

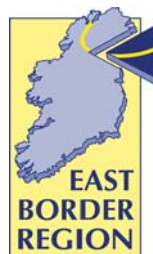
Mapping the Minor Place Names of the Cooley Mountains

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**Mourne
Cooley
Gullion**
Geotourism

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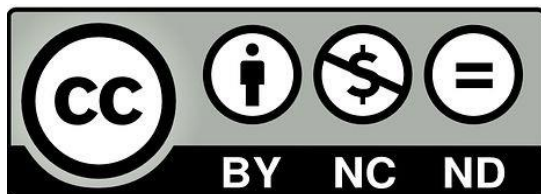
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Project Team and Contact: This project was carried out by Eve Campbell, Andrew McGuinness, Siobhán McDermott and Wojtek Dominiak in Spring-Summer 2015. Eve is an archaeologist from Castlebellingham, Co. Louth. She co-ordinated the Louth Field Names Project. Andrew is from the townland of Ardagh in Omeath, Co. Louth. He has a life-long interest in the heritage of the mountains and has been collecting minor names in the area for several years. Siobhán is an archaeology working in QUB, she specialises in GIS and researching historical landscapes. Wojtek is a linguistics student at Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań, Poland. Field work was carried out by Andrew and Eve. Field maps were prepared by Siobhán and the report was collated by Eve. IPA transcriptions were carried out by Wojtek.

If you would like to contribute information or find out more about the project email Eve Campbell at evejennifercampbell@gmail.com.

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Digital copies of the report can be downloaded at <https://nuigalway.academia.edu/EveCampbell> and from www.louthfieldnames.wordpress.com.



Abbreviations

AMG Andrew McGuinness

ASI Archaeological Survey of Ireland

C. Circa

CLAJ County Louth Archaeological Journal

EC Eve Campbell

IW Ian Woods

JCLAS Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society

RMP Register of Monuments and Places

OD Ordnance Datum

M meters

MMG Matthew McGreehan

MJM Michael J. Murphy

NFC National Folklore Collection

OS Ordnance Survey

PMS Fr. Pól Mac Seáin

RNÍM R. Ní Mhurchú

SFC Schools Folklore Collection

WD Wojtek Dominiak

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Figure 1 Men cutting turf in Tullaghmeath.

Introduction

There is a heritage of history and archaeology in so many of these names ... Outside of that one could dwell on the poetry evident in the composition and sound, in the aptness and even the enigma of the more tantalising of them. They should not be neglected, lost or forgotten. And it is in the use of these place-names and all the others which will avert that (Mac Seáin 1983).

The end of the Slieve Foye ridge nearest the sea is called the *Carraig Breac*, 'the Speckled Rock'. A little way up Glenmore on the northern side is *Tobar an Óir* or 'the Well of the Gold', but the devil was supposed to inhabit it, and so it was left 'severely alone' in spite of its attractive name. These are some of the old place-names picked up there during a flying visit, by one who was a stranger to the locality. How much more could be collected by a person living on the spot, knowing the neighbourhood familiarly, and taking an interest in these things. It is a pity we have not a person to do this work of collecting place-names in every parish in Ireland, but more particularly in Cooley, so famed for its connexion with Cuchulainn, and the great *Táin Bó Cuailnge*, or, 'Cattle Spoil of Cooley'. Every inch of Cooley is classic ground (Morris 1906, 41).

In addition to the townland names, first systematically recorded by the Ordnance Survey in the mid-nineteenth century, the Cooley Mountains possess a rich stratum of minor place names pertaining to topographic, geological, and archaeological features on the mountains. These minor place names survive in use among the farming communities in Cooley, who use the mountains to pasture animals and to cut turf. Place names are key to understanding how people past and present made meaning in landscape. They are at the heart of local identities and sense of place. They embody a fine-grained knowledge of place gathered by communities who use the mountains. The mountains have been an important place for a long time, and bear the imprint of over five thousand years of human activity, from the great prehistoric cairns of Carnawaddy and Clermont to the relict cultivation ridges and abandoned dwellings of the more recent past. Minor place names constitute a collectively forged mental map of the mountains, identifying landmarks and resources, from grazing grounds to mythically charged places. They indicate the significance of the mountains as grazing lands for cattle, sheep, pigs and geese; for cutting turf; for quarrying stone; for gathering wild plants and hunting animals; as a place of refuge; as a route way; and as a place of gathering and assembly.

The place names form a mental map of the mountains from the perspective of someone moving in the landscape. Some places have different names depending on where they are viewed from. Many places in the mountains look very different when you are in them and when you are viewing them from the lowlands. One of their values is as a navigational aid, allowing farmers to give directions and to locate animals on the mountain. James Loughran from Anaverna expressed this well in an interview with a collector from the Irish Folklore Commission in 1962. When asked if he knew the meaning of the place names he answered:

Ah no, I wouldn't know the meaning of them, but if I was on the mountain looking for sheep and came down and told you there was one, we'll say at the Slip o' the Giant or the Pollyawore, ye see all you'd have to do is go to that place and you'd get them. That's the meaning of the names on the mountain (NFC T0160).

Project Scope

This project is concerned with recording minor place names in the Cooley Mountains, Co. Louth. For the purposes of the project 'mountains' is defined as unenclosed land above the modern line of cultivation. For most of the area this line is at a height of between 100m and 200m OD. This report constitutes a catalogue of minor place names collected during field work and derived from archival research and secondary sources. Names were gathered in the field using maps prepared by Siobhán McDermott, QUB. The maps comprised satellite images overlaid with 10m contours and townland boundaries. They were at a scale of 1:8000. Two sets of maps were printed, one for each of the two field collectors Eve Campbell and Andrew McGuinness.

Names were collected in the field from local informants, drawn largely from the farming community. Sheep farmers have an intimate knowledge of the mountains, and are the main custodians of the local store of minor place names. The informants were interviewed and the names were written on the survey maps. It was not always easy to identify the places on the maps and sometimes approximate locations were given. Audio recordings were made of the informants saying the names and these were used to make IPA transcriptions. In addition to collecting place names through field work, names were gathered from archival and secondary sources. This was done so as to provide as full a picture as possible of the minor place names on the mountains. An archaeological approach was taken to the names. Field walking of the entire area covered by this project was not feasible. Instead, selected areas were targeted. These areas included parts of the townlands of Castletowncooly, Ballinteskinn, Tullaghmeath, Anaverna and Doolargy. Where archaeological sites were encountered, a photographic record, written description and field sketches were made.

Previous Research on Place Names in Cooley

One of the earliest studies of minor place names in Co. Louth was undertaken by F.W. Stubbs in a four-part series in the CLAJ between 1908 and 1911. The majority of the names treated by Stubbs were townland names, but he included many minor place names, some of which were in the Cooley Mountains. The first substantial study of minor place names in the mountains was by Peadar Ó Dubhda¹, a school teacher from Hackballscross, Co. Louth (Ní Uallacháin 2003, 370). In 1914 Ó Dubhda published an article in the CLAJ entitled 'Gaelic Place-names in Omeath'. The article focused on the ten townlands of Omeath, and comprised a list of some 226 place names given in standardised Irish with brief comments on translation or location. The names include field names as well as some names on the mountains. Ó Dubhda collected the names from 'old Irish speakers' and younger students from his Irish classes in Omeath. By his own admission in some instances the translations given by Ó Dubhda are 'doubtful', a fact he attributes to his child informants (1914, 232). Indeed an account of the interaction between Ó Dubhda and one of his students, recorded by Michael J. Murphy over forty years later, illustrates the problems with some of the names he collected:

I was told by Peter Sloan of Bavan: That during the sessions of the Gaelic classes at which Peadar O'Dowd of Dundalk was teaching, he asked for some local words and phrases and place-names. A Lizzie McCourt brought the above name of a field in Ardagh: "Park-yubee". Dowd was unable to arrive at a derivation and asked her if there were a tradition of explanation. She said: "St Patrick never walked on that field and the shamrock never grow there ... Sloan added: "It's not true of course: it's a field of Barney Atty's. I asked Lizzie McCourt after the class where she had heard this item, and she says: "sure I had to say something" (NFC MS1520, 94).

¹ Also known as Peter O'Dowd.

A major problem with Ó Dubhda's work is that he does not provide exact locations for the names he records. Many names are identified only by their townlands, and some of these designations are incorrect. He notes in the introduction to his study that 'to have the work done thoroughly a map of the district would be the correct thing, and have each name in its proper place. This however, is out of the question just now' (1914, 232).

Another highly significant study of place names in Omeath was conducted by R. Ní Mhurchú for a B.A. thesis at St. Patrick's college Drumcondra in 2000². Again, Ní Mhurchú's study focused on the ten townlands of Omeath, and like Ó Dubhda's study, it includes both field names and mountain names. She conducted interviews with nineteen informants from the area, and gave the names she recorded in a modern Irish spelling, where possible, as well as providing the local pronunciation using IPA. Her thesis is illustrated with extracts of the 25-inch OS map (1907) with locations shown for most of the names.

Outside of Omeath minor place names have received less attention. A notable exception is Pól Mac Seáin's 1983 article, 'Hidden Treasure in the Hills'. Based on interviews with the renowned Anaverna storyteller James Loughran, Mac Seáin's article provides a written tour of the place names around the townlands of Anaverna and Doolargy following the course of the Poc Fada. Mac Seáin gives the names in modern Irish spelling. He does not provide detailed locations for the names, although a map of the names he lists was drawn up by Pat O'Rourke of the Ravensdale Historical Society in 2010. Some minor place names in the mountains are depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps, particularly the 25-inch map (1907). A study of minor place names on the OS maps by Breandán Mac Aodha was published in the CLAHJ in 1982. Finally, minor place names can also be found among the papers of Michael J. Murphy, a collector with the Irish Folklore Commission.

Writing, transcribing and translating

Much ink has been spilt on the fraught process of rendering Irish place names into written form. The vast majority of the place names contained within this catalogue are of Gaelic origin, reflective of the survival of native Irish in the area well into the first half of the twentieth century. The names often reflect the distinctive south Ulster Oriel dialect that was spoken in the area.³ The death of Irish in the locality has resulted in a rift between usage and understanding, which has contributed to the distortion of the names, so that it is not always easy to identify their origins. Where the place-name elements can be identified, writing the names using standardised 'caighdeán' Irish risks erasing distinctive local pronunciations. The distinctive Omeath word for hill 'cronc' thus becomes 'cnoc'. Equally, writing the names in a broadly phonetic manner using the Roman alphabet as did the Ordnance Survey, risks robbing the names of their original meaning, and if done poorly, can make their decipherment into modern Irish difficult, if not impossible. The use of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is useful in presenting a reasonably accurate written record of how the names are said, but it does not lend itself to discursive text and is not universally legible. In short, there is no satisfactory solution to this problem.

For the purposes of this catalogue newly collected names are given in two forms, where possible. The first is in a broadly phonetic form using the Roman alphabet. The second is using the IPA, transcribed from audio recordings made during field work. No attempt is made to render the names into modern Irish, a task beyond the skills of the authors. Where previous authors (namely Ó Dubhda, Mac Seáin or Ní Mhurchú) have given modern Irish versions of the names, these are used.

Organisation of the Catalogue

The names are organised by townland. Townlands are listed by their geographical location, beginning at Ravensdale Park in the north and working in a counter clockwise direction around the peninsula. Within each townland the names are listed alphabetically. Minor place names are printed in bold throughout the text. Names are accompanied by an IPA transcription and geographical co-ordinates (using ITM). Where the name applies to a large area a central point is given. The informant's name is then given followed by the collector's initials in brackets. Published or archival references are then given, followed by a description of the place to which the name applies. Selected place names are illustrated with photographs. Where relevant, details of archaeological features are given.

² Many thanks to Gearóid Trimble for drawing my attention to, and supplying me with a copy of this thesis.

³ See for example Ní Uallacháin (2003).

Common Place Name Elements

As noted above the vast majority of the recorded names are in the Irish language. While no attempt is made in the catalogue to write the names in modern Irish the following is a list of commonly occurring place names elements. Unless otherwise stated, the sources used is Ó Dónaill (1977).

High Places

- **Ailt.** The word *ailt* is commonly found to refer to the ravines carrying mountain streams.
- **Barr** means top. It is found to refer to the tops of hills or rivers.
- **Brae** is a Scot's word and it means a steep slope.
- **Céide** means a flat-topped hill.
- **Corr** means a rounded hill or hump.
- **Mala** means a brow, slope or incline.
- **Maoileann** is a rounded summit, hillock, top, ridge or crest.
- **Mullach** means top or summit
- **Slé** comes from the word *sliabh* and means mountain or mountains.

Rocky Places

- **Carraig** means rock.
- **Carn** means a heap or pile of stones.
- **Cloch** means stone.
- **Creig** means a crag or rocky eminence, or an area of stony barren ground.
- **Speilig** is a variant of the word **sceilig** and it means a steep rock or crag (Dineen 1927, 1096).
- **Stocán** can mean a high isolated rock, a crag or a small hill (Dineen 1927, 1127).

Wet or Marshy Ground

- **Corrach** means a wet bog or marsh.
- **Eanach** is a marsh swamp or fen.
- **Móin** means turf, peat, moor or bogland.
- **Seascann** means sedgy bog, marsh or swamp.
- **Tonnach** is a quagmire.

Vegetation and Ground Cover

- **Báinseach** means a 'green or lawn'. It is found in the mountains to refer to areas of good grazing.
- **Bán.** The adjective *bán* can mean lea, grassland or uncultivated land.
- **Fásach.** Meanings include uncultivated land, wild, luxuriant, growth or uncropped pasture.
- **Léana** refers to a 'low lying grassy place, water-meadow, greensward, or lawn'. It occurs as 'lenny' in place names in Cooley.

'**Mari**' is a local word for a sheepfold. Its origins are unclear. Ó Dubhda spells the word as 'mearaidh' and Ní Mhurchú spells it as 'marraidh'. Maris are used by commonage farmers to catch or pen sheep.

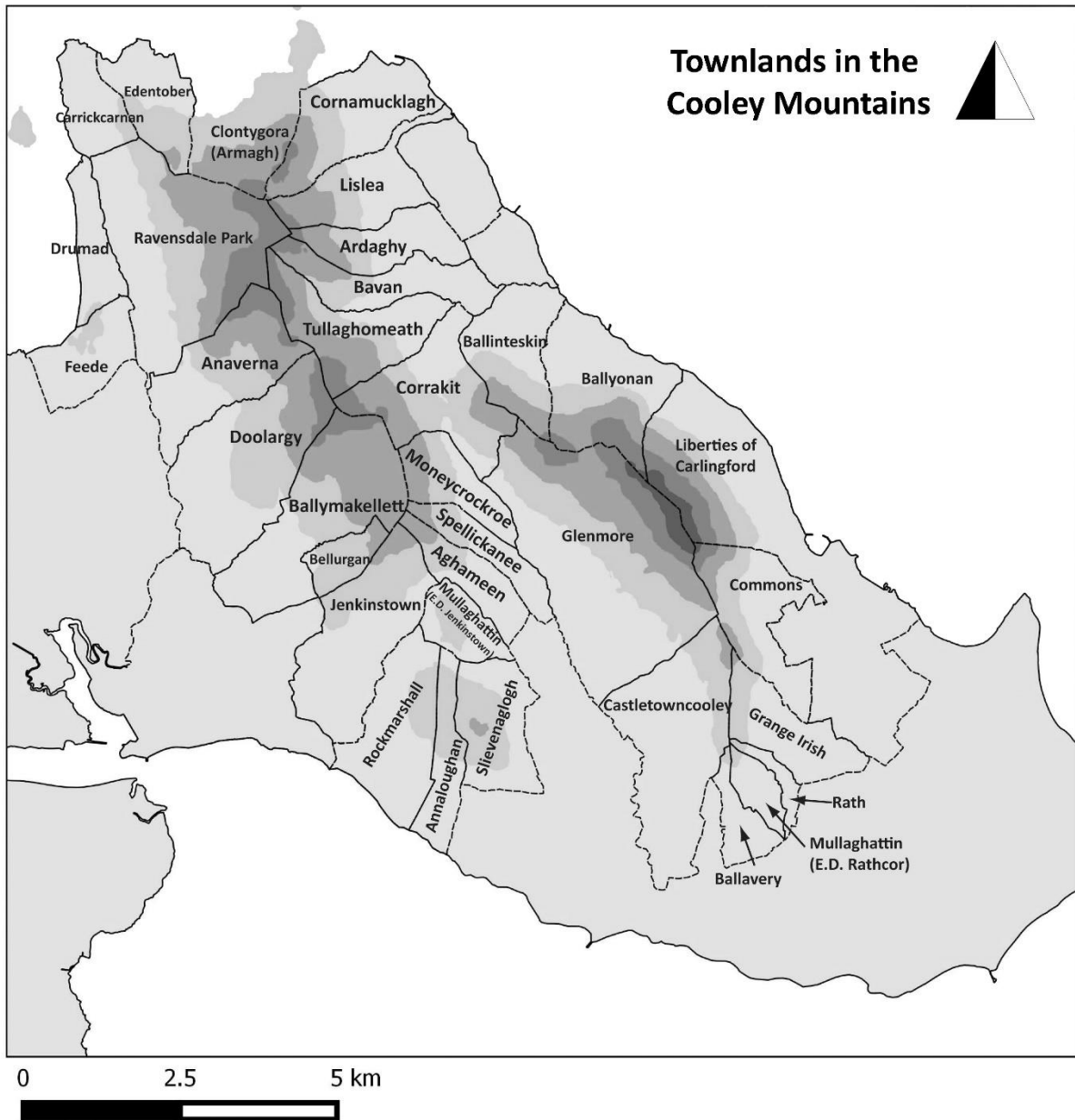


Figure 2 Townlands in the Cooley Mountains.

Ravensdale Park



Figure 3 Clermont Cairn.

Clermont Cairn, Ravensdale Park

Co-ordinates: 709831/815757

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: 6-inch OS map (1835), 25-inch OS map (1907), SMC (NFC MS660, 11), Evans (1941), Herity (1974, 232), Mac Seáin (1983).

Description: **Clermont Cairn** is a prehistoric cairn located on the summit of **Black Mountain**. The name is marked on the OS 1835 and 1907 maps as **Clermont Carn**. This name comes from the name of a local landlord. The monument is referred to in the SFC as the **Cairnan House**:

Cairnan House. This is a name given to a building on the top of Anaverna Mountain. It is built of stone with a cave leading underneath but unfortunately this cave has been destroyed by the volunteers of 1916 ... According to Mr McQuaid of O'Meith some persons a few years ago found the remains of a broken urn beside the cairn but thinking it was a broken flowerpot put no *suim* in it but later it was discovered to be the remains of a burial urn (NFC MS660, 11).

Writing in 1983, Mac Seáin gives the names **Carn Rí Daithí**, **Carn an Bhréid Náire** or **Carn Bhráid an Aire** to the monument, although he does not discuss the origins of these appellations. Andrew McGuinness also recorded the name **Carnagloch** for the site. The monument comprises a circular cairn measuring 21m in diameter and up to 4m high (ASI). Evans visited the cairn in 1935 and again in 1942. He noted that it possessed a circular central chamber, accessed from a much-degraded passage, orientated towards the mouth of Carlingford Lough. He recorded a secondary gallery inserted into the southwest of the cairn and measuring 4ft. by 10ft. In 1968 Michael Herity visited the site. He reported that the monument possessed 'a megalithic lintelled passage, about 6m long, [which] leads from the southwest side of the cairn at ground level into a circular chamber about 2.5m in diameter with a corbelled roof'. Herity noted the remains of a circular structure on top of the cairn (3.7m in diameter and with an entrance at the east, which he interpreted as a folly, possibly a summer house built by Lord Clermont.

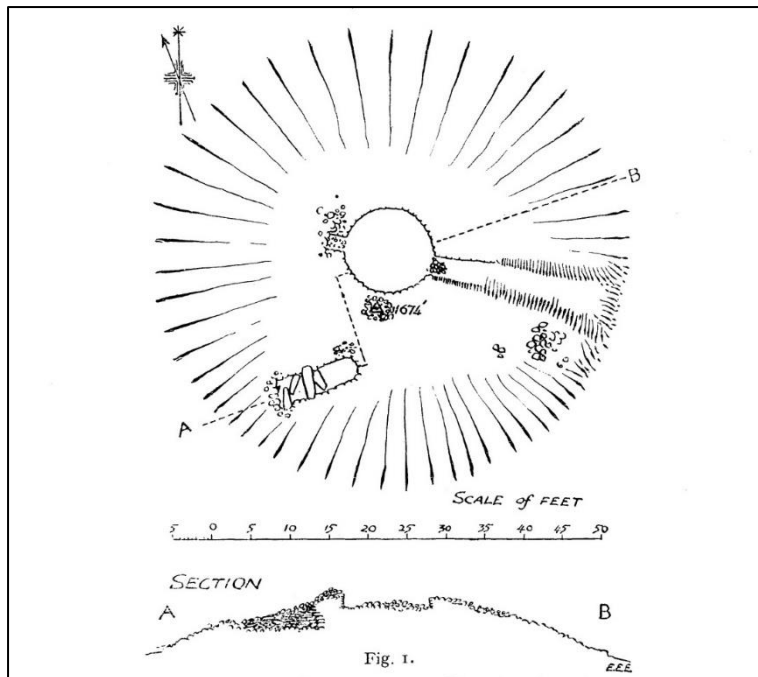


Figure 4 Drawing of Clermont Cairn (Evans 1941, 78).

The White Halla, Ravensdale Park

Co-ordinates: 708910/817072

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: This is an area of upland bog in the east of the townland of Ravensdale Park. It is surrounded by conifer forestry.

Anaverna

Barr na hAbhann, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 710097/815307

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: This is the source of the **Fána Mór** stream. It is in the north of Anaverna townland, south of Clermont Cairn.



Figure 5 Barr na hAbhann, Anaverna.

The Blaeberry Bank, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Jas. McCreesh (SFC).

References: SFC (NFC MS660, 12).

Description: A place on the **Ben Rock** in the north of Anaverna townland. The SFC manuscript for Anaverna written by Mr. Jas. McCreesh in 1938 reported that ‘underneath the Benn is the **Blaeberry Bank** where in old times the youth collected in summer time and where [there] was a small cabin with a flat garden where dancing was carried on. There was a famous old woman who was a great fiddler and in this way earned a living’.



Figure 6 The Bearnas Bán road in Anaverna.

Bearnas Bán, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709543/814152

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: **Bearnas Bán** is a little road running across the strip fields in the eastern part of Anaverna towards Carrabane. The road is shown on the 1835 OS map.



Figure 7 The Ben Rock hill, Anaverna. Note the Bog Road running along its eastern flank.

The Ben Rock, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709296/814933

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Stubbs (1908, 37), Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: The **Ben Rock** in the name given to the hill along on the boundary between Anaverna and Ravensdale Park. The hill reaches a height of 410m. The name is marked on the 25-inch OS map as the **Ben Rock**. Stubbs also recorded the name as the **Ben Rock** in 1908 and noted that 'the line dividing Anaverna from Ravensdale runs over its summit, on which are the remains of a mount'. In 1983 Mac Seáin gave the name as the **Binn Rock**.

The Bog Road, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709607/814674

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Evans (1941, 77), Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: The **Bog Road** runs from Anaverna up to the turf bog around Clermont Cairn. It was built c.1942.

The Cadgers Pad, Anaverna and Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 710922/814741

Informant: Anne O'Hanlon, Lislea (MJM), James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Stubbs (1909, 128), Murphy (NFC MS1503, 217), Mac Seáin (1983, 1-2).

Description: The **Cadgers Pad** is a path running from Tullaghmeath in Omeath to Anaverna. Stubbs recorded it in 1909 as ‘path running up a spur between Clermont Carn and Carnavaddy’ (1909, 128).

Michael J. Murphy, collector with the National Folklore Commission interviewed Anne O’Hanlon of Lislea in 1957.

It wasn’t unusual in the old times, then I was young (narrator now over 80 years), for a woman or a girl to throw a bag of hens on her back and walk from here to Dundalk over the mountain—out the Cadgers Pad—to sell them: that would be at Christmas time. That was common. One thing they always liked to buy with this fowl-money (money from the sale of hens) was cheap jiggery—cheap delph—plates and bowls and mugs. Oh Lord, I had a sister one time coming home fell and tripped on the mountain and broke all her jiggery—she was in a state. (NFC MS1503, 217).



Figure 8 Clock-amurth-na-garthee on the Cadgers Pad in Anaverna.

Clock-amurth-na-garthee, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 710620/814558

Informant: Anne O’Hanlon, Lislea (MJM), Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Frank Hanlon, Lislea (AMG).

References: Murphy (NFC MS1503, 158), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description **Clock-amurth-na-garthee** is a flat-topped stone along the **Cadgers’ Pad**. The site is on the northern bank of the stream that divides the townlands of Anaverna and Doolargy. It is near the summit of the path, where it crosses the mountain at the **Umra Fada** ridge. The site is sheltered and commands a views south along the stream valley towards **Carrabane**, and Dundalk Bay behind it. People are said to have played cards on this stone. Michael J. Murphy recorded the name from Anne O’Hanlon of Lislea as **Clock-amurth-na-garthee**, describing it as the stone on the **Cadgers Pad** above Omeath where the cadgers used play cards. Ní Mhurchú recorded the name from Frank Mullins of Bavan as **Cloch Imirthe Cartaí** in 2000. According to Ní Mhurchú when men were looking after sheep on the mountain they used to meet at this rock to play cards. Andrew McGuinness recorded this name as **Clochardnagcarta** from Frank Hanlon, Lislea.

Creag an Mhangaire, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983).

Description: Located north of the **Cadgers Pad** and just southwest of the **Lenny Wore**. Exact location unclear.

The Cul Faw (Cúl Feágach), Anaverna

[sə 'kʰuʃ,fa:] JL WD

Co-ordinates: 709483/814705

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: A place on the southern slopes of the **Ben Rock**. A low stone wall runs up the mountain from **Bearnas Bán** lane, dividing the southern side of the hill in two. The area to the east of it is called the **Cúl Feágach**.

The Cúl Feágach Well, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: A well or spring situated 'well up the slope' in the area called **Cúl Feágach**.

The Dá Loga, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709642/814169

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: This names applies to the small strip fields east of the **Bearnas Bán** road.

The Fhána Mhór, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709997/814847

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: The name applies to a 'great slope' that falls away to the river southeast of the **Bog Road**.

The Fána Mhór River, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709751/814206

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: The name applies to the stream that flows between the **Da Loga** fields and **Gablán Hill**.



Figure 9 The Fána Mór stream, Anaverna.

The Fásach Cóir, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709907/814390

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: The name refers to the area of rough ground to the east of the **Dá Loga** fields and to the southeast of the **Bog Road**.



Figure 10 Fásach Cóir looking down the Fána Mór stream to the Dá Loga fields to the right of the picture with Carrabane in the background.

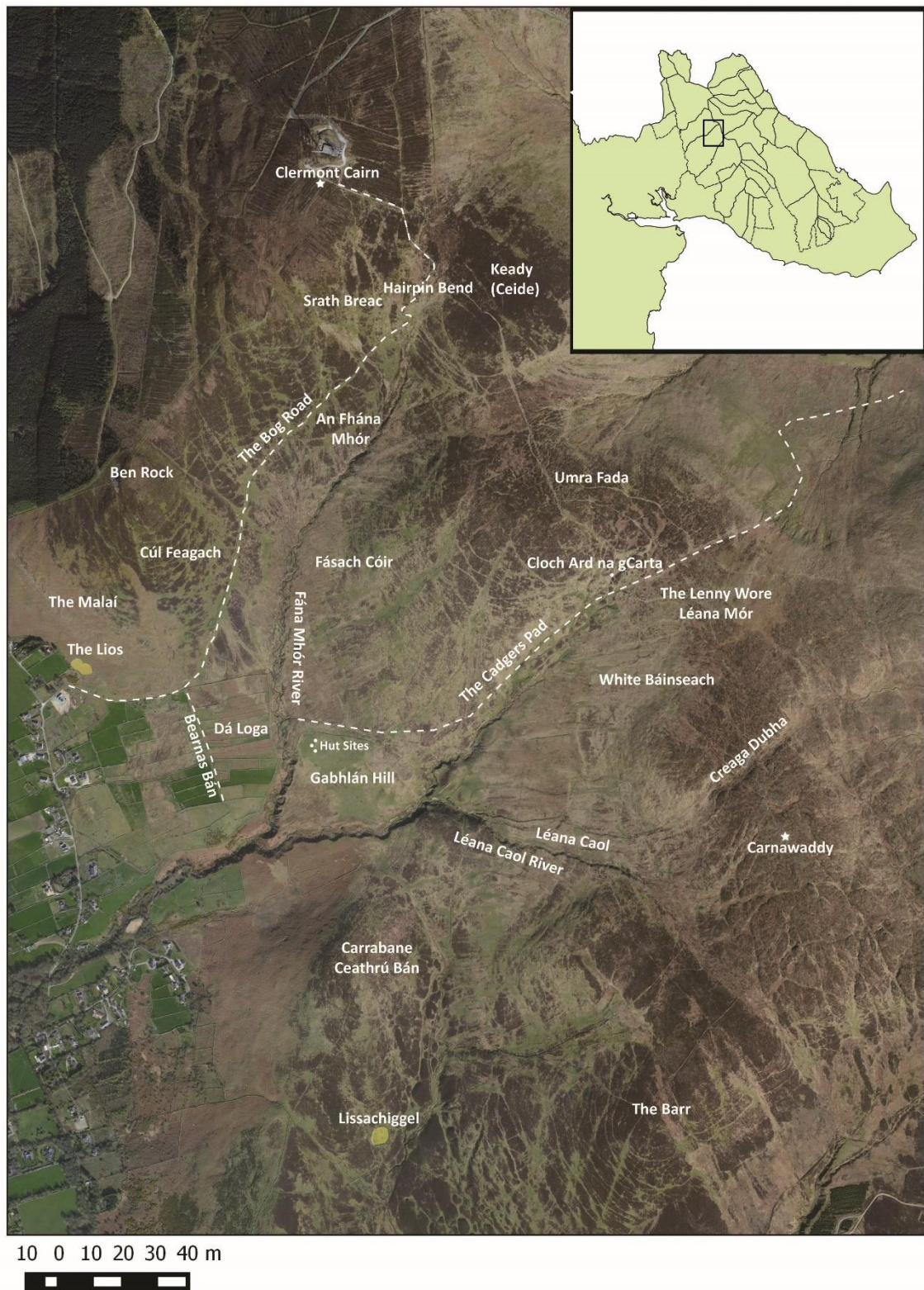


Figure 11 Map of Anaverna and Doolargy showing place names and archaeological monuments.



Figure 12 The bank enclosing the northern side of Gabhlán Hill.

Gabhlán Hill, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709913/814053

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: The name refers to a gently sloping hill at a fork between **Fána Mór** stream to the west and another stream to the south. It is enclosed by a stout stone and earth bank to the north. This bank is shown on the 1907 OS map. The enclosed area has series of low cultivation ridges and a cluster of three hut sites.

Hut site 1 is 5.9m by 6.5m (external) and 3.8m by 2.8m (internal). The walls are composed of a kerb of stone packed with earth. They are best preserved to the southeast. There is a possible entrance at the south. The interior is slightly concave.

Hut site 2 is a sub-circular enclosure defined by a kerb of rounded boulders and earth. It is 4.7m by 4.6m (external) and 3.2m by 2.8m (internal). The interior is uneven, and there is no clear evidence for an entrance.

Hut site 3 comprises a semi-circular stone and earth kerb measuring 4m east-west and 2.9m north-south. It has an internal width (east-west) of 2.2m.



Figure 13 Hut site 1 on Gabhlán Hill.



Figure 14 Hut site 2 on Gabhlán Hill.



Figure 15 Hut site 3 on Gabhlán Hill.

The Hairpin Bend, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 710103/815379

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS), Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: A sharp hairpin bend on the **Bog Road**.

The Malaí, Anaverna

[də 'ma:li] WD

Co-ordinates: 709241/814493

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: A place on the southern slopes of the **Ben Rock**. A low stone wall runs up the mountain from **Bearnas Bán** lane, dividing the southern side of the hill in two. The area to the west of this boundary is known as the **Malaí**.

Móin an Chéide, Anaverna

[ˈmuniː nə ˈkʰeːri] WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: ‘A noticeably grassy stripe on the southwest face of the Céide ... [it] has its own little cut-out road still in evidence, though no longer in use’.

Mowney Anaverna, Anaverna

[ə ˈmuːnija nə ,veːnə] WD

Co-ordinates: 709910/815680

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area of bog on the uplands in the north of Anaverna townland around **Clermont Cairn**.

The Poll Doo, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 710068/815412

Informant: Francis Mc Guigan (AMG)

References: n/a

Description: This well is beside the sharp corner on the road down on the Anaverna side of the mountain. Francis told Andrew McGuinness ‘when we were childer we used to get the water from it for the tae when we were cuttin turf’.

Sle Broc, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 710042/815596

Informant: Francis Mc Guigan (AMG).

References: n/a

Description: Place on **Black Mountain**.

Sliabh Meagnadh, Anaverna

[ˈsleː ,mæɡneh] WD

Co-ordinates: 710959/814672

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS), Andrew McGuinness (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983).

Description: Area around the summit of the **Cadgers Pad** and **Creag Rammer**, Francis told Andrew McGuinness, ‘when I was a boy we were taking sheep down and there was two missing, I searched the mountain and found them on **Slé Magna**’.

The Slip o the Giant, Anaverna

Co-ordinates: 709605/814835

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS), Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: A distinctive gully crossed by the **Bog Road**.

Srath Breac, Anaverna.

Co-ordinates: 709575/814979

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983).

Description: A steep heathery slope to the north of the **Slip o the Giant** and west of the **Bog Road**.

The White Báinseach, Anaverna

[l̪ə,meiʔˈbaltʃak] JL WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: James Loughran, Anaverna (PMS).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: An area near the **Lenny Wore**. Exact location unclear, but James Loughran notes that it is near the river.

Doolargy

The Alt

Co-ordinates: 709602/813842

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Michael Dooley (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: The steep ravine forming the townland boundary between Anaverna and Doolargy.

The Barr, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 710836/813131

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Michael Dooley (EC).

References: Mac Seáin (1983).

Description: A place on the mountain in Doolargy.

The Bush of the Doonyin, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

Description: The **Bush of the Doonyin** is a lone bush on the northern part of the hillside in an area known as the **Doonyins**.

Carnawaddy, Doolargy, Tullaghomeath, Corrakit

[ˈkʰaɹ nə ˈwadi] WD

Co-ordinates: 711210/813918

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: 6-inch OS map (1835), 25-inch OS map (1907), Stubbs (1909, 19), Tempest (1934, 191-2), Herity (1974, 232), Mac Seáin (1983, 1), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name applies to a prehistoric cairn situated at a height of 475m at the juncture of Doolargy, Tullaghomeath and Corrakit townlands. The cairn is circular in plan and is c.23m in diameter and c.4.7m high, with traces of a kerb to the NE (ASI). It is located on a part of the mountain known as **Carna**. The name is marked as **Carnavaddy** on the 1835 and 1907 OS maps. Stubbs also recorded this version of the name in 1909, commenting, '**Carnavaddy**, "Carn of the dog." A large one. The T.L. of Doolargy, Tullogh O Meath, and Corrakit meet upon it. It contains a cave, which does not appear to have been opened'. Tempest referred to the monument as the 'fine untouched cairn of **Cairnawaddy**' (1934, 192). Mac Seáin gives the name as '**Carn A' Mhadaigh** or **Beannóg A' Mhadaidh**'. The cairn is reputed to be the burial place of one of Finn McCool's dogs.



Figure 16 The prehistoric cairn of Carnawaddy.

Carrabane, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 709998/813475

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: Taylor and Skinner (1777), OS 25-inch map (1907), Mac Seánin (1983, 1)

Description: A hill in the north of Doolargy townland. Taylor and Skinner's 1777 map records the name as **Carrowbane**. It is marked on the OS 25-inch map as Carrabane. Mac Seánin gives the name as **Ceathrú Bán**.

Cnoc na nAbhann, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: James Loughran (PMS).

References: Mac Seánin (1983, 2).

Description: A place on the mountain in Doolargy. Located between the **Lenny Wore** and **Lissachiggeal**.



Figure 17 Creaga Dubhda, Doolargy.

Creaga Dubhda, Dara Creag, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 711175/814187

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Mac Seánin (1983).

Description: The names apply to 'a wide gullet between two rocky outcrops', near to Carnawaddy. Mac Seánin recorded the name as **Creaga Dubha**, while Andrew McGuinness gives it as the **Dara Creag**.

Crocknahiesta, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 710287/814081

Informant: unknown.

References: 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1907).

Description: **Crocknahiesta** is a distinctive round-topped mount at the confluence of the **Léana Caol** stream and another stream.



Figure 18 Crocknahiesta, a distinctive natural hill in Doolargy.

The Doonan, Doolargy



Figure 19 The Doonan, Doolargy.

Co-ordinates: 710456/812456

Informant: Unknown.

References: Oliver Davies (1940, 209).

The **Doonan** is a distinctive rounded natural mound in the southern end of **Gleandurrougha** in Doolargy. The mound is encircled by a stone and earthen bank, with slight evidence for an internal ditch. The mound and enclosure is covered in cultivation ridges. The name is recorded on the 1907 OS map. The site is marked on the 1907 25-inch OS map as 'the Doonan'. The name was recorded by Stubbs as 'Doonan- a small field in Dulargy' (1909, 135).

Gleandurrougha, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 710112/812731

Informant: Unknown.

References: Oliver Davies (1940, 209).

Description: This is the name that Davies applies to the glen in which **Lissachiggel** is located. Michael Dooley has never heard of the name and it does not appear in Mac Seáin's 1983 article on the place names of the area.

The Lenny Keel (Léana Caol), Doolargy

[tə 'leŋi,hi:l] JL WD

Co-ordinates: 710569/813914

Informant: James Loughran (PMS)

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: A place on the mountain in Doolargy. Beside the **Léana Caol River**.

Léana Caol River, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 710569/813914

Informant: James Loughran (PMS)

References: Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: A stream on the mountain in Doolargy. Flows into the townland boundary stream between Anaverna and Doolargy at **Cronknahesta**.



Figure 20 Léana Caol stream, Doolargy.

Lenny Wore, Corrakit, Doolargy

[ə 'leŋi 'wɔ:ɹ] WD

Co-ordinates: 710906/814428

Informant: Anne O'Hanlon (MJM), James Loughran (PMS), Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC), Andrew McGuinness (EC)

References: Murphy (NFC MS1503, 158), Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: This name refers to a large swathe of grassy meadow on the top of the mountain to the north of **Carnawaddy**. It is one of the best known place names on the mountain. Michael J. Murphy recorded this name from Anne O’Hanlon of Lislea in the 1950s. ‘Lennee-wore: on Corrakit Mountain “of a summers evening the sheep used to come and always lie there”’ (NFC MS1503, 158).

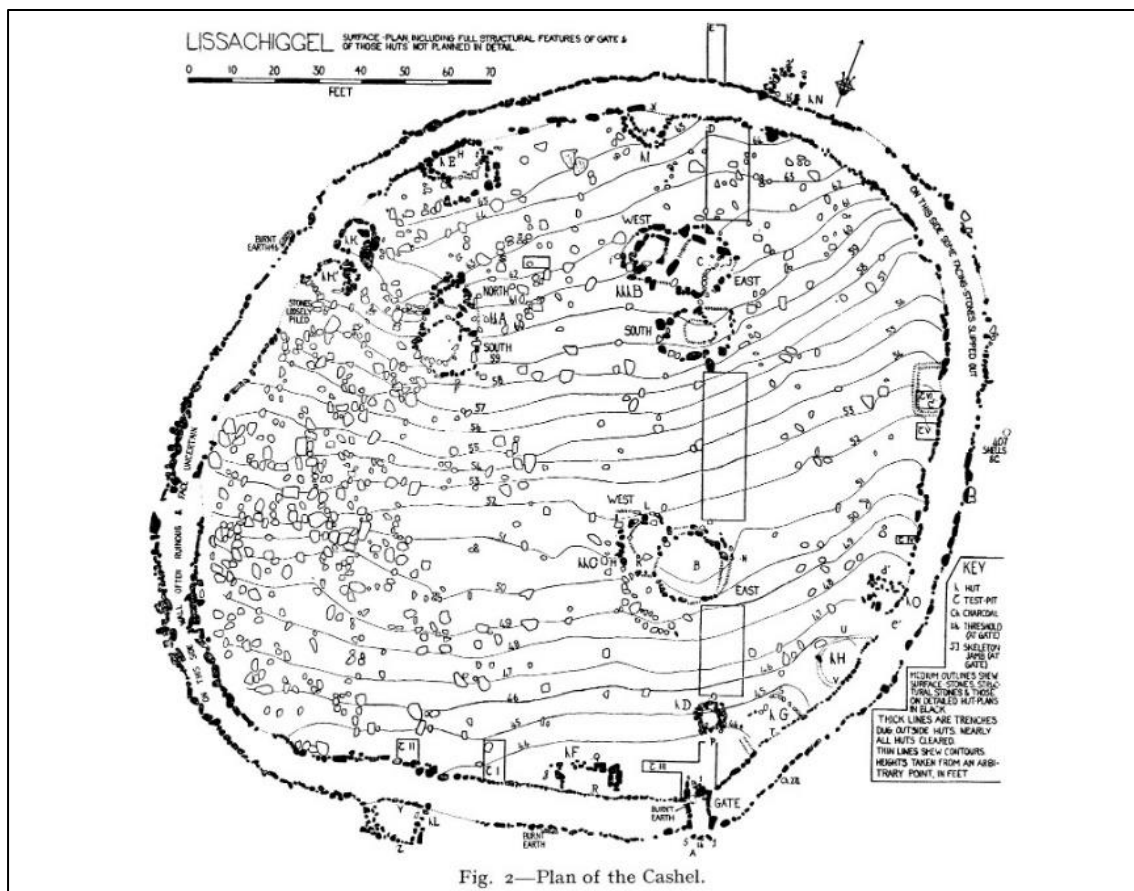


Figure 21 Plan of Lissachiggel showing internal huts (Davies 1939).

Lissachiggel or Lisnachiggel, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: 710066/813035

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: Davies (1939, 236), Mac Seáin (1983, 2).

Description: **Lissachiggel** is the name given to a substantial cashel located on commonage in the northern end of the **Gleandurrrougha Valley** in Doolargy. Davies translates the names as **Lios-a'-tSiogail**, meaning the fort of the rye (1939, 210). Mac Seáin gives the name as **Lios a' tSeagail**.

The site comprises a sub-circular (int. dims. 58m by 47m) enclosure delimited by a stone and earth bank with an entrance at the south (NMS). **Lissachiggel** was excavated by Oliver Davies in 1940 as part of an OPW unemployment relief scheme.

The excavation uncovered some 17 huts within the enclosure ranging in size from 3.65m to 1.06m in size. The huts were variously arranged in singly, or clusters of conjoined huts in the interior or abutting the enclosing wall. Finds from the site included coarse ceramics, probably souterrain ware, flints, iron, glass beads, fragments of a lignite bracelet, copper and glass. The assemblage indicates at least two phases of use of the site, with an initial early medieval phase, followed by probable reoccupation during the early modern period, possibly by raparees (Davies 1939, 236).

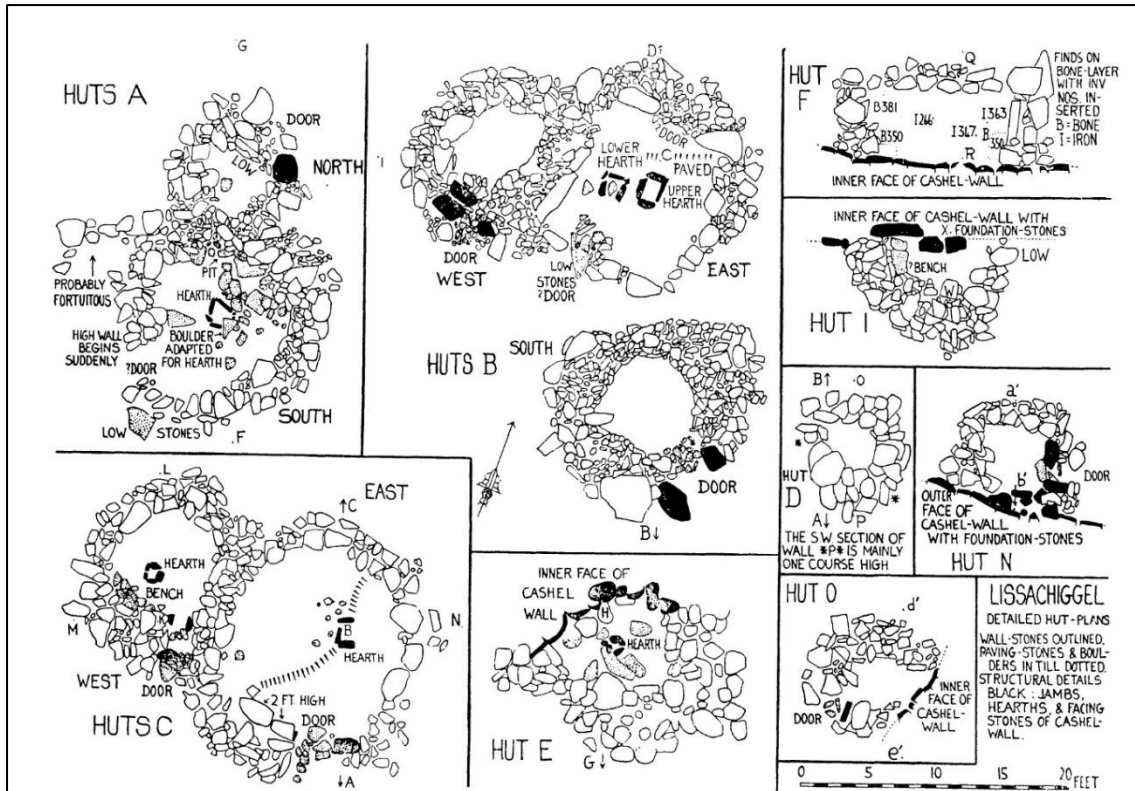


Fig. 4—Plans of Huts.

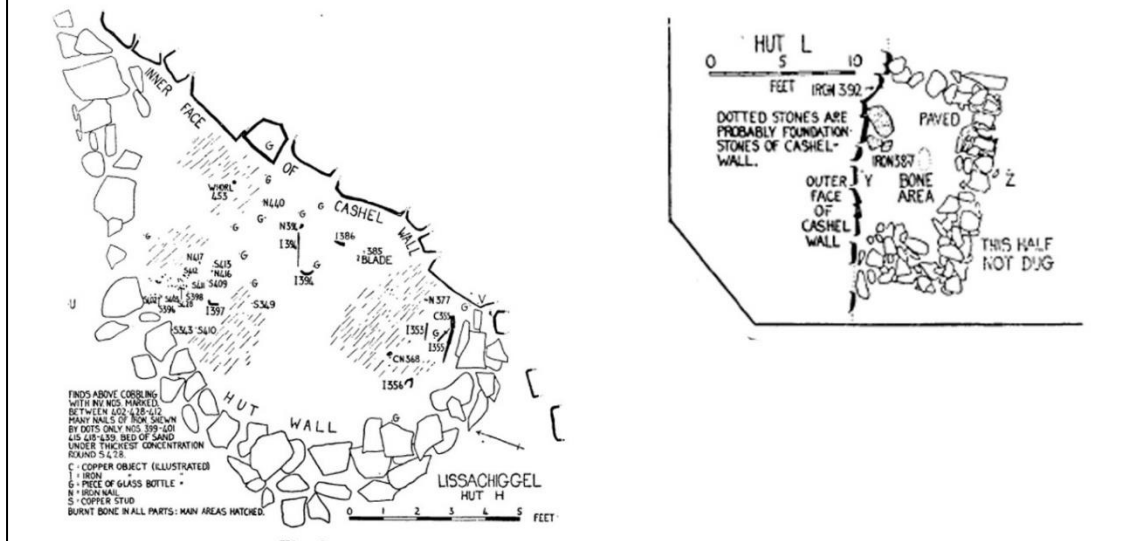


Figure 22 Plan of the huts within Lissachiggel (Davies 1939).

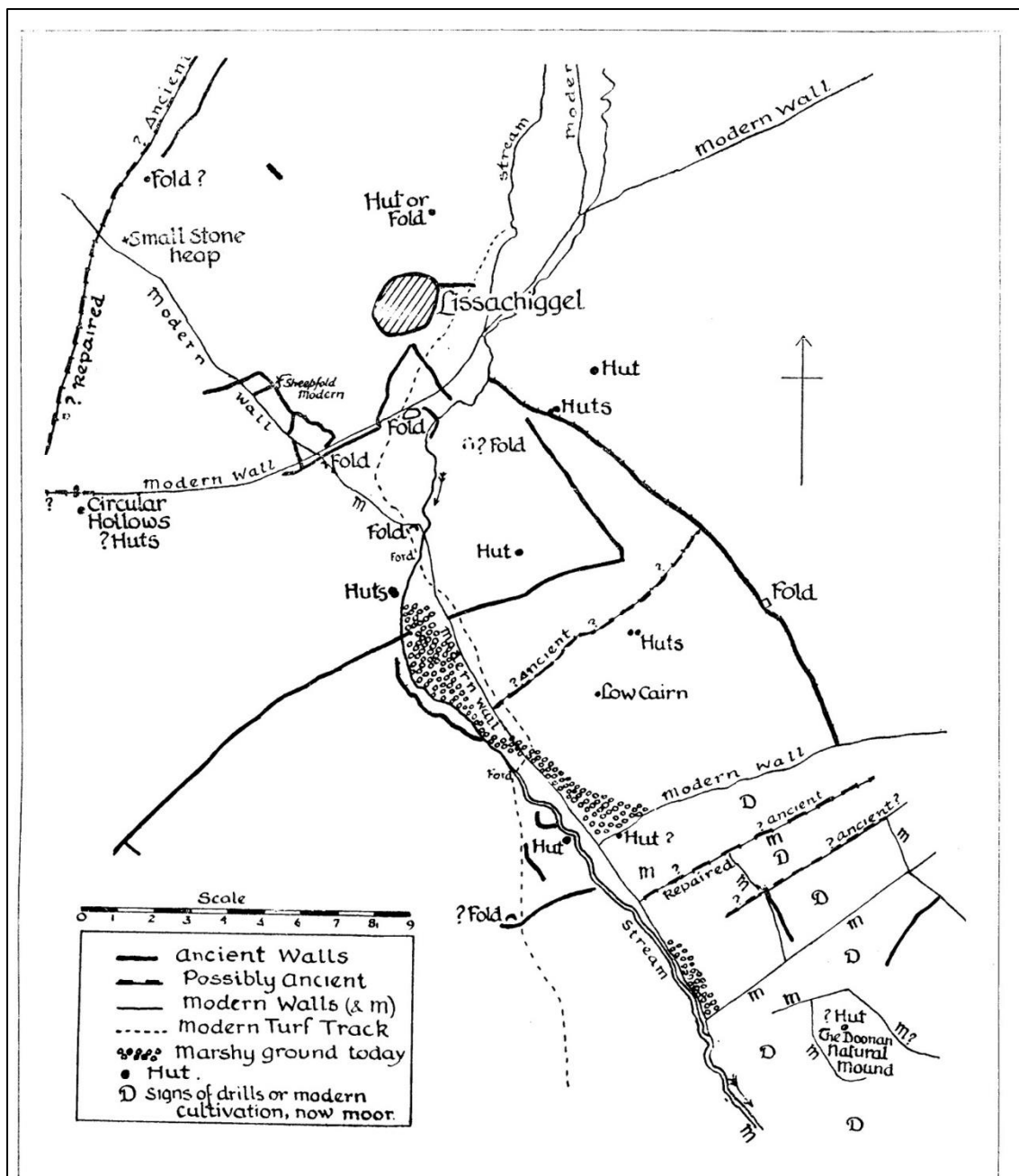


Fig. 1—SITE OF LISSACHIGGEL CASHEL.

The scale shown is in 100's of feet. It is equivalent to approximately 180 yards to the inch.
 (Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the Minister of Finance of Ireland).

Figure 23 Plan of the archaeological features in Gleadurrougha, Doolargy (Davies 1939).



Figure 24 View south across the interior of Lissachiggel, Doolargy. The peak in the middle background is Round Mountain, Jenkinstown.

Labbyparagasta, Doolargy

Co-ordinates: Location unclear.

Informant: Unknown.

References: Davies (1939, 236).

Description: A site 'adjacent' to Lissachiggel. Location unknown.

Ballymakellett

Ballymakellett Rocks, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 711584/813492

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: n/a

Description: This name applies to a rocky area in the northern part of the townland at a height of c.400m OD.

The Baychins, Ballymakellett

[də 'beəʃənts] WD

Co-ordinates: 710884/812194

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC), Andrew McGuinness, Ardaghy (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Baychins** is an area lying northeast of the **Ballymakellett Mountain Gate**.

The Black Fields, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 710725/812485

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Black Fields** are heather covered fields lying north of the **Ballymakellett Mountain Gate**.

Cillarch, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 711297/813109

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakellett (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to an area of ground on the western banks of a stream in Ballymakellett.

Crocknatober, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 711894/813281

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as a damp area with numerous springs and lying at 380m OD.

Sheskon, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 712116/812385

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as a boggy area lying at a height of 350m OD. It is now under conifer forestry.

Shrufanasheskon, Ballymakellett

Co-ordinates: 712116/812385

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as a stream running south into **Sheskon**. It is now under conifer forestry.

The Stokean, Ballymakellett

[ˈstɔ:kən] WD

Co-ordinates: 711597/812281

Informant: Michael Dooley, Ballymakelett (EC).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: The name refers to a prominent shoulder of land between two mountain streams. Shown on the 1907 OS map as **Slievestucan**.

Bellurgan

Altboy, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711351/811736

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: A pronounced ravine carrying the mountain stream that forms the boundary between Bellurgan and Ballymakellett townlands.

Carrickbawn or McKenna's Mountain, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711561/811498

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as an area of rough ground lying at 280m OD. The area is now under conifer forestry. According to Michael Dooley of Ballymakellett this place is also known as **McKenna's Mountain**.

Carnawilhurty, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711313/810725

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Stubbs (1909, 129).

Description: The name applies to a feature depicted on the 1907 OS map as an oval mound. The site has not been recorded by the ASI. It is now under conifer forest. Stubbs described it in 1909: 'Noticeable for its shape not a mere heap of stones but carefully built without mortar from base of about five feet diameter to a height of about five feet, and terminated by a pointed stone. It evidently marks the site of some great event ... The name is a difficulty'.

Loughlyboy, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711150/811129

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as an area of wet ground (220m OD) flanking a mountain stream running off the **Round Mountain**. The area is now under conifer forestry.

Moneyboy, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711730/811272

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as an area of wet, boggy ground lying at 280m OD on the Bellurgan-Jenkinstown boundary. It is the source of a mountain stream that runs south into Jenkinstown. The area is now under conifer forestry.

Slieveroe, Bellurgan

Co-ordinates: 711102/810968

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as an area lying at 220m OD, it is now under conifer forestry.

Jenkinstown

Altmore, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711622/810519

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map as a stream running from the **Cellar** south into Jenkinstown.

The Boiling Water, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711490/810659

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Boiling Water** is the name of a spring in the **Cellar** so called because the gurgling noise that it makes is similar to boiling water.

Bol Breaga, Jenkinstown

[də ,bɔɹ'brɪ:] JF WD

Co-ordinates: 711583810986

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: OS 25-inch map.

Description: A place on the mountain in Jenkinstown. It is between the **Round Mountain** and the **Castle**. The name also found in Ballinteskinn.

The Bunada, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711494/810627

Informant: Paddy White (AMG)

References: n/a

Description: Area on east side of the **Round Mountain**.

The Cellar, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711456/810691

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: **The Cellar** is the name of a ravine flanking the eastern side of the **Round Mountain**.

Collie the Robber's Cave, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711089/810007 (approximate location)

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Collier the Robber's Cave** is a small cave on the south-facing slope of the mountain in Jenkinstown. The cave is associated with the famous nineteenth-century highwayman Michael Collier. Stubbs recorded this cave as **Paranagcasta's House**, 'a cave said to be the haunt of a robber' (1911, 351). Ó Dubhda recorded a similar name for a cave on Corrakit Mountain. 'Creag Pharra Ghasta – a rock on the side of Corrakit Mountain in which there is a hole or cave. The old people say that a man entered it one time to see how far it led through the mountain, and that he never returned. Hence Parra gCasta (1914, 236). Some confusion has evidently arisen between the location of the 'Parra gCasta' name, but the correlation between Stubbs' details and the remaining folk memory might suggest that he has the correct location.

The Garryaglasses, Jenkinstown

[ˌfjæːi eg ˈlæːsɪs] JF WD

Co-ordinates: 711316/810422 (approximate location).

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Garryaglasses** is the name of a green grassy patch on the **Round Mountain**. The exact location is unclear. Informant reports that there is a standing stone in the vicinity (not the **Wishing Stone**).



Figure 25 The Round Mountain viewed from Doolargy. The 'Wishing Stone' can be clearly seen on the summit of the mountain.

The Wishing Stone, Jenkinstown

Co-ordinates: 711313/810725

Informant: John Finnegan, Jenkinstown (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Wishing Stone** is a prominent standing stone on the summit of the **Round Mountain**. The stone is not an RMP and is likely to be of natural origin, but has clear cultural significance. It is a prominent landmark, clearly visible on the top of the mountain from the surrounding townlands. The informant calls it a 'wishing stone' and reports that it is associated with courting couples.

Slievenaglogh

Carrickalaverbeg, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 713644/807984

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map to refer to a rock outcrop.

Carrickalavermore, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 713911/808109

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map to refer to a rock outcrop.

Carricknacullan, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 713848/808419

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map.

Moneygole, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 713828/808620

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map.

Portnagwinan, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 714349/807788

Informant: Unknown.

References: OS 25-inch map (1907).

Description: Shown on the 1907 OS map.

The Spelic, Slievenaglogh

Co-ordinates: 714025/808725

Informant: Dermot Breen

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to the steep stony east face of **Slievenaglogh**.

Moneycrockroe



Figure 26 View towards the Annagh Bog in Corrakit and Moneycrockroe.

Annagh Bog, Moneycrockroe and Corrakit

[^ht^hijæ:nə ,bəg] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713147/813295

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: Crawford (1914, 68), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235), Murphy (NFC MS1521, 59).

Description: The name was recorded by Ó Dubhda in 1914. According to him 'Eanach is the name given to the bog south of **Uaigh na Mná Móire** into which her lover is supposed to have flung himself when she dropped dead'. Crawford names the place the **Bog of Aennagh**. The place is mentioned in the Michael J. Murphy manuscripts as the **Anna Bog**. A shebeen was remembered at the site: 'Peggy Tam ... kept the public house one side of the **Anna Bog** at the **Long Woman's Grave**. There's not a stone of the house now'. The remains of the public house is reported to be on the west side of the **Annagh Bog**.

The Garden Alt, Moneycrockroe

[^gjæ:nə,nɔ̃t] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713082/812807

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

Description: The name refers to an enclosed area of ground lying west of the road on the mountain in the Moneshas. It is bounded by an earthen bank that arcs from the road to the east to join a mountain stream to the south, which forms the townland boundary between Moneycrockroe and Spellickanee. The area is c.112m by 80m in size and covers 2.452 acres. It is shown on the 1907 OS map. It is filled with cultivation ridges which extend beyond the enclosure to a height of c.260m OD.



Figure 27 The Moneshas rough grazing on the eastern slopes of Slievetrasna. Looking across from the east side of the Glenmore Valley.

The Moneshas, Aghameen, Spellickanee, Moneycrockroe

[ˈmuːnʃə] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712802/812628

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: Murphy (NFC MS1522, 24).

Description: **The Moneshas** refers to the rough grazing on the western side on the **Glenmore Valley** between the Jenkinstown townland boundary and the **Long Woman's Grave**. It reaches from the valley floor, 160m OD, to the top of **Slievetrasna** ridge at 280m OD. The area also includes the damp valley bottom in the townland of Moneycrockroe. While much of the land to the east of the road has been reclaimed, traces of relict cultivation ridges are still visible. Ridges extend west of the road in areas enclosed by curvilinear earth and stone banks up to a height of 260m OD. These enclosures are shown on the 1907 OS map, but not the first-edition 1835 OS map.

Matthew McGreehan reports that before the Famine, '40 families' lived in **The Moneshas**. Three small clusters of buildings, probably representing farmstead are depicted on the 1835 OS map in the area, and they survive as ruined structures. Thomas Duffy of Jenkinstown told Michael J. Murphy '**The Moneshas** run from the march of Jenkinstown down to the gap at the **Long Woman's Grave**: all that rough land on the top of the road is the **Moneshas**: I never heard what it meant, only it was grazing ground' (NFC MS1522, 25). Anne O'Hanlon told Murphy that **Moneshas** means 'rough ground and heather' (NFC MS1522, 24). It is probably a local pronunciation of the word *móinteach* meaning moorland (Ó Dónaill 1977). The memory of the clearance of tenants from the area was recorded by Michael J. Murphy. His informant Thomas Duffy of Jenkinstown told him:

'No people ever lived above the road at the Moneshas that ever I heard ... people did live below the road, you can see the tracks of houses alright ... Lord Clermont put people out, it was his surely, he put them out in this way. He gave them a pound and paid their fare to America. I heard their names but forgot. But Neill McGeown that lived in that empty house next to us, Old Neill—he was the last to leave the Moneshas, and Clermont let him settle up here. After the whole of the Moneshas was let for grazing. It was let to three men for rent ... I heard a

saying that the first Neill McGeown used to say about the Moneshas after he was put up here: “I left me mountain, me lime and me land, all to be obedient to your honour” (NFC MS1522, 28).



Figure 28 Relict cultivation ridges enclosed by earthen banks in the Moneshas, Moneycrockroe.

Peg's or Peggy's Brae, Moneycrockroe

[ˈpʰegis ˈbɹeː] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712893/813287

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: Murphy (NFC MS1521, 59).

Description: Peg's Brae is the name of a portion of hill slope in the **Moneshas**, Moneycrockroe. It is named after Peggy Tam who kept a public house near the **Annagh Bog**.

The Teorainte, Moneycrockroe

[ðə ˈtʰɔːntʃe] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712780/813449

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236).

Description: The **Teorainte** is the name of the river that forms the boundary between Corrakit and Moneycrockroe. Ó Dubhda records it as **Barr a' Teroainte**.

Glenmore

Alta More, Glenmore

[ˈaʎtə,mɔː(ɣ)] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715717/812053

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Alta More** is the name given to a deep ravine formed by a mountain stream on the eastern slopes of the **Slieve Foye** in Glenmore townland.

Cronknagran, Glenmore

[ˈkʰɹɒnk nə ,ɡɹæːn] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713907/813353

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: This name applies to a portion of mountain slope in the northeast of Glenmore townland. It is to the east of **Caweraran**.

Declaya, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 716651/810936

Informant: Tom Reilly, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A part of the mountain in Glenmore to the east of **Baleetra Mountain**.

Baleetra Mountain, Glenmore

[pə'li:trə] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 716417/811104

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Baleetra Mountain** is part of the mountain slope located above, and associated with, the settlement known as **Baleetra**.

The Black Rocks, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715131/812986

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to an area of exposed rocks between the top of **Cleshacurran Alt** and the **Black Rocks**.

The Braes, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715273/812489

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The names applies to the steep hillside located roughly between **Cleshacuran Alt** and **Alta More**. It is bisected by a particularly prominent boundary known as the **March Ditch**. **The Braes** is divided into parcels which belong(ed) to different people: **Toals Brae**, **Larnses Brae**, **Annie Larry's Brae**, **Petie's Brae** etc.

The Carraigas, Glenmore

['kʰjæɹgəs] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715964/811996

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Carraigas** is a stony areas on the mountain slope south of the **Alta More**.



Figure 29 Caweraran, Glenmore.

Caweraran, Glenmore

[^hkʰeɹ̩.æɹ̩] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713921/812668

Informant: Matthew McGreehan

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to a rough wet boggy area strewn with large black boulders. It lies immediately east of the road in the northern end of the townland of Glenmore and covers an area of approximately 270m by 200m.

Cellacuran Bog (Paddy's Bog), Glenmore

[^htʰelə ^hkʰju:ɹ̩ən ,bɔg] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715000/813121

Informant: Matthew McGreehan

References: n/a

Description: A long narrow bog (70m by 15m) located at a height of 420m OD on near the **Split Rock**. The bog is also known as **Paddy's Bog**, after Paddy McCann, a local farmer and landowner. The informant heard the name **Cellacuran Bog** from Pete McCann who died in 2000.

Clanban, Glenmore

[^hkʰænv̩.æɹ̩] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 714644/812719

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Clanban is an area of pasture to the east of the **Mweelin**. It lies at a height of 300m OD.

Cleshacuran Alt, Glenmore

[^hkʰleʃə ,kʰu:ɹ̩əm] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713921/812668

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to a steep sided ravine made by a mountain stream. The ravine has two waterfalls on it marked on the 1907 OS map. It runs down to join the **Big River** at an area called **Cleshacuran**.



Figure 30 Creag Ard, Glenmore.

Creag Ard, Glenmore

[ˈkʰr̥egjɑːɹd] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Creag Ard** is the name given to a prominent mountain peak.

Crockamona Mountain, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715771/811708

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Crockamona Mountain** is a portion of mountain slope above the hamlet of **Crockamona** (715359/811499). The hamlet is called '**Knocknamona**' on the 1835 OS map.

The Goalyin, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 717326/810745

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to a saddle on the top of the mountain between **Slieve Foye** and **Barnavave**. It is at a height of 300m OD. The townlands of Glenmore, Commons and Castletowncooley meet at this spot. It is traversed by a path leading from Glenmore to Carlingford.



Figure 31 The Goalyin, Glenmore.

The Jail, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715112/812312

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Jail** is the name given to a small ruined structure located at the bottom of the open mountain, just west of the **Braes** at a height of c.260m OD. The structure is located in a small rectangular enclosure and was depicted on the 1835 OS map.



Figure 32 McKennas Mari, Glenmore

McKennas Mari, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 713855/813060

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **McKennas Mari** is a rectangular stone sheep fold or 'mari' located at a height of c.240m OD at the northern end of Glenmore townland. It is named after a nearby family who owned it. The structure is shown on the 1907 OS map and is composed of dry-stone walls c.1m tall. It has been substantially disturbed, probably by works associated with the adjacent coniferous forestry.

The Lanniwore, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 716090/811967

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to an area of mountain slope on the western slope of **Slieve Foye** in Glenmore townland. The area is located north of **Crockamona Mountain** and the **Para Skein**. Immediately south of the area, in what is now an area of coniferous forestry, there is a recorded quadrilateral enclosure (LH005-026----) which may be connected to historical use of this part of the mountain for grazing. The site was described by the ASI as a:

Trapezoidal area (max. dims. 52m NE-SW, 33m NW-SE) enclosed by two banks with intervening fosse. Ancient entrance gaps (Wth 6.5m) at SW in both banks with causeway (Wth c. 6.5m) across fosse. Inner bank Wth 4.7m, H 0.3m internally, 2.4m externally. Outer bank Wth 2.8m, H 1.2m. No visible internal features.

The enclosure is not depicted on the 1835 OS map, but is on the 1907 OS map. The map depicts a well and two springs adjacent to the enclosure.

The March Ditch, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715241/812394

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to a prominent boundary running up the mountain to a height of c.360m OD. The boundary is depicted on the 1907 25-inch OS map, but not the 1835 first edition. It constituted a property boundary at the time of Griffiths Valuation (Griffith 1854, 199).



Figure 33 Looking across to the eastern side of the Glenmore Valley. The arrow shows The Mweelin. The stony area known as the Caweraran is visible below it flanking the road.

The Mweelin, Glenmore

[ˈmʷɪlʲən] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 714369/812661

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to a heathery ridge. The name derives from the Irish *maoileann* which can have the meaning of a ‘top, ridge or crest’ (Ó Dónaill 1977), ‘brow, bleak eminence, summit or ridge’ (Dineen 1934, 709).

Para Skein, Glenmore

[ˈpʰɑː.ə,skijəd] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715838/811508

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to an area of wet mountain slope. It is located immediately north of an area of coniferous forestry. The informant heard the name from his grandfather.

Polla Holla, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 714614/813131

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Polla Holla** is the name of a cave located at a height of c.400m OD on the south-western side of the **Split Rock**. A ‘small bullet mould, scissors pattern’ was reported to have been found in the cave (called ‘Pallala’ in the article) by a Mr. Redmond MacGrath of Dundalk in 1904 (Anon. 1904, 63). The cave is associated with a blacksmith who made pikes during the 1798 rebellion.

The Scelduras, Glenmore

[ˈskæɫdʒərəs] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 714180/812824

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to an area of loose rocks located to the north-east of the **Mweelin**.

Slieve Foye, Glenmore and Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: 715268/813053

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Called **Carlingford Mountain** on the first edition OS map. Called **Slieve Foye** on the 25-inch OS map. Logainm translates the name as *Sliabh Feá* and suggests that it comes from the Irish word *feá* meaning wood. Ó Dubhda recorded another derivation in 1914, told to him by Micheal Mac Árdghail of Drummullagh:

Fionn after having performed many wonderful things in the neighbourhood ascended the mountain from whence he fought and killed, with boulders from the mountain, a strange man who challenged him from Slieve Bawn on the opposite side of the Loch. The exertion of casting the now famous big cloch more, the shot that killed his man, caused the hero's death, he stretched himself on the mountain and never stirred more. Even to this day you can be pointed out the profile of the great giant Fathach, a giant, is pronounced Feigh locally (Ó Dubhda 1914, 232).

Ní Mhurchú too recorded the story of the sleeping giant, whose face she places on the **Stucán**, the peak between Corrakit and Ballinteskinn townlands, also known as **Finn's Cap**. According to Ní Mhurchú 'Má amharcann tú ar an sléibhte seo ón taobh eile de Loch Chairlinne is feidir cruth coirp a dhéanamh amach, deirtear gur Fionn Mac Cumhail atá anseo, ina lui marbh'.

The White Bog, Glenmore

Co-ordinates: 715268/813053

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The White Bog** is a swathe of bog situated in a saddle between the **Split Rock** and the **Eagles Rock**. It sits at 380m OD. The name is marked on the 1907 25-inch OS map.

Castletowncooley

Carraig Broc (Paddy's Top), Castletowncooley

Co-ordinates: 717649/808686

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC), Tom Reilly, Glenmore (EC).

Description: This name applies to the southernmost peak on the mountain ridge south of **Slieve Foye**. It lies at a height of 290m OD. It is also known as. **Paddy's Top**.



Figure 34 The Grazing looking east. The arrows show (left to right) a newly identified hut site (Castletowncooley Site 2), a newly identified enclosure (Castletowncooley Site 1) and a recorded rath (LH008-013001).

The Grazing, Castletowncooley

Co-ordinates: 717226/809476

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: SFC (NFC MS658, 297).

Description: The **Grazing** is a large swathe of mountain slope above the hamlet of **Mullaboy/Rourkestown** and lying southwest of **Barnavave**. Much of the mountain slope is covered in long narrow strip fields filled with cultivation ridges that reach up to 200m OD. The area is enclosed by a stout stone and earth bank that first-edition OS map indicates was built prior to 1835. The upper eastern wall abuts a series of much earlier features, notably a rath (LH008-013001-), and a substantial sub-rectangular enclosure. There is also a previously unrecorded circular hut site in the area.

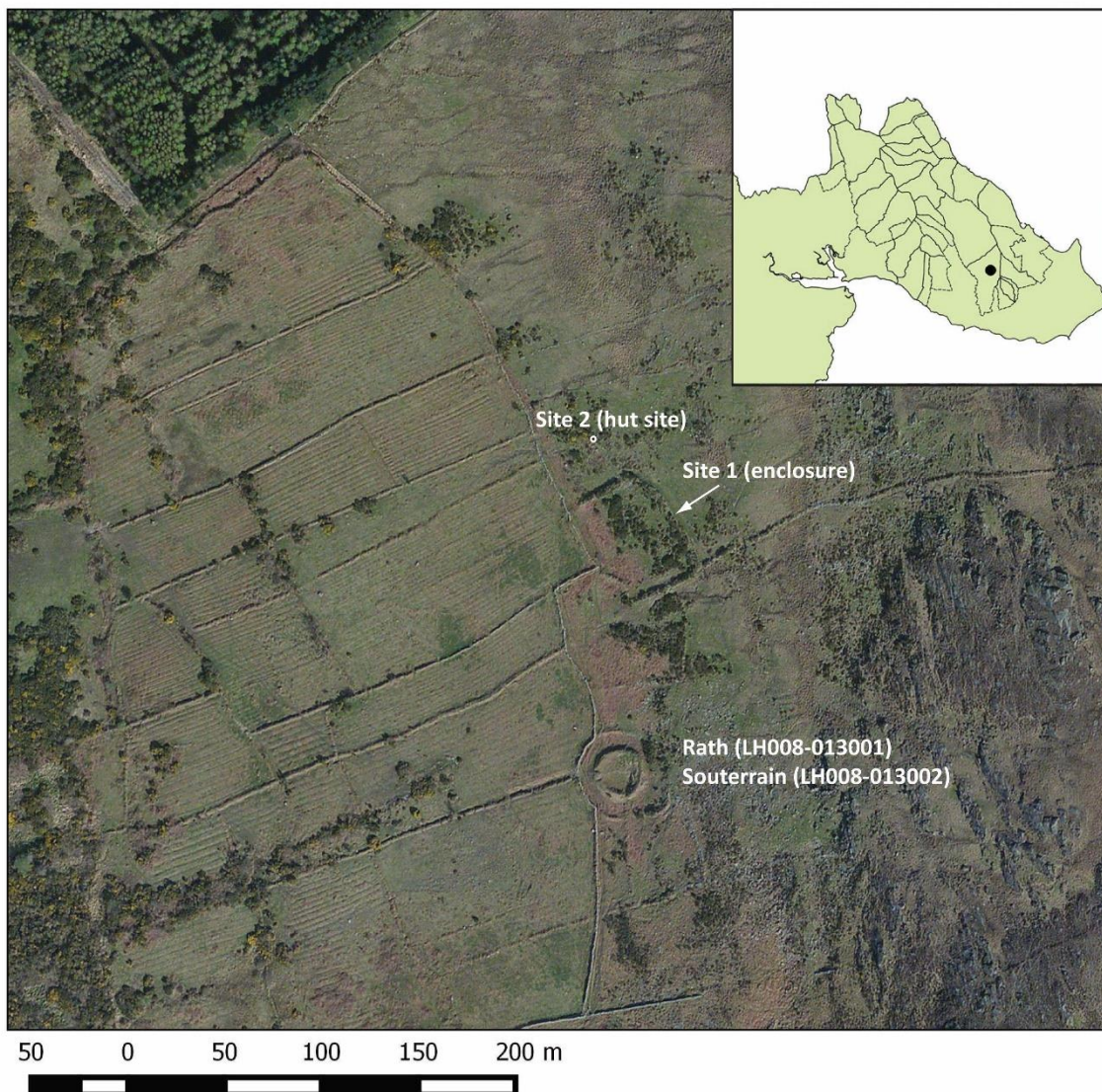


Figure 35 Plan of archaeological sites in the Grazing, Castletowncooley.



Figure 36 Rath LH008-013001 in Castlestowncooley looking west into the Glenmore Valley.

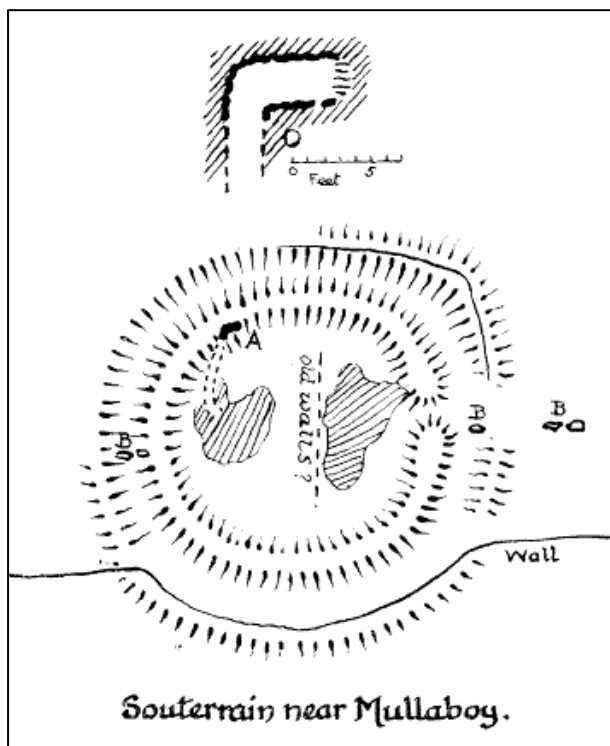


Figure 37 Drawing of rath and souterrain LH008-013001 and LH008-013002- (Tempest 1933, 95).

Rath and Souterrain (LH008-013001, LH008-013002)

The rath was surveyed by the ASI, which described it as:

Circular area (int. diam. 20.5m) enclosed by two widely spaced earthen banks. Inner bank (Wth 5m, H 0.2m internally, 2.3m externally) with traces of both internal and external stone facings. The outer bank (Wth 2.8m, H 0.3m internally, 0.9m externally) is overlain in the W quadrant by a modern wall. The space between the two banks varies (Wth 6.5m-13m). Entrance at the SE represented by gap in both banks with two radial banks running across the intervening space between the banks to create a funnel effect. Another radial bank crosses the intervening space between the banks at the NW. Split-level interior divided by V-shaped drystone-faced scarp (H 0.7m). N section of interior contains collapsed souterrain (LH008-013002-).

The site is mentioned in the SFC as an abode of the fairies:

There are several forts in this district. The nearest one to the school is in the "Grazing" and is only a few hundred yards distant from this school. It is supposed to be the abode of the fairies and some of the old people tell of how they saw lights moving about in the Grazing. But the people at present times are more enlightened and know that these lights are due to phosphorous in the ground (NFC MS658, 297).

Castletowncooley Site 1- enclosure

Site 1 is a substantial sub-rectangular enclosure located approximately 60m to the northeast of the rath and souterrain. The enclosure is 58m by 46m externally. It is defined by a large earth and stone bank and has an external fosse running along part of its perimeter. The bank is best preserved along its east and north sides. Modern boundaries overlie its south and west sides. The eastern bank is composed of stone and earth. It is externally and internally faced with roughly coursed blocks of stone and has a core of stone rubble and earth. The internal face of the bank is largely obscured by collapse. The bank is 1.6m wide at the base and reaches a height of 1.4m. The east and north sides of the enclosure are flanked by a wide shallow fosse which has a maximum width of 3.4m at the east.



Figure 38 The external eastern bank of the Castletowncooley enclosure (Site 1).

The north side of the enclosure is 1.6m wide at the base and has a maximum height of 1.55m. The masonry along this side of the enclosure is largely obscured by grass and whins, but ample stone is visible around a modern gap broken through the wall.



Figure 39 The internal southern wall of the enclosure (Site 1).

Castletowncooley Site 2- hut site



Figure 40 Hut site in the Grazing, Castletowncooley (Site 2).

This is a circular hut site located on the upper slopes of the mountain at c.210m OD with co-ordinates 717300/809530. The hut is on a small platform that has been scarped into the sloping mountain ground. It is 5.3m by 5.6m in size (ext.) and 3.5m by 3.2m (int.). The banks are c.1.2m wide and c.0.30m high and are composed of earth with occasional stones visible. The entrance is at the western side of the hut, looking down over the Glenmore valley.

Lawn Bui, Castletowncooley

Co-ordinates: 717589/809420

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

Description: The name applies to a flat boggy patch on the top of the ridge between **Barnavave** and **Paddy's Top**. It lies at a height of c.280m OD.

Grange Irish



Figure 41 Barnavave with Slieve Foye in the background.

Barneva, Barnavave, Grange Irish

[,baː'njɛvə] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 717700/810061

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: Enda and Lawless (1919/1920).

Description: The name refers to a distinctive cleft in the mountain top at the juncture of the townland of Castletowncooley, Grange Irish and Commons. The name is recorded on the first edition OS map as **Barnavave**.

Commons

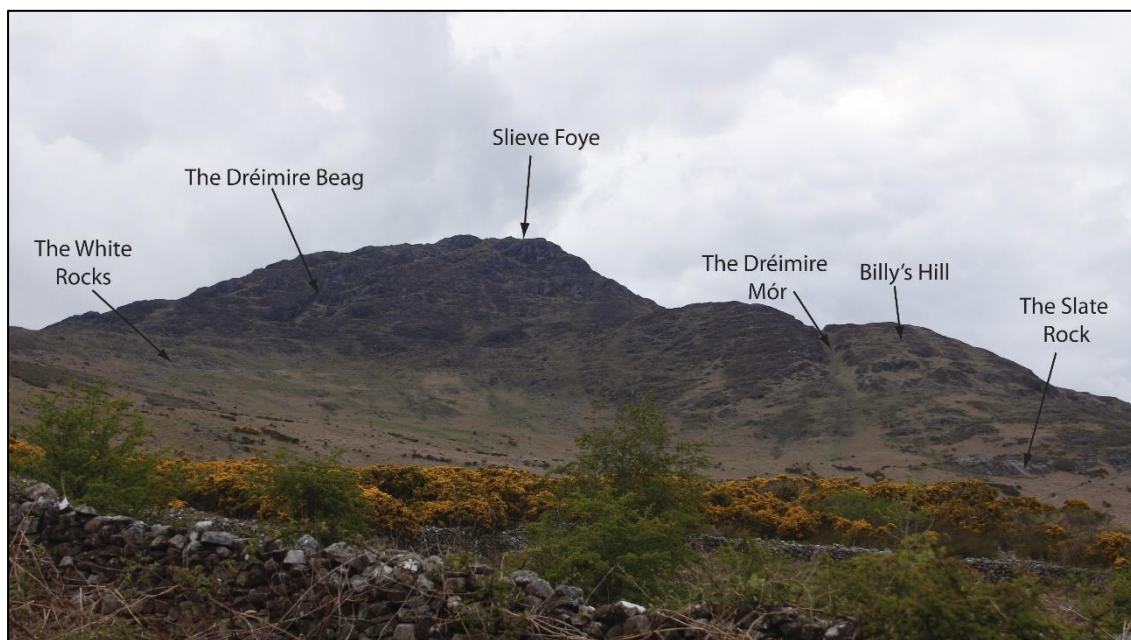


Figure 42 Place names on the southern slopes of Slieve Foye.

Billy's Hill, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717539/811804

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Klondike** is the name given to a quarry on the eastern slopes of **Barnavave**, lying at a height of c.160m OD.

The Dréimire Beag, Commons

[ˈdʒɹeimɪɛ ,vʲɔg] IW WD

Co-ordinates: 717086/811561

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to a distinctive linear cleft running down the south face of **Slieve Foye**. It is located to the west of the **Dréimire Mór**.

The Dréimire Mór, Commons

[ˈtʰre:m nə ,moːɹ] IW WD

Co-ordinates: 717469/811720

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to a distinctive linear cleft running down the south face of **Slieve Foye**. It is located to the east of the **Dréimire Beag**.

The Hollow of the Goalyin, Commons

[ˈhələ nə ,gɔ:ljən] IW WD

Co-ordinates: 717497/811304

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to a grassy hollow just south of the junction between the **Goalyin** and **Slieve Foye**.



Figure 43 The Klondike quarry on the eastern slopes of Barnavave, Commons.

The Klondike, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717152/810202

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Klondike** is the name given to a quarry on the eastern slopes of **Barnavave**, lying at a height of c.160m OD.

Murdering Hole, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717287/811290

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Murdering Hole** is the name of an area of loose stone on the southern slopes of **Slieve Foye**. It is so called because it is a dangerous spot for sheep.

The Slate Rock, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717791/811398

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Slate Rock** is an outcrop of rock on the southern slope of **Slieve Foye**.

Tober Warry, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717512/810759

Informant: Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

Description: **Tober Warry** is a well or mountain spring on the pad or path that leads from Glenmore to Carlingford. Travellers on the pad used to stop at the well to drink on their way across the mountain. The site is marked as a spring on the 1907 OS map.

White Rocks, Commons

Co-ordinates: 717082/811647

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name refers to a rocky area between **Slieve Foye** and the **Goalyin**.

Liberties of Carlingford

The Bainseach, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: 717025/812875

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Area on the east facing slope of Slieve Foye.

The Ball Alley, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Near the **Bog Bane**.

Bog Bane, Liberties of Carlingford

[p^həg, βe:n] IW WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area of bog under **Polnashanna**. In summer it is covered in bog cotton.

The Brockey, Liberties of Carlingford

[tə 'bɹɑ,k^hi] AMG WD, [nə 'bɹɑ,xi:] IW WD

Co-ordinates: 716145/813287

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **The Brockey** is an area of rough ground up high in the north western part of the **Liberties of Carlingford** townland. It is also known as **Fagan's Brockey**.

Corncrin, Liberties of Carlingford

[k^hɔ̃r̃ŋ, gɹe:n] IW WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Corncrin** is the name of a small pool of water on the eastern side of **Slieve Foye**. It is now in an area of coniferous forestry.

Cronambroc, Liberties of Carlingford

[k^hɹo: nə ,mɹɑx] IW WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A natural hollow.

The Dane's Table, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A distinctive rock formation that looks like a table with a loaf of bread on it.

Owney's River, St. Patrick's River, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: 717220/813074

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Owney's River** is another name for **St. Patrick's River** that runs down the eastern slopes of **Slieve Foye**. The river is named after a man called Owney McKeivitt.

Pat's Rock, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: At the top of the **Two Mile River**.

Polnashanna, Liberties of Carlingford

[ˈpʰɔl nə ,çænə] IW WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to an area of rocks on the east side of **Slieve Foye**.

The White Face, Liberties of Carlingford

Co-ordinates: exact location unclear.

Informant: Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **White Face** is a place where a white face is painted on an outcrop of rock. It is located near the road on the lower eastern slopes of **Slieve Foye**.

Ballyonan

Áite na mBogach, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715724/813509

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A boggy area on the top of the mountain in Ballyonan.

Altawaddy (Alt an Mhadaidh), Ballyonan

[ˈa:ltə,wadi] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 714643/814240

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is the name for the stream dividing Ballinteskinn and Ballyonan townlands. Ó Dubhda gives it as **Alt a' Bhodaigh**. He is unsure about the orthography of the name and notes that the second element is pronounced 'Wedhee'. Ní Mhurchú translates this name as the ravine of the dog.

Ballyonan Bainseach, Ballyonan

[ðə 'bæli:,junən 'bantʃak] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715168/814217

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A level green area on the eastern slopes of Ballyonan Mountain. It lies between c.200m and 260m OD.



Figure 44 The mari on Ballyonan Bainseach.

Barra Bána, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715183/813856

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the mountain in Ballyonan.

The Breacaí, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: unknown.

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as ‘a hollow between Carraig a’ Stalcáis and Sliabh Feigh’.

Caraigastalcáis, Ballyonan

[;kʰʲæɣə ,stælkəʃ] AMG WD, [ˈkʰæɟi ,stælkəʃ] IW WD

Co-ordinates: 715429/813922

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM), Tom Reilly, Glenmore (EC), Ian Woods, Carlingford (EC), Andrew McGuinness (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 235), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as ‘the eastern shoulder of Carlingford mountain’.

Carraigeacha na Créfoige, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715187/813379

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as ‘a little hollow or gap between Sliabh Feigh and Sliabh Ruadh’.

Cloch an Fhiaigh, Eagles’ Rock, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715818/813201

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A distinctive rock on the top of the mountain. Marked on the 25-inch OS map as the **Eagles’ Rock**.

An Cnoc, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715212/814582

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area of enclosed strip fields with cultivation ridges on the lower slopes on the mountain in Ballyonan.

The Holl' o' the Glen, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715474/814064

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A hollow flanking a mountain stream on the mountain in Ballyonan.

The Kronk, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 716095/813421

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the mountain in Ballyonan. It is near the southern townland boundary.

Tobar na Glaise Gaibhleann, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715140/813216

Informant: Murtagh Fearon, Corrakit (MJM)

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 235), Murphy (NFC MS1503, 235).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as 'a well on top of Carlingford mountain which, *deirtear*, rises with the flow and ebb of the tide'. He wrote that the well was named after the 'Glas Gaivleann', a legendary cow that could not be milked dry. According to Ó Dubhda 'some person took a riddle to milk her in. She kicked the riddle away from her and jumped across the Loch to the Mourne Mountains'. A version of the story was recorded by Michael J. Murphy from Murtagh Fearon, Corrakit:

There's a well on the mountain here never goes dry: a well on top of a rock, it rises and falls with the tide. It's on top of Ballyonan Mountain --- On top of the Brockey. There was a cow there one time they said and she used to go down to the shore herself from that well and feed on the wrack along the shore, the seaweed: that's all she ate. The whole country got milk off her and she never went dry. Until a witch come over from Scotland and milked her into a riddle, and she never gave a drop of milk after that (NFC MS1503, 235).

The Glas Gaibhleann or Glas Ghoibhneann is a well-known motif in Irish folklore (Ó hÓgáin 2006, 270).

An Tóchar, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715250/814369

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: An area near a mountain stream in Ballyonan.

Slé Rua (Sliabh Ruadh), Ballyonan

[ˈtsʲe,rʲəwə ˈrʲ:z] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: John Elmore (AMG), Andrew McGuinness (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as 'the hump of the mountain between Carraig na Créafóige and Buachaill Bréige. It is part of both Ballinteskinn and Ballyonan'.

An Scarán, Ballyonan

Co-ordinates: 715961/813993

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the mountain in Ballyonan.

An Spelic, Ballyonan

[tə ˈspɛlɪk] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 715011/814374

Informant: Eddie Marley, Ballyonan (RNÍM); Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the mountain in Ballyonan.

Ballinteskin

Bol Brega, Ballinteskin

[,bɔl 'bʲe:ge] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713803/814053

Informant: John Elmore, Ballinteskin (RNÍM) (AMG).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 235), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is a name for part of the mountain in Ballinteskin. Ó Dubhda gives the name as **Buachail Bréige**, and describes it as 'running west from Sliabh Feigh'. He translates it as the 'scarecrow'.



Figure 45 View towards Ballinteskin and the Bol Brega from the north.

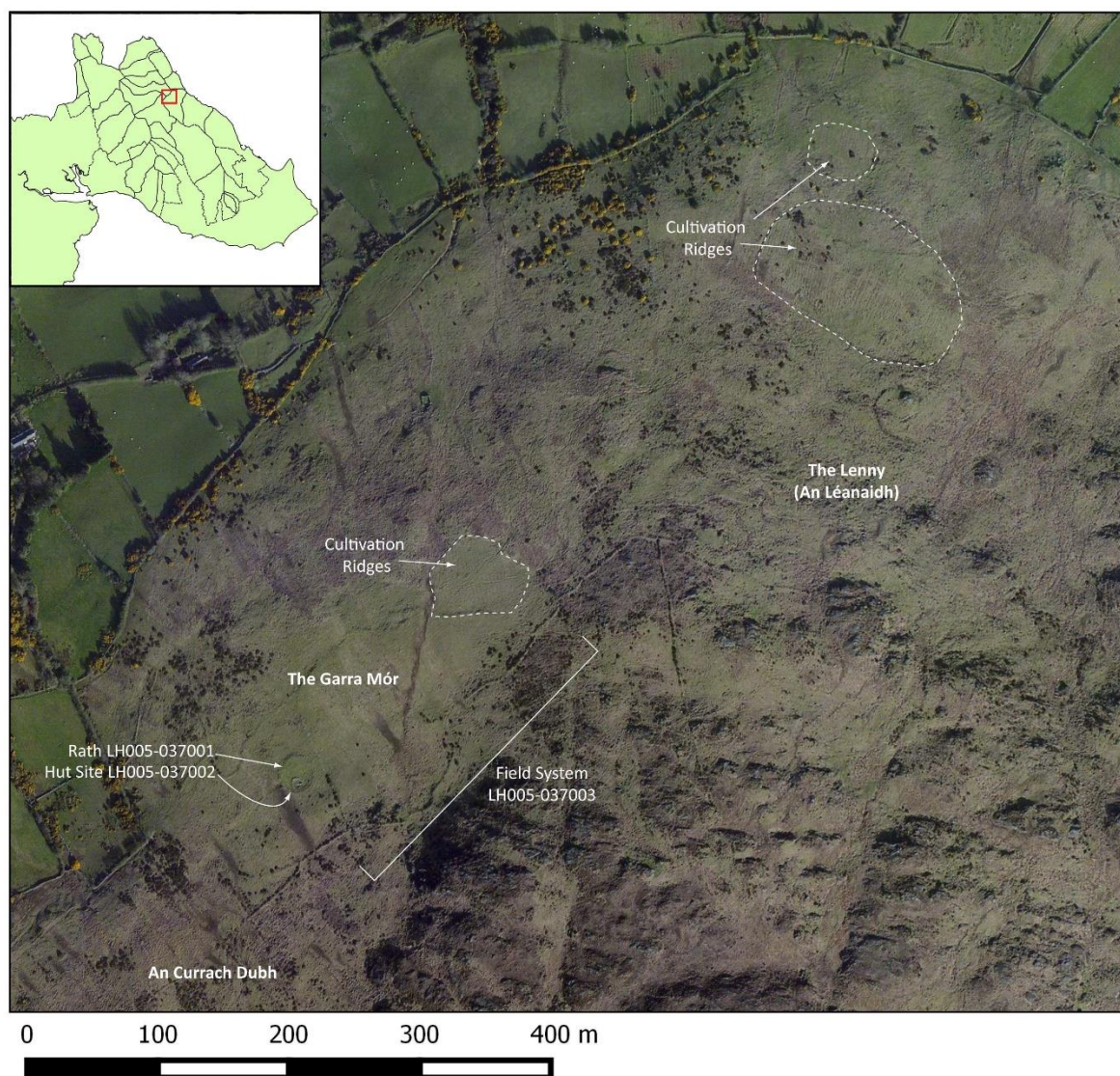


Figure 46 Place names and archaeological monuments in Ballinteskin.

The Garra Mór, Ballinteskin

[tə 'gɑ:ə ,mɔ:ɹ] AMG, WD

Co-ordinates: 713472/814695

Informant: John Elmore (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The name applies to a level shoulder of ground on the side of Ballinteskin Mountain at a height of between c.150m and 200m. In contrast to the upper wet, rocky and heather-covered part of the mountain it is largely free of stone and, reflective of its name, has a good covering of grass.

The historical importance of the area is suggested by the presence of a rath (LH005-037001) with an internal hut site (LH005-037002-), and an adjacent field system (LH005-037003-). The rath lies at a height of 210m OD and has a diameter of c.22m. It comprises a circular area of level ground scarped into the mountain slope to the southeast, and built up to the northwest. It has faint traces of an earth and stone enclosing bank to the west. The rath has a centrally placed hut site (not recorded by the ASI). This feature is 5.2m by 4.7m externally and is defined by low mound walls measuring 1m wide and 0.20m high.



Figure 47 The central hut site in rath (LH005-037001-), Balinteskine.

Another multi-phase hut site or enclosure (LH005-037002-) abuts the southeast edge of the rath. It sub-circular in plan and has internal dimensions of 6m by 6.3m (N-S). The banks of the enclosure are composed of earth and stone. They have a flat top and measure 1.1m wide by 0.55m high. There is a gap in the enclosure to the northeast which may have been the original entrance. A later oval dry-stone wall hut or pen is located within the banks of this enclosure. It is 4.2m by 2.8m internally (ESE-WNW). The walls are 0.8m high and are quite collapsed, particularly to the west. It is described as a 'booley hut' in the ASI.

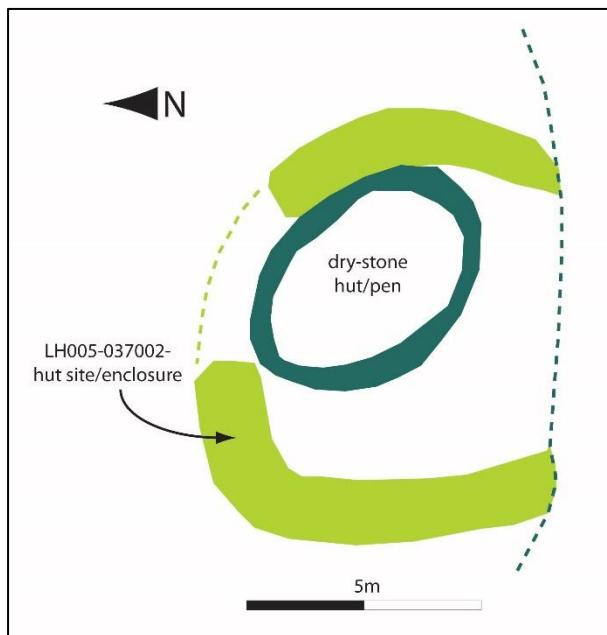


Figure 48 Drawing hut site or enclosure LH005-037002- in rath LH005-037001- Ballinteskine.



Figure 49 Hut site or enclosure LH005-037002- in rath LH005-037001- Ballinteskin.

The ASI records a possible field system (LH005-037003-) adjacent to the rath. The field system is composed of long linear boundaries running NW-SE down the mountain. It is not clear if these boundaries are related to the rath.



Figure 50 Relict boundary in Ballinteskin.

There is an area of unenclosed cultivation ridges just over 100m to the NE of the rath at a height of between 180m and 200m OD (713547/814794). The ridges extend over an area measuring approximately 90m (E-W) by 100m (N-S).



Figure 51 Cultivation ridges in The Garra Mór, Ballintесkin.

Creagnamille (Creag na mBile), Ballintесkin

[tə 'kʰʲe:g nə ,mʲɪlə]

Co-ordinates: 714269/813802

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballintесkin, John Elmore, Ballintесkin (RNíM) (AMG).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235).

Description: Both Ní Mhurchú and Ó Dubhda translate this name as the rock of the lone bush.

Creag an Iarainn, Ballintесkin

['kʰʲegə,nə:ɪn] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 714656/813903

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballintесkin, John Elmore, Ballintесkin (RNíM), Anne Thompson (AMG).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235).

Description: An area of very hard rocks on the mountain. Ó Dubhda reports that it is on the side of the **Bol Breaga**.

Cronk Esta, Ballintесkin

['kʰʲɔŋk 'æstə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates:

Informant: John Elmore (AMG).

Description: A place on the face of Bol Breaga.

Curradoo (An Currach Dubh), Ballintесkin

[tə 'kʰʲɔə 'dʰ:] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713458/814508

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballintесkin (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: The names was recorded by Ní Mhurchú from Jimmy and John McNamee of Ballintесkin as *An Currach Dubh* [kora du:z]. It means the black bog. The name refers to the damp marshy area that forms the boundary between Corrakit and Ballintесkin.

The Hail o' Water, Ballintесkin

Co-ordinates: 713735/814491

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballintесkin (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Ní Mhurchú records this place as a hill on the mountain in Ballintесkin.



Figure 52 The Lenny, Ballinteskin. Rath in the foreground.

The Lenny, Ballinteskin

Co-ordinates: 713559/814813

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: Ní Mhurchú collected this name from Jimmy and John McNamee of Ballinteskin as **The Lenny** [l'eni:], translating as *An Léanaidh*. It applies to the grassy ground on the lower slopes of the mountain in Ballinteskin townland.

Murphy's Mari, Ballinteskin

Co-ordinates: 714153/814725

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: The name applies to a sub-circular stone sheepfold lying at 150m OD on Ballinteskin Mountain.

Corrakit

Alt Tirim, Corrakit

[ˈalˌtʰɛɹəm] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711974/814461

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A dry area on the northern banks of the stream that forms the townland boundary between Tullaghomeath and Corrakit.



Figure 53 Annagh Stones near the Annagh Bog in Corrait.

Annagh Stones, Corrait

[ˈdi ˈænə ,stounˈs] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713150/813709

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235).

Description: Large stones on the side of the mountain to the northeast of the **Annagh Bog**.

Aghaidh Bhuí, Corrait

Co-ordinates: 712291/814405

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrait (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A mari or sheepfold near the townland boundary with Corrait.

Balliatta, Balliatra, Corrait

[ˈbæli ˈætə] AMG WD, [ˌbælijˈætɾə] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712877/814072

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrait (RNÍM), Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name refers to a small path.

Barr an tSiongáin, Corrait

Co-ordinates: 713034/813622

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrait (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: The area at the top of the **Annagh Bog**.

Cabhán a' Ghráinne, Corrait

Co-ordinates: exact location unclear.

Informant: unknown

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as ‘a little hollow in [the] ... mountain on the boundary between this townland and Gleannmore in Cooley. The narrator said it contained a peculiar sort of granite’.

Cnocán Ruairí, Corrahit

Co-ordinates: 711802/814125

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: An area south of the townland boundary with Tullaghomeath.

Corr na gColm, Corrahit

[^hkˠˠ nə ,ɡalam] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713242/814039

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: **Corr na gColm** is a round hump of rock to the north of the **Stucán**.

Creagastelly, Corrahit

[^hkˠˠ.ɛgə, stɛli] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: exact location unclear.

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Place along the river that divides Corrahit and Tullaghomeath.

Creig na Mairte, Corrahit

[^hkˠˠ.ɛ:g nə ,maɪtʃə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713354/813745

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNíM), Patsy Guy and Charlie O’Hagan (AMG).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 236).

Description: Ó Dubhda records this name as **Dhá Chreag na Mairte** and describes it as ‘a shelter spot where the cows are usually found in very cold or hot weather’. McGuinness collected this name from Patsy Guy and Charlie O’Hagan. This name applies to two places **Creig na Mairte Upper** and **Creig na Mairte Lower**.

Currach Dubh, Corrahit

Co-ordinates: 713292/814325

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNíM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 236), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A damp area on the boundary between Corrahit and Ballinteskin.



Figure 54 Wren's 1766 map of Louth showing 'Follogherin'.

Falach Éirne, Corrahit

[ˈfaʎe.ɪn] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712932/813840

Informant: Unknown.

References: Wren (1766), Murray (1914, 223), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name refers to a hollow along the **Windy Gap**, the route of the main road between Omeath and Glenmore. The name was recorded on Wren's 1766 map as 'Follogherin'. Ó Dubhda recorded the name as 'Falach Éirne' in 1914. He noted, 'this is the name given to the spot near the "Long Woman's Grave" ... It is probable that it got its name from the "big woman" legend. When she got was brought to the spot she could see none of the country but the towering rocks all around'. Murray gave a similar account in the same year, 'The hollow within the [**Windy**] **Gap** is called An Folach Eireann, the hiding place of Ireland'.



Figure 55 The Long Woman's Grave, Corrahit.

The Long Woman's Grave, the Big Woman's Grave, Corrahit

Co-ordinates: 712978/813851

Informant: Thomas Duffy, Jenkinstown (MJM), James and Josie McQuaid, Ardagh (RNÍM).

References: 25-inch OS map (1907), Stubbs (1908, 37), Crawford (1913, 65-8), Murray (1914, 223), Murphy (NFC MS1522, 41), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name applies to a destroyed monument in a part of the **Windy Gap** known as **Falach Éirne**. The place was called the **Long Woman's Grave** on the 1907 OS map. Stubbs recorded it as the **Big Woman's Grave** in 1908. In 1914 Murray described the monument as the 'the famous cromlech of the **Long Woman's**

Grave. Crawford reported that ‘on “Pattern Day” [August 10th] it was long the custom in Omeath for all the betrothed couples of the “Ten Townlands” to repair at eve, to the “Cairn of Cathleen,” or “Long Woman’s Grave,” at the mountain-pass, by the bog of Aenagh, and together cast a stone on the heap, beneath which the stranger sleeps’ (1913, 65). The place is probably a Lughnasa assembly site.

The monument is supposedly the burial place of the foreign bride of an Omeath man, who fell dead from shock when she sees his mountainous estate. One of the earliest printed versions of the tale is by Crawford. In his version of the story the protagonist is Lorcan O’Hanlon the younger son of the chief of the Omeath-mara, and his bride is Cathleen a Spanish noble woman of Irish descent. The legend was popularised in a play called ‘Gleann Mór’ by Peter Fox of Newry that was performed in Belfast in 1933. Fox also wrote a poem that appears twice in the Schools Folklore manuscripts collected in the 1930s. Michael J. Murphy recorded a version of this story from Thomas Duffy of Jenkinstown in the 1950s:

[The] Long Woman was the daughter of a giant. It was an Omeath man went abroad and met this giant and bummed up the giant’s daughter about all the land he had in Ireland: as much as she could see round her was his, a giant’s daughter. Well, before the road was cut through that was a wee hollow at the Long Woman’s Grave, and you could just see the tops of the hills. When she saw that she fell dead at his feet and he threw a few stones on her and that was that’ (NFC MS1522, 41).

Léanaidh Teapán, Corrahit

Co-ordinates: 711405/813907

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Place on the top of the mountain in the west of the townland.

Sá Bán, Corrahit

Co-ordinates: 711652/814201

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Area in the west of the townland near **Carnawaddy**.

Scoilte, Corrahit

[də 'skeltʃə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712033/813760

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: The **Scoilte** is a distinctive cleft in the rock on the east-facing slope of the mountain in Corrahit.

Srath Bán, Corrahit

[ˈʃræp,a:n] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711888/813794

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Area on the mountain in the west of the townland. Near **Carnawaddy**.

The Stokean, Corrahit

[tə 'stoukən] AMG WD, ['stoukət] MMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713929/813864

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrahit (RNÍM), Matthew McGreehan, Glenmore (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A distinctive peak of rock north of **Slieve Foye** in Corrahit townland.

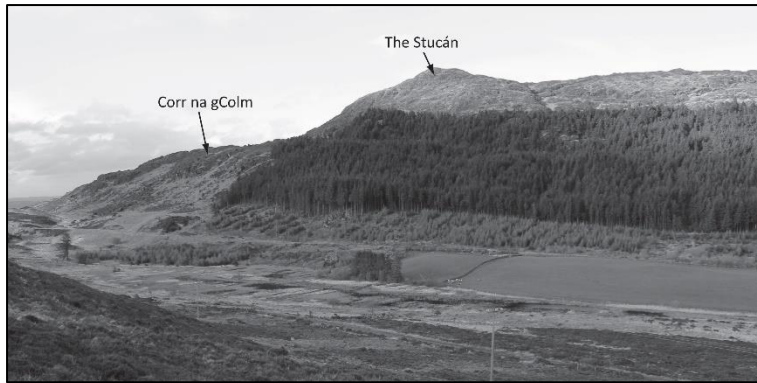


Figure 56 Corr na gColm and the Stucán, Corrakit.

Tor na Mullach, Corrakit

[ˈtʰɔː nə ,maləh] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 713851/813444

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrakit (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the mountain in the east of the townland. Near the Stucán.

Tullaghmeath

Abhainn na Tulcha, Turlough River, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 712217/814505

Informant: Unknown.

References: 25-inch OS map (1907), Ó Dubhda (1914, 235), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is the townland boundary stream. The name is shown on the OS map as **Turlough River**, but Ó Dubhda gives it as **Abhainn na Tulcha**.

Barr na hAbhanna, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711445/814221

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskinn (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is the source of the **Turlough River**.

Carna (the Carnan), Tullaghmeath

[tə ˈkʰaːnən] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711261/813931

Informant: McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Stubbs (1909, 129), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: In 1909 Stubbs noted that the mountain on which **Carnawaddy** is located 'is locally called **Carna**'. According to McGuinness **Carnawaddy** is locally known as **the Carnan**.

Carn na Scoilte, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711245/814765

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskinn (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: Area on the mountain in Tullaghmeath.

Cregramer, Tullaghmeath

[ˈkʰreg ,jæmaː] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711595/814488

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskinn (RNíM).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area with a rocky outcrop on the mountain in Tullaghmeath. Noted on the 25-inch map as Carrickrawer.



Figure 57 Keady Mountain, Tullaghmeath.

Keady, Tullaghmeath

[ˈkʰe:di] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710375/815450

Informant: James Loughran (PMS), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234), Mac Seáin (1983, 1).

Description: **Keady** is the name of a round summit immediately southeast of **Clermont Cairn**. The summit lies at a height 464m OD. The name is from the Irish céide, and translates as the flat topped hill (Ó Dónaill 1977). Ó Dubhda records the place as ‘The Keady ... the name of the mountain which rises up behind Sliabh a’ Bhadhúin or Bavin mountain, the southern side of it is Ravensdale’.

Cloch Mór, Tullaghmeath

[ˈkʰlɔk ˈmɔ:ɹ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711033/815252

Informant: Michael Treanor (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: The **Cloch Mór** is a prominent stone on the side of the mountain in Tullaghmeath.

Cloch Valled, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: Place name on the mountain in the northwest of Tullaghmeath.

An Cnocán Rua, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 710792/815269.

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is a place on the north side of **Gleann Anya**.

An Cnoc Mór, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711010/815098

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This is a place on the south side of **Gleann Anya**.

Creag Mo Roc, Tullaghmeath

[ˈkʰʲe:ɡ məˌɹak] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711767/815191

Informant: Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: **Creag Mo Roc** is an area of rough ‘wrinkly’ ground on a slope to the south of the Tullaghmeath mountain gate.

Creag na mBróg, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: Place name on the mountain in Tullaghmeath. Located southwest of the **Dá Abhainn**.

Down Streams (Dá Abhann), Tullaghmeath

[ˈdɔwun ˌstɪ:ms] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711449/815181

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name refers to a pair of parallel mountain streams that flow into the townland boundary stream to the north.



Figure 58 The Dá Abhann, Tullaghmeath.

Droichead a’ Ghrianáin, Clermont Bridge Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711740/815369

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrakit (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: According to Ní Mhurchú this is a name applied to **Clermont Bridge**.

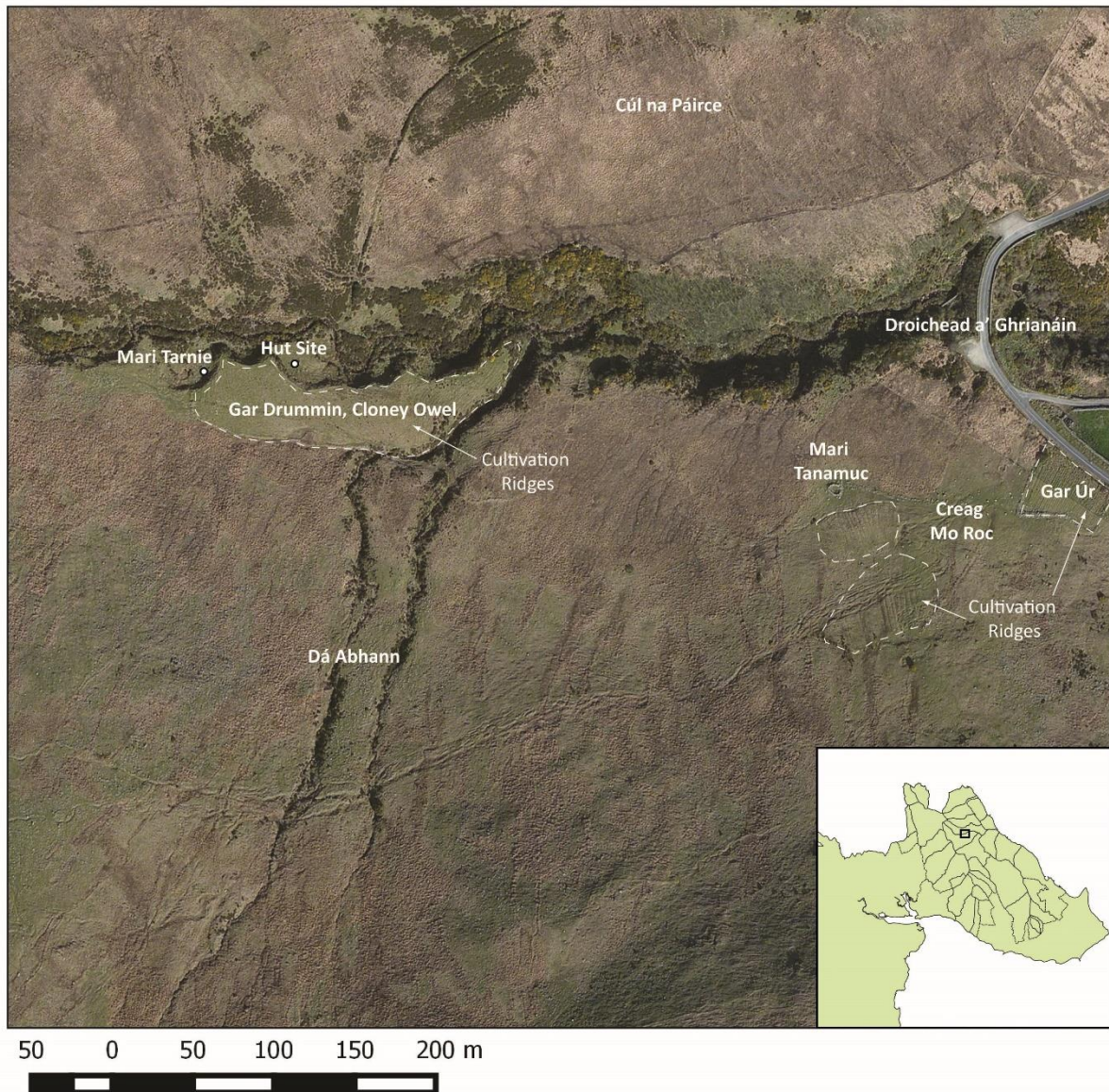


Figure 59 Place names and archaeological features on the mountain in Tullaghmeath.

Gar Drummin, Cloney Owel, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711372/815294

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardaghy (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: The **Gar Drummin**, also known as **Cloney Owel**, is a long narrow ridge of ground flanking the townland boundary stream to its north (190m by 40m). The **Dá Abhann** streams flow north to meet the ridge, and flow around its southeast side. To the southwest it is enclosed by an earth and stone bank. The area is covered with cultivation ridges. To the north of the ridge it steps down to the townland boundary stream.

Mari Tarnie (see below) is located on one of these steps. There is another unnamed oval hut site on another step (711349/815319).



Figure 60 Boundary bank enclosing the Gar Drummin.



Figure 61 Hut site on the side of the Gar Drummin, Tullaghmeath.

Gleann Anya, Tullaghmeath

[,gle:n 'a:ɲɛ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710709/815295

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardaghy (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Hughey Fearon (AMG), Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: This name applies to the gentle valley created by a tributary of the townland boundary stream. Ní Mhurchú translates this name as *Gleann Áine*, Áine's Glen. Ó Dubhda gives the name as Glenn FhÁinne, describing it as 'a glen on the Céide mountain'.



Figure 62 Gleann Anya, Tullaghmeath.

Gar Úr, Tullaghmeath

[ˈgɑːɹ̩] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711790/815248

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: Sub-rectangular enclosed area (0.411 acres) of cultivation ridges flanking the west side of the road. The area is bounded by stone and earth bank. The enclosure is shown on the 1907 OS map. Ní Mhurchú records this place names as *An Garrdha Rua* [ˈgɑːɹ̩.] (2000), while Ó Dubhda records it as *Gar Úr*, meaning the new garden. Given the location, the new garden makes more sense.

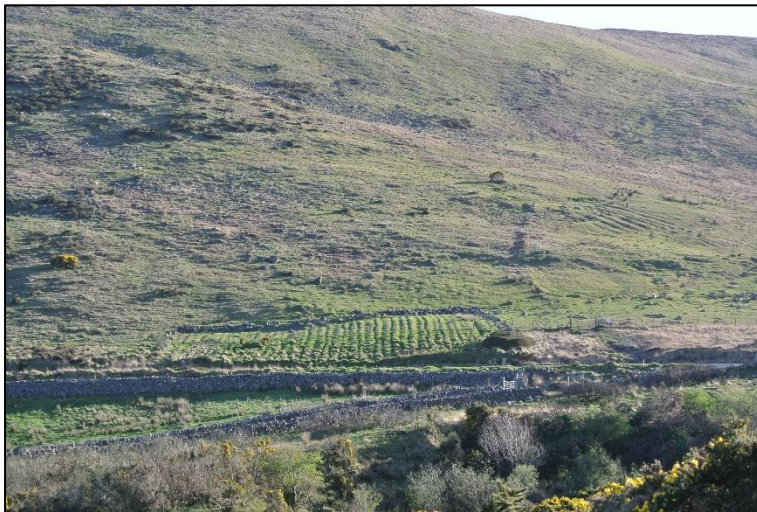


Figure 63 The Gar Úr in Tullaghmeath

Iomaire Fada, Tullaghmeath

[tə ˈɔːm̩ə ˈfaːd̩ə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 701701/814912

Informant: Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Iomaire Fada** is the name of the ridge that runs between **Céide Mountain** and **Carnawaddy**. It comprises a long flat boggy ridge, lying at a height of 400m OD. It forms the boundary between Tullaghmeath and Anaverna. The name is Irish in origin and translates as the long ridge (Ó Dónaill 1977).



Figure 64 The Iomaire Fada, looking north east towards the Mourne Mountains.

The Mally Wee, Tullaghmeath

[tə 'mali 'wi:] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710851/851117

Informant: Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The **Mally Wee** is a steep slope on the east side of **Gleann Anya**.

Mairc Wore, Tullaghmeath

[tə 'maɹək ,wɔ:ɹ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711709/814796

Informant: Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area of north-facing hill slope to the south of Tullaghmeath mountain gate.

Maolchnoc Mór, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 710900/815139

Informant: Paddy Kane, Tullaghmeath (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A hill on the mountain in Tullaghmeath. Located on the south side of **Gleann Anya**.

Marraidh Chinn Phóill, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrakit (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Ní Mhurchú translates this name as McPolands sheepfold.

Mari Larry Rua, Tullaghmeath

['ma:ɹi 'la:ɹi 'ɹwə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 712017/815009

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corrakit (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A mari on the face of **Tanie Can** in Tullaghmeath.



Figure 65 Mari Tanamuc. Looking west.

Mari Tanamuc, Tullaghmeath

['ma:ɹi 'tʰæ:nəm 'ɒk] AMG WD



Figure 66 Oval raised area at the west of Mari Tanamuc.

Co-ordinates: 711656/815247

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: **Mari Tanamuc** is a sub-circular stone enclosure located about 100m south-west of Clermont Bridge at a height of c.160m OD. The enclosure is situated on a level green area between a swathe of wet marshy ground to the north, and the steep mountain slope to the south. The structure is shown on the 1907 25-inch map, where it is called a sheepfold.

Mari Tanamuc is 5.6m by 4.3m (internally) and has an original entrance at the east. The structure has dry-stone walls, about 1m in height. The walls are thicker at the base (1.2m), where they contain large boulders in places. To the south the feature the ground appears to have been dug out to create a level floor. The walls are very mounded over to the south and west, and bedrock is visible along the western side of the enclosure. There is a slightly raised oval area at the west of the enclosure measuring 2.4m by 1.3m. This may represent an earlier phase of the structure. Ní Mhurchú translates the names as **Marraidh Tonnach na Muc**, the enclosure of the quagmire of the pigs. This name certainly reflects the marshy topography adjacent to the mari. The use of the enclosure as a human dwelling is hinted at by a patch of unenclosed cultivation ridges located on steep mountain slope almost immediately south-east of it. The ridges cover an area of c.40m by c.35m.

Mari Tarnie, Tullaghomeath

[ˈma:ɹi ˈtʰa:ɹni] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711288/815312

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Small U-shaped stone pen in a sheltered spot to the north of **Gar Drummin**. It is not depicted on the 1835 or 1907 OS maps.



Figure 67 Mari Tarnie, Tullaghomeath

Mari Uth na Criddy, Tullaghomeath

[ˈma:ɹi ˈʉʔk nə ,kʰɹɛdi] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710843/815508

Informant: Paddy Kane, Tullaghomeath (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: **Mari Uth na Criddy** is the name of a stone fold or enclosure located at a height of 275m OD at the western end of **Gleann Anya**. The structure has very collapsed dry-stone walls and is c.7m in diameter (externally). Ní Mhurchú recorded the name in 2000 but was unable to arrive at a suitable meaning or translation. Ó Dubhda gives the name as ‘Ut (no lot) na Crudaig’.



Figure 68 Mari Uth na Criddy, Tullaghomeath.

The Meadow (The Lenny), Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711532/814360

Informant: Ben Duffy, Corraikit (RNÍM).

References: OS 25-inch map (1907), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: **The Meadow** is a place name marked on the 25-inch OS map. It is located in the southern corner of Tullaghmeath townland, between **Carnawaddy** and **Carrickrawer**, at a height of between 300 and 400m OD. The area is watered by a number of small streams that flow into the **Turlough River**. The 25-inch map shows a sheepfold in the area (711465/814225). Ní Mhurchú recorded the name the **Lenny** [l'e:ni], *An Léanaidh*, from Ben Duffy of Corraikit, for this area.



Figure 69 Lush vegetation on the Meadow in Tullaghmeath in late summer 2014.

Mongán Mhór, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 710849/815476

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: A boggy area in the west of Tullaghmeath townland.

The Resting Bank, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 711656/814426

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: An area on the west bank of the **Turlough River**.

An Speilic Bhriste, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: Exact location unclear.

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Place on the mountain in the west of Tullaghmeath townland.

Talamh Fáscaigh, Tullaghmeath

[tʰalə 'fæ:ski:] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: exact location unclear.

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardaghy (EC).

References: n/a

Description: Area on the mountain 'over by Gleann Anya and the Iomaire Fada'.

Tanie Can, Tullaghmeath

[^ht^ha:ni 'k^hæ:n] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711935/814991

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardaghy (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area of east-facing slope along the road in Tullaghmeath. The ground is wet and stony with outcrops of rock in places.



Figure 70 Tanie Can, Tullaghmeath.

An Teach Liath, Tullaghmeath

Co-ordinates: 712131/814734

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskin (NíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Area on the mountain to the west of the townland boundary with Corrahit.

Bavan



Figure 71 Looking north from Tullaghomeath to Bavan with a view of (left to right) Barr na hAbhanna, Bavan Brae, and Cúl na Páirce.

Baracleva, Bavan

[ðə 'baɹ ,kʰle:və] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710329/816360

Informant: Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A track leading up to the turf bog in the west of Ardagh townland. It runs along the northern townland boundary.

Barnahona (Barr na hAbhanna), Bavan

['ba:ɹ nə ,hounə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710628/815927

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskinn (RNíM), Hughey Fearon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: **Barr na hAbhanna** is the name given to the top of the stream that separates Bavan from Tullaghomeath.

Bavan Brae, Bavan

['ba:v ən 'bɹe:] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711680/815711

Informant: Jimmy and John McNamee, Ballinteskinn (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name applies to the steep slope on the northern side of the river that separates Bavan from Tullaghomeath.

Cnoc a' Mhóna Phonnta, Bavan

Co-ordinates: Unknown

Informant: Unknown

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as 'the peaty hill of the pound (sheep enclosure). It is on the Bavan mountain'.

Cúl na Páirce, Bavan

Co-ordinates: 711593/815927

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name applies to an area of enclosed mountain slope on the eastern end of **Bavan Brae**. The name was recorded by Ní Mhurchú. She translates it as 'the back of the field'.

Marr na Sluaghna, Bavan

[ˈma:ɹi nə ,sl̪əən] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: Unknown

Informant: Unknown

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234).

Description: According to Ó Dubhda 'this is a pound or place for catching sheep, it is on the side of the mountain'.

Slénaglaw, Bavan

[ˈsl̪e:n ət ˈl̪ɔ:] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711534/815669

Informant: Liam McGuinness (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A stony area on the mountain in Bavan.

Ardagh



Figure 72 The upper mountain slope in Ardagh.

Claarvarat, Ardagh

[t̪ə ˈkʰl̪ɔ:ɹ, vɔ:ɹæθ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710920/816275

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A flat area on the mountain in Ardagh.

Cronk na Torpin, Ardagh

[ˈkʰɹɔŋk nə ˈtʰɔːɾpən] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710894/816612

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A hill on the mountain in Ardagh.

Talamh Fáscaigh, Ardagh

[ˌtʰalə ˈfæːskiː] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710813/816456

Informant: Dan O’Hanlon Lislea, John Elmore, Ballinteskinn (RNÍM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 234), Raftery (1944, 307), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: The name applies to the uppermost part of Ardagh townland (although Ó Dubhda places it in the neighbouring townland of Bavan). Ó Dubhda writes that the name is derived from the word *fásach* meaning uncultivated land or wild growth. The name was given as ‘Talamh Fosgaidh’ by Peter Sloan of Bavan in a 1944 CLAJ article regarding the discovery of a rotary quern in the area during the construction of the new mountain road.

An Féar Garbh, Ardagh

Co-ordinates: 711279/816033

Informant: Frank Mullins, Bavan (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: This is the name given to prt of the open mountain in Ardagh. It is east (below) the **Talamh Fáscaigh**. Ní Mhurchú translates this name as the rough grass.

The Glut, Ardagh

Co-ordinates: 710894/816612

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A track leading up to the turf bog in the west of Ardagh townland. It runs along the northern townland boundary.

Tanie Mud, Ardagh

[ˈtæːnimɒd] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711117/816363

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area on the mountain in Ardagh. It is located west (above) a hollow.

Lislea

Barnasroon, Lislea

Co-ordinates: 710528/817167

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: The top of the stream that forms the boundary between Lislea and Corrakit.

Grivens Rocks, Lislea

[ˈɡɾɪvənz ˌɹɔks] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711730/816939

Informant: Frank O’Hanlon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A rocky area on the lower mountain slopes in Lislea.

Lennahiggy, Lislea

[ˈleː nə ˈhegi] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711289/816722

Informant: Frank O’Hanlon and Eddie O’Hanlon (AMG), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area just north of the townland boundary between Lislea and Ardagh.

Lignabay, Lislea

[ˈlɪg nə ,veː] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711800/816709

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Anglesey Papers (PRONI D619/3/23).

Description: This name applies to small relict group of rectangular fields flanking the townland boundary with Ardagh. The fields have cultivation ridges in them and a small rectangular house site that is marked on the 25-inch map as sheepfold. A map of the area, dated 1810, is included in the Anglesey papers entitled ‘ground taken in by James Larkin off the mountain in Lislea’.



Figure 73 A relict house site in Lignabay.

Mat’s Mari

[ˈmaːts ˈmaːɪ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711522/817198

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A mari on the mountain in Lislea.

Molly, Lislea

Co-ordinates: 711443/816950

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A hill slope on the mountain in Lislea.

The New Mari, Lislea

[tə ˈnjuː ˈmaːɪ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711097/816837

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: A mari or sheep pen on the side of the mountain.

The Scrice, Lislea

[ə 'skɹɛɪs]

Co-ordinates: 710584/817097

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: n/a

Description: An area on the southern slopes of the stream that forms the boundary between Lislea and Corrakit.

Cornamucklagh

Abhainn a' Toigh Ghairbh, Abhainn a' Chondae, Abhainn an Coigríche, Owen Coggerly

Cornamucklagh

[ðə ,ouən 'kʰagəɪ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711077/819066

Informant: Dan O'Hanlon, Lislea.

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000), Ó Dubhda (1914, 232).

Description: This is the river that forms the northern boundary of Cornamuacklagh townland. It is the boundary between Louth and Armagh. Ó Dubhda recorded the names **Abhainn a' Toigh Ghairbh** and **Abhainn a' Chondae** for the river. The first refers a place on the Armagh side of the border which Michael J. Murphy noted was where marriage chests were usually made for people in Omeath. He recorded it as 'Thee-garra, Theeve-garra', and noted that 'it meant the rough side' (NFC MS1503, 213). Ó Dubhda's second name, **Abhainn a' Chondae**, means the county river. Ní Mhurchú recorded the third name, **Abhainn an Coigríche**, from Dan O'Hanlon of Lislea. She translates it as 'the river of the neighbouring territory'. Andrew McGuinness gives the name as the **Owen Coggerly**.

Altaphooca, Cornamucklagh

['alʔ tə ,fɪkə] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711556/817796

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 232).

Description: A place along the stream that forms the boundary between Cornamucklagh and Lislea.

Barr na mBealach, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: 710950/818685

Informant: Unknown.

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 232), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this as 'the summit of the paths' and notes that it is 'on the Cornamucklagh Mountain'.

Barnasroon (Barr an tSruthán), Cornamucklagh

['baj nə ,ʃɹɜ:ən] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 710635/817239

Informant: Mrs O'Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNíM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: According to Ní Mhurchú this is the source of the **Sruthán** steam. Ó Dubhda writes 'this is where the stream which runs through Cornamucklagh starts from. It is on the side of the mountain'.

Bris and t-Sléibhe, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: Location unknown.

Informant: unknown.

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233)

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as ‘the break of the mountain’.

Cnocán na gCapall, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: Location unknown.

Informant: unknown.

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as ‘a hillock on the side of the mountain’.

Gleannmorenaringa (Gleann mór na Raithnig), Cornamucklagh

[ˈglɛn ˈmɔːr nə ˌrɪθnɪɡ] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711505/818110

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as ‘the big glen of the ferns. A hollow in the same mountain’.

An Gualainn Dubh, Cornamucklagh

[ən ˈkʰuːlən ˌdʲuː] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711333/818287

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as ‘the black shoulder. On the same mountain’.

The Plans, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: 711137/818928

Informant: Mrs O’Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNíM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000)

Description: Relict fields on the mountain in the north of the townland. Now under conifer forestry. According to John Finnegan of Jenkinstown, plans is a word used to refer to rough mountain fields.

Polnawaddy (Poll an Mhadaidh), Cornamucklagh

[ˈpʰɔːul nə ˌwadi] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711296/819100

Informant: Mrs O’Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNíM), Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: This name applies to a hollow on the road to Flagstaff.

An Sroon (An Sruthán), Cornamucklagh

[an ˈsɾuːn] AMG WD

Co-ordinates: 711177/817674

Informant: Mrs O’Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNíM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: According to Ní Mhurchú this is the stream that forms the border between Cornamucklagh and Lislea. Ó Dubhda writes that it is also known as the **Cornamucklagh River**.

Speilic Bhán, Cornamucklagh

[tə ˈspɛlɪk ˌwaːn]

Co-ordinates: Location unknown.

Informant: Andrew McGuinness, Ardagh (EC).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233).

Description: Ó Dubhda describes this place as ‘the white rock – on Cornamucklagh mountain’. Andrew McGuinness describes this as a white stone on **Mollywee** in Cornamucklagh.

The Walls of Troy, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: 710953/817713

Informant: Mrs O’Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNíM).

References: Ó Dubhda (1914, 233), Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: According to Ní Mhurchú, this name refers to ‘carraigeacha atá ar Shliabh Chor na Muclach’ (rocks that are on Cornamucklagh mountain).

The White Reeks, Cornamucklagh

Co-ordinates: 711164/817687

Informant: Mrs O’Hanlon and Mrs Bell, Cornamucklagh (RNÍM).

References: Ní Mhurchú (2000).

Description: Ní Mhurchú notes that this place is on Cornamucklagh mountain.

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