. 8.

**Rossmeen** in Meath; *Ros-mín*, smooth (*i.e.* open), wood.

**Rossminoge** in Wexford; *Ros-Mo-Innog*, wood of St. Winnoc. See Tobernaveenog and Kilvinoge.

**Rossnacreena** in Queen's Co.; *Ros-na-criona*, wood of the withered sticks. *Crion*, withered.

**Rossnadough** in Queen's Co.; *Ros-na-daibhche*, wood of the vat, tub, or caldron; *i.e.* a deep hollow in ground, river, or lake.

**Rosnafarsan** in Fermanagh; point of the *fearsan*, *i.e.* spindle, or sand-bank ford. *Fearsan*, same as *Fearsad*, both from the root *fearsa*: see vol. i. p. 361.

**Rosnagalliagh** in Derry; *Ros-na-gcailleach*, wood of the nuns: indicating convent property, or an adjacent nunnery.

**Rosnagoose** in Cork; *Ros-na-gcuas*, wood of caves.

**Rosnagrena** in Cork; *Ros-na-gréine*, wood of the sun—sunny wood.



**Rosnanowl** in Kilkenny; *Ros-na-nabhall*, wood of the apples. *N* is here prefixed to *abhall* after the article in gen. plur. : p. 4, IX.

**Rossnowlagh** in Donegal; *Ros-nabhlach*, same as last. *N* is here prefixed to *abhlach*, by the neuter noun *Ros* : p. 8.

**Rossoulty** in Tipperary; *Ros-Oltaigh*, the Ulsterman's wood.

**Rosrehill** in Tipperary; *Ros-réidh-choill*, the plantation of open wood. *Reidh*, open, clear; *coill*, wood : open wood, *i.e.* easily traversed. *Ros*, much the same meaning as *coill*, is prefixed, like *Lis* in Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

**Rosstellan** in Cork; "Rosdielane" in Inq. Jac. I; *Ros-Diolain*, Dillon's wood.

**Rosstyduff** in Wicklow; *Ros-tighe-duibh*, wood of the black house.

**Roughty River** in Kerry; from the glen called in Irish authorities *Gleann-O' Ruachtann*, the glen of the O'Ruaghtans (family).

**Rover** in Roscommon; *Robhar* (*Ruadhbhar*), reddish land.

**Rower** in Limerick and Kerry; *Robhar* (FM). Same as last. See Bunrower. **Rower** in Kilkenny : see The Rower.

**Rowgarrane** in Cork; *Ruadh-garrán*, red shrubbery.

**Roy** in Galway Mayo, and Tyrone; written Raie in an Inq. Jas. I; a pronunciation of *rath*, a fort.

**Runnabehy** in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-beithe*, division or portion of the birch.

**Runnameelta** in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-míolta*, of midges. See vol. ii. p. 292.

**Runnamoat** in Roscommon: better Runnavota; *Roinn-a'-mhota*, division of the *moat* or mound. The nom. (*moat*) is here incorrectly used instead of gen. (*mhota* or *vota*) : p. 12.

**Runnaruag** in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-ruaige*, division of the defeat or rout. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Runnawillin** in Roscommon; division of the mill (*muileann*).

**Ruppa** in Kilkenny; same as Rappa.

**Rushanes** in Cork ; Eng. plur. of Rushane, *Ruiseán*, little wood—underwood, brushwood. See Ros.

**Rushaun** in Clare ; same as Rushane in last.

**Rusheennamanagh** in Galway ; little point of the monks.

**Rusheeny** in Galway ; *Ruisinídhe*, little woods—underwoods.

**Rushen** in Donegal ; *Ruisen*, little wood or point.

**Rushin** in Queen's Co. and Fermanagh ; same as Rushen.

**Russa** in Clare ; plural of Ros : woods or promontories.

**Russaun** in Galway ; *Rosán*, little wood, underwood.

**Ryan** in Down, **Ryane** in Wexford ; *Rian*, a track.

**Rylane** and **Rylanes** in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick ; *Reidhleán*, a green field for dancing and other sports.

**Ryninch** in Tipperary ; *Rinn-inse*, point of the island or river-holm. See Rin.

**Saint Doolaghs** in Co. Dublin ; *St. Dúilech*, who built a church here, was one of the early Irish saints (about A.D. 600) : but that primitive building is all gone, and the present stone-roofed church is not older than the thirteenth century. The original name of the spot was *clochar*, stony place.

**Saint Iberius**, two parishes in Wexford, dedicated to and called after St. Ibar, patron of Begerin or Lady's Island in Wexford—fifth and sixth centuries—one of the fathers of the ancient Irish church.

**Saint Mel's** in Longford ; from St. Mel of the fifth century, the founder and the patron of the diocese of Ardagh. According to some of the early accounts he was St. Patrick's nephew.

**Saint Munchin's** in Limerick. See Kilmanaheen.

**Sallagher** in Mayo ; *Salachair*, dirty or miry spot : fro *salach*, dirt, mire : dirty.

**Sallaghill** in Cavan ; *Sal-choill*, sallow-tree wood. Vowel sound inserted between *sal* and *choill* : p. 7, VII.

**Sallahig** in Kerry ; *Salachuig*, a dirty or miry place. It is still miry.

**Sallyhernaun** in Mayo; *Sailigh-Thighearnáin*, Tiernan's sally-plantation.

**Salry** in Fermanagh; *Salruighe*, sally plantation.

**Saltee Island** off Wexford. Our best authorities consider the *ee* here to be the Scandinavian *ei* or *ey*, "an island": as in Lambay, Ireland's Eye, Anglesea, &c.: Saltee, "salt-island."

**Samsonagh** in Fermanagh; *Samhsonagh*, a place abounding in sorrell. The aspirated *m* (*mh*) of *samh*, sorrell, is here restored: p. 4, XI.

**Santry** near Dublin; *Sean-truibh* (FM). Dr. Hogan has "*Sen-trabh* al. *Sen-trebh*." Taking Dr. Hogan's alternative form, *Sen-trebh*, the translation is plain enough:—"old dwelling" or "old tribe," as in "Antrim."

**Sarnaght** in Mayo; *Sár-nocht* ("very naked"), a bare or exposed hill.

**Scaddaman** in Donegal; *Sceadamán*, spotted land. *Scead*, a spot.

**Scalty** in Derry; *Scoilte*, split or cleft (rock).

**Scarry** in King's Co.; *Scairbh*, shallow ford. See ol. i. p. 360.

**Scartnamackagh** in Kerry; *Scairt-na-mbacach*, thicket of the *bacachs*—cripples or beggars.

**Scatternagh** in Dublin and Meath; a briery place. Evidently founded on *sceach*, a bush or brier.

**Scattery Island** in the Shannon near Kilrush; *Inis-Cathaigh* (FM), the island of *Cathach*, of which "Scattery Island" is a half-translation with *r* corruptly inserted: should be anglicised Scatthy or Inish-Scatthy. This *Cathach*, whose name signifies battler (from *cath*, a battle), was, according to the legend in the saint's Irish Life, a mighty demoniac monster that lived on the island. But when St. Senan came to found his establishment on the little island (sixth century), he soon expelled the monster and freed the people from danger.

**Scoughmolin** in Wexford; St. Moling's *skagh* or bush: the great St. Moling of Ferns (seventh century).

**Scobaun** in Cork; *Scoth-bán*, whitish point.

**Scrabbagh** in Leitrim and Roscommon ; *Screabach*, rough, bad land.

**Scrabby** in Cavan ; same as last.

**Scragg** in Tipperary ; *Screag*, a rock, rocky land.

**Scraggane, Scraggaun** in Kerry and Tipperary ; *Screagán* (dim. of preceding), rock, rocky land.

**Scrah, Scrow, Scraw, and Scrahan**, a boggy, grassy sward. See vol. ii. p. 384.

**Scrahanaglave** in Kerry ; *Scráthan-na-gcnamh*, sward of the bones : site of a battle : see vol. i. p. 116.

**Scrahanagown** in Cork ; *Scrathan-na-ngamhan*, sward of the calves.

**Scrahanagullaun** in Kerry ; *Scrathán-na-ngallán*, sward of the pillar-stones. See vol. i. p. 343.

**Scrahanard** in Cork ; *Scrathán-ard*, high sward.

**Screeboge** in Longford and Meath ; *Scríobóg*, furrowed or rugged land : from Scriob, a ridge or furrow.

**Screeby** in Tyrone : same meaning as last.

**Screevagh** in Fermanagh ; same as Screeby.

**Scregg, Screggagh, Screggan** in several counties ; same as Scragg.

**Screhan** in Kilkenny ; same as Scrahan. See Scrah.

**Scrib, Scribbagh** in Down and Fermanagh : see Screeby.

**Scribby, Scribly, Scriboge** ; striped or furrowed or rough land.

**Scriggan** in Derry ; same as Scraggane.

**Scrivoge** in Cork ; same as Screeboge.

**Scroghill** in Westmeath ; *Scráth-choill*, sward-wood.

**Scronagare** in Cork ; *Scráth-na-gcaor*, sward of berries. See Vinegar Hill.

**Scrowmore** in Limerick ; big *scrah* or sward.

**Sea, See, Sy**, in the beginning of names is *Suidhe* [see], a seat, a residence. Like English *see*.

**Seacash** in Antrim ; Cas's seat : very old name.

**Seacon and Seecon** in Antrim, Derry, and Galway ; *Suidhe-con*, Con's seat.

**Seafin** in Armagh and Down ; seat of Finn. See vol. i. p. 92.

**Seecrin** in Louth; *Suidhe-crainn* residence of or near the tree.

**Seeoge** in Westmeath; little seat; dim. of See.

**Seevness** in Sligo; *Saobh-inis*, bad island or holm, *i.e.* barren. *Saobh* [seev], wrong, bad.

**Selloo** in Monaghan; *Sail-Lugha*, Lugh's sally-tree.

**Seltannasaggart** in Leitrim; *Sailtean-na-sagart*, sallow-plantation of the priests.

**Seltannaveeny** in Roscommon; *Sailtean-na-bhfiodh-naighe* [veeny], sallow-plantation of the woodmen. *Fiodhnach*, a woodman. For Seltan, see vol. ii. p. 15.

**Sesnagh** in Derry; a corruption of Sesragh, a measure of land, for which see vol. i. p. 242.

**Sessuegilroy** in Sligo; *Seiseadh-Mhic-Giollaruaidh*, MacGilroy's "sixth" or land-measure.

**Shaen** in Queen's Co.; written in some good authorities Sion; *i.e.* *Sidheán*, a fairy hill. See vol. i. p. 187.

**Shalwy** in Donegal; *Sealbhuidhe*, possessions: plural of *sealbh* (shallav), a possession.

**Shan**, Irish *Sean*, old. Shanna, old land. See vol. ii. p. 481.

**Shanaboola** in Cork; *Sean-buaile*, old booley or milking-place. Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between Shan and boola: p. 7, VII.

**Shanacoumha** in Cork; *Sean-campa*, old camp. Vowel inserted as in Shanaboola. *Cam* here is sounded *coum*; and *p* softened to *h*: *campa*, *coumha*.

**Shanadullaun** in Galway; *Sean-na-dtulán*, old land of the *tuláns* or hillocks. See *Tulán*, vol. i. p. 389.

**Shanagh** in Cork and Mayo; a short form of Shanaghy; *Seanachaidh*, old field: see vol. ii. p. 481.

**Shanaghmoyle** in Mayo; *Seanach-maol*, bare old field: **Shanaghobarravane** in Cork; O'Barravan's old field.

**Shanahill** in Kerry; *Sean-choill*, old wood.

**Shanahoe** in Queen's Co.; *Sean-chuadh*, old hollow: aspirated *c* (*ch*) sounded as *h*: p. 2, II. *Cuadh* or *cuach* is literally a cup, but topographically a cup-like hollow, commonly between two hills.

**Shanakeal** in Kerry; *Sean-caol*, old marshy stream.

**Shanakiel** near Cork city; old wood; changed from old Irish name *Caill-na-sindach* (*sionnach*), wood of foxes (MacConglinny, 138).

**Shanakyle** in Kerry and Tipperary; same as Shanahill.

**Shanavagh, Shanavagha, and Shanavougha** in Cork; *Sean-mhacha*, old home-farm or farmyard. *Mach, macha*, a small farm near the homestead.

**Shanaway** in Cork and Kerry; *Sean-mhaigh*, old plain (for Cork), but in Kerry they make it *sean-bhoith*, old booth or hut; same as Shanvogh.

**Shanballylosky** in Roscommon; *Sean-bhaile-loiscthe*, old burnt town. For *burnt*, see Beatin.

**Shanballymore** in several counties; old great-town or townland.

**Shanballynakill** in King's Co.; old town of the church.

**Shanbeg** in Queen's Co.; written Shyanbegge in an Inq. Car. I; *Sidhean-beag*, little fairy-hill. See vol. i. p. 186.

**Shanboolard** in Galway; high old *booley*. See Booley.

**Shanco** in several counties; same as Shanahoe, but *c* is not aspirated.

**Shancor** in Cavan and Meath; old round hill.

**Shancorn** in Cavan; old carn.

**Shancough** in Sligo; same as Shanahoe.

**Shancroaghan** in Cavan; old rick or hill (*cruachan*).

**Shancurry** in Leitrim; *Sean-coraidh*, old weir.

**Shanetra** in Mayo; old furrow (*eitre*) or furrowed land.

**Shangan-hill** in Co. Dublin; hill of ants: pismire Hill. See vol. ii. p. 292.

**Shangownagh** in Queen's Co.; literally old *gamhnach* or milch cow; meaning good old grazing-land for milch cows. See Lullymore.

**Shankough** in Roscommon; same as Shanahoe.

**Shanlyre** in Cork; *Sean-ladhar*, old (river-) fork.

**Shanmaghery** in Tyrone; old *maghery* or plain.

**Shannadonnell** in Galway; Donall's old land.

**Shannadullaghaun**; *Sean-na-dtulchan*, old land of the hillocks. Like Shanadullaun above.

**Shannagh** in Donegal and Galway: same as Shanagh above. But **Shannagh** in Leitrim is different: its full name is *Duibh-leacht-a'-tsionnaigh*, black *leacht* of the *shannagh* or fox.

**Shannagurraun** in Galway; old *garrán* or shrubbery.

**Shannakea** in Clare; *Sean-caedh*, old quagmire. See vol. ii. p. 396.

**Shannakeela** in Galway; *Sean-caoile*, old narrow stripes.

**Shannaunafeola** in Galway; *Seanán-na-feóla*, old land of the flesh. Probably indicating good fattening grazing-land.

**Shannera** in Kerry; *Seanaire*, old land.

**Shannock** in Fermanagh, and **Shanog** in Tyrone; *Seanóg* (dim.), little old land.

**Shanowle** in Wexford; *Sean-ubhall*, old orchard.

**Shanraa** in Fermanagh, **Shanrah** in Monaghan, and **Shanraw** in Leitrim; *Sean-rath*, old rath or fort.

**Shanraheen** in Kildare; *Sean-raithín*, old little rath.

**Shanreagh** in Derry; grey old land.

**Shanrod** in Down; *Sean-ród*, old road.

**Shanroe** in Armagh and Monaghan; reddish old land.

**Shantly** in Armagh; *Sean-talamh*, old land. See vol. ii. p. 380.

**Shantonagh** in Monaghan and Tyrone; old *tonnach* or rampart. See vol. ii. p. 220.

**Shantony** in Monaghan; same as last (with *tonaigh*, dat.).

**Shantum** in Longford; old *tom* or bush.

**Shanvaghera** in Mayo; old *machaire*, plain or field.

**Shanvaghy** in Queen's Co.; according to local pronunciation it is *Sean-mhachaire*, same as last.

**Shanvaus** in Leitrim; *Sean-mhás*, old thigh or hill.

**Shanvey** in Derry; *Sean-bheith*, old birch.

**Shanvodinnaun** in Mayo; *Sean-bhoth-Dinneáin*, old *both* or booth or hut of Dinan (man).

**Shanvogh** in Clare; *Sean-mhagh*, old plain.

**Shanwar** in Mayo; *Sean-bharr*, old summit. See Barr.

**Sharagore** in Donegal; *Searadh-gabhair*, goat's pasture (local).

**Shas, Shass** in Leitrim; *Seas*, a seat, a bench, a bank. **Shasgar**, short bank (*gearr*); **Shasmore**, great bank.

**Sheanliss** in Cork; *Siadhan-lios*, fairy-hill *lis*.

**Shee** of frequent occurrence all through Ireland; *Sidh*, a fairy mound, a fairy dwelling, and often a fairy or fairies. See vol. i. p. 179.

**Sheevannan** in Roscommon; should be Sheevannanan, for it is written in an Inquis. Jas. I, Sivananan, pointing to *Sidh-Mhanannain*, the fairy palace of Mannanan Mac Lir, the famous Dedannan or fairy chief. An account of him will be found in my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." or in Old Celtic Romances.

**Shelbaggan** in Wexford; Becan's seed or generation (*siol*).

**Shelmartin**, a hill in Howth, Dublin; *Siol-Martain*, Martin's seed or posterity.

**Sherky Island** off Kerry; Irish name *Oileán-na-seirce*, island of love. I have not heard the legend: but there was one.

**Shersheen** in Wexford; *Saoirsín*, a freehold. From *saor*, free.

**Sheshure** in Cork; *Seisiúr*, six. From a group of six standing stones near the centre of the townland.

**Shevry** in Tipperary; *Siodhbhrúigh* [sheevry], a fairy mansion. *Sigh*, a fairy; *brugh*, a mansion.

**Shillelogher** in Kilkenny; a tribe-name, *Siol-Fhealachair* (Hogan), Felchar's tribe.

**Shilvoden** in Antrim; *Siol-Bhaodain*, Boden's posterity. See *Siol*, vol. i. p. 123.

**Shinglis** in Westmeath; *Sein-lios*, old *lis* or fort (Walsh, quoting MS.).

**Shinnagh** in Kerry and Mayo; *Sionnach*, a fox; a fox-resort: like Sharragh.

**Shivey** in Tyrone; *Sithbhe*, a fairy fort. Derivative of *Sidh*. See *Shee*.

**Shoalmore** in Leitrim; *Seól-mór*, great sail. From shape of land.



**Shouks** in Wexford; full name *Cnoc-na-seabhac* [knocknashouk], the hill of the hawks: whence English plural. See vol. i. p. 485.

**Shron, Throne**; Irish *Srón*, a nose, a point of land, rock, or hill. See vol. i. p. 523.

**Shronagree** in Cork; *Srón-na-gruidhe*, point of cattle.

**Shronberrane** in Kerry; point of the pin (*biorán*), from shape.

**Shronepookeen** in Cork; *Srón-púicín*, nose or point of the kite. In the south, the kite or sparrow-hawk is called *púicín*. See Pookeen.

**Siddan** in Meath; believed to be the Sodan of the records (Hy Many 72). There were altogether six Sodans in different parts of Ireland, of which the people derived their name from Sodan, son of Fiacha Araidhe, king of Ulster in the third century.

**Sileshaun**, a little river in Clare; *Soillseán*, shining, lightsome, from *solus*, light. Like Arrigideen, vol. ii. p. 71.

**Sillis** in Monaghan; *droppy* or watery land; from *silleadh* [shilla], dropping, oozing. For the *s* at end, see vol. ii. p. 13.

**Singland** near Limerick city; Irish *Sangal*, which is a shortened form of *Sain-aingel*, "different angel"; because, according to the legend in the "Tripartite Life" (p. 207), when St. Patrick here converted the local chief Cairthenn, the angel who attended him and conversed with him was not Victor, his usual companion, but "Sain-aingel," whence the place took its name.

**Skaghardgannon** in Cork; *Sceach-ard-Geannain*, Gannon's high whitethorn bush.

**Skarragh** in Cork; *Scairbheach*, shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

**Skeaf** in Cork; *Sceach*, bush; *ch* changed to *f* (p. 6, II), like Magh to Muff.

**Skeaghaderreen** in Galway; bush of the little oak wood.

**Skeaghaturrish** in Kilkenny; *Sceach-a'-turais*, bush of the pilgrimage or devotion, or "station." There

must have been some devotional monument there, such as a cross, an altar or altar-tomb, &c. See Ulla.

**Skeaghorn** in Monaghan; *Sceach-chairn*, thorn-bush of the carn.

**Skeanavart** in Roscommon; *Sceach-na-bhfeart*, bush of the graves, or of the miracles. The Irish would bear either translation: let the reader choose.

**Skeard** in Kilkenny (one syll.); *Scéird*, bleak hill.

**Skeatry** in Monaghan; *Sceithre*, wet spewy land. See Sillis.

**Skegoneill** in Antrim; *Sceitheog-Ui-Neill*, little bush of O'Neill. *Sceitheog*, dim. of *sceach*.

**Skenagun** in Kildare; *Sceach-na-gcon*, bush of hounds.

**Skenahergny** in Tyrone, and **Skinnahergna** in Monaghan; bush of plunder (*airgne*). Where *lifted* cattle were kept?

**Skerdagh** in Mayo; *Scardach*, a cataract. See vol. i. p. 460.

**Skerrick** in Monaghan, and **Skerrig** in Cavan; *Sceiric*, rocky place. See vol. i. p. 420.

**Skervan** in Monaghan; *Sceir-bhan*, white rock: vol. i. p. 420.

**Skibbolecorragh** in Sligo; rough *sciobol* or barn.

**Skibbolemore**; great *sciobol* or barn.

**Skiddernagh** in Mayo; *Scioldarnach*, a puddly place.

**Skidoo** in Co. Dublin; *Sceach-dubh*, blackish bush.

**Skinboy** in Tyrone; *Scian-buidhe* [skeen-boy], yellow knife-blade. From shape.

**Skinnagin** in Monaghan; *Scian-na-gceann*, knife of the heads. Execution place.

**Skirteen** in Kildare; *Scairtín*, little thicket. See vol. i. p. 496.

**Skreeny** in Leitrim; a mere lengthening of *Scrín*, a shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

**Skull** in Cork; anglicised "Skool" in older Anglo-Irish documents (Visitation Book, 1615). In Latin documents it is called *Sancta Maria de Scholia*, "St. Mary of the School." The present name Skull is evidently the gen. plur. of the Irish *scoil*, a school,

namely *scol* (a place) "of schools." The place was known in early times as a centre of learning.

**Slanes** in Down; same as Slawin.

**Slapragh** in Fermanagh; *Slaprach*, rough bad land. Same application as Cabra.

**Slat, Slatt** in Queen's Co.; *Slat*, a rod, a place of rods or osiers.

**Slattach** in Roscommon, a place of *slats* or rods or twigs or osiers.

**Slattinagh** in Fermanagh, same as last, but with the termination *nach* instead of *ach*.

**Slawin** in Fermanagh; *Sleamhan*, often used in the north for *Leamhan*, a place of elms. The *m* drops out by aspiration.

**Sleanaglogh** in Wicklow; *Sliabh-na-gloch*, mountain of the stones.

**Slea Head** in Kerry; a half-translation of *Ceann-Sléibhe* [Canslea], head of the *sliabh* or mountain; because it is at the western extremity of *Slieve-an-illar* or Eagle Mountain.

**Sleans** in Antrim; English plural of Slean, which is the same as Slawin, place of elms.

**Slieveaduff** in Kerry; *Sliabh-a-duibh*, mountain of the black-colouring-stuff. This *dubh* [duv] is an intensely black stuff taken out of the bog-holes and used in dyeing woollens. See Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Dyeing," in Index.

**Slieve Alp** in Mayo; lumpy mountain: *Ailp*, a lump. No doubt this is connected through old Celtic with the name of the European Alps. Alp is still in common colloquial use in Ireland. For example, a fighting cudgel with a heavy *knob* at the lower end is called an alpeen.

**Slieveaneena** in Galway; *Sliabh-an-fhiona*, mountain of the wine. Where smuggled wine was concealed.

**Slievebawn** in Roscommon; *Sliabh-Baghna* (FM), the mountain of Baghna, one of the Firbolg chiefs of the district.

**Slieve Bregb** in Meath, near Drogheda; the mountain of Bregb, from Magh Bregb, for which, see at p. 8.

**Slievecarran** in Clare ; mountain of the carn. The big carn still remains on the top.

**Slievecorragh** in Down (2513) ; *Carrach*, rugged.

**Slievecushnabinnia** in Limerick ; the mountain at the foot (*cush*) of the *binn* or peak. Truly descriptive, for it is at the foot of *Binn-garr* (sharp peak), namely the peak of Galtymore.

**Slievedart**, near Dunmore in Galway ; *Sliabh-dairt*, of the heifers.

**Slieve Dockera** in Down ; *Sliabh-docrach*, difficult mountain, *i.e.* difficult to ascend.

**Slievegallane** in Cork ; *Sliabh-galláin*, of the pillar-stone.

**Slieve Gallion** in Derry ; *Slieve-Callainn* in FM and other records, Callan's mountain. The present local name is Slieve Gallion, which is more correct than *Sl. Callainn*, for it retains the eclipsis (of *C* by *G*) produced under the influence of the neuter noun *Sliabh* : pp. 8, 9.

**Slievemaan** in Wicklow ; *Sliabh-meadhoin*, middle mountain.

**Slievemescan** in Down ; mountain of the *mescan*, *i.e.* a carn on top like a *mescan* or butter pat. See Bunnaviscaun.

**Slieve Mish** in Kerry ; *Sliabh-meissi* [-misha], the mountain of the *meissi* or "phantoms, which Banba (the Dedannan queen of Ireland) formed for Miled's sons and sent to this mountain," *i.e.* to frighten the Milesian chiefs (Miled's sons) when they were marching through the country during their invasion (Corm. Gloss.). See any History of Ireland for the Milesian Invasion.

**Slievemweel** in Wicklow ; *Sliabh-maol*, bald or bare mountain.

**Slievenabillog** in Clare ; *Slieve-na-billeóige*, mountain of the billhook. From shape : something like the name of Carrantuo hill, vol. i. p. 6.

**Slievenacloy** in Antrim ; *Sliabh-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

**Slievenagh** in Antrim ; *Sliabhnach*, a mountainous place. (*Sliabh* with the termination *nach*.)

**Slievenaghy** in Antrim ; *Sliabh-an-achaidh*, of the field.

**Slievenagrane** in Wexford ; *Sliabh-na-gcrann*, mountain of the trees.

**Slievenagry** in Clare ; *Sliabh-na-gcruidh*, of the cattle.

**Slievenalargy** in Down ; *Sliabh-na-leargaidh*, mountain of the (remarkable) hill-slope.

**Slievenalicka** in Clare ; *Sliabh-na-lice*, mountain of the flagstone or of the flagstone surface.

**Slievenamough** in Wicklow ; *Sliabh-na-mboth*, mountain of the *booths* or tents. (Where an army had encamped.)

**Slievenashaska** in Kerry ; mountain of the *seasc* or sedge.

**Sliganagh** in Leitrim, and **Sligaunagh** in Waterford ; *Sligeanach*, shelly land, probably referring to the practice of spreading shells to improve the soil ; or perhaps it is merely a soil abounding in *sligs* or *sliggans* or *sliggins*, thin little slaty stones.

**Sligo** ; *Sligeach* in the Records, which was originally the name of the river, and gave name to the town. *Slig* is a shell, and *Sligeach* is "shelly river." Termination *ach*, full of : p. 12, I.

**Slihaun** in Galway ; *Slightheán*, little *slighe* or pass.

**Slinaun** in Mayo ; *Slinneán*, shoulder-blade ; from the shape of the long wedge-shaped hill, with a fancied resemblance to a shoulder-blade.

**Slis**, **Sliss**, a side, a long slice of land.

**Slisgarrow** in Fermanagh ; garrow (*garbh*), rough.

**Slismeen** in Mayo is the reverse—smooth slice or side.

**Sluggan** in Tyrone ; *Slogán*, a swallow hole in a river where the water sinks underground : from *slog* or *slug* to swallow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

**Smaghraan** in Roscommon ; understood as *Smeachrán*, a stripe or point of land.

**Smorane** in Cork ; dim. of *Smúr*, cinders, ashes, dust. The simple form is seen in **Smoor** in Waterford, a dusty cindery spot. Burnt land.

**Smulgedon** in Derry ; *Smuilgeadan*, the collar-bone. Probably originated like *Slinaun* ; but there is a legend, which I have sought in vain.

**Snakeel** in Cavan; *Snámh-caol*, narrow swim or swimming-place, a narrow deep ford that was crossed by swimming. See *Snamh*, vol. i. p. 365.

**Snaty** in Clare; old Irish name *Inis-snaidhte* [-snawta], separated island or spot.

**Snauvo** in Galway, on the mainland beside the sea. Cows are put to graze on a little island a perch or two out, and made to swim across: hence *Snámh-bo*, swimming-place for cows. See *Snakeel*.

**Sneem** in Kerry: see p. 20.

**Sneeoge** in Meath; understood to be *sníodhóg*, a small stream. From *snigh*, dropping, trickling.

**Snimnagorta** in Westmeath: see p. 21.

**Soarn** in Tyrone; *Sórn*, a kiln. See vol. ii. p. 228.

**Sock** in Leitrim; *Soc*, a snout or point of land.

**Socks**, points. **Socknalougher**, snout or point of the rushes.

**Sockar** in Donegal; *Socair*, level open land. *Socair* "easy" in opposition to *docair*, difficult. See *Slieve Dockera*.

**Sogher** in Monaghan; *Sochar*, produce, profit. Applied to good land.

**Soheen** in Clare; *Soithín*, a little vessel (dim. of *Soitheach*): a hollow in the land.

**Sooreeny** in Clare; *Siuirínidhe* [shooreeny], little sisters: nickname applied to two small patches.

**Soppog** in Donegal; little wisp: dim. of *sop*, a wasp, applied to a spot covered with wispy grass. See *Reanasup*.

**Soughane** in Wexford; some authorities make it *Swihane*; *Suidheachán* [Seehane], a seat, a residence. See vol. i. p. 312.

**Spaddagh** in Mayo; *Spadach*, wet heavy land. From *spad*, a wet clod.

**Spaddan** in Donegal; poor heavy land. See last.

**Sparrograda** in Cork; O'Grady's *sparr* or gate.

**Speek** in Mayo; Irish name *Baile-na-spéice*, town of the spike. Some local feature.

**Spike Island** near Cork; called in Irish Records *Inis-Picht* ("O'Cl. Cal."), the island of the Picts. A party of Picts must have settled there at some

very early time, but of these original settlers we know nothing further than the name. The name Spike was formed by joining the *s* of *Inis* (in *Inis-Picht*) to the *P* of *Picts*, forming Spike Island instead of Pike Island; a usual process: like Lough Corrib from Lough Orbsen (vol. i. p. 164).

**Sra**; Irish *Srath*, a river-holm.

**Srabra** in Roscommon; *Srath-breagh*, fine river-holm.

**Sracleighreen** in Leitrim; *Srath-cleithrín*, of the stones: *Cleithrín* for *Cloichrín*, a change very usual.

**Sracummer** in Leitrim, and **Sraghcumber** in Tyrone; holm of the *cummer* or river-confluence.

**Sradrinagh**, **Sradrinan**, and **Sradrine** in Leitrim, of the blackthorn.

**Sragarn** in Leitrim; *Srath-gcarn*, river-holm of the carns. Neuter eclipsis.

**Sragarrow** in Longford, and **Sragarve** in Galway and Leitrim; *Srath-garbh*, rough holm.

**Srahan**, **Srahane**, and **Srahaun**; dim. of *Srath*, little holm.

**Sraharla**, a pass in the Galty Mountains in Limerick; pack-saddle river-holm; *srathar*, a pack-saddle; from the saddle-shaped mountain gap.

**Srahaunananta** in Galway; holm of the nettles (*neannta*).

**Srahederdaowen** in Mayo; *Srath-eder-da-abhainn*, holm between the two rivers: see vol. i. p. 251.

**Srahlea**, **Srahleagh**, and **Sraleigh**; grey holm.

**Srahnaplaia** in Mayo; holm of the plague. See vol. ii. p. 78.

**Sralagagh** in Mayo; holm of the *lags* or hollows.

**Sranaboll** in Meath; *Srath-na-bpoll*, holm of the holes.

**Sranacally** in Mayo; *Srath-na-caillighe*, of the hag.

**Sranacrannaghy** in Leitrim; *Srath-na-crannach-aidh*, of the trees.

**Sranalaghta** in Mayo; of the *leacht* or grave-monument.

**Sranamanragh** in Mayo; *Srath-na-manrach*, of the mangers. See Liskeenamanragh.

**Srananagh** in Mayo; *Srath-na-neach*, holm of the horses.

**Srananooan** in Roscommon; *Srath-na-nuan*, holm of the lambs (*uan*).

**Sraud-Ferguson**; *Sraid-Ui-Fherguis*, O'Fergus's street or village. O'Fergus often changed to Ferguson.

**Sreenty** in Monaghan; *Sriantaidhe*, bridles (plural of *srían*); meaning long strips of land.

**Sriff** in Leitrim; *Sruibh* [*sriv*], a stream. See *Sroove*.

**Sronagh** in Queen's Co.; *Srónach*, "nosy," snouted: from *srón* [*srone*], a nose. Applied to a piece of land, or a hill-point, from shape.

**Sronscull** in Queen's Co.; *Srón-scol*, nose or hill-point of the shouting, or perhaps of the schools, like *Ardscull*. It would bear either meaning.

**Sroove** in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Srubh* or *Sruibh*, a stream. *Srubh* and *Sruth*, both meaning stream (vol. i. p. 457), are modifications from one root.

**Sru** and **Sruh** represent the Irish *sruth*, a stream.

**Sruell** in Donegal and Monaghan; *Sruthair* [*srooher*], a stream. Change from *r* to *l*: p. 6. See vol. i. p. 457.

**Sruhagh** and **Sruhanagh** in Cavan; a streamy place: with the terminations *ach* and *nach* after *Sruh*.

**Sruhane** in Tipperary, and **Sruhaan** in Leitrim and Wicklow; *Sruthán*, little stream: dim.

**Sruveel** in Monaghan; *Sruth-a'-mhíle* [*-veela*], stream of the mile; *i.e.* one mile from some well-known starting-place: like *Two-mile-Borris* and *Two-mile-Bridge* in Tipperary.

**Stagreenan** in Meath; house (*sta*) of the greenan or summerhouse or palace. See vol. i. p. 65.

**Staigne** in Kerry; *Stéidhg*, a stripe (of land). **Staignbroad** in Waterford; *Stéidhg-braghad*, stripe of the throat or gorge (some local feature: see vol. i. p. 523).

**Stakarnagh** in Tyrone; *Staiceanach*, a place of stakes or posts.

**Stang**, a certain measure of land, sometimes a rood. Often occurs in names. **Stangaun** in Leitrim, little



*Stang* (dim.). **Stangmore** in Tyrone, great *Stang*. **Stangs** is merely the English plural.

**Steal, Steel, Steill**; *Stiáll*, a strip (of land). **Steales** in Limerick, strips. **Stealroe** in Kerry, red strip. **Stealaun** in Mayo, little strip (dim.). **Steilaneigh** in Cork; *Stiáll-an-eich*, strip of the horse (where horses were kept to graze: p. 11). **Steill** in Roscommon; *Stiálla*, strip (of land).

**Stilebaun** in Wicklow; *Stiáll-bán*, whitish strip (of land). See **Steal**. **Stiles** in Antrim, strips.

**Stillimity** in Tipperary. The Irish name is simply *stíall*, a stripe (of land).

**Stiloga** in Tyrone; *Stiáll-óga*, little stripes: see **Steal**. *Og*, dim.: p. 12, II.

**Stock**; Irish *Stoc*, a stake, a tree-trunk. **Stockens** in Dublin; *Stocáin*, stakes (with English plural: p. 11). **Stocks** in Meath, stakes. **Stokaun** in Tipperary; *Stócán*, little stake.

**Stone** is sometimes the anglicised form of *Stang* (see above). **Stonebrack** in Tyrone, speckled *stang*: **Stoneen** in Kilkenny, little *stang*. See **Stonecarthy** in Index of vol. i.

**Stongaluggaun** in Westmeath; *Stang-a-logáin*, *stang* of the little *log* or hollow.

**Stoagh** in Queen's Co.; *Stuadh*, a pinnacle or prominent hill, with *ach* appended: p. 12, II.

**Stouke** in Cork; same as **Stock**.

**Stra**, same as **Sra**, with *t* inserted: p. 7, V.

**Straclevan** in Monaghan; *Srath-cliabhain*, the river-holm of the *cradle* or hollow. See **Mullagh-cleevaun**.

**Stragelliff** in Cavan; *Srath-gaillimh*, holm of the storm. Like **Leckanvy** in vol. ii. p. 249.

**Straghan** in Monaghan; same as **Srahan**.

**Stragolan** in Fermanagh; *Srath-gabhlain*, holm of the little river-fork. **Stragole**, same without the dim.

**Straid** and **Strade**; a street, a single-street village. See vol. i. p. 352.

**Stralahan** in Fermanagh; *Srath-leathan*, wide holm.

**Straleek** in Kildare; of the flagstone surface.

**Straleel** in Donegal ; *Srath-Laoighill*, Lyle's holm.

**Stranacarry** in Louth ; holm of the weir (*cora*).

**Stranafeley** in Fermanagh ; *Srath-na-féile*, holm of the hospitality. An old castle of the Maguires still stands there, which no doubt was the scene of the hospitality.

**Stranagard** in Derry ; *Srath-na-gceard*, holm of the *cairds* or artificers.

**Stranagartan** in Donegal ; *Srath-na-gceardchan*, strath of the forges or workshops. See vol. i. p. 224.

**Stranagarvagh** in Monaghan ; *Srath-na-gcearrbhach*, holm of the gamblers. Professional gamblers were common enough two or three centuries ago. See vol. ii. p. 120.

**Stranagummer** in Tyrone ; *Srath-na-gcomar*, of the confluences.

**Stranakirk** in Donegal ; *Srath-na-circe*, of the hen, implying grouse.

**Strananerriagh** in Fermanagh ; *Srath-na-naodhair-each*, holm of the shepherds.

**Stranisk** in Tyrone ; *Srath-an-uisce*, holm of the water (*i.e.* unusually watery).

**Stranorlaghan** ; *Srath-an-oirleachain*, holm of the slaughter. Memory of a battle.

**Stratigore** in Tyrone ; holm of the goats' house (*ti*).

**Stratore** in Fermanagh ; *Srath-tuair*, holm of manuring (local and familiar).

**Straughroy** in Tyrone ; *Srath-ruadh*, red river-holm.

**Stravally** in Donegal ; *Srath-bhealaigh*, of the pass or road.

**Stravicnabo** in Cavan ; Macnabo's river-meadow.

**Strawoughter** in Donegal ; *Srath-uachtair*, upper holm.

**Streanduff** in Monaghan ; the best of the local old shanachies make it *Srían-dubh*, black bridle, which looks correct but fanciful. Perhaps a dark-coloured long strip. See Sreenty.

**Streedagh** in Sligo ; *Srídeach*, a stripe of land.

**Streefe** in Tyrone, and **Streeve** in Derry ; *Sraobh* (or *Srae*), a mill-stream. See vol. ii. p. 221.

**Strews** in Tyrone; plural of *srath* or *sruth*: river-meadows.

**Stroan**; Irish *Sruthán* [sruhan], a streamlet. *T* inserted: p. 7, V. See vol. i. p. 458.

**Stroancarbadagh** in Tyrone; *Sruthan-carbadach*, stream of the chariots. See vol. i. p. 458; and vol. ii. p. 175. Perhaps there was a car-ford here.

**Stroangibbagh** in Donegal; *Sruthan-giobach*, ragged streamlet: *i.e.* I suppose with ragged banks and course.

**Strogue** in Tipperary; shortened from *Sturrog*, a pinnacle or hill-summit. See vol. ii. p. 38.

**Stroove** in Donegal; same as *Sroove*.

**Struaun** in Mayo; same as *Stroan*.

**Stuck** in Leitrim; same as *Stock*. **Stuckeen**, same, only dim.: *Stoicín*, little stake or tree-trunk.

**Stughan** in Tyrone; *Stuacan*, a little point, generally of rock: dim. of *Stuaic*. See vol. i. p. 408.

**Stumpa** in Louth and Kerry; merely the English stump: a stock, post, or tree-trunk: like *Stock* and *Stokaun*.

**Styx River** in Roscommon, and met with elsewhere; an odd adaptation of the translation of the familiar Irish name, *Owenvaddy* (*Abhainn-a'-mhaide*), the river of the *stick* (thrown across it as a rude bridge). The Roscommon stream, has (or had) a number of bog-deal sticks placed across it: hence the "River of the Sticks," which naturally became the "River Styx." These two words are sometimes confounded in colloquial English: a classical schoolmaster says to a noted faction-fighter: "Whisht, haithen; what do you know about *Styx* and *Phlegethon*?" "Begor, Sir, if you say I know nothing about *sticks*, your head must be getting light in earnest" (R. D. Joyce, "The Bible Oath").

**Suffolk St.** in Kells: see *Kells*.

**Sullenboy** in Tyrone; *Saileann-buidhe*, yellow sallow-plantation.

**Sultan** in Tyrone; *Sailteann*, sallow plantation. Same as *Seltan*.

**Sunnaghconner** in Leitrim ; *Sonnach-conaire*, mound or rampart of the road or beaten path. See vol. ii. p. 220. (*Conair*, a road, a way.)

**Sussa** in Kerry ; *Sosadh*, resting ; a resting-place, a dwelling.

**Swords** in Dublin. The Irish name, as written in all the old documents, is *Sord* or *Sord-Choluimcille*, but the English plural has crept in in some such manner as is explained at p. 11. *Sord* was the name of a spring well which existed with its name from old pagan times ; and the Irish "Life of St. Columkille" explains "*Sord*" as signifying *glan* or pure. When St. Columkille settled down there as the intended site of his great establishment, he took possession of the well and blessed it and devoted it—after his usual custom—to the service of religion. That venerable well is still there and familiarly known as St. Columkille's Well ; but I know not whether it is honoured and cared for as it deserves to be. See Stokes's "Lives," p. 177.

**Synone** in Tipperary ; *Sidhean-Eoghain*, Owen's fairy-hill.

**Syonee** in Tyrone ; *Sidhean-Aodha*, Hugh's fairy-hill.

**Syonfin** in Tyrone ; whitish fairy-hill. See vol. i. p. 186.

**Taash** in Leitrim ; *Tais*, moist land.

**Taboe** in Tyrone ; *Teach-bo*, cow-house.

**Taggle** in the end of names is *tseagail*, of the rye. *S* of seagal eclipsed.

**Taghnabrick** in Down ; *Teach-na-brice* [-bricka], house of the spotted cow. See Bo.

**Taghnafearagh** in Westmeath ; *Teach-na-bhfíarach*, house of the grassy fields. *Féar*, *fiar*, grass ; *fiarach*, grassy, a grassy field.

**Taghnarra** in Roscommon ; *Teach-naraidh*, house of the *ara* or charioteer. The *n* is prefixed to *ara* as an eclipsed after the neuter *teach* (p. 8).

**Taghshinny** in Longford ; *Tech-Sínche*, house of the virgin saint *Sinech*. No particulars of her life known to me.

**Tallagh** in Mayo; altered from *Tulach*, a hill.

**Tamlaghtavally** in Leitrim; *Taimhleacht-a'-bhaile*, plague-cemetery of the town. See next name.

**Tamlaght-Finlagan** in Derry. Tamlaght is a pagan name meaning "plague-grave" (vol. i. pp. 161, 162). Tamlaght-Finlagan was dedicated to St. Finnloga or Finnloga, brother of St. Fintan, and both contemporary with St. Columkille. The place retained its pagan name and that of the saint was added, like Sord or Swords, which see above.

**Tamna, Tamny, Tawny, and Tawna** often occur in the north; *Tamhnaigh*, a green field: see vol. i. p. 231. Dative Tamnaigh often used instead of nom. Tamnach (p. 13).

**Tamnadeese** in Derry; *Tamhnach-déise* [-daisha], field of the ear of corn (*dias, déise*); to denote good corn-producing land. The nom. *deese* is kept instead of gen. *daisha*, for the anglicised name should be Tamnadaisha: p. 12.

**Tamnaherin** in Derry; *Tamhnach-chaorthainn* [-hairin], field of the blackthorn.

**Tamnaskeeney** in Tyrone; *Tamhnach-scíne*, field of the knife-blade: from shape. See Skinboy.

**Tamnyaskey** in Derry; *Tamhnach-eascaigh*, field of the quagmire (*eascach*).

**Tamur** in Donegal; same as Tara: *Teamhair*, a high conspicuous residence. See vol. i. p. 294.

**Tannagh** in Tyrone; same as Tamna; *Tamhnach*, a green or fertile field.

**Tap**, a mass or lump (*i.e.* of a hill). **Tappaghan** in Tyrone, should be Tappadan (FM), dim. of Tap (p. 12, II), little lumpy hill.

**Tarbert** in Kerry; O'Reilly gives *Tairbheirt*, a peninsula: but it rather means an isthmus.

**Tarsaghaun** in Mayo; dim. of *Tairseach*, a threshold: *i.e.* a march-land—land on the boundary of another territory.

**Tarsan** in Armagh; *Tarsainn*, threshold; same as last.

**Tart**, a place, a site, like Laher.

**Tartaraghan** in Armagh; Araghan's or Harrahan's house-site.

**Tartnakilly** in Derry; site of the church.

**Tassagh** in Armagh; *an-teasach*, the cataract. *Easach*, same as *eas*, with *ch* affixed. For *t* prefixed, see vol. i. p. 29.

**Tat, Tate, Taite**, a certain measure of land (about 60 acres); English word. See vol. i. p. 246.

**Tatnagilta** in Tyrone; the *tate* or land-measure of the reeds (*gioltach*).

**Tatteevagh** in Fermanagh; *Tat-aoibheach*, pleasant *tat* or *tate*.

**Tattenabuddagh** in Fermanagh; *Tate* of the churls (*bodach*).

**Tattenahegligh** in Fermanagh; *Taite-na-heaglaise*, *tate* of the church.

**Tattinweer** in Fermanagh; *Taite-an-mhaoir*, *tate* of the *maor* or steward.

**Tattraconnaghty** in Tyrone; *Tait-raith-Chonn-achtaigh*, *tate* of the Connaughtman's rath.

**Tattynacunnian**; *Taite-na-gcoinin*, of the rabbits.

**Tattynagall** in Monaghan; *Taite-na-nGall*, of Englishmen.

**Taughlumny** in Down; *Teach-luinnigh*, house of the bare spot. See vol. i. p. 50.

**Tavnaghan** in Antrim; *Tamhnachan*, dim. of *Tamhnach*: a small green or fertile field.

**Tavnaghoney** in Antrim, and **Tawnahoney** in Leitrim; *Tamhnach-a-chonaidh*, field of the fire-wood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

**Tawin** in Galway; *Tamhan*, a block, stump or tree-trunk. Like Cap, Cappa.

**Tawna**; *Tamhnach*, a field. See Tamna.

**Tawnalary** in Donegal; *Tamhnach-lathraighe*, field of the house-site. See vol. i. p. 309.

**Tawnamartola** in Mayo; *Tamhnach-mairtfheola*, field of the beef. Indicating good fattening land.

**Tawnanameeltoge**; *Tamhnach-na-mioltóg*, field of the midges. See vol. ii. p. 292.

**Tawnasligo** in Donegal; *Tamhnach-na-sligighe*, field of the *sligs* or shells. Shells were often used as

a soil-improver. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Manures," in Index.

**Tawnatrohaun** and **Tawnatruffaun** in Sligo; *Tamhnach-a'-tsrotháin*, the field of the streamlet. *Sruthán*, a streamlet, with *t* eclipsing the *s* and aspirate *th* changed to *f*. See *Sruthan*, vol. i. p. 450.

**Tawnavoultry** in Sligo; *Tamhnach-a'-bhualtraigh*, field of the cow-dung. *Bualtrach* here masc.

**Tawnawoggaun** in Mayo; *Tamhnach-a'-bhogáin*, field of the soft bog or quagmire. *Bog*, soft.

**Tawnycorrach** in Leitrim; *Tamhnaigh-carrach*, rough field.

**Tawnycrower** in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-creabhair*, field of the woodcock; a resort of woodcocks: p. 11.

**Tawnydorrach** in Fermanagh; *Tamhnaigh-dorcha*, dark (shaded) field.

**Tawnyfeacle** in Leitrim; field of the tooth. See *Feacle*.

**Tawnyhoosy** in Leitrim; *Tamhnaigh-chuasaigh*, cave-field. *Cuas*, *causach*, a cave.

**Tawnyinah** in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-eidhneach*, field of ivy.

**Tawnylust** in Leitrim; *Tamhaigh-loiste*, field of the *losset* or kneading-trough or well-tilled land. See *Losaid* in vol. ii. p. 430.

**Tawnyaboll** in Mayo; of the holes (*poll*).

**Tawnyagry** in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-na-gruidh*, field of the cattle.

**Tawnyahulty** in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-na-hUltaighe*, field of the Ulsterwoman.

**Tawnyameeltoge** in Mayo; same as *Tawnanameeltoge*.

**Tawnyeden** in Roscommon; of the *eudan* (hill-brow).

**Tawnyoran** in Mayo and Fermanagh; *Tamhnaigh-an-uarain*, field of the cold well. See vol. i. p. 453.

**Tawnyrover** in Roscommon; *Tamhnaigh-ruadh-bhair* [-roover], field of the red soil. See *Rover*.

**Tawnylinnaun** in Mayo; field of the *slinéán* or shoulder-blade. From the shape of the rock. See *Barnaslingan*.

**Tawnytaskin** in Roscommon; *Tamhnaigh-a'-tseiscinn*, field of the marsh. See *Sescenn*, vol. i. p. 463.

**Tawnywaddyduff** in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-a'-mhad-aidh-duibh*, of the black dog. Black dogs are favourite ghosts.

**Teadies** in Cork; English plural of *téide* [teady], which is a form of *céide*, a flat-topped hill. See vol. i. p. 391.

**Teanguie** in Donegal; a *tongue* or long strip.

**Teconnaught** in Down; *Tigh-Chonnacht*, house of Connaught, or of a settler from Connaught.

**Tedagh** in Cork; same as *Céideach*. See *Teadies* above.

**Tedavnet** in Monaghan; *Tigh-Damhnata*, the house (*i.e.* religious house) of Davnat, a celebrated virgin martyr saint of the district of Oriel in Mid-Ulster; sixth or seventh century. She became a Christian at a very early age, and being threatened by her father to be forced into an unnatural and loathsome and forbidden marriage, she fled to Gheel in Belgium. But her father who was an obdurate pagan followed her, and as she steadfastly refused to comply with his wishes, he beheaded her with his own hand. She is greatly venerated on the continent as well as in Ireland; and she is the patroness of the great establishment at Gheel for insanity and nervous diseases. Her name, Damhnat [Downat], is also well known in its Latinised form, Dympna or Dymphna.

**Tedd** in Fermanagh; *Téide*: see *Teadies*.

**Tee**; *Tigh*, a house. **Teeboy** in Cavan, yellow house.

**Teehill** in Monaghan; half translation from Irish name; *Cnoc-a'-tighe*, hill of the (remarkable) house.

**Teenabottera**: see p. 4.

**Teer**; *Tír*, land, district (vol. ii. p. 381). See *Tir*. **Teeranassig** in Cork; district of the waterfall. See *Tassagh*.

**Teeravane** in Kerry; *Tír-a'-bháin*, district of the lea land (*bán*).

**Teernaboull** in Kerry; of the holes. See *Tawny-naboll*.



**Teernacreeve** in Westmeath; Correct Irish name *Tir-da-chraobh*, district of the two branches or large branchy trees. "O'Clery's Cal." gives the name *Tir-da-chraobh* when commemorating the patron saint and founder, *Lugh* or *Lughaedh* [Lu, Lu-ay], a relative and disciple of St. Columkille—sixth century. For Craobh, see vol. i. p. 501.

**Teernahila** in Kerry; *Tir-na-hadhla*, land of the cooper's or ship-carpenter's adze or axe: where persons of either trade lived. See Tirnahillane, and also Moanahila.

**Teernakill** in Galway; district of the church.

**Teeronea** in Clare; *Tír-O-n-Deaghaidh*, district of the O'Deas, where the *D* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10. See next name.

**Teeroneer** in Clare; *Tír-O-n-Dubhuidhir* [-neer], district of the O'Dwyers. See last name for eclipsis.

**Teev, Teeve**, Irish *Taobh*, a side: see vol. i. p. 526.

**Teevenacroaghy** in Mayo; *Taobh-na-cruaiche*, side of the *cruach* or stacked-up hill.

**Teevnacreeva** in Roscommon; *Taobh-na-craoibhe*, side of the *creeve* or branch or large branchy tree.

**Teevurcher** in Meath; *Taobh-urchair* (hill-) side of the (great) cast or throw, or for practising missile-throwing. See Edenturcher.

**Tehelly** in King's Co.; *Tech-Thelle*, house of St. Tellé, son of Seigin, seventh century.

**Tehorney** in Antrim; *Tigh-Thorna*, Torna's house.

**Telton** in Roscommon; pronounced there *Tailltenn*, exactly the same as the celebrated *Tailltenn* in Meath, the scene of the great fair. *Tailltenn* is the dat. of *Taillte*, a woman's name in each case, though the two women were different. See Teltown, vol. i.

**Templastragh** in Antrim; *Teampull-Lasrach*, Church of St. Laisre.

**Templebannagh** in Clare; *Teampull-beannach*, pinnacled or gabled church.

**Temple-ffin** in Antrim; Saint Effin's Church. See Effin.

**Templeludigan** in Wexford; church of St. Ludigan or Lugadan.

**Templelusk** in Wicklow; *Teampull-loiscthe*, burnt church. See *Templeusque*.

**Templenaboe** in Carlow; *Teampull-na-bo*, church of the cow. Here, according to local tradition, the favourite cow of St. Moling of Ferns was kept.

**Templenabree** in Sligo; *Teampull-na-bruighe*, church of the *brugh* or farm.

**Templenoë** in Kerry; see p. 15.

**Templequain** in Queen's Co.; *Teampull-Chuain*, Cuan's church. Several saints of this name are commemorated.

**Templeusque** in Cork; written *Templelusk* in Depositions (1652), which would point to *Teampull-loiscthe*, burnt church, a name common enough both in its anglicised Irish form, as here, and in its English form, "Burntchurch."

**Tenalick** in Longford; *Tigh-na-licē*, house of the flagstone.

**Tentore** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-tuair*, house of the bleach-green, or grazing place.

**Teraghfeeva** in Antrim; *Tirach-fiodhbha*, district of the wood.

**Teraverty** in Monaghan; *Tigh-Rabhartaigh*, Raverty's house.

**Termonbarry** in Roscommon; the termon or church land of St. Berach or Barry, a well-known distinguished saint of the sixth century, who founded his monastery here.

**Ternamuck** in Derry; *Tir-na-muc*, district of pigs.

**Tervoe** in Limerick on S. bank of Shannon; local pronunciation very decided—*Tir-bhugha* [-voo or vooa], district of the blue flowery plant called *bugh*.

**The Creagh** in Derry; *Critheach* [creeagh], shaking; a shaking-bog.

**The League** in Cork; *Líag*, a pillar-stone.

**The Raven** in Wexford; *Riabhán* [Reevan], greyish spot of land.

**The Rower** in Kilkenny; Irish *An Robhar*, "The red land."

**Tibarney** in Roscommon; *Tigh-bearna*, house of the gap.

**Tibberedoge** in Fermanagh; *Tiobraid-óg*, little well: p. 12, II.

**Ticosker** in Cavan; *Tigh-Coscraigh*, Coscraigh's house.

**Ticroghan** in Meath; *Tigh-cruachain*, house of the round hill.

**Tievegarvlagh** in Donegal; *Taobh-garbhloch*, hillside of rough grass.

**Tievenamara** in Armagh; *Taobh-na-marbh*, hillside of the dead. Site of a battle. See vol. i. p. 116.

**Tievenameena** in Tyrone; *Taobh-na-míne*, hillside of smoothness: smooth side. **Tievenameenta**; *Taobh-na-mínte*, hillside of the smooth spots.

**Tieveshilly** in Down; *Taobh-sileadh*, hillside of trickling or oozing.

**Tieveskeelta** in Donegal; *Taobh-scaoilte*, cleft hillside.

**Tigreanaun** in Galway; *Tigh-gríanain*, house of the *greenan* or sunny abode.

**Tilickafinna** in Cork; *Tigh-licé-finne*, house of the white flagstone. For *leac*, see vol. i. p. 416.

**Timanagh** in Roscommon; *Tigh-manach*, house of monks.

**Timard** in Galway and Kildare; *Tomard* or *Tuimard*, high bush.

**Timeighter** in Tipperary; *Tuaim-iachtair*, lower *tuaim* or burial-mound (best local shanachie).

**Tinacarra** in Roscommon; *Tigh-na-caraidh*, house of the weir or dam. See vol. i. p. 367.

**Tinacrannagh** in King's Co.; *Tigh-na-cranncha*, house of the trees.

**Tinahask** in Wicklow; *Tigh-na-heasca*, house of the quagmire or quagmire stream (*eisc*).

**Tinahely** in Wicklow; *Tigh-na-hÉilighe*, house of the Ely, which was the name of the little river.

**Tincarraun** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-charrain*, house of the rocky land. See Carr.

**Tincashel** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-chaisil*, house of the *cashel* or stone fort.

**Tincurra** in Wexford; house of the *curragh* or moor.

**Tingarran** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-gharrain*, house of the garran or copse. See vol. i. p. 498.

**Tinnaberna** in Wexford; *Tigh-na-bearna*, of the gap.

**Tinnabinna** in Waterford; house of the *binn* or pinnacle.

**Tinnaclash** in Carlow; *Tigh-na-claise* [-clasha], house of the trench. See vol. i. p. 119.

**Tinnaclohy** in Queen's Co.; house of the stone (*cloch*).

**Tinnahask** in Wexford; same as Tinahask.

**Tinnaragh** in Queen's Co., and **Tinnarath** in Wexford; *Tigh-na-raith*, house of or near the *rath* or fort.

**Tinnaranny** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-reanna*, of the point (*rinn*, *reanna*).

**Tinnascolly** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-scoile*, house of the school: "schoolhouse."

**Tinnashrule** in Wexford; house of the *shrule* or stream, of which the correct form is *sruthair* [sruher]; see vol. i. p. 457.

**Tinnaslatty** in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-slaite*, house of the *slat* or rod.

**Tinnasragh** in Queen's Co.; house of the *srath* or river-holm. See Sra.

**Tinnatarriff** in Limerick; *Toinn-a'-tairbh*, mound of the bull (not *tigh*, house, here).

**Tinnock** in Wexford; same as Tiknick.

**Tinnynar** in Longford; *Tigh-na-nár*, house of slaughters. See Ar, vol. i. p. 117.

**Tinock** in Tipperary; same as Tiknick.

**Tinoran** in Wicklow; *Tigh-an-uarain*, of the well.

**Tinriland** in Carlow; *Tigh-an-Raoirenn*, house of *Raoire*, a very ancient name of a royal residence. See Reary, where the change from *r* to *l* is noted.

**Tintagh** in Derry and Roscommon; *Teinteach*, a place of fires, from *teine*, fire, with the termination *tach*. For what purpose?

**Tintine** in Kilkenny; correct local pronunciation is Tinteem, *i.e.* *Tigh-an-tuim*, house of the bush (*tom*, *tuim*).

**Tintur** in Waterford; different from but same meaning as last: house of the bush (*tur*).

**Tir, Ter**; Irish *tir*, land, a district. See Teer.

**Tiraltan** in Fermanagh; *Tir-altan*, district of the hillocks: *Alt*, a height, hillock, glen-slope; dim. *Altan*.

**Tiranagher** in Fermanagh; *Tir-an-eachair*, district of the entangled woods. *Eachar* so understood by intelligent old natives.

**Tiraninny** in Mayo; *Tir-an-fhionnaidh* [-inny], district of the long grass. *Fionna*, same as *finane* elsewhere, long whitish marsh-grass.

**Tirardan** in Monaghan; district of the little hill. See Tiraltan.

**Tiraroe** in Fermanagh; *Tir-a'-ruaidh*, district of the red-haired man.

**Tircar** in Tyrone; *Tir-cairr*, district of rocks. See Carr.

**Tircreven** in Derry; *Tir-Criomhthainn*, Crimthann's or Criffan's district. A very ancient personal name.

**Tircur** in Tyrone; *Tir-corr*, land of cranes.

**Tireighter** in Derry; *Tir-iochtair*, lower district.

**Tirgan** in Derry; *Tir-gceann*, land of heads. Execution place or site of battle. *C* of *ceann* eclipsed after the neuter *Tir*: p. 8.

**Tirgarvil** in Derry; *Tir-gairbhéil*, land of gravel. Garvil from gravel by metathesis, p. 8.

**Tirgoland** in Derry; *Tir-gobhláin*, of the (river-) fork.

**Tirharon** in Donegal; *Tir-Sharain*, Saran's land. *S* aspirated to *h*.

**Tirhomin** in Donegal; *Tir-thuaimin*, land of the little burial-mound (*tuaimin*). *T* aspirated: p. 3, VI.

**Tirinchinan** in King's Co.; *Tir-Uinseanain*, land of the little ash-plantation: see vol. i. p. 506.

**Tirlahode** in Cavan; *Tir-leath-fhóid*, land of the half sod (*fód*). Meaning possibly half in grass; the other half cropped or wild.

**Tirlayden** in Donegal; *Tir-leadáin*, land of burdocks. See Turnalaydan.

**Tirmacmoe** in Monaghan; *Tir-Mic-Mogha*, MacMow's land.

**Tirnagashoge** in Donegal; *Tir-na-gcuiseóg*, land of the *cushoges*. *Cuiseóg*, a kind of coarse grass.

**Tirnahillane** in Cork ; same as Teernahila, only the dim. termination is used. The people have a traditional memory of the fact that a family of ship carpenters lived there about two centuries ago.

**Tirnascope** in Armagh ; *Tir-na-scuaib*, land of the brooms. Where they got birch for brooms.

**Tirawannagh** in Cavan ; *Tir-na-bhfánach*, land of the slopes (*fánach*).

**Tirnea** in Clare ; *Tir-n-Deaghaidh*, Dea's (not O'Dea's) district. Eclipsis here after the neuter *Tir* : p. 8.

**Tiroe** in Kilkenny and Tipperary ; *Tigh-ruadh*, red house.

**Tironaun** in Clare ; *Tir-O-n-Dán*, district of the O'Dauns or O'Dans. Eclipsis as in last. O'Dan as a family name still exists.

**Tirrooau**n in Galway ; *Ruadhan's* or Rowan's land.

**Tirur** in Galway ; *Tir-ur*, fresh or green land.

**Tirwinny** in Fermanagh ; *Tir-mhuine*, land of the brake. With the neuter *aspiration* : p. 10.

**Tivannagh** in Roscommon ; *Tigh-mhanach*, house of monks.

**Tivnacree** in Armagh ; *Taobh-na-crioch* (hill-) side of the bushy spot.

**Toberacrava** in Wexford (par. of Kilgarvin), name of a holy well ; *Tobar-a-chrabhaigh* [-craavy], well of devotion. *Crabhadh* [craava], devotion or piety.

**Toberagnee** in Antrim ; *Tobar-Ui-Ghniomha*, O'Gneeve's or Agnew's well.

**Toberagoole** in Waterford ; *Tober-a'-ghuail*, well of the coal. Pits for making charcoal near the well.

**Toberaneague** in Cork ; *Tobar-an-fhiaig*, of the deer.

**Toberaniddaun** in Clare ; *Tober-an-fheadáin*, well of the streamlet, *i.e.* a well having a plentiful outflow. *F* of *feadán* disappears by aspiration : p. 2, IV. See vol. i. p. 458.

**Toberbellananima**, a well near Oranmore in Galway beside a little stream. Bellananima is the "ford of the soul" (for which see Ballinanima, vol. ii. p. 467). The well took name from the ford.

**Toberbobaunia** in Wexford, holy well : *Tobar-bo-*

*báine*, well of the white cow. "A white cow used to come out of it." (Local.)

**Toberboe** in Queen's Co. ; well of the cows. Cattle coming to drink.

**Toberbreedia**, **Toberbreedy**, and **Toberbride**, all through Ireland ; St. Brigit's well.

**Tobercrossaun** in Galway ; well of the little cross. Crosses over holy wells are common.

**Toberdan** in Roscommon ; pronounced Toberdawn, where *dán* is the dim. termination ; little well. See p. 12, II.

**Toberdoney** in Antrim and Louth ; *Tobar-domhn-aigh*, well of the church, or of Sunday. See vol. i. p. 318.

**Toberiheen** in Roscommon ; *Tobar-Fheichín* [-eheen], well of St. Fechín of Fore (in Westmeath)—sixth and seventh centuries—a great saint, who is well known in Connaught also. The *F* of *Fechín* drops out by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Toberlomina** in Wexford ; *Tobar-Luimnigh*, well of the bare spot. Lomina, same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 50.

**Tobermaing** near Castleisland in Kerry ; so called because it is the source of the river Maing or Maine.

**Tobermakee** in Roscommon ; well of St. Mochaidhe.

**Tobermalug** in Limerick ; of St. Moluag or Molaga.

**Tobernadarry** in Mayo ; *Tobar-na-daraighe*, of the oak or oak plantation.

**Tobernadrooa** in Kilkenny ; *Tobar-na-ndruadh*, well of the druids. Very old name.

**Tobernagann** near Duniry in Galway ; *Tobar-na-gceann*, well of the heads. "Cures headaches."

**Tobernagauhoge** in Westmeath ; *Tobar-na-gcáthóg*, well of the strawberry bushes (*cathóg*).

**Tobernaglashy** in Sligo ; *Tobar-na-gclaisighe*, of the trenches.

**Tobernagola** in Antrim ; *-na-gabhla*, of the (river-) fork.

**Tobernahulla** in Waterford ; *Tobar-na-hulaidh*, of the altar-tomb. The *uladh* was over the holy well : vol. i. p. 338.

**Tobernashee** in Mayo ; of the fairies—fairy well.

**Tobernaven** in Roscommon (parish of Kilmacumsey); *Tobar-na-bhFiann*, well of the *Fianna* or *Fena*. The local tradition is that "Finn-mac-Coole and his boys" used to drink there; showing how correctly the name transmits the old lore. For the *Fena*, see vol. i. p. 91.

**Tobernaven** or **Tobernavune** near Castleisland in Kerry; *Tobar-na-bhfionn*, "well of the white spots." Here the "white spot" (*fionn*) is a "pearl" or cataract on the eye, which this well is believed to cure.

**Tobernaveenog**, the name of two holy wells in Meath; from St. Vinnog. See Kilvinnoge.

**Toberreeoge** in Roscommon; of the well-known St. Rioc of Inishbofin in Lough Ree on the Shannon, contemporary with St. Patrick.

**Tobertaskin** in Co. Dublin; well of the marsh. *Sescenn*, a marsh, with *s* eclipsed by *t*.

**Toberultan** in Meath; Ultan's well. The loving and gentle St. Ultan, bishop of Ardraccan, who fed with his own hands the starving little orphans left after the Plague of 664. For him, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index.

**Tobradan** in Fermanagh; same as Toberdan.

**Toem** in Tipperary; *Tuaim*, a burial-mound. See vol. i. p. 335.

**Togher**, a causeway (vol. i. p. 374). **Toghereen** in Kildare, little causeway; dim. **Toghergar** in Galway; **Tochar-gearr**, short causeway.

**Togheraross** in Cavan; *Tochar-na-ros*, causeway of the woods.

**Tollumgrange** in Down; *Talamh-gráinsighe*, land of the grange or granary farm (see Grange). The *mh* of *Talamh*, which should be sounded *v*, is here restored: p. 4, XI. For *Talamh*, land, see vol. ii. p. 380.

**Tollymore** in Down; *Tulaigh-mór*, great *tulach* or hill. Here dat. used as a nom.: p. 13.

**Tom** sometimes represents *tom*, a bush; sometimes *tuaim*, a burial-mound or tumulus. See vol. i. p. 335.



**Tomacork** in Wicklow; Corc's burial-mound (*tuaim*).

**Tomadilly** in Wexford; mound of the foliage (*duille*, leaf).

**Tomagaddy** in Wexford; burial-mound of the thief.

**Tomakeany** in Kilkenny; *Tom-a'-chaonaigh*, bush (not burial-mound) of the moss (*caonach*). See vol. ii. p. 377.

**Tomanine** in Wexford; *Tuaim-an-adhain*, mound of (or beside) the caldron (*adhan*): i.e. a deep hole in the river Boro. Tomanine Bridge here over the Boro is now often corruptly called "the Tomb of the Nine"! For this species of corruption, see Vinegar Hill.

**Tomanoole** in Wexford; *Tuaim-an-ubhail*, mound of the orchard.

**Tomany** in Galway and Monaghan; *Tomanaighe*, abounding in bushes (*tom*, *toman*). **Tomanyambraher**, bushy place of the friars: indicating ecclesiastical property.

**Tomatee** in Wexford; *Tuaim-a'-tighe*, tumulus of (or near) the house. See Attee.

**Tombay** in Wexford, and **Tombeagh** in Carlow; *Tuaim-beithe*, burial-mound of the birch. See vol. i. p. 506.

**Tomboholla** in Mayo; *Tuaim-boithe-Thola*, mound of the tent or hut (*both*) of Tola (man). The *T* of Tola aspirated to *h*: p. 3, VI.

**Tombrack** in Wexford; *Tuaim-breac*, speckled mound. **Tombrick**, *Tuaim-Bruic*, Broc's tumulus.

**Tombrickane** in Tipperary; *Brecan's* tumulus.

**Tomcool** in Wexford; *Tuaim-Cumhail*, Cumal's or Cowell's burial-mound.

**Tomdarragh** in Wicklow and Carlow; mound of oaks.

**Tome** in Clare; *Tuaim*, a tumulus or burial mound.

**Tomfarney** in Wexford; mound of the alders. See vol. i. p. 515.

**Tomgarrow** in Wexford; *Tuaim-garbh*, rough mound.

**Tomnafinnoge** in Wicklow; *Tuaim-na-fionnóige*,

mound of the scaldcrow. A haunt of scaldcrows : p. 11.

**Tomnahaha** in Kilkenny; *Tuaim-na-haithe*, tumulus of the kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

**Tomnalosset** in Wexford, better Tomnalosty; tumulus of the kneading-trough (*losad*) or fertile well-tilled field.

**Tomnaskela** in Wicklow; *Tuaim-na-scéalach*, burial-mound of the story-tellers. *Scéalaidhe*, a story-teller: gen. plur. *scéalach*.

**Tomnaslough** in Carlow; *Tamhnach-salach*, dirty or miry field (not tumulus). See Tawny.

**Tomnasock**; *Tamhnach-soc*, field of the plough-shares.

**Tomogrow** in Monaghan; *Tomóg-ruadh*, red little heath-bushes (local).

**Tomree** in Galway; *Tom-righ*, king's bush. See Ree.

**Tomrud** in Leitrim; mound of the red iron-scum: see Rod in vol. ii. p. 218.

**Ton**; Irish *Tón* or *Tóin*, the back side, a thick hill, bottom land. See vol. i. p. 525.

**Tonacrick** in Galway, and **Tonacrock** in Mayo; *Tón-a'-cnuic*, bottom or back of the hill. In both *n* is changed to *r* for ease of pronunciation. See Crick.

**Tonafora** in Cork; *Tón-na-fóire*, back of the beans. *Fóire*, used here for the usual *ponaire*.

**Tonagarraun** in Galway; back of the copse (*garrán*).

**Tonagimsy** in Monaghan; *Tonnach-'ic-Dhiomasaigh* [Tonickimsy], the rampart of the son of Dempsey. See Mac.

**Tonaknick** and **Tonaknock** in Roscommon and Kerry; same as Tonacrick.

**Tonaleeaun** in Mayo; *Tóin-a'-liaghain*, bottom or bottom-land of the trowel: from shape.

**Tonamace** in Galway and Mayo; an odd combination, but it means the back-side of the *más* (thigh) or thick hill.

**Tonaneeve** in Monaghan; *Tón-na-naomh*, bottom

land of the saints : belonging to some neighbouring monastery.

**Tonanoran** in Fermanagh ; bottom land of the *oran* or cold well. See vol. i. p. 453.

**Tonardrum** in Fermanagh ; back of the high ridge.

**Tonaree** in Limerick ; *Tón-a'-righ*, back or bottom land of the king. See Ree.

**Tonatanvally** in Mayo : *Tón-a-tseanbhaile*, back or bottom of the old town.

**Tonatleva** in Mayo ; *Tón-a-tsleibhe*, back side of the mountain.

**Tonet River** in Queen's Co. ; *Tonnait*, wavy river. *Tonn*, a wave, with *t* appended : vol. ii. p. 15.

**Tonintlieve** in Monaghan ; same as Tonatleva. In both the *s* of *sliabh* falls out, being eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

**Tonlemone** in King's Co. and Roscommon ; *Tón-le-móin*, back side to the bog.

**Tonree** in Mayo ; same as Tonaree.

**Tonteere** in Limerick ; *Tón-tíre*, bottom part of the district (*tír*).

**Tonyarraher** in Cavan ; *Tamhnaigh-arachair*, field of ploughing or tillage. *Arachar*, derivative from *Ar*, tillage. See Cloonarraher.

**Tonygarrow** in Wicklow ; *Tamhnaigh-garbh*, rough field. *Tamhnaigh* dat. instead of nom. *Tamhnach* : p. 13.

**Tonyglasson** in Monaghan ; *Toin-Ui-Glasáin*, O'Glassan's bottom land.

**Tonyhallagh** in Cavan ; *Tamhnaigh-shalach*, miry field.

**Tonyhull** in Cavan ; *Tón-a'-chuill*, back land of hazel. See vol. i. p. 514.

**Tonyin** in Cavan ; *Tamhnaigh-Fhinn*, Finn's field. *F* of Finn disappears by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

**Tonymore** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Longford ; large field.

**Tonyshandeny** in Monaghan ; *Tón-a-tseanduíne*, bottom land of the old man. Eclipsis neglected.

**Tonysillogagh** in Monaghan ; *Tonnaidh-saileógach*.

bottom lands of the willow trees. *Sail, saileog*, with *ach* to make *saileogach*.

**Tonystackan** in Monaghan; *Tónaigh-stacáin*, bottom lands of the stake.

**Tonystick**; *Tonaigh-stuic*, much the same as last.

**Tonytallagh** in Monaghan; *Tón-a'-tsailigh*, bottom land of the willows. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

**Tonyvarnog** in Fermanagh; *Tón-na-bhfearnóg*, bottom land of the alders.

**Tonywardan** in Longford; *Tón-Ui-Bhardain*, O'Bardan's bottom land.

**Too** or **Tooa** sometimes represents *tuath*, a territory or district, and sometimes *tuath*, north.

**Toobrackan** in Mayo; Breacan's territory.

**Toocananagh** in Mayo; territory of the canons—ecclesiastical property.

**Toolinn** in Fermanagh; *Tuath-Fhlainn*, Flann's district. *F* disappears by aspiration. Gen. Flainn, pron. *Flinn*.

**Tooloobaun** in Galway; district of the windings (*lubán*).

**Tooloscan** in Roscommon; *Tuath-loscáin*, district of the burning. Not burning land here (see Beatin), but burning dried *sceachs* or bushes on the Shannon as a vessel signal.

**Toom** in Cork and Wexford; *Tuaim*, a burial-mound. **Tuama** in Leitrim, the plural:—mounds.

**Toomaline** in Limerick; *Tuaim-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's burial-mound. Like Carrigaline.

**Toor**, Irish *Tuar*; sometimes means (primarily) a bleach-green, or where things are spread out to dry, sometimes (secondarily) a home field where cows graze and are fed and milked. Same with the dim. **Tooreen**. **Toors** and **Tooreens** are often along streams.

**Toora** in King's Co.; written **Tawragh** in an Inq. Jac. I, showing that it is the same as **Tara**: *Teamhrach*, a conspicuous residence on a hill. See vol. i. p. 294.

**Toorboney** in Cork; *Tuar-bainne*, grazing-field of the milk.

**Toorenbreanla** in Kerry; *Tuairin-Ui-Bhreanaill*,

O'Brannall's green field. The Brannalls now often call themselves "Brabacy."

**Toorenclassagh** in Cork; field of the furrows. *Clais, Classach*, a trench or furrow.

**Tooreencullenagh** in Cork; field or green of holly.

**Toorenglanahee** in Cork; *Tuairín-Mhig-Fhlannch-adha*, MacClancy's grazing-field or bleach-green.

**Tooreennafersha** in Kerry; *Tuairín-na-feirste*, little grazing-field or bleach-green of the *fearsat*, or sand-bank-ford. See vol. i. p. 361.

**Tooreennaguppoge** in Cork; field of the dockleaves (*copóg*).

**Tooreennahone** in Kerry; *Tuairín-na-huamhann*, little bleach-green or feeding-place of the cave. The cave is in a fort near the village.

**Tooreennascarty** in Kerry; of the thicket (*scairt*): vol. i. p. 496.

**Tooreennastooka** in Kerry; of the pointed hill (*stuaic, stuaice*).

**Toorlestraun** in Sligo; *Tuar-loistreain*, feeding-place of the corn-burning, *i.e.* burned in the ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

**Toornafolla** in Meath, and **Toornafulla** in Limerick; *Tuar-na-fola*, field of the blood (*fuil*). A battle here.

**Toornahooan** in Clare; cave. Same as Tooreennahone.

**Toornanoulagh** in Kerry; *Tuar-na-nOllthach*, field or bleach-green of the Ulstermen. An Ulster family settled here.

**Tootagh** in Mayo; *Tuadhtach*, lay land, *i.e.* land belonging to lay people, as distinguished from land belonging to the church. *Tuath*, the country, a countryman.

**Top, Topp**; Irish *Tap*, a round mass, or lump or hill.

**Tor** in Donegal; *Tor*, a tower, a pointed hill. **Toragh**, a place of pointed hills. See Tory Island in vol. i.

**Tormaun** in Galway; corruption (by metathesis) of *Trommán*, the elder or boor-tree. For Tromm. see vol. i. p. 517.

**Tornabodagh** in Antrim; *Tor-na-mbodach*, pointed hill of the churls (*bodach*: vol. ii. p. 164).

**Tornagrough** in Antrim; *Tor-na-gcruach*, *Tor* of the stacked-up hills. (*Cruach*: vol. ii. p. 387.)

**Tornant** in Wicklow; *Tor-neannta*, hill of the nettles. This is now the name of a fort, which is really the ancient Liamhna (now Dunlavin), one of the Leinster palaces. See "Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel.," Index, "Palaces."

**Torpan** in Roscommon; *Torpan*, a knoll, a hillock (*tor*).

**Torrewa** in Cavan; *Tor-riabhaigh*, grey hill-tower, or tower of the grey man.

**Tossy** in Monaghan; *Tosaigh*, front or first: from its position in regard to other similar local features.

**Tough**, a district—*Tuaith*, same as *Too*. **Toughbaun** in Cork, white district: **Toughraheen**, ferny district.

**Touknockane** in Tipperary; *Tuaith-cnocán*, district of the little hills.

**Touloure** in Tipperary; *Toll-odhar*, dun-coloured hollow (*toll*).

**Townagh** in Tyrone; *Tamhnach*, a field: see Tawny.

**Townagha** in Tipperary; plural of *Tamhnach*: fields.

**Townaloughra** in Galway; *Tamhnach-luachra*; rushy field.

**Townamulloge** in Wexford; *Tamhnach-mbullog*, field of bullocks, showing neuter eclipsis: p. 8.

**Townlough** in Tipperary; *Tonn-locha*, quagmire of the lake. *Tonn* is a wave; but sometimes denotes a quagmire.

**Tragalee** in Kerry; *Traigh-a'-laoigh*, strand of the calf: where the aspirated *g* of *Traigh* is restored and retained.

**Trane** in Wexford; pron. *Traan* (*aa* like *a* in *car*); *Torán*, a hillock.

**Trannish** in Fermanagh; *Traigh-inis*, shore-island.

**Trasgarve**; *Treas-garbh*, rough *treas* or third (of land).

**Traskernagh** in Galway; full of rough brambles (*treasc*).

**Trasternagh** in Galway; a brambly place. See Tristernagh.

**Trawfrask** in Cork; *Traigh-phraise*, strand of the pottage. *Praiseach*, wild cabbage, which is used in making pottage (*praisc*), grew there.

**Trawlebane** in Cork; *Traigh-Liobáin*, Liban's strand. Liban the Mermaid inhabits lakes through Ireland. Her story will be found in Joyce's "Old Celtic Romances."

**Treagh** in Louth; *Treidh*, a third (of some land).

**Trean**; *Trian*, a third, one of three equal parts (of land topographically).

**Treanacreeve** in Roscommon; *Trian-na-craoibhe*, third part (of land) of the branch or branchy tree.

**Treanagry** in Roscommon; *Trian-na-gruidhe*, of the cattle. See Lisnagry, vol. i. p. 284.

**Treanavinny** in Donegal; *Trian-a'-mhuine*, of the brake.

**Treanfasy** in Donegal; *Trian-fásaigh*, land-third of the wilderness. (*Fásach*: vol. i. p. 496.)

**Treangarriv**, **Treangarrow**, **Treangarve** in Kerry and Mayo; *Trian-garbh*, rough third part.

**Treankyle** in Galway; *Trian-coill*, of the hazel.

**Treannadullagh** in Leitrim; *Trian-na-dtulach*, of the hillocks.

**Treannahow** in Clare; *Trian-na-habha*, of the river: situated on a river.

**Treanoughter** in Mayo, and **Treanoughtragh** in Kerry; upper third. See Uachdar, vol. ii. p. 441.

**Treanscrabbagh** in Sligo; rough third. And it is rough and stony. See Scrabbagh.

**Treantagh** in Donegal; same as Trean or *Trian*, a third, with the termination *tach* (p. 12, I). Meaning a farm made up of thirds.

**Treanybrogaun** in Mayo; *Trían-Ui-Bhrogáin*, O'Brogan's third.

**Treel** in Fermanagh and Longford; *Traoil* or *Traoile*, a strip of land.

**Trellick** in Galway; *Tri-liag*, three pillar-stones. Like Trillick, vol. i. p. 263.

**Trenaree** in Kilkenny; the king's third. See Ree.

**Trienamongan** in Tyrone; O'Mongan's third. See O.

**Trienearagh** in Kerry; *Trian-iarthach*, western third.

**Trila** in Roscommon; *Traoile*, stripe. See Treel.

**Trimragh** in Donegal; *Tromm-rath*, boor-tree fort.

**Trippul** in Kerry; *Triopoll*, a cluster (of bushes).

**Tristaun** in Galway; same as Trostan below.

**Tromaty** in Donegal; corrupted from *Druim-a'-toighe*, hill-ridge of the house.

**Tromogagh** in Fermanagh; a place of elders or boor-trees (*Tromm*: vol. i. p. 517). Two terminations here: dim. *óg* and *ach*, both meaning abounding in: p. 12, I and II.

**Tromra** and **Trumra** of frequent occurrence; *Trommra*, place of elders or boor-trees.

**Trostan** in Monaghan and elsewhere; a name often given to hills with a peculiar-shaped crooked top, from a fancied resemblance to a pilgrim's staff: *Trosdan*, a pilgrim's staff. See Tristaun.

**Trusk**, a component of names, generally of mountains, of frequent occurrence: Irish *Trosc*, a codfish, as to which meaning there is no mistake. In some cases the intelligent old Irish speakers believe that the mountain is so called from a fancied resemblance to a cod's back, which is likely true (like Muckish, pig's back). But in many cases the name is given simply from the abundance of the fish in the adjacent sea. Each name with Trusk must be interpreted according to the circumstances of the case. Hence we have **Trusk** in Donegal, **Truska** and **Trusky** in Galway, places abounding in codfish.

**Trusklieve** in Clare; *Trosc-shliabh*, cod-mountain, where the *s* of *slieve* falls out by aspiration. But **Trusklieve** in Donegal is interpreted differently by the people of the place, who know Irish well: *Troisc-shliabh*, "hungry mountain," from *trosc* or *troscadh*, to fast.



**Trustan** in Fermanagh and Antrim; same as Trostan.

**Tul**, a hill; the root-word of a number of derivatives, such as *Tulach*, *Tullagh*, *Tully*, *Tullig*, *Tolly*, *Tulla*, *Tullaghan*, &c., all meaning hill or hillock. Tul is often made Tula.

**Tulcon** in Leitrim; *Tul-con*, hill of hounds.

**Tullaghansleek** in Westmeath; *Tulchan-slig*, little hill of the shells: pointing to the use of shells as a soil improver.

**Tullagher** in Kilkenny; *Tulach*, a hill, with *r* added; vol. ii. p. 12.

**Tullagharley** in Antrim; *Tulach-garbhlaigh*, rough hill.

**Tullaghna** in Kerry; *Tul-Lachtna*, Lachtna's hill.

**Tullaghobegley** in Donegal; Irish name *Tulachan-Bigli*, Bigli's or Begley's *tullaghan* or little hill.

**Tullaghomeath** in Louth; hill of Omeath (which see).

**Tullaghore** in Antrim; *Tulach-odhar*, brown hill. See Tullore.

**Tullamaine** in Tipperary; *Tulach-meadhoin*, middle hill. **Tullamaine** in Kilkenny is spelt and interpreted by the people differently: *Tulach-maoine*, hill of riches or wealth: but why? *Maoin* [mween], *maoine*, riches.

**Tullanacorra** in Mayo; hill of the *cora* or weir.

**Tullanafoyle** in Tyrone; locally pronounced *Tulana-fola*, hill of the blood. Should be anglicised "Tallanafulla." See Toornafolla.

**Tullanaginn** in Fermanagh; of the heads. See Tirgan.

**Tullanaguigy** in Fermanagh; *Tula-na-gcuigidh*, of the fifths (divisions of land).

**Tullanascreen** in Donegal; true name *Talamh-naserine*, land (not hill) of the shrine, *i.e.* land set apart for the support of the church built to hold the shrine. See Scrín in vol. i. p. 321.

**Tullandreen** in Cavan; hill of the blackthorn (*Droighean*): vol. i. p. 517.

**Tullanree** in Donegal; *Tul-an-fhraoigh*, hill of the heath (*fraoch*): not *righ*, a king.

**Tullanvoolty** in Kilkenny; *Tul-an-bhuailte*, hill of the striking or battle: *buail*, strike; *buileadh*, *buailte*, striking.

**Tullatreada** in Cork; hill of the drove (*tréad*).

**Tulleevin** in Monaghan; *Tul-aoibhinn*, beautiful hill: vol. ii. p. 64.

**Tullintanvally** in Down; *Tul-an-tseanbhaile*, hill of the old town (*sean-bhaile*, with *s* eclipsed by *t*).

**Tullinteane** in Donegal; *Tul-an-tsidhéain*, hill of the foxglove or fairy-thimble (a fairy-herb of mighty power). *Sidhean* is also a fairy-mount.

**Tullintlisny** in Monaghan; *Tul-an-tslisnighe*, hill of the beetle; where the women beetled the clothes in process of washing. *Slis*, *slisne*, a beetle.

**Tullintrain** in Derry; *Tul-an-tréin*, hill of the mighty man (*treun*).

**Tullira** in Galway; *Tul-oighre*, hill of the heir: on account of some local family arrangement.

**Tullore** in Queen's Co.; *Tul-odhar*, dark grey hill. See Tullaghore.

**Tulowclay** in Wicklow; *Tulach-cleithe*, hill of the hurdle, or harrow. In old times harrows were made from strong hurdles, as they are sometimes now.

**Tullyanog** in Cavan; *Tulaigh-fheannóige* [-annoga], hill of the scaldcrow; *i.e.* a resort (p. 11). Observe the dat. of *Tulach* (*Tulaigh*) is used for nom. (p. 13): the *f* of *feannog* drops out by aspiration: and the nom. of *anog* is used instead of the gen. *anoga* (p. 12).

**Tullyargle** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-Ui-Ardghail*, O'Ardgal's or O'Hargal's hill.

**Tullyarmon** in Derry; Heremon's or Harman's hill.

**Tullyarran** in Meath; *Tulaigh-arain*, hill of bread (indicating fertile corn-land?).

**Tullybellina** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-beil-an-atha*, hill of the ford-mouth or ford. See Beal.

**Tullyblety** in Tyrone; *Tulagh-bleite*, hill of grinding. Where a mill stood.

**Tullyboard** in Down; *Tulagh-buird*, hill of the board, or table: flat-topped hill.

**Tullyboy**, yellow hill; **Tullybrack** and **Tullybrick**, speckled hill.

**Tullybradan** in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-Bradain*, Braddan's or Salmon's hill. The O'Braddans often change their name to Salmon; for Irish *bradan* signifies a salmon.

**Tullybrone** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-brón*, of the mill-stone.

**Tullybuck** in Monaghan; corrupted from Tullybog, soft hill; *Tulaigh-bog* being the correct local Irish name.

**Tullycallidy** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-calloide*, hill of contention.

**Tullycallrick** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-calraic*, hill of the hazels. *Call* or *coll*, hazel; *raic*, a collective termination.

**Tullycleave** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-cléibh*, hill of the breast. Like Ought. *Cliabh* [cleeve] is a basket, but often used to denote the chest, from shape (with ribs).

**Tullyclevaun** in Leitrim; hill of the cradle (*cliabhán*) or hollow. See Mullaghecleevaun.

**Tullycoe** in Cavan; hill of the cuckoos (*cuach*).

**Tullycoly** in Leitrim; hill of the pole (*cuaille*).

**Tullycorker** in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-carcragh*, hill of the narrow pass or valley. *Carcair* is a prison, but usually applied topographically as above. Observe the nom. *corker* retained incorrectly instead of the proper gen. *corcragh*: p. 12. See Prison, vol. ii. p. 229.

**Tullycreen** in Clare; *Tulaighcríon*, withered hill.

**Tullycreevy** in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Tulaigh-craobhaigh*, hill of the branch or branchy tree; or branchy or bushy hill.

**Tullycroman** in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-an-chromáin*, of the crow or rook. A haunt of crows, a rookery: p. 11. Croman is also applied to a kite.

**Tullycunny** in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-conaigh*, of the firewood.

**Tullydush** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-duis*, hill of the bush (*dos*).

**Tullyganny** in Mayo; *Tulaigh-gainimh*, hill of sand.

**Tullygarran** in Armagh and Kerry; of the copse (*garran*, vol. i. p. 498).

**Tullygay** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-gedh*, of the (wild) geese.

**Tullyglush** in Armagh, Down, and Tyrone; *Tulaigh-glaise*, of the streamlet (*glaise, glas*: vol. i. p. 455).

**Tullygowan** in Antrim and Louth; of the smith.

**Tullygullin** in Cavan; *Tulaigh-gcuilinn*, of the holly.

**Tullygun** in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-gcon*, of hounds. In these two last, the *c* is eclipsed after the neuter Tully: p. 8.

**Tullyharney** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-hairneadh*, hill of sloes (*airne*: vol. i. p. 518). *H* prefixed by the neuter Tulaigh: p. 10.

**Tullyheeran** in Tyrone, and **Tullyherron** in Armagh and Down; *Tulaigh-chaorthainn*, hill of quicken-trees (*caorthann*: vol. i. p. 513).

**Tullyhorky** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-choirce*, hill of oats (*coirce*: vol. ii. p. 321). The first *c* of *coirce* aspirated by the neuter *Tulaigh* (p. 10), and so reduced to *h* (p. 2, II).

**Tullyhunco** barony in Cavan; *Tealach-Dhunchadha* (Hy F), the household or family of Dunchadh. See Tullow, vol. i. p. 131.

**Tullykane** in Meath; *Tulaigh-Céin*, Kian's hill.

**Tullykeeran** in Derry; same as Tullyheeran.

**Tullykelter** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-Chealtchair*, hill of *Keltchar*, a very old personal name.

**Tullykittagh** in Antrim; *Tulaigh-ciotaigh*, hill of the *kitthagh* or *kitthoge* or left-handed person: where the nom. *kittagh* is retained instead of the gen. *kitty*: p. 12.

**Tullylark** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-leirge*, hill of the (remarkable) slope. Here also the nom. (*lark*) is retained instead of the gen. (*lerka* or *lergy*).

**Tullyleague** in Limerick, Donegal, and Roscommon; *Tulaigh-liag*, hill of the flagstones (*liag*: vol. i. p. 416).

**Tullyleak** in Limerick, and **Tullyleek** in Tyrone; same as last.

**Tullylin** in Sligo, and **Tullylinn** in Armagh; hill of the *linn* or pool (vol. ii. p. 407).

**Tullylish** in Down; *Tulaigh-lis*, hill of the *lis* or fort. Here the gen. of *lis* is *lis* [pronounced in Irish lish] instead of *leasa*, which is correct. See *Lis*.

**Tullylone** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; of the lambs (*luán* or *lubhán*, vol. ii. p. 304).

**Tullyloob** in Down; *Tulaigh-lúb*, of the windings.

**Tullyloskan** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-losgáin*, hill of the burning (vol. i. p. 238).

**Tullylost** in Armagh and Kildare; *Tulaigh-loiste*, of the kneading-trough or good land (*losaid*: vol. ii. p. 430).

**Tullylougherny** in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-luacharnaigh*, hill of the rushes (*luachair*, with the collective termination, *rnach*: p. 12, I). See vol. ii. p. 333.

**Tullymacreeve** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-Mic-Riabhaigh*, MacCreevy's hill.

**Tullymargy** in Fermanagh; of the market (*margadh*).

**Tullynabeherny** in Cavan; *Tulaigh-na-beithearnaigh*, of the birch: *beith*, birch (vol. i. p. 506), with the collective termination *rnach*: p. 12, I.

**Tullynabohoge** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-bohóige*, hill of the hut: vol. i. p. 305.

**Tullynacleigh** in Cavan; *Tulaigh-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

**Tullynadall** in Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-dála*, hill of the meeting. Each was the scene of tribal meetings, which were generally held on hills.

**Tullynagarn** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-gcarn*, hill of the carns.

**Tullynageer** in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-na-gcaor*, of the berries. See *Vinegar Hill*.

**Tullynagin** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-na-gceann*, hill of the heads. Field of battle or an execution place. See vol. i. p. 522.

**Tullynaglaggan** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-na-gcloigeann*, hill of the skulls. Battlefield?

**Tullynagowan** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-ngamhan*, hill of the calves. See vol. i. p. 471.

**Tullynagrackan** in Sligo; *Tulaigh-na-gcroiceann*,

hill of the skins or hides. Tanners lived there : vol. ii. p. 117.

**Tullynaha** in Donegal, **Tullynahaha** in Leitrim, and **Tullynahaw** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-na-haithe*, hill of the kiln (*aith* : vol. i. p. 377).

**Tullynahinnion** in Antrim; *Tulaigh-na-hingine*, hill of the daughter (*inghin*). Pointing to some forgotten family arrangement. See Tullira.

**Tullynakill** in Down; *Tulaigh-na-cille*, hill of the church.

**Tullynaloo** in Fermanagh; same as Tullyloob (of the river-windings).

**Tullynamalra** in Monaghan; *Tullynamannragh* (change from *n* to *l* : p. 5), hill of the mangers or stalls. See Lissheenamanragh.

**Tullynamoltra** in Cavan; same as Tullynamalra.

**Tullynamucduff** in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-na-muc-dubh*, of the black pigs.

**Tullynamullan** in Antrim; *Tulaigh-na-mbulán*, hill of the young bulls (*bulán*).

**Tullynaroo** in Leitrim: better Tullynaroo; *Tulaigh-na-ruaige*, hill of the rout or defeat. A battle-field: see vol. i. p. 116.

**Tullynashane** in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-na-sidhean*, hill of the fairymounts; or more likely of the fairy-thimbles (foxgloves): vol. i. p. 186. See Tullinteane.

**Tullynasoo** in Down; *Tulaigh-na-subh*, hill of the berries, usually strawberries. (*Subh* : vol. ii. p. 324.)

**Tullynasrahan** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-sruth-áin*, hill of the streamlet (vol. i. p. 458).

**Tullynavinn** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-na-bhfinn*, hill of the fair-haired people (*Finn*, vol. ii. p. 271).

**Tullyneevin** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-naoibhinn*, beautiful hill (*aoibhinn* : vol. ii. p. 64). *N* prefixed to *aoibhinn*, by the neuter *Tulaigh* : p. 8.

**Tullyquilly** in Down; *Tulaigh-cuaille*, hill of the pole or branchless tree-trunk.

**Tullyraw** in Tyrone; of the *rath* or fort.

**Tullyreagh** in Antrim and Fermanagh; grey hill.

**Tullyreavy** in Tyrone; grey hill.

**Tullyree** in Down and Monaghan; *Tulaigh-fhraoigh*

[-ree], hill of the heath. *F* of *fraoigh* disappears by aspiration, caused by the neuter *Tulaigh* : p. 10.

**Tullyroan** in several northern counties; Rowan's hill.

**Tullyrush** in Tyrone; of the wood or peninsula (*ros*).

**Tullysiddoge** in Donegal; see Lough Tullysiddoge.

**Tullyskerry** in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-sceire*, of the sharp rock.

**Tullysrnadeega** in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-sraithe-na-dige*, hill of the *strath* (river-holm) of the *dyke* (*i.e.* a trench). For *dig*, see vol. ii. p. 318.

**Tullytawen** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-tamhain*, hill of the stake, stock, or trunk. See Tawin.

**Tullyval** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-mheall*, hill of the knolls or hummocks. In this and the three following names the neuter *Tulaigh* aspirates the consonant next after it : p. 10.

**Tullyvallon** in Armagh; *Tulaigh-mhalainn*, hill of the prominent brow or peak. See Malin.

**Tullyvally** in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-bhealaigh*, hill of the pass or road.

**Tullyvaragh** in Monaghan; locally corrupted from *Tulaigh-mhanrach*, hill of the mangers. Several good authorities give the anglicised name correctly, Tullyvanragh. See Manragh.

**Tullyvarraga** in Clare; *Tulaigh-Ui-Bhearga*, O'Berga's hill. An inserted vowel turns Berga into a trisyllable, while the *B* is aspirated to *V*, and *ea* properly gets the sound of *a*; so that in the place-name *Berga* becomes *Varraga*. The O'Bergas were a well-known, distinguished old family of that district, and are commemorated by O'Heeren.

**Tullyvarran** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-Ui-Bhearrain*; O'Barron's or Barron's hill. Family name still exists.

**Tullyvealnaslee** in Galway; *Tulaigh-bhéil-na-slighe*, hill of the mouth (or opening or beginning) of the highway or main road.

**Tullyveela** in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-mhíle*, hill of the mile: *i.e.* a mile from some more important place.

**Tullyvellia** in Sligo; *Tulaigh-bheile*, of the *bilé* or ancient tree. See vol. i. p. 499.

**Tullyvinny** in Donegal; *Tulaigh-mhuine*, of the shrubbery.

**Tullyvogy** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Tulaigh-bhogaigh*, hill of the bog (*bogach* : vol. ii. p. 47).

**Tullyvohaun** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-bhotháin*, hill of the hut (*bothán* : vol. i. p. 305). **Tullyvoheen** in Galway; same with a different dim. : p. 12, II.

**Tullywana** in Leitrim; *Tulaighe-bhána*, white hills.

**Tullywasnacunagh** in Down; *Tulaigh-chuas-na-gcoineach*, hill of the rabbit-holes (*cuas*, a cave, a hole : vol. i. p. 437); *coineach* (*coinín*, a rabbit, vol. i. p. 481).

**Tullywaum** in Cavan; *Tulaigh-mhadhma*, hill of the breach or defeat. But *madhm* would bear other meanings : vol. i. p. 176.

**Tullyweel** in Fermanagh and Meath; *Tulaigh-mhaol*, bare hill.

**Tullywinny** in Armagh and Tyrone; same as Tullyvinny.

**Tulrush** in Galway and Roscommon; *Tul-ruis*, hill of the wood (*ros* : vol. i. pp. 443, 495).

**Tulrusk** in Leitrim; hill of the morass (*rusc*, vol. i. p. 464).

**Tumgesh** in Mayo; *Tuaim-geise*, burial-mound of the prohibition. *Geis* [gesh : *g* hard as in *get*] is something forbidden under preternatural penalties, like a *taboo* : a remnant of paganism. The inscription on Shakespeare's tomb corresponds to an Irish *geis* :

“Bleste be the man that spares thes stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones.”

But what was forbidden on our Irish tomb we know not. The Irish were, and are, very fearful of violating a *geis*; and it appears that our English neighbours are much the same. Neither Irish nor English will get married in May or sit down in a dinner-party of thirteen. Were it not for the *geis* on Shakespeare's tomb, his bones would doubtless have been long ago removed to Westminster Abbey (see Drumgesh). See *geis* fully explained in “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.,” vol. i. p. 310.



**Tumneenan** in Galway; *Tuaim-Naoidheanain*, Naoidheanan's or Neenan's grave. Naoidheanan is the same personal name as Naoidhe, only with the dim. termination *an*. See Glasnevin, vol. i. p. 456.

**Tunnagh** in Sligo; *Tonnach*, a mound or rampart.

**Tuogh** in Limerick; *Tuaith*, a district. See Too.

**Tur** is often doubtful; sometimes a little round hill, oftener a bush. See vol. ii. p. 46.

**Turbeagh** in Cork, and **Turbeha** in Waterford; *Tor-beithe*, birch bush.

**Turkyle** in Wexford; *Tor-coill*, hazel-bush.

**Turlagh** in Roscommon, and **Turlough** elsewhere, a lake that dries up or nearly dries up in summer. See vol. i. p. 449.

**Turlinn**; *Tuirlinn*, a sea-beach of large stones, "a boulder beach" (MacNeill). Above high water is the *tuirlinn*: between high and low water is commonly an ordinary smooth beach (O'Donovan).

**Turloughnacloghdoo**; *Turlach-na-gloch-dubh*, *turlach* of the black stones.

**Turloughnaroyey** in Galway; *Turlach-na-ruaidh*, half-dried lake of the red-haired men.

**Turloughour** in Galway; dark-grey turlough (*odhar*, vol. ii. p. 285).

**Turmeel** in Derry; *Tor-maol*, bare bush.

**Turmoyra** in Armagh; *Tor-Maighre*, Moyer's *tor*, tower, or pointed rock.

**Turnabarson** in Tyrone; *Tur-na-bpearsann*, round hill of the *parsons* or parish priests. See vol. ii. p. 57.

**Turnalaydan** in Sligo; *tor* or round hill of the burdocks. See Laddan.

**Turnavedog** in Antrim; *Tur-na-bhfeadog*, round hill of the plovers. (*Feadóg*: vol. i. p. 487).

**Turpaun** in Leitrim; *Turpán*, little peaked hill.

**Turraheen** in Tipperary; little peaked hill: dim.

**Turraloskin** in Antrim; *Tor-a'-loscáin*, little hill or place of the burning. See Beatin.

**Turraun** and **Turreen**; little round hill, or little bush.

**Turrock** in Roscommon; *Toróg*, little hillock.

**Tursalla** and **Tursallagh**; miry little hill or miry bush-ground.

**Tursillagh** in Kerry; *Tor-saileach*, bush of willows.

**Turtulla** in Tipperary; *Tor-tulaigh*, bushy hill.

**Tusker** or **Tursker** in Monaghan; "Torscar, a rugged place abounding in rocks and shrubs. The survey of 1655 mentions 42 acres of rocky heath pasture" (O'Curry). Tuskar, off the Wexford coast, has, of course, the same meaning—simply a rock. Both are probably from the Scandinavian word *skeir*, a sharp rock. See Skerries, vol. i. p. 420.

**Tyanee** in Derry; *Tigh-O'Niadh*, O'Nee's house.

**Tygore** in Derry; *Tigh-gabhar*, goats' house.

**Uggool**, five places in Galway and Mayo (and nowhere else); means simply a hollow; so understood by all the local shanachies.

**Ullagha** in Kerry; altar-tombs, prayer-stations; *Uladhcha*, plural of *Uladh*: see vol. i. p. 338.

**Ullauns** in Kerry; little altar-tombs. See Ullagha.

**Ullinagh** in Monaghan; *Uilleannach*, having elbows or corners: *willeann*, an elbow. From shape of land.

**Ulirith** in Galway; better Ulirith; shortened from *abhalghort* [oulort], an orchard (vol. i. p. 516). Oulort or Ulirith changed to Ulirith by metathesis: p. 8.

**Ulusker** in Cork; *Uladh-Oscair*, Oscar's burial monument. *Uladh* [ulla], sometimes means any monumental pile of stones.

**Umbra** in Derry; *Iomaire* [umra], a ridge (*b* inserted after *m*: p. 7, VI).

**Umlagh** in Donegal; *Imleach*, land bordering on a lake, a marshy place (vol. i. p. 465).

**Umma** in Westmeath; *Iomaidh* [Ummy], contention, conflict. See "Contention," vol. ii. p. 459.

**Ummer** in Fermanagh; *Umar*, a trough, a hollow. See "Trough," vol. ii. p. 430.

**Ummera** and **Ummery**, widely spread; *Iomaire*, a ridge: vol. i. p. 393. **Ummerawirrinaun** in Donegal; *Iomaire-Ui-Mhuireanain*, O'Murrinan's or Marrinan's ridge.

**Ummerantarry**; *Umar-an-tsearraigh*, hollow of the foal (*searrach*, vol. ii. p. 309). The *s* of *searrach* eclipsed to *t*: p. 4, VII).

**Urbaldeen** in Donegal; *Earball-daoimhín* [-deev-veen], literally "idle-tail"; *earball* or *urbal*, a tail, *i.e.* a long strip projecting from the rest (vol. ii. p. 429): *deveen*, idle, often applied to land hardly worth tilling (vol. ii. p. 426).

**Urglin** in Carlow; *Uir-ghleann*, fresh or green glen.

**Urraghil** in Cork; *Ur-choill*, fresh or green wood.

**Usk** in Kildare; shortened from *Uisce*, water, a watery place.

**Uskane** in Tipperary; watery land: dim. from *uisce*, water, with the dim. *an* in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

**Veagh** in Donegal; *An Bheitheach*, the birch plantation. *Beigh*, birch, with the article *an* which (properly) aspirates the *B* to *V*.

**Vinegar Hill**, near Enniscorthy in Wexford, which figured very conspicuously in the Rebellion of Ninety-eight. This name has never been explained till now. There was formerly a wood round the hill which was well known by the name of *Fidh-na-gcaer*, represented exactly in sound in English letters by "Feenagare," with the very slight difference between broad *g* in the Irish form and slender *g* in the English form. This I have ascertained by hearing the name pronounced on the spot, as I did thirty years ago by several intelligent old natives independently. I have often heard it even in Dublin from natives. This name was retained by the old people down to recent times, and I believe it may still be heard if rightly searched for. Hence the hill was naturally named the "Hill of Feenagare" or "Feenagare Hill" as I often heard it called, which got easily corrupted to Vinegar Hill. *Fidh-na-gcaer* is perfectly plain, meaning the "hill of the berries." The word *caer* or *caor*, a berry, is found through all Ireland, used in the same way as here (in the gen. plur. with *c* changed to *g* by eclipsis after the article), examples will be found throughout this book, such as Kilnageer, *Coill-na-gcaor*, wood of the berries

(vol. ii. p. 324), almost the same as our present Feenagare or *Fidh-na-gcaor*.

The conversion of "Feenagare" to "Vinegar" is a good example of the very general process called "Popular Etymology" (common in all countries), where a word in one language, whose meaning is lost, or obscured by mispronunciation, is converted into a word of a familiar language of nearly the same sound, whose meaning is quite obvious, affording a kind of satisfactory resting-place for an-inquiring mind, un-informed in such matters and easily satisfied; as where "Bellerophon" (the name of a ship) was made "Billy Ruffian"; "God encompasseth us" (on a tavern sign) was changed to "The Goat and Compasses;" Asparagus to "Sparrow-grass," &c. And there are numerous instances all through Irish place-names, which will be found fully set forth in vol. i. p. 38.

**Wheelagower** in Wexford; *Faill-a-ghabhair*, declivity of the goat: a place of goats: p. 11.

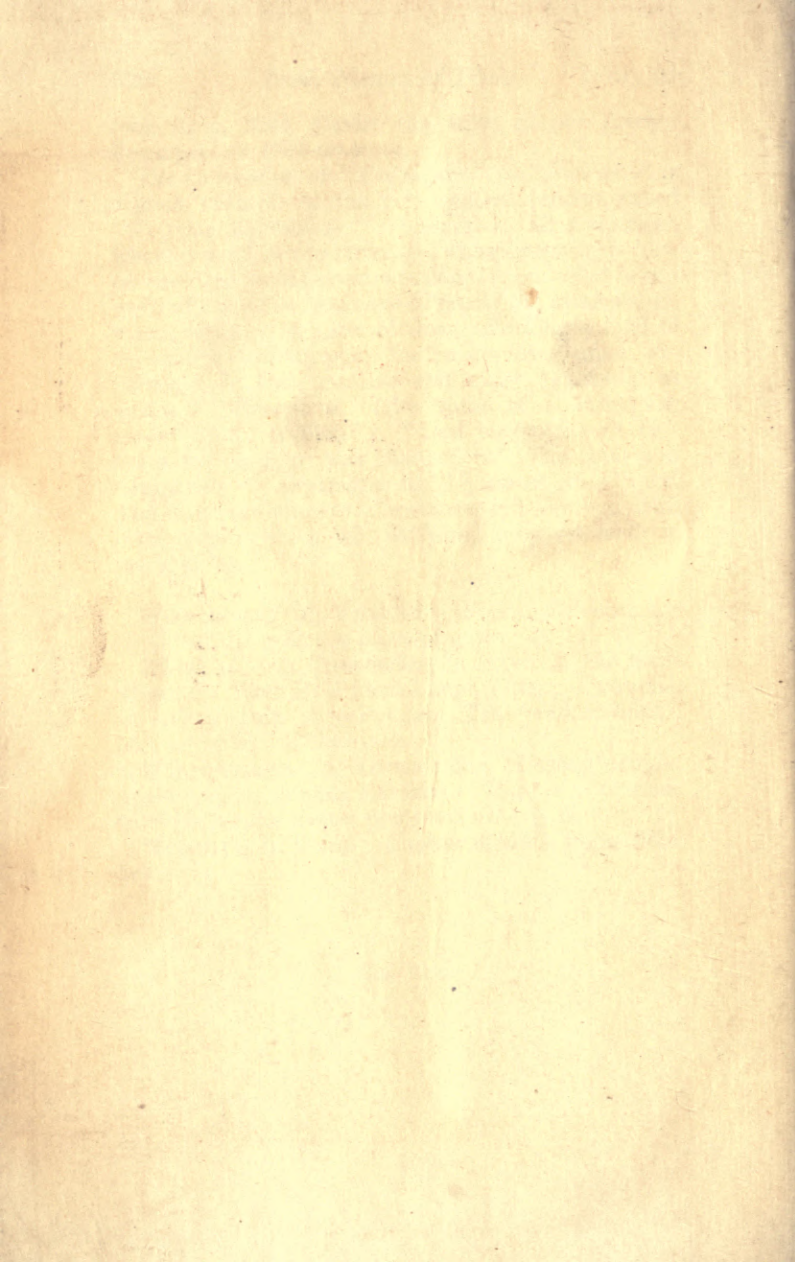
**Whinnoo**, near Crossmolina in Mayo, at the point where the river Deel joins Lough Conn; *Fuineadh*, an end or limit. See Foynes. The "end or limit" here is the end of the river.

**Woaghternerry** in Fermanagh; *Uachtar-neirghe*, upper *erry* or ground elevation. Here *n* is prefixed to *eirghe* by the neuter noun *uachtar*: p. 8.

**Woteraghy** in Meath; *Uachtar-achaidh*, upper field. See Agha.

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