





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/irishnamesofplac03joyc>

G L Alton

Glenoshan

Ardmore Ave

Finaghy

IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

BY
P. W. JOYCE, LL.D.



VOL. III.



PHOENIX PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
DUBLIN CORK BELFAST

DA
920
J893
1913
v.3

O'NEILL LIBRARY
BOSTON COLLEGE

JUN 24 1982

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

(1) The pronunciation of the Irish names by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. W. J.

Dublin, 1913.

ABBREVIATED REFERENCES USED THROUGH THIS BOOK

Eccles. Antiq. : "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," by the Rev. William Reeves, M.B.

Dinneen : "An Irish-English Dictionary," by the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A.

FM : "The Annals of the Four Masters," edited by John O'Donovan, LL.D.

Hogan : "Onomasticon Goedelicum : An Index, with identifications, to the Gaelic Names of Places and Tribes," by Edmund Hogan, S.J., D.Litt. (N.B.—It was not within the Rev. Dr. Hogan's province to give translations; so that the translations I give here of the Names taken from the "Onomasticon" are my own.)

HyF : "The Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach," edited, with Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, LL.D.

HyM : "Tribes and Customs of Hy Many," edited, with Translation and Notes, by John O'Donovan, LL.D.

MacNeill : "Place-Names and Family Names of Clare, Ireland," by John MacNeill, M.A., Professor, National University, Dublin.

O'Cl. Cal. : "O'Clery's Calendar" or "The Martyrology of Donegal." Translated from the original Irish by John O'Donovan, LL.D., edited by James Henthorn Todd, B.D., and by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. (after O'Donovan's death).

O'Curry : "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish People," by Professor Eugene O'Curry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRISH NAMES OF PLACES

LAWS OF ANGLICISATION

REGULAR LETTER-CHANGES

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

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

Aspiration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. *F* aspirated loses its sound altogether and

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

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

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

Eclipsis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRREGULAR LETTER-CHANGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VARIOUS LAWS AND CUSTOMS

Neuter Gender and Neuter Eclipsis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eclipsis caused by O in Gen. Plural

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

One Animal stands for Many

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

Place-names in the Plural

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

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

TERMINATIONS

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

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

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

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

Nominative incorrectly used for Oblique Case

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

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

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

Dative used as Nominative

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

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

Words sometimes exempt from Inflection

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

SOME PUZZLES AND CAUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ See vol. i. p. 93.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF PLACE-NAMES WITH THEIR IRISH FORMS AND TRANSLATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Abbeyknockmoy in Galway. See Knockmoy.

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

prietors twisted the native Abbey-Owney into Abington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aghagrania in Leitrim; Gráinné's or Grania's field.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agharoosky in Fermanagh and Leitrim ; field of the *rúsc*, *rúscach*, or marsh. For *Rúsc*, see vol. i. p. 461.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aghingowly in Tyrone; same as Aghagowla.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aghnafarcan in Farney in Monaghan; *Ath-na-bhfarcan*, which O’Curry translates Ford of the *farcans* or knotty oaks.

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

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

Aghnaglea, near Omagh in Tyrone: same as Aghaclay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aghnamona in Leitrim; field of the bog.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annaghbradican in Leitrim; Bradican's wet meadow.

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

Annaghderg, near Mohill in Leitrim; red marsh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annaghmacmanus, **Annaghmaconway**, **Annagh-macullen**, and **Annaghmackeown**, in Armagh, Leitrim, and Tyrone ; MacManus’s, MacConway’s, Mac-Cullen’s, and MacKeown’s marsh.

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

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

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

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

Annagloagh, near Castleblayney in Monaghan ; *Ath-na-gcloch*, the ford of the stones.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arda, heights, the plural of *ard*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ardcolman in Roscommon; Colman's height.

Ardeonnell in Kerry and Sligo, Connell's height.

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

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

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

Ardcumber in Sligo and Tyrone; see p. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ardmacrone in Roscommon ; see p. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

Ardmone, near Bailieborough in Cavan ; high bog.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ardshanbally, near Adare in Limerick; *Ard-seanbháile*, the height of the old homestead or town-land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arnaghan in Cavan; *Airneachan*, a place of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Athgarvan in Wicklow and Kildare; the ford of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Balcarrick, near Donabate, in Dublin and Bal-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballincrea in Kilkenny; should be "Ballincreva"; *Baile-an-chraobhe*, the town of the *creeve* or branch or branchy place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballinglin in Wexford ; the town of the glen.

Ballingorraun in King’s Co. ; same as Ballingarraun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballinlavan in Westmeath and **Ballinlevane** in Waterford; *Baile-an-leanhain* [-lavan], the town of the elm: *leanh*, *leanhan* [lav, lavan], elm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballonaghan in Sligo; Honohan's town.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballybeagh, near Tullaroan, Kilkenny; *Baile-*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“This clothier stood at his shop-door, some customers to wheedle in:

I quite forget his name, but I think they call him Needleen.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballybrannan in Armagh ; same as Ballybrennan below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballycallan in Donegal and Kilkenny; same as Ballycahalan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballycarroon, Carew’s town: same as Ballincarroona.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballycleary in Queen’s Co. and Wexford and **Ballyclery** in Galway and King’s Co. ; *Baile-Ui-Cleirigh*, O’Clery’s town.

Ballycloghduff, near Athlone ; *Beal-atha-Cloch-dubh*, the ford of the black stones.

Ballyclogher, near Balla in Mayo and near Ushnagh in Westmeath ; the town of the *clogher* or stony place.

Ballycloghessy in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Clochasaigh*, O’Clohessy’s town.

Ballyclovan in Kilkenny and **Ballycluvane** in Limerick ; *Baile-Ui-Clumháin*, O’Clovan’s or Cluvan’s town.

Ballycoffey, near Lisnadill in Armagh and **Ballycohy**, near Shronell in Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Cobh-thaigh*, O’Coffey’s town.

Ballycogley in Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Coigligh*, O’Quigley’s town.

Ballycollin in Antrim and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Coileain*, O'Collins' or Collins's town.

Ballycolliton in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Codlatain*; O'Collatan's town. Some members of this family now call themselves Colton.

Ballycomisk, beside Cashel in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Cumascaigh*, O'Cummiskey's town. Some of this family are called *MacCummiskey*.

Ballycomane and **Ballycommon** in Cork, Kildare, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Comain*, O'Common's town.

Ballyconneely in Clare and Galway, and **Ballyconnelly** in Antrim and Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chon-ghaile*, O'Connolly's or O'Conneely's town.

Ballyconra in Kilkenny; Conra's town.

Ballyconry in Clare, Kerry, and Tipperary; O'Conry's or MacConry's town.

Ballyconway in Kilkenny and Limerick; *Baile-Mhic-Connmhraighe*, MacConway's town.

Ballycorban in Galway and Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chorbain*, the town of O'Corban, now generally made Corbett.

Ballycorboys in Wexford; see p. 11.

Ballycorey in the parish of Templemaley, Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chomhraighe* [-corey], O'Curry's town.

Ballycorick, near Clondagad, Clare; which the FM write *Beul-atha-an-chomhraigic* [-corick], the ford-mouth or ford of the meeting or confluence; where the widening at the meeting point was taken advantage of for the ford.

Ballycoshone in Down and **Ballycoshown** in Limerick; *Baile-cois-abhann*, the town along or beside the river.

Ballycoskery in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Choscraigh*, O'Coscry's town.

Ballycotton, near Cloyne in Cork; *Baile-coitchín* [-cutteen], the town of the common. The common is there still and was noted for its sports-meetings as it is still for picnics. For Coithchionn and Commons, see vol. ii. p. 472, and Index.

Ballycourcy in Wexford; same as Ballincourcey above.

Ballycoyle, near Powerscourt in Wicklow; Coyle's

town. The full family name is *Mac-Giolla-Comhghaill* [Mac Gilla Coyle], meaning a servant or devotee of St. Comhghall or Comgall of Bangor. See Ballymacilhoyle.

Ballycraggan in Tipperary: written in Down Survey *Buolicregan*, pointing to the Irish form *Buaile-creagain*, the booly or dairy-place of the rocky ground.

Ballycraig, **Ballycraigy**, and **Ballycraggy**, the names of several townlands in Antrim; *Baile-creige*, rocky town, town of the rocks.

Ballycramsy, near Malin in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Cnaimhsighe*, O'Crampsie's town. This family now often call themselves Bonner (Bonner), as the first syllable of the Irish surname (*cnamh*) means a "bone."

Ballycreely in the parish of Comber, Down; *Baile-Ui-Craaidhlaogh*, O'Creely's or Crilly's town.

Ballycregagh in Antrim; *Baile-cregach*, rocky town: *creag*, a rock; *cregach*, full of rocks.

Ballycrehan in Tipperary and **Ballycrighan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chriocháin*, O'Creahan's town.

Ballycrenane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Crionain*, town of O'Crenane or Crinion.

Ballycrenode in Tipperary; *Baile-Chrionóid*, Crinott's town.

Ballycrinnigan in Carlow; same as Ballycronigan.

Ballycrompane in Waterford; the town of the *pill* or inlet. Crompane is pretty common in the south-east. There is a river of this name in Kilkenny. See Crompane.

Ballycroneen in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chroinín*, O'Cronin's town.

Ballycronigan in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Chronagaín*, O'Cronigan's town.

Ballycrony in Kilkenny; *Baile-Cróine*, the town of [a woman named] *Crón*: see Ardcrony.

Ballycross in Down and Wexford; *Baile-Croise* [-crusha], the town of the cross: probably from some conspicuous wayside cross.

Ballycrossaun in Galway; *Baile-Crossáin*, the town of Crossan or MacCrossan, an Irish family name now often changed to Crosbie.

Ballycruumlin in King's Co.; *Baile-cruimhghlinn*

[-cruvlin], the town of the curving glen. See Crumlin, vol. i.

Ballycrummy, near Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Chromaigh* [-crummy], O'Crommy's town.

Ballycuddahy in Queen's Co., **Ballycuddihy** in Kilkenny, and **Ballycuddy** in Galway and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Chuidighthigh* [-cuddihy], the town of O'Cuddihy, a common family name in these and adjacent counties.

Ballycue in King's Co.; *Baile-mic-Aodha*, Mackay's or MacHugh's town. Mac reduced to *C*, as shown under Mac.

Ballycuirke, near Moycullen, Galway; *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, the town of O'Quirk or Quirk, a common southern family name. Same as Ballyquirke.

Ballyculhane in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chathláin*, the town of O'Culhane.

Ballycullaun in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Choileain*, O'Collins's town.

Ballyculleen in Limerick, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Baile-Coill'n*, the town of the little *coill* or wood.

Ballyculleeny in Clare; town of the little woods; *Coillnidhe*, pl. of *Coillín*.

Ballycullen and **Ballycullin** in Clare, Down, Dublin, Limerick, Wicklow, Queen's Co., Armagh, Tipperary; in some cases the town of O'Cullen and in others of MacCullen, for both are common as family names.

Ballycullenane in Cork, and **Ballycullinan** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chuilionnain*, town of O'Cullenan or Cullenan.

Ballycultraw, near Hollywood in Down; *Baile-cultragha* [-cultraw], town at the back (*cul*) of the *tragh* or strand.

Ballycummin in the parish of Kilmore, Roscommon; *Beal-atha-chuimín*, the ford-mouth or ford of *O'Cummin*, or Cummins, or Commons. As to Ballycummin in Limerick and Sligo, the Bally is more likely *Baile*, a town, not *Beal-atha*, a ford. See Bally.

Ballycunneen in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Chuinín*, O'Cunneen's town. Some of this family are called Mac Cunneen or MacCunnin.

Ballycunningham in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chonnamáin*,

O'Cunnigan's town. These people now generally call themselves Cunningham and sometimes Cunniam.

Ballycurkeen in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Cuircín*, O'Curkeen's or Curkin's town.

Ballycurrane in Kerry, Tipperary, and Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Chorain*, town of O'Corrane or Curran.

Ballycurreen in Cork and Waterford, and **Ballycurren** in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Curraidhín* [-Curreen], the town of O'Curreen or Currin.

Ballycusheen in Mayo, **Ballycushan**, near Belfast, **Ballycushen** in Cork, and **Ballycushion** in Donegal; *Baile-Cuisín*, the town of Cusheen, or Cushin, or Cushion, usual family name, all from *Cuisín*.

Ballydahin, a suburb of Mallow, at the other side of the Blackwater; universally called Bally-Daheen, the town of Daheen or little Davy.

Ballydaly in Cork, Galway, King's Co., Limerick, and Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Dalaighe*, the town of O'Daly or Daly.

Ballydaniel in Cork, Kilkenny, and Wexford; *Baile-Domhnaill*, Donall's town. The Irish *Domhnall* or Donall is very often anglicised Daniel, so that by far the greatest number of our Irish "Daniels" are really Donalls: and the MacDaniels are MacDonalls.

Ballydargan in Down; *Baile-Ui-Deargáin*, O'Dargan's town.

Ballydavin in Queen's Co.: according to local pronunciation this is *Baile-Daithín* [-Dahin], the town of little David (not of Davin or Devine).

Ballydawley in Derry and Sligo; the same as Ballydaly. The family name Dawly is now generally made Daly.

Ballydealy in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Duibhghíolla* [-Deela], O'Deely's town.

Ballydeenlea in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Duinnshleibhe* [Deenlea], the town of O'Deenlea or Dunlea.

Ballydehob in Cork: see p. 21.

Ballydermot in Donegal, King's Co., Derry, and Wexford, and **Ballydermody** in Waterford; *Baile-Diarmada* [-Dermada], Diarmaid's or Dermot's town.

Ballyderown in Cork; represents correctly the Irish *Baile-dir-dha-abhainn*, the town between two

rivers. For several similar names from "two rivers," see vol. i. p. 251.

Ballydevitt in Donegal and Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Dáibhid*, MacDavid's or MacDevitt's or Devitt's or Davitt's town.

Ballydineen in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Duinnín*, O'Dinneen's town.

Ballydivlin. Here a family name does not come in: it is *Baile-duibhlinn*, the town of the black pool, where *divlin* is the same as Dublin (vol. i. p. 363).

Ballydogherty in Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Dochartaigh*, O'Dogherty's town.

Ballydonagh in Galway, King's Co., Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Donchadha* [-Donagha], the town of O'Donoghue, or in some cases of MacDonagh, or of Donogh (as a personal name).

Ballydonaghy in Antrim, Armagh, Cork, and Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Donchadha* [-Donaghy], O'Donaghy's town.

Ballydonarea in Wicklow; *Baile-Donchadha-riabh-aigh* [-donna-real], the town of Donagh Riagh or Grey Donogh.

Ballydonnelan in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Domhnollain*, O'Donnellan's town.

Ballydonohoe in Clare, Kerry, and Limerick; the same as Ballydonagh above; O'Donohoe's town.

Ballydoogan in Galway, Sligo, and Westmeath; *Baile-Ui-Dubhagain* [-Doogan], the town of O'Dugan or Doogan.

Ballydoolagh in Fermanagh, and **Ballydoolough** in Galway; *Baile-dubhlocha* [-Doolagha], the town of the black lake.

Ballydooley in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Dubhlaigh* [-Dooley], O'Dooley's town. See Ballindooley above.

Ballydoonan in Down; *Baile-Ui-Dúnain*, O'Doonan's town.

Ballydooneen in Kerry; the town of the little *dun* or fort. See Doon.

Ballydoorlis in Limerick; *Beal-atha-durlais*, the ford of the *Durlios* or strong fort. See Thurles, vol. i. p. 274.

Ballydoorty in Limerick ; *Baile-Ui-Dubhartaigh*, O'Doorty's town.

Ballydorgan, near Castlelyons in Cork ; *Baile-Ui-Dorgain*, O'Dorgan's town.

Ballydotia in Galway ; *Baile-doighe* [-dotia], burnt townland : *i.e.* having the land-surface burned for tillage purposes. See Beatin.

Ballydowd, near Esker, Dublin ; *Baile-Ui-Dubhda*, O'Dowd's town. A branch of the Connaught O'Dowds settled here.

Ballydowel in Kilkenny ; *Baile-Ui-Dubhgoill* [-Doyle], the town of O'Doyle or Doyle.

Ballydowling in Wicklow ; *Baile-Ui-Dunlaing*, O'Dowling's town.

Ballydown in Antrim and Down ; *Baile-an-dúin*, town of the *dún* or circular fortress.

Ballydowny in Kerry ; *Baile-Ui-Dunadhaigh* [-Dooney], O'Downey's town.

Ballydoyle in Cork, Tipperary, and in Wexford ; same as Ballydowell.

Ballydrinan in Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Droigheanain* [-Drynan], the town of O'Drynan or Drennan.

Ballydrisheen, near Killarney ; *Baile-drisín* [-drisheen], town of the brambles, *dris* [drish], a bramble : *drisín*, a brambly place : the dimin. used collectively ; see p. 12, II.

Ballydrislane in Waterford ; *Baile-Drísleáin*, the town of Drislane, a Munster family name.

Ballydrohid in King's Co. ; *Baile-droichid*, the town of the *drohed* or bridge. For *droichead*, see vol. i. p. 368.

Ballydrum in Mayo ; *Beal-atha-an-droma*, the ford-mouth or ford of the drum or hill-ridge. But **Ballydrum** in Longford is *Baile-an-droma*, the town (not ford), of the drum.

Ballydrumman in Down ; same as last except that the dimin. *droman* (little *drum* or hill-ridge is used, p. 12, II).

Ballyduagh, near Cashel in Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Duach*, town of the family or Clan of O'Duagh. See Oda.

Ballyduane in Limerick and Cork ; same as Bally-dowan.

Ballydugennan in Antrim; *Baile-Ui-Duibhgeannain* [-Duigenan], O'Duigenan's or O'Duignan's town.

Ballyduggan in Tipperary; same as Ballydoogan.

Ballyduhig in Kerry, Limerick, and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Dubhthaigh*, O'Duffy's or O'Duhig's town.

Ballydulany in Down; *Baile-Ui-Dubhshláine* [-Dulany], O'Delany's town.

Ballydulea in Cork; Dunlea's town: same as Ballydunlea.

Ballydun in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Dhuinn*, O'Dunne's town.

Ballyduneen in Clare; same as Ballydineen.

Ballydunlea, near Tralee; same as Ballydeenlea.

Ballydurn in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Dornain*, O'Dornan's town.

Ballyduvane, near Clonakilty in Cork; same as Ballyduane.

Ballydwyer and **Ballydwyre** in Kerry and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Dubhuidhir*, O'Dwyer's town.

Ballyea in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Fhaigh*, O'Fay's town.

F drops out of "Fay" by aspiration, see p. 2, IV.

Ballyeafy in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-hÉimhthigh* [-Heafy], O'Heaphy's town: a common family name in Munster.

Ballyealan in King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Fhaoláin*, O'Felan's or O'Phelan's town. *F* drops out as in Ballyea.

Ballyedmond in several counties; *Baile-Eamóinn*, Edmond's town.

Ballyedock in Wexford and Down; Edoc's town. Edock is a Christian name among some of the Kavanaghs.

Ballyeeskeen in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Dhíscín* (Hogan), O'Diskin's or Diskin's town.

Ballyegan in Kerry and King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Aodhagáin*, O'Hagan's town; or *Baile-Mhic-Aodha-gan*, MacEgan's town.

Ballyeglish in the parish of Ardtrea, Derry; *Baile-eaglaise*, the town of the church, from some connection with the adjacent church of St. Trea: see Ardtrea.

Ballyegny, near Rathkeale in Limerick; Egny's town.

Ballyeighter and **Ballyeightragh** in Clare, Galway, King's Co., Cork, Kerry; *Baile-iochtair* and *Baile-ioctrach*, low or low-lying town, or one lying lower than some other.

Ballyellane in Cork; *Baile-oileáin*, town of the island.

Ballyellery in Clare; *Baile-ailithre* [-allery], town of the pilgrim. In memory of some forgotten hermit.

Ballyellis in Cork, Kilkenny, and Wexford; Eliza's town.

Ballyenaghan in Cork; *Baile-Ui-hEanachain*, O'Henaghan's town.

Ballyenaghty in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Fhionnachtaigh*, O'Finnaghty's town. This family name is now often made Finnerty and Fenton.

Ballyerk in Tipperary; the town of Erc, a very old personal name.

Ballyewry, near Greyabbey in Down; *Baile-iubhraigh* [-yewry], the town of the yew-trees. See vol. i. pp. 511, 512.

Ballyfadeen in Cork; *Baile-Phaidin*, the town of *Paudheen* or little Paddy.

Ballyfaris in Sligo; same as Ballyferis.

Ballyfarnagh in Mayo; *Baile-fearnach*, town of the alders.

Ballyfarnoge in Wexford; same as Ballyfarnagh, only that the dim. *óig* is used (p. 12, II). For *Fearn*, Alder, see vol. i. p. 515.

Ballyfasy in Kilkenny; *Baile-físaigh*, town of the *físaich* or wilderness (vol. i. p. 496).

Ballyfatten in Tyrone; same as Ballyfadeen.

Ballyfeeny in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Féinneadha*, town of O'Feeny.

Ballyfeerode in Limerick; *Baile-Phéaróid*, Perrot's town.

Ballyferis in Down; the town of Fergus.

Ballyferriter in Kerry; Ferriter's town: a family locally and historically well known.

Ballyfin in Cork, Queen's Co., and Wexford; Finn's or O'Finn's town.

Ballyfinboy in Tipperary (Ballyfinvoy, Inq. Car. I): *Baile-finnmhuigh*, the town of the fair plain: *finn*, whitish; *magh*, plain: see Finvoy, vol. ii. p. 272.

Ballyfinegan in Galway and Roscommon; town of O'Finnegan.

Ballyfinnane, near Milltown in Kerry, is not from *Baile*, a town; it is *Beal-atha-Fionnain*, the ford-mouth or ford of Finnán. As to Ballyfinnane in the parish of Killabban, Queen's Co., I have no final authority: it may be either the town (*Baile*) or the ford (*Beal-atha*) of Finnán. See Bally.

Ballyfinneen in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Finghin*, O'Finneen's town.

Ballyfinoge in Kerry and Wexford; *Baile-fionnog*, the town of the scald crows or ravens: from some shelter frequented by those birds. For scald crows and names derived from them, see vol. i. p. 486.

Ballyfinragh in Down; *Baile-fionn-ratha*, the town of the white rath or fort.

Ballyfintan in Galway; *Baile-Fiontain*, Fintan's town.

Ballyfliugh in Kilkenny; *Baile-fluich*, wet townland.

Ballyfodrin in Armagh; *Baile-Pheadraoin*, town of Paddereen or little Peter.

Ballyfolan in Wicklow; O'Fuallan's or O'Folan's town.

Ballyfoleen in Limerick; *Baile-Phóilin*, little Paul's town.

Ballyfoley in Wexford; same as Ballyfowloo.

Ballyfolliard in Tyrone; Folliard's (correctly Folliott's) town.

Ballyforan in Roscommon. The name in an Inq. of Car. I, "Bealafeoren," points at once to *Beal-atha-feoranna*, the ford of the *feorainn* or beach or shore, viz. the shore of the river Suck.

Ballyfore in Antrim, King's Co., and Meath; *Baile-fuar*, cold town, either from marshy land or from an exposed situation. See for this word *fuar*, vol. ii. p. 252.

Ballyformoyle, near Lough Key in Roscommon; *Baile-formaoil*, the town of the round hill. For *formael*, see vol. i. p. 397. There is a well-marked little hill here.

Ballyfowloo, near Monkstown, Cork; *Baile-Ui-Foghladha*, O'Foley's town.

Ballyfrealy in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Fearghaile*, O'Frawley's or O'Frealy's town.

Ballyfree, near Sligo town and near Rathdrum in Wicklow; *Baile-fraoigh* [-free], townland of the *fraoch* or heath.

Ballyfroota, near Ballingany in Limerick; *Baile-Phruite*, the town of Prout, an English family name.

Ballygaggin, near Cork city, and **Ballygagin** in Waterford; Gagan's or Gogglin's town ("De Cogan").

Ballygahan in Wicklow; *Baile-MacGathan*, Mag-Gahan's town.

Ballygalda, near Roscommon town; *Bel-aiha-Galda*, the ford of the *Galls* or foreigners (most probably English): *da* is an adjectival termination.

Ballygallin, near Coleraine and **Ballygallon**, near Inistioge in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Galláin*, O'Gallen's or Gallon's town.

Ballygammon, near Belfast, written in a grant of Charles I, Ballygoman; townland of the *Camans* or *Commons* or hurleys. Indicating a goaling or hurling place.

Ballygannon, the name of four townlands near Rathdrum, Wicklow; Gannon's or MacGannon's town.

Ballygargan in Armagh; Gargan's or MacGargan's town.

Ballygarrett, the name of many places in the southern half of Ireland; *Baile-Gearóid*, Garrett's town; Garrett being a Hibernicised form of Gerald or Gerard.

Ballygarries in the parish of Robeen, Mayo; *Bealaigh-Gearra*, short passes or roads: the singular is *Bealoich Gearr*; and the Irish plural is replaced by the Eng. plural termination *s*: p. 11.

Ballygarriff in Galway and Mayo; *Baile-garbh* [-garriv], rough or rugged townland.

Ballygarry in Mayo; *Baile-gárrdha* [-garra], the town of the garden. For *garrdha*, a garden, see vol. i. p. 229.

Ballygarvan in Cork, Down, Wexford, and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Garbhain*, O'Garvan's town.

Ballygarve in the parish of Kilboe, Longford; same as Ballygarriff.

Ballygarvey in Antrim, Westmeath, and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Garbhaigh*, O'Garvey's town.

Ballygarvigan in Down; Gargan's or O'Garvigan's town.

Ballygate and **Ballygatta** in Roscommon; same as Ballingatta.

Ballygawley in Tyrone, Donegal, and Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Amhalghadha*, MacAwley's or Macaulay's town.

Ballygeana in Limerick and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Géibheannaigh*, O'Geany's town.

Ballygeegan in Down and **Ballygegan** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Mhic Eochagáin*, MacGeoghegan's or Geagan's town.

Ballygeehin in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Ghaoithín*, O'Geehin's or O'Gahan's town.

Ballygeery in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Gadhra* [-Gara, Guiry], O'Geary's or Guiry's town.

Ballygelagh in Down, and Derry; *Baile-Gaodhlach*, Irish town, indicating that the natives kept, or were allowed to keep, possession of these places, where all around was peopled by Scotch settlers.

Ballygerald in Tipperary; *Baile-Gearóid*, Gerald's or Garrett's town.

Ballygibbagh in Longford; *Baile-jiobach* [-gibbagh], rough or rugged townland.

Ballygibbon, the name of townlands in the midland and southern counties; *Baile-Giobúin*, Gibbons' town.

Ballygiblin in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ghioballáin*, O'Gibellan's or O'Giblin's town.

Ballygilcash in Sligo; *Baile-Mic-Gilla-Chuis*, Mackilcash's town.

Ballygilchrist in Longford; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-Chriost*, the town of MacGilchreest or Gilchreest.

Ballygilgan in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Ghiollagain* (FM), O'Gilligan's town.

Ballygillaheen in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ghiollachaoin*, Gillaheen's town.

Ballygillane in Limerick and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Giolláin*, O'Gillan's town.

Ballygillaroe in Wicklow; *Baile-Giolla-ruaidh* [-Gillarue], Gillaroe's or Gilroy's town. Gillaroe means "red-fellow," and is the same as the Scotch "Gilderoy."

Ballygillen in Derry, and **Ballygillin** in Westmeath; *Baile-Ui-Ghilín*, O'Gillen's or Gilleen's town.

Ballygiltenan, near Glin in Limerick; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-tSeanain*, MacGiltenan's townland. Giltenan means a servant or devotee of St. Senan of Scattery: *S* eclipsed by *t*. Sometimes they omit the *Gil* (which also gets rid of the *t*) and call themselves Shannon, which represents the saint's name simply.

Ballyginnane in Cork; O'Ginnane's town.

Ballyginny, near Maghera in Down; MacGuiney's town.

Ballyglasheen in Kerry and Tipperary, and **Ballyglassin** in Cork and Longford; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaisín*, O'Glasheen's or Glassin's town.

Ballyglavin in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaimhín*, O'Glavin's town. Glavin without the *O*, as a family name, is the same as MagLáimhín, with the *g* of *Mag* carried over to *Laimhín*. Laimhín as a personal name means "of the small hand," dim. of *Lámh*, a hand.

Ballyglihorn in the parish of Ballynakill, Down; *Baile-Ghiolla-chuirn*, Gilhurn's or Glihorn's town. *Giolla-chuirn* means "servant of the corn or cup," i.e. cup-bearer; the name from the office in the chief's household.

Ballyglisheen in Carlow, and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Ghlaisín*, O'Glasheen's or Glashen's town.

Ballyglissane in Cork; O'Glissane's or Gleeson's town.

Ballygobban in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Gobáin*, O'Gobban's town.

Ballygobbin in Antrim; Gobbin's town.

Ballygodoon in Tipperary; Godún's or Godoon's or Godwin's town.

Ballygoghlin in Limerick; *Baile-Mhig-Cochláin*, MagCochlan's town. The *g* passes over from *Mag* and throws out the *c*: a usual process.

Ballygolman in Mayo; *Baile-Ua* [or O']-*g Colman*,

of the O'Colmans. *C* is eclipsed by *g* in gen. plural after *O* : see p. 10.

Ballygoman in Wexford and **Ballygommen** in Mayo ; same as Ballygammon above.

Ballygonigan in Donegal ; *Baile-Ui-Dhonnagain*, O'Donegan's town. The *D* in Donegan changed to *G* by a well-known law (or corruption), for which see p. 6, III.

Ballygonnell in Fermanagh and Wicklow ; *Baile-O'g Connell*, the town of the O'Connells.

Ballygonny in Derry ; *Baile-gconaidh* [-gonny], townland of fire-wood.

Ballygoonaun in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Ghúnáin*, O'Goonan's town.

Ballygoran in Kildare ; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhráin*, O'Gowran's town.

Ballygorian in Down ; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhrain*, O'Gowran's or Gorian's town : or it might be *Mac* instead of *Ua* : MacGorian's.

Ballygorman in Armagh and Donegal ; *Baile-Ui-Gormain*, O'Gorman's town.

Ballygorry in Kilkenny ; *Baile-Ui-Ghuaire*, O'Guary's town.

Ballygortagh in Meath and Roscommon ; *Baile-gortach*, hungry or starved townland : probably from the quality of the land.

Ballygortgarve in Antrim ; *Baile-ghuirt-ghairbh*, town of the rough field. Gort, an enclosed tilled field : *garbh* [garv], rough.

Ballygowdan in Queen's Co. ; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhadain*, O'Gowdan's town.

Ballygowlan in Westmeath (near Athlone) ; *Baile-gabhláin*, town of the little *gowl* or fork or branch : probably a river fork.

Ballygowloge, near Listowel in Kerry ; *Baile-Ui-Ghabhlóig*, O'Gowloge's town. O'Donovan gives O'Gowlog in a family name ; and he could hardly have been mistaken, as he went all through Kerry, gathering up lore from old people. But I do not know O'Gowloge as a family name, and I do not find it in Father Woulfe's book.

Ballygown in Cork, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; *Baile-ghamhann* [-Gowan], the town of the *gows* or smiths.

Ballygowney in Kilkenny and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Ghamhna*, O'Gowna's or Gaffney's town, or it might be *Mac*: for there are *Mac* as well as O'Gaffneys.

Ballygraigue in Tipperary; town of the *graig* or village (for which see vol. i. p. 353).

Ballygraney in Down and Carlow, **Ballygrania** in Sligo, and **Ballygraney** in Kildare; *Baile-Ghráinne*, Grania's or Grace's town (woman).

Ballygreenan in Tyrone; *Baile-grianáin*, the town of the Greenan, summer house, sunny hill. For *grianan*, see vol. i. p. 291.

Ballygrenane in Kerry, and **Ballygrennane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Ghrianáin*, O'Greenan's or O'Grynan's townland.

Ballygriffin in Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Tipperary, and **Ballygriffy** in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Ghriobhtha* [Greefa], (FM), the town of O'Greefa or Griffin. Some of our Griffins make their name Griffith, which is Welsh.

Ballygrillighan in Cork; *Baile-greallachain*, town of the mire: *greallach*, a miry place, dim. *greallachan*.

Ballygrogan in Cork, and **Ballygroogan** in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Ghruagain*, O'Grogan's town.

Ballygrot in Down; *Baile-gcrot*, townland of the hillocks or tummocks (*crot*). Showing neuter eclipsis.

Ballygub in Kilkenny; *Baile-goib*, own of the *gob*, snout, or peak. **Ballygubba** in Limerick, town of the peaks. Both from some natural hill-features.

Ballygudden and **Ballyguddin** in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Ghodáin*, O'Goddan's town.

Ballyguile in Limerick; *Baile-Ghoill*, town of the Englishman (*Gall*).

Ballinguietagle, adjacent to the last named, and same name with the addition of *seagal* rye (with *s* eclipsed); *Baile-Ghoill-tseagail*, the Englishman's town of the rye.

Ballyguin in Mayo; *Baile-O'gCuinn*, the town of the O'Quins. (C or Q, eclipsed after O, gen. pl., see p. 10, above.)

Ballyguiry, near Dungarvan; *Baile-Ui-Ghadhra*, O'Guiry's or O'Gara's townland. The family name Guiry is common in the south as the equivalent Gara or O'Gara is in the west.

Ballygullen in Wexford; *Baile-O'g-Cuilinn*, town of the O'Cullens or Cullens.

Ballygunahan in Down; *Baile-O'g-Conachain*, O'Conaghan's town.

Ballygunneen in Galway; *Baile-O'g-Cuinín*, O'Cunneen's town. There is also a family name MacCunneen or Macunnin; but the *O* is detected in Ballygunneen by the eclipsis: see p. 10.

Ballygurk, near Ardtrea in Derry; *Baile-Mhic-Oirc*, MacUrc's or MacGurk's town.

Ballyguyroe, near Kildorrery, Cork; *Baile-gadhair-ruaidh* [-guyroo], the town of the red hound. *Gadhar* [guyr], a hound. A legend here about a ghostly red hound, which I heard when a boy.

Ballyhaden in Tipperary; *Baile-O'h-Eideáin*, O'Haden's or Hayden's town.

Ballyhaffry in Down; *Baile-Sheaffraiddh*, Geoffrey's town. *G* necessarily changed to *S* (for there is no soft *g* in Irish) and that aspirated to *H* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhagan in Armagh and Kildare; *Baile-Ui-hAodhagáin* [-Hagan], O'Hagan's town.

Ballyhaise in Cavan; *Beul-atha-Ui-hAodha* [Bella-ee-hay], the ford of O'Hea or Hayes.

Ballyhale in Galway and Kilkenny; *Baile-hÉil*, Hale's town.

Ballyhall in Kilkenny; *Baile-hÁl* [-Hall], Hall's town.

Ballyhallaghan in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-hAllacháin*, O'Hallaghan's town.

Ballyhally in Cavan; here the Bally should be Booley; for the whole name is written in the Commonwealth Survey *Buoly-halagh*, the dirty or miry *booley* or dairy-place: where the *s* of salach is properly aspirated to *h*.

Ballyhammon in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-hAmóin*, O'Hammon's or Hammond's town.

Ballyhander in Cork and Waterford; Sander's town, where the *S* is aspirated to *H* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhanna in Donegal and Derry; *Baile-Ui-hAnnaidh* [-hanny], O'Hanna's town.

Ballyhannan in Clare and Armagh; *Baile-Ui-hAnáin*, O'Hannan's town.

Ballyhanry in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-hAnraoi* Mac-Hanry's or MacHenry's town.

Ballyhar in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-hÁir*, O'Hare's town.

Ballyhara in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-hEaghra*, O'Hara's town.

Ballyharrigan in Derry; *Baile-Ui-hAragáin*, O'Harrigan's town.

Ballyharmon in Queen's Co.; *Baile-thearmainn* [-harman], the townland of the *termon* or sanctuary church-land: for which see vol. ii. p. 213.

Ballyharney in Westmeath; *Beal-atha-hÁirne*, Arney's or Harney's ford.

Ballyharraghan in Clare and Ballyharrahan in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-hArachain*, O'Harrahan's town.

Ballyharran, otherwise called Ballagharran in Wexford; *Bealach-Ui-hEaghrain* [-harran], O'Harran's or Harran's road.

Ballyharroon in Cork; *Baile-Sheathrúin* [-harroon], the town of *Seathrún* or Geoffrey. See Ballyhaffry.

Ballyharty in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-hArtaigh*, O'Harty's or Harty's town.

Ballyharvey in Antrim; *Baile-Ui-hAirmheadh-aigh*, O'Harvey's town.

Ballyhaskin in Down; town of the sheskin or marsh (vol. i. p. 463). *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhasky in Donegal, near Derry; *Baile-Sheascaigh* [-hasky], the town of the *seascach* or *shesk* or marsh (vol. i. p. 463). *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhattan in Westmeath; Hattan's town.

Ballyhaugh in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-hEachdhach* [-Hougha], O'Haughey's or Hough's or Hawe's town.

Ballyhaunis in Mayo; written Bellahawnes in Inq. Car. I; *Beal-atha-hamhnais*, the ford of the combat or plundering. *N.B.*—In old times battles were often fought at fords.

Ballyhealy in Westmeath, Wexford, and Sligo ; *Baile-Ui-hEilige* [FM], O'Healy's town.

Ballyhean in Mayo ; *Beal-atha-héin* (O'D.), ford of the bird.

Ballyhearny in Kerry ; *Baile-Ui-Thighearnaigh* [Hierny], O'Tierney's town. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyheashill in King's Co. ; *Baile-Ui-hEisill*, O'Heashill's town.

Ballyhee in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Shidhe* [-Hee], O'Hee's town.

Ballyheeean in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Shíadhain* [-Heean], Sheean's (not Sheehan's) town.

Ballyheedy in Cork ; *Baile-Ui-Shíoda*. O'Sheedy's or Sheedy's town.

Ballyheefy in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Thíthfe* [-Heefy], O'Heefy's town.

Ballyheelan in Cavan; O'Heelan's or Hyland's town.

Ballyheer in Mayo ; *Baile-hiar*, west town.

Ballyheeragh in Mayo ; *Baile-iarthach* [eeragh], west town.

Ballyheerin, near Kilmacrenan in Donegal ; *Baile-Ui-h Uidhrin* [-Heerin], O'Heerin's town.

Ballyhegadon in Queen's Co. ; Hégon's town.

Ballyhegan in Carlow ; MacEgan's or Egan's town.

Ballyhehan in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-h Éacháin*, O'Hehan's town.

Ballyheifer in Derry ; *Baile-Iomhair*, Iever's or Ivor's town.

Ballyhemiken in Cork and **Ballyhemikin** in Kerry ; *Baile-Sheimicín*, the town of Seimicin or Shemikin, which name is merely a dim. of *Seumas* [Sheamus], and means " Little James."

Ballyhennigan in Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-h Eanagain*, O'Hennigan's or O'Hannigan's town.

Ballyheridan in Armagh ; *Baile-Ui-Shioradáin*, O'Shéridan's or Sheridan's town.

Ballyherkin in Cork ; *Baile-Ui-Sheircín* [-Herkin], O'Sherkin's town.

Ballyhest in Waterford : better **Ballyhesh** ; *Baile-sheis* [-hesh], the town of the ses or broom : the first

s being aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI). Mr. John Fleming, national teacher, now an old man, scholarly in the Irish language, whom I have often mentioned elsewhere, who has lived all his life near Ballyhest, writes: "The word *ses* has been out of use here for more than a generation, and they now use the other word *giolcach* for broom. About the year 1835 this townland was proverbial for its great growth of broom. But as *ses* was latterly unintelligible to the people, they added a *t* to give it a meaning, and they now think it took its name from a family named *Hest*." [This process of modifying words that were not understood in order to give them a meaning is common, not only in Irish but in English; on which see Vinegar Hill below.] It is to be presumed that Ballyhest, near Kanturk in Cork, has the same origin.

Ballyheyland, near Ballyroan in Queen's Co., a name much corrupted so as to disguise its real origin. It was in old times correctly called Kil-Helan or Kil-Fhailan or Kilwhelan, which commemorates a well-known Irish saint, Faolan or Fillan, born here about the fifth century, a descendant of Irish kings. Though the people have in a manner erased the saint's name by changing Kilhelan to Ballyheyland, he is still vividly remembered there, as well as in Scotland, where he spent some time at missionary work and founded a church which still preserves his name better than it is preserved in his own country. See Reeves's Adamnan, lxxiv., note *g*: and O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Saints," vol. vi. p. 750.

Ballyhickey in Clare and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Hicidhe* [-Hickey], O'Hickey's town. The O'Hickeys were an eminent family of medical doctors: they were the hereditary physicians to the O'Briens, lords of Thomond, for which they had free land; and no doubt the Ballyhickey in Clare (near Clooney) was their hereditary estate, as well as that in Tipperary.

Ballyhiernan in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Thiernain*, O'Tiernan's town. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhiernaun in the parish of Ballynahaglish, near Lough Conn in Mayo; commemorates an Irish saint

Tighernan [Tiernan] of the fifth century and of princely descent, who founded a church in Errew, a point of land jutting into Lough Conn, on the site of which stand the present abbey ruins of Errew. One of the Barretts presented this townland (Ballyhiernaun) to the community of Errew in the fifteenth century in honour of the saint, whence it took its name *Baile-Thiernáin*, St. Tiernan's townland.

Ballyhigeen in Cork; *Baile-Thaidgín* [-higeen], the town of little Teige or Timothy.

Ballyhighland in Wexford; same as Ballyheelan.

Ballyhiloge in Cork; *Baile-shaileog*, the town of the sally trees. *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhimikin in Cork and Tipperary; *Baile-Shimicin*, town of Simikin or Henikin or Jenkins.

Ballyhimmin in Kilkenny; *Baile-Thoimín*, Tommin's or Timmins's town. *Thoimín* means little Thomas ("Tommy").

Ballyhimock in Cork; *Baile-sheamoig*, the town of *Shemog*, young Shemus or James. *T* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhine in Mayo and Wexford; *Baile-Uí-Eidhin*, O'Hyne's town.

Ballyhinode in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Shionóid*, Synnott's town.

Ballyhist in Meath and Tipperary; the town of Host or Hosty, a Welsh family.

Ballyhobert, near Youghal in Cork; Hobart's town.

Ballyhobin, near Ballybrood in Limerick; *Baile-Thoibín*, Tobin's town.

Ballyhohan in Tipperary; *Baile-Uí-Thuathchain*, O'Hohan's town.

Ballyholahan and **Ballyhollahan** in Tipperary and Roscommon; *Baile-Uí-h Uallachain*, O'Holahan's or O'Hoolahan's town.

Ballyholey, near Raphoe in Donegal; *Baile-Amhlaibh*, Auliff's or Awley's town.

Ballyholland, near Newry in Down; *Baile-Mhaol-Challainn*, Maol-Callan's or Mulholland's town.

Ballyhomuck in Limerick, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; Homock's town.

Ballyhomulta in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Thomulty* [-Humulty], O'Tomulty's town.

Ballyhone in Antrim and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-hEoghain*, O'Hone's or Hone's town.

Ballyhoneen in Kerry; same as last with the dim.; Honeen's town.

Ballyhonock in Cork; *Baile-Sheánoig*, Shannock's or young John's town.

Ballyhcolahan in Galway, Limerick, and Cork; same as Ballyholahan.

Ballyhoolivan, near Granand, Longford; *Baile-Ui-Shúilleabhair*, the town of O'Sullivan; a southern family settled there. *S* aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI).

Ballyhorahan, near Coolrain in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Ui-hUarachain* (or *-hOdharachain*), O'Horahan's town.

Ballyhorgan in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-h Amhragain*, O'Horagan's or O'Houragan's or Horgan's town.

Ballyhork in Donegal; *Baile-choirce* [-horka], town of the oats. For *Coirce*, oats, see vol. ii. p. 321.

Ballyhorragh in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Shearraigh*, town O'Sherry. There are also MacSherrys or MacSharrys.

Ballyhorsa, near Kilcoole in Wicklow; town of Horsa (Danish).

Ballyhoulan in Cork; same as Ballyholahan.

Ballyhoura, the name of a well-known range of mountains extending from near Charleville in Cork eastwards through Cork and Limerick. Took the name from a celebrated pass near Buttevant in Cork; *Bealach-Fheabhrat* [Ballaghoura], the road of Feabhrat or Abhra [Our], a half-mythical chief of the first or second century. The original name of this pass was *Ceann Fheabhrat* [Cann-Our], Abhra's head, about which there is a wild legend in the "Book of Leinster."

Ballyhourigan, near Killoscully in Tipperary; same as Ballyhorgan.

Ballyhowly in Mayo; *Bealach-abhla*, road of the apples.

Ballyhubert in Roscommon; Hubert's or Hobart's town.

Ballyhudda in Tipperary; Huddy's town: Huddy still common.

Ballyhugh in Cavan; written in Commonwealth Survey, Ballaghugh; *Bealach-Aodha* [-Aia], Aed's or Hugh's road. **Ballyhugh** in King's Co.; written in an Inq. Jac. I, Ballickhugh; *Baile-Mhic-Aodha*, town of Mac-Hugh or Mack-ay. **Ballyhugh** in Galway; *Baile-Ui-hAodha*, the town of O'Hea.

Ballyhurly in Clare; *Baile-Ui-hUrthuile*, O'Hurly's town.

Ballyhuskard in Wexford; *Baile-thuaisceart*, north town.

Ballyhussa in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-hEoghasa* [-Hosa], O'Hussey's town.

Ballyhusty in Tipperary; same as Ballyhist.

Ballyieragh in the parish of Kilcrohane and in Cape Clear Island, both in Cork; *Baile-iarthach*, western townland.

Ballyillaun in Clare; *Baile-oileáin*, the town of the island.

Ballyine in Carlow and Limerick; same as Ballyhine.

Ballyinsheen in Clare; *Baile-insín*, town of the little *inis* or island or river holm (*inch*).

Ballyisland in Cork; same as Ballyillaun.

Ballyjamesduff in Cavan; *Baile-Sheumais-dhuibh*, Black James's town.

Ballyjennings in the parish of Kilmainemore; Jennings is the anglicised form of *Seoinín* [Shoneen], Little John: Jennings's town.

Ballyjohnboy, near Ullard, Kilkenny; *Baile-Sheáin-bhuidhe*, Yellow John's town.

Ballykeaghra in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-Fhiachrach*, MacFiachrach's or Fiaghra's townland. *M* and *F* drop out by aspiration.

Ballykean, the name of several places in King's Co. and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Chéin*, O'Kean's town.

Ballykeating, near Glanworth in Cork; Keating's town.

Ballykeefe, the name of several townlands in Kil-

kenny and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chaoimh*, O'Keeffe's town.

Ballykeelan in Kildare, and **Ballykeelaun**, near Limerick city; *Baile-Ui-Chaoláin*, O'Keelan's town.

Ballykeel Artifinny in Down; Ballykeel, *Baile-caol*, narrow townland. Artifinny is *Ard-Tighe-Finne*, the height of Finna's house (a woman); *tigh* [tee], a house. See Attee.

Ballykeel Edenagonnell in Down, near the last; Edenagonnell is *Eudan-na-gConall*, the *edan* or hill-brow of the Connells. The *C* of Connell eclipsed by *g* (p. 3, II). "The narrow-shaped townland of the hill-brow of the Connells."

Ballykeen in Derry; *Baile-caoin*, pleasant townland (for *caoin* and such-like, see vol. ii. chap. iv.).

Ballykeenan in Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Cianáin*, O'Keenan's town.

Ballykeeran in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chiaráin*, O'Kieran's town. Ballykeeran in the parish of Lickerrig, Galway; *Beal-atha-caorthainn* [-keeran], the ford of the rowan or quicken trees. Ballykeeran in Westmeath (near Athlone); *Bealach-Caorthainn*, the *ballagh* or road of the quickens. All three are different.

Ballykeevan in Queen's Co., and **Ballykevan** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chaomháin*, O'Keegan's or O'Kevan's town.

Ballykeevican in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Chaomháin*, O'Keevican's town.

Ballykeevin in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Chaoimhghin*, O'Keevin's town (different from Keevan).

Ballykelly, the name of more than a dozen townlands in various counties; *Baile-Ui-Ceallaigh* [-Kally], O'Kelly's town.

Ballykenefick in Cork; Kenifick's town: a family name of English origin occurring in the south.

Ballykeoghan in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Cheóchain*, O'Keohane's town.

Ballykerin in Tipperary and Waterford, and **Ballykereen** in Wexford; the town of O'Kerin (*Ua-Céirín*).

Ballykerrigan, near Balla in Mayo, and **Ballykergan** in Donegal; *Baile-Ui-Chiaragain*, O'Kerrigan's town.

Ballykerwick in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chiarmhaic*, O'Kerwick's town. The O'Kerwicks now often call themselves Kirby.

Ballykilbeg, near Downpatrick; *Baile-coille-bige*, town of the small wood.

Ballykilcavan in Queen's Co.; *Baile-cille-Cháomh-áin* [-Kevan], town of Kevan's church.

Ballykilcline in Roscommon; written in an Inq. Jac. I, Bally McGillechleene, pointing to *Baile-Mhic-Giollachlaoin*, Mackleclean's or Cline's town.

Ballykildea in Clare, and **Ballykilladea** in Galway; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-Dé*, Mackledea's or Kildea's or Gildea's town.

Ballykilduff in Carlow; *Baile-Mhic-Giolladuibh*, Mackleduff's or Kilduff's town. *Giolla dubh*, or Kilduff, means black or dark-complexioned *giolla* or servant.

Ballykill in Mayo; *Baile-caill*, town of the hazel.

Ballykillaboy in Kilkenny; formed in Irish like Ballykilduff, with *boy* or *buidhe*, yellow, instead of duff: the town of a man named Kilboy (Yellow Gilla).

Ballykillageer in Wicklow; *Baile-coille-gcaor*, town of the berry-wood, *i.e.* abounding unusually in berry-bearing trees, such as the quicken or rowan tree. The eclipsing *g* in *gcaor* is due to the neuter *coile*: p. 8. See Vinegar Hill for *caor*.

Ballykilmore in Westmeath; *Baile-cille-mhíre*, town of the great church.

Ballykilmurry in King's Co., Waterford, and Wicklow; *Baile-ic-Giolla-Mhuire*, MacGillamore's town-land. *Giolla-Mhuire* or Gilmore means servant of [the B.V.] Mary.

Ballykilroe in Westmeath; *Baile-Mhic-Giolla-ruaidh*, Mackilroe's or Gilroy's church. See Ballygillaroe.

Ballykilty in Clare, Cork, and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Chaoilte* [-Keelta], O'Quilty's town.

Ballykine in Down and Mayo; *Baile-Ui-Chadhain*, O'Kine's town.

Ballykinvarga in Clare; *Baile-Cinn-mhargaidh*, the town at the head of the market.

Ballykissane in Kerry; O'Kissane's or Kissane's town.

Ballyknevin in Clare; *Baile-Mhic-Cnaimhin*, Mac-Nevin's town. Some members of this family call themselves "Bones," because *Cnamh* [Knav: *K* sounded] means a bone. I once knew a piper named Tom Bones; and as he did not think the surname respectable he changed it to Bohun, which was good enough for a lord let alone a piper. See Ballycramsy.

Ballyknockcrumpin in Carlow. Ballyknock is the town of the hill: and this, to distinguish it from other Ballyknocks, is called Ballyknockcrumpin, from a *crompane*, a *pill* or little inlet (from the Barrow). See Crompane.

Ballylahiff in Kerry and Limerick, and **Ballylahy** in Galway and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Laithimh* [-Lahiv], O'Lahiff's or O'Lahy's town.

Ballyleaan in Killadysert, Clare; *Baile-Ui-Leáin*, O'Leane's town.

Ballyledder in the parish of Knockane, Kerry; *Baile-leathair*, townland of leather. Until lately tanning was carried on here by the country people as a local industry: the whole process was described to me by a native, and described correctly, as I know from other sources. Every householder tanned his own leather, and employed the brogue-maker to make his brogues or shoes. Even still dogskins are tanned after the old fashion. The Irish name of the place would be pronounced "Ballylaher"; but the English word *leather* (in the form of *ledder*) was so suitable that it was adopted.

Ballyleen in Carlow, Galway, and Waterford; the townland of the *lin* [leen] or flax. For *lin*, flax, see vol. ii. p. 327. Sixty years ago flax was much grown in the southern half of Ireland: but that is all over.

Ballyleese, near Coleraine; *Baile-lias* [-leese], the hill-ridge of the huts. See Drumlease and Tullylease, vol. ii. p. 226.

Ballylehane in Queen's Co., and **Ballyhaun** in Kil-

kenny; *Baile-Ui-Liatháin* [-Lehane], the town of O'Lehane, Lehane, or Lyons.

Ballyleidy in Down; *Baile-Ui-Lideadha* [-Liddy], the town of O'Leidy or Liddy.

Ballylenaghan in Down; *Baile-Ui-Luineacháin*, O'Lenaghan's town.

Ballylennan, **Ballylennon**, and **Ballylennane**, in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Leanáin*, O'Lennan's town.

Ballylessan in Down; *Baile-liosáin*, town of the little *lis* or fort. See *Ballylesson*, vol. ii. p. 274.

Ballyliamgow in Wexford; *Baile-Liaim-Gabha*, town of William the smith. For *gows* or smiths, see vol. i. p. 222.

Ballylibernagh in Wexford; *Baile-liobarnach*, untidy, slovenly town, from the character of its people in old times. See "Libber" in "English as we Speak it in Ireland," p. 285. This was the universal interpretation of the old people sixty years ago.

Ballyligpatrick in Antrim. Ballylig is "the town of the stone" (*liag*). There must have been a stone there dedicated to St. Patrick, either a pillar or an altar stone.

Ballylimp in Down; *Baile-leanh* [-lav], town of the elms. For *leanh*, elm, and for this curious corruption to *limp*, see vol. i. p. 508.

Ballylin in Donegal, King's Co., Limerick, and Galway, **Ballyline** in Clare, Kilkenny, and Kerry, and **Ballyling** in Carlow and Cork; *Baile-Ui-Fhloinn* [-lin], town of O'Flynn. Initial *F* dropped out (p. 2, IV). *N.B.*—Irish *nn* often gets the sound of English *ng*.

Ballylinane in Limerick, and **Ballylinnen** in Kilkenny; *Baile-Ui-Lionnain*, O'Linnane's town.

Ballylinch in Kilkenny and Waterford, and **Ballylinchy** in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Loingsigh* [-Linsky], O'Linchy's or Lynch's town.

Ballylion in Roscommon and Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Laighin*, town of O'Lyon or Lyne.

Ballylongane in Cork and Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Longáin*, O'Longan's town: a family now commonly called Long.

Ballylonnan in King's Co. ; Lonnán's or O'Lonan's town.

Ballyloo in Carlow ; *Baile-Lughaidh* [-Looy], Lewy's town.

Ballylooby, near Galbally in Limerick ; *Baile-Lúbaigh*, O'Looby's or Luby's town.

Ballyloughlin in Down, Wexford, and Wicklow ; *Baile-Ui-Lochláinn*, O'Loughlin's or O'Melaghlin's town.

Ballyloughloe in Westmeath ; *Baile-Locha-Luatha*, the town of the lake of Luath. Luath, a man's name meaning Swift, like "Luath," the name of a dog in Burns's "The Twa Dogs."

Ballyloughrain in Kerry ; *Baile-Ui-Luachrain*, O'Loghran's town.

Ballylugnagon in Roscommon ; *Baile-luig-na-gcon*, townland of the hollow (*lug*) of the hounds. *Cu*, gen. *con*, a hound. Probably a hollow where the meet was held.

Ballyluoge in Galway ; *Baile-Ui-Laoghog*, Luogue's town.

Ballylurgan in Antrim ; *Baile-Lúrgan*, townland of the long hill. For Lurga or Lurgan, a shin, a long hill, a long stripe, see vol. i. p. 527.

Ballylurkin in Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Lorcáin*, O'Lorcan's or O'Larkin's townland.

Ballylynan in Queen's Co. ; *Baile-Ui-Laighneain*, O'Lynan's town.

Ballylynch in Tipperary ; same as Ballylinch.

Ballymabilla in Galway ; *Baile-muighe-bile*, town of the plain (*magh*) of the *bilé* or ancient tree. Some remarkable tree here in old times.

Ballymacanab in Armagh ; *Baile-Mic-an-Abba*, MacNab's town.

Ballymacarret, near Belfast ; *Baile-Mic-Gearoid*, the town of MacGarret or the son of Garret or Gerald.

Ballymacaward in Donegal ; *Baile-Mic-an-Bháird*, Macaward's or Ward's town.

Ballymacbredan in Down ; *Baile-Mic-Bhríghdeáin*, MacBredan's town.

Ballymacbrennan in Down ; *Baile-Mic-Bhránnain*,

town of MacBrennan. The family name O'Brennan is now more common than MacBrennan.

Bally-mac-Egan in Lorrha in Tipperary ; *Baile-Mic-Aodhagain* [-Egan], MacEgan's town. The MacEgans were, for many generations, the hereditary professors of Law, Poetry, and Literature, and kept three great schools here. They had the land from the chief free as a reward for their services, and it remains in the family to this day.

Ballymacilcurr in Derry ; *Baile-Mic-Giollchuir*, Macgilcor's town.

Ballymacilhoyle in Antrim ; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Chomhgkaill*, Macklehoyle's town. This family take their name from the great St. Comgall of Bangor. *Comgall* or *Comhghall* pron. Cowall or Coyle. See Ballycoyle.

Ballymacilroy in Antrim, and **Ballymackilroy** in Tyrone and Fermanagh ; *Baile-Mic-Giollaruaidh* (FM), Mackleroy's or Gilleroy's town (Scotch Gil-deroy). See Ballygillaroe.

Ballymackea in Clare and Limerick, **Ballymackey** in Tipperary, and **Ballymacky** in Wexford ; *Baile-Mic-Aodha*, Mackay's town.

Ballymackesy in Limerick and Wexford ; *Baile-Ui-Macasaigh*, O'Mackesy's town.

Ballymackilduff in Donegal and Tyrone ; *Baile-Mic-Giolladuibh*, Mackilduff's or Kilduff's town : like Ballymacilroy.

Ballymackillagill in Kilkenny ; *Baile-Mic-Giollagil*, MacGillagil's town. Like Ballymackilduff (*gil* or *geal* means fair-haired, as *duff* or *dubh* is black-haired).

Ballymackilmurry ; *Baile - Mic - Giolla - Mhuire*, Macklemurry's or MacGilmore's or Gilmore's town. Gillamurry or Gilmore means servant of [the B.V.] Mary.

Ballymackilreiny in Down ; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-ráighne*, Macklereany's town.

Ballymackinroe in Cavan ; *Baile-Mic-Conruaidhe*, MacConrua's or Mackinroe's town.

Ballymaclare in Wexford, pronounced there Ballyvaclare ; *Baile-Mhocléir*, Mockler's town.

Ballymacnamee in Down; *Baile-Mic-Connidhe*, town of MacConmee or MacNamee, another form of MacConway.

Ballymacoda in Cork and **Ballymacooda** in Clare; shortened from *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Mhochuda*, the town of MacGillacuddy. Gillacuddy means servant or devotee of St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore.

Ballymacoll in Meath; *Baile-Mic-Cholla*, the town of MacColla or MacColl. Colla, an illustrious ancient Irish personal name.

Ballymaconaghy in Down; *Baile-Mic-Dhonchadha* [-Onagha], MacDonaghy's town, another form of Mac-Donogh. *D* disappears by aspiration (p. 2, III).

Ballymacoolaghan in King's Co.; *Baile-Mic-Ualla-chain* (FM), MacCuolahan's or Cuolahan's town. The ancestral name *Uallachán* means "Proud man."

Ballymacquin in Kerry, and **Ballymaquin** in Donegal; *Baile-Mic-Chuinn*, MacConn's town.

Ballymacrah in Mayo; *Baile-Mac-Craith* (Ann. L. Key), Magrath's or Magraiden's town.

Ballymacrossan in King's Co.; McCrossan's town. See Ballycrossan.

Ballymacully in Armagh; same as Ballymacoll.

Ballymacushin in Wexford; MacCushin's town. See Ballycushen.

Ballymaddock in King's and Queen's Co., and **Ballymadog** in Cork; *Baile-Madog*, Maddock's town. Here the *M* ought to be aspirated as in Ballyvaddock; but it is not: see p. 4, XI.

Ballymagaghan in Fermanagh; MacGaghan's town.

Ballymaganlis in Down; *Baile-Mic-Ainleis*, Maganless's town.

Ballymagauran in Cavan; *Baile-Mic-Shamhradhain* [-Auran], the town of Macauran or MacGouran or MacGovern.

Ballymaghan in Down; *Baile-Ui-Miodchain* (Hogan), O'Meehan's town.

Ballymaghery in Down and Westmeath; *Baile-machaire*, town of the plain or level farm.

Ballymagan in Down; *Baile-Mic-Fhinn*, Maginn's town.

Ballymaginagh in Down; *Baile-Mic-Fhionn-chadha*, Maginagh's town.

Ballymaging in Mayo; same as Ballymagan.

Ballymagirril in Cavan; *Baile-Mic-Ireoil*, Mac-Ireel's or Magirril's town.

Ballymaglaff and **Ballymaglave** in Down, and **Ballymaglavy** in Westmeath; *Baile-Mic-Lamha*, Mac-Glave's town. See Ballyglavin.

Ballymaglancy in Galway and Roscommon; *Baile-Mic-Fhlannchadha* [-Lanchy], MacClancy's or Maglancy's or Clancy's town.

Ballymagreehan in Down; *Baile-MacCriochain*, Magreehan's town.

Ballymagrane in Roscommon; *Baile-Mic-Roidhin*, the town of MacRoin or Magrane. The Magrines now call themselves Green.

Ballymaguigan in Derry, and **Ballymaguiggin** in Clare; *Baile-Mic-Guigin*, MacGuigan's or Mac-Quiggan's town.

Ballymalady in Down; *Baile-Ui-Maoiléidigh*, O'Me ready's or Me ready's town: still a common family name; sometimes made Melody.

Ballymalis in Kerry; named from a ford in the river Laune, which still exists, there being no bridge; *Beal-atha-Máluis*, Malus's ford.

Ballymanagh in Galway, Kerry, and Mayo; *Baile-meadhonach* [-managh], middle town: between two adjacent townlands.

Ballymarcahaun in Galway, and **Ballymarkahan** in Clare; *Baile-Marcacháin*, town of the horseman or knight: *marc*, a horse; *marcach*, *marcachán*, a rider, a knight.

Ballymariscal in Galway; same as Ballinvariscal.

Ballymarroge in Wicklow; town of Marrock, an old family name.

Ballymartin, the name of many places all over Ireland; Martin's or O'Martin's or MacMartin's townland.

Ballymatoskerty in Antrim; *Baile-muighe-tuaiscertaighe*, the town on the north plain. *Magh*, a plain: *tuaiscert*, north.

Ballymee, near Fermoy in Cork, and **Cahermee** adjacent, celebrated for its yearly horse-fair, both took their names from someone named *Midhe* [Mee]; Mee's town and caher. Mee is now a pretty common family name; but many of these are *O'Miadhaigh* or *O'Mee*.

Ballymeelish in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Mílis*, Myles's town. The *M* should be aspirated: see p. 4, XI. The name Myles is generally understood to be the equivalent of *Maelmordha* [Mailmora].

Ballymeeny in Sligo; *Baile - Ui - Mianaigh*, O'Meeny's or Meany's town.

Ballymerret in Galway; *Baile-Mairhread*, Mairead's or Margaret's town. Nothing known about this Margaret.

Ballymerrigan in Wicklow; *Baile-Ui-Muireagain*, O'Merrigan's town.

Ballyminaun in Wexford, and **Ballyminan** in Longford; *Baile-mionnan*, the town of kids: named for the same reason as Goatstown beside Dublin.

Ballyminoge in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mineóg*, O'Minoge's town.

Ballymoat in Galway, Waterford, Wicklow, Longford; *Baile-an-mhóta*, the town of the moat or mound.

Ballymoe on the river Suck in Galway; *Beal-atha-Mogha* (FM), the ford of Mogh [-Mow], a very ancient Irish personal name.

Ballymoghan in Derry; *Baile-Ui-Móchain*, O'Mohan's town.

Ballymogue in Carlow; *Baile-Maodhog*, town of Mogue, a common personal name in the S.E. counties, from St. Mogue or Aidan of Ferns.

Ballymongan in Tyrone; as it is in the parish of Termonomongan, it evidently took its name from the O'Mongans, who held St. Cairell's Termon or Sanctuary lands (vol. i. p. 215). **Ballymongaun** in Clare and Limerick took its name also from the O'Mongans: *Baile-Ui-Mongáin*, O'Mongan's town.

Ballymoon in Carlow ; *Baile-Mudhain*, Muadhan's or Modan's town. But **Ballymoon** in Donegal is believed there to be *Baile-mona*, town of the bog, for actually the townland is nearly all bog.

Ballymooney in King's and Queen's Co. and Wicklow ; *Baile-Ui-Maonaigh*, O'Mooney's town.

Ballymorris in several counties ; *Baile-Muiris*, Morris's or Maurice's town.

Ballymorrisheen in Cork and Limerick ; *Baile-Muirisín*, town of little Morris (dim. *in*, see p. 12, II).

Ballymot, near Monkstown below Cork ; also called correctly in English Timbertown ; for the Irish is *Baile-adhmuid* [-amid], where only the second syllable of *adhmad*, timber, appears in the anglicised name, and even that disguised (*mot*).

Ballymoylin in Roscommon and Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Maoilin*, O'Moylin's or O'Moylan's town.

Ballymoyock in Mayo ; *Baile-Maidhioc*, from a man who is still remembered in tradition *Maidhioc* or Mayock Barrett.

Ballymuck in Meath ; *Baile-muc*, town of the pigs : like Pigtown beside Dublin.

Ballymuckleheany in Derry ; *Baile-Mic-Giolla-Sheanaigh*, Mackilheany's or Gilheany's or Heany's town.

Ballymilcashel in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolcaisil*, O'Mulcashel's or Cashel's town.

Ballymulderg in Derry ; *Baile-Maoildeirg*, O'Mulderg's town.

Ballymuldorry in Sligo ; *Baile-Ui-Maoldoraigh*, O'Muldory's town.

Ballymullavil in Mayo ; *Baile-Ui-Maolfhabhaill* [-Mailavill], O'Mulavill's town. But in **Ballymullavill** in Roscommon the Bally is *Beal-atha* or Bella, a ford. The rest of the name is the same as the former. The O'Mulavills now commonly call themselves Lavelle, which has a *Frenchy* look.

Ballymullen, the name of several places all through Ireland. Most of these are so called from families : O'Mullen's or O'Millin's or O'Moylan's town. But the two **Ballymullens** in Queen's Co. are different ;

for the Down Survey calls them Bealamullen : *i.e.* *Beal-atha-muilinn*, the ford of the mill.

Ballymully in Derry and Tyrone ; *Baile-Mullaigh*, town of the hill summit. For *Mullach*, a summit, see vol. i. p. 391.

Ballymulqueeny in Clare ; *Baile-Ui-Maoilchaoine*, O'Mulqueeny's town. Mulqueen and Mulqueeny still common in Clare.

Ballymulrennan in Roscommon ; *Baile-Ui-Maoil-bhreanain*, O'Mulrenan's town.

Ballymultimber in Derry ; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoltomair*, O'Multomar's or Multimber's town.

Ballymultrea in Derry ; *Baile-Ui-Maoiltrea*, O'Multrea's town. "Maoltrea" means "servant" of St. Trea, for whom see Ardtrea.

Ballymurphy, the name of many townlands ; meaning obvious. Some of the Murphys now call themselves O'Morchoe, which is an improvement, as it more nearly gives the sound of the original, *O'Murchadha*.

Ballymurragh ; *Baile-Murchadha*, town of *Murchadha* or Murragh.

Ballymurray and **Ballymurry** ; *Baile-Ui-Murchadha*, same as Ballymurphy. The more usual Irish form of O'Murray is *O'Muireadhaigh*.

Ballymurtagh in Clare, Wexford, and Wicklow ; *Baile-Ui-Muircheartaigh*, O'Moriarty's town.

Ballynabanoge in Limerick, Wexford, and Waterford ; *Baile-na-bánóige*, town of the green field. *Bán*, a green field ; dim. *bánóig* (p. 12, II).

Ballynabarnish in Antrim ; *Baile-na-bearnais*, the town of the [mountain] gap. For *bearnas*, a gap, see vol. i. p. 434.

Ballynaberny in Wexford ; same as **Ballynabarna**, **Ballynabarny**, and **Ballynabarney** ; *Baile-na-bearna*, the town of the gap.

Ballynabinnia in Clare ; *Baile-na-binne*, town of the peak. See Binn.

Ballynabloun in Kerry, a much-shortened name, for it is written in one very old map, Ballymacgullynavlaune, *i.e.* *Baile-Mic-Giolla-na-bhFlann*, MacGillanavlann's town.

Ballynabola in Waterford and Wexford; town of the *booley* or milking-place. See Booley below.

Ballynabooragh in Galway; *Baile-na-m Burcach* [-moorkagh], the town of the Burkes. The eclipsis is neglected here: see p. 4, XI.

Ballynabortagh in Cork; *Baile-na-bportagh*, town of the *portagh*s or turf banks (*p* eclipsed to *b*: p. 4, VI).

Ballynabragget in Down; *Baile-na-bragoide*, the town of the bragget, *i.e.* ale or beer: indicating the residence of a professional brewer. For these brewers and for bragget, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." Index, "Brewers."

Ballynabreen in Donegal; *Baile-na-bruidhne*, town of the *breen* or mansion or fairy palace. The old *breen* or fort is there still. For these fairy mansions, see vol. i. p. 289.

Ballynabrehon in Mayo; *Baile-na-m Breitheamhán*, the town of the *brehons*. Brehon means a judge or any lawyer or professor of the old Irish Brehon Law.

Ballynabrock in Cork and Sligo; *Baile-na-mbroc*, town of the badgers, indicating a badger warren.

Ballynabrone in Clare; *Baile-na-brón*, town of the millstone. *Bro*, *brón*, a millstone, a quern: see vol. i. p. 376.

Ballynaclashy in Cork; *Baile-na-claise*, the town of the trench. See Ballinaclash.

Ballynacleigh in Leitrim; *Baile-na-cloiche* [-cleigh], the town of the stone. *Cloch*, a stone, vol. i. p. 411.

Ballynaclera in Tipperary; *Baile-na-cleire*, the town of the clergy (collectively): indicating ecclesiastical property.

Ballynacliffy in Westmeath; see p. 6.

Ballynaclonagh in Westmeath, and **Ballynacloona** in Tipperary; the town of the meadows: *cluain*, *cluanach*, a meadow, meadow land.

Ballynaclosha in Armagh; same as Ballynaclashy.

Ballynacloy in Mayo; same as Ballynacleigh.

Ballynacor in Donegal; *Beal-atha-na-coradh*, the ford of the weir.

Ballynacourty; town of the *court* or mansion. See Court.

Ballynacroghy in Westmeath ; *Baile-na-croiche*, the town of the gallows.

Ballynadrimna in Meath, and **Ballynadrumne** in Kildare ; *Baile-na-druimne*, town of the little *drum* or hill-ridge : dim. termination *ne* : see vol. ii. p. 25.

Ballynadrishoge in Wexford ; *Baile-na-driseoige*, the townland of brambles. See *Dris*, *Dreas* ; see vol. ii. p. 355.

Ballynadruckilly in Tipperary ; *Beal-atha-na-dtruc-aillidhe* [-druckilly], the ford of the *truckles* or cars. See *Ballinagar*. *T* eclipsed to *d* : see p. 4, VIII.

Ballynafauna in Cork ; *Baile-na-fáine*, town of the declivity or slope.

Ballynafeaha in Cork ; *Baile-na-féithe*, the town of the *féith* [feagh] or boggy stream. See vol. ii. p. 397, for *féith*.

Ballynafearagh in Meath and Westmeath ; *Baile-na-bhfiarach*, town of the meadows : *fear*, grass ; *fiarach*, grassy, a grassy field. Eclipsis neglected and *f* restored to its full sound : see p. 4, XI.

Ballynafern in Down ; *Baile-na-bhfearn*, the town of the *fearns* or alder-trees. For *fearn*, vol. i. p. 515.

Ballynafid in Westmeath ; *Baile-na-bhfead*, the town of the streamlets : *fead*, a whistle, a streamlet, generally in the dim. *feadan* : see vol. i. p. 458.

Ballynagally in Limerick ; *Baile-na-gcailleach*, the town of the nuns ; indicating property of a neighbouring convent. *C* eclipsed to *g* : see p. 3, II.

Ballynagappagh in Kildare ; *Baile-na-gceapach*, the town of the tillage-plots. For *Ceapach*, see vol. i. p. 228.

Ballynagappoge in Down : see p. 3.

Ballynagar in Galway, **Ballynagare** in Kerry, and **Ballynagarr** in Queen's Co. ; same as *Ballinagar*.

Ballynagarbragh in Cork and **Ballynagarbry** in Westmeath ; *Baile-na-g Cairbreach*, *Baile-na-g Cairbre*, the townland of the Carberys, *i.e.* of the families named Carbery. *C* eclipsed by *g* : see p. 3, II.

Ballynagard in Antrim, Clare, and Derry ; *Baile-na-gceard*, the town of the *cairds* or artificers. Same as *Ballynagarde*, vol. i. p. 223.

Ballynagarhagh in Mayo; *Baile-na-gcairrthe*, the town of the rocks. See Carr.

Ballynagashel in Antrim; *Baile-na-gcaiseal*, town of the cashels or circular stone forts (for which see vol. i. p. 286).

Ballynagassan in Louth; *Baile-na-gcasín*, town-land of the *casans* or paths.

Ballynagh in King's Co.; *Bail'-na-neach*, town of the horses.

Ballynaghten in Antrim; *Baile-Mic-Neachtain*, MacNaughten's town.

Ballynagittagh in Galway; *Baile-na-gciotach*, town of the *kittaghs* or *kithhopes* or left-handed men. Must have been in the family.

Ballynaglack in Donegal; *Baile-na-glaice*, the town-land of the *glack* or hollow. The name exactly corresponds with the place.

Ballynaglea in Mayo; *Baile-atha-na-geliath*, the town of the ford of hurdles. Like *Baile-atha-cliath*, Dublin (vol. i. p. 363).

Ballynagown in Derry; *Baile-na-ngabhan*, the town of the smiths: same as Ballynagowan, see vol. i. p. 222.

Ballynagrallagh in Wexford; *Baile-na-greallaighe*, town of the *grallagh* or marsh.

Ballynagranshy in Meath; *Baile-na-grainsighe* [-granshy], the town of the *grange* or granary or farm.

Ballynagreagh in Armagh; *Baile-na-gcreach*, the town of the *creachs* or cattle-spoils: where cattle-lifters had their fastness.

Ballynagree in Cork; *Baile-na-gcroidh*, the town of the cattle-herds. *Crodh* [cro], cattle.

Ballynagreeve in Galway; *Baile-na-gcraobh* [-greeve], the townland of the branches or branchy trees. For *Craobh*, see vol. i. p. 501.

Ballynagrenia in Westmeath; written Bolyne-greney in an Inq. Jac. I; *Buaile-na-gréine*, booley of the sun—sunny milking-place. See Booley.

Ballynaguilsha in King's Co.; *Baile-na-Gaillsighe*, the town of the English woman. *Gall*, an Englishman; *Gaillseach*, an English woman. *Seach* is a feminine termination.

Ballynagun in Clare; *Baile-na-gcon*, the townland of the hounds (place for the meet).

Ballynagurragh in Tyrone; *Baile-na-gcurrach*, the town of the moors or marshes (currach, with *c* eclipsed).

Ballynagussane in Kildare; *Baile-na-gcasán*, town of the *casans* or paths.

Ballynahalla in Galway and Kerry; *Baile-na-haille* [-*hallia*], the town of the cliff or declivity. See Alla.

Ballynahask in Wexford; *Baile-na-heasca* [-*haska*], the town of the quagmire. See Aska.

Ballynahaye in Tyrone; the town of the (lime-)kiln.

Ballynaheglish in Roscommon; same as Ballyeglish.

Ballynaheskeragh in Galway; *Baile-na-heiscreach*, the town of the *esker* or sand-ridge. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

Ballynahoogh in Roscommon; *Baile-na-huamha* [FM], the town of the cave: the cave—a remarkable one—is still there. The place is often called correctly in English Cavetown.

Ballynahoulort in Kerry; *Baile-na-hubhallghuirt* [-*houlort*], the town of the *Oulart* or orchard. *Abhal-gort*, here declined fem. (unusual).

Ballynahulla in Kerry; *Baile-na-hulaidh*, the town of the altar-tomb or penitential station. For *uladh* [ulla], see vol. i. p. 338.

Ballynakeeloge in Donegal; *Baile-na-caolóige*, the town of the narrow strip or strait. *Caol*, narrow: *caológ* (dim.), anything narrow.

Ballynalack in Armagh and King's Co., **Ballynalick** in Tipperary, and **Ballynalacka** in Galway; *Baile-na-leice*, the town of the flagstone. But the Bally here may in some cases represent *Beal-atha*, a ford: see Bally. See Ballinalack, vol. i. pp. 416, 417.

Ballynalahagh in Cork and Limerick, and **Ballynalahy** in Galway; *Baile-na-lathaighe*, the town of the slough or quagmire. For *lathach*, see vol. ii. p. 388.

Ballynalargy in Antrim; *Baile-na-leargaidhe*, the town of the hill-slope. For *learg* or *learga*, see vol. i. p. 403.

Ballynaleny in Antrim; *Baile-na-léana*, town of the wet meadows. For *léana*, see vol. i. p. 401.

Ballynaloob in Antrim; *Baile-na-lúb* [-loob], town-land of the *loops* or river-windings. For *lúb*, see vol. ii. p. 424.

Ballynalough in Antrim, and **Ballynalogha** in Cork; *Baile-na-loch* (or *na-locha*), townland of the lakes.

Ballynalougher in Antrim; *Baile-na-luachra*, town-land of the rushes.

Ballynalurgan in Meath; *Baile-na-lurgan*, town-land of the long hills. *Lurga*, a shin, a long hill: see vol. i. p. 527.

Ballynalynagh in Mayo; *Baile-na-Laighneach*, town of the Lynaghs, believed to be the same as the Lynnotts, an old Welsh-Irish family there.

Ballynamaghery in Louth; same as Ballymaghery.

Ballynaman in Donegal; *Baile-na-mban*, the town of the women. Presumably because the proprietors were all or mostly women.

Ballynamanagh in Longford and Galway; *Baile-na-manach*, town of the monks: indicating land belonging to a monastery.

Ballynamannan in Cavan, and **Ballynaminnan** in Wexford; same as Ballyminaun.

Ballynamanoge in Wicklow: see p. 3, I.

Ballynamarroge in Mayo; *Baile-na-mbarróg*, town-land of the *barroges* or rods or alder trees. Here they call the alder *barroge* as well as *fearnóg*.

Ballynamaul in Cork; *Baile-na-meall*, town of the hillocks. See Maul.

Ballynamaunagh in Kerry; *Baile-na-mbánach*, the town of the *bawnaghs* or green fields. See Ballynamanoge.

Ballynameta in Armagh; *Baile-na-mbiatach*, the town of the *beetags* or keepers of hostels: same as Ballynametagh: see vol. ii. p. 113.

Ballynamony, the name of many townlands; *Baile-na-mona*, the townland of the bog. This is confirmed by an old county map (1783), in which **Ballynamony** in Kildare is written *Ballinamona*. Same as Ballynamona and Ballinamona: see vol. i.

p. 467. But no doubt some are *Baile-na-muine*, town of the shrubbery, like Ballymoney, vol. i. p. 497.

Ballynamucka in Galway, and **Ballynamucky** in Limerick; *Baile-na-muice*, the town of the pig. See Ballynamuck and Slieve-na-muck, vol. i. p. 478.

Ballynamullen in Westmeath; *Beal-átha-na-muil-leann*, the ford of the mills.

Ballynana in Kerry: see p. 4.

Ballynanulty in Galway; *Baile-na-nUltach*, the town of the Ulstermen: *n* prefixed to *U*: see p. 4, IX.

Ballynapark and **Ballynaparka**; town of the *park* or field.

Ballynaraw in Sligo; *Baile-na-rátha*, the town of the *rath* or fort: same as Ballynaraha (vol. i.).

Ballynascall in Donegal; *Baile-na-scáil*, townland of the shade. Probably from thick woods.

Ballynascarty in Cork; *Baile-na-scairte*, town of the shrubbery.

Ballynashannagh in Donegal; *Baile-na-sionnach*, town of the foxes.

Ballynaskeagh in Down and Westmeath; *Baile-na-sceach*, townland of the whitethorn bushes. *Sceach*, vol. i. p. 518.

Ballynaskeha in Cork, Waterford, and Meath; *Baile-na-sceiche*, the town of the whitethorn.

Ballynaslee in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Baile-na-slíghéad*, the town of the *slighe* or main road.

Ballynastockan in Wicklow, and **Ballynastuckaun** in Galway; *Baile-na-stocán*, the townland of the stakes or tree-trunks: remaining probably after a fire.

Ballynastraw in Wexford: see p. 7.

Ballynasuddery in Westmeath; *Baile-na-súdaire*, the town of the tanners. See for these, vol. ii. p. 116.

Ballynatra in Cork; *Baile-na-tragha*, the town of the strand. Same as Ballynatray: see vol. i. p. 445.

Ballynatubbrit in Tyrone; *Baile-na-tiobraite*, town of the springwell: some remarkable well.

Ballynavin in Tipperary; *Baile-'ic-cnaimhin*, the town of MacNevin or Nevin.

Ballynavortha in Wicklow; *Baile-na-bhfotharta*, the town of the *Forthians*, i.e. people of the barony of

Forth in Wexford, a colony of whom were settled there.

Ballyneena in King's Co., and **Ballynenagh** in Derry; *Baile-an-aonaigh*, town of the fair. See *Aenach*, vol. i. p. 204.

Ballynevan in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Naomhán*, O'Nevan's town.

Ballynevin in Queen's Co., Tipperary, and Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Cnáimhín*, O'Nevin's town. *Mac-Nevin* is commoner than *O'Nevin*.

Ballynevoga in Waterford; *Baile-Naomhóga*, town of *Naomhóg* or *Nevoge*, a man's name in pretty common use. See *Raneevoge*.

Ballynewry in Armagh; *Baile-an-iubhraig*, town of the yew-wood. See *Newry*, vol. i. p. 512.

Ballynichol in Down, and **Ballynicole** in Waterford; Nichol's or MacNichol's townland.

Ballynisky in Limerick; *Baile-an-uisce*, townland of water.

Ballynoneen in Kerry; *Baile-nóinín*, townland of the daisies. There is a little river in Limerick called the *Noneen*, "Daisy," from its daisy-covered banks.

Ballynora in Cork, and **Ballynorig** in Kerry; Honora's or Nora's town.

Ballynultagh in Wicklow; same as *Ballynanulty*.

Ballyogaha in Cork: see p. 10.

Ballyonan and **Ballyonane** in Kildare, Louth, Clare, and Cork; *Baile-Eoghanáin*, Owenan's town. See *Inishannon*, vol. i. p. 14.

Ballyoneen in Cork has the same personal name as last with a different diminutive (p. 12, II); *Baile-Eoghaínín*, Oweneen's town.

Ballyorney in Wicklow; *Baile-eorna*, town of the barley. For *Eorna*, see vol. ii. p. 321.

Ballyoskill in Kilkenny; *Baile-oscaile*, the town of the hollow or angle. *Oscaile* is literally the armpit: see *Askill*.

Ballyoughtera in Cork; *Baile-uachtrach*, upper townland.

Ballyouragan in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-hOdhragain*, O'Houragan's town.

Ballyourane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-h Odhráin*, O'Horan's town.

Ballypherode in Cork; same as Ballyfeerode; Perrot's town.

Ballyphilibeen in Cork; *Baile-Mic-Philibín*, Mac-Philbin's town. Philibín or Philibeen is "little Philip" (p. 12, II).

Ballyprior in Antrim and Queen's Co.; *Baile-Phrír*, the town of Prior, a family name. See Ballinfreera.

Ballyquaid in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Mic-Uaid*, Mac-Quaid's town.

Ballyquane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Chuain*, O'Quane's town.

Ballyquillin in Antrim; *Baile-Mic-Uidhilín*, Mac-Quillin's town. An old Ulster family.

Ballyquin in several counties; Quin's townland.

Ballyquinlevan in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Coindeal-bhain* [-Quinlevan], O'Quinlevan's town. Family name still common.

Ballyquirk in Cork, Kilkenny, and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Chuirc* (FM), O'Quirk's town. Family name still frequent.

Ballyrafter in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Reachtabhra*, O'Raghtora's homestead (Power)—or townland. Change from *ch* to *f*: see p. 6, II.

Ballyrahan, **Ballyrahin**, **Ballyraine**, **Ballyrainey**, and **Ballyrane**, in several counties; *Baile-raithín* and *Baile-raithníghe*, town of the ferns. See Ballinran.

Ballyraheen in Wicklow; *Baile-raithín*, town of the little *rath*.

Ballyrandle in Waterford; Randal's town; Danish. See Ballyrannell.

Ballyrankin in Wexford; *Baile-Raincín*, Rankin's town.

Ballyrannell in Wexford; *Baile-Raghnaill*, Raghnaill's or Reginald's or Reynolds' town. Name of Danish origin.

Ballyratahan in Antrim; *Baile-Ui-Reachtagain*, O'Ratigan's town.

Ballyrath in Armagh; *Baile-rath*, town of the *raths* or forts. See Rath.

Ballyraymeen in Kerry; *Baile-reidhe-mhíne*, the town of the smooth moorland plain. For Reidh, see vol. i. p. 426.

Ballyre in Cork; *Bail'-ladhair*, town of the lyre or river-fork. See Lyre in vol. i. p. 530.

Ballyrea in Armagh and Wexford, and **Ballyreagh** in several other counties; *Baile-riabhach*, grey town. See *Riabhach*, vol. i. p. 282.

Ballyreardon in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Riabhardáin*, O'Riordan's town.

Ballyreask in Wicklow, and **Ballyrisk** in Derry; *Baile-riasca*, town of the marsh. For *riasc*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

Ballyreena; see p. 6.

Ballyremon in Wicklow; *Baile-Reamoinn*, Reamon's or Redmond's town. Same as **Ballyredmond** in Carlow.

Ballyrenan in Down and Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Raonain*, Renan's or Renehan's town.

Ballyrilee in Cork; *Baile-Rudhraighe*, Rury's or Rory's or Roger's town. See **Ballyrory**.

Ballyroan, the name of places in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Ruadhain*, the town of O'Ruan or Rowan.

Ballyroddy in Roscommon; *Baile-Ui-Rodaigh* [-Roddy], town of O'Roddy or Roddy, still a common family name. The O'Roddys were professors of Poetry.

Ballyroe, the name of twenty or thirty places; *Baile-ruadh*, red townland. This is the general Irish form and meaning; but Ballyroe, near Kilfinane in Limerick, is an exception, as is quite plain from the local pronunciation, *Baile-reodha*, with slender *r*, meaning the townland of the frost, the place being on the bleak slope of Kilfinane hill; whereas *Baile-ruadh* has the broad *r*, distinctly different.

Ballyronan in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Ronain* (O'Dug.), O'Ronan's town.

Ballyroney in Down; *Baile-Ui-Ruanaidhe*, O'Rooney's town.

Ballyrooaun in Wexford and Wicklow; same as **Ballyroan**.

Ballyrory in Derry and Wexford; same as Ballyriry.

Ballyroughan in Carlow and Clare; *Baile-Ui-Ruadhachain*, O'Roughan's town.

Ballyruin in Queen's Co., Ballyrune in Limerick, Ballyroon in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Ruaidhin*, O'Rooin's town; same as Ballyrooaun, only with the dim. *in* instead of *án*: p. 12, II.

Ballyrush in several counties: see Ballinross. Ballyrushboy in Down; the yellow Ballyrush, to distinguish it from the other Ballyrushes in same county.

For *boy* (*buidhe*), yellow, see vol. ii. p. 279.

Ballyrusley in Down; *Baile-Ruiséalach*, Russelagh's town; where Russelagh is a personal designation for "a man named Russell." Ballyrussell in Cork and Down, Russell's town.

Ballysally, near Coleraine; *Baile-sailighe* [-sally], town of the sally trees. For *saileach*, the willow, see vol. ii. p. 356.

Ballyscally in Tyrone; *Baile-Ui-Scealaighe*, O'Scally's town.

Ballyscandal in Armagh, and Ballyscannel in Sligo: see p. 7.

Ballyscanlan in several counties; *Baile-Ui-Scanluin* (O'Dug.), O'Scanlan's town.

Ballyscullion in Antrim and Derry; *Baile-Ui-Scoláin*, O'Scollan's town.

Ballyscully in Antrim and Galway; *Baile-Ui-Scolaidhe*, O'Scully's town.

Ballyseedy in Kerry; *Baile-Ui-Sioda*, O'Sheedy's town. *Sioda* signifies "silk," and accordingly many of the O'Seedys now call themselves Silke.

Ballyseskin in Wexford; *Baile-seiscinn*, the town of the marsh. For *Seiscenn*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

Ballysessy in Antrim; *Baile-seisidh*, town of the "sixth," a measure of land; see vol. i. p. 245. See Bardahessiagh.

Ballyshaneduff in Queen's Co.; *Baile-Sheáin-duibh*, town of Black (black-haired) Shane or John.

Ballyshasky in Derry: see p. 2.

Ballysheeda and Ballysheedy in Tipperary, Galway, and Limerick; same as Ballyseedy.

Ballysheeman in Wicklow; *Baile-Shiomain*, Simon's town.

Ballyshoneen in Cork, Limerick, and Waterford; *Baile-Sheoinin*, *Shoneen's* or Jennings's townland. *Shoneen*, the Irish form of Jennings, means little *Seán* or John.

Ballyshonikin in Limerick, has two diminutives, *óig* (represented by *ik*) and *ín* (p. 12, II). Ballyshonikin means little young John's town.

Ballyshrule in Galway: see p. 5.

Ballysilla and **Ballysillagh** in Wexford; *Baile-sailighe* [-sally], the town of the sally trees.

Ballysimon; same as Ballysheeman.

Ballyskeagh in Down, Galway, and Tyrone; *Baile-sceach*, the townland of the *skaghs* or thorn bushes. For *Sceach*, see vol. i. p. 518.

Ballyskerdane, near Cork; *Baile-scardán*, town of the *scardans* or small cataracts. For *Scardan*, see vol. i. p. 460.

Ballyskibbole in Cork; *Baile-sciobóil*, town of the barn or granary (*scioból*).

Ballyslatteen in Tipperary; *Baile-slatín*, town of the little rods (*slat*, a rod with dim. *ín*). Some peculiar growth of underwood: probably osiers.

Ballyslavin in King's Co.; *Baile-sleamhán* [-slavan], town of the elms. *Sleamh*, a form of *leamh*: see vol. i. p. 507.

Ballyslea in Tipperary; *Baile-sleibhe*, townland of the mountain. For *Sliabh*, a mountain, see vol. i. p. 379.

Ballyspellan in Kilkenny, well known as the subject of Swift's humorous poem; *Baile-Ui-Spealláin*, O'Spellan's or Spillane's town. **Ballyspallan**, **Bally-spillane**, same.

Ballysteen in Clare and Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Istiadhain*, O'Isteen's or Steen's town. Steen is still a family name.

Ballysumaghan in Sligo; *Baile-Ui-Somacháin*, O'Summaghan's town.

Ballysundrivan in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-Suin-dreabhaín*, Sundrivan's ford.

Ballytaggart in Antrim ; shortened from *Baile-antsagairt*, the town of the *sagart* or priest. *S* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

Ballytegan in Queen's Co. and Wexford ; *Baile-Tadhgáin* [-Tygan], Tegan's town.

Ballyteigeduff and **Ballyteigelea**. Ballyteige is Teige's or Timothy's town. Black and grey Timothy's town.

Ballytibbot in Cork ; *Baile-Tiobóid*, Tibbot's town.

Ballytigeen in Cork ; *Baile-Thaidhgín*, little Teige's town.

Ballytivnan in Sligo ; *Baile-Ui-Tiomhnain*, O'Tivnan's town.

Ballytohil in Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Tuathail*, O'Tohil's or O'Toole's town.

Ballytoohy in Roscommon ; *Baile-tuathaigh*, lay-town, *i.e.* belonging to the *tuaghachs* or lay people, all the other neighbouring townlands belonging to the sanctuary of St. Barry of Termonbarry. These are still, or were until recently, bishop's land. Ballytoohy lying outside them.

Ballytoohy in Mayo ; *Baile-tuaithe*, north town : *tuath*, north.

Ballytoole in Wicklow ; same as Ballytohil.

Ballytrehy in Tipperary ; *Baile-Ui-Troighthe*, O'Trehy's town.

Ballytromery in Antrim ; *Baile-tromaire*, town of the elder trees. For *tromaire* [trummera], the elder- or boortree, see vol. i. p. 517.

Ballytruckle in Waterford ; "Torcal's town (or home-stead). This affords one of the few instances of the survival of a Danish name. Torcal (Thorgils, Thorkils, Turgesius, or Turgeis) was a Danish chieftain of Waterford. By internal metathesis common enough to place-names, the name has been made Trocal" (Power). For metathesis, see p. 8, VIII. Danish family names are still found round there : a few years ago in Tramore I saw on a shop front "Broder," the very name of the Dane that killed Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf.

Ballyturick in Galway ; *Beal-atha-Turaig*, Turick's ford.

Ballytweedy in Antrim; *Baile - Ui - tSioda*, O'Tweedy's town. Same family name as O'Sheedy, but the *S* is here eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

Ballyvackey in Cork; *Baile-a'-bhacaigh*, the town of the *bacach*. *Bacach* means literally a "cripple," but often a beggarman. See Aunamihoonagh.

Ballyvadden in Tyrone, **Ballyvaddan** in Waterford and Wexford, and **Ballyvadin** in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Mhadadhain* (O'Dug.), O'Madden's town. *M* aspirated to *v*.

Ballyvaddock in Limerick; *Baile-Mhadoig*, Mad-dock's town.

Ballyvadlea in Tipperary; *Baile-Bhadlaigh*, town of Badley or Bodley, an English personal name.

Ballyvaheen in Cork, Galway, and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Bheithín*, O'Behin's or Behin's town.

Ballyvannan in Clare and Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Bhanain*, O'Bannon's town.

Ballyvara and **Ballyvarra** in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Bhearra*, O'Barra's town.

Ballyvareen in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Bhairín*, O'Barreen's town.

Ballyvaskin in Clare: see p. 1.

Ballyvaston in Antrim and Down; Weston's town.

Ballyvatheen in Kilkenny; *Baile-Bhaitín*, Wat-teen's or Watty's or little Walter's town.

Ballyvaughan in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, O'Beaghan's or Behan's town. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Ballyveagh in Down; *Baile-bheithe* [-vehy], town of the birch.

Ballyveelick in Cork; *Baile-a'-mhílic*, the town-land of the *Meelick* or low marshy ground. For *Miliuc*, see vol. i. 465.

Ballyveelish in Tipperary and Limerick; same as Ballymealish.

Ballyveerane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Bhíorain*, O'Bir-rane's town.

Ballyvelaghan in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolachain*, O'Mullaghan's town.

Ballyvelone in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhaileóin*, O'Malone's town.

Ballyvergan in Cork and **Ballyvergin** in Clare and Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Mheirgin*, O'Mergin's town.

Ballyverroge in Wexford; *Baile-Ui-Bhearóg*, O'Barrog's or Varrock's town.

Ballyveskil in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mheiscill*, O'Mescall's town.

Ballyviggane in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Bheagáin*, O'Beggan's or Biggane's town.

Ballyvillane in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Mhilleain*, O'Millan's town.

Ballyviniter in Cork; *Baile-Mhinitir*, Miniter's town. This family name still exists.

Ballyvirane in Tipperary; same as Ballyveerane.

Ballyvireen in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhirín*, O'Mirrin's town.

Ballyvisteale in Cork; *Baile-Mhisteil*, Mitchell's town.

Ballyvodane in Cork; same as Ballyboden.

Ballyvoddy, **Ballyvoddock**, and **Ballyvodig**, all in Cork. See p. 2.

Ballyvoge in Cork, and **Ballyvogue** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadhoig* [-vogue], O'Boag's town. Bogue is still a family name.

Ballyvoghan in Limerick and Wicklow; same as Ballyvaughan.

Ballyvoghlau in Queen's Co., and **Ballyvohalane** in Waterford; *Baile-Ui-Bhochaláin*, town of O'Bohalan.

Ballyvoher in Galway; *Baile-bhothair*, town of the boher or road.

Ballyvolane in Cork, **Ballyvolan** in Wicklow, **Ballyvullane**, and **Ballyvollane** in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolain*, O'Molan's or O'Mailan's or O'Mullane's town.

Ballyvoloon in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoileoin*, O'Malone's town.

Ballyvoneen in Galway, Kildare, Limerick, and Tipperary; *Baile-mhóinín*, townland of the little *móin* or bog.

Ballyvongane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhongáin*, O'Mongan's or O'Mangan's town. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Ballyvonnavaun in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhanbhán*, O'Banavan's town. *Banhán* is a dim. of *Banbh*, *Banba*, or *Banbha*, gen. *Banban*, a very old personal name: as one of the poetical names of Ireland we meet with it in our very ancient writings.

Ballywoodane in Limerick; *Baile-Ui-Bhuadáin*, O'Boydane's town.

Ballyvora in King's Co.; *Baile-Ui-Mhórdha*, O'More's or O'Moore's town.

Ballyvorane in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Mhoráin*, O'Moran's town.

Ballyvorheen in Limerick; *Baile-bhoithrín*, town of the boreen or little road. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Ballyvorisheen in Cork; *Baile-Mhuirishín* [-Vuri-sheen], town of Murisheen or Little Maurice.

Ballyvoughallan in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhuachalláin*, O'Bohallan's town.

Ballyvourney in Cork, where the illustrious virgin Saint Gobnat (sixth century) had her church. The place was originally called *Borneach* (Colgan and many other authorities), meaning a stony place, from *Boireann*, same meaning, with the adjectival termination *ach* (see Burren, vol. i. p. 418). In later times "Bally" was prefixed, making *Borneach* in the gen. case and aspirating the *B* to *V*: *Baile-Mhuirnigh*, the town of the Boirneach or stony district. The same form of the word, only with the dim., appears in the name of Knockavorneen Hill in the parish of Abbey, co. Clare, *Cnoc-a-bhuirnín*, hill of the little Burren.

Ballyvranneen in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhrainín*, O'Brannin's town.

Ballyvrin in Cork; *Baile-Ui-Bhrin*, O'Brin's or O'Byrne's town. Metathesis of *r* and aspiration of *B*.

Ballyvrislaun in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhreisleáin*, O'Breslen's town. The O'Breslens were a high rank family, hereditary chiefs of Fanad in Donegal and learned *trehons* or lawyers. The family now often call themselves Bresland and some try to make themselves out Scotch.

Ballyvroghaun in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Bhruacháin*, O'Brohan's town.

Ballyvulligan in Clare; *Baile-Ui-Mhaolagain*, O'Mulligan's town.

Ballywattick in Antrim; *Baile-Bhattoig*, Little Watt's town.

Ballywinna in Galway; *Baile-mhuine*, town of the shrubbery. For *muine*, see vol. i. p. 496.

Ballywinterrourke in Limerick; *Baile-mhuinte-Ruairc*, the town of O'Rourke's *muintir* or family. For Muinter, see vol. i. p. 123.

Ballywire in Tipperary; *Baile-Ui-Mhaoighir*, O'Moyre's town.

Ballywoodan in Down; same as Ballywoodane.

Ballyworfy in Down; *Baile-Mhurchadha*, Murrogh's town.

Ballyworkan in Armagh; *Baile-Ui-Mharcain*, O'Markan's town.

Balnagall in Longford; *Baile-na-nGall*, town of the foreigners.

Balnagon in Meath; *Baile-na-gcon*, town of the hounds. *C* eclipsed. For *cu* (*con*), see vol. i. p. 479.

Balnamona, near Mullingar; same as Ballynamony. **Ballreagh** in Westmeath; same as Ballyrea.

Balreask in Meath; same as Ballyreask.

Balregan in Louth; *Baile-Ui-Réagáin*, O'Regan's town.

Balrenny in Meath; same as Ballyrahan.

Balrobin in Louth; *Baile-Roibín*, Robin's or Robert's town.

Balroe in Westmeath; same as Ballyroe.

Balrowan in Westmeath; same as Ballyroan.

Balruntagh in Meath; *Baile-ronntach*, townland of the divisions: *roinn*, a division: several boundaries met there (old Peter O'Daly, the local shanachie).

Balseskin, near Dublin; same as Ballyseskin.

Balsitrick in Meath; the town of Sitric, a Danish name. See Ballytruckle.

Balteagh in Armagh and Derry; *Bailte-Fhiaich*, Fiach's or Fee's townlands. *Bailte* [Balty], plural of Bally.

Baltracey in Kildare; *Baile-Ui-Treasaigh*, O'Tracy's town.

Baltreagh in Fermanagh; *Bailte-riabhacha*, grey townlands.

Baltygeer in Meath; *Bailte-gcaor*, townlands of the berries; from a growth of berry-bearing trees. Neuter eclipse of *c.* See Bally.

Baltynoran in Meath, *Bailte-an-uardáin*, townlands of the cold spring. *Oran* is very usual in names, indicating in each case some remarkable well. See Oran, vol. i. p. 453.

Balwoges in Donegal. *Balbhóg* [Balvoge] means a soft spot of land; literally a "dumb" spot, because it gives no sound when men or cattle walk on it. From *balbh* [bollov], dumb, with the dim. *óg* (p. 12, II). The plural denotes that there must have been several of these spots, intermixed with ordinary dry hard ground. You heard the sound of the footsteps from the hard land; but it ceased when the person stepped on the soft spot, which was *bollov*.

Banard in Kerry; *Beann-ard*, high *benn* or peak.

Banduff in Cork; *Beann-dubh* (FM), black peak.

Banefune in Cork, *Bán-fionn*, whitish *bán* or pasture-land. For *bán*, see vol. ii. p. 276; for *finn* or *fionn*, see vol. ii. p. 271.

Baneshane in Cork; *Badhun-Seáin*, John's *bawn* or cow-keep. For *badhun* [bawn], see vol. i. p. 308.

Bangort in Donegal; *Bán-ghort*, whitish *gort* or enclosed field. For *gort*, see vol. i. p. 230.

Bannixtown in Tipperary; *Baile-na-mbánóg* (Hogan), townland of the *banoges* or little lea fields.

Bannus in Donegal; corrupted from *Bánach*, lea land.

Banragh Island, near Clonmacnoise and **Banragh-baun** in Galway: *Bánrach* is lea land, *i.e.* *bán* or *bane* with the termination *rach* (p. 12, I). See Banefune above.

Banshagh, level grassy land: see Bansha, vol. ii. p. 9. **Banshee** in Co. Dublin is the same. (Observe that banshee does not here mean a fairy woman, its usual signification.)

Bar. See Barr.

Baralty in Mayo; *Barr-Ailte*, top of the height. See Bunalty.

Barard in Antrim; *Barr-ard*, high *barr* or top.

Barbane in Clare; *Bárr-bán*, whitish top.

Barcam in Westmeath; *Barr-cam*, crooked top.

Barchullia in Wicklow; *Barr-choille*, top of the wood. Same as Barnacullia, see vol. i. p. 492.

Barconny in Cavan; *Barr-conaigh*, top or hill-summit of the firewood. For *Conadh*, see vol. ii. p. 351.

Barcull in Mayo; *Barr-cuill*, hill-top of the hazel.

Barcullin; hill-top of the *cullen* or holly.

Bardahessiagh in Tyrone; *Barr-da-sheiseadh*, top or summit of the two *sessiagh*s or sixths. A *Sessiagh* was a measure of land, for which see vol. i. p. 245. See Ballysassy.

Bargowla in Leitrim; *Barr-gaibhle*, summit of the *gowl* or fork: probably a river-fork.

Barkillew in Donegal; same as Barchullia.

Barloughra in Clare; *Barr-luachra*, summit of the rushes. For *luachra* rushes, see vol. ii. p. 333.

Barn, Barna, Barnes, Barnet, all forms of *Bearn*, a gap, a mountain gap.

Barna of frequent occurrence; sometimes represents the single word *bearna*, a gap, generally a mountain gap; and sometimes the two words, *barr*, top or summit, with *na*, a form of the article. The two applications are seen in the following and other names.

Barnabrack in Sligo; *Bearna-breac*, speckled gap.

Barnacahoge in Mayo; *Barr-na-cathóige*, summit of the skirmish: *cath*, a battle; dim. *cathóg*, a “little battle.”

Barnacranny in Galway; *Barr-na-crannaigh*, summit of the *crannagh* or place of trees. For *Crannach*, see vol. i. p. 499.

Barnacuillew in Mayo; *Barr-na-coille*, top of the wood: same as Barchullia, only the article (*na*) is used here.

Barnacullen in Roscommon; *Bearna-cuillinn*, gap of the *Cullen* or holly.

Barnacurra and **Barnacurragh** in Cork and Galway ; *Bearna-curraigh*, gap of the *curragh* or marsh ; see vol. i. p. 463.

Barnadivane in Cork ; *Bearna-Dubhain*, Divane's or Dwan's gap.

Barnagarrane in Limerick ; *Barr-na-ngarrún*, hill-top of the shrubberies. For *Garrán*, see vol. i. p. 498.

Barnagarry in Mayo ; *Barr-na-gcurraigh*, summit of the *currachs* or marshes. For *Currach*, see vol. i. p. 463.

Barnagore in Cork and Tipperary ; *Barr-na-nngabhar*, the summit of the goats. For *Gabhar*, see vol. i. p. 475.

Barnagorteeny in Galway ; *Barr-na-nquirtínidhe*, the top of the *gorteens*, little *gorts* or enclosed gardens.

Barnagowloge in Tipperary ; *Barr-na-ngabhlóg*, top of the *gowloges* or forks (river-forks). **Barnagowlane** in Cork is the same only with the dim. *an* instead of *óig* (p. 12, II). For *Gabhal* and its diminutives, see vol. i. p. 529.

Barnagreggaun in Mayo ; *Barr-na-gcreaggán*, summit of the rocks. *Creag*, a rock (allied to *carraig* or *carrig*, which see), dim. *Creagán*.

Barnagrow in Cavan ; *Barr-na-gcró*, summit of the cattle-huts. For *Cro*, see vol. ii. p. 225.

Barnahallia in Galway ; *Bearna-haille*, gap of the cliff. See *Aill*. *H* prefixed to *allia*, see p. 4, X.

Barnahask in Carlow and Wexford ; *Bearna-sheasc*, barren mountain-gap. The first *s* of *seasc* properly aspirated : see p. 4, VII.

Barnahesker in Mayo ; *Barr-na-heasca*, summit of the *esker* or sand-ridge. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

Barnahowna in Galway and **Barnahown** in Tipperary : see p. 14.

Barnalackan in Fermanagh ; summit of the *lackan* or hillside. For *leaca*, *leacan*, see vol. i. p. 418.

Barnalisheen in Tipperary ; *Bearna-lisín*, the gap of the *lisheen* or little *lis*. See *Lis*.

Barnalyra in Mayo ; *Bearna-ladhra* [-lyra], the gap of the river-forks. For *ladhar*, see vol. i. p. 530.

Barnamaghery in Down ; *Barr-na-machairidhe*, the

top of the plains or farms. For *Machaire*, see vol. i. p. 426.

Barnameenagh in Leitrim; *Barr-na-Muimhneach*, the summit of the Munstermen. *Mumha* [Mooa], Munster; *Muimhneach*, a Munsterman.

Barnan in King's Co.; dim. of *Bearna*, a gap.

Barnanalleen in Tipperary; *Bearna-an-aillín*, gap of the little declivity. See *Aill*.

Barnanoraun in Galway; *Barr-na-nórán*, the hill-summit of the *orauns* or cold springs. See *Oran*, vol. i. p. 453.

Barnaran in Kildare; *Barr-na-rann*, summit of the divisions; *i.e.* where several boundaries met. See *Balruntagh*.

Barnariddery in Wexford; *Bearna-ridire*, the gap of the knight. For *ridire*, a knight, see vol. ii. p. 102.

Barnarobin in Sligo; *Bearna-Roibín*, Robin's gap.

Barnasallagh in Queen's Co.; *Bearna-salach*, dirty or miry gap.

Barnashillane in Cork; *Bearna-silleáin*, gap of the trickling, *i.e.* a place wet with little trickling runnels.

Barnasrahy in Sligo; *Barr-na-sraithe*, the top of the *strath* or river-holm. For *srath*, see vol. ii. p. 399.

Barnastooka in Kerry; *Barr-na-stuaice* [-*stooka*], the summit of the *stook* or *pinnacle*. For *Stuaic*, see vol. i. p. 408.

Barnavave Mt., near Carlingford; *Bearna-Mheidhbhe* [vaiva], the gap of Maive, queen of Connaught, who invaded this district as told in the *Tain-bo-Quelna*, who is commemorated in this name since the first century. The first letter, *M*, of Maive is changed to *V* by aspiration, as it ought to be.

Barnaveddodge in Louth; *Barr-na-bhfeadog*, hill-summit of the plovers. For *feadog* or plover, see vol. i. p. 487.

Barnaviddane in Cork and **Barnaviddaun** in Kilkenny. *Barr-na-bhfeadán*, summit or source of the *feadans* or streamlets. For *Feadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

Barnesyneilly in Donegal; *Bearnas-Ui-Neillighe*, O'Neill's gap. *Barnes*, a form of *Barna*, a gap: see vol. i. p. 434.

Barney in Longford and Mayo; *Bearna*, a gap.
Barneygole in Longford, gap of the [river-] fork (*gabhal*).

Barnmeen in Down; *Bearn-mhín*, smooth gap.

Barnycarroll; *Bearn-Ui-Chearbhaill*, O'Carroll's gap.

Bar, Barr, the top, the summit: sometimes made **Barra**, but this is often by the insertion of the meaningless vowel sound *a* (p. 7, VII). In Donegal **Barr** is often used separately, as in the "Barr of Ballyconnell," *i.e.* the top or highest part of Ballyconnell.

Barrabehy in Kilkenny; *Barra-beithe*, summit of the birch. For *Beith*, birch, see vol. i. p. 506.

Barracashlaun in Leitrim; *Barra-caisleáin*, hill-summit of the castle. For *Caisleán*, see vol. i. p. 305.

Barracurragh in Tipperary and Wexford; *Barra-curraigh*, top of the *curragh* or moor (for which see vol. i. p. 463).

Barradaw in Cork; *Barra-Daith* [-Daw], Davy's hill-top.

Barraderra, Barraderry in Kildare, Galway, Wicklow; summit of the *derry* or oakwood. (Derry, vol. i. p. 503.)

Barradoos in Queen's Co.; *Barraidhe-dubha*, black summits (both words plural). English plural substituted for Irish: see p. 11.

Barradrum in Westmeath; *Barr-a'-droma*, summit of the *drum* or hill-ridge.

Barragarraun in Galway; *Barra-garráin*, summit of the shrubbery. For *garraun*, see vol. i. p. 498.

Barragh in Carlow, Cavan, Leitrim, Longford; *Barrach*, top land, upland; a derivative from *barr*, with the termination *ach*.

Barraglan in Wexford and **Barraglanna** in Mayo; *Barr-a'-ghleanna*, top of the glen. Barraglanna is the correct form.

Barrahaurin in Cork: see p. 2.

Barrakilla in Kerry; *Barra-coille*, top of the wood.

Barran in Cavan; *Barran*, dim. of *Barr*, summit: little summit, p. 12, II.

Barranagh in Mayo; the local form and interpretation by skilled *Irishians* are *Bearánach*, a place of

pointed hills : *bior*, a spit ; dim. *bearan* ; *Bearanach*, full of *bearans* or pointed hills : *ach*, the usual termination, same as English *ous*.

Barranarran in Mayo : see p. 3.

Barranashingaun in Waterford ; *Barra-na-seangán*, the summit of the pismires. For ants, midges, and pismires in names, see vol. ii. pp. 291, 292.

Barranastook in Waterford : “ *Barnastook*, *Barra-na-stúic*, summit of the pinnacles ” (Power).

Barranisky in Wicklow ; *Barr-an-uisce* [-iska], the top of the water, watery summit ; perhaps the source of a stream, for which *barr* is often used. See *Uisce*, vol. i. p. 446.

Barratitoppy in Monaghan ; *Barr-a'-tighe-Tapaigh*, the summit of Toppy’s house, *i.e.* the summit on which the house stood. Toppy a personal name common in that district. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Barratleva in Galway ; *Barr-a'-tsleibhe*, top of the mountain. *Sliabh*, gen. *sleibhe* [slieve, sleva], a mountain. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Barravally in Kilkenny and Roscommon ; *Barr-a'-bhaile*, top of the *bally* or townland. *B* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

Barravey in Tyrone ; same as Barrabehy.

Barravie in Tipperary ; *Barr-a'-mhuiighe* [-vye], top of the *magh* [mah] or plain. *M* aspirated.

Barravilla in Galway ; hill-summit of the *billa* or ancient tree. *B* aspirated to *v*.

Barreel in Mayo ; *Barr-aoil* [-eel], the hill-top of lime. Probably from a limekiln.

Barrees in Cork ; *Barraidhe* [Barree], Irish plural of *barr* ; but the English plural termination is substituted : “ hill-tops.”

Barrevagh in Galway ; *Barr-riabhach* [-revagh], grey summit.

Barrinclay in Cork ; same as Barratleva only the article is used. From the difficulty of sounding (in English) Barrintlay, it is turned into the easier Ballinclay.

Barroe in Longford, Mayo, and Sligo ; *Barr-ruadh*, red summit.

Barroosky in Mayo; *Barr-rúscáigh*, top of the marsh. For *rúsg* and *rúscach*, see vol. i. p. 464.

Barrslievenaroy in Galway; *Barr-sleibhe-na-raith*, the summit of "slievenaroy," this last meaning the mountain of the *rath* or fort: *roy*, in Galwegian dialect, represents accurately enough, *raith* the gen. of *rath*.

Barry in Roscommon and Longford; *Bearraidh*, a closely-grazed place: literally "shaven," from *Bearr* to shave. From an old correct Irish speaker, a native of Roscommon named Hoare. If there were not such a good authority, with his decided pronunciation of *Bearraidh* [Barree], not *Barraighe* [borree], one might be disposed to conclude that "Barry" represented the Irish plural (Barraighe) of *Barr*, as in next name.

Barryroe in Cork, a mountain tract; *Barraidhe-ruadha*, red hill-tops: has no connection with the family name Barry. See Barrees.

Bartrauve in Mayo; *Barr-traigh*, top of the strand. Here the people pronounce *traigh* [traw] a strand, *trauve*.

Baskin in Dublin Co. and Westmeath; *Baiscinn*, a place of trees—tree-land: *baiscne*, a tree. **Baskinagh**, *Baiscneach*, same as Baskin with the termination *ach*, abounding in.

Battstown in Westmeath; *Baile-an-bhata*, town of the stick. They have a legend about the exploits of a fellow with a big stick.

Bauck in Carlow; *Búc*, a bend or angle: see Back.

Baulbrack in Cork; see Bal.

Baun and **Bawn** sometimes represent *bán* [bawn], a field (as in next name), sometimes *bán*, white, and sometimes *badhun* [bawn], a cow-keep.

Baun in Kilkenny; *Bán*, a field, a grassy field: **Bauneen**, little bawn.

Baunacloka in Limerick; *Bán-a'-chlóca*, the bawn or lea field of the cloak: why?

Baunaghra (accented on *agh*); *Bán-eachra*, the bawn or field of horses. See *Eachra*, horses.

Baunaniska in Kilkenny; *Bán-an-uisce*, field of water.

Baunastackan in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-stácain*, field of the *stackan* or stump or standing stone. The *t* after *s* prevents eclipsis.

Baunatillaun in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-tsílláin*, field of the water-trickling, or watery field. Here *t* eclipsis *s* : see last name.

Baunavollaboy in Kilkenny; *Bán-a'-mhullaigh-buidhe*, the field of the yellow summit. *Mullagh*, summit: *buidhe* [boy], yellow. Yellow probably from furze blossoms.

Baunballinlough in Kilkenny; Ballinlough is “lake-town”; Baunballinlough is the field of Ballinlough, or the field of the town of the lake.

Baunfree in Kilkenny; *Bán-fraoigh* [-free], field of heath.

Baungarriff and **Baungarrow** in Kilkenny; *Bán-garbh* [-garriv or -garrow], rough field. For *garbh*, see vol. ii. p. 475.

Baunkyle in Clare; *Bán-choill*, whitish wood, where *bán* is simply the adjective whitish; see vol. ii. p. 276.

Baunlusk in Kilkenny; *Bún-loiscthe* [-luska], burnt field, i.e. surface or surface-growth burned for tillage purposes: see vol. i. p. 238.

Baunnageloge in Kilkenny; *Bán-na-gcaológ*, field of the *keeloses* or ridges remaining after former tillage: *caol*, narrow; *caelóg*, dim.

Baunnaraha in Kilkenny; *Bán-na-ratha* [-raha], field of the rath or fort. Is the rath there still?

Baunogenasraid in Carlow; *Bánág-na-sráid*, the little field of the *sraids* or single-street hamlets.

Baunoulagh in Cork; *Bán-abhallach* of the apple-trees. *Abhall*, apple, see vol. i. p. 516.

Baunragh in Galway; *Bánrach*, a place abounding in bawns or green fields. Termination *rach*, same as English *ry* in pantry, *growlery*, &c.

Baunrickeen in Kilkenny; *Bán-Ricín*, little Dick's field.

Bauntallav. See p. 3.

Baur is often the anglicised form of Barr.

Bauraglanna in Tipperary; *Barr-a'-ghleanna*, top of the glen.

Bauragoogeen in Kerry; *Barr-a'-guaigín*, the summit of the little rock-cleft or valley. See Gougane Barra, vol. i. p. 462. The word *guag*, with its dim. *guaigin* [goog, googeen], takes the forms *gág*, *gáigin*, *goug*, *guag*, *guaigin*, *gobhag*, *gobhaigin*, *gobhagán*: all meaning a narrow valley or cleft.

Bauravilla in Cork; *Barr-a'-bhile*, hill-top of the old tree. For *bile*, see vol. i. p. 499.

Baurgarriff in Cork; *Barr-garbh* [-garriv], rough hill-top.

Baurnagurrahy in Limerick; *Barr-na-gcurraithe* [-gurrahy], top of the moors. For Currach or Corrach, see vol. i. p. 463.

Baurnahulla in Cork: see p. 4.

Bawn: see Baun.

Bawnachauly in Kerry; *Bán-a'-cháithlig*, the field of the chaff: the field where women winnowed oats. *Caithleach*, gen. *caithlighe* [cahlee], chaff. The final aspirated *g* (*gh*) is restored, as usual in Cork and Kerry (p. 2, III).

Bawnagh in Limerick; lea land: *bún* with *ach*.

Bawnaglanna in Kerry; field of the glen: see Bauraglanna.

Bawnaknockane in Cork; field of the hill.

Bawnanearla in Cork; field of the earl.

Bawnard in several counties; high field.

Bawnaree in Queen's Co.; *Ban-a'-righ*, the king's field: see Ree.

Bawnaskeh in Kerry; same as Bawnskeha: see vol. i.

Bawnatanaknock in Cork; *Bán-a'-tseana-chnuic*, field of the old hill. *Sean* [shan], old, has its *s* eclipsed by *t*; and vowel sound *a* is inserted between *sean* and *cnoc* (p. 7, VII). Like Bawnatanavohoher; see vol. ii. p. 482.

Bawnavota in Cork; *Bán-a'-mhóta*, "moat-field."

Bawndaw in Waterford; Davy's field. See Barradaw.

Bawnea in Cork; *Bán-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's field.

Bawngare in Cork; *Bán-gearr*, short field.

Bawngowla; *Bán-gaibhle* [-gowla], the field of the fork (i.e. river-fork). See *Gabhal*, vol. i. p. 529.

Bawnhubbamaddereen in Kilkenny; contracted incorrectly from Bawntubbermaddereen; *Bán-thobair-maídhrín*, field of the well (*tobar*) of the maddereen or little dog. Possibly originating in a legend of a ghost in the shape of a dog: for Irish ghosts often appear as dogs.

Bawnkeal in Tipperary; *cael* [keal], narrow: narrow field.

Bawnlahan in Cork; broad field: *leathan* [lahan], broad: see vol. ii. p. 418.

Bawnlea in Tipperary and **Bawnleigh** in Cork; *Bán-liath* [-leea], grey field. *Liath*, grey, see vol. ii. p. 284.

Bawnmadrum in Tipperary; *Badhun-muighe-droma*, the bawn [or cow-fortress] of Moydrum; Moydrum being *Magh-droma*, the plain of the *droma* or hill-ridge. See Baun.

Bawnnagloch in Cork; *Bán-na-gcloch*, field of the stones. *Cloch*, a stone (vol. i. p. 411). *C* eclipsed.

Bawnnavinnoge in Waterford; *Bán-na-bhfeannog*, field of the scaldcrows or royston crows. *Forfeannog*, scaldcrow, see vol. i. p. 486.

Bawnreagh in Tipperary; *Bán-riabhach*, grey field.

Beagha in Galway; *Beith-aith*, birch wood of the ford. So universally pronounced and interpreted by the best local shanachies.

Beaghbaun in Galway; *Beigh-bhán*, whitish birch wood.

Beal, a mouth or entrance to a ford. Sometimes it means the opening of a glen or valley or a pass of some kind.

Bealaclave; *Beal-a-chléibh*, ford of the basket or creel. Probably the *cleeve* or creel was used somehow as a help in crossing. For Cliabh, see vol. ii. p. 198.

Bealad in Cork and Queen's Co.; *Beal-fhad*, long ford.

Bealady in Queen's Co.; same as last. In both *f* drops out under aspiration.

Bealalaw in Carlow; *Beal-a-lagha*, ford of the hill. *N.B.*—I do not find this word *lagh* [law], a hill, in the dictionaries, but it is recognised through the southern half of Ireland, at least in local names. See vol. i. p. 391.

Bealcragga in Clare; *Beal-creaga*, ford of the rock.

Bealdarrig in Kerry; *Bealdearg* [-darrig], red ford: like Aderg above. *Dearg*, red, see vol. ii. p. 277.

Beallick in Cork; *Beal-lice* [licka], ford of the flag-stone.

Bealkelly in Kerry and Clare (better Bealkilly); *Beal-coille* [-quillia], the mouth of the wood. For "mouth" here, see *Beal*.

Bealragh in Roscommon; *Beal-raithe*, entrance of the rath.

Bearnafunshion in Clare; *Bearna-fuinsinn*, gap of the ash. See *Barna*; and for *Funzionn*, see vol. i. p. 506.

Beatin in Kilkenny; *Béitín*, burnt land: see Baunlusk: and *Betal*.

Becan in Mayo; called from *Becan* or *Pecan*, one of the early saints still remembered there. For another saint of same name, see *Kilpeacon*.

Been or **Binn**, is Irish *beinn* or *binn*, a pinnacle, a sharp-pointed rock.

Beenanaspuck in Kerry; *Binn-an-easpuc*, pinnacle of the bishop: probably on church land. See *Easpog*, a bishop, vol. ii. p. 91.

Beenateevaun in Kerry; *Beinn-a'-taobháin*, the point or pinnacle of the side, i.e. hill-side or slope. Pron. *Thyvaun* in Kerry.

Beennageeha in Kerry; *Binn-na-gaoithe* [-geeha], pinnacle of the wind. For *Gaeth*, see vol. i. p. 44.

Beha, **Behagh**, **Behy**; birch land: see next. See vol. i. p. 507.

Behabane in Westmeath; *Beitheach-bán*, whitish birch-plantation. *Behagh* is *beith*, birch, with the termination *ach*, abounding in.

Behaghane in Kerry; *Beitheachán*, a birch shrubbery, with the dim. termination *án* in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

Beheen, a little birch or birch grove. Hence **Beheena**, which is a shortened form of **Beheenagh**, both meaning a birch grove.

Behybaun in Mayo; *Beithigh-bán*, whitish Behy or birch plantation.

Belalt in Donegal; *Beal-aitl*, the opening or entrance to the cliff or glenside. See Alt and Beal.

Belclare in Galway; *Beál-an-chláir*, ford-mouth of the plain. This name was applied to a castle which defended the ford on the pass to Tuam. Castle ruin still there.

Belcruit in Donegal; *Beal-cruite*, the mouth or pass of the *cruit* or round hill.

Belderny in Galway; greatly shortened from its full Irish name; *Beal-atha-doireanna*, mouth of the oak ford. *Doireann*, a derivative of *dair* or *doir*, an oak.

Belesker in Mayo; *Beal-eiscir*, mouth or pass of the sandhill. For *eiscir*, see vol. i. p. 402.

Belgarrow in Derry and Mayo; *Beal-garbh* [-garriv], rough mouth or opening or pass. *Garbh*, see vol. ii. p. 475.

Belgee in Dublin Co.; *Beal-gaoithe*, mouth or pass of the wind.

Bella in Roscommon; usually represents *Beal-atha* [Belaha], mouth of the ford.

Belladaff in Mayo; *Bel-atha-damh* [-dav], ford of the oxen. For *damh*, an ox, see vol. i. p. 472.

Belladooan in Mayo; *Beal-atha-Dubháin*, Dwan's ford.

Bellafa in Galway; *Beal-atha-feadha*, ford of the wood. *Fidh*, gen. *feadha*, a wood.

Bellafarney in Sligo; *Beal-atha-fearna*, ford of the alder. *Fearn*, alder: see vol. i. p. 515.

Bellagad in Galway; *Beal-atha-gad*, ford of the *gads* or withes: *i.e.* a growth of osiers from which withes were made.

Bellaganny in Donegal; *Bel-atha-gainmhe*, ford of the sand. *Ganeamh*, sand, see vol. ii. p. 375.

Bellagart in Leitrim; *Beal-atha-gairt*, ford of the *gart*, *gort*, or enclosed field. For *gart* or *gort*, see vol. i. p. 230.

Bellagill in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-a'-Ghaill*, ford of the *Gall* or foreigner. Aspirated *G* of *Gall* restored. see p. 4, XI.

Bellahy in Sligo; *Beal-lathaigh* [-lahy], the mouth

or entrance of the *lahagh* or slough, for which see vol. ii. p. 388.

Bellakip in Mayo; ford of the stock or trunk. See *ceap*, a trunk, vol. ii. p. 353.

Bellanabriscaun in Mayo; *Beal-atha-na-mbrioscáin*, the ford of the *briscauns*, a kind of vegetable growing near water, and eaten like water-cress.

Bellanacarrow in Roscommon, and **Bellanacurra** in Mayo; *Beal-atha-na-coraidh*, the ford of the *cora*, *cara*, or weir. See *Cora*, vol. i. p. 367.

Bellanagall in Monaghan; *Beal-atha-na-nGall*, ford of the foreigners. See *Bellanagill*.

Bellanagarraun; ford of the *garran* or shrubbery.

Bellanagarrigeeny in Sligo; *Beal-atha-na-gcarraigí-nidhe*, ford of the *carrigeens* or little rocks. C eclipsed.

Bellanaleck in Fermanagh; *Beal-atha-na-leice* [-lecka], ford of the flagstone. See *Bealick* above, and *Belleek*, vol. i. p. 417.

Bellanamallard in Fermanagh; *Ath-na-marclach* (Hogan), with the usual *Bel* added—*Bel-atha-na-marclach*, ford of the horse-loads.

Bellanaman in Monaghan; *Beal-atha-na-mban* [-man], ford of the women.

Bellanamullia, two townlands (far asunder) in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-na-mbúille*, the ford of the strokes or blows. *Buille* [bullia], a stroke. One of these townlands lies adjacent to Strokestown, and while the townland still retains its Irish name, the town, forming in fact a part of it, has taken for name the translation, “Strokestown.” The name in each case evidently preserves the memory of a battle, or perhaps it was a favourite spot for the hostile clans to fight it out: for battles and single combats were often fought at fords: see *Ballyhaunis*.

Bellanascaddan in Donegal; *Beal-atha-na-scadán*, ford of the herrings (*scadan*).

Bellanascarraw and **Bellanascarva** in Sligo; *Beal-atha-na-scairbhe* [-scarva], mouth of the *scarriff* or rough shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

Bellaneeny in Roscommon; *Beal-atha-an-aonaigh*

[-eeny], ford of the fair, where in old times a fair was held.

Bellanierin in Mayo; *Beal-atha-an-iarainn* [-eerin], ford of the iron, *i.e.* where the water deposits red iron scum.

Bellanira in Sligo; also called in English “Ice-ford.” But this is a false translation; for its Irish name is, not *Beal-atha-an-oighir* [Bellanire], ford of ice, but *Beal-atha-an-oidhre* [Bellanira], the ford of the heir. This “heir” was probably some young magnate who was drowned in crossing the ford. Fords have often taken names from persons drowned in them, like Assaroe (vol. i. p. 183).

Bellanummera in Mayo; *Beal-an-iomaire* [-im-mera], the ford or pass of the hill-ridge. For *iomaire*, see vol. i. p. 393.

Bellanurly in Sligo; *Beal-atha-an-urlaide*, ford of the slaughter or bloody conflict: like Ballyhaunis (above) and Arlingford, see vol. ii. p. 464.

Bellasallagh in Mayo; *Beal-atha-salaigh*, dirty or miry ford. *Salach*, dirty, see vol. ii. p. 390.

Bellass; *Beal-easa* (HyF), the Irish name of Fox-ford in Mayo, the ford of the cataract. For *eas*, see vol. i. p. 459.

Bellasses, near Coleraine; ford of the cataract or cataracts. The English plural has crept in: see p. 11.

Bellavally, the name of the pass or entrance on the east side of the remarkable valley of Glengavlin in Cavan, near the source of the Shannon, giving also name to a townland; *Beal-a'-bhealaigh*, mouth or opening of the pass.

Bellavary in Mayo; *Beal-atha-Bhearaigh* [-Varrie], Berragh’s or Berrie’s ford.

Bellawillinbeg in Sligo; *Beal-atha-a'-mhuiilinn*, ford of the mill: *beg*, small—small mill. *Muilenn*, vol. i. p. 375.

Belleen in Tipperary; *Beilín* [Belleen], little *beilé* or *bilé* or ancient tree (dim. p. 12, II). See *Bilé*, vol. i. p. 499.

Bellhill in King’s Co.; a correct translation from *Cnoc-a'-chluiig*, the hill of the bell; so called according

to the local legend, because the bell of St. Kieran (of Clonmacnoise) rang here of its own accord at the proper times.

Bellisk in Antrim, also called correctly in translation "Waterford"; for *Beal-uisce* [-iska] means "ford of water," an odd-looking name. Probably because the water was deeper than was usual in fords.

Bellurgan in Louth; *Baile-lurgain*, town of the *lurgan* or long hill or stripe. For Lurgan, see vol. i. p. 527.

Bellury in Derry; *Baile-iubhraighe* [-yewry], town of the yews. See Ballynewry.

Belmullet in Mayo; *Beal-Muilet*, the mouth of the Mullet; because it stands at the entrance to the peninsula called The Mullet.

Belrea in Roscommon; *Beal-réidh* [-rea], smooth or open ford.

Belrose in Cork; *Beal-ruis*, the mouth or entrance of [or to] the wood.

Beltacken in Westmeath; *Beal-a'-taicin*, the ford of the stake or trunk.

Belvelly in Cork; *Beal-a'-bhile*, ford of the old tree.

Ben, Benn, Bin, Binn; a peak or peaked hill. Irish *Beann, Benn, Binn*.

Bencrom Mt. in Down; stooped mt. (*crom*).

Bendooragh in Antrim; *Benn-dorcha*, dark peak.

Beneden in Clare; *Beann-eudain*, peak of the brow.

Bengeery in Mayo; *Benn-gcaorach*, peak of sheep. Neuter eclipsis.

Benlevy Mt. in Galway; *Benn-shléibhe*, "peak of the mountain."

Bennekerry in Carlow; *Beann-na-gcaorach*, peak of the sheep. Here the eclipsis drops out in anglicising: see p. 4, XI.

Benone in Derry; *Beann-Eoghain*, Owen's peak.

Benwilt in Cavan; *Beann-mhuit*, peak of the wether: *molt*, a wether.

Bernagh in Tyrone and Wicklow; *Bearnach*, a gapped hill.

Berneens in Clare; *Beirnínidhe*, little gaps or gapped hills.

Bernyhill in Cavan ; a half translation from “Drum-berny” (so written in County List, 1770) ; *Druim-bearnaigh*, the *Drum* or hill-ridge of the *bearna* or gap.

Berth in Cork ; *Beirt*, a pair ; from two large *dallauns* or standing stones.

Betal in Roscommon ; *Béatáil*, the process of burning land or the surface of land for tillage purposes ; burnt land : see Beatin.

Bilboa in Limerick ; *Beal-atha-bo*, ford of the cow.

Billa in Sligo ; *Bilē*, an ancient tree. See Belleen.

Billeady in Monaghan ; *Bile-eudaighe*, the *billa* or old tree of clothes. Why ? Perhaps an outfitter or dressmaker lived beside the tree.

Billistown in Westmeath ; a half translation from *Baile-na-mbileadha* (locally pronounced Ballynamlee), the town of the *billas* or old trees.

Bin or **Binn** ; a peak or peaked hill, sometimes spelled **Bing** as in Wexford ; **Benbane** in Cavan, and **Binbaun** in Queen's Co., white peak. **Binn** sometimes means a gable.

Binganagh in Sligo ; *Beanganach*, abounding in *bengans* or branches—a branchy place.

Bingarra in Galway ; *Binn-garbh*, rough peak.

Bircog in Donegal ; *Biorcóg*, a pointed hill, like a beehive : *biorcóg*, local for beehive, as well as *corcóg*.

Birdhill in Tipperary, a well-known village and railway station ; a translation from *Cnoc-an-éin-fhinn*, the hill of the white bird. There is probably a legend, but I have not heard it. Perhaps it was a resort of one or more kites, for a kite is called *éan-finn*, “white bird.”

Birnaghs in Tyrone ; *Bearnagh*, gapped, a gapped hill : with the English plural.

Birr in Westmeath ; *Biorra*, spring wells : like Fore.

Birra in Donegal ; *Birra*, *spits*, i.e. pointed hills : Irish plural of *bior*, a spit.

Birragh in Cavan ; *Biorach*, a hill pointed like a spit : *bior* with the termination *ach*.

Birrinagh in Longford ; *Biríneach*, a kind of coarse reedy sharp-pointed grass ; a place growing it : from *bior*, a spit : dim. *birín*, with *ach*, abounding in.

Blacksod Bay; from **a** black boggy point of land running into it, well known and appropriately called in Irish *Fód-dubh* [Fode-duv], black *fode* or *sod*.

Blaris in Down; *Bláras*, a field: from *blár*, a field, with termination *s*: see vol. ii. p. 27 (for *blár*) and p. 13 for *s*.

Bleanavoher in Longford; *Bléan-a'-bhóthair*, inlet of the road. *B* of boher aspirated to *v*.

Bleenaleen in Tipperary; *Bléan-a'-lín*, creek of the flax; *i.e.* where they steeped flax in water pits.

Blittoge in Monaghan; *Bliochtог*, a milking-place: from *bliocht*, milk: dim. in a collective sense (p. 12, II). In Monaghan and all round there they avoid the guttural *ch* (*blit* for *blight*).

Bo and **Boh** at the beginning of names often stand for *both* [boh], a booth, tent, hut, hunting booth. But *Bo* often or generally means a cow. Sometimes *Bo* (cow) has an adjective, which often remains in the place-name, while *Bo* itself is omitted. This adjective (when *Bo* is the word omitted) is always feminine, which is easily known by the pronunciation and universally understood by the people. This will be found illustrated all through the present book.

Boconnell in Armagh; *Both-chonaill*, Connal's booth.

Bocullin in Mayo; *Both-cuilinn*, booth of holly.

Bodarra in Fermanagh; *Both-dara*, booth of the oak.

Bodenstown in Kildare; translation of Ballyboden.

Bodorragha in Roscommon; *Both-dorcha*, dark booth. Because erected under the shade of trees?

Boeeshil in Donegal and Leitrim, and **Boheashal** in Galway and Kerry; *Both-iseal*, low booth: *i.e.* low in position in comparison with some other booth.

Bohagh in Roscommon; *Bothach*, a place of booths or huts: *both* [boh], a booth, with *ach*, full of.

Bohalas in Mayo; or "Bohalis" in an old authority; *Both-a'-leasa*, the booth of (*i.e.* beside) the *lis* or ancient circular fort. See *Lis*.

Bohamore in Mayo; *Both-mór*, large tent. The vowel sound (*a*) inserted between *boh* and *more*: see p. 7, VII.

Boheh in Mayo; *Both-theith*, warm or cozy hut.

Boher, *Bóthar*, a road. See vol. i. p. 370.

Boheradurrow in King's Co.; *Bóthar-a'-dearmhaighe*, the road of the Durrow, *i.e.* the road leading to Durrow (which is in the neighbourhood). For Durrow itself, see vol. i. p. 13.

Boheragaddy in Kilkenny; *Bóthar-a'-ghadaighe*, the road of the robber. Probably it was the lurking place of a highway robber in the good old times.

Boheraroan in Clare; *Bóthar-Ruadhain*, Rowan's road.

Boherawarraga in Kilkenny; *Bóthar-a'-mhargaidh*, the road of the market (or leading to it). *Marga*, pron. *marraga*, three-syllables, by inserting *a*: see p. 7, VII.

Boherbraddagh in Limerick; *Bóthar-bradach*, thievish road. Probably for the same reason as Boheragaddy.

Bohercarron in Limerick; *Bóthar-a'-chairn*, road of the *carn*.

Boherclogh in Tipperary; *Bóthar-clochach*, stony road.

Boherderroge in Cork; *Bóthar-daireoige* [-derroga], road of the oak. *Dair*, an oak, dim. *daireóg*: see p. 12, II.

Boherfadda in King's Co.; long road: *fada*, long.

Bohergar in Limerick; *Bother-gearr*, short road.

Bohergoy in Kildare; *Bothar-gaoithe*, windy road.

Boherhallagh in Mayo; *Bóthar-shalach*, dirty road. Here the *s* of *salach* is wrongly aspirated (unless it is a remnant of neuter *eclipsis*?).

Boherhole in Kildare; written Borkill in Co. map, 1752; *Bóthar-choill*, road of the hazel.

Bohernamoe in Louth; *Bóthar-na-mbo*, road of the cows.

Bohernasear in Queen's Co.; *Bóthar-na-saer*, road of the carpenters or artificers. *Saer*, vol. i. p. 224.

Bohevny in Fermanagh; *Both-aibhne*, booth or hut of the river. See *Abhann*, vol. i. p. 454.

Bohirril in Donegal; *Both-Iriail*, Irial's booth.

Bohogerawer in Mayo; *Bothág-ramhar*, thick hut. *Bothág*, dim. of *both*: see p. 12, II.

Bohoona in Galway; written "Bothcowna" in Inq. Car. I; *Both-chuana*, Cuana's booth: Cuana, a very ancient Irish personal name. *C* softened to *h* by aspiration: see p. 2, II.

Bohora in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Both-Odhra* [-ora], *Odhar*'s or Hoare's booth. *Odhar* [Ore], a very old personal name, "brown-faced."

Bohulkin in Fermanagh; *Both-Mhic-Uilcín*, Mac-Ulkin's or Culkin's booth. The *c* of Mac attracted to Ulkin—Culkin. See Mac.

Boihy in Leitrim; *Beithighe*, birch trees.

Bolabaun; white booley or milking-place: **Bolabeg** (small); **Bolaboy** (yellow). All in Wexford. See Booley below.

Bolabraddagh in Wexford; thievish booley. See Boherbraddagh.

Bolacaheer in Wexford; *Buaile-Cathaoir*, Cahir's or Charles's booley.

Boladurragh in Wexford; dark booley: see Bodorragha.

Bolakeale in Tipperary; *Buaile-caol* [-keel], narrow booley.

Bolart in King's Co.; *Buaile-Airt*, Art's booley.

Boleybaun; same as Bolabaun. **Boleybeg**, same as Bolabeg. **Boleyboy**; same as Bolaboy.

Boleycarrigeen in Wicklow; Booley of the little rock.

Boleynanollag in Galway; *Buaile-na-nodlag* [-nol-lag], the booley of Christmas. Booleys were usually kept working in summer; but this must have been held on during winter. *Nodlaig*, Christmas, is merely the Latin *Natalic-ia*, "relating to the *Natal* day."

Boleynasa in Wexford; *Buaile-an-easa*, the booley of the waterfall. For *eas*, see vol. i. p. 459.

Boleynasruhaun, Galway; *Buaile-na-sruthán*, booley of the *sruhauns* or streamlets. For Sruhaun, see vol. i. p. 458.

Boleyphaudeen, little Paddy's booley; **Boleyroe**, red booley; **Boley-Thomas**, Thomas's.

Boleysillagh in Mayo; *Buaile-saileach*, sally-tree booley.

Boleyvaunaun in Galway; *Buaile-Ui-Bhánáin* (HyF), O'Bannon's booley.

Bolinaspick in Wexford; *Buaile-an-espuig*, the bishop's booley. See *easpuig*, vol. ii. p. 91.

Bolinglanna in Mayo; *Buaile-an-ghleanna*, booley of the glen. *Gleann*, gen. *gleanna*, vol. i. p. 428.

Bolinree in Mayo and Roscommon; *Buaile-an-rígh*, the booley of the king, connected with some government institution.

Bolintlea in Tipperary; *Buaile-an-tsleibhe* [-tlea], the booley of the mountain: *sliabh* gen. *sleibhe* [sleva or slea]. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Boliska in Galway; *Buaile-uisce*, booley of water—watery booley. For *Uisce*, see vol. i. p. 446.

Bollarney in Wicklow; *Buail'-airneadh*, booley of the sloes.

Bolooghra in Clare; *Both-luachra*, booth of the rushes.

Boloona in Clare; *Both-Lughna* [Loona], Loona's booth.

Boltnaconnell in Antrim; *Buailte-na-gConall*, the booleys of the Connells. *Buaile*, pl. *buailte*: see vol. i. p. 239.

Boltown in Kildare. The Irish name is *Tir-Pholla*, Bowle's district (not town): a name well remembered down to fifty or sixty years ago; and perhaps still.

Bolusty in Fermanagh; *Both-loiste* [-lusty], booth of the *losset* or kneading trough, or well-tiled piece of land. In some northern counties this word *losat*, gen. *loiste* [lusty], is applied to a carefully tilled productive plot of land. See *Losaid* in vol. ii. p. 430.

Bomacatall in Tyrone; *Both-Mac-a'-táil* [-tall], Macatall's tent. The ancestor of this family was a man who used an adze—*táil* [tall]—in some special trade (such as coopering or shield-making): hence Mac-a-tail or MacTail, “son of the adze.”

Bomany in Donegal; *Both-manaigh*, the monk's booth.

Boneill in Leitrim; *Both-Neill*, Neill's or Niall's booth.

Boocaun or **Bookaun** in Galway and Sligo; *Buacán*, a pointed hill: dim. of *buac*, a pinnacle: see p. 12, II.

Bookalagh in Galway; *Buacalach*, a place of pointed hills: from *buac* (as in Boocaun), with the termination *lach*, full of: p. 12, I. Vowel sound put in between *buac* and *lach*: p. 7, VII.

Bookeen in Galway; pointed hill: same as Boocaun, only with a different dim. termination.

Boolabeg in Waterford; little booley.

Boolabeha in Tipperary: see p. 3.

Boolabwee in Cork; *Buaile-buidhe*, yellow booley.

Boolageelagh in Tipperary; *Buaile-Gaodhlach*, Irish milking-place: as if an adjacent booley were kept by English neighbours.

Boolahallagh in Tipperary: see p. 3.

Boolakeel in Kerry and King's Co.; narrow booley. See Ballykeel.

Boolananave in Kerry; *Buaile-na-naomh* [-nave], booley of the saints. Probably belonging to and worked by monks. (How monks laboured on their farms: see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Monastic Life.")

Boolanlisheen in Limerick; *Buaile-an-lisín* [-lish-een], the milking-place of the little *lis* or fort.

Boolanunane in Tipperary; *Buaile-Nuanáin*, Nunan's Booley.

Boolaree in Tipperary; same as Bolinree.

Boolasallagh in Kerry; same as Boolahallagh, miry booley: but the *s* is not aspirated to *h* as it ought. See p. 3, VI.

Boolatin in Tipperary; *Buaile-aitinn*, Booley of the furze. For *aiteann*, furze, see vol. i. p. 519.

Boolawater in Fermanagh; *Buaile-uachtair* [-oughter], upper booley. *Uachtar* is sometimes anglicised "water" as here. See vol. ii. p. 442.

Booldurragh in Carlow; same as Boladurragh.

Booleen; *Buaileín*, little booley. Dim., p. 12, II.

Booley, Bola, Boola, Bool, the most usual anglicised forms of *buaile*, a milking or dairy-place, for which see vol. i. p. 239. Latterly the term was often applied to any cattle enclosure near the homestead where cows were brought together morning and evening,

and fed and milked. **Boolies**, the same only with the English plural: p. 11.

Boolnadrumb in Wexford; *Buail' - na - ndrum* [-drum], Booley of the *drums* or hill-ridges. *D* though eclipsed retains its sound [with English speakers] on account of the following *r*.

Boolteenagh in Cork; *Buailtíneach*, a place of little boolies.

Booltheen, another diminutive of *buaile*; same as Booleen.

Boolykeagh in Meath; *Buaile-caoch* [-keagh], blind booley, *i.e.* darksome, same sense as Boladurragh.

Boolynagleragh in Clare; *Buaile-na-gcleireach*, booley of the clergy: for much the same reason as Boolananave.

Boolynaknockaun in Clare; *Buaile-na-gcnocán*, booley of the hillocks.

Boolynamiscaun; *Buaile-na-mioscán*, booley of the *miscauns* or butter-rolls, *i.e.* butter-making was a speciality of this booley.

Boolynamweel in Clare; *Buaile-na-maol*, the booley of the *maols* or *mweels* or *milleens* or hornless cows: vol. i. p. 395.

Boolyneaska in Clare; *Buaile-naosca*, booley for snipes: a nickname to designate a neglected bit of marshy land, fit for nothing but snipes.

Booragh in Donegal; *Buarach*, cow-land, *i.e.* good pasture: *buarach*, cows collectively, from *bo*, a cow.

Boraghy in Monaghan; corrupted from *Barrachaíd*, the top of the field, or top field as they understand it there. See Barr and Agha.

Boraheen in Meath; *Both-raithín*, the booth of the *raheen* or little rath.

Boran village in the parish of Drumhome, Donegal; Irish *Boithreán* [boraun], dried cow-dung, which is burned in districts where turf is scarce or to spare more expensive fuel: and a very pleasant, fragrant-smelling fire it makes. The village of Boran was so called—as a nickname—because the people habitually burned *boraun*. *Boithreán* is a derivative from *bo*, a cow.

Bordowin in Queen's Co.; *Bórd-abhann*, border or verge of the river. See Au.

Boreen, Borheen; a little road, a country lane. See Boher.

Borim in Cavan: see p. 2.

Borniagh Island in the Shannon, near Clanmacnoise; *Boirneach*, rocky. See Ballyvourney.

Borrismore in Kilkenny; great burgage or borough.

Bosallach in Fermanagh; *Both-salach*, miry booth.

Boshinny in Fermanagh; *Both-sionnaigh*, booth of the fox (hunting booth). See Bo; and for *sionnach*, see vol. i. p. 483.

Botinny in Mayo; same as last, but the article is in Botinny and eclipses the *s*: *Both-a'-tsionnaigh*: p. 4, VII. Both forms are correct.

Boughkeel in Monaghan; *Both-caol*, narrow booth.

Bouleevin in Clare; *Buail'-aoibhinn* [-eaving], pleasant booley.

Boulteen in Cork; the full pronunciation is Boulteenagh: same as Boolteenagh.

Boveagh in Derry; *Both-bheithigh*, booth of birches.

Boveen in King's Co.; *Both-mhín*, smooth booth.

Bovennet in Down; *Both-Bheneit*, Bennet's booth.

Bow River in Clare; *Abhainn-na-buaidh*, river of the (secret) virtue. It had the following *buadh* [booh], or virtue, as the people believed: if you drove cattle into the water on May day, it preserved them from disease for the coming year.

Boyagh in Donegal; *Bo-theach*, cow-house.

Boyanagh in Roscommon and Westmeath, and **Boyannagh** in Leitrim; *Buidhe-eanach*, yellow marsh or bog.

Boyher in Monaghan; "Old Brady," a native Irish speaker, gave it as *Bóithear*, a road, a local form different from the usual *Bóthar*.

Boyle River in Roscommon, from which the town is named, is always called in Irish *Buill*, and by Adamnan (in Latin) *Bos*, which is the Latin equivalent of the Irish *bo*, a cow. From this we may infer that Adamnan (a learned Irishman) considered that "Buill" or "Boyle" is a derivative from *bo*, a cow

implying that the name signifies "cow-river" or "pasture-river"—a very suitable name.

Boynaghbought in Meath; Boynagh is *Buidhe-anach*, yellow marsh: bought is *bocht*, poor, a poor person: yellow marsh of the poor people.

Boyne River. The oldest forms of this name are Board (Tirechan, Irish, seventh century) and Bououinda (Ptolemy, Greek form). But Dr. Hogan questions, I think rightly, one *ou* as a false insertion, owing to mistranscription. So that Ptolemy's Greek name should be really Bouinda, which is further shown by the Latin equivalent Buvinda. Zeuss (p. 56) pronounces the name to be a derivative from *bo*, a cow, "cow-river," like Boyle above.

Boyogonnell in Mayo; *Buidhe-O'g Conaill*, yellow land of the O'Connells. *C* of O'Connell eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural: p. 10.

Boyougarter in Donegal; *Buidhe-Uachtar*, upper yellow land.

Bracaghreilly in Derry; *Breacach-Ui-Raghail-lighigh*, O'Reilly's speckled land.

Braccas in Queen's Co.; *Breacas*, speckled land (or rather speckledness): the abstract termination *s* added to *breac*, speckled (vol. ii. p. 13).

Brackaghlislea in Derry: see p. 14.

Brackaharagh in Kerry; *Breac-chathrach*, speckled land of the *cathair* [caher] or circular stone fort. The *c* of *breac* and the first *c* of *catharach* run into one.

Brackanrainey in Meath; speckled land of the ferns (*raighnigh*).

Brackary in Leitrim, and **Brackery** in Galway; *Breacaraidhe*, speckled land: the termination *re* or *righe* added to *Breac*.

Brackin in Kilkenny; *Breac*, speckled, with the dim. (p. 12, II): *Breicin*, little bit of speckled land.

Brackloon in Cork, **Bracklone** in Queen's Co., **Brackloney** in Cavan, and **Brackloonagh** in Sligo; *Breac-chluain*, *Breac-chluanach*, speckled meadow.

Branra, **Branar**; fallow, *i.e.* land allowed to rest, generally ploughed: often enters into place-names.

Branraduff in Mayo; *Branra-dubh*, black or dark fallow.

Breaghey in Armagh; *Bréach-mhagh*, wolf-plain: same as Breaghwy and others like it: vol. i. p. 482.

Breaghwyanteean in Mayo; *Bréach-mhagh-antsidheán*, wolf-field of the *Sheeaun* or fairy-hill. Similarly, Breaghwyancurlaur (adjacent) is *Breach-mhagh-an-urláir*, wolf-field of the *urlar* or level spot.

Breana (-more and -beg: large and small) in Roscommon; stinking spots. See Breandrum.

Breanagh in Cork, stinking river, falling into the Feale.

Breandrum in Galway, stinking *drum* or hill-ridge. For *Bréan*, stinking, and its compounds, see vol. ii. p. 397.

Breanloughaun in Galway; stinking little lake.

Breanrisk in Longford; *Bréan-riasc*, stinking marsh.

Breanriskcullew in Longford; stinking marsh of the wood (*coille*). See last name. For *riasc*, a marsh, see vol. i. p. 463.

Breanross in Leitrim; *Bréan-ros*, stinking point.

Breckagh in Antrim; same as Brackagh, speckled land.

Bredagh, the name of many places; *Bréadach*, breaking, a breach, a cut, a narrow glen.

Breeole in Roscommon (near Athlone): full name *Turlach-na-mbruigheol*, the half-dried lake of the cormorants. Cormorants are common enough over all that district.

Brees in Mayo; *Brighi* (FM), the Irish plural of *bri*, a hill: English plural here substituted for Irish. For *Bri*, see vol. i. p. 390.

Brehaun in Cork; *Brachán*, gruel: applied to soft land. Like Maethail cheese (vol. i. p. 465).

Brick in Tipperary; *Breac*, speckled.

Brickana in Kilkenny, and **Brickanagh** in King's Co.; *Breacanach*, speckled land. *Nach* added post-fix. See vol. ii. p. 6. It is just possible that Brickanagh may be a compound word—*Brec-eanach*, speckled marsh.

Brickeen in Sligo and **Brickeen Island**, near Kil-

larney; a dim. of *Breac*: *Bricín*, speckled little spot. **Brickeens** in Longford and Mayo, the same only with the English plural: speckled little spots.

Brisca in Mayo, Limerick, and Waterford; **Briscagh** in Limerick; **Briscalagh** in Kilkenny; and **Briscalá** in Queen's Co.;—all from *Briosca* [Briska], brittle, with the several adjectival terminations: all applied to land that is loose and friable and easily tilled. This is the sense as generally understood by the intelligent native shanachies.

Brisha in Queen's Co., and **Brishey** in Down; *Briseadh* [Brisha], a breach: from some local feature.

Brisla in Clare, and **Brislagh** in Roscommon; *Brisle*, *Brisleach*, broken; applied to land broken up and uneven.

Broagh in Derry; *Bruach*, a brink or margin.

Broaghcloch in Down; *Bruach-cloch*, stony margin.

Brockaghbeg in Queen's Co., and **Brockaghboy** in Derry; *Brocach*, a place of badgers, a badger-warren (*beg*, small; *boy*, yellow).

Brockaghs in Antrim; badger-warrens (Eng. plural).

Brockish in Antrim; another form of Brockagh.

Brockles, **Brocklis**, **Brocklusk**, **Bruckless**, in various counties: the correct anglicised form is Brocklusk; Irish *Broc-lusca*: *broc*, a badger, and *lusca*, a cave: all meaning a badger den or warren. Last *k* often dropped through what Max Müller calls “laziness” in utterance.

Brockra and **Brockry** in Queen's Co.; a badger-warren: *Broc*, a badger with the termination *rach* (softened to *ra* and *ry*), abounding in: vol. ii. p. 7.

Broghan in Dublin; dim. of *Bruach*, a border. **Brogher** in Mayo, same word with the collective termination *r* (vol. ii. p. 12): a border or a collection of borders.

Broharris in Derry; **Bro** (*bruach*), a border: Harry's border land.

Broo or **Bru**; *Brugh*, already explained as meaning a mansion (vol. i. p. 287). But *Brugh* also means land, a farm (“Brehon Laws,” Glossary), and in this sense is often found in names.

Brosna or **Brusna**, the name of places in King's Co. and Kerry; also the name of two rivers in the same counties. *Brusna*, brushwood, a bundle of firewood: a place growing brushwood, small under-growths fit for firewood. This word *Brusna*, in the sense of a bundle of firewood, occurs in the Tripartite Life, tenth century, and it is in familiar use to this day. In the same old document the river **Brusna** in King's Co. is called *Brosnacha*, and it is there stated that it was so called from the joyful shouts and clamour and noise (*broscur*) of the Munster people when they overtook and caught sight of their beloved missionary, Saint Patrick. This, however, does not mean that the river itself is noisy (though some wrongly interpret it this way); for it flows slowly and gently all through till it falls into the Shannon.

Broughattin in Louth; *Bruach-aitinne*, border of the furze.

Broughshane in Antrim; Shane's house or farm.

Bru. See *Broo*.

Brucken in Galway; derived from *Broc*, a badger: badger-warren.

Bruckless. See *Brockless*.

Bruscarnagh in Fermanagh; *Bruscarnach*, rubbish, ground encumbered with rubbish: *brusc*, broken fragments; *Bruscar* and *Bruscarnach*, with the terminations *r* and *nach*, same meanings (vol. ii. pp. 6, 12).

Brusk in Galway and **Brusky** in Cavan; broken rubbish or ground encumbered with it. See *Bruscarnagh*.

Buckode in Leitrim; exactly represents the sound of *Bocóid*, which simply means a spot, *i.e.* a well-defined bit of land.

Buddaghauns in Kerry; a nickname on account of its inhabitants, who had the reputation of being *buddaghauns* (Ir. *bodacháin*) or churls. *Buddaghaun* is a dim. of *bodach*, a churl, for which see my "English as we speak it in Ireland," p. 218. See vol. ii. p. 35, for *Doornane*, a similar name.

Buddrimeen in Cork; *Both-druimín*, the booth of (or near) the *druimín* [drummeen] or little hill-ridge.

Buffanagh in Tipperary; *Bofanach*, land of thistles. Here *lofan*, a thistle, is a varied form of the more usual *sofan* or *sofanan*, for which see vol. ii. p. 332.

Buggan in Fermanagh; *Bogan*, soft land, a dim. of *bog*, soft.

Bullaun in several counties, especially in south and west; *Bullán*, a round spring well in a rock or rocks. Often applied to an artificial cup-like hollow in a rock which generally contains rain water, often used for medicinal purposes with a touch of the supernatural. Related to the English *bowl*. **Bullaunagh** in Galway, a place abounding in *bullauns* or rock-wells. (Termination *ach*, full of: vol. ii. p. 3.)

Bullogbrean in Mayo; *Bolg-bréan*, stinking sack or bag: applied to an ill-smelling pool or bog.

Bun, the name of townlands in Cavan, Fermanagh, and King's Co.; *Bun*, an end, the end or foot of anything, such as a hill, the land, a stream (source or mouth), &c., often also applied to bottom land, *i.e.* at the lower end of the farm, or at the bottom of a hill.

Bunacloy in Longford; *Bun-a'-chlaidhe* [-cly], end of the *cly* or (artificial) mound or rampart.

Bunacrower in Mayo; *Bun-a'-chreabhair* [-crow-er], the land-end or bog-end of the woodcock: *i.e.* frequented by woodcocks.

Bunacum in Tipperary; *Bun-a'-chuim*, end of the *coom* or hollow.

Bunagarha in Kerry; end of the *gaertha* [gairha] or river-thicket. For *gaertha*, see vol. i. p. 497.

Bunalunn in Cork; *Bun-na-lonn*, bottom of the blackbirds. For *lon*, a blackbird, see vol. i. p. 489.

Bunanagh in Westmeath; end of the *annagh* or marsh.

Bunaneraghtish in Mayo; *Bun-an-aireachtais* [-arraghtish], the land-end of the assembly or assembly place. (For *airecht* or *oirecht* or *aireachtas*, an assembly, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 449.)

Bunanumera in Cork and **Bunanumery** in Cavan; *Bun-an-iomaire*, end of the ridge or hill. For *iomaire* [ummera], see vol. i. p. 393.

Bunargate in Wexford ; *Bun-airgid*, the end of the little river that was called the *Argat* or silvery stream : like the river Arigideen in Cork (vol. ii. p. 71). The adjoining townland of Bunanarge has the same name only shortened.

Buncroobog in Donegal (on N.W. coast) ; *Bun-crubóig*, the land-end or river-end of the *crabs*. *Crubóig*, a crab, so called from its strong *croobs* or claws.

Bundeeleen in Mayo ; *Bun-Daoilín*, the end of the stream called Deeleen or little Deel.

Bundiveen in Leitrim ; *Bun-daoimhín* [-deeveen], idle end. This word *deeveen*, idle, is often applied to land lying idle because not worth tilling.

Bundorragha in Mayo ; *Bun-dorcha*, dark end, *i.e.* umbrageous from a thick growth of trees. *Dorcha* is common : see Bodorragha.

Bundouglas in Galway ; *Bun-dubhghlaise* [-Doo-glasha], the end or mouth of the black stream (Douglas).

Buninna in Sligo ; *Bun-Fhinne* (FM), the land- or river-end of a woman named Finn. *F* dropped by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Bunkimalta in Tipperary ; *Bun-Comailte*, the end or foot of Kimalta, the well-known Keeper Hill. Applied to some bottom land at the base of the hill.

Bunlacken in Queen's Co. ; *Bun-leacan*, the end or foot of the *leaca* [locka] or sloping hillside.

Bunlick in Cork ; the end of the flagstones. **Bunlicky** in Limerick ; *Bun-leice*, end of the flagstone.

Bunlin River in Kilmacrenan, Donegal ; end of the *linn* or pool.

Bunnaconeen in Galway ; *Bun-a-choinín*, the end or *tail* of the rabbit ; from some feature with a fancied resemblance to a rabbit's little *scut* or tail.

Bunnafollistran in Mayo ; *Bun-na-folastrann*, end of the *folistars* or *felestars* or flaggers. For *felestas*, see vol. ii. p. 334.

Bunnagee in Donegal ; the end or mouth of the little river called the Gee.

Bunnagippaun in Galway ; *Bun-na-gceapán* [-gap-

paun], the end of the standing stakes or stocks or tree-trunks. See *Ceap*, vol. ii. p. 353.

Bunnagurragh in Carlow; *Bun-na-gcurrach*, bottom of the moors.

Bunnahesco in Fermanagh: *Bun-na-heasca*, mouth or end of the bog-stream: see *Eisc*, vol. i. p. 447.

Bunnahevelly in Galway; *Bun-na-haibble*, the end of the *abhaill* or orchard: *h* prefixed, p. 4, X. See vol. i. p. 516.

Bunnamohaun in Mayo; *Bun-na-mbothán*, end of the *bohauns* or cabins (for animals). *B* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I. For *Bothán*, see vol. i. p. 305.

Bunnamuck in Sligo; *Bun-na-muc*, the end or bottom land of the pigs. **Bunnamucka** in Roscommon; *Bun-na-muice* [-mucka], bottom land of the pig.

Bunnanilra in Sligo; *Bun-an-ilraigh* or *Bun-an-ilra*, the mountain-end of the eagle. For *iolar*, an eagle, see vol. i. p. 485.

Bunnasillagh in Galway; *Bun-na-saileach*, the bottom land of the sally-trees. For *saileach*, see vol. i. p. 356.

Bunnaviscaun in Galway; *Bun-a'-mhioscáin*, the end of the *miscaun*. *Miscaun* (Ir. *mioscán*) is a roll or shaped lump of butter; and the name is often applied to a sepulchral heap of stones shaped like a butter-roll, like **Miscaun-Maive** on the top of Knocknaree, near Sligo, under which Queen Maive is erroneously supposed to be buried. For *Maive*, see *Barnavave*.

Bunnoe in Cavan; *Bun-abha*, mouth of the *abha* or river. See *Au* above. **Bunnow** in Clare is the same.

Bunoghanaun in Galway; *Bun-fhochannan* (or *-fhothannán*), the bottom land of the thistles. For *fothannán*, see vol. ii. p. 314.

Bunowna in Sligo; *Bun-aibhne*, mouth of the river.

Bunree, a little hamlet (giving name to a parish), on the east bank of the river Moy in Sligo. It lies adjacent to Ardnaree at the same side of the Moy. We know that "Ardnaree" means the height of the

executions, of which the history is given in vol. i. p. 104; and Bunree, standing at the mouth of a little river joining the Moy beside the hamlet, evidently took its name from the same circumstance, the one being the height (*Ard*) and the other the river-mouth (*Bun*) of the executions.

Bunrower, near Killarney; mouth of the little river **Rower** (which means red river—*Ruadh Bhar*). See The Rower.

Bunshanacloney in Antrim; *Bun-sean-chluaine*, the end of the old *cloon* or lawn. The vowel sound (*a*) inserted: p. 7, VII.

Burgage or **Burges**, a pretty common townland name, a town or township: much the same as Bally. Borrowed from the English “borough” and nearly corresponding with it in meaning. A more usual form is Burris or Borris, which see.

Burrenbane in Down; white rocks. **Burrenfadda** in Clare; long rocks.

Burrenrea in Cavan (grey). **Burrenwee** in Clare (*buidhe*, yellow).

Cabra, **Cabragh**, **Cabry**, the names of numerous places, more in the northern half of Ireland than in the south; *Cabra*, *Cabragh*, everywhere understood to mean bad, rough, unprofitable land.

Caddagh in Monaghan, Westmeath, and Leitrim, and **Caddy** in Antrim; *Ceadach*, a flat-topped hill; same as Keadagh, Keadew, Keady elsewhere.

Caher, Irish *Cathair*, an ancient circular mortarless stone fort: already dealt with in vol. ii. p. 284. As to shape, see Caherfadda. The name Caher, and the Cahers themselves, are almost or altogether confined to the south and west. This is almost always its meaning; but **Caher** in the parish of Kilkeevin, Roscommon, is *Ceachair*, a bog.

Caheracruttra in Kerry; *Cathair-a'-chruitire*, the Caher or stone fort of the harper: *chruitire*, a harper from *chrut*, a harp.

Caheraghacullen; *Catharach-a'-chuilinn*, the Caher-land of the holly. Caheragh, abounding in Cahers.

Caheraloggy in Galway; *Cathair-a'-logaigh*, the Caher of the *logach*, or *log*, or hollow.

Caheranardrish in Limerick; *Cathair-an-ardruis*, the caher of the high wood.

Caherapheepa in Galway; *Cathair-a'-phíopa*, the caher of the (musical) pipe, so called because a fairy piper was often heard in it, like Carrigapheepera, vol. ii. pp. 122, 449.

Caheraphuca in Clare; caher of the pooka. A pooka once lived in it. (N.B.—Do not twist his name to "phouca": it is as bad as twisting his tail.)

Caheratrant in Kerry; *Cathair-a'-Traint*, Trant's caher. Here the middle *a* is the article as in Ballincaroona.

Caheravart in Cork; *Cathair-a'-mhairt*, the caher of the ox. See Westport, vol. ii. p. 307.

Caheraveelane; *Cathair-Mhaoláin*, Moylan's caher. Middle *a* inserted in this as in Caherateige. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Caheravoley in Galway; *Cathair-a'-bhuaile*, the caher of the *booley* or milking-place. See Booley.

Caherbannagh in Clare; *Cathair-beannach*, the pinnacled caher; *i.e.* with the top formed into little points or pinnacles.

Caherbreagh in Kerry; *Cathair-lréach*, the caher of the wolves—where they made their den. See Breaffy, vol. i. p. 482.

Caherbriscaun in Galway; *Cathair-brioscán*, where grew *lrioscán*, a kind of succulent plant eaten like water-cress.

Caherbullaun in Clare; *Cathair-bulláin*, the caher of the *ullan* or rock-well. See Bullaun above.

Cahercloggaun in Clare; of the round little hill. See Clog.

Cahercon in Galway; called by the natives with great distinctness, *Cathair-dha-chon*, the caher of the two hounds: there was a legend, which, however, I have not heard. For other places named from two hounds, see vol. i. p. 258.

Caherconreafy in Limerick; Conreafy's caher. Conreafy is a family name.

Cahercrin in Galway, often written Cahercreen : *Caher-cruinn*, round caher, as if to distinguish it from an adjacent square or oblong one.

Caherdaniel in Cork and Kerry ; *Cathair-Domhnail*, the caher of Donall, corrupted to Daniel. In the Kerry Caherdaniel, the old caher still remains—a very remarkable one.

Caherdrinny or **Caherdrinna** in Cork ; a conspicuous castle ruin on a flat-topped hill near Glanworth : *Cathair-droinne* (Hogan), stooped or hump-backed caher, from some peculiarity of shape (*Dronn*, *druinne*, a hump). The original humped caher is gone, and on its site stands the present castle ruin.

Cahereighterrush in Kerry ; *Cathair-iachtair-ruis*, the caher of the lower wood : *iachtar*, lower ; *ros*, wood.

Caherfinesker in Galway ; *Cathair-fineiscir*, the caher of the white *esker* or sand-ridge. *Finn*, white.

Cahergowan in Galway ; *Cathair-gabhan*, of the smith.

Caherhenryhoe in Galway ; Henry's caher-of-the-cave. *Uaimh* [oe], a cave. Cahers and old forts of all kinds had (and often have still) artificial caves.

Caherhoereigh in Tipperary ; this is not a *caher*, for the name is wrongly anglicised from *Ceathramhairiabhadh* [carrow-riagh], grey quarter (of land). See Carrow.

Caherkinallia in Clare ; *Cathair-cinn-aille*, the caher of the cliffhead. See Aill. *Ceann*, *cinn* [kin], head.

Caherleheen in Kerry ; *Cathair-Léithín*, the caher of the small grey man. See Caherlea.

Caherlehillan in Kerry ; *Cathair-leith-uilleann*, the caher of the half-angle or elbow : from its shape. *Leath* [lah], half, and *uilleann* (the gen. of *uille*, an angle), are often used in names.

Caherlesk in Kilkenny ; *Cathair-Leisc*, the caher of *Leasc* [Lask], which means a lazy man.

Caherlinny in Galway ; wrongly anglicised from *Cathair-Linneen* (as it is locally pronounced), Linneen's stone fortress.

Caherlissakill in Galway ; *Cathair-lis-a-chuill*, the

caher of the *lis* (old fort) of hazel (*coll*, hazel). Here the caher either stood near an ordinary *lis* or was the *lis* itself. MacNeill's observation applies here. See p. 14.

Caherloghan in Clare ; the caher of Lochan, a very ancient personal name. One of the three brothers who went on "The voyage of the Sons of O'Corra" was named Lochan, a story which will be found translated in my "Old Celtic Romances."

Caherlusky in Cork ; *Cathair-loiscthe* [-lusky], burnt caher.

Cahermaan in Clare ; *Cathair-meadhoin* [-maan], middle caher.

Cahermackirilla and **Cahermakerrila** in Clare ; *Cathair-Mic- Iriala*, MacIrilly's caher.

Cahermaculick in Mayo ; *Uathair-Mic - Uilic*, Mac-Ulick's. Ulick is a common name among the Burkes of that district. Uilic, little Will or William.

Cahermee in Cork : see Ballymee.

Cahermuckee in Cork ; *Cathair-mucaidhe*, of the swineherd : he used the old caher as a pen for his pigs.

Cahernablauhy in Mayo ; *Cathair-na-bláthraighe* [-blauhy], of the buttermilk. The old caher must have been made use of for some sort of dairying work.

Cahernabudogy in Mayo ; *Cathair-na-bodóige* [-bodogy] of the heifer (*bodóg*). The caher was used as a safe pen for cattle : one heifer standing here for the whole flock : p. 11.

Cahernacreevy in Mayo ; *Cathair-na-craoibhe* [-creevy], the caher of the branch or branchy cluster.

Cahernagry in Galway and Mayo ; *Cathair-na-gcruidhe* [-gry] of the cattle. Caher used as a night pen for cattle.

Cahernahallia in Tipperary ; wrongly anglicised from *Ceathamhradh-na-haille* [Carrownahallia], the (land-) quarter of the cliff. See *Ceathramhadh*, vol. i. p. 243, and Aill above.

Cahernahoon in Galway ; *Cathair-na-huamhan*, of the cave. For such caves, see Caherhenryhoe. See *Uamha, uamhain*, vol. i. p. 438.

Cahernalee in Galway ; *Cathair-na-laogh*, of the calves. See Cahernagry. For *laogh*, see vol. i. p. 470.

Cahernalinsky in Galway; of the [family of] Linsky.

Cahernamallagh in Mayo; *-na-mallacht*, of the curses. Probably some legend. For cursing see vol. i. p. 479.

Cahernashilleeny in Galway; *Cathair-na silínidhe*, [-shilleeny], of the cherries. *Silín* [shilleen], a cherry, unusual in names.

Caherogullane in Cork; *Cathair-O-g Coileáin*, caher of the Collenses. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural: see p. 10.

Caheronaun in Galway; *Cathair-Eoghanáin*, Eoghanan's or Owenan's. See Ballyonan.

Caherquin in Kerry; beautiful caher: like Dunquin.

Cahersavane in Kerry; *Cathair-Sabháin*, Savan's caher. *Sabhán* (man); *Saídhhbhín* in Cahersiveen was a woman: see vol. i. p. 285.

Caherscooby in Clare; *Cathair-scuaibe* [-scooba], of the broom or brushwood (*scuab*).

Caherslee in Kerry; *Cathair-sligheadh* [-slee] of the main road (to Tralee).

Cahertinny in Galway; *Cathair-teine* [-tinna], the caher of the fire. Probably a beacon station.

Caherultan in Cork; *Cathair-Ultain*, the stone fort of Ultan, a very ancient personal name.

Caherurlagh in Cork; *Cathair-urlaide* [-urly], the stone fort of slaughter, preserving the memory of some sanguinary battle. For other similar slaughter-names, see vol. ii. p. 464.

Caherycoosaun in Clare; *Cathair-Ui-Chuasáin*, O'Cussane's or Cussen's caher.

Cahirguillamore in Limerick; *Cathair-Mic- Giolla-Mhuire*, MacGuillamore's or Gilmore's Caher.

Caim in Wexford; *Céim*, a step, a pass; a customary pass for animals. See vol. ii. p. 385.

Caldavnet in the parish of Tedavnet in Monaghan; the hazel-tree of the virgin saint *Damhnat* or *Dympna*, who gave name to the parish. *Coll*, hazel, sometimes takes the form of *call*. This tree must have been a favourite with the young saint. See Tedavnet.

Caldrum in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Call-druim*, hazel ridge.

Calga in Louth; softened from *Calgach*, a place of thorns: *calg* or *colg*, a thorn.

Calkill in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Call-choill* or *Coll-choill*, hazel-wood.

Calla in Monaghan; *Cealla* (plural of *Ceall*), churches.

Callahaniska in Kerry; *Cala-an-uisce* [-isca], the marshy meadow of the water: *i.e.* excessively watery. See Callancruck.

Callahow in Limerick; *Caladh-abha*, water-meadow of the river.

Callahy in Clare; *Calaithe*, water-meadows.

Callancruck in Galway; *Cala-an-cnuic*, the landing-place or ferry of the hill. *Cnoc* changed to crock. See Crock. For Cala in this sense, see vol. i. p. 464.

Callatrim in Cork; *Cala-truim*, watery-meadow of the elder-bushes. For *tromm*, elder, see vol. i. p. 517.

Calloughs in Leitrim; English plural instead of the Irish. *Ceallachaigh*, church lands: *ceall*, a church.

Callowfinish in Galway; local pronunciation, *Caltha-finn-insé*, wet meadows of the white island.

Calmore in Derry; great hazel. See Caldruim.

Calterauin in Sligo; *Caillterán*, a place of hazels. The termination *trach* is changed to the collective dim. *tran* (vol. ii. pp. 3, 19). For Call, see Caldruim.

Caltraghbreedy in Galway; *Cealtrach-Brighde*, St. Brigit's churchyard.

Caltragh-pallas in Galway; churchyard of the fairy fort. For *Caltrach* and *Palas*, see vol. i. p. 316, and vol. ii. p. 232.

Cam. Irish *Cam*, crooked, something curved or crooked, river, hill, land, &c.

Camalier in Cavan; written Camleer in Inq. Car. II; *Cam-ladhar*, crooked river-fork.

Camaross in Wicklow; *Cam-ros*, crooked wood. *A* inserted as in Camalier: see p. 7, VII.

Camcuill in Sligo; *Cam-choill*, crook wood.

Camderry in several counties; *Cam-doire*, crooked oak-wood.

Camderrynabinnia in Mayo; *Cam-doire-na-binne*, crooked oak-wood of the peak. See Bin.

Camenabologue in Wicklow; *Ceim-na-mbulóg*, the step or (customary) pass of the bullocks.

Camheen in Limerick; *Caimthín*, dim. of *cam*, meaning any crooked little thing, such as a stream.

Caminches in Cork; crooked *inches* or river-meadows, with the English plural: p. 11.

Camira in Queen's Co.; *Cam-Eirghe*, crooked rising or rising ground. See Eyeries.

Camla in Monaghan; understood there to mean crooked hill: *la* being a mere termination.

Camlagh in Roscommon; local Irish name *Cam-lacha*, where *Cam* is applied to a crooked hill: crooked hill of the lake.

Camline, a river in the parish of Killoe, Longford; *Caimline* (FM and BK of Fenagh) crooked line or river. "Exactly descriptive: the crookedest river in Ireland, not excepting the river of Tempo," O'Donovan. See Camline (in Antrim), vol. i. p. 430.

Camphill in Cork and Queen's Co. is not an English word as it looks: it is *Cam-choill*, crooked wood.

Campsey and **Campsie** in Derry and Tyrone; *Cama-sach*, *Camasaigh*, another form of Camus, meaning a bend in a river or coastline, any curve or bend. See Camus, vol. ii. p. 421.

Camross in Queen's Co. and Sligo: same as Camross.

Can, Irish *Ceann*, a head, generally of a hill. See Kin.

Canburrin in Kerry; head of the *burren* or rocks, rocky head or hill. See Burrenbane.

Cankilly in Galway; *Ceann-coille*, head of the wood.

Cannaghanally in Sligo; *Ceannach-an-eallaigh*, head or hill of the *eallach* or cattle. *Ceannach* is formed from *ceann*, head, with *ach* added as a "finish": see vol. ii. p. 5.

Cannagola in Armagh; *ceann-na-gaibhle* [-gowlə], head or hill of the river-fork.

Cannakill in King's Co.; improperly shortened

from Cannakilly ; *Ceann-na-coille*, head of the wood. See Cankilly.

Cannon in Derry ; *Cenn-fhionn*, "white-head," applied to a cow or horse with a white spot on the forehead ; and by an extension the word is applied to spotted land or a spotted rock. See Foilcannon, vol. ii. p. 275.

Cannow in Wexford ; *Ceann-abha*, head or source of the river. See Au.

Canower in Galway ; locally called Canure ; *Ceann-iubhair*, head or hill of the yew-tree : same as **Kinure** in Cork. See Terenure, vol. i. p. 511.

Canshanavoe in Cork ; *Ceann-seana-bho*, the head of the old cow : probably from some odd-shaped hill.

Cant in Cork ; *Cainnt*, speech, conversation ; probably a convention or meeting-place. For these Conventions, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel," Index.

Cap, Irish *Ceap*, a stake, stock, or tree-trunk. Sometimes it is shortened from Cappa or *Ceapach*, an enclosed tillage-plot. See vol. i. p. 228, and vol. ii. p. 353.

Capanagh in Antrim ; *Copanach*, a place abounding in dock-leaves. For dock-leaves, see vol. ii. p. 347.

Capard in Queen's Co. ; *Ceap-ard*, high stake or tree-trunk.

Capnagower in Mayo ; *Ceapa-na-ngabhar*, the plot of the goats. See Cap above : also vol. i. p. 475 (for *gal'har*).

Cappabeg in Queen's Co. ; little plot. **Cappaboggan** in Meath, tillage-plot of the little bog.

Cappacharnaun in Mayo ; *Ceapach-a'-charnáin*, plot of the little carn.

Cappacorcoge in Galway ; *Ceapach-corcóig*, the plot of the beehives. But sometimes *corcóig* was applied to a conical hill like a beehive.

Cappacurry in Mayo ; *Ceapach-curraigh*, plot of the marsh.

Cappadrummin in Tipperary ; plot of the little ridge.

Cappagha in Galway ; *Ceapacha* (pl.), tillage plots.

Cappaghavuckee in Cork ; *Ceapach-a'-mhucайдhe*, plot of the swineherd.

Cappaghcon in Galway; *Ceapach-con*, field of the hounds. Probably a place for the meet.

Cappaghkeela in Galway; *Ceapacha-caola*, narrow plots.

Cappaghnagarrane in Tipperary; *Ceapach-na-nagarrán*, plot of the shrubberies. For *Garran*, see vol. i. p. 498.

Cappaghnanool in Galway; *Ceapach-na-nubhull*, plot of the apples. For *Ubhull*, see vol. i. p. 516.

Cappaghoosh in Galway; *Ceapach-uais*, plot of the cave. *Uas*, local for *uagh*, a cave.

Cappakilleen in Tipperary; *Ceapach-cillín*, plot of the little church.

Cappalane in Queen's Co.; *Ceapach-lán*, full plot: i.e. no waste land, every foot cropped.

Cappalauna in Kilkenny; *Ceapacha-lána*, full plots. See Cappalane.

Cappaleitrim in Roscommon; *Ceapach-liathdroma*, plot of the grey hill-ridge. See vol. i. p. 525.

Cappalisheen in Roscommon; *Ceapach-lisin*, the plot of the little *lis* or fort.

Cappaloughlin in Queen's Co.; Loughlin's or Melaghlin's plot.

Cappanabohy in Cork; *Ceapach-na-boithe*, plot of the booth or tent. See Bo above.

Cappanaboul in Cork; *Ceapach-na-bpoll*, of the holes.

Cappanacleare in Queen's Co.; *Ceapach-na-gcléireach*, plot of the clergy: either monks' property or worked by monks. Eclipsis not observed: see p. 4, XI.

Cappanacush, applied to a little island and two adjacent townlands in Kerry; *Ceapach-na-coise* [-cusha], the plot of (or at) the foot: I suppose in this case the foot of a mountain. Better anglicised Cappanacusha.

Cappavarna in Galway; plot of the gap (see Barna). *B* here aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Cappaveha in Galway; plot of the birch. See Beha.

Cappavilla in Clare; *Ceapach-bhile*, plot of the *bilé* or ancient tree.

Cappawater in Carlow; *Ceapach-uachtar*, upper plot. Water is a usual form of *uachtar*.

Cappawee in Kerry; *Ceapach-bhuidhe* [-wee], yellow plot.

Capponellan in Queen's Co.; *Ceap'-O' Niallain*, O'Neilan's plot.

Cappry in Donegal; same as Cabra; coarse land, full of rubbish.

Cappyantanvally in Kerry; *Ceapach-an-tsean-bhaile*, the plot of the old town. *Sean*, old; *baile*, town: *s* eclipsed by *t*, p. 4, VII, and *b* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Capragh in Cavan and Monaghan; same as Cabra: "rubbish" (local).

Capranny in Meath; *Ceap'-raithnighe*, plot with ferns.

Caragh Lake and river near Killarney; *Carthaidhe* [-carhee], rocky. The river from lake to sea and above the lake just where it enters abounds in large stones, standing and lying: all the place remarkably full of rocks. *Cairthe* [carra], a pillow stone, a rock. See Carr.

Caranavoodaun in Galway; *Carn-Bhuadáin*, the Carn of *Buadan*, a personal name: vowel sound (*a*) inserted after *Caran* (p. 7, VII); and *B* aspirated to *v* (p. 1, I). See Carn.

Caraun often designates a round abrupt little hill, generally rocky: vol. i. p. 420.

Caraunduff in Galway; *Carán-dubh*, black rocky land or hill.

Caraunkeelwy in Galway; *Carán-caol-mhaighe*; *Carán*, a round rocky hill: *caol-mhagh*, narrow plain; round hill of the narrow plain.

Carbad in Mayo; *Carbad*, a chariot. Why? The place had some connection with chariots: perhaps the home of a chariot-maker.

Carclunty in Antrim; shortened from *Ceathramh-adh-cluainteach*, meadowy quarter. See Carrow and Cloon.

Cardonaghy in Antrim; Donaghy's quarter. See Carclunty.

Cardrath in Meath; shortened and half anglicised

from *Rath-na-gceardcha*, the rath of the forges or workshops : Cardrath, forge-rath. For *ceardcha*, a forge, see vol. i. p. 224.

Cargacreevy in Down ; *Cairge-craobhaigh*, rock of the branch or branchy tree or branchy spot.

Cargaghbane in Monaghan ; *Cairgeacha-bána*, white rocks or rock-lands.

Cargaghadoo in Monaghan ; *Cairgeacha-dubha*, black rock-lands.

Cargaghlsnanarney in Monaghan ; *Cairgeach-lios-na-nairneadh*, the rocky land of the *lis* (or fort) of the sloes. The *lios* here escapes inflection : see MacNeill, p. 14. *N* is prefixed to *airneadh*, gen. plural of *airne*, sloes : p. 4, IX.

Cargaghmore in Monaghan ; great *cargagh* or rocky land.

Cargaghoge in Monaghan ; little rocky land, to distinguish it from the adjacent Cargaghmore. *Og*, a diminutive termination : see p. 12, II.

Cargalisgorran in Armagh ; *Cairgeach-lios-garrán*, rocky land of the *lis* of the garran or shrubbery. “*Lios*” here escapes inflection : p. 14.

Carganamuck in Armagh ; *Cairgeach-na-muc*, rocky land of the pigs.

Cargans in Armagh ; *Cairrigin* (FM), little rock. The English plural has crept in : p. 11.

Carhan beside **Cahersiveen** in Kerry, the birthplace of Daniel O’Connell ; *Caorthann* (a place of), mountain ash or quicken-trees.

Carheenard in Galway ; *Cairthín-ard*, high little rock. *Cairthín*, dim. of *cairthe*, a rock or rocky land.

Carheenduv and **Carheenlea** in Galway ; black and grey rocky land.

Carheenybaun in Galway ; *Cairthínidhe-bána*, white little rocks.

Carhoo and **Carrow**, the usual anglicised representatives of *Ceathramha*, a quarter, topographically a quarter of land. **Carhoobeg**, small quarter. From *Ceathair*, four.

Carhooearagh in Kerry ; *Ceathramha-iarthach*, western quarter.

Carhoogarriff in Cork; rough quarter. *Garbh*, rough.

Carhookeal in Cork; *Ceathramha-caol*, narrow quarter.

Carhoomeengar in Kerry; short smooth quarter, *mín*, smooth, *i.e.* smooth-surfaced: *gearr*, short.

Carhoona in Cork and Kerry is simply the Irish plural; *Ceathramhna*, land quarters.

Corhoonahone in Kerry; *Ceathramha-na-huamhan* [-hoon], land quarter of the cave. For *uaimh*, see vol. i. p. 438.

Carhoonaknock in Kerry; *Ceathramha-na-gcnoc*, the quarter-land of the hills. The *g* which eclipses *c* disappears in anglicisation.

Carhoonoe in Kerry; new quarter, *i.e.* lately formed.

Carhue in Cork; another form of Carhoo, quarter.

Cark in Donegal; *cearc*, a hen: but probably, like the next name, shortened from Carrowcark, the quarter of the hens: either domestic hens or grouse hens.

Carkfree in Roscommon; shortened from the original name Carrowcarkfree; *Ceathramha-cearc-fraoigh*, quarter of the heath hens or grouse.

Carks in Kerry, the English plural of *cearc*, a hen. But, like Carkfree, it has evidently dropped some preceding word, such as *slieve* (mountain), glen, carhoo, &c.

Carlan in Donegal; understood there to mean rocky land. The Irish root *carr* is common to several forms meaning rock.

Carlow. This is dealt with in vol. i. p. 448, meaning "Four Lakes," though there is no lake there now. The tradition of the lakes, and perhaps the lakes themselves, existed in the end of the eighteenth century, as the following verse from a Ninety-eight song, coming up now from my memory will show:—

"That glorious plan, the rights of man,
With sword in hand we'll guard it;
The power to quell of these infidels,
Down by the lakes of Carlow."

Carmeen in Down ; *Carr-min*, smooth rock.

Carmoney in Donegal and Derry ; *Carr-mona*, rock of the bog. See Carlan.

Carna in Galway and Wexford ; *Carna*, carns, Irish plural of *carn*, a sepulchral pile of stones.

Carnaboy in Derry ; yellow carns. See Carna.

Carnacavill in Down ; *Carn-Cathmhaoil*, Caveel's or Campbell's carn. Vowel sound inserted between *n* and *c* : p. 7, VII.

Carnafeagh in Donegal ; carn of the fiachs or ravens.

Carnagall in Antrim ; *Carn-na-nGall*, carn or stone monument of the Galls or foreigners.

Carnagarve in Cavan and Donegal ; *Carn-garbh*, rough carn. Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between the two words : p. 7, VII.

Carnageeragh in Antrim ; *Carn-na-gcaerach*, carn of the sheep.

Carnagh in Wexford and Roscommon ; a place with many carns. Termination *ach*, full of.

Carnaghan in Donegal ; shortened from Bally-makarnaghan (as it appears on an old map) ; *Baile mhic-Chearnachain*, MacKernaghan's town.

Carnagore in Donegal ; *Carn-na-ngabhar*, carn of the goats.

Carnakelly in Galway ; shortened from the Irish form, which is still known ; *Ceathramha-na-coille*, land-quarter of the wood. See Carhoo.

Carnakilly in Derry ; *Carn-na-coille*, carn of the wood.

Carnakit in Roscommon ; *Carn-Cheit*, the carn of Ceat [Keth], who is believed there to be Ceat Mac Magach, the Connaught warrior who gave King Concobar MacNessa his death wound. For the insertion of *a* between *carn* and *kit*, see p. 7, VII.

Carnalea in Down and Tyrone ; *Carn-liath*, grey carn.

Carnamaddy in Antrim ; *Carn-na-madaighe*, carn of the dogs.

Carnamogagh in Donegal ; *Carn-na-mbogach*, carn of the bogs. *Bogach* made *mogach* by eclipsis : see p. 3, I.

Carnamoney in Derry; carn of the shrubbery (*muine*).

Carnamoyle in Donegal; *Carn-maol*, flat carn.

Carnamuck in Down; *Carn-na-muc*, carn of the pigs: where pigs fed.

Carnamuff in Derry; the carn of the plain. *Magh*, a plain, corrupted to muff here as in Muff, vol. i. p. 54.

Carnan in Longford and Tyrone; little carn: dim. of carn: see p. 12, II.

Carnanbregagh in Louth; false or *pseudo* carn (or carnan): *i.e.* not a real sepulchral carn, but one heaped up for some other purpose. See Ardmagh-brague.

Carnanee in Antrim and Derry; *Carnan-Aedha* [-ee], *Aedh's* or Hugh's Carnan. I have found no authority of the usual kind; but this is the only possible restoration from the anglicised form. See vol. i. p. 2, sect. i.

Carnaross in Meath. The old people there say it is shortened from *Carraig-na-ros*, the rock of the woods.

Carnarousk in Tyrone; the carn of the *rúsg* or marsh. See Rúsg, vol. i. p. 464.

Carnashannagh in Donegal; *Carn-na-seanach*, the carn of the foxes: *i.e.* where foxes had their den.

Carnasheeran in Antrim; the carn of Sheeran, still a usual family name.

Carnasure in Down; *Carn-na-siúr*, the carn of the sisters. No history or legend survives.

Carnave in Antrim; points to *Carn-naomh*, the carn of the saints. Perhaps Christian martyrs.

Carnaveagh in Monaghan; *Carn-na-bhfiach*, the carn of the *fiachs* or ravens. *F* eclipsed: p. 4, IV.

Carnaweeleen in Sligo; *Carn-a'-mhaoilín*, the carn of the round little hill: carn on top.

Carnbrock in Antrim; *Carn-broc*, carn of the badgers. A badger den. See Carnashannagh.

Carnclough in Mayo; *Carn-cloich*, the carn of the (remarkable) stone. The gen. of *cloch* is made *cloich* here: not *cloiche*.

Carncose in Derry; *Carn-cuas*, carn of the caves. For *cuas*, see vol. i. p. 437.

Carndaisy in Derry; *Carn-déise*, carn of the two (persons).

Carndougan in Derry; *Carn-Dubhagáin*, Dougan's carn.

Carndreen in Tyrone; *Carn-draoighin*, carn of blackthorn.

Carneety in Derry; *Carn-Fhaoite*, White's carn. See Ballyneety, vol. i. p. 350.

Carnenny in Tyrone; *Carn-Enna*, Enna's Carn: like Raheny, near Dublin: vol. i. p. 276.

Carney in Tipperary; *Carn-Aodha*, same as Carnanee, with *Carn*, instead of the dim. *Carnan*.

Carngarrow in Donegal; *Carn-garbh*, rough carn.

Carnirk in Fermanagh; *Carn-Eirc*, the carn of Erc, a usual ancient Irish name.

Carnisk in Donegal; shortened from *Carn-uisce*, carn of the water.

Carnkilly in Antrim; carn of the wood: like Carnakilly.

Carnkirk in Antrim; *Carn-circe* [-kirkal], the carn of the hen, *i.e.* grouse. A grouse haunt, one bird standing for all: p. 11.

Carnlough in Antrim; *Carn-locha*, carn of the lake.

Carnmeen, near Newry; *Carn-mín*, smooth carn.

Carnmoney in Antrim; carn of the shrubbery (*muine*).

Carnmoon in Antrim; *Carn-mughain*, Mughan's carn.

Carnoge in Cavan; little carn. *Og*, dim.: see p. 12, II.

Carnony in Tyrone; *Carn-Uaithne*, Owney's carn.

Carnowen in Donegal and Monaghan: *Carn-Eoghain*, Owen's carn.

Carnowry in Derry; *Carn-Abhra*, Abhra's carn: a well-known ancient personal name. See Ballyhoura.

Carnreagh in Down; *Carn-riabhach*, grey carn.

Carnroe in Louth and Monaghan; *Carn-ruadh*, red carn.

Carnshannagh in Donegal; same as Carnashannagh.

Carnstroan in Antrim; *Carn-sruthain*, carn of the streamlet. For *sruthan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

Carntall in Antrim and Tyrone ; *Carn-Táil*, Tál's carn ; an ancient personal name.

Carntullagh in Donegal and Leitrim ; carn of the hill. See Fertullagh.

Carnyarra in Sligo ; *Carn-Ui-hEaghra*, O'Hara's.

Carnybrogan in Westmeath ; O'Brogan's carn.

Carr enters into names in different senses. One usual meaning is a rock standing by itself and forming a part of such names as Carran, Cairrthe, Carraig, &c.

Carra is often another form of Corra, a weir : oftener a rock.

Carracloughy in Antrim ; *Cara-cloiche*, the weir of the (remarkable) stone.

Carradoan in Donegal ; *Cara-dubhain*, the weir of the fishing hook : so understood there. (A favourite fishing place.) But **Carradooan** in Roscommon is *Cara-Dubháin*, Dubhan's or Dwan's weir. See Hook, vol. i. p. 129.

Carraduffy in Donegal ; Duffy's fishing weir.

Carragaun in Tipperary ; *Carraigán*, little *carrig* or rock.

Carraghs in Roscommon ; English plural substituted for the Irish *Cairrtheacha*, rocks or rocky lands.

Carraghy in Clare ; *Carr-achaíd*, stony field. See Agha and Carr.

Carraigraigue in Cork ; *Carra-gráig*, stony village.

Carrahan in Clare, and **Carrahane** in Kerry ; *Carrachan*, rocky ground. Dim. *chan* used collectively : p. 12, II.

Carrakeel in Donegal and Derry ; understood in Donegal to be *Caradha-caola* (Irish pl.), narrow weirs.

Carrakeelty in Cavan ; *Caradh-Caoilte*, Keelty's or Quilty's fish weir.

Carramoreen in Cavan ; *Caradh-Móirín*, Moreen's weir. *Mór* [More] and its dim. Moreen were usual in old times as women's names.

Carranboy in Fermanagh ; yellow rocky land.

Carranduff in Sligo ; black rocky land.

Carranrallagh in Derry ; *Carran-rálach*, rocky land of the oak. For *rál* or *rál*, an oak, see vol. i. p. 505.

Carranroe in Derry, Wexford, and Kilkenny ; *Carra-n-ruadh*, red rocky land.

Carraunrevagh in Galway ; *Carrán-riabhach*, grey rocky land.

Carrickabane in Cavan ; *Carraig-bhán*, white rock. The inserted *a* between *g* and *b* (p. 7, VII) preserves the *b* from aspiration in anglicising.

Carrickabolie in Armagh ; rock of the booley or milking-place.

Carrickabraghy in Inishowen, Donegal ; *Carraig-brachaidhe* (FM), the rock of the maltster : from *braich*, malt. For malt and its use in brewing ale, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Malt."

Carrickacat in Mayo ; *Carraig-a'-chait*, rock of the cat. A haunt of wild cats : one standing for all : see p. 11.

Carrickacrogbery in Leitrim ; *Carraig-a'-chrochaire*, the rock of the hangman. *Croch*, a gallows ; *Crochaire*, a hangman. See Knockcroghery, vol. i. p. 221.

Carrickacroy in Cavan ; *Carraig-cruaidhe*, rock of hardness, hard rock. Vowel inserted : p. 7, VII.

Carrickacullion in Armagh ; rock of the *cullen* or holly.

Carrickacunneen : see p. 11.

Carrickadartan in Tyrone ; *Carraig-a'-dartain*, the rock of the young bull or heifer (*dairt*).

Carrickadawson in Donegal ; the rock of the *dosan* or small *dos* or bush. See Cooladawson.

Carrickaderry in Monaghan ; rock of the oak wood.

Carrickadorrish in Longford ; *Carraig-a'-doruis* [-durriish], rock of the door or entrance. Like such English names as Gateshead, &c.

Carrickadraan in Longford ; *Carraig-a'-doireán*, rock of the *doireán* or little oak wood.

Carrickadrantán in Fermanagh ; *Carraig-á'-drann-tain*, rock of the growling or snarling. A den of foxes or badgers or wild cats, &c.

Carrickadustara in Waterford ; " *Carraig-a'-dostaire*, rock of the swaggerer " (Power).

Carrickafodan in Donegal ; Fodan's or Fodahan's rock.

Carrickagarvan in Monaghan ; Garvan's rock.

Carrickagreany in Fermanagh ; *Carraig-gréine*, rock of the sun, sunny rock. Vowel inserted as in Carrickabraghy.

Carrickaheenan in Fermanagh ; Heenan's rock. Vowel inserted.

Carrickalangan in Donegal ; Langan's or Longan's rock.

Carrickaldragh in Monaghan ; local form and interpretation (where the old people understood the matter well) : *Carraig-geal-darach*, the rock of the white oak.

Carrickaldreen in Armagh ; *Carraig-geal-draoighin* [-dreen], the rock of the *white* blackthorn : i.e. unusually rich in blossoms.

Carrickallen in Louth and Cavan ; *Carraig-álainn*, beautiful rock : like **Tullyallen** in Louth : see vol. i. p. 35.

Carrickaloughan in Fermanagh ; rock of the little lake.

Carrickalust in Louth ; *Carraig-a'-loiste* [-lusta], the rock of the *losset* or kneading trough : applied to particularly good land. See **Losset**.

Carrickalwy in Cavan ; *Carraig-ealbha* [-alwa], the rock of the herd (*ealbh*, *ealbha* [allav, alwa], a drove or herd).

Carrickananny in Armagh ; *Carraig-an-eanaigh* [-anny]. the rock of the marsh. See **Annagh**.

Carrickanass in Mayo ; *Carraig-an-easa* [-assa], the rock of the cataract. Like Carrickaness and Carriganass elsewhere. See **Ass**.

Carrickane in Cavan ; *Carraigán*, dim. of *carraig*, a rock.

Carrickaneady in Monaghan ; *Carraig-an-éide*, rock of the cloth or clothes. From some tradesman or dealer.

Carrickanearla in Kildare ; rock of the earl (of Kildare).

Carrickanee in Donegal ; *Carraig-an-fhiaigh* [-ee], the rock of the raven. A resort of these birds (p. 11).

Carrickanure in Monaghan and Waterford ; *Car-*

raig-an-iubhair [-ure], the rock of the yew-tree. See Newry in vol. i.

Carrickaport in Leitrim ; *Carraige-puirt*, rocks of the bog (*port*, a bog here).

Carrickarea in Waterford ; *Carraig-aimhreidh* [-avrea], rugged or rough rock (O'Donovan and Power). See Lackavrea, vol. ii. p. 476.

Carrickaready in Waterford ; “*Carraig-Ui-Riada*, O'Reidy's rock” (Power).

Carrickastickan or **Carrickastackan** in Armagh ; *Carraig-a'-stacáin*, the rock of the little peak.

Carrickastuck in Louth ; *Carraig-a'-stúca*, rock of the *stuck* or point.

Carrickatimpan in Donegal ; *Carraig-a'-tiompáin* [-timpan], the rock of the standing stone or pointed little hill.

Carrickatlieve in Donegal ; *Carraig-a'-tsleibhe* [-tleav], the rock of the *sieve* or mountain. *S* of sieve eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

Carrickatober in Cavan ; rock of the spring.

Carrickavarahane in Waterford ; “*Carraig-a-bharacháin*—rock of the tow” (Power). See Ballintoppan above.

Carrickaveilty in Monaghan ; *Carraig-a'-mheallta*, the rock of deception (*meall*). Why? See Farbreaga, vol. ii. p. 435.

Carrickaveril in Leitrim ; pronounced by the aborigines *Carraig-Uriel*, Uriel's rock.

Carrickavoher in Leitrim ; *Carraig-a'-bhóthair*, rock of the road.

Carrickavrancy in Waterford ; “*Carraig-a'-broin-teoraidh*, rock of the quern-stone maker” (O'Donovan and Power). “Millstone materials in inexhaustible quantity abounds.” (Father Power, who knows the district well.)

Carrickbanagher in Sligo ; rock of the *Beannchor* or pointed hill. See Banagher, vol. i. p. 385.

Carrickbarrahane in Waterford ; “*Carraig-Bar-rachain*, Berachan's rock, evidently a very old name” (Power). A more usual popular form of this saint's name is *Berchan* [Barraghan]. It will be remem-

bered that a well-known saint of the early Irish church was named "Berchan the Prophet" of Clonsast in King's Co., but often called Brachan by Metathesis. See Kilbrachan and Carrickavarahane above.

Carrickboy, yellow rock. **Carrickbrack**, speckled rock.

Carrickbrackan in Armagh; *Breacan's* or Brackan's rock.

Carrickbrannan in Cavan; *Carraig-Bhreannain*, Brannan's or Brennan's or Brendan's rock.

Carrickbreeny in Donegal; *Carraig-bruighne* [-breena], rock of the fairy fort. See Ballinvreena, vol. i. p. 290.

Carrickbroad in Armagh; *Carraig-brághad*, rock of the neck or gorge. See *Braghad*, vol. ii. p. 523.

Carrickbwee in Tyrone; *Carraig-buidhe* [-bwee], yellow rock.

Carrickcarnan in Louth; the rock of the little carn.

Carrickclevan in Cavan; *Carraig-cliabhain*, the rock of the cradle or hollow. See Mullaghcleevan.

Carrickcloghan in Armagh: the rock of the stony spot or of the *cloghan* or stepping stones.

Carrickcloney in Kilkenny; much shortened from the correct local form; *Carraig-na-gcluainínidhe* [-glooneeny], the rock of the little cloons or meadows.

Carrickcoola in Sligo; *Carraig-cúile* [-coola], the rock of the corner or nook.

Carrickcreeny in Cavan; *Carraig-a'-chríonaigh* [-creeny], the rock of the withered brambles.

Carrickcroghery in Fermanagh; the same in Carrickacroghey.

Carrickcrossan in Down; rock of Crossan or Crosbie.

Carrickdrumman in Down; the rock of the little *drum* or hill-ridge.

Carrickeeny in Leitrim; *Carraig-aonagh* [-eeny], rock of the fair. See Nenagh, vol. i.

Carrickfad in Leitrim; long rock.

Carrickfergus in Antrim; Fergus's rock. Some Anglo-Irish writers, such as Stanihurst, say that he was the first king of Scotland, who returning to

Ireland, was drowned at Carrickfergus. This was Fergus MacErc, who, with his two brothers, led the great colony of Irishmen to Scotland, A.D. 503, and who became first Irish King of Scotland. But for the statement that he was drowned at Carrickfergus there is no authority. See Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," p. 150.

Carrickilla in Roscommon ; *Carraig-coille*, rock of the wood.

Carrickinab in Down ; *Carraig-an-abbadh* [-abba], the rock of the abbot, showing some connection with the neighbouring monastery.

Carrickinnane in Kilkenny ; *Carraig-Fhionáin*, St. Finan's rock. *F* disappears under aspiration : p. 2, IV. Probably St. Finan the Leper of Ard-finnan in Tipperary : seventh century.

Carricklee in Tyrone ; *Carraig-laogh* [-lee], rock of the calves.

Carricklom in Roscommon ; *Carraig-lom*, bare rock.

Carricklongfield ; *Carraig-leamhchoille*, the rock of the elm wood. See Longfield, vol. i. pp. 39, 509.

Carrickmacantire in Mayo ; corrupted and shortened from the proper local name, *Ceathramha-Mic-an-tSaoir*, the *Carrow* or land-quarter of Mac-Intyre.

Carrickmacross in Monaghan ; *Carraig-Machaire-Rois* (FM), the rock of Magheross, this last being the territory in which it was situated. *Machaire-Rois* itself, now Magheross, means the plain of the districts called "Rosses" or "woods." See *Machaire*, vol. i. p. 426.

Carrickmacstay in Down ; MacStay's rock. This family is still to the fore ; an old man of the name, Owney MacStay, gave O'Donovan much information.

Carrickmaddyroe in Down ; *Carraig-madaigh-ruaidh*, the rock of the fox (*Madadh-ruadh*, "red-dog").

Carrickmourne in Kilkenny ; Morney's rock.

Carricknabrack in Leitrim ; *Carraig-na-nibreac*, rock of the trouts.

Carricknagavna in Armagh; *Carraig-na-gabhnáighe*, the rock of the *stripper* or milk-giving cow (*gamhnach*).

Carricknagore in Donegal, and **Carricknagower** in Westmeath; *Carraig-na-ngabhar*, the rock of the goats.

Carricknagrow in Cavan; *Carraig-na-genó*, the rock of the nuts. *N* changed to *r* (from the difficulty of pronouncing *n* after hard *g*: so *cnoc* changed to *crock*. See Crock, and also Muggalnagrow, vol. ii. p. 73.

Carricknamaddoo in Cavan; *Carraig-na-madadh*, rock of the dogs.

Carricknamanna in Donegal; *Carraig-na-manach*, the rock of the monks.

Carricknamart; *Carraig-na-mart*, rock of the bullocks.

Carricknamoghil in Donegal; *Carraig-na-mbuacháill*, the rock of the boys: here understood in the sense of shepherds, which goes to the primary meaning.

Carricknamreel off the coast of Mayo; *Carraig-na-mbroighiall* [-mreeal], the rock of the cormorants. See Breeole.

Carricknaseer in Fermanagh; *Carraig-na-saor*, the rock of the builders. See *saer* in vol. i. p. 224.

Carricknashanagh in Louth; rock of the *shannaghs* or foxes.

Carricknashane in Donegal; *Carraig-na-sían*, the rock of the storms. See Drumsheen, vol. ii. p. 249.

Carricknashee in Roscommon; *Carraig-na-sidhe*, the rock of the fairies. For Fairies, see vol. i. pp. 179-93.

Carricknaveagh in Cavan and Down; *Carraig-na-bhfiach* [-veagh], the rock of the ravens. See Coolnaveagh.

Carricknaveddan in Cavan; *Carraig-na-bhfeadan* [-veddan], the rock of the rivulets. The *f* of *feadan*, a rivulet, eclipsed by *bh* or *v*: p. 4, IV. For *Feadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

Carrickobreen in Westmeath; O'Breen's rock.

Carrickoghill in Leitrim ; *Carraig-eochaillé*, the rock of the yew-wood. See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

Carrickoughter in Fermanagh ; *Carraig-uachtar*, upper rock.

Carrickphierish in Waterford ; Piaras's or Pierce's rock.

Carrickpolin in Fermanagh ; Paulin's or little Paul's rock.

Carrickrathmullin in Sligo ; *Carraig-ratha-muilinn* the rock of the rath of the mill.

Carrickrobin in Louth ; Robin's or Robert's rock.

Carrickrory in Donegal ; *Rudhraidhe's* or Rory's rock.

Carrickrovaddy in Down and Armagh ; *Carraig-ruadh-mhadaigh* [-vaddy], the rock of the red dog. Presumably a spectral dog : for Ireland of old could boast of a plentiful supply of ghosts in the shape of dogs.

Carricksaggart in Waterford ; the rock of the *sagart* or priest. No doubt commemorating the secret open-air Masses of the penal times.

Carricksallagh in Queen's Co. ; *Carraig-salach*, dirty or miry rock. Probably a resort of cattle.

Carrickshandrum in Donegal ; *Carraig-sean-droma*, the rock of the old *drum* or hill-ridge.

Carrickslaney in Carlow ; the rock of the river Slaney.

Carrickspringan in Meath ; correct name Carrick-springan ; *Carraig-spionáin*, rock of gooseberries. See vol. ii. p. 324.

Carrickybressil in Donegal ; *Carraig-Ui-Breasail*, O'Brassil's or O'Brazil's rock. The *B* of *Breasail* misses the aspiration : p. 4, XI.

Carrickyheenan in Fermanagh ; *Carraig-Ui-hEan-áin*, O'Heenan's rock.

Carrickykelly in Monaghan ; *Carraig-Ui-Ceal-laigh* [-Kelly], O'Kelly's rock.

Carrickynaghtan in Roscommon ; *Carraig-Ui-Neachtain* [-Naghtan], O'Naughtan's rock.

Carrickyscanlan in Donegal ; *Carraig-Ui-Scann-láin*, O'Scanlan's rock.

Carrigabrick in Cork ; *Carraig-a'-bhruic*, the rock of the badger : i.e. a badger den ; one animal stand-

ing for all: p. 11. The *b* should have been aspirated (Carrickavrick).

Carrigabrusé in Cavan and Wexford; *Carraig-a-Brús*, Bruce's rock. Article used as in Ballincarroona.

Carrigacat in Cork; *Carraig-a'-chait*, rock of the (wild) cat. A haunt.

Carrigach in Meath and Westmeath; *Carraigeach*, rocky (land). Termination *ach*, full of: p. 12, I.

Carrigacooleen in Cork; rock of the little *cúil* or corner.

Carrigacoppeen, near Kenmare, a tall natural rock with another smaller one resting on top like a cap; seen conspicuously as you cross the river entering Kenmare from the south; *Carraig-a'-chaipín*, the rock of the *cappéen* or little cap. There is another rock of the same name and for the same reason, in Toormore Bay, south coast of Cork.

Carrigacurriheen in Cork; the rock of the little *curragh* or marsh. See Curragh, vol. i. p. 463.

Carrigadav in Kerry; *Carraig-a'-daimh*, the rock of the ox. See Carrigacat.

Carrigagown in Tipperary; *Carraig-a-ghabhann*, of the smith.

Carrigagrenane in Cork; *Carraig-a'-ghrianáin*, the rock of the sunny chamber or summer house. See *Grianan*, vol. i. p. 292.

Carrigaha in Cork; *Carraigeach-átha*, rocky land of the ford.

Carrigahorig, near Terryglass in Tipperary; *Carraig-an-chomhraig* (FM), the rock of the meeting, viz. either a meeting of battle or a confluence of two rivers. But as there is no river-confluence, it must mean the rock of the battle-meeting.

Carrigaline in Cork; *Carraig-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's rock.

Carrigaloe in Cork and Tipperary: the Cork name is universally pronounced and interpreted by the old people of the place *Carraig-a'-gleo* [-loe], the rock of the strife or tumult; and I suppose the Tipperary name is the same. The *g* of *gleo*, strife, drops out by aspiration: p. 2, III.

Carriganagh in Tipperary; badly corrupted from the Irish name as pronounced locally with perfect distinctness *Currach-an-fheadha* [-ah], the marsh of the rush or rushes. For *feadh*, a rush or bulrush, see vol. ii. p. 334.

Carriganard in Waterford; the rock of the height.

Carriganattin in Limerick; *Carraig-an-aitinn*, the rock of the furze. See Aiteann in vol. i. p. 519.

Carriganeagh in Wexford; the rock of the *fiach* or raven: a haunt of ravens: see Carrigacat.

Carriganes in Cork; the English instead of the Irish plural *Carraigáin*, little rocks: p. 11.

Carriganish [accented on *ish*] in Cork; *Carraig-an-ois* [-ish], the rock of the fawn. See Carrigacat.

Carriganroe in Tipperary; *Carraigeán-ruadh*, red little rock.

Carrigapheepera, the rock of the piper, a name given to detached rocks in lonely places from which was often heard at night the music of the fairy piper. I know more than one in Limerick and Cork.

Carrigarostig in Cork; Roche's rock: the rock of the (person named) Roche. See Ballincarroona.

Carrigasimon in Cavan; Simon's rock. Article inserted as in last.

Carrigataha in Tipperary; *Carraig-a'-tsaithé* [-taha], the rock of the swarm (of bees) (Power and O'Donovan). The *s* of *saithé* eclipsed by *t*: see p. 4, VII.

Carrigatoortane in Cork; the rock of the *túrtán* or little hillock.

Carrigatuke, a high hill, four miles NW. from Newtown Hamilton in Armagh; *Carraig-a'-tseabhaic* [-touk], the hawk's rock. *S* of *seabhaic* eclipsed as in last.

Carrigaunroe in Cork; *Carraigeán-ruadh*, red little rock.

Carrigavistea in Tipperary; *Carraig-Mhistéil*, Mitchell's rock.

Carrigavulleen in Cork; rock of the *maoilín* or bald little hill. *M* aspirated: p. 1, I.

Carrigawannia in Kerry; *Carraig-a'-bhainne*, the rock of the milk (milking goats; local). For bainne, see vol. ii. p. 206.

Carrigawillin in Tipperary; *Carraig-a'-mhuilinn*, rock of the *mullen* or mill.

Carrigboy, yellow rock. **Carrigbrack**, speckled rock.

Carrigcleena, near Mallow, has been dealt with in vol. i. p. 195. This fairy queen, *Clíodna*, or Cleena, had another dwelling near Glandore in Cork:—Carrigcleena, a small rocky island about a perch from shore near Castlefreke and Ounahincha. Several national teachers have told me that stories of Cleena are still common all around there—about abducting young persons, who were sometimes recovered through the instructions of a *fear-feasa* or man of knowledge. Many of the native people “would nearly take their oath of the truth of these stories.”

Carrigcluher, near the seashore, south of Courtmacsherry, Cork; rock of the *cluher* or shelter. See *Cluher*, vol. ii. p. 250.

Carrigdangan in Cork; the rock of the dangan or fortress. See Daingean, vol. i. p. 306.

Carrigdarrery in Cork; *Carraig-dairbhre* [-darrery], the rock of the oaks. See for *Dairbhre*, vol. i. p. 504.

Carrigeenagowna in Roscommon and Sligo; *Carraigín-na-ngamhnach*, the rock of the *stripers* or milch cows.

Carrigeenblike in Sligo; pronounced and interpreted by the old people there *Carraigín-blaithce* [-blika], the little rock of the flowers; from *bláth* [blaw], a flower.

Carrigeenboy in Sligo; *Carraigín-buidhe* [-boy], yellow little rock.

Carrigeencarragh in Roscommon; *Carraigín-car-rach*, rough little rock.

Carrigeencullia, near Killarney; *Carraigín-coille*, little rock of the wood.

Carrigeengower in Cork; *Carraigín-gabhar*, little rock of goats.

Carrigeensallagh in Tipperary; *Carraigín-salach*, dirty or miry little rock. See Carricksallagh.

Carrigeensharragh in Tipperary; *Carraigín-searrach*, little rock of the foals. See *searrach*, vol. ii. p. 309.

Carrigeenshinnagh in Wicklow; *Carraigín-sionnach*, little rock of foxes. See *sionnach*, vol. i. p. 483.

Carrigeeny in Cork; Irish plural *Carraigínidhe*, little rocks.

Carrigeenynaghtan in Roscommon; same as Carrickynaghtan only with the dim.; O'Naughtan's *little rock*.

Carrigenagh in Down; *Carraigíneach*, full of little rocks.

Carrigfadeen in Cork; *Carraig-Phaidín*, Paddeen's or little Paddy's rock.

Carriggal in Tipperary; *Carraig-gheal* [-gal], white rock.

Carriggower in Wicklow; *Carraig-gabhar*, of the goats.

Carrigmanus in Cork, and **Carrigmartin** in Limerick; Manus's and Martin's rock.

Carrignadurrus in Mayo: see p. 4.

Carrignafeela in Kerry; *Carraig-na-feighile*, rock of watching. Like *coimhéad* and its compounds, with the same meaning (vol. i. p. 214); but here *feighil*, watching, is used instead.

Carrignafoy beside Queenstown; *Carraig-na-faithche* [-foyhee], the rock of the sporting green: see vol. i. p. 296.

Carrignahihilan, near Kenmare in Kerry; *Carraig-na-hiothlann* [hihilan], the rock of the barn or granary. *H* prefixed to the gen. sing.: p. 4, X. For *ithla*, see vol. i. p. 321.

Carrignamaddray in Cork; *Carraig-na-madraídhe* [-maddray], the rock of the dogs. See *madra*, vol. i. p. 480.

Carrignamaol in Wicklow; *Carraig-na-maoile* [-meela], rock of the *maol* or hornless cow.

Carrignanallogla: see p. 4.

Carrignashinny in Cork; *Carraig-na-sionnaigh*, rock of the foxes. See Carricknashanagh.

Carrignaveagh, near Cork city; *Carraig-na-*

bhfiach [-veagh], the rock of the ravens. The *f* of *fiach* is eclipsed: p. 4, IV. See *fiach*, vol. i. p. 486.

Carrigoona in Wicklow; *Carraig-Una*, Una's rock (woman).

Carrigoran in Clare; *Carraig-Odhrain*, Oran's or Horan's rock. *Odhran*, a very ancient personal name.

Carrigroe in several counties; red rock.

Carrigrour in Cork; *Carraig-reamhar*, thick rock.

Carrigscullihy in Cork; *Carraig-scoilghe*, split or fractured rock. *Scoilim*, *scoiltim*, to split or cleave.

Carrigtishane in Cork; *Carraig-tighe-Seáin*, the rock of John's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Carrigtohill in Cork; *Carraig-Tuathail*, Toohal's rock. The rock still stands in the present townland of Terry's Land.

Carrigunane in Wexford; *Carraig-Giúnáin*. Guinan's rock.

Carrigyknaven in Cork; *Carraig-Ui-Cnaimhin*, O'Nevin's rock. MacNevin is commoner than O'Nevin.

Carrintaggart in Down; *Ceathramha-an-tsagairt*, the quarter-land of the priest. A memory of open-air Masses or of possession by the priest. See Carrow.

Carrive often represents *Ceathramha*, a quarter of land. See Carrow.

Carrivecashel in Antrim; *Ceathramh'-caisil* [-cashel], the quarter-land of the cashel or round stone fort.

Carrivekeeny in Armagh; *Ceathramha-caonaigh*, the quarter-land of *keenagh* or moss.

Carrivemacclone in Armagh; MacClone's or Maglone's quarter-land. **Carrivemurphy**; Murphy's quarter-land.

Carrivereagh in Antrim; *Ceathramha-riabhach* [-reagh], grey quarter-land.

Carrivetragh in Monaghan; *Ceathramha-iochtrach*, lower quarter-land. See Eetra.

Carroghill in Donegal; *Carr-Eochaille*, the rock of the yew-wood. See Carr above, and Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

Carronahyla in Waterford; “*Carn-na-haidhle*,

carn of the adze" (Power from O'Donovan). The grave of some worker who used the adze, such as a cooper, shield-maker, &c. The tool was used to designate the man, like *Cas Mac-táil*: Cas, son of the *tál* or adze.

Carrontlieve in Donegal; *Carn-a'-tsleibhe* [-tlieve], the carn of the mountain.

Carrontreemall in Fermanagh; *Carn-tri-meall* [-mall], carn of the three hillocks. For three things in names, see vol. i. p. 261.

Carrow usually represents the sound of *ceathramha*, a land quarter; for which see vol. i. p. 243: gen. *ceathramhan*, pron. carhoo. See Carhoo. But sometimes carrow stands for *coradh*, a fishing weir.

Carrowaneeragh in Mayo; *Ceathramha-an-iarach*, western quarter.

Carrowanree in Wexford; *Ceathramha-an-righ* [-ree], the quarter of the king. See Ree.

Carrowbaghran in Down; *Ceathramha-boithreáin*, the quarter of the *boran* or dried cow-dung (for firing). See Boran.

Carrowbreedoge in Limerick; quarter-land of young Brigit.

Carrowbrickeen in Sligo; same as Carrowbrack, only with the diminutive *ín*: p. 12, II.

Carrowbrinoge in Mayo; Brionoge's or Breenoge's quarter-land.

Carrowbunnaun in Sligo; the quarter-land of the *bunnauns* or bitterns. A marsh must have been adjoining.

Carrowcally in Mayo; *Ceathramha-calaidh*, of the *callow*, i.e. a landing-place or marshy land.

Carrowcanada in Mayo; *Ceathramha-ceann-fhada* the land quarter of the long head or hill. Here *can* ought to be gen. *kin* (Carrowkinada); but the *ceann* escapes inflection: p. 14.

Carrowcarlan in Fermanagh, and **Carrowcarlin** in Down; Carlan's or Carlin's or Carolan's quarter-land.

Carrowcashel in Donegal and Sligo; *Ceathramha-caisil*, the quarter-land of the stone fort.

Carrowcaslan in Sligo; *Ceathramha-caisleáin* [-cashlaun], quarter-land of the castle.

Carrowcauly in Sligo; the quarter-land of Macauley.

Carrowclaggan in Mayo; *Ceathramha-cloiginn*, the quarter-land of the round rocky hill. See Claggan.

Carrowclare in Derry and Sligo; *Ceathramha-chláir*, the quarter of the level land—level quarter-land.

Carrowclogh in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, and **Carrowcloghagh** in Mayo; quarter-land of the stones—stony quarter. But **Carrowclough** in Waterford is “*Ceathramha-chlumhach*, mossy quarter” (Power).

Carrowcloghan in Antrim; quarter-land of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones (or perhaps ancient stone house).

Carrowclogher in Mayo and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-chlochair* [-clogher], quarter-land of the stones—stony quarter. See Clogher.

Carrowclooneen in Sligo; the quarter-land of the little *cloon* or meadow.

Carrowcoller in Sligo; *Ceathramha-coiléara* [-colleara], the quarter-land of the quarry.

Carrowcolman in Tyrone; Colman's quarter-land.

Carrowconeen in Mayo; the quarter-land of the *coneens* or rabbits: a rabbit-warren.

Carrowconlaun in Galway; *Ceathramha-Ui-Chonalaín*, O'Connellan's quarter.

Carrowcowan in Antrim; McCowan's quarter.

Carrowcreevanagh in Galway; *Ceathramha-chraoibheanach* [-creevanagh], branchy or bushy quarter. *Craobh*, a branch; dim. *craobhan*; adj. *craobhanach*, branchy.

Carrowcrom in Mayo; *Ceathramha-chrom*, curved quarter.

Carrowcuill in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-coill*, quarter-land of the hazel.

Carrowcuilleen in Mayo; written in Down Survey Carrow McKillan, and now pronounced erroneously **Carrow-a'-Chillin**; *Ceathramha-Mic-Cuilinn*, MacCullen's quarter.

Carrowculleen in Galway and Sligo; *Ceathramha-a'-choillín* [-culleen], the quarter-land of the little hazel or hazel wood.

Carrowcushlaun in Sligo; same as Carrowcaslan.

Carrowdoogan in Mayo; *Ceathramha-Ui-Dubh-again*, O'Doogan's quarter. (From L. Lee, Irish-speaking native.)

Carrowdore in Down; Dore's quarter.

Carrowdotia in Clare; *Ceathramha-doigte* [-dota], burnt quarter.

Carrowdunican in Longford; the quarter-land of Dunican, Donegan, or Duncan. Families still common.

Carrowdurneen in Sligo; Durneen's or Dornin's quarter.

Carrowea in Tipperary; *Ceathramha-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's quarter.

Carroweighter in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-iochtar*, lower quarter.

Carrowen in Donegal; *Ceathramha-abhann*, river quarter.

Carrowfarnaghan in Cavan; *Ceathramha-fearnach-áin*, quarter of the alders: *fearnachán* dim. of *fearn*: p. 12, II.

Carrowflatley in Sligo; *Ceathramha-Ui-Flaithile*, O'Flatley's or Flahilly's quarter. Family still exists.

Carrowfree in Clare; *Ceathramha-fraoigh*, heathy quarter. *Fraoch*, heath: gen. *fraoigh* [free].

Carrowgallda in Mayo: *gallda* English, English quarter: to distinguish from the surrounding *Irish* quarters.

Carrowgar in Clare and Limerick; short quarter.

Carrowgarragh in Fermanagh; *Ceathramha-garbhach*, rough or rugged quarter: same as Carrowgarriff elsewhere.

Carrowgavneen in Sligo; *C.-gabhnin*, the quarter of the little *gow* or smith.

Carrowgobbadagh in Roscommon and Sligo; *Ceathramha-gobadach*, pointed quarter (*gob*, a point or mouth), from some local feature. (From Tady Hanly and the brothers Hollohan.)

Carrowgorm in Galway; *Ceathramha-gorm*, bluish-green quarter.

Carrowgowan in Mayo; *Ceathramha-gabhall* [-gowan], the smith's quarter.

Carrowgun in Sligo; this is not a case of neuter eclipsis, but a shortening from *Ceathramha-na-gcon*, quarter of the hounds (place for the meet?).

Carrowhatta in Monaghan; *Ceathramha-thaite* [-hatta], quarter-tate. (*Tate* a measure of land; vol. i. p. 246.)

Carrowhawny in Mayo; *Ceathramha-thamhnaigh*, the quarter-land of the cultivated field. See *Tamhnach* in vol. i. pp. 44, 231.

Carrowhoney in Fermanagh; *Ceathramha-chonaigh*, quarter-land of the firewood. See *Conadh* in vol. ii. p. 351.

Carrowkeale in Tipperary; *Ceathramha-caol*, narrow quarter.

Carrowkeelanahaglass in Galway; Carrowkeel, narrow quarter (see Carrowkeale). The whole name is *Ceathramha-caol-an-atha-glaise*, narrow quarter of the green ford.

Carrowkeeney in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-chaon-aigh*, quarter of the moss. For *Caonach*, moss, see vol. ii. p. 337.

Carrowkeeran in Mayo and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-caorthainn*, quarter of the quicken trees. See *Caerthainn* in vol. i. p. 513.

Carrowkeribly in Mayo; *C.-Mic-Geirble*, Mac-Gerbly's or MacKerbly's quarter. A very old family name.

Carrowkibbock in Mayo; the quarter of Mac-Hobbock. Only the *c* (*k*) of *Mac* remains. See Mac.

Carrowkilleen in Clare; *Ceathramha-coillín*, quarter of the little wood. **Carrowkilleen** in Mayo (three townlands): in one at least "little church" is meant; in the others doubtful—church or wood?

Carrowlagan in Clare; quarter of the *lagan* or hollow or dell. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, a hollow: vol. i. p. 431.

Carrowlaur in Leitrim; *Ceathramha-láir*, quarter of the floor or level surface.

Carrowleagh in Mayo; *C.-laogh* [-lee], quarter of the calves. But **Carrowleigh** in Waterford is different: grey quarter.

Carrowleana in Galway, and **Carrowlena** in Mayo; the quarter of the *leana* or wet meadow. See *Leana*, in vol. ii. p. 401.

Carrowliam in Mayo; Liam's or William's quarter.

Carrowlinan in Longford; *Laidhghnean's* or Linon's quarter.

Carrowlisdooaun in Mayo; the quarter of Dwane's *lis* or fort. *Lis* escapes inflection: p. 14.

Carrowloughan in Sligo; quarter of the little lake.

Carrowlustia in Sligo; *C.-loiste* [-lustia], quarter of the *losset* or kneading-trough, *i.e.* well-cultivated land. See *Losset*.

Carrowlustraun in Galway; the quarter of the *lusgraun* or *lustraun*, *i.e.* corn burned in the ear, where probably a person lived who practised corn-burning in this way as a trade. See vol. i. p. 238.

Carrowmaneen in Galway; Maneen's or Manning's quarter.

Carrowmannan in Armagh; Mannan's quarter.

Carrowmarley in Mayo; *Ceathramha-márla*, quarter of the marl or rich clay.

Carrowmenagh in Derry and Donegal; *Ceathramha-meadhonach*, middle quarter.

Carrowmoneash in Galway; understood there as *Ceathramha-muinéis*, the quarter of the brake or shrubbery. *Muinéas*, derived from *Muine* (vol. i. p. 496) a shrubbery, by adding the termination *s*: see vol. ii. p. 13.

Carrowmoneen in Galway and Roscommon; quarter of the little *móin* or bog. See *Móin*, vol. i. p. 467.

Carrowmoney in Armagh, Mayo, and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-muine* [-money], quarter of the brake. See *Carrowmoneash*.

Carrowmoreknock in Galway; *Ceathramha-mhchr-chnuic*, great quarter of the hill.

Carrowmoremoy in Mayo; great quarter of the plain.

Carrownabinna in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-binne*, quarter of the mountain peak. See *Bin*.

Carrownabo in Galway; quarter-land of the cow.

Carrownaboll in Sligo; *C.-na-bpoll*, quarter-land of the holes or pits.

Carrownabrickna in Roscommon; corrupted from the true name, as it is still well known; *Cathair-Bricne*, Bricne's caher or stone fort: should have been anglicised Caherabrickna, the middle vowel sound *a* being inserted according to the usual practice: p. 7, VII.

Carrownacarrick in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-carraige* [-carriga], the quarter-land of the rock.

Carrownacaw in Down; *Ceathramha-na-cáithe* [-cawha], the quarter-land of the chaff (*cáith* [caw], chaff): where the women winnowed corn.

Carrownaclea in Mayo; *C.-na-cléithe*, quarter-land of the hurdle, or perhaps of the harrow, for it would mean either. See Aghaclay.

Carrownacleigha in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-cloiche*, quarter-land of the *cloch* or stone. It is now often called (correctly) in English Rockfield.

Carrownacloogh in Clare and Tipperary; *Ceathramha-na-gclogh*, the quarter-land of the stones. Should have been anglicised Carrownagloogh; but the eclipsis of the *c* is not observed: p. 4, XI.

Carrownacloghy in Clare; same exactly as Carrownacleigha.

Carrownacreevy in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-craobhe* [-creevy], the quarter-land of the branch or branchy trees.

Carrownacregg in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-creige* [-cregga], the quarter-land of the *creg* or rock—rocky quarter.

Carrownacreggaun in Galway; *C.-an-chreagain*, the quarter-land of the little rock—rocky quarter: should have been anglicised Carrowncreggaun.

Carrownacroagh in Galway; the quarter-land of the *croagh* or hill or of the rick (of rocks, turf, &c.).

Carrownadurly in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na dturlaighe*, quarter-land of the *turloughs* or half-dried lakes. See Turlach.

Carrownaff in Donegal; *Ceathramha-ndamh*, the

quarter-land of the oxen. The form and meaning are unquestionable, and I think it is a case of neuter eclipsis (p. 8), though I do not find *cethrama* in the lists of neuter nouns.

Carrownafinnoge in Galway; *C.-na-fionnoige* [-finnoga], the quarter-land of the scaldcrow or royston-crow, *i.e.* a haunt of these birds, one standing for all: p. 11.

Carrownagannive in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gainnive* [-ganniva], quarter-land of the sand—sandy quarter.

Carrownaganonagh in the parish of Kilmacrenan, Donegal; *Ceathramha-na-gcanonach*, quarter-land of the canons; it was part of the termon or sanctuary land of the monastery of Kilmacrenan. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

Carrownagappul in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcapall*, quarter-land of the *cappuls* or horses.

Carrownagark in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcearc* [-gark], quarter-land of the hens (*cearc* [cark], hen), *i.e.* heath-hens or grouse.

Carrownagarraun in Clare and Galway; *C.-na-ngarrán*, the quarter-land of the *garrans* or shrubberies.

Carrownagarry in Galway; *C.-na-ngárdhaighe* [-gawry], quarter-land of the gardens.

Carrownagashel in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-gcaiseal* [-gashel], quarter-land of the cashels or circular stone forts.

Carrownageeha in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gaoithe* [-geeha], quarter-land of the wind—windy quarter.

Carrownageelaun in Roscommon; *C.-na-gcaolán* [-geelaun], the quarter of the narrow ridges—probably ridges left by former cultivation: or the land was laid out in narrow stripes. *Caol* [keel], anything narrow.

Carrownageeloge: same as Carrownageelaun, only with a different dim.: p. 12, II.

Carrownageeragh in Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcaorach*, the quarter-land of the sheep.

Carrownagh in Sligo; *Ceathramhnach*, land divided

into quarters: the termination *nach* (abounding in) added to *ceathramha*: p. 12, I.

Carrownagiltagh in Fermanagh, and **Carrownagilty** in Sligo: *Ceathramha-na-gcoillteach*, quarter-land of the woods. But it might possibly be "of the broom," because *giolcach*, broom, is in the north often changed to *gioltach*: see vol. ii. p. 335.

Carrownagleragh in Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-gcleireach*, the quarter-land of the *clerachs* or clergy: evidently belonging to some neighbouring monastery. **Carrownaglearagh** in Roscommon has the same translation, but in this case the clergy are understood in the locality to be nuns, an application of *cléirach* I have not met with elsewhere.

Carrownagowan in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-ngaibhann*, quarter-land of the *gows* or smiths.

Carrownagower in Galway; *C.-na-ngaibhar* [-gower], quarter-land of the goats.

Carrownagreggaun in Mayo; pronounced and interpreted there by the old Irish-speaking people who knew well what they were talking about, *Ceathramha-na-gcriogán*, the quarter-land of the nets (not *rocks* as one might think). But I do not find *criogán*, a net, in the dictionaries. *N.B.*—**Carrownagreggaun** is on Lough Carra and near Lough Mask.

Carrownagry in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-ngroidheadh* [-gry], the quarter-land of the horses (*groidh* [gry], a horse-stud).

Carrownagullagh in Roscommon; *C.-na-gcullagh*, the quarter-land of the *cullaghs* or boars.

Carrownagur in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-gcorr* [-gur], the quarter of the cranes or herons.

Carrownahaltore in Mayo; *C.-na-haltóra* [-haltóra], the quarter of the altar; an open-air altar, or perhaps land set apart for the erection and maintenance of a neighbouring church-altar. See Altar.

Carrownahaun in Mayo; *Ceathramha-'n-atháin*, the quarter-land of the little ford. *Athán* dim.: see Ath.

Carrownahooan in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-huamhan*, the quarter-land of the cave. For *uaimh* and *Uamhain*, see vol. i. pp. 438, 439.

Carrownakelly in Galway; *C.-na-coille*, of the wood.

Carrownaknockan in Sligo and Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-gcnocán*, quarter of the little hills.

Carrownalassan in Roscommon; *C.-na-leasán*, quarter-land of the little *lisses* or forts. *Leasán*, dim. of *lios*: p. 12, II.

Carrownaleck in Sligo; *C.-na-leac*, quarter-land of the flagstones.

Carrownalecka in Mayo; *C.-na-leice* [-lecka], of the flagstone.

Carrownalegaun in Clare; *Ceathramha-na-liagan*, quarter of the *legauns* or pillar-stones. See *Liagán*, vol. i. p. 344.

Carrownalurgan in Mayo; *Ceathramha-na-lurgan*, quarter-land of the *shin* or long hill or long stripe.

Carrownamaddra in Clare and Galway; *C.-na-madra*, quarter-land of the dogs.

Carrownamona in Galway; quarter of the bog.

Carrownamorheeny in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-mbóithrínidhe*, quarter-land of the borheens or little roads or lanes. *B* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

Carrownamorrisey in Galway; quarter-land of the Morrisseys. Still a common family name.

Carrownanalt in Roscommon; *Ceathramha-na-nalt*, quarter of the glensides or precipices. *N* prefixed to *alt*: p. 4, IX. See Alt.

Carrownanty in Sligo; *C.-neannta*, quarter of nettles.

Carrownaraha in Mayo; *Ceathramha-na-raithe* [-raha], quarter-land of the *rath* or fort.

Carrownasaul in Donegal; *C.-na-sál*, of the *heels*: from shape.

Carrownaseer in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-saor*, of the builders. See *Saer*, vol. i. p. 224.

Carrownaskeagh in Roscommon and Sligo; *Ceathramha-na-sceach*, of the whitethorn bushes.

Carrownaskeha in Mayo; *C.-na-sceithe* [-skeha], of the whitethorn bush. See *Sceach*, vol. i. p. 518.

Carrownavohanaun in Galway; *Ceathramha-na-bhfothannán* [-vohanaun], quarter-land of the thistles. See *Fothannán*, vol. ii. p. 332.

Carrownaworan in Sligo ; *C.-na-bhfuaran*, quarter of the *fuarans* or cold springs. See vol. i. p. 453. *F* eclipsed by *bh* (or *v*).

Carrowncalla in Clare ; quarter-land of the *cala* or wet meadow or landing-place. See *Cala*, vol. i. p. 464.

Carrowncharan in Roscommon ; *C.-na-chairn*, quarter-land of the *carn* or grave-monument.

Carrownashlane in Waterford ; quarter of the castle. See *Caisleán*, vol. i. p. 305.

Carrownacloghan in Roscommon ; *Ceathramha-'n-chlocháin*, quarter-land of the stepping-stones. See *Aghacloghan*.

Carrownecully in Roscommon ; *C.-an-chullaigh* [-cully], quarter-land of the *cullagh* or boar.

Carrowncurry in Mayo ; *C.-'n-churraigh* [-curry], of the marsh. See *Currach*, vol. i. p. 463.

Carrownedangan in Mayo and Roscommon ; *C.-'n-daingin*, of the fortress. See *Daingean*, vol. i. p. 306.

Carrownerry in Galway and Roscommon ; quarter of the oak grove.

Carrowndrisha in Roscommon ; quarter-land of the bramble or brambly place : *dris*, *drise*, a bramble.

Carrownnea in Galway ; *C.-an-fheadha* [-ea], quarter of the wood. *Fidh* [fee], a wood, vol. i. pp. 491, 493.

Carrownneany in Galway ; *C.-'n-aonaigh*, of the fair. See *Aenach*, a fair, vol. i. p. 205.

Carrowneden in Mayo and Sligo ; *C.-'n-eudain*, quarter-land of the hill-brow. See *Eudan*, vol. i. p. 523.

Carrownerribil in Clare ; *Ceathramha-'n-earbuill*, quarter-land of the *tail*. *Earball* [-erribal] is frequent in place-names, denoting a projecting or outlying piece of the land. Observe the vowel sound (*i*) inserted as usual between *r* and *b* : p. 7, VII.

Carrownarry in Roscommon : same as *Carrownarry*.

Carrowniska in Clare, and **Carrownisky** in Mayo ; *C.-'n-uisce* [-iska], quarter of the water—wet quarter.

Carrownlabau in Mayo, and **Carownlabau** in Sligo ; of the labourer. See *Ballinlaban*.

Carrownlough in Mayo and **Carrownloughan** in Sligo; quarter of the lake. Loughan, diminutive.

Carrownluggaun in Mayo; of the *lugaun* or little hollow.

Carrownphull in Longford; of the *poll* or hole.

Carrownreddy in Tipperary; *C.-n-ruide*; quarter of the iron-scum (red scum in water).

Carrownrooaun in Galway; *C.-n-ruadháin*, quarter-land of the red-haired man.

Carrowskehaun in Mayo; *C.-n-sciotháin*, quarter of the wing. *Wing* in the same sense as *tail*: see Carrownerribil.

Carrowskeheen in Roscommon; of the *skeheen*—little *sceach* or bush. (Masc. here.)

Carrownsparraun in Sligo; *Ceathramha-’n-sparáin*, quarter-land of *sparán* or purse. Why?

Carowntanlis in Galway; *C.-n-tseanleasa*, of the old *lis* or fort. *S* of *sean* eclipsed: p. 4, VII.

Carowntarriff in Roscommon; *C.-n-tairbh* [-tarriv], quarter-land of the bull.

Carowntawa and **Carowntawy** in Sligo; *Ceathramha-an-tsamha* [-tawa], quarter of the *samhadh* [sava] or sorrell. See Ballintava.

Carownteane in Sligo, and **Carownteeau** in Mayo; *C.-n'-tsíadhain*, quarter of the *sheeaun* or fairy hill: *s* eclipsed by *t*. See Siadhán, vol. i. p. 186.

Carowntedaun in Clare; *C.-n'-tséideáin*, of the breeze—breezy quarter. See Seideán in vol. ii. p. 247.

Carowntleva in Mayo, and **Carownlieve** in Mayo; *C.-n'-tsléibhe* [-tleva], quarter-land of the *slieve* or mountain. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Carowntogher in Roscommon; *C.-n-tóchair*, quarter of the *togher* or causeway.

Carowntoosan in Roscommon; *C.-n'-tsúsáin* [-toosaun], the quarter of the *soosaun* or long grass (lit. a blanket). *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Carowntootagh in Galway; *C.-n-tuathtaigh* [toothy], quarter of the layman, to distinguish it from some other quarter belonging to the church. See Ballytoohy.

Carrowntruly in Mayo ; *C.-'n-turlaigh*, quarter-land of the *turlagh* or half-dried lake. See *Turlach*.

Carrownvally in Roscommon ; *C.-'n-bhealach*, of the *ballagh* or road or pass. *B* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I. See *Bealach*, vol. i. p. 371.

Carrowoaghtragh in Tyrone, and **Carrowoughteragh** in Mayo ; *Ceathramha-uachtrach*, upper quarter.

Carrowshanbally in Galway ; *C.-seanbhaile*, quarter-land of the old town. *B* of *bally* misses the aspiration : p. 4, XI.

Carrowskeheen in Mayo ; same as *Carrowskeheen*.

Carrowsteelagh in Galway and Mayo ; *C.-stíallach*, striped quarter. See *Steal*.

Carrowsteelaun in Mayo and **Carrowstillan** in Roscommon ; *C. stíalláin*, the quarter of the stripe. *Stíallán*, dim. of *stíall*, a stripe.

Carrowvaneen in Mayo ; *Ceathramha-a'-bháinín*, quarter of the little *bán* [bawn] or grassy field. *B* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

Carrowvanny in Down ; *Ceathramha-a'-mhanaigh*, quarter-land of the monk : *i.e.* belonging to the adjacent monastery of Saul. *M* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

Carry (mostly in Ulster) is uncertain : sometimes it is *Carra* or *Cora*, a weir ; sometimes *ceathramha*, a quarter ; and in a few cases I have heard it pronounced as if it were *currach* a marsh.

Carrygalt in Donegal ; *Ceathramha-Gallta*, the foreigner's quarter. *Gallta* or *Gallda*—a foreigner—usually means an Englishman ; but here it is understood—in the case of the particular quarter-land—to be a Scotchman : Scotchman's quarter.

Carryreagh in Down : grey quarter-land.

Carta in Galway ; *Ceardcha* [carta], a forge.

Cartron is the Anglo-Irish term corresponding with Irish *ceathramha*, a quarter of land. See vol. i. p. 245.

Cartronageeragh in Longford ; *Cartron-na-gcaorach*, quarter-land of the sheep.

Cartronagloagh in Roscommon ; *Cartron-na-gcloc*, cartron of the stones—stony quarter.

Cartronagor in Roscommon ; same as Carrownagur.

Cartronamarkey in Longford ; *Cartron-a'-mharc-áigh* [-markey], quarter-land of the horseman or knight. *Marcach*, horseman, from *marc*, a horse.

Cartronavally in Roscommon ; same as Carrownally.

Cartronawar in Longford ; *Cartron-a'-bháirr* [-war], quarter-land of the *barr* or top : *b* aspirated to *w* : p. 1, I. See Barr.

Cartroncar in Longford ; the form given in the Down Survey—Cartroncard—points to the original form—*Cartron-ceardcha*, the quarter-land of the forge. See Carta.

Cartroncaran in Roscommon ; quarter-land of the *carn*.

Cartrongibbagh in Leitrim ; *Cartron-giobach*, ragged (*i.e.* rugged—untidy), cartron.

Cartrongolan in Longford ; *C.-gabhláin*, cartron of the fork, either from its shape or from a river fork.

Cartronlahan in Galway ; *C. leathan* [-lahan], broad cartron.

Cartronlebagh in Longford ; *Cartron-leadhbach* [-lebagh], straggling, untidy, patchy cartron : from *leadhb* [laib or lybe], a patch, a fragment. See Cartrongibbagh.

Cartronnagilta in Cavan ; *Cartron-na-gcoillte*, cartron of the woods.

Cartronperagh in Roscommon ; *C.-Paorach*, Power's quarter.

Cartrontrellick in Galway ; *Cartron-tri-liag*, the quarter-land of the three pillar-stones. See Duntry-league in vol. i. p. 262.

Cashel usually represents *caiseal*, an ancient round mortarless stone fort.

Cashelaveela in Leitrim ; *Caiseal-a'-mhíle*, the cashel of the soldier.

Cashelcarn in Donegal ; the *cashel* of the carn or monumental pile of stones. As corroboration, there is a hollow here called Iugnagrauv—*Lug-na-gcnámh*, the hollow of the bones, where many were buried.

Casheleenan in Donegal ; *Caiseal-Fhíonain*, St.

Finan's cashel. The *F* of Finan disappears under aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Cashelgarran in Sligo; the *cashel* of the *garran* or shrubbery. See *Garrán* in vol. i. p. 498.

Cashelin in Donegal; *C.-Fhinn*, Finn's cashel. *F* disappears by aspiration.

Cashelkeelty in Kerry; *Keelty's* or *Quilty's* cashel.

Cashellackan in Donegal; the cashel of the *leaca* (gen. *leacan*) or hillside.

Cashelnagole in Roscommon; *Caiseal-na-gcual*, the stone fort of the *cuals* or faggots (for firing).

Cashelnagor in Donegal; *Caiseal-na-gcorr*, the cashel of the cranes or herons. See *Carrownagur*.

Casheltourly in Mayo; *Tourly* or *Turly*, the owner of this cashel "was a big giant."

Castle is usually the English (and correct) equivalent of the Irish *caiseal* [cashel], or more generally of *caisleán* [cashlaun]. See vol. i. pp. 305, 306.

Castleaffy in Mayo; corrupted from *Caiseal-Laithmhe*, *Laffy's* cashel (not castle).

Castlebanny in Kilkenny; *Caisleán-bainne* [-banny], castle of the milk, *i.e.* surrounded with rich grazing land.

Castlebarnagh in Mayo and King's Co.; *Caisleán-bearnach* [-barnagh], gapped castle. *Bearn*, a gap: *bearnach*, gapped.

Castlebin in Galway; contracted from *Caishleán-na-binne* [-binna], the castle of the *binn* or pinnacle.

Castleblaugh in Donegal; *Caisleán-blaithe* [-blawha], flowery castle, *i.e.* with flowery surroundings. *Blath* [blaw], a flower. But **Castleblagh** in Cork is different; *Caisleán-bleaghaighe* [-blahy], the castle of the butter-milk: commemorating dairying.

Castlebrock in Longford; contracted from *Caisleán-na-mbroc*, castle (ruin) of the badgers.

Castlecolumb in Kilkenny; full Irish name *Caisleán-tighe-Choluim*, the castle of Colum's house. For *tigh*, house, see *Attee*.

Castlecomer in Kilkenny; *Caisleán-a'-chomair*, the castle of the *comar* or *cummer* or confluence: viz. where a little river from the west joins the *Dinin*.

Castleconor in Sligo (and Queen's Co.) ; contracted from *Caislen-Mic-Chonchobhair* (FM), Mac-Conor's castle.

Castlecooley in Donegal ; *C.-cúile*, the castle of the *cúil* or angle or recess.

Castlecranna in Tipperary ; understood there to be *Caisleán-cránach*, the castle of the *sow*, the sow here meaning a warlike machine—a sort of covered shed—for undermining or battering down castles in siege.

Castlecreevy in Galway ; *Caisleán-craobhaighe*, the castle of the *craobhach* or branchy place.

Castlecrunnoe in Mayo ; *Caisleán-cruinneóig*, castle of the round stones : *cruinneóig* being a dim. of *cruinn*, round : p. 12, II.

Castledamph in Tyrone ; *Caisleán-damh*, the castle of the oxen. *Damh*, an ox, is often—in anglicising—corrupted to *damph* : see vol. i. p. 472.

Castlederg in Tyrone ; shortened from *Caislen-na-Derge* (FM), the castle of the (river) Derg. See Castlefinn.

Castledoë in Donegal ; the castle of the ancient territory of the Doe (for which, see vol. i. p. 124).

Castlefinn in Donegal ; shortened from *Caislen-na-Finne*, the castle of the river Finn. See Castlederg.

Castleforward in Donegal ; the Irish name is *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*, the recess of *Mac-an-treoin* (the son of the strong man).

Castlegaddery in Westmeath ; *Caisleán-gadaraigh* [-gaddery], the castle of the withe, *i.e.* of the osier plantation for withes.

Castlegal in Sligo ; *Caisle-geala*, white castles, or more likely in this case white bay or inlet, for *caisle* in the north-west is sometimes so applied.

Castleknock near Dublin. The oldest form of the name—as we find it in numerous ancient writings—is *Cnucha*, which is merely a form of *cnoc* (knock), a hill ; and the present name signifies “the castle of the *cnucha* or *knock* or hill.” This *cnucha* is the great artificial burial-mound beside the college ; and the “Castle” still stands in ruins on the top. We have, on the other hand, a legend that it took its

name from Cnucha, a princess who is buried in the centre of the mound. But this legendary origin must be taken for what it is worth.

Castlelackan in Mayo; *Caislean-leacan*, the castle of the *leaca* or hillside.

Castleleinny in Tipperary; *Caisleán-Laighnigh*, the castle of the *Lynagh* or Leinsterman.

Castlelishen in Cork; *Caisleán-lisín*, the castle of the little *lis* or fort.

Castlelohort in Cork; *Caisleán-lúbhghuirt* [-loohort], the castle of the *lohort* or herb-garden. See Lubhghort, vol. ii. p. 336.

Castlelost in Westmeath; *Caisleán-loiste* [-losty], the castle of the kneading-trough, *i.e.* good land. See Losaid, vol. ii. p. 430.

Castlelumny in Louth; the castle of the *lumna* or bare spot. Lumny here is the same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 49.

Castlenagree in Antrim; *Caisleán-na-groidhe* [-gree], the castle of the horse stud.

Castleraw in Armagh; *Caisleán-rátha* [-rawha], the castle of the *rath* or fort.

Castlerea in Longford; grey castle: same as Castlereagh.

Castleroan in King's Co.; *C.-Rhuadhaín*, Ruadan's or Rowan's castle.

Castleroyan in Mayo; Ruadhan's or Rowan's *cashel* or stone fort (not castle).

Castlesessagh in Tyrone; *Caisleán-seiseadhach*, castle of the sixths (land measures). See Seiseadh in vol. i. p. 245.

Castleshane in Monaghan; Shane's castle: *i.e.* Shane MacMahon the founder.

Castlesheela in Tipperary; Sighile's or Sheela's castle (woman).

Castlesheenaghan in Mayo; *Caisleán-Sionacháin*, Sheenaghan's castle.

Castleskreen in Down; corrupted from *Caisleán-cruinn*, round castle. (Should be Castlecreen.)

Castlesow in Wicklow; *Caisleán-samha*, castle of the sorrel. See Ballintava.

Castletimon in Wicklow; *Caisleán-tSiomóin*, Simon's castle. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Castletoodry in Derry; *Caisleán-tsudaire*, castle of the *soodera* or tanner. *S* of *súdaire* eclipsed. For *sudar*, a tanner, see vol. ii. p. 116.

Castletowncooley near Carlingford; Castletown of the old district of *Cuailnge* or Cooley, the old name of the whole peninsula, which figures in the "Tain-bo-Cooley."

Cauhoo in Cavan; *Cathadh* [cauhoo], winnowing: where women winnowed the corn. From old Owen O'Rourke, an intelligent Irish-speaking native. See Carrownacaw. The termination *adh* is sounded *oo* all over the north-west.

Caum in Cork; *Cám* [Caum], crooked: a crooked bit of land.

Caumglen in Waterford; crooked or winding glen.

Caunteens in Kerry; the word is in general use there as a nickname for small spots of worthless land, a practice found in other parts of Ireland: from *cáin* [cawn], to revile, to abuse: *cáintín* [cauntee], anything worthy of dispraise, plural *cáintíni* [caunteeeny], for which the English plural has been substituted. Connected with this nickname is the local term for seaweed—*cáintíni*: so that this term means locally seaweed-rubbish.

Cauran in Westmeath; *Cáran* or *Cárran*, rocky land. See Carr.

Caurans in Mayo; same as last, with English plural.

Cauteen in Tipperary; *Caithtín* [Cauthead], a little winnowing sheet: *i.e.* where corn was winnowed. See Cauhoo.

Cavan, Irish *Cabhan*, a term common in the northern half of Ireland, for which see vol. i. p. 401. Might mean a round hill or a round hollow.

Cavanacark in Tyrone; *Cabhan-na-gcearc* [-gark], the round hill of the hens, *i.e.* grouse. Better anglicised Cavanagark.

Cavanagarvan in Armagh, Fermanagh, and Monaghan; *Cabhán-Gharbháin* [-Garvan], Garvan's round

hill (or hollow). Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between the two words, for which see p. 7, VII.

Cavanaguillagh in Monaghan; *Cabhan-na-gcoil-leach*, the round hill of the woodcocks. *Coileach*, a cock, a woodcock.

Cavanakeery in Fermanagh; *Cabhán-na-gcaoraigh*, round hill (or hollow) of the sheep.

Cavanalee in Tyrone; *C.-na-laogh*, round hill or hollow of the calves.

Cavanalough in Fermanagh; *Cabhan-a'-locha*, the round hill (or hollow) of the lake.

Cavanaquill in Cavan; *Cabhan-a'-chuill*, hill or hollow of the hazel. See Coll, vol. i. p. 514.

Cavanavally in Monaghan; *Cabhan-a'-bhealaigh* [-vally], round hill of the *bealach* or pass.

Cavanboy in Tyrone; yellow round hill.

Cavancarragh in Fermanagh; *C.-carrach*, rough round hill.

Cavancreevy in Monaghan; hill of branchy trees or bushes.

Cavanfin in Cavan; whitish hill.

Cavanleckagh in Monaghan; *Cabhan-leacach*, round hill of the flagstones.

Cavansallagh in Tyrone; *C.-salach*, miry hollow.

Cavanskeldragh in Cavan; *scealdrach* is locally rocks—rocky cavan: “local but ancient” (O’Donovan).

Cavantillycormick in Fermanagh; *Cabhan-teagh-laigh-Chormaic*, the hill of Cormac’s *teaghlaich*, *tellach*, or household or family. See Tealach, vol. i. p. 123.

Cavantimahon in Cavan; *Cabhan-tighe-Mhath-ghamhna* [-Mahona], the hollow of Mahon’s house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Cave Hill near Belfast; translation from *Beann-uamha* (FM), the peak or hill of the cave.

Ceancullig in Cork; *Ceann-cullaig*, head (i.e. hill) of the boar. Same meaning as Kanturk.

Chapelizod near Dublin; the chapel of Izod or Iseult, a lady who figures prominently in Welsh-Irish legend.

Clackaime in the north, same as Cloghan, a ford made of big stones; *cloch-chéim*, stone-pass; *clach* or

clock, stone; *céim* [caime], a step or pass. See Caim.

Clahane in Kerry; *Clochán*, a stepping-stone ford. See Cloghan.

Clanbrassil, a territory on the S. shore of Lough Neagh; the *clann* or descendants of Breasail, the ancestor, a chief of the fifth century. (Bk. of R.)

Clanickny in Monaghan; corrupted from *Cluain-Icne*, Icne's meadow, according to correct local usage.

Clanmaghery in Down; corrupted from *Cluain-mhachaire*, the *maghera* or plain of the meadows or lawns. Should be Clonmaghery. *Clon* here is used adjectivally.

Clanterkee in Derry; corrupted and shortened from *Cluain-tire-chaoich* [-kee], the meadow of the district (*tír*) of Caoch—a half-blind man.

Clar, a board, a plain, a level spot. See vol. i. p. 427.

Clara in Kilkenny; claragh, a plain; from Clar.

Clarabeg in Wicklow; little clarach or plain.

Claranagh in Armagh and Fermanagh; *Clár-eanach*, level marsh.

Clarary in Galway and Roscommon; level tract. *Clar* with the termination *re*.

Clarbally in Cavan; *Clár-bhaile*, level townland.

Clarbarracum in Queen's Co.; see p. 6.

Clarcam in Donegal; *Clar-cam*, curved plain.

Clardrumbarren in Donegal; *Clar-droma-Barrain*, the plain of Barran's or Barron's ridge.

Clardrumnaghan in Donegal; *Clar-droma-na-gCathan*, the plain of the ridge of the Cahans or O'Cahans or O'Kanes. The *c* of *Cathan* eclipsed by *g*.

Clare Castle in Westmeath: see p. 12.

Clareen; dim. of clare, little plank or plain.

Clare Oghill in Monaghan; *Clar-eochaillé*, the plain of the yew-wood. See Oghill.

Claretrock in Louth; English—Claret-rock; a translation from *Carraig-an-fhiona* [eena], the rock of the wine. A memory of the old smuggling days.

Clarinbridge near Galway city; *Ath-cliath-Meadhraighe* [-maaree], the hurdle bridge of the old district

of Maaree. Ath-cliath is also the Irish name of Dublin; and Clarinbridge is so called from the bridge across the Clarin river. But no doubt the river took this name from the plank bridge (*Clarin*, dim. of *Clár*) that succeeded the original hurdle crossing.

Clarisford, the name of a residence on the Connaught bank of the Shannon a mile below Killaloe, is an adaptation of *Ath-a'-chláir*, the ford of the plank or plank-bridge. But I do not know whether the name refers to the main ford of Killaloe or to another beside Clarisford House and opposite Friars' Island in the river—a ford which the friars—whose church still remains in ruins on the island—rendered safe by constructing a bridge of *clars* or planks. I think this latter is the real *Ath-a'-chláir* or Clarisford.

Clarmadden in Galway; Madden's or O'Madden's plain.

Clashagad in King's Co.; *Clais-gad*, the trench of the gads or withes: *i.e.* a plantation of osiers.

Clashaganniv in Cork and **Clashaganny** in Galway and Roscommon; *Clais-a'-ghainimh* [-ganniv], the trench of the sand: a sandpit.

Clashanea in Limerick; *Clais-an-fhiaidh*, trench of the deer.

Clashanimud in Cork; *Clais-an-adhmuid* [-imud], trench of the timber.

Clashanure in Cork: *C.-an-iubhair*, trench of the yew.

Clashaphuca; trench of the *pooka*. See *Puca*, vol. i. p. 188. *P* aspirated to *f*: p. 3, V.

Clasharusheen in Cork; trench of the little *ross* or wood.

Clashatarriff in Cork; trench of the *tarbh* or bull.

Clashateeau in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-tsiadhbain* [-teeaun], trench of the *sheeaun* or fairy hill. *S* eclipsed by *t*. See *Sidheán*, vol. i. p. 186.

Clashatlea in Kerry; *Clais-a'-tsleibhe*, trench of the *slieve* or mountain.

Clashavaddrá in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-mhadra*, trench of the dog.

Clashavougha in Tipperary; *Clais-a'-mhacha*, trench of the cattle-field or milking-place. *M* of *macha*, aspirated: p. 1, I.

Clashbredane in Cork; Bredan's trench.

Clashcame in Mayo; *Clais-céime* [-caima], trench of the step; some well-known path crossed the trench.

Clasheel in Cork; *Clais-aoil* [-eel], trench of the *aol* or lime; *i.e.* a lime-pit.

Clasheen; dim. of *clash*: little trench.

Clasheleesha in Tipperary; Eleesha's or Eliza's trench.

Clashganniv, **Clashganny**, and **Clashnaganniff**; same as Clashaganniv.

Clashmelcon in Kerry; *Clais-Maolchuinn*, Mulquin's or Mulqueen's trench.

Clashnacrona in Cork, and **Clashnacrony** in Tipperary; *Clais-na-croine*; trench of the brown (cow). Some legendary cow.

Clashnagarrane in Kerry; *Clais-na-ngarrán*, trench of the shrubberies. See Garrán, vol. i. p. 498.

Clashnagraun in Tipperary; trench of the *cranns* or trees. *C* of *crann* eclipsed.

Clashykinleen in Cork; *Clais-a'-chaoinlin* [-kinleen], trench of the stubbles.

Classagh; same as Clash, with the termination *ach*.

Classaghroe, red Classagh.

Classes in Cork; the English plural of clash, trench.

Claudy in Derry; a muddy (and sometimes a stony) river. For the several meanings of this word, see vol. ii. p. 394.

Claureen in Clare and Galway; same as Clareen.

Cleenagh, **Cleenaghan**; sloping land. See next name.

Cleenaghoo in Leitrim; *Claon-achadh* [-aghoo], sloping field. See Agha above, and Claon, vol. ii. p. 422.

Cleendargan in Leitrim; Dargan's sloping land.

Cleenderry in Donegal; sloping oak wood.

Cleengort in Donegal; sloping *gort* or tillage field.

Cleenraugh in Roscommon; locally pronounced *Claidhean-ráthach*, mound of the raths or forts.

Claidhean [cleean] is a dim. of *cladh* [clee or cly], a dyke or mound. See vol. ii. p. 219.

Cleffany in Fermanagh; not the same as Cliffony in Sligo (vol. ii. p. 199), but locally pronounced *Cloitheamhnaidhe* [Clihavny], and understood to mean a stony place: *cloth* [cloh], same as *cloch*, a stone.

Clegarrow in Meath; *Cladh-garbh* [Cleegarriv], rough mound or dyke.

Cleighragh in Leitrim; *Cloichreach*, stony place.

Clenor in Cork; shortened from *Cluain-odhar*, dark-grey meadow. See Clintagh.

Clevaghy in Fermanagh; *Cliabh-achaidh*, basket-field: probably an osier field or the residence of a basket-maker. *Cleave*, a basket.

Cliddaun in Kerry; *Claideán*, a muddy place. See Cladach in vol. ii. p. 394; and Clodah, below.

Clifferna in Cavan; one good old authority writes it Clevarnagh; *Cliabharnach*, a place of *cleaves* or baskets. The termination *rnach* added, with an inserted vowel before it: p. 7, VII. See Clevaghy.

Clintagh in Derry; *Cluainteach*, meadow-land. See Clenor.

Clocully in Tipperary; wrongly anglicised from the true name according to local pronunciation, viz. *Cloch-a'-chlaidhe* [Clohaclye], the stone or stone castle or stony place of the mound or dyke. See Cladh, vol. ii. p. 219.

Clodah and **Cloddagh** in Cork; a stony strand or a muddy river. See Cliddaun.

Clog generally signifies a bell (vol. ii. 17, 184) but it is often applied to a round bell-shaped hill. In this sense it is connected with *cloigeann*, a skull. Hence **Clogagh** in Cork, and **Cloggagh** in Cavan, a place of *clogs* or round hills. **Clogaralt** in Kilkenny, Aralt's or Harold's round hill.

Clogga in Clare, Kilkenny, and Wicklow; a local form of the plural of *clog*: round hills.

Cloggarnagh in Roscommon; a place of bell-shaped hills (the termination *rnach* added to Clog). Same as Claggarnagh, vol. ii. p. 17.

Cloggy in Cavan: same as Cloggagh.

Clogh stands for cloch, a stone, or a stone castle. See vol. i. p. 411.

Cloghabrack in King's Co.; *Clocha-breaca*, speckled stones.

Cloghacloca in Limerick; the stones of the cloak. Why?

Cloghaderreen in Limerick; the stones of the little oak wood. See Derreen, vol. i. p. 504.

Cloghadoolarty in Limerick; *Cloch-a'-Dualartaigh*, Doolarty's stone or stone castle. The Doolartys are now often called Dollar.

Cloghagalla in Galway; *Clocha-geala*, white stones.

Cloghalahard in Galway; *Cloch-a'-leathaird*, the stone or stone castle of the half height or slope. See Aghalahard.

Cloghan, dim. of *clock*, a stone, is applied to stepping-stones across a river; a heap of stones; a stony place; or an ancient circular stone house. See Clochan in vol. i. p. 364.

Cloghanacody in Tipperary; *Clochan-na-cóide*, stone house of the brushwood (cóid). See Clonacody.

Cloghanaculleen in Cork; the stepping-stones or stony place of the little wood (*coillin*).

Cloghanbane in King's Co., whitish clochan; **Cloghanboy** (yellow); **Cloghanduff** (black).

Cloghaneanode in Kerry; *Clochán-an-fhóid* [-ode], the cloghan of the sod, *i.e.* a remarkably green grassy surface.

Cloghaneanua in Kerry; *Clochán-an-uaighe*, the cloghan of the grave. See Uagh in vol. i. p. 438.

Cloghaneleesh in Kerry; Elleesh's or Eliza's cloghan. See Clashleesha.

Cloghaneleskirt in Kerry; *leskirt* here is corrupted from *desceirt* south: southern cloghan. See Deisceart.

Cloghanesheskeen in Kerry; *Clochán-seiscín* [-sheskeen], the stepping-stone ford of the marsh. See Seiscenn, vol. i. p. 463.

Cloghanmoyle in Louth; *Clochan-maol*, bare or dilapidated stone house. See Mael in vol. i. p. 395.

Cloghanramer in Down; *Clochan-reamhar*, thick stepping-stones: *i.e.* the stones unusually large.

Cloghantanna in Galway ; they are here very clear about spelling and meaning—*Clocha-teanna* [-tanna], stiff or stout stones (*teann*, strong), because nearly the whole townland is covered with rocks.

Cloghanughera in Cork (better Cloghanookera) ; *Clochan-úcaire*, the *cloghan* of the fuller or napper. There is a remarkable rock here, which I suppose is the *clochan*. For *ucaire*, a fuller, see vol. ii. p. 119.

Cloghanumera in Westmeath ; *Cloghan-iomaire* [-ummera], the cloghan of the ground-ridge or hill. See *Iomaire* in vol. i. p. 393.

Cloghapistole in Tipperary ; the stone of the rivulet. *Pistol* is often applied to a half-hidden streamlet running in a deep tube-like channel.

Cloghardeen in Tipperary ; *Cloch-airdin*, the stone of the little height. See *Ardeen*, vol. i. p. 386.

Cloghaready in Limerick and Tipperary ; *Cloch-Ui-Riada*, O'Ready's or O'Reidy's stone castle. See *O.*

Clogharee in Kerry ; *Cloch-a'-righ*, stone castle of the king. See *Ree*.

Clogharoasty in Galway ; Roche's stone castle.

Cloghatanny in King's Co. ; a residence of a branch of the Fox's : hence *Clogh-a'-tsionnaigh* [-tanny], stone castle of the *shannagh* or *Fox*. *S* of *sionnach* or *shannagh* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

Cloghauninchy in Clare ; cloghan of the *inch* or river-meadow. See *Inch*, vol. i. pp. 71, 72, 441.

Cloghaunsavaun in Clare ; the stone castle of Savaun. Castle ruins still there : the branch of the MacMahons who lived in it were called *Savaunagh MacMahon*, *i.e.* MacM. of Savaun Castle.

Cloghgreen in Westmeath ; Breen's stone castle.

Cloghcarrigeen in Tipperary ; stone castle of the little rock.

Clogheenavodig in Cork ; *Cloichín-a'-bhodaig*, the little stone castle of the *bodagh* or *churl*.

Clogheenmilcon in Cork ; the little stone castle of *Maolchuinn* or *Mulqueen*.

Clogherachullion in Donegal ; the *clochar* or stony place of the *cullion* or holly.

Clogheravaddy in Donegal; *Clochar-a'-mhadaigh* [-vaddy], the stony land of the dog.

Clogherbanny in Roscommon (parish of Kiltullagh); from a very remarkable stone called in Irish *Clochar-beannúighthe* [-bannihy], the stone of blessing; see vol. ii. p. 478.

Cloghercor in Donegal; rough stony place. See Curlieu.

Clogherdillure in Donegal; *Clochar-duilleabhair*, stony land of the foliage.

Cloghernagore in Donegal; *Clochar-na-ngabhar*. stony land of the goats.

Cloghernagun in Galway; *Clochar-na-gcon* [-gun], stony land of the hounds.

Cloghernalaura in Galway; *Clochar-na-lára*, stony land of the mare.

Cloghernoosh in Kerry; *Clochar-núis* [-noosh], the stony place of the *nús* or *beastings*—the first milk after *calving*.

Clogherrevagh in Sligo; *Clochar-riabhach*, grey clogher.

Clogherowan in Mayo (better Clogherowan); written Clogherowan in Inq. Jac. I; Cowan's stony land.

Cloghervaddy in Donegal; same as Clogheravaddy.

Cloghgaldanagh in Antrim; English stone castle, *i.e.* occupied by an Englishman. *Gall*, an Englishman: *Gallda*, *Galldach*, *Galldanagh*, English—belonging to an Englishman.

Cloghgore in Donegal; *cloch-gabhar*, stone of the goats.

Cloghinch in Tipperary; *Cloch-inse* [-insha], the stone or stone castle of the river-meadow.

Cloghmacoo in Meath; correct local pronunciation, *Cloch-mic-con*, MacConn's stone castle.

Clochmacow in Cork; *Cloch-Mochua*, St. Mochua's stone house. St. Mochua's name often occurs in Munster place-names.

Cloghmeen in Leitrim; *Cloch-mín* [-meen], smooth stone.

Cloghmoyle in King's Co.; *Cloch-maol*, bare or dilapidated stone castle.

Cloghmoyne in Mayo; *Cloch-mhaighin*, stony plain.

Cloghnagaune in Wicklow; *Cloch-na-gceann* [-gann], stone castle of the heads: either an execution place or the scene of a battle where the heads of the slain were piled up in a heap—a usual custom.

Cloghnakeava in Galway; *Cloch-na-céibhe* [-keava], stone or stone castle of the long grass.

Cloghnamallacht in Wexford; stone or stone castle of the curses. See vol. ii. p. 479.

Cloghnamanagh in Limerick; *Cloch-na-manach*, stone castle of the monks.

Cloghnart in Monaghan; *Cloch-neirt* [-nert], the stone of strength: from a stone lying in an old fort which the men were accustomed to lift as a trial of strength. A usual custom all through Ireland.

Cloghnashade in Roscommon; *Cloch-na-séad* [-shade], the stone or stone castle of the jewels. Some legend about it. See for *séad* and jewels, vol. ii. p. 375.

Cloghonan in Tipperary; *Cloch-Othanáin* [-Ohan-aun], Ohanan's or Onan's stone castle. Castle there till lately.

Cloghore in Donegal and Derry; *Cloch-óir* [-ore], stone of gold. Probably a legend of buried treasure. See *Cloghnashade*.

Cloghraun in Waterford; dim. of *Clochar*, a stony place.

Cloghreagh in Armagh and Meath; grey stone.

Cloghroe; *Cloch-ruadh* [-roe], red stone.

Cloghscoltia in Galway; *Cloch-scoilte*, split rock.

Cloghskelt in Down; same as *Cloghscoltia*.

Cloheden in Wexford; *Cloch-eudain*, stone castle of the *edan* or hill-brow.

Cloheena in Cork; *Cloichíne* or *Cloichinidhe*, little stone castles.

Cloheennafishoge in Tipperary; *Cloichín-nabhfuiséog*, the stone castle of the larks. See *Fuisseog*, vol. i. p. 490.

Clolourish in Wexford; *Cloch-labhras* [-lowrish],

the stone of speech—speaking-stone: an oracular stone. Same as Clochlowrish, vol. ii. p. 68.

Clon, Cloon, the usual anglicised forms of *cluain*, a meadow, a retired place of rest (in an ecclesiastical sense). In Monaghan and round about there and sometimes elsewhere, the anglicised form is often spelled and pronounced *Clen* or *Clin*. See Clenor.

Clonabreany in Meath; *Cluain-na-bréine*, stone or stone house of the stench. See Bréan, vol. ii. p. 397.

Clonachona in Carlow; *Cluain-a'-chonaidh* [-conny], the lawn of firewood. See Conadh, vol. ii. p. 351. Called Broomville in English—not very wrongly.

Clonachullion in Down and **Clonacullion** in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-chuillinn*, the meadow of the holly. See *cuiilleann* in vol. i. p. 513.

Clonacody in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-cóide*, meadow of the brushwood (*cóid*). See Cloghanacody.

Clonadacasey in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-da-Chathasaigh* [-Cahasey, Casey], the meadow of the two Caseys.

Clonaddadoran in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-fhoda-Ui-Deorain*, Long meadow of O'Doran: called in the Annals *Cluain-fhota-Laois*, long meadow of Leix (bar. in Queen's Co.). The O'Doran's were the *brehons*, judges or law professors of Leinster, and this was their patrimony, held in virtue of their dignified office.

Clonageera in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-gcaerach* [-geeragh], meadow of the sheep. *Caora*, a sheep.

Clonaghadoo, in Queen's Co.; *Cluanacha-dubha*, black meadows.

Clonaglin in Westmeath; meadow of the glen. Should have been anglicised Clonaglanna; but the nom. *glin* is kept instead of the gen. *glanna*: p. 12.

Clonagonnell in Cavan; *Cluain-na-gConaill*, meadow of the Connells. *C* of Conaill eclipsed by *g*.

Clonagooden in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-Ui-Guadáin*, O'Goddan's or Godwin's meadow.

Clonagoose in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-gcuas*, the meadow of the caves. This is at Mullinahone—"the mill of the cave" (vol. i. p. 439). The limestone caves there gave both their names.

Clonagun in Fermanagh ; *Cluain-na-gcon*, meadow of the hounds. *Cu, con*, a hound.

Clonaheen in Queen's Co., written in Down Survey Clonekeen ; *Cluain-chaoin* [-keen], pleasant meadow.

Clonahenoge in King's Co. ; full Irish name, *Cluain-mhic-Shionoig*, MacShannock's meadow.

Clonakenny in Tipperary ; *Cluain-Ui-Chionaoith*, O'Kenny's meadow.

Clonakilty in Cork ; *Cluain-Ui-Chaoilte*, O'Keelty's or Quilty's meadow.

Clonalea in Tipperary ; *Cluain-laogh*, meadow of calves.

Clonaleenaghan in Louth ; *Cluain-Ui-Lionachain*, O'Leenahan's or Lenahan's meadow.

Clonalig in Armagh ; *Cluain-a'-luig*, meadow of the hollow. See Lug, vol. i. p. 431.

Clonamery in Kilkenny ; *Cluain-iomaire* [-um-mera], meadow of the hill-ridge. See Iomaire, vol. i. p. 393.

Clenamicklon in Tipperary ; *Cluain-Ui-Milchon*, O'Milchon's meadow (metathesis : p. 8, VIII).

Clonamona in Wexford ; meadow of the bog.

Clonamondra in Tipperary ; *Cluain-na-mannrach*, meadow of the sheep-cotes. *Mannra*, a pen or fold for sheep, lambs, &c.

Clonamuckoge in Tipperary ; *Cluain-na-mucóg*, meadow of the young mucks or pigs.

Clonamullig in Cavan ; *Cluain-na-mbuilg* [-mullig], meadow of the bags or bellows. See Dunbolg.

Clonamullog in Fermanagh ; *Cluain-na-mbulój*, meadow of the bullocks.

Clonamunsha in Monaghan ; *Cluin-na-minnse* (or *muinse*), of the goats.

Clonaneor in Monaghan (pronounced Clonanore, except that the second *n* has—as it ought to have—the slender or liquid sound) ; all showing *Cluain-na-ndéor*, meadow of the drops or tears. See Annaghkeenty.

Clonanny in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-Aine* (FM). Aine's lawn (woman).

Clonarrow in King's Co.; *Cluain-Arbha* [-arva], corn meadow.

Clonasgra, near Clonmacnoise; *Cluain-eascrach*, the meadow of the *esker* or sand-ridge. Part of the "Esker-Riada," for which see the map in my histories of Ireland and Esker-Riada, in Indexes.

Clonasillagh in Meath: *Cluain-na-saileach*, meadow of the sally-trees.

Clonassy in Kilkenny; *Cluain-easa* [-assa], meadow of the waterfall. See Eas in vol. i. p. 459.

Clonatin in Wexford; *Cluain-aitinn* [-attin], meadow of the furze.

Clonatty in Fermanagh; meadow of the house-site. See Attee.

Clonavaddy in Tyrone; *Cluain-a'-mhadaigh*, meadow of the dog. See Clogheravaddy.

Clonavarn in Monaghan; *Cluain-na-bhfearn*, meadow of the *fearns* or alders. *F* eclipsed. See Fearn, vol. i. p. 515.

Clonavilla in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-bhile* [-villa], meadow of the old tree.

Clonavogy in Monaghan; *Cluain-a'-bhogaighe*, [-vogy], the meadow of the bog or morass.

Clonaweeil in Fermanagh; *Cluain-a'-mhaoil* [-weel], the meadow of the bald (man). See Mael, vol. i. p. 395.

Clonawoolan in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-mhulláin*, the meadow of the *mullan* or little hill.

Clonbane in Queen's Co.; whitish meadow.

Clonbara in the parish of Tulloghobegly, Donegal; *Cluain-báire* [-baura], the meadow of the winning goal. Here Goll MacMorna and the Fena used to play *Camán* or hurley or goal. (Local legend.) See for this my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." Index, "Hurling."

Clonbarrow in Queen's Co.; the meadow of the Barrow—lying beside the river.

Clonbonniff in King's Co.; *Cluain-bainbh*, meadow of the *bonniv* or sucking pig.

Clonbouig in Cork; *Cluain-Buadhaig* [booig], the meadow of *Buadhach*, a common Christian name among the O'Sullivans, meaning Victorious.

Clonboy; yellow meadow.

Clonbrassil in Tipperary; Brassil's meadow.

Clonbrick in Clare and Tipperary; *Cluain-bruic* [-brick], meadow of the badger: a badger-warren, one animal standing for all: p. 11.

Clonbrin in King's Co.; Byrne's meadow.

Clonbroney in Longford; *Cluain-Bronaigh* (FM), Bronagh's meadow.

Clonbunny in Tipperary; *Cluain-buinne*, meadow of the stream.

Clonbuogh in Tipperary; *Cluain-buadhach*, meadow of victory. See Clonbouig.

Clonburren in Queen's Co.; meadow of rocks. See Burrenbane.

Clonburris, near Dublin; meadow of the burgage or township: probably belonged to the city. See Burgage.

Clonca in Donegal and Longford, and **Cloncaw** in Monaghan; understood in all three places to be *Cluain-catha* [-caha], the meadow of the battle, preserving the memory of some otherwise forgotten conflict.

Cloncallick in Fermanagh and Monaghan; see p. 8.

Cloncallow in King's Co.; *Cluain-calaidh* [-cally], meadow of the landing-place or watery-field.

Cloncannon and **Cloncanon** in Tipperary and King's and Queen's Co.; spotted meadow. See Cannon.

Cloncant in King's Co.; *Cluain-Cainnte* [-canta], meadow of controversy or dispute: like *Imreas*, for which see vol. ii. p. 460. See Countenan, below.

Cloncarban in King's Co.; *Cluain-Carbain*, the meadow of Carban, now Corbett.

Cloncarlin in Kildare; Carlin's or Carolan's meadow.

Cloncarn in Fermanagh; meadow of the *carn*.

Clonclayagh in Donegal; *Cluain-cladhach*, meadow of the mounds or ramparts. See *Cladh*, vol. ii. p. 219.

Cloncloghy in Fermanagh; *Cluain-cloiche* [-cloghy], meadow of the stone: either some remarkable stone or a stony place.

Cloncollog in King's Co.; the meadow of the *colg*

[*collog*], *i.e.* a straight sword, a sharp spear, a *thorn* or *thorn bush*. See Cloncallick.

Clonconane in Limerick; *Cluain-Conáin* [-Conaun], Conan's meadow, a well-known ancient Irish name.

Clonconey in Kilkenny; *Cluain-conaídh* [-coney], meadow of the *conna* or firewood.

Clonconwal in Donegal; meadow of the habitation (ecclesiastical homestead). See Congbhall in vol. i. p. 25.

Cloncorick in Fermanagh and **Cloncorig** in Tipperary; *Cluain-comhraic* [-corick], the meadow of the meeting. See Corick.

Cloncorr in Fermanagh; *Cluain-corr*, meadow of cranes or herons. See Corr in vol. i. p. 487.

Cloncosney in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-Chosnamhaigh* [-cosnavy], meadow of Cosnavagh, a usual old Irish personal name.

Cloncovet in Cavan. An Inq. Jac. I writes it “*Cloncomedy alias Cloncovedy*”; but we hardly need these, as the name is plain enough; *Cluain-coimheada*, meadow of the watching or guarding; showing that it was selected as a look-out point for a sentinel or watchman. See, for all this, Coimhead in vol. i. p. 214.

Cloncowley in Longford; *Cluain-cobhlaigh* [-cowley], the meadow of the fleet, where boats for the Shannon were built. Shannon boat-fleets were quite common in old times. See *Cobhlach* in vol. i. p. 225.

Cloncracken in Tipperary; *Cluain-croiceann* [-crocken], meadow of the skins; the home of a *soodera* or tanner. See Croiceann in vol. ii. p. 117.

Cloncraff in King's Co., and **Cloncrave** in Westmeath; *Cluain-creamha* [-cravva], meadow of wild garlic. Same as Clooncraff, vol. ii. p. 347.

Cloncreen in King's Co.; *Cluain-críon*, withered meadow.

Cloncrow in Westmeath; *Cluain-cro*, meadow of the huts or sheep-pens. See Cro, vol. ii. p. 225.

Cloncullane in Queen's Co.; Collins's meadow.

Cloncumber in Kildare and Monaghan; meadow of

the *cumar* or river confluence. *B* inserted after *m* : p. 7, VI.

Cloncurkney in Cavan ; *Cluain-Cuircne* [-curkny], meadow of *Cuircne*, a well-known ancient Irish personal name.

Cloncurrin in Monaghan ; *Cluain-currín*, meadow of the little *currach* or marsh.

Clondallan in Donegal ; written in an old county map Glendallan ; Dallan's glen (not meadow).

Clondarrig in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-dearg* [-darrig], red meadow. Observe the vowel sound (*i*) between the *r* and the *g* : p. 7, VII.

Clondavaddog in Donegal ; *Cluain-Dabhaedog*, St. Davaddog's church, of whom history knows nothing ; but local tradition asserts that he does not allow rats or cuckoos in his parish.

Clondaw in Wexford ; *Cluain-Daithi*, Davy's meadow.

Clondermot in Derry ; should be Clandermot : *Clann-Diarmada*, Dermot's *clan* or progeny.

Clondoolagh in Queen's Co. ; *C. duilleach*, leafy meadow. *Duille* [dullia], a leaf.

Clondoty in Tipperary ; *Cluain-doighe* [-doty], burnt meadow—surface burned for tillage purposes.

Clondrinagh in Limerick ; *Cluain-Draoighineach*, meadow of the *drynan* or blackthorn.

Clonea in Waterford ; “*Cluain-fhiaidh*, meadow of the deer” (Power).

Clonearl in King's Co. ; *Cluain-Iriail* [-Irril], Irial's meadow ; a very ancient personal name.

Cloneary in Cavan ; *Cluain-aodhaire* [-eary], shepherd's meadow.

Cloneblaugh in Tyrone ; *Cluain-bháthach*, flowery meadow.

Clonedergole in Monaghan ; *Cluain-idir-ghobhail* [-gole], meadow between the (river) forks. *Idir*, between.

Cloneety in Waterford ; White's meadow. See Ballineety, vol. i. p. 350, and Ballineetig above.

Clonehurk in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-thurk* [-hurk], meadow of the boars. See vol. i. p. 479.

Cloneranny in Wexford; *Cluain-raithnigh*, meadow of the ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

Clonever in King's Co.; *Cluain-Eimhir*, Emer's or Ever's meadow; a very ancient personal name.

Clonevin in Wexford; *Cluain-aoimhinn* [-eevin], beautiful meadow.

Cloney in Antrim, Kildare, and Meath; *Cluainidhe* [cloonee], lawn or meadow: a regular extension of *Cluain*. See Clooneeny.

Clonfeacle in Tyrone; *Cluain-Fiachna* (FM), Fiachna's meadow, change of *n* to *l*: p. 5. Not from *fiacail*, a tooth, as one might think. See Feakle.

Clonfinane in Tipperary and **Clonfinnan** in Meath; meadow of St. Finan (of Ardfinnan: seventh century).

Clonfree in Tipperary; *Cluain-fraoigh* [-free], meadow of the heath.

Clongaddy in Wexford; meadow of the thief. See Boheragaddy.

Clonganny in Wexford; *Cluain-gainmhe* [-ganvy], meadow of sand—sandy meadow. See *Gaineamh*, vol. ii. p. 375.

Clongarran in Carlow; Meadow of the *garran* or shrubbery.

Clongarrett in King's Co.; Garrett's or Gerald's meadow.

Clongawny in King's Co. and Westmeath. **Clongowna** in Fermanagh and Tipperary, and **Clongowny** in Meath; *Cluain-gabhna*, meadow of the calf. A grazing place for calves.

Clongownagh in Kildare; *Cluain-gamhnach* [-gownagh], the meadow of the *stripers* or milch cows.

Clonickilroe in Westmeath; *Cluain-'ic-Giollaru-aidh*, meadow of *Gillaroe*, MacGilroy or Gilroy.

Cloniffeen, near Clonmacnoise in King's Co., and **Clooniff** in Roscommon, the correct name of which is Clooniffin; meadow of St. Affeen or Effinus of Wicklow, sixth or seventh century. (O'Hanlon "Lives.") *N.B.*—Make the proper correction for Clooniff in Roscommon, in vol. i. p. 473.

Clonin in King's and Queen's Cos.; the diminutive: little cloon or meadow.

Clonincurragh in Queen's Co.; little meadow of the *curragh* or marsh.

Clonisboyle in Monaghan; understood there to be *Cluain-Eois-Buighill*, Eos Boyle's meadow. For *Eos* as a man's name. See Clones, vol. i. p. 233.

Clonkeady in Monaghan; meadow of the *keady* or flat-topped hill. See Ceide, vol. i. p. 391.

Clonkee in Fermanagh; *Cluain-Chaoich*, meadow of the blind (or half-blind) man. See Caech, vol. i. p. 122.

Clonkeeran in Kildare; *Cluain-caorthainn* [-keeran], meadow of the quicken or rowan-trees.

Clonkeify in Cavan; *Cluain-caoimhe* [keevy], meadow of beauty—beautiful meadow. See Cloonkeen.

Clonkilly in King's Co. and Tipperary, and **Clonkelly** in Donegal; *Cluain-coille* [-killy], meadow of the wood.

Clonlack in King's Co.; *Cluain-leac*, meadow of the *lacks* or flagstones.

Clonlahy in Tipperary and Queen's Co.; *Cluain-lathaigh* [-lahy], meadow of the *lahagh* or slough.

Clonlard in Wexford; shortened from *Cluain-leath-aird* [Cloonlahard], meadow of the gentle slope. See Lahard.

Clonleame in Westmeath; *Cluain-léime* [-leama], the meadow of the leap or pass. See Léim, vol. i. pp. 170, 171.

Clonlee in King's Co.; *Cl. laogh* [-lee], meadow of calves. See Laegh in vol. i. p. 470.

Clonleek in Monaghan: same as Clonlack.

Clonlisk in King's Co.; *Cluain-lisc* (FM), meadow of laziness, indicating that the owner was a lazy fellow. See Cloonalisk.

Clonloghan in Clare; *Lochan*'s meadow—a very ancient personal name.

Clonlonan in Monaghan and Westmeath; *Cluain-Lonain* (FM), Lonan's meadow.

Clonloskan in Cavan; *Cluain-loisceáin* [-luskaun], meadow of burning: burned for tillage purposes. See vol. i. p. 238.

Clonlum in Armagh ; bare meadow. *Lom*, bare.

Clonlyon, near Clonmacnoise, King's Co. ; written *Cluain-Laighean* in Reg. Clonmac., meadow of the Leinstermen (as distinguished from Connaughtmen at the far side of the Shannon).

Clonmacash in Armagh ; *Cluain-Mic-Cais*, Mac-Cash's meadow. There is an O'Cais also : both are now often shortened to Cash.

Clonmacmara in Cavan ; MacMara's meadow. Different from Macnamara.

Clonmacnowen barony in Galway (should be Clonmacnowen) ; *Clann-Mic-n Eoghain* (FM), the *Clan* or descendants of the Son of Eoghain O'Kelly—thirteenth century.

Clonmakane in Derry ; MacKane's meadow.

Clonmakate in Armagh ; *Cluain-Mic-Ceit*, Mac-Keth's meadow. See Carnaket.

Clonmakilladuff in Tipperary ; *Cluain-Mic-Giolladuibh* [-Gilladuv], MacGilladoff's or MacKilduff's or Kilduff's meadow. Gilladuff, black-haired man.

Clonmany in Donegal ; corrupted from *Cúil-Maine*, Maine's or Mainy's corner or angle (of land).

Clonmass in Donegal ; *Cluain-measa* [-massa], meadow of fruit—*i.e.* in this case, nuts, nut-fruit for pigs (*meas*).

Clonmeenan in Monaghan and **Clonminan** in Queen's Co. ; *Cluain-mionán*, meadow of kids.

Clonmelsh in Carlow ; *Cluain-milis*, sweet meadow, from wild bees' nests ; like Clonmel, vol. i. p. 235.

Clonmines in Wexford (written Clonmeene and Clonmine in Inquis.). *Cluain-mín*, smooth meadow.

Clonmoher in Clare ; meadow of the ruined stone fort (mothar).

Clonmoran or **Clonmorne** in Kilkenny ; Moran's meadow.

Clonrelick in Westmeath ; meadow of the cemetery. See Reilig in vol. i. p. 346.

Clonroche in Wexford, the meadow of the *roche* or rock. A remarkable rock 100 feet high, stands in the townland. This French word *roche* appears in other anglicised names, such as Roche Castle,

near Dundalk, which stands on a conspicuous rock ; and we have the familiar word " *roche lime*," *i.e.* lime in stones, after being burned in the kiln, but before being slaked.

Clonsast in King's Co., a celebrated ecclesiastical centre, having for patron St. Berchan the Prophet (see Carrickbarrahane). Irish name in the Mart. of Donegal, *Cluain-sosta*, the meadow or retreat of rest and tranquillity (*sos*, rest; gen. *sosta*). **Clonsast** in Kildare had a similar origin, with the same saint as patron : sixth century. See also Cloonfush.

Clonshanbo in Kildare ; *Cluain-sean-boithe*, meadow of the old booth or tent or hut. See Drumshanbo and Templeshanbo in vol. i.

Clonshannagh in Fermanagh and King's Co. ; *Cluain-seannach*, meadow of the foxes. **Clonshanny** in King's Co. ; *Cluain-seannaigh* [-shanny], meadow of the fox. See Cornashinnagh.

Clonshannon in King's Co. and Wicklow ; *Cluain-Scanáin* [-Shannon], St. Senan's meadow.

Clonshanvo in Monaghan ; same as Clonshanbo.

Clonsharragh in Wexford ; *Cluain-searrach* [-sharragh], the meadow of the foals.

Clonsheever in Westmeath ; *Cluain-siabhra* [-sheevra], the meadow of the *sheevra* or fairy. For these *sheevras*, see vol. i. pp. 181, 190.

Clontaghnaglar in Down ; *Cluainteach-na-gclar* [-glaur] ; meadow land of the *clars* or planks : from a causeway or bridge of planks.

Clontaglass in King's Co. ; *Cluainte-glasa*, green meadows.

Clontask in Monaghan ; *Cluain-tseisce* [-teska], meadow of the sedge or coarse grass. See Seasg, vol. ii. p. 340.

Clontead in Cork ; meadow of the flat-topped hill. *Teidé* used in parts of the south for the more usual *Ceide*, which see in vol. i. p. 391. See Teadies.

Clonteens in Westmeath ; the English plural substituted for the Irish *Cluaintínidhe* [Cloonteeny], meadows or meadow lands : p. 11.

Clonteevy in Tyrone; *Cluain-taoibhe* [-teevy], meadow of the (hill-) side. See *Taebh*, vol. i. p. 526.

Clonterry in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-a'-tsearraigh*, meadow of the *sharragh* or foal. See *Clonsharragh*.

Clonthread in Westmeath; universally understood there to preserve the memory of a conflict; *Cluain-troda*, battle-meadow. *Troid* [thred], a fight. See *Trodan*, vol. ii. p. 461.

Clontonakelly in Down; *Cluainte-na-coille* [kelly], meadows of the wood.

Clontotan in King's Co.; *Cluain-teótáin* [-totaun], meadow of the burning, *i.e.* having the surface or surface growth burned for tillage purposes.

Clontrain in Monaghan; *Cluain-tréin* [-train], the strong man's meadow. For *tréan* [train], strong, a strong man, a hero, see vol. ii. p. 106.

Clontreat in Monaghan; *Cluain-treada* [-treada], meadow of the *tréad* [trade] or flock (of sheep, &c.).

Clontubbrid in Kilkenny; meadow of the well.

Clontumpher in Longford; *Cluain-tiomchair*, meadow of the *iomchar* or carriage. *T* prefixed to *iomchar*, and *ph* or *f* sound substituted for the guttural: p. 6, II.

Clonty, Cloonty; *Cluainte*, meadows, Irish plur. of *Cluain* or *Cloon*.

Clontybunnia in Monaghan; *Cluaintighe-bainne* [-bonnya], meadows or meadow lands of the milk. See for *Bainne*, vol. ii. p. 206.

Clontyfearagh in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Cluainte-féarach*, grassy meadows: meaning unusually grassy: *fear*, grass.

Clontyfinnan in Antrim; Finan's meadows.

Clontygora in Armagh; meadows of the goats. *Gobhar* [gower or gore], a goat.

Clontylew in Armagh; *Cluainte-learna* [lawa], meadows of the elm. See for elm, vol. i. p. 507.

Clontymore in Fermanagh; *Cluainte-móra*, large meadows.

Clontymullan in Fermanagh and Longford; Mullan's meadows.

Clonvaraghan in Down; *Cluain-Bhearcháin* [-, ará-

ghan], St. Berchan's meadow. *B* of Berchan aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. See Carrickbarrahane.

Clonycurry in Meath; O'Curry's meadow.

Clonygaheen in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Gaoithin* [-geheen], O'Gahan's meadow.

Clonygark in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-gcearc* [-gark], meadow of the hens—heath-hens or grouse.

Clonygoose in Carlow; same as Clonagoose.

Clonyhague in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Thadhg* [-Hague], meadow of O'Teige, now often made Tighe [Tie] without O or Mac. I knew a young man named *Mac Teige*, who went to England to a situation, and the moment he touched the English shore, he became Mr. Montague!

Clonyharp in Tipperary; *Cluain-Ui-Tharpa* [-Harpa], O'Tarpy's or Tarpy's meadow: a family name still extant. The *T* of Tarpy aspirated to *h*: p. 3, VI.

Clonymohan in King's Co.; *Cluain-na-mbothán*, meadow of the *bohauns*, little huts (for sheep, &c.). *Bothan* a dim. of *both* [boh]: see "Bo and Boh." "Bohaun" is still in common use for a cabin among English speakers.

Clonymurtagh in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Muircheartaigh* [-Murkerty], O'Murkertagh's or O'Moriarty's meadow.

Clonyn in Westmeath; the dim. *cluainín* [cloneen], little meadow.

Clonyquin in King's Co.; *Cluain-'ic-Chuinn*, MacQuinn's meadow. For *'ic* (*Mhic*), see Mac.

Clonyreel in Donegal; *Cluain-Ui-Fhirghil*, O'Freel's meadow. Still a common family name.

Clonyveey in Westmeath; *Cluain-Ui-Mheidhigh*, O'Meey's meadow. *M* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. The family are still numerous in the place: now often called Mee. It was a young man of the name that struck off Hugh de Lacy's head with a battle-axe at Durrow in 1186.

Cloon; the same as Clon.

Cloonacalleen in Galway; *Cluain-a'-chailín*, meadow of the colleen or girl.

Cloonacannana in Mayo; *Cluain-na-ceannaine*, meadow of the *ceannan* or white-faced cow. See Cannon.

Cloonacarn in Fermanagh; meadow of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

Cloonacauna in Mayo; *Cluain-na-cána* [-cauna], meadow of the *cáin* [caun] or tribute. Probably set apart to meet some claim of an outstanding chief.

Cloonacauneeen in Galway; meadow of the little tribute (*cáinín*, dim. of *cáin*, tribute). See last name.

Cloonacleigha in Sligo; *Cluain-na-cloiche* [-cleigha], meadow of the *cloch* or stone. Some remarkable stone.

Cloonaddron in Roscommon; correct Irish name according to local shanachies, *Cluain-Eadruin*, Addruan's meadow.

Cloonaderavally in Sligo; *Cluain-eadar-dha-bhaile*, the meadow between two townlands. For other names like this, see vol. i. p. 251.

Cloonadrum in Clare; *Cluain-a'-droma*, meadow of the hill-ridge.

Cloonaduff in Limerick; *Cluain-a'-duibh*, meadow of the dark-complexioned man.

Cloonagashel in Sligo; meadow of the cashels or round stone forts.

Cloonagawnagh in Galway; same as Clongownagh.

Cloonageeragh in Roscommon; same as Clonageera.

Cloonaghbaun in Roscommon, white meadow lands; **Cloonaghboy** (yellow); **Cloonaghbrack** (speckled); **Cloonaghduff** (black); **Cloonaghgarve** (rough).

Cloonaghlin in Cork and Kerry; *Cluain-eachlainne* [aghlinnē], meadow of the horse stables or horse enclosures. See Aghlisk and Aghloonagh.

Cloonaghmanagh in Mayo; *Cluaineach-meadhonach* [-maanagh], middle meadow land. (Managh does not mean "monks," for the first *a* is long.)

Cloonagleavragh in Sligo; *Cluain-na-gcleavrach*, meadow of the *cleaves* or baskets. Termination *rach* (abounding in) added on to *cliabh* [cleeve], a basket: vol. ii. p. 3. Probably the abode of a basket-maker, with the osiers growing in his *cloon*.

Cloonagowan in Clare; of the *gow* or smith.

Cloonagower in Galway; *Cluain-a'-ghabhair*, meadow of the goat.

Cloonagrassan in Roscommon (better Cloonagrossan); *Cluain-na-gerosan*, meadow of the little crosses. A place of devotion.

Cloonagrouna in Meath; *Cluain-na-gerobhanna* [-grownna], meadow of the handfuls or clusters (of nuts, &c.).

Cloonaherna in Clare; *Cluain-Ui-hAthairne*, O'Haherny's or Harney's meadow. Family name still extant.

Cloonakilly (-beg and -more, big and little); *Cluain-na-Cille* [-killa], meadow of the church.

Cloonagalghan in Mayo; Allaghan's meadow.

Cloonalassan in Kerry; *Cluain-a'-leasáin*, meadow of the little *lis* or fort.

Cloonalis in Roscommon; *Cluain-atha-leasa* [-aha-leasa, which has been shortened to -alis], meadow of the ford of the *lis* or fort.

Cloonalisk in King's Co.; same as Clonlisk, which see. Probably the same lazy fellow owned both, for the places are near each other.

Cloonaloo in Queen's Co.; *Cluain-na-luaidhe* [-loo], meadow of lead (lead mine).

Cloonaloughan in King's Co.; meadow of the little lake. *Lochan* dim. of *loch*.

Cloonamahan in Sligo; *Cluain-na-meathan*, meadow of the oak slits for sieves. Probably the abode of a sieve maker. See Mahan.

Cloonaman in Kerry; *Cluain-na-mban*, meadow of the women; *i.e.* owned by women only.

Cloonamanagh in Sligo; *Cluain-na-manach*, monks' meadow (church property).

Cloonameragaun in Galway; *Cluain-na-méaracan*, meadow of the *mearacans* or fairy-thimbles or fairy-fingers or foxgloves: from *méar*, a finger: a mighty fairy herb.

Cloonan in Mayo; little *cloon* or meadow.

Cloonanaff in Mayo; *Cluain-na-ndamh*, meadow of the oxen. *Damh* [dav], an ox: *d* eclipsed by *n*: p. 2, III.

Cloonanagh in Tipperary; *Cluain-na-neach*, meadow of the horses: *each* [agh], a horse.

Cloonanaha in Clare; *Cluain-an-atha*, meadow of the ford.

Cloonanart in Roscommon; *Cluanán-Airt*, Art's or Arthur's little meadow. See Cloonan.

Cloonanass in Clare and Mayo; *Cluain-an-easa* [-assa], meadow of the *ass* or waterfall.

Cloonaraher in Sligo; *Cluain-arathair*, meadow of tillage. See Tonyaraher.

Cloonarara in Sligo; *Cluain-a'-reára* [-rara], meadow of the blackbirds. *N.B.*—The usual colloquial word for a blackbird is *lón* or *lónadh*: *reára* is rare and, I think, is not now understood.

Cloonarass in Clare; *Cluain-a'-ras*, meadow of the *ras* or shrubbery or underwood.

Cloonark in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-arc*, meadow of the little young pigs.

Cloonart in Longford; Art's or Arthur's meadow.

Cloonascragh in Galway; *Cluain-eascrach* [-as-cragh], the meadow of the sand-ridge. See Esker.

Cloonastiallas in Roscommon; *Cluain-a'-stiallas*, meadow of the stripe. The abstract termination *s* with *stiall*, a stripe, makes *stiallas*, still same meaning: vol. ii. p. 13.

Cloonatumpher in Fermanagh; same as Clonatumpher, but in Cloonatumpher the article is used.

Cloonaufill in Roscommon; true name *Cluain-dha-phill*, which is pronounced with perfect clearness by the local shanachies, meaning the meadow of the two horses, where *fill* or *phill* is a very old word for a horse—long since obsolete. That this is the true interpretation two references will show. We know that—according to the legend—King Laeghaire was killed by the sun and wind at a place near the Liffey called *Grellach-daphil* (marsh of the two horses) (Stokes's "Trip. Life," p. 567); and the meaning of *phil* is brought out by the well-known legendary verse about King Labhra Loinseach (or Maoin as he was first called)—*Da o phill ar Maoin* (or in a less ancient version—*Da o ar Labhraidh Lorc*: Dinneen's

Keat. vol. ii. p. 174) : "Two horse's ears on Maon" (like the story of the Greek king Midas : of which indeed the Irish legend is a cognate version). For two objects in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

Cloonavarry in Mayo; *Cluain-Ui-Bhearraigh*, O'Berry's meadow. *B* of *Bearraigh* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Cloonaveel in Fermanagh; *Cluain-a'-mhíl* [-veel], meadow of the beast: Some legendary monster. See Abberanville.

Cloonavihony in Galway; badly anglicised, as many good authorities spell it Cloonacavohony, pointing to the true Irish form, *Cluain-Mhic-Mhathghamhna*, MacMahon's meadow. See Mac.

Cloonavullaun in Mayo; *Cluain-a'-mhulláin*, meadow of the little hill. See vol. i. p. 393.

Cloonaback in Longford; of the bend. See Back.

Cloonbane in Cork; whitish meadow.

Cloonbaniff in Sligo, **Cloonbannive** in Galway and Leitrim, and **Cloonbonniff** in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-bainbh* [-bonniv], meadow of the *bonniv* or sucking-pig. Where sows with their litters were kept.

Cloonbar in Galway; *Cluain-bairr* [-bar], meadow of the top or summit. See Barr.

Cloonbard in Roscommon; *Cluain-bárd*, meadow of poets. The abode of a family of professional bards.

Cloonbaul in Mayo; *Cluain-ball*, meadow of the spots or portions: portions belonging to various individuals: that is the local interpretation, and it is correct.

Cloonbearla in Longford; meadow of *bearla* or English (language). Indicating English-speaking settlers.

Cloonbegaun in Roscommon; *Cluain-Beagain*, Beggan's meadow.

Cloonbo in Leitrim; meadow of cows.

Cloonboley in Roscommon; *Cluain-buaile*, meadow of the milking-place. See Booley.

Cloonboniagh in Leitrim, and **Cloonbonny** in Westmeath; *Cluain-bainneach*, milky meadow: meaning unusually good pasture for milch cows.

Cloonboo in Galway; *Cluain-bugha*, meadow of the *bugh* or hyacinth plant, a sort of flagger with beautiful flowers of a blue or bluish-green colour, well known in Clare and Galway. Often mentioned in Irish writings: “eyes the colour of the *búgh*-flower.”

Cloonbookeighter and **Cloonbookoughter** in Mayo lower and upper Cloonbook (see Eighter and Oughter). Cloonbook itself is *Cluain-buac*, meadow of the pinnacles or pointed little hills.

Cloonboorhy in Mayo; *Cluain-buaidheartha* [-boorha], meadow of contention: like names containing the word *immeras*, dispute, which Anglo-Irish writers often call “controversy.” See vol. ii. p. 460: and Cloncant above.

Cloonboyoge in Roscommon; *Cluain-buidheoga* [-boyoga], meadow of yellow—yellow meadow, from the colour of the soil or of the flowers. But more likely the *buidheóig* [boyoge] here meant jaundice, and that the place contained a well for curing jaundice like those mentioned in vol. ii. p. 83.

Cloonbrackna in Roscommon; *Cluain-breacnach* [-bracknagh], speckled lawn or meadow. *Breac* [brack], speckled.

Cloonbrane in Kerry; *Cluain-braon*, lawn of drops, i.e. dripping or wet lawn.

Cloonbreany in Longford; *Cluain-bréine* [-brainey], stinking meadow. See vol. ii. p. 397.

Cloonbrien in Limerick; Brian’s meadow. **Cloonbrin** in Longford, Bran’s or Byrne’s meadow.

Cloonbrusk in Galway; *Cluain-brusc*, meadow of rubbish or refuse: in allusion to the rough and useless quality of the land, or that it was made a dumping-ground of household refuse.

Clooncahir in Leitrim; *Cathaoir’s* or Cahir’s or Charles’s meadow.

Clooncalgy in Roscommon; *Cluain-Calgaigh*, Calgach’s meadow. For the name Calgach, see Derry in vol. i. p. 503.

Clooncalla in Cork, and **Clooncallow** in Longford; same as Cloncallow.

Clooncallaga in Galway; *Cluain-Calgach*, thorny

meadow: *calg*, a thorn, with vowel sound inserted to make *Callaga* (p. 7, VI). Here observe that *Calgach* has a different meaning from that in Clooncalgy.

Clooncallis in Galway; *Cloon-cailise* [calleesha], meadow of the chalice: showing some connection with an adjacent Catholic church.

Clooncan in Mayo; *Cluain-ceann* [-can], meadow of heads: either a battlefield or a place of execution. But as to Clooncan in Roscommon; locally they assert that it was so called as being at the outlying margin or *head* of the parish.

Clooncanavan in Mayo; *Cluain-ceannbháin*, meadow of the *canavan* or bog cotton.

Clooncarrabaun in Mayo; Carban's or Corban's meadow. Carban or O'Carban is now commonly made Corbett.

Clooncarreen in Leitrim; *Cluain-caithrín* [-caher-een], of the little caher or stone fort.

Clooncashel in Roscommon; meadow of the cashel or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

Cloonclare in Leitrim; *Cluain-cláir*, level meadow.

Clooncleagh in Tipperary; meadow of hurdles.

Clooncleevragh in Mayo; same as Cloonagleavragh.

Cloonclivvy in Leitrim; see p. 6.

Cloonclogh in Kerry; meadow of stones.

Clooncoe in Leitrim; *Cluain-cuach*, of cuckoos.

Clooncogaile in Waterford; *Cluain-cuigéal*, meadow of distaffs or *rocks*.

“I'll sell my *rock*, I'll sell my reel,
I'll sell my only spinning-wheel.”
—*Old Song*.

This place was the abode or resort of expert spinners. See my “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.,” Index, “Spinning.”

Clooncolligan in Longford; Colligan's or Colgan meadow.

Clooncommon in Roscommon; Coman's retreat: probably belonging to St. Coman's monastery (of Ros-common).

Clooncon in Galway; of the hounds (*cu, con*, a hound).

Cloonconeen in Clare; meadow of the *coneens* or rabbits: a rabbit-warren.

Cloonconragh in Mayo; *Cluain-conrach*, meadow of the treaty. Commemorating some legal agreement.

Clooncoran in Roscommon; *Cuain-cuarthainn*, winding or bended meadow: from *cuar*, bended.

Clooncorban in Cork; same as Clooncarrabaun.

Clooncorraun in Mayo; *Cluain-corráin*, meadow of the reaping hook, a word often applied to rocky land.

Clooncosker in Roscommon; *Cluain-coscair*, meadow of victory: the echo of some otherwise forgotten fight.

Clooncoul in Clare; *Cluain-coll* [-coul], meadow of hazels. For Coll, see vol. i. p. 514.

Clooncran in Roscommon; *Cluain-crainn*, meadow of the tree.

Clooncree in Galway; *Cluain-cruidh* [-cree], meadow of cattle. See Glencree.

Clooncreestane in Kerry; *Cluain-Chriostáin* [-Cree-stane], little Christopher's meadow.

Clooncrooel in Mayo; *Cluain-cnudhaoil* [-crooel], meadow of the nut-clusters—or “of nut-gathering” as they put it there. From the difficulty of pronouncing *cnu* [knu, nut, with both *k* and *n* sounded] *n* is changed to *r*: see Crock for a similar case.

Clooncugger in Cork; *Cluain-cogair* [-cugger], meadow of the whispering or conspiracy. Probably a meeting-place of some illegal confederacy.

Clooncullaan and **Clooncullaun**, three places so named in Roscommon: one of them is called in English, not quite incorrectly, Hound's fort: *Cluain-coiléain* [-cullaun], meadow of the hound-whelp.

Clooncullen in Longford and Clare; meadow of holly.

Cloondace and **Cloondeash** in Mayo; *Cluain-déise* [-deasha], meadow of the *déas* [dace] or ear of corn, to denote fertile corn-producing land.

Cloondalin in Westmeath; *Cluain-da-linn*, meadow of the two *linns* or pools. Like Loughavaul in vol. i. p. 4.

Cloondarah in Roscommon; meadow of the two *raths* or forts: same as Cloondara, vol. i. p. 253.

Cloondart in Roscommon; meadow of the *dairts* or heifers.

Cloondergan in Galway; Dergan's or Dargan's or Darragan's meadow.

Cloonderry and **Cloonderreen**; meadow of the oak wood and of the little oak wood.

Cloondoolough in Mayo; *Cluain-dubh-locha*, meadow of the black lake.

Cloondorrasha in Sligo; *Cluain-dorchá*, dark meadow, because covered or surrounded by dark trees. See Bodorrasha.

Cloondrihara in Sligo; *Cluain-dtri-hEaghra*, meadow of the three O'Haras, a prevailing family name there. Eclipsis after a neuter noun: p. 8.

Cloondrinagh in Clare; *Cluain-draoighneach*, meadow of the blackthorns.

Cloonean in Mayo; meadow of birds: *éan*, a bird.

Cloonederowen in Galway; *Cluain-eder-dha-abhann*, meadow between the two rivers. See Drumdiraowen, vol. i. p. 251.

Clooneencapullagh in King's Co.; *horsey*, little meadow: *capull*, a horse.

Clooneencarra in Mayo; little meadow of the weir.

Clooneenkillen in Mayo; of the wood.

Clooneeny represents exactly the sound of *Cluain-ínidhe*, little meadows. It is often applied to a number of meadowy spots in a tract of boggy land.

Clooneigh in Mayo and Roscommon; *Cluain-eich* [-eigh], meadow of the horse.

Cloonelly in Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Cluain-eallaigh* [-ally], meadow of cattle (*eallach*).

Cloonerk and **Cloonerkaun** in Roscommon; Erk's and Erkaun's meadow.

Cloonerneen in Mayo; Erneen's or Ernin's meadow.

Clooney, a widely-spread name; *Cluainidhe*, meadow land. See Cloney.

Cloonfachna in Galway and **Cloonfaughna** in Mayo; named from one of the saints named *Fachtna*.

Cloonfeacle in Leitrim; *Cluain-fiacail*, meadow of

the tooth, because dedicated to some saint whose tooth accidentally dropped out at the place. *Fiacal*, a tooth, often occurs: see *Kilfeacle*.

Cloonfeagh in Clare; *Cluain-fiach*, meadow of the ravens.

Cloonfeaghra in Mayo and Clare; *Fiachra's* meadow.

Cloonfeightrin in Mayo; *Cloon-eachtrann*, the meadow of strangers. *F* is prefixed to *echtrann* as if it belonged to it, which it does not. See *Culfeightrin*, vol. i. p. 29.

Cloonfelliv in Roscommon; *Cluain-feillimh*, meadow of treachery. *Feallamh*, a derivative of *feall*, treachery.

Cloonfert in Mayo; *Cluain-feirt* (or *ferta*), meadow of the grave. Same as *Clonfert*, vol. i. pp. 148, 149.

Cloonfide in Longford; *Cluain-fid*, meadow of the brooklet. For *fead* and *Feadan*, see vol. i. p. 458.

Cloonfineen in Roscommon; *Fingin's* or *Florence's* meadow.

Cloonfinnan in Leitrim, and **Cloonfinnaun** in Mayo; *Finan's* meadow: probably one of the saints Finan.

Cloonfinnish in Mayo; meadow of the wood-island (*fidh* [fih], a wood: *inis*, island).

Cloonfinnoge in Galway; *Cluain-fionnóg* [-finnoge], meadow of the scald-crows. See *Feannog*, vol. i. p. 486.

Cloonfoher in Mayo; *Cluain-fóthair*, meadow of the forest. For *Fothar* see vol. ii. p. 350.

Cloonfore in Longford, and **Cloonfower** in Roscommon; *Cluain-fobhair*, meadow of the spring well.

Cloonflush, near Tuam; where the illustrious St. Iarlaith built his church and took up his residence and called it *Cluain-fois* [-flush], the retreat of rest and tranquillity. See O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Saints," vol. vi. p. 204.

Cloongad in Sligo; meadow of the *gads* or withes, i.e. where osiers for withes grew.

Cloongaheen in Clare; *Gaheen's* or *Gahan's* meadow.

Cloongarvan; *Garvan's* meadow: same as in Dungarvan.

Cloongawna in Galway ; same as Clongawny.

Clongee in Mayo ; *Cluain-gaoithe* [-geeha], of the wind—windy meadow.

Cloonglasny in Mayo and Roscommon ; Glasney's meadow.

Cloongoonagh in Sligo, and **Cloongownagh** in Limerick and Roscommon ; *Cluain-gamhnach* (FM), same as Clongownagh.

Cloongowan in Cork ; *Cluain-gabha*n, the smith's meadow. See Coolagowan.

Cloongowna in Clare and Roscommon ; same as Clongawny.

Cloongreaghan in Roscommon ; Griochan's or Grehan's meadow.

Cloonierin in Mayo ; meadow of iron, *i.e.* where the water deposits red iron-rust-scum : or an iron mine.

Clooninshin in Mayo ; *Cluain-Uinsinn*, meadow of the ash-trees.

Cloonisle in Galway ; *Cluain-aille* [-ailla], meadow of the cliff. See Aill.

Cloonkedagh in Mayo ; Kedagh's meadow.

Cloonkee in Mayo ; *Cluain-Chaoich* [-kee], meadow of *Caoch*, *i.e.* a blind or half-blind man.

Cloonkeeghan and **Cluainkeehan** in Mayo and Roscommon ; meadow of *Caochan* or Keeghan, a personal name with the same meaning as *Caoch* [kee] in last ; *i.e.* blind or half blind.

Cloonkeevy in Sligo ; same as Clonkeify.

Cloonkelly in Mayo, and **Cloonkilly** in Cork ; same as Clonkelly.

Cloonker in Longford ; Kerr's or Carr's meadow. ("Carr" is Irish.)

Cloonkerin in Roscommon ; true native name *Cluain-Ui-Cheirín*, O'Kerin's meadow.

Cloonkerry in Clare and Mayo ; *Cluain-Ciarraighe* [-Keeree], Kerry meadow ; from settlements of Kerrymen.

Cloonkett in Clare ; *Cluain-Ceit* [-Ket], *Ceat's* or *Keth's* meadow, a very old personal name. See Carnkett.

Cloonlagheen in Mayo and **Cloonlaheen** in Clare

and Sligo; *Cluain-leathchaoin*, half-beautiful lawn, i.e. passably pretty. Perhaps it means a land-plot half cultivated and half wild.

Cloonlahan in Galway; broad meadow.

Cloonlatieve in Roscommon; *Cluain-leathtaoibh* [-lateeve], meadow of the half-side, i.e. of one side (of the mountain Slieve O'Flynn).

Cloonloogh in Sligo; *Cluain-leanmhach*, meadow of marsh mallows. For this and for the difficulty of distinguishing *leanh*, marsh mallows, and *leanh*, elm, see vol. ii. p. 345.

Cloonloum in Clare; same as Clonlum.

Cloonlumney in Mayo; *Cluain-luimnigh* [-lumny], meadow of the bare place. *Luimnigh* here same as Limerick, vol. i. pp. 49, 50.

Cloonlusk in Galway and Limerick; written Clownlosky in Inquis., showing that *lusk* is not *lusca*, a cave: burnt meadow. See Clonloskan.

Cloonlyon in Galway and Mayo; same as Clonlyon.

Cloonmackon in Kerry; MacConn's meadow.

Cloonmaghaura in Galway; incorrectly anglicised from the Irish *Cluain-a'-chairrthe* (as locally pronounced), the meadow of the pillarstone. See Carr.

Cloonmahaan in Roscommon; *Cluain-meathán* [-mahaan], meadow of the oak-slits (for sieves). See Coolmahane.

Cloonmanagh in Tipperary; meadow of monks; implying church property.

Cloonmeane in Roscommon, **Cloonmain** in Galway, and **Cloonmeone** in Leitrim; *Cluain-meadhon*, middle meadow.

Cloonmoney in Clare; of the brake (*muine*).

Cloonmullenan in Roscommon; *Cluain-Muileannán*, of the little mill. Mullenan, dim. of Mullen.

Cloonmung in Mayo and **Cloonmunria** in Clare; *Cluain-muinge*, meadow of the sedge or sedgy grass. See Muing, vol. ii. p. 393.

Cloonmweelaun in Galway; *Cluain-maoláin*, meadow of the *mullan* or bare hill.

Cloonnabinnia in Galway; meadow of the *binn* or peak. See Bin.

Cloonnacartan in Galway; *Cluain-na-ceardchan* [-cartan], meadow of the forge.

Cloonnacorra in Galway; proper Irish name *Cluain-na-gcoradh*, meadow of the *corras* or weirs.

Cloonnacusha in Galway; *Cluain-na-coise* [-cusha], meadow of the *cos* or foot, *i.e.* foot of some feature, such as a mountain.

Cloonnagalleen in Limerick; *Cluain-na-gcailín* [-galleen], meadow of the *colleens* or girls: a field where girls gathered to play. *C* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

Cloonnagark in Galway; *Cluain-na-gcearc* [-gark], of the hens or grouse.

Cloonnagarnaun in Clare; of the *carnauns* or little carns. See Carn.

Cloonnaglasha in Galway; *Cluain-na-ngleise* of the streamlets. *Glaise* [glisha], a streamlet.

Cloonnagleragh in Mayo; meadow of the clergy (*clereach*), implying church property.

Cloonnagloghaun in Clare; meadow of the *clockans* or stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan. Or perhaps of the round stone houses.

Clocnnahaha in Galway; meadow of the (lime or corn) kiln. *Aith* [ah], a kiln of any kind.

Cloonnamarve in Galway; *Cluain-na-marbh*, meadow of the dead: no doubt the scene of a battle. For *marbh*, see vol. i. p. 116.

Cloonoo in Galway; *Cluain-uaighe* [-oo], meadow of the cave or grave.

Clooonon in Galway; *Cluain-uamhan* [-ooan], meadow of the cave.

Cloonooragh in Mayo; *Cluain-iúbhrach* [-uragh], yewy meadow—of the yews.

Cloonoran in Galway; *Cluain-Uarain*, meadow of the cold spring: see vol. i. p. 453. **Cloonoran-cughter**, Upper Cloonoran.

Cloonoul in Limerick; *Cluain-abhaill*, meadow of the apple-trees or orchard. *Abhaill* [oul], an orchard.

Cloonpee in Galway; *Cluain-peithe* [-peha], of the dwarf elder (*peith*).

Cloonprask in Galway; *Cluain-praisc*, meadow of the wild cabbages. *Praisc*, a form of *praiscach*.

Cloonprohus in Kerry ; *Cluain-prothuis*, meadow of the cave. *Prothus*, local form of *prochlais*, a cave.

Cloonrabrackan in Roscommon ; *Cluain-raith-Bhreacain*, the meadow of Brackan's rath. Aspiration of *B* neglected : p. 4, XI.

Cloonradoon in Roscommon ; *Cluain-raith-dúin*, meadow of the strong rath. For the use of *rath-dún* (duplication), see Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

Cloonrane in Galway and Roscommon ; *Cluain-raithin* [-rahin], meadow of the ferns. For ferns, see vol. ii. p. 330.

Cloonreask in Limerick ; meadow of the *riasc* or marsh.

Cloonroosk in Limerick ; same signification as Cloonreask.

Cloonruff in Galway ; *Cluain-ruibhe* [-ruvva or rivva], meadow of sulphur. See vol. ii. p. 372.

Cloonshaghan (accented in *Cloon*—not in *shagh*) ; a dim. of Cloonshagh, meadow land : the termination *seach* or *shagh*, abounding in, and *an*, dim. : p. 12, I and II.

Cloonshanbally in Sligo ; *Cluain-seanbhaile*, meadow of the old town (*sean*, pronounced shan, old). Aspiration of *b* neglected : p. 4, XI.

Cloonshanbo in Mayo ; same as Clonshanvo.

Cloonshanville in Roscommon ; *Cluain-seanmhaoil* [-shanveel], meadow of the bald old man. *Maol*, bald.

Cloonsharragh in Kerry ; same as Clonsharragh.

Cloonshask in Roscommon ; meadow of the *seasc* [shask] or sedge, *i.e.* barren meadow.

Cloonsheeever in Roscommon ; same as Clonsheeever.

Cloonsheerevagh in Leitrim ; Cloonshee is fairy meadow (vol. i. p. 186) ; Cloonsheerevagh, grey fairy meadow. For *Riabhach* or *revagh*, grey, see vol. i. p. 282.

Cloonslaun in Sligo ; *Cluain-sláin* [-slaun], meadow of health. Probably one of those holy wells called *Toberslaun*—health-giving well—was situated in it. See vol. ii. p. 85.

Cloonta in Mayo ; *Cluainte*, plural of *Cluain*.

Cloontagh in Donegal and Longford ; *Cluainteach*,

meadow land. Termination *teach* or *tach* added to *Cluain* : p. 12, I.

Cloontamore in Longford ; *Cluainte-móra*, large meadows. See *Cloonta*. **Cloontabeg** ; *Cluainte-beaga*, small meadows.

Cloontarsna in Roscommon ; *Cluain-tarsna*, cross meadow : *i.e.* lying crosswise with regard to some other feature.

Cloonteesn in Cork and Kerry ; little meadows. The Irish plural would be *Cluaintínidhe* [Cloonteeny], for which the English plural is substituted : p. 11.

Cloontemple in Limerick ; of the temple (church).

Cloontimallan in Roscommon ; *Cluain-tighe-Maoláin*, meadow of Mullan's or Mallon's house. **Cloontiquirk** in Cork, of Quirk's house. See *Attee* for *tigh*, house.

Cloonts in Kerry is a double plural ; for *Cloont* is *Cloonta* (which see above), meadows : with the needless English *s*.

Cloontumpher in Leitrim ; same as *Clontumpher*.

Cloontumper in Mayo looks as if it should be still the same, but locally *tumper* is understood as *tiompar*, a trench (unusual).

Cloonturnaun in Mayo ; *Cluain-tornáin*, meadow of the lime kiln. *Tornán*, a dim. of *torn*, a kiln, a local form of *sorn*. See vol. ii. p. 228.

Cloontybaunan in Mayo ; meadow of Bannan's house. See *Cloontimullan*.

Cloontyganny in Tyrone ; *Cluainte-gainimh* [-ganniv], meadows of the sand.

Cloontykillen in Mayo ; *Cluainte-coillin*, meadows of the wood. See *Cloonta*.

Cloontyproclis in Sligo, and **Cloontyprughlish** in Leitrim ; *Cluainte-prochlais*, meadows of the cave or den. *Prochlais* is generally understood as a badger den, as is *broclais*, from *broc*, a badger.

Cloontysmarra in Clare ; *Cluainte-smeara* [-smarra], meadows of the marrow (*smior*, marrow). Why ? Probably from their productiveness.

Cloony. Many names begin with *Cloony* in which the *y* generally represents the *Ui* or *O* of family

names, like **Cloonyclohessy** in Limerick, O'Clohessy's meadow.

Cloranshea in Kilkenny; *Cloithreán-Ui-Seadha* [-Shea], O'Shea's stony land. See Cloran, vol. i. p. 415.

Clornagh in Wicklow; shortened from Clohernagh, *Cloithearnach*, stony land.

Cloroge in Wexford; *Clotharóg*, dim. of *Clochar* or *Clothar*, stony land.

Closdaw in Monaghan; somewhat corrupted from *Clais-Dáithi*, Davy's trench.

Closh in Carlow; *clais* [clash], a trench.

Clossagh in Monaghan; no mistaking the native pronunciation; *Cluasach*, "having ears" (*cluas*, an ear), from its shape—with two or more ears or projections. I suppose **Clossaghroe** in Mayo is the same (*roe*, red).

Cloughglass in Derry; *Cloch-glas*, green stone.

Clowney in Cavan; same as Clooney.

Clownings in Kildare; corrupted from Clooneens: English plural instead of Irish *Cluainínidhe*, little meadows.

Cloy in Fermanagh; *Cladh*, a dyke or rampart.

Cloyragh in Sligo; *Cloithreach*, stony ground—*cloith* being here often used for *cloch*, a stone.

Cloyrawer in Mayo; *Cladh-reamhar* [-rawer], fat or thick rampart.

Cluddaun in Mayo; *Clodán*, a muddy place. See Cliddaun.

Cluggin in Limerick; *Cloigeann* [cluggin], lit. a skull: a round skull-shaped hill: of very general occurrence. See vol. ii. p. 428.

Cluidrevagh in Galway; *Cluid-riabhach*, grey nook.

Cluntagh in Down; same as Cloontagh.

Cluntirriff in Antrim; *Cluain-tairbh* [-tirriv], meadow of the bull.

Cluntydoon in Tyrone; *Cluainte-dúin* [-doon], meadows of the *dun* or fort. See Cloonta.

Clyard in Mayo; *Cladh-ard*, high rampart.

Clybanane in Tipperary; Bannon's rampart.

Clydaghrroe in Kerry; red *Clydagh* or muddy river. See Clydagh, vol. ii. p. 395

Clyderragh in Cork; *Cladh-daireach*, rampart of oaks.

Clylea in Mayo; grey rampart. Often called Grey-field, half correctly.

Clynagh in Galway; *Cladhnach*, a place full of mounds or ramparts: termination (full of) added to *Cladh*: p. 12, I.

Clynish in Mayo; *Cladh-inis*, rampart island.

Clynoe in King's Co.; new rampart (*nuadh*).

Coachford in Cork; evidently a translation of some such name as "Ahacarribid": ford of the chariot or coach, indicating how the ford was crossed in old times. Probably the owner of the "coach" lived there and exacted a small toll, like a ferry-boat man. See Aghacarrible.

Coad, a grave; of frequent occurrence. In vol. ii. p. 474, an old authority is quoted for the Irish form of this, viz. *Comhfod*, "as long as" i.e. as long as the human body, which seems very natural: (*Comhad*, in Hogan is the same). In Clare they have a vivid local legend that their Coad (in the par. of Killinaboy) was called *Comhad* from a stone "which was as long as Teige O'Quin," of whom I know nothing, but I suppose he is the "Teige of Coad" mentioned in Hogan, p. 286. In the "Tripartite Life," however, p. 643 ("Cail"), Stokes quotes an old gloss which gives the original form as *Comét*, meaning "a guard" (Stokes: "Feilere," p. cxxxvii. : see also *Coimhéad* in vol. i. p. 214). And so for the present we leave the matter standing: is Coad for *Comhfhad* or *Coimhead*? Uncertain.

Coagh, the name of places in several counties; *cuach*, a cup, which topographically means a cup-like hollow, generally among hills. **Coaghan** in Fermanagh is the diminutive—little cup or hollow. **Coaghen** in Monaghan is the same, except that the dim. termination *en* is used instead of *án*.

Coasan in Fermanagh; *cuasán*, little cave.

Codd in King's Co.; *Coda* (local pron.) shares or allotments, pointing at a common practice among village communities.

Coggaula, Coggal, the names of several places in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. In some cases there is a little confusion and doubt as to which of two Irish words these names represent—*cogal*, *cockles* (corn-tares), or *coigeál*, a distaff, implying spinners' work. In Mayo they take it as distaff, but in Roscommon and Galway as tares. However, as regards some of the Roscommon Coggals: I have heard stories of girls meeting in numbers at certain houses for spinning *camps* or *kemps*, where they spin in friendly competition. These names (Coggaula, Coggal) mean either the one or the other—tares or spinning-camps; but further investigation is required in individual cases, to distinguish between them and clear the tangle. See vol. ii. p. 341.

Coldrumman in Leitrim; *Coll-dromann*, hazel ridge.

Colgagh in King's Co., Monaghan, and Sligo, and **Colliga** in Kildare; *Colgach*, a place of thorns, from *colg*, a thorn.

Colladussaun in Mayo; *Cala-dosáin*, the landing-place (or marshy land) of the little bush. *Dos*, a bush.

Collagh in Mayo; a place of hazels. *Coll*, hazel.

Collooney in Sligo; see p. 5.

Collops in Cavan; the English plural of *Colpa* (which is itself both sing. and pl.), a heifer, a full-grown cow: *collops*, a grazing- or herding-place for cows.

Collorus in Kerry; *Coll-ros* [-Coll-o-ros], hazel-wood. Observe the vowel sound (*o*) inserted between *coll* and *ros*: p. 7, VII.

Comaghy in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Com-achaíd* [-aghy], crooked field. See Agh and Cam.

Cominch in Mayo; *Com-inis*, crooked island.

Commanes in Kerry, and **Commauns** in Mayo; little hollows; English plural instead of Irish.

Commaunealine in Tipperary; *Cumán-a'-lín* [-leen], little hollow of the *lín* or flax: where flax was either grown, or steeped after pulling. See Commaun, vol. i. p. 432.

Conagher in several counties; *Conadhchair*, a place

of firewood. The termination *char* added to *conadh* [conna], firewood : p. 12, I.

Conaghoo in Cavan, **Conaghy** in Monaghan, and **Connahy** in Kilkenny ; *Con-achadh*, hound-field : *ach* and *adh* in Cavan sounded *oo*. See Aghoo. Some of the Monaghan shanachies interpret these names “a place of firewood” (*connadh* or *conna*, firewood).

Conera in Monaghan ; written Concroe in an old County Cess Book ; *Con-cro*, dog hut. *Cu* (*con*), dog : *cro*, hut.

Condry in Cavan ; the local intelligent shanachies pronounce and interpret it *Con-darach*, oak wood of hounds.

Coney, the name of several places ; English for the Irish *Coinín* or Cunneen, a rabbit ; pointing to a rabbit-warren.

Coneygar in Kilkenny ; *Coinicér* [Cunnicker], a place of coneys—a rabbit-warren.

Conleen in Cavan ; *Coinnlin*, stubbles.

Conna in Cork, well known for its fine castle ruin, and **Cunghill** in Sligo, are both written *Conachail* by the FM. Some would be disposed to take *Conadh-choill*, “wood of firewood” as the ultimate Irish form. But the FM. do not give this form ; they stop short at *Conachail*, and we dare not take liberties with their text. As to **Conaghil** in Leitrim : O'Donovan gives it *Con-choill* (with a vowel sound *a*. as usual, inserted : p. 7, VII), “hound-wood” : and the pronunciation, as I have repeatedly found it, is in exact accordance with that

Connagh in Cork and Wexford ; *Conadhach* [connagh], a place abounding in *conadh* or firewood : with termination *ach*.

Connaghkinnagoe in Donegal ; *Conadhach-cinn-a'-ghabha* [-goe], the firewood-place of the head (hill) of the smith.

Contyero in Donegal ; *Cuanta-cro*, bays of the huts (for sheep or cattle). *Cuanta*, pl. of cuan, a bay, a winding.

Cooey in Donegal ; *Cuaigh*, merely the dative of *cuach*, a cup or hollow (p. 13). See Coagh.

Coogaun in Clare; *Cumhang*, narrow, is pronounced in Clare and in other places as if written *cumhag* [coog], and Coogaun is a dim. of this: *Cumhagán*, a little narrow place.

Coogypark in Clare; *Pairc-a'-chúige*, park or field of the province. Why?

Cool or **Coole** might represent *cúl* [cool], a back, or *cúil* [cooil], a corner—a recess—which at once becomes clear when you hear the two words pronounced. The distinction will be pointed out in those names in this book where *cool* occurs. Sometimes *cool* is used as an adjective meaning “back.”

Coolabaun in Cork and Leitrim; *Cúil-bán* [-bawn], white corner or angle. Vowel sound inserted between *l* and *b*: p. 7, VII.

Coolaboghan in Queen's Co.; *Cúl-a'-buachalláin*, back (hill) of the *booghalaun* or yellow ragweed.

Coolaboy in Limerick; yellow corner: see Coolabaun.

Coolacareen in Cork; angle of the little rock, where *careen* is a dim. Carr, which see.

Coolaclarig in Kerry; *Cúl* (or *Cúil*) -*a'*-*chlárig*, back (or corner) of the level land. *Clárach*, level ground, gen. *Clárugig*.

Coolacloy in Galway; *Cúl-a'-chlaidhe* [-cloy], back of the mound or rampart.

Coolacokery in Limerick; *Cuil-a'-chócaire* [-cokara], recess or angle of the cook. See Aghacocara.

Coolacoosane in Cork; *Cuil-a'-chúasáin*, angle or recess of the little *cuas* or cave or cove.

Coolaculla in Tipperary; *Cul-a'-chodla* [-culla], (hill-) back of sleep. For *codla* and sleep, see vol. ii. p. 487.

Coolacullig in Cork; *Cúil-a'-chollaig* [-cullig], recess of the boar.

Coolacurn in Galway; *Cúl-a'-chuirn*, (hill-) back of the cup or goblet. Possibly the residence and land of the chief's cup-bearer.

Coolcurragh in Queen's Co.; back of the marsh.

Coolacussane in Tipperary; back of the *casan* or path. For *Casán*, see vol. i. p. 373.

Cooladawson in Donegal; *Cúl-a'-dosáin*, (hill-) back of the bush. *Dosán*, dim. of *dos*, a bush. See Carrickadawson.

Cooladerry in Donegal and Tipperary; back of the oakwood.

Cooladye in Roscommon; the local shanachies put it, *Cúl-a'-da-aghaidh* [-daw-eye], (hill-) back of the two faces.

Coolafancy in Wicklow; *Cúil-a'-fuinnse* [-funsha], recess of the ash.

Coolagad in Wicklow; recess of the *gad* or withes: indicating an osier plantation for withes.

Coolagarraun in Galway; recess of the *garron* or horse. **Coolagarranroe** in Tipperary, of the red horse.

Coolagh, the name of more than a dozen places, looks simple, but there is often much doubt as to its exact signification. The weight of the best local Irish speakers favours *Cúlach* (*cúl* joined with the termination *ach*), meaning a back place, such as land at the back of a hill. **Coolaghy** in Donegal, Tyrone, and Queen's Co.; *cul-achaidh*, back field: see Agha.

Coolagowan in Kerry and Limerick; *Cuil-a'-ghobhann*, recess of the smith: from a forge, see Cloongowan.

Coolagraffy in Sligo; *Cúl-a'-grafaidh* [-graffy], back of the *graffa* or grubbed land, *i.e.* land having its surface turned up with a *graffaun* or grubbing axe. See vol. i. p. 237.

Coolaha in Cork and Monaghan; *Cúl-atha* [-aha], back of the ford.

Coolaknickbeg in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-chnuic-big*, back of the little *knock* or hill.

Coolalisheen in Cork; back of the little *lis*.

Coolalough in Limerick and Westmeath; recess of the lake, *i.e.* containing a lake.

Coolalug in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-luig* [-lug], back of the *lug* or hollow.

Coolamaddrá in Wicklow; recess of the dog (*madra*).

Coolanarney in Cork and King's Co. (better Coolnarney); *Cuil-na-náirneadh* [-narna], recess of the slopes.

Coolaneague in Cork; *Cuil-an-fhiadhaig* [-eague], corner or recess of the hunting, *i.e.* a place for the meet.

Coolaness in Fermanagh; *Cul-an-easa* [-essa], back of the waterfall.

Coolanga in Tipperary; *Cúl-eanga* [-anga], back of the crevice, recess, or angle.

Coolaniddane in Cork; *Cul-an-fheadain* [-iddane], back of the *feddan* or streamlet. *F* drops out by aspiration. See Feadan, vol. i. p. 458.

Coolanimod in Kilkenny; *Cúil-an-iomaid*, recess of the crowd or multitude: a meeting place.

Coolanoran in Limerick; *Cuil-an-uarain*, angle of the cold spring well. See Fuaran, vol. i. p. 453.

Coolanowle in Queen's Co.; written Coolnenowle in Inq. Car. I, *Cuil-na-nubhall*, corner of the apples or apple-trees. See Abhall in vol. i. p. 516.

Coolantallagh in Tipperary; *Cuil-an-tsailighe*, angle of the sally-trees.

Coolanure in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Cúl-an-iubhair* [-ure], back-land of the yew.

Coolaphubble in Roscommon; *Cúl-a'-phobail*, back land of the *pubble* or congregation. See Pobul, vol. i. p. 208.

Coolarkan in Fermanagh, and **Coolarkin** in Tipperary; Harkin's or O'Harkan's recess or corner (of land).

Coolaspaddaun, in Galway; angle of the *spadán* or *lazy* land, *i.e.* poor land and late in crops.

Coolatee in Donegal; *Cúil-a'-tighe* [-tee], corner of the house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Coolatinny in Roscommon and Tyrone; *Cúl-a'-tsionnaigh*, (hill-) back of the *shannagh* or fox.

Coolatober in Roscommon; back of the well.

Coolatogher in Kildare and Kilkenny; *Cúl-a'-tóchair*, back of the causeway. See *Tóchar*, vol. i. p. 374.

Coolatoor in Waterford and Westmeath, and **Coolatore** in Wexford; corner of the *toor*—bleach-green or grazing-place.

Coolatoosane in Kerry; *Cul-a'-tsúasáin*, back of the long hairy-looking grass (*soosaun*). *S* of *súasán*t: p. 4, VII.

Coolatrath in Dublin; *Cúl-a'-tsraith*, back of the *strath* or river-holm. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Coolatubbrid in Cork; corner of the spring.

Coolaun in Tipperary; little hill-back: dim. of *cool*, back.

Coolavally in Monaghan; *Cúl-a'-bhaile*, back of the townland.

Coolavoran in Queen's Co.; several authorities have a more correct form—*Coolavoughan*; *Cuil-a'-bhotháin*, corner of the *bohaun* or hut: dim. of *both* [boh]. See "Bo and Boh."

Coolavorheen in Kerry, and **Coolboreen** in Tipperary; back of the *borheen* or little road. See *Coolavoher*.

Coolawaleen in Cork; corner of the *mauleen* or little bag. But why?

Coolawinnia in Wicklow; *Cúl-a'-mhuine* [-winnia], back of the shrubbery.

Coolback in Donegal, Tyrone, and Wexford, and **Coolbock** in Sligo; *Cúl-baic* [-back], back of the bend. See *Back*.

Coolbeggan in Waterford; *Beggan's angle*. See *Cloonbeggan*.

Coolbeha in Kerry; *Cúil-beithe* [-beha], angle of the birch.

Coolberrin in Monaghan; *Birran's hill-back*.

Coolbooa in Waterford; doubtful. I think it is *Cúil-buadha* [-booa], corner of victory (O'Don.)—retaining the memory of a battle in which the natives defeated an army of outsiders and imposed the name. But then Power has it "Coolbooa, *Cúil-Bhugha*; apparently—'Corner of the Foxglove.'" See *Cloonboo* above.

Coolboyoge in Cavan; *Cúil-buidheoga*, "corner of the yellow, *i.e.* yellow mud." But more likely it is from a jaundice-curing well, as in *Cloonboyoge* above.

Coolbreedeen in Limerick; little Brigit's corner.

Coolcam in Roscommon and Wexford; *Cúl-a'-chain* [-cam], back of the *cam* or curve.

Coolcap in Cork; angle of the *ceaps* or stakes. See *Ceap*, vol. ii. p. 353.

Coolcappagh in Limerick; *Cúil-ceapach* [-cappagh],

corner of the tillage plots. See Ceapach in vol. i. p. 228.

Coolcarriga in Kildare ; hill-back of the rock.

Coolcarron in Cork ; hill-back of the *carn*.

Coolcarta in Galway ; *Cúil-ceardcha* [-*carta*], corner of the forge.

Coolcholly in Donegal ; *Cúl-Chalbhaigh* [-*Colvagh*], Calbhagh's or Calvagh's back-land.

Coolclieve in Kerry and **Coolcliffe** in Wexford ; *Cúil-cliabh* [-*cleeve*], corner of the *cleees* or baskets. See Cloonagleavragh.

Coolclogh in Cork ; hill-back of stones.

Coolcollid in Monaghan ; old M'Cabe, a grand old Shanachie, makes it *Cul-collóide* [-*colloda*], the hill-back of the wrangle or contention. *Collóid* is a well-known word still in use.

Coolcon in Mayo ; *Cúil-con*, corner of the hounds : place for the hunt-meet. *Cu*, *con*, a hound.

Cooleor in Kildare, King's Co., and Longford ; understood in all three places as smooth back-land (*cor*, smooth here : see Cor).

Coolcorberry in Queen's Co. ; *Cúil-Chairbre*, Carbery's corner.

Coolcorragh in Monaghan ; *Cúl - carrach*, rugged back.

Coolcoulaghta in Cork ; *Cúil-cuallachta*, corner of the *cuallacht* or colony. Migrated and settled here from some distant place.

Coolcran in Fermanagh and Mayo ; *Cúl-crann*, back land of the *cranxs* or trees.

Coolcreen in Kerry and King's Co. ; *Cul-críon*, withered hill-back.

Coolcreeve in Leitrim ; *Cúil-craoibhe* [-*creeva*], corner of the branch or branchy tree.

Coolcronaun in Mayo ; *Cúil-cronáin*, angle of the *cronán* or musical humming. No doubt this was the haunt of a fairy piper, like those fairy-haunted rocks called Carrigapheepera, which see above.

Coolell in Wexford ; back-hill of hazel (*coll*).

Cooleullen in Kilkenny ; angle of the holly.

Cooleummisk in Kerry ; corner of contentions.

Comasc primarily means mixing; secondarily contention or battle. See Immeras.

Coolecurtoga in Kerry; *Cúl-cortóga*, back of the *cortóg* or little round hill. *Cortóg* is a dim. of *cor*, a round hill, with usual *t* inserted, as in *Móintín*, dim. of *móin*, a bog.

Coolecush in Tyrone; *Cúl-coise* [-cusha], back of the (mountain-) foot. *Cos, cois*, a foot.

Coolecuttia in Kilkenny; *Cúl-coite* [-cuttia], hill-back of the *cot* or small flat-bottomed boat. See Cot, vol. i. p. 226.

Cooldarragh in Monaghan; back hill of oaks.

Cooldine in Tipperary; *Cúil-doimhin* [-dine], deep angle—i.e. forming a glen. See Glendine, vol. i. p. 429.

Cooldoney in Longford; *Cúl-domhnaigh*, back-hill of the church. See Domhnach, vol. i. p. 318.

Cooldorragh, Cooldorratha, and Cooldurragh, the names of about a dozen places in south, middle, and west; *Cuil-dorcha* [-dorratha], dark corner—shaded with trees. See Boladurragh.

Cooldotia in Tipperary; *Cuil-doighe*, burnt corner—surface sods and surface growth burnt for tillage purposes. *Doighe* in this sense often occurs.

Cooldrishoge in Waterford; corner of the *drishoges*, briars, or brambles, *driseóg*, dim. of *dris* [drish], a bramble: p. 12, II.

Cooldrisla in Tipperary; same signification as Cooldrishoge.

Cooldrum in Cork, and **Cooldrumman** in Sligo; back hill-ridge.

Coolearagh in Kildare, and **Coolieragh** in Cork, *Cúil-iarthach* [-earagh], west corner. **Coolierher** in Cork; *Cúil-iarthair*, same signification.

Cooleenagow in Cork; angle of the smith.

Cooleenaree in Cork; little corner of the king. See Ree.

Cooleens, little corners. **Cooleeny**, same meaning; with Irish plural instead of English.

Coolesker in Tyrone; back of the sand-hill.

Coolfower in Galway; back of the well. See Fore.

Coolgarran and **Coolgarrane** in Fermanagh and

Tipperary; *Cúl-garráin*, back of the *garra*n or shrubbery.

Coolglass in Queen's Co.; green corner.

Coolgort in Tipperary; back tillage-plot.

Coolgreen in Cork; *Cúl-gréine* [-grena], hill-back of the sun—sunny hill-back. See *Grian* in vol. i. pp. 291, 335.

Coolguill in Tipperary; back of hazel (*coll*).

Coolhull in Wexford, and **Coolehill** in Kilkenny; *Cúl-choill*, back wood. Same as Coolhill, vol. i. p. 40.

Coolia, a frequent element of names; Irish *cuaille*, a stake or pole, a branchless tree-trunk, a maypole—any pole.

Coolierin in Kilkenny; corner of the iron. See *Cloonierin*.

Coolin in Galway; little hill-back.

Coolineagh in Cork; little hill-back, or back-land of the horses. *Each* [agh], a horse.

Cooliney in Cork; *Cúilínidhe*, little *cúils*, angles or corners.

Coolintaggart in Wexford; *Cúil-an-tsagairt*, land-corner of the priest. *S* eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

Coolishal in Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford; low land-corner. See *Iseal* in vol. ii. p. 443.

Coolisk in Fermanagh and **Cooliska** in Limerick; *Cúil-uisce* [-iska], corner of water—watery corner.

Coolkeeghan in Tyrone; Keeghan's corner. See *Cloonkeeghan*.

Coolkeeragh in Derry and Tyrone, and **Coolkeragh** in Kerry; *Cúil-caorach*, corner of sheep. See *Clonageeragh*.

Coolkeeran in Antrim and Wexford; *Cúil-caor-thainn* [-keeran], corner of the black thorns or sloe-bushes.

Coolkereen in Tipperary; Kerin's land-corner.

Coolkisha in Cork; corner of the *kesh* or wicker-work causeway. See *Ceis*, vol. i. p. 361.

Coolgreane in Leitrim; *Cúl-le-gréin*, back to the sun. **Collemonneen** in Sligo; back to the little bog.

Coollick in Kerry, and **Coollicka** in Cork; *Cúil-lice* [-licka], land-corner of the flagstone.

Coollisteige ; corner of Teige's *lis* or fort.

Coolloughra in Mayo ; hill-back of rushes.

Coollusty in Roscommon ; back of the *losset* or kneading trough. See Losaid, vol. ii. p. 430.

Coolmaghery, **Coolmaghra**, **Coolmaghry** in Antrim and Tyrone ; *Cúl-machaire*, back of the plain or field.

Coolmahane in Cork ; *Cúil-meathán*, corner of the oak-slits (for sieves). See Cloonmahaan and cornamahan.

Coolmain in Cork and Monaghan ; *Cúl-meadhon* [-main], middle hill-back.

Coolmanagh in Carlow ; *Cúil-manach*, corner of the monks. See Cloonmanagh.

Coolmeen in several counties ; *Cúl-mín*, smooth hill-back.

Coolmillish in Armagh ; *Cúil-milis*, sweet corner : i.e. abounding in honey-flowers or bees' nests : like Clonmel.

Coolmona in Cork ; back of the bog.

Coolmoohan in Cork ; *Cuil-mucháin* [-moohan], corner of the quagmire. *Muchan* primarily means smothering—hence quagmire.

Coolmoyne in Tipperary ; *Cúl-maighin* [-moyne], back of the little plain. See Maighin, vol. i. p. 425.

Coolmuckbane in Monaghan ; *Coolmuck*, hill-bank of pigs : Coolmuckbane, whitish pig-hill.

Coolmucky in Cork ; *Cúil-mucuidhe* [-mucky], corner of the swineherd.

Coolnabehy in Queen's Co. ; *Cúil-na-beithe* [-behy], angle of the birch tree.

Coolnaboul in Queen's Co. ; *Cúl-na-bpoll* [-boul], hill-back of the *polls* or holes.

Coolnacaha in Cork ; *Cul-na-caithe* [-caha], hill-back of the chaff : where women winnowed the corn. *Caith* often occurs.

Coolnacalliagh in Kerry ; *Cúil-na-gcailleach* [-galliagh], corner of the *calliaghs* or hags. *C* of *cailleach* should be eclipsed.

Coolnacarrick in Cavan and Queen's Co., and **Coolnacarriga** in Cork ; *Cúl-na-carraige* [-carriga], hill-back of the rock.

Coolnaclehy in Cork; *Cuil-na-cleithe* [-cleha], land-corner of the hurdle or harrow.

Coolnacolpagh in Derry; corner of the *colpagh* or heifer. See vol. ii. p. 306.

Coolnacon in Wexford; corner of the hound.

Coolnacoppoge in Kilkenny, and **Coolnacuppoge** in Carlow; *Cúil-na-gcopóg*, corner-field of the dock-leaves. See *Copóg*, vol. ii. p. 347.

Coolnacran in Down; *Cúil-na-crann*, corner of the *cranns* or trees. In this and last name the eclipsis is not attended to: p. 4. XI.

Coolnacrannagh; *Cúl-na-cranncha*, back of the *crannach* or tree-plantation.

Coolnacrutta in Kilkenny; *Cúl-na-cruite* [-crutta], back of the *cruit* or hump, *i.e.* a humpy hill.

Coolnadornory in Tipperary; *Cúil-na-dtornóiridhe* [-dornory], corner of the turners (lathe-workers). *T* eclipsed by *d*: p. 4, VIII.

Coolnadown in Limerick; *Cúl-na-dtonn*, back of the *tonns* or waves. For a possible explanation, see Mitchelstowndown, vol. ii. p. 258. Probably from one of its rivers specially liable to floods.

Coolnafarna in Mayo; *Cúl-na-fearna*, back-land of the alder. Here they make *fearn* fem. like its derivative *fearnóg*.

Coolnafinnoge in Longford; *Cul-na-fionnóige* [-finnoga], hill-back of the scald-crow: *i.e.* a haunt of scald-crows.

Coolnagard in Tyrone; *Cúl-na-gceárd* [-gard], hill-back of the *cairds* or artificers. See Ceard, vol. i. p. 223.

Coolnagarrahy in Kerry; *Cuil-na-ngarraighthe* [-garrihy], land-corner of the gardens: A form of plural often met with in the south.

Coolnagarrane in Cork; *Cúl-na-ngarrán*, back of the *garrans* or shrubberies.

Coolnagay in Cork; *Cúil-na-ngeadha*, corner of the geese. *Ge*, a goose.

Coolnageer in Roscommon; *Cúl-na-gcaor* [-geer], back hill of the berries—generally quicken or holly berries.

Coolnageeragh and **Coolnageragh** in Cork, Galway, and Kerry; *Cúl-na-gcaorach*, back hill of the sheep. *Caora* [keara], a sheep: very often occurs.

Coolnagoppoge in Antrim, Kerry, and Waterford; same as *Coolnacoppoge*; but here the *eclipsis* is correctly preserved.

Coolnagour in Cork, Queen's Co., and Waterford; back hill of the *gowers* or goats.

Coolnagraigue in Kerry; back of the *gráig* or village.

Coolnagranshy; *Cúl-na-gráinsigh* [-granshy], the hill or back of the grange or monastic granary.

Coolnagree in Wexford; *Cúil-na-geruidhe* [-gree], corner of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], cattle. *C* eclipsed by *g*.

Coolnaha in Mayo; *Cúl-na-haithe* [-ha], back of the kiln. *Aith* [ah], a kiln. *H* prefixed to *aithe*: p. 4, X.

Coolnaharragill in Kerry; *Cuil-na-haireagail*, corner of the *arragal* or habitation or oratory. *H* prefixed as in *Coolnaha*. See *Aireagal* in vol. i. p. 320.

Coolnasmear in Waterford; land-corner of the *smears* or blackberries. See *Smear*, vol. ii. p. 325.

Coolnasmuttoon in Waterford; corner of the stakes. See *Smuttan*, vol. ii. pp. 352, 353.

Coolnatullagh in Clare; *Cúl-na-tulcha*, back of the *tullagh* or hill.

Coolnavarnoge in Queen's Co.; *Cúl-na-bhfearnóg*, hill-back of the *farnoges* or alders. See vol. i. p. 515.

Coolnaveagh in Wexford; *Cúl-na-bhfiach*, hill-back of the ravens. See *Carricknaveagh*. See *Fiach* in vol. i. p. 486.

Coololla in Galway; corner of the wool—where sheep were shorn. *Olla, olann*, wool.

Coloran in Tipperary; *Odhran's* [Oran's] hill-back.

Coolougher in Roscommon; back of the rushes.

Cooloughter in Wexford; upper hill-back.

Coolpeacaun in Clare; *Cúl-péacán*, hill-back of cowslips. *Peacán*, a cowslip.

Coolrainey in Wexford, and **Coolranny** in Antrim ; back of ferns. See Cloonrane.

Coolrath in Louth ; back rath or fort.

Coolrattin in Waterford ; “ Corner of (the) Ratteen. Ratteen was a kind of homespun, for the manufacture of which the place was once noted ” (Power).

Coolree in Kildare and Wexford ; King’s corner. See Ree.

Coolrevagh in Galway ; grey hill-back (*riabhach*).

Coolross in Tipperary and Wicklow, and **Coolruss** in Limerick ; *Cúl-ros*, back wood.

Coolrusk in Queen’s Co. ; back of the marsh. See *Rúsc*, vol. i. p. 464.

Cools in Cork, Kerry, and Wexford ; English plural —backs or hill-backs.

Coolsallagh in Cork, Down, and Wexford ; dirty or miry corner. See Boolasallagh.

Coolscart in Limerick ; *Cúil-a'-scairt*, corner of the thicket. See Scairt, vol. i. p. 496.

Coolseskin in Wexford, and **CoolsheSkin** in Cork ; corner of the marsh. See Seiscenn, vol. i. p. 463.

Coolshaghtena in Roscommon ; perfectly plain—*Cúl-seachtmhuiñe* [shaghtena], hill-back of the *week*, —possibly because weekly meetings or sports were held there ?

Coolshamroge in Clare ; corner of shamrocks.

Coolshannagh in Monaghan, and **Coolshinnagh** in Cork ; hill-back of foxes : see Clonshannagh.

Coolshinny in Derry ; corner of the fox.

Coolsillagh in Kilkenny ; *Cúil-saileach* [-sillagh], corner of the willows or sally-trees or osiers.

Coolskeagh in Monaghan and Sligo ; *Cúl-sceach*, hill-back of the thorn bushes.

Coolsnaghlig in Cork ; *Cúl-sneachtaig*, snowy hill-back. For *sneacht*, snow, see vol. ii. p. 251.

Coolsrahra in Galway—better Coolsruhra ; *Cúl-sruthra*, hill-back of the *sruthair* or stream. See Sruthair in vol. i. p. 457.

Coolsuppeen in Clare ; *Cúl-soipín* [-suppeen], hill-back of the little *sop* or wisp. But in Connaught a miserable-looking person is called *sóipín* (Dinneen) :

and even English speakers use this word : I heard a man say of a brave fighting man—"I can tell you he's no *sop* in the road." Coolsuppeen, then, might mean "hill-back of the miserable-looking creature of an *angishore*."

Cooltacker in Roscommon ; *Cúil-tacair* [-tacker], corner of the gathering or collected heap of anything.

Coolteengowan in Clare ; the smith's little corner. Coolteen, a dim. of *cúil*, with *t* properly inserted, as in Moanteen, little *móin* or bog.

Coolteige in Roscommon and Wexford ; Teige's hill-bank. The Roscommon Teige was a herd whom the people still remember—or did sixty years ago.

Cooltrim in Monaghan ; the skilled local shanachies are positive that it is *Cúil-tirim*, dry corner (see vol. ii. p. 413). An adjacent townland is called, to distinguish it, **Cooltrimegish**, *Cúil-trim-éigis*, Cooltrim of the poet—where a poet or learned professor must have lived. **Cooltrim** in Kildare, however, is *Cúl-truim*, hill-back of the elder- or boor-tree (see vol. i. p. 517).

Cooltubbrid in Waterford ; corner of the spring. See Tipra, Tiprat, and Tiobraid, vol. i. p. 452.

Coolturk in Mayo ; *Cúl-tuirc*, hill-back of the boar. See torc, vol. i. p. 479.

Coolvackagh in Kerry ; *Cúil-bhacach*, corner of the *bacachs* or beggars.

Coolvoy in Donegal ; *Cúil-bhuidhe*, yellow corner.

Coolwoneen in Galway ; back of the little bog.

Coolycarney ; *Cúil-Ui-Cearnaigh*, O'Kearney's corner.

Coolygagan in King's Co. ; *Cúil-'ic-Eochagain*, Mageoghegan's corner. For 'ic, see Mac.

Coolyslinn in Donegal ; *Cúile-slinn*, corners of slates.

Coom ; *Cúm*, a hollow, a deep valley. Often made Coomb : p. 7, VI. See vol. i. p. 432.

Coomastow in Kerry ; *Cúm-a'-stuaidh* [-stoo], the hollow of the pinnacle or prominent hill.

Coomavarrodig in Cork ; hollow of *Barrode* or Barrett.

Coomavoher in Kerry; *Cúm-a'-bhóthair* [-voher], of the *boher* or road: *b* aspirated: p. 1, I.

Coomcallee in Kerry; *Cúm-caillighe*, of the hag.

Coomclogh in Cork; *Cúm-cloch*, stony valley.

Coomclogherane in Kerry; stony valley. See Clogherachullion.

Coomfarna in Cork; *Cúm-feárna*, of the alder.

Coomgira in Cork; *Cum-gadhra* [-gira], valley of dogs. See Ballyguyroe.

Coomkeen in Cork; *Cúm-caoin* [-keen], beautiful valley.

Coomlettra in Kerry; of the *letter* or hillside.

Coomlumminy in Kerry; *Cúm-luimnigh* [-lumminy], hollow of the bare spot. For *Luimneach*, see Limerick, vol. i. pp. 49, 50.

Coomnaclohy in Cork; *Cúm-na-cloiche* [clohy], valley of the stone. Some remarkable stone.

Coomnageehy in Cork; windy valley. See Cloongee.

Coomnagire in Cork; *Cúm-na-ngadhar* [-gire], hollow of the dogs. See Coomgira.

Coomnahincha in Kerry; *Cúm-na-hinse*, valley of the island. *H* prefixed to *inis*: p. 4, X.

Coomnakilla in Kerry; church, not wood.

Coonagh in Kildare and Limerick; a place of windings and curves; *cuan*, a bay, a winding. Each place will tell for itself what the windings were. See vol. ii. p. 261.

Coor, Irish *Cuar*, means a bay, a ring or hoop, a winding; inland its most usual meaning is a winding or dell among hills, a round hollow. But it sometimes represents *cubhar*, foam or froth. These several senses will be brought out as they occur.

Cooracoosane in Kerry; round hollow of the little *cuas* or cave.

Cooracurkia in Galway; *Cuar-a'-coirce*, round hollow of the oats. See vol. ii. p. 321.

Cooradowny in Cork; *Cuar-a'-domhnaigh*, round hollow of Sunday: *i.e.* where boys used to meet for sport on Sundays.

Cooragannive in Cork; *Cuar-a'-ghainimh*, winding hollow of sand.

Cooragreenane in Cork; round hollow of the *greenan* or summer-house. See *Grianan* in vol. i. p. 291.

Cooranullar in Cork; *Cuar-an-iolair*, round hollow of the eagle. Eagles nested on the hill over it. *Iolar, iolra*, an eagle.

Cooraun in Wexford; dim. of *Cuar*: little dell or hollow.

Coorevin in Tipperary; beautiful dell or hollow.

Coorleagh in Kerry and Kilkenny, and **Coorleigh** in Cork; *Cuar-liath* [-lee], grey dell or winding hollow.

Coorloum in Cork; *Cuar-lom*, bare hollow.

Coornagillagh in Kerry; *Cuar-na-geailleach*, bay of the cormorants. *Cailleach-dubh*, "black nun," is one of the names of the cormorant. See *Breeole*.

Coornagrena in Kerry; *Cuar-na-gréine*, sunny dell. See *Grían* in vol. i. pp. 291, 335.

Coornameana in Kerry; *Cuar-na-mianach*, hollow of the mines.

Coornariska in Queen's Co.; written in an old sketch map *Cooraneasky*; *Cuar-an-uisce* [-iska], round hollow of the water.

Coosnagrohoge on the Castlehaven coast, Cork; *Cuas-na-gcrothóg*, cove of the pollock. Still noted for that kind of shellfish.

Cor or **Corr** is an unsatisfactory term to deal with topographically, for it has several meanings, and it is often hard or impossible to distinguish. Its most frequent application is to a small round hill—"a small-topped hill" (Old Brady of Monaghan): and in Mayo and all round there this is always its meaning. In the north-west it is sometimes applied to a pit or abrupt depression. As an adjective it often means "odd," and it is easy to imagine the circumstances that might give rise to this designation.

Coragh, the name of more than a dozen places in some northern counties; anglicised from *Córthach*, which is locally understood to mean a moor or bog: a modification of *corach* or *curragh*, a marsh. vol. i. p. 463.

Coraghmuck in Cavan; moor of the pigs.

Corbally and **Corballis**, the names of places all over Ireland ; all called in Irish *Cor-bhaile*, odd town.

Corbane and **Corbaun** in several counties, white round hill. See Corrabaun.

Corbehagh in Clare ; *Cor-beitheach* [-behagh], round hill of birch-trees. See Beith, vol. i. p. 506.

Corbo in Roscommon, and **Corboe** in Tyrone ; round hill of the cows.

Corboggy in Meath ; *Cor-bogaigh*, hill of the *bogach* or bog : see vol. ii. p. 47.

Corboghill in Leitrim and Roscommon ; round hill of the *buachaills* or boys. A place for sports.

Corboley in Galway and Roscommon ; round hill of the *booley* or dairy place. See Booley.

Corboy in Cavan ; should have been anglicised Corbeagh ; for the Irish is *Cor-beithe*, round hill of the birch trees.

Corcashel in Cavan ; hill of the circular stone fort. See Cashel.

Corcaskea in Monaghan ; *Coirce-sciath*, oats of thorn bushes : an oatsfield with bushes around.

Corchoney in Tyrone ; *Cor-chonaidh*, round hill of the *conna* or firewood.

Corchuill in Leitrim ; hill of the hazel (*coll*).

Corclaragh in Longford, and **Corclare** in Cavan and Monaghan ; round hill of the level land. See Clar, vol. i. p. 427.

Corclogh in King's Co. and Mayo ; *Cor-cloch*, round hill of the stones.

Corcloghan in Cavan ; round hill of the stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

Corcloghy in Tyrone ; *Cor-cloiche*, round hill of the stone : some remarkable stone.

Corcloon in Westmeath ; hill of the meadow.

Corcovety in Cavan ; *Cor-coimheadta* [-coveta], hill of the watching (sentinel kept on top of hill). See Coimhéad, vol. i. p. 214.

Corcreeghagh in Cavan, Louth, and Monaghan ; *Cor-criochach*, hill of boundaries (*criochach*, adj. from *crioch*, boundary).

Corcreeghy in Down and Monaghan; *Cor-críche* [-creeghy], round hill of the boundary.

Corcreeny in Down; *Cor-críonaigh*, round hill of the *críonach*—withered trees or grass or brambles.

Corcreggan in Donegal; *Cor-creagáin*, hill of the rock, or rocky round hill.

Corcrin in Monaghan; *Cor-cráinn* [-crin], round gill of the *cránn* or tree.

Corcrum in Armagh; *Cor-crom*, stooped hill.

Corcuilloge in Monaghan; *Cor-coilleóg*, of the young wood.

Corcullen in Galway, **Corecullin** in Mayo, **Corecullion** in Donegal; *Cor-cuillinn*, holly hill.

Corcullentragh in Armagh, and **Corcullentry** in Westmeath; round hill of the *cullentragh* or sea-holly.

Corecullioncrew in Monaghan; *Cor-cuillinn-creamha*, holly-hill of wild garlic. For *Creamh*, see I. p. 65.

Cordangan in Tipperary, and **Cordingin** in Cavan; round hill of the *dangan* or fortress.

Cordarragh and **Corderry**, the names of many places; round hill of the oaks or oakwood.

Cordoagh in Cavan, and **Cordovey** in Meath; *Cor-dubhach* [-dooagh], black-surfaced hill.

Cordoolagh and **Cordoolough** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Cor-dubhlocha* [-doologha], round hill of the black lake.

Cordrehid in Roscommon; *Cor-droichid* [-drehid], hill of the bridge. See *Droichead*, vol. i. p. 368.

Cordressigo in Monaghan and **Cordressogagh** in Cavan; *Cor-driseogach*, hill of the brambles or bushes. *Dris*, a bramble; *driseóg* and *driseóga*, little bramble;—a brambly place.

Cordrumman in Roscommon, **Cordrummond** in Armagh, **Cordrummans** (Eng. plur.) in Monaghan; *Cor-drumainn*, round hill of the ridge. See *Druim*, vol. i. p. 524.

Corduff, a very common name; black hill.

Corfinlough in Monaghan; *Cor-fionlocha*, hill of the clear lake (*finn*, white, clear). See *Cordoolagh*.

Corfree in Cavan; *Cor-fraoigh*, heathy round hill.

Corgannive in Donegal; *Cor-gainimh* [-ganniv], hill of the sand.

Corgarriff in Mayo, **Corgarrow** in Roscommon, and **Corgarve** in several counties; *Cor-garbh* [-garriv], rough round hill.

Corgarry in Cavan, and **Corgary** in other counties; *Corgardha*, hill of the garden.

Corgerry in Galway; understood locally as *Cor-dhoire*, odd oakwood—quite in accordance with phonetic custom. For Cor is often used in this sense, and the change of *dh* to *g* is a usual error, for which see p. 6, III.

Corglancy in Leitrim; *Cor-Mheg-Fhlannchadha* [-Lanncha], hill of MacClancy—a well-known family name.

Corglass, the name of many places in the north and north-west; *Cor-glas*, green round hill.

Corgowan in Roscommon; hill of the smith.

Corgreagh in Cavan, Monaghan, and Meath; round hill of the mountain-flat (from Old Kennedy, Cavan). See Greach in vol. ii. p. 393.

Corgreenan in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-ghrianain*, round hill of the summerhouse: see Grianan in vol. i. p. 291.

Corhober in Sligo; odd *tober* or well.

Corick, of frequent occurrence; *Camhrac*, a meeting, viz. either a confluence of streams or a meeting of battle.

Corillaun in Galway; Crane-island: see Corr, vol. i. p. 487.

Corkaboy in Kerry; yellow *corcach* or marsh.

Corkan in Westmeath and Donegal; same as *corcach*, a marsh.

Corkanaknockbaun in Clare; *Corcach-na-gcnocbán*, the marsh of the *knockbauns* or white hillocks.

Corkanree in Limerick; *Corcach-an-righ* [-ree], the king's *corcach* or marshy land. See Ree.

Corkashy (-bane and -duff, white and black). *Corcaisidh* is locally applied to waste land: a modification of *corcas*, marshy and waste land.

Corkeenagh in Roscommon; *Cor-caonach*, hill of moss. See Caonach in vol. ii. p. 337.

Corkip in Kildare ; *Cor-cip*, round hill of the stake. See Ceap, vol. ii. p. 353.

Corkragh in Tyrone ; a marshy place. (Termination *rach* with *corc*, a marsh.)

Corlackan in Galway ; round hill of the *leaca* or hill-slope. See Leaca, vol. i. p. 418.

Corlacky in Donegal, Fermanagh, and Derry ; *Cor-leacaigh*, hill of flagstones.

Corlagan in Longford and Monaghan ; round hill of the *lagan* or hollow.

Corlaght in Fermanagh ; hill of the *laght* or burial-mound.

Corlea in many counties ; *Cor-liath*, grey hill.

Corleck in Cavan and Monaghan ; *Cor-leic*, round hill of the flagstone.

Corleckagh in Cavan ; *flagstony cor*.

Corlee in Mayo ; *Cor-laogh*, hill of calves.

Corlis in Cavan, Roscommon, and Westmeath, and **Corliss** in Armagh ; odd fort. **Corlisheen**, odd little fort.

Corlisbrattan in Cavan ; round hill of Brattan's *lis*.

Corlongford in Monaghan, hill of the fortress. See Longphort in vol. i. p. 300.

Corloughan in Kilkenny ; round hill of the lake.

Corloughharoe in Monaghan ; hill of the red lake.

Corlummon in Mayo ; bare hill : *lomann* for *lom*, bare.

Corlust in Monaghan ; *Cor-loiste*, hill of the *losad* or kneading-trough (good land).

Cormeelick in Galway ; round hill of the marshy land : see Miliuc in vol. i. p. 465.

Cormeen in many counties ; smooth hill.

Cormoy in Monaghan ; round hill of the plain.

Cormullin in Donegal ; hill of the mill.

Cornabanny in Roscommon ; true Irish name *Cor-na-buinnighe* [-bunnee], round hill of the oozing water —watery surface. (Nothing to do with *bainne*, milk.)

Cornabeagh in Cavan ; *Cor-na-beithe* [-behy], round hill of the birch. See Beith, vol. i. p. 506.

Cornabrahier in Cavan ; *Cor-na-mbrathar*, hill of the friars : ecclesiastical property.

Cornabrandy in Monaghan; incorrectly anglicised from *Cor-na-branra*, round hill of the gibbet. *Brannra* has several senses: here (Monaghan) and elsewhere it means a gibbet.

Cornabroher in Leitrim; written in Down Survey and other authorities "Carrabrahé" and "Curra-broher"; *Cor-a'-bhrathar*, round hill of the friar. See *Cornabrahé*.

Cornabrone in Leitrim; *Cor-na-brón*, hill of the millstone or handmill. See *Bro* (*brón*), in vol. i. p. 376.

Cornacarrow in Cavan, Meath, and Monaghan; *Cor-na-cora*, hill of the fish-dam.

Cornacarta in Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, and **Cornacartan** in Galway; *Cor-na-ceardcha* (or -*ceardchan*), round hill of the forge.

Cornaclea in Cavan; *Cor-na-cleithe*, round hill of the hurdle. Either a hurdle causeway or a hurdle harrow.

Cornacleigh in Cavan, and **Cornacloy** in Leitrim; *Cor-na-cloiche*, round hill of the stone. See *Crocloghy*.

Cornacorroo in Leitrim; *Cor-na-coradh*, round hill of the fishing-weir. *Adh* pronounced *oo* in north-west.

Cornacreeve in several counties, **Cornacreevy** in Westmeath, and **Cornacrew** in Armagh and Monaghan; *Cor-na-craobh* [-creeva], hill of the branch or branchy trees.

Cornacullew in Longford, and **Cornacully** in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-coilleadh*, hill of the wood.

Cornadarragh in Cavan; round hill of the oaks.

Cornadarum in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-da-dhruim* [-da-rum], round hill of the two ridges. *D* of *drum* falls out by aspiration, as in *Borim*.

Cornadimpan in Cavan; *Cor-na-dtiompan*, hill of the standing stones: or pointed little hills. See *Tiompan* in vol. i. p. 403.

Cornadrung in Longford; the hill of the *drong* or multitude: a place of meeting.

Cornafaghy in Monaghan; *Cor-na-faithche* [-fahy], round hill of the play green. See *Faithche*, vol. i. p. 296.

Cornafannog in Fermanagh ; *Cor-na-bhfeannóg*, round hill of the scaldcrows. See Feannóg, vol. i. p. 486.

Cornaferst in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-feirste* [-fersta], round hill of the sand-bank ford (same as in Belfast : vol. i. p. 361).

Cornafostra in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-faistre*, round hill of the cheese. Cheese-making carried on here. *Faistre* same as the correct form *faiscre*, cheese (O'Reilly), from *faisc*, to press or squeeze. But there are other terms : see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Cheese."

Cornafulla in Roscommon ; *Cor-na-fola*, hill of blood : memory of some old-time battle.

Cornafunshin in Longford ; *Cor-na-fuinnsinn*, hill of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506.

Cornagall in Cavan and Monaghan ; *Cor-na-nGall*, hill of the Galls or foreigners (English settlers). See vol. i. p. 344.

Cornagark in King's Co. ; *Cor-na-gcearc*, round hill of the *carks* or hens ; *i.e.* grouse.

Cornagarvoge in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-garbhóige*, hill of the mustard-plant. *Garbhóig*, dim. of *garbh* [garriv], rough.

Cornagawna in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-ngamhna*, hill of the calves. See Clongawny.

Cornageachta in Mayo ; *Cor-na-gcéachta*, round hill of the ploughs. Possibly the abode of a plough-maker : *céacht*, a plough.

Cornageeragh in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-gcaorach*, hill of the sheep. See Caera, vol. i. p. 473.

Cornaghy in Leitrim ; *Cor-an-achaíd* [-aghy], round hill of the field. See Agha.

Cornagill in Donegal ; hill of the whiteness (*geal*, *gilé*) ; *i.e.* white round hill.

Cornagilty in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-gcoilte*, hill of the woods. See Galty Mts.

Cornaglah in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcleath*, hill of the poles or wattles or hurdles.

Cornaglare in Monaghan and Cavan ; *Cor-na-gclár*, round hill of the boards or planks or flat fields.

Cornaglea in Cavan, and **Cornaglia** in Roscommon ; same as Cornaglah.

Cornagleragh in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcléireach*, hill of the clergy.

Cornagon in Leitrim, and **Cornagun** in Fermanagh ; *Cor-na-gcon*, round hill of the hounds (*cu*, *con*, a hound).

Cornagower in Wicklow ; hill of the goats.

Cornagrally in Armagh, and **Cornagrillagh** in Donegal ; *Cor-na-greallaighe*, hill of the *grallach* or marshy or miry place.

Cornagran in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcrann*, round hill of the *cranxs* or trees. *C* eclipsed : p. 3, II.

Cornagrow in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcno*, round hill of the nuts (a hazel plantation here). The *c* of *cno* disappears under eclipsis, and the *n* is changed to *r* from the difficulty of combining *g* (hard) and *n* : see Crock.

Cornagullion in Donegal ; *Cor-na-gcuilleann*, round hill of the *cullens* or hollies.

Cornagunleog in Cavan ; *Cor-na-gcoinnleog*, hill of the stubbles. They use here the dim. *coinnleog* for stubble : the usual term is *cuinnleach*.

Cornahaia and **Cornahaw** in Cavan ; *Cor-na-haithche* [-haia], round hill of the kiln. Probably a limekiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

Cornahawla in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; *Cor-na-habhaille* [-hawla] ; hill of the orchard. See Abhall in vol. i. p. 516.

Cornahinch in Cork ; hill of the island.

Cornalack and **Cornaleck** in several counties ; *Cor-na-leac*, hill of the flagstones. See Leac, vol. i. p. 416.

Cornalara in Cavan ; locally *Cor-na-láradh*, round hill of the threshing-place, from *lár*, a floor.

Cornalaragh in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-láthrách*, round hill of the site (of some obliterated building). See Láthair in vol. i. pp. 309, 310.

Cornalassan in Mayo ; *Cor-na-leasán*, hill of the *lissses* or forts. *Leasán*, dim. of *lios*, vol. i. p. 271.

Cornalaur in King's Co. ; hill of the *lárs* or floors or level spots.

Cornalee in Roscommon ; *Cor-na-laogh* [-lee], hill of the calves.

Cornaleen in Cavan ; pronounced there with a varied inflection *Cor-na-laoigheann*, which they rightly interpret, the round hill of the calves : making *laoigheann* the gen. plural of *laogh*, a calf.

Cornalon in Cavan ; *Cor-na-lon*, round hill of the blackbirds. For Lon, see vol. i. p. 489.

Cornamaddy in Roscommon, Tyrone, and Westmeath ; hill of the dogs (*mada*, a dog).

Cornamahan in Cavan ; *Cor-na-meathan*, hill of the sieve-slits. See Coolmahane.

Cornamarrow in Mayo, and **Cornamarve** in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-marbh* [-marrov], round hill of the dead bodies,—no doubt preserves the memory of a bloody battle. See vol. i. pp. 117, 118.

Cornamart in Roscommon ; hill of the bullocks. See Westport, vol. ii. p. 307.

Cornaminaun in Galway ; hill of the kids (*minaun*).

Cornamona in Galway and King's Co. ; round hill of the *móin* or bog.

Cornamonaster in Mayo ; hill of the monastery.

Cornamult in Tipperary ; *Cor-na-molt*, hill of the wethers. See Molt, vol. ii. p. 305.

Cornanaff in Cavan, Galway, and Mayo ; *Cor-na-damh* [-nav], hill of the oxen. See Damh, vol. i. p. 472.

Cornanagh in Mayo and Monaghan ; *Cor-na-neach* [-nagh], hill of the horses. See Agh above : also Each, vol. i. p. 474.

Cornananta in Galway ; *Cor-na-neannta*, round hill of the nettles. See Neannta, vol. ii. p. 332.

Cornaneane in Leitrim ; *Cor-na-néan*, hill of the birds. See En, vol. i. p. 484.

Cornanerriff in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-noireamh*, hill of the ploughmen. For *oireamh*, see Errew.

Cornanure in Monaghan ; *Cor-na-niubhar*, hill of the yews. See Iubhar, vol. i. p. 511.

Cornanurney in Cavan ; *Cor-na-nurnaidh*, hill of the prayers. From a penitential station—altar, cross, *ulla*, &c. See Ardaturrish.

Cornapallis in Roscommon; *Cor* of the fairy-palace or fairy fort. Here *Cor* is understood as a ground depression or hollow.

Cornapaste in Monaghan; *Cor-na-péiste*, the round hill of the *péist* or monstrous worm or reptile. From the legendary reptile that rooted up the *worm-ditch*, the great antique boundary dyke, that winds through this townland, and left *her* name there.

Cornasassonagh in Monaghan; round hill of the Protestants. (Protestant family lived here.) *Sasonach* meant first a *Saxon*, an Englishman, but after the Reformation a Protestant.

Cornaseer in Cavan and Roscommon; *Cor-na-saor*, round hill of the artificers.

Cornashamsoge, hill of the shamrocks. *Shamsoge*, a corruption of *shamroge*, often used.

Cornashee in Fermanagh; round hill of the fairies. For *sidh* [shee] and fairies, see vol. i. p. 179.

Cornashinnagh in Roscommon; round hill of the foxes. (Fox cover here.) See Clonshannagh.

Cornaskeoge in Fermanagh; round hill of the *skeoges* or thorn bushes. *Skeoge* a dim. of *sceach*.

Cornasker in Cavan; *Cor-na-sceire*, hill of the sharp rock (*sceir*, generally a sea-rock, but sometimes inland).

Cornasleeve in Monaghan; *Cor-na-slaidheamh* [-sleeve], hill of the slayings. Memory of a bloody battle, like Cornamarrow above, or (on account of plural) rather a series of battles. The local pronunciation clearly distinguishes *slaidheamh* from *sliabh* (a mountain: as in next name), by the broad *sl* and slender *sl*.

Cornaslieve in Cavan and Leitrim; *Cor* of the *sliabh* [sieve] or mountain. In Cavan *cor* is in this name understood as a depression or pit: see Cornapallis.

Cornavad in Leitrim; *Cor-na-bhfead* [-vad], hill of the *feads* or whistles, viz. whistling from fairies, like Carrigapheepera; or possibly of the (whistling) plovers.

Cornavannoge in Leitrim; *Cor-na-bhfeannóg*, round hill of the royston or scaldcrows.

Cornaveigh in Cork; *Cor-na-bhfiadh*, hill of the deer.

Cornavray in Fermanagh; *Cor-na-bhfraoch*, hill of the *heaths*, i.e. heaths of different kinds.

Corncamble in Donegal; correct Irish *Carn-Comainn*. Coman's carn or grave-monument.

Cornecassa in Monaghan; incorrectly anglicised from *Cor-na-ceasach*, round hill of the *kesh* or cause-way. See vol. i. p. 361.

Corneddan in Longford; *Cor-an-fheadain*, round hill (or pit ?) of the *feddan* or brook. *F* of *feadan* falls out by aspiration (p. 2, IV). See vol. i. p. 458.

Cornery in Cork; *Cor-an-aodhaire*, hill of the shepherd. See *Aedhaire*, vol. ii. p. 115.

Cornreany in Down (should be *Carn-*); *Carn-raithnighe* (-rahinee), carn of the ferns.

Corrabally in Cork; *Cor-baile*, odd town. Vowel sound inserted between *cor* and *baile*: p. 7, VII.

Corrabaun in several counties; same as *Corbane*.

Corrabeagh in Leitrim; same as *Corbehagh*.

Corrabeagher in Leitrim; correct Irish pronunciation *Cor-buidheachair*, hill of the yellow clay (*buidhe*, yellow) or more likely of the *buidheachar* or jaundice; from a jaundice well. See *Buidheog*, vol. ii. p. 83.

Corrabola in Longford; *Cor-bolach*, hill of cows (*bo*, a cow: *bolach*, cows collectively).

Corracar in Leitrim; hill of the (slide) cars.

Corracarrow in Cavan; hill of the *carra* or weir. See *Carra*.

Corracharra in Monaghan; *Cor-a'-chairrthe* [-*carra*], round hill of the rock. See *Carr*.

Corrachoosaun in Leitrim; *Cor-a'-chuasáin*, hill of the little cave. See *Cuas*, vol. i. p. 437.

Corrachrow in Fermanagh; round hill of the *cro* or cattle hut. See vol. ii. p. 225.

Corrachuill in Leitrim; hill of hazel (*coll*).

Corrachulter in Monaghan; of the *coltar* or plough-share.

Corrackan in Monaghan; local name and sense—no doubt correct—are *Corácan* [*Corraukan*], quarrelsome: from the quarrelsome inhabitants.

Corracleigh in Cavan: should be Cornacleigh: *Cor-na-cloiche*, round hill of the *cloch* or stone.

Corraclogh in Roscommon; *Coradh-cloch*, stony weir.

Corracloghan in Monaghan; weir of the stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

Corracloon in Clare and Fermanagh, and **Corracloona** in Leitrim; *Cor-cluana*, round hill of the *cloon* or meadow. Vowel sound put between *cor* and *cluain*: p. 7, VII.

Corracoggil in Roscommon; pronounced here *Cor-a'-chagaoil* [-coggeel], round hill of the *cogal* or tares. See Coggaula.

Corracommeen in Roscommon; *Cor-a'-choimín*, round hill of the *coimín* or common.

Corracoolia in Galway; *Cor-a'-chuaille* [-coolia], round hill of the *coolia* or pole.

Corracramph in Donegal and Leitrim; *Cor-a'-creamha*, hill of wild garlick. See *Creamh*, vol. ii. p. 347.

Corracreeny in Cavan and Leitrim; *Cor-a'-chrionaidh* [-creeny], round hill of the *creenagh*—withered brambles or grass.

Corracrin in Monaghan; round hill of the *crann* or tree. See vol. i. p. 498.

Corracullen in Galway and King's Co.; holly hill.

Corracunna in Cork; hill of the *conna* or firewood.

Corradarren in Cavan; *Cor-a'-dairin*, hill of the little *derry* or oak wood.

Corraderrybrock; *Cor-a'-doire-broc*; hill of Derry-brock; and Derrybrock means the oak-wood of *brocs* or badgers.

Corradreenan in Fermanagh; *Cor-a'-draoigheanain*, round hill of the *drynan* or blackthorn or sloebush.

Corradrehid in Roscommon; (Cordrehid: old co. map): round hill of the *drehid* or bridge. See *Droichead* in vol. i. p. 368.

Corradrish in Mayo; round hill of the *dris* or bramble (meaning a place of brambles). **Corradrishy** in Mayo; of the *driseach* or brambles. See *Dreas* in vol. ii. pp. 355, 356.

Corragany in Monaghan ; round hill of the garden.

Corragarrow in Longford, and **Corragarve** in Roscommon ; *Cora-garbh*, rough weir.

Corragaun in several counties ; *Carraigán*, rocky land, dim. of *carraig*, a rock.

Corragaunnacalliaghadoo, near Westport ; *Corragán-na-gealliagh-dubh*, rock of the cormorants. See Breeole.

Corrageen in Dublin and Wexford ; rocky land.

Corragh is sometimes used for curragh, a moor-moory land. See vol. i. p. 463.

Corragoly in Leitrim, and **Corragooly** in Mayo ; *Cor-a'-ghualaidhe* [-gooly], hill of the charcoal burner. *Gual*, coal, charcoal ; *gualaidhe*, charcoal burner.

Corrakeel in Fermanagh ; *Coradh-caol*, narrow weir.

Corrakeeldrum in Cavan ; *Coradh-caol-droma*, weir of the narrow hill-ridge.

Corrakeen in Monaghan ; beautiful weir ; *i.e.* beautiful surroundings.

Corrakeeran in Cavan and Meath ; round hill of the *keeran* or quicken-tree : vol. i. p. 513.

Corralanna in Westmeath ; *Cor-a-leanna*, hill of the ale (abode of a brewer or seller of ale). For brewers, see my "Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel.," Index, "Ale."

Corralara in Roscommon ; *Cor-a'-láthrách*, hill of the site (of some remarkable structure).

Corraleek in Fermanagh ; hill of the flagstone (*leac*).

Corralongford in Fermanagh ; hill of the *longphort* or fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

Corralough in several counties ; hill of the lake.

Corralustia ; hill of the kneading-trough. See Coollusty.

Corramacorra in Wexford ; Mac Corra's fish-weir.

Corramagrine in Roscommon ; McGrine's weir. See Ballymagrine.

Corramore in Fermanagh, Roscommon, and Tyrone ; great weir.

Corran in Armagh, Cavan, and Cork ; *Corran*, a reaping hook ; sometimes applied to a point of land from its shape, and often also to land covered with

sharp rocks. See Corraun. **Corrandoo** in Galway : *doo* is *dubh*, black.

Corraneena in Galway ; *Cor-an-fhíona*, round hill of the wine. The *f* of *fíon*, wine, falls out by aspiration : p. 2, IV. Name, an echo of the old time of smuggling.

Corranellistrum in Galway ; round hill of the *ellistrums* or flaggers. See vol. ii. p. 334.

Corraness in Donegal ; *Cor-an-easa*, hill of the waterfall. And the fine *ess* or waterfall is still there. *Ess* (nom.) used instead of *assa* (gen.) : p. 12.

Corranewy in Monaghan ; *Cor-an-fhiodhbhaidhe*, round hill of the wood. Name pronounced correctly by local shanachies, but meaning of *fiodhbhadh* [feeva] lost.

Corranierna in Cavan ; *Cor-an-iarna*, hill of the hank or skein (of thread). Weavers lived here, who are still remembered in tradition. See Drumierna.

Corrannaskeha in Waterford ; rocky land of the whitethorn. See Sceach in vol. i. p. 518.

Corrantotan in Roscommon ; *Cor-an-teotáin*, round hill of the burning : surface burned for tillage purposes. See Teotán in vol. i. p. 238 ; and Betal above.

Corranure in Cavan ; hill of the yew. See Iubhar, vol. i. p. 511.

Corraquill in Cavan ; hill of the hazel (*coll*).

Corrardaghy in Fermanagh ; high round hill of the field. See Agha.

Corrardreen ; high round hill of the *dryan* or *drynan* or blackthorn. See Draeghean in vol. i. p. 517.

Corraree in Roscommon ; *Cor-a'-fhraoigh* [-ree], hill of the heath. The *f* of *fraoch* lost in aspiration : p. 2, IV. See vol. i. p. 520, for *Fraoch*.

Corrashesk in Tyrone ; round hill of the *seasc* or sedge : vol. ii. p. 340.

Corrasheskin in Tyrone ; hill of the *sesceann* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Corrasillagh in Wicklow ; hill of the sally-tree.

Corraskea in Monaghan ; same as Corranaskeha.

Corraskealy in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-sceulaidhe*, hill of the story-teller : residence of a shanachie.

Corrasluastia in Roscommon ; *Cor-a'-sluaiste*, round hill of the *sluasad* or shovel. Probably the residence of a spade-and-shovel smith.

Corrataghart in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-tachairt*, hill of the skirmish (*tachart* for *tachar* : a usual variety). See Cortaher.

Corratanty in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-tsean-toighe*, round hill of the old house. *Sean*, old : here *s* eclipsed by *t*. For *toighe* or *tighe*, see Attee.

Corratanvally in Mayo; *Cor-a'-tsean-bhaile*, round hill of the old town (*sean-bhaile*): *s* eclipsed as in Corratanty.

Corratawy in Cavan and Leitrim ; *Cor-a'-tsamhaidh* [-tawy], round hill of the sorrel. See Samhadh in vol. ii. p. 341.

Corrateean in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-tsiáin*, round hill of the foxglove. *Sian* or *sidhean*, foxglove or fairy-thimble. See vol. ii. p. 329.

Corrateemore in Monaghan, and **Corratimore** in Leitrim ; *Cor-a'-tighe-móir*, round hill of the great house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Corraterriff in Leitrim ; *Cor-a'-tairbh*, round hill of the bull. For *Tairbh*, see vol. i. p. 471.

Corrateskin in Fermanagh ; *Cor-a'-tseiscinn*, round hill of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Corratober in Cavan and Meath ; *Cor-a'-tobair*, hill of the well. See vol. i. p. 450.

Corratowick in Mayo ; *Cor-a'-tseabhaic* [-towick], round hill of the hawk. The *s* of *seabhad* [pron. showk and shake in Ulster] is eclipsed by *t*. See vol. i. p. 485.

Corratrasna in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; *Corrasna*, cross-hill (*i.e.* standing crosswise). Vowel sound inserted between *cor* and *trasna* : p. 7, VII.

Corraun in Mayo, Queen's Co., and Roscommon ; same as Corran.

Corravacan in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-bheacáin*, hill of the mushroom. *Beacán* to be here distinguished from *meacán*, a parsnip.

Corraveaty in Cavan ; *Cor-a'-bhiadhtaigh* [-veaty], hill of the public victualler : he kept his hostel here. See Betagh, vol. ii. p. 113.

Corravilla in Cavan and Monaghan; hill of the *billa* or branchy tree. *B* of *bilé* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I. See vol. i. p. 499, for *bilé*.

Corravoggy and **Corravogy** in Cavan; *Cor-a'-bhogaigh* [-voggy], round hill of the bog. See *Bogach*, vol. ii. p. 47. *B* aspirated to *v*.

Corravohy in Cavan; *Cor-a'-bhoithe*, round hill of the cattle-hut. See "Bo and Boh."

Corravokeen in Mayo; *Cor-a'-bhuaicín* [-vooken], round hill of the little *buac* or pinnacle.

Corravreeda in Cork; *Coradh-Bhrighde*, Brigit's weir.

Corraweelis in Cavan; *Cor-a'-mhaoil-lis*, round hill of the bald (*maol*) or flattened *lis* or fort. See *Corweelis*.

Corrawillin in Cavan and Monaghan; round hill of the *mullin* or mill. *M* of *Mullin* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Corrawully in Fermanagh; *Cor-a'-mhullaigh* [-wully], round hill of the *mallach* or summit. *Mullach*, vol. i. p. 391.

Correal and **Correel** in Roscommon and Queen's Co.; *Cor-aoil*, hill of *aoil* or lime.

Correens in Mayo; little *cors* or round hills: Eng. plural of *Correen*.

Correvan in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cor-Riabhán*, Revan's round hill.

Corries in Carlow; English plural instead of the Irish *caradha*, dams or fish-weirs.

Corriga in Leitrim and Tipperary, and **Corraige** in Clare; *Carraigidh*, rocky hills.

Corrigeen in Queen's Co.; little *corrig* or rock: more usually written Carrigeen.

Corrin in Cork is a form often used there for *carn*, a monumental pile of stones.

Corrinare in Armagh; *Cor-an-fheir* [-air], round hill of the *feur* or grass. *F* drops out by aspiration.

Corrinary in Monaghan; *Cor-an-aodhaire* [-airy], the hill of the herdsman.

Corrinshigagh in Monaghan; *Cor-fhuinseogach*, round hill of the ash trees. *Fuinseogach* is

an adjective meaning abounding in ash. (*Fuinnse, fuinnseog*, the ash-tree : see vol. i. p. 506).

Corrinshigo in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan ; *Cor-fhuinnseoge* [-inshoga] (gen. sing.), round hill of the ash. *F* drops out by aspiration.

Corrinure in Armagh ; *Cor-an-iubhair*, hill of the yew. See Iubhar in vol. i. p. 511.

Corrool in Longford, and **Corrowle** in Tipperary ; *Cor-ubhall* [-ool], round hill of the apples. See Abhall, vol. i. p. 516.

Corroy in Mayo and Roscommon ; *Cor-ruadh* [-rua], red round hill.

Corrudda in Leitrim ; *Cor-ruide*, hill of the red scum (of iron).

Corruragh in Cork ; *Cor-iubhrach*, yewy hill—abounding in yews. See Corrinure.

Corrycorka in Longford ; round hill of the Corcach or marsh. See Corcach in vol. i. p. 462.

Corryolus in Leitrim ; *Coraidh-Eolus*, weir of Eolus, the ancestor of the Muintir-Eolais, the ancient proprietors of the whole district. *Coraidh*, dative, is used here for the nom. *Coradh* : p. 13.

Corsallagh in Sligo ; *Cor-salach*, dirty or miry hill.

Corskeagh in several Connaught counties ; *Cor-sceach*, hill of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

Cortaghart in Monaghan ; same as Corrataghart.

Cortaher in Fermanagh ; *Cor-tachair*, hill of the fight. (*Tachar*, a fight.) See Corrataghart.

Cortamlat in Armagh ; *Cor-taimhleachta*, round hill of the plague-grave. See Taimhleacht, vol. i. p. 162.

Cortober in several counties ; same as Corratober.

Cortrasna in several counties ; same as Corratasna.

Corvackan in Monaghan ; same as Corravacan.

Corvally in Antrim and Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-bhealach*, bend of the road. *Cor*, a twist or bend here. See Bealach, vol. i. p. 371.

Corvoderry ; pronounced and interpreted there ; *Cor-bhoith-doire*, odd-booth of the oak wood.

Corvoley in Monaghan ; odd *booley* or dairy-place (*b* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I). See Booley.

Corweelis in Cavan ; same as Corraweelis. *Lis* escapes inflection to *lassa* here : p. 14.

Corwillin in Monaghan ; *Cor-a'-mhuiilinn*, round hill of the mill (the mill of the old bleach-green, which still stands).

Cos, Coss in Kerry ; *cos*, a foot (of a mountain or other feature).

Cosha in Kerry ; for *Cois* [cush] (dative), foot.

Coshecummeragh in Kerry ; along or beside the river Cummeragh. See *Cush* in vol. i. p. 527.

Coshkeam in Clare ; *Coiscéim*, a step or pass. See *Coiscéim* in vol. ii. p. 386.

Coskemduff in Cavan ; *Coiscéim-dubh*, black pass.

Cosmona in Galway ; foot (*cos*) of the bog.

Cossallagh in Mayo ; dirty or miry foot or bottom land.

Cossaunaclamper in Galway ; *Casán-a'-chlampair*, path of the dispute. See vol. i. p. 373, and vol. ii. p. 460.

Costrea in Leitrim ; *Cos-tréith* [-treá], wearied foot. Probably applied to worn-out bottom land.

Coteenty in Galway ; *Coitchínntidhe*, commons, commons land ; pl. of *Coitchíonn*, which see in vol. ii. p. 472.

Coulagh in Cork ; locally they are quite positive that it is *Cuailleach*, a place abounding in poles and branchless trees. *Cuaille* [coolya], a pole.

Coum, often in south used for Coom.

Coumnagappul in Waterford ; valley of the horses : same as Coomnagoppul at Killarney, vol. i. p. 432.

Coumnageeha in Tipperary ; coom of the wind—windy valley. See *Gaeth*, vol. i. p. 44.

Coumnagun in Clare ; *Com-na-gcon*, valley of the hounds. See vol. i. p. 480.

Countenan in Cavan ; *Cointeannan*, disputed land, from *caintinn*, dispute : like Clamper : see Cossauna-clamper.

Couragh in Cork ; *Cuarach*, full of *cuars* or round hollows. See Coor.

Couravoughil in Galway ; *Cuar-a'-bhuaachaill*, hollow of the (shepherd-) boy.

Court. This English word is often used in place-names—with its proper English meaning—a grand house—a mansion—and combines with other Irish words as if it were itself Irish. Irish form *Cúirt*, gen. *cúirte*.

Courtbrack in Cork and Limerick; speckled court.

Courtnabooly in Kilkenny; court of the *booley* or dairy-place: a grand house and grounds decayed and fallen into possession of a dairyman: like many I know now near Dublin.

Craanaha in Carlow; *Carrán-atha*, stony place of the ford. See Craan, vol. i. p. 420.

Craanatore in Wexford; *Craan-a'-tuair*, rocky land of the bleach-green or pasture.

Craanlusky in Carlow; *Carrán-loisgthe*[-lusky], burnt rocky land; i.e. surface burned for tillage purposes.

Craanpursheen in Carlow; rocky land of the *puirsín* or spearmint. The usual colloquial name for spearmint is *misimín* [mishimeen].

Cragagh and **Craggagh** in Clare and Mayo; a craggy or rocky place (*creag*, a rock).

Craggaknock in Clare; *Creag-a'-chnuic*, rock of the hill.

Cragganacree in Limerick; *Creayan-na-cruidhe*, little rock of the cattle (*croodh* [cro], cattle).

Craggane, **Craggaun** in Clare, Kerry, and Limerick; little rock (dim. of *creag*: p. 12, II).

Craggaunoonia in Kerry; *Creagan-uaithne* [-oonia], greenish little rock.

Craghy in Donegal; *Crathaidhe* or *Creathaidhe*, a local and correct term for a shaking bog. *Crith* [crih], to shake or tremble.

Cragnagower in Clare; *Creag-na-ngabhar*, rock of the *gowers* or goats.

Craigahulliar in Antrim; *Creag-a'-choiléara*, crag of the *coiléar* or quarry. Nom. (*hulliar*) kept instead of gen. (*hulléra*): p. 12.

Craigban in Antrim, white crag (*bán*); **Craigboy** in Down (yellow); **Craigbrack** in Derry (speckled); **Craigdoo** in Donegal (*dubh*, black); **Craiglea** in Derry (grey); **Craigfad** in Antrim (*fad*, long).

Craigarusky in Down ; *Creag-a'-ruasgaidhe* [-rusky], crag of the morass. See *Rúscach*, vol. i. p. 464.

Craigfaddock in Antrim ; crag of plovers (*feadog*).

Craigmaddyroe in Donegal ; *Creag-madaidh-ruaidh* ; crag of the red dog, *i.e.* the fox.

Caignacally in Donegal ; *Creag-na-caillighe*, rock of the *calliagh* or hag.

Caignagapple in Tyrone ; *Creag-na-geapul*, crag of the horses. See *Coumnagappul*.

Caignagat in Antrim ; *Creag-na-gcat*, crag of the (wild) cats.

Caignageeragh in Antrim ; *Creag-na-gcaorach* [-geeragh], rock of the sheep.

Caignamaddy in Antrim ; *Creag-na-madaidh*, rock of the dogs.

Cranagh in Tipperary and Wicklow ; *Crannach*, a place full of *cranns* or trees—woodland. **Cranaghan** in Cavan, dim. and with same meaning.

Crancreagh in King's Co. ; *Crann-critheach* ("trembling tree"), the aspen-tree : a place of aspens. See *Craghy*.

Crannavone in Tipperary ; *Crann-mhóin* [-vone], tree-bog, a bog of trees. Vowel inserted between *crann* and *vone* : p. 7, VII : *m* of *móin* (bog) aspirated.

Crantahar in Mayo ; tree of the fight. See *Cortaher* and *Cortaghart*.

Crataloe in Limerick, **Cratloe** in Clare, and **Cratlagh** in Donegal ; *Creatalach* [crattalagh], sallow-wood, a place of sally-trees (O'Donovan).

Craughwell in Galway. This would at first sight appear to be *Creamh-choill*, wild-garlic wood (see vol. ii. p. 348) ; but it is not ; for all the best local authorities agree in making it *Creach-mhaoil*, which they correctly interpret "place of plunders" or plunder hill (*creach*, plunder ; *mhaoil*, a hill) : a place where plundered or *lifted* cattle were placed and kept.

Crawnglass in Kildare ; green rocky rough land. *Craun* or *craan* is the usual pronunciation, in the east of Ireland, of *carrán*, rocky rough land. See *Carr*.

Craywell in Wexford; *Creamh-choill*, wild-garlic wood: like Crawhill in vol. ii. p. 349.

Creaghadoos in Donegal; English plural for Irish *Créacha-dubha*, black brakes. *Créach*, a brake or shrubbery: also applied to land overgrown with coarse vegetation of any kind, or coarse pasture.

Creenagh in several counties; *Crionach*, anything withered—here withered wood, brake, grass, &c.: from the root *crion* [creen], withered.

Creenary in Donegal; *Crionaire*: same as Creenagh.

Creenkill in Armagh and Kilkenny; *Crion-choill*, withered wood.

Creenveen; *Crion-mhín*, smooth withered spot.

Creeny in Cavan; *Crionaigh*; same as Creenagh; but dative form is used.

Creeragh in Mayo (and Tipperary); *Criathrach*, a shaking bog: from *Criathar*, a sieve. A shaking bog is often called a *sieve* (*criathar*), partly from its shaking and partly from the holes.

Creevaghaun in Mayo; *Craobhachán*, branchy or bushy land: dim. termination *chán* added to *craobh*.

Creevaghbaun in Galway; white branchy place. See Creevagh in vol. i. pp. 451, 501.

Creevaghy in Monaghan; bushy field. See Agha.

Creevan and **Creevaun**, a bushy spot; dim. of *craobh* [creeve], a branch. **Creevangular**, short *creevan* or branchy place.

Creeve; *Craobh*, a branch, a branchy tree; common all through Ireland.

Creevekeeran in Armagh; quickentree-brake.

Creevenagh in Tyrone; a branchy place. *Nach* added to *Craobh*.

Creeveoughter in Donegal; *Craobh-uachtar*, upper branchy tree.

Creevy, a branchy place, same as Creevagh. Irish *Craobhaigh* (dative).

Creevyloughgare; branch or bush or branchy place of the short lake (*gearr*, short).

Creevyquin in Roscommon; *Craobh-Ui-Chuinn*, O'Quin's branch or branchy land.

Cregagh in Down ; same as Cragagh.

Cregan in Derry ; little crag or rock.

Cregcarragh in Galway ; rugged rock (*carrach*, rough).

Cregdotia ; burnt rocky-land. See Clondoty.

Cregga in Roscommon ; *Creaga*, Irish plural of *creag*, rocks.

Creggaballagh in Mayo ; *Creaga-bhallacha*, spotted rocks. *Ball*, a spot, *ballach*, spotted—speckled.

Creggagh in Mayo ; *Creagach*, rocky land.

Creggameen in Roscommon ; *Creaga-míne*, smooth rocks.

Creggananta in Galway ; *Creag-a'-neannta*, crag of nettles.

Cregganawoddy in Mayo ; *Creagán-a'-bhodaigh*, little crag of the churl. See Bodach, vol. ii. p. 164.

Cregganbane and **Cregganbaun** in Armagh and Mayo ; whitish *creggan* or little rock. **Cregganboy** in Antrim (yellow) ; **Cregganbrack** in Mayo (speckled).

Cregganconroe in Tyrone ; *Creagan-con-ruaidhe* [-roo], little rock of the red hound.

Cregganduff in Armagh ; black little crag.

Creggannacourty in Cork ; of the mansion. See Court.

Creggannagappul ; little rock of horses. See Coumnagappul.

Creggannaseer in Mayo ; rock of the artificers. See Carricknaseer.

Cregganycarna in Mayo ; *Creagan-Ui-Cearnaigh*, O'Kearney's rock.

Creggaree in Galway ; the king's rock. See Ree.

Creggarve in Mayo ; *Creag-garbh*, rugged rock.

Creggaturlough in Galway ; of the turlough or half-dried lake.

Creggaunnahorna in Mayo ; of the *eorna* or barley.

Creglahan in Roscommon ; *lahan* is *leathan*, broad.

Cregmoher in Clare ; of the ruined fort.

Cregnafyla in Mayo ; *-na-faille*, of the cliff : see Aill.

Cregnanagh in Mayo ; *Creag-na-neach*, of horses.

Crehaun or **Crihaun** in Limerick, and round there,

often means a shaking bog: from *erith* [crih], to shake.

Crettyard in Queen's Co.; *Crotaidhe-arda*, high crots or humps (round hills).

Crevinish in Fermanagh; branchy island.

Crewbane in Meath (near Knowth). "Crew" here is a vulgar pronunciation of *Cnodbha* or Knowth, the name of one of the famous burial-mounds of *Brugh-na-Boinne*. Knowth is changed to Crew like *knock* to *crock*.

Crewcat; *Craobh-cat*, branchy place of (wild) cats.

Crinagort in Kerry; *Crion-ghort*, withered *gort* or tillage-field. See Creenagh.

Crininish in Clare, and **Crinnish** in Mayo; *Cruinn-inis*, round island. *Cruinn* [crin], round.

Crinny in Kerry; *Cruinnidh*, round hill. See Crininish.

Cripplehill in Cork; correct translation of *cnoc-a'-mhairtéalaig*, hill of the cripple. Here the word for cripple is *mairtéalach*, but the more usual form is *mairtíneach*.

Cris or **Criss**; *Crios*, a girdle, a circle: often applied to a circular belt of land.

Crislaghkeel and **Crislaghmore** in Donegal; *Crios-lach* is a girdle or circle: *keel*, narrow; *more*, great.

Crissadaun in Wicklow; little *crios* or circle; dim. in *dán*.

Crissaun in Westmeath; same as Crissadaun, only with the dim. *án* instead of *dán*: p. 12, II.

Cro as a place-name is sometimes used in the north-west for a hollow or valley. Its most usual application is to a cattle hut.

Croagh, a round hill: see Cruach, vol. i. p. 387.

Croaghacullion in Donegal; round hill of holly.

Croaghanarget in Donegal; round hill of the *airgead* or silver.

Croaghconnellagh Mt. in Donegal, at north-west side of Barnesmore; so called as being in Tirconnell to distinguish it from Croaghonagh.

Croaghnaclaree in Cork; *Cruach-na-croidhe* [cree], round hill of the cattle. *Crodh*, gen. *cruidhe*, cattle.

Croaghnamaddy in Donegal ; hill of dogs (madadh).

Croaghnashallog in Donegal ; *Cruach-na-sealya*, round hill of the hunt or chase. Nom. shallog (Irish sealg) kept instead of gen. shalloga, p. 12.

Croaghonagh in Donegal, at the east side of the Gap of Barnesmore ; *Cruach-Eoghanach* [-owenagh], so called as being in the old territory of Tirowen, to distinguish it from Croaghconnelagh at the opposite side of the gap. One is the *cruach* of Tirconnell, the other the *cruach* of Tyrone.

Croaghubbribid in Donegal ; round hill of the *tiobraid* [tubbrid], or well. *T* of tubbrid is aspirated to *h* (p. 3, VI) and falls out.

Croan in Down, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and **Croane** in Tipperary ; *Cruán* or *Cruadhán* [cruan], hard ground ; from *cruadh* [cru], hard ; dim. *Cruadhan*.

Croanrea in Cork ; *Crón-réidh* [-rea], brown *reidh* or mountain flat. *Crón* [crone], brown.

Crobally in Waterford ; hard townland, *i.e.* with hard surface. See Croan.

Crocum in Donegal ; crooked valley. See Cro.

Crochtencloogh in Kilkenny ; "little croft of stones."

Crock is often used for knock (hill) ; it is an attempt to sound *cnoc*, in which the two sounds of *c* (or *k*) and *n* are heard : but as this is difficult to English-speaking tongues, the *n* is replaced by *r*, which is easy. In Inishowen in Donegal this change of *cnoc* or knock to *crock* is very common ; but it is found in many other districts.

Crockacullion in Sligo ; hill of the holly.

Crockadreen in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-a'-draoighinn*, hill of the blackthorn.

Crockalaghta, a hill over the sea just beside Inishowen Head in Donegal ; *Cnoc-a'-lachta* (or *lochta*), the hill of the *loft* or shelf. See Crock above. For *lochta*, see Knocklofty.

Crockaness in Fermanagh ; hill of the waterfall.

Crockastollar in Donegal ; *Cnoc-a'-stualaire* [-stoolera], hill of the peak.

Crockaunadreenagh in Co. Dublin ; *Cnocan-draoighneach* [-dreenagh], blackthorn hill.

Crockaunrannell in Mayo ; Randal's or Reynold's hill.

Crocklusty in Cavan ; hill of the kneading-trough. See Coollusty.

Crocknagrally in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-greallaighe* [-grally], hill of the *greallach* or miry place.

Crocknagross in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-gcros*, hill of the crosses : *c* of *cross* eclipsed by *g*.

Crocknahattin in Cavan ; *Cnoc-na-haitenn*, hill of the furze (fem. gender and inflection, as here in Cavan : see vol. i. p. 519).

Crocknamurleog in Donegal ; hill of the *muirleogs* : a *muirleog* is a basket to catch sand-eels or wilks or whelks.

Crocknanane in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-na-néan*, of birds.

Crocknaraw in Galway, and **Crockraw** in Donegal ; hill of the *rath*. See Rath, vol. i. p. 274.

Croghtha (beg and more, little and great) in Kilkenny and Cork. *Crochta* is the English word “croft,” a small enclosed house-farm ; like *locht*, from “loft.”—English *f* changed to the Irish guttural *ch*. See Knocklofty.

Croghteen in Limerick ; little croft.

Crohan in Tipperary ; generally called Cro-an, not Crohane. Same as Croan above.

Crohyboyle in Donegal ; *Croch-Ui-Baoighill* [-Boyle], the *croch* or gallows of O'Boyle the native chief, who used it for malefactors among his people.

Crolack in Donegal ; *Cruadh-leaca*, hard stones or stony land. For *Cruadh*, see Croan.

Crolly in Donegal ; *Craithlighe*, a shaking bog, from *craith* or *crith*, to shake.

Cronadun in Donegal ; *Cro-na-duinne*, the *cro* or valley of the *dun* cow ; a famous legendary cow that figures everywhere in Donegal. In this county they have many such wonderful cows and places named from them : and they are of various colours, such as black (*dubh*), white (*finn*), red (*derg*), bluish-green (*glas*), white-forehead (*cannon*), white-back (*druim-fhionn*), all of them renowned in romance.

Cronagort in Clare ; *Crón-gort*, dark-brown garden. Vowel inserted between *cron* and *gort* : p. 7, VII.

Cronamuck in Donegal ; valley of the pigs.

Cronavone in Tipperary ; *Crón-mhóin*, brown bog.

Crone ; Irish *crón*. In Wicklow, Carlow, and their neighbourhood, this word is used to denote a hollow. It is evidently a derivative of *cro*, a hollow, or valley.

Croneen in Fermanagh ; a brown piece of land. Dim. of *crón*, brown.

Cronelea in Wicklow ; *Crón-líath*, grey hollow.

Cronelusk in Wicklow ; *Crón-loisgthe* [-luska], burnt hollow.

Cronesallagh in Wicklow ; dirty or miry hollow.

Croneskagh in Carlow ; hollow of whitethorns.

Cronin in Roscommon ; *Crónainn*, dark brown spots of land. From *crón*, brown.

Cronkeeran in Donegal ; *Cro-an-chaorthainn*, valley of blackthorns.

Croogorts in Kerry ; plural of Croogort, hard field. See Croan.

Crooksling near Dublin ; *Cruach-slinn*, hill of slates. See Croagh.

Crossard in Clare, Mayo, and Tipperary ; high cross.

Crossdoney in Cavan ; *Cros-Domhnaigh* [-downey], Sunday cross : *i.e.* resorted to on Sundays.

Crossdrum in Meath, and **Crossdrumman** in Leitrim ; cross hill-edge, *i.e.* standing across or transverse.

Crossduff in Monaghan ; black (*dubh*), cross.

Crossea in Longford ; *Cros-Aodha* [-ea], Hugh's cross.

Crossmakelagher in Cavan ; MacCeileachair's or MacKelleher's cross : a very old family name.

Crossmoyle in Monaghan ; bald, or bare, or worn cross. There is a very ancient cross standing in the middle of the "Diamond" here, grey and much worn with age.

Crossna in Roscommon ; *Cros-an-aith* [ah], cross of the ford. See Aghacross, vol. i. p. 328.

Crossnacreevy in Down ; *Cros-na-craobhaigh*, cross of the *craobhach* or branchy place.

Crossnalannav, frequent in the south ; *Cros-na-*

leanbh, cross (roads) of the *lannars* or children, a spot at the meeting of four roads where unbaptized children were buried.

Crossnamoyle in Armagh; *Cros-na-maoile*, cross of the *maol* or hornless cow. (The noun is fem. as shown by *na*.) See Bo.

Crossnamuckley in Down; Cross at the *muclach* or piggery. See vol. i. p. 478.

Crossnarea in Derry; *Cros-na-riaghadh* [-reea], cross of the executions. See Ardnarea, vol. i. p. 105.

Crossone Mt. in Down; Owen's cross.

Crossterry in Cork; *Cros-doire*, cross oak wood (*i.e.* placed crosswise). The *d* of *derry* became *t* through the influence of the hard *s* preceding.

Crossursa in Galway; *Fursa*'s cross. *F* falls out by aspiration: p. 2, IV. For the illustrious St. *Fursa*, see Killursa.

Crossybrennan in Kilkenny; O'Brennan's cross.

Crough; a rick, a round rock-pile or hill. See Croagh.

Croughil in King's Co., and **Croughal** in Westmeath; *Cruachal*, little *cruach* or round hill. Final *l* a dim. termination (vol. ii. p. 37).

Croughta in Cork and Tipperary; same as Crogha.

Croveenananta in Donegal; *Cruach-mheen-anannta*, smooth round-hill of the nettles. For *Neannta*, see vol. ii. p. 332. The *m* of *meen* changed to *v* by aspiration.

Crovehy in Donegal; round hill of the birch. See Beha.

Crover in Cavan and Monaghan; *Cruadhbhar* [croover], which they translate there "hard top or surface"; taking *bhar* to be *barr*, top. (See Barr.) But I think *ver* is *bhar*, a mere termination, for which see vol. ii. p. 10. *Crover*, hard land. More learned people than our peasantry often deceive themselves by the very common fallacy of turning terminations into separate words.

Crovraghan in Clare; *Cruadh-Bhrachain*, Braghan's or Berchan's hard land.

Crowanrudda in Donegal ; *Cro-an-ruide*, valley of the *rud* or red iron scum—deposited by water.

Crowbally in Cork and Kilkenny ; *Cruadh-bhaile*, hard-surfaced townland. The *b* has resisted aspiration : p. 4, XI.

Crowdrumman in Longford ; *Cruadh-dromann*, hard-surfaced ridge.

Crowey in Monaghan ; *Cruaidh* [-crooey], hard surfaced land.

Crowhill in Kilkenny and Mayo ; not English but *Cruadh-choill*, hard wood. See vol. i. p. 38, sect. ix.

Crowkeeragh in Donegal ; *Cro-caorach*, sheep fold.

Crownasillagh in Donegal ; *Cro-na-saileach*, round valley of the sally-trees.

Cruckanim in Derry ; *Cnoc-an-ime*, hill of butter —either on account of butter made there or found in a bog. See vol. ii. p. 208.

Crucknamona in Tyrone ; hill of the bog. See Crock.

Crufty in Meath ; merely the English word Croft, which was first changed to *Crogha*, and that back again to Crufty, restoring the *f* sound. See p. 6, II.

Crummagh in Galway, and **Crummy** in Fermanagh and Leitrim ; *Cromach*, sloping land. See Crom, vol. ii. p. 422.

Cruntully in Fermanagh ; *Cron-talmhaidhe*, brown lands.

Cuddagh in Queen's Co. ; *Codacha*, shares, divisions.

Cuddoo in Galway ; *Codamha*, same as last.

Cuibane in Derry ; *Coill-bhán*, white wood.

Cuilcagh in Cavan ; *Cailceach*, chalky : same as Quilcagh Mt. in same co. for which see vol. i. p. 6.

Cuildeo in Mayo ; *Coil-dubh*, black wood.

Cuifadda in Roscommon ; long wood : **Cuilgar** in Mayo (short) : **Cuiglass** in Roscommon (green).

Cuillagh in Leitrim, and **Cuilly** in Donegal ; *Coill-each*, woodland.

Cuillalea in Mayo ; *Coill-liath* [-lea], grey wood. Vowel inserted between *coill* and *lea* : p. 7, VII.

Cuillard in Roscommon ; *Coill-ard*, high wood.

Cuillatinny in Mayo ; *Coill-a'-tsionnaigh*, wood of

the fox, denoting a fox cover (one animal for all : p. 11). *Sionnach* [shinnagh], a fox, with *s* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII).

Cuillaun in Mayo ; *Coilleán*, dim. of *coil*, and meaning underwood.

Cuillawinnia in Roscommon ; *Coill-a'-mhuiñe* [-winnia], wood of the brake or shrubbery. The original wood had been cut away, leaving a brake of small growth, which gave the second part to the name.

Cuilleachan in Cavan ; same as last, except that the dim. (*an*) indicates underwood.

Cuilnacappy in Galway ; *Coill-na-ceapaigh* [-cappy], wood of the tillage plot.

Cuinagleragh in Sligo ; *Coill-na-gcleireach* [-gleragh], wood of the clergy : indicating church property.

Cuilprughlish in Sligo ; wood of the den or cavern (*prochlain*).

Cuilrevagh in Roscommon ; *Coill-riabhach*, grey wood.

Cuilsallagh in Galway ; miry corner. **Cultia** in Leitrim ; Irish plural of *coil*, a wood. **Culties**, English plural of same : " woods."

Cuiltyboolia in Roscommon ; woods of the *booley* or dairying-place.

Cuityconeen in Roscommon ; woods of the *coneens* or rabbits.

Cuitycreaghan in Mayo ; woods of the *criachán* or copse. See Creaghadoos.

Cuityshinnoge in Roscommon ; of a man named Shinnog or Jennet.

Cuing in Mayo ; *Cuinn* or *Cuinne*, an angle.

Culcor in Meath ; *Cuil-corr*, recess of cranes.

Culcrum in Antrim ; *Cul-crom*, bended or curved back land.

Culdaloo in Monaghan ; *Coll-Dalua*, Dalua's hazel : see Killaloe.

Culdrum in Derry ; *Cul-dhruim*, back hill-ridge.

Cules in Fermanagh ; English plural, and *cúille*, Irish plural, of *cúil*, a corner ; corners, angles.

Culfin in Galway ; white *cúl* or back land (not *cúil*, a corner).

Culfore in Louth; *Cúl-fuar*, cold hill-back.

Culineen in Donegal; *Cúl-an-fhiona* [-eena], back place of the *fion* or wine. *F* of *fiona* drops out by aspiration: p. 2, IV. Should have been anglicised Culaneena.

Culkeen in Roscommon; a place producing reeds. Dim. of *cuilc*, a reed (in collective sense: p. 12, II). See Culky.

Culkeeran in Armagh and Tyrone; *Cúl-caorthainn* [-keeran], bark of quicken-trees. See vol. i. p. 513.

Culky in Fermanagh; abounding in reeds. See Culkeen.

Cull in Wexford; *Coll*, hazel—hazel place.

Cullaboy in Cavan; yellow *coil* or wood. Vowel inserted between *Cull* and *boy*: p. 7, VII.

Cullagh in Mayo, Tipperary, and Sligo; *Coilleach*, woodland.

Cullaghreeva in Kildare; *Coilleach-riabhach*, grey woodland.

Cullatagh in Fermanagh; *Codlatach* [Cullatagh], a sleepy place. See vol. ii. p. 487. Some interpret this Fermanagh name as *sleepy* land, *i.e.* sluggish infertile soil.

Culleenabohoge in Westmeath; *Coillín-na-bothoige*, little wood of the hut: dim. of *both*, a hut.

Culleenagh in Tipperary; a place of woods.

Culleenagower in Westmeath; *Coillín-na-ngabhar*, little wood of the goats. See vol. i. p. 475.

Culleenaleana in Galway; little wood of the *leana* or wet meadow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

Culleenatreen in Roscommon; little wood of the *trian* or third part (of the townland).

Cullenbrone in Tyrone; *Cullen* or holly land of the millstone or quern (*bro*, *brón*). I suppose the abode of a miller or corn-grinder of some kind.

Cullenwaine in King's Co.; *Cúil-O-nDubhan* (FM), the corner of the O'Dwanes. *D* changed to *n* by eclipsis after *O*: p. 10.

Culliagh; *Coilleach*, woodland (nearly always): but Culliagh in the parish of Kilteevoge in Donegal is *Coileach*, a cock. For there were two hills facing

each other called the Cock and Hen: like a similar name in the Mourne Mountains ("Hen and Chickens").

Culliaghgarney in Roscommon; *Coilleach-áirne*, woodland of the sloes. See vol. i. p. 518.

Cullies in Cavan and Leitrim; English plural corresponding with Irish plural *coillidhe* [cully], woodlands.

Cullintragh in Down, and **Cullentry** in Meath; *Cuileanntrach*, sea holly—a place of sea holly.

Cullomane or **Cullomaun** in Cork; simply the Irish pronunciation of Colman (with vowel inserted between *l* and *m*: p. 7, VII), from an old church dedicated to St. Colman of Cloyne.

Cullybackey in Antrim; *Coillidhe-bacaigh* [-backy], the woodland of the *bacach*, or cripple, or in a secondary sense, a beggar.

Cullyhanna in Armagh; *Coill-Ui-hAnnaidh*, O'Hanna's wood. Some say O'Hanna's *cuil* or corner.

Cullyleenan in Cavan; *Coill-Ui-Líonáin*, O'Leenan's wood.

Culnaclehy in Mayo; *Cúl-na-cleithe*, back of the hurdle. See Aghaclay.

Cultiafadda in Galway; long woods. See Cuiltia.

Cultiagh in Fermanagh; *Coillteach*, woodland.

Culvacullion in Tyrone; *Cúl-mhaighe-cuilinn*, back of the plain (*magh*) of the cullen or holly.

Cum in Mayo; same as Coom.

Cummeenavrick in Kerry; *Coimín-a'-bhruic* [-vrick], little coom or hollow of the badger (*broc*, a badger).

Cummeenduvasig in Kerry; *Cuimín-duibh-easaig*, little valley of the black (*dubh*) cataract (*eas*, *easach*).

Cummeennabuddoge in Kerry, little valley of the *bodóig* or heifer. Grazing place for heifers.

Cummirk in Donegal; *Comairce* [cummirk], protection. Probably land held in security for a debt.

Cumry in Monaghan; a modification of Cummer, a confluence. See vol. i. p. 63.

Cunlaghfadda; *Connlach*, stubble (same as Conleen, above): *fadda*, long.

Cunlin in Donegal; stubble: same as Conleen.

Cunnagher in Mayo; *Conadhchair*, land of *conna* or firewood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

Cunnamore in Cork; great firewood-land.

Cunnavoola in Kerry; *Conadh-bhuaile*, firewood booley, where *conadh* is an adjective and aspirates the *b*: p. 1, I.

Cuppage in Cork; corrupted from *copóg*, a place of dockleaves. See Cuppanagh.

Cuppanagh in Sligo; *Copánach*, land of dockleaves. *Cop*, a dockleaf, with the dim. *án* in a collective sense, and *ach*, abounding in: p. 12, I and II.

Cur, Curr; see Cor.

Curlew Hills between Roscommon and Sligo; *Coírr-shliabh* (FM), rough or rugged mountain. See Cloghercor.

Curneen in Mayo; little round hill. See Cor.

Curr in Derry and Tyrone; a round hill or a pit. See Cor.

Curraboy in Mayo, and **Currabwee** in Cork; *Coradh-buidhe*, yellow weir.

Curraclough in Cork; stony weir.

Curraderry in Clare; weir of the oak wood.

Curraduff in various counties; black weir or black marshy meadow (*currach*).

Curragh, Irish *currach* or *corrach*, a marsh, a moor. See vol. i. p. 463.

Curraghatouk in Kerry; *Currach-a'-tseabhaic* [-touk], marshy meadow of the hawk. The *s* of *seabhaic* [shouk] eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

Curraghaviller in Tipperary; marshy meadow of the water-cress. See *Biolar* in vol. i. p. 48.

Curraghavogy in Donegal; *Currach-a'-bhogaigh*, watery meadow of the *bogach* or bog.

Curraghawaddrá in Cork; Marsh of the dog (*madra*). *M* of *madra* aspirated to *w*: p. 1, I.

Curraghbehy in Kilkenny; marsh of birch. See Beha.

Curraghbinny in Cork; marsh of the peak. See Binn.

Curraghbrack in Westmeath; speckled marsh.

Curraghcloney in Tipperary; marsh of the meadow.

Curraghcloonabro in Cork; marsh of the meadow (*cluain*) of the millstone or quern (*bro*). Here nom. *bro* is used for gen. *brón*.: p. 13.

Curraghgreen in Cork and Galway; *Currach-críon* [*green*], withered marsh-meadow. See Crion, vol. ii. p. 353.

Curraghderrig in Kerry; red marsh (*derg*).

Curraghfore in Leitrim; *Currach-fuar*, cold marsh.

Curraghgraigue in Tipperary and Wexford; marsh-meadow of the *graig* or village.

Curraghinalt in Tyrone; marsh of the hillside or cliff. See Alt.

Curraghkeal and **Curraghkeel** in Tipperary and Cavan; narrow (*caol*) marshy meadow.

Curraghkilleen in Clare; wet meadow of the little church.

Curraghlaire in Fermanagh; *currach-láir*, middle marsh-meadow.

Curraghlea in Donegal, and **Curraghleagh** in Cork; *Currach-liath* [-lea], grey moor or wet meadow.

Curraghlehanagh; grey moor: *liathanach*, same as *liath*, grey.

Curraghmarky in Tipperary; *Currach-marcáigh* [-marky], curragh of the horseman: *marcach*, from *marc*, a horse.

Curraghnabania in Leitrim; *Currach-na-báine*, the moor of the white (cow). See Bo. The tradition is that this place received its name from a white cow belonging to St. Brigit. *Bán*, white: gen. fem. *báine* [bawn-va], with "cow" understood.

Curraghnabola in Wexford, **Curraghnaboley** in Roscommon, and **Curraghnaboola** in Tipperary; the moor of the booley or dairying-place.

Curraghnaboll in Roscommon, and **Curraghnaboul** in Limerick; *Currach-na-bpoll*, moor of the holes or pits. *Poll* [poul], a hole.

Curraghnadeige in Queen's Co.; *Currach-na-d Tadg* [-deige], moor of the Teiges, i.e. of the men named Teige or Timothy.

Curraghnagap in Sligo; *Currach-na-gceap* [-gap], moor of the *ceaps*, or stakes or stocks.

Curraghnalaght in Cork; *Currach-na-leacht*, swampy meadow of the *lachts*, or burial heaps.

Curraghnamaddree, swamp of the dogs. See Curraghawaddra.

Curraghnamoe in Tipperary; *Currach-na-mbo*, of the cows. See Annamoe, vol. i. p. 470.

Curraghnana in Kerry; *Currach-na-ndamh*, of the oxen.

Curraghnatinny in Tipperary; *Currach-na-teine*, swamp of the fire. Perhaps Jack-o'-the-lantern or light emitted from rotten wood.

Curraghnaveen in Roscommon; *Currach-na-bhFiann* [-veen], moor of the Fianna, the old Fena of the third century. See vol. i. p. 91.

Curraghnawall in Leitrim; *na-bhfál*, of the hedges or enclosures. See *Fál*, vol. ii. p. 216.

Curraghreigh in Waterford, and **Curraghrevagh** in Galway; grey marsh-meadow.

Curraghscarteen in Kilkenny and Tipperary; *Currach-scairtín*, swampy place of the little *scart* or shrubbery.

Curraghteeomore in Cork and Mayo; moory land of the great house. For *tee* (*tígh*), a house, see Attee.

Curraghturk in Limerick; *Currach-tuirc*, swampy moor or fen of the (wild) boar. A relation, no doubt, of Macaulay's

“... Great wild boar that had his den
Amidst the reeds of Cosa's *fen*,
And wasted fields and slaughtered men.”

Curraghweesha in Kerry (accented on *sha*): *Currach-mhaighe-seaghda* [-wee-shaa], swampy moor of Shea's *magh* or plain.

Curragraig and **Curragraigue** in Waterford and Kerry; *Cor-gráig*, odd *graig* or village. Vowel inserted between *cor* and *graig*: p. 7, VII. See Cor.

Curraha in Leitrim and elsewhere; “marshes,” a form of the plural of currach, a marsh.

Currahy in Cork; *Curraighthe* [currahy], moors: Irish plural of *Currach*.

Curranashingane in Cork; moor of the pismires. See Shanganagh, vol. ii. p. 293.

Currane in Cork, and **Curraun** in several counties ; *Corrán*, a reaping-hook : in a secondary sense, rocky ground.

Currantawry in Mayo ; *Cor-an-tsamhaidh*, hill of the sorrel. *Samhadh* [sawva], sorrell : *s* eclipsed by *t* : p. 4, VII.

Curranure in Cork ; *Cor-an-iubhair*, round hill (*cor*) of the yew. See vol. i. p. 511.

Curraryn in Mayo ; *Cor-raithne* [-ranny], ferny hill.

Currarevagh in Galway ; *Coradh-riabhach*, grey weir.

Curratober in Galway ; *Currach-a'-tobair*, moor of the well.

Currawaha in Kerry ; *Cor-mhacha*, odd farmyard. See *Cor* and *Macha*.

Currawarahane in Cork ; St. Berchan's swampy moor. See Carrickbarrahane.

Currawohill in Cork ; *Cor-a'-bhuachalla* [vohill], round hill of the boy. A place for sports : one boy standing for all : p. 11.

Currawocla in Kerry ; odd booley. Vowel inserted between *cor* and *boola* : p. 7, VII.

Curreal in Kerry ; *Cor-aoil*, round hill of lime (*aol*).

Curreentorpan in Roscommon ; little *curragh* or moor of the knoll. *Torpán* dim. of *tor*.

Curreeny in Tipperary ; *Cuirínidhe*, little moors.

Curries in Galway and Mayo ; wet meadows or moors : English plural of *curragh*, instead of Irish plural *curraigh* or *curraighthe*.

Currudda in Derry ; *Cor-ruide*, round hill of the red iron-scum : deposited by water.

Curryfree in Derry ; *Curraigh-fraoigh*, moor of heath.

Currygranny in Longford ; gravelly moors (*grean*, gravel).

Currylaur in Galway ; middle moors.

Currynanerriagh in Donegal ; *Curraigh-na-naodh-airreach* [-nairagh], moors of the shepherds : *aodhaire*, a shepherd.

Currywongaun in Galway ; moors of the long grass. *Mongan*, dim. of *mong*, long grass.

Curtaun in Galway; dim. of *cor*, a round hill. Like Curreentorpan.

Cuscarrick in Galway; foot of the rock.

Cush; *Cois* [cush], dative of *cos*, foot, means beside, adjoining, along (*i.e.* at foot of). Sometimes *cush* means foot simply.

Cushacorra in Clare; *Cois-a'-choraidh*, beside the fish-weir.

Cushalogurt in Mayo; *Cois-a'-lubhgoirt*, beside the herb-garden. See *Lubhgort*, vol. ii. p. 336.

Cushatrough in Galway; *Cois-a'-tsrotha* [-trogha], along the *sruth* [sruh], or stream. *S* eclipsed by *t*. See *Sruth*, vol. i. p. 457.

Cushatrower in Galway; *Cois-a'-treabhair*, along the *treabhar* [trower] or tillage-plot.

Cushcallow in King's Co.; beside the marshy meadow. See *Cala*, vol. i. p. 464.

Cushenilt in Antrim; the doe's foot. *Eilit*, a doe. From shape: like *Spaug*, vol. ii. p. 165.

Cushenny in Armagh; *Cos-seanaigh*, the fox's foot: like *Cushenilt*: and like *Castleterra*, vol. i. p. 8.

Cushinkeel in King's Co.; *Coisín-caol*, narrow little foot. From shape.

Cushinsheeaun in Mayo; *Coisín-siadhbháin*, little foot of the *sheeaun* or fairy fort. See *Sidheán*, vol. i. p. 186. The fairy fort is still there, in which now unbaptized children are buried.

Cushinyen in Mayo; pron. *Cush-a-nyon* (accent on *ny*): *cois-an-eidhin* [-ey-in], foot of the ivy. See vol. i. p. 521.

Cushlecka in Mayo; *Cois-leice*, foot of the flag-rock. It is under a rock. Same as *Cushleake* in Antrim.

Cushmaigmore; great step or pace or narrow pass. *Coisméig*, same as *coiscéim*: vol. ii. p. 385.

Cushmona in Tipperary; beside the bog.

Cuskry in Donegal; *Coisgrigh*, a reedy place. In Donegal *coisgreach* is a reed.

Cuslea in Fermanagh; *Cois-sleibhe*, foot of the mountain: same as *Coshlea* in Limerick: vol. i. p. 527.

Cuslough near Ballinrobe; *Cois-locha*, beside the lake (Lough Mask).

Cusovinna in Cork; *Cos-a'-bhinne*, foot of the peak. See Binn.

Dacklin in Roscommon; present Irish pronunciation is *Dachluanaidh*, but the original native name was *Dubh-chluain*, black *cloon* or meadow. See Daghloonagh.

Dadreen in Mayo; *Da-draighean* (Hogan), two *dryans* or blackthorn bushes.

Daghloonagh in Sligo; proper Irish name *Dubh-chluanach*, black meadow-lands. See Dacklin.

Dalraghan in Donegal; *Deallrachán*, dim. of *Deallrach*, shining—shiny land; from smooth pebbles on the surface.

Dalteen in Mayo; *Baile* omitted; full name *Baile-daitlin*, the town of the *dalteen*, an impudent young fellow.

Danesfort in Kilkenny; wrongly anglicised from Irish name *Dunfert*, fort of graves.

Dangan, a fortress: occurs frequently.

Danganreagh in King's Co.; grey fortress.

Danganroe in Queen's Co.; red fortress.

Dangansallagh in Cork and Tipperary; dirty or miry.

Dargan in Donegal; red or sunburnt spot (*Deargan*).

Darhanagh in Mayo; *Darhanach*, oak-bearing land.

Darney in Donegal: same as Darhanagh.

Daroge in Longford; dim. of *dair* an oak, but commonly meaning an ancient oak tree.

Darrynane in Kerry, O'Connell's residence; *Daire-Fhionáin*, oak grove of Finan, the patron saint.

Dary in Tipperary; *Dairighe*, oak-bearing lands.

Davros in Mayo; *Damh-ros*, ox peninsula.

Dawstown in Cork; *Baile-na-gcadhóg* (Hogan), townland of the jackdaws. *Cadhog* [cawg], a jackdaw. Here called a *daw*.

Deffier in Leitrim; the best local shanachies (Old Moran among them), pronounce it *Duibh-fhér*, blackish grass.

Dellin in Louth ; *Duibh-linn*, black pool, same as Dublin. See vol. i. p. 363.

Denn in Cavan ; same as Dinn, Dionn, Diongna, a fortress. See Dinnree, vol. i. p. 93.

Dennbane in Cavan ; whitish *Denn*. **Dennmore**, Great Denn (both in the parish of Denn).

Deralk in Cavan ; *Doire-fhalc*, oak wood of floods (*falc*, a flood : the *f* drops out by aspiration : p. 2, IV.).

“A great portion of townland flooded in winter.”

Dergalt in Tyrone ; *Derg-alt*, red glenside.

Dergmoney in Tyrone ; *Derg-mhuine*, red shrubbery.

Dernacapplekeagh in Fermanagh ; *Doire-na-gcapall-geaoch*, oak wood of the blind horses. Strange name, but quite plain.

Dernacart in Queen's Co. ; *Doire-na-geart*, oak wood of the carts (not of *ceardcha*, a forge). *C* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II.

Dernacoo in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-cumha* [-cooa], wood of lamentation. See Annaghkeenty.

Dernadarriff in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-dtarbh*, oak wood of the *tarriffs* or bulls. *T* eclipsed by *d* : p. 4, VIII.

Dernaferst in Cavan ; wood of the *farset* (spindle, or sand-bank ford. Same as in Belfast, vol. i. p. 361.

Dernagh in Tyrone ; *Doireanach*, woody.

Dernagola in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-gcomhla* [-gola], oak wood of the gates. *C* of *comhla* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II.

Dernagore in Fermanagh ; *Doire-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

Dernahamsha in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-haimse*, the wood of archery : correct local interpretation, and very ancient. Fro *i amus*, aim, aiming at, gen. *aimse* (Glossary to “Brehon Laws”).

Dernahatten in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-haitinne*, wood of the furze. *H* prefixed to gen. sing. : p. 4, X.

Dernahelty in Leitrim ; *Doire-na-heilte*, oak wood of the doe. *Eilit*, a doe, gen. *elitte*.

Dernahinch in Monaghan ; wood of the island.

Dernalosset in Monaghan ; oak wood of the *lossets* — kneading-troughs. See Coollusty.

Dernaseer in Tyrone; wood of the artificers.

Dernashesk in Fermanagh; wood of the sedge: vol. ii. p. 340.

Dernaskeagh in Cavan and Sligo; *Doire-na-sceach*, oak wood of the whitethorns: vol. i. p. 518.

Dernaveagh in Antrim; *Doire-na-bhfiadh* [-veagh], oak wood of the deer: vol. i. p. 476.

Dernaved in Monaghan; *Doire-na-bhfead* [-ved], wood of the (fairy-) whistling. See Carrigapheepera.

Dernaweeil in Cavan; *Doirín-a'-mhaoil*, oak wood of the bald man. *Maol*, bald.

Derra in Kerry; *doire*, oak wood.

Derraghan in Longford; dim. of *doire* or derry, and here meaning underwood.

Derraher in Leitrim; *Doire-an-athar*, wood of the father. Referring to some family arrangement.

Derraugh in Queen's Co.; *Doire-each*, horse-grove.

Derraun in Roscommon; little derry or oak wood.

Derravoher in Tipperary; wood of the road (*bóthar*).

Derravonniff in Galway; *Doire-dha-bhanbh* [Deraw-vonniff], oak wood of the two bonnivs or sucking-pigs. For two objects in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

Derreenacoosan in Roscommon; *Doirín-a'-chuas-áin*, little oak wood of the *cuasan* or cave.

Derreenacrinnig in Cork; *Doirín-a'-chrionaig*, little oak wood of the withered branches. *Crionach*, a withered place.

Derreenafoyle in Kerry; *Doirín-a'-phoill*, little wood of the hole. See Carrigafoyle, vol. i. p. 410.

Derreenagan in Roscommon; *Doirín-na-gceann*, little oak wood of the heads. A place of execution. The spot is still shown where people were beheaded.

Derreenagarig in Cork: wood of the fierce man. *Garg* [garrag], fierce.

Derreenageer in Leitrim; *Doirín-na-gcaor*, little oak wood of the berries. *Caor*, a berry: *c* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

Derreenamackaun in Roscommon; *Doirín-na-mbacán*, of the *bacáns* or stakes (trunks left after a fire or after withered branches).

Derreenaryagh in Kerry; little wood of the shepherds. See *Currynanerriagh*.

Derreenaseer; same as *Dernaseer*.

Derreenasoo in Roscommon; *Doirín-na-subh* [-soov], little wood of the strawberries: an island in the Shannon, where they grow still in abundance.

Derreenathirigy in Cork; *Doirín-a'-tsioraig* [-thirrig: wrongly lengthened in pronunciation to -thirrigy], little wood of the *searrach* or foal. See vol. ii. p. 309.

Derreenatlooig in Kerry; *Doirín-a'-tsluaig*, of the host or army (sluagh [sloo]; *s* eclipsed).

Derreenatslochtan in Clare; *Doirín-a'-tslochtain*, little wood of the *slochtan* or dandelion. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Derreencollig in Cork; *Doirín-cullaig*, of the boar.

Derreendooley in Roscommon; *D. dumhaidh*, of the *dumha* or burial mound.

Derreendorragh in Roscommon; dark wood. See *Bodorragha*.

Derreendrislach in Kerry; wood of *drislachs* or brambles.

Derreenglass in Cork; green little wood.

Derreengreanagh in Cork; gravelly oak wood: *grean*, gravel. See *Currygranny*.

Derreenkealig in Cork; *Doirín-caolaig*, of the slender rods: from a peculiar growth.

Derreenmoria in Kerry; *Doirín-Móire*, Mór's or Mora's wood, a very ancient female name.

Derreennacarton in Cork; *Doirín-na-ceardchan*, wood of the *carta* or forge. See vol. i. p. 224.

Derreennacasha in Cork; *Doirín-na-coise*, little wood of the foot (*cos*) or bottom land.

Derreennageeha in Kerry; of the wind: windy wood. *Gaoth* [gay], wind.

Derreennagreer in Kerry; should be *Derreennagree*; correct Irish *Doirín-na-geruidhe*, wood of the cattle.

Derreennamucklagh; *Doirin-na-muclach*, of the piggeries: vol. i. p. 478.

Derreennawinshin in Mayo; *Doirín-na-bhfuinn-seann*, wood of the *funshions* or ash-trees. *F* eclipsed by *bh* or *v*: p. 4, IV.

Derreentunny in Roscommon; *Doirín-tonnaigh*, wood of the *tonnach*—mound or rampart.

Derreeny in Cork, Kerry, and Mayo; *Doirínidhe*, plural of *doirín*: little oak woods.

Derrew in Galway and Mayo; the way of sounding *Doireadh*, an oak wood, in the west.

Derriana in Kerry; *Doire-iána*, of the *iáns* or drinking vessels. Probably the residence of the *ian*-maker. For *ian*, a vessel, see “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.” “Vessels.”

Derriddane in Clare; *Doir'-fheadáin*, of the *feadan* or streamlet.

Derrigra in Cork; *Derg-rath*, red rath. Same as Derrygrath, vol. ii. p. 278.

Derrinboy in King's Co.; *Doirín-buidhe*, yellow wood.

Derrinclare in King's Co.; wood of the board or plain (*clár*).

Derrincollig in Kerry: same as Derreencollig.

Derrindaff in Kerry; *Doire-an-daimh*, oak wood of the ox. **Derrindaffderg** in Mayo; of the red ox.

Derrinduff in King's and Queen's Cos.; *Doirín-dubh*, black little oak wood.

Derrinea in Roscommon; *Doire-an-fhiaidh*, oak wood of the deer. See Fiadh, vol. i. p. 476.

Derrineanig in Cork; *Doire-an-aonaig*, wood of the fair. See Aenach, vol. i. p. 205.

Derrineden in Cork; wood of the *eadan* or hill brow.

Derrineel in Roscommon; *Doire-an-aoil*, wood of the lime.

Derrinsky in Roscommon; of the water (*uisce*).

Derrinsallow in Tipperary; of the sally-trees.

Derrintaggart in Mayo; of the priest (*sagart*).

Derrintinny in Cavan; *Doire-an-tsionnaigh*, wood of the fox (*sionnach*): a fox cover.

Derrintober in Leitrim; of the well. **Derrintogher** in Cork and Mayo; of the causeway.

Derrinturk in Roscommon; of the boar. See Curraghturk.

Derrinumera in Mayo; of the hill-ridge (*iomaire*).

Derrinvoney in Leitrim ; of the *muine* or brake.

Derrinweer in Leitrim ; oak wood of the *maor* or steward. *M* aspirated to *w* : p. 1, I.

Derroogh in Galway ; shortened from the native name, *Darmhachaidhe*, oak fields (*macha*, a field).

Derroolagh in Clare, and **Derrooly** in King's Co. ; oak grove of the apple-trees. See vol. i. p. 516.

Derrora in Donegal ; same as Derroar.

Derroran in Galway ; of the spring well. See vol. i. p. 453.

Derry ; Irish *doire*, an oak grove, from *dair*, an oak. Sometimes it is applied to any grove, as in Derryoghill. It was anciently a neuter, of which traces still remain (p. 10).

Derrya in Westmeath ; *Doire-atha*, oak grove of the ford.

Derryaghy in Antrim ; *Doire-achadh* (Hogan), oak wood of the fields.

Derryanville in Armagh ; *Doire-an-bhile*, of the ancient tree. See Bilē, vol. i. p. 499.

Derryard in Fermanagh, Kerry, and Derry ; high grove.

Derryarret and **Derryart** in Donegal, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Kildare, and Longford ; Art's oak grove.

Derryarrilly in Monaghan ; Farrelly's. *F* aspirated and drops out.

Derrybofin in Leitrim ; wood of the white cow.

Derryboy, yellow derry ; **Derrybrack**, speckled.

Derrybrick ; *Doire-bruic*, of the badger.

Derrycarhoon in Cork ; *Doire-ceathramhan*, wood of the land-quarter. See Carrow.

Derrycarna, **Derrycarne**, and **Derrycarran** in Kerry, Leitrim, and Clare ; wood of the *carn* or monumental pile of stones.

Derrycarney in King's Co. and Tipperary ; O'Kearney's.

Derrycashel in Mayo and Roscommon ; *Doire-caisil*, oak wood of the stone fort. See Cashel.

Derrycassan in Cavan, Donegal, and Longford ; *Doire-casáin*, oak grove of the path. See vol. i. p. 373.

Derrychara in Fermanagh ; of the *carra* or weir.

Derrychrier in Derry; *Doire-chriathar*, of the sieves: see vol. ii. p. 391.

Derryclaha in Mayo; *Doire-cleatha*, of the pole or hurdle.

Derryclare in Galway; same as Derrinclare.

Derryclay in Tyrone; of hurdles. See Aghaclay.

Derryclegna in Fermanagh; *Doire-cloigne*, of the round skull-shaped hills. See Cluggin.

Derryco in Kerry; *Doire-cuach*, oak wood of cuckoos. Now sometimes called Jericho!

Derrycoagh in Roscommon; written by FM, *Doire-cua*, oak wood of the acorns: but now pronounced *Doire-cuach*, of the cuckoos: the original pronunciation and meaning being lost.

Derrycoffey in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Chobhthaigh*, O'Coffey's Derry.

Derrycolumb in Longford; Colum's derry: no doubt the great St. Columkille is commemorated here. See Columkille.

Derrycon in Queen's Co. and Galway; *Doire-con*, oak grove of the hounds (*cu*, gen. *con*).

Derryconny in Roscommon; of *conna* or firewood.

Derrycontuort in Mayo; *Doire-contabhairte* [-*contoorta*], grove of danger: as if the grove stood on borderland.

Derrycooldrim in Mayo; of the back hill-ridge: *cul*, back; *druim*, ridge.

Derrycooley in King's Co.; of the corner (*cuil*).

Derrycoosh in Mayo, and **Derrycoose** in Armagh; *Doire-cuais* [-*coosh*], of the *cuas* or cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

Derrycor in Armagh; of the corrs or cranes.

Derrycraw in Down, and **Derrycrew** in Armagh; of the *creamh* or wild garlic: see vol. i. p. 65.

Derrycree in Fermanagh; *Doire-cruidhe*, of cattle. *Crodh*, cattle.

Derrycreeve in Fermanagh; Derry of the branch or branchy tree or bushes. See Craebh in vol. i. p. 501.

Derrycreeveen in Cork; of the little *creeve* or branchy tree.

Derrycrin in Tyrone; of the *crann* or (very large) tree.

Berrycrossan in Monaghan; McCrossan's or Crosby's oak wood.

Derryerum in Fermanagh; *crom* here is “inclined” or “sloping.” Meaning the trees sloping (prevailing winds).

Derrycunlagh in Galway; of stubbles (*connlach*).

Derrydoon in Fermanagh; of the *dún* or fort.

Derrydorragh and **Derrydorraghy** in Armagh, Derry, Mayo, and Monaghan; *Doire-dorcha*, dark grove. See Bodorragha.

Derrydrummond in Tyrone; grove of the ridge (drumman).

Derrydrummuck in Down; *Doire-droma-muice*, of the pig's hill-ridge, or of the pig's back—from shape. Nom. (*muck*) here retained instead of the gen. (*mucky*): p. 12.

Derrydrummult in Down; derry of the hill-ridge of wethers. *Molt*, a wether.

Derryeighter in Galway; *Doire-iachtar*, lower derry.

Derryesker in King's Co.; of the *esker* or sand-ridge.

Derryalone in Louth; Falloon's or Fallon's derry.

Derryfeacle in Roscommon; *Doire-fiacail*, of the tooth. Some saint's tooth preserved as a relic. Tooth relics pretty common. See Feakle.

Derryfineen in Cork; Finghín's or Florence's derry.

Derryfubble in Tyrone; *Doire-phobail*, of the *people*, here meaning congregation. Memory of open-air Masses in penal times. See vol. i. p. 208.

Derryfunshion in Cork; Derry of (*i.e.* mixed with) ash-trees: or perhaps “Derry” here is simply a grove. See Derry.

Derrygarran and **Derrygarrane** in King's and Queen's Cos. and in Kerry; *Doire-garráin*, oak grove of the *garran* or copse.

Derrygarreen in Tipperary; *Doire-gairdhín*, of the little garden.

Derrygarriff, **Derrygariv**, and **Derrygarve**, in Clare,

Galway, Kerry, Derry, and Mayo ; *Doire-garbh*, rough oak grove.

Derrygassan in Monaghan ; *Doire-gasán*, oak grove of the sprigs or sprouts. (*Gas, gassán* : see Derrygoss).

Derrygay in Mayo ; *Doire-ghe*, oak wood of the goose. A feeding-place for geese.

Derrygeel in Longford ; of the Gaodhael, *i.e.* Gaels or Irishmen. Probably one or more Irish families who escaped expulsion in times of plantation.

Derrygeeraghan in Cavan ; *Doire-Mhic-Geachráin*, oak wood of MacGaghran (metathesis here). How the *Mac* dropped out, see Mac.

Derrygelly and **Derrygennedy** in Fermanagh ; of the O'Kelly's and O'Kennedy's, the initial *C* of each Irish name being eclipsed by *O* in gen. plural : p. 10 : or more likely by the neuter *doire* : p. 8.

Derrygid in Cavan ; *Doire-gaid* [-gid], wood of the *gad* or withe : *i.e.* a place growing withes : p. 11.

Derrygile in Queen's Co., and **Derrygill** in Galway ; *Doire-Gaill*, wood of the foreigner (Englishman).

Derrygirrawn in Roscommon ; *Doire-gearráin*, oak wood of the *garron* or horse.

Derryglash in Longford ; of the *glas* or streamlet. See vol. i. p. 455.

Derryglen in Cavan ; *Doire-gleanna*, of the glen. Nom. for gen. : p. 12.

Derrygloher in Longford ; *Doire-gclocchair*, oak wood of the *clochar*, or stony place. A good example of neuter eclipsis.

Derrygolan in King's Co. and Westmeath, and **Derrygoolin** in Galway ; *Doire-gualainn*, oak grove of the (hill-) shoulder. **Derrygola** in Monaghan, same, only the *n* of the genitive has been improperly omitted : should be Derrygolan.

Derrygonnelly in Fermanagh ; *Doire-Ui-Dhongaile*, O'Donnelly's oak grove. Here the aspirated *Dh* is restored—not to *D*—but to *G*, as it often is : p. 6, III. But it might be a neuter eclipsis, as in Derrygloher, in which case the family name would be Connolly.

Derrygool in Cork ; *Doire-gcual*, of the charcoal (where charcoal was made).

Deerygoon in Tyrone; *Doire-gamhan* [-gown], of calves.

Derrygoonan in Tyrone; *Doire-g Cuainain*, Coonan's or O'Coonan's grove. The eclipsis might be caused by the neuter *Doire* as in Derrygloher, or might be caused by O in the gen. plural; but the meaning is not affected either way.

Derrygoony in Monaghan; *Doire-gabhna* [-gowna], oak wood of the calf.

Derrygore in Fermanagh; of *gabhars* or goats.

Derrygortinea in Tyrone; *Doire-guirt-an-fhiaidh* [-gortinea], grove of the field of the deer.

Derrygortnacloughy in Cork; *Doire-guirt-na-cloiche*, wood of the field of the (remarkable) stone.

Derrygoss in Cavan; *Doire-gas*, of the sprigs or wheat-ears. Denoting good wheat-land. See Derry-gassan.

Derrygowan in Antrim; of the *gow* or smith.

Derrygowna in Cork and Longford; same as Derrygoony.

Derrygravaun in Clare; *Doire-Garbháin*, Garvan's Derry. Corrupted from Garvaun to Gravaun by metathesis: p. 8.

Derrygreenagh in King's Co.; *Doire-draoineach*, oak grove of the blackthorns. *D* corrupted to *G* as in Derrygnelly.

Derrygrogan in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Gruagain*, O'Grogan's derry.

Derrygunnigan in King's Co.; *Doire-Og Cuinn-eagán*, the derry of the O'Cunnagans, where *C* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

Derryhallagh in Leitrim and Monaghan; *Doire-shalach*, dirty or miry derry. Here there is an irregular aspiration after *Derry* (masc.) which is a remnant of the old eclipsing influence as explained at p. 10. Observe the large number of these after *Derry*, which was neuter.

Derryharrow in Longford; *Doire-thairbh*, oak grove of the bull.

Derryhawna in Mayo; *Doire-thamhnaigh*, of the cultivated field. See *Tamhnach* in vol. i. p. 231.

Derryheanlish in Fermanagh; oak grove of the single lis or fort: *aon*, one.

Derryhee in Monaghan; *Doire-chaoich*, oak grove of the blind man.

Derryheen in Cavan; *Doire-chaoin*, beautiful derry. See Caoin, vol. ii. p. 63.

Derryhennet in Armagh; *Doire-Shineid*, Jennet's derry.

Derryherk in Leitrim and Roscommon; Erc's derry.

Derryhiveny in Galway; *Doire-haibhne*, of the river.

Derryhoosh in Monaghan; *Doire-chiumhais*, oak wood of the border, *i.e.* standing on border land. Irregular aspiration, as in Derryhallagh above.

Derryhoyle in Galway; written in Inq. Jac. I. Derrihuohill, pointing to *Doire-Thuathaill*, Tohill's, Toole's, or O'Toole's derry.

Derryhum in Cavan; *Doire-thom* [-hum], of the *toms* or bushes.

Derryilan in Monaghan; *Doire-Eibhlín*, Eveleen's or Ellen's oak grove.

Derryilra in Mayo; *Doire-iolra*, grove of eagles.

Derryinch in Fermanagh; *Doire-inse*, derry of the island or river meadow.

Derryinver in Armagh and Galway; of the river-mouth. See Inbhear, vol. i. p. 459.

Derryishal in Cork; low-lying derry (*iseal*, low).

Derrykeeghan in Fermanagh; *Doire-Caocháin*, Keeghan's derry.

Derrykearan in Armagh; of the quicken berries.

Derrykinlough in Mayo; *Doire-cinn-locha*, oak grove of (or at) the head of the lake.

Derrykinnigh in Monaghan, accented on last syll.; *Doire-cinn-eich*, grove of the horse-head: from shape of hill. See Kineigh.

Derrykyle in Galway; of the hazel (*coll*).

Derrylaughta in Tipperary; of the *leacht* or grave-pile.

Derrylaura in Galway; of the *láir* or mare.

Derrylavan in Monaghan; *Doire-leamháin*, of the elm.

Derryleague in Cavan and Fermanagh, and **Derry-**

leeg in Monaghan; *Doire-liag* [-leeg], of the flag-stones: like Slieveleague, vol. i. p. 416.

Derryleck in Fermanagh; same as Derryleague.

Derryleckagh in Down, and **Derrylicka** in Kerry; *Doire-leacach*, flagstony grove.

Derrylee in Armagh; *Doire-laogh*, of calves.

Derryleggan in Monaghan; of the *lagan* or hollow.

Derryleigh in Cork and Tipperary; *liath*, grey.

Derrylester in Fermanagh; of the *lestars* or household vessels. A maker of wooden vessels lived here.

Derrylettiff in Armagh; *Doire-leath-taoibh*, oak wood of half-side, which Irish idiom means one of a pair of sides, namely, one of two sides of a hill. See Leath, vol. i. p. 242.

Derrylisnahavil in Armagh; oak grove of the *lis* or fort of the apples. *Abhall* [aval], an apple or orchard.

Derrylooscaunagh in Kerry; of the rocking or swinging: applied to the tops of the trees in a windy place.

Derrylosset in Monaghan, **Derrylosta** in Armagh, and **Derrylustia** in Leitrim; *Doire-loiste* [-lusta], of the *losset* or well-cultivated land. See vol. ii. p. 430.

Derrylough, **Derryloughan**, and **Derryloughaun** in many counties; oak wood of the lake.

Derryloughbannow in Longford; *Doire-locha-bainbh*, oak grove of the lake of the *bonnivs* or sucking-pigs. See Bannow, vol. i. p. 108.

Derrylougher in Fermanagh; of the rushes. See *Luachair*, vol. ii. p. 333.

Derrylugga in Cork; of the *lug* or hollow. See vol. i. p. 431.

Derrylusk and **Derryluskan** in Limerick, Monaghan, Queen's Co., and Tipperary; burnt derry. See Beatin.

Derrymaclaughna in Galway; *Doire-Mic-Lachtna*, (FM), oak grove of MacLachtna.

Derryna in Cavan (accented on *na*); *Doire-an-atha*, oak grove of the ford. See Ath.

Derrynablaха in Kerry; of the *bláth* or flower: meaning flowery oak grove.

Derrynabrock in Mayo ; *Doire-na-mbroc*, grove of the badgers : a badger-warren.

Derrynacannana in Mayo ; *Doire-na-ceannana*, oak grove of the spotted (cow). See Bo and Lohercannan.

Derrynacarragh in Clare ; *Doire-na-cathrach*, of the caher or circular stone fort. See Caher.

Derrynacarrow in Donegal ; *Doire-na-caraidh*, oak wood of the fishing-weir.

Derrynacleigh in Galway, and **Derrynacloy** in Fermanagh ; *Doire-na-cloiche*, oak wood of the stone.

Derrynacong in Mayo ; of the *cong* or narrow strait. See vol. ii. p. 409.

Derrynacoulagh in Kerry ; oak wood of the poles (*cuaille*), *i.e.* tree trunks after a fire in this case.

Derrynacrannog in Fermanagh ; of the lake-dwelling. See Crannog, vol. i. p. 299.

Derrynacreeve in Cavan ; of the branch or branchy tree. See Craebh, vol. i. p. 501.

Derrynacrit in Longford ; of the *cruit* or hump (of a hill).

Derrynacross in several counties ; *Doire-na-croise*, of the cross. Some sort of prayer-station with a cross.

Derrynadivva in Mayo ; *Doire-na-duibhe*, of the black (cow). See Derrynacannana.

Derrynafaugher in Fermanagh ; oak grove of the cliff-shelf. See Fachair, vol. ii. p. 385.

Derrynafinnia in Kerry ; *Doire-na-finne*, oak grove of the white (cow). See Derrynacannana.

Derrynafulla in Cork ; *Doire-na-sola*, of the blood : an echo of some battle.

Derrynafunchin in Cork, **Derrynafunsha** in Kerry, and **Derrynafunshion** in Queen's Co. ; *Doire-na-fuinseann*, oak grove of the ash, *i.e.* with ash-trees mixed.

Derrynagad in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-ngad*, of the *gads* or withes—supplying withes for thatching, or for flails.

Derrynagall in King's Co. ; *Doire-na-nGall*, of the foreigners—Englishmen in this case.

Derrynagalliagh in Longford ; *Doire-na-gcailleach*, oak grove of the nuns : convent property.

Derrynagan in Cavan ; *Doire-na-gceann* [-gan], of the heads. Either a battle-site or an execution place.

Derrynagarragh in Westmeath, *Doire-na-gcarrach*, of the rocks. See Carr.

Derrynaglah in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-gcleath*, of the wattles or hurdles. See *Cliath*, vol. ii. p. 199.

Derrynagooly in Mayo ; *Doire-na-gualaigh*, of the charcoal. Where charcoal was made. See *Gual* in vol. ii. p. 205.

Derrynagran in Galway, Longford, and Mayo ; oak-grove of the (large) trees. *Crann*, a tree : *c* eclipsed : p. 3, II.

Derrynagraug in Sligo ; *Doire-na-ngráig*, of the *graigs* or hamlets. There are three or four small groups of houses.

Derrynagrew in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-gcnu*, oak-grove of nuts, *i.e.* mixed with nut-bushes. *N* changed to *r* : see *Crock*.

Derrynagrial in Donegal ; *Doire-na-gcrioll*, of the leather bags. A *crioll*-maker lived here. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. chap. xxvi. sect. 6.

Derrynaheilla in Clare ; *Doire-na-haille*, oak wood of the cliff. See *Aill*.

Derrynahesco in Monaghan ; *Doire-na-heisce* [pronounced *-hescu* here], of the boggy, streamy quagmire.

Derrynahimmirc in Leitrim ; *Doire-na-himirce*, oak-grove of the flitting or moving or departing. An echo of some long-forgotten migration.

Derrynaleck in Mayo ; *Doire-na-leac*, of the flag-stones.

Derrynalecka in Clare ; *Doire-na-leice*, of the flag-stone.

Derrynamansher in Donegal ; *Doire-na-mainséar*, of the mangers. Formerly a horse-stud here.

Derrynamona in Cork ; of the *móin* or bog.

Derrynamuck in Mayo and Wicklow ; of the *mucs* or pigs : where pigs were sent to feed on acorns.

Derrynamucklagh in Kerry, of the piggeries.

Derrynanagh in King's Co. ; *Doire-na-neach*, of the horses. See *Agh*.

Derrynananta in Cavan ; of the nettles (*neannta*).

Derrynarget in Monaghan; *Doire-an-airgid*, of the silver or money. Some legend of hidden treasure.

Derrynasafach in Cork; *Doire-na-samhthach* [-safach], of the spear-handles: this name for an obvious reason.

Derrynascope in Monaghan and Tyrone; *Doire-na-scuab*, oak grove of the *scoobs* or brooms: also obvious.

Derrynasee in Roscommon; *Doire-na-saoi*, of the learned men. Preserving the memory of some former lay college. For these lay colleges, see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Lay Schools."

Derrynaseera in Queen's Co.; *Doire-na-saorach*, grove of the freemen, *i.e.* they had their land free. See Seersha, vol. ii. p. 483.

Derrynashask in Mayo; *Doire-na-seisce* [-sheska], oak wood of the sedge. See vol. ii. p. 340.

Derrynaskea in Longford, and **Derrynasceagh** in Mayo; of the whitethorn bushes. See Sceach, vol. i. p. 518.

Derrynaspol in Donegal; of the *spall* or fallow-burning, *i.e.* burning the surface for the ashes to be used as manure: see Beatin.

Derrynatubbrid in Cork; of the well.

Derrynaveagh in Clare; *Doire-na-bhfiach*, of ravens.

Derrynavogy in Fermanagh; full Irish name, *Doirean-a'-bhogáin*, little oak grove of the little bog.

Derrynawana in Leitrim; *Doire-na-bhfánadh*, of the slopes—sloping lands. *Fanaidh*, a slope: *f* eclipsed by *bh* or *v*.

Derrynea in Galway; *Doire-an-fhiaigh*, of the raven.

Derrynine in Kildare; *Doire-an-adhainn*, of the *adhan* [eyon] or caldron: *i.e.* a caldron-like pool.

Derrynisk in Antrim; *Doire-an-uisce*, of the water.

Derryoghill in Longford and Tyrone; grove of the yews. See Derry above and Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

Derryonagh in Roscommon; true name *Doire-Dhonchadh* or Derry-Donach (local), Donogh's *derry*. "Donagh" is now seldom heard: it is always "Denis."

Derryool in Mayo; *Doire-ubhall* [-ool], of the apples: *i.e.* an orchard.

Derryoran in Mayo; *Doire-Ui-h Odhrain*, O'Horan's derry.

Derryounce in King's Co.; *Doire-uinsighe*, grove of the ash-trees. See Derry above and Fuinnse in vol. i. p. 506.

Derryquin in Kerry; *Doire-Chuinn*, Conn's grove.

Derryquirk in Roscommon; *Doire-chuirc* (FM), Corc's or Quirk's grove.

Derryreel in Donegal; *Doire-Ui-Fhrighil*, O'Freel's derry. *F* of Freel vanishes under aspiration.

Derryreig in Kerry; *Doire-reidh*, open derry: i.e. easily passable. The *g* in the end is a Kerry form: p. 2, III.

Derryriordane in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Riobhardáin*, O'Riordan's oak grove.

Derryroe in several counties; red derry.

Derryroosk in Monaghan; of the marsh: vol. i. p. 464.

Derryrush in Kerry; correct Irish name *Doire-Fhearghuis* [-a-rish], Fergus's grove.

Derryrush in Galway is what it looks; *Doire-ruis* [-rush], oak grove of the peninsula.

Derrysallagh in Kerry and Sligo; dirty or miry.

Derryscope in Fermanagh; same as Derrynascobe.

Derryshandra in Fermanagh; *Doire-sean-ratha*, of the old *rath* or fort. *D* inserted after *n*: p. 7, VI.

Derryshannoge in Longford; full Irish name, *Doire-atha-Sheáinóig*, wood of Shaneoge's (young John's) ford.

Derrysillagh in Galway; of the sally-trees.

Derryskineen in Roscommon; *Doire-Ui-Sgingín*, oak wood of O'Sgingín: a family noted as poets and historians.

Derrytagh in Armagh; *Doire-teach*, of the houses.

Derryteigeroe in Leitrim; red Teige's or Timothy's derry.

Derrytressk in Tyrone; *Doire-triosca*, grove of the brewer's grains (for pigs, as now). Indicating a brewer's residence. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Brewing."

Derryulk in Clare; *Doire-uilc* [-ulk], of badness or

evil, preserving the memory of some evil state or transaction.

Derryvahalla in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Bhachalla*, O'Buckley's derry.

Derryvahan in Cavan; *Doire-mheathan*, grove of the oak slits (for sieves). See Coolmahane and Mahanagh.

Derryvally in Monaghan; *Doire-bhealaigh* [-vally], of the *bealach* or pass or main road.

Derryveagh in Longford and Monaghan; *Doire-bheathach*, wood of birch-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

Derryvealawauma in Galway; *Doire-bhéal-a'-mhadhma* [-wauma], grove of (or at) the mouth of the mountain-pass. See Madhm in vol. i. p. 176.

Derryveen in Monaghan and Tyrone; *Doire-mhín* [-veen], smooth derry. Derry aspirates here though masc.: a trace of the old neuter: p. 10.

Derryveeny in Mayo; *Doire-mhianaigh*, of mines.

Derryvehil in Cavan; *Doire-mheitheal*, of the reapers. *Meitheal* [mihul] means primarily a band of reapers, but in an extended sense it now means a band of men employed at any work.

Derryveone in Fermanagh; *Doire-mheodhain*, middle derry.

Derryvicrune in Galway; *Doire-mhic-Ruadhain*, wood of Rowan's son.

Derryvilla in King's Co.; of the ancient tree. See Bile in vol. i. p. 499.

Derryvinaan in Clare, and **Derryvinnane** in Limerick; *Doire-mhionnáin*, oak grove of the kid: a place where goats were kept.

Derryvoghill in Galway; of the *buachaill* or boy. A sporting place: one boy representing all: p. 11.

Derryvohy in Mayo; *Doire-bhoithe* [-vohy], of the booth or tent or hut. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Derryvony in Cavan; *Doire-mhóna* [-vona], of the bog.

Derryvore in Armagh and Fermanagh; *Doire-mhór*, great derry. *More* changed to *vore* by aspiration.

Derryvoreada in Galway; *Doire-Mhairghreada* [-voreada], Margaret's oak grove.

Derryvorrian in Queen's Co.; *Muireagan's* or Morgan's oak wood.

Derryvreen in Cork; *Doire-Ui-Bhraoin*, O'Brien's.

Derryvrin in Kerry; Brin's or Byrne's grove.

Derryvung in Roscommon; *Doire-mhuing*, oak grove of the morass: see *Muing*, vol. ii. p. 393.

Derrywanna in Roscommon; *Doire-mhanaigh*, grove of the monk.

Derryware in Derry; *Doire-mháor*, of the stewards.

Derrywee in Galway; *Doire-bhuidhe* [-wee], yellow derry.

Derryweelan in King's Co.; *Doire-Ui-Mhaoleáin*, O'Moylan's derry.

Derrywilligan in Armagh; O'Mulligan's derry.

Derver in Meath; full Irish name, *Ath-na-dirbhrighe*, ford of the oak wood. See *Dairbhere*, vol. i. p. 504.

Dervin in Mayo; *Dairbhín*, little oak grove.

Dervock in Antrim; same as Dervin, only with a different dim. termination (*óg*).

Desert; *Diseart*, a desert, a hermitage, the abode of an anchorite. This word is much subject to corruption, such as *Ister*, *Easter*, *Tirs*, *Isert*, &c.

Desertderrin in Antrim; the hermitage of the derrin or little oak wood.

Devil's Punchbowl in Kerry; see Hell River.

Diffagher River in Leitrim; *Duibheachair*, black river. *Dubh*, black, with termination *chair* (p. 12, I), and vowel (*ea*) inserted between *duibh* and *chair*: p. 7, VII.

Diffin in Leitrim; a dim. of *Dubh* [-duv], black, viz. *Duibhchín*, black land.

Difflin in Donegal, and **Dillin** in Down; forms of the name Dublin or *Devlin* or *Divlin*; *Duibhlinn*, black pool. See Dublin in vol. i., and Dellin above.

Dingins in Cavan; plural of *Dangan*, a fortress.

Dinn, a fortress. See *Denn*.

Dinnahorra in Armagh; *Dionn-a'-choraidh*, fortified hill of the fishing-weir.

Dinneens in Kerry; English plural, instead of the Irish *Dinnínidhe*, little *dinns* or fortified mounts. See *Dinn*.

Dirkbeg in Galway ; small cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

Dohilla in Kerry ; *Dubh-choille*, black wood.

Dolusky in Derry ; *Dubh-loisgthe* [Doolusky], black burnt land. See Beatin.

Donageaga in Mayo ; *Dun-na-géige* [-geaga], the *dun* or fort of the branch (géag).

Donaguile in Kilkenny ; *Dun-a'-Ghaill*, fortress of the foreigner. The *Gall* was here an Englishman. See vol. i. p. 94.

Donanaghta in Galway ; *Dun-an-ochta*, fort of the hill-breast. See vol. ii. p. 428.

Donicmore in Cork ; *Dun-'ic-Mhoire*, dun or fort of the son of (a woman named) *Mór* or *Mora*. See Mac.

Dooagh in Kerry ; *Dumhach*, a sandbank. *Dumhach* often occurs in the north-west.

Dooan in Roscommon ; *Dubhán*, something black —a black little hill.

Dooary in Queen's Co. ; *Dubh-dhoire*, black wood.

Dooballagh in Donegal ; *Dubh-bhealach*, black pass or road. **Doobally** in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Dubh-bhaile*, black townland. In these two the aspiration of *b* is neglected in anglicisation : p. 4, XI.

Doobeg in Sligo ; *Dumhach-beag*, small sandbank (see *Dumhach*, vol. ii. p. 387). But Doobeg in the parish of Kilturra in Mayo is from a small beehive-shaped *dumha* or monument : doobeg, little mound.

Doobin in Donegal ; *Dubh-bhinn*, black peak.

Doocashel in Donegal ; *Dubh-chaiseal*, black *cashel* or circular stone fort. See vol. i. p. 286.

Doocassan in Cavan ; black *casan* or path.

Doochill in Donegal ; black *kil* or church (which still stands).

Doochorran in Leitrim ; black stony hill. See Corran.

Doochrock in Leitrim, and **Doocrock** in Tyrone ; *Dubh-chnoc*, black hill. For the change of *n* to *r* in *chnoc*, see Crock.

Doocreggaun in Galway ; black little rock (*creagán*).

Doocrow in Donegal ; black *cro* or valley.

Doogarraun in Galway ; *Dubh-gharrán*, black shrubbery.

Doogary in Mayo : see p. 7.

Dooghary in Donegal and Down ; *Dubh-charaidh*, black weir.

Dooghill in Mayo ; *Dubh-choill*, black wood. Remains of the wood still there : formerly haunted by robbers.

Dooghmakeon in Mayo ; *Dumhach-Mic Eoghain*, Makeon's sandbank. See Dooagh.

Dooghta in Galway ; *Dubhachta*, black land.

Doohooma in Mayo ; *Dubh-thuama*, black tomb.

Doohulla in Galway ; *Dubh-thulach*, black hill.

Doohyle in Limerick ; *Dubh-choill*, black wood.

Dookinelly in Achill Island ; full Irish name, *Dumha-cinn-aillé-Ui-Thuathaláin*. *Dumha-cinn-aillé* is well represented in sound by Dookinelly. *Ui-Thuathalain* is a well-known family name—*O'Toothalan* or Toland as they now often call themselves. The whole name translated is O'Toothalan's tomb at the head of the cliff.

Doolagh in Co. Dublin ; *Dubh-loch*, black lake.

Dooleague and **Dooleeg** in Mayo ; *Dubh-liag*, black flagstone.

Doomore in Sligo ; great sandbank. See Dooagh.

Doon or **Dun**, a fort, an ancient royal residence : see vol. i. p. 277.

Doona in Mayo ; *Dúna*, duns or forts.

Doonacurry in Longford ; *Dun-a'-churaidh* [-curry], the *dun* or fort of the knight. See vol. ii. p. 104.

Doonaha in Clare (O'Curry's birthplace) ; *Dun-atha*, fort of the ford. The ford crossed the little river flowing through the townland into the Shannon ; but it is now spanned by a bridge.

Doonahaha in Roscommon ; *Dun-na-haithé*, fort of the (lime-) kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

Doonalt in Donegal ; fort of the cliff. See Alt.

Doonamona in Mayo and Westmeath ; fort of the bog.

Doonamontane ; *Dun-na-móinteán*, fort of the boggy lands.

Doonarah in Leitrim ; “the dun which is called the rath,” where one fort only is meant. See this

duplication further explained at Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

Doonaree in Galway; the king's rath. See *Ree*.

Doonaroya in Mayo; *Dun-na-ruaidhe*, fort of the red cow. See *Bo*.

Doonaveeragh in Sligo; *Dun-Ui-bh Fiachrach*, fort of (the tribe of) *Hy Fiachrach*.

Dooneenmacotter in Cork; MacCotter's little doon.

Doonfin in Antrim; whitish *dun*.

Doonflin in Sligo; *Dun-Flainn*, Flann's dun.

Doonierin in Sligo; *Dun-iaraínn* (FM), fort of iron, indicating the presence of an iron mine.

Doonimlaghbeg in Kerry; dun of the little *imlagh* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 465.

Doonis in Westmeath; English plural instead of the Irish *Duna*, *duns*, or forts.

Doonmoon in Limerick; *Dún-Mhumhan*, fort of *Mumha* or Munster. Probably a very remarkable *dun*.

Doonnagore in Clare; *Dun-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

Doonnagurroge in Clare; *Dun-na-ngeabhróg* [-gurroge], fort of the seagulls or sea swallows. *Geabhog* or *gurrog*, a word well understood in the west.

Doonsallagh in Clare; dirty or miry doon.

Doonshaskin in Sligo; of the *seisceann* or marsh.

Doonsheane in Kerry; *Dun-siadhain*, the fort which is called *sheeaun* or fairy mount. Here the *Dun* and the *Siadhan* were the same structure. For this duplication of names, see *Doonarah*.

Doonskeheen in Limerick; *Dun-sceithín*, of the little *sceach* or whitethorn bush.

Doonties in Kerry; *dúns* or *doons* or forts. Irish plural *Dúnta*, to which again the English plural termination *s* is added to form the double plural "Doonties." But **Doonty** in Mayo—same meaning—has only the Irish plural.

Doonvullen in Limerick; *Dun-mhaolain*, of the *mullan* or hill.

Doony in Cork; *Dúnaidhe*, another form of the Irish plural: *doons* or forts.

Doonyvardan in Clare ; O'Bardan's dun.

Doorahleen in Westmeath ; *Dubh-raithín*, black little rath.

Dooreel in Mayo ; *Dumha-Fhrighil*, Freel's *dumha* or mound or grave. *F* drops out by aspiration.

Doorian in Donegal ; black *rian* or track.

Doorless in Tyrone, and **Doorlus** in Limerick ; *Durlas* or *Duirlios*, strong *lios* or fort : same as Thurles, vol. i. p. 274.

Dooroy in Galway ; *Dubh-raith*, black rath. *Roy* well represents the sound of *rath* or *raith* here.

Doosky in Monaghan ; *Dubhsce*, a shortening of *Dubh-sceith*, black bush.

Dooslattagh in Roscommon ; black *slattach*, i.e. a place of *slats* or rods : probably a growth of osiers.

Doostroke in Leitrim ; *Dubh-stróic*, black stripe : so *stróic* is understood in that region.

Dcovilra in Mayo ; *Dumhach-bhiolra*, sandbank of water-cress. See Biolar, vol. ii. p. 344.

Doovoge in Roscommon ; *Dubhóg*, dim., meaning black spot, from the dark colour of the land and stream.

Dooyeher in Sligo ; the native name and interpretation are *Duibh-gheithir*, properly *Duibh-dhoithir*, black or gloomy *doher* or wilderness.

Dooyorc in Mayo ; *Dumhaigh-orc*, sandbank of the *orc*s or pigs.

Doras in Tyrone ; *Dorus*, a door or gate. See vol. ii. p. 229 : and Dorrusawillin below.

Dore in Donegal ; *Dobhar*, old word for water.

Dornogagh in Fermanagh ; a place abounding in *dornóges* or round stones : literally *handstones*, from *dorn*, the fist.

Dorrusawillin in Leitrim ; *Dorus-a'-mhuilinn*, the door of the mill : a local designation for the mill entrance.

Dougher or “**The Dougher**” in Armagh, or rather **Doucharron** (which is the proper full name) ; *Dubh-charn*, black *carn*.

Doughill and **Doughal** in Roscommon, Kerry, and Wexford ; *Dubh-choill*, black wood.

Doughiska in Galway; *Dubh-uisce*, black water.

Doughkill in Tipperary; same as Doughill.

Dowagh near Cong in Mayo; *Davach*, a caldron, i.e. a round pool of water.

Dowra in Cavan; well represents the local Irish name—*Damh-shrath*, strath or river-holm of the oxen. See Damh, vol. i. p. 472.

Dowrea in Sligo; *Damh-réidh*, mountain-flat of oxen. See Dowra above, and *reidh* in vol. i. p. 426.

Drean in Donegal; shortened from *Draoghean* [dreen], blackthorn.

Dredolt—more correctly **Drehidalt**—the *droichead* or bridge of the *alt* or steep glenside.

Dreenaan in Limerick; *Draigheanán*, *Drynan*, or blackthorn.

Drimcong in Galway; the hill-ridge (*druim*) of the *cong* or narrow strait. See vol. ii. p. 409.

Drimina in Sligo; *Druimne*, little hill-ridge. Dim. termination *ne*, p. 12, II.

Driminidy in Cork; *Druim-Inide*, hill-ridge of Shrovetide; a place selected for Skellig-day sports: for which see “English as we speak it in Ireland,” p. 324.

Drimmavohaun in Galway; *Druim-a'-bhotháin*, hill-ridge of the *bohaun* or cabin (for animals).

Drimmeen in Clare and Galway; *Druimín*, little ridge.

Drimmeennagun; *Druimín-na-gcon*, little ridge of the hounds.

Drimmo in Queen’s Co.; *Druim-mbo*, ridge of the cows. *B* of *bo*, a cow, eclipsed here by the neuter noun *Druim*: p. 8.

Drimnahoon in Galway; *Druim-na-huamhan*, hill-ridge of the cave. See *Uamhan*, vol. i. p. 438.

Drimneen in Galway; same as Drimmeen, but with dim. termination *nín* instead of *ín*.

Driney in Roscommon; *Draigheanaigh* [Dreeny], blackthorn. Dat. used for nom.: p. 13.

Dripsey River in Cork; *Dribseach*, muddy river: *drib* or *drip*, mud, with the termination *seach*, abounding in: p. 12, I.

Drisheen in Cork ; little brambly place. **Drisoge** in Carlow, and **Dri ssoge** in Meath, same, but with *ó g* instead of *in* : p. 12, II.

Droit in Tyrone ; *Droichead* [Drohid], a bridge.

Droles in Fermanagh ; windings. **Drollagh** in Monaghan, *Drolach*, full of windings. Applied to a river in each case.

Drom ; same as Drum, which see.

Dromaclaurig in Cork and Kerry ; ridge of the *clárach*—i.e. a board or level spot.

Dromacoosane in Cork, and **Dromacoosh** in Kerry ; both mean the ridge of the cave (*cuasán* and *cúas*).

Dromacullen in Cork ; ridge of the *cullen* or holly.

Dromadeesirt in Kerry ; of the hermitage. See *Disert*.

Dromadoon in Cork ; ridge of the fort.

Dromagarraun in Limerick ; of the shrubbery.

Dromagarry in Cork ; of the garden.

Dromagorteen in Kerry ; ridge of the little tillage-plot.

Dromagowlane in Cork ; ridge of the little fork.

Dromalonhurt in Kerry ; of the *longphort* or fortress.

Dromanarrigle in Cork ; ridge of the oratory. See vol. i. p. 320 for *Aireagal*.

Dromanassa in cork ; of the *ass* or cascade.

Dromaneen in Cork ; little *droman* or ridge.

Dromara in Down ; *Druim-athrach*, boat-shaped ridge : see *Drumaragh*.

Dromataniheen in Cork ; *Druim-a'-tsionaichín*, of the little fox.

Dromatimore ; ridge of the great house. See *Attee*.

Dromavally in Kerry ; ridge of the *baile* or townland.

Dromavrauca in Kerry ; of the *bráca* or harrow.

Drombanny in Limerick ; *Druim-bainne*, ridge of milk : good grazing land, or perhaps a dairy.

Drombohilly in Kerry ; *Druim-buachaillidhe*, of the boys. A place for sports.

Drombrane in Kerry ; *Druim-braon*, ridge of the drops—oozy ridge. On both sides of this ridge water flows down in little driblets.

Drombrick in Kerry ; of the *broc* or badger.

Drombrow in Cork; of the *brugh* [broo], fort or mansion. See *Brugh* in vol. i. p. 287.

Dromcarra in Cork; of the *carra* or weir.

Dromdarragh in Kerry; oak ridge.

Dromdarrig in Limerick, and **Dromderrig** in Cork; *Druim-derg*, red ridge.

Dromdoory in Kerry; *Druim-dúire*, of water (*dúr*).

Dromdour in Cork; *Druim-dobhair* [-dour], ridge of water.

Dromdowney in Cork; *Druim-Domhnaigh*, of Sunday. A place for Sunday meetings.

Dromgower in Kerry; of the *gabhar* or goat.

Dromgownagh in Cork; *Druim-gamhnach* of the milch cows.

Dromidicloch in Cork; written in Inquisitions. *Dromatyclogh*; pointing to *Druim-a'-tighe-cloch*, ridge of the stone house (*tigh*, house; *clogh*, a stone).

Dromin, the name of many places, has been given in vol. i. as a dim. of *drom*, a ridge, which it generally is. But **Dromin** in Louth is *Druim-fhinn*, white ridge.

Dromlara in Limerick; *Druim-láire*, of the mare.

Dromlegagh in Kerry; *Druim-leagach*, ridge of the flagstones.

Dromlough and **Dromloughan** in Cork and Limerick, hill-ridge of the lake.

Dromlusk and **Dromluska** in Kerry; *Druim-loisgthe*, burnt ridge. See *Beatin*.

Drommahane in Cork; *Druim-meathán*, ridge of the sieve-slits. See *Coolmahane*.

Dromnacaheragh in Cork; *Druim-na-cathrach*, of the *caher* or circular stone fort.

Dromnafinshin in Cork; *Druim-na-fuinnsinn*, ridge of the *funision* or ash-tree: an ash grove.

Dromoyle in King's Co.; *Druim-maol*, bare ridge.

Dromrastill in Cork; *Druim-rastail*, of the hand-rake.

Dromreag in Kerry, and **Dromreague** in Cork; *Druim-reigh*, smooth ridge.

Dromsallagh in Limerick; dirty or miry ridge.

Dromsecane in Cork; *Druim-siocán*, ridge of the "frost-birds" (*sioc*, frost) or field-fares.

Dromsiveen in Cork ; *Druim-Saidhbhín* [-siveen], ridge of (a woman named) Siveen : same as in Cahersiveen, vol. i. p. 285.

Dromskeha in Cork ; of the *sceach* or bush.

Dromtarriff in Cork ; ridge of the bull (*tarbh*).

Dromteewackeen in Kerry ; *Druim-tighe-bhaicín*, ridge of the house of the *baicín*—little *bacach* or cripple or beggar.

Dromturk in Limerick ; ridge of the boar.

Drough in Cork ; *Droch*, bad : *i.e.* bad land.

Droughill in Queen's Co. ; *Droch-choill*, bad (unprofitable) wood.

Drum and the dim. **Drumman** ; mean a hill-ridge ; the anglicised forms of *Druim* and *Droman*.

Drumacanver in Armagh ; *Druim-Mhic-Ainbhir*, MacKenvir's ridge.

Drumachee in Armagh ; *Druim-a'-chaoigh*, ridge of the (half-) blind man.

Drumachon and **Drumacon** in Cavan and Monaghan; *Druim-atha-chon*, ridge of the ford of hounds. A meet-place beside the ford.

Drumacloghan in Donegal ; ridge of the stepping-stones. See *Aghacloghan*.

Drumacoo in Galway ; from one of the Saints Mochua, of whom there were many.

Drumacreeve in Monaghan ; better **Drumnacreeve** ; *Druim-na-craobhe*, ridge of the branch or branchy tree.

Drumacrin in Donegal ; of the *crann* or tree.

Drumacrow in Derry ; of the *cro*, or hut.

Drumadagarve in Fermanagh ; *Druim-a'-da-garbh*, ridge of the two rough men. For two men in names, see vol. i. p. 260.

Drumadarragh in Antrim and Tyrone ; *Druim-darach*, ridge of oaks.

Drumadd in Armagh ; *Druim-fhad*, long ridge.

Drumaddagorry in Monaghan ; *Druim-fhada-Gofhraigh*, long ridge of Godfrey or Geoffry.

Drumaddarainy in Monaghan (adjacent to Drumaddagorry), long ridge of ferns. See *Raithneach*, ferns, vol. i. p. 330.

Drumaderry in Derry and Mayo ; of the oak grove.

Drumadoney in Donegal and Down; *Druim-a'-Domhnaigh* [-Downey], ridge of the church, or of Sunday: for *Domhnach* might mean either; for which see vol. i. p. 318.

Drumadown in Fermanagh; *Druim-a'-dúin*, ridge of the *dún* or fort.

Drumadreen in Derry; *Druim-a'-draoighinn*, ridge of the blackthorn.

Drumageeever in Fermanagh; *Druim-Mic- Iomhair*, MacKeever's ridge.

Drumagolan in Cavan; *Druim-a'-ghabhláin*, ridge of the little *gabhal* [gole] or (river-) fork.

Drumagore in Derry; *Druim-a'-ghabhair*, of the goat: goat pasture.

Drumahean in Armagh; *Druim-dhá-én* (Hogan), ridge of the two birds. See vol. i. p. 256.

Drumahit in Antrim; *Druim-a'-chait*, ridge of the cat; meaning a resort of (wild) cats: p. 11.

Drumahurk in Cavan; of the *torc* or boar.

Drumakeenan in Cavan and King's Co.; *Druim-Ui-Chianáin*, the ridge of O'Keenan.

Drumalee in Cavan; *Druim-a'-laogh* [-lee], ridge of the calf: a grazing place for calves: p. 11.

Drumalig in Down; *Druim-a'-luig*, ridge of the *lug* or hollow.

Drumalis and **Drumaliss** in Armagh, Monaghan, and Antrim; ridge of the *lios* [liss] or fort.

Drumalooaun in Mayo; *Druim-a'-leamháin*, ridge of the elm.

Drumalt in Cavan and Monaghan; of the glenside or cliff. **Drumaltnamuck**; *Drumalt* of the pigs.

Drumanalaragh in Cavan; *Drumana-laragh*, ridges (*dromana*: plur.) of the mares.

Drumanan in Monaghan; *Druim-mionán*; ridge of the kids.

Drumanaquoile in Down; *Dromana-na-cuaille*, little ridge of the pole or stake (*cuaille*).

Drumanaught in Donegal; *Druim-an-uchta*, ridge of the breast (*ucht*); from the shape of the hill.

Drumane in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Derry; *Druim-éan*, hill-ridge of birds (*éan*, a bird).

Drumaneany in Donegal ; of the fair (*aonach*).

Drumaneel in Donegal and Sligo ; of lime (*aol*).

Drumaness in Down ; the Irish speakers make it *Druim-an-easa*, hill ridge of the *eas* or weasel.

Drumanilra in Roscommon ; of the eagle (*iolar*).

Drumanny in Monaghan ; *Druim-eanaigh*, of the marsh.

Drumanone in Roscommon ; *Druim-inneona*, ridge of the anvil : formerly a forge there.

Drumanoo in Donegal ; of the lead (metal : *umha*).

Drumaragh in Leitrim ; *Druim-athrach* of the boat-shape (*athrach* [arhagh], a boat). That is, a boat bottom upwards. See Dromara.

Drumaraw in Cavan and Fermanagh ; *Druim-a'-raith*, of the *rath* or fort (masc. here).

Drumardnagross in Tyrone ; *Dromard-na-gcros*, high-ridge of the crosses. Some old penitential and prayer-station here.

Drumarg in Armagh ; of the chests or coffers (*arg*). Probably the abode of a chest-maker.

Drumarigna in Leitrim ; named from the *Arigna*, a rapid river. See Arigna.

Drumark in Donegal ; *Druim-arc* (FM), ridge of the pigs : *arc* or *orc*, a pig.

Drumarrell in Monaghan ; Farrell's ridge. *F* vanishes under aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Drumask in Mayo ; of the *easca* [aska] or marsh.

Drumaskibbole in Sligo ; of the barn (*sciobol*).

Drumaskin in Galway ; of the quagmire (*eascann*).

Drumasladdy in Cavan ; *Druim-a'-sladaighe*, ridge of the robber.

Drumass in Monaghan ; *Druim-easa*, of the cascade.

Drumatee in Armagh ; of the *tigh* [tee] or (remarkable) house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Drumatehy in Clare ; *Druim-a'-teithe*, ridge of flight. The flight that the name commemorates is otherwise forgotten.

Drumatober in Galway ; ridge of the well.

Drumatrumman in Donegal ; *Druim-a'-trommain*, of the elder or boortree. See Tromm in vol. i. p. 517.

Drumatybonniff in Roscommon; *Druim-a'-tighe-banbh*, ridge of the house (*tigh*) of the *bonnivs* or sucking-pigs.

Drumavally in Derry; *Druim-a'-bhealaigh*, ridge of the pass or road. See Bealach, vol. i. p. 371.

Drumavan in Monaghan; *Druim-abhann*, of the river.

Drumaville in Donegal; *Druim-a'-bhile*, ridge of the old tree. See Bilé in vol. i. p. 499.

Drumawark in Donegal; *Druim-amhaire*, ridge of the prospect. *Amharc* [aw-ark], a view, a prospect. See Mullaghareirk, vol. i. p. 215.

Drumaweer in Donegal; *Druim-a'-mhaoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

Drumawill in Fermanagh; *Druim-abhaill* [aw-il], ridge of the orchard.

Drumawillin in Antrim and Fermanagh; of the *mullin* or mill; *m* aspirated to *w*: p. 1, I.

Drumbad in Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Longford; of the *bád* or boat: either from shape like a boat back or from an adjacent ferry. See Drumaragh.

“**Drumbadmeen, Barr**” (Barr of Drumbadmeen), the *Barr* of a townland is the highest summit of it. Drumbad itself is the ridge of the boat (see last name), and Drumbadmeen means smooth Drumbad. See Barr.

Drumbadrevagh beside **Drumbadmeen**; grey Drumbad.

Drumbagh in Cavan; ridge of the birch (*beith*).

Drumbally in Armagh; *Drom-bhaile*, ridge town.

Drumbannan in Cavan; *Druim-beannáin*, ridge of the little pinnacle. See Ben.

Drumbannow in Cavan; *Drom-banbh*, ridge of the *bonnivs* or young pigs.

Drumbar in Cavan and Donegal; *Druim-bairr*, ridge of the summit—top-ridge.

Drumbaragh in Monaghan; old people pronounce and interpret it *Druim-bearrthach*, shorn or grazed or bare ridge: *bearradh*, shaving; *berrthadh*, shaved. Drumbaragh in Meath, same.

Drumbaran in Donegal and Fermanagh; a variation of last name: same meaning. See Drumberagh.

Drumbarna in Fermanagh : proper anglicised name is Drumbar ; for the FM write it *Druimbaírr*, ridge of the *barr* or summit. See Barr.

Drumbartagh in Cavan ; *Druim-beartach*, ridge of faggots : *beart* [bart], a bundle or faggot. A place where they gathered firewood.

Drumbeagh in Cavan and Donegal ; same as Drumbagh.

Drumbear in Monaghan ; a modification of Drumbaragh, bare or short-grass ridge.

Drumbee in Armagh and Cavan ; *Druim-bidh* [-bee], ridge of food ; *i.e.* productive land.

Drumbeighra in Leitrim ; *Druim-beithreach*, birchy ridge : *beith*, birch, with the termination *rach* : p. 12, II.

Drumbenach in Monaghan ; *Druim-beannach*, pinnacle ridge. *Benach*, an adj. from Ben, which see.

Drumbeo in Monaghan (not pron. *bo* but *beo*) ; *Druim-beo*, ridge of living beings, as in Tir-na-mbeo. But though the name is plain I cannot account for it. See Deegveo in vol. ii. p. 318.

Drumberagh in Monaghan ; same as Drumbaragh.

Drumbern in Donegal ; corrupted from the true Irish name still well known ; *Druim-bearrtha*, close-cropped ; same as Drumbaragh.

Drumberny in Fermanagh ; same as Drumbarna.

Drumbibe in Leitrim ; *Druim-bpíob*, ridge of the pipes. The *p* of *píob* eclipsed by neuter *Druim* : p. 8. A piper or a maker of pipes lived there.

Drumbilla in Louth ; of the *bilé* or old tree.

Drumbin in Monaghan ; of the pinnacle. See Ben.

Drumboarty in Donegal and Fermanagh ; *Druim-buartaigh*, of the cattle-shed. *Buar*, cattle ; *tigh*, house.

Drumboghill in Donegal ; *Druim-buachaill*, ridge of the boys. A place for sports.

Drumboher in Leitrim ; of the *boher* or road.

Drumbologe ; of the sacks. Indicating a sack-maker or perhaps a legend : see Dunbolg.

Drumbonniff in Down, and **Drumbonniv** in Clare ; ridge of the bonnivs or young pigs.

Drumbrade in Cavan ; *Druim-braghad*, ridge of the neck or gorge.

Drumbrastle in Mayo ; *Druim-Breasail*, Brassil's ridge.

Drumbrean in Monaghan ; stinking ridge. See vol. ii. p. 397. **Drumbreanlis** in Leitrim, stinking ridge of the *lis* or fort.

Drumbrick in several counties ; *Druim-broic*, of the badger (*broc*) : a badger den. : p. 11.

Drumbrickaun in Clare ; *Druim-Breacain*, Brecan's ridge.

Drumbride in Meath ; *Druim-Brighde*, Brigit's ridge.

Drumbrisny in Roscommon ; *Druim-brisne*, ridge of the breach or gap. *Bris*, to break.

Drumbristan in Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Donegal ; *Druim-bristiann*, breached or broken ridge.

Drumbrucklis in Cavan ; ridge of the badger-warren. See Brockles.

Drumbullog in Fermanagh and Leitrim ; *Druim-bolg*, ridge of sacks. From a sackmaker.

Drumbulrisk in Meath ; written **Drumbalrisk** in an old Survey ; ridge of the town (*bal* or *bally*) of the marsh (*riasc*). See Riasc, vol. i. p. 463.

Drumcah in Louth and Monaghan, and **Drumcahy** in Fermanagh ; *Druim-caithe* [-caha], ridge of chaff : where corn was winnowed.

Drumcalpin in Cavan ; *Druim-'ic-Ailpin*, Mac-Alpin's or Halpin's ridge.

Drumcanon in Leitrim ; *Druim-ceinnfhinn*, speckled ridge. See Cannon.

Drumcamill in Louth ; *MacCathmaoil's* or Campbell's hill-ridge.

Drumcaran in Clare ; ridge of the carn.

Drumcarban in Cavan ; Carban's or Corbett's ridge.

Drumcard in Fermanagh, and **Drumcart** in Tyrone ; *Druim-ceardcha*, ridge of the forge. See Drumanone.

Drumcarey in Cavan ; *Druim-carrtha*, of the rock. See Carr.

Drumcargy in Monaghan ; of the *carraig* or rock.

Drumcarn in Armagh, Cavan, and Donegal, and

Drumcarna in Clare; ridge of the carn or monumental pile of stones.

Drumcarra in Leitrim; *Druim-cairrthe*, of the standing stone. See Carr.

Drumcarrow in Monaghan; *Druim-caradh*, ridge of fishing-weirs.

Drumcase in Cavan; incorrect pronunciation of the Irish name *Druim-catha*, ridge of the battle.

Drumcashel in Leitrim and Louth; of the *cashel* or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

Drumcask in Cavan; *Druim-Caisc*, ridge of Easter: i.e. a place for Easter sports.

Drumcaw in Down; same as Drumcase.

Drumchoe in Cavan, and **Drumcoe** in Donegal; *Druim-chuach*, of cuckoos.

Drumchory in Donegal; *Druim-chuaraidhe* [-coory], of brogue-makers. *Cuar*, *cuaran*, a sandal, a brogue.

Drumchrin in Donegal; of the *crann* or tree.

Drumclay in Fermanagh; *Druim-cléithe*, of the hurdle or harrow.

Drumcloona in Fermanagh; ridge of the meadow.

Drumclownish in Fermanagh; ridge of Clownish or Clones (see Clones, vol. i. p. 233): as if it belonged to the neighbouring monastery of Clones.

Drumcoggy in Mayo; *Druim-cogaidh*, ridge of battle.

Drumcolgny in Fermanagh; ridge of thorns: *colg*, a thorn; *colgnach*, *colgnaighe*, thorny.

Drumcomoge in Tipperary; of the comoge or camoge, winding (river). *Cam*, winding.

Drumcon in Antrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh; ridge of hounds. See Con, vol. i. pp. 479, 480.

Drumconcoose in Donegal; *Druim-chon-chuais*, ridge of the greyhound-cave.

Drumcong in Leitrim; of the *cong* or narrow strait. See Cong, vol. ii. p. 409.

Drumconlan in Mayo and Fermanagh; *Drum-coinnleain*, ridge of stubbles.

Drumconlester; *Druim-con-Liostair*, ridge of Lester's hound. Liostair, a man's name in old times —and still (Lister).

Drumconnick in Cavan ; Conmac's ridge (*m* aspirated) falls out.

Drumconor in several counties ; Conor's ridge.

Drumconra in Cavan ; Conra's ridge : same as Drumcondra near Dublin.

Drumconready in Derry ; Conready's ridge (man).

Drumconway in Tyrone ; *Druim-Conmhaigh*, Conway's ridge.

Drumconwell in Armagh ; *Druim-Conmhaoil*, Conwell's ridge.

Drumcooly in King's Co. ; *Druim-cúile*, ridge of the angle or corner.

Drumcor in Cavan and Fermanagh ; *Druim-corr*, ridge of cranes.

Drumcorban in Fermanagh, and **Drumcorrabaun** in Mayo ; Corban's ridge. The Corbans or Corra-bauns, or O'Corbans now generally call themselves Corbett.

Drumcorrabaun in Mayo ; same as Drumcorban.

Drumcoose in Fermanagh ; *Druim-cuas*, ridge of caves.

Drumcrauv in Cavan ; *Druim-cnamh*, ridge of bones : *n* changed to *r* : see Crock. Probably where the slain were interred after a battle. Names with similar ominous memories occur elsewhere : for which see vol. i. p. 116.

Drumcree in Armagh, Leitrim, and Westmeath ; *Druim-cruidhe*, ridge of cattle. *Crodh*, *cruidhe* [cro, cree], cattle. See Glencree.

Drumcreeghan in Monaghan ; ridge of the shrubbery. *Criochán* here and all around means a shrubbery.

Drumcreen in Fermanagh ; withered ridge (*crion*, withered).

Drumcrew in Monaghan ; *Druim-craobhe*, of the brand or bush.

Drumcroagh in Donegal ; *Druim-cruach*, of the rick-shaped hillocks. See Croagh.

Drumcroman and **Drumeromaun** in Leitrim ; ridge of Cromau, which means a stooped man.

Drumerow in Down ; interpreted there as *Druim-*

cruadh [-crow], hard ridge: referring to the quality of the soil.

Drumcroy in Leitrim; same as Drumcrow.

Drumeru in Fermanagh and Monaghan; ridge of blood (*cru*). No doubt in memory of a battle.

Drumcullaun in Clare; ridge of hazel. See vol. i. p. 514.

Drumcully in Fermanagh; of the *cullach* or boar.

Drumcunnion in Monaghan; *Druim-coinín*, ridge of rabbits—rabbit-warren (local). See vol. i. p. 481.

Drumcunny in Fermanagh; of the *conna* or fire-wood.

Drumcurreen in Clare, and **Drumcurren** in Fermanagh; ridge of the little marsh: *cuirrín*, dim. of *currach*, a marsh.

Drumdangan in Wicklow; of the fortress. See Aghadangan.

Drumdarkan in Leitrim; of the *dearcans* or acorns: where pigs were turned out to feed.

Drumderglin in Leitrim; of the red glen: *derg*, red.

Drumderrydonan in Donegal; ridge of Donan's or Downing's oak grove.

Drumdiveen in Sligo; *Druim-diomhaoin* [-dee-veen], idle ridge. *Diomhaoin*, idle, often applied to worthless land.

Drumdoit in Donegal. *Druim-doighe*, burnt ridge. See Beatin.

Drumdoney in Fermanagh and Sligo; ridge of Sunday or of the church. Probably Sunday, as being a place for Sunday sports.

Drumdoogh in Mayo; *Druim-daibhche*, of the *dabhach* or caldron. Meaning here a round pool.

Drumdoolaghty in Clare; Doolaghta's ridge (man).

Drumdowney in Kilkenny; same as Drumdoney.

Drumgreenagh in Down, and **Drumgreeny** in Monaghan; *Druim-draoighneach*, blackthorn ridge. See vol. i. p. 517.

Drumdrishaghaun in Mayo; ridge of the brambles. *Dris*, a bramble; *Driseachán* dim. in collective sense: p. 12, II.

Drumeasan in Donegal; ridge of the weasels (*easan*).

Drumee in Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Sligo ; *Druim-Aodha* [-ee], *Aodh's* or Hugh's ridge.

Drumeela in Leitrim ; *Druim-mílē* [-meela], of soldiers. I suppose a drilling-place.

Drumeltan in Cavan ; *Druim-ailteain*, of the little cliff. *Aillteán*, dim. of Aill, which see.

Drumenagh in Derry and Tyrone ; *Druim-meadhónach*, middle ridge.

Drumergoole in Leitrim ; *Druim-air-gabhal*, the ridge on the (river) fork. Similarly (with *air*, on) Crosserlough and Doneraile : vol. i.

Drumerheeve in Fermanagh ; *Druim-air-thaoibh*, ridge on the side (*i.e.* of a hill). *Taobh* [theev], a side.

Drumerhin in Kilkenny ; *Druim-fhiorthainn*, ridge of the *florin* or long grass.

Drumerkillew in Cavan ; correct Irish name *Druim-ard-coilleadh*, high ridge of the wood.

Drumerlough in Monaghan ; ridge on the lake.

Drumersnaw in Cavan ; *Druim-air-snámh* [-snauv], the ridge on or at the swimming (place). See vol. i. p. 365.

Drumerwinter in Fermanagh ; *Druim-ar-mhainter*, the ridge on or of or belonging to the tribe. Probably it was commons land : for which see vol. ii. p. 472.

Drumess in Tyrone ; ridge of the waterfall. *Ess* (nom.) instead of *essa* (gen.) : p. 13.

Drumevish in Donegal ; *Druim-eibhis* [-evish], ridge of the coarse grass. See Eibhis, vol. ii. p. 338.

Drumfarnought in Sligo ; ridge of the bare hill. See Fornought in vol. i. p. 400.

Drumfea in Carlow ; *Druim-feigh*, ridge of the ravens.

Drumfernasky in Monaghan ; *Druim-féarnascaigh*, ridge of the long grass. *Féarnascach*, a local derivative from *féar*, grass.

Drumfomina in Cavan ; *Druim-feamna*, ridge of the *feamain*, a kind of sea-weed. Local and correct interpretation, though the place is inland. This weed is allied to the real sea-weed.

Drumgane in Armagh and Leitrim ; *Druim-gCéin*, Cian's or Kian's ridge. A very old personal name. The *C* of *Cian* eclipsed by the neuter noun *Druim* : p. 8.

Drumgarly in Monaghan ; *Druim-garlaigh*, of children. *Gárlach*, a child, a baby.

Drumgarn in Leitrim and Monaghan ; *Druim-gcarn*, ridge of the carns or burial mounds. Neuter eclipsis of *c*.

Drumgarra in Monaghan ; *Druim-gearrfhaidh*, of the hares. *Geirrfhiadh* [gerree], a hare, vol. ii. p. 304.

Drumgarran in Armagh and Monaghan ; of the garrons or horses.

Drumgart in Cavan ; *Druim-gart*, ridge of the enclosed tillage plots : *gart* or *gort*, a plot : see vol. i. p. 230.

Drumgat in Down ; *Druim-gcat*, ridge of the (wild) cats.

Drumgavenny in Derry, and **Drumgavny** in Monaghan ; *Druim-gaimhne*, ridge of the calves. See vol. i. p. 470.

Drumgavlin in Down ; *Druim-gabhalin*, of the little *gabhal* or (river) fork.

Drumgay in Fermanagh ; *Druim-géidh*, ridge of geese.

Drumgeaglom in Leitrim ; of the bare branch or branches. *Géag*, branch ; *lom*, bare.

Drumgeeny in Monaghan ; *Druim-gcaonaigh*, ridge of moss. *Caonach* [keenagh], moss ; with *c* eclipsed as in Drumgane.

Drumgerd in Cavan ; *Druim-gceard*, of the *cairds* or artificers : see vol. i. p. 223. *C* eclipsed as in the last.

Drumgesh in Cavan and Derry ; *Druim-geise*, ridge of the *taboo* or prohibition. See Glengesh and Tumgesh.

Drumloon in Clare ; ridge of the knee (*glún*). The print of a saint's knee is often shown where he prayed.

Drumgoa in Cavan ; *Druim-gotha* [-goha], ridge of the voice (*guth*, *gotha*), i.e. an echo.

Drumgola in Cavan; *Druim-gaibhle*, ridge of the (river-) fork.

Drumgoland in Fermanagh; *Druim-gabhláin*, ridge of (or over) the (river-) fork. *D* added after *n*: p. 7, VI.

Drumgold in Tyrone and Wexford, and **Drumgole** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-gúil*, ridge of the *qual* or coal or charcoal. Where charcoal was made: common enough in those days. *D* added after *n*: p. 7, VI.

Drumgoohy in Cavan; *Druim-gcuaiche* [-goohy], ridge of the cuckoo. The *c* of *cuach* eclipsed by the neuter *Druim*: p. 8.

Drumgoolan in Louth, and **Drumgooland** in Down; same as Drumgoland.

Drumgoole in Kilkenny and Monaghan; same as Drumgold.

Drumgoosat in Monaghan; *Druim-guasachta* [-goosata], ridge of danger. Why? Possibly a border land.

Drumgor in Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan; *Druim-georr*, ridge of cranes. Same as Drumcor.

Drumgora in Cavan; *Druim-gabhrach*, ridge of goats—lit. *goaty* ridge.

Drumgormal in Tyrone; Gormhal's or Gormal's ridge.

Drumgormly in Fermanagh; Gormly's ridge.

Drumgowan in Donegal; ridge of the *gamhan* [gowan] or calf. Local authorities have *calf*, not *smith*.

Drumgower in Tipperary; *Druim-gabhair*, of the goat.

Drumgowlia in Leitrim; same as Drumgola.

Drumgranagh in Clare; *Druim-greanthach*, gravelly ridge. *Grean* [gran], gravel, vol. ii. p. 374.

Drumgreenagh in Armagh and Down, and **Drumgreeny** in Monaghan; *Druim-gríanach*, sunny ridge. *Grían* [green], the sun. Vol. ii. p. 240.

Drumgreggan in Donegal; *Druim-gcreagan*, ridge of rocks—rocky ridge. *C* eclipsed by neuter *Druim*.

Drumgrone in Monaghan; *Druim-gróin*, ridge of

the groundsel. Local: *grónn* is correctly understood there as groundsel.

Drumguill in Monaghan; *Druim-gcuill*, ridge of hazel. *Coll, cuill*, hazel, with *c* eclipsed as in Drumgreggan.

Drumguillagh in Fermanagh; *Druim-gcoileach*, ridge of the woodcocks. See Lugnaquilla, vol. i. p. 431.

Drumguillew and **Drumguilly** in Monaghan; *Druim-gcoilleadh*, ridge of the woods. Neuter eclipse.

Drumgunny in Leitrim; *Druim-gconaidh*, ridge of *conna* or firewood.

Drumgur in Cavan and Louth; *Druim-gcorr*, of the cranes.

Drumhalwy in Leitrim; *Druim-Shealbhaigh* [-Halwy], Sealbhach's or Shalwy's or Shelly's ridge.

Drumharlow in Roscommon; a corrupt pronunciation of the correct Irish name *Druim-thurlaigh*, ridge of the *turlach* or half-dried lake.

Drumhart in Cavan; Art's or Hart's or Arthur's ridge.

Drumhass in Leitrim; *Druim-easa*, ridge of the waterfall. *H* prefixed after neuter *Druim*: p. 10.

Drumhaughly in Longford; correct Irish form *Druim-Sheachlainn*, Seachlann's or Macl-Seachlainn's ridge. In some old documents O'Melaghlin is written O'Melaghly, as here.

Drumhaw, Fermanagh; *Druim-chaithe* [-haw], ridge of the chaff. A winnowing place.

Drumhawnagh in Cavan; *Drum-shamhnagh* [-hawnagh], ridge of the *tamhnach* or grass-field.

Drumhawragh in Cavan; ridge of *Samhradh* or Summer—or rather Summer ridge: a sporting place. Hawragh is here an adjective.

Drumhay in Monaghan; *Druim-hAodha*, *Aodh*'s or Hugh's ridge: where *h* is prefixed by the neuter *Druim*: p. 10. See Drumhass.

Drumheckil in Leitrim; ridge of the *seagal* or rye.

Drumhecknagh in Cavan; local rendering *Druim-heicneach*, ridge of plunderers. Probably the abode of plunderers or cattle lifters. *Eigneach* is a correct word for plundering.

Drumheel in Cavan, *Siadhal*'s or Shiel's ridge.

Here as in other "Drum" names the traces of the former neuter gender appear.

Drumherrish in Cavan; *Druim-thairis* [-harrish], cross *drum*: *tairis*, same as *tarsna*, crosswise.

Drumherrive in Donegal; *Druim-thairbh*, ridge of the bull.

Drumhervin in Fermanagh; same as last only with the dim. :—"little bull."

Drumhierny in Leitrim; Tierny's. *T* aspirated as in Drumheel.

Drumhorc in Armagh; *Druim-thuirc*, of the boar.

Drumhose in Cavan and Fermanagh; ridge of the *cuas* or cave.

Drumhubbert in Tyrone, and **Druimhubbrid** in Leitrim; ridge of the *tubbrid* or well. Drumhubbert exhibits a metathesis: p. 8.

Drumierna in Fermanagh; *Druim-iarna*, ridge of the hank. The abode of weavers. See Corranierna.

Drumilkin in Monaghan; *Druim-Uilcín*, Wilkin's ridge.

Drumillion in Leitrim; *Druim-uilleann*, of the angle or corner: from shape.

Drumilly in Armagh; *Milidh's* or Myles's ridge.

Drumin in Louth; dim. of *Drum*, little ridge.

Druminagh in Antrim and Roscommon; *Druim-eidhneach*, ivy ridge. *Eidhean*, ivy; *eidhneach*, ivied.

Druminallyduff in Armagh; *Druimin-aille-duibhe*, little ridge of the black cliff.

Druminane in Monaghan; *Druim-an-éin*, ridge of the bird. A memory of some legend: see Bird Hill.

Druminargal in Armagh; universally pronounced by the people *Druim-an-airgeann*, ridge of the plunder. See Drumhecknagh.

Druminargid in Leitrim; of the *argid* or money. Probably someone found a hidden treasure or dreamed about it and afterwards dug in search. Such incidents are common enough in Ireland.

Druminaw in Donegal; ridge of the ford (see Ath).

Druminderry; ridge of the *derry* or oak grove.

Drumindoney in Down; ridge of *Domhnach* or Sunday.

Druminduff in King's Co. ; black little ridge.

Drumineigh in Leitrim ; ridge of the horse (*each*).

Drumineney in Donegal ; *Druim-an-eidhnigh*, of the ivy.

Druminillar in Fermanagh ; of the eagles (*iolar*).

Druminiscal in Donegal, and **Druminiskill** in Cavan ; *Druim-fhionn-ascall*, ridge of the white *ascall* or hollow. *Ascall*, literally the armpit, is much used in Donegal and Fermanagh and thereabout to denote a deep glen or hollow in a mountain.

Druminnick in Cavan ; *Druim-fhionnoige*, ridge of the *finnog* or scaldcrow : meaning a resort : p. 11. *Finnog* or *finnick*, a scaldcrow, becomes **innick**, by dropping the *f* : p. 2, IV.

Druminshin in Clare, Leitrim, Meath, and Fermanagh ; *Druim-fhuinnsinn*, ridge of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506. **Druminshinardagh** in Fermanagh ; "Druminshin," of the high field. See Ardagh, vol. i. p. 233. **Druminshingore** in Leitrim ; "Druminshin" of the goats.

Drumintee in Armagh ; *Druim-an-tighe* [-tee], ridge of the house. See Attee.

Drumintin in Monaghan ; *Druim-Fhionntain*, Fintan's ridge. The *F* disappears under aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Drumirrin in Donegal ; ridge of the *fiorin* or long coarse grass. *F* drops out : neuter aspiration (p. 10).

Drumkeaghta in Mayo ; *Druim-céachta*, ridge of the *ceacht* or plough. For some such reason as that a plough-maker lived there, or the ground was tilled exclusively by the plough.

Drumkee in Tyrone ; *Druim-chaoich* [-kee], of the blind or half-blind man.

Drumkeeghan in Donegal ; *Caochan's* or Keeghan's ridge. "Caochan" means a purblind man.

Drumkeelan in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Caolán's* or Keelan's hill-ridge.

Drumkeeragh in Down ; *Druim-caorach*, of the sheep.

Drumkilla in Leitrim ; *Druim-cille*, ridge of the church.

Drumkilly in Cavan ; *Druim-coilidh*, of the cock, *i.e.* of woodcocks ; one stands for the species, p. 11.

Drumkilroosk in Cavan ; *Druim-coille-rúisc*, ridge of the wood of the *rúsc* or marsh : vol. i. p. 464.

Drumkilsellagh in Sligo ; ridge of the church of sally-trees.

Drumlack in Armagh ; *Druim-leac*, ridge of flagstones.

Drumlackagh in Donegal ; same as last : but the adjective is used here : *agged* ridge.

Drumlaggagh in Leitrim ; ridge of *lags*, *lugs*, or hollows.

Drumlaghdrid in Donegal ; *Druimleach-druid*, the ridged hill (*druimleach*) of the *druids* or starlings.

Drumlaght in Donegal ; ridge of the *leacht* or monumental heap.

Drumlaghtafin in Donegal ; ridge of the white *leacht*.

Drumlahard in Roscommon ; hill-back of the "half-height." See Lahard.

Drumlaheen in Leitrim ; *Druim-leathchaoin*, the "half-beautiful" ridge : *i.e.* half-tilled, half-wild.

Drumlara in Leitrim and Monaghan ; ridge of the mare (*lair*).

Drumlaragh in Cavan ; ridge of the site (of some building). See *Láthair*, vol. i. pp. 309, 310.

Drumlave in Cork ; *Druim-leamh*, of elm-trees. See Leamh, vol. i. p. 507.

Drumleague in Cavan and Leitrim ; *Druim-liag*, ridge of the standing stones or flagstones. (See Slieve League in vol. i.)

Drumleck in Meath ; *Druim-leac*, of flagstones.

Drumlee in Antrim, Donegal, Down, and Tyrone ; *Druim-laoigh* [-lee], hill-back or ridge of the calf. A calves' grazing-place.

Drumlegagh in Tyrone ; hill-back of stones. See Dromlegagh.

Drumline in Clare ; *Druim-Laighean* (Hogan), ridge of the Leinstermen.

Drumlion in Cavan and Roscommon ; same as last.

Drumlisaleen in Fermanagh ; ridge of the *lis* (fort)

of the flax (*lin*). Where flax was grown, or steeped, or spread out to dry. See *Lín*, vol. ii. p. 328.

Drumlisnagrilly in Armagh; *Druim-leas'-na-greille*, ridge of the *lis* of the *greideal* or griddle. Probably from a cromlech, for a cromlech is often called a "griddle." See *Slievenagriddle*, vol. i. p. 342.

Drumlomin in Cavan and Leitrim; bare hill-back (*lom*).

Drumlon in Cavan; ridge of the *lons* or black-birds. See vol. i. p. 489.

Drumlong in Mayo; *Druim-long*, of ships (*long*).

Drumlongfield in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-leamh-choille*, ridge of the elm-wood. See vol. i. pp. 40, 508.

Drumloo in Monaghan; *Lugh's* or *Louis's* ridge.

Drumloona in Leitrim; *Lugna's* or *Loona's* ridge.

Drumlough in Donegal and Down; of the lake.

Drumloughra in Mayo; *Druim-luachra*, ridge of rushes.

Drumlowan in Leitrim; *Druim-luain*, of the lamb. Resort of lambs.

Drumlumman in Cavan and Leitrim, and **Drum-lummon** in Tipperary; St. Loman's ridge. Tradition says he was St. Patrick's nephew, and "O'Cl Cal." records him as bishop of Trim in Meath.

Drumlurg in Monaghan; of the *lurg* or track.

Drumlurgagh in Donegal; ridge of the *lurgas* or *shins*, i.e. long stripes or ridges. See vol. i. p. 527.

Drumlusty in Monaghan; the best local authorities give it as **Drumlusky**; *Druim-loisgthe*, burnt ridge (not *losset*.) See *Beatin*.

Drumlyon in Fermanagh; same as **Drumlion**.

Drummaan in Galway; *Druim-meadhoin*, middle ridge.

Drummaanadeevan in Galway; middle ridge of the idle or lazy fellow. *Diomhaoin* [deeveen], idle or lazy. Sometimes applied to men and sometimes to *lazy* or infertile land. See *Drumdiveen*.

Drummacachapple in Donegal; MacCopple's ridge.

Drummacacullen in Donegal; MacCullen's ridge.

Drummacaladdery in Donegal; MacGladdery's ridge.

Drummackan in Fermanagh ; of the mackans or parsnips.

Drummackilowney in Fermanagh ; Mackilowney's or Mackledowney's ridge.

Drummagh in Leitrim ; *Dromach*, ridged land.

Drummaghmartin in Clare ; Martin's ridged land.

Drummahan in Leitrim ; *Druim-meathain*, ridge of the sieve slits. See Coolmahane.

Drummahon in Tyrone ; Mahon's hill-ridge.

Drummanacappul in Leitrim ; *Droman-a'-chapail*, little ridge of the horse.

Drummaneny in Derry ; *Druim-an-aonaigh*, of the fair.

Drummannagapple in Fermanagh ; *Droman-na-geapul*, little hill-ridge of the horses.

Drummannaglieve in Mayo ; *Dromann-na-gcliabh*, little ridge of the *cleees* or baskets. Either the osiers for basket-making grew there, or a basket-maker lived there, or both.

Drummaniagh in Monaghan ; *Dromann-riabhach*, grey ridge.

Drummartin in Cavan, Dublin, and Sligo ; Martin's.

Drummaunroe in Leitrim ; red little hill-back.

Drummaveg in Galway ; little ridge. Vowel sound (a) inserted between *drumm* and *veg* (*bheag*) : p. 7, VII.

Drummaw in Fermanagh ; *Druim-atha*, of the ford.

Drummay in Donegal ; *Druim-meith*, fat or rich ridge.

Drummeel in Longford ; *Druim-maol*, bald or bare ridge.

Drummeennavaddoge ; *Druimin-na-bhfeadóig*, little ridge of the plovers.

Drummeer in Clare and Fermanagh ; *Druim-maoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

Drummeland in Armagh ; *Druim-Fhaolin*, Felan's.

Drummenny in Donegal ; *Druim-meanaith*, ridge of the awl. A tradition that O'Donnell hanged a criminal here who happened to be a cobbler.

Drummeva in Cavan ; *Druim-Mheidhbhe* [-Meva], Maive's ridge.

Drummig in Cork; *Dromaig*, ridgy land. (Dative with Cork final *g*: pp. 13, 2, III.)

Drummilt in Armagh; *Druim-eilte*, of the doe.

Drummina in Clare; *Druim-eidhne*, of ivy: vol. i. p. 521.

Drumminacloghaun in Galway; *Druimin-a'-chloch-áin*, ridge of the *clochan* or stepping-stones. See Aghacloghan.

Drumminacoosaun in Galway; *Druimin-a'-chuas-ain*, ridge of the little *cuas* or cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

Drumminacroahy in Tipperary; *Druimin-na-cruaiche* [-croogha], ridge of the *cruach* or rick-shaped hill.

Drumminagower in Tipperary; *Druimin-a'-ghabh-air*, ridge of the goat. A goat walk: p. 11.

Drumminahaha in Mayo; *Druimin-na-haithche* [-haha], little ridge of the kiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

Drumminascart; ridge of the thicket. See Scairt, vol. i. p. 496.

Drumminawelaun in Mayo; *Druimin-na-bhfaileán*, ridge of the seagulls. See *Faoileán*, in vol. i. p. 486.

Drummindoo in Mayo; *Druimin-dubh*, black ridge.

Drumminagleath in Tipperary; *Druimin-na-gcliath*, little ridge of the hurdles or harrows.

Drumminnagran in Clare; *Druimin-na-gcrann*, of the *cranns* or trees. See Crann, vol. i. p. 498.

Drumminnamuckla in Galway; ridge of the piggery. See Muclach, vol. i. p. 478.

Drumminnanav in Clare; *Druimin-na-ndamh*, of the oxen. *D* of *damh* eclipsed: p. 4, III.

Drumminnion in Cavan; shortened from *Druimin-na-meannán*, ridge of the kids. See Meannan in vol. ii. p. 305.

Drumminracahill in Mayo; *Druimin-raith-chathail*, little ridge of Cahill's *rath* or fort.

Drumminwonagh in Mayo; *Druimin-mhóineach*, boggy little ridge.

Drummoan in Fermanagh; *Druim-móin*, ridge of bogs.

Drummod in Clare and Roscommon; *Druim-fhad* [-od], long ridge.

Drummole in Cavan; the Down Survey has Dromoole; *Druim-ubhall*, ridge of apple-trees.

Drummoney in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Druim-muine*, ridge of the shrubbery. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

Drummonum in Cavan; *Druim-anam*, ridge of souls. Probably bequeathed for the repose of certain persons' souls. See Toberbellananima.

Drummora in Cavan; *Druim-Mórdha*, Moore's ridge.

Drummoy in Cavan; *Druim-maighe*, of the plain.

Drummoyagh in Fermanagh; *Druim-mboitheach*, ridge of the cow-sheds or byres: *Bo*, cow; *teach*, house. Neuter eclipsis of *b*: p. 8.

Drummucker in Leitrim, and **Drummucklagh** in Donegal; ridge of the piggery: *mucker* being a form of mucklagh. See vol. i. p. 478.

Drummulla in Monaghan; *Druim-ulaidh*, ridge of the *ulla*, or altar-tomb. See vol. i. p. 338.

Drummullagh in Cavan and Louth; *Druim-mull-aigh*, ridge of the *mullach* or summit. (Nom. used instead of gen.: p. 12.)

Drummullig in Cavan; *Druim-mbolg*, hill-ridge of the *bolgs* or sacks. Neuter eclipsis of *b* (p. 8). Vowel sound (*i*) inserted between *l* and *g* in *bolg* (p. 7, VII).

Drummusky in Fermanagh; *Druim-uisce*, of water: watery ridge

Drumna in Leitrim; *Druimne*, ridges. (Irish plural.)

Drumnabehy in Queen's Co., and **Drumnabey** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-beithe*, ridge of the birch.

Drumnaboy in Tyrone; *Druim-na-buidhe*, of the yellow (cow). See Bo.

Drumnacarry in Donegal; ridge of the *cora* or weir. The old weir is still remembered.

Drumnacart in Donegal, and **Drumnacarta** in Mayo; *Druim-na-ceardcha*, ridge of the forge. See vol. i. p. 224.

Drumnacor in Longford; ridge of the weir.

Drumnacraig in Donegal; *Druim-na-creaga*, of the rock.

Drumnafern in Tyrone; *Druim-na-fearna*, of the alder.

Drumnafivey in Antrim; an excellent authority writes it more correctly Drum-na-feevey; *Druim-na-fiodhbhaighe* [-feevey], ridge of the wood (*fiodhbha*).

Drumnagalliagh in Fermanagh; *Druim-na-gcailliach*, ridge of the nuns: indicating convent property. **Drumnagally** in Down, same, but not so correctly anglicised.

Drumnagavlin in Monaghan; *Druim-na-gaibhlin*, ridge of the little *gaval* or [river-] fork. See Glen-gavlin, vol. i. p. 529.

Drumnaglea in Antrim; *Druim-na-gcleath*, ridge of the hurdles. See Drumminnagleath.

Drumnagloch in Tyrone; *Druim-na-gclock*, of the stones.

Drumnaglontach in Armagh; *Druim-na-gcluainteach*, of the *cloons* or meadows.

Drumnagloy in Armagh; *Druim-na-gcloidhe*, of the ramparts or hedged fences. *Cladh* [cly], a rampart.

Drumnagoon in Armagh; *Druim-na-ngamhan*, of the calves.

Drumnagran in Cavan; *Druim-na-gerann*, hill-ridge of the trees.

Drumnagranshy in Sligo; ridge of the *grainseach* or grange or (monastic) granary. See Grange.

Drumnagrella in Monaghan; of the *griddle* or *cromlech*. See Drumlisnagrilly.

Drumnagress in Cavan; corrupted from the true Irish name *Druim-air-dreas*, the ridge on or over the bramble-brake, where the singular *dreas* stands for the whole growth: p. 11.

Drumnagroagh in Donegal; *Druim-na-geruach*, ridge of the *cruachs* or rick-shaped hills.

Drumnaha in Donegal (accent on *ha*), and **Drumnahay** in Derry; *Druim-na-haithche*, ridge of the kiln. For *aith* [ah], a kiln, see vol. i. p. 377.

Drumnahavil in Armagh; of the *abhaill* or apple-tree or orchard.

Drumnahoney in Armagh; *Dromann-a'-chonaidh*, little ridge of the *conna* or firewood.

Drumnahough and **Drumnafoagh** in Donegal; ridge of the *uagh* [oogh], or grave or cave: with a slight departure from the usual pronunciation.

Drumnahoul in Donegal; same Drumnahavil.

Drumnakelly in Armagh, **Drumnakillew** and **Drumnakilly** in Donegal, and **Drumnakilly** in Tyrone; *Druim-na-coille*, ridge of the wood.

Drumnalaragh in Cavan; correct Irish name *Dromana-lárach*, hill-ridges of mares.

Drumnalassan in Mayo; *Druim-na-leasan*, ridge of the *lessans*—little *lisses* or forts. Dim. in *án*: p. 12, II. See Lissan, vol. i. p. 274.

Drumnaleg in Armagh; of the *lags* or hollows.

Drumnalifferny in Donegal; *Druim-na-luibhearn-aigh*, ridge of weeds. Root-word *luibh*, an herb, with termination *rnach*: p. 12, I.

Drumnamahane in Tipperary; of the sieve-slits. Sieve-makers lived there. *Meathan* frequent. See Coolmahane.

Drumnamoe in Armagh; *Druim-na-mbo*, ridge of the cows.

Drumnanane in Fermanagh; *Druim-na-néan*, ridge of the birds. *Ean*, a bird, with *e* eclipsed.

Drumnanangle in Mayo; *Druim-na-naingeal*, ridge of the angels. There is or was a legend. See Singland. For a legend of angels see my “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.,” vol. i. p. 508.

Drumnanarragh in Cavan; *Druim-na-ndarach*, ridge of the oaks. *D* of *darach* eclipsed by *n*.

Drumnaraw in Donegal; *Druim-na-raith*, of the *rath* or fort.

Drumnart in Monaghan; *Druim-neirt*, ridge of strength. Where there were trials of strength by athletes, as in Cloghnart.

Drumnarullagh in Fermanagh; badly corrupted from the correct Irish name *Druim-na-saileach*, ridge of sally-trees.

Drumnashammer in Donegal; *Druim-na-seamar*, ridge of the shamrocks.

Drumnasharragh in Donegal; of the *searrachs* or foals.

Drumnasheer in Donegal ; *Druim-na-siur*, of the sisters : so the people interpret it, sounding *siúr siar* in this name.

Drumnaskea in Donegal ; of the *sceachs* or white-thorns.

Drumnaslooeen in Mayo ; *Druim-na-sluaighean*, ridge of the hosts or armies. *Sluagh*, an army *on march*. Probably an old camping-ground for armies marching to battle. See Drumsloo.

Drumnasoo in Armagh ; *Druim-na-sugh*, of the berries—strawberries or raspberries.

Drumnaspar in Tyrone ; ridge of the spars, rafters, &c. Timber for these grew there.

Drumnasreane in Cavan and Fermanagh ; *Druim-na-srian*, of the bridles. Bridles were in old times elaborately made and required a special tradesman. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." Index, "Bridles."

Drumnatinny in Donegal ; ridge of the *teiné* or fire. Gavida, the celebrated Dedannan smith, had his forge-fire here. (Local legend.)

Drumnastrade in Tyrone ; *Druim-na-sraide*, ridge of the *strade* or street. A *sraid* was a village of two rows of houses, one at each side of the public road.

Drumnatread in Cavan ; *Druim-na-dtréad*, ridge of the flocks (of cattle). Should have been anglicised Drumnadread on account of the eclipsis : p. 4, VII.

Drumnavaddy in Down ; *Droman-a'-mhadaigh*, little ridge of the dog (*madadh*).

Drumnaveagh in Cavan ; *Druim-na-bhfiach*, of the ravens.

Drumnavrick in Cavan ; *Droman-a'-bhruic*, of the badger.

Drumnavwoa in Donegal ; *Druim-na-bhfuath*, ridge of the spectres. *Fuath* [fooa], a spectre ; *f* eclipsed : p. 4, IV. See Glennawoo, vol. i. p. 194.

Drumnevan in Armagh ; *Naomhan's* or Nevin's ridge.

Drumnoose in Cavan ; *Druim-núis*, ridge of the new milk (*beestings* : *nús*).

Drumny in Monaghan ; same as Drumna.

Drumnykerne in Armagh ; *Droman-a'-cheith*.

earnaigh, little ridge of the *kern* or foot soldier. See Ceithearn in vol. ii. p. 107.

Drumod in Monaghan, Leitrim, and Cavan ; same as Drummod.

Drumoghil in Donegal and Fermanagh ; *Druim-Eochaille*, ridge of the yew wood. See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

Drumoughty in Leitrim ; *Druim-uchta*, ridge of the breast (*ucht*). Named from some local (hill-) feature. *Ucht* often used : vol. ii. p. 428.

Drumoula in Leitrim ; of the apple-trees (*ubhall*). See vol. i. p. 516.

Drumquillia in Fermanagh ; *Druim-coille*, of the wood.

Drumra in Down ; of the *rath* or fort.

Drumraghool in Leitrim ; *Druim-raith-Chumhail*, ridge of Cumhal's *rath*.

Drumrat in Sligo ; *Druim-rátha* (Hogan), ridge of the *rath* or fort. The aspirated *t* (of *rath*) is here restored (*rat*) : p. 4, XI.

Drumrath in Cavan, and **Drumraw** in Antrim and Tyrone ; same as Drumrat.

Drumreask in Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Monaghan ; *Druim-riasca*, ridge of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Drumree in Meath ; *Druim-rígh* (FM), the king's ridge : see Ree.

Drumreenagh in Monaghan ; of ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

Drumreilly in Leitrim ; *Druim-airbelaig* (Hogan), [Drum-arrely], ridge of the eastern pass. See vol. ii. p. 449.

Drumrevagh in Mayo ; *Druim-riabhach*, grey ridge.

Drumrewy in Leitrim ; same as last.

Drumrone in Donegal ; *Druim-róin*, of the seal.

Drumroo in Fermanagh ; ridge of the herb, *rubha*, English *rue*.

Drumrooghill in Cavan and Monaghan ; *Druim-rubha-choille*, ridge of the rue-wood, *i.e.* the plant rue growing among the trees. See Drumroo.

Drumrud in Mayo ; of the *rod* or iron scum. See Derrynarud ; and see Rod, vol. ii. p. 371.

Drumsallagh in Donegal and Down; miry ridge.

Drumsavage in Armagh; MacTavish's or Savage's ridge.

Drumscar in Galway; *Druim-scearr*, of the sharp rocks. Same word as in Skerries.

Drumscoba in Mayo; *Druim-na-scuaba*, of the *scuabs* or brooms. Where materials for brooms grew.

Drumscor in Monaghan; of the *scar* or split (in a rock).

Drumsesk in Down; of the sedge. See vol. ii. p. 340.

Drumshannagh in Roscommon; *Druim-sionnach*, ridge of foxes. A fox cover.

Drumshanny in Monaghan; *Druim-sionnaigh*, of the fox.

Drumshantony in Donegal; *Druim-seantuinne*, hill ridge of the old woman.

Drumsheil in Cavan and Tyrone; *Druim-Siadail*, Shiel's hill ridge.

Drumshinnagh in Mayo and Sligo, and **Drumshinny** in Cavan; same as Drumshannagh.

Drumsill in Antrim and Armagh; shortened from *Druim-saileach* [sillagh], ridge of the willow-trees. Same as Drumsillagh elsewhere.

Drumsivney in Cavan; *Suibhne's* or Sweeny's ridge.

Drumskeagh in Cavan; *Druim-sceach*, ridge of the whitethorn bushes.

Drumskee in Down; *Druim-sceithe*, of the white-thorn bush.

Drumskellan in Donegal; Skellan or Skillin's ridge.

Drumskelt in Cavan and Monaghan; *Druim-scoilte* [-skelta], ridge of the *scoilt* or cleft (in a rock or hill).

Drumskerry in Cavan; *Druim-sceire*, ridge of the *skeir* or sharp rock. See Skerries, vol. i.

Drumskew in Fermanagh; same as Drumskeagh.

Drumslavog in Monaghan; *Druim-slabhóg*, of the mire.

Drumslig in Waterford; *Druim-slige*, ridge of shells. Shells were often spread on land to improve it.

Drumsloe in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Druim-sluagh*, ridge of the hosts or armies. See vol. i. p. 207.

Drumsnade in Down; *Druim-snathaide*, ridge of the *snahad* or needle. Indicating a dressmaker's residence?

Drumsoo in Fermanagh; same as Drumnasoo.

Drumsough in Antrim; *Druim-samhach*, ridge of sorrell.

Drumsroohil in Fermanagh; *Druim-sruthra*, ridge of the stream. Usual change from *r* to *l*. See Sruthair, vol. i. p. 457.

Drumsru in Kildare; *Druim-srotha*, ridge of the stream. *Sruth* [sruh], a stream. See Sruth: vol. i. p. 457.

Drumturk in Monaghan; *Druim-tuirc*, of the boar.

Drumummery in Monaghan; hill-back of the *iomaire* or ridge.

Drumure in Longford; *Druim-iubhair*, of the yew.

Drumury in Cavan and Longford; *Druim-iubhraigh*, same meaning.

Drumwood in Tipperary; a half translation of the Irish; *Coill-an-droma*, wood of the ridge.

Drung in Cavan, Donegal, and Kerry; *Drong*, a troop or tribe: designating a meeting-place.

Drungan in Leitrim; a dim. of Drung, a tribe, party, or sept.

Drunganagh in Mayo; an adj. form from Drungan, a place of septs or troops.

Dually in Tipperary; *Dubh-aille*, black cliffs.

Dubber in Dublin Co.; a wrong form of *Tobar*, a well.

Duburren in Armagh; black *burren* or rocky land.

Ducalla in Kerry; *Dubh-cealla*, black churches: *cealla*, plural of *cill*, a church.

Ducarrig in Waterford; black rock.

Ducavan in Louth; black round-hill. See vol. i. p. 401.

Dughile in Kerry; *Dubh-choill*, dark wood.

Dughlone in Wexford; *Dubh-cluain*, dark meadow.

Duinch in Cork; black island or river-holm.

Dulick in Clare; black *leac* or flagstone.

Dun, a fort, an old palace, generally marked by a high mound with ramparts. See vol. i. p. 277.

Dunacleggan in Queen's Co.; *Dun-a'-cloiginn*, the fort of the round hill. See Clog.

Dunagard in Donegal; *Dun-na-gceard*, the fort of the *cairds* or artificers. *C* of *ceard* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II.

Dunaird in Antrim; *Dún-árd*, high fort.

Dunamoy in Antrim; *Dun-na-maighe*, fort of the plain.

Dunamuggy in Antrim; *Dun-na-mbogaigh*, fort of the bogs. *Bogach*, a bog: *b* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

Dunard in King's Co.; *Dún-árd*, high fort.

Dunavally in Armagh; *dun* of the pass (*bealach*), or of the town (*baile*).

Dunaverney in Antrim; *Dun-na-bhfearnaigh*, fort of the alder-trees.

Dunavinally in Leitrim; better Dunafinally (according to pronunciation); *Dun-na-fionghaile*, fort of the murder (of a relative). See Fionghal, vol. i. p. 117.

Dunawheel in Cavan; *Dun-a'-mhaoil*, fort of the bald man. *Maol*, bald; *m* aspirated.

Dunbeg in Derry and Down; small fort.

Dunbeggan in Longford, and **Dunbiggan** in Tyrone; *Beagan's* or Beggan's fort.

Dunboden in Westmeath; Baodan's or Boden's *dun*. See Ballyboden.

Dunbolg near Dunlavin in Wicklow; fort of the *bolgs* or sacks or bags. Site of a great battle (A.D. 598) when Branduff, king of Leinster, defeated Aed, king of Ireland, in a night attack, by the stratagem of concealing his men in sacks under horse-loads of provender, exactly as the Egyptian king Tahutia, took Joppa two thousand years before the time of Branduff. See for this my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Ireland," vol. i. p. 141.

Dunboyke in Wicklow; *Dun-Bucat* (FM), Bucat's fortress.

Dunboyne in Meath; *Dun-buinne* (FM), fortress of (or on) the flood or stream.

Dunbreen in Tyrone; Braon's or Breen's fort.

Dunbro in Dublin; better Dunbrone; *Dun-brón*, fort of the millstone, as if a miller took up residence in it.

Dunbrock in Derry; *Dun-broc*, fort of badgers. The badgers made a warren of the old palace.

Dunbrody in Wexford; Brody's or MacBrody's fort.

Dunbyrne in Kildare; *Dun-Brain*, Bran's or Byrne's fort.

Duncarbry in Leitrim; Carbery's dun or fort.

Dunclug in Antrim; of the bells. See Clog.

Duncreevan in Kildare; of *Criomhthann* or Creevan, a very ancient personal name.

Dundanion near Cork city; *Dun-daingean*, strong *dangan* or fortress. Here *dún* is an adjective, for which see vol. i. p. 277.

Dundavan in Cavan; *Dun-da-bheann*, fort of the two peaks or gables. This was also the (ancient) name of the great fort of Mountsandall over the Bann near Coleraine—an ancient palace: see my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." Index.

Dundeady at Gally Head, Cork; of Deady, which is still a family name.

Dundesert in Antrim; of the hermitage. See Desert.

Dundian in Monaghan; same as Dundanion. *Daingean* is sometimes softened to *dian* or *dyan*. See vol. i. p. 307.

Dundrannan in Monaghan; *Dreannan's* or Drennan's fort.

Dundressan in Antrim; of the *dressans* or brambles.

Dundrod in Antrim; shortened from Dundrohed; Irish *Dun-droichid*, fort of the bridge. See Droit.

Dundrumman in Monaghan; of the *dromann* or ridge.

Duneel in Westmeath; *Dun-aoil*, of the *aol* or lime. See *Ael.* vol. ii. p. 374.

Dunevly in Down; *Dun-Echmhilidh*, Eville's fort. *Echmhile* means "horse-knight," i.e. master of horse.

Dunfanaghy in Donegal; better Danfanaghan; for the Irish is *Dun-Fionna-chon*, the fort of *Finn-chu*,

the name of several great chiefs, meaning "fair hound."

Dungaghy in Westmeath; *Dun-'ic-Eachaiddh*, Mac-Gaghy's fort. See Mac.

Dungannon in Tyrone; *Dun-Geanainn*, Gannon's fort: a very ancient personal name. This Geanann was the son of Caffa, the druid, who lived here in the first century. (Legend from *Dinnseanchus*.)

Dungeel in Kerry; *Dun-Gaill*, fort of the Gall or foreigner. See vol. i. pp. 94, 95, 344.

Dungeer in Wexford; written Dungarre in *Inq.*; *Dun-gearr*, sharp or pointed fort.

Dungillick in Monaghan; *Dun-'ic-Uillic* or Mac-Gillic's fort.

Dungiven and **Glengiven** in Derry; *Dun-* and *Gleann-Geimhin*; sometimes translated "The fort and the glen of the skins" (Colton's "Visitation," p. 41), as if a tanner lived there: *geimhean* (old Irish *gemen*), a hide. But I am of opinion that *Geimhean* (gen. *Geimhin*) is a personal name. In the form "Given" it is still common as a family name.

Dunglave in Cavan; *Dun-'ig-Lamha*, MacGlave's fort.

Dungolman in Westmeath; *Dun-gColmain*, Colman's fort. In this and next five names, and in many others *C* is eclipsed to *g* by neuter noun *Dun*: p. 8.

Dungonnan in Cavan and Monaghan; Conan's fort.

Dungonnell in Antrim; Conall's fort.

Dungorbery in Antrim; *Dun-gCairbre*, Carbery's fort.

Dangullion in Derry; *Dun-gCulainn*, Culann's fort.

Dungummin in Cavan; *Dun-gCuimin*, Cuimin's fort.

Dungrud in the Glen of Aherlow: see p. 8.

Dunheeda in Meath; *Dun-Shioda*, Sioda's or Sheedy's fort. *S* aspirated to *h*: p. 3, VI.

Dunkellin in Galway; *Dun-Caillin*, Caillin's fort.

Dunlewy in Donegal: according to the skilled native shanachies, it took its name from *Lughaidh* or Lewy of the Long Arms, a celebrated Dedannan legendary chief, who is well remembered in tradition in Donegal. He figures in the story of "The Fate of the Children of Turenn," in my "Old Celtic

Romances." See also Index of "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

Dunlo in Galway; *Dun-Leodha* (FM), from *Leodh* or Leo, some old chief.

Dunloe, near Killarney, over the river Laune, the "Gap of Dunloe," and the river "Loe" flowing through and from the Gap; all these names have a common origin. Dunloe is written by the old Irish authorities, including the FM, *Dun-Loich* [-Loe], the dun or fortress of *Loch*, a very ancient personal name. The original old dun must have occupied the site of the present Dunloe Castle. Among the heroes who figure in the Irish epic of the Tain (Tain-bo-Quelna), of the first century (for which see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index), were two chiefs, brothers, named *Loch*, from Munster, both of whom were slain by Cucullain. Probably it was one of these who dwelt in *Dun-Loich*. For I find no other chief at all of the name in the Tain or belonging to Munster. The elder of the two and the most distinguished was "Loch-Mac-Emonis," and we may fix on him with every appearance of probability as the owner of *Dun-Loich*, whose name has descended to this day in "Dunloe."

Dunlom in Westmeath; bare fort.

Dunmakeltar in Antrim; fort of Keltar's son. "Celtchar of the Battles" was one of the great heroes of the Red Branch (contemporary with *Loch* of Dunloe). He lived at Rath-Keltar, the mighty fortress at Downpatrick.

Dunmaniheen in Kerry; *Dun-Mainchin*, Mainchin's fort.

Dunmuckrum in Donegal; *Dun-muc-dhroma*, fort of the pig ridge. The *d* of *droma* (drum, ridge) disappears under aspiration: as in *Borim*.

Dunmucky in Co. Dublin; fort of the swineherd [*mucaidhe*, pron. mucky], from *muc*, a pig.

Dunmurraghill in Kildare; corrupted from *Druim-urchaille* (Hogan), ridge of the cold wood. See Spancel Hill, vol. ii. p. 253, for a similar wrong translation.

Dunmurraghoe in Roscommon; fort of *Murchoe* or Murphy.

Dunnaloob in Donegal; of the *lúbs* or (river) windings.

Dunnamaggan in Kilkenny; *Dun-na-mbogán*, fort of the *bogans* or *soft men* (*bog*, soft), here meaning boys (place for sports). *B* of *bogan* eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

Dunneill in Clare and Sligo; Niall's fort.

Dunnyvadden in Antrim; *Dun-Ui-Mhadudhain*, O'Madden's fort.

Dunouragan in Antrim; *Amhragan's* or Ouragan's or Houragan's fort.

Dunree in Donegal; *Dun-fhraoigh*, fort of the *hraoch* or heath. *F* vanishes under aspiration: see p. 2, IV.

Dunsilly in Antrim; *Dun-sailigh*, of the sally-trees.

Dunsy Island in Strangford Lough, Down; from the virgin of St. *Duinseach* or Dunsy, who settled on it in primitive ages ("O'Cl. Cal.").

Dunteige in Antrim and Tyrone; Teige's or Timothy's fort.

Dun Torges near Castlepollard in Westmeath, where the splendid old *dun* still stands, was the residence of the Danish tyrant *Torges* or *Turgesius*, ninth century. This great fort is much older than his time, but its original name is lost.

Duntybrian in Derry; *Dun-tighe-Bhriain*, fort of Brian's house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Dunworly in Cork; *Dun-Mhuirghiolla* ("Annals of Innisfallen"), Murrel's or Morell's fort. *M* aspirated: p. 1. I.

Durah in Cork; *Dubh-rath*, black fort.

Durrus in Cork; *Dubh-ros*, black point or wood. See Ros.

Duvernagh in Armagh; *Dubh-fhearnach*, black alder-land.

Duvoge, the name of many small rivers; dim. of *Dubh* [duv], black (p. 21, II): "little black river."

Dysartbeagh in Queen's Co.; *Diseart-beitheach*, birchy hermitage.

Dysartaula in King's Co, where St. Tola lived for many years in his *desert* or hermitage, and where he subsequently built a monastery over which he presided—eighth century.

Eddrim in Donegal; written Aderim in Inq. Car. I; *Eadar-Dhruim*, middle ridge. *D* of *druim* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, III.

Eden, Edan; a hill-brow: see vol. i. p. 523.

Edenacarnan in Donegal; hill-brow of the little carn or monumental pile of stones.

Edenagarry in Down; hill-brow of the garden.

Edenageeragh in Tyrone; *Eadan-na-gcaorach*, hill-brow of the sheep.

Edenagilhorn in Fermanagh; *Eudan-a'-ghiolla-chuirn*, brow of the cupbearer (to the king). *Giolla-chuirn*, a cupbearer: from *giolla*, a *gilly* or boy; *corn*, gen. *cuirn*, a up.

Edenagoash in Monaghan; *Eudan-na-gcuas*, brow of the caves. *Cuas*, a cave: *c* eclipsed.

Edenagon in Tyrone; *Eudan-na-gcon*, brow of the hounds. *Cu*, *con*, a hound: *c* eclipsed by *g* in gen. plur.

Edenamo in Monaghan; *Eudan-na-mbo*, hill-brow of the cows.

Edenamohill in Donegal; *Eudan-na-mbuachaill*, of the boys. A sporting ground.

Edenan in Roscommon; dim. (p. 12, II): small brow.

Edenanay in Monaghan; *Eudan-an-fheadha*, of the rush (*i.e.* a rushy place). So they translate it there; and those people were good judges.

Edenbane and **Edenbaun** in several counties; white hill-brow (*bán*, white).

Edenbrone in Monaghan; brow of the quern or hand-mill. *Bro*, *brón*, a quern, a millstone: where a miller lived or worked.

Edenfinfreagh in Donegal; white hill-brow of heath.

Edenforan in Monaghan; brow of the cold spring. See Fuaran in vol. i. p. 453.

Edenfore in Tyrone; *Eudan-fúar*, cold brow.

Edengilrevy in Monaghan ; MacGilrevy's hill-brow.

Edenknappagh in Armagh ; *Eudan-cnapach*, brow of the tummocks or hillocks (*cnap*).

Edennagully in Cavan. Several old documents have, more correctly, Edendugally, *i.e.* *Eudan-dubh-gcaille*, black hill-brow of the *caill* or wood, where *c* of *caille* is eclipsed by the neuter *dubh* : p. 8.

Edenticlare in Cavan ; *Eudan-tighe-cléire*, brow of the priest's house. *Cléir*, a clergyman, a priest : for *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Edenturcher in Antrim ; *Eudan-a'-turchair*, brow of the shot or cast (*urchar*) : a brow for practising casting, or commemorating some remarkable cast. See vol. i. pp. 168, 169, 170.

Effernagh in Monaghan ; *Aifrionnach*, a place of (or for) Masses. (*Aifrionn*, the Mass) : where open-air Masses were celebrated in Penal times. Same as Effrinagh, vol. i. p. 126.

Effin in Limerick ; St. Eimhín or Effin, who had his church here, was a contemporary of St. Kevin of Glendalough (sixth century), and had another church near Glendalough. The full name of this place was *Cill-Eimhín* or Killeffin ; but the "Kill" was dropped out and the patron's name alone remained, like "Columkill," parishes in Kilkenny and Longford.

Effy's Brook in Carlow ; Eva's stream. This and Knockevagh (which see) preserve the memory of Eva, a woman who figures in the historical tale "The Boromha."

Einagh in Clare ; *Eidhneach*, abounding in ivy (*eidhean*, *eidhneán* : see vol. i. p. 521).

Elteen in Cavan ; *Ailtín*, dim. of Alt, a cliff or glenside. See Alt and Nilteen.

Eminiska in Tipperary ; *Ime-an-uisce*, a water-dam. *Imé*, a dam ; *uisce*, water.

Emlaghdauroe in Galway ; *Imleach-da-ruadha*, the swamp of the two red (cows). See Bo ; and for places named from two objects, vol. i. p. 247. See Emlagh, vol. i. p. 465.

Emlaghgreenagh in Kerry ; swamp of the black-thorns.

Emlaghkeadew in Roscommon; marshy land of the flat hill. See Ceide in vol. i. p. 391.

Emlaghmore in several counties; great marshy land.

Emlaghagree in Roscommon; *Imleach-nagcruidhe* [-gree], swampy land of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], cattle.

Emlaghpeastia in Kerry; marsh of the *piast* or monster. See Piast, vol. i. p. 199.

Emmel in King's Co.; *Imeall*, a border or margin.

Emy, the first and proper name of Emy Vale in Monaghan. The Irish *Iomaidh* [Eemy] means a bed or couch, and it was sometimes applied to a church erected in veneration over the little apartment, where, during life, a saint was accustomed to sleep. For example, there was a church at Clonmacnoise called *Iomdháigh-Chiarain*, the bed of St. Ciaran or Kieran, the founder. See Oney.

Enaghan in Fermanagh, King's Co., and Longford; dim. of Enagh or Annagh—little marsh or marshy land. See Annagh.

Enniscoush in Limerick; the island or river-holm of the *cuas*, or cave.

Enybegs in Longford; English plural instead of the Irish *Eantaidhe-beaga*, little *Annaghs* or marshes.

Eonish, island in Lough Oughter, Cavan; *Eo-inis* (FM), yew island. See *Eo*, a yew, vol. i. p. 509.

Erkinagh River in Queen's Co.; *Eircneach* or *oircneach*, salmon river; *erc* or *orc*, an old word for a salmon (Windisch and O'Donovan).

Errew, a well-known abbey on a point of land jutting into Lough Conn in Mayo; Irish *Airedh* in all old authorities. A number of names belonging to many counties chiefly in the west, cluster round this, applied to townlands, parishes, rivers, and farms, differing among themselves somewhat in spelling, whether anglicised or in Irish; but all derived from one root-word *ar*, meaning tillage: a root-word with much the same meaning found in many languages. In Irish we have *oireamh*, *aireamh*, *airech*, *airedh*, *oiredh*: and the anglicised forms vary also: Erry,

Errey, **Erriff**. All these have one common meaning, namely, *good* arable land. From the same root comes the common Irish word *oireamh*, a ploughman.

Erriblagh in Roscommon; *Earballagh*, stripes of land, literally “tails”: see Earball, a tail, vol. ii. p. 426. Correct anglicised form Erballagh changed to Erriblagh by Metathesis: p. 8.

Errick (beg and more) in Roscommon; *Eiric*, a compensation fine. This land assigned as a fine at some former time by a *brehon* or judge.

Erry in King’s Co., Monaghan, and Tipperary; same as Errew: but in some cases it might be a worn-down form of Ervey below. Errybane and Erryroe in Monaghan—white and red Erry.

Erveny in Fermanagh; *Airbheanna* [Ervena], divisions (of land). Merely the plural of Ervey, next.

Ervey in Fermanagh, Derry, and Meath; *Airbhe* or *airbheadh* [Erva], a division (of land).

Esh, Irish *Ais* [ash or esh], used in Ulster, commonly meaning a marsh, but sometimes a hill-base, low ground, a wet meadow. See Ash.

Eshacrin or Monaghan; hill-base of the *crann* or (single remarkable) tree.

Eshanummer in Fermanagh; *Ais-an-iomaire*, marsh of the hill-ridge.

Eshcarkoge in Fermanagh; marsh of the hens (grouse). *Cearc* and its dim. *cearcóg* [cark, carkoge], a hen, a grouse-hen.

Eshnadeelada in Fermanagh; *Ais-na-diallada*, hill-back of the saddle (*diallaid*); either from shape or because a saddler lived there. See Srahara.

Eshnagorr in Fermanagh; marsh of the corrs or cranes.

Eshnasillog in Fermanagh; *Ais-na-saileóg*, marsh of the sally-trees.

Eshwary in Armagh; *Ais-Mhuireadhaigh* [-Wurry], Murray’s hill-base or marsh.

Eshywulligan in Fermanagh; *Ais-Ui-Mhaolagain*, O’Mulligan’s hill-base or low-lying land.

Esker; a sand hill: see vol. i. p. 402.

Eskermorilly in Mayo; O’Murhilly’s sandhill.

Esker-Riada, the long gravel ridge dividing *Leth-Conn* from *Leth-Mow* (North Ireland from South). *Riad* means travelling by chariot or horse; and *Esker-Riada* is the “sand-ridge of chariot-driving.” For a large part of its course there was a public road along on its top, which still exists, and is used as the public road. See Morett.

Eskershanore in Galway; of the old men. (*Seanóir*, an old man.)

Evegallahoo in Limerick; a tribe-name: *Uibh-Gallacha*, Hy Gallahoo, the tribe of Gallahoo.

Evish is well understood in Ulster as meaning coarse mountain pasture (O'Donovan).

Evishbrack in Tyrone; speckled mountain pasture.

Evlagh in Cavan (beg and more); *Aibhleach*, fires, a place of fires: from *aibhle* [evla], a spark of fire: possibly from charcoal-making or from fallow-burning, *i.e.* burning the surface of the land. (See Beatin.)

Eyon in Limerick, from a cavern in a high limestone hill, called *Poll-eidhin* [eyin], hole of ivy: so that Eyon here means ivy. See Eidhneán in vol. i. p. 521.

Eyries in Cork; rising grounds: the English plural of the Irish *Eirighe* [Eyrie], meaning rising, a rising-ground.

Faghey in Longford; *Faithche*, a green, a sporting-green. See vol. i. p. 296.

Falbane in Donegal; white enclosure. *Fal*, a hedge, a hedged-in field or enclosure.

Falcarragh in Donegal; rough hedge or enclosure. *Carrach*, rough.

Falgarrow in Donegal; *Fál-garbh*, rough hedge or enclosure.

Falgortrevy in Derry; *Fál-guirt-riabhaigh*, hedge of the grey *gort* or field.

Fallagloon in Derry; *Fal-a'-ghluin*, hedge or enclosure of the knee: from a miraculous impression of a saint's knee. See Gloon.

Fallagowan in Donegal; the smith's enclosure. See Falbane.

Fallakeeran in Mayo; hedge of the rowan-trees.

Fallataggart in Mayo ; *Fal-a'-tsagairt*, priest's enclosure. *Sagart*, a priest, with *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

Falleen in Tipperary ; dim. little hedge or enclosure. **Falleens** in Sligo, the English plural, and **Falleeny** (*Falluínidhe*) in Tipperary, the Irish plural, of Falleen—little enclosures.

Fallgarve in Mayo ; *Fál-garbh*, rough hedge.

Fallougher in Sligo ; rushy enclosure (*luachra*, rushes).

Fallsollus in Mayo ; Hedge of light (*solus*). Why ?

Falnashammer in Sligo ; enclosure of the *shammers* or shamrocks. See vol. ii. pp. 53, 54.

Falsk in Roscommon and King's Co. ; contracted from *Fal-sce* or *Fal-sceach*, hedge of thorn-bushes. See Glinsk.

Fan, a slope, sloping land.

Fana in Tipperary ; *Fána* or *Fánadh*, a slope (land).

Fanaghans in Donegal, Eng. plural of *Fánaghan* : little slope.

Fanaghs in Kildare ; *Fionn-achaíd*, fair or whitish fields. In some Leinster counties *finn* or *fionn* is pronounced *fan* : thus Finn-Mac-Coole is Fann-Mac-Coole.

Fanahy in Cork ; *Fan-achaíd*, sloping fields.

Fanaleen in Clare ; slope of the flax (*lin* or *leen*) : where flax was either grown or spread to dry.

Fanbeg in King's Co. ; *Fán-beag*, little slope.

Fanlobbus in Cork ; called in the Irish "Life of St. Finbar," *Fan-lobhair* [Fanlower], the slope of the leper, where the last *r* must have been mistaken for *s* : for these two Irish letters are like each other.

Fanta in Clare ; *Fánta*, plural of *Fán* : slopes. For the insertion of *t*, see vol. ii. pp. 40, 41.

Fanygalvan in Clare ; *Fán-Uí-Ghealbhain*, O'Galvin's slope.

Farbill barony in Westmeath, the ancient territory of the O'Hannafys ; *Feara-bile* (FM), the men or tribe of the *bilé* or ancient tree : probably from the inauguration place of their chiefs under an ancient tree. See vol. i. p. 499.

Farlough in Antrim and Tyrone, and **Farlow** in Derry ; *For-loch*, outlying lake.

Farmullagh in Longford; outlying or exposed summit.

Farna in Kerry; alder land. See Fearn, vol. i. p. 515.

Farnaconnell in Fermanagh; Conall's alder plantation.

Farnmore in Kilkenny; great alder or alder-wood.

Farran, Irish *Fearann*, land, is explained in vol. i. p. 242. It begins many names, some of which are obvious.

Farranacushog in Antrim; *Fearann-na-cuiseoige*, land of the straws or reeds. Ought to end in gen. -cushoga; but nom. -cushog is wrongly restored: p. 12.

Farranadoony in Meath; of the *dún* or fort.

Farranadum in Kildare; *Fearann-na-dtom*, of the bushes. *Tom*, a bush, has the *T* eclipsed: p. 4, VIII.

Farranagloogh; *Fearann-na-gcloch*, of the stones. *C* eclipsed.

Farranalahesery, **Farranlessary**; see **Farranlahassary**.

Farranalickeen in Kerry; *licín*, little flagstone.

Farranamanagh in Cork and Tipperary; -*na-manach*, of the monks: denoting monastic land.

Farranarouga in Cork; land of the battle-rout. See Ruag in vol. i. p. 116.

Farranavulla in Tipperary; of the *mallach* or summit.

Farranawana; of the *bán* or lea land.

Farrandeelin in Mayo; of the flood. *Dile*, *dileann*, a flood. Land subject to floods.

Farrandelligeen in Cork; -*delligeen*, little *dealg* or thorn: land of the little thornbush brake.

Farraneesteenig in Kerry; *Esteenagh's* or Hasting's land. See Ballineesteenig.

Farrankindry in Tipperary; written in one very old document "Farranacridory": pointing to *Fearann-a-chriathadora*, land of the sieve-maker: from *criath*, a sieve. Should have been anglicised *Farranacrihadora*.

Farranlahassery, **Farranlaheshery**. The latter part, -*lahassery*, means "half-ploughland." See vol. i. 242.

Farranmanny in Westmeath; same as *Farranamanagh*.

Farrannagark in Cork and Tipperary; of the grouse. See *Eshcarkoge* above and *Cearc* in vol. ii. p. 298.

Farrannahineeny in Cork; land of the *inghín* or daughter. Probably a dowry.

Farrannamoreen in Westmeath; *Fearann-na-mboithrin*, of the *boreens* or little roads. The *b* of *boreen* is eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

Farranshone in Limerick; *Seón's* or John's land.

Farranshoneen in Waterford; *Shoneen's* or Jennings's land.

Farranshonikeen in Cork; *Seoinicín*, dim.: little John.

Farrantaun in Kerry; of the herds (*táin*).

Fartullagh barony in Westmeath; *Feara-tulach* (FM), "men of the hills," or *Viri-collum*, as O'Donovan Latinises it: the numerous *tulachs* or small hills, being taken as a noticeable feature of the district.

Fasglashagh in Tyrone; *Fás*, a wilderness; *glashagh*, streamy (glash, a stream): streamy or watery wilderness.

Fathom mountain near Newry; should be *Fathan* or *Faddan*: corrupted from *Feadan*, a streamlet.

Faughart, a celebrated hill in North Louth; Irish name *Fochard*, a cast or throw, because, according to the ancient romance of "The Colloquy" (*In Agallamh*), it was there (during the war of the Tain-bo-Quelna), that Cuchulainn threw a wonderful heroic cast of some weapon against Queen Maive's forces. Though this is all pure legend, it should be recorded here, even for its venerable antiquity. See *Ardnurcher* in vol. i. for others of these wonderful casts.

Faughil in Antrim and Mayo; *Fo-choill*, under-wood. *Fo*, under.

Faus in Roscommon; *Fás*, a wilderness. See vol. i. p. 496.

Fawans in Donegal; Eng. plural. Irish *Fána*, slopes.

Fawnaboy in Donegal, yellow slopes; **Fawnagowan** in Tipperary; slope of the *gow* or smith.

Fawnarevagh in Galway; *Fana-riabhacha*, grey slopes.

Fawnglass in Mayo; *Fán-glas*, green slope.

Faymore in Donegal; *Faithche-mór*, great hurling-green.

Faythe, near Wexford; *Faithche* [Faha], sporting green.

Feabunnaun, a stream in Kerry; *Feith*, a wet trench; *bunnán*, a bittern; wet trench of the bitterns.

Feaghmaun in Kerry; *Fiodhach-meadhoin*, middle woody place.

Feaghmore and **Feamore** in several counties; great wood.

Feakle in Clare and Roscommon. In Clare they have a legend that a saint dropped his tooth there, and a church was built over the relic. A saint's tooth was often venerated as a relic. (See Hogan, Achad-facla: and O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 99.)

Fear [fare], grass—a grassy place, a meadow.

Fearagha in Galway; *Fearagh*, grassy (*féar*, grass); *Fearagha*, plural, grassy fields.

Fearaghafin in Roscommon, white grassy fields or meadows.

Fearaghalee in King's Co.; meadows of calves (*laogh*).

Feargarrow in King's Co.; *Féar-garbh*, rough meadow.

Fearnamona; *Fearann-na-mona*, land of the bog.

Feaugh in Cavan; *Fiodhach*, woody: vol. i. p. 493.

Fee often represents *Fiodh*, a wood.

Feebagh (-bane and -duff, white and black); woody place.

Feedarragh in Cavan; oak wood (*Fidh*, a wood).

Feegart in Donegal; woody *gart* or field.

Feegavla in Monaghan; *Fidh-gaibhle*, wood of the river-fork.

Feeghroe and **Feeghs** in King's Co.; red wood, and woods.

Feenan in Tyrone and Derry; *Fiodhnán*, dim. of

fiodh, a wood, meaning collectively a woody place : p. 12, II.

Feenune in Mayo ; *Fíneamhain*, osiers ; an osier growth.

Feeny in Derry ; *Fiodhnach*, *Fiodhánach*, a woody place.

Fehanagh in Kerry ; *Fiodhanach*, a woody place : *Fiodh* [fee], a wood, with the termination *nach* : p. 12, I.

Feohanagh in Kerry and Limerick ; a place of thistles, *feothan* or *feothadán*, a thistle (in some Munster counties). See vol. ii. p. 332.

Fergort in Armagh ; *Féar-ghort*, grassy *gort* or field. See Feegart and Figart.

Fernisky in Antrim ; *Fearann-uisce*, watery land.

Feugh in Fermanagh and Cavan ; *Fiodhach*, woody land.

Fiddancoyle in Wicklow ; *Feadan-coill*, streamlet of hazel. See Feddans ; and Feadan, vol. i. p. 458.

Fiddandarry in Sligo ; streamlet (*feadan*) of the oaks (*daraigh*).

Figanny in Monaghan ; *Fiodh-gainimh* [-ganniv], sandy wood.

Figart in Donegal ; *Fiodh-ghart*, woody *gart* or *gort* or enclosure.

Figh in Roscommon ; *Fidh* [fih], a wood.

Figlash in Tipperary ; wood of the *glas* or stream.

Figullar in Monaghan ; *Fiodh-duilleabair* [-dollar], wood of the foliage, *i.e.* unusually rich foliage. *D* of *duilleabhar*, incorrectly changed to *g* : p. 6, III.

Fihertagh in Tipperary ; *Fiodhartach*, woody land.

Finaghoo in Cavan ; *Fionn-achadh*, fair or whitish field. Here the termination *adh* is sounded *-oo*.

Finanagh in Clare ; *Fionnánach*, whitish land.

Finiskill in Leitrim ; *Fionn-ascaill*, white *oscaill*, or corner. *Ascall*, lit. the armpit.

Finkiltagh in Antrim ; *Fionn-coilltech*, whitish woodland.

Finnadork in Donegal ; *Fidh-na-dtorc*, wood of the *torcs* or boars. The *t* of *torc* eclipsed.

Finnalaghta in Leitrim ; *Finn-na-leachta*, whitish (land) of the *leacht* or sepulchral monument.

Finnan in Kilkenny, and **Finnaun** in Galway ; *Fionnan*, whitish land (dim.).

Finnaragh in Longford ; *Fionn-abhrach*, fair hill-brow. See Fennor : vol. ii. p. 274.

· **Finnard** in Down ; fair or whitish hill.

Finshoge in Wexford ; *Fuinseog*, land of ash-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

Fintra and **Fintragh** in Clare and Donegal ; *Finn-traigh*, whitish strand. Same as Ventry, vol. i. p. 445.

Fintully in Monaghan ; whitish *tulach* or hill.

Finure in Cork ; *Fionn-abhair* ; fair hill-brow. Same as Finnaragh.

Finvey in Tyrone ; *Finnmhagh* (Hogan), bright plain : same as Finvoy, vol. ii. p. 272.

Fircal barony in King's Co., the ancient territory of the O'Molloys ; *Feara-ceall* (O'Dugan), men or tribe of the churches. *Ceall* or *cill* [kal, kil], a church ; to express the general impression that churches were unusually numerous in the district.

Flaskagh in Galway and Roscommon ; land of *fleasc*s or rods ; an osier plantation.

Flesk, a river in Kerry and another in Antrim falling into the Bush : name originally applied to the lands along the rivers and thence to the rivers themselves : *Flesc*, wet (Cormac's Glossary).

Flughland in Donegal ; wet land : *fluach*, wet.

Foghill in Mayo ; *Fo-choill*, underwood. *Fo*, under.

Foher in Galway ; *Fóthar*, a forest : *Fohera* in Leitrim is the plural (*Foithre*)—forests. See vol. ii. 350.

Foil in the south ; *Faill*, a cliff.

Foilaclug in Tipperary ; *Faill-a'-chluig*, cliff of the bell. Probably the name has something to do with open-air Masses.

Foiladuane in Kerry ; *Faill-dha-deamhan*, cliff of the two demons. There is a story that long ago the place was infested by two *demoniac* robbers.

Foilogohig in Cork ; *Faill-Og Cobhthaig* [-Ogohig], cliff of the O'Coffeys. *C* eclipsed in gen. plur. after O : p. 10. Final *g* fully sounded : p. 2.

Foilrim in Clare; *Faill-dhruim*, cliff-ridge. The *d* of *druim* is (properly) aspirated and disappears: as in *Borim*.

Foircossagh in Donegal and King's Co.; *Fuar-chosach*, cold-footed: *cos*, a foot. Probably on account of wet, cold, low-lying land. See vol. i. pp. 28, 29.

Ford of Ling in Wexford; half translation from the Irish name, *Ath-na-linne*, the ford of the *linn* or pool.

Fore in Westmeath, where was the celebrated establishment founded by St. Fechin in the seventh century; *Fobhar* [Fower], a spring, from the spring that gushes from the hill and turns the little mill of St. Fechin. Called also in old Lives of Saints, *Fobar-Feichín*, Fechin's *Fobar* or well.

Foughill in Armagh, Roscommon, and Kerry; same as *Foghill*.

Foxford in Mayo: Irish name *Beal-easa* [Belassa], ford of the cataract. The name Foxford—as the people there tell—is derived from a stone near the eel-weir, having some fanciful resemblance to a fox.

Foynes Island and village at the Limerick side of the lower Shannon; from the Old Irish *Fuin* and its derivative *Fuinedh* (Old and Modern Irish), both meaning an end or limit, sunset, the west (Lat. *finis*): the name being imposed by people living eastwards, probably about Limerick city. But I will not attempt to trace the exact development of the present plural form *Foynes*, though the meaning is clear enough. Sometimes *Fuined* is applied to Ireland itself as being believed to be the western limit of the world (Hogan and O'Curry). See *Whinnoo*.

Freaghanagh in Kerry; abounding in *Frocháns* or whortleberries or *hurts*. See *Fraechan* in vol. i. p. 520.

Frevagh in Fermanagh, and **Frevanagh** in Westmeath; *Freamhach* and *Freamhanach*, both meaning abounding in roots (*freamh* [frav], a root). Some particular root, such as pignuts, abounded.

Froghan in Westmeath; *Fraochán*, a whortle-

berry ; a place producing whortleberries or " hurts." See *Freaghanagh*.

Froghanstown in Westmeath ; a half translation from *Baile-fraochan*, townland of the *froghans* or whortleberries or " hurts."

Frosses in Antrim ; see p. 21.

Furboghgarve in Galway ; *Furbach*, land : *garbh*, rough.

Furhane in Kerry ; *Fuarthán*, a cold spring ; dim. (in *-thán*) of *fuar*, cold, instead of the more usual dim. in *-an* : see vol. i. p. 453.

Furnace and **Furnish**, the names of many places in the west and north-west, are a memory of iron-smelting furnaces, mostly of the Anglo-Normans and English. English translation of the Irish *Sórn*.

Fycorranagh in Donegal ; *Fiodh-carranach*, rocky wood—*fiodh* [fy], a wood ; *carranach*, rocky : see Carr.

Fyfin in Tyrone ; *Fy* here represents *faithche* [faw-ee], and *fin* is fair ; whitish exercise green. See *Faithche* in vol. i. p. 296.

Fymore in Tyrone, sometimes called " Fivemore " ; indicating *Fiodh-mór* [Fee-more], great wood.

Gagan, a high mountain (1859) in Donegal (Kilmacrenan) ; from *gág*, a cleft, a fissure, dim. used in collective sense : p. 12, II. There are clefts or rents in its side. See vol. ii. p. 429.

Gaggan in Cork ; a single cleft or many.

Gaigue in Longford ; *Geug*, a branch, or branchy tree.

Galboystown ; *Baile-na-n Gall-buidhe*, town of the yellow Englishmen.

Galdonagh in Donegal ; *Geal-domhnach*, white church.

Galey in Roscommon ; *Gáile* [Gaul-ya] means here a creek or inlet.

Gallanagh in Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone ; *Geal-eanach*, white marsh. See *Eanach*, vol. i. p. 461. **Gallany** in Derry and Tyrone, probably the same.

Gallgort in Mayo ; *Gall-ghort*, field of foreigners.

Gallid in Longford ; *Gallaíd*, a standing stone. For the termination *d*, see vol. ii. p. 15.

Gallon ; a measure of land. See vol. i. p. 246.

Gallonbane, hite gallon ; **Gallonboy**, yellow gallon ; **Gallonreagh** in Cavan, grey gallon.

Ganty in Galway ; *Ganntaidhe*, barren spots : from *gann*, scanty.

Galty Mountains in Limerick and Tipperary. Called by English speakers in all that country by the single name *Goiltha*, which is merely the last part of the full Irish name, *Sliabh-na-gCoillteadh* [-goiltha], mountain of the woods ; a most appropriate name ; for no district in Ireland was more noted for its impassable forests in the sixteenth century.

Ganvaghan in Tyrone ; *Gaineamhachán* [-Ganvaghan], a place of *gaineamh* [gannav] or sand. Dim. in *chán* used in a collective sense : p. 12, II.

Garhawnagh in Mayo ; *Gearr-thamhnach*, short field. *Tamhnach* (tawnagh), a field, vol. i. p. 231 : *t* aspirated to *h*.

Garhy in Westmeath ; *Garrthaíd* [Garhy], a form of *Garrdha*, a garden.

Garr in King's Co. ; written *Garra* in Inq. Car. I ; pointing to **Gearradh**, a cut, a trench.

Garra in Galway, Waterford, and Wexford ; *Gearradh*, a cut, a trench.

Garrafine in Galway ; *Garbh-fhiadhain*, wild rough land : *garbh*, rough ; *fiadhain*, wild.

Garrafrauns in Galway ; very plainly pronounced *Garbh-ruadhán*, rough red land. *S* belongs to Eng. plural : p. 11.

Garragh in Queen's Co. ; *Garbhach*, rough land.

Garraghill in Mayo ; *Garbh-choill*, rough wood.

Garragort in Cork ; *Garbh-ghort*, rough enclosed field.

Garraha in Cork ; *Garraithe*, gardens.

Garrahadoo in Kerry ; black gardens. See *Garraha*.

Garrahies in Kerry ; (Engl. plur.) same as *Garraha*.

Garralacka in Cork ; *Garbh-leaca*, rough hill-side. See *Leaca* in vol. i. p. 418.

Garran, **Garrane**, and **Garraun** nearly always mean a shrubbery or copse. See vol. i. p. 498.

Garrananassig in Cork; *Garrán-an-easaig*, shrubbery of the waterfall; *easach*, a waterfall, a derivative from *eas*. See *Eas*, vol. i. p. 459.

Garranard in Limerick and Mayo; high shrubbery.

Garranereagh in Cork; grey shrubbery (*riabhach*, grey).

Garraneribbeen in Cork; *Garran-Roibín*, Robin's or Robert's shrubbery.

Garrangrena in Tipperary; sunny shrubbery: *grian*, *gréine*, the sun.

Garrankyle in Galway and Tipperary; *Garran-coill*, shrubbery of hazel: *coll*, *coill*, hazel.

Garranlahan in Roscommon; wide shrubbery. *Leathan* [lahan], wide.

Garranlea in Tipperary; here *Garran* is corrupted from *carran* or *carn*: grey *carn* (not shrubbery).

Garrannafulla in Kerry; *Garran-na-fola*, shrubbery of the blood: *fuil*, blood, gen. *fola* [fulla]. There is evidently some history behind; but I have not heard it.

Garranrobin in Kilkenny; same as *Garraneribbeen*.

Garransilly in Tipperary; *Garran-sailigh*, shrubbery of the sally-trees.

Garranty in Mayo; *Garrantuidhe*, a form of the plural of *Garran*: shrubberies or copses.

Garranure in Cork; *Garran-iubhair* [-ure], of the yew.

Garraunanearla in Tipperary; the earl's shrubbery.

Garraunard in Galway and Mayo; same as *Garranard*.

Garrauncreen in Galway: withered shrubbery. *Crion*, withered.

Garrawagh in Cork; *Garbhach*, rough land: from *Garbh* [garraw], rough, and the termination *ach*.

Garrolagh in Louth; *Garbhlach*, rough land: same as *Garrawagh*, only with termination *-lach* instead of *-ach*: p. 12, I.

Garrough in Kerry and Queen's Co.; same as *Garrawagh*, with the *v* (*bh*) sound suppressed.

Garrow in Mayo and Roscommon; same as Garr and Garra, meaning a trench (*gearradh*).

Garrowcarry in Donegal; *Garbh-ceathramha* [-carroo], rough quarter-land. See Carrow.

Garrowchuill in Donegal; *garbh-chuill*, rough (land) of the hazel.

Garrowlougher in Roscommon: here Garrow is *garradha* (garden), not *garbh* (rough): garden or cultivated field of the rushes.

Garryantornora in Cork; *Garrdha-an-tornora*; garden of the *tornóir* or turner (with lathe).

Garryclogh in Tipperary; garden of the stones (*cloch*, gen. plur.). **Garryclohy**, of the stone (*cloiche*, gen. sing.).

Carryeighter in Galway; *Garrdha-iochtair*, lower garden.

Garryellen in Limerick; *Garrdha-Eibhlín* [-Eileen], Eileen's garden.

Garryflugh in Cavan; *Garrdha-fliuch*, wet garden.

Garryfrask in Limerick; garden or field of *prasc*, brassica or cabbage. *P* aspirated to *f*: p. 3, V.

Garryhill in Carlow; same as Garragh hill.

Garryhinch in King's Co.; *Garrdha-hinse*, garden of the island or river-holm (on the Barrow). The *inch* was cultivated as a garden.

Garryknock in Wicklow; garden of the hill.

Garrylaban in Derry; *Garrdha-labáin*, garden of the labourer.

Garryland in Galway: here *Garry* is not garden, but *garbh*; *garbhlán*, rough land; *lán* is a mere dim., and the name would be better anglicised Garrylan or Garravlan.

Garryletter in Kerry; *Garbh-leitir*, rough wet hill-slope. See Leitir, vol. i. p. 404.

Garrynabba in Mayo; *Garradha-'n-abba*, the abbot's garden: indicating the property of a neighbouring monastery. See Ab, vol. ii. p. 94.

Garrynabolie in Meath; garden of the *booley* or milking-place. See Booley.

Garrynadur in Kerry; *Garrdha-na-dtor*, garden of the *tors* or bushes. *T* here eclipsed by *d* in gen. plural.

Garrynagawna in Roscommon ; *Garrdha-na-ngamhnach*, garden of the milch cows. See vol. i. p. 471.

Garrynageragh in Cork and Waterford ; *Garrdha-na-gcaorach*, of the sheep.

Garrynagh in Longford ; *Garrdha-na-neach*, garden of the horses. See Each in vol. i. p. 474.

Garrynagloch in Galway ; *Garrdha-na-gcloch*, garden of the stones—stony garden.

Garrynagoord in Limerick ; *Garrdha-na-gcuaird*, of the rounds or circuits or visitations. Why ? Place of devotion ?

Garrynagore in Kerry ; *-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

Garrynagoul in Cork ; *Garrdha-na-gcoll*, garden of the hazels. *C* of *coll*, hazel (gen. plur.), eclipsed by *g* : p. 3.

Garrynalyna in Limerick ; *Garrdha-na-Laighneadh* [Lyna], garden of the Lagenians or Leinstermen. The Leinstermen here were probably some of the *Galls* or foreigners of the adjacent English settlement of Galbally : see vol. i. p. 98.

Garrynamann in Kilkenny ; *-na-mbeann*, garden of the *beanns*—angles or projections (shape of land).

Garrynasillagh in Galway ; *Garrdha-na-saileach*, garden of the sallows : an osier plantation.

Garryncahera in Clare ; of the stone fort (caher).

Garryncallaha in Clare ; *Garrdha-an-chalatha*, of the *cala* or *callow*, i.e. a landing-place for boats or a marshy meadow. See Cala, vol. i. p. 464.

Garryncoonagh in South-east Limerick ; the garden of (the people of) *Hy Cuanach*. Probably a family of the Ryans of Coonagh near Limerick Junction had migrated and settled here.

Garrynderk in Limerick ; *Garrdha-'n-deirc*, garden of the cave. The cave was there seventy years ago : is it there still ?

Garryndrihid in Tipperary ; *Garrdha-'n-droichid*, garden of the bridge. See Droichead in vol. i. p. 368.

Garrynisk in Wexford, and **Garryniska** in Queen's Co. ; *Garrdha-'n-uisce*, garden of water, watery garden.

Garrynphort in Roscommon; *Gandha-'n-phuirt*, garden of the *port*, i.e. a bank or a landing-place or a ferry.

Garryntemple in Tipperary; garden of the temple or church.

Garryoughtragh in Cork; *Garrdha-uachtrach*, upper garden.

Garryshane in Tipperary; Shane's or John's garden.

Garryskillane in Tipperary; garden of the Skillans (family).

Garryvanus in Tipperary; Manus's garden. *M* aspirated: p. 1, I.

Garrywadreen in Mayo; garden of the little dog. *Mairín*, dim. of madra, a dog: a ghost here?

Gart, **Gort**, and **Gurt**, mean an enclosed tilled field: the form *Gart* prevails in the north.

Gartacara in Cavan; *Gort-a-choraiddh*, the *gart* or enclosed field of the *coradh* or weir.

Gartaquill in Cavan; *Gart-a'-chuill*; of the hazel. For Coll, see vol. i. p. 514.

Gartinardress in Cavan; *Gart-an-ard-rois*, tillage field of the high wood.

Gartnaneane in Cavan; *Gart-na-néan*, field of the birds. *Eán*, a bird, with *n* prefixed in gen. plural: p. 4, IX.

Gartnanoul in Cavan; *Gart-na-nabhall*, enclosed field of the apples. *Abhaill* or *ulhaill*, an apple or apple-tree.

Gartnasillagh in Cavan; enclosed field of the sally-trees. See vol. ii. p. 356.

Garvallagh in Tyrone: same as *Garrolagh*.

Garvalt in Cavan; rough height. See *Alt*.

Garvan in Donegal; *Garbhán*, rough land. Dim. of *garbh* (rough), in collective sense: p. 12, II.

Garvanagh in Donegal; same as last with *ach* added.

Garvegort in Donegal; rough *gort* or enclosed field. See *Gart*.

Garverross in Donegal, and **Garvross** in Fermanagh; *Garbh-ros*, rough point (of land).

Garvesk in Cavan ; rough *esk* or stream-channel.

Garvetagh and **Garvey** in Tyrone ; rough land : with terminations *tach*, and *ach* (*aigh*) respectively ; p. 12, I.

Garvoghill in Clare and Fermanagh ; rough yew-wood. See Youghal in vol. i. p. 510.

Gash in Queen's Co. ; *Gais*, a swift water current, a rapid, a cascade.

Gaulskill in Kilkenny ; Irish *Cill-a-Ghaill*, church of the foreigner, who in this case was one of the Burkes (called *Gaul-Burcach*—Anglo-Norman), a well-known local family.

Gaulstown, adjacent to Gaulskill, named from the same family.

Gaultiere in Waterford. One branch of the Norse Ostmen who settled in the south-east of Ireland were granted a tract in Waterford in the twelfth or thirteenth century, which is still called *Gall-tir* or Gaultiere (*tir* or district of the foreigners), now the name of a barony.

Gawny in Westmeath ; land of milch cows—good grazing-land : from *gamhnach*, a *stripper* or milch cow.

Geaglom in Leitrim and Fermanagh ; *Geag-lom*, bare branch ; indicating a plantation much stripped of branches.

Gearhanagoul in Kerry ; *Gaertha-na-gcoll*, stream-thicket of the hazels. See Gaertha in vol. i. p. 497.

Geehy in Galway ; *Gaothach*, windy—a windy place.

Gibberpatrick in Wexford, St. Patrick's well. In the barony of Forth *tober*, a well, is often corrupted in their dialect to *gibber*, pronounced something like *zibber*.

Gilnahirk in Down ; full Irish name *Eudan-Giolla-na-hadhairce* [Edan-Gil-na-hirk], the hill-brow or brae of Gilnahirk. This man was a horn-blower, as his name indicates—*Gill-na-hirk*, the Gillie or boy of the horn.

Glack ; *Glac* or *glaic*, the hollow of the hand ; any hollow place.

Glackadrumman in Donegal ; the *glaic* or hollow of the hill-ridge.

Glackaunadarragh in Leitrim ; little hollow of the oak.

Glan ; a frequently-used form of Glen.

Glanaclogha in Cork ; glen of the stone.

Glanaderhig in Kerry ; *Gleann-a'-deirthig*, glen of the *deirtheach* [derhagh] or oratory.

Glanaphuca in Cork ; glen of the *pooka* : see vol. i. p. 188.

Glanavaud in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-bháid*, of the boat.

Glannagaul in Cork ; of the *Galls* or foreigners.

Glannagear in Cork ; *gleann-na-gcaor*, of the berries.

Glannagilliagh in Kerry ; *Gleann-na-gcoileach*, of the cocks, *i.e.* grouse in this case. See vol. ii. pp. 298, 299.

Glannalappa in Kerry ; *Gleann-na-leaptha* [-lappa], of the bed or grave.

Glannan in Monaghan : dim. ; little glen : p. 12, II.

Glansallagh in Kerry ; dirty or miry glen.

Glansheskin in Cork ; of the *sheskin* or marsh.

Glansillagh in Kerry ; of the sally-trees.

Glantaun ; same as Glannan ; a dim. of *Glan* (*gleann*), with the termination *tán* instead of *an* : p. 12, II.

Glantaunluskaha in Kerry ; *Gleann-tán-loiscighthé*, burnt little glen : *loisc* or *lusc* to burn. See Beatin.

Glanteenassig in Kerry ; *Glenntín*, another dim. of glen : little glen of the waterfall (*easach*, *easaig*, derivative of *eas* or ass).

Glantrasna in Kerry ; cross-glen, *i.e.* lying transversely.

Glasalt in Donegal ; green *alt* or height.

Glasbolie in Donegal ; green *booley* or milking-place.

Glascloyne in Tipperary ; green *cloon* or meadow.

Glasha in several counties ; *Glaise*, a stream.

Glashagh in Donegal ; *Glaiseach*, a stream, or streamy.

Glashanacree in Kerry ; better *Glashanacreeve* ; *Glaise-na-craobh*, stream of the branch or branchy tree. Here *craobh* [craev] is often made *craegh* in pronunciation, omitting the terminal *v* sound.

Glashapullagh in Limerick ; *Glaise-pollach*, stream of holes—*i.e.* holes in the bed.

Glasheens in Mayo ; Engl. plural instead of Irish *Glaisíní*, little rills. Dim. of *Glais* : p. 12, II.

Glashydevet in Donegal ; O'Devitt's stream.

Glaskeeragh in Donegal ; *Glas-caorach*, sheep-stream.

Glasker (-beg and -more) in Down ; *Glas-sceir*, green rock. See Skerry in vol. i. p. 420.

Glaslackan in Wexford ; green *lackan* or hillside.

Glasleck in Cavan ; green *leck* or flagstone.

Glasmullan in Donegal and Antrim ; green *maolán* or bald hill.

Glasnant in Donegal ; true Irish name *Glas-neantach*, green nettles or nettle place.

Glaspistol in Louth ; green *pistol* ; a pistol being a narrow tube-like stream-channel.

Glassalt in Leitrim ; green height. See Alt.

Glassamucky in Co. Dublin ; *Glasa-mucaidhe*, green spots of the swineherd. See Dunmucky.

Glassaneeran in Antrim ; *Glas-an-iarainn*, stream of the iron, *i.e.* where the stream deposits reddish iron-scum.

Glassdrum in Tipperary ; green *drum* or hill-ridge.

Glassillaunvealnacurra in Galway ; Glassillaun is green little island ; *veal* is *beal*, mouth (with *b* aspirated) ; *curra* is *cora*, a weir : “green little island at the mouth of the weir or dam.”

Glaster in King's Co. ; *Glas-tir*, green land.

Glastrasna in Mayo ; *trasna*, crosswise : stream running transversely.

Glasvally in Mayo ; *Glas-bhaile*, green townland.

Glasvey in Derry ; *Glas-bheith*, green birch.

Glenaan in Antrim ; dim. of Glen : little glen.

Glenaboghill in Donegal ; glen of the *buachaill* or boy. A sporting place for boys.

Glenacurragh in King's Co. ; of the *curragh* or marsh.

Glenagh in Mayo ; *Gleann-each*, glen of horses.

Glenaglogh in Cork ; *Gleann-na-gcloch*, of the stones.

Glenagort in Mayo ; **Glenagurteen** in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-ghuirt*, glen of the *gort* or tillage field. *Gurteen* (dim.), little *gort*.

Glenaguile in Tipperary ; *Gleann-a'-Ghoill*, glen of the *Gall* or stranger : an Englishman in this case.

Glenahilty in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-heilte*, of the *eilit* or doe : *i.e.* a resort (p. 11). *H* prefixed to the gen. fem. *eille* : p. 4, X.

Glenaknockane and **Glenaknockaun** in Cork and Waterford ; of the *cnócan* or little hill.

Glenalemy in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-leime* [-leama], glen of the leap. Commemorates some mighty bound of one of the heroes : like Loop-Head : vol. i. p. 170. But *leam* is sometimes applied to a cataract as well as to a leap.

Glenalougha in Cork ; *Gleann-a'-locha*, of the lake.

Glenarn in Fermanagh, and **Glenarny** in Tyrone ; *Gleann-airne*, glen of sloes. See vol. i. p. 518.

Glenarousk in Cork ; of the *rusc* or fen. See Rúsg, vol. i. p. 464.

Glenaruid in Galway ; glen of the *rud* or red iron-scum or mire. See vol. ii. p. 371.

Glenatore in Cork ; *Glen-a'-tuair*, of the bleaching-green or grazing-field.

Glenavenew in Mayo ; *Gleann-a'-bheannuighthe* [-banew], glen of the blessing. Some story or legend, as in the case of the river Banew, vol. ii. p. 478. *B* aspirated to *v*.

Glenaviegh in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-bhfiagh* [viegh], glen of the deer (gen. plur.). *F* eclipsed.

Glenawillin and **Glenawilling** in Cork ; see p. 2.

Glenawinna in Tipperary ; *Gleann-a'-mhuiñe*, of the shrubbery : see vol. i. p. 496. *M* aspirated : p. 1, I.

Glenback in Derry ; of the bend or winding. See Bac.

Glenballyvally in Kilkenny ; *bally* is town ; *vally* is *bealach*, a pass or road (with *b* aspirated : p. 1, I) : "the glen of the town of the pass."

Glencar lake and cataract in Leitrim ; *Gleann-a'-chartha*, glen of the rock. See Carr.

Glencorick in Monaghan ; of the river-confluence. See Comhrac, vol. ii. p. 404.

Glencorran in Cavan ; of the reaping-hook or rocky land. See Corran.

Glencoshnabinnia in the Galtys (Tipperary) ; glen at the foot (*cosh*) of the *binn* or peak : namely, in this case, the peak of Galtymore. See Bin.

Glencraff in Galway, and **Glencrew** in Tyrone ; glen of the *creamh* [crav or crew], wild garlick. See vol. i. p. 65.

Glencree, a well-known river and glen in Powerscourt in Wicklow near Bray ; *Glenn-cruidhe*, the glen of cattle. See Clooncree.

Glencrow in Donegal, and **Glencroe** in Tipperary ; of the *cro* or cattle hut. See vol. ii. p. 225.

Glencrue in Tipperary ; glen of the *cru*, or blood. A shadowy legend here of a bloody battle. See Gortnagan.

Glencull in Tyrone ; of the *coll* or hazel.

Glencunny in Fermanagh ; of the *conna* or fire-wood.

Glenday in Cork ; glen of the oxen (*damh*). For Damh, see vol. i. p. 472.

Glenderowen ; *Gleann-'dir-dha-amhainn* [Glen-dir-aw-owen, shortened], glen between two rivers. See Drumdiraowen, vol. i. p. 251.

Glendiheen in Limerick ; *Gleann-daibhchin*, glen of the little *dabhach* or tub or round hollow. See vol. ii. p. 433.

Glendorragha in Mayo ; dark glen. See Bodurragha.

Glendossaun in King's Co. ; of the *dossans* or bushes.

Glendree in Clare ; of the druid : see vol. ii. p. 97.

Glendrislagh in Wexford ; of the briars or brambles.

Glenedra in Derry ; central glen. See Adramone.

Glenfad in Donegal ; long glen. *Fad*, long.

Glenfin in Roscommon ; *finn*, fair or whitish.

Glenfinshinagh in Tipperary ; of the ash-trees. See vol. i. p. 506.

Glengad in Antrim, Donegal, and Mayo ; glen of the *gads* or withes.

Glengaddy in Tipperary; *Gleann-gadaighe*, of the *gaddy* or thief. See Boheragaddy.

Glengarriff in Cork and Tipperary, and **Glengarrow** in Tyrone; *Gleann-garbh*, rugged or rough glen.

Glengawna in Tyrone; *Gleann-gamhnach*, glen of the milch cows.

Glengesh in Donegal and Fermanagh; glen of the swans. Wild swans are common enough on the north-western lakes. *Géis*, a swan.

Glengillagrana in Donegal; *Gilla*, a boy, a chap; *gráonna*, ugly; glen of the ugly fellow.

Glengiven in Derry: see Dungiven.

Glenglassera in Mayo; *Gleann-glasraíd* [-glassery], glen of the herbage or verdure. From *glas*, green.

Glengomna in Derry; same as Glengawna: but here the aspirated *m* is restored: p. 4, XI.

Glengort in Limerick; of the *gorts* or enclosed fields.

Glengowla in Galway; *Gleann-gaibhle*, glen of the river-fork.

Glengowra in Cork; of the *gowers* or goats.

Glenieraragh in Donegal; *Glen-iartharach*, western glen.

Gleniff in Sligo; *Gleann-dhaimh*, ox-glen. *D* of *damh* (ox) aspirated and dropped out: p. 2, III.

Gleninchnaveigh in Tipperary; *Gleann-inse-nabhfiaidh*, glen of the island (or river-holm) of the deer.

Gleninsheen in Clare; *Gleann-insín*, glen of the little island or river-holm. *Insín*, dim. of *inis*.

Glenkeen in several counties; *Gleann-caoin*, pleasant glen.

Glenlahan in Cork; *Gleann-leathan*, broad glen.

Glenlara in Cork and Mayo; *Gleann-lárach*, glen of the mare. See vol. i. p. 475.

Glenlark in Tyrone; *Gleann-leirge* [-lerga], glen of the hill-slope. "Glenlerga" would be a better anglicised form: but the nom. *lark* or *larg* is restored in preference to the gen. *lerga*: p. 12.

Glenlaur in Mayo; *Gleann-láir*, middle glen.

Glenlee in Donegal; *Gleann-laóigh*, of the calf: where calves browsed.

Glenletter in King's Co. ; Glen of the *leitir* or wet hill-side. See vol. i. p. 404. **Glenletternafinne** ; *-na finne*, of the white cow. See Bo.

Glenlusk in Galway ; burnt glen. See Glantaunluskaha.

Glenmakee in Donegal ; the "Glen" should be *Cloon* ; for the true Irish name is *Cluain-Mic-Aodha*, Mackay's meadow.

Glenmaquin in Donegal ; *Gleann-mac-Chuinn*, of Conn's sons.

Glenmeen in Donegal ; *Gleann-mín*, smooth glen.

Glenmullynaha in Mayo ; *Gleann-mullaigh-na-háith*, glen of the summit (*mullach*) of the ford. *Ath*, ford, is fem. here.

Glennacally in Mayo ; *Glen-na-caillighe*, of the hag.

Glennaclohalea in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-cloiche-léithe*, glen of the grey stone or stone castle (*liath, léithe*, grey).

Glennagarrahan in Fermanagh ; *Glen-na-gcarran*, of the *carrans* or rocks. *C* eclipsed by *g* : p. 3, II. See Carr.

Glennagarraun in Galway ; *Gleann-na-ngearrán*, glen of the *garrons* or old horses.

Glennagashleeny in Mayo ; *Gleann-na-gcaislínidhe*, glen of the stone-chatters (a sort of speckled little birds) : the *c* of *cashleen* eclipsed. This bird is known in Kilkenny by the name of *caisrimín-cloch* (O'Donovan : and also in Limerick, as I know.—P.W.J.).

Glennagat in Tipperary ; *Gleann-na-gcat*, glen of the (wild) cats.

Glennageer ; of the berries. See Vinegar Hill.

Glennaglogh in Waterford and Wexford ; of the stones.

Glennagloghaun in Galway ; *Gleann-na-gclochán*, glen of the *clochans* or ancient stone houses ; or possibly of the stepping-stones.

Glennagooleagh in Sligo ; *gleann-na-gcuailleach*, of the poles (*cuaille*) : probably tree-trunks after a fire.

Glennahilt in Donegal ; same as Glenahilty.

Glenakeel in Cork ; *Gleann-na-caoile*, of the narrow stream.

Glennamaddoo in Mayo; *Gleann-na-madadh*, of the dogs.

Glennariesk in Tipperary; glen of the *riasc* or marsh: vol. i. p. 463.

Glennashouk in Wicklow; *Gleann-na-seabhadh*, of the hawks. See vol. i. p. 485.

Glennaskagh and **Glennaskehys** in Tipperary; of the whitethorns: vol. i. p. 518.

Glennaslat in Galway; of the *slats* or rods (*slat*).

Glennavaddoge in Galway; *Gleann-na-bhfeadóig*, glen of the plovers: *f* eclipsed: p. 4, IV. *Feadóig*, a plover, literally a *whistler* (*fead*, a whistle). See vol. i. p. 487.

Glenoghil in Longford; of the yew wood. See Youghal, vol. i.

Glenoory in Donegal; of the yew (*iubhrach*). See Newry, vol. i. p. 512.

Glenranny in Wexford; of the ferns. Vol. ii. p. 330.

Glentaun in Roscommon and Waterford; *Gleantán*, dim. of *Gleann*: little glen; like Monteen, with *t* properly inserted.

Glentavraun in Mayo; *Gleann-Teamhráin*, the glen of the little *Teamhair* or Tara. See Tara, vol. i. p. 294.

Glentimon in Tyrone; *Gleann-tSiomoin*, Simon's glen. *S* of Simon eclipsed by neuter *Gleann*: p. 8.

Glenturk in Mayo; of the *torcs* or boars.

Glenulra in Mayo; *Gleann-iolra*, of eagles. See vol. i. p. 485.

Glenummera in Mayo; of the *iomaire* or ridge.

Glinsk in several counties; *Glinsc'*, a contraction of *Glinsce* or *Glin-sceach*, glen of the bramble bushes.

Gneeve, a measure of land: vol. i. p. 245.

Gneevegullia in Kerry; *Gniomh-Guille*, land-measure of Gullia, a woman.

Gobnagur near Newport, Mayo; *Gob-na-gcorr*, snout or point of the sand-eels (corr). See Pollnagur.

Gobnascale in Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone; *Gob-na-sgéal* [scale], the *gob* or land-point of the stories. Probably the residence of a professional *sgéalaíde* [skealee] or story-teller.

Goladoo in Donegal and Fermanagh, and **Goladuff** in Fermanagh; *Gabhla-dubha*, black gowls or forks. See *Gola*, vol. i. p. 529.

Goland in Donegal; *Gabhlán*, dim. of *gabhal*, little (river) fork. *D* inserted after *n*: p. 7, VI.

Goolamore in Mayo; *Guala-mhór*, great shoulder (hill).

Gooreen in Galway; *Guairín*, little sandbank.

Gooreenatinny in Galway; *Guairín-a'-tsionnaigh*, little sandbank of the fox. *Sionnach* with *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII.

Gorragh in Queen's Co.; same as *Garragh*.

Gorran in Derry, and **Gorraun** in King's Co.; *Garrán*, a shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

Gort or **Gart** or **Gurt**; enclosed field. See *Gart*.

Gortacallow in Galway; enclosed field of the *caladh* or wet meadow or ferry. See vol. i. p. 464.

Gortacappul in Kerry; of the *capall* or horse.

Gortacar in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Gort-a'-chairr*, of the rock or rocky surface. See *Carr*.

Gortacarn and **Gortacharn** in Fermanagh, field of the *carn* or grave-pile of stones. Vol. i. p. 332.

Gortacarnan, **Gortacarnaun**, in Roscommon and Galway; of the little *carn*.

Gortacashel in Cavan; field of the stone fort.

Gortachoosh in Leitrim; of the cave. See *Cuas*, vol. i. p. 437.

Gortaclare in Clare, Derry, and Tyrone; *Gort-a'-chláir*, of the board or level land: vol. i. p. 427.

Gortaclareen in Limerick; of the little *clár*, which was here a board placed across a ford.

Gortacloghan in Derry and Tyrone, and **Gortacloghane** in Kerry; field of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones. See *Aghacloghan*.

Gortaclogher in Cavan; of the *clogher* or stony place.

Gortacoosan in Roscommon, and **Gortacoosaun** in Galway; *Gort-a'-chuasáin*, enclosed tillage-field of the little *cuas* or cave. See *Gortachoosh*.

Gortacroghig in Cork; *Gort-a'-chrochaig*, field of the hanging (*crochadh*, Cork genitive, *crochaig*). An execution place.

Gortacrue in Cork; field of blood (a battle).

Gortacullin in Clare and Tipperary; *Gort-a'-chuilinn*, field of the holly. See vol. i. p. 513.

Gortaculrush in Tipperary; *Gort-a'-chúil-ruis*, field at the back (*cúl*) of the wood (*ros*).

Gortacurra in Mayo and Tipperary; *Gort-a'-churraigh*, field of the marsh. The ending would be better *-curry* to represent the gen., but the nom. sound *-curra* is incorrectly restored in preference: p. 12.

Gortacurraun in Kerry; of the *curraun* or reaping hook, or sharp rocks.

Gortacurrig in Cork; same as Gortacurra.

Gortaderry in Clare, Sligo, and Tipperary, and **Gortadirra** in Kerry; *Gort-a'-doire*, field of the oak grove.

Gortadrehid in Fermanagh, and **Gortadrohid** in Cork; *Gort-a'-droichid*, field of the *drohid* or bridge. See vol. i. p. 368.

Gortadrislig in Kerry; *Gort-a'-drislig*, field of the brambles: *drisleach*, brambles. Kerry gen. *drislig* with final *g*: p. 2, III.

Gortadroma in Clare and Limerick; field of the *drom* or hill-ridge.

Gortadullisk in Galway; field of the *dillesk* or *dulse* (edible sea-plant): see vol. ii. p. 346.

Gortafudig in Cork; field of the puddle. *Ploda* or *plodach*, puddle, Cork gen. *pludaig* with final *g*.

Gortagammon in Tyrone; better Gortnagammon; *Gort-na-geamán*, field of the *camans* or hurleys: *c* eclipsed by *g*: p. 3, II. A hurling green.

Gortagarry in Cork and Tipperary; of the *garrdha* or garden.

Gortagea in Tipperary; *Gort-a'-ghédh*, field of the goose: a goose resort: p. 11. See Monagay, vol. i. p. 488.

Gortaggle in Leitrim; better Gortataggle, for the full Irish name is *Gort-a'-tseagail*, field of the rye: *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII. See Seagal, vol. ii. p. 322.

Gortaghokera in Galway; *Gort-a'-chócaire*, field of the cook. See Aghacocara.

Gortagilly in Derry ; of the *gillie* or servant.

Gortagousta in Cork ; *-a'-ghósta*, of the ghost. Haunted field.

Gortagowan in Galway, Kerry, and Tyrone ; *Gort-a'-ghobhann*, field of the *gow* or smith. See *Gobha*, vol. i. p. 222.

Gortagowlane in Cork ; of the *gabhlán* or (river-) fork.

Gortagraffer in Cork ; *Gort-a'-ghrafaire*, field of the *graffer* or grubber (of land : with a grubbing axe : see vol. i. p. 237). See *Graffanstown* below.

Gortagreenane in Kerry, and **Gortagrenane** in Cork ; *Gort-a'-ghríanáin*, of the greenan or sunny house or palace. See vol. i. p. 291.

Gortagullane in Kerry ; *Gort-a'-ghalláin*, of the pillar stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

Gortagurrane in Kerry ; same as *Gortagarraun*.

Gortaheran in Antrim ; *Gort-a'-chaorthainn* [-heeran], field of the *keerans* or rowan-trees. See vol. i. p. 513.

Gortahile in Queen's Co. ; *Gort-a'-choill*, field of the hazel. See *Coll*, vol. i. p. 514.

Gortahork and **Gortahurk** in several counties ; *Gort-a'-choirce*, field of the oats.

Gortakeeghan in Monaghan ; *Gort-a'-chaochain*, field of the purblind man. *Caoch*, blind ; *caochán*, half-blind.

Gortakeeran in Galway and Sligo ; same as *Gortaheran*.

Gortakilleen in Limerick and Tipperary ; of the little church.

Gortaknockane in Cork ; of the little hill.

Gortaknockeare in Tipperary ; *Gort-a'-coinicéir* [cunnickare], field of the rabbit-warren. See vol. i. p. 481.

Gortalaban in Donegal ; *Gort-a-labain*, of the labourer.

Gortalavaun in Mayo ; *Gort-a'-leamhain*, field of the elm. *Leamh*, *Leamhán*, vol. i. p. 507.

Gortaleam in Galway ; *Gort-a'-léime*, field of the (remarkable) leap. The name would be better

anglicised Gortaleama, which shows the genitive : p. 12. See Glenalemy.

Gortalia in Donegal ; pron. Gortawlia, *Gort-aillé*, pleasant field : meaning well tilled. See Aille, vol. ii. p. 65.

Gortalicka in Kerry ; of the *leac* or flagstone, or *flaggy* surface. See Leac, vol. i. p. 416.

Gortalinny in Kerry ; native pronunciation, *Gort-na-linne*, enclosed field, of the *linn* or pond. See vol. ii. p. 407.

Gortalough, Gortalougha, in Galway, Sligo, Tipperary, and Clare ; field of the lake. In the first, the nom. *lough* is incorrectly restored instead of the gen. *lougha* : p. 12.

Gortaloughan in Fermanagh, **Gortaloughane** in Galway and Kerry ; field of the little lake.

Gortamaddy in Antrim ; *Gort-a'-mhadaigh*, field of the dog ; better Gortavaddy ; for the aspirated *m* (*v*) is improperly restored ; p. 4, XI.

Gortamarall in Roscommon ; *Gort-a'-mhárla*, of the marl or yellow clay.

Gortan in Kerry and Mayo, little enclosed field : **Gortaneadan** in Cork ; *Gort-an-eudáin*, field of the *edan* or hill-brow. See vol. i. p. 523.

Gortanaddan in Cork ; *Gort-an-fheadáin*, of the *feadan* or streamlet. The *f* of *feadán* drops out through aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Gortanahaneboy in Kerry ; *Gort-an-atháin-buidhe*, of the yellow little ford. A "yellow ford" is common in names, for an obvious reason.

Gortanassy in Tipperary ; *Gort-an-easa* [-assa], field of the *eas* or waterfall. See vol. i. p. 459.

Gortanear in Westmeath, and **Gortaneare** in Galway and Kerry ; *Gort-an-fhéir*, field of the grass—grassy field. The *f* of *féar*, grass, drops out by aspiration.

Gortaneelig in Cork ; *Gort-an-aoilig*, of the manure ; *aoileach*, *aoilig*, manure.

Gortanewry in Derry ; *Gort-an-iubhraigh*, field of the yew. See Newry, vol. i. p. 512.

Gortaniddan in Tipperary ; same as Gortanaddan.

Gortanierin in Mayo ; of the iron. Vol. ii. p. 369.

Gortanimerisk in Kerry ; for *Gort-an-imerish*, field of the contention, see Countenan. See Imreas, vol. ii. p. 460.

Gortanimill in Cork ; of the *imeall* or boundary.

Gortaniska in Clare, and **Gortanisky** in King's Co. ; of the *uisce* or water—watery field. See vol. i. p. 446.

Gortanummera in Galway ; *Gort-an-iomaire*, of the hill-ridge.

Gortaphuill in Mayo and Roscommon ; *Gort-a'-phuill*, field of the *póll* or hole.

Gortaphuntaun in Mayo ; *Gort-a'-phúntáin*, of the little *púnta* or cattle-pound. For pounds, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index, "Pounds."

Gortaquill in Cavan ; same as Gortahill.

Gortaruaun in Mayo ; field of the red-haired man (*ruadhán*).

Gortarush in Tipperary ; of the wood (*ros*).

Gortaskibbole in Mayo ; of the *scioból* or barn.

Gortaspiddale in Kerry ; of the *spidéal* or hospital. See vol. ii. p. 80, and "Hospitals," Index, "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel."

Gortateeboy in Cork ; *Gort-a'-tighe-buidhe*, of the yellow house. For *tigh*, house, see Attee.

Gortatemple in Tipperary ; field of the temple or church.

Gortatlea in Kerry, and **Gortatleva** in Galway ; *Gort-a'-tsléibhe*, field of the *slieve* or mountain. The *s* in both eclipsed. In the first, Gortatlea, the aspirated *b* (of *sléibhe*) drops out ; in Gortatleva it keeps its aspirated sound (*bh* or *v*).

Gortatogher in Clare and Mayo ; of the causeway. See Tóchar, vol. i. p. 374.

Gortatoor in Mayo ; *Gort-a'-túair*, of the *toor*—bleach-green or grazing-place.

Gortatornora in Cork ; *Gort-a'-tornóra*, of the turner—where a turner lived.

Gortatrassa in Clare ; *Gort-a'-treasa* [-trassa], field of the conflict. See Gortanimerisk.

Gortatresk in Leitrim ; *Gort-a'-treasca*, field of grains (left after brewing). Better Gortatreska ; but

here the nom. *tresk* is kept instead of the gen. *treska* : p. 12.

Gortavacan in Leitrim ; *Gort-a'-mheacain*, of the parsnip (sing.) ; *i.e.* a place producing wild parsnips : p. 11.

Gortavadda in Cork ; *Gort-a'-mhaide*, field of the *maide* [madda] or stick : some such thing as a stick across a stream. *M* aspirated to *v* : p. 1, I.

Gortavale in Tyrone ; *Gort-a'-bhéil*, of the mouth (*béal*) or orifice or opening (into a wood or valley or to a ford).

Gortavalla in Tipperary and Limerick, **Gortavallig** in Cork and Kerry, **Gortavally** in Galway and King's Co. ; *Gort-a'-bhealaigh*, field of the *bealach* (pass or road). Gortavalla might be *Gort-a'-bhaile*, of the town or townland.

Gortaveer in Cork ; *Gort-a-mhaoir*, of the *maor* or steward.

Gortaveha in Clare, and **Gortavehy** in Cork ; *Gort-a'-bheithe* [-veha], of the birch. *Beith* often masc., as here.

Gortavranner in Cork ; *Gort-a'-bhranair*, field of the fallow (*branar*) : field left lying idle to rest.

Gortawarla in Mayo ; same as Gortamarll.

Gortaweer in Tipperary ; same as Gortaveer.

Gortawullaun in Galway ; of the *bullán* or rock-well : *b* aspirated to *v*. See Bullaun.

Gortboyheen in Clare ; *Gort-Baoithín*, Boyheen's or Baithen's enclosed field.

Gortbregoge in Kerry ; of the river Bregoge (false river). See vol. ii. p. 436.

Gortbunacullen in Mayo ; *Gort-bun-a'-chuilinn*, field of the end (bun) of the *cullen*, holly or holly plantation.

Gortcallyroe in Clare ; field of the *calliaghroe* or red hag.

Gortcalvy in Donegal ; Calbhach's or Calvagh's (a man).

Gortcarney in Antrim ; Carney's or Kearney's field.

Gortconny in Antrim ; *Gort-conaiddh*, of *conna* or firewood.

Gortcooldurrin in Clare; field of the back (cúl) of the fist: *dorn*, the fist. Bad land, I suppose. "The back of my hand to you" is a common expression of disapprobation.

Gortereen in King's Co.; *Gort-críon*, withered field.

Gortcurkia in Clare; *Gort-coirce*, field of oats.

Gortcurreen in Kerry; of the little *currach* or marsh (see vol. i. p. 463). *Cuurrín*, dim. of *currach*, a marsh.

Gortderraree in Kerry (accent on *der*); *Gort-dairbhre* [-darrery], field of oaks. Like Kildorrery: see vol. i. p. 504.

Gortderrig in Kerry; *Gort-a-deirg*, field of the red-haired man.

Gortderryboy in Tipperary; of the yellow oak grove.

Gortdirragh in Kerry; *Gort-doireach*, oaky field.

Gortdonaghmore in Cork; of the great church.

Gortdotia in Cork; burnt field. See Beatin.

Gortdromagh in Cork and Kerry; *Gort-dromach*, field of the *droms* or long hill-ridges.

Gortdromagownagh in Kerry; *Gort-droma-gamhnach*, field of the ridge (*drom*) of the milch cows.

Gortdromasillahy in Kerry; *Gort-droma-sailighthe*, field of the ridge of the willows.

Gortdromerillagh in Kerry; *Gort-droma-eirleach*, field of the ridge of the slaughterers. Perhaps this has something to do with the name of the surrounding parish—namely, Kilnanare, wood of the slaughterers (*ar*, slaughter: vol. i. p. 117).

Gortearagh in Cork; *Gort-iarthach*, western field.

Gorteenacammadil in Roscommon; *Goirtín-a-chaimidil*, little field of the winding stream: from *cam*, winding.

Gorteenachurry in Leitrim; of the *curragh* or marsh.

Gorteenacra in Galway; little field of the *acre*: contained just one Irish acre.

Gorteenadiha in Tipperary; *Goirtín-na-daibhche* [dihy], of the vat or tub or hollow: probably a deep hole in a river.

Gorteenagloon in Longford; *Goirtín-na-glúine* [-gloona], of the *glún* or knee. Better Gorteenagloona; but the nom. *gloon* is kept in preference to the gen. *gloona*: p. 12. Here the people show the print of St. Patrick's knee in a stone.

Gorteenaguinnell in Leitrim; *Goirtín-na-gcoinneall*, little field of the candles. *C* of *coinneall* eclipsed by *g*. They have a story that formerly supernatural candles were often seen burning here at night.

Gorteenaneelig in Clare; same as Gortaneelig, only with dim.

Gorteenatarriff in Cork, and **Gorteenaterriff** in Cavan; *Goirtín-a'-tairbh* [-tarriff], little field of the bull.

Gorteenavalla in Tipperary; of the *bealach* or road.

Gorteenaveela in Galway; *Goirtín-a'-mhíle*, of the mile: *i.e.* a mile from some well-known place to fix position, as we say "Six-mile-bridge," or "Halfway House," or "Midleton."

Gorteencrin in Wexford; of the (remarkable) *crann* or tree.

Gorteendangan in Tipperary; of the *dangan* or fortress.

Gorteendarragh in Leitrim and Mayo; of the oaks.

Gorteendrishagh in Galway; of the bramble-bushes.

Gorteenlahard in Galway; of the "half-height." See Lahard.

Gorteenlynagh in Mayo; of the Lynaghs or Leinstermen: or Lynnotts.

Gorteennabarna in Tipperary; little field of the *bearna* or gap.

Gorteennabohogy in Galway; of the *bohój* or hut. *Bohój* is a dim. of *both*, a tent. See Bo.

Gorteennafinnoge in Cork; *Goirtín-na-fionnóige*, of the scaldcrow: the singular indicating a resort: p. 11. See vol. i. p. 486.

Gorteenaguppoge in Clare; *Goirtín-na-geopóg*, of the *copógs* or dockleaves. See vol. ii. p. 347.

Gorteenalee in Kilkenny; *Goirtín-na-laogh*, of the calves.

Gorteennameale in Queen's Co.; *Goirtín-na-maol*

of the *maols* or hornless cows. *Maol* in this sense often occurs.

Gorteennamrock in Limerick; *Goirtim-na-mbroc*, of the *brocs* or badgers.

Gorteennamuck in Kilkenny and Mayo; of the pigs.

Gorteenaskagh in Limerick; of the whitethorns.

Gortenoona in Kildare; Una's little field (a woman).

Gorteenorna in Longford; of barley: *eorna*. See vol. ii. p. 321.

Gorteenrainee in Tipperary; of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

Gorteenreagh in Clare, and **Gorteenrevagh** in Longford; *Goirtin-riabhach*, grey little field.

Gorteeny in Galway and Tipperary; Irish plural (*goirtínidhe*) of gorteen: little fields.

Gortermoan in Fermanagh, and **Gortermone** in Leitrim; *Gort-ar-móin*, field on the bog. *Ar*, on, often occurs: see Doneraile, vol. i. p. 280.

Gortfahy in Mayo; *Gort-faithche*, of the green. (For fairs or sports.) See *Faithche*, vol. i. p. 296.

Gortflugh in Donegal; *Gort-fliuch*, wet enclosed field.

Gortgare in Derry; *Gort-gaerr*, short field.

Gortgarn in Antrim and Derry; *Gort-gcarn*, field of the carns or grave-monuments. Observe the *c* of *carn* is eclipsed, which looks as if *Gort* were neuter. The form *Gort-na-gcarn* is unlikely though possible.

Gortgarra in Donegal; *Gort-gearra*, of the cut or trench. See *Garr*.

Gortgarran in Fermanagh, and **Gortgarraun** in Clare; field of the *garraun* or copse.

Gortgarriff in Cork, **Gortgarrow** in Galway, and **Gortgarve** in Mayo; *Gort-garbh* [-garv], rough enclosed field.

Gortgill in Antrim; *Gort-gile*, white field.

Gortgole in Antrim; *Gort-gabhaile*, field of the (river-) fork.

Gortgoman in Fermanagh. Meaning certain, viz. field of the *cománs* or hurleys: a field for hurling or goaling. The Irish form is either *Gort-na-gcoman* or more probably *Gort-gcoman*, like *Gort-gcarn*.

Gortgor in Fermanagh ; pron. there Gortgorha ; i.e. *gort-gortha*, scorched or burnt field : *gor*, to burn. See Beatin.

Gortgranard in Fermanagh ; *Gort-granaírd*, field of the *gran-árd* or grain-hill. (But this does not apply to Granard in Longford : for which see p. 20.)

Gorticashel in Tyrone ; better Gortacashel ; *Gort-a'-chaisil*, field of the *cashel* or old stone fort.

Gorticloghan in Derry ; better Gortacloghan ; field of the *cloghan* or stepping-stone ford.

Gortinar in Leitrim ; *Gort-an-áir*, of the *ár* or slaughter. Memory of a battle. See Gortdromerillagh.

Gortinarable in Tipperary ; *Gort-an-earbail*, field of the *tail*, a long strip projecting from the body of the townland. See Earball, vol. ii. p. 426.

Gortincoolhill in Derry ; *Gort-an-chollchoille*, field of the hazel wood. *Coll*, hazel ; *coill*, wood.

Gortindarragh in Fermanagh and Tyrone ; of the oaks.

Gortineddan in Fermanagh ; same as Gortanaddan.

Gortiness and **Gortinessy** in Donegal ; *Gort-an-easa*, field of the *ess* or waterfall.

Gortinreagh in Donegal ; *Goirtín-riabhach*, grey *gortin* or little field.

Gortins in Wexford ; English plural of *Gortin* or *Gorteen* : little *gorts* or enclosed fields.

Gortinty in Leitrim ; *Gort-teinte*, field of fires (*teine*, plural *teinte*). The fires were either for burning the surface or St. John's Eve fires.

Gortknock in Tipperary ; *Gort-cnuic*, field of the hill. Here the nom. *knock* is retained where it should be the gen.—*Gort-knick* : p. 12.

Gortknockaneroe ; field of the red little hill. See last name, about the nom. *knock*. Or perhaps this comes under MacNeill's principle : p. 14.

Gortlahard in Kerry ; same as Gorteenlahard.

Gortlassabrien in Tipperary ; *Gort-leasa-Bhriain*, field of Brian's *lis* (gen. *leasa*). (Brian here, not O'Brien.)

Gortleck in Donegal and Roscommon ; *Gort-leice* [-lecka], field of the flagstone or flaggy surface.

Gortlecka in Clare ; same as last, but more correct.
Gortleet in Fermanagh ; a corruption of last name.
Gortletteragh in Donegal and Leitrim ; *Gort-leitreach*, field of the *leitir* or wet hillside. See vol. i. p. 404.

Gortlicka in Kerry ; same as Gortlecka.

Gortlosky in Donegal, and **Gortlusky** in Galway and Queen's Co. ; burnt field : see Beatin.

Gortloughra in Cork and Kerry ; *Gort-luachra*, rushy enclosed field.

Gortlum in Dublin Co. ; *Gort-lom*, bare field.

Gortlush in Donegal ; of leeks (*lus*, a leek).

Gortlustia in Roscommon ; *Gort-loiste*, of the *losset* or kneading-trough ; *i.e.* well-tilled land. See Coclusty.

Gortmoney in Monaghan ; *Gort-muine*—of the shrubbery.

Gortmullin in Tipperary ; field of the *muileann* or mill.

Gortmunga in Tipperary ; *mong*, *muinge*, long sedgy grass.

Gortnabarnaboy in Galway ; of the yellow (hill-) gap.

Gortnabarnan in Tipperary ; *Gort-na-bearnan*, of the gap.

Gortnabinna in Cork, and **Gortnabinn** in Kerry ; of the peak or pinnacle. See Bin.

Gortnaboha in Galway ; of the hut. See Bo.

Gortnaboley in Tipperary, and **Gortnaboola** in Limerick ; *Gort-na-buaile*, enclosed field of the dairy-ing-place. See Booley.

Gortnabrade in Donegal ; *Gort-na-brághad*, field of the neck or gorge. See Braghad in vol. i. p. 523.

Gortnacally in Fermanagh and Tipperary ; *Gort-na-caillighe*, of the nun : meaning convent or nun's property.

Gortnacamdarragh in Leitrim ; field of the crooked oak. *Cam*, crooked ; *dair*, *darach*, an oak.

Gortnacarry in Cavan, and **Gortnacarriga** in Cork and Kerry ; *Gort-na-carraige*, field of the rock.

Gortnacart in Donegal ; *Gort-na-ceardcha*, field of the forge. Nom. *cart* preferred to gen. *carta* : p. 12.

Gortnaclea in Queen's Co., and **Gortnacleha** in Tipperary; *Gort-na-cleithe*, field of the hurdle: here probably a harrow; for harrows were then, and are often now, made of hurdles.

Gortnacleigh in Cavan; *Gort-na-cloiche*, of the stone: this remarkable stone still remains.

Gortnaclough in Cork and Tipperary, **Gortnacloughy** in Galway, **Gortnaclohy** in Clare, Cork, and Limerick, and **Gortnacloy** in Roscommon; *Gort-na-cloiche*, of the (remarkable) stone. As to Gortnacloy, see Aughnacloy, vol. i. p. 412.

Gortnacooheen in Galway; local and correct name, *Gort-na-cuaichín*, field of the little cuckoo. *Cuach*, cuckoo; dim. *cuaichín* [cooheen].

Gortnacoolagh in Limerick and Tipperary; *Gort-na-cuileacha*, field of the angle or corner.

Gortnacorkoge in Leitrim; *Gort-na-georcóig*, field of the beehives. Better Gortnagorcoge, to allow for the necessary eclipsis of *c*: p. 3.

Gortnacrannagh in King's Co. and Roscommon; *Gort-na-cranncha*, of the *cranns* or trees. *Crannach*, *cranncha*, a collective term from *crann*.

Gortnacreagh in Tyrone; *Gort-na-creiche*, of the *creach* or plunder.

Gortnacreha in Cork and Limerick; same as last, but the genitive is correctly used here. These names are an echo of the old cattle-lifting times.

Gortnacrieve in Leitrim; *Gort-na-craoibhe* [-creeva], field of the branch or branchy tree or branchy or bushy place.

Gortnacross in Galway; *Gort-na-croise* [-crusha], of the cross. Here the incorrect nom. *cross* is kept, instead of gen. *crusha*: p. 12.

Gortnacrusha in Cork; correctly anglicised from *Gort-na-croise*, field of the cross.

Gortnacurra in Clare and Kerry; of the *cora* or weir.

Gortnaderry in Leitrim; same as Gortderraree, where no article is used.

Gortnadrung in Sligo; *Gort-na-druinge*, of the party or troop (*drung*).

Gortnadumagh in Tipperary; *Gort-na-dtomach*, of the bushes. *Tom* (a bush), with the termination *ach*. *T* eclipsed by *d*: p. 4, VIII.

Gortnagallon in Antrim; *Gort-na-ngallán*, of the *gallans* or pillar-stones. See vol. i. p. 343.

Gortnagan and **Gortnagane** in Kerry; *Gort-na-gceann* [-gan], field of the heads. *Ceann* [can], a head: *c* eclipsed. An execution place: or more probably the scene of a battle where there was what the annalists call *Ar-cenn*, "a slaughter of heads," and where, after the fight, the victors made a *carn* or heap of the heads of the slain enemies.

Gortnagarn in Leitrim and Tyrone; *Gort-na-gcarn*, of the *carns* or monumental heaps. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

Gortnagashel in Cork; *Gort-na-gcaiseal*, of the *cashels* or old stone forts.

Gortnageeragh in Cork, Antrim, and Mayo; *Gort-na-gcaorach*, field of the sheep. *C* changed to *g* by eclipsis in gen. plural.

Gortnagishagh in Cork; *Gort-na-gciseach*, of the hurdle bridges. See vol. i. p. 362.

Gortnaglearagh in Clare; of the clergymen, indicating church property.

Gortnagluggin in Limerick; *Gort-na-gcloigeann*, field of the skulls: or of the round skull-like hills. See Cluggin.

Gortnagoul in Cork; *Gort-na-gcoll*, of the hazels (*coll*).

Gortnagowna in Tipperary; *Gort-na-ngamhach*, of the *strippers* or milch cows. See vol. i. p. 471.

Gortnagrace in Donegal; *Gort-na-gréise*, field of the battle. *Gréis*, *gréise*, a battle (among other meanings).

Gortnagraiga in Cork; *Gort-na-gráige*, of the *graig* or hamlet. See vol. i. p. 353.

Gortnagrelly in Sligo; *Gort-na-greallaigh*, of the *greallach* or marsh.

Gortnagroagh in Galway and Queen's Co., and **Gortnagrough** in Cork; *Gort-na-gcruach*, field of the ricks or stacks or pointed hills.

Gortnagulla in Kerry; *Gort-na-ngiollaith*, of the gillies or servant boys.

Gortnagullion in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Gort-na-gcuillion*, field of the *cullens* or hollies.

Gortnagunned in Galway; *Gort-na-gconaid*, field of the hounds. For the curious addition of *d* to *con*, hounds, see vol. ii. p. 15.

Gortnagusetaul in Mayo; *Gort-na-giustála*, field of the athletic exercises: the place where the games were practised for the great fair-meetings, or an exercising ground for military drill (*giústal*).

Gortnahahaboy in Tipperary; *Gort-na-hatha-buidhe*, field of the yellow ford (Athboy).

Gortnahaskany in Galway; *Gort-na-heascaine*, field of the curse. About cursing in names, see vol. ii. p. 479.

Gortnahimrissan in Galway; *Gort-na-himreasaine*, field of the contention or controversy. *Imreasan* here is fem. See Countenan.

Gortnahown in Cork and Galway; *Gort-na-habhann*, of the river: *h* prefixed (p. 4, X). See Au.

Gortnahulla in Tipperary; of the *uladh* or prayer station. See Uladh, vol. i. p. 338.

Gortnakilla in Galway, and **Gortnakillew** in Cavan; *Gort-na-coille*, field of the wood.

Gortnalara in Tipperary; *Gort-na-lárach*, of the mare.

Gortnaleaha in Kerry; *Gort-na-léithe*, field of the grey (cow). See Bo.

Gortnaleck in several counties; field of the flag-stone or flagstone surface.

Gortnalecka in Galway; same as last, but more correctly anglicised, as it has the gen.: p. 12.

Gortnaleg in Cavan; of the *lags* or hollows.

Gortnalicky in Cork; same as Gortnaleck and Gortnalecka.

Gortnalone in Galway; *Gort-na-lón*, of the black-birds.

Gortnalougher in Leitrim, and **Gortnaloughra** in Cork; *Gort-na-luachra*, of the rushes—rushy field. See vol. ii. p. 333.

Gortnalug in Galway and Leitrim; same as **Gortnaleg**.

Gortnalyer in Mayo; *Gort-na-ladhar*, field of the (river-) forks. See vol. i. p. 530.

Gortnaminna in Cork; *Gort-na-mine* [-minna], of the meal. Probably a miller's residence.

Gortnaminsha in Kerry; *Gort-na-mbinse*, of the benches.

Gortnamoney in Donegal and Derry, and **Gortnamony** in Down; *Gort-na-mona*, of the bog.

Gortnamoyagh in Derry; *Gort-na-mboitheach*, field of the cow-houses: *bo*, cow; *teach*, a house.

Gortnamuck in Clare, Donegal, and King's Co.; field of the *mucs* or pigs.

Gortnamuckaly in Kerry; *Gort-na-muclaigh*, of the piggeries.

Gortnamucky in Cork; *Gort-na-muice*, of the pig.

Gortnamuinga in Clare; field of the *muing* or morass.

Gortnana in Monaghan; *Gort-an-eanaigh* [-anny], of the marsh.

Gortnanool in Clare; *Gort-na-nubhall*, of the apples. *N* prefixed to *ubhall* [ool] in gen. plur.: p. 4, IX.

Gortnanooran in Kerry; *Gort-na-nuaran*, of the *uarans* or cold springs. See *Fuaran*, vol. i. p. 453.

Gortnanuv in Limerick; *Gort-na-nubh*, of the eggs. *N* prefixed to *ubh* [uv]: p. 4, IX. Place of a fowl and egg dealer.

Gortnapeasty in Cork; of the *piast* or beast or monster (legendary). See vol. i. p. 199.

Gortnaporia in Galway; *Gort-na-ponaire* [ponary: usually pron. *poria*], field of the beans.

Gortnarah in Leitrim, and **Gortnaraha** in Mayo; *Gort-na-raith* and *-na-ratha* [-rah, *raha*], of the *rath* or fort.

Gortnaraheen in Galway; of the little *rath*.

Gortnarea in Cork; of the *rea* or boggy flat. See *Reidh* in vol. i. p. 426.

Gortnarup in Galway; *Gort-na-rop*, of the robbers. *Rop*, an old word for a robber (Corm., Gloss.), modern *ropaire*.

Gortnasate in Donegal; Correct name would be Gortlassate; for the full Irish name is *Gort-leas-saighead*, field of the fort (*lis*) of the arrows. Arrows are often dug up in this old fort. See Saighed in vol. ii. p. 178.

Gortnascarry in Limerick; of the rough shallow ford. See Scairbh, vol. i. p. 360.

Gortnascreeny in Cork and Galway; *Gort-na-scríne*, of the *scrín* [skreen] or shrine, or chapel built over a shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

Gortnascregga in Cork; *Gort-na-screige*, of the rock.

Gortnashammer in Mayo; of the hamrocks.

Gortnasragh in Kilkenny; field of the *sraths* or river-holms.

Gortnatubbrid in Cork; *Gort-na-tiobraide*, of the *tiobraid* or spring well. The correct anglicised form would be Gortnatubbrida.

Gortnavreaghaun in Clare, and **Gortnavreeghan** in Cavan; *Gort-na-bhfraochán*, of the whortleberries or *hurts*. See Fraechan, vol. i. p. 520.

Gortnawaun in Leitrim; *Gort-na bhfán*, of the *fáns* or *fauns* or slopes. *F* eclipsed: p. 4, IV.

Gortnesk in Donegal; *Gort-an-uisce* [-iska], of the water—watery field.

Gortnessy in Derry; *Gort-an-easa*, of the waterfall.

Gortrelig in Kerry; field of the *reilig* or churchyard. See vol. i. p. 346.

Gortronnagh in Galway; field of the *roinns* or divisions: *i.e.* where the boundaries of several properties met.

Gortrooskagh in Kerry; of the moor. See vol. i. p. 464.

Gortrush in Kilkenny and Tyrone; of the wood.

Gortscreagan in Derry; of the little rocks. See Gortnascregga.

Gortshanavogh in Kerry; *Gort-sean-bhoithe*, field of the old hut. Vowel (*a*) inserted between *shan* and *vogh*: p. 7, VII. See Bo.

Gortshanvally in Kerry; of the old town (bally).

Gortskagh and **Gortskeagh**; field of the thorn-bushes.

Gortskeha in King's Co., and **Gortskehéy** in Mayo ; *Gort-sceithe*, field of the whitethorn. See vol. i. p. 518.

Gorttoose in Roscommon ; front field. *Tús*, front.

Gortullaghan in Cavan ; *Gort-tulchain*, of the little hill.

Gortussa in Tipperary ; *Gort-tosaigh*, front field. See *Gorttoose*.

Gortycavan in Derry, *Gort-Ui-Caomhain*, O'Cavan's field.

Gortycullane in Tipperary ; O'Cullane's or Collins's field.

Gortygara in Sligo ; O'Gara's field.

Gortyknaveen in Limerick ; *Gort-Ui-Cnaimhín*, O'Knavin's or Nevin's field.

Gortyleane in Roscommon ; *Gort-Ui-Liain*, O'Leane's field.

Gortyroyan in Galway ; *Gort-Ui-Ruadhain*, O'Rowan's enclosed field.

Gosheden in Derry ; *Geósadán*, a stalk : also the yellow ragweed ; a field of ragweeds. Common enough still.

Goulacullin in Cork ; *Gabhal-a'-chuilinn*, fork of the holly.

Gour in Cork, and **Gower** in Clare ; *Gabhar*, a goat, indicating a place of goats : p. 11.

Gowla in Galway, and **Gowlagh** in Cavan ; *Gabhalach*, a place of *gowls* or river-forks.

Gowlaunlee in Galway ; *Gabhalán-lighe*, little fork of the grave (*lighe*). So interpreted there—correctly.

Gowlaunrevagh in Leitrim ; grey little river-fork.

Gowle in Wicklow ; *Gabhal*, a fork.

Gowly in Leitrim ; *Gaibhle* [gowly], forks.

Gowny in Fermanagh ; *Gamhna*, calves : a calf resort.

Graan in Fermanagh ; *Grán*, grain : a corn-field.

Graddoge in Galway and Mayo, and **Gradoge** in Cavan ; *Greadóg*, scorched or burnt land : from *gread*, to burn. See *Beatin*.

Graffanstown in Westmeath ; half English. Irish name *Baile-an-ghrafáin*, townland of the Graffaun or

grubbing axe: *i.e.* land that had been grubbed. See *Grafán*, vol. i. p. 237.

Gragara in Kilkenny; *Graig-a'-raith*, hamlet of the rath.

Gragaugh in Tipperary; a form of *Graig*, a hamlet.

Gragh in Longford; *gréach*, a mountain flat or boggy plain.

Gragullagh in Roscommon; *Grágalach*, bird-cackling, indicating a place where birds gathered. See *Gragarnagh*, vol. ii. p. 318.

Grahormack and **Grahormick** in Wexford; *Garrdha-Chormaic*, Cormac's garden.

Graig or **Graigue**, a hamlet, a village.

Graigacurragh in Limerick; village of the *currach* or marsh.

Graigeen in Limerick: dim.; little *graig* or village.

Graigillane in Tipperary; *Graig-oileain*, of the island.

Gaignagower in Kerry and Waterford; hamlet of the goats.

Graigueadrisly in Queen's Co.; *Graig-a'-drisligh*, hamlet of the brambles or brushwood. See vol. ii. p. 355.

Graigueagarran in Queen's Co.; of the *garrahan* or copse.

Graigueagowan in Galway; of the *gow* or smith.

Graigueakilleen in Galway; of the little church.

Graigueanossy in Queen's Co.; of the rampart or enclosure. *Fosadh* [fossa], enclosure: *F* dropped out by aspiration.

Graigueavallagh in Queen's Co.; *Graig-a'-bhealaigh*. of the pass.

Graiguenahown in Queen's Co.; *Gráig-na-habhan*, village of the river.

Graiguenasmuttan in Queen's Co.; *Graig-na-smutan*, village of the *smuttans* or stakes: here meaning tree-trunks.

Graiguenavaddoge in Galway; *Graig-na-bhfeadog*, of the plovers.

Graiguesallagh in Kildare and Wexford; dirty or miry *graigue*.

Grallagh, *Greallach* ; a miry or marshy place.

Grallaghgreenan in Down ; miry place of the *grianan* or sunny house.

Granard in Longford : see p. 20.

Grange and **Granshagh**, Irish *Grainseach*, a place for grain, generally a monastic granary. Irish word borrowed from English.

Grangeclare in Kildare, grange of the *clar* or plain.

Grangecon in Wicklow ; *Grainseach-con*, grange of the hounds.

Grangesilvia in Kilkenny ; Irish name, *Grainseach-na-coille*, grange of the wood : " wood " turned to " silvia " not incorrectly.

Greagh, *gréach*, a coarse mountain flat much used in Cavan and surrounding counties. **Greaghacholea** in Fermanagh and Cavan ; *Gréach-a'-chuaille*, mountain-flat of the pole or trunk. *Cuaille* used here in masc. See Coolia.

Greaghadoo in Cavan ; *Gréucha-dubha*, black mountain flats.

Greaghadossan in Cavan ; *Gréach-a'-dosain*, *greagh* of the little bush. *Dos*, bush ; dim. *dosán* : p. 12, II.

Greaghans in Mayo ; little *greagh*s or mountain-flats.

Greaghatarriv in Fermanagh ; of the bull. See vol. i. p. 471.

Greaghdrumit in Monaghan ; of the *drumod* or long ridge.

Greaghdrumneesk in Monaghan ; mountain-flat of the hill-ridge (*drum*) of the snipes (*naosc*).

Greaghlatacapple in Monaghan ; *Gréach-leacht-a'-chapail*, mountain-flat of the monument (*leacht*), of the horse (*capall*). *Leacht* or mound raised over a favourite horse.

Greagh lone in Monaghan ; *Gréach-lubháin*, of the lamb : meaning a resort of lambs : p. 11.

Greaghna cross in Cavan ; *Gréach-na-croise* [-crusha], of the cross. Should have been anglicised Greaghna-crusha. An excellent example of the retention of the nom. (*cross*) incorrectly for the gen. (*crusha*) : p. 12.

Greaghnadarragh in Cavan and Leitrim; of the oaks.

Greaghnafarna in Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon; *Gréach-na-fearna*, mountain-flat of the alder or alder-wood.

Greaghnageeragh in Roscommon; of the sheep.

Greaghnagloch in Leitrim and Roscommon; *Gréach-na-gloch*, of the stones.

Greaghgnagon in Leitrim; *Gréach-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

Greaghnagore in Fermanagh; *Greach-na-ngabhar*, of the goats.

Greaghnaileava in Roscommon; *Gréach-na-léabha*, of the marsh mallows: here *léabha* [leev], instead of *leamh* [lav], as elsewhere. See vol. ii. p. 345.

Greaghnaslieve in Leitrim; of the mountain (*sliabh*).

Greaghrahan in Cavan; of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

Grillagh, Grilough, and Grilly; marshy land. See Grallagh.

Groin in Kerry; *Groidhin*, a place where horses are fed. See Groigh, vol. ii. p. 310.

Gub and **Gubb** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim: *Gob*, a snout or beak, a sharp point (of land, hill, or rock).

Gubacreeny in Leitrim; *Gob-a'-chrionnaigh*, point or snout of the withered bushes. *Críonach*, a withered brake, from *críon*, withered.

Gubagraffy in Leitrim; *Gob-a'-ghrafaigh*, point of grubbing, *i.e.* rooting up the surface with a *grafán*. See Graffanstown.

Gubbaroe in Fermanagh; *Goba-ruadha*, red snouts.

Gublusk in Fermanagh; burnt point. See Beatin.

Gubnageer in Leitrim; *Gob-na-gcaor*, of the berries.

Gubrimmaddera in Cavan; *Gob-dhroma-madradh*, point of the ridge (*drom*) of dogs (*madra*). *Dhroma* in the middle of the Irish name is turned to *rim* by two influences: first the *d* drops out by aspiration, as in Borim; secondly, the *roma* (gen.) turns to *rim*, which represents the nom. *dhru m* by the influence

stated at p. 12, whereas it should be *oma*, representing the gen. *dhroma* : “ Gubromamaddra.” Or perhaps MacNeill’s remark comes in : p. 14.

Guileen in Queen’s Co. ; *Gaibhlín*, little fork.

Gulladoo in Donegal, Leitrim, and Tyrone, and **Gulladuff** in Derry ; either *Guala-dubha*, black shoulders (of a hill), or *Gaibhle-dubha*, black forks. Uncertain which.

Gullane and **Gullaun** in Kerry ; *Gallán*, a standing pillar-stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

Gurrawirra in King’s Co. ; should be Garrawirra, the Irish name being *Garrda-Mhuire*, Mary’s garden.

Gurt, same as Gort.

Gurteenavallig in Kerry ; *Goirtín-a'-bhealaigh*, little *gurt* or enclosed field of the road or pass. Full final *g* : p. 2, III.

Gurteenbeha in Cork ; of the birch. See Beha.

Gurteenflugh in Cork ; wet little field.

Gurteennaboul in Cork ; *Goirtín-na-bpoll*, little field of the holes. *P* of *poll* or *poul* (hole) eclipsed : p. 4, VI.

Gurteennacloona in Cork and Kerry ; field of the meadow.

Gurteenulla in Cork ; little field of the *uladh* or penitential station. See vol. i. p. 338.

Gurtnapisha in Tipperary ; of the pease. See Pish, vol. ii. p. 323.

Halls in Leitrim ; English plural for the Irish plural *Olladha*, altar tombs or penitential stations. The plural article is always used before it in speaking—*Na-h Olladha*, the stations : and this article causes *h* to be prefixed, which is retained in the anglicised form “ Halls.” For Ulaidh or Olaidh, see vol. i. p. 338.

Hass in Derry ; *Eas* [ass], a waterfall. The little river there runs over rocks ; forming broken rapids.

Haugh in Donegal ; *An fhaithche* [An Augha], The Faha or sporting-green : see vol. i. p. 296.

Haw in Donegal ; same as last, more smoothed down.

Hell River, a small stream in Clare near Quin : a

translation of its Irish name *Abhainn-an-iffrinn*. See also *Skirra-go-hiffirn* in vol. ii. p. 74. The Devil's punchbowl on Mangerton Mt., near Killarney, is called in Irish *Poul-an-iffrinn*, the hole of hell.

Hungry Hill, a remarkable mountain west of Glen-garriff in Cork: a puzzling name. The universal Irish name there is *Cnoc-déud* [Knockdaid], and the equally universal interpretation is "Angry Hill," as I have often heard both names on the spot. *Deud* is a familiar local word for "anger" or "angry": *Ta deud mór agum aige*, "I have great anger against him"—"I am very angry with him." Accordingly Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who knows every inch of the place, mentions this hill (in his poem of "Dunboy") as "Bold Angry." The recognised *general* meaning, however, of *deud*, as given in the dictionaries, is a tooth, a jaw, a set of teeth; and probably this fact has facilitated the change from "Angry" to "Hungry." But this only puts the difficulty on the long finger. Why was this hill called "The hill of the teeth"; for I take it that this was the original meaning. I was unable to see *from some distance*, any local feature to account for the name.

Ida barony in Kilkenny; *Ui-Deaghda* [I-Da], the descendants of *Deaghda* or *Dagaeus*.

Iderown in Antrim; *Eadar-dha-abhann* [Idir-aown], "between two rivers," a designation of very general application. See vol. i. p. 251.

Ightermurragh in Cork; *Iochtair-Murchadha*, Murrogh's lower land.

Illan, Illaun, often used; *Oileán*, an island.

Illanataggart in Mayo; *Oileán-a'-tsagairt*, of the priest.

Illancrone in Donegal: for St. Crone, see Temple-crone.

Illannamraher in Mayo; *Oileán-na-mbráthar*, of the friars, indicating monastic property.

Illaunknocknanagh in Cork: *Oileán-cnuic-na-neach*, the island of Knocknanagh, this last meaning the hill of the horses.

Illaunmeen in Tipperary; *Oileán-mín*, smooth island.

Illaunmore Burrook, island off the Clare coast; *Oileán-mór-Burrúc*, great island of the mermaids. A mermaid legend here and in many other places round the coast. See Crofton Croker's Fairy Legends.

Illaunstookagh in Kerry; island of the *stuacs* or pinnacles or pointed hills.

Illies in Donegal; *Uillidhe* [Illy], elbows, from the form of the land.

Illion in Donegal and Galway; *Uillinn*, an elbow. **Illeny** in Galway, the Irish plural, *Uillinidhe*: elbows. From shape.

Imeroo in Fermanagh. *Ime-rubha*, fence of the herb *rue*: not *ruadh*, red.

Imlick in Donegal; *Imlic*, a navel, *i.e.* a central point of the district, just as the great stone Aillnamheeran at Ushnagh, in Westmeath, which was regarded as the central point of Ireland, was often called the Navel of Ireland.

Imogane in Cork; a small *imě*, a dam or weir. *Gan* or *can*, a dim. termination: p. 12, II.

Imokishy in Cork, dam of the *kesh* or wickerwork causeway. See vol. i. p. 361.

Inch, Inis, Inse, an island. An Inch or Incha or Insha is commonly a river-meadow, the moist smooth pasture along a stream. "The cows are grazing on the *inch*."

Incha, representing the gen., often used instead of the nom. Inch or *Inis*. See p. 12.

Inchaboy in Galway; yellow inch.

Inchabride in Kilkenny; *Inse-Bhrighde*, Brigit's inch.

Inchacarran in Kilkenny, of the stones. See Carr.

Inchacooly in Queen's Co.; *Inse-cuaille*, inch of the *cuaille* or pole: or *Inse-cíúile*, of the corner or angle.

Inchadoghill in Derry; Doghill's inch. *Duachaill* or *Doghil* was a ferocious demoniac monster that formerly haunted the place. Perhaps he was the same *beast* from which *Linn-Duachaill* (FM), on the coast of Louth, was named. See Scattery.

Inchadrinagh in Tipperary ; of the *dryan* or black-thorn.

Inchaphuca in Carlow ; the Pooka's *inch*. See vol. i. p. 188.

Inchbofin in Westmeath ; *Inis-bo-finne*, island of the white cow : occurs several times.

Inchee in Kerry ; *Insidhe*, plural of *Inse*, "inches" or islands.

Inchenagh in Longford ; *Ins'-éanach*, isle of birds.

Inchfarrannagleragh in Kerry ; the island or river-meadow of the land (*fearann*) of the clergy ; belonging to a monastic farm. See *Farran*.

Inchinagotach in Cork ; *Inis-na-gcotach*, island of the *cots* or small flat-bottomed boats. See *Cot*, vol. i. p. 226.

Inchinagoum in Cork ; *Inse-na-gcom*, of the *Cooms* or valleys.

Inchinaleega in Cork ; *Inse-na-líge*, of the flagstone.

Inchinanagh in Cork ; *Inse-na-neach*, island of the horses. See *each*, vol. i. p. 474.

Inchinaneave in Cork ; *Inse-na-naomh*, of the saints : belonging to a monastery.

Inchinascarty in Kerry ; of the *scart* or copse.

Inchinashingane in Cork ; *inch* of the pismires. See vol. ii. p. 292.

Inchinatinny in Kerry ; *-na-tuinne*, of the quagmire. *Tonn* is "a wave" : its dative is used as a nom. (p. 13) to denote a marsh.

Inchinattin in Cork ; of the *aiteann* or furze.

Inchincoosh in Kerry ; of the *cuas* or cave. See *Cuas*, vol. i. p. 437.

Inchincummer in Kerry ; two little rivers join here, forming a *comar* or confluence.

Inchincurka in Cork ; *Inse'-n-coirce*, of the oats. See *Coirce*, vol. ii. p. 321.

Inchinglanna in Kerry ; *Inse'-n-gleanna*, river-meadow of the glen.

Inchinlinane in Cork ; *Inse'-n-lionáin*, *inch* of the filling (of the incoming tide).

Inchintaggart in Cork ; of the priest. See vol. ii. p. 92.

Inchinteskin in Cork; *inch* of the marsh. See Seiscenn, vol. i. p. 463.

Inchivara in Tipperary; *Inse-Ui-Mheára*, O'Mara's *inch*.

Inchnagree in Cork; *Inse-na-gcruidh* [-gree], river-holm of the cattle. *Crodh* [cro], *cruidhe*, cattle: *c* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

Inchybegga in Cork; *Insidhe-beaga*, small river-holms.

Inish, an island. See vol. i. p. 440.

Inishbarnog, island off Donegal; of the *bairneogs*, *bairneachs*, or limpets.

Inishcaltra or Holy Island in Lough Derg on the Shannon; *Inis-Cealtchrach*, Cealtchair's island, the old pagan name.

Inishcarra near Cork city; called Inis-Cara in the "Life of St. Senan," and translated there "the island of the leg," about which the "Life" gives a legend of a drowned horse and its leg.

Inisherone in Sligo; Crona's island (a woman). See Kilcroney.

Inishmacatree in Galway; *Inis-Mic-a'-trír*, Island of "Mac-a-tree," which means "son of the three persons."

Inishmot in Meath; *Inis-Mochta*, Mochta's Island. This St. Mochta—tenth century—to be distinguished from St. Mochta of Louth (sixth century). The old church and churchyard remain: the place was formerly an island. In this part of Ireland the guttural *ch* is generally sunk, so that Mochta becomes *mouta* or *mot*.

Inishmurray in Sligo; *Inis-Muireadhhaigh*, the island of Muiredach or Murray, first bishop and patron of Killala (seventh century) (O'Hanlon, vol. viii. p. 174).

Inishnabro in Kerry; island of the *bro* or mill-stone. Better anglicised form Inishnabrone.

Inishroosk in Fermanagh; of the Marsh: see vol. i. p. 464.

Inishsirrer in Donegal; *Inis-oirthir*, eastern island. See Oirtheir, vol. ii. pp. 448, 450.

Inishtrahull off the Donegal coast; *Inis-traigh-holl*, island of the great strand, which truly describes it. *Oll*, great, with *h* prefixed: p. 4, X.

Inishvickillane in Kerry; *Inis-Mhic-Cilleain*, MacKillane's island.

Innisfallen, a celebrated island on the lake of Killarney: *Inis-Faithlenn* ("O'Cl. Cal."), the island of Faithlenn, the name of some old pagan chief.

Innishloughlin in Antrim; Loughlin's or MacLoughlin's island.

Invyarroe in Cavan; written *Inbhear-Gherroige* in Commonwealth map, meaning the *inver* or river-mouth of Garroge, a woman's name.

Iskaroon in Meath; *Uisce-Ruadhain*, Rowan's pond or river.

Island Carragh in Antrim; *Oileán-carrach*, rough island.

Island Dahill in Cork; contracted from native name, *Oileán-Dubhchoillidh* [doohilly], the island of the black wood.

Island Dromagh in Limerick; of the *droms*, backs or humps.

Island Roy in Donegal; contracted from the native and well-understood name *Oileán-abhraidhe*, prisoner's island. *Abhraidh* or *aimhréidh*, a prisoner ("non-free"). Once used as a jail.

Island Vardin in Derry; *Oileán-Ui-Bhardain*, O'Bardan's island. *B* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Istalea in Kerry; (often) pronounced *Lios-da-liath*, lis or fort of the two grey persons. See vol. i. p. 250.

Itereery in Monaghan; *Íochtar-thíre*, lower land.

Kea; *Caodh*, a quaw or quagmire. See vol. ii. p. 396.

Kead or **Ked**; a measure of land; literally a "Hundred" (*céad*). See Tricha-céd, vol. i. p. 241.

Keadew, **Keady**. In the north-west it is applied to a sandy plain along the shore. Elsewhere to a hill: see vol. i. p. 391.

Keal; *Caol*, narrow. Often applied to a narrow stream through a marsh.

Kealafreachane in Kerry; *Caol-a-phreacháin*, narrow (stream) of the *preachán* or crow. Probably some legend.

Kealagowlane in Cork; narrow (stream) of the *gabhlán* [gowlawn] or little (river-) fork.

Kealanine in Cork; *Caol-an-adhain* [eyon], narrow (stream) of the *caldron*: here a deep hole in the river.

Keam; *Céim*, a step: often applied to a pass frequented by animals.

Keamnabricka in Cork; *Céim-na-brice*, pass of the speckled (cow). See Bo.

Keamore in Cork; great quaw. See Kea.

Keamsillagh in Galway; *Céim-saileach*, pass of the sally-trees.

Kednagullion in Monaghan; *Céad-na-gcuilionn*, land-measure of the hollies. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II. See Kead.

Kednaminsha in Monaghan; *Céad-na-mbeinnse*, of the benches: *i.e.* ridges on the surface.

Keeagh in Galway; *Caodhach*, marshy; a place of *quaws*. See Kea.

Keeghan in Cavan; Irish name *Caochan*, a morass, means literally “half blind.”

Keelhilla, **Keelkill**, and **Keelkyle** in Clare, Mayo, and Galway; *Caol-choill*, narrow wood.

Keelrin in Leitrim; *Caol-rinn*, narrow point (of land).

Keenaghy in Fermanagh; *Caoin-achaíd*, beautiful field (*i.e.* well cultivated).

Keeneraboy in Monaghan; *Caonaire*, mossy land: yellow mossy land.

Keenleen in Cork; *Caoinlín*, stubbles.

Keenog in Monaghan, and **Keenoge** in Tyrone; *Caonóg*, mossy land; from *caon*, *caonach*, moss. The dim. *óg* here used in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

Keeny in Cavan; *Caonach*, *Caonaigh*, moss.

Keerhaun in Galway; *Caorthán*, quicken-tree grove.

Kells in Meath. This has been dealt with in vol. ii. p. 235. But one of its street names—“Suffolk Street”—has a curious origin, worth recording, which

is an illustration, out of many, of the preservation of old names in modern allied forms, while the old names themselves are forgotten. The Four Masters, at A.D. 1156, have this record: "Kells was burned, both houses and churches, from the Cross of the portico door to *Sifoc*." This last place is also mentioned in an ancient Charter, where we read that the boundary of certain chartered land was "from Sifoc at the south (of Kells) to Lochan Patrick in the north." The name of *Sifoc*, which lay just beside the street, was easily converted to "Suffolk Street," all the more so inasmuch as the people who gave the name were probably acquainted with Suffolk Street in Dublin, a well-known side thoroughfare off Grafton Street. But even the old name *Sifoc* itself still survives, as that of a townland adjacent to both town and street—now known as Sheeny, which represents Irish *Sidhnidhe* [Sheeny], a plural form of *Sidh* or rather of *Sidhean* [Sheean], a fairy mount (for which see vol. i. p. 186), which plural form is also still preserved even in English: for Sheeny is now often called "The Sheenys." As to the *f* in *Sifog*, it came in this way. *Sifog* is merely *Sitheog*, a common form of *Sidheán* with the dim. *óg* instead of *án* (p. 12, II) and with the usual change of the aspirate *dh* to *f* (for which see p. 6, II). Accordingly in our investigation we arrive at the ultimate meaning of the Kells "Suffolk Street," namely, "Fairy-Street," or rather "Fairymount Street." I suppose there are very few inhabitants of Kells who have any notion of the origin of their "Suffolk Street," which is now brought out for the first time here. "Suffolk Street" in Dublin has a totally different origin—named from an English nobleman. I have derived material assistance in this little investigation from an interesting letter I received from the Rev. John Healy, LL.D., Canon, the Rectory, Kells.

Keshcorran Mt. in Sligo, according to a *Dinnsenchesus* legend, had its name from two persons. Kesh was the name of a lady who, by foul spells, was meta-

morphosed into a pig and lived in a great cave in the hillside. But Corran was the original name of the hill, from the “gentle Corran,” the accomplished harper of the Dedannan leech-god Dianket. This Corran owned the hill and lived in one of its caves. For this leech-god, see “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.,” Index, “Diancecht.”

Kibberidog in Monaghan ; *Cibe-rideog*, sedgy land, lit. land of (the herb called) *rideog*. This herb is a bitter weed with sharp spikelets, called there *manna-na-mona*, “bog-awl.” *Cibe* [kibbă], sedge or sedgy land. See Moannakeeba and Rathkeva.

Kil, **Kill**, or **Kyle**, a church or wood. See vol. i. p. 314.

Kilballyskeagh in King’s Co. ; wood of Ballyskeagh or bushy town : *sceach*, a bush.

Kilbalraherd in Westmeath ; *Coill-Bhaile-raith-aird*, the wood of Ballyraherd, or the town of the high *rath* or fort.

Kilbane in several counties ; white church or wood.

Kilbarrack near **Clontarf**, Dublin ; believed to be named from St. Berach of Kilbarry (see below), who founded a church there. See O’Hanlon, vol. ii. p. 544.

Kilbarrahan in Cork ; church of St. Berchan the Prophet. See Carrickbarrahane.

Kilbarron in Donegal ; *Cill-Bhairrfhinn*, church of St. Baurrinn, an illustrious Irish saint of the sixth century. His name *Bairrfhionn* signifies “White-head,” i.e. Fair-haired. Kilbarron in Tipperary and Clare commemorate the same saint.

Kilbarry in Roscommon ; church of St. Barry, patron of the adjacent Termonbarry—sixth century.

Kilbelfad in Mayo ; *Cill-Béil-fhada* or *Cill-Bélad*. According to a local tradition, this is “Belad’s church,” from Belad or *Beul-fhada* (“Long mouth”), the patron saint. Perhaps they are right, though the calendars record no Belad. But the name would also bear the interpretation of “Church of the long ford” (O’Donovan).

Kilberehert in Kerry, and **Kilberrihert** in Cork ;

the church of St. Beretchert, a well-known saint of Tullylease in Cork, died A.D. 839. How ready we are to corrupt and conceal our fine old names. Beretchert means "of the fair judgments"; but about Castleisland in Kerry they call him St. Benjamin! This is as bad as *Jericho* for Derryco.

Kilbillaghan in Westmeath; *Cill-bileacháin*, church of the little *bilé* or ancient tree: *Bileachán*, dim. of *bilé*.

Kilbixy in Westmeath; *Cill-Bigsighe* [Bixy], church of *Bigseach*, early Irish virgin saint.

Kilboght in Galway; *Cill-bocht*, poor church or church of the poor. See Ballybough, vol. ii. p. 16.

Kilbonane in Cork; called in an old Registry Kilvenane, St. Benan's church.

Kilboyne residence in Mayo; full Irish name, *Cillín-na-mbuidhean* [Killeennamoyne] (MacFirbis), little church of the crowds or troops.

Kilbrackan in Kilkenny; St. Braghan's or Berchan's church. There were more than half a dozen Berchans. See Kilbarrahan.

Kilbrannish in Carlow; *Cill-Bhreathnais*, Branagh's or Walsh's church. For added *s*, see vol. ii. p. 13.

Kilbrean in Kerry. The first syllable is *cill*, a church (not *coill*, a wood). The second is probably a saint's name. For *Braen* or *Braon* was a usual personal name; still existing as the family name Breen or O'Breen.

Kilbreckan in Clare; same as Kilbrackan.

Kilbree in Waterford: "Cill-Brighe, Bree's church. St. Bree, a Welsh virgin. . . . Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappoquin" (Power).

Kilbreffy in Wicklow; *Cill-breachmhaighe* [breaffy], church of the wolf-plain. See vol. i. p. 482.

Kilbrenan in Cork and Mayo, and **Kilbrennan** in Westmeath; St. Brennan's or Brendan's church.

Kilbrickan and **Kilbrickane** in several counties. The church of St. Breca some one of several saints of the name.

Kilbroney in Down ; Bronach's church, from the virgin saint Bronach, who lived at a very early age of the church. Sometimes the people now absurdly call her *St. Bruno*.

Kilbunow in Kerry ; church at the river-mouth ; *bun*, end or mouth ; *ow* (*abha*), river.

Kilcam in Armagh and Tyrone ; *Coill-cam*, crooked wood.

Kilcamin in King's Co., and **Kilcaimin** in Galway ; both St. Camin's church, from St. Camin, founder of the famous college and monastery of Iniscaltra or Holy Island in Lough Derg on the Shannon : seventh century. In both these places there were churches dedicated to him.

Kilcannon in Waterford and Wexford ; St. Conan's church. There were half a dozen saints of this name.

Kilcappagh in King's Co. ; *Coill-ceapach*, wood of the tillage plots. See Ceapach, vol. i. p. 228.

Kilcar in Donegal ; St. Cartha's or Carthach's church. He is still remembered as patron. Which St. Carthach ? For there were at least four, including the great St. Carthach of Lismore.

Kilcarroon in Tipperary : *Cill-Carrún*, Carew's church.

Kilcarty in Meath ; St. Carthach's church. See Kilcar.

Kilcavan in Wexford. *Caemhan* or Kevan, an early Irish saint of whom hardly anything is known for certainty (not St. Kevin of Glendalough).

Kilcawha in Cork ; *Coill-catha*, wood of battle.

Kilclare in Cork and Leitrim ; *Coill-a'-chláir*, wood of the plain. See vol. i. p. 427.

Kilclareen in Tipperary ; wood of the little plain.

Kilcoggan in Wexford, and **Kilcloggaun** in Galway ; *Cill-a'-chlogáin*, church of the little *clog* or bell.

Kilclogh in Cork and Galway ; church of stones.

Kilclogha in Cavan ; *Cill-cloiche*, church of the (remarkable) stone.

Kilclogherane in Kerry ; same as Kilclogherna.

Kilclogherna in Roscommon ; church of the stony place.

Kilcloghan in Roscommon and Westmeath, church of the *cloghan* or stepping-stones. **Kilcloghans**, same with English plural.

Kilcock on the Rye Water between Kildare and Meath ; St. Coca's or Cocha's church ; a virgin saint, also called Ercnait, foundress and patroness of Kilcock, who lived in the sixth century. She was St. Columkille's embroiderer, and was employed to make and embroider church robes and vestments. There are other places of the same name ; but whether named from this saint or not is unknown.

Kilcoke in Queen's Co. and Tipperary ; St. Coca's church, but which St. Coca ?

Kilcolgan in Galway ; Colga's church ; from St. Colga, a disciple of Adamnan, seventh century.

Kilcollin in King's Co. ; Collin's wood.

Kilcolumb in Clare and Galway ; Columb's church : each from one of the many saints of that name. But **Kilcolumb** in Kilkenny is *Cill-Cholmai* ("O'Cl. Cal."), church of Colma (not Columb).

Kilconane in Tipperary ; same as Kilcannon.

Kilcondy in Cork ; Conda's or Conna's church. There were two very early saints of this name.

Kilconnelly in Kilkenny ; *Cill-Congallaigh*, Connelly's church. One saint Congalach is mentioned in the martyrologies, but nothing is known of him.

Kilcoole in Wicklow ; *Cill-Comhghaill*, church of St. Comgall. There were half a dozen saints of this name, besides the illustrious St. Comgall of Bangor.

Kilcoona in Galway ; *Cill-cuana*, church of St. Cuanna, the founder, who lived in the seventh century. Brother to St. Carrthach of Lismore.

Kilcooney and **Kilcoony** in several counties, all took their names from founders also named Coona.

Kilcoosh in Galway ; *Coill-cuais*, wood of the cave.

Kilcoran in Queen's Co., Tipperary, and Cork ; Cuaran's church. There was one of the name, a well-known saint of the sixth century, commonly called Cuaran the Wise : but I know nothing to connect him with these churches.

Kilcorbry in King's Co. ; *Coill-Chairbre*, Carbery's wood.

Kilcorcan in Clare ; St. Corcan's church. Several Corcans.

Kilcornan in Galway ; St. Cornan's church ; probably from St. Cornan or Caornan, one of St. Columkille's companions, and of sixth century.

Kilcornan in Limerick ; the church of St. Curnan Beg, one of the primitive Irish saints. O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 82.

Kilcorran in Monaghan ; Corran's wood.

Kilcotton in Queen's Co. ; Catan's wood.

Kilcowan in Wexford ; church of "Cuan of Airbre," a well-known saint of the early ages. The old church ruin is still there with St. Cuan's holy well beside it.

Kilcowlaght in Kerry ; *Cill-cuallaghta*, church of the colony or company. Marks some early settlement of persons from a distance.

Kilcowran in Tipperary ; same as Kilcoran.

Kilcraggan in Kilkenny ; *Cill-creagáin*, church of the rock.

Kilcrea in Cork and Dublin ; Crea's church. The virgin St. Crea founded the Cork Kilcrea in early ages in honour of St. Brigit, where now stand the stately ruins of a much later date—fifteenth century. This is the abbey commemorated in Geoghegan's well-known poem "The Monks of Kilcrea."

Kilcreen in several counties ; *Coill-chrion*, withered wood.

Kilcreevin in Sligo ; *Cill-craoibhín*, church of the little branch.

Kilcreevy in Armagh ; *Coill-craoibhe*, wood of the branch.

Kilcreg in Antrim ; wood of the rock or rocks.

Kilceronan in Cork and Queen's Co. ; Cronan's church. There were about thirty saints of this name.

Kilceronat in Cork ; Cronat's or Cruachnat's church : a virgin saint, of whom we know nothing more.

Kilcroney in Louth and Wicklow ; Croine's or Crona's church. There were several virgin saints

named Croine [Croney], but I cannot identify any of them with these churches.

Kilcross in Antrim, Kilkenny, and Cavan ; *Cill-na-croise* [-crusha], church of the cross.

Kilcrow and **Kilcroë** in several counties ; *Coill-cro*, wood of the cattle-hut (or huts). See vol. ii. p. 225.

Kilcummer in Cork ; *Cill-comair*, church of the confluence.

Kilcurkree in Tipperary ; corrupted by metathesis (p. 8) and by the change (in *cnoc*) from *n* to *r* (p. 5), from the correct local pronunciation *Cill-Cnuic-Aodha*, church of Hugh's hill.

Kilcurl in Kilkenny ; Cairell's church. There is a record of a saint of this name—seventh century.

Kildanoge in Tipperary ; church of St. Domhnog. There was a saint of this name who is patron of Tibberaghny in Kilkenny.

Kildeema in Clare ; St. Dioma's church. See Killeenadeema in vol. ii.

Kildoo in Leitrim ; *Coill-dubh*, black wood.

Kildorragh in Cavan and Leitrim ; *Coill-dorcha*, dark wood. See Bodorragha.

Kildotia in Mayo ; written in an old document Culdothia : real original, *Coill-doighe* [-dotia], burnt wood.

Kildrinagh in Kilkenny ; church of the black-thorns. **Kildrinagh** in Queen's Co., wood of the blackthorn. See Draeighean in vol. i. p. 517.

Kildun in Mayo ; *Cill-donn*, brown church.

Kilfadda in Kerry and Tipperary ; *Coill-fada*, long wood.

Kilfahavon in Monaghan ; *Coill-fa-hamhann*, wood of the river.

Kilfarboy in Clare ; *Cill-na-bhfear-mbuidhe*, church of the yellow men. Locally believed to be from the drowned Spaniards of the Armada who were buried there.

Kilfarnoge in Kerry ; *Cill-fearnóg*, church of alders.

Kilfaughna in Roscommon ; *Coill-Fhachtna*, Faghtna's wood.

Kilfaughna, **Kilfaughnabeg**, in Cork ; church (and

little church) of St. Fachtna or Fachtnan, the patron of *Ros-Ailithir* or Ross-Carbery in Cork: sixth century.

Kilfaughny in Westmeath: the local Irish name is *Coillín-na-Fachtna*, in which *Fachtna* is supposed to be a proper name—Fachtna's little wood. But why the article?

Kilfea in Mayo; *Coill-fiadh*, wood of deer.

Kilfeacle and **Kilfeakle** in Queen's Co. and Tipperary: church of the tooth. See Feakle.

Kilfelim in Kerry; Feidhlim's church. St. Felim's old churchyard is now deserted. There are several saints named Feidhlim and Feidhlimidh.

Kilfinnan in Cork and Derry; Finan's church: two out of the many saints named Finan. See vol. i. p. 154.

Kilfoylan in King's Co.; Faelan's church. There were many saints of this name.

Kilgarrow in Fermanagh; *Coill-gharbh*, rough wood.

Kilgarvan in Mayo; *Cill-na-ngarbhán* (Hy F), the church of the rough (mannered) people.

Kilgawny in Westmeath; *Coill-gamhna*, wood of calves.

Kilgellia in Mayo; a bad corruption for *Cill-greillighe* (as written in Book of Lecan), church of the swamp or mire.

Kilgobban, **Kilgobbin**; half a dozen places with these names, each of which took its name from one of the saints named Gobban, of whom at least eight are commemorated.

Kilgobnet, the name of five places in Cork, Kerry, and Waterford; all of which were probably dedicated to and took their name—*Cill-Gobnata*, Gobnat's church—from the illustrious virgin Saint Gobnat or Gobinet, foundress and patroness of Ballyvourney in Co. Cork—beginning of sixth century. Gobinet is still pretty common as a woman's name in Munster in veneration for her.

Kilgolagh in Cavan; *Coill-gabhlach*, wood of the fork.

Kilgolan in King's Co.; *Coill-a'-ghabhláin*, wood

of the little fork. In these two last cases either the wood was forked in shape or there was a river-fork.

Kilgole in Donegal ; church of the (river-) fork.

Kilgoley in Donegal ; *Cill-gabhlaighe*, church of the (river-) forks.

Kilgort in Donegal should have been anglicised Keelgort, as the native name is *Caol-ghort*, narrow *gort* or field.

Kilgort in Derry and Tyrone ; church or wood of the field : uncertain which.

Kilgortaree in Kerry ; wood of the king's field. See Ree.

Kilgorteen in Tipperary ; church of the little field.

Kilgory in Clare and Queen's Co. ; Guara's church.

Kilgowney in Tyrone ; *Coill-gamhna*, wood of the calf, meaning a resort for calves : p. 11.

Kilgraffy in Roscommon ; wood of the *grafach*, *grafán*, or grubbing axe. See vol. i. p. 237.

Kilgraigue in Meath ; wood of the *graig* or hamlet.

Kilhoyle in Derry ; *Cill-Chomhghaill* [ho-ell], Comgall's church : the great St. Comgall of Bangor. First *C* in Comgall aspirated and reduced to *h* : p. 2, II.

Kilkeary in Tipperary ; *Cill-Céire*, church of the virgin St. Ciar or Kiara—seventh century (O'Donovan : O'Hanlon, vol. i. p. 62).

Kilkeeran in King's Co., Mayo, and Meath ; *Cill-Ciarain*, St. Ciaran's or Kieran's church. Which Ciaran in each case ? For there were many saints of the name. As to Kilkeeran in the parish of Castlemore, Mayo, there is a doubt whether it is not *Coill-caorthainn*, the wood of the *keerans* or rowan-trees.

Kilkinnamurry in Down ; *Cill-cine-Muireadhaigh*, church of the sept (*cine*) of Murray.

Kilkip in Tipperary ; *Coill-a'-chip*, wood of the stock or stake or trunk. See vol. ii. p. 253.

Kilknock in several counties ; *Coill-a'-chnuic*, wood of the hill.

Kilknockan and **Kilknockane** in several counties ; church or wood of the *knockan* or little hill.

Kill alone is the name of more than a score of places in various counties: in most cases it stands for *cill*, a church: but in some it is for *coil*, a wood.

Killaan in Galway; *Cill-Loebhain* (Colgan); Loebhan's or Lavan's church. Pronounced locally, and not incorrectly, Killaain.

Killabrick in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-bhruic*, wood of the badger, a badger-haunt here: p. 11.

Killabuonia in Kerry; *Cill-Buaidhne*, St. Buonia's church.

Killachonna in Westmeath, and **Killachunna** in Galway; *Coill-a'-chonaidh*, wood of firewood. See *Conadh* in vol. ii. p. 351.

Killaclogher in Galway; *Coill-a'-chlochair*, wood of the *clogher* or stony place. See vol. i. p. 413.

Killaclohane in Kerry; church of the stepping-stones.

Killacloyne in Cork; *Cill-a'-cluaine*, church of the *cloon* or meadow.

Killacolla in Limerick; *Cill-a'-chalaidh*, church of the *callow*, i.e. a watery meadow or a ferry landing-place. See *Cala* in vol. i. p. 464.

Killaconin in Meath; *Coill-a'-choinín*, wood of the rabbit: a rabbit-warren: p. 11.

Killacrim in Kerry; pron. *Cill-aith-cruime* [Killa-crimma], church of the crooked ford. *Crim* in the anglicised name is kept instead of *crimma*, to satisfy the desire to keep the nom. instead of the gen.: p. 12.

Killaculleen in Limerick; *Cill-a'-choillín*, church of the *culleen*, *coillín*, or little wood.

Killadiskert in Leitrim; church of the desert or hermitage. Sometimes *disert* is incorrectly made *discert* as here: see *Disert*, vol. i. p. 324.

Killadooley in Queen's Co.; wood of *Dubhlaoch*—dark-complexioned chief, anglicised *Dooley*.

Killadoon in Sligo; *Cill-dufh-dúin* (Hogan) [Killudoon], church of the black *dún* or fort.

Killadough in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-dubhach*, dark or gloomy wood. The middle *a* is the inserted vowel sound: p. 7, VII.

Killadreenan in Wicklow; *Coill-a'-draigheanáin*

[-dreenan], wood of the *drynan* or blackthorn. Vol. i. p. 517.

Killadullisk in Galway; *Coill-a'-duilisc*, the wood of (the edible aquatic plant called) dillesk or dulsk. See vol. ii. p. 346.

Killafeen in Galway; St. Aiffen's church. There was a Killaffein near Glendalough, but its name and position are forgotten. See Effin.

Killagarteen in Kerry; wood of the little enclosed field.

Killaghaduff in Cavan; *Cill-achaídh-duibh*, church of the black field. See Agha.

Killaghintober in King's Co.; *Cill-achaídh-an-tobair*, church of the field of the well. See Tobar, vol. i. p. 450. *Achadh*, a field: see Agha.

Killaghteen in Limerick; Laghteen's church. From one of three saints named Laichtin commemorated in the calendars. See Lislaghtin.

Killaghwaun in Mayo; *Coilleach-bhán*, white woodland.

Killaglasheen in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-ghlaisín*, wood of the streamlet. See Glaise, vol. i. p. 455.

Killaha in Kerry (in par. of Tuosist); *Coill-atha*, wood of the ford.

Killahurk in Leitrim; *Coill-torc*, wood of the (wild) boars. The *a* is the inserted vowel sound: p. 7, VII.

Killalahard in Fermanagh; wood of the slope. See Lahard.

Killalee in Kerry; pron. locally and very decisively *Cill-a'-lige*, the church of the *lige* (slender *l*) or (important) grave (not *-a'-laoigh*—calf: broad *l*).

Killalish in Wicklow; *Cill-a'-leasa* [-lassa], church of the *lis* or fort. **Killalis** in Cavan, same.

Killaloe in Clare; *Cill-Dha-Lua* [pron. Killaloe], church of St. Dalua. This is believed to be the Lua or Molua, a very eminent saint of the sixth century, who founded Clonfertmulloe or Kyle in Queen's Co., from whom *Cill-Dhalua* was named. For *Da* and *Mo* prefixed to saints' names, see vol. i. p. 148 note.

Killalongford in Carlow; *Cill-a'-longphuirt*, church of the *longfort* or fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

Killaloo in Derry; the prevailing belief is that it is *Cill-Dha-Lua* [-aloo], St. Dalua's church: same as Killaloe.

Killalooghan in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a'-fhliuchain*, wood of the spewy land. *Fliuchan*, from *fliuch*, wet. The *f* disappears under aspiration: see Lugher.

Killalough in Cork; church of the lake.

Killaltanagh in Galway; wood of the knots, probably from the birch-trees, which show among the branches a number of knots or close roundish tanglements of the smaller branch fibres.

Killamanagh in Galway; *Cill-a-manach*, church of the monks. The *a* after *kill* is the inserted vowel sound: p. 7, VII. See Kilnamanagh, vol. i. p. 492.

Killamaster in Carlow; the master's wood. See Mastergeeha, vol. i. p. 44.

Killamaun in Leitrim; *Coill-iomáin*, wood of hurling. See *Iomán*, vol. i. p. 214.

Killameen in Leitrim; *Coill-mhín*, smooth wood. The *a* is the inserted vowel, which also saves the *m* from aspiration.

Killaminoge in Cork; written in Inq. Jac. I. *Cill-dha-ffionóg*, Irish *Cill-Dha-Mhionóg*, church of St. *Minoge* or *Damhionog* or *Da-Winnoc*. For the prefixes *Da* and *Mo*, see Killaloe.

Killamoat in Wicklow; *Coill-a'-mhota*, wood of the moat or fort.

Killamoyne in Tipperary; *Cill-Ui-Mhuadháin*, O'Mooan's church.

Killamuck in Queen's Co.; should be Kilnamuck, *Coill-na-muc*, wood of the pigs.

Killamucky in Cork; *Coill-a'-mhucайдhe*, wood of the swineherd.

Killamude in Galway; contracted from *Cill-Mhochuda*, Mochuda's church: the great St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore.

Killanafinch in Tipperary; *Cill-aith-na-fuinnse*, church of the ford of the ash—of Ashford.

Killananny in King's Co.; *Coill-an-eanaigh*, wood of the marsh. See Eanach, vol. i. p. 461.

Killandrew in Kilkenny ; *Coill-Andriais*, Andrew's wood.

Killaneer in Cork ; *Cill-aniar* [-aneer], western church.

Killaneetig in Cork ; *Cill-an-Fhaoitig*, White's church.

Killanena in Clare ; *Cill-an-aonaigh*, church of the fair or market. See Aenach, vol. i. p. 205.

Killangal in Cork ; *Cill-Aingil*, church of the angel : meaning here a resort of angels. I have not heard the legend. St. Columkille loved Derry for its "crowds of white angels." See Singland.

Killannaduff in Wexford ; *Cill-Aine-duibhe* (Hogan), the church of Ainé or Anna, the dark haired. Who was Ainé the Dark ? Probably the patron saint. But I find no such name in the Calendars.

Killannin in Galway ; *Cill-Ainthinne* (Hogan), "church of the Virgin St. Ainthinn or Anhin."

Killanny in Louth and Monaghan ; *Cill-Fhainche* [-Anny], St. Fainche's church. The *F* and the *c* in Fainche drop out by aspiration. The virgin saint Fainche was sister of the great Saint Enda or Endea of Aran—sixth century—who founded a church for her at Killany in Monaghan (Colgan).

Killaphort in King's Co. and Leitrim ; *Coill-a'-phuirt*, wood of the bank or landing-place or fortress. See Port, vol. ii. p. 230.

Killappoge in Roscommon and Carlow ; *Cill-Molappog* (FM), church of St. Molappog or Lappog. For the prefixed syllable *do*, see Killaloe.

Killaquill in Cavan ; *Coill-a'-choill*, of the hazel.

Killaraght in Sligo ; *Cill-Athrachta* (FM), church of *Athracht* or Attracta, a virgin saint of fifth or sixth century : some write that she took the veil from the hands of St. Patrick. Still held in great veneration, so that "Attracta" is now a pretty common name for Sligo women.

Killarah in Cavan ; church of the *rath*. See Rath.

Killarainy in Galway, and **Killaranny** in King's Co. ; *Coill-a'-raithnighe*, wood of the ferns. See Raithneach, vol. ii. p. 330.

Killard in Clare; *Cill-áird* (Hogan), church of the height. See vol. i. p. 385.

Killard in several counties; high church or wood. But **Killard** in Down is different: corrupted from Cúl-ard (Hogan)—high *cúl* or back or back-land.

Killaree in Cork and Kilkenny; church of the king. See *Ree*.

Killareeny in Galway; same as Killarainy.

Killark in Monaghan; *Coill-arc*, wood of pigs.

Killarles in King's Co.; *Coill-aírd-leasa*, wood of the high *lis* or fort.

Killaroo in Westmeath, and **Killarue** in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-rubha*, the wood of the herb *rue*. See vol. ii. p. 342.

Killasmeestia in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a'-smíste*, wood of the schemer or evil-doer. This is the meaning *smíste* bears here.

Killasona in Longford; *Cill-a'-sonna*, church of the mound or rampart. See *Sonnach*, vol. ii. p. 220.

Killasseragh in Cork; Lassar's church. Many saints with this name are recorded.

Killatten in Monaghan; *Cill-aitinn*, church of furze.

Killattimoriarty in Roscommon; *Cill-áit-tighe-Uí-Mhuircheartaigh*, church of (or on) the site of O'Moriarty's house. See *Attee*.

Killaturly in Mayo; *Coill-a'-turlaigh*, wood of the half-dried lake. See *Turlach*.

Killaun in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Coilleán*, underwood: dim. of *Coill*, a wood: p. 12, II.

Killavalla in Tipperary; *Coill-a'-bhealaigh*, wood of the road or pass. Better "Killavally."

Killaveenoge in Cork, and **Killavenoge** and **Killavinoge** in Tipperary; *Cill-Dha-bhFinog*, church of St. Dabhinog or Winnoc. See *Killaminoge*.

Killavilla in King's Co.; *Coill-a'-bheile*, wood of the (remarkable) ancient tree. See *Bilé*, vol. i. p. 499.

Killavoggy in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-bhogaigh*, wood of the bog. See *Bogach*, vol. ii. p. 47.

Killavoher in Galway; *Coill-a'-bhóthair*, wood of the road. See *Bothar* in vol. i. p. 370.

Killavoy in Clare; *Cill-Bhoidhe*, church of Buite or Boethius. Is this the great St. Buite of Monasterboice? For the name is the same.

Killawinna in Clare; *Cill-a'-mhuiñe*, church of the shrubbery. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

Killawullaun in Mayo; the local shanachies have it *Coill-a'-bhulláin*, wood of the little or young bull.

Killea and **Killee** are the names of about a dozen places all over Ireland, of which the greatest number are *Cill-Aodha*, Aodh's or Hugh's church. More than a score of saints named Aodh are commemorated.

Killeacle in Kerry; *Cill-fhiacail*, church of the tooth. The *f* of *fiacal* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV. See Feakle.

Killeagh in Cork; called in St. Finnbar's "Life" *Cill-Fhiacha* [Killeegha], Fiach's church, where the *F* of Fiach falls out by aspiration.

Killeague in Derry; *Coill-kiag*, wood of flagstones. See Liag, vol. i. p. 416.

Killeanly in Monaghan; *Coill-éanlaith*, wood of birds.

Killeely in Galway; *Cill-Fhaeilenn*, Faelenn's church. The proper name of this virgin saint was *Faeile* [Feela], gen. *Faeilenn*. She was sister of Colga of Kilcolgan, which see. When the *F* of *Faeile* has been omitted by aspiration, and when the gen. termination *-enn* has been omitted by the tendency to restore the nom. (p. 12), the saint's name is reduced to *-eely*.

Killeen. There are upwards of eighty places with this name all over Ireland, and about eighty others of which it forms the first part. In by far the greatest number of these cases the name is *Cillín* [Killeen], little church; but in a few it is *Coillín*, [Culleen], little wood, or underwood, equivalent to Culleen elsewhere.

Killeena in Cork and Mayo; *Cill-Eithne*, Ethnea's church. About eight virgin saints of this name are commemorated.

Killeenafinnane in Kerry; *Cillín-a-Fináin*, Finan's little church. The middle *a* is the inserted

vowel (p. 7, VII), and this preserves the *F* from being aspirated, as it is in Killeenan (below). There were about a dozen saints named Finan.

Killeenagh in Clare, Kerry, Westmeath, and Waterford; *Cillíneach*, the site of a little church or a burial-ground. “*Cillíneach* (in Waterford) little church site (which is still known). In later times, when the church had disappeared and only the cemetery remained, the word came to signify—the graveyard” (Power). See next name.

Killeenagh in Westmeath is there understood—no doubt correctly—to be *Coillíneach*, underwood: **Killeenagroagh** adjacent is *Coillineach-geruach*, the underwood of the *cruachs*, ricks, or pointed hills.

Killeenan in Clare, Tyrone, and Galway; *Cúl-Flionáin*, St. Finan’s church, same as Kilfinane, vol. i. p. 154. See Killeenafinnane.

Killeenatoor in Westmeath; *Cillín-a'-tuair*, little church of the bleach-green or grazing-place.

Killeenbane in Westmeath; *Cillín-bán*, white little church.

Killeenbeg in Kildare; *little little church*.

Killeenbrack in Westmeath; *Coillín-breac*, speckled little wood.

Killeenbraghan in King’s Co.; *Cillín-Berchain*, little church of St. Berchan the Prophet: locally called Braghan (by metathesis: see p. 8). See Carrickbarrahane.

Killeenbutler in Tipperary; Butler’s little church.

Killeencoff in Mayo; shortened from *Cillín-Ui-Chobhthaigh*, O’Coffey’s little church.

Killeencreevagh in Mayo; *Coillín-craobhach*, little wood of the large branchy trees. See Craebh, vol. i. p. 501.

Killeenlea in Kildare; **Killeenleagh** and **Killeenleigh** in Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary; *Cillín-liath* [-leea], grey little church.

Killeenlynagh in Queen’s Co.; little church of the Lynaghs (a family).

Killeenmacoog in Clare; *Cillín-Mhic-Cúig*, little church of MacHugo or MacHugh. These MacHughs

were a branch of the Burkes—not the Irish Mac-Hugh or MacAodha or Hayes.

Killeenmunterlane in Galway; *Coillín-muinter-Ui-Laighin*, little wood of the tribe or family (Muinter) of O'Lane.

Killeennamanagh in Cork; *Cillín-na-manach*, little church of the monks (belonging to some order, not to secular clergy).

Killeennashask in Mayo; little church of the sedge. See Seasc, vol. ii. p. 340.

Killeenreendowney in Cork city; *Cillín-Rígh-an-Domhnaigh*, literally, little church of the King of Sunday (*i.e.* God).

Killeenyarda in Tipperary; first syll. is *Cul* in several authorities; *Coillínidhe-arda* (both plural), high little woods.

Killegland in Meath; *Cill-leithghleanna*, church of the half glen. Like Leighlin in Kildare, vol. i. p. 430.

Killeighter in Galway and Kildare; *Coill-iochtair*, lower wood. See Iochdar (a noun) in vol. ii. p. 442.

Killeinagh in Clare; *Cill-eidhneach*, ivy church.

Killeisk in Tipperary; *Coill-éisc*, wood of fish, a nickname. Local nicknames are common enough.

Killelan in Wexford; *Cill-Fhaelain*, St. Faelan's or Faolan's church. There is still a disused graveyard. *F* disappears by aspiration. There are at least sixteen saints of this name commemorated. **Killelan** and **Killelane** in Kerry are similarly derived.

Killelton in Kerry and Waterford; Eltin's or Elton's church. There are four saints of this name commemorated.

Killemlly in Tipperary; *Cill-imlighe*, church of the marsh. See Imleach, vol. i. p. 465.

Killenny in Queen's Co.; same as Killeena.

Killenough in Cork; *Coillíneach*, a woody district.

Killerk in Wicklow, Clare, and Tipperary; *Cill-Eirc*, Erc's church. Nine saints named *Erc* are commemorated.

Killernan in Clare and Mayo; *Cill-Earnain*, Ernan's church. There were nine saints of this name.

Killerneen in Galway ; *Cill-Eirnín*, Ernin's church. Many saints of this name are commemorated.

Killesher in Fermanagh ; *Cill-Laisreach*, church of *Lasair*, a virgin saint. But which of the Lasairs ? For there were many.

Killeshil in King's Co. ; *Coill-iseal* [-ishal], low wood. See Iseal in vol. ii. p. 443.

Killeter in Cavan and Tyrone ; *Coill-iachtair*, same as Killeighter.

Killetra and **Killetragh** in Cork ; *Coill-iochtrach*, lower wood, where *iochtrach* is an adjective. See Killeighter.

Killhill in Kildare and Donegal ; *Coll-choill*, hazel wood ; same as Cullahill, vol. i. p. 515.

Killiaghan in Roscommon ; *Ceallachán*, little church (*ceall* or *cill*). *Chan*, dimin. termination : p. 12, II.

Killian in Clare ; pretty certain to be *Cill-Liadhai* or *Cill-Liadha*, the church of St. Liedania, the mother of St. Kieran of Serkieran. See Killyon, vol. i. p. 150.

Killibleaught in Derry ; *Coill-bleachta*, wood of milk : the *i* being the inserted vowel (p. 7, VII).

Killicar in Cavan ; wood of the rock. See Carr.

Killimy in Queen's Co. ; *Coill-ime*, wood of butter : pointing to a special dairy industry.

Killinaboy in Clare ; *Cill-inghine-Baoith* (FM), church of the daughter of Baoth or Boethius.

Killinaddan in Roscommon ; *Coill-an-fheadain*, wood of the streamlet (*fheadan*, with *f* dropped out by aspiration). See vol. i. p. 458.

Killinangel ; *Cill-an-aingil*, church of the angel. See Killangal.

Killinaparson in Queen's Co. ; *Coillín-a'-phearsáin*, little wood of the parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57.

Killinbore in Longford ; *Coillín-bodhar*, deaf little wood. See *Bodhar*, deaf, in vol. ii. p. 47.

Killincarrig in Wicklow ; *Coillín-carraige* [-carriga], little wood of the rock. Should have been anglicised Killincarriga.

Killininch in Tipperary ; *Coill-inse*, wood of the island or *inch* (river meadow).

Killinchy in Down; *Cill-inse* (Eccl. Antiq.), church of the island.

Killindarragh in Donegal; *Coillín-darach*, little wood of oak.

Killined in Sligo; *Coill-an-nid*, wood of the nest: *i.e.* an unusual resort of birds.

Killineen in Waterford; “*Cill-Loinín*, Loinin’s church” (Power). Its site is still there. I do not find a saint named Loinin.

Killiney in Dublin. There is a very antique church ruin here, which in great probability derived its name (now the name of the town and parish) from the six holy virgins commemorated at Killininny (below), though we have no certain record that they ever lived here at Killiney. See O’Hanlon, vol. iii. p. 198.

Killinga in Cork; *Coill-einge*, wood of the point (of land).

Killinierin in Wexford; *Coill-an-iarainn*, wood of iron, *i.e.* showing red iron scum in the streams. See Rod, vol. ii. p. 371.

Killinineen in Westmeath; *Coillin-inghine* [-ing-eena], wood of the daughter. Probably the wood was a dowry.

Killininny in Dublin; *Cill-na-ningen* (“O’Cl. Cal.”), church of the daughters. These were six holy virgins, daughters of a local chief named Lenin and sisters of St. Colman of Cloyne, sixth century.

Killiniskyduff in Wicklow; *Coill-an-uisce*, wood of water. *Duff* applies to the townland: Black Killinisky.

Killinlahan in Westmeath; *Coillin-leathan*, broad little wood.

Killinlastra in Longford; *Coillin-lasrach*, wood of the conflagration. Observe the *t* inserted between *s* and *r*: p. 7, V.

Killinleigh in Tipperary; *Cillín-liath*, grey little church.

Killinny in Clare; *Cill-Eithne*, Ethnea’s church.

Killinraghty in Roscommon; *Coill-Iannrachtaigh*, Inraghta’s or Hanratty’s or Enright’s wood.

Killinure in many counties ; church or wood of the yew. See *Iubhar* in vol. i. p. 511.

Killogeary in Mayo ; *Cill-Ui-Gheidhre*, O'Geary's church.

Killogeenaghan in Westmeath ; *Cill-O'g Cianachain*, church of the O'Keenahans. The *C* of *Cianachan* eclipsed in gen. plur. after *O* : p. 10.

Killognaveen in Kerry ; *Cill-O'g Cnaimhín*, church of the O'Knavins or Nevins. Eclipsis similar to the last.

Killoneen in King's Co. ; *Coill-Eoghainín*, Owen-
een's wood. See *Inishannon*.

Killonerry in Kilkenny ; *Coill-O'n Deirigh*, O'Derry's wood. *D* eclipsed by *n* : p. 10.

Killoscobe in Galway ; *Cill-O'Scoba*, church of the O'Scobas (family).

Killoshulan in Kilkenny ; *Cill-O'Siubhlain*, O'Shulan's church.

Killosseragh in Waterford, and **Killossery** in Dublin ; *Cill-Lasrach*, Lasser's church.

Killougher in Co. Dublin ; *Cill-lochair* (Hogan), Lochar's church.

Killountain and **Killountane** in Cork ; *Cill-Fhinntain*, Finntan's church. The *F* disappears under aspiration : p. 2, IV. Two dozen saints' names Finntan appear in the Martyrology of Donegal (O'Cl. Cal.). Finntan, pron. Fountan in Cork and Kerry.

Killour in Mayo ; St. Odhar's church.

Killoveeny in Mayo ; *Coill-O'bh Féinneadha*, wood of the O'Feeenys. *F* eclipsed.

Killowen. There are more than twenty places of this name, of which the great majority are *Cill-Eoghain*, Owen's church. About a dozen saints of this name are commemorated.

Killower in Galway ; *Cill-leabhair* (Hogan), church of the book. Some noted sacred book preserved there : now forgotten.

Killult in Donegal ; the proper name is *Cill-Ultain*, Ultan's church. There were many saints of this name. The correct form, **Killultan**, is the name of another place in Donegal.

Killultagh in Roscommon; *Coill-Ultach*, wood of the Ulstermen, from an Ulster family settled here.

Killuragh in Cork and Limerick; *Cill-iubhrach*, church of the yew-trees.

Killurin in Sligo (near Keshcorran Mt.): church of the virgin St. Luathrenn [Lurin], who founded the church and lived there in the primitive ages.

Killurney in Tipperary; *Cill-Urnaidhe*, church of the oratory. A part of wall of the old church still remains.

Killy, which begins the names of a great many places, generally represents *coille*, a wood [two syll.]; but occasionally *cill*, a church. The *y* sometimes represents the inserted vowel sound (p. 7, VII), but sometimes the article: all which will appear as we go along.

Killybane in Fermanagh; *Coille-bhán*, white wood.

Killybearn in Derry; *Coille-bhearna*, wood of the gap.

Killybeg in Fermanagh; *Cill-beag*, small church.

Killyberry in Derry and Tyrone; *Coill-Ui-Bhearn-aigh*, O'Berry's wood.

Killybodagh in Armagh; *Coill-a'-bodaigh*, wood of the *bodach* or churl.

Killyboggin in Derry; *Coill-a'-bhogáin*, wood of the bog or quagmire.

Killyboley in Monaghan; *Cill-buaile*, church of the *booley* or milking-place. The *y* represents the inserted vowel sound. See Booley.

Killybrack in Tyrone; *Coille-breac*, speckled wood.

Killybracken in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Coille-Bhreacain*, Brecan's wood.

Killybreagy in Fermanagh; *Coille-bhréige*, wood of falsehood—false or *pseudo* wood: applied to a plantation that failed to grow. See Breag in vol. ii. p. 435.

Killybreen in Monaghan; *Coille-Bhraoin*, Breen's wood.

Killybressal in Monaghan; *Coille-Bhreasail*, Brassil's wood.

Killycard in Monaghan; *Coille-ceardcha*, wood of the forge. See Ceardcha in vol. i. p. 224.

Killycarn in Antrim and Armagh; *Coill-a'-chain*, wood of the carn or monumental pile of stones. See vol. i. p. 332.

Killycarnan in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Coill-a'-charnain*, wood of the little carn.

Killycarney in Cavan; *Coill-Ui-Chearnaigh*, O'Kearney's wood.

Killycarran in Monaghan; *Coill-corrain*, wood of the *reaping-hook*, otherwise of the rocky land. See Carranboy, and also vol. i. p. 420.

Killyclessy in Louth; *Coill-a'-chleasaigh*, wood of the tricky fellow, or of the juggler (*cleasach*).

Killycloghan in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-chlocháin*, wood of the stepping-stone river-crossing.

Killycloghy in Fermanagh; *Coill-cloiche*, wood of the stone. Some remarkable stone.

Killycloony in Tyrone, and **Killyclowney** in Fermanagh; *Coill-a-chluana*, wood of the *cloon* or meadow.

Killycluggin in Cavan; *Cill-a'-chlogain*, church of the *clogan* or little bell. Probably one of those churches on which the priest put a little bell immediately on the relaxation of the penal law forbidding bells on Catholic chapels.

Killycoghill in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-chochaill*, wood of the net. Presumably a fish-net maker lived there, for Lough Erne is not far off.

Killycolp in Tyrone; *Coill-a'-cholpa*, wood of the colpa or full-grown heifer. See vol. ii. p. 306.

Killycomain in Armagh; *Coill-Ui-Chomain*, O'Common's wood.

Killyconigan in Monaghan; *Coill-Ui-Choineagain*, O'Cunnigan's wood: now often calling themselves Cunningham and Cunniam.

Killycowan in Antrim; *Coill-Ui-Chomhghain*, O'Cowan's wood.

Killycreeen in Antrim, Fermanagh, and Monaghan; *Coill-chrion*, withered wood.

Killycreeny in Cavan; *Coill-chrionaigh*, wood of the *crionach* or withered branches.

Killycerin in Cavan; *Coill-a'-chrainn*, wood of the (remarkable) tree (*crann*).

Killycrom in Monaghan; *Coill-crom*, stooped wood, i.e. the trees all bent one way by the prevailing wind.

Killycrone in Cavan, and **Killycroney** in Louth; *Cill-cróine*, church of *Crón* or *Cróine*: there were four saints of the name. See Ardcroney.

Killycrutteen in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chruitín*, wood of the hunchback or cripple. *Cruit*, a hump; *chruitín*, dim., a hump back.

Killycurragh and **Killycurry** in Tyrone; *Coill-a'-churraigh*, wood of the marsh. See Currach in vol. i. p. 463.

Killycushil in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-chaisil*, wood of the *cashel* or circular stone fort. See Cashel.

Killydart in Tyrone; *Coill-a-dairte*, wood of the *dairt* or heifer.

Killydesert in Donegal; *Cill-disirt*, church of the hermitage. See Disert, vol. i. p. 324.

Killydonagh in Monaghan; *Coill-Domhnaigh*, wood of Sunday. Pointing to some special Sunday celebrations.

Killydoon in Cavan; wood of the *dun* or fort.

Killydreen in Monaghan; *Coill-draoighin*, wood of the *dreean* or blackthorn.

Killydressy in Down; *Coill-dreasach*, wood of brambles. *Dreasach*, an adjective meaning brambly. See Dreas, vol. ii. p. 355.

Killydrum in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Coill-a'-droma*, wood of the *druim* or hill-ridge. Nom. *drum* retained instead of gen. *droma*: p. 12.

Killyduff in Cavan; *Coill-dubh*, black wood.

Killyfana in Cavan; *Coill-fanach*, sloping wood.

Killyfassy in Cavan; *Coill-fásaigh*, wood of the wilderness. See vol. i. p. 496.

Killyfern in Cavan; written in Inq. Jac. I. *Coill-na-varn*, i.e. *Coill-na-bhfearn*, wood of the alder-trees.

Killygarry in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-gharrdha*, wood of the garden.

Killygavna in Monaghan; *Coill-a'-ghabhna*, wood of the calf: a place for calves: p. 11.

Killygola in Monaghan ; *Coill-gualann*, wood of the shoulder (of a hill). Better anglicised Killygolan ; but the nom. *gola* is here kept instead of the gen. *golan* : p. 12. See Guala, vol. i. p. 524.

Killygragy in Monaghan ; wood of bird-cackling. See Gragullagh.

Killygrallan in Monaghan ; *Coill-a'-ghreallain*, wood of the mire. *Greallan* related to *greallach*, mire or marsh.

Killygreagh in Cavan and Fermanagh ; wood of the coarse mountain flat. See *Gréach*, in vol. ii. p. 393.

Killygrogan in Cavan ; *Coill-Ui-Ghruagáin*, O'Grogan's wood.

Killyguire in Kildare ; *Coill-a'-ghadhair*, wood of the dog. See Ballyguyroe.

Killygullan in Fermanagh ; *Coill-a'-ghállain*, wood of the *gullan* or pillar-stone.

Killykeeragh in Monaghan ; *Coill-na-gcaorach*, wood of the sheep. See Caera in vol. i. p. 473.

Killykeeran in Fermanagh ; *Coill-a'-chaorthainn*, wood of the rowan-trees. See Caerthainn, vol. i. p. 513.

Killykergan in Derry ; O'Kerrigan's wood.

Killykeskeame in Monaghan ; *Cill-a-choiscéime*, church of the footprint or pass. See Coisceim, vol. ii. p. 386. Stood near the well-known pass.

Killylane in Antrim and Derry ; *Coill-leathan*, broad wood. See Leathan, vol. ii. p. 418.

Killylaragh in Monaghan ; *Coill-lathrach*, wood of the site (of a building). See Lathair in vol. i. p. 309.

Killylea in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Mayo ; *Coill-liath*, grey wood.

Killyleck in Monaghan ; *Coill-a'-leice*, wood of the flagstone or flagstone surface. Better anglicised *Killylecka*.

Killyleg in Monaghan ; *Coill-a'-laig*, wood of the *lag* or hollow. See vol. i. p. 431.

Killyless in Antrim, and **Killyliss** in Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone ; *Coill-a'-leasa*, wood of the *lis* or fort. The proper anglicised form would be Killylassa.

Killyloughavoy in Monaghan; *Coill-locha-bhaidh-idh* [-voy-ee], wood of the lake of drowning: not *locha bhuidhe*, of the yellow lough. The lough was a dangerous swimming-place.

Killymard in Donegal; *Cill-Ua-m Baird* (Hogan), church of the O'Wards (or Mac-an-Wards).

Killymarly in Monaghan; wood of the marl-clay.

Killymeehan in Cavan, and **Killymeehin** in Leitrim; *Coill-Ui-Mhithidheain*, O'Meehan's wood.

Killymore in Fermanagh; great church. So called to distinguish it from Killybeg (adjacent), which see.

Killymoriarty in Cavan; *Coill-Mhuircheartaigh*, Moriarty's wood.

Killymuck in Derry; wood of pigs.

Killymurry in Monaghan; *Coill-Ui-Mhuireadh-aigh*, O'Murray's wood.

Killynacran in Fermanagh; *Coill-na-gerann*, wood of the (remarkably large) trees.

Killynaff in Cavan; *Coill-na-ndamh*, wood of oxen.

Killynagh in Roscommon; a corrupt local pronunciation; written Killinagher in Inq. Jac. I. It is *Cill-Luineachair*, Luineacher's church. (Records: among them Colgan.)

Killynebber in Cavan; *Coill-an-abair*, wood of the mire. See Abar.

Killynenagh in Monaghan; pronounced there *Coill-na-nénach*, wood of birds (in unusual abundance). *Eanach* (of birds) with *n* prefixed in gen. plur.: p. 3.

Killynether in Down; *Coill-an-iochtair*, lower wood.

Killynick in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-chnuic*, wood of the hill (knock).

Killynubber in Fermanagh; same as Killynebber.

Killynure in Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Donegal; *Coill-an-iubhair*, wood of yew.

Killyphort in Cavan; *Coill-a'-phuirt*, wood of the port, bank, or landing-place.

Killyraw in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-raith*, wood of the *rath* or fort.

Killyrean in Monaghan; *Coill-riain*, wood of the track.

Killyreask in Monaghan; wood of the marsh. See Riasc, vol. i. p. 463.

Killyree in Antrim; *Coill-righ*, wood of the king
See Ree.

Killyroo in Fermanagh, and **Killyrue** in Cavan;
Coill-rubha, wood of the herb *rubha* or rue.

Killyslavan in Monaghan; *Coill-sleamhain*, wood
of the elm. For Sleamhan instead of Leamhan, see
vol. i. p. 508.

Killytaggart in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-tsagairt*,
priest's wood.

Killytawny in Cavan; *Coill-a'-tamhnagh*, wood of
the green field. See Tamhnach, vol. i. p. 231.

Killyteane in Cavan; *Coill-a'-tsiadhairn*, wood of
the *sheean* or fairy hill. See Siadhan, vol. i. p. 186.

Killyvaghan and **Killyvahan** in Cavan; *Coill-a'-
mheatháin*, wood of the oak sieve-slit: *i.e.* where
sieve slits are got. See Coolmahane.

Killyvally in Cavan and Derry; *Coill-a'-bhealaigh*,
wood of the pass or main road. See Bealach, vol. i.
p. 371.

Killyvane in Monaghan; *Coill-bhán*, whitish wood.

Killyvanny in Cavan; *Coill-a'-mhonaigh*, wood of
the monk. Monastic property.

Killyveagh in Fermanagh, and **Killyvehy** in Leitrim;
Coill-a'-bheithe, wood of the birch. *Beith*, birch, is
sometimes masc., as here.

Killyverry in Donegal; *Coill-Ui-Bhearaigh*,
O'Berry's wood.

Killyvilly in Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-bhile*, wood of
the ancient tree. See Bile, vol. i. p. 499.

Killywaum in Cavan; *Coill-a'-mhádhma*, wood of
the chasm or breach or narrow mountain pass.
Should have been anglicised "Killywauma": for
wauma represents the genitive as it should: p. 12.

Killywillin in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Coill-a'-
mhuilinn*, wood of the mill.

Killywilly in Cavan; should have been Killywillin,
for an Inq. Jac. I. has it Kelewolin, *i.e.* Irish *Coill-a'-
mhuilinn*, wood of the mill.

Kilmacabea in Cork; *Cill-Mochaoi-bheo*, church of
Mochaboeus or Macabee.

Kilmaclenine in Cork; *Cill-Mhic-Leinín*, Mac-

Lenine's church. MacLenine was another name for the great St. Colman of Cloyne in Cork: seventh century.

Kilmacoe in Wexford; *Cill-Mochua*, Mochua's church. Twenty saints named Mochua are commemorated in "O'Cl. Cal."

Kilmacomb in Waterford; " *Cill-Mochoma*, St. Mochuma's church" (Power).

Kilmaccomma in Waterford; " *Cill-Mochoma*, Mocomma's church: site of church still known" (Power). Three saints named Mochumma are entered in "O'Cl. Cal."

Kilmacoo in Wicklow; same as Kilmacoe.

Kilmacoom in Cork; same as Kilmaccomma.

Kilmacow in Cork, Kilkenny, and Limerick; same as Kilmacoe.

Kilmacrade in Mayo; MacRade's wood.

Kilmacrea in Wicklow; *Cill-Mochridhe*, church of St. Mochridhe, who was the beloved disciple of St. Mochta of Louth, sixth century. See Inishmot.

Kilmactalway in Dublin; *Cill-Mic-tSealbhaigh*, church of Mactalway. The *S* is eclipsed by *t* (p. 4, VII) hiding "Shalvey," still a common family name, meaning "a man of wealth."

Kilmacthomas in Waterford; " *Coill-ic-Thomaisin*, little MacThomas's wood. The old castle of the MacThomas Geraldines . . . was taken down in 1643 by Sir Charles Vavasour" (Power).

Kilmacuagh in Roscommon and Westmeath; correct Irish name *Cill-Mhic-Dhuach*, MacDuagh's church: the *D* drops out by aspiration, p. 2, III. These churches were probably dedicated to St. Colman MacDuagh of Kilmacduagh in Galway: seventh century.

Kilmacuddy in King's Co. and Tipperary; *Cill-Mochuda*, church of St. Mochuda or Carrthach of Lismore; seventh century.

Kilmaddaroe in Leitrim; *Coill-a'-mhadaigh-ruaidh*, wood of the red dog (*i.e.* fox).

Kilmademoge in Kilkenny: Modiomog's church. Two saints of this name in "O'Cl. Cal."

Kilmaghera in Leitrim; *Coill-machaire*, wood of the plain. See Machaire in vol. i. p. 426.

Kilmaine in Mayo; *Cill-meadhoin*, middle church (O'Donovan).

Kilmalkedar in Kerry; *Cill-Maeilchetair* (Hogan), church of St. Mailkedar, according to local tradition a contemporary of St. Brendan the navigator—seventh century. The place abounds in ruins both pagan and Christian and is alive with legendary lore of St. Mailkedar.

Kilmanaghan in King's Co.; *Cill-Manchan* (Hogan), Manchan's church.

Kilmanaheen in Clare; *Cill-Mainchín* (Hogan), Mainchin's or Manaheen's church. Probably the same as St. Munchin of Limerick ("O'Cl. Cal.")

Kilmashoge in Dublin Co.; written *Cill-Mosamhog* by the FM, Mosamhog's or Mashoge's church. Mosamhog is certainly the name of a saint, but I can find none of the name commemorated in the Calendars.

Kilmass in Roscommon; *Coill-measa*, wood of the nut-fruit (for feeding swine, &c.).

Kilmeelchon in King's Co.; *Cill-Ua-Milchon* (Hogan), church of the O'Milchons.

Kilmeelikin in Galway; *Coill-Maolacáin*, Meelikin's wood.

Kilmeena in Mayo; *Cill-Miodhna*, Miodhna's church. The neighbourhood is full of traditions about this very early saint.

Kilmelan in Tipperary; *Cill-Maelain*, Maelan's or Maolan's church. Maelan was the name of several saints.

Kilmochonna in King's Co.; *Cill-Mochonna*, Mochonna's church, from one of the numerous saints of that name.

Kilmecolmoc in county Roscommon; *Cill-Mocholmoc*, St. Mocholmoc's church. The name Mocholmoc, which was borne by several early saints, is a derivative of Colum: *Mo-cholum-og*, "my little Colum."

Kilmocomoge in Cork; St. Mochaemhog's church.

Kilmolash in Waterford and Tipperary. I do not know which of the saints Molaisi gave name to these churches.

Kilmonaster in Donegal; *Cill-mainistreach*, church of the monastery.

Kilmonoge in Cork; written in good old authorities Kilmohonok and Kilmehonoge: church of St. Mohenoge.

Kilmoraun in Clare; Moran's wood.

Kilmorebranagh in Kildare; Kilmore (great church) of the *Branachs* or Walshes. The family name Walsh is in Irish to this day, *Breathnach*, i.e. British or Welsh.

Kilmorgan in Sligo (near Keshcorran); corrupted from *Cill-Murchon*, Muirchu's church ("O'Cl. Cal."); and the Calendar suggests that the saint who gave name to this church is the same as the Muirchu who is commemorated in the Calendar at 12 June: sixth or seventh century.

Kilmovee in Mayo; *Cill-Mobhi*. It probably took its name from the well-known St. *Mobhi* or Movee of Glasnevin near Dublin: contemporary of St. Columkille, sixth century.

Kilmoylan in Limerick: church of St. Maelan. Several saints of the name commemorated.

Kilmoyerane in Cork; *Cill-Maelodhrain*, Mailodhran's or Mailoran's church. Five saints of the name are commemorated.

Kilmurragh in King's Co.; *Coill-Muircheartaigh*, Murtogh's or Murkertagh's wood.

Kilnabinnia in King's Co.; *Coill-na-binne*, wood of the peak. See Bin.

Kilnacarrow in Longford, and **Kilnacarra** in King's Co.; *Coill-na-coraidh*, wood of the weir or dam. See Cora, vol. i. p. 367.

Kilnacart in Tyrone; *Coill-na-ceardcha*, wood of the forge. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

Kilnacash in Queen's Co.; wood of the *kesh* or wicker-causeway. See Ceis, in vol. i. p. 361.

Kilnacask in Tipperary; *Cill-na-Cásc*, church of Easter (Cásc). Some special Easter celebrations here. See Caisc, vol. ii. p. 467.

Kilnaclasha in Cork; *Cill-na-claise*, church of the trench. See Clais, vol. ii. p. 221.

Kilnaclay in Monaghan ; *Coill-na-gcliath*, wood of the hurdles. Where rods for hurdles grew.

Kilnacloghy in Roscommon, and **Kilnacloy** in Monaghan ; *Coill-na-cloiche* (FM), wood of the (remarkable) stone.

Kilnacran in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; should be Kilnagran ; *Coill-na-gcrann*, wood of the (unusually large) trees.

Kilnacranagh in Cavan and Cork ; same meaning as last.

Kilnacrandy in Clare ; *Coill-na-crannda*, wood of the bended or sloping trees : sloped by the prevailing wind. See Killycrom.

Kilnacranfy in Monaghan ; *Coill-na-creamhthaidhe*, wood of the wild garlic. See Creamh, vol. ii. p. 347.

Kilnacreeve in Cavan, and **Kilnacreevy** in Cavan and Leitrim ; *Coill-na-craobhe*, wood of the branch or (remarkable) branchy tree, or bushy underwood.

Kilnacross in Cavan ; *Coill-na-croise* [-crusha], wood of the cross : a wayside cross.

Kilnacrott in Cavan ; *Coill-na-cruitte*, wood of the harp. Probably because the proper wood for harps grew in it.

Kilnadreen in Monaghan ; *Coill-na-ndraoigheann*, wood of the blackthorns.

Kilnadur in Cork ; *Coill-na-dtor*, wood of bushes. *Tor*, a bush, with *t* eclipsed.

Kilnafaddoge in Westmeath ; *Coill-na-feadóige*, wood of the plover : a resort of plovers : p. 11.

Kilnafurery in Cork ; *Coill-na-foraire*, wood of the watching or guarding. Where a look-out for enemies was kept. See Coimhead in vol. i. p. 214.

Kilnagall in King's Co. ; *Coill-na-nGall*, wood of the foreigners. An early English settlement here.

Kilnagalliagh in Clare, Meath, and Westmeath ; *Cill-na-geailleach* (Hogan), church of the nuns.

Kilnagarnagh in King's Co. ; *Coill-na-gcarnach*, wood of the *carns*. *Carn*, a pile of stones raised over a grave.

Kilnagarns in Leitrim ; *Coill-na-gcarna*, wood of Carns. The English plural of *carn* is adopted instead of the Irish gen. plural *carna* : p. 11.

Kilnaglare in Cavan; *Coill-na-gclár*, wood of the boards or planks. Probably because good boarding timber grew in it.

Kilnaglearagh in Kerry, and **Kilnaglery** in Cork; *Cill-na-gcleireach*, church of the clergy: so called for some special reason, such as clergy in unusual numbers, or perhaps clergy were often ordained in it.

Kilnagoolny in King's Co.; pronounced correctly and explained there, *Coill-na-gualuinne*, wood of the shoulder (of a hill). See Guala, vol. i. p. 524. *Gualuinne* is a formation from the dat. sing. used as a nom.: p. 13.

Kilnagornan in Kildare; *Coill-na-gcarnan*, wood of the *carnans* or little carns. See Kilnagarns.

Kilnagower in Mayo; *Coill-na-ngabhar*, wood of the goats.

Kilnagrew in Tyrone; *Coill-na-gcraobh*, wood of the branchy trees—trees in some way remarkable.

Kilnagross in Leitrim and Meath; *Cill-na-gcros*, church of the crosses (in unusual number).

Kilnagun in Cavan; *Coill-na-gcon*, wood of the hounds. *Cu, con*, a hound, with *c* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

Kilnaharry in Sligo; *Coill-na-haithrighe*, wood of penance. Probably one of the usual penitential stations stood there. See Kilnahulla.

Kilnaharvey in Monaghan; *Coill-na-hairbhe*, wood of the division (of land).

Kilnahinch in Westmeath; *Coill-na-hinse*, wood of the island or *inch* (river meadow).

Kilnahoun in Galway; *Coill-na-habhann*, wood of the river. *H* prefixed to *abhann* in gen. fem.: p. 4, X.

Kilnahulla in Cork; *Coill-na-hulaidhe*, wood of the altar-tomb or penitential station. See Uladh, vol. i. p. 338.

Kilnakirk in Fermanagh; *Coill-na-circe* [-kirka], wood of the hen, *i.e.* heath-hens or partridges here; meaning a resort: p. 11.

Kilnalacka in King's Co.; wood of the *lacka* or hillside. Better Kilnalackan. (Anglicised nom. *lacka*, gen. *lackan*.)

Kilnalag in Galway, and **Kilnalug** in Westmeath; *Coill-na-lag*, wood of the hollows. See Lag, vol. i. p. 431.

Kilnalappa in Galway; *Coill-na-leaptha*, wood of the *bed*, i.e. a grave. See Leaba, vol. i. p. 340.

Kilnalosset in Roscommon; *Coill-na-losad*, wood of the *lossets* or kneading-troughs, i.e. richly-cultivated spots.

Kilnamack in Waterford; “*Cill-na-mac*, church of the sons. The ‘sons,’ according to O’Donovan, were the seven kings’ sons to whom was likewise dedicated a church in the middle island of Aran” (Power).

Kilnamaddoo in Fermanagh, and **Kilnamaddy** in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Coill-na-madadh*, wood of the (wild) dogs.

Kilnamaddyroe in Leitrim; *Coill-na-madadh-ruadh*, wood of the *red dogs*, i.e. foxes: a fox cover.

Kilnameela in Cork; *Coill-na-maoile*, wood of the *maol* or hornless (cow). See Bo.

Kilnamrahar in Fermanagh; *Cill-na-mbrathar*, church of the friars. The *b* eclipsed by *m*. *Bráthair*, a brother, a friar.

Kilnamryall in Roscommon; *Coill-na-mbruigheal*, wood of the cormorants. See Breeole.

Kilnamucky in Cork; *Coill-na-muice*, wood of the pig: where pigs were sent to feed on *mast*—nuts, &c.

Kilnamullaun in Galway; *Coill-na-mbullán*, wood of the *bulláns* or young bulls. *B* eclipsed by *m*; p. 3, I.

Kilnanare in Kerry; see Gortdromerillagh.

Kilnanooan in Roscommon; written Killendowne in Inq. Jac. I; *Cill-na-nDubhan*, church of the Duanes (family). The *D* of Duane eclipsed by *n*.

Kilnantoge in King’s Co.; *Coill-neanntog*, wood of nettles.

Kilnap, near Cork city; *Cill-an-appa*, church of the abbot.

Kilnasavoge in Longford; *Coill-na-samhog*, wood of sorrells. See Samhadh (of which *samhóg* is a dim.) in vol. ii. p. 341.

Kilmaseer in Queen's Co. and Tipperary; church or wood of the carpenters: *saor*, a carpenter.

Kilmashane in Queen's Co.; *Coill-na-siadhán*, wood of the *sheeans* or fairy hills. See Sidhean, vol. i. p. 186.

Kilmashee in Longford; *Coill-na-sidhe*, wood of the fairies. See Sidh in vol. i. p. 179.

Kilmasillagh in Roscommon; *Coill-na-sailech*, wood of the sally-trees.

Kilmaslieve in Galway; *Coill-na-sliabh*, wood of the mountains.

Kilmasmuttaun in Wexford; wood of the tree-trunks (*smután*).

Kilnavar in Cavan; *Coill-na-bhfear*, wood of the men. Possibly a place of meeting. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

Kilnavert in Cavan; *Cill-na-bhfeart*, church of the graves: unusually numerous. See Fert, vol. i. p. 344.

Kilnenor in Wexford; *Cill-naonbhair*, church of the nine persons. Who were they?

Kilnœ in Clare; new church. See p. 15.

Kilpeacon in Limerick; at foot of the Galty Mountains; giving name to the parish; *Cill-Bécáin* (Hogan), the church of St. Peacan—sixth century—who is vividly remembered in the traditions of the neighbourhood.

Kilpoole in Wicklow; *Cill-Phoil*, St. Paul's church.

Kilquade in Wicklow, church of the (remarkable) tomb; *Comhfhad*, a tomb. See Coad.

Kilquilly in Cavan; *Cill-coille*, church of the wood.

Kilranelagh in Wicklow; *Cill-Rannairech*, the church of a person named Rannaire. Here is seen the usual change of *r* to *l*: p. 6.

Kilree in Carlow, Kilkenny, and Roscommon; *Cill-righ*, church of the king. See Ree.

Kilreekil in Galway; church of the virgin St. Richill of Ahascragh (Galway), who is vividly remembered in both places. Probably sixth century: mentioned by Colgan and in the Calendars: but little for certain is known about her.

Kilreesk in Co. Dublin; *Cill-riasca*, church of the morass. See Riasc in vol. i. p. 463.

Kilroe in Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Tipperary; *Cill-ruadh*, red church. See Kilroot.

Kilronan in Roscommon; *Cill-Ronain*, St. Ronan's church. There were a dozen saints Ronan, who gave their names severally to all the Kilronans, as well as to Kilronane in Cork.

Kilrooan in Roscommon; *Rooan's* or *Rodan's* church (*Ruadhan*). There were four saints named Rodan or *Ruadhan*.

Kilroosk in Leitrim, **Kilrooskagh** in Fermanagh, and **Kilroosky** in Fermanagh and Roscommon; church or wood of the *roosk* or marsh. See Rúsg in vol. i. p. 464.

Kilroot in Antrim; *Cill-ruadh* (FM), red church. Here the aspirated *d* is restored, not to *d* but to *t*: p. 6, III.

Kilross in Donegal; *Coill-ruis*, wood of the point.

Kilross in Tipperary; understood there as *Cill-ruis*, church of the wood.

Kilruane in Tipperary. Ruan's or Rodan's church.

Kilruddan in Tyrone; *Coill-Rodáin*, Roddan's or *Ruadhan's* or Rowan's wood.

Kilsalley in Tyrone; *Coill-sailigh*, wood of the sally-trees.

Kilsaran in Cavan; *Coill-Saráin*, Saran's wood. Saran was the name of several ecclesiastics.

Kilsarlaght in Kerry; *Cill-Sarlachta*, Sarlaght's church.

Kilsellagh in Sligo; *Cill-saileach*, church of sally-trees.

Kilshalvy in Sligo; *Cill-Sealbhaigh* (Hogan), church of *Sealbhach* or Shalvy. See Kilmactalway.

Kilshanchoe in Kildare; *Cill-seanchuaiche*, church of the old *cuach* or hollow.

Kilshine in Meath; locally and correctly pronounced Kilshinny, but interpreted Jenny's church. The Irish name is *Cill-Sinche*, church of the virgin St. Sinech.

Kilskeagh in Galway and Mayo; *Coill-sceach*, wood of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

Kilskeer in Meath. The virgin St. *Scire* [Skeera],

founded this church and lived and died in it—sixth century.

Kilsob in Cavan; *Coill-subh*, wood of berries—probably strawberries here. Aspirated *b* restored: p. 4, XI.

Kilstrule in Tyrone; *Coill-sruthra*, wood of the stream, with the usual change from *r* to *l*: p. 6. See Sruthair, vol. i. p. 457.

Kiltaan in Clare; *Coillteán*, underwood: a dim. of *Coill*, a wood.

Kiltaghan in Kildare; *Coillteachan*, underwood. Same as Kiltaan only with a different dim. termination (*chan*).

Kiltaglasson in Cavan; *Coillte-Glasáin*, Glasson's or Gleesan's woods. *Coill*, wood, plural, *coillte*.

Kiltallaght in Louth; *Cill-taimhleachta*, church of the plague-cemetery. The Christian church was evidently founded on a *taimhleacht* or pagan burial-place. See Tallaght, vol. i. p. 161.

Kiltalown in Co. Dublin; *Coillte-leanhan*, woods of elm. See *Leamh*, vol. i. p. 507.

Kiltanon in Clare; *Cill-tSenain*, church of St. Senan of Scattery Island.

Kiltarriff in Down; *Coill-tarbh*, wood of bulls.

Kilteean in Kerry; *Cill-tsiadhain*, church of (or near) the fairy mount. See Siadhán in vol. i. p. 186.

Kilteen in Fermanagh; *Coilltín*, little wood—underwood.

Kilteenbane in Kerry; *Coilltín-bán*, white little wood.

Kilteevoge in Donegal; *Cill-Taebhóg*, church of the virgin saint *Taobhog - Ni - Duibeannaigh*, or Teevog-Ni-Divinny.

Kiltenamullagh in Fermanagh; *Coillte-na-mullach*, woods of the summits. See Mullach, vol. i. p. 391.

Kiltennell in Wexford; *Cill-tSinchill*, St. Sinchell's church. Three Sinchells are recorded in the Calendars.

Kiltermon in Tyrone; *Cill-tearmainn*, the church of the *termon* or sanctuary. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

Kilteskill in Galway; *Cill-tSoisgeil*, church of the Gospel (*soisgeul*); believed to be from an ancient copy of the Four Gospels preserved there from primitive ages.

Kiltivna in Galway; *Cill-tSuibhne*, Sweeny's church.

Kiltogorra in Mayo; *Coillte-O'gCorra*, woods of the O'Corras. The *C* of O'Corra eclipsed by *g* after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10. O'Corra is a very old personal name. There is an ancient religious romance called "The Voyage of the Sons of O'Corra," which will be found translated in my "Old Celtic Romances."

Kiltole in Donegal; *Cill-Tuathail*, Tuathal's or Toole's or Tole's church. The family still often call themselves Tole.

Kiltomulty in Cavan; Tomulty's church.

Kiltoom in Roscommon and Westmeath; *Cill-Toma* (FM), Toma's church.

Kiltotan in Westmeath; *Coill-teotáin*, wood of burning. A memory of some great forest fire.

Kiltown in Donegal, Kilkenny, and Wexford; a half translation of the Irish *Baile-na-cille*, town of the church.

Kiltra in Wexford; *Cill-tragha*, church of the strand.

Kiltrea in Wexford; St. Trea's church. See Ardtrea.

Kilturk in Fermanagh; *Coill-torc*, wood of boars.

Kiltybane in Armagh; *Coillte-bána*, white woods.

Kiltybannan in Galway; *Coillte-Ui-Banain*, O'Bannan's woods.

Kiltybardan in Leitrim; O'Bardan's woods.

Kiltybo in Mayo; *Coillte-bo*, woods of cows.

Kiltybranks, **Kiltybrannock** (Roscommon), **Kiltycahill** (Sligo), **Kiltycarney** (Leitrim), Branks's, Branoc's, Cahill's, and Carney's woods.

Kiltyclay in Tyrone; *Coillte-cléithe*, woods of hurdles: where poles for hurdles were got.

Kiltycloghan in Sligo; *Coillte-clochain*, woods of the stepping-stones (across a river).

Kiltycon in Longford; *Coillte-con*; woods of the hounds.

Kiltycooly in Sligo ; *Coillte-cuaille*, woods of stakes or poles.

Kiltycreaghtan in Roscommon ; Creighton's woods.

Kiltycreevagh in Leitrim ; *Coillte-craobhacha*, branchy woods.

Kiltycrion in Sligo ; *Coillte-críona*, withered woods.

Kiltyfeenaghty in Leitrim ; Feenaghty's or Finaghty's woods. *Finachta* is a very ancient Irish personal name, and as a family name it is still well to the fore. It is now often made Finnerty, which is a good form ; and not seldom Fenton.

Kiltymaine in Roscommon ; *Coillte-meadhona*, middle woods.

Kiltymoodan in Leitrim ; *Coillte-Mhódain*, Modan's woods.

Kiltynaskellan in Cavan ; *Coillte-na-sceallan*, woods of the kernels or small nuts (as mast-food for pigs).

Kiltyreher in Longford ; locally pronounced *Coillte-righfhear* [-reear], woods of the royal men, or men in the king's service. See Ree.

Kilvickanease in Cork ; *Cill-Mhic-Aenghuis*, Mac-Angus's or Macaneese's church.

Kilvilcorris in Tipperary ; *Coill-Mhaoil-Corais*, Mulcorish's wood : where *Corish* is *MacFeorais* [Mack-Orish], the Irish for Birmingham : see vol. ii. p. 143.

Kilvinoge in Kilkenny ; church of the virgin saint Winnog. See Tobernaveenog.

Kilvoy in Roscommon ; still correctly pronounced Kill-vyo-ai [-vyo-, one syll.], *i.e.* in Irish *Cill-Bheódh-Aodha*, church of St. Beódh-Aodh (sixth century), patron of Ardcarne.

Kilvoydan in Clare ; *Cill-Bhaodáin*, Baedan's church. There were several saints named Baedan or Baetan.

Kilwalter in Westmeath ; *Coill-Bháitéis*, Walter's wood.

Kilwarry in Donegal ; *Cill-mharaidhe*, church of the mariner.

Kilwaughter in Antrim ; *Cill-uachtair*, upper church.

Kin, a head, often a hill. It is the dative of *Ceann* [cann], a head, used as a nom. : p. 13.

Kinaff in Mayo ; *Ceann-dhamh*, head or hill of the oxen.

Kinagha in Cavan ; *Ceann-achadh*, head field.

Kinathfineen in Cork ; *Ceann-atha-Finghín*, head of Fineen's ford.

Kinclare in Galway and Roscommon ; *Ceann-an-chláir*, head of the plain.

Kincorragh in Monaghan ; *Ceann-carrach*, rugged hill-head.

Kincraigy in Donegal ; head of the rock.

Kincerum in Donegal ; *Ceann-crom*, stooped hill-head.

Kincuillew in Sligo, and **Kincullia** in Galway ; *Ceann-coille*, head of the wood.

Kindroghed in Donegal ; *Ceann-droichid*, head of the bridge.

Kindrum in Donegal ; *Ceann-druim*, head ridge.

Kineilty in Clare ; *Ceann-eilte*, hill of the doe. A deer resort : p. 11. *Eilit eilte*, a doe.

Kingarve in Armagh and Tyrone ; *Ceann-garbh*, rough head or hill.

Kingorry in Monaghan ; *Ceann-Gothfraidh*, Godfrey's hill.

Kinincha in Galway ; head of the island or river-holm (*inch*).

Kinkit in Tyrone ; *Ceann-cait*, hill of the cat. A resort of wild cats : p. 11.

Kinknock in Mayo ; *Ceann-cnuic*, head of the hill.

Kinlea in Clare ; *Ceann-liath*, grey head or hill.

Kinletter and **Kinletteragh** in Donegal ; head of the hill-slope. See Leitir, vol. i. p. 404.

Kinmeen in Fermanagh ; *Ceann-mín*, smooth hill.

Kinmona in Galway ; head of the bog (*móin*).

Kinnabo in Cavan ; hill of the cow.

Kinnacally in Donegal ; *Ceann-na-caillighe*, hill of the hag.

Kinnadoohy in Mayo ; *Ceann-na-dumhaigh*, head of the *dumhach* or sandbank.

Kinnafad in Kildare and King's Co. ; *Ceann-atha-fada*, head of the long ford.

Kinnagin in Monaghan; *Ceann-na-gceann*, hill of the heads, an execution place, or scene of a battle.

Kinnagrely in Sligo; *Ceann-na-greallaigh*, head of the slough.

Kinnalargy in Donegal; *Ceann-na-leirge*, head of the hill-slope. See Learg in vol. i. p. 403.

Kinnalough in Donegal; head of the lake.

Kinnegad in Westmeath; *Ceann-atha-gad*, head of the ford of *gads* or withes. Osier plot?

Kinnegalliagh in Antrim; *Ceann-na-gcalliach*, head or hill of the nuns.

Kinreask in Galway; head of the *riasc* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Kinrush in Fermanagh and Tyrone; head of the wood.

Kinteera in Cork; *Ceann-tíre*, head of the land—headland: same as Cantire in Scotland. See Tir, vol. ii. p. 380.

Kippane in Cork; *Ciopán*, a stake, a tree-trunk.

Kippaunagh in Galway; *Ciopánach*, abounding in *kippauns*, i.e. stakes or tree-trunks.

Kishawanny in Kildare; *Céis-a'-bhainne*, the wicker-bridge of the milk, where *bainne*, milk, is masc. The girls used to cross the bridge to milk at the other side of the river.

Kishyquirk in Limerick; *Céis-Ui-Chuire*, wicker causeway of O'Quirk—still a common family name.

Knader in Donegal; *Cnadair*, burdocks: the knaders are those delicate thistle heads that are driven about by the wind and stick to your clothes: well known in Munster Anglo-Irish as “cuckles.”

Knap, Irish *Cnap*, a knob, a little knob-like hill.

Knappagh, hilly land (vol. i. p. 399). **Knappaghmanagh** in Mayo, hilly land of the monks.

Knockaarum in Tipperary; locally pronounced *Cnoc-Atharim*; incorrect; for the proper Irish name, *Cnoc-eachdhroma*, hill of the *Aughrim* or horse-ridge. See Aughrim, vol. i. p. 525.

Knockaboy in Galway; *Croc-buidhe*, yellow hill.

Knockacarhanduff in Tipperary; *Cnoc-a'-char-thainn-duibh*, hill of the black rowan-tree plantation.

Knockacarn in Clare ; hill of the carn.

Knockacarra in par. of Killukin, Roscommon ; *Cnoc-a'-chartha*, hill of the rock ; from a great stone on the top of the hill which *some giant of old* threw from a distance (local legend).

Knockacaurhin in Clare ; hill of the quicken- or rowan-trees.

Knockaclarig in Kerry ; *Cnoc-a'-chlarraig*, hill of the *clarach* or level. It is a curious shaped hill, flat on top.

Knockaclogher in Kerry ; hill of the *clogher* or stony place.

Knockacluggin in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-chluiginn*, hill with the skull-shaped or bell-shaped top.

Knockaconny in Monaghan ; *Cnoc-a'-chonaidh*, hill of the firewood : see *Conadh*, vol. ii. p. 351.

Knockaerin in Queen's Co. ; *Cnoc-a'-chrainn*, hill of the tree.

Knockacroghera in Cork, and **Knockacroghery** in Mayo ; *Cnoc-a'-chrochaire*, hill of the hangman. Like Knockcroghery, vol. i. p. 221.

Knockacronaun in Waterford ; *Cnoc-a'-chronáin*, hill of the *cronán* or musical humming. Haunt of a fairy musician : see Carrigapheepera.

Knockacullig in Kerry ; *Cnoc-a'-choilig*, hill of the *coileach* or cock, *i.e.* a woodcock or pheasant, meaning a resort : p. 11.

Knockacully in Antrim ; same as Knockacullig.

Knockacunny in Tyrone ; same as Knockaconny.

Knockacurra in Tipperary ; *Cnoc-a'-churraigh*, hill of the *currach* or marsh. See Currach, vol. i. p. 463.

Knockacurrane in Kerry ; hill of the reaping-hook or rocky land.

Knockadaff in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-a'-daimh*, hill of the ox : where oxen were put to graze.

Knockadalteen in Roscommon and Sligo ; *Cnoc-a'-dailtí*, hill of the horseboy. Often applied to a forward saucy young fellow.

Knockadeegeen in Tipperary ; *Cnoc-a'-dígin*, hill of the little *deeg* or ditch. Observe English *dyke* is a *ditch* in Ireland, *i.e.* a raised fence or mound ; and

English *ditch* (a sunken dug-out trench) is a raised fence in Ireland.

Knockadoobrusna in Roscommon; *Cnoc-a'-dumha-brusna*, hill of the burial-mound (*dumha*) of the faggot. The mention of the brusna or faggot shows it was a place for gathering firewood.

Knockadooma in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-dumha*, hill of the burial mound (*dumha*); the aspirated *m* being restored: p. 4, XI.

Knockadoon in several counties; *Cnoc-a'-dúin*, hill of the *dún* or ancient fortress.

Knockadorraghy in Mayo; better Knockydorraghy, *Cnoc-Ui-Dhorachaidh*, hill of O'Dorcy—still a common family name. But some of the O'Dorcys write and pronounce their name De Arcy (three syll.) to make it look French!

Knockadosan in Wicklow; hill of the *dosan* or small bush (*dos*, a bush).

Knockadreen in Tyrone, *Cnoc-a'-draoighin*, hill of the *dryan* or sloe-bush or blackthorn.

Knockadrina in Kilkenny; *Cnoc-draoigheannach*, same meaning as Knockadreen.

Knockdrinan in Leitrim; same meaning as Knockadreen.

Knockadromin in Tipperary; hill of the *dromann* or ridge.

Knockadrum in Galway and Mayo; same as Knockadromin.

Knockadryan in Roscommon; same as Knockadreen.

Knockafarson in Mayo; hill of the *parson* or parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57.

Knockafreaghaun in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-phréacháin*, hill of the crow. A rookery: p. 11.

Knockagarrane in Cork and Kerry; hill of the *garran* or shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

Knockagarraun in Mayo; hill of the *garron* or horse (not *garran*, a shrubbery, here).

Knockagarravaun in Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghearra-bháin*, hill of the white cutting or trench. See Garra.

Knockagarry in Carlow and Cork; *Cnoc-a'-ghardha*, hill of the garden.

Knockagraffy in Armagh and Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghrafaigh*, hill of the *graffed* or grubbed land. See Graffanstown.

Knockagreenaun in Mayo; *Cnoc-a'-ghrianáin*, hill of the *greenan* or fairy palace or summer house. See Grianan, vol. i. p. 291.

Knockahaw in Longford and Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-a'-chátha*, hill of the battle. See Cath, vol. i. p. 115.

Knockakeo in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-cheóig*, hill of the fog. See Ceo, vol. ii. p. 254.

Knockakilleen in Galway; *Cnoc-a'-choillín*, hill of the little wood (*coill, coillín*).

Knockakishta in Cavan; hill of the treasure (*císte*, a *chest*, treasure). A legend of hidden treasure under fairy guardianship.

Knockalaghta in Roscommon; same as Knocklofty.

Knockalonga in Tipperary; *Cnoco-a-luinge*, hill of the encampment. See Long, vol. i. pp. 102, 225.

Knockalongford in Leitrim; *Cnoc-a'-longphuirt*, hill of the fortress. See vol. i. p. 300.

Knockamany in Donegal; *Cnoc-a'-mhonaigh*, hill of the monk.

Knockanabohilly in Tipperary; *Cnoca-na-mbuach-aillidhe*, little hill of the boys: *eclipsis* of *b* not attended to: p. 4, XI. A hill for sports.

Knockanacartan in Tipperary; *Cnoca-na-ceardchan*, hill of the forge. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

Knockanacree in Tipperary; *Cnoca-na-chruidhe* (universally so pronounced), little hill of the hovel or cattle hut (*cro*).

Knockanaddoge in Kilkenny; meaning plain enough, but construction a little puzzling. I think it is *Cnoca-fheadóg*, more usually expressed by *Cnoca-na-bhfeadóg*, hill of the plovers. See Feadóg, vol. i. p. 487.

Knockanannig in Cork; *Cnoc-an-eanaig*, hill of the marsh. Same as **Knockananna** in Waterford (where the anglicised nom. is kept instead of the gen.: p. 12), and **Knockananny** in Mayo, more correct.

Knockananore in Kerry; *Cnoca-an-óir*, little hill of the gold (buried treasure). See Or, vol. ii. p. 36.

Knockanaplawy, a hamlet in the par. of Kilmaine Beg, Mayo; *Cnocán-a-phlaighe*, little hill of the plague: history lost. See vol. ii. p. 78.

Knockanarra in Galway and Mayo; *Cnoc-an-earraigh*, hill of spring-time. Why? See vol. ii. p. 468. **Knockanarrig** in Cork; same, with the Cork restored *g*: p. 2, III. In both the pronunciation and meaning are plain.

Knockanarrow in Sligo; *Cnoc-an-arbha*, hill of the corn. See Arbha, vol. ii. p. 318.

Knockanasig in Kerry; *Cnoc-an-fhásraig*, hill of the wilderness. See Fásach, vol. i. p. 496.

Knockanavar in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-bhfear*, hill of the men: a meeting place. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

Knockanavoddy in Galway; *Cnocán-a-bhodaigh*, hill of the *bodach* or churl. See vol. ii. p. 164.

Knockanbaun in Limerick, Sligo, and Longford; *Cnocan-bán*, white little hill. **Knockanboy** in Antrim and Longford, yellow hill. **Knockanbrack** in Tyrone; speckled little hill.

Knockanclash in Tipperary; *Cnocán-na-claise*, little hill of the trench. See Clais, vol. i. p. 119.

Knockancullenach in Tipperary; *Cnocán-cuileannach*, little hill of holly.

Knockanearla in Monaghan; *Cnoc-an-iarla*, hill of the earl.

Knockanecusduff in Cork; hill of the black foot or bottom land. *Cos*, a foot; *dubb*, black.

Knockaneden in Clare, Kerry, and Mayo; *Cnoc-an-éidain*, hill of the forehead or brow. See Eudan, vol. i. p. 523.

Knockanellaun in Mayo; *Cnoc-an-oileáin*, hill of the island.

Knockanelo in Mayo; *Cnoc-an-éaloidh*, hill of escaping. There is a story here of one of the Burkes escaping from prison.

Knockanena in Clare; hill of the cattle-fair. See Aenagh, vol. i. p. 205.

Knockanenacrohy in Cork; *Cnocán-na-croiche*, little hill of the *croch* or gallows. An execution place. See Knockacroghera. See Croch, vol. i. p. 220.

Knockanenafinoga in Cork; *Cnocán-na-fionoga*, little hill of the scaldcrow. A scaldcrow resort: p. 11. See Feannóg in vol. i. p. 486.

Knockanenagark in Cork; *Cnocan-na-gcearc*, little hill of the hens:—heath-hens—grouse.

Knockanenakirka in Cork; *Cnocan-na-circe*, of the single grouse; meaning a place of grouse (p. 11). Same as last: one gen. plur., the other gen. sing. with same ultimate meaning.

Knockanerrew in Mayo, and **Knockanerry** in Limerick; *Cnocan-oiribh*, hill of the ploughman. See Errew.

Knockaneyouloo in Kerry; *Cnocán-Ui-Fhoghladha*, O'Fouloo's or O'Foley's little hill. The *F* of Foley disappears in anglicising by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Knockanfoil More in Tipperary; *Cnocan-phoill*, little hill of the hole of pool (*more*, great). See Carrigafoyle, vol. i. p. 410.

Knockangall in Wexford; *Cnocan-Gall*, little hill of the *Galls* or foreigners. See Gall, vol. i. pp. 94, 95.

Knockanima in Galway, and **Knockanimma** in Sligo; *Cnoc-an-ime*, hill of the *im* or butter. See vol. ii. p. 208.

Knockanimana in Clare; *Cnoc-an-iomána*, hill of hurling. See Iomán in vol. i. p. 214.

Knockanina in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-an-eidhnigh*, hill of the ivy (a somewhat unusual form).

Knockaninane in Kerry, and **Knockaninaun** in Clare; *Cnoc-an-eidneáin*, hill of the ivy. See Eidneán in vol. i. p. 521.

Knockanira in Clare; *Cnoc-an-oighre*, the hill of the heir. Some family arrangement.

Knockannabinna in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-binne*, little hill of the pinnacle. See Binn.

Knockannacreeva in Limerick; *Cnocan-na-craoibhe*, of the branch or branchy tree.

Knockannagad in Queen's Co.; written Knockane-gatt in an Inq. Jas. I, showing the true name to be *Cnocan-na-gcat*, hill of the (wild) cats. An instance of how the present anglicised forms are often deceptive. See on this, the opening Section of vol. i.

Knockannamaurnach in Cork; *Cnocan-na-mbáirneach*, little hill of the limpets. See Bairneach in vol. ii. p. 311.

Knockannamohilly in Tipperary; same as Knock-anabohilly.

Knockannapisha in Tipperary; *Cnocan-na-pise*, of the pease.

Knockanoark in Tipperary; *Cnoc-an-amhairc*, hill of the view. Like Mullaghareirk, vol. i. p. 215.

Knockanode in Wicklow; *Cnoc-an-fhóid*, hill of the sod, a remarkably green grassy surface. See Fód, vol. ii. p. 382.

Knockanohill in Cork; hill of the yew-wood. See Youghal, vol. i. p. 510.

Knockanoulort in Kerry; hill of the orchard. See Abhalghort in vol. i. p. 516.

Knockanowl in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-an-abhaill*, hill of the apple or orchard.

Knockanrahan in Wicklow; *Cnocan-rathan*, hill of the ferns. See Raithneach in vol. ii. p. 330.

Knockanreagh in Cork and Wicklow; *Cnocan-riabhach*, grey little hill. See Riabhach, vol. ii. p. 282.

Knockanruddig in Kerry; *Cnocan-rodaig*, hill of the rod or rodach or iron scum. See Rod, vol. ii. p. 371.

Knockantibrien in Tipperary; *Cnocán-tighe-Bhriain*, little hill of Brian's house. See Attee.

Knockantota in Cork; *Cnocan-tuathta*, hill of the laymen to distinguish it from some other hill belonging to the church. See Ballytoohey.

Knockanumera in Mayo; hill of the ridge. See Iomaire, vol. i. p. 393.

Knockanush in Kerry; *Cnoc-an-ois*, hill of the doe. See Os, vol. i. p. 477.

Knockaphonery in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-phonaire*, hill of the beans (masc. here). See vol. ii. p. 323.

Knockaphort in Galway; of the *port* or bank or landing-place.

Knockaphubble in Monaghan; *Cnoc-a'-phobail*, hill of the congregation. Probably where Mass was celebrated in penal times. See Pobul, vol. i. p. 208.

Knockaphuca in Kildare ; of the Pooka. See vol. i. p. 188.

Knockaphunta in Mayo ; of the *punta* or cattle-pound.

Knockaranny in Meath ; hill of the ferns. See Knockanrahan.

Knockardrahan in Cork ; high hill of ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

Knockardsharriv in Cork ; bitter high hill (*searbh* [sharriv], bitter : vol. ii. p. 341). From some herb ; probably *Cais-tsearbhán* or dandelion : see vol. ii. p. 341.

Knockariddera in Kerry ; *Cnoc-a'-ridire*, hill of the knight. See vol. ii. p. 102.

Knockarley in King's Co. ; *Cnoc-airle*, hill of council (meetings). For these open-air meetings, see "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." "Meetings," in Index.

Knockaskehane in Cork, **Knockaskeehaun** in Mayo, **Knockaskeheen** in Clare ; hill of the little thornbush (skehane and skeheen). All from *sceach*, a thorn-bush.

Knockaskibbole in Clare and Mayo ; *Cnoc-a'-scioból*, hill of the barn.

Knockastickane in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-stiocáin*, hill of the stake, probably a branchless tree-trunk.

Knockastoller in Donegal ; *Cnoc-a'-stualaire*, hill of the peak or sharp prominence.

Knockastuckane in Cork ; same as Knockastickane.

Knockasturkeen in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-stuiricín*, hill of the *sturkeen* or peak. From root *stur*, a pinnacle : for which see vol. ii. p. 38.

Knockataggle in Kerry, and **Knockateggal** in Fermanagh ; *Cnoc-a'-tseagail*, hill of the rye. Seagal [shaggal], rye, with *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

Knockateane in Cavan, and **Knockateeán** in Leitrim ; *Cnoc-a'-tsidhéán*, hill of the fairy mount. See Sidheán in vol. i. p. 186.

Knockatee in Cavan, Galway, Kerry, and Westmeath ; *Cnoc-a'-tighe* [-tee], hill of the (great) house. See Attee.

Knockatermon in Clare ; *Cnoc-a'-tearmainn*, hill of the sanctuary land. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

Knockatillane in Wicklow ; *Cnoc-a'-tsilleáin*, hill of the dropping : *i.e.* watery sloping land. *Silleán*, dripping, with *s* eclipsed : p. 4, VII.

Knockatinty in Clare ; *Cnoc-a'-teinte*, hill of the fires : beacons or watchfires. *Teine*, fire.

Knockatomcoyle in Wicklow ; hill of the tomb (*tuaim*) of the hazel (*coll*). See Tomcoyle, vol. i. p. 41.

Knockatooan in Cork, sometimes called Slumber Hill (correctly) ; *Cnoc-a'-tsuain*, hill of sleep. *Suan*, sleep, with *s* eclipsed. For "Sleep" in names, see vol. ii. p. 487.

Knockatoora in Tipperary ; *Cnoc-a'-tuaraidh* [-toory], hill of bleaching. See Tuar, vol. i. p. 236.

Knockatooreen in Clare and Tipperary ; *Cnoc-a'-tuairín*, hill of the bleach-green (or grazing place).

Knockatore in Kilkenny ; *tore* (*tuar*), bleach-green or pasture.

Knockatoumpane in Cork ; *Cnoc-a'-tiompáin*, hill of the timpane or standing stone. See Tiompán in vol. i. p. 403.

Knockattin in Louth ; *Cnoc-aitinn*, hill of furze.

Knockatullaghhaun in Clare ; of the *tulchan* or mount.

Knockaturly in Monaghan ; *Cnoc-a'-turlaigh*, hill of the *turlach* or half-dried lake. See Turlagh below.

Knockaturnory in Waterford ; *hill of the tornóir* or turner.

Knockaudoff in Cork ; *Cnoc-áith-duibh*, hill of the black ford.

Knockaunacat in Mayo, and **Knockaunacuit** in Waterford ; *Cnocán-a-chuit*, little hill of the cat : a resort of (wild) cats.

Knockaunacorrin in Cork ; of the carn. *Carn* is often made corrin in Cork.

Knockaunacurraheen in Kerry ; little hill of the little marsh. See Curraheen in vol. i. p. 463.

Knockaunakill in Mayo ; *Cnocán-a'-choill*, of hazel.

Knockaunanerrigal in Clare ; *Cnocan-an-aireagail*, little hill of the hermitage. See vol. i. p. 320.

Knockaunarainy in Galway; little hill of the ferns.
See Knockardrahan.

Knockaunatee in Kerry; little hill of the (great) house. See Knockatee.

Knockaunavaddreen in Cork; little hill of the *maddreen* or little dog. The *m* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Knockaunavoddig in Limerick; *Cnocan-a'-bhodaig*, little hill of the *bodach* or churl. See vol. ii. p. 164.

Knockaunawadda in Galway; little hill of the *madadh* or dog. See vol. i. p. 479.

Knockauncourt in Tipperary; *Cnocán-cúirte*, little hill of the court or mansion.

Knockauncurragh in Kerry; of the curragh or marsh.

Knockaundoolis in Limerick; little hill of the black fort (*dul h-lis*).

Knockaunglass in Galway and Kerry; green little hill.

Knockaunkeel in Galway; slender (*caol*) little hill.

Knockaunnacarragh in Kerry; *Cnocán-na-cathrach*, hill of the *caher* or stone fort. See vol. i. p. 284.

Knockaunnacuddoge in Kerry; *Cnocan-na-codóige*, of the lapwings. *Codóg* [cuddoge] is the Kerry name for the lapwing or plover or *pillibeen*.

Knockaunnacurraha in Limerick; little hill of the *curraghs* or moors.

Knockaunnagat in Galway; *Cnocán-na-gcat*, of the (wild) cats. See vol. ii. p. 308.

Knockaunnageeha in Galway: of the wind. See vol. i. p. 44.

Knockaunnagun in Limerick; *Cnocán-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

Knockaunnakirkeen in Galway; *Cnocán-na-circín*, of the little *kirk* or hen, *i.e.* heath-hen, grouse. See Cearc, vol. ii. p. 298.

Knockaunnanoon in Kerry; *Cnocán-na-núan*, little hill of the lambs. See Uan, vol. ii. p. 304.

Knockavallig in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-bhealaig*, of the road or pass: with the Munster restored *g*. Elsewhere it would be Knockavally as in **Knockavally** in

Kilkenny. But **Knockavally** in Galway is different (as is easily found by local pronunciation), *Cnoc-a'-bhaile*, hill of the *bally* or town. See Bally.

Knockavannon in Armagh; *Cnoc-a'-mheannán*, hill of the kid: a place for goats: p. 11. See vol. ii. p. 305.

Knockavanny in Galway, and **Knockavannia** in Waterford; *Cnoc-a-bhainne*, hill of the milk: indicating good pasture. See Bainne, vol. ii. p. 206.

Knockavilra in Galway, often called (correctly) Fountainhill; *Cnoc'-a'-bhiolra*, hill of the watercress-stream: from *biolar*, watercress (vol. ii. p. 344): with *b* aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Knockavinnane in Kerry; same as Knockavannon.

Knockavoarheen in Clare, and **Knockavoreen** in Cork; *Cnoc-a'-bhóithrín*, hill of the boreen or little road. See Bóthar, vol. i. pp. 44, 370.

Knockavoher in Cork; hill of the road (*bóthar*).

Knockavorneen Hill in Clare: see Ballyvourney.

Knockavota in Kerry and Wexford; *Cnoc-a'-mhóta*, hill of the *moat* or fort. See Mota, vol. i. p. 290.

Knockavurrea in Roscommon; *Cnoc-Ui-Mhuir-eadháigh*, hill of O'Murray.

Knockawalky in Longford; *Cnoc-a'-bhalcaigh*, hill of driving: probably referring to the urging of the horses uphill. *Balcadh*, driving, with *b* aspirated to *w*: p. 1, I.

Knockawillin in Cork; hill of the mill (*muileann*).

Knockawinna in Kerry; *Cnoc-a'-mhuine*, hill of the shrubbery. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

Knockballagh in Mayo; spotted hill. *Ball*, a spot.

Knockballiniry in Tipperary; *Cnoc-Baile-an-oighre*, hill of the town of the heir. See Knockanira.

Knockballynameath in Clare; hill of Ballynameath, which itself means the town of the Meades (family).

Knockballyvishteal in Galway; hill of *Baile-Mhistéala* (Mitchelstown).

Knockbarron in King's Co.; hill of St. Baurinn, for whom see Kilbarron (O'Hanlon, vol. v. p. 523).

Knockbodaly in Kilkenny; hill of O'Daly's tent. See Bo.

Knockbodarra in Fermanagh; of the oak hut (*bóth*).

Knockboghill in Cork; *Cnoc-buachaill*, of the boy or boys. A sporting place.

Knockbrandon in Wexford, and **Knockaunbrandaun** in Waterford (Brandon's hill). These were probably named from some connection with St. Brendan the Navigator, like the two hills called Brandon in Kerry and Kilkenny. See vol. i. p. 148.

Knockbreaga in Mayo; hill of falsehood. Why? Probably from a standing stone on top like a man—called elsewhere *Farbreaga* (false man). See vol. ii. pp. 435, 436.

Knockbrecan in Down; *Cnoc-Bhreacain*, Breckan's hill.

Knockbweeheen in Limerick; *Cnoc-Baeithin*, St. Baithen's hill (local tradition).

Knockclonagad in Carlow; *Cnoc-cluana-na-ngad*, hill of the meadow (*cloon*) of the *gads* or withes. An osier plantation.

Knockcurragh in Tipperary; hill of the weir (*cora*).

Knockcurraghbola in Tipperary; hill of the marsh, (*currach*) of the booley or milking-place.

Knockderk in Limerick; hill of the cave (*derc*).

Knockdomny in Westmeath; *Cnoc-Domhnaigh*, hill of Sunday. Sunday amusements carried on.

Knockdoocunna in Clare; black hill of firewood.

Knockdoorah in Kerry; hill of the black *rath* or fort: which stands on the very top of the hill.

Knockdoorish in Carlow; *Cnoc-dubh-ruis*, hill of the black wood.

Knockdramagh in Carlow; *Croc-dreamach*, hill of the tribes or multitudes (*dream*). Place for tribal meetings, usually held on hills. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Meetings," in Index.

Knockdrin in King's Co. and Westmeath; *Cnoc-drinn* or *Cnoc-drinne*, hill of conflict (*dreann*). Memory of a battle. In Westmeath some make it a contraction of Knockderreen, which I believe is wrong.

Knockdrislagh in Cork; hill of brambles.

KnockdromacloUGH in Cork; *Cnoc-droma-cloch*, hill of the ridge (*drom*) of stones.

Knockdrumleague; *Cnoc-drom-liag*, hill of the ridge of flagstones. See remark from MacNeill: p. 14.

Knockdrummagh in Clare; *Cnoc-dromach*, hill of the ridges—ridgy hill.

Knockeenacurrig in Cork; *Cnuicín-a'-churraig*, little hill of the moor (*currach*), with the Munster restored *g*: p. 2, III.

Knockeenacuttin in Cork; *Cnuicín-a'-coitín*, little hill of the *cotteen* or commonage. See Ballycotton.

Knockeenadallane in Cork; *Cnuicín-a'-dalláin*, little hill of the standing stone. *Dallán*, a pillar-stone, more usually and correctly written *Gallán*.

KnockeenawaddrA in Kerry; little hill of the *madra* or dog.

Knockeencreen in Kerry; *Cnuicín-críon*, withered hill.

Knockeenagearagh in Cork; *Cnuicín-na-gcaorach*, little hill of the sheep.

Knockeenagown in Kerry; *Cnuicín-na-ngamhuin*, little hill of the calves. See vol. i. p. 470.

KnockeeraGH in Mayo; *Cnoc-iarthach*, western hill. See Iarthach, vol. ii. p. 451.

Knockeirka, a hill (1407), near Kenmare, south of the river; *cnoc-adhairce*, hill of the horn (*adharc*: pron. eyark): but whether from the hunter's horn or from a horn-shaped peak? See Adharc, vol. i. p. 213.

Knockendrane in Carlow; *Cnoc-an-draoighinn*, hill of the blackthorn. See Draeighean, vol. i. p. 517.

Knockeravella in Limerick; *Cnocar-a'-bheile*, hill of the *beile* or *bile* or ancient tree. Knocker, same as Knock, in this and the next two names. For the addition of *r*, see vol. ii. p. 12.

Knockercreeveen in Kerry; hill of the little branch.

Knockereen in Galway; little *knocker* or hill.

Knockerry in Clare; *Cnoc-dhoire* (FM), hill of the oak grove. The *d* drops out under aspiration: p. 2, III.

Knockertotan in Antrim; *Cnocar-teotáin*, hill of burning (for tillage purposes): See Beatin.

Knockevagh in Carlow; Eva's hill. See Effy's Brook.

Knockfarnaght in Mayo; bare hill. See Fornocht, vol. i. p. 400.

Knockfinnisk in Limerick; of the clear spring (*Finn-uisce*). See vol. i. p. 42.

Knockfola in Donegal; hill of blood (*fuil, sola*): translated in the name of the adjacent "Bloody Foreland Point."

Knockforlagh, near Cashel (Tip.); *Cnoc-forlachta*, hill of the exposed shelving side. *For* means forward, exposed: *lachta*, a shelf. See Knocklofty.

Knockfree in Cork and Mayo; *Cnoc-fraoigh*, hill of heath. See Fraech, vol. i. p. 520.

Knockinelder in Down; *Cnoc-an-iolair*, hill of the eagle. For *d* after *l*, see p. 7, VI.

Knockiniller in Tyrone; same as Knockanelder. See vol. i. p. 485.

Knockinure in Monaghan and Tipperary; *Cnoc-an-iubhair*, hill of the yew. See vol. i. p. 509.

Knocklahard in Mayo; hill of the gentle slope. See Lahard.

Knocklead in Queen's Co.; locally *Cnoc-leithid*, hill of breadth, *i.e.* broad hill.

Knocklegan in Kilkenny; hill of the standing stone. See vol. i. p. 344.

Knockleigh in Cork; grey hill (*liath*).

Knocklishen in Carlow; *Cnoc-lisin*, hill of the little *lis* or fort.

Knockloe in Wicklow; *Cnoc-Lugha*, Lugh's or Lewy's hill.

Knocklofty in Tipperary; *Cnoc-lochta*, hill of the shelf (*lochta*), shelving hill. See Knockalaghta.

Knockloughra in Mayo; *Cnoc-luachra*, hill of rushes.

Knockmael in Clare; *Cnoc-maol*, bare hill.

Knockmany in Tyrone; *Cnoc-manaigh*, of the monk, indicating ecclesiastical property. See Manach, vol. i. p. 94.

Knockmark in Meath ; *Cnoc-marc* (Hogan), hill of horses.

Knockmarshal in Wexford ; Marshal's hill.

Knockmay in Queen's Co. ; *Cnoc-maighe*, hill of the plain.

Knockmeal in Kerry and Waterford, and **Knockmeale** in Tipperary ; same as Knockmael.

Knockmeane in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-meadhoin*, middle hill.

Knockmonalea in Cork ; *Cnoc-mona-léithe*, hill of the grey bog.

Knockmoody in Longford ; pronounced Knock-muddy ; *Cnoc-madaidhe*, hill of dogs.

Knockmorris in Tipperary ; true name *Cnocach-Mhuirghis* (not *Cnoc*), Morris's hilly land.

Knockmoy near Tuam in Galway, where Cahal of the Red Hand (O'Conor), founded an abbey in 1190, the ruins of which still remain. This name is written in the old Irish authorities *Cnoc-Muaidhe* [-moy], the hill of *Muaidh*, a woman, whose name signifies good or noble. But her history has been lost.

Knockmoy in Clare has a different origin, being the same as Knockmay above—hill of the plain.

Knockmuinard in Mayo ; hill of the high *muine* or brake.

Knockmult in Derry ; *Cnoc-molt*, hill of the wethers. See Molt, vol. ii. p. 305.

Knocknabansha in Tipperary ; *Cnoc-na-báinsighe*, hill of the grassy level plot. See Bansha, vol. ii. p. 9.

Knocknabarnaboy in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-na-bearna buidhe*, hill of the yellow gap.

Knocknabehy in Cork ; of the birch. See Beha.

Knocknabinnny in Cork ; hill of the peak. See Bin.

Knocknaboul in Kerry and Waterford ; *Cnoc-na-bpöll*, hill of the holes or caves. Are they there still ? See Poll, vol. i. p. 246.

Knocknabranagh in Carlow ; *Cnoc-na-Breathnach*, hill of the *breathnachs* or walshes. See vol. ii. p. 122.

Knocknabro in Kerry ; see p. 13.

Knocknabrone in Waterford ; see p. 13.

Knocknacaharagh in Cork and Kerry, and **Knockna-**

caragh in Galway; *Cnoc-na-cathrach*, hill of the *caher* or circular stone fort. See vol. i. p. 284.

Knocknacarn in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-na-ceitheirne*, hill of the *kerns* or light-armed foot-soldiers. *Ceith-earn*, collective noun.

Knocknacarrow in Roscommon, and **Knocknacarry** in Antrim; *Cnoc-na-coraidh* [-corry], hill of the *weir*. See vol. i. p. 367.

Knocknaclassagh in Leitrim; hill of the trench. *Classagh*, a modification of the genitive of *clais*, a trench (vol. ii. p. 221).

Knocknacloy in Roscommon and Tyrone; *Cnoc-na-cloiche*, hill of the (remarkable) stone. See *Aghnacloy*.

Knocknacoska in Leitrim; *Cnoc-na-Cásca*, hill of Easter: scene of Easter Monday sports. See *Knocknacaska*, vol. ii. p. 467.

Knocknacran in Monaghan; better *Knocknagran*; *Cnoc-na-gerann*, hill of the trees.

Knocknacree in Kerry and Kildare; *Cnoc-na-cruidhe*, hill of the cattle. Locally—in Kerry—they make it *-na-croidhe*, of the heart. See *Lisnacree*.

Knocknacreeva in Galway; *Cnoc-na-craoibhe*, hill of the branch or branchy tree. See *Craebh*, vol. i. p. 501.

Knocknacroy in Sligo; *Cnoc-na-croiche*, hill of the gallows. See vol. i. p. 220. **Knocknacreha** in Waterford, same. “The gallows was set up on a hillock by one of the Rathgormack Powers” (Power).

Knocknacullen near Cork city; better *Knocknagullen*; *Cnoc-na-gcuileann*, hill of the hollies.

Knocknacurra in Cork and Kerry; *Cnoc-na-coraidh*, hill of the *weir*. Nom. used for gen.: p. 12.

Knocknadarriv in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-dtarbh*, hill of the bulls. See *Tarbh*, vol. i. p. 471.

Knocknadaula in Galway; *Cnoc-na-dála*, hill of the meetings. For the ancient *dáls* or meetings, see “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.” “Meetings,” in Index. See also *Knockarley* above.

Knocknadrimna in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-druimne*, hill of the little *drom*, ridge, or back. Dim. in *ne*: p. 12, II.

Knocknafushoge in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-na-fuiseóga*, hill of the lark : meaning a resort of larks. See *Fuiseóg*, vol. i. p. 490.

Knocknagallagh in Cork, and **Knocknagalliagh** in Kildare ; *Cnoc-na-gcailleach*, of the nuns : conventional property.

Knocknaganny in Mayo ; hill of sand (*gaineamh*). **Knocknaganny** in Sligo is interpreted differently : *Cnoc-na-gceannaighthe*, hill of the merchants or pedlars.

Knocknagappagh in Cork and Galway ; *Cnoc-na-gceapach*, hill of the *cappagh*s or tillage plots. See *Cappagh*.

Knocknagare in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-gcaor*, hill of the berries. See vol. ii. p. 323.

Knocknagarhoon in Clare ; *Cnoc-na-gceathramhan* [-garhoon], hill of the (land-) quarters. See *Carrow*.

Knocknagarnaman in Monaghan ; *Cnoc-na-gcearnaman*, hill of the hornets or wasps. See vol. ii. p. 295.

Knocknagartan in Cavan ; *Cnoc-na-gceardchan* [-gartan], hill of the forges or workshops. See *Ceardcha* in vol. i. p. 224.

Knocknagashel in Kerry ; *Cnoc-na-gcaiseal*, hill of the *cashels* or circular stone forts. See vol. i. p. 286.

Knocknagawna in Roscommon ; *Cnoc-na-gabhna*, hill of the calf. A place for calves. See *Gamhan*, vol. i. p. 470.

Knocknagee in Kildare, and **Knocknageehy** in Cork and Mayo ; *Cnoc-na-gaoithe*, hill of the wind. See *Gaeth*, vol. i. p. 44.

Knocknagillagh in Cavan ; *Cnoc-na-gcoileach*, hill of the cocks, *i.e.* woodcocks.

Knocknagon in Mayo ; *Cnoc-na-gcon*, of the hounds.

Knocknagor in Mayo ; *Cnoc-na-gcorr*, hill of the cranes : where they used to resort from an adjacent marsh. See vol. i. p. 487.

Knocknagoug in Clare ; *Cnoc-na-gcubhóg*, hill of the jackdaws. See *Cubhog* [coog], in vol. i. p. 302.

Knocknagoul in Cork ; *Cnoc-na-gcoll*, hill of the hazels.

Knocknagoum in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-gcom*, hill of the *cooms* or deep valleys. See vol. i. p. 432.

Knocknagoun in Cork; *Cnoc-na-gceann*, hill of the heads: either the scene of a battle (after a battle it was the barbarous practice to decapitate the dead) or the hill was an execution place, like Knocknacroy above. In Munster *ceann* (head) is pronounced to rhyme with *crown*.

Knocknagowan in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-ngabhann*, hill of the calves.

Knocknagraigue in Clare; hill of the hamlet.

Knocknagrally in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-na-greallaigh*, hill of the *greallach* or miry place.

Knocknagranshy in Limerick; of the *grange* or granary.

Knocknagrat in Monaghan; softened from the local Irish pronunciation *Cnoc-na-gcreacht*, hill of the *creachts* or cattle preys, where cattle lifters kept their booty. See vol. ii. pp. 108, 109. In Monaghan and about there, they avoid the guttural *ch*.

Knocknagrave in Monaghan; *Cnoc-na-gcnamh* (not *-geraomh*), hill of the bones. Scene of a battle: see vol. i. p. 116.

Knocknagroagh in Clare, Queen's Co., and Sligo; *Cnoc-na-gcruach*, hill of stacks, ricks, or conical peaks. See *Cruach*, vol. i. p. 387.

Knocknagull in Wicklow; *Cnoc-na-gcoll*, hill of the hazels. See *Coll*, vol. i. p. 514.

Knocknagulshy in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-Gaillsighe* [-galshy], hill of the Englishwoman. *Gall*, an Englishman: *Gaillseach* (with the fem. termination *seach*), an Englishwoman. See vol. ii. p. 9.

Knocknagun in Kerry; same as Knocknagon.

Knocknagundarragh, "Knocknagun" of the oaks, to distinguish it from the other (adjacent) Knocknagun.

Knocknaguppoge in Kilkenny; *Cnoc-na-gecopóg*, hill of the dock-leaves. See *Copog*, vol. ii. p. 347.

Knocknahaha in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-hátha*, hill of the ford.

Knocknaharney in Tipperary: *Cnoc-na-hairne*, hill of the sloe-tree.

Knocknahattin in Meath; *Cnoc-na-haitinne*, of the furze.

Knocknahaw in Galway; *Cnoc-na-haithche*, hill of the (lime) kiln. See Aith, vol. i. p. 377.

Knocknahila in Kerry and Clare; *Cnoc-na-haille*, hill of the cliff. See Aill above, and also in vol. i. p. 408.

Knocknahow in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-habha*, hill of the river. See Aw.

Knocknahowla in Cork; *Cnoc-na-habhaile*, hill of the apple-tree or orchard. See Abhall, vol. i. p. 516.

Knocknahunshin in Fermanagh; of the ash (*uinseann*).

Knocknakeeragh in Derry; should be Knockna-geeragh; *Cnoc-na-gcaorach*, hill of the sheep.

Knocknakillew in Mayo and Sligo; *Croc-na-coille*, hill of the wood.

Knocknakilly in Kerry; hill of the church (cill).

Knocknalappa in Clare; *Cnoc-na-leaptha*, hill of the bed, *i.e.* a grave.

Knocknalear in Fermanagh, and **Knocknalyre** in Cork and Sligo; *Cnoc-na-ladhar* (-lyre or -lear], hill of the forks (of rivers ?). See vol. i. p. 530.

Knocknalosset in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Cnoc-na-losad*, hill of the lossets or well-tilled spots. See Coollusty.

Knocknalour in Wexford; hill of the lepers, from a leper hospital. See vol. ii. p. 82.

Knocknalun in Monaghan, hill of the blackbirds (*lon* or *londubh*).

Knocknalurgan in Cork; hill of the *shins* or long ridges or stripes (*lurga*).

Knocknamadderee in Cork; *Cnoc-na-madraighe*, hill of the dogs (*madra*).

Knocknamaddy in Monaghan; same as last, with *madadh*, a dog, instead of *madra*.

Knocknamallavoge in Cork; hill of the *mallavoges* or bags. See Aghabollogue.

Knocknamarriff in Cork; *Cnoc-na-marbh*, hill of the dead bodies. Scene of a battle. See vol. i. p. 116.

Knocknamase in King's Co.; *Cnoc-na-mías*, hill of the dishes. Home of a turner?

Knocknamoghalau in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-mbuach-alán*, hill of the *bochalauns* or *geósadauns* or yellow ragweeds. *B* is here eclipsed by *m*: p. 3, I.

Knocknamohalagh in Cork; *Cnoc-na-mbachlach*, hill of the shepherds. *Bachlach* is one word for a shepherd, from *bachal*, a shepherd's crook ("crook-man"). *B* eclipsed as in last.

Knocknamota in Wexford; hill of the *moats* or forts. See vol. i. p. 290.

Knocknamouragh in Cork; *Cnoc-na-mbuarach*, hill of the *buarachs* or cow-spencels. A *byre* or milking-place.

Knocknamraher in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-na-mbráthar*, of friars. Monastic property: or a friary beside the hill?

Knocknamucky in Clare; *Cnoc-na-muice*, of the pig: meaning a resort of pigs: p. 11.

Knocknamuclagh in Cork, Kerry, and Mayo, and **Knocknamuckly** in Armagh; *Cnoc-na-muclach*, hill of the *muclachs* or piggeries. See vol. i. p. 478.

Knocknamullagh in Cork and Monaghan; *Cnoc-na-mullach*, hill of the summits. See vol. i. p. 391.

Knocknanagh in Cork; *Cnoc-na-neach*, hill of the horses. *Each*, a horse, with *n* prefixed in gen. plural. See p. 4, IX.

Knocknanarney in Kerry; *Cnoc-na-nairneadh*, hill of the sloes: see vol. i. p. 518.

Knochnanav in Cork; *Cnoc-na-ndamh*, hill of the oxen, with *d* eclipsed: p. 4, III. See vol. i. p. 472.

Knocknaneirc in Cork; *Cnoc-na-nadharc* [-eyark], hill of the horns. See Knockeirka.

Knocknanool in Roscommon; *Cnoc-na-nubhall*, hill of the apples. See *Abhall*, vol. i. p. 516.

Knocknapisha in Mayo; *Cnoc-na-pise* [-pisha], hill of the pease.

Knocknaquill in Tipperary; a curious name—a half translation. The true Irish name is *Cnoc-a'-chleite* [Knockacletta], the hill of the *quill* (*cleite* or *pletta*, a quill). I suppose because frequented by

geese and other large birds, which, as usual, left the place covered with feathers and quills.

Knocknaranhy in Clare; *Cnoc-na-raithníghe*, hill of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

Knocknarney in Tyrone; *Cnoc-an-airne*: hill of sloe: place of sloes: p. 11.

Knocknascrow in Limerick; *Cnoc-na-scráth*, of the *scraws* or grassy surface-sods. See *Scráth*, vol. ii. p. 384.

Knocknashannagh in Cork; *Cnoc-na-seanach*, hill of the foxes: a fox cover. See *Sionnach*, vol. i. p. 483.

Knocknasilloge in Wexford; *Cnoc-na-saileóg*, hill of the sallow-trees. See vol. ii. p. 356.

Knocknaskeha in Kerry; hill of the thornbush. See vol. i. p. 518.

Knocknaskeharoe in Tipperary; hill of the red thornbush: *i.e.* a bush with red blossoms.

Knocknasliggaun in Sligo; *Cnoc-na-sligeán*, hill of the *sligs* or *sliggans* or flat little stones.

Knocknasuff in Cork; *Cnoc-na-subh* [-suv], hill of strawberries.

Knocknatintry in Burrishoole (Mayo); *Cnoc-na-teintrighe*, hill of the lightning. Like *Achadh-farcha* in Meath, “field of lightning” (*farcha*, lightning, a thunderbolt), where Lughaidh, king of Ireland, was killed by lightning, A.D. 512 (FM), a name now forgotten, but extant 250 years ago. *Teintreach*, lightning, from *teine* [tinna], fire.

Knochnavarnoge: see p. 4.

Knocknaveagh in Cavan and Mayo; *Cnoc-na-bhfiach*, hill of the ravens. See vol. i. p. 486.

Knocknavey in Wexford; *Cnoc-na-bhfiadh*, of the deer.

Knocknoran in Wexford; hill of the spring: see vol. i. p. 453.

Knockogonnell in Clare and Galway; *Cnoc-O'g Conaill*, hill of the O'Connells. *C* eclipsed after *G* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

Knockowen in Kerry, and **Knockown** in Kilkenny: *Cnoc-abhann*, hill of the river. See Aw.

Knockphutteen in Clare; *Cnoc-phoitín*, hill of the pottheen or illicit whiskey. A secret private distillery.

Knockraheen in Cork and Wicklow; *Cnoc-raithín*, hill of the little *rath* or fort. See vol. i. p. 274.

Knockrathkyle in Wexford; *Cnoc-raith-coill*, hill of the *rath* of hazel (*coll*, *coill*, hazel).

Knockrea, near Cork city; smooth hill (*réidh*, smooth).

Knockreer in Kerry; locally *Cnoc-righ-fhir* [-ree-ir], hill of the royal man: a king's steward or other servant. See Ree.

Knockroosk in Leitrim, and **Knockroosky** in Mayo: hill of the *rúsc* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 464.

Knocksaharn in Cork; *Cnoc-Sathairn*, hill of Saturday. Some sort of sports or celebrations here on Saturdays. See vol. i. p. 468.

Knockscur or **Knocksquire** in Carlow; *Cnoc-scuir*, hill of the *scur* or camp.

Knockseera in Queen's Co.; *Cnoc-saoire*, hill of freedom, *i.e.* a freehold. See vol. ii. p. 483.

Knockshanawee in Cork; *Cnoc-sean-mhuighe*, hill of the old plain. *Sean*, old: *magh*, *muighe*, a plain. Vowel sound inserted between *shan* and *wee*: p. 7, VII.

Knockshanbo in Mayo, and **Knockshanvo** in Clare; *Cnoc-sean-bhoith*, hill of the old *both* or tent. See Drumshanbo, vol. i. p. 304.

Knockshanbrittas in Tipperary; hill of the old *Brittas* or speckled land. See vol. ii. p. 289.

Knockshangan in Meath; *Cnoc-seangán*, hill of the pismires. See vol. ii. p. 292.

Knockshannagh in Kildare; same as Knocknashannagh.

Knockshigowna, a hill (701), near the village of Ballingarry in Tipperary, a noted haunt of fairies; called in the old authorities *Cnoc-Sidhe-Una*, the hill of Una's *shee* or fairy palace, where in the underground shining palace, the fairy queen Una or *Eabhma* holds court, like Cleena in Carrigleena and Eevill in Craglea. The *g* in the middle of the name belongs to *sighe* (another way of spelling *sidhe* or

sithe)—being restored as explained at p. 4, XI. The whole neighbourhood teems with fairy names and fairy legends about Una, who was the guardian spirit of the O'Carrolls as Cleena was of the MacCarthys and other southern families, and Eevill of the O'Briens.

Knockskemolin in Wexford; *Cnoc-sceithe-Mholing*, hill of St. Moling's bush. Some remarkable bush dedicated to the illustrious St. Moling of St. Mullins (Wexford and Carlow) and of Ferns (Wexford); seventh century.

Knockulty in Tipperary; *Cnoc-Uultaigh*, hill of the *Ultach* or Ulsterman. Where an Ulster family settled.

Knockumber in Meath, beside Navan: a better form would be Knockcumber. This "Cumber" retains the very ancient name of the *Comar* or confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater—*Dubh-chomar*, as the FM call it, *i.e.* black confluence: *Dubh*, black, being the ancient name of the Blackwater.

Knockuragh in Tipperary; *Cnoc-iubhrach*, hill of yews.

Knockuregar in Limerick; the hill of Uregar, which see.

Knockvicar in Roscommon; the vicar's hill.

Kyle has been dealt with in vol. i. p. 316. It is only necessary to say here that it sometimes means a wood (*coill*) and sometimes a church (*cill*), and that it is about equally divided between the two. Easily distinguished on pronunciation: *coill* (*c* broad): *cill* (*c* slender).

Kyleadahir in Kilkenny, and **Kyleaduhir** in Tipperary; *Coill-a-doithir*, wood of gloom. See Ardgroom above and Doithir in vol. i. p. 470.

Kyleamadaun; *Coill-amadáin*, wood of the fool.

Kyleamullaun in Queen's Co.; *Coill-a-mhullain*, wood of the hillock.

Kyleannagh in Tipperary; *Coill-eanaigh*, wood of the morass.

Kyleatallin in Kerry; *Coill-a-tsalaínn*, wood of the salt: where there was a salt-house for preparing salt.

Kyleatlea in Tipperary; *Coill-a-tsleibhe*, wood of the mountain.

Kyleatunna in Clare; *Coill-a-tsonnaigh*, wood of the mound or rampart (*sonna* with *s* eclipsed: p. 4, VII).

Kyleavarraga in Limerick; *Coill-a-mharagaidh*, wood of the market.

Kyleawilling in Tipperary; *Coill-a-mhuilinn*, wood of the mill. *M* aspirated to *w*.

Kyleballynamoe in Kilkenny; *Coill-Baile-na-mbo*, wood of the town of the cows (*bo*, cow, with *b* eclipsed).

Kyleballyoughter in Kilkenny; *Cill-Baile-Uachtair*, church of the upper town.

Kylebwhee in Kerry; *Coill-buidhe*, yellow wood.

Kyleclonhobert in Queen's Co.; written in Down Survey Kilecloanhoban, pointing to *Coill-cluana-hObainn*, wood of Hoban's meadow.

Kylecreen in Clare; *Coill-críon*, withered wood.

Kylefinchin in Cork; *Coill-fuinsinn*, wood of ash.

Kylegarriiff in Galway, and **Kylegarve** in Limerick; *Coill-garbh*, rough wood. See vol. ii. p. 475.

Kyleglass in Clare; *Coill-glas*, green wood.

Kylekiproe in Queen's Co.; *Coill-cip-ruaidh*, wood of the red stock or trunk. See vol. ii. p. 353.

Kylenabehy in Queen's Co.; wood of the birch.

Kylenaheskeragh in Tipperary; *Coill-na-heiscreach*, wood of the *esker* or sandhill. See vol. i. p. 402.

Kylenahoory in Cork; *Coill-na-huidhre*, wood of the brown (cow). See Bo above, and Odhar in vol. ii. p. 285.

Kyletalesha in Queen's Co.; *Coillte-Léise*, Lacy's woods.

Kyletombrickane in Tipperary; wood of Breckan's tumulus (*tom*, *tuaim*).

Kylevehagh in Kilkenny; *Coill-bheitheach*, birch wood.

Laba or **Labba**, a bed or grave. See vol. i. p. 340.

Labanasigh in Carlow; *Leaba-na-saighe*, bed or grave of the bitch or greyhound (*saigh*): a monument erected over a favourite dog, as we sometimes see at the present day. See Laghtsigh. There is also a **Labbanacon**, grave of the hound.

Labaun in Cork and Westmeath; dim. of *láib* [laub], mire or mud: a miry place.

Labbadish in Donegal; *Leaba-dise*, grave of two (persons). *Dias, déise*, two, a pair.

Laboge in Roscommon; little *léab* or stripe.

Lacka and **Lacken**; hillside. See vol. i. p. 418.

Lackabranner in Clare; *Leaca-brannair*, hillside of the fallow. See Branra.

Lackaghane in Cork; Lackagh is a place abounding in *leacs* or flagstones; Lackaghane a collective dim.: flagstone-place.

Lackaghterman in Donegal; flagstone-place of the termon or sanctuary. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

Lackakeely in Mayo; *Leac-a'-chaolaigh*, flagstone of the slender sticks or rods. *Caol*, slender; *caolach*, a slender rod.

Lackalea in Galway, and **Lackaleigh** in Cork; *Leaca-liath*, grey *leaca* or hillside.

Lackalustraun in Mayo; *Leaca-loistreáin*, hillside of the burning-of-corn-in-the-ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

Lackanagoneeny in Limerick; *Leaca-na-gcoinín-idhe*, hillside of the *coneens* or rabbits. *C* eclipsed.

Lackanalooha in Cork; *Leaca-na-luaithe*, hillside of the ashes. The surface had been burned: see Beatin.

Lackanashinnagh in Cork; *Leaca-na-sionnach*, hillside of the foxes: a fox-cover.

Lackanastooka in Cork; *Leaca-na-stuaice*, hillside of the *stook* or pinnacle.

Lackavane and **Leacavaun** in Cork; white hillside.

Lackavihoonig in Kilshannig, Cork; *Leac-a'-bhith-eamhnaig*, flagstone of the thief. One time St. Gobnat met a thief stealing a cow and a calf and fastened them to the flagstone on which she happened to find them standing. The owner came up, on which the saint released them, and the thief was captured. Forty years ago the stone was there with the marks of the feet in it. See Annamihoonagh.

Lackavunaknick in Cork; flagstones (*leaca*), of the foot (bun) of the hill (knock, gen. knick—*Cnuic*).

Lackenacreena in Tipperary; *Leacan-a'-chrion-aigh*, hillside of the withered bush-brake.

Lackenagobidane in Cork; *Leaca-na-*ngobadán**, hillside of the gobadanes. The *gobadan* is a little sea-strand bird. Also a little bird that follows the cuckoo.

Lackenavea in Tipperary; *Lacka-na-bhfiadh*, hill-side of the deer. See *Fiadh*, vol. i. p. 476.

Lackenavorna in Tipperary; *Leacan-a'-bhoirne*, hillside of the rocks. See *Ballyvourney*.

Lackendragaun in Kilkenny; *Leacan-dragáin*, hill-side of the *dragan* or warrior.

Lackenshoneen in Cork; *Leacan-Seoinín*, Shoneen's or Jennings's hillside.

Lacklea in Donegal and Galway; grey flagstone.

Lacklom in Donegal and Monaghan; bare flag-surface.

Lacknacoo in Donegal; should have been anglicised *Lacknacon*; *Leac-na-con*, flagstone of the hound. Here the nom. *cu* is kept instead of the gen. *con*: p. 12.

Lacroagh in Donegal; *Leath-chruach*, half rick or hill. From shape.

Laddan in Donegal; *Leadán*, the burdock: a place of burdocks. See *Tirlayden*.

Laffina in Tipperary; *Leath-mhuine*, half shrubbery.

Lag in Cork and Donegal; *Lag*, a hollow. Occurs often.

Lagakilleen in Mayo; *Lag-a'-chillín*, hollow of the little church.

Laght, Laghta, Irish *Leacht, Leachta*, a heap of stones over a grave: much the same as a carn. See vol. i. pp. 66, 337.

Laghtadawannagh in Mayo; *Leacht-a'-da-mhanach*, monument of the two monks. History lost.

Laghta Eighter and **Laghta Oughter** in Mayo; lower and upper *laghta* respectively.

Laghtanabba in Galway; *Leacht-an-abbadh*, the *laght* of the *abb* or abbot.

Laghtea in Tipperary; *Leacht-Aodha*, *Aodh's* or *Hugh's laght*.

Laghtmurreda in Clare; *Leacht-Mairghreada*, Margaret's *laght*.

Laghtsigh in Cork; *Leacht-saighe*, monument of the bitch or greyhound. See *Labanasigh*.

Laghtyshaughnessy in Galway; O'Shaughessy's *laght*.

Lagile in Cork; *Leath-gcoill*, half wood (after one half had been cut away?). Here the neuter *Leath* or *Leth* eclipses the *c* of *coill*: p. 8.

Lagmore in Antrim; great hollow. See *Lag*.

Lagneeve in Donegal; *Leath-gniomh*, half *gneeve* or land measure. See vol. i. p. 245.

Lahacroher in Galway; *Lathach-chrochair*, slough or marsh of the bier: (near which, at funerals, the bearers laid down the bier to rest, and raised the *keen* or cry? A usual custom). See *Annaghkeenty*.

Lahadane in Cork; dim. of *leathad*, wide: a wide piece of land.

Lahagboy in Roscommon; should be *Lahaghboy*, yellow *lathach* or slough. See vol. ii. p. 388.

Lahaghglass in Galway; green slough.

Laharandota in Cork; *Laharan* is "half land," i.e. half a farm or townland: *dota* is *doigte*, burned (on the surface): see *Beatin*. See vol. i. p. 242.

Laharankeal in Cork; *keal* (*caol*), slender, narrow. See last name.

Lahard in several counties; *Leath-ard*, "half height." *Leath* [lah], half, is often used to denote a diminution of the usual condition, so that here "half-height" means a very gentle slope. This is the usual interpretation by local shanachies.

Laher; Irish *Láthair*, a site, a house-site: sometimes a battle-field.

Laherfineen in Cork; Finneen's or Florence's house-site.

Lahernathee in Cork; correct name *Lathair-na-dtigheadh*, site of the houses (*tigh*, a house: see *Attee*).

Lahid in Tipperary; *Leathad*, breadth, i.e. a wide piece of land.

Lairakeen in Tyrone; *Láthair-caoin*, beautiful site.

Lakill in Mayo and Westmeath; same as *Lagile*.

Lamagh in Longford; *Leamhach*, elmy: *Leamh*

[lav], elm, with the aspirated *m* restored: p. 4, XI.
See Leamh, vol. i. p. 507.

Lamoge in Kilkenny; place of elms: see Lamagh.

Landagivey in Derry; *Lann* or church of Agivey.
See Lann, vol. i. p. 321.

Larganavaddoge in Leitrim; *Leargan-na-bhfeadóg*, hillside of plovers.

Larganboy in Mayo; yellow hillside.

Largancarran in Fermanagh; stony hillside. For Largan, see vol. i. p. 403. See Carr above.

Largantogher in Derry; hillside of the causeway (*tóchar*).

Largatreany in Donegal; *Learg-a'-tradhnaigh* [-treany], hillside of the corncrake, *i.e.* a resort: p. 11. For Corncrake, see vol. i. p. 487.

Largyreagh in Derry; *Leargaídh-riabhach*, grey hillside.

Larha in Kerry and Tipperary; *Leath-rath*, half rath: one half having been cut away.

Larmore in Fermanagh; great flat. *Lár*, a floor, a flat.

Larraga in Galway, and **Larragan** in Galway and Queen's Co.; *Learga* and *Leargan* a hillside. See vol. i. p. 403.

Laskiltagh in Limerick; *Leas-coillteach*, woody *lis*.

Lassaboy in Kerry; yellow forts: *Lassa*, plural of *lios*.

Lassana in Clare; lisses or forts. *Leasana*. plural.
Lassanaroe in Cork, red forts.

Lassany in Mayo; *Leasanaidhe*, forts: another form of plural.

Lat, a middle-Ulster softening-down of Laght (see Laght above). **Latbeg**, little laght; **Latbirget**, Birget's laght: **Lateaster**, Esther's laght.

Lateever in Cavan; *Leacht-Iomhair*, Emer's or Ever's monument.

Latgallan in Monaghan; Gallan's *leacht*.

Lathaleere in Wicklow; *Leacht-a'-ladhair*, *leaght* or monument of the (river-) fork. See vol. i. p. 530.

Latinalbany in Monaghan; *Leachta-an-Albanaigh*, the *laghta* or monument of the *Albanach* or Scotchman.

Latnadronagh in Cavan; *Leacht-na-dtruaithanach*, monument of the ascetics or hermits. The Irish ascetics often, in self-humiliation, called themselves *truaghan*, which means a wretched creature, from *truagh*, misery. See Petrie, R. Towers, p. 50.

Latnakelly in Monaghan; *Leacht-na-caillighe*, grave of the hag.

Latsey in Cavan; written in Inq. Car. I, Latsybulgiden: Irish *Leacht-suidhe-Bolgadáin*, monument of Bolgadan's *see* or seat. See See above. Bolgadan, a man's name meaning a short big-bellied fellow: from *bolg*, a belly.

Lattacapple in Cavan; *laght* of the *capall* or horse. See Laghtsigh.

Lattacrom in Monaghan; *Leachta-crom*, inclining or sloping monument.

Lattacrossan in Monaghan; *Leachta-Crosáin*, Crossan's or MacCrossan's monument. The MacCrossans now generally call themselves Crosby.

Lattagloghan in Cavan; *Leachta-gclochan*, grave-monument of the cloghans or stepping-stones or stony places. Here the neuter *leachta* eclipses the *c* of *clochan*, p. 8.

Lattigar in Monaghan; *Leachta-gearn*, short monument.

Latton in Monaghan, **Lattone** in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim, **Lattoon** in Cavan and Galway; *Leath-tón*, half hill (or rather hill-bottom), meaning one side (or one of the two sides) of a hill.

Lattonagh in Fermanagh; *Leath-tonnach*, half rampart. See Tonnach in vol. ii. p. 220.

Lattylanigan in Monaghan; O'Lanigan's or O'Flanagan's laght.

Latully in Cavan; *Leath-tulaigh*, half tullagh or hill.

Laught in Queen's Co.; another form of Laght.

Lauhir in Kerry; *Lathair*, a site or battle-field.

Launtaggart in Leitrim; here *laun* is a form of *léan* or *léana*, a wet meadow: meadow of the *sagart* or priest (with *s* eclipsed).

Lauvlyer in Mayo; *Lámh-ladhar*, hand of the

(river-) fork. A fancy name for the point of meeting of the two *prongs*.

Lavaur in Leitrim; *Leath-bharr*, half top or one of a pair of summits. See Barr.

Lavin in Antrim; *Leamhain*, elm land.

Lavy in Mayo; *Leamhaigh*, land of elms. See Leamh, vol. i. p. 507.

Lawaus in Mayo; *Leath-mhás*, half hill (lit. half thigh). Much the same as Latton. See Mas, vol. i. p. 526.

Leab in Longford; *Leadhb*, a stripe (of land).

Leabaleaha in Kerry; *Leadhbatha-liatha*, grey stripes or patches.

Leabgarrow in Donegal; *Leadhb-garbh*, rough stripe.

Lead, shortened from *Leithead* [Lehed], breadth, *i.e.* a broad piece of land. **Leadawillin** in Cork, broad-land of the mill. **Leadmore** in Clare, great broad-land.

Leagane in Limerick and Tipperary, and **Leagaun** in Galway; *Liagán*, a standing stone, a pillar-stone. See vol. i. p. 344.

Leagard in Clare; *Liag-árd*, high pillar-stone.

Leaghort in Clare; *Liath-ghort*, grey gort or tillage-field. See vol. i. p. 230.

Leamacrossan in Donegal; *Léim-Mhic-Crosain*, MacCrossan's leap. See Lattacrossan. See Léim, vol. ii. p. 317.

Leamadartaun in Mayo; leap of the *dartaun* or heifer: where the herd usually passed. See vol. ii. p. 305

Leamagowra in Donegal; *Léim-a'-ghabhra*, leap or pass of the goat (so they make the gen. here). Goats' pass, like Leamadartaun.

Leamanish in Leitrim; *Léim-an-ois*, leap or pass of the *ois* or fawn.

Learnaguila in Kerry; *Léim-na-geoidhle*, leap or pass of the goats. “*Cadhal*, plur. *coidhle* [kyal, kyla], is an old Irish word for a goat” (O'Donovan).

Leamnaleaha in Clare; *Léim-na-léithe*, leap of the grey (mare).

Leamnamoyle in Fermanagh; *Léim-na-maoile*, leap of the *maol* or hornless cow.

Leamore in several counties; *Liath-mór*, great grey (land).

Leampreaghane in Kerry; crow's leap. Queer name! *Préuchán*, a crow.

Leana in Clare and elsewhere; wet meadow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

Leansaghan in Kerry; wet land: from *leana*.

Leat in Tyrone, **Leatbeg** and **Leatmore** in Donegal; a softening down of Laght, which see above.

Leath in Kerry; *Leath*, half, with aspirated *t* restored: p. 4, XI (meaning half-land).

Lebally in Fermanagh; half townland. Like Lavally, vol. i. p. 242.

Lecade in Westmeath; *Leth-chéad*, half hundred (of land).

Lecarhoo in Kerry; half quarter. See Carhoo.

Lecarrowantean in Mayo; half-quarter of the fairy mount (*sidhean*). See vol. i. pp. 186, 244.

Lecarrowntruhaun in Galway; half-quarter of the *sruhaun* or stream.

Lecknabegga in Galway; *Leicne-beaga*, small flagstones, where both words are plural.

Lecknagh in Leitrim; *Leacnach*, hillside: from *Leaca*.

Lecumpher in Derry; *Lag-umair*, hollow of the cup or of cup-shape. See vol. ii. p. 430.

Lederg in Donegal and Tyrone; *Leth-derg*, red half.

Leean in Leitrim; *Luighean*, centre (townland).

Leg, Legg; Irish *Lag*, a hollow.

Legaloscran in Donegal; *Lag-a'-loisgreáin*, hollow of the *losgran* or corn burned in the ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

Legamaddy in Down; *Lag-a'-mhadaighe*, hollow of the dog.

Legamaghery in Tyrone; *Lag-a'-mhachaire*, of the field.

Leganvy in Tyrone; *Lag-ainbhith* [-anvih], hollow of the storm: from exposed situation. See Leckanvy, vol. ii. p. 249.

Legatiggle in Tyrone; *Lag-a'-tseagail*, hollow of the rye. See vol. ii. p. 322.

Legatirriff in Antrim; *Lag-a'-tairbh*, hollow of the bull.

Legavilly in Armagh; *Lag-a'-bhile*, hollow of the ancient tree.

Legaweeel in Cavan; *Lag-a'-mhaoil*, hollow of the bald man (*maol*).

Legcloghfin in Tyrone; hollow of the white stones.

Legeelan in Cavan; *Lag-fhaoileann*, of the seagulls. See vol. i. p. 486.

Leggatinty in Roscommon; hollow of the fires; where bonfires or signal fires were lighted: *teine*, fire, plur. *teinte*. Locally there is in this name some confusion between gen. sing. and gen. plur.

Leggetrath in Kilkenny; *Lag-a'-tsraith*, hollow of the *sraith*, strath, o: river-holm. See vol. ii. p. 399.

Legghimore in Monaghan; locally *Leg-hee-mór*, i.e. *Lag-thighe-mhóir*, hollow of the great house.

Leggygowan in Down; *Lag-Ui-Ghamhna*, O'Gowna's or Gaffney's hollow.

Leghawny in Donegal; *Lag-thamhnaigh*, hollow of the field. See vol. i. p. 231.

Legmuckduff in Donegal; Irish *Lag-muice-duibhe*, hollow of the black pig. But the local Irish pronunciation is *Lag-muc-dubh*, where the two latter components come under MacNeill's observation, p. 14. The legend of an enormous enchanted black pig rooting up a great hollow trench, as it exists here, is common all over Ireland. This is how the people explain great boundary ramparts erected to separate two adjacent territories.

Legnabrocky in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-brocaidhe*, hollow of the badger-warren or fox-cover. *Brocaidhe* is properly a badger-warren, but it is sometimes incorrectly applied to a fox-cover.

Legnacash in Tyrone; hollow of the *kesh* (*ceis*) or wicker causeway. See vol. i. p. 361.

Legnacreeve in Monaghan; *Lag-na-craobh*, hollow of the branch or branchy tree. See vol. i. p. 501.

Legnaderk in Cavan; *Lag-na-deirce*, hollow of the cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

Legnaduff in Donegal; *Lag-na-duibhe*, hollow of the black cow. Local legend says that St. Columkille had a black cow, from which some Donegal wells and places—among them Legnaduff—took their names.

Legnagappoge in Tyrone; *Lag-na-gcopóg*, hollow of the dock-leaves. See Copog, vol. ii. p. 347.

Legnagay in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-ngedh*, hollow of the geese. See Gedh, vol. i. p. 488.

Legnagloogh in Wexford; *Lag-na-gclock*, of the stones.

Legnagooly in Antrim; *Lag-na-gcuailleadh*, hollow of the stakes or poles. Probably the trunks of a burned-out grove. *Cuaille*, a pole.

Legnagrow in Cavan; *Lag-na-gcródh*, hollow of the huts or cattle-folds. See Cro, vol. ii. p. 225.

Legnakelly in Monaghan; *Lag-na-coille*, of the wood.

Legnaneale in Donegal; *Lag-na-ndaol*, hollow of the *daels*, *i.e.* beetles or chafers. See Ants and Midges, vol. ii. p. 291.

Legnanornoge in Donegal; *Lag-na-ndornóg*, hollow of the round stones. *D* eclipsed by *n*: p. 4, III. A *dornóg* is a stone like a *dorn* or fist.

Legnavea in Fermanagh; *Lag-na-bhfiadh*, of the deer.

Legoneil near Belfast; *Lag-Ui-Neill*, O'Neill's hollow.

Lehaknock in Clare; *Leath-a'-chnuic*, half hill.

Lehanagh in Galway and Mayo, and **Lehenagh** in Cork; *Líathánach* and *Léithíneach*, greyish land.

Lehardan in Donegal; *Leath-ardán*, half little height. See Latton.

Lehid in Galway and Kerry; *Leithead*, breadth: meaning a broad piece of land.

Leigh in Tipperary; *Liath*, grey—grey land.

Leighcloon in Cork; *Liath-chluain*, grey meadow.

Leitir, **Leiterra**, **Leitra**, **Leitry**, which are names of many places all over Ireland, mean grey or greyish land (*liath*, grey); though it is not easy to account grammatically for all the terminations. See Lehanagh above, and Leitrim in vol. i. p. 525.

Leitir or **Letter**, a hillside, commonly wet and trickling, a sloping field. See vol. i. p. 404.

Lemanaghan in King's Co. ; *Liath-Manchain* (FM), grey land of St. Manchan (seventh century). He is still remembered there with great veneration.

Lemgare in Monaghan ; *Léim-géarr*, short leap.

Lemnagh in Antrim ; *Léim-an-eich*, horse-leap. Vol. ii. p. 317.

Lemnagore in Armagh ; *Léim-na-ngobhar*, leap or pass of the goats.

Lemnaroy in Derry, contracted from *Leim-an-eich-ruaidh*, leap of the red horse.

Lenaboll in Mayo ; *Leana-bpoll*, of the holes.

Lenacraigaboy in Mayo ; *Léana-craige-buidhe*, wet meadow of the yellow *craig* or rock. See Leana.

Lenaderg in Down ; *Leana-derg*, red wet meadow.

Lenadoon in Sligo ; meadow of the fort (*dún*).

Lenadurtaun in Mayo ; *Leana-dartáin*, meadow of the heifer.

Lenafin in Galway ; *Leana-finn*, white meadow.

Lenagh in Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone, and **Lenaghan** (dim. of Lenagh), wet meadowy land.

Lenalea in Armagh and Donegal ; grey meadow (*liath*).

Lenamalla in Roscommon ; *Leana-meala*, meadow of honey (wild bees' nests). Like Clonmel, vol. i. p. 235.

Lenamarran in Kildare ; Marrin's or Morrin's meadow.

Lenanavea in Mayo ; *Leana-na-bhfiadh*, meadow of deer.

Lenasillagh in Mayo ; *Leana-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

Lenish in Down ; *Leith-inis*, grey river-holm.

Lennaght in Monaghan ; *Leamnacht*, new milk (denoting good pasture). See Ard-lemnachta in vol. ii. p. 207.

Leode in Down ; *Léath-fhóid*, "half-sod." *F* disappears under aspiration.

Leonagh in Leitrim ; *Leamhnach*, elmy. See Leamh, vol. i. p. 507.

Leraw in Fermanagh ; *Leath-rath*, half *rath* or fort . one half having been cut away.

Lergadaghtan in Donegal ; *Learg-a'-deachtain*, hill-side of instruction. Explained by a vivid local tradition that on one occasion St. Columkille preached a powerful sermon here. See Meenaneary. For *Lerg*, see Largancarran.

Lergan in Fermanagh ; hillside : dim. of *Learg*.

Lergynasearhagh in Donegal ; *Leargaith-na-saorthach*, hillside of the *saerhachs* or freeholders : from *saor*, free.

Lesky in Fermanagh ; *Leascaigh*, lazy, sluggish ; applied either to a river (like the river Lask, vol. ii. p. 474) or to slow-growing land.

Letgonnely in Monaghan ; Connolly's *laght* or monument : with a neuter eclipsis : for which, see Lattagloghan.

Lettan in Fermanagh ; same as Laddan.

Letterananima Hill in Donegal (1811) ; *Leitir-an-anama*, hillside of the soul. Given for a soul's health. See vol. ii. p. 466.

Letterass in Mayo ; see p. 13.

Letterbin in Tyrone ; hillside of the *binn* or peak.

Letterbrat in Tyrone ; hillside or sloping field of the *bratts* or mantles. Possibly the home of a tailor or mantle-maker.

Letterbreacaun and **Letterbricaun** in Galway ; Brecan's hillside.

Letterbrone in Sligo ; *Letter-brón*, of the millstone.

Lettercallow ; of the landing-place or marshy land (*cala*).

Lettercraff in Galway ; *Leitir-creamha*, wild-garlick slope.

Letterdeskert in Galway ; *deisceart*, south. To distinguish it from another *Letter* north of it.

Lettereeragh in Mayo ; *Leitir-iarthach*, western *letter*.

Letterfrack in Galway ; *Leiter-bhreac*, speckled hill-side or sloping field (O'Donovan, Dinneen, and native interpretation).

Lettergonnell in Longford ; *Leitir-g Conaill*, Conall's hillside.

Lettergullion in Longford ; *Leitir-gcuilinn*, hillside of holly. In these last two names, the neuter noun *leitir* eclipses the *c* : p. 8.

Letterkeeghaun in Galway and Mayo ; Keeghan's hillside.

Letterleague in Donegal ; *Leitir-liag*, of the flag-stones.

Lettermoneel in Kerry ; *Leitir-muinéil*, letter of the neck. The *moneel* or neck is a narrow natural trench a quarter-mile long at the foot of the village through which the stream flows. See Muineal.

Lettermoney in Fermanagh ; *Leiter-muine*, of the shrubbery.

Lettermuck in Derry ; of the pigs. **Lettermuckoo** in Galway ; *Leitir-mucadh* (with the usual western pronunciation of *adh*), same meaning.

Letternacahy in Donegal ; *Leitir-na-caithe*, of the chaff : winnowing place.

Letternadarriv in Kerry ; *Leitir-na-dtarbh*, hillside of the bulls. " If a quiet young bull is put to graze on this wild tract, he soon becomes fierce and dangerous." (Local.)

Letterneevoge in Mayo ; *Leitir-Naomhóig*, hillside of *Naomhóig* (man).

Letternoosh in Galway ; *Leitir-ngiumhais*, of the fir-wood. Beside it is a bog in which is found plenty of bogdeal : *giumhas* or guse.

Letterpeak in Galway ; of the *peak*, viz. either a stake or a hill peak.

Lettershanna and **Lettershinna** in Galway ; of the *shinnagh* or fox.

Lettertinlish in Cork ; *Leitir-tighe-an-lis*, hillside of the house of the *lis* or fort.

Lettertreane in Donegal ; *Leitir-tradhna*, hillside of the Corncrake.

Letterunshin in Sligo ; *Leitir-uinsinn*, of the ash.

Levaghery in Armagh ; *Leath-mhachaire*, half plain or farm. See Machaire, vol. i. p. 426.

Levaghy in Fermanagh ; *Leamh-achaiddh*, elm-fields. See Agha and Lavin above.

Levallinree in Mayo ; *Leath-Bhaile-an-righ*, half of

(the townland called) Ballinree (town of the king). See Ree.

Levallyclanone in Down; half of (the townland called) Ballyclanone—the town of Owen's clan or family.

Leveelick in Mayo and Roscommon; *Leth-mhílic*, half of (the land called) meelick—marshy land. See vol. i. p. 465.

Lickadoon in Limerick; the *leac* or flagstone, or flag-surfaced land of the *dún* or fort.

Lickbarrahane in Cork; the flagstone of St. Berchan. See Carrickbarrahane.

Lickerrig in Galway; *Leac-dhery*, red flagstone surface: and truly descriptive.

Licknavar in Cork; *Leac-na-bhfear* [-var], flagstone of the men. Probably a place of meeting. See Carrignavar, vol. i. p. 22.

Ligadaughtan in Antrim; *Lig-a'-deachtain*, flag-stone of instruction. But no legend is preserved here, as there is in Lergadaghtan (above).

Ligg in Derry; same as Lag.

Lignameeltoge in Fermanagh; hollow of the midges. See vol. ii. p. 92.

Liminary in Antrim; *Léim-an-aodhaire*, leap or pass of the shepherd. Where he drove his flocks across. See Leamadartaun.

Limnagh in Sligo; *Luimneach*, a bare spot. *Lom*, bare with the usual termination *neach*. Same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 49.

Lintaun in Kilkenny; place of *lin* or flax. Like Moantaun, a place of *moan* or bog.

Lis, Liss (Irish *Lios*), an ancient fort. See vol. i. p. 271. In the majority of cases the second part of a *Lis*-name is personal, viz. the name of the person who owned the *lis* when it got the name. The interpretation of many such names is obvious at a glance: no one could mistake the meaning of such names as Lismacrory, Lisdonnell, Lisgorman, and hundreds like them. The most usual gen. of *lios* is *leasa*, but sometimes we find gen. *lis* or *less*, which when occurring in names is pronounced *lis^h*, as in Letter-tinlish and Tullylish.

Lisabuck in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-buic*, fort of the stag: a place frequented by stags: see p. 11.

Lisachrin in Derry; *Lios-a'-chrainn*, fort of the *crann* or tree.

Lisachunny in Cavan; *Lios-a'-chonaidh*, fort of the *conadh* or firewood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

Lisaderg in Cavan; fort of the red-haired man.

Lisaghmore in Derry; great *lis* or fort. For *ach* added to *lis*, see vol. ii. p. 5.

Lisagore in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-ghobhair*, of the goat.

Lisarney in Cavan; *Lios-áirne*, of sloes.

Lisarrilly in Monaghan; *Lios-Fhearghaile*, Farrelly's fort, where *F* drops out by aspiration.

Lisatawan in Cavan; *Lios-a'-tamhain*, fort of the block or tree-trunk (*tamhan*, pron. *tawan*).

Lisatoo in Cavan; *Lios-a'-tsamhaidh*, of the sorrel. Northern pronunciation preserved: *s* eclipsed. See Samhadh, vol. ii. p. 341.

Lisavague in Armagh; *Lios-a'-mheidhg* [-vague], fort of the whey (*meadhg*, whey; pron. *maigue*). Some connection with dairying or perhaps cheese-making.

Lisavargy in Monaghan; *Lios-a'-mhargaidh*, fort of the market. A market or fair held round the fort.

Lisawaum in Cavan; *Lios-a'-mhadhma* [-wauma], fort of the "breach" or defeat. Nom. *waum* incorrectly preserved instead of gen. *wauma*: p. 12. Memory of a battle.

Lisbealad in Cork; *Lios-béil-fhada*, the fort of the long mouth (*béal*), i.e. ford-mouth, ford.

Lisbehegh in Cork; *Lios-betheach*, of the birch.

Lisblowick in Mayo; *Lios-Blathmhaic*, Blathmhac's or Blowick's fort. Very ancient personal name.

Lisbrack in Longford; *Lios-breac*, speckled fort.

Lisbride in Roscommon; *Lios-Bhrighde*, Brigit's fort.

Liscabble in Tyrone, and **Liscappul** in Galway; *Lios-capail*, fort of the horse. Where horses were enclosed at night. See vol. i. p. 475.

Liscarnan in Monaghan; of the little carn.

Liscarney in Kerry, Mayo, and Monaghan ; Carney's fort.

Liscarrigane in Cork ; fort of the little rock.

Lisclone in Cavan, **Liscloon** in Tyrone, and **Lis-clooney** in King's Co. ; *Lios-cluana*, fort of the cloon or meadow.

Liscloonadea in Leitrim ; fort of O'Dea's meadow.

Liscoffy in Roscommon ; *Lios-Cobhthaigh*, Coffey's fort.

Lisconny in Sligo ; *Lios-conaiddh*, of firewood. See Lisachunny.

Liscooly in Donegal ; *Lios-cúile*, of the angle or corner (*cúil*).

Liscreevaghan in Tyrone ; *Lios-craobhacháin*, fort of the little branch or branchy tree. Dim. *chán* : p. 12, II.

Liscreevin in Fermanagh ; same meaning as Liscreevaghan, but with dim. *ín* instead of *chan*.

Liscuilfea in Leitrim ; *Lios-coille-fiadhadh*, fort of the wood or deer. Pronunciation here very plain.

Liscuill in Galway ; *Lios-cuill*, fort of hazel.

Liscuillew in Leitrim ; *Lios-coilleadh*, fort of the wood.

Liscullane and **Liscullaun** in Cork, Kerry, and Clare ; *Lios-Coileáin*, Collins's fort.

Liscumasky in Monaghan ; *Lios-Cummuscaigh*, Cummuscagh's fort. Very ancient personal name.

Liscune in Galway ; *Lios-ciuin*, quiet, silent fort. Like Knockanouganish, vol. ii. p. 485.

Lisdangan in Cork ; of the *dangan* or fortress.

Lisdossan in Westmeath ; *Lios-dosáin*, of the bush.

Lisdreenagh in Longford ; *Lios-draoighneach*, of the blackthorn.

Lisdromacrone ; *Lios-droma-cróine*, fort of the ridge of the brown cow. See Bo.

Lisdromafarna in Leitrim ; fort of the alder ridge.

Lisdromarea in Leitrim ; fort of the smooth ridge. *Reidh*, smooth.

Lisdrumbrughas in Armagh ; *Lios-droma-bruchais*, fort of the ridge of the farmhouse. See Drumbrughas, vol. i. p. 289.

Lisdrumgivel in Leitrim ; *Lios-droma-geimheal*, fort of the ridge of the gyves or fetters. A memory of some otherwise forgotten captive. Like Lisnaguveragh below.

Lisdrumgran in Leitrim ; *Lios-droma-gcrann*, fort of the ridge of trees. The eclipses (of *c*) in this and the next are caused by the neuter noun *druim* : p. 8.

Lisdrumgullion in Armagh ; *Lios-droma-gcuilinn*, fort of the ridge of holly. See last for eclipse.

Lisdrumiska in Armagh ; *Lios-droma-leisgidh*, fort of the ridge of the lazy fellow or sluggard (*leisceach*).

Lisdurra in Galway ; *Lios-doire*, fort of the oak-grove.

Liseenan in Monaghan ; *Lios-Fhíonain*, Finan's fort.

Lisfunshion in Tipperary ; of the ash. See vol. i. p. 506.

Lisgall in Monaghan ; several authorities give it *Liscall* or *Liscale* ; *Lios-Cathail*, Cahill's fort.

Lisgarve in Roscommon ; *Lios-garbh*, rough fort.

Lisgavneen in Leitrim ; *Lios-gaibhnín*, fort of the little smith. Smith's forge here.

Lisglasheen in Cork ; of the brook. See vol. i. p. 455.

Lisgoold in Cork ; written in Inq. and other old authorities, *Lisgowle* and *Lisgoole* ; fort of the *gowl* or *goole* or fork. **Lisgool** in Leitrim, and **Lisgoule** in Fermanagh, same. For the *d* in *Lisgoold*, see p. 7, VI.

Lisgub in Galway ; *Lios-giob*, ragged fort.

Lisgullaun in Sligo ; of the *gallán* or pillar-stone : standing stone on top of fort, which is very usual.

Lisheenacrehig in Cork ; *Lisín-a'-chrochaig*, little fort of the gallows. See *Croch*, vol. i. p. 220.

Lisheenagower in Tipperary ; little fort of the goat.

Lisheenaguile in Galway ; *Lisín-a'-Ghaill*, of the Englishman.

Lisheenahevnia in Galway ; *Lisín-na-haibhne*, little fort of the river.

Lisheenakeeran in Galway ; *Lisín-a'-chaorthainn*, of the quicken-tree. See vol. i. p. 51².

Lisheenanoran in Galway; of the *uaran* or cold spring. These lisses or homes were always built near a water supply. See Fuaran, vol. i. p. 453.

Lisheenanoul in Tipperary; *Lisín-na-nabhall*, little fort of the apples.

Lisheenataggart in Tipperary; *Lisín-a'-tsagairt*, of the priest.

Lisheenavalla in Galway; *Lisín-a'-bhealaigh*, little fort of the pass or road. See Bealach, vol. i. p. 371.

Lisheenbrone in Mayo; *Lisín-brón*, little fort of the millstone or quern. Where a miller or quern-grinder lived.

Lisheencrony in Clare; little fort of *Crone* (woman). See Ardcrony.

Lisheeneagh in Clare; *Lisín-each*, of the horses. The horses were penned up in the little lis.

Lisheeneenaun in Galway; *Lisín-Fhíonain*, Finan's little fort.

Lisheeneynaun in Galway; *Lisín-eidhnedín*, of the ivy.

Lisheenfrankach; little fort of Frenchmen. *Francach* is a Frenchman: it also means a rat: for the popular belief is that rats came from France. Perhaps rats are meant here.

Lisheenkyle in Galway and Tipperary; *Lisín-coill*, little fort of the hazel.

Lisheenleigh in Cork; grey little fort (*liath*).

Lisheennacannina in Kerry; *Lisín-ceinnfhinne*, little lis of the spotted cow, *i.e.* with a white spot on the forehead. See vol. ii. p. 275.

Lisheennageeha in Galway; *Lisín-na-gaoithe*, of the wind: windy fort.

Lisheennaheltia in Galway; *Lisín-na-heilte*, of the doe (*eilit*).

Lisheennapingina in Cork; *Liseen-na-pingíne*, of the penny. Why?

Lisheennavannoge in Galway; *Lisín-na-bhfeannóg*, of the scaldcrows.

Lisheenvicnaheeha; *Lisín-mhic-na-hoidhche*, little fort of the son of the night. See vol. ii. p. 469.

Lisingle in Fermanagh; *Lios-aingil*, fort of the angel. See Killangal.

Lisinisky in Monaghan ; *Lios-an-uisce*, fort of the water. There are two forts here.

Liskey in Donegal; *Lios-caoich*, fort of the blind man.

Liskilleen in Mayo and Limerick ; *Lios-cillín*, fort of the little church or graveyard.

Liskilly in Fermanagh and Limerick ; *Lios-cille*, of the church.

Liskinbwee in Tyrone ; *Lios-cinn-buidhe*, fort of the yellow head or top.

Liskincon in Tyrone ; fort of the hound's head. Probably from shape.

Lislackagh in Mayo ; *lis* of the flagstones.

Lislap in Tyrone ; *Lios-leaptha*, fort of the bed (grave). See Laba.

Lislarheen in Clare (-beg and -more), fort of the site (of a house). *Laithrín* is dim. of *lathair*, a site : see vol. i. p. 309.

Lislary in Sligo ; *Lios-láire*, of the mare.

Lislaughtin in Kerry ; *Lios-Laichtene*, fort of Lachtin, a well-known early Irish saint—seventh century.

Lisleen in Down and Tyrone ; *Lios-lín*, fort of flax : where the steeped flax was spread out to dry.

Lislin in Cavan ; *Lios-Fhlainn*, Flann's or Flinn's fort. *F* disappears by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Lislom in Longford ; bare fort.

Lislongfield in Monaghan ; *Lios-leamhchoille*, fort of the elm-wood. See Longfield, vol. i. p. 509.

Lismahane in Cork ; *Lios-meathán*, fort of the sieve-slits. See Killyvaghan.

Lismannagh in Leitrim ; *Lios-monoch*, of the monks.

Lismanny in Galway ; *Lios-manaigh*, of the monk.

Lismolin in Mayo ; *Lios-muilinn*, fort of the mill.

Lismuinga in Clare ; fort of the long marshy grass. See Mong, vol. ii. p. 340.

Lismullane in Limerick ; *Lios-mothlán* (Hogan), Mullan's or Mullan's fort.

Lisnabasty in the parish of Killallaghtan, Galway ; *Lios-na-bpáiste*, fort of the children (*páiste*) : where unbaptized children were buried. See Lisnalanniv.

Lisnabert in Donegal; *Lios-na-beirte*, of the pair or two persons.

Lisnaboll in Roscommon; *Lios-na-bpoll*, fort of the holes: *i.e.* artificial caves, common in forts.

Lisnabooly in Mayo; *Lios-na-buaile*, fort of the *booley* or milking-place.

Lisnabrague in Down; *Lios-na-bréige*, fort of the falsehood. See about *bréag*, vol. ii. pp. 435, 436.

Lisnabreeny in Down; *Lios-na-bruighne*, fort of the *bruighean* [breen] or fairy palace: meaning that the *lis* itself is the fairy palace. This idiom (of duplication) is often found in names. See vol. i. p. 289.

Lisnacark in Cavan; *Lios-na-circe* [-*kirka*], fort of the hen. A resort of grouse. See *Cearc-fraeigh* in vol. ii. p. 298.

Lisnacask in Westmeath; *Lios-na-cásc*, fort of Easter: place for Easter-Monday sports.

Lisnaclea in Cavan and Monaghan; *Lios-na-cleithe* [-*cleha*], fort of the hurdle. See vol. i. p. 362.

Lisnacon in Cork; *Lios-na-con*, of the hound. A resort of hounds: p. 11. Or possibly a ghost.

Lisnacree in Down; *Lios-na-cruidhe*, of the cattle: where cattle were enclosed at night. See Knocknacree.

Lisnacroghy in Roscommon, and **Lisnacroy** in Tyrone; *Lios-na-croiche*, of the *croch* or gallows. See Knocknacroy.

Lisnacunna in Cork; fort of the *conadh* or firewood.

Lisnacush in Longford; fort of the *cos* or foot (of hill or farm). See *Cush*.

Lisnadrisha in Galway; *Lios-na-drise* (fem. here), of the *dris* or thornbush.

Lisnafaha in Clare; *Lios-na-faithche*, fort of the *faha* or sporting-green. See vol. i. p. 296.

Lisnafillon in Antrim; *Lios-na-bhfaileann*, fort of the *feelans* or seagulls.

Lisnafin in Tyrone; *Lios-na-finne*, of the white (cow). See *Bo*.

Lisnagade in Down; *Lios-na-geád*, fort of the hundreds. A great high fort. A place of meeting.

Lisnagall in Tipperary; *Lios-na-nGall*, fort of the *Galls*—foreigners or Englishmen.

Lisnagalliagh in Monaghan; *Lios-na-gcailleach*, fort of the old women: old *banshees*, no doubt, for the fort is locally celebrated for its fairies.

Lisnagalt in Derry; *Lios-na-ngealt*, fort of the madmen. See Glannagalt, vol. i. p. 172.

Lisnagannell in Down (Aghaderg par.); *Lios-na-gcoinneall*, *lis* of the candles. Lights often seen at night in the old fort, when the fairies are busy at their own work.

Lisnagappagh in Westmeath; *Lios-na-gceapach*, fort of the *cappaghs* or tillage plots. See vol. i. p. 228.

Lisnagard in Roscommon; *Lios-na-gceard*, fort of the *cairds* or artificers. See vol. i. p. 223.

Lisnagardy in Tyrone; *Lios-na-gceardcha*, fort of the forges or workshops. See Ceardcha, vol. i. p. 224.

Lisnagaver in Antrim; *Lios-na-ngabhar*, of goats.

Lisnagea in Leitrim; *Lios-na-ngedh*, of geese.

Lisnageeha in Mayo; fort of the wind.

Lisnaglea in Cavan; *Lios-na-gcliath*, of the hurdles. See Aghaclay.

Lisnagleer in Tyrone; *Lios-na-gcliar*, fort of the clergymen: probably a place for open-air Masses in penal times.

Lisnagole in Fermanagh; *Lios-na-gcoll*, of the hazels.

Lisnagommon in Queen's Co.; *Lios-na-gcomán*, fort of the *comans* or hurleys. A hurling place.

Lisnagon in Meath; *Lios-na-gcon*, fort of the hounds. A place for the *meet*.

Lisnagoneeny in Kerry; *Lios-na-gcoinínidhe*, fort of the rabbits. A rabbit-warren.

Lisnagranshy in Galway; *Lios-na-gráinsighe*, fort of the grange or granary or monastic farm.

Lisnagrave in Kerry, and **Lisnagreeve** in Monaghan; *Lios-na-gcraobh*, fort of the branches or bushes or branchy trees.

Lisnagreggan in Antrim; *Lios-na-gcreagán*, of the rocks.

Lisnagrib in Derry; *Lios-na-gribe*, fort of the mire. Frequented and trampled by cows.

Lisnagrish in Longford ; *Lios-na-ngris*, fort of the greese or embers (Irish *grios*), where they lighted fires as signals or on St. John's Eve. See Lisnatinny.

Lisnagroagh in Roscommon ; *Lios-na-geruach*, fort of the *cruachs* or ricks. A safe place for *cruachs* or corn stacks.

Lisnagroob in Roscommon ; *Lios-na-gcrúb*, fort of *croobs* or feet or hoofs. Why ?

Lisnagross in Mayo ; *Lios-na-gcros*, fort of the crosses : an altar or other devotional monument.

Lisnagrow in Meath ; *Lios-na-gcro*, of the cattle-huts.

Lisnaguiveragh in Monaghan ; *Lios-na-gcuibhreach*, fort of the fetters. Like Lisdrumgivel above.

Lisnagreeny in Galway ; *Lios-na-nga.lhairínidhe*, fort of the *gadhars* or beagles. See Ballygyroe.

Lisnaharney in Tyrone ; *Lios-na-háirne*, fort of the sloe-tree. *H* prefixed to *airne* (fem.) in gen. sing. ; p. 4, X.

Lisnahilt in Antrim ; *Lios-na-heilte*, of the doe (*eilit*).

Lisnahorna in Cork ; *Lios-na-heórna*, fort of the barley. See *Eorna*, vol. ii. p. 321.

Lisnahunshin in Antrim ; *Lios-na-huinsinn* (fem. here), of the ash-tree. See Fuinnse in vol. ii. p. 506.

Lisnakealwee in Kerry ; *Lios-na-caol-bhudhe*, *caol* is a *narrow* stream flowing through a marsh : " fort of the yellow marsh-stream."

Lisnakilly in Monaghan ; *Lios-na-caillighe*, fort of the *calliagh* or old woman.

Lisnakirka in Mayo ; *Lis-na-circe*, fort of the hen-grouse-hen : a resort of grouse. See Lisnacark.

Lisnaknock in Fermanagh ; *Lios-na-gcnoc*, of the hills.

Lisnalanniv in Limerick, and **Lisnalannow** in Roscommon ; *Lios-na-leanbh*, fort of the *lannars* or children. Unbaptized children were buried there. See Lisnabasty.

Lisnalea in Cavan and Kilkenny ; *Lios-na-laogh*, fort of the calves : where calves were penned in.

Lisnalegan in Roscommon ; *Lios-na-liagán*, fort of the *legans* or standing pillar-stones.

Lisnalinchy in Antrim ; *Lios-na-loingsighe*, fort of the mariners or sailors. *Loingseach*, a sailor, from *long*, a ship.

Lisnalurg in Sligo ; *Lios-na-lorg*, of the tracks. There is an ancient plain in Connaught named *Magh-Luirg*, plain of the track, which has a Dinnseanchus legend to account for the name. See Lorrug.

Lisnamaghery in Tyrone ; *Lios-na-machaire*, of the *magherys*—plains or open fields.

Lisnamaine in Cavan ; an odd anglicisation of the real Irish name, *Lios-a-mhaoidheachain* (which would be properly anglicised Lissaveeghan), the fort of the boasting, probably in memory of a victory ; or of sport victories. Its older name was different, *Mullach-na-mallacht*, hill of the curses : perhaps connected with the boasting. There is evidently a legend. For Curses, see vol. ii. p. 479.

Lisnamandra in Cavan ; *Lios-na-mannra*, of the mangers or stalls : where horses were put up for the night. *D* is inserted after *n* : p. 7, VI.

Lisnamanroe in Cork (parish of Templemartin) : *Lios-na-mban-ruaidh*, of the red-haired women. They are ghosts who haunt the *lis*.

Lisnaminaun in Galway ; *Lios-na-meannán*, fort of the kids. Where goats were shut up by night.

Lisnamoltaun in Galway ; *Lios-na-moltán*, fort of the wethers. *Multán*, dim. of *molt*, a wether.

Lisnamorrow in Derry ; *Lios-na-marbh*, fort of the dead. Memory of a battle-slaughter. See vol. i. p. 116.

Lisnamovaun in Kerry ; *Lios-na-mbo-bhán*, fort of the white cows.

Lisnamoyle in Mayo and Monaghan ; *Lois-na-maol*, of the *maols* or hornless cows.

Lisnamrock in Tipperary ; *Lios-na-mbroc*, fort of the badgers. See vol. i. p. 484.

Lisnamuagh in Roscommon ; *Lios-na-muclach*, fort of the piggeries. See vol. i. p. 478.

Lisnamult in Roscommon ; same meaning as Lisnamoltaun.

Lisnanagh in Longford, pron. Lisnaanagh ; (not

Lios-na-neach, horses—but) *Lios-an-fheadhnaigh*, fort of the troop or company. *Feadhnach*, a troop. Meeting-place.

Lisnananagh in Cavan; *Lios-na-neanach*, fort of the marshes (*eanach*). See vol. i. p. 461.

Lisnanane in Tyrone; *Lios-na-néan*, fort of the birds. See En, vol. i. p. 484.

Lisnanarriagh in Roscommon; *Lios-na-naireamhach* (or *airmhidheach*), fort of the ploughmen. See Errew.

Lisnandial in the parish of Kilbonane, Kerry; *Lios-na-ndiabhal*, fort of the devils. This is worse than *Lisnashee*, fort of the fairies.

Lisnanore in Monaghan; *Lios-na-ndeór*, fort of the tears. Possibly a resting-place for funerals: see Keen.

Lisnanorrus in Leitrim; *Lios-na-ndorus*, of the doors.

Lisnanroum in Clare; *Lios-na-ndrom*, fort of the *droms*—backs or ridges.

Lisnanuran in Roscommon; *Lios-na-niubhrán*, fort of the little yew-trees. *Iubhran*, dim. of *Iubhar*, a yew. See vol. i. p. 511.

Lisnarawer in Sligo; *Lios-na-reamhar*, fort of the fat men. See Reamhar, vol. ii. p. 419.

Lisnareelin in Tipperary (parish of Killea). The *Reelin* represents *Raerin*, the name of one of the ancient royal palaces, by the usual change of *r* to *l*. See "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 88. See Reary below.

Lisnaroe in Monaghan; *Lios-na-ruadh*, fort of the red-haired persons.

Lisnascreen in Westmeath, and **Lisnascreena** (more correct form) in Galway; *Lios-na-scríne*, fort of the shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

Lisnascreghog in Derry; fort of the *screachogs* or screech-owls. *Screach*, a screech.

Lisnasella in Tipperary; *Lios-na-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

Lisnashandrum in Cork; of the old ridges.

Lisnashannagh in Monaghan, and **Lisnashanna** in Cavan; *Lios-na-seannach*, fort of the foxes.

Lisnasharragh in Down; *Lios-na-searrach*, fort of

the foals. Where they were penned up at night. See *Searrach*, vol. ii. p. 309.

Lisnashee : see *Lisnandial*.

Lisnashillida in Fermanagh ; *Lios-na-seilide*, fort of the snails. *Seilide* or *seilimide*, a snail.

Lisnasliggan in Down ; *Lios-na-sliogán*, of the shells : or of the thin slaty stones.

Lisnasoo in Antrim ; *Lios-na-subh*, of the berries (strawberries, &c.).

Lisnastrane in Tyrone, and **Lisnastrean** in Down ; *Lios-na-srathan*, fort of the streamlets. *T* here inserted between *s* and *r* : p. 7, V. See vol. i. p. 458.

Lisnatierny in Down ; *Lios-na-dtighearnaigh*, fort of the lords. The *t* of *tierny* should be eclipsed.

Lisnatinny in Cavan ; *Lios-na-teine*, fort of the fire. See *Lisnagrish*.

Lisnatubbrid in Tipperary ; of the well (tiobraid : vol. i. p. 452).

Lisnavaghrog in Down ; *Lios-na-bhfeathrog*, fort of the woodbine-plants. *Feathróg* [faheroge], woodbine, more usually *feathlóg*. Interchange of *r* and *l* : p. 5.

Lisnaward in Down ; should be *Lisnamard* ; *Lios-na-nbard* (so pronounced), fort of the bards. Very old name.

Lisnawesnagh in Fermanagh ; *Lios-na-bhfaistneach*, fort of the soothsayers or diviners or fortune-tellers.

Lisnawhiggel in Antrim ; *Lios-na-chuigile*, fort of the distaff. The guttural *ch* changed to *wh* : p. 2, II. Home of a professional spinner.

Lisnoe in Down ; *Lois-nua*, new *lis*.

Lispheasty in Galway ; *Lios-phéiste*, fort of the *piast* or great reptile. See *Piast*, in vol. i. p. 199.

Lispuckaun in Clare ; fort of the he-goats.

Lisreagh in Cavan and Fermanagh, and **Lisrevagh** in Longford ; *Lios-riabhach*, grey fort.

Lissacaha in Cork ; *Lios-a'-chatha*, of the battle.

Lissacapple in Cavan ; of the *capall* or horse.

Lissacarha in Galway ; of the rock. See *Cairthe*, vol. i. p. 343.

Lissacarrow in Roscommon ; fort of the *coradh* or weir.

Lissaclarig in Cork ; of the *clárach* or plain.

Lissadorn in Roscommon ; *Lios-a-duirm*, fort of the fist ; because the last chief of the district, O'Monahan, was killed here by another chief, O'Beirne, with a blow of his fist (local tradition).

Lissagadda in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-ghaduighe*, fort of the robber.

Lissagurraun in Galway ; of the *garrán* or shrubbery.

Lissahane in Kerry and Waterford ; *Liosachán*, little fort : *Lios* with the dim. termination *chán* : p. 12, II.

Lissakeole in Clare (parish of Kilmaley) ; *Lios-a-cheóil*, fort of the music ; i.e. fairy music heard from the lis. See Carrigapheepera.

Lissakit in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-chait*, of the cat. A resort of (wild) cats.

Lissakyle in Tipperary ; *Lios-a'-choill*, fort of the hazel. See Coll, vol. i. p. 514.

Lissalumma in Galway ; *Liosa-loma* (both plural), bare forts. See Lislom.

Lissalway in Roscommon ; *Lios-Sealbhaigh* (FM) [Shalway], Sealbhach's fort. See Kilmactalway.

Lissameen in Longford (better Lissameena) ; *Liosa-míne*, smooth forts. See Lissalumma.

Lissan Parish in Tyrone ; *Lios-Ainé*, Aine's lis. Ainé was the fairy queen of the place and was the guardian spirit of the family of O'Corra. See Knockany for another fairy queen named Aine. In some other cases Lissan is merely a dim. of Lis—little *lis* or fort.

Lissananny in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo ; *Lios-an-eanaigh*, fort of the *eanaach* or marsh.

Lissanduff in Antrim ; *Liosán-dubh*, black little fort.

Lissaneden in Tyrone ; of the hill-brow.

Lissangle in Cork ; *Lios-aingil*, fort of the angel. See Killangal and Killinangel.

Lissancoohig in Cork ; *Lios-an-Fhuathaig*, fort of Foohagh. *Fuahagh* was a horrible spectre who haunted this place and others. His name (which means hatred, abhorrence) appears in other place-names.

Lissapharson in Galway ; of the parish priest. See vol. ii. p. 57. Perhaps he celebrated open-air Masses in the old fort.

Lissaphobble in Roscommon ; pron. here Lissa-fobbool, *i.e.* *Lios-a-phobuail*, the fort of potash, where it was made ; for its manufacture was in those times well understood among the people all over Ireland. In Roscommon potash is known as *pobual* (O'Donovan and Dinneen). For bleaching.

Lissardowlan in Longford ; should be Lissardowla, for in an Inquisition of 1634 it is written Lisardawla, and in a still better authority—the Four Masters—*Lios-aird-abhla*, the fort of the height of the apple or of the orchard. I once stood on the top of the great mound of the *lis* which still remains, half-way between Longford and Edgeworthstown, a conspicuous object just beside the public road.

Lissaree in Cork ; fort of the king : see Ree.

Lissaroo village in Clare ; *Lios-a'-rubha*, fort of the rue (plant).

Lissaroon in Tipperary ; *Lios-Eireamhóin*, Erwin's fort.

Lissatanvally in Kerry ; *Lios-a'-tseanbhaile*, fort of the shanvally or old town, where *s* is eclipsed : p. 4. VII.

Lissatava in Mayo ; *Lios-a'-tsamha*, of the sorrel.

Lissatinnig in Kerry ; *Lios-a'-tsionnaig*, fort of the fox : with the Munster restoration of the final aspirated *g*. Fox resort : p. 11.

Lissava in Tipperary (accented on *va*) ; *Lios-a-mheadha* (masc. here), fort of the mead or metheglin ; where it was made, as it was in Moneyvea, vol. i. p. 497 (in which name *meadh* is also masc.). Mead was in universal use in Ireland till about a couple of centuries ago : made chiefly from honey. See “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.”

Lissavaddraduff fort in par. of Clooney, Clare ; of the black dog, a ghost well-known there.

Lissavaddy in Longford ; *Lios-a-mhadaigh*, fort of the dog.

Lissavahaun in Galway ; fort of the sieve-slit

(*meathan*) : where grew the young oaks that supplied the slits. See Killyvaghan.

Lissavane in Kerry ; *Lios-a'-bháin*, of the *bán* or grassy field.

Lissavarra in Limerick ; *Lios-a'-Bhearra*, Barry's fort.

Lissavilla in Roscommon ; of the *bilé* or ancient tree.

Lissavuggy in Galway ; *Lios-a'-bhrogaidh*, of the *brogach*—a farmer or resident of a farmhouse (*brog*).

Lissawaddy in Roscommon ; same as Lissavaddy.

Lissawariff in Longford ; *Lios-a'-mharbhtha*, fort of the slaying or murdering (*marbh*, *marbhadh*). A memory of some long-past murderous onslaught.

Lissawully in Sligo ; *Lios-a'-mhullaigh*, of the summit.

Lisseagh in Monaghan ; *Lios-each*, of horses.

Lisseevin in Roscommon ; *Lios-aoimhinn*, beautiful fort : vol. ii. p. iv.

Lissen in Tipperary and Dublin ; *Lisín*, little fort.

Lisser, an occasional form of *Lios*, or *Lis*, or *Liss*. For added *r* see vol. ii. p. 12.

Lisserdrea in Roscommon ; *Lios-aird-reidh*, fort of the smooth (*reidh*) hill.

Lisserluss in Antrim ; *Liosar-lus*, fort of the leeks, or of the herbs. See Lusmagh, vol. ii. p. 76. See Lisser above.

Lissheenamanragh in Roscommon ; *Lisín-namannrach*, little fort of the mangers. Here horses were put up and fed in the lis. See Manragh.

Lissian in Roscommon ; *Lios-fhiadhain*, wild fort—meaning of the wild uncultivated place.

Lissindragan in Galway ; Hendragan's fort.

Lissinisk in Donegal, and **Lissiniska** in Leitrim ; fort of the water (*uisce*) : i.e. the surrounding water-trench.

Lissinore in Donegal ; of the gold (*ór*). Hidden treasure guarded by fairies.

Lisslanly in Armagh ; *Lios-Fhlangaile*, Flanelly's fort.

Lissoleem in Limerick, a very ancient and interesting place-name, for it perpetuates the name of Ailill

Olom or Olioll Olom, a renowned king of Munster in the third century. Lissoleem is a great circular *lis* with three surrounding ramparts standing on the western bank of the River Maigue, a mile below Bruree, and now a noted haunt of fairies. King Olioll Olom's wooden house stood in the centre; but the fairies have not got this residence now, for it is all gone. The gen. of Olom is *Oluim* in all the old authorities, which is pronounced Oleem; so that the Irish name *Lios-Oluim* is exactly represented in sound by the present anglicised name Lissoleem, which is perfectly familiar in the neighbourhood. This identification was for the first time established in my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," vol. ii. p. 102.

Lissoy in Westmeath, where Goldsmith lived; *Lios-eó* or *Lios-eoigh*, fort of the yew. The gen. form *eoigh* is used here which makes the anglicised name Lissoy instead of Lissoe.

Lissy. When this begins a name, the *y* almost always stands for *Ui*, the gen. of *Ua* or *O* of a family name; as in **Lissyclearig** in Kerry; *Lios-Ui-Cleirig*, O'Clery's fort (with the aspirated *g* at the end restored).

Listamlet in Tyrone; *Lios-taimhleachta*, fort of the *tamlaught* or plague-cemetery. See *Tallacht*, vol. i. p. 161.

Listerlin in Kilkenny; corrupted from *Lios-ar-glinn* (FM), fort on the glen.

Listicall in Donegal; *Lios-tighe-Cathail*, fort of the house of Cahill. See *Attee*.

Listinny in Monaghan; *Lios-teine*, fort of fire. See *Lisnatinny*.

Listobit in Longford; *Lios-Tioboid*, Theobald's or Tibbot's fort.

Listoke in Louth; *Lios-tseabhaic*, fort of the hawk. See *Seabhac* in vol. i. p. 485.

Listress in Derry; *Lios-treasa* [-trassa], fort of the battle (treas). The nom. *tress* is kept here instead of the gen. *tressa* (*Listressa*): p. 12.

Listrim in Kerry; *Lios-truimm*, fort of the elder or boor-tree. See *Tromm*, vol. i. p. 517.

Listrolin in Kilkenny; *Lios-Trolainn*, Trolann's fort. Trolann still exists as a family name in the form of Troland: *d* added: p. 7, VI.

Listymore in Tyrone; *Lios-tighe-moir*, of the great house.

Litter in Wexford; *Leitir*, a hillside. See Letter.

Logavinshire in Limerick; *Log-a'-mhainseir*, hollow of the manger. Where horses were penned in and fed.

Loggan in Wexford; little hollow: dim. of *Log*.

Lognafulla in Tipperary; *Log-na-fola*, hollow of the blood: some sanguinary fight.

Loher in Kerry; *Lothar*, a trough, a hollow. It is a basin-like hollow half a mile across, at foot of a mountain.

Lohercannan in Kerry; *Lothar-ceinnfhinne* (or *-cannana*), hollow of the white-faced cow.

Lonagh in Cork; *Leamhnach*, elmy land (*leamh*, elm).

Longfield, a form of *Leamh-choill*, elm-wood, especially in Ulster. See vol. i. pp. 40, 508.

Longnamuck in Roscommon; house of pigs. *Long*, a ship, sometimes means a house.

Looart in Monaghan; *Lubhghort*, an herb garden. See vol. ii. p. 336.

Loobnamuck in Mayo; *loop* or enclosure (*lúb*) of pigs.

Loobroe in Galway; red *loop* or enclosure.

Loortan in Cavan; *Lubhghortán*, herb garden. See Looart.

Looscaun in Galway, and **Looscaunagh** in Kerry; *Luascán*, *Luascánach*, swinging or rocking. Probably applied to a grove in a windy situation.

Loran in Tipperary; *Leamhran*, elm-land. See Lonagh.

Lorrug in Wicklow; *Lorg*, a track. See Lisnalurg.

Lossetkillew in Cavan; *Losad-coille*, fertile-land of the wood. See Losaid in vol. ii. p. 430.

Loughachork in Fermanagh; *Loch-a'-chuirc*, lake of the *corc* or *corcach* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 462.

Loughaclery (beg) in Galway; *Loch-a'-chléirigh*, lake of the cleric.

Loughacrannareen near Clifden in Galway, lake of the little grove; *Crann*, a tree; *crannairín*, little grove.

Loughadian in Down; *Loch-a'-daingin*, lake of the fortress. (*Daingean* often softened to *Dian*). See *Dian*, vol. i. p. 307. The lake is now meadow-land.

Loughagher in Donegal; *Loch-eachair*, of the horses.

Loughanalla in Westmeath; *Lochán-eala*, lake of the swan.

Loughananna in Limerick; *Loch-an-eanaigh*, of the marsh. *Anna*, the nom. instead of *anny* the gen.: p. 12.

Loughanavagh in Westmeath: *Lochan-na-bhfeadh*, little lake of the rushes. Guttural *ch* put in at end, as is often done.

Loughanavatta in Tipperary; *Lochan-a-bhata*, of the *bata* or stick.

Loughnacrannoge in Sligo; *Lochan-na-crann-oige*, little lake of the *crannog* or lake-dwelling. See vol. i. p. 299.

Loughannatryna in the parish of Kilbride, Roscommon; *Lochan-na-tradhna* (fem. here), little lake of the corncrake. A resort: p. 11. See vol. i. p. 487.

Loughantarve in Louth; *Lochan-tarbh*, of the bulls.

Loughaphonta in Leitrim; *Loch-a'-phóntha*, of the cattle-pound.

Loughaphreaghaun in Cork; Lake of the *preaghaun* or crow. A resort of crows, a rookery in a grove standing near: p. 11.

Lough Arrow in Sligo and Mayo; *Loch-arbhach* (FM), corn-lake: *i.e.* good cornland round it.

Loughaunnaman in Mayo; *Lochán-na-mban*, little lake of the women. *Bean*, a woman; gen. plur. *ban*, with *b* eclipsed. See vol. ii. p. 121.

Lougherillan in Donegal; *Loch-crithleáin*, lake of the shaking-bog. *Crith* [crih], shake: with diminutive.

Loughcurra in Galway; *Loch-coraidh*, lake of the weir.

Lough Dalla in Mayo; see Balloughdalla.

Loughdawan in Cavan ; *Loch-damhain*, of the doe.
Loughdeeveen in Cork ; *Loch-Diomhaoin*, idle lake. Either it belonged to an idle fellow, or it produced few fish.

Lough Eask in Donegal ; *Loch-iascach* (FM), fishy lake. *Iasc*, fish.

Lough Enna “in front of Ballynastragh House, Gorey (Wexford) ; *Loch Ethne* (Ethne’s lake), named from Ethnē, a benign fairy connected with the Hiberno-Norman family of Esmonde” (Hogan) ; just as Cleena and Eevell are the guardian fairy queens of the MacCarthys and O’Briens respectively.

Lough Ennell and **Lough Owel** in Westmeath ; properly *Loch-Annin* and *Loch-Uair* (FM) : according to the ancient Dinnseanchus legend, from two Firbolg brothers who resided beside them.

Lough Firrib ; *Loch-feirbe*, lake of the cows (*fearb*).

Loughglinn in Roscommon ; (not the lake of the glen, but) *Loch-Glinne* (Hogan), lake of Glinnia, a woman.

Lough Murree near the sea in Clare ; *Loch-muiridhe*, marine lake. *Muir*, the sea.

Loughnacush in Kildare ; *Loch-na-coise* [cusha], lake of the foot (of a hill, farm, &c.).

Loughnafinna in Tipperary ; *Loch-na-finne*, of the white (cow). See Bo.

Loughnageer in Wexford ; *Loch-na-gcaor*, lake of the berries. See Vinegar Hill.

Loughnagowan in Clare ; *Loch-na-ngabhann*, lake of the smiths.

Loughnaluchraman in Donegal ; lake of the small trouts. But *luchraman* is also another name in Donegal for the leprachan (fairy : see vol. i. p. 190).

Loughnamansheefrog in the parish of Tulloghabegly, Donegal ; *Loch-na-mban-siadhbhrog*, lake of the fairy women (“female fairies of the fairy mansions”). *Siadh-bhrog*, “fairy-dwelling.”

Loughnascrechoge in Donegal ; *Loch-na-screachóg*, lake of the screech-owls. *Screach* is a scream : *screachóg*, a screech-owl.

Loughnashandree, a little pool south of Kenmare

river; *Loch-na-seandruadh*, lake of the old druids: a name with a long memory. See Magherintendry; and vol. ii. pp. 98, 100.

Lough Neagh. See p. 9.

Lough Potteen near Ballinalack in Longford, where they manufactured *potteen* or home-made illicit whiskey.

Loughriscouse in Down; *Luachrais-cuais*, rushy land of the *cuas* or cave.

Loughscalia in Roscommon; *Loch-Scáile*, lake of Scalia, daughter of Mannanan MacLir, about whom there is a local legend.

Loughscur in Leitrim; of the *scur* or horse-stud.

Loughsollish in Kilkenny; *Loch-soluis*, lake of the light. See vol. i. p. 217.

Loughtirm in Donegal; *Loch-tirim*, dried lake. It was drunk up and dried by the great giant Dovaren from Tory, king of otters (*Dobharen*, *Dobharchu*, an otter), about whom many wonderful stories are told.

Lough Tullysiddoge in Donegal. Tullysiddoge is *Tulaigh-sudóg*, hill of the wild ducks. A wild duck is called *sudóg* here.

Lough Warvaneill in Donegal; *Loch-mharbhtha-Neill*, the lake of the killing of Neill. The story seems lost.

Loyer in King's Co.; *Ladhar*, a fork. See Lyre.

Ludden in Donegal and Limerick; *Lodan*, a puddly place.

Lug, Lugg, part of many names; *log*, a hollow.

Lugacaha in Sligo and Westmeath; *Log-a'-chatha*, hollow of the battle.

Lugakeeran in Roscommon; *Log-a'-chaorthainn*, hollow of the quicken-tree plantation. See vol. i. p. 513.

Lugamarla in King's Co.; of the marl-clay.

Lugateane in Roscommon; *Log-a'-tsidheain*, hollow of the foxglove or fairy-thimble. So interpreted correctly here.

Lugbriscan in Louth; hollow of the *brioscans*: a kind of edible root like a parsnip.

Luggakeeraun in Galway; same as Lugakeeran.

Lugganimma in Galway; *Log-an-ime*, of butter (dairy here).

Luggawannia in Galway; *Log-a'-bhainne*, hollow of milk: good grazing?

Luggygalla in Westmeath; *Logaigh-geala*, white hollows or hollow spots. The singular is *logach* (from *Log*); plural *Logaigh*: *geala* also plural, from *geal*.

Lugher in Donegal; local name *An Fhliuchair*, the wet place (*fhliuch*, wet). The article prefixed aspirates and sinks the *F*. This is neither from *loch*, a lake, nor from *luachair*, rushes.

Lughil in Kildare; *Leamh-choill*, elm wood: vol. i. p. 509.

Lughveen in Donegal: *An-Fhliuch-mhín*, wet meen or field. Article prefixed (in Irish) as in Lugher.

Lugmeen in Leitrim; *Log-mín*, smooth hollow.

Lugnadeffa in Sligo; *Log-na-daibhche*, hollow of the caldron (*dabhach*): from shape. See vol. ii. p. 433.

Lugnafahy in Mayo; *Log-na-faithche*, of the sporting green. See vol. i. p. 296.

Lugnafaughara in Leitrim; *Log-na-fachaire*, of the shelving side. *Faucher*, a shelf in a hill or cliff side is well understood. See vol. ii. p. 385.

Lugnagon in Leitrim; *Log-na-gcon*, hollow of the hounds.

Lugnagroagh in Wicklow; *Log-na-geruach*, of the ricks or round hills. See vol. i. p. 387.

Lugnagullagh in Westmeath; *Log-na-gcollach*, of the boars.

Lugnalettin in Mayo; *Log-na-leitean*, of the porridge or stirabout (*leite*). From the family habit.

Lugnamannow in Sligo; *Log-na-mbanbh*, hollow of the *bonnivs* or sucking-pigs. *B* of *banbh* eclipsed by *m*. This is like Bannow in Wexford from *Banbh*: vol. i. p. 108.

Lugnanurrus; see p. 4.

Lugnashammer in Roscommon; *log-na-seamar*, hollow of the *shammers* or shamrocks: vol. ii pp. 53, 54.

Lugnaskeehan in Leitrim ; *Log-na-sciathan*, hollow of the wings. Haunt of wild birds.

Lugnavaddoge in Mayo ; *Log-na-bhfeadóg*, of the plovers : vol. i. p. 487.

Lullymore in Kildare. Lully is *Laoilgheach*, a milch cow : good grass for milch cows. See Owen-dalulagh : vol. i. p. 248.

Luney in Derry ; elm-land, same as Lonagh.

Lung in Mayo ; *Long*, a house (primarily a ship). **Lungs** in Tyrone, English plural from Irish plural *Longa* : houses.

Lurg, a track : sometimes it is merely shortened from Lurga.

Lurga, **Lurgan**, a *shin* or long hill, a long strip of land : see vol. i. p. 527.

Lurga in Mayo, and **Lurgoe** in Tipperary ; *Lurga*, long hills.

Lurgabaun, **Lurgaboy**, **Lurgabrack** ; white, yellow, speckled long hill.

Lurgachamlough in Monaghan ; *Lorg-a'-chamlocha*, the *lorg* or track of (or beside) the crooked lake (*cam*, crooked). See Lorrug.

Lurganaglare in Tyrone ; *Lurgan-na-gclár*, long hill of the boards or planks. Why ?

Lurganagoose in Derry ; *Lurgan-na-gcuas*, long hill of the caves. *Cuas*, a cave, with *c* eclipsed by *g* : vol. i. p. 437.

Lurganbane, **Lurganboy**, **Lurganbrack**, **Lurganreagh** ; white, yellow, speckled, grey *lurgan* or long hill.

Lurgancanty in Down ; *Lurgan-Ui-Chainte*, O'Canty's long hill.

Lurgancot in Armagh ; of the (wild) cats.

Lurgancullenboy in Armagh ; yellow long hill of holly.

Lurgansemanus in Antrim ; *Lurgan-sidhe-Manuis*, long hill of Manus's *shee* or fairy mount.

Lurganshannagh in Donegal ; *Lurgan-seanach*, of the foxes. **Lurganshanny** in Galway ; of the fox.

Lurganteneil in Antrim ; *Lurgan-teine-aoil*, long hill of the lime-kiln. *Tein-aoil* [teneel], a lime-kiln ; *teine*, fine ; *aol*, lime.

Lurgy, an inflection of *Lurgach*, a long hill.

Lurrig, a form of Lurg; and **Lurriga** of Lurga. Vowel inserted: p. 7, VII.

Lushkinnagh in Kilkenny; *Loiscneach*, burnt land. *Loisc*, to burn: with the termination *nach* (p. 12, I). See Beatin above: and also vol. i. p. 238.

Lusk in Dublin; *Lusca* in the oldest Irish authorities, meaning a cave, which figures in the old Irish romances. I fear the cave is not there now.

Luskanargid in Waterford; cave (*lusc*) of the money. Probably a story of hidden treasure.

Lyan in Clare; *Laighean*, a lance: a long strip of land. **Lyanmore** in Longford, great strip.

Lybe in Cork; *Leidhb* [Lybe], a long strip (of land). **Lybagh** in Wicklow, same word with *ach* added: **Lybes** in Kerry, same with English plural—strips.

Lyracrumpane in Kerry; *Ladhar-a'-crompaine*, fork of the *crompan* or little sea-inlet.

Lyragh in Cork; *Ladhar*, branch (of river), with *ach* added on: p. 12, I. See, for *Ladhar* [Lyre], vol. i. p. 530.

Lypaneag in Cork; *Ladhar-an-fhiadhaig* [-eag], river fork of the deer: aspirated *g* at end restored as usual in South Munster.

Lyredaowen in Cork; *Ladhar-da-amhainn*, the fork of the two rivers.

Lyrenamon in Cork; *Ladhar-na-mban*, of the women.

Lyroge in Queen's Co.; same as Lyardaun, only with *óg* as dim.

Maas in Donegal; *Más*, a hill: literally a thigh.

Mabrista in Westmeath; *Magh-brista*, broken plain. In what sense broken?

Mac, a son. As part of a family name, it very often enters into place-names. It suffers many changes, chiefly consisting of clipping off some of its letters: so that it appears as *ma*, *mic*, *ac* or *ack*, *ic* or *ick*, *c* or *k*. All those appear in scores of the names in this book. See vol. ii. p. 143. In all these

variations the *c* is often made *g*—*mag* : an allowable change.

Macantrim in Armagh ; *Magh-ceann-truimm*, plain of the head (*ceann*) of the *tromm* or elder-bush or boor-tree. We have *can* here instead of the gen. *cin* or *kin* : p. 14 (MacNeill).

Mackanrany in Westmeath ; *Meacan-raithnighe*, (wild) parsnip-land of the ferns. *Meacan*, a parsnip—wild-parsnip land : vol. ii. p. 349. For Ferns, see vol. ii. p. 330.

Mackmine in Wexford, a place old in history and legend : mentioned in an Irish poem in Book of Leinster printed by O'Curry, and called there *Magh Maein*, Maen's plain. In an Inq. of seventeenth century it is correctly called Maghmaine, and in another incorrectly Mackmayne, which last is perpetuated in the present name Mackmine. (MS. Mat. pp. 481, 482.)

Macnadille in Roscommon ; pron. there *Mac-an-iodaile*, son of the idol, a nickname, and a strange one. Nicknames are common enough in local designations.

Mac Doyle in Wexford ; *Magh-coill*, plain of hazel.

Macreddin in Wicklow ; *Magh-Chreidin*, the plain of St. Credan or Credan, sixth or seventh century. (O'Hanlon, vol. v. p. 211.)

Macroom in Cork ; written in the old authorities *Magh-cromtha*, the sloping plain.

Madara in Clare ; *Magh-dara*, plain of the oak.

Madavagh in Donegal ; *Magh-daimhche*, plain of the *daragh* (caldron) or flax-pond : with the nom. *davagh* instead of the gen. *dihy* : p. 12. See Culdaff, vol. ii. p. 434.

Maddadoo in Westmeath. The old Irish name, which is still dimly remembered, is *Mullach-chu*, summit of the *cu* or hound. Here the nom. *cu* is incorrectly used instead of the gen. *con*. The proper anglicised name is Mullaghcon.

Maddyboy in Limerick ; *Maide-buidhe*, yellow stick. Sometimes *maddy* means a strong stick placed across a little stream, by which you might cross.

Maddydoo in Antrim ; *Maide-dubh*, black stick.

Maddydrumbrist in Down ; *Maide-droma-briste*, stick of the broken ridge or back. See Mabrista.

Madore in Cork ; Dore's plain (*magh*). See Gweedore, vol. ii. p. 266.

Maelra in Limerick ; *Maol-rath*, bare rath.

Maghanaboe in Kerry ; *Macha-na-bo*, lawn or milking-field of the cow.

Maghancoosaun in Kerry ; *Macha-'n-chuasáin*, field of the little cave or little cove (*cuas*, *cuasan*).

Maghanlawaun in Kerry ; *Macha-'n-leanháin*, milking-field of the elm (*leanh*, *leanhan*).

Magharees beside Tralee Bay ; *Machairidhe* (Irish plural), here meaning "plains" or "flat islands" ; a name truly descriptive.

Magh-Breagh, plain north of Dublin : see p. 8.

Magheracar in Donegal ; plain (*machaire*) of cars : vol. i. p. 426.

Magheracashel in Antrim ; *Machaire-caisil*, plain of the *cashel* or round stone-fort. Vol. i. p. 286.

Magheraclay in Derry ; plain of hurdles. See Aghaclay.

Magheracloigh and **Magheracloy** in Donegal ; of the stone.

Magheracuirenagh in Westmeath ; *Machaire-Cuircne* (FM), plain of Cuircne, the ancient name of the barony of Kilkenny West, in which it is situated : with *ach* added : p. 12, I.

Magherafelt in Derry. It is hard to account for the present form. In the Irish-speaking portions of Derry and Tyrone the people invariably called it in Irish *Machaire-fiogaidh* [Magherafiggy], and explained it as the rushy plain. *Feadh*, a rush (vol. i. p. 434) : another form of which is *fiag*, *fiaga* (Dinneen and O'Reilly). So we see the people were correct both in sound and interpretation.

Magheragall in Antrim ; plain of Englishmen. See vol. i. p. 94.

Magheragar in Tyrone ; *Machaire-gcar*, plain of cars. In this and the next two is a neuter eclipsis of *c* after *Machaire* : p. 8.

Magheragart in Tyrone; *Machaire-gcart*, of the carts.

Magherageery in Down; *Machaire-gcaoraigh*, of sheep.

Magherahean in Donegal; *Machaire-Sheáin*, John's plain.

Magherakill in Monaghan; *Machaire-coille*, plain of the wood. Should be Magherakilla: but nom. kept instead of gen. (killa): p. 12.

Magheralave in Antrim; *Machaire-shléibhe*, plain of (or near) a mountain (*sliabh*, *sleibhe*).

Magheralin in Down; *Machaire-linne*, the plain of the *linn* or pool.

Magheramayo in Down; *Machaire-muighe-eo*; the (large) plain of the (smaller) plain of the yews. See Mayo, vol. i. p. 510.

Magherana in Down; *Machaire-'n-atha*, of the ford.

Magheranagay in Mayo; *Machaire-na-ngédh*, plain of the geese—a goose-green. See Monagay, vol. i. p. 488.

Magheranageeragh in Fermanagh and Tyrone; *Machaire-na-gcaorach*, plain of the sheep.

Magheranakilly in Donegal; *Machaire-na-coille*, of the wood.

Magheranaskeagh in King's Co.; of the white-thorn bushes.

Magheranore in Sligo; *Machaire-an-óir*, of the gold. Why?

Magheranraheen in Clare; *Machaire-an-ráithín*, plain of the little rath or fort.

Magherashanvally in Donegal; *Machaire-sean-bhaile*, plain of the old town.

Magheraskeagh in Derry; same as Magheranaskeagh.

Magherasollus in Donegal; of light. See vol. i. p. 217.

Magherastephana barony in Fermanagh; *Machaire-Stefanach*, Stephen's plain, from Stephen who was the son of *Odhár*, who was the progenitor of the Maguires (*MagUidhir*) (O'Donovan).

Magheratimpany in Down; *Machaire-tiompanaigh*, plain of the standing-stone or round peaked hill. See vol. i. p. 403.

Magherindonnell in Antrim; *Machairin-Domhnaill*, Donnell's little plain.

Magherintendry in Antrim; *Machaire-’n-tsean-druadh*, plain of the old druid. See Loughnashandree.

Maghernacloy in Monaghan; *Machaire-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

Maghernaharny in Monaghan; of the sloe-bush (*áirne*).

Maghernahily in Armagh; *Machaire-na-háille*, of the cliff. See Aill.

Maghernakelly in Monaghan; *Machaire-na-caillige*, of the *cailleach* or hag.

Maghernalaght in Donegal; *Machaire-na-leacht*, of the *leachts* or grave-mounds. See vol. i. p. 337.

Maghernaskeagh in Queen's Co.; same as Magherenaskeagh.

Magherross in Monaghan; see Carrickmacross.

Magho in Armagh; *Macha-eo*, milking-field (*macha*) of the yew. See Maghanlawaun.

Magorban in Tipperary; *Magh-Gorbáin* (Hogan), plain of (a man named) Corban (now often Corbett): the *C* of Corban is changed to *G* by neuter eclipsis: p. 8.

Mahanagh in several counties; *Meathanach*, a place of sieve slits. The general tradition in these places is that sieve-makers lived there. See Coolmahane.

Mahoonagh in Limerick; *Magh-tamhnaigh* (Hogan), plain of the cultivated field. See vol. i. p. 231.

Malahide, north of Dublin; written in all the old documents *Baile-atha-Thíd* [Ballaheed], town of the ford of *Teud*, a man's name. The *B* has been changed to *M* by the curious process detailed in vol. i. p. 58, as Banagher is changed to Managher. See also Moigh and Munnadesha below.

Malin in Donegal; *Malainn*, a brow, a hill-brow. The nom. is *Mala*, dative *Malainn*, which is here used as a nom. (p. 13), and Malinmore is exactly a brow, as the name indicates.

Mallahow in Co. Dublin; *Mala-habha*, brow of (or over) the river. See Ow.

Mallaranny, a well-known place in Mayo; *Mala-raithnighe* [-ranny], hill-brow of the ferns. See about ferns in vol. ii. p. 330.

Mallaroe in Mayo; *Mala-ruadh*, red hill-brow.

Mallendober in Antrim; brow of (or over) the well. The *d* being used for *t* (in *tobar*) looks like a neuter eclipsis: but I am uncertain whether *malainn* is (or was) neuter.

Mallybreen in Fermanagh; *Malaidhe-Bhraoin*, Breen's hill-brows or braes.

Mallyree in Galway; *Malaidhe-fhraoigh*, hill-brows of heath. *Fraoch*, heath, *F* disappearing by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Mamucky in Cork; plain of the pig.

Managh (beg and more) in Derry; *Magh-neach*, plain of horses: the *n* being prefixed to *each* by the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

Manister in Antrim; a monastery. See Mainister, vol. ii. p. 233.

Manooney in Armagh; *Magh-nUaithne*, Owney's plain. For the *n* prefixed to *Uaithne*, see Managh.

Manragh in Cavan; *Mannrach*, a manger, indicating a place where horses were put up. See Lisheenamanragh. **Manraghrory** in Mayo; Rory's manger.

Mantuar in Roscommon; *Magh-an-tuair*, plain of the bleach-green or grazing place.

Maol, bare, bald: a cow without horns is a *maol*, mully, millie, muilleen, milleen. Often applied to a bare object, *i.e.* bare of trees, grass, bushes, &c. : such as a hill, a fort, &c.

Maphoner in Armagh; *Magh-phonaire*, plain of beans.

Marahill in Cavan; *Marbhchoill*, dead wood: trees dead.

Marganure in Galway; *Marja-an-iubhair*, market of the yew: a yew-tree stood on the market-place.

Margymonaghan in Derry; O'Monaghan's market.

Marlacoo (beg and more) in Armagh; *Marla-cuaiche*, marl-clay of the *cuach* or hollow.

Mashanaglass in Cork; *Magh-sen-eglaise* (Hogan), plain of the old *eaglais* or church. See vol. i. p. 317.

Masiness in Donegal; *Más-an-easa* [-assa], hill of the cataract. See *Más*, vol. i. p. 526. The nom. *ess* is wrongly retained here instead of the gen. *assa*: p. 12.

Masmore in Galway; *Más-mór*, great long-hill.

Mass (beg and more) in Donegal; see preceding.

Maugh and **Maugha**, both in Cork; *Macha*, a milking- and feeding-field or farm for cattle. See *Maghanlawaun*.

Maughanaclay in Cork; *Macha-na-cleithe*, milking-field of the hurdle. See *Aghaclay*.

Maughanasilly in Cork; *Macha-na-sailigh*, feeding-field of the sally-tree grove.

Mail in Cork and elsewhere represents *Meall*, knoll or little hill: vol. i. p. 394.

Mauladinna in Cork; *Meall-a'-duine*, knoll of the man: some remarkable person.

Maulagallane in Cork and Kerry; *Meall-a'-galláin*, hillock of the standing-stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

Maulagow in Cork; *Meall-a'-ghobha*, hillock of the smith.

Maulatanvally in Cork; of the old town (shambally).

Maulatrahane in Cork; of the stream (*sruthán*).

Maulavanig in Cork; *Meall-a'-mhanaig*, knoll of the monk: with *m* aspirated and final *g* restored.

Maulikeeve in Cork; *Meall-Ui-Chaoimh*, O'Keeffe's little hill.

Maulnagrough in Cork; *Meall-na-geruach*, of the *cruachs* or ricks or peaks.

Maulnahone in Kerry; *Meall-na-huamhann*, knoll of the *ooan* or cave. The little cave is still there.

Maulnaskeha and **Maulnaskeh** in Cork; *Meall-na-sceithe*, hillock of the thornbush.

Maulrour in Cork; *Meall-reamhar*, fat or thick knoll.

Maum, Irish *madhm*, an eruption, a chasm, a high pass: vol. i. p. 176.

Maumaratta in Mayo; *Madhm-a'-rata*, pass of the

young hare or rabbit (*rata*) : a resort of hares or rabbits : p. 11.

Maumeen in Galway and Mayo ; *Maidhmín*, little pass : see Maum.

Maumgawnagh in Galway ; high pass of the milch-cows (*gamhnach*).

Maune in Cork ; *Meadhón*, middle ; centre point.

Mawbeg in Cork ; *Magh-beag*, small plain. **Magh-brin** in Cork ; *Magh-Brain*, Bran's or Byrne's plain.

Mayboy in Derry ; *Magh-bhuidhe*, yellow plain.

Maydown in Armagh and Derry ; *Magh-dúin*, plain of the dún or fort.

Mayogher in Derry ; *Magh-eochrach*, plain of the border (*eochair*)—border-plain.

Maze racecourse in Down ; *Magh*, a plain. The form Maze was adopted to show the English plural ("plains," "level expanses"). In one old document it is called *Faithche-an-mhágha* (Hogan), the sporting-ground of the plain. See Faithche, vol. i. p. 296.

Mealclly in Tipperary ; *Maol-chladh* [-cly], bare rampart. See Cladh, vol. ii. p. 219 ; and Maol above.

Mealisheen in Cork ; *Maol-lisín*, bare little fort.

Meallaghmore in Kilkenny ; great hillock. *Meall-ach*, same as *meall* with *ach* added. See Maul above.

Meallis in Kerry ; *Maol-lios*, bare fort.

Meanagh in Clare ; *Mianach*, a mine : *ach* added on to *mian*.

Meanus in Galway, Kerry and Limerick ; *Mianus*, a mine. *S* is here added to the root-word *mian* (vol. ii. p. 13).

Meedan, **Meedanmore** in Donegal ; *Míadan* is much used in Donegal for a meadow, same sense as Monare in the south and Leny elsewhere. Perhaps it is the English *mead* borrowed.

Meehan in Westmeath, and **Meehaun** in Roscommon, well understood in both places to be *Mitheán*, middle or central land, corresponding with *Mitheamh*, meaning June, *i.e.* middle month (of summer).

Meelcon in Kerry ; Meel here the same as Maol above—bald hill : Meelcon, bald hill of hounds.

Meelmane in Cork; *Maol-meadhon*, middle bald-hill.

Meelragh in Leitrim; *Maol-rath*, bare or flat *rath*.

Meeltanagh in Longford; *Maoltanagh*, bare hill, two terminations *tan* and *ach* added here: p. 12, I.

Meeltran in Mayo, and **Meeltraun** in Roscommon; *Maoltrán*, a bare hillock: terminations legitimate.

Meen, Irish *Mín*, smooth: very prevalent in Donegal for a smooth green field, especially a green spot on a mountain with rushes through the grass: often called a *misk*. See vol. ii. p. 400. It is sometimes made *Míne* (2-syll.).

Meenablagh in Tyrone; *Mín-bláthach*, flowery *meen* or smooth field: see vol. ii. p. 326. Vowel inserted between *n* and *b*: p. 7, VII.

Meenachullion in Donegal; of the holly.

Meenaclady in Donegal; *Mín-a'-chladaigh*, of the *cladach* or stony shore.

Meenacloghspar; smooth field of the pillar-stone. *Clochspar* is *Cloch-a-spearra*, stone of the spear, i.e. like a spear.

Meenacloy in Donegal and Tyrone; *Mín-na-cloiche* [-cloy], smooth field of the stone. **Meenacloyabane** in Fermanagh; *Mín-na-cloiche-báine*, *meen* or *misk* of the white stone. See Aughnacloy, vol. i. p. 412.

Meenacurrin in Donegal; *Mín-a-chuirrín*, of the little *curragh* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Meenadiff in Donegal; *Mín-a'-daimh*, smooth field of the ox.

Meenadoo in Tyrone, and **Meenaduff** in Cork and Donegal; *Míne-dubh*, black smooth field (heather or bog through the grass).

Meenagarragh in Donegal; *Mine-geirrfhiaghaigh*, *misk* of the hare: a resort of hares: p. 11.

Meenagh in Leitrim and Tyrone; *Meadhonach*, middle land.

Meenagolan in Donegal; *Mín-a'-ghualann*, *Misk* of the (hill-) shoulder. See Guala, vol. i. p. 524.

Meenagowan in Donegal; *Mín-a'-ghobhan*, of the smith.

Meenagowna in Donegal; *Mín-a-ghabhna*, of the calf.

Meenagraun in Leitrim; *Mín-na-gráin*, smooth field of the *grain* or corn.

Meenagrubby in Donegal; *Míne-griobach*, miry misk.

Meenahinnis in Donegal; better Meenahinsha; *Mín-na-hinse*, of the island or river-meadow (*inch*). A remarkable example of the wrong choice of nom. (*innis*) for gen. (*insha*): p. 12.

Meenaleenaghan in Donegal; *Mín-a'-lionachain*, of flax. *Lin*, flax, with the dim. *chán*; probably a green for drying flax after steeping.

Meenamalragh in Donegal; of the boys: *malrach*, a boy. But locally the old Irish speakers are persistent in making the name the misk of the horse-loads: *malrach*, horseload; so I think we must "give in" to them, especially as the old fellows were highly skilled Irish speakers, though I do not find *malrach*, "a horseload," in dictionaries.

Meenamanragh in Donegal; *Mín-na-mannrach*, of the mangers. See Lisheenamannrach.

Meenamullaghan in Donegal; *Mín-na-mullachan*, misk of the little summits. See vol. i. p. 391.

Meenamullan in Tyrone; same as last. See vol. i. p. 393.

Meenanamph in Donegal; *Mín-na-ndamh*, of the open.

Meenanare in Kerry; *Mín-an-áir*, of the slaughter. See Ar in vol. i. p. 117.

Meenaneary in Donegal; of the shepherd. See Ballaghaneary.

Meenanillar in Donegal; of the eagle (*iolar*).

Meenarodda in Tyrone; *Mín-na-ruide*, of the *rod* or iron-scum (deposited by the streams). See vol. ii. p. 371.

Meenasrone in Donegal; *Mín-na-srona*, of the nose (some hill-point).

Meenataggart in Donegal; priest's smooth field.

Meenatarriff in Cork; *Mín-a-tairbh*, meen of the bull.

Meenateia in Donegal; *Mín-a'-tseighe* (so pronounced now), smooth field of the wild deer. *Ség*, a

wild deer (Corm. Gloss.): modern *séig* or *séigh*. Observe the remarkable agreement of present-day pronunciation with Cormac of 1000 years ago.

Meenatinny in Donegal; *Mín-a'-tsionnaigh*, of the fox.

Meenavaghan in Donegal; *Mín-na-bhfachran*, smooth field of the “bogbines,” allied to the woodbine. *Feithleog* is woodbine (see Aghnaveiloge) and probably both *feithleog* and *fachran* or *feachran* (which are well understood in Donegal) come from one root, *feith*, a string, a sinew.

Meenavale in Donegal; *Mín-a'-bhéil*, of the mouth (ford?).

Meenawargy in Fermanagh; *Mín-a'-mhargaidh*, of the market.

Meenawilligan in Donegal; *Mín-na-bhfaoileagán*, of the gulls.

Meenbunone in Donegal; *Mín-bun'-abhann*, smooth field of the end (*i.e.* mouth or source) of the river. See vol. i. p. 528.

Meencloghfinny in Mayo; *Mín-cloiche-finne*, smooth field of the white stone.

Meencoolasheskin in Donegal; misk of the back (*cúl*) of the sheskin or marsh.

Meencraig in Derry; smooth rock; *Mín* adj. here.

Meenderryherk in Donegal; of Erc's oak grove.

Meenderrynasloe in Donegal; *Mín-doire-na-sluagh*, meen of the oak grove of the hosts. See Sluagh, vol. i. p. 207.

Meenderryowan in Donegal; should be Meenderrygowan; *Mín-doire-gabha*, meen of the oak grove of the smith.

Meengilcarry in Donegal; *Mín-Mhic-Giolla-Charraíd*, MacGilcarry's smooth field.

Meennagishagh in Kerry; *Mín-na-gciseach*, smooth field of the *keshes* or wicker causeways.

Meenogahane in Kerry; *Mín-O-gCatháin*, smooth field of the O'Cahans or Kanes. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

Meenta; misks or smooth fields: Irish plural of *Mín*.

Meentagh; a place of *meens* or smooth patches.

Meenwaun in King's Co.; *Mín-bhán*, white meen.

Meenybraddan in Donegal; *Mín-Ui-Bhradain*, O'Braddon's misk or smooth field. Bradan (Irish) means a salmon, and accordingly many of the O'Braddons or Braddons change their family name to Salmon. It is a curious coincidence that the O'Braddons of Donegal are now very generally fishermen.

Meenyline in Limerick; *Mín-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's.

Meera in Roscommon; *Míora* (plural), divisions (of land), (*mír*, singular). Locally they make it *mio-rath*, ill-luck, misfortune, which I think is fanciful. See next.

Meermihil in Mayo; *Mír-Michil*, Michael's division.

Meigh in Armagh; *Magh*, a plain.

Meldrum in Tipperary; *Maol-druim*, bare back or ridge.

Menagh in Derry; same as Meenagh.

Milleen, a little hill; *Millin*, dim. of *meall*. See Maul.

Milleenahilan; *Millín-na-haidhleann*, smooth little plain of the cooper's or ship-carpenter's adze (*aidhle*). See Moanahyla.

Milleenanannig; *Millín-an-eanaig*, little hill of the marsh.

Milleenananimrish in Cork; little hill of contention. See Countenan.

Milshoge in Wexford; *Milseóg*, anything sweet; sweet grass. A dim. of *mil*, honey.

Mintiaghs in Donegal; the English plural instead of the Irish *Mínteacha*, meaning smooth green patches of pasturage on a mountain face. From *mín*, smooth.

Miscaun Maive in Sligo; see Bunnaviscaun.

Misk; see Meen.

Mo often represents *magh*, a plain.

Moanabricka in Cork *Móin-na-brice*, bog of the speckled (cow). See Bo.

Moanahila in Limerick; *Móin-na-aidhle*, bog of the (cooper's) adze: residence of a cooper or ship-

carpenter. *Aidhle* often occurs in this sense. See Teernahila and Milleenahilan.

Moanamanagh in Carlow; *Moin-na-manach*, bog of the monks. Where the monks cut their turf (?).

Moandoherdagh in Tipperary; *Moin-doithirdeach*, gloomy bog. See Doithir in vol. ii. p. 470; and Ardgroom above.

Moanmehill in Tipperary; of the *mehills* or bands of workmen. *Meitheal* is primarily a band of reapers; but it is often applied to any party of workmen.

Moannakeeba in Galway; *Móin-na-cioba*, bog of the *ciob* [keel] or long coarse grass.

Moanogeenagh in Clare; *Móin-O-gCianacht*, bog of the family of O'Keenaght. First *C* of Cianacht eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur. : p. 10.

Moanreel in Clare; *Móin-Fhrithil*, Freel's bog. *F* drops out by aspiration : p. 2, IV.

Moatalusha in Carlow; *Mota-luise*, moat or fort of the quicken-tree (*luis*).

Moatavanny in Kildare; *Mota-mhanaigh*, moat, mound, or fort of the monk. See Mota, vol. i. p. 290.

Moategranoge in Westmeath; Granoge's moat or mound. From *Grainne-óg*, a Munster lady who was married to one of the O'Melaghlin's, chiefs of the district. Here, according to local legend, the powerful young queen sat on state days on the top of the moat and gave judgments which decided cases among her people. The great moat is now enclosed and planted.

Moaty in Galway; *Mótaidhe*, moats or forts: Irish plural of *mota*.

Moboy in Antrim and Tyrone, and **Mobuy** in Derry; *Magh-buidhe*, yellow plain.

Mocmoyne in Roscommon; *Magh-'ic-Maoin*, plain of the son of Maon, a very ancient personal name.

Mocorha in Mayo; *Magh-coirrthe*, plain of the pillar-stone.

Mocurry in Wexford; *Magh-curraigh*, of the marsh.

Modeese in Monaghan; *Magh-dtaoisigh* [-deesha], plain of the chief. The *t* of *taioiseach*, chief, is eclipsed by the neuter noun *magh* : p. 8.

Modeligo in Waterford; *Magh-deilge*, literally the

plain of the (single) *dealg* or thorn-bush, but according to custom (p. 11) meaning in reality the plain covered with thorn-bushes.

Modorragh in Leitrim; dark plain. See Bodorragha.

Moe in Clare; *Magh*, plain.

Mogullaun in Clare; *Magh-g Coileán*, plain of the Collinses (branch of the Macnamaras). Neuter eclipsis by *Magh*: p. 8.

Mogumna in Donegal; *Magh-gamhna*, of the calf: meaning a resort of calves: p. 11.

Mohanagh in Cork; *Muchánach*, a place of quagmires: *muchán*, a quagmire, from *múch*, to smother.

Moherloob in Cavan; the *móthar* or tree-cluster of the loob or winding. *Móthar* varies in meaning according to locality.

Mohernameela in Leitrim; *Móthar-na-maoile*, the ruined stone house or tree-cluster of the hornless cow. See Maol and Bo.

Moherreagh in Cavan; grey stone-house ruin.

Moherrevogagh in Leitrim; *Móthar-riabhógach*, tree-cluster of the titlarks. *Riabhóg* is “a little bird like a lark” (Dinneen). The postfix *ach* added with the usual meaning—abounding in: p. 12, I.

Mohober in Tipperary; *Magh-thobair*, plain of the well. For the aspiration of the *t* by the neuter *Magh*, see p. 12.

Mohullin in Carlow; *Magh-chuilinn*, plain of holly. *Magh* aspirates as in Mohober.

Moigh in Roscommon; not from *magh*, a plain, as stated in vol. i., but from *boith*, a tent or hut, the *b* being changed to *m* (*a m Boith*), as shown in vol. i. p. 58. See also Malahide.

Molahiff in Kerry; *Magh-Laithimh*, Lahiff’s plain. Lahiff is still a common family name.

Molana or **Darinis** in Waterford, near Youghal. The first name, Molana, is a mere shortening of *Molanfhaidh*, the name of the saint who founded the abbey there in the sixth century. The dropping out of the aspirated *f* and *d* reduces *Molanfhaidh* to *Molanai* or *Molana*. The second name, *Darinis*, is “oak-island”: for it was once an island though not now.

Molassy in Kilkenny ; *Magh-leasa*, plain of the *lis* or fort.

Mollaneen in Clare ; *Mullainín*, little mullan or hill. A double dim. from the root-word *mul*.

Molum in Kilkenny ; *Magh-lom*, bare plain.

Monablanchameen in Kilkenny ; *Móin-na-blainn-simín*, bog of Flanchameens, or Blanchameens or Banchville (family).

Monaboul in Kilkenny ; *Móin-na-bpoll*, bog of the holes.

Monabreeka in Waterford ; “*Moin-a'-bhríce*—brick bog. A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture” (Power).

Monabricka in Kilkenny ; same name with same meaning : but I find no such record here as the one I have quoted above from Power : it has been lost.

Monabrogue in Kilkenny ; *Moin-na-burróige*, of the *burróg*, a black dyestuff dug from the bottom of bogs for dyeing wool. See Joyce’s “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.” “Black-dye,” in Index.

Monacahee in Wexford ; *Móin-na-cáithe*, bog of chaff (winnowing).

Monadubbaun in Kilkenny ; *Móin-na-dtubán*, bog of the tubs. Bogholes like tubs ? Or perhaps tubs of bog-butter found in it.

Monagarraun in Mayo ; *Móin-a'-ghearráin*, of the *garron* or horse.

Monagead in Westmeath ; *Móin-na-gcéad*, bog of the hundreds (*céad*, hundred, with *c* eclipsed). Meeting-place, like Lisnagade.

Monagoul in Cork ; *Móin-na-gcoll*, of the hazels.

Monagown in Cork ; *Móin-na-gceann*, of the heads. Where a battle was fought.

Monaguillagh in Armagh ; *Móin-na-gcoileach*, of the cocks ; *i.e.* grouse or woodcocks.

Monaincha or **Monahincha** in Tipperary (near Roscrea) ; *Móin-na-hinse*, bog of the island. The *inis* or island was in a lake, but the lake is drained off and a bog remains. An account of this island is given in my book “The Wonders of Ireland,” for it was itself one of the wonders.

Monalia in Monaghan (pron. Moanawl-ya); *Móin-áille*, beautiful bog: I suppose from the flowers.

Monalla in Fermanagh; *Móin-eala*, of the (wild) swans. See vol. ii. p. 301.

Monallig in Cork; *Móin-eallaig*, bog of cattle.

Monalty (bane and duff, white and black); *Móin-ealta*, bog of the bird-flocks. See vol. i. p. 424.

Monamanry and **Monamonra** in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-mannrach*, bog of the mangers. See Lisheenamanragh.

Monamolin in Wexford; shrubbery (*muine*) of St. Moling of Ferns (seventh century).

Monantin in Monaghan; *Móin-Antuin*, Anthony's bog.

Monapheeby in Kildare; *Móin-a'-phíoba*, bog of the (music-) pipe. Fairy music. See Carrigapheepera.

Monargan in Donegal; written Moynargan in Inq.; *Magh-an-airgeann*, plain of the plundering.

Monaroan in Tipperary; *Móin-na-Ruadhan*, bog of the Rowans (family).

Monart in Wexford; *Móin-Airt*, Art's bog.

Monascallaghan; *Móin-easa-Cheallachain*, bog of Callaghan's cataract.

Monasop in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-sop*, bog of the wisps. From the tufts or wisps of the bog-grass.

Monasterowen in Galway; *Mainister-Eóin*, John's monastery.

Monatierna in Tipperary; bog of the *tigherna* or lord.

Monaughrim in Carlow; *Móin-eachdhroma*, bog of the horse-ridge. See Aughrim, vol. i. p. 525.

Monavadaroe in Kilkenny; *Móin-a'-mhadaidh-ruaidh*, bog of the red dog, *i.e.* a fox. Foxes abounded: p. 11.

Monavaha in Limerick; *Móin-a'-bheatha*, bog of life or of food (*bith, beatha*). In what sense?

Monavally in Kerry; *Móin-a'-bhaile*, bog of the townland.

Monavanshere in Cork; *Móin-a'-mhainséir*, bog of the manger: see Derrynamansher.

Monavarnoge in Cork; *Móin-na-bhfearnóg*, of the alders.

Monavea in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-bhfiadh* [-vee], bog of the deer. See vol. i. p. 476.

Monavinnaun in Kilkenny; *Móin-a-mhionnaín*, bog of the *minnaun* or kid.

Monawinnia in Kilkenny; *Móin-a'-mhuiñe*, bog of the brake: vol. i. p. 496.

Monbay in Wexford; *Móin-beithe*, bog of birch.

Mondellihy in Limerick; *Móin-deillithe*, separated bog, *i.e.* a bog that had moved, a "moving bog." *Deilligh* [Delly], to separate or separate from.

Mondooley in Donegal; *Móin-Dubhthaigh*, Duffy's bog.

Monea in Fermanagh; shortened from *Magh-an-fhiaidh* [Mo-an-ee], plain of the deer (Petrie). **Monea** in Waterford is different: *Móin-Aodha*, bog of *Aodh* or Hugh (Power).

Monebrock in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-mbroc*, bog of the badgers.

Monecronock in Kildare; *Móin-cruinneóige* (FM), bog of the *crannoge* or lake-dwelling. See vol. i. p. 299.

Moneenacully in Roscommon; *Móinín-na-coillighe*, little bog of the woodland: from *coill*, a wood.

Moneenatieve in Leitrim; Here the *v* is inserted wrongly; for the local and correct Irish pronunciation is *Móinín-na-tuighe* [-tee], little bog of the rushes (for thatching).

Moneenaun in Kilkenny; *Móin-Fhionáin*, Finan's bog. *F* of Finan drops out by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Moneenbog in Roscommon; soft little bog (*bog*, soft).

Moneengaugh in Leitrim; *Móinín-gágach*, little bog of the *gaugs*, clefts or splits.

Moneenpollagh in Galway; of the *polls* or holes.

Moneensauran in Cavan; *Moneen-Samhradháin*, Samradan's or Sauran's little bog: a well-known and very ancient personal name.

Moneenteriff in Cavan; *Moneen-tairbh*, little bog of the bull.

Monellan in Donegal; *Magh-Niallán*, Niallan's plain.

Monelly in Queen's Co.; *Móin-Eile*, bog of the old district of Ely.

Monelty in Cavan; *Muinilte* [munnelty], a sleeve: from shape. See Munilly.

Monereagh; *Móin-riabhach*, grey bog.

Moness in Donegal; *Magh-'n-easa*, plain of the cataract. Here the nom. *ess* is wrongly kept instead of the gen. *assa*: p. 12.

Moneteen in Limerick; *Móintín*, little bog. Dim. of *Móin* (p. 12, II), where the *t* comes in regularly.

Moneyadda in King's Co.; *Muine-fhada*, long shrubbery.

Moneybroom in Antrim; *Muine-brúim*, shrubbery of the broom (plant).

Moneycanon in Antrim and Tyrone; *Muine-ceinnfhinne*, shrubbery of the white-faced cow. See vol. ii. p. 275.

Moneycarragh in Down; *Muine-carrach*, rough shrubbery.

Moneycarrie in Derry; *Móin-na-caraidh*, bog of the weir.

Moneycass in Cavan; *Muine-cas*, twisted brake, from the prevailing shape of the branches.

Moneycleare in Queen's Co.; *Móin-na-cléire*, bog of the clergy. Ecclesiastical property.

Moneycooly in Kildare; written in Inq. Jac. I, Monicoyle; *Móin-a'-choill*, bog of the hazel.

Moneycrockroe in Louth; *Muine-cnuic-ruaidh*, shrubbery of the red hill: *knock* changed to *crock*. See Crock.

Moneycusker in Cork; *Muine-casgair*, brake of slaughter. Memorial of some bloody battle.

Moneydass in Tipperary; *Muine-deas*, pretty shrubbery.

Moneydig in Derry; *Móin-na-díge* [-deega], bog of the trench (*díg*). Here nom. *dig* kept instead of gen. *deega* (Moneydeega would be correct): p. 12.

Moneyfad in Longford; same as Moneyadda.

Moneyflugh in Kerry; *Muine-fliuch*, wet brake.

Moneygaff in Cork; *Muine-gaimh*, shrubbery of the storm: wintry brake: from exposed situation. See vol. ii. p. 249.

Moneygashel in Cavan; *Muine-gcaisca*, brake of the cashels or round stone forts. See Cashel.

Moneygran in Derry; *Muine-crann*, brake of the cranns or trees. See vol. i. p. 498.

Moneygreggan in Donegal; *Muine-gcreagan*, shrubbery of the rocks.

Moneygrogh in Carlow; *Muine-gcruach*, shrubbery of the ricks or heaped-up stones.

Moneyguiggy in Derry; *Muine-gcuigeadh*, brake of the fives (why?). In this and the last four names Muine eclipses the *c*; from which (as well indeed as from its conduct—aspirating—in many of the following names: p. 10) I suspect *muine* is neuter, though I cannot find it in the neuter lists available.

Moneyhaughly in Donegal; *Muine-heachlaigh*, shrubbery of the horse-stable (*eachlach*).

Moneyhaw in Derry and Tyrone; *Muine-háith*, brake of the ford.

Moneyheer in Wexford; *Muine-shiar*, western brake.

Moneylea in Westmeath: see p. 5.

Moneyleck in Antrim; brake of the flagstone.

Moneymohill in Limerick; *Muine-maothail*, shrubbery of the cheese. Might be real cheese or soft land. See vol. i. p. 465.

Moneynabane in Down; *Muine-na-báine*, brake of the white cow. See Bo.

Moneynacroha in Cork; brake of the gallows (*croch*).

Moneynamanagh in Westmeath; *Muine-na-manach*: of the monks.

Moneynamough in Wexford; *Muine-na-mboth*, of the huts.

Moneynick in Antrim; *Móin-a'-chnuic*, bog of the knock or hill. There is just one small hill with a bog all round it. The first *c* of *cnoc* (or the first *k* of *knock*) falls out by aspiration.

Moneyvart in Antrim; *Muine-mhairt*, brake of the bullock: *i.e.* frequented by bullocks (*mart*).

Moneyvennon in Derry; *Muine-Ui-Bheanáin*, O'Bannon's brake.

Moneyvolan in Monaghan; *Muine-Ui-Bheóllain*, O'Boland's brake. The *B* of Boland aspirated to *v*: p. 1, I.

Monfin in Wexford; *Móin-finn*, white bog, i.e. white with *canavan* or bog-cotton.

Mongfune in Limerick; *Mong-fionn*, white quagmire-grass or quagnire. See vol. ii. p. 340.

Mongorry in Donegal; *Móin-Godhfhraigh*, Godfrey's bog.

Monicknew in Queen's Co.; *Móin-'ic-Nuadha*, *Mac-Nuadha's* or MacNoone's bog. See Mac.

Monintin in Monaghan; *Móin-intinne*, bog of the intention. There is a local story of a good intention regarding the land that was never carried out.

Monintown in Westmeath; *Móinín*, little bog, with Eng. "town."

Monnagh in Queen's Co.; written Mongagh-begg in Inq. Car. I; *Mongach*, a place of long, coarse marsh-grass, a morass. See Mongfune.

Monnery in Cavan; locally explained *Muineire*, a copse, a correct derivative of *muine*, a brake.

Monphole in Kilkenny; *Móin-Phoil*, Paul's bog.

Moor, of common occurrence. In some cases this word may be English or a translation from Irish (a moory place). Where it is an Irish word it is *múr*, a wall, a house, or a fortress.

Mcorgagagh in Mayo; *Múr-gágach* (HyF), house or fortress or rampart of fissures or openings.

Mcress in Donegal; *Mór-eas*, great cataract.

Morett in Queen's Co.; *Magh-Riada* (FM), the plain of chariot-driving. See Esker-Riada.

Mormeal in Derry; *Mór-meall*, great hillock. See Maul.

Mornington in Meath; *Baile-Mernain* (Hogan), Mernan's town. Mo-Ernan, an Irish saint.

Morristownbiller in Kildare; "Morristown" of water-cress.

Mortyclogh in Clare; *Mothar-tighe-cloch*, ruin of the stone house. See Attee; and see Mothar, vol. i. p. 298.

Motalee in Derry; *Mota-laogh*, moat of calves.

Moularostig in Kerry; *Meall-a'-Róistig*, Roche's hillock.

Mountainmuck in Wexford; *Móintín-na-muc*, little bog of the pigs. See Moneteen.

Mountallon in Clare; correct name *Madhm-talmhan* [maum-talloon], eruption of the earth. Commemorates some local cataclysm, which is now forgotten by the people. See Maum.

Mountlusk in Wicklow; a half translation; Irish name *Sliabh-loiscthe*, burnt mountain. See Beatin.

Mountmusic in Cork. I see it stated in "Proc. R.I.A., 1870-76," p. 190 (by John Windele) that the townland is called Knockourane, *i.e.* *Cnoc-abhráin*, hill of song, of which Mountmusic would be a half translation. But O'Donovan gives its local Irish name as *Bun-na-lon*, land-end of the blackbirds, of which Mountmusic would be not a good translation. I believe that O'Donovan is right.

Mountseskin in Dublin; *Móin-seiscinn*, bog of the marsh.

Mountsilk in Galway; *Cnocán-sioda* [Knockaunsheeda], hill of *Sioda* or Sheedy (man). *Sioda* signifies silk: whence many of the Sheedys now call themselves Silke.

Mourne Abbey in Cork; old authorities have it *Mainister-na-mona*, the abbey of the bog. Somehow the *moin* or *mona* got corrupted to *Mourne*.

Movarran in Fermanagh; *Magh-bhearrthainn* [-varrin], shaven or shorn, *i.e.* bare plain: grazed close. *Bearr*, to shave. See Barry.

Moveagh in Tyrone; *Magh-bhfiadh*, plain of deer: *f* is eclipsed after the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

Moveedy in Limerick; *Magh-Mhíde*, Mida's plain (woman). May be the virgin saint Mide or Ita, for whom see vol. i. pp. 147, 148.

Moveen in Clare; *Magh-mhín*, smooth plain.

Movenis in Derry; *Magh-inis*, level island or level river-holm. Here *gh* is changed to *v*, like *Loch-Meilghe* changed to Lough Melvin, for which see vol. i. p. 54.

Mowillin in Armagh ; *Magh-mhuilinn*, plain of the mill.

Moy, as one anglicised form of *magh*, a plain, has been discussed in vol. i. p. 434. But the name of the River Moy in Connaught has a different origin. There the people pronounce *magh*, a plain, "mo," while they correctly call the river in Irish *Muaidh* [mwee], which is the name in the old Irish authorities. Adamnan calls it *Moda*, which is merely the Latinised form of the old Irish name as given above. *Muaidh* or *Moda*, as I believe, is a woman's name, the same as in Knockmoy ; for many Irish rivers have taken their names from women. But in the case here there are grammatical difficulties in the way, which, however, do not invalidate our main conclusion. I observe, however, that in some old authorities it is made in translation "river of virtues."

Moyagall in Derry ; better *Moynagall*, for the true native pronunciation is *Magh-na-nGall*, plain of the foreigners (Englishmen). See vol. i. p. 97.

Moyagh in Donegal and Tyrone ; *Maigheach*, level land.

Moyasset in Antrim ; *Hasset's plain*.

Moybella in Kerry ; plain of the old tree (*bilē*).

Moybrick in Down ; *Magh-breac*, speckled plain.

Moybrone in Fermanagh ; *Magh-brón*, plain of the querns or millstones.

Moybuy in Derry ; *Magh-buidhe*, yellow plain.

Moyclare in King's Co. ; *Magh-clár*, level plain.

Moycola in Galway ; *Magh-comhla*, plain of the gates. See Dernagola and Ardcolagh.

Moydamlaght in Derry ; *Magh-dtaimhleachta*, plain of the *taimhleacht* or plague-cemetery. See vol. i. p. 162.

Moydilliga in Cork ; same as Modeligo.

Moyer in Cavan ; *Magh*, a plain. For *r* see vol. ii. p. 12.

Moyesset in Derry ; same as Moyasset.

Moyfagher in Meath ; *Magh-Fiachrach*, Fiachra's plain.

Moygaddy in Meath ; *Magh-gadaighe*, plain of the thief.

Moygalla in Clare; *Magha-geala*, white plains.

Moygashel in Tyrone; same as Moycashel, only with an eclipse of *c* by the neuter *magh*: p. 8.

Moyge in Cork, and **Moygh** in Longford; *Magh*, a plain: with the aspirated *g* restored in Moyge: p. 2, III.

Moyglare in Meath; *Magh-gcláir*, plain of the board: meaning a level plain. The *c* is eclipsed by the neuter *Magh*: p. 8.

Moygowna in Clare; same as Mogumna.

Moyhullin in Clare; *Magh-chuilinn*, plain of holly.

Moykeel in Fermanagh; *Magh-caol*, narrow plain: so called to distinguish it from another adjoining level named Moylehid, wide plain.

Moylagh in Meath and Tyrone, and **Moylough** in Galway, Monaghan, and Sligo; *Maolach*, a bald or flat hill. Observe, not "Moy-lough" (plain of the lake), for which it might be easily mistaken.

Moylarg in Antrim; *Magh-learg*, plain of the hill-slopes. See vol. i. p. 403.

Moyle, *Maol*, a bare hill. **Moylemuck** in Monaghan, bare hill of the pigs.

Moylehill [pron. Moyle-hill] in Donegal; a half translation from the true Irish name *Cnoc-maothail*, hill of the soft land. *Maothail* worn down to moyle. See Moneymohill.

Moylett in Cavan; *Maol-leaught*, bare-hill of the grave-monument. See Lat.

Moymucklemurry in Derry; *Magh-Mac-Giolla-mhuire*, plain of Mackilmurry, or Gilmore.

Moynalty in Dublin and Meath: see p. 10.

Moynasboy in Meath; *Magh-neasa-buidhe*, plain of the yellow cataract. The neuter *magh* inserts *n* before *easa*, like an eclipse: p. 8.

Moyneard in Tipperary; *Maighin-árd*, high little plain.

Moyntiagh in Wicklow; *Móinteach*, boggy land.

Moyny in Cork and Mayo; *Maighnigh*, small plain.

Moyotra in Monaghan; *Magh-uachtrach*, upper plain.

Moyour in Mayo, and **Moyower** in Galway; *Magh-odhar*, dark grey plain. See Odhar, vol. ii. p. 285.

Moyra in Longford and Donegal, and **Moyrath** in Meath ; *Magh-ratha*, plain of the rath or fort.

Moyroe in Tipperary ; the Irish name *Magh-reódha* is obvious from the local pronunciation with the well-marked slender *r* : *i.e.* plain of the frost. Not *magh-ruadh* (red plain), where the *r* is broad. See Ballyroe.

Moyrusk in Antrim ; plain of the marsh. See vol. i. p. 464.

Moystown in King's Co. ; *Magh-Istean* (FM), Istean's plain.

Moytirra in Sligo ; *Magh-tuireadh* (FM), plain of the *tuirs* or towers, scene of the great prehistoric battle between the Dedannans and Fomorians (for which see my "History of Ireland"). So called from a number of Cyclopean towers still remaining on the battle-field, erected over the illustrious slain.

Moyvane in Kerry ; *Magh-bhán*, whitish plain.

Moyvoon in Galway ; better Moyoon ; *Magh-Un*, plain of Un, an old Firbolg chief. *Gh* is here changed to *v* as in Movenis.

Moyvore in Westmeath ; *Magh-Mhora*, plain of Mór or Mora, a woman. A very ancient name.

Muccurragh in Cork ; *Muc-currach*, pig moor.

Muchtown in Wexford ; weak translation from Ballymore, great town. So also **Muchwood** in Meath and Wexford.

Muck in Kilkenny ; *Muc*, a pig, a piggery.

Muckamore in Antrim ; *Magh-comair*, plain of the *comar* or confluence : namely the confluence of the Six-Mile-Water with Lough Neagh.

Muckcoort in Galway and Mayo ; *Muc-chuairt*, the *cuart* or journey of the pigs : the usual pass for wild pigs when going from one feeding-place to another.

Muckduff in Wicklow ; written in several old authorities Mungoduff ; showing *Mongach-dubh*, black marsh-grass. See vol. ii. p. 340.

Muckish Mt. in Donegal ; *Muc-ais*, pig-back or pig-like, from a fancied resemblance.

Mucklaghan in Leitrim ; *Muchlachán*, a piggery. a dim. of *muclach*.

Muckloonmodderee in Tipperary; *Muc-chluain-maddráighe*, pig-meadow of the dogs.

Muckstown in Wexford; half translation from Ballinamuck (town of the pigs).

Muggaunagh in Galway; *Magh-gamhnach*, plain of milch cows.

Muineagh in Donegal; a brake. See Muine, vol. i. p. 496.

Muineaghan; *Muineachan*, a brake. Same as Monaghan: vol. i. p. 497.

Muineal in Cavan; *Muinéal*, a neck: some connecting feature here. See Lettermoneel.

Muing, a boggy morass: See vol. ii. p. 393. Also often applied to a narrow stream flowing through a marshy bog.

Muingacarreen in Clare; *Muing-a'-chaithrín*, morass of the little caher or stone fort.

Muingacree in Limerick; *Muing-a'-chruidh*, morass of cattle.

Muingagarha in Kerry; *Muing-a'-ghearrtha*, morass of the cutting or trench.

Muinganierin in Mayo; boggy stream of the iron.

Muinganine in Cork; *Muing-an-adhain*, morass of the caldron; a deep bog-hole here.

Muingavrannig in Kerry; *Muing-a'-Bhreachnaig*, Walsh's morass. "Walsh" is *Breathnach*, i.e. British.

Muingerroon in Mayo; *Muing-Ereamhóin*, Eremon's or Erwin's or Irvine's or Harmon's boggy morass.

Muiniagh in King's Co.; same as *Muing*, but with *ach* added.

Mul, a hill, a summit, an eminence: often made Mulla by Irish speakers. From this root, *mul*, come the forms Mullagh, Mullaigh, Mully, &c., all meaning much the same thing as *Mul*.

Mulchanstown in Dublin and Westmeath; *Baile-an-mhulcain*, town of the little summit. See vol. i. p. 393.

Muldonagh in Derry; *Mul-domhnaigh*, Sunday hill (Sunday meetings?).

Muldrumman in Monaghan; summit of the little ridge.

Mullacrogbery in Cavan; summit of the hangman. (*Croch*, a gallows: *crochaire*, a hangman.)

Mulladry in Cavan; *Mullach-druadh*, summit of the druid.

Mullaghacall in Derry; *Mullacha-Chathail*, Cahill's summits.

Mullaghakaraun in King's Co.; *Mullach-a'-chaorth ainn*, summit of the quicken-tree.

Mullaghaneary in Donegal; *Mullach-an-aodhaire*, of the shepherd.

Mullaghaneigh in Leitrim; *Mullach-an-fhiaidh*, of the deer.

Mullagharn in Tyrone; *Mullach-chairn*, summit of the carn. Second *ch* (aspirate) drops out on account of the first.

Mullaghavally in Meath; *Mullach-a'-bhealaigh*, summit of the main road.

Mullaghcashel in Leitrim; *Mullach-caisil*, of the stone fort.

Mullaghcleevaun, a high mountain in Wicklow; *Mullach-cliabháin*, summit of the cradle. At one side there is a deep, well-defined hollow over which rises the summit. This is the *cleevaun* or cradle.

Mullaghcreevy in Tyrone; *Mullach-craobhaigh*, branchy summit.

Mullagherohy in King's Co.; *Mullach-croiche*, of the gallows. **Mullaghcroghera** in Monaghan; of the hangman. "In old times some people were hanged there from a great branchy bush" (local).

Mullaghdrin in Down; summit of the conflict (*dreann*). Memory of a battle otherwise forgotten.

Mullaghgar in Sligo, and **Mullaghgare** in Fermanagh; short summit (*gearr*).

Mullaghgarrow in Fermanagh, and **Mullaghgarve** in Leitrim and Monaghan; *Mullach-garbh*, rough hill-summit.

Mullaghgreenan in Monaghan; *Mullach-grianáin*, of the summer-house or fairy palace. The greenan or fairy fort is still on the summit.

Mullaghinch in Derry; *Mullach-inse*, summit of the island or river-holm.

Mullaghkeel in Cavan and Fermanagh; *Mullach-caol*, narrow summit.

Mullaghkippin in Fermanagh; *Mullach-cipín*, of the small *ceap* or stock or tree-trunk. Standing on top: see Kippure, vol. ii.

Mullaghlea in Cavan; *Mullach-liath* [lea], grey summit.

Mullaghlehan in Fermanagh; *Mullach-leathan*, broad summit.

Mullaghlevin in Fermanagh; *Mullach-leamhán*, of the elms.

Mullaghlongfield in Tyrone; *Mullach-leamchoille*, of the elm-wood. See Longfield.

Mullaghmarkagh in Galway; *Mullach-marcach*, of the horsemen. *Marc*, a horse: *marcach*, horseman.

Mullachmarky in Kerry; *Mullach-marcaigh*, of the horseman.

Mullaghmenagh in Tyrone; *Mullach-meadhonach*, middle summit.

Mullaghmoyne in Kildare; *Mullach-maighin*, summit of the little plain.

Mullaghmabreena in Sligo; *Mullach-na-bruidhne*, summit of the *breen* or fairy palace. The palace was a fairy-haunted fort on the summit. See Bruighean, vol. i. p. 289.

Mullaghnahegny in Monaghan; *Mullach-na-héigne*, summit of compulsion. There is a legend of a battle.

Mullaghnameely in Leitrim; *Mullach-na-maoile*, of the *maol* or hornless cow. See Bo.

Mullaghnashee in Roscommon; summit of the fairies.

Mullagh Otra in Monaghan; upper summit.

Mullaghreelan in Kildare; the summit of Reelan, or correctly *Rairinn* [Reerin], which was the name of a noted prehistoric mound celebrated in legend, still remaining near Kilkea Castle. It was so called from *Rairiu* (gen. *Rairenn*), king of Connaught, who was slain and buried there by the Leinstermen (according to a *Dinnsenchesus* legend): and they raised the mound over him.

Mullaghwotragh in Tyrone ; same as **Mullagh Otra**.

Mullaghycullen in Leitrim ; *Mullach-Ui-Chuilinn*, O'Cullen's summit. From a Munster family who settled there.

Mullalougher in Cavan ; *Mullach-luachrach*, rushy summit.

Mullamast near Athy in Kildare ; *Mullagh-Maistean*, the summit of the mythical maiden Maistiu, daughter of Aengus the Firbolg chief who gave name to Dun Aengus on great Aran Island. She was embroideress to the great Dedannan chief Aengus of Bruga on the Boyne. For this Aengus, see my "Old Celtic Romances."

Mullanabreena in Sligo, and **Mullanabreen** in Tyrone ; same as **Mullaghnbreena**.

Mullanacarry in Donegal ; *Mullan-na-coraidh*, hillock of the dam or weir.

Mullanacaw in Fermanagh ; *Mullan-na-cáithe*, hill of the chaff. Winnowing place.

Mullanachose in Donegal ; *Mullan-a'-chuais*, hill of the cave. See vol. i. p. 437.

Mullanacloy in Donegal and Monaghan ; *Mullan-na-cloiche*, hill of the (remarkable) stone.

Mullanafawnia in King's Co. ; *Mullan-na-fáine*, little summit of the slope (*fán*).

Mullanafinnog in Monaghan ; *Mullan-na-finnoige*, of the scaldcrow : meaning a resort : p. 11.

Mullanahoe in Tyrone ; *Mullan-na-huamha*, hill of the cave.

Mullanaleck in Leitrim ; *Mullan-na-leice*, little hill or summit of the flagstone, or flaggy surface.

Mullanamoy in Monaghan ; little hill of the plain.

Mullananal in Monaghan ; hill of the glensides. See Alt.

Mullanary in Armagh and Monaghan ; *Mullan-aodhaire*, little hill of the shepherd.

Mullanasella in Armagh ; *Mullan-na-saileach*, of the sally-trees.

Mullanatoomog in Tyrone ; little hill of the little *tuaim* or burial-mound. See vol. i. p. 335.

Mullanavehy in Fermanagh ; *Mullan-a'-bheithe*,

little hill of the birch. *Beith*, masc. here, as it often is.

Mullanavockaun in Leitrim ; of the *bocán* (buck-goat).

Mullanawinna in Fermanagh ; *Mullan-a'-bhainne*, of the milk. Good grazing land : or a dairy.

Mullanbeg, small little hill. **Mullanboy** ; boy, yellow.

Mullandrait in Donegal ; *Mullan-droichid*, little hill of the bridge. *Droichead*, bridge, is often made *drait* in the north.

Mullannagaun in Carlow ; here and all around *mullan* is a green field : *Mullan-na-gceann*, green field of the heads. A battle.

Mullanour in Wexford ; *Mullan-ódhar*, dark grey field.

Mullantur in Armagh ; *Mullan-a'-tuir*, little hill of the bush. A conspicuous *tor* or bush grew on the hill.

Mullanvaum in Fermanagh ; hill or summit of the *maidhm* or high pass.

Mullanwary in Cavan ; *Mullan-bháire*, little hill of the winning gap in playing camán or goal.

Mullanypuff in Leitrim ; *Mullan-Ui-Dhuibh*, O'Duff's hill.

Mullasilloga in Tyrone ; *Mul-a-saileoige*, hill of the willow-tree.

Mullatee in Louth ; *Mul-a'-tighe*, hill of the (great) house or mansion.

Mullaunnasmear in Wexford ; *Mullán-na-sméar*, little hill of the blackberries. See *Smear*, vol. ii. p. 325.

Mullavally in Louth ; *Mul-a'-bhealagh*, hill of the *bealach* or pass.

Mullavilly in Armagh ; of the *bilé* or old tree.

Mullawinny in Tyrone ; same as *Mullanawinna*.

Mullenataura in Cork ; *Muileann-a'-teamhrach*, mill of (or beside) the high fort or high wide-viewing station. Same name as *Tara* : see vol. i. p. 294.

Mullies in Fermanagh and Leitrim ; Eng. plur. corresponding with Irish plur. *mullaigh*, summits or hills.

Mullinabro in Kilkenny, and **Mullinabrone** in Derry ; *Mullagh-na-brón*, summit of the millstone.

Mullinacuff in Wicklow ; written in an Inquis. Ballinacough *alias* Mullenacough. The old Irish name is obviously *Baile-na-cuaiche*, townland of the cuckoo. For changes of *B* to *M*, see Malahide.

Mullinaskeagh in Antrim ; *Muileann-na-sceach*, mill of the *skaghs* or whitethorn bushes.

Mullintor in Tyrone ; *Muileann-tuair*, mill of the *tuar*, *i.e.* either a bleach-green, or a good home pasture.

Mullicarnan in Tyrone ; *Mullaigh-carnain*, summit of the little carn or monumental heap.

Mullicrock in Monaghan ; summit (*mullaigh*) of the hill ; where *crock* is *knock*. See Crock.

Mullicrunnet in Tyrone ; *Mullaigh-cruithneachta*, hill of wheat. See vol. ii. p. 320.

Mullyera in Monaghan ; same as Mullanary.

Mullygollan in Roscommon ; *Mullaigh-galláin*, hill-summit of the standing stone. See vol. i. p. 343.

Mullyknock in Monaghan and Fermanagh ; same as Mullycrock, but more correct.

Mullylegan in Armagh ; of the *liagan* (standing stone).

Mullylun in Fermanagh ; summit of blackbirds (*lon*).

Mullylusty in Fermanagh and Monaghan ; *Mullaigh-loiste*, summit of the *losad* or kneading-trough or rich plot. See Coolusty.

Mullymesker in Fermanagh ; *Mullaigh-meascair*, summit of the conflict. Now forgotten.

Mullymucks ; English plural of *Mullaigh-muc*, hill of the pigs.

Mullynaburtlan in Fermanagh ; *Mullaigh-na-bpoirtleann*, summit of the little *ports* or banks.

Mullynacoagh in Fermanagh ; hill summit of the cuckoo. See Mullinacough.

Mullynagolman in Cavan ; *Mullaigh-na-gcolman*, of the *colmans* or *colums* or doves. See vol. ii. p. 301.

Mullynahunshin in Fermanagh ; *Mullaigh-na-huinsinn*, hill of the ash. See Mullaghunshinagh.

Mullynaluchoge in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-luchog*, hill of the mice.

Mullynavale in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-bhfaol*, summit or hill of the wolves. See vol. i. p. 482.

Mullynavannoge in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-na-bhfeannog*, hill-top of the scaldcrows. See *Mullanafinnog*.

Mullyned in Fermanagh; *Mullaigh-nead*, summit of the birds' nests. See vol. i. p. 490.

Mullyore in Monaghan; *Mullaigh-óir*, summit of gold. Buried treasure? See vol. ii. p. 361.

Mullyveagh in Donegal; *Mullaigh-bhfiach*, of ravens. Neuter eclipsis after *Mullaigh*. For *Fiach*, see vol. i. p. 486.

Mulnafye in Tyrone; *Mul-na-faithche*, the hill of the sporting green. For *Faithche*, see vol. i. p. 296.

Mulnagoad in Donegal; *Mul-na-gcóimhéad*, hill of the sentinels. See vol. i. p. 214. Here they make *coimhéad* (a watchman) *cómhad* [coad].

Mulnagoagh in Tyrone; *Mul-na-gcuach*, hill of the cuckoos. See *Mullynacoagh*. For *Cuach*, see vol. i. p. 489.

Mulnagung in Donegal; *Mul-na-gcuing*, hill of the cattle yokes (*cuing*, a yoke).

Mulnanarragh in Cavan; *Mul-na-ndarach*, hill of the oaks. The *d* of *darragh*, eclipsed by *n*: p. 4, III.

Mulolagher in Longford; *Maol-Olchobhair*, bald hill of *Olchobhar*: a very ancient personal name.

Mulroog in Galway; *Mul-ruaige*, hill of the rout or defeat. See vol. i. p. 116.

Multeen River in Tipperary; *Muiltín*, little mill, a regular dim. form from *muileann*, a mill. Took name from one of the mills on its course; like the familiar name Millbrook. **Multins** in Donegal is the same name, only with the English plural.

Multyfarnham in Westmeath; *Muilte-Farannain*, Farannan's mills (*muilte* or *multy*, Irish plural of *muileann*, a mill). Whoever the mill-owner Farannan was, he had his residence adjacent—at *Tigh-Farannain*, Farannan's house—which gave name to a townland and parish now called Tyfarnham. According

to local tradition, Farannan's old mills stood beside the river Gaine, where the present bridge stands. (O'Donovan.)

Mundellihy in Limerick; moving or moved bog; same as Mondellihy.

Mungacullen in Wicklow; *Muing-a'-chuilinn*, quagmire or sedgy place of the holly. See vol. ii. p. 393.

Munie in Antrim and Tyrone; *Muine*, a shrubbery.

Munlough in Cavan; *Móin-loch*, bog-lake.

Munnadesha in Mayo; true name Bunnadesha, Irish *Bun-na-deise*, the *bun* or end or bottom land of the ear of corn (*déas, déise*), to denote good corn-bearing land. The correct initial *B* was changed to *M* by an eclipse produced by the prefixed preposition *a* (*a mbun*) in the manner explained in vol. i. p. 58. See also Malahide: see next name.

Munnagashel in Leitrim; properly Bunnagashel (see last name); *Bun-na-geaiseal*, *bun* or bottom or hill-base of the *cashels* or stone forts.

Munnig in Cork; same as Munie, with final *g*.

Munnilly in Cavan and Monaghan; *Muinillidh*, a sleeve, from its shape. This word varies a good deal in the original according to locality: *Muinillidh, Muinchille, Muinichille, Muinthille, Muinirtle, Muinilte*, &c.

Muntertinny in Donegal; *Muinntear-a-tSionnaigh*, the clan (*Muinntear*) of the (person named) *Sionnach* or Fox.

Munville in Donegal; *Muine-bhile*, brake of the old tree.

Murgasty near Tipperary town. "Murgasty is merely the Irish form of 'mortgage'; and local tradition says that this townland was so called because it was mortgaged or contracted over for a term of ninety years, by Damer of Shronell (about 1738) to the ancestor of Mr. Smith Barry." (This was written by O'Donovan about 1838.) For Damer of Shronell, see Joyce's "English as we Speak it in Ireland," p. 58.

Murillyroe in Sligo; *Muirchille-ruadh*, red sleeve. See Munilly.

Murneen in Mayo; *Muirnín*, a "pretty spot," something lovable.

Murntown in Wexford; *Murn* or *Muirne*, a woman's name.

Murrahin in Cork; *Muirithin*, swampy ground: literally sea-land; from *muir*, the sea.

Murren in Donegal; *Muirin*, sea-grass, coarse hard grass; a place of sea-grass. From *muir*, the sea.

Murrisknaboll in Mayo; seaside marsh (*Muirriasc*) of the holes (*na-bpoll*). To distinguish it from the adjacent murrisk (simply); which see, vol. i. p. 467.

Murroogh in Clare; *Murmhagh*, sea plain, level land along the sea producing *murreenagh* or coarse marine grass. Besides this there lie adjacent **Murroogh-killy**, of the church (*i.e.* church property), and **Murroogh-toohy**, lay Murroogh (*i.e.* lay property: *tuatha*, a layman).

Muskeagh in Wicklow; written Moskeagh in Inq. James I; *Magh-sceach*, plain of *skaghs* or white-thorn bushes. See Mo.

Mwee or **My**, a way of pronouncing *magh* (*muighe*), a plain (dat. : p. 13). **Mweewillin** in Mayo; *Muigh-mhuilinn*, plain of the mill.

Mweelagarraun in Clare; *Maol-a'-gharráin*, *maol* or bare hill of the shrubbery. See vol. i. p. 498.

Mweelcaha in Kerry; *Maol-cáithe*, hill of chaff (a winnowing height).

Mweelin in Galway, Kerry, and Mayo; *Maoilin*, dim. of *maol*, a little round bare hill.

Mweeloon in Galway; modification of Mweel (*Maol*), bare.

Mweenish Island in Galway; *Muigh-inis*, level island or river-holm (*magh*, plain, level).

My often stands for Muigh dat. of *magh*, a plain.

Myaugh in Wexford; *Muigh-each*, plain of horses.

Myross in Cork; *Muigh-rois*, plain of the wood.

N in place-names very often stands for the Irish article *an*, as we shall see as we go along. Plural *na* See vol. i. p. 23.

Naghill in Monaghan ; 'N-*Eochaill*, the yew wood : vol. i. p. 510.

Nahana in King's Co. ; *Na-heanaigh*, the *annaghs* or marshes.

Nahod in Westmeath ; 'N-*ath-fhoid*, the ford of the *fód* or sod, a particularly green grassy surface. See N.

Navan in Meath : see p. 17.

Neaskin in Cork ; 'N-*Easgainn*, the marsh, where 'N is the article : see N above.

Nedanone in Kerry ; *Nead-an-eóin*, bird's nest (én, eoin).

Newbristy in Westmeath ; new breach : *briste*, something broken : a breach.

Newtownmoneenlugagh in Kildare ; Moneenluggagh means little bog of the holes (*i.e.* bog-holes). See Lug.

Newtownmoyaghy in Meath ; Moyaghy means plain of the achadh or field, *i.e.* the level part of it. See Agha.

Nilteen in Antrim ; *N-ailtín*, the little declivity or glenside or ravine, with the article attached. See N and Elteen above.

Noan in Tipperary ; *N-uamhainn*, the cave, *uamhainn* being a dative form of the nom. *uamh*, a cave, used as a nom. See p. 13.

Noard in Tipperary ; *Nua-ard*, new hill (local).

Noghan in Cavan ; 'N-*Uamhchan*, the small cave.

Nolagh in Cavan ; 'N-*Ulaigh*, the *ulla* or altar-tomb or prayer-station. See Uladh, vol. i. p. 338.

Noneen River in Limerick ; see Ballynoneen.

Novally in Antrim ; *Nua-bhaile*, new town.

Nyra in Queen's Co. ; 'N-*Iubhrach* [Nura], the yew land.

O, the common prefix in Irish family names, Irish *ua*, signifies a grandson or descendant. The gen. *Ui* is the form commonly used in place-names, pronounced *ee* ; it sometimes drops out altogether by being mixed up with *y* or *i*. Very often in conversation the *O* or *Ui* or *ee* is shortened to short *a*, and

this often appears in the written anglicised names; Tom A-Brien for Tom O'Brien (Limerick and Armagh and elsewhere).

Ockanavoe in Queen's Co. Ockan is *Eocán*, yew land (*eo*, yew, with the dim. *can*): *Ockana* is plural, yew lands.

Odagh parish in Kilkenny. The full local Irish name is *Bán-O-nDuach*, green field of the O'Duaghs (a family), where *D* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plural: p. 10. This place is called *Ui-Duach* by FM: "the O'Duaghs."

Ogham in Sligo; *Eo-cham*, crooked yew-tree.

Ogher, *Eochair*, a brim, a margin. **Ogherbeg** in Donegal, little margin.

Oghermong in Kerry; margin or border of the *mong* or long sedgy grass.

Oghery in Galway; *Eochairidhe*, margins.

Oltore in Galway; *Altóir*, an altar. See Altar.

Omagh in Tyrone; *Oghmagh* in the old authorities, where *Ogh* means sacred, entire, complete, perfect: *Oghmagh*, sacred or complete plain. But why so designated?

Omard in Cavan; *Om-ard*, high oak. *Om*, an oak, the rootword of the more usual form *omna*, as in Portumna, vol. i. p. 506.

Cmeath, a well-known district in the north of Louth, on the shore of Carlingford Lough; *Ui Meith* [Hy Meath], the descendants (*Ui*) of Meith or Muiredach Meith (fourth century A.D.), grandson of Colla Da Chrioch, one of the "Three Collas." ("Book of Rights.") See vol. ii. p. 137.

Omey Island in Galway; called in the Records *Iomhaidh Feichin*, which is believed to mean Feichin's bed or seat. For St. Fechin is patron, and lived on the island, where a church was built over his bed. See Emy.

Ooankeagh in Clare; *Uamhainn-Caoch*, blind cave. Why blind?

Oory in Mayo; *Iubhraighe*, yew lands. See vol. i. p. 511.

Oram in Monaghan; *Eo-dhruim*, yew ridge: like Borim.

Oughtagh in Galway, Derry, and Mayo; *Uchtach* or *Ochtach*, the breast (of a hill): from *Ucht*, the breast; with *ach* appended: p. 12. See vol. ii. p. 428.

Oughtdoorish in Tyrone; *Ucht-dubh-ruis*, breast of the black wood.

Oughterdrum in Fermanagh; *Uachtar-druim*, upper ridge.

Oughterlin in Donegal; *Uachtar-linne*, upper part of the *linn*—pool or river.

Oughtleckan in Armagh; *Ocht-leacan*, breast of the hill-slope: vol. i. p. 418.

Oughtmame in Tyrone; *Ucht-madhma*, breast of the *maum* or high pass. Same as Oughtmama, vol. i. p. 428: but in this (oughtmame) the nom. *mame* is incorrectly kept instead of the gen. *mama*: p. 12.

Oughty in Mayo; *Ochtaighe*, breasts: plural of *Ucht*.

Oularleigh in Wexford; *Abhalghort-liath* (Hogan), grey orchard. Vol. i. p. 516.

Oultort in Galway; *Abholtort*, a local mispronunciation of *abhalghort* [oulart], an orchard: vol. i. p. 516.

Outrath in Kilkenny; *Uachtar-ratha*, upper fort.

Ovaun in Roscommon; *Abha-bhán*, white river.

Owenbreedin in Fermanagh; *Abhainn-Bhrighdín*, Little Brigit's river.

Owenkeagh River near Clonakilty in Cork; blind river. Why blind? Often running dry?

Owennagadragh in Donegal; *Abhainn-na-ngadrach*, river of the *gads* or withes. From an osier plantation.

Owenskerry in Fermanagh; river of the *skerry* or rough shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

Owenteskinny in Donegal; *Abhainn-tseiscinne*, river of the *seskin* or marsh. See vol. i. p. 463.

Owey Island off Donegal; *Uamhaigh* (the island of the) cave or grave: an inflected form of *uaimh*, a cave. See vol. i. p. 438.

Ownagarry in Kerry; *Abhainn-a'-ghardhaigh*, of the garden.

Parisee in Cavan; *Parasakihe*, parish land. *Parras*, *parráiste*, a parish. Perhaps so called because given for part support of the parish priest.

Parishagh in Antrim ; same as last—*Pairiseach*.

Park ; Irish *Páirc*, a park, a field, a pasture field.

Parkacurry in Galway ; field of the *curragh* or marsh.

Parkadallane in Cork ; of the *dallan* or pillar-stone.

Parkagarraun in Queen's Co. ; of the *garraun* or shrubbery.

Parkalassa in Kerry ; *Páirc-a'-leasa*, of the *lis* or fort.

Parkaree in Limerick and King's Co. ; *Pairc-a'-righ*, park of the king. See Ree.

Parkavonear in Kerry ; *Pairc-a'-mhóinfhéir*, of the meadow (*monear*).

Parkearagh in Kerry ; *Páirc-iarthach*, western park.

Parkeel in Roscommon ; *Páirc-aol*, field of lime or limestone.

Parkeighter in Galway ; *Páirc-iachtar*, lower park.

Pettigoe in Donegal ; pronounced and interpreted by the skilled speakers there *Paitighe-gobha*, the place of the smith's house.

Ploresk in Kerry ; called locally in Irish *Plotharaisc*, and interpreted a cave. Called in an old sketch-map *Ploresk*, which is less incorrect. The correct form is *Prochlusc*, a cave (which has been made *Ploresk* by metathesis). The correct original form seems to be *Brock-lusc*, meaning badger-cave. See Brockles.

Pluck in Donegal ; *Pluc*, lit. a cheek, *i.e.* a protuberance or lump or well-defined swelling of land or hill. **Pluckanes** in Cork exhibits the dim. with the English instead of the proper Irish plural (*Plucáin*), little cheeks or swellings ; and **Pluckeen** (*Pluicín*) in Kerry, with another dim., little cheek or swelling.

Pludboher in Wexford ; *Plud-bóthair*, puddle of the road.

Polintamny in Antrim ; *Poll-an-tamhnaigh*, hole of the grassy field. Aspirated *m* (in *tamhnaigh*) is restored. For *Tamhnach*, see vol. i. p. 231.

Poll or **Poul**, a hole in the ground or river or bog, an excavation, a cavern : sometimes made *Pollach*, like *smolach*, from *Smol* : see vol. ii. p. 5.

Pollacossaun in Galway; *Poll-a'-chasáin*, hole of the path. See *Casán*, vol. i. p. 373.

Pollacurra in Galway; *Poll-a'-choraidh*, river-hole of the weir.

Pollafree in Cavan; *Pollagh-fraoigh*, hole of the heath.

Pollaghadoo in Wicklow; *Pollacha-dubha*, black holes.

Pollaghanumera in Clare; *Pollagh-an-iomaire*, hole of the ridge.

Pollaghagraigue in King's Co.; hole of the village.

Pollaghnhahoo in Cavan on boundary between the parishes of Tomregan and Templeport, where the river disappears near a ford into a remarkable cavern; *Poll-atha-na-huamha*, hole of the ford of the cave.

Pollaghrevagh in Galway; grey place of holes.

Pollagooil in Galway; hole of coal or charcoal: the pit in which wood was burned to make charcoal.

Pollagoona in Clare; *Poll-a'-ghamhna*, hole of the calf. *Gamhna* is here pron. *gúmhna* or goona.

Pollalaher in Roscommon; *Poll-a'-leathair*, hole of the leather: where leather was steeped in process of tanning.

Pollanalty in Roscommon; *Poll-an-altaighe*, of the cliff (modification of Alt above).

Pollanaroo in Roscommon; *Poll-an-arbha*, hole of the corn. See *Arbha*, vol. ii. p. 318.

Pollanea in Roscommon; *Poll-an-fhiaidh* [-ea], hole of the deer. See *Fiadh*, vol. i. p. 476.

Pollaneyster in Galway; *Poll-an-adhastair*, hole of the halter.

Pollanoughty in Mayo; *Poll-an-uchta*, hole of the hill-breast. See *Oughtagh*.

Pollarassa in Galway; *Poll-a'-rassa*, hole of the copse (*Ras, rasa*).

Pollatrumpa in Clare; hole of the trumpet. About collections of trumpets found buried, see Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Trumpets" in Index.

Pollawarla in Galway and Mayo; *Poll-a'-mharla*, hole of the (yellow) marl-clay.

Polldoody in Clare, noted for oysters. There is a

great hole (*poll*) near the shore, called *Poll-Ui-Dubhda*, O'Dowd's or Doody's cavern or pool.

Polldoon in Wexford; *Poll-dúin*, of the fort.

Polldrian in Mayo; *Poll-draoighinn*, of blackthorn.

Pollnabrone in Galway; *Poll-na-brón*, hole of the millstone or quern. See vol. i. p. 376.

Pollnabunny in Mayo; *Poll-na-buinnighe*, of the flowing water. See Dunboyne.

Pollnacartan in Mayo; *Poll-na-ceardchan*, hole of the forge. See Coolcarta.

Pollnagarragh in Galway; *Poll-na-gcairtheach*, of the rocks. See Carr.

Pollnagawna in Mayo; *Poll-na-ngamhna*, of the calves.

Pollnagh in Armagh; *Poll-na-neach*, of the horses.

Pollnagur, in the Sea near Newport, Mayo; *Poll-na-gcorr*, hole of the sand-eels (*corr*). See Gobnagur.

Pollnamal in Galway; *Poll-na-meall*, of hillocks. See Maul.

Pollpeasty in Wexford; *Poll-péiste*, hole or pool of the péist or monstrous reptile. For this legend, see vol. i. p. 197.

Pollynoon in Galway; *Poll-Ui-Nuadhain*, O'Noone's cave or pool.

Pookeen in Cork; the Irish *Púicín* has several meanings, one being a kite or sparrow-hawk (in the south), which comes in here: a resort of kites. See Shronepookeen.

Porchavodda in Carlow; proper name Parkavodda; *Pairc-a-mhadaigh*, park or field of the dog.

Porsoon in Clare; *Poirsiún* [Porshoon], merely the English word portion (of land, &c.).

Port, a bank, a landing-place, a fortress. To be interpreted according to circumstances.

Portacloghan in Cavan; *Port-a-chlochain*, bank or landing-place of the *cloghan* or stepping-stone ford.

Portaferry in Down; half English; *port* or bank of the ferry.

Portagh in Mayo and elsewhere; *Portach*, a bog. *Portach*, abounding in *ports* or banks (from which turf or peat is cut).

Portaghbradagh in Sligo ; bog of thieves (*bradagh*).

Portaliff in Cavan ; *Port-a'-luibhe*, of the herbage. See Clonliff, vol. ii. p. 336.

Portane in Limerick ; *Portán* (dim.), little bank.

Portaneena in Westmeath ; *Port-an-fhiona*, bank or landing-place of the wine. The *f* of *fiona* [feena] disappears by aspiration. Reminder of the old times of smuggling.

Portaneoght in Leitrim ; little bank of the *ocht* or breast.

Portauns in Limerick ; same as Portane, with English plural.

Portavarrig in Cork ; *Port-a'-Bharraig*, Barry's bank.

Portavaud in Sligo ; *Port-a'-bháid*, landing-place of the boat : *i.e.* where a boat was always kept ready.

Portavrola in King's Co. ; *Port-a'-bhrollaigh*, port of the brollach or breast : in the same sense as *Ucht* : see Oughtagh.

Portdrine in Clare ; *Port-draighinn*, bank of the blackthorn.

Porteen in Roscommon ; same as Portane, only with a different dim.

Portglenone in Derry ; *Port-gleanna-Eóin*, the port, bank, or landing-place of John's glen.

Portinaghy in Monaghan ; *Port-an-achaíd*, port of the field. See Agha.

Portinode in Fermanagh ; *Port-an-fhóid*, bank or landing-place of the (remarkably green grassy) sod (*fód*, with *f* aspirated and sunk).

Portlawny in Cavan ; *Port leamhnaighe*, of the elms.

Portlecka in Clare, and **Portlick** in Westmeath ; port of the flagstone surface (*leac*).

Portlee in Antrim ; *Port-laoigh*, of the calf.

Portlongfield in Cavan ; of the elmwood. See Longfield.

Portmellick in Co. Dublin ; bank of the *meelick* or marshy place. See vol. i. p. 465.

Portnablahy in Fermanagh ; *Port-na-blátháigh*, bank or landing-place of the buttermilk (*bláthach*). Indicating dairying.

Portnacloyaduff in Fermanagh ; *Port-na-cloiche-duibhe*, bank or landing-place of the (remarkable) black stone.

Portnahinch in Queen's Co. and Roscommon ; *Port-na-hinse*, landing-place of the island or river-holm.

Portnascully in Kilkenny ; *Port-na-scoile*, bank of the school.

Portnashangan in Westmeath ; *Port-na-seangan*, the landing-place or fortress of the pismires. See vol. i. pp. 230, 292.

Portnason in Donegal ; *Port-na-sonn*, port of the ramparts. See vol. ii. p. 220.

Portrushen in Carlow ; *Port-ruisín*, of the under-wood.

Pottiagh in Fermanagh ; *Paiteach*, place full of *paits* or holes. **Pottiaghan**, same with the dim.

Pouladorane House, near Cork ; *Poll-a'-dobharain*, hole of the otter : a resort of otters.

Poulatar in Tipperary ; hole of or in the (river) Tar.

Poulawack in Clare ; hole of the bend. See Back.

Poulcaharaghrush in Clare ; *Poul-cathrach-a'-ruis*, the hole of the caher (stone fort) of the wood (*ros*).

Pouleenacoona in Clare ; *Puillín-a'-chaonaigh*, little hole of the moss. *Caonach*, moss, here pronounced cuanach or coona.

Pouliskaboy in Clare ; hole of the yellow water.

Pouleagh in Cork ; *Poll-liath*, grey hole.

Poulnbrone in Clare ; *Poll-na-brón*, of the mill-stone or quern.

Poulnbrucky in Clare ; *Poll-na-brocaigh*, hole of the badger warren (*broc*, a badger).

Poulnaglug, a deep hole near Drumcliff in Clare ; *Poll-na-gclog*, hole of the bells. The bells of Drumcliff Abbey believed to be buried in it.

Poulnahaha in Kerry ; *Poll-na-haithe*, hole of the kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

Procklis in Antrim, Donegal, and Fermanagh, correct Irish form *Broc-lusc* (*lusc*, cave) ; badger den.

Prohas and **Prohust** in Cork ; *Pruchas*, a cave.

Prolusk in Antrim and Tyrone ; *Prolusc*, a cave.

It will be seen from these forms and those given under Ploresk, Prucklish, and Proclis, that the Irish words (of this family) for a cave vary considerably, some understood to mean cave simply and some a badger cave.

Prop, a prop or post. **Propoge** in Cork and Waterford dim. of Prop : little prop or stake. Father Power gives it as applied in Waterford to a “round (stack-like) hill.”

Prucklish in Longford, **Prughlish** in Leitrim, Mayo, and Tyrone ; *Prochlais*, a cave, a badger den.

Pust in Limerick ; *Post*, a post, a prop.

Putiachan in Cavan, and **Puttaghan**, King’s Co. ; *Puiteachán*, a place full of *paits*, i.e. *pots*, *pits*, or holes.

Queerrin in Clare ; *Caorthann*, the quicken-tree : a place of quicken-trees.

Quig in names generally represents *Cuigeadh* [quigga], meaning a fifth, i.e. a fifth part of a town-land, ploughland, farm, &c. **Quiggabar** in Sligo ; *Cuige-bfhearr*, best fifth ; **Quiggaboy** in Sligo, yellow fifth ; **Quiggy** in Tyrone, fifths ; **Quignalecka** in Sligo, the fifth part with the flagstone surface (*leac*) ; **Quignashee** in Sligo, of the fairies ; **Quignalegan** in Sligo, of the *liagans* or standing-stones.

Quiltinan in Roscommon ; *Coillteanán* (dim.) woodland (*coill*, wood). Old name of the place, Quiltinagh, same meaning.

Quivvy in Cavan ; *Cuibhidh*, meet, fit, proper : probably in the sense of good land.

Quoile in Antrim and Down ; *Cuaille*, a pole or stake : a term often used.

Ra, Ray, Raw, Rath ; an ancient fortified residence : See vol. i. p. 274. As in the case of “Lis,” the part of a place-name following Ra, Rath, Raheen, &c., is very often a personal or family name. See Lis.

Rabane in Cavan, and **Rabaun** in Mayo ; *Rathbán*, whitish *rath*.

Rabradagh in Roscommon ; *Rath-bradach*, fort of thieves. See Portaghbradagh.

Rackwallace near Monaghan town; curiously contracted from *Rath-ic-Mhaluis* [Ra-ick-Wallace], the rath of the son of Malus. Identified by Reeves.

Racolpa in Tyrone; *Rath-colpach*, of the heifers.

Radergan in Tyrone; Dergan's or Dargan's rath.

Radrinagh in Kerry; *Rath-draoigheanach*, rath of blackthorns.

Raha in Galway; *Ratha*, plural of Rath: forts.

Rahadorrish in Westmeath; *Rath-a'-dorus*, rath of the door.

Rahallan in Fermanagh; *Rath-sallainn* (Reg. Clonmac.), rath of the salt. See vol. ii. p. 372.

Rahaneena in Galway; of the wine. See Portaneena.

Rahanine in Westmeath; *Rath-an-eidhinn*, of the ivy.

Raheenaclonagh in Wexford; little rath of the meadow.

Raheenagh in Limerick; *Raithíneach*, a place abounding in little raths: *ach*, abounding in: p. 12, I.

Raheenakit in Wicklow; *Raithín-a'-chait* [-kit], little rath of the cat. A resort of wild cats: p. 11.

Raheenapisha in Kilkenny; little rath of the pease (*pise*).

Raheenbarnagh in Queen's Co.; gapped little rath (*bearnach*).

Raheenmeel in King's Co.; bald or bare little rath (*maol*).

Raheennagee in Wexford; *Raithín-na-gaoithe*, little rath of the wind: windy little rath.

Raheennahoon in Wexford; *Raithín-na-huamhann*, of the cave. One of the artificial caves usual in forts.

Rahincuill in Westmeath; *Raithín-cuill*, little rath of hazel.

Raholp in Down; *Rath-cholpa*, rath of the heifer.

Rahoон in Galway; *Raith-Iugaine* (Hogan). Iugaine's or Owney's or Ooney's fort (man).

Rainey Island in Down; *Oileán-raithníghe*, ferny island.

Raleagh in Cavan and Down; *Rath-liathach*, rath of the grey people (not *Rath-liath*, grey rath).

Ranaranny in Mayo; *Rath-na-raithnighe*, fort of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330.

Rodox in Antrim; written Randoges in a Deed of Charles I, meaning little divisions; *rand* being a form of *rann*, or *roinn*, a division or portion.

Raneany in Donegal; *Rath-an-aonaigh*, rath of the fair. See vol. i. p. 205.

Raneese in Tyrone; *Rath-Anghuis* [-Aneese], Angus's fort.

Raneevoge in Meath; *Naomhog's* or *Neevoge's* rath. See Letterneevoge. *Naomhog*, a pretty common personal name meaning "little saint" (*Naomh*), I think applied generally in derision to a sanctimonious person who parades great piety.

Ranelagh in Wicklow; named from Randal or *Randalach* O'Byrne, from whom are descended the *Gabhal* (or tribe of) *Raghnaill*.

Rannatruffaun in Sligo; *Rann-a'-tsrothain* (land-) division of the *sruffaun* or streamlet. Here the *th* is changed to *f* (p. 6, II), and the *s* is eclipsed. See vol. i. p. 458.

Ranns (Eng. plur.) in Mayo, and **Ranny** in Donegal; *Rannaidhe* (Ir. plur.), divisions or portions (of land).

Rantoge in Cavan; little division. Dim. of *Rann*.

Rapla, **Rappala**, **Rapalagh**, **Rupla**, names of frequent occurrence; generally understood to mean simply bad land, like *Cabragh*.

Rappa in Queen's Co. and Mayo; *Ropaigh* (Mac Firbis), plundering, *i.e.* a home of plunderers.

Rappacastle in Mayo; *Caislean-a'-ropuigh*, castle of the plundering.

Rappareehill in Longford; Irish name *Cnoc-a-ropaire*, hill of the rapparee or robber.

Rarooey in Donegal; *Rath-ruaidh*, rath of the red man.

Rascahan in Derry; *Ras-Cathain*, Cahan's wood. *Ras*, a form of *ros*, a wood.

Rasharkin in Antrim; *Ros-Ercain* (FM), Erkan's or Harkan's wood or point of land.

Raskill in Cavan; *Ras-choill*, underwood, brush-wood.

Rassakeeran in Mayo; *Ras-a'-chaorthainn*, wood of quicken-trees.

Rassan in Cavan and Louth, and **Rassaun** in Leitrim; little wood, a shrubbery (*Ras, Rasan*).

Ratallagh in Down; *Rath-tsailleach*, of sally-trees.

Ratarnet in Armagh; *Réidh-tarnocht*, bare mountain flat. See *Réidh*, vol. i. p. 426.

Ratavan in Cavan; *Rath-tamhain*, rath of the stock or trunk or pole.

Ratawragh in Roscommon; *Rath-teamhrach*, rath of the *Tara* or conspicuous hill. Same as *Tara*; see vol. i. p. 294.

Rathardeacher in Roscommon; *Rath-ard-Fhiachrach*, Fiachra's high rath. Fiachra an ancient personal name: common. The rath stands there still.

Ratharcon in Cork; *Rath-Eireamhón*, Eremon's or Erwin's or Irwin's or Harmon's rath.

Rathavisteen in Tipperary; *Rath-Aibhistín*, Augustine's rath.

Rathbal in Mayo; *Rath-balla*, of the wall.

Rathbeggan in Meath; *Rath-Beicce* (Hogan), the rath of *Beg* or *Becca* (a woman).

Rathbraghan in Sligo; Berchan's rath. St. Berchan? See Carrickbarrahane.

Rathbrist in Louth; *Rath-briste*, broken rath.

Rathcannon in Limerick; Cannan's or Conan's rath.

Rathcarra in Westmeath; rocky rath. See Carr.

Rathcarreen in Mayo; *Rath-caithrín*, same as last.

Rathcash in Kilkenny and Mayo; *Rath-cais*, rath of Cas, a very ancient personal name.

Rathclogh in Kilkenny and Tipperary; rath of the stones.

Rathcloheen in Tipperary; rath of the small stones.

Rathcobane in Cork; Rathgobbane (D. Surv.), Gobban's fort.

Rathcoffey in Kildare and Queen's Co.; Coffey's rath.

Rathconny in Meath; *Rath-conaидh*, rath of fire-wood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

Rathconrath in Westmeath; *Rath-Conrach*, Conra's fort.

Rathcoola in Cork; *Rath-cuaille*, of the stock, stake, or pole.

Rathcor in Longford and Louth; odd fort. See Cor.

Rathcorick in Cavan; *Rath-comhraic*, of the meeting: might mean either a meeting of rivers or a meeting in battle. See vol. ii. p. 404.

Rathcoun in Tipperary; *Rath-Conn*, rath of the persons named Conn. *Conn* pron. coun in Munster.

Rathcreavagh in Westmeath; *Rath-craobhach*, branchy fort.

Rathcroghan in Roscommon, the palace of the kings of Connaught: *Rath-Cruachan*, the rath or fort of *Cruacha*, mother of Queen Maive. For Maive (first century), see Barnavave above; and Joyce's "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," Index. This is not from *croghan*, a hill: the place is all flat.

Rathcumber in Armagh; *Rath-comair*, of the (river-) confluence.

Rathdaggan in Cork, and **Rathdangan** in Wicklow; *Rath-daingin*, the rath of the fortress. See vol. i. p. 306.

Rathdiveen in Roscommon; *Rath-Daimhín*, Davin's or Devine's rath.

Rathdown in Wicklow; *Rath-dúin*, rath of the dun or fort.

Ratheeragh in Carlow; *Fiachra's* rath. See Rathardeagher.

Rathfalla in Tipperary; *Rath-faille*, rath of the cliff (*faill* or *aill*).

Rathfarnham in Co. Dublin; Farannan's rath. See Multyfarnham.

Rathflesk in Meath; Flesk's rath; a personal name in one of the Dinnseanchus legends.

Rathfure in Fermanagh; *Rath-feóir*, grassy rath.

Rathgaskig in Cork; *Rath-gaiscighig*, rath of the champion (*gaiscigheach*).

Rathgire in Cork; *Rath-gadhair*, of the dog. See Ballygyroe.

Rathgoggan in Cork; the old name of Charleville and still the parish name; Goggan's rath.

Rathgorragh in Limerick and Wicklow; *Rath-garbhach*, rough rath.

Rathingle in Co. Dublin; *Rath-aingil*, rath of the angel. See Killangal and Singland.

Rathjarney in Wexford; Barony of Forth corruption of *Rath-Cearnaigh*, Kearney's rath: peculiar Forth corruption. See Gibberpatrick.

Rathkeva in Roscommon; *Rath-ceibhe*, of the *ciabh* [keev] or long coarse grass. See Kibberidoge.

Rathkyle in Kilkenny and Wexford; *Rath-coill*, of hazel.

Rathleague in Queen's Co.; *Rath-leige*, rath of the pillar-stone: standing on top of rath, as is common.

Rathlena in Roscommon; *Rath-léana*, wet meadow. See Leana, vol. ii. p. 401.

Rathlevanagh in Westmeath; *Rath-leanhanach*, of the elm-trees. See vol. i. p. 507.

Rathlihen in King's Co.; *Rath-Liphthen* ("O'Cl. Cal."), Liffen's or Lihen's rath.

Rathlust in Louth; *Rath-loiste*, of the *losad* or good land. See Coollusty.

Rathmelton in Donegal; *Rath-Melltain* (Hogan), Mealltan's rath. The present pronunciation agrees.

Rathmooly in Tipperary; proper name Rathvooly or Rathbooly, *i.e.* *Rath-buaile*, rath of the milking-place. See Booley.

Rathmoon in Wicklow; *Rath-Muaghaine*, rath of *Mughain* (a woman). The corresponding man's name is *Mughan*, anglicised Moon.

Rathnagard in Cork; *Rath-na-gceard*, rath of the *cairds* or artificers. *C* eclipsed: p. 3, II.

Rathnaglye in Roscommon; the skilled *Irishians* of the place are (or were) quite decided in this pronunciation and interpretation: *Rath-na-glaoidhe*, rath of the calling or shouting: making *glaodh* (a call) fem.

Rathnaguppaun in Mayo; *Rath-na-gcupán*, of the *cupáns* or cups. Why? A turner lived there?

Rathnakelliga in Sligo; *Rath-na-ceilge*, rath of the treachery. Some forgotten transaction.

Rathnaleen in Tipperary; *Rath-na-lion*, rath of the nets.

Rathnallog in Tipperary; either *Rath-n-dealz* (neuter eclipsis) or *Rath-na-ndealg*: but meaning the same in both cases, the rath of the thorns or thorn-bushes. I think it is neuter eclipsis.

Rathnalulleagh in Roscommon; *Rath-na-loiligh-each*, the rath of the milch-cows. See Lullymore.

Rathnamanagh in Queen's Co.; *Rath-na-monach*, rath of monks.

Rathnarrow in Westmeath and Sligo; *Rath-an-arbha*, rath of the corn. See Arbha, vol. ii. p. 318.

Rathnaruogy in Cork; *Rath-na-ruaige*, of the rout or defeat. See vol. i. p. 116.

Rathnashannagh in Carlow; *Rath-na-sionnach*, rath of the foxes. See vol. i. p. 483.

Rathnasliggeen in Tipperary; *Rath-na-sligín*, of the shells, or little flat slaty stones (*sligín* would mean either).

Rathnasmolagh in Kilkenny; of the thrushes (*smól*, *smólach*). See vol. i. p. 489.

Rathnaveen in Tipperary; *Rath-na-bhFiann*, of the *Fianns* or Fena, the ancient heroic militia; a name looking far back. See vol. i. p. 92.

Rathnawooraun in Mayo; *Rath-na-bhfuaran*, rath of the cold spring wells. See Fuaran, vol. i. p. 453.

Rathnee in Cork; Naoi's rath. Same as Rathnew, vol. i. p. 275.

Rathneety in Louth; *Rath-an-Fhaoite*, White's rath. See Ballyneety, vol. i. p. 350.

Rathshanmore in Wicklow; *Rath-seanmora*, rath of the sermon. Commemorates some religious celebrations, perhaps open-air Masses.

Rathtermon in Sligo; rath of the church-land sanctuary. See Tearmann, vol. ii. p. 213.

Rathstillig in Queen's Co.; *Rath-teilig*, of the lime-tree (*teile*, *teilig*).

Rathtinny in Donegal; *Rath-teine*, of fire, i.e. from signal-fires or St. John's Eve fires.

Rathtoe in Carlow; *Rath-tuaith*, north rath.

Rathtooterny in Kilkenny; *Rath-tuatarnaigh*, rath

of the layman or rustic (*tuatarnach*). See vol. i. p. 443.

Rathtrasna in Meath; cross rath; *i.e.* an oblong rath placed crosswise (*trasna*).

Rathtrim in Westmeath; *Rath-truimm*, of the elder or boor-tree. See vol. i. p. 517.

Rathumney in Wexford; *Rath-omna*, rath of the oak. See vol. i. p. 506.

Rathurlisk in Sligo; *Rath-thurluisc*, the rath of the *turlusc* or dry hard hill.

Rathwire in Westmeath; *Rath-Ghuaire*, Irish Annals and local, Guara's fort.

Ratoran in Fermanagh; *Rath-teórann*, the rath of (or on) the boundary (between two territories).

Ratrass in Westmeath; *Rath-treasa*, rath of the *treas* or battle. Ought to be Ratrassa; but the (nom.) *trass* is kept instead of (gen.) *trassa*: p. 12. Battle otherwise forgotten.

Ratteen in Donegal, and **Ratyn** in Tyrone; same as Rathtinny.

Rausakeera in Mayo; *Rása-caoire*, copses of sheep. See Ras.

Ravanny in Louth; *Rath-mhanaigh*, of the monk.

Ravernet in Down; rath of the gap. *Bernet* or *barnet*, an Ulster form of *bearn*, a gap. See vol. i. p. 434.

Raymunterdoney in Donegal; *Rath-Muinter-Donadhaigh*, fort of Donadhach's family.

Reabane in Monaghan; same as Reavaun.

Reaboy in Kerry; *Reidh-buidhe*, yellow mountain-flat.

Reacashlagh and **Reacaslagh** in Kerry; *Reidh-caisleach*, mountain-flat of the *cashels* or stone forts.

Readrinagh in Kerry; *Reidh-draoigheanach*, mountain-flat of the blackthorns.

Reagoulane in Tipperary; flat of the (river-) fork.

Reanacaheragh in Cork; mountain-flat of the caher or stone fort.

Reanagillee in Limerick; *Reidh-na-ngiollaide*, mountain-flat of the *gillies* or attendant boys.

Reananerree in Cork; *Reidh-na-ndoíridhe*, of the oaks.

Reanasup in Kerry. The people used to fish at night in the blackwater here with a lighted *sop* or wisp of straw, or a lighted piece of *giúis* or fir (bog-deal), tied with a *gad* (*withe*) or rope (a common custom). Hence *Reidh-na-sop*, moor of the *sops* or wisps.

Rearahinagh in Cork; *Reidh-raithineach*, flat moor of the ferns. See vol. ii. p. 330 for Ferns.

Reardnogy in Tipperary; *Reidh-fhearnoige*, moor of the *fearnogs* or alders. *D* a corruption (p. 7, VI).

Reary in Queen's Co. (-Beg and -More). This represents Raerin (Dinnsenchus), the very ancient name of a palace. But I do not know if the old fort remains (near Clonaslee). See Lisnareelin.

Reaskavalla in Tipperary; *Riasc-a'-bhalla*, marsh of the *balla* or wall (not *bailé*, a townland).

Reaskcamoge in Clare; marsh of the crooked stream (*camóg*).

Reavillin in Cork; *Reidh-mhillín*, flat or smooth hillock. See Maul.

Reboge in Limerick; *Réabóig*, broken rough land.

Red City in Tipperary; a translation of *Cathair-derg*, red *caher* or circular stone fort: "city" is not an incorrect translation of *Cathair*. I know not if the old *red caher* is there still.

Redeen in Tipperary; *Ruidín*, small townland or small piece of land, a small thing of any kind: dim. of *rud*, a thing.

Ree, a king; Irish *Ri*, gen. *Righ*. See vol. ii. p. 100. Where *ree* forms part of a name it generally means that the place was connected with some government institution or person.

Reenavanna in Limerick; *Rinn-a'-bheanna*, point (*rinn*) of the *beann* or peak.

Reenavanny in Cork; *Rinn-a'-mhanaigh*, land-point of the monk: as if the *rinn* belonged to a monastery.

Reendacussane in Cork; *Rinn-da-casán*, point of the two paths. For *dá* (two) in names, see vol. i. p. 247.

Reenearagh in Kerry; *Rinn-iarthach*, western point.

Reenogrena in Cork (near Glandore); *Rinn-O'gCríona*, point of the O'Creens. *C* eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10.

Reentrusk in Cork, west of Castletown Beare; *Rinn-trosc*, point of the codfish. The very *rinn* or point itself is correctly called by its present English name Cod's Head. Cod, ling, hake, &c. abound there.

Reeves in Kildare; written in an Inquis. Rewes; *Rubha*, land producing the herb rue. See vol. ii. p. 342.

Relessly in Tyrone; *Reidh-leasa*, moor of the *lis* or fort.

Renaghmore in Tipperary; *Raithneach*, ferny: *mór*, great.

Renalicka in Clare; *Reidh-na-lice*, flat moor of the flagstone or of the flagstone surface.

Rin, Rinn, Ring; *Rinn*, a point of land or hill.

Rinagall in Mayo; *Rinn-na-nGall*, point of the foreigners.

Rinagry in Mayo; *Rinn-na-groidhe*, of the horse-stud.

Rinakilleen in Mayo; point of the churchyard.

Rincrew in Waterford; “*Rinn-cru* (Keating), horse-shoe headland; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the Blackwater” (Power).

Rincullia in Limerick; *Rinn-coille*, of the wood.

Rinnafarset in Donegal; point of the *fearsad* or sand-bank ford. See vol. i. p. 361.

Rinnagan in Roscommon; *Rinn-na-gceann*, point of the heads. Either a battle-field or an execution-place.

Rinnahulty in Mayo; another good authority writes and pronounces it *Rinn-na-heilte*, point of the doe (*eilit*).

Rinnakill in Donegal; *Rinn-na-cille*, point of the church. A well beside the old church is called Tobernamannave, *Tober-na-mban-naoimh*, well of the female saints.

Rinnarogue in Sligo; *Rinn-na-ruaige*, point of the rout or defeat. See Rathnaruogy.

Rinnaseer in Mayo; *Rinn-na-saor*, point of the artificers.

Rinnerroon in Galway; *Rinn-Ereamhoin*, Eremon's or Irvine's or Harmon's point.

Rintulla in Limerick; *Rinn-tulaigh*, point of the *tulach* or little hill.

Rivory in Cavan; *Reigh-Mhóire*, Mór's mountain flat (a woman).

Roan in Tipperary and Tyrone; *Ruadhán*, reddish land.

Roche Castle, near Dundalk: see Clonroche.

Rockabill (lighthouse), two small rocks in the sea beside each other off the Dublin coast near Skerries with a lighthouse on one; Irish name *Da-bille*. A very old Dinnseanchus legend tells us they were so called because a lady's favourite dog, Dabilla, was drowned there. But I suppose the real origin is *Da-bille*, "two little (rocks)." The word *cloch* or "rock" was subsequently prefixed, making *Rock-dha-bille* [Rock-a-billa], which naturally sank down to Rockabill.

Roechrow in Donegal; *Ruadh-chro*, red glen. Here Cro is a glen. See Doocrow.

Roekilmeara in Mayo; *Ruadh-Cill-miodhna*, reddish land of (the parish of) Kilmeara. (*Lagh-Meena*, Meena's grave, is in this townland.) See Kilmeara.

Roes in Donegal; English plural instead of Irish plural, *ruadha*, red patches: p. 11.

Rogary in Cavan; *Ruadhghaire*, reddish land, where the aspirated *g* is restored: p. 4, XI.

Rooaun in Galway; *Ruadhán*, reddish land. **Rooaunalaghta** in Mayo, reddish land of the grave-monument. See *Lagh*.

Roonkeel in Mayo; *Ruadhan-caol*, narrow red-stripe.

Rootate in Louth; red *tate* or land measure: vol. i. p. 246.

Roran in Tipperary; *Ruadh Bharán*, reddish land.

Ros, Ross; *Ros*, sometimes a wood, sometimes a point of land or headland. See vol. i. pp. 443, 495.

Rosahane in Wicklow; *Rosachán*, little wood, *i.e.* underwood or brushwood.

Rosclogher in Leitrim; the point or wood of the stony place.

Rosdoowaun in Leitrim; *Dubhan's* or Duane's wood.

Roslaher in Mayo; *Ros-laithreach*, point or promontory of the site (of a building).

Rosmadda in Clare; *Ros-madadh*, wood of dogs.

Rosnacananee in Tipperary; *Ros-na-ceannanaighe*, wood of the white-spot-head cow.

Rosnacartan in Kerry; *Ros-na-ceardchan*, wood of the forge. The ruin of the forge is there still. See Coolcarta.

Rosnakilly in Mayo; wood of the church.

Rosnamulleeney in Tipperary; *Ros-na-mbuailtinidhe*, wood of the flails. In this place *buailtin* or *boolteen* is the whole flail: *buailteán* [boolthaun], the striking part. From *buail*, strike.

Rossachrin in Fermanagh; wood of the (great) tree (*crann*, *crainn*).

Rossacrow in Tipperary; *Ros-a'-chro*, wood of the *cro* or cattle-hut.

Rossadillisk in Galway; *Ros-a-duilisc*, point of the *dillesk* or *dulse* or edible sea-plant. See vol. ii. p. 346.

Rossadown in Queen's Co.; *Ros-a'-dúin*, wood of the fort. See vol. i. pp. 80, 277.

Rossagh in Cork; *Rosach*, abounding in underwood.

Rossaguile in Tipperary; *Ros-a'-Ghoill*, wood of the *Gall* or foreigner (here an Englishman).

Rossahilly in Fermanagh; *Ros-a'-choiligh*, wood of the cock—*i.e.* woodcock.

Rossalee in Queen's Co.; *Ros-a-laoigh*, wood of the calf.

Rossane in Tipperary; *Rossán* (dim.), underwood, brushwood.

Rossanrubble in Mayo; point of the *earball* [rubble] or tail (from shape). See vol. ii. p. 426.

Rosscclare in Fermanagh; *Ros-cléir*, point of the clergy.

Rosscrennagh in Fermanagh; *Ros-creathnach*, shaking wood: something like Looscaunagh above.

Rosseightragh in Kerry; *Ros-iochtrach*, lower wood.

Rossenarra in Kilkenny; *Ros-an-arbha*, wood or point of the corn: good corn land. For *Arbha*, see vol. ii. p. 318.

Rossgad in Fermanagh; wood of *gads* or withes.

Rossgarrow in Donegal; *Ros-garbh*, rough wood.

Rossglass in Cork and Down; green wood.

Rossgweer in Fermanagh; *Ros-gadhar*, wood of the dogs. See Rathgire and Ballyguyroe.

Rossilly in Donegal; *Ros-Uillidhe*, point of the angles or corners. From shape.

Rossinan in Kilkenny; *Ros-Fhionain*, Finan's wood.

Rossinure in Fermanagh; *Ros-an-iubhair*, point of the yew. From a large solitary yew-tree.

Rosline in Cork; *Ros-Floinn*, Flynn's wood. *F* disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Rosmanagher in Clare; *Ros-mBeannchoir*, wood of Banagher. *B* becomes *m* after the neuter *Ros*: p. 8.

Rossmeen in Meath; *Ros-mín*, smooth (*i.e.* open), wood.

Rosminoge in Wexford; *Ros-Mo-Innog*, wood of St. Winnoc. See Tobernaveenog and Kilvinoge.

Rossnacreena in Queen's Co.; *Ros-na-críona*, wood of the withered sticks. *Crion*, withered.

Rossnadough in Queen's Co.; *Ros-na-daibhche*, wood of the vat, tub, or caldron; *i.e.* a deep hollow in ground, river, or lake.

Rossnafarsan in Fermanagh; point of the *fearsan*, *i.e.* spindle, or sand-bank ford. *Fearsan*, same as *Fearsad*, both from the root *fearsa*: see vol. i. p. 361.

Rossnagalliagh in Derry; *Ros-na-gcailleach*, wood of the nuns: indicating convent property, or an adjacent nunnery.

Rossnagoose in Cork; *Ros-na-geuas*, wood of caves.

Rossnagrena in Cork; *Ros-na-gréine*, wood of the sun—sunny wood.

Rosnanowl in Kilkenny; *Ros-na-nabhall*, wood of the apples. *N* is here prefixed to *abhall* after the article in gen. plur.: p. 4, IX.

Rossnowlagh in Donegal; *Ros-nabhlach*, same as last. *N* is here prefixed to *abhlach*, by the neuter noun *Ros*: p. 8.

Rossoult in Tipperary; *Ros-Oultaigh*, the Ulsterman's wood.

Rossrehill in Tipperary; *Ros-réidh-choill*, the plantation of open wood. *Reidh*, open, clear; *coill*, wood: open wood, *i.e.* easily traversed. *Ross*, much the same meaning as *coill*, is prefixed, like *Lis* in Lisdoonvarna, vol. i. p. 282.

Rosstellan in Cork; "Rosdielane" in Inq. Jac. I; *Ros-Diolain*, Dillon's wood.

Rosstyduff in Wicklow; *Ros-tighe-duibh*, wood of the black house.

Roughty River in Kerry; from the glen called in Irish authorities *Gleann-O'Ruachtann*, the glen of the O'Ruaghtans (family).

Rover in Roscommon; *Robhar* (*Ruadbhar*), reddish land.

Rower in Limerick and Kerry; *Robhar* (FM). Same as last. See Bunrower. **Rower** in Kilkenny: see The Rower.

Rowgarrane in Cork; *Ruadh-garrán*, red shrubbery.

Roy in Galway Mayo, and Tyrone; written Raie in an Inq. Jas. I; a pronunciation of *rath*, a fort.

Runnabehy in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-beithe*, division or portion of the birch.

Runnameelta in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-míolta*, of midges. See vol. ii. p. 292.

Runnamoat in Roscommon: better Runnavota; *Roinn-a'-mhota*, division of the *moat* or mound. The nom. (*moat*) is here incorrectly used instead of gen. (*mhota* or *vota*): p. 12.

Runnaruaig in Roscommon; *Roinn-na-ruaige*, division of the defeat or rout. See vol. i. p. 116.

Runnawillin in Roscommon; division of the mill (*muileann*).

Ruppa in Kilkenny; same as Rappa.

Rushanes in Cork ; Eng. plur. of Rushane, *Ruiseán*, little wood—underwood, brushwood. See Ros.

Rushaun in Clare ; same as Rushane in last.

Rusheennamanagh in Galway ; little point of the monks.

Rusheeny in Galway ; *Ruisinídhe*, little woods—underwoods.

Rushen in Donegal ; *Ruisen*, little wood or point.

Rushin in Queen's Co. and Fermanagh ; same as Rushen.

Russa in Clare ; plural of Ros : woods or promontories.

Russaun in Galway ; *Rosán*, little wood, underwood.

Ryan in Down, **Ryane** in Wexford ; *Rian*, a track.

Rylane and **Rylanes** in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick ; *Reidhleán*, a green field for dancing and other sports.

Ryninch in Tipperary ; *Rinn-inse*, point of the island or river-holm. See Rin.

Saint Doolaghs in Co. Dublin ; *St. Dúilech*, who built a church here, was one of the early Irish saints (about A.D. 600) : but that primitive building is all gone, and the present stone-roofed church is not older than the thirteenth century. The original name of the spot was *clochar*, stony place.

Saint Iberius, two parishes in Wexford, dedicated to and called after St. Ibar, patron of Begerin or Lady's Island in Wexford—fifth and sixth centuries—one of the fathers of the ancient Irish church.

Saint Mel's in Longford ; from St. Mel of the fifth century, the founder and the patron of the diocese of Ardagh. According to some of the early accounts he was St. Patrick's nephew.

Saint Munchin's in Limerick. See Kilmanaheen.

Sallagher in Mayo ; *Salachair*, dirty or miry spot : from *salach*, dirt, mire : dirty.

Sallaghill in Cavan ; *Sal-choill*, sallow-tree wood. Vowel sound inserted between *sal* and *choill* : p. 7, VII.

Sallahig in Kerry ; *Salachuig*, a dirty or miry place. It is still miry.

Sallyhernaun in Mayo; *Sailigh-Thighearnáin*, Tiernan's sally-plantation.

Salry in Fermanagh; *Salruighe*, sally plantation.

Saltee Island off Wexford. Our best authorities consider the *ee* here to be the Scandinavian *ei* or *ey*, "an island": as in Lambay, Ireland's Eye, Anglesea, &c. : Saltee, "salt-island."

Samsonagh in Fermanagh; *Samhsonagh*, a place abounding in sorrell. The aspirated *m* (*mh*) of *samh*, sorrell, is here restored: p. 4, XI.

Santry near Dublin; *Sean-truibh* (FM). Dr. Hogan has "*Sen-trabh* al. *Sen-trebh*." Taking Dr. Hogan's alternative form, *Sen-trebh*, the translation is plain enough:—"old dwelling" or "old tribe," as in "Antrim."

Sarnaght in Mayo; *Sár-nocht* ("very naked"), a bare or exposed hill.

Scaddaman in Donegal; *Sceadamán*, spotted land. *Scead*, a spot.

Scalty in Derry; *Scoilte*, split or cleft (rock).

Scarry in King's Co.; *Scairbh*, shallow ford. See ol. i. p. 360.

Scartnamackagh in Kerry; *Scairt-na-mbacach*, thicket of the *bacachs*—cripples or beggars.

Scatternagh in Dublin and Meath; a briery place. Evidently founded on *sceach*, a bush or brier.

Scattery Island in the Shannon near Kilrush; *Inis-Cathaigh* (FM), the island of *Cathach*, of which "Scattery Island" is a half-translation with *r* corruptly inserted: should be anglicised Scatthy or Inish-Scatthy. This *Cathach*, whose name signifies battler (from *cath*, a battle), was, according to the legend in the saint's Irish Life, a mighty demoniac monster that lived on the island. But when St. Senan came to found his establishment on the little island (sixth century), he soon expelled the monster and freed the people from danger.

Seaughmlin in Wexford; St. Moling's *skagh* or bush: the great St. Moling of Ferns (seventh century).

Scobaun in Cork; *Scoth-bán*, whitish point.

Scrabbagh in Leitrim and Roscommon ; *Screabach*, rough, bad land.

Scrabby in Cavan ; same as last.

Scragg in Tipperary ; *Screag*, a rock, rocky land.

Scraggane, Scraggaun in Kerry and Tipperary ; *Screagán* (dim. of preceding), rock, rocky land.

Scrah, Scrow, Scraw, and Scrahan, a boggy, grassy sward. See vol. ii. p. 384.

Scrahanagnave in Kerry ; *Scráthan-na-gcnamh*, sward of the bones : site of a battle : see vol. i. p. 116.

Scrahanagown in Cork ; *Scrathan-na-ngamhan*, sward of the calves.

Scrahanagullaun in Kerry ; *Scrathán-na-ngallán*, sward of the pillar-stones. See vol. i. p. 343.

Scrahanard in Cork ; *Scrathán-ard*, high sward.

Screeboge in Longford and Meath ; *Scriobóig*, furrowed or rugged land : from *Scriob*, a ridge or furrow.

Screeby in Tyrone : same meaning as last.

Screevagh in Fermanagh ; same as Screeby.

Scregg, Screggagh, Screggan in several counties ; same as Scragg.

Screhan in Kilkenny ; same as Scrahan. See Scrah.

Scrib, Scribbagh in Down and Fermanagh : see Screeby.

Scribb, Scribly, Scriboge ; striped or furrowed or rough land.

Scriggan in Derry ; same as Scraggane.

Scrivoge in Cork ; same as Screeboge.

Seroghill in Westmeath ; *Scráth-choill*, sward-wood.

Scronagare in Cork ; *Scráth-na-gcaor*, sward of berries. See Vinegar Hill.

Scrowmore in Limerick ; big *scrah* or sward.

Sea, See, Sy, in the beginning of names is *Suidhe* [see], a seat, a residence. Like English *see*.

Seacash in Antrim ; Cas's seat : very old name.

Seacon and **Seecon** in Antrim, Derry, and Galway ; *Suidhe-con*, Con's seat.

Seafin in Armagh and Down ; seat of Finn. See vol. i. p. 92.

Seecrin in Louth ; *Suidhe-crainn* residence of or near the tree.

Seeoge in Westmeath ; little seat ; dim. of See.

Seevness in Sligo ; *Saobh-inis*, bad island or holm, i.e. barren. *Saobh* [seev], wrong, bad.

Selloo in Monaghan ; *Sail-Lugha*, Lugh's sally-tree.

Seltannasaggart in Leitrim ; *Sailtean-na-sagart*, sallow-plantation of the priests.

Seltannaveeny in Roscommon ; *Sailtean-na-bhfiodh-naighe* [veeny], sallow-plantation of the woodmen. *Fiodhnach*, a woodman. For Seltan, see vol. ii. p. 15.

Sesnagh in Derry ; a corruption of Sesragh, a measure of land, for which see vol. i. p. 242.

Sessuegilroy in Sligo ; *Seiseadh-Mhic-Giollaruaidh*, MacGilroy's "sixth" or land-measure.

Shaen in Queen's Co. ; written in some good authorities Sion ; i.e. *Sidheán*, a fairy hill. See vol. i. p. 187.

Shalwy in Donegal ; *Sealbhuidhe*, possessions : plural of *sealbh* (shallav), a possession.

Shan, Irish *Sean*, old. Shanna, old land. See vol. ii. p. 481.

Shanaboola in Cork ; *Sean-buaile*, old booley or milking-place. Vowel sound (*a*) inserted between Shan and boola : p. 7, VII.

Shanacoumha in Cork ; *Sean-campa*, old camp. Vowel inserted as in Shanaboola. *Cam* here is sounded *coun* ; and *p* softened to *h* : *campa*, *counha*.

Shanadullaun in Galway ; *Sean-na-dtulán*, old land of the *tuláns* or hillocks. See *Tulán*, vol. i. p. 389.

Shanagh in Cork and Mayo ; a short form of Shanaghy ; *Seanachaíd*, old field : see vol. ii. p. 481.

Shanaghmoyle in Mayo ; *Seanach-maol*, bare old field : **Shanaghobarravane** in Cork ; O'Baravan's old field.

Shanahill in Kerry ; *Sean-choill*, old wood.

Shanahoe in Queen's Co. ; *Sean-chuadh*, old hollow : aspirated *c* (*ch*) sounded as *h* : p. 2, II. *Cuadh* or *cuach* is literally a cup, but topographically a cup-like hollow, commonly between two hills.

Shanakeal in Kerry ; *Sean-caol*, old marshy stream.

Shanakiel near Cork city ; old wood ; changed from old Irish name *Caill-na-sindach* (*sionnach*), wood of foxes (MacConglinny, 138).

Shanakyle in Kerry and Tipperary ; same as Shanahill.

Shanavagh, **Shanavagha**, and **Shanavougha** in Cork ; *Sean-mhacha*, old home-farm or farmyard. *Mach*, *macha*, a small farm near the homestead.

Shanaway in Cork and Kerry ; *Sean-mhaigh*, old plain (for Cork), but in Kerry they make it *sean-bhoith*, old booth or hut ; same as Shanvogh.

Shanballylosky in Roscommon ; *Sean-bhaile-loisce*, old burnt town. For *burnt*, see Beatin.

Shanballymore in several counties ; old great-town or townland.

Shanballynakill in King's Co. ; old town of the church.

Shanbeg in Queen's Co. ; written Shyanbegge in an Inq. Car. I ; *Sidhean-beag*, little fairy-hill. See vol. i. p. 186.

Shanboolard in Galway ; high old *booley*. See Booley.

Shanco in several counties ; same as Shanahoe, but *c* is not aspirated.

Shancor in Cavan and Meath ; old round hill.

Shancorn in Cavan ; old carn.

Shancough in Sligo ; same as Shanahoe.

Shancroaghan in Cavan ; old rick or hill (*cruachan*).

Shancurry in Leitrim ; *Sean-coraidh*, old weir.

Shanettra in Mayo ; old furrow (*eitre*) or furrowed land.

Shangan-hill in Co. Dublin ; hill of ants : pismire Hill. See vol. ii. p. 292.

Shangownagh in Queen's Co. ; literally old *gamhnach* or milch cow ; meaning good old grazing-land for milch cows. See Lullymore.

Shankough in Roscommon ; same as Shanahoe.

Shanlyre in Cork ; *Sean-ladhar*, old (river-) fork.

Shanmaghery in Tyrone ; old *maghery* or plain.

Shannadonnell in Galway ; Donall's old land.

Shannadullaghau ; *Sean-na-dtulchan*, old land of the hillocks. Like Shanadullaun above.

Shannagh in Donegal and Galway: same as Shanagh above. But **Shannagh** in Leitrim is different: its full name is *Duibh-leacht-a'-tsionnaigh*, black *leacht* of the *shannagh* or fox.

Shannagurraun in Galway; old *garrán* or shrubbery.

Shannakea in Clare; *Sean-caedh*, old quagmire. See vol. ii. p. 396.

Shannakeela in Galway; *Sean-caoile*, old narrow stripes.

Shannaunnafeola in Galway; *Seanán-na-feóla*, old land of the flesh. Probably indicating good fattening grazing-land.

Shannera in Kerry; *Seanaire*, old land.

Shannock in Fermanagh, and **Shanog** in Tyrone; *Seanóg* (dim.), little old land.

Shanowle in Wexford; *Sean-ubhall*, old orchard.

Shanraa in Fermanagh, **Shanrah** in Monaghan, and **Shanraw** in Leitrim; *Sean-rath*, old *rath* or fort.

Shanraheen in Kildare; *Sean-raithín*, old little *rath*.

Shanreagh in Derry; grey old land.

Shanrod in Down; *Sean-ród*, old road.

Shanroe in Armagh and Monaghan; reddish old land.

Shantally in Armagh; *Sean-talamh*, old land. See vol. ii. p. 380.

Shantonagh in Monaghan and Tyrone; old *tonnach* or rampart. See vol. ii. p. 220.

Shantony in Monaghan; same as last (with *tonaigh*, dat.).

Shantum in Longford; old *tom* or bush.

Shanvaghera in Mayo; old *machaire*, plain or field.

Shanvaghy in Queen's Co.; according to local pronunciation it is *Sean-mhachaire*, same as last.

Shanvaus in Leitrim; *Sean-mhás*, old thigh or hill.

Shanvey in Derry; *Sean-bheith*, old birch.

Shanvodinnaun in Mayo; *Sean-bhoth-Dinneáin*, old *both* or booth or hut of *Dinan* (man).

Shanvogh in Clare; *Sean-mhagh*, old plain.

Shanwar in Mayo; *Sean-bharr*, old summit. See Barr.

Sharagore in Donegal; *Searadh-gabhair*, goat's pasture (local).

Shas, Shass in Leitrim; *Seas*, a seat, a bench, a bank. **Shasgar**, short bank (*gearr*); **Shasmore**, great bank.

Sheanliss in Cork; *Siadhan-lios*, fairy-hill *lis*.

Shee of frequent occurrence all through Ireland; *Sidh*, a fairy mound, a fairy dwelling, and often a fairy or fairies. See vol. i. p. 179.

Sheevannan in Roscommon; should be Sheevannanan, for it is written in an Inquis. Jas. I, Sivananan, pointing to *Sidh-Mhanannain*, the fairy palace of Mannanan Mac Lir, the famous Dedannan or fairy chief. An account of him will be found in my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel." or in Old Celtic Romances.

Shelbaggan in Wexford; Becan's seed or generation (*siol*).

Shelmartin, a hill in Howth, Dublin; *Siol-Martain*, Martin's seed or posterity.

Sherky Island off Kerry; Irish name *Oileán-na-seirce*, island of love. I have not heard the legend: but there was one.

Shersheen in Wexford; *Saoirsín*, a freehold. From *saor*, free.

Sheshure in Cork; *Seisiúr*, six. From a group of six standing stones near the centre of the townland.

Shevry in Tipperary; *Siadhbhruigh* [sheevry], a fairy mansion. *Sigh*, a fairy; *brugh*, a mansion.

Shillelogher in Kilkenny; a tribe-name, *Siol-Fhealachair* (Hogan), Felchar's tribe.

Shilvoden in Antrim; *Siol-Bhaodain*, Boden's posterity. See Siol, vol. i. p. 123.

Shinglis in Westmeath; *Sein-lios*, old *lis* or fort (Walsh, quoting MS.).

Shinnagh in Kerry and Mayo; *Sionnach*, a fox; a fox-resort: like Sharragh.

Shivey in Tyrone; *Sithbhe*, a fairy fort. Derivative of *Sidh*. See Shee.

Shoalmore in Leitrim; *Seól-mór*, great sail. From shape of land.

Shouks in Wexford; full name *Cnoc-na-seabhad* [knocknashouk], the hill of the hawks: whence English plural. See vol. i. p. 485.

Shron, Shrone; Irish *Srón*, a nose, a point of land, rock, or hill. See vol. i. p. 523.

Shronagree in Cork; *Srón-na-gruidhe*, point of cattle.

Shronbirrane in Kerry; point of the pin (*biorán*), from shape.

Shronepookeen in Cork; *Srón-puicín*, nose or point of the kite. In the south, the kite or sparrow-hawk is called *puicín*. See Pookeen.

Siddan in Meath; believed to be the Sodan of the records (Hy Many 72). There were altogether six Sodans in different parts of Ireland, of which the people derived their name from Sodan, son of Fiacha Araidhe, king of Ulster in the third century.

Sileshaun, a little river in Clare; *Soillseán*, shining, lightsome, from *solus*, light. Like Arrigideen, vol. ii. p. 71.

Sillis in Monaghan; *droppy* or watery land; from *silleadh* [shilla], dropping, oozing. For the *s* at end, see vol. ii. p. 13.

Singland near Limerick city; Irish *Sangal*, which is a shortened form of *Sain-aingel*, "different angel"; because, according to the legend in the "Tripartite Life" (p. 207), when St. Patrick here converted the local chief Cairthenn, the angel who attended him and conversed with him was not Victor, his usual companion, but "Sain-aingel," whence the place took its name.

Skaghardgannon in Cork; *Sceach-ard-Geannain*, Gannon's high whitethorn bush.

Skarragh in Cork; *Scairbheach*, shallow ford. See vol. i. p. 360.

Skeaf in Cork; *Sceach*, bush; *ch* changed to *f* (p. 6, II), like Magh to Muff.

Skeaghaderreen in Galway; bush of the little oak wood.

Skeaghaturrish in Kilkenny; *Sceach-a'-turaí*, bush of the pilgrimage or devotion, or "station." There

must have been some devotional monument there, such as a cross, an altar or altar-tomb, &c. See *Ulla*.

Skeaghorn in Monaghan; *Sceach-chairn*, thorn-bush of the carn.

• **Skeanavart** in Roscommon; *Sceach-na-bhfeart*, bush of the graves, or of the miracles. The Irish would bear either translation: let the reader choose.

Skeard in Kilkenny (one syll.); *Scéird*, bleak hill.

Skeatry in Monaghan; *Sceithre*, wet spewy land. See *Sillis*.

Skegoneill in Antrim; *Sceitheog-Ui-Neill*, little bush of O'Neill. *Sceitheog*, dim. of *sceach*.

Skenagun in Kildare; *Sceach-na-gcon*, bush of hounds.

Skenahergny in Tyrone, and **Skinnahergna** in Monaghan; bush of plunder (*airgne*). Where *lifted* cattle were kept?

Skerdagh in Mayo; *Scardach*, a cataract. See vol. i. p. 460.

Skerrick in Monaghan, and **Skerrig** in Cavan; *Sceiric*, rocky place. See vol. i. p. 420.

Skervan in Monaghan; *Sceir-bhan*, white rock: vol. i. p. 420.

Skibbolecorragh in Sligo; rough *sciobol* or barn.

Skibbolemore; great *sciobol* or barn.

Skiddernagh in Mayo; *Sciodarnach*, a puddly place.

Skidoo in Co. Dublin; *Sceach-dubh*, blackish bush.

Skinboy in Tyrone; *Scian-buidhe* [skeen-boy], yellow knife-blade. From shape.

Skinnagin in Monaghan; *Scian-na-gceann*, knife of the heads. Execution place.

Skirteen in Kildare; *Scairtín*, little thicket. See vol. i. p. 496.

Skreeny in Leitrim; a mere lengthening of *Scrín*, a shrine. See vol. i. p. 321.

Skull in Cork; anglicised "Skool" in older Anglo-Irish documents (Visitation Book, 1615). In Latin documents it is called *Sancta Maria de Scholia*, "St. Mary of the School." The present name *Skull* is evidently the gen. plur. of the Irish *scoil*, a school,

namely *scol* (a place) “of schools.” The place was known in early times as a centre of learning.

Slanes in Down; same as Slawin.

Slapragh in Fermanagh; *Slaprach*, rough bad land. Same application as Cabra.

Slat, Slatt in Queen’s Co.; *Slat*, a rod, a place of rods or osiers.

Slattach in Roscommon, a place of *slats* or rods or twigs or osiers.

Slattinagh in Fermanagh, same as last, but with the termination *nach* instead of *ach*.

Slawin in Fermanagh; *Sleamhan*, often used in the north for *Leamhan*, a place of elms. The *m* drops out by aspiration.

Sleanagloch in Wicklow; *Sliabh-na-gcloc*, mountain of the stones.

Slea Head in Kerry; a half-translation of *Ceann-Sléibhe* [Canslea], head of the *sliabh* or mountain; because it is at the western extremity of *Sieve-an-illar* or Eagle Mountain.

Sleans in Antrim; English plural of Slean, which is the same as Slawin, place of elms.

Sieveaduff in Kerry; *Sliabh-a-duibh*, mountain of the black-colouring-stuff. This *dubh* [duv] is an intensely black stuff taken out of the bog-holes and used in dyeing woollens. See Joyce’s “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.” “Dyeing,” in Index.

Sieve Alp in Mayo; lumpy mountain: *Ailp*, a lump. No doubt this is connected through old Celtic with the name of the European Alps. Alp is still in common colloquial use in Ireland. For example, a fighting cudgel with a heavy *knob* at the lower end is called an alpeen.

Sieveaneena in Galway; *Sliabh-an-fhiona*, mountain of the wine. Where smuggled wine was concealed.

Sievebawn in Roscommon; *Sliabh-Baghna* (FM), the mountain of Baghna, one of the Firbolg chiefs of the district.

Sieve Bregh in Meath, near Drogheda; the mountain of Bregh, from Magh Bregh, for which, see at p. 8.

Slievecarran in Clare ; mountain of the carn. The big carn still remains on the top.

Slievecorragh in Down (2513) ; *Carrach*, rugged.

Slievecushnabinnia in Limerick ; the mountain at the foot (*cush*) of the *binn* or peak. Truly descriptive, for it is at the foot of *Binn-garr* (sharp peak), namely the peak of Galtymore.

Slievedart, near Dunmore in Galway ; *Sliabh-dairt*, of the heifers.

Slieve Dockera in Down ; *Sliabh-docrach*, difficult mountain, *i.e.* difficult to ascend.

Slievegallane in Cork ; *Sliabh-galláin*, of the pillar-stone.

Slieve Gallion in Derry ; *Slieve-Callaínn* in FM and other records, Callan's mountain. The present local name is Slieve Gallion, which is more correct than *Sl. Callaínn*, for it retains the *eclipsis* (of *C* by *G*) produced under the influence of the neuter noun *Sliabh* : pp. 8, 9.

Slievemaan in Wicklow ; *Sliabh-meadhoin*, middle mountain.

Slievemescan in Down ; mountain of the *mescan*, *i.e.* a carn on top like a *mescan* or butter pat. See Bunnaviscaun.

Slieve Mish in Kerry ; *Sliabh-meissi* [-misha], the mountain of the *meissi* or “phantoms, which Banba (the Dedannan queen of Ireland) formed for Miled's sons and sent to this mountain,” *i.e.* to frighten the Milesian chiefs (Miled's sons) when they were marching through the country during their invasion (Corm. Gloss.). See any History of Ireland for the Milesian Invasion.

Slievemweel in Wicklow ; *Sliabh-maol*, bald or bare mountain.

Slievenabillog in Clare ; *Slieve-na-billeóige*, mountain of the billhook. From shape : something like the name of Carrantuohill, vol. i. p. 6.

Slievenacloy in Antrim ; *Sliabh-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

Slievenagh in Antrim ; *Sliabhnach*, a mountainous place. (*Sliabh* with the termination *nach*.)

Slievenaghy in Antrim; *Sliabh-an-achaidh*, of the field.

Slievenagrane in Wexford; *Sliabh-na-gerann*, mountain of the trees.

Slievenagry in Clare; *Sliabh-na-geruidh*, of the cattle.

Slievenalargy in Down; *Sliabh-na-leargaидh*, mountain of the (remarkable) hill-slope.

Slievenalicka in Clare; *Sliabh-na-llice*, mountain of the flagstone or of the flagstone surface.

Slievenamough in Wicklow; *Sliabh-na-mboth*, mountain of the *booths* or tents. (Where an army had encamped.)

Slievenashaska in Kerry; mountain of the *seasc* or sedge.

Sliganagh in Leitrim, and **Sligaunagh** in Waterford; *Sligeanach*, shelly land, probably referring to the practice of spreading shells to improve the soil; or perhaps it is merely a soil abounding in *sligs* or *sliggans* or *sliggins*, thin little slaty stones.

Sligo; *Sligeach* in the Records, which was originally the name of the river, and gave name to the town. *Slig* is a shell, and *Sligeach* is “shelly river.” Termination *ach*, full of: p. 12, I.

Slihaun in Galway; *Slightheán*, little *slighe* or pass.

Slinaun in Mayo; *Slinneán*, shoulder-blade; from the shape of the long wedge-shaped hill, with a fancied resemblance to a shoulder-blade.

Slis, Sliss, a side, a long slice of land.

Slisgarrow in Fermanagh; *garrow (garbh)*, rough.

Slismeen in Mayo is the reverse—smooth slice or side.

Sluggan in Tyrone; *Slogán*, a swallow hole in a river where the water sinks underground: from *slog* or *slug* to swallow. See vol. ii. p. 401.

Smaghraan in Roscommon; understood as *Smeachrán*, a stripe or point of land.

Smorane in Cork; dim. of *Smúr*, cinders, ashes, dust. The simple form is seen in **Smoor** in Waterford, a dusty cindery spot, Burnt land.

Smulgedon in Derry; *Smulgeadan*, the collar-bone. Probably originated like Slinaun; but there is a legend, which I have sought in vain.

Snakeel in Cavan ; *Snámh-caol*, narrow swim or swimming-place, a narrow deep ford that was crossed by swimming. See Snamh, vol. i. p. 365.

Snaty in Clare ; old Irish name *Inis-snaidhte* [-snaawta], separated island or spot.

Snauvbo in Galway, on the mainland beside the sea. Cows are put to graze on a little island a porch or two out, and made to swim across : hence *Snámh-bo*, swimming-place for cows. See Snakeel.

Sneem in Kerry : see p. 20.

Sneeoge in Meath ; understood to be *sniodhóg*, a small stream. From *snigh*, dropping, trickling.

Snimnagorta in Westmeath : see p. 21.

Soarn in Tyrone ; *Sórn*, a kiln. See vol. ii. p. 228.

Sock in Leitrim ; *Soc*, a snout or point of land.

Socks, points. **Socknalougher**, snout or point of the rushes.

Sockar in Donegal ; *Socair*, level open land. *Socair* "easy" in opposition to *docair*, difficult. See Slieve Dockera.

Sogher in Monaghan ; *Sochar*, produce, profit. Applied to good land.

Soheen in Clare ; *Soithín*, a little vessel (dim. of *Soitheach*) : a hollow in the land.

Sooreeny in Clare ; *Siuirínidhe* [shooreeny], little sisters : nickname applied to two small patches.

Soppog in Donegal ; little wisp : dim. of *sop*, a wasp, applied to a spot covered with wispy grass. See Reanasup.

Soughane in Wexford ; some authorities make it Swihane ; *Suidheachán* [Seehane], a seat, a residence. See vol. i. p. 312.

Spaddagh in Mayo ; *Spadach*, wet heavy land. From *spad*, a wet clod.

Spaddan in Donegal ; poor heavy land. See last.

Sparrograda in Cork ; O'Grady's *sparr* or gate.

Speek in Mayo ; Irish name *Baile-na-spéice*, town of the spike. Some local feature.

Spike Island near Cork ; called in Irish Records *Inis-Picht* ("O'Cl. Cal."), the island of the Picts. A party of Picts must have settled there at some

very early time, but of these original settlers we know nothing further than the name. The name Spike was formed by joining the *s* of *Inis* (in *Inis-Picht*) to the *P* of *Picts*, forming Spike Island instead of Pike Island; a usual process: like Lough Corrib from Lough Orbsen (vol. i. p. 164).

Sra; Irish *Srath*, a river-holm.

Sabra in Roscommon; *Srath-breagh*, fine river-holm.

Sracleighreen in Leitrim; *Srath-cleithrín*, of the stones: *Cleithrín* for *Cloichrin*, a change very usual.

Sracummer in Leitrim, and **Sraghcumber** in Tyrone; holm of the *cummer* or river-confluence.

Sradrinagh, **Sadrinan**, and **Sadrine** in Leitrim, of the blackthorn.

Sragarn in Leitrim; *Srath-gcarn*, river-holm of the carns. Neuter eclipsis.

Sragarrow in Longford, and **Sragarve** in Galway and Leitrim; *Srath-garbh*, rough holm.

Srahan, **Srahane**, and **Srahaun**; dim. of *Srath*, little holm.

Sraharla, a pass in the Galty Mountains in Limerick; pack-saddle river-holm; *srathar*, a pack-saddle; from the saddle-shaped mountain gap.

Srahaunananta in Galway; holm of the nettles (*neannta*).

Srahederdaowen in Mayo; *Srath-eder-da-abhainn*, holm between the two rivers: see vol. i. p. 251.

Srahlea, **Srahleagh**, and **Sraleigh**; grey holm.

Srahnaplaia in Mayo; holm of the plague. See vol. ii. p. 78.

Sralagagh in Mayo; holm of the *lags* or hollows.

Sranaboll in Meath; *Srath-na-bpoll*, holm of the holes.

Sranacally in Mayo; *Srath-na-caillighe*, of the hag.

Sranacrannaghy in Leitrim; *Srath-na-crannach-aidh*, of the trees.

Sranalaghta in Mayo; of the *leacht* or grave-monument.

Sranamanragh in Mayo; *Srath-na-manrach*, of the mangers. See Liskeenamanragh.

Srananagh in Mayo; *Srath-na-neach*, holm of the horses.

Srananooan in Roscommon; *Srath-na-nuan*, holm of the lambs (*uan*).

Sraud-Ferguson; *Sraíd-Ui-Fherguis*, O'Fergus's street or village. O'Fergus often changed to Ferguson.

Sreenty in Monaghan; *Sriantaidhe*, bridles (plural of *srían*); meaning long strips of land.

Sriff in Leitrim; *Sruibh* [sriv], a stream. See **Sroove**.

Sronagh in Queen's Co.; *Srónach*, "nosy," snouted: from *srón* [srone], a nose. Applied to a piece of land, or a hill-point, from shape.

Sronscull in Queen's Co.; *Srón-scol*, nose or hill-point of the shouting, or perhaps of the schools, like Ardscull. It would bear either meaning.

Sroove in Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo; *Srubh* or *Sruibh*, a stream. *Srubh* and *Sruth*, both meaning stream (vol. i. p. 457), are modifications from one root.

Sru and **Sruh** represent the Irish *sruth*, a stream.

Sruell in Donegal and Monaghan; *Sruthair* [srooher], a stream. Change from *r* to *l*: p. 6. See vol. i. p. 457.

Sruhagh and **Sruhanagh** in Cavan; a steamy place: with the terminations *ach* and *nach* after **Sruh**.

Sruhane in Tipperary, and **Sruhaan** in Leitrim and Wicklow; *Sruthán*, little stream: dim.

Sruveel in Monaghan; *Sruth-a'-mhíle* [-veela], stream of the mile; *i.e.* one mile from some well-known starting-place: like Two-mile-Borris and Two-mile-Bridge in Tipperary.

Stagreenan in Meath; house (*sta*) of the greenan or summerhouse or palace. See vol. i. p. 65.

Staigue in Kerry; *Stéidhg*, a stripe (of land). **Staigbroad** in Waterford; *Stéidhg-braghad*, stripe of the throat or gorge (some local feature: see vol. i. p. 523).

Stakarnagh in Tyrone; *Staicearnach*, a place of stakes or posts.

Stang, a certain measure of land, sometimes a rood. Often occurs in names. **Stangaun** in Leitrim, little

Stang (dim.). **Stangmore** in Tyrone, great *Stang*. **Stangs** is merely the English plural.

Steal, **Steel**, **Steill**; *Stíall*, a strip (of land). **Steales** in Limerick, strips. **Stealroe** in Kerry, red strip. **Stelaun** in Mayo, little strip (dim.). **Steilaneigh** in Cork; *Stíall-an-eich*, strip of the horse (where horses were kept to graze: p. 11). **Steill** in Roscommon; *Stíalla*, strip (of land).

Stilebaun in Wicklow; *Stíall-bán*, whitish strip (of land). See **Steal**. **Stiles** in Antrim, strips.

Stillimity in Tipperary. The Irish name is simply *stíall*, a stripe (of land).

Stiloga in Tyrone; *Stíall-óga*, little stripes: see **Steal**. *Og*, dim.: p. 12, II.

Stock; Irish *Stoc*, a stake, a tree-trunk. **Stockens** in Dublin; *Stocáin*, stakes (with English plural: p. 11). **Stocks** in Meath, stakes. **Stokaun** in Tipperary; *Stócan*, little stake.

Stone is sometimes the anglicised form of **Stang** (see above). **Stonebrack** in Tyrone, speckled *stang*: **Stoneen** in Kilkenny, little *stang*. See **Stonecarthy** in Index of vol. i.

Stongaluggaun in Westmeath; *Stang-a-logáin*, *stang* of the little *log* or hollow.

Stooagh in Queen's Co.; *Stuadh*, a pinnacle or prominent hill, with *ach* appended: p. 12, II.

Stouke in Cork; same as **Stock**.

Stra, same as **Sra**, with *t* inserted: p. 7, V.

Straclevan in Monaghan; *Srath-cliabhain*, the river-holm of the *cradle* or hollow. See **Mullagh-cleevaun**.

Stragellif in Cavan; *Srath-gaillimh*, holm of the storm. Like **Leckanvy** in vol. ii. p. 249.

Straghan in Monaghan; same as **Srahan**.

Stragolan in Fermanagh; *Srath-gabhlain*, holn of the little river-fork. **Stragole**, same without the dim.

Straid and **Strade**; a street, a single-street village. See vol. i. p. 352.

Stralahan in Fermanagh; *Srath-leathan*, wide holm.

Straleek in Kildare; of the flagstone surface.

Straileel in Donegal ; *Srath-Laoighill*, Lyle's holm.

Stranacarry in Louth ; holm of the weir (*cora*).

Stranafeley in Fermanagh ; *Srath-na-féile*, holm of the hospitality. An old castle of the Maguires still stands there, which no doubt was the scene of the hospitality.

Stranagard in Derry ; *Srath-na-gceard*, holm of the *cairds* or artificers.

Stranagartan in Donegal ; *Srath-na-gceardchan*, strath of the forges or workshops. See vol. i. p. 224.

Stranagarvagh in Monaghan ; *Srath-na-gcearrbhach*, holm of the gamblers. Professional gamblers were common enough two or three centuries ago. See vol. ii. p. 120.

Stranagummer in Tyrone ; *Srath-na-gcomar*, of the confluences.

Stranakirk in Donegal ; *Srath-na-circe*, of the hen, implying grouse.

Strananerriagh in Fermanagh ; *Srath-na-naodhaireach*, holm of the shepherds.

Stranisk in Tyrone ; *Srath-an-uisce*, holm of the water (*i.e.* unusually watery).

Stranorlaghan ; *Srath-an-oirleachain*, holm of the slaughter. Memory of a battle.

Stratigore in Tyrone ; holm of the goats' house (*ti*).

Stratore in Fermanagh ; *Srath-tuair*, holm of manuring (local and familiar).

Straughroy in Tyrone ; *Srath-ruadh*, red river-holm.

Stravally in Donegal ; *Srath-bhealaigh*, of the pass or road.

Stravienabó in Cavan ; Macnabo's river-meadow.

Strawoughter in Donegal ; *Srath-uachtair*, upper holm.

Streanduff in Monaghan ; the best of the local old shanachies make it *Srian-dubh*, black bridle, which looks correct but fanciful. Perhaps a dark-coloured long strip. See Sreenty.

Streedagh in Sligo ; *Srídeach*, a stripe of land.

Streefe in Tyrone, and **Streeve** in Derry ; *Sraobh* (or *Srae*), a mill-stream. See vol. ii. p. 221.

Strews in Tyrone; plural of *srath* or *sruth*: river-meadows.

Stroan; Irish *Sruhan* [sruhan], a streamlet. *T* inserted: p. 7, V. See vol. i. p. 458.

Stroancarbadagh in Tyrone; *Sruhan-carbadach*, stream of the chariots. See vol. i. p. 458; and vol. ii. p. 175. Perhaps there was a car-ford here.

Stroangibbagh in Donegal; *Sruhan-giobach*, ragged streamlet: *i.e.* I suppose with ragged banks and course.

Strogue in Tipperary; shortened from *Sturrog*, a pinnacle or hill-summit. See vol. ii. p. 38.

Stroove in Donegal; same as *Sroove*.

Struaun in Mayo; same as *Stroan*.

Stuck in Leitrim; same as *Stock*. *Stuckeen*, same, only dim.: *Stoicín*, little stake or tree-trunk.

Stughan in Tyrone; *Stuacan*, a little point, generally of rock: dim. of *Stuaic*. See vol. i. p. 408.

Stumpa in Louth and Kerry; merely the English *stump*: a stock, post, or tree-trunk: like *Stock* and *Stokaun*.

Styx River in Roscommon, and met with elsewhere; an odd adaptation of the translation of the familiar Irish name, *Owenavaddy* (*Abhainn-a'-mhaide*), the river of the *stick* (thrown across it as a rude bridge). The Roscommon stream, has (or had) a number of bog-deal sticks placed across it: hence the "River of the Sticks," which naturally became the "River Styx." These two words are sometimes confounded in colloquial English: a classical schoolmaster says to a noted faction-fighter: "Whisht, haithen; what do you know about *Styx* and *Phlegethon*?" "Begor, Sir, if you say I know nothing about *sticks*, your head must be getting light in earnest" (R. D. Joyce, "The Bible Oath").

Suffolk St. in Kells: see *Kells*.

Sullenboy in Tyrone; *Saileann-buidhe*, yellow sallow-plantation.

Sultan in Tyrone; *Sailteann*, sallow plantation. Same as *Seltan*.

Sunnaghconner in Leitrim ; *Sonnach-conaire*, mound or rampart of the road or beaten path. See vol. ii. p. 220. (*Conair*, a road, a way.)

Sussa in Kerry ; *Sosadh*, resting ; a resting-place, a dwelling.

Swords in Dublin. The Irish name, as written in all the old documents, is *Sord* or *Sord-Choluimcille*, but the English plural has crept in in some such manner as is explained at p. 11. *Sord* was the name of a spring well which existed with its name from old pagan times ; and the Irish "Life of St. Columkille" explains "Sord" as signifying *glan* or pure. When St. Columkille settled down there as the intended site of his great establishment, he took possession of the well and blessed it and devoted it—after his usual custom—to the service of religion. That venerable well is still there and familiarly known as St. Columkille's Well ; but I know not whether it is honoured and cared for as it deserves to be. See Stokes's "Lives," p. 177.

Synone in Tipperary ; *Sidhean-Eoghain*, Owen's fairy-hill.

Syonee in Tyrone ; *Sidhean-Aodha*, Hugh's fairy-hill.

Syonfin in Tyrone ; whitish fairy-hill. See vol. i. p. 186.

Taash in Leitrim ; *Tais*, moist land.

Taboe in Tyrone ; *Teach-bo*, cow-house.

Taggle in the end of names is *tseagail*, of the rye. *S* of seagal eclipsed.

Taghnabrick in Down ; *Teach-na-brice* [-bricka], house of the spotted cow. See Bo.

Taghnafearagh in Westmeath ; *Teach-na-bhfiarach*, house of the grassy fields. *Féar*, *fíar*, grass ; *fiarach*, grassy, a grassy field.

Taghnarra in Roscommon ; *Teach-naraidh*, house of the *ara* or charioteer. The *n* is prefixed to *ara* as an eclipsis after the neuter *teach* (p. 8).

Taghshinny in Longford ; *Tech-Sinche*, house of the virgin saint *Sinech*. No particulars of her life known to me.

Tallagh in Mayo; altered from *Tulach*, a hill.

Tamlaghtavally in Leitrim; *Taimhleacht-a'-bhaile*, plague-cemetery of the town. See next name.

Tamlaght-Finlagan in Derry. Tamlaght is a pagan name meaning "plague-grave" (vol. i. pp. 161, 162). Tamlaght-Finlagan was dedicated to St. Finnluiga or Finnloga, brother of St. Fintan, and both contemporary with St. Columkille. The place retained its pagan name and that of the saint was added, like Sord or Swords, which see above.

Tamna, **Tamny**, **Tawny**, and **Tawna** often occur in the north; *Tamhnaigh*, a green field: see vol. i. p. 231. Dative Tamnaigh often used instead of nom. Tamnach (p. 13).

Tamnadeese in Derry; *Tamhnach-déise* [-daisha], field of the ear of corn (*días*, *déise*); to denote good corn-producing land. The nom. *deese* is kept instead of gen. *daisha*, for the anglicised name should be Tamnadaisha: p. 12.

Tamnahirin in Derry; *Tamhnach-chaorthainn* [-hairin], field of the blackthorn.

Tamnaskeeny in Tyrone; *Tamhnach-scíne*, field of the knife-blade: from shape. See Skinboy.

Tamnyaskey in Derry; *Tamhnach-eascaigh*, field of the quagmire (*eascach*).

Tamur in Donegal; same as Tara: *Teamhair*, a high conspicuous residence. See vol. i. p. 294.

Tannagh in Tyrone; same as Tamna; *Tamhnach*, a green or fertile field.

Tap, a mass or lump (*i.e.* of a hill). **Tappaghan** in Tyrone, should be Tappadan (FM), dim. of Tap (p. 12, II), little lumpy hill.

Tarbert in Kerry; O'Reilly gives *Tairbheirt*, a peninsula: but it rather means an isthmus.

Tarsaghaun in Mayo; dim. of *Tairseach*, a threshold: *i.e.* a march-land—land on the boundary of another territory.

Tarsan in Armagh; *Tarsainn*, threshold; same as last.

Tart, a place, a site, like Laher.

Tartaraghan in Armagh ; Araghan's or Harrahan's house-site.

Tartnakilly in Derry ; site of the church.

Tassagh in Armagh ; *an-teasach*, the cataract. *Easach*, same as *eas*, with *ch* affixed. For *t* prefixed, see vol. i. p. 29.

Tat, Tate, Taite, a certain measure of land (about 60 acres) ; English word. See vol. i. p. 246.

Tatnagilta in Tyrone ; the *tate* or land-measure of the reeds (*gioltach*).

Tatteevagh in Fermanagh ; *Tat-aoibheach*, pleasant *tat* or *tate*.

Tattenabuddagh in Fermanagh ; *Tate* of the churls (*bodach*).

Tattenaheglish in Fermanagh ; *Taite-na-heaglaise*, tate of the church.

Tattinweer in Fermanagh ; *Taite-an-mhaoir*, tate of the *maor* or steward.

Tattraconnaghty in Tyrone ; *Tait-raith-Chonnan-achtaigh*, *tate* of the Connaughtman's rath.

Tattynacunnian ; *Taite-na-gcoinín*, of the rabbits.

Tattynagall in Monaghan ; *Taite-na-nGall*, of Englishmen.

Taughlumny in Down ; *Teach-luimnigh*, house of the bare spot. See vol. i. p. 50.

Tavnaghan in Antrim ; *Tamhnachan*, dim. of *Tamhnach* : a small green or fertile field.

Tavnaghoney in Antrim, and **Tawnahoney** in Leitrim ; *Tamhnach-a-chonaidh*, field of the fire-wood. See vol. ii. p. 351.

Tawin in Galway ; *Tamhan*, a block, stump or tree-trunk. Like Cap, Cappa.

Tawna ; *Tamhnach*, a field. See Tamna.

Tawnalary in Donegal ; *Tamhnach-lathraighe*, field of the house-site. See vol. i. p. 309.

Tawnamartola in Mayo ; *Tamhnach-mairtſheola*, field of the beef. Indicating good fattening land.

Tawnanameeltoge ; *Tamhnach-na-mioltóig*, field of the midges. See vol. ii. p. 292.

Tawnasligo in Donegal ; *Tamhnach-na-sligighe*, field of the *sligs* or shells. Shells were often used as

a soil-improver. See my "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.," "Manures," in Index.

Tawnatrhoaun and **Tawnatruffaun** in Sligo ; *Tamh-nach-a'-tsrotháin*, the field of the streamlet. *Sruthán*, a streamlet, with *t* eclipsing the *s* and aspirate *th* changed to *f*. See Sruthan, vol. i. p. 450.

Tawnavoultry in Sligo ; *Tamhnach-a'-bhualtraigh*, field of the cow-dung. *Bualtrach* here masc.

Tawnawoggaun in Mayo ; *Tamhnach-a'-bhogáin*, field of the soft bog or quagmire. *Bog*, soft.

Tawnycorragh in Leitrim ; *Tamhnaigh-carrach*, rough field.

Tawnycrower in Mayo ; *Tamhnaigh-creabhair*, field of the woodcock ; a resort of woodcocks : p. 11.

Tawnydorragh in Fermanagh ; *Tamhnaigh-dorcha*, dark (shaded) field.

Tawnyfeacle in Leitrim ; field of the tooth. See Feakle.

Tawnyhoosy in Leitrim ; *Tamhnaigh-chuasaigh*, cave-field. *Cuas, causach*, a cave.

Tawnyinah in Mayo ; *Tamhnaigh-eidhneach*, field of ivy.

Tawnylust in Leitrim ; *Tamhaigh-loiste*, field of the *losset* or kneading-trough or well-tilled land. See Losaid in vol. ii. p. 430.

Tawnynaboll in Mayo ; of the holes (*poll*).

Tawnynagry in Mayo ; *Tamhnaigh-na-gruidh*, field of the cattle.

Tawnynahulty in Mayo ; *Tamhnaigh-na-hUltaighe*, field of the Ulsterwoman.

Tawnynameeltoge in Mayo ; same as Tawnana-meeltoge.

Tawnyneden in Roscommon ; of the *eudan* (hill-brow).

Tawnynoran in Mayo and Fermanagh ; *Tamhnaigh-an-uarain*, field of the cold well. See vol. i. p. 453.

Tawnyrover in Roscommon ; *Tamhnaigh-ruadh-bhair* [-roover], field of the red soil. See Rover.

Tawnyslinnaun in Mayo ; field of the *slineán* or shoulder-blade. From the shape of the rock. See Barnaslingan.

Tawnytaskin in Roscommon; *Tamhnaigh-a'-tseiscinn*, field of the marsh. See Sescenn, vol. i. p. 463.

Tawnywaddyduff in Mayo; *Tamhnaigh-a'-mhad-aidh-duibh*, of the black dog. Black dogs are favourite ghosts.

Teadies in Cork; English plural of *téide* [teady], which is a form of *céide*, a flat-topped hill. See vol. i. p. 391.

Teangue in Donegal; a *tongue* or long strip.

Teconnaught in Down; *Tigh-Chonnacht*, house of Connaught, or of a settler from Connaught.

Tedagh in Cork; same as *Céideach*. See Teadies above.

Tedavnet in Monaghan; *Tigh-Damhnata*, the house (*i.e.* religious house) of Davnat, a celebrated virgin martyr saint of the district of Oriel in Mid-Ulster; sixth or seventh century. She became a Christian at a very early age, and being threatened by her father to be forced into an unnatural and loathsome and forbidden marriage, she fled to Gheel in Belgium. But her father who was an obdurate pagan followed her, and as she steadfastly refused to comply with his wishes, he beheaded her with his own hand. She is greatly venerated on the continent as well as in Ireland; and she is the patroness of the great establishment at Gheel for insanity and nervous diseases. Her name, Damhnat [Downat], is also well known in its Latinised form, Dympna or Dymphna.

Tedd in Fermanagh; *Téide*: see Teadies.

Tee; *Tigh*, a house. **Teeboy** in Cavan, yellow house.

Teehill in Monaghan; half translation from Irish name; *Cnoc-a'-tighe*, hill of the (remarkable) house.

Teenabottera: see p. 4.

Teer; *Tír*, land, district (vol. ii. p. 381). See Tir. **Teeranassig** in Cork; district of the waterfall. See Tassagh.

Teeravane in Kerry; *Tír-a'-bháin*, district of the lea land (*bán*).

Teernaboul in Kerry; of the holes. See Tawny-naboll.

Teernacreeve in Westmeath; Correct Irish name *Tir-da-chraobh*, district of the two branches or large branchy trees. "O'Clery's Cal." gives the name *Tir-da-chraobh* when commemorating the patron saint and founder, *Lugh* or *Lughaedh* [Lu, Lu-ay], a relative and disciple of St. Columkille—sixth century. For Craobh, see vol. i. p. 501.

Teernahila in Kerry; *Tir-na-hadhla*, land of the cooper's or ship-carpenter's adze or axe: where persons of either trade lived. See Tirnahillane, and also Moanahila.

Teernakill in Galway; district of the church.

Teeronea in Clare; *Tír-O-nDeaghaidh*, district of the O'Deas, where the *D* is eclipsed after *O* in gen. plur.: p. 10. See next name.

Teeroneer in Clare; *Tír-O-nDubhuidhir* [-neer], district of the O'Dwyers. See last name for eclipsis.

Teev, Teeve, Irish *Taobh*, a side: see vol. i. p. 526. **Teevenacroaghy** in Mayo; *Taobh-na-cruaiche*, side of the *cruach* or stacked-up hill.

Teevnacreeva in Roscommon; *Taobh-na-craoibhe*, side of the *creeve* or branch or large branchy tree.

Teevurcher in Meath; *Taobh-urchair* (hill-) side of the (great) cast or throw, or for practising missile-throwing. See Edenturcher.

Tehelly in King's Co.; *Tech-Thelle*, house of St. Tellē, son of Seigin, seventh century.

Tehorney in Antrim; *Tigh-Thorna*, Torna's house.

Telton in Roscommon; pronounced there Taillenn, exactly the same as the celebrated Taillenn in Meath, the scene of the great fair. Taillenn is the dat. of Taillte, a woman's name in each case, though the two women were different. See Teltown, vol. i.

Templastragh in Antrim; *Teampull-Lasrach*, Church of St. Laisre.

Templebannagh in Clare; *Teampull-beannach*, pinnacled or gabled church.

Temple-effin in Antrim; Saint Effin's Church. See Effin.

Templeludigan in Wexford; church of St. Ludigan or Lugadan.

Templelusk in Wicklow; *Teampull-loiscthe*, burnt church. See *Templeusque*.

Templenaboe in Carlow; *Teampull-na-bo*, church of the cow. Here, according to local tradition, the favourite cow of St. Moling of Ferns was kept.

Templenabree in Sligo; *Teampull-na-bruighe*, church of the *brugh* or farm.

Templenoe in Kerry; see p. 15.

Templequain in Queen's Co.; *Teampull-Chuain*, Cuan's church. Several saints of this name are commemorated.

Templeusque in Cork; written *Templelusky* in *Depositions* (1652), which would point to *Teampull-loiscthe*, burnt church, a name common enough both in its anglicised Irish form, as here, and in its English form, "Burntchurch."

Tennalick in Longford; *Tigh-na-licē*, house of the flagstone.

Tentore in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-tuair*, house of the bleach-green, or grazing place.

Teraghfeeva in Antrim; *Tirach-fiodhbha*, district of the wood.

Teraverty in Monaghan; *Tigh-Rabhartaigh*, Raverty's house.

Termonbarry in Roscommon; the termon or church land of St. Berach or Barry, a well-known distinguished saint of the sixth century, who founded his monastery here.

Ternamuck in Derry; *Tir-na-muc*, district of pigs.

Tervoe in Limerick on S. bank of Shannon; local pronunciation very decided—*Tir-bhugha* [-voo or vooa], district of the blue flowery plant called *burgh*.

The Creagh in Derry; *Critheach* [creeagh], shaking; a shaking-bog.

The League in Cork; *Liaq*, a pillar-stone.

The Raven in Wexford; *Riabhán* [Reevan], greyish spot of land.

The Rover in Kilkenny; Irish *An Robhar*, "The red land."

Tibarney in Roscommon; *Tigh-bearna*, house of the gap.

Tibberedoge in Fermanagh; *Tiobraid-óg*, little well: p. 12, II.

Ticosker in Cavan; *Tigh-Coscraigh*, Coscragh's house.

Ticroghan in Meath; *Tigh-cruachain*, house of the round hill.

Tievegarvlagh in Donegal; *Taobh-garbhlaach*, hill-side of rough grass.

Tievenamara in Armagh; *Taobh-na-marbh*, hillside of the dead. Site of a battle. See vol. i. p. 116.

Tievenameena in Tyrone; *Taobh-na-míne*, hillside of smoothness: smooth side. **Tievenameenta**; *Taobh-na-mínte*, hillside of the smooth spots.

Tieveshilly in Down; *Taobh-sileadh*, hillside of trickling or oozing.

Tieveskeelta in Donegal; *Taobh-scaoilte*, cleft hillside.

Tigreenaun in Galway; *Tigh-gríanain*, house of the greenan or sunny abode.

Tilickafinna in Cork; *Tigh-licē-finne*, house of the white flagstone. For *leac*, see vol. i. p. 416.

Timanagh in Roscommon; *Tigh-manach*, house of monks.

Timard in Galway and Kildare; *Tomard* or *Tuimard*, high bush.

Timeighter in Tipperary; *Tuaim-iachtair*, lower *tuaim* or burial-mound (best local shanachie).

Tinacarra in Roscommon; *Tigh-na-caraidh*, house of the weir or dam. See vol. i. p. 367.

Tinacrannagh in King's Co.; *Tigh-na-cranncha*, house of the trees.

Tinahask in Wicklow; *Tigh-na-heasca*, house of the quagmire or quagmire stream (*eisc*).

Tinahely in Wicklow; *Tigh-na-hEilige*, house of the Ely, which was the name of the little river.

Tincarraun in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-charrain*, house of the rocky land. See Carr.

Tincashel in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-chaisil*, house of the *cashel* or stone fort.

Tincurra in Wexford; house of the *curragh* or moor.

Tingarran in Kilkenny; *Tigh-an-gharrain*, house of the garran or copse. See vol. i. p. 498.

Tinnaberna in Wexford; *Tigh-na-bearna*, of the gap.

Tinnabinna in Waterford; house of the *binn* or pinnacle.

Tinnaclash in Carlow; *Tigh-na-claise* [-clasha], house of the trench. See vol. i. p. 119.

Tinnaclohy in Queen's Co.; house of the stone (*cloch*).

Tinnahask in Wexford; same as Tinahask.

Tinnaragh in Queen's Co., and **Tinnarath** in Wexford; *Tigh-na-raith*, house of or near the *rath* or fort.

Tinnaranny in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-reanna*, of the point (*rinn, reanna*).

Tinnascolly in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-scoile*, house of the school: "schoolhouse."

Tinnashrule in Wexford; house of the *shrule* or stream, of which the correct form is *sruthair* [sruher]; see vol. i. p. 457.

Tinnaslatty in Kilkenny; *Tigh-na-slaite*, house of the *slat* or rod.

Tinnasragh in Queen's Co.; house of the *srath* or river-holm. See Sra.

Tinnatarriff in Limerick; *Toinn-a'-tairbh*, mound of the bull (not *tigh*, house, here).

Tinnoch in Wexford; same as Tiknick.

Tinnynar in Longford; *Tigh-na-nár*, house of slaughterers. See Ar, vol. i. p. 117.

Tinock in Tipperary; same as Tiknick.

Tinoran in Wicklow; *Tigh-an-uarain*, of the well.

Tinriland in Carlow; *Tigh-an-Raoirenn*, house of *Raoire*, a very ancient name of a royal residence. See Reary, where the change from *r* to *l* is noted.

Tintagh in Derry and Roscommon; *Teinteach*, a place of fires, from *teine*, fire, with the termination *tach*. For what purpose?

Tintine in Kilkenny; correct local pronunciation is Tinteem, *i.e.* *Tigh-an-tuim*, house of the bush (*tom, tuim*).

Tintur in Waterford; different from but same meaning as last: house of the bush (*tur*).

Tir, Ter; Irish *tir*, land, a district. See Teer.

Tiraltan in Fermanagh; *Tir-altan*, district of the hillocks: *Alt*, a height, hillock, glen-slope; dim. *Altan*.

Tiranagher in Fermanagh; *Tir-an-eachair*, district of the entangled woods. *Eachair* so understood by intelligent old natives.

Tiraninny in Mayo; *Tir-an-fhionnaidh* [-inny], district of the long grass. *Fionna*, same as *finane* elsewhere, long whitish marsh-grass.

Tirardan in Monaghan; district of the little hill. See Tiraltan.

Tiraroe in Fermanagh; *Tir-a'-ruaidh*, district of the red-haired man.

Tircar in Tyrone; *Tir-cairr*, district of rocks. See Carr.

Tircreven in Derry; *Tir-Criomhthainn*, Crimthann's or Crieffan's district. A very ancient personal name.

Tircur in Tyrone; *Tir-corr*, land of cranes.

Tireighter in Derry; *Tir-iochtair*, lower district.

Tirgan in Derry; *Tir-gceann*, land of heads. Execution place or site of battle. *C* of *ceann* eclipsed after the neuter *Tir*: p. 8.

Tirgarvil in Derry; *Tir-gairbhéil*, land of gravel. Garvil from gravel by metathesis, p. 8.

Tirgoland in Derry; *Tir-gobhláin*, of the (river-) fork.

Tirharon in Donegal; *Tir-Sharain*, Saran's land. *S* aspirated to *h*.

Tirhomin in Donegal; *Tir-thuaimin*, land of the little burial-mound (*tuaimin*). *T* aspirated: p. 3, VI.

Tirinchinan in King's Co.; *Tir-Uinseanain*, land of the little ash-plantation: see vol. i. p. 506.

Tirlahode in Cavan; *Tir-leath-fhóid*, land of the half sod (*fód*). Meaning possibly half in grass; the other half cropped or wild.

Tirlayden in Donegal; *Tir-leadáin*, land of bur-docks. See Turnalaydan.

Tirmacmoe in Monaghan; *Tir-Mic-Mogha*, Mac-Mow's land.

Tirnagashoge in Donegal; *Tir-na-gcuiseág*, land of the *cushoges*. *Cuiseág*, a kind of coarse grass.

Tirnahillane in Cork ; same as Teernahila, only the dim. termination is used. The people have a traditional memory of the fact that a family of ship carpenters lived there about two centuries ago.

Tirnascobe in Armagh ; *Tir-na-scuab*, land of the brooms. Where they got birch for brooms.

Tirnawannagh in Cavan ; *Tir-na-bhfánach*, land of the slopes (*fánach*).

Tirnea in Clare ; *Tir-n Deaghaidh*, Dea's (not O'Dea's) district. Eclipsis here after the neuter *Tir* : p. 8.

Tiroe in Kilkenny and Tipperary ; *Tigh-ruadh*, red house.

Tironaun in Clare ; *Tir-O-n Dán*, district of the O'Dauns or O'Dans. Eclipsis as in last. O'Dan as a family name still exists.

Tirrooaun in Galway ; *Ruadhan's* or Rowan's land.

Tirur in Galway ; *Tir-ur*, fresh or green land.

Tirwinny in Fermanagh ; *Tir-mhuine*, land of the brake. With the neuter aspiration : p. 10.

Tivannagh in Roscommon ; *Tigh-mhanach*, house of monks.

Tivnacree in Armagh ; *Taobh-na-crioch* (hill-) side of the bushy spot.

Toberacrava in Wexford (par. of Kilgarvin), name of a holy well ; *Tobar-a-chrabhaigh* [-craavy], well of devotion. *Crabhadh* [craava], devotion or piety.

Toberagnee in Antrim ; *Tobar-Ui-Ghniomha*, O'Gneeve's or Agnew's well.

Toberagoole in Waterford ; *Tober-a'-ghuail*, well of the coal. Pits for making charcoal near the well.

Toberaneague in Cork ; *Tobar-an-fhiaig*, of the deer.

Toberaniddaun in Clare ; *Tober-an-fheadáin*, well of the streamlet, *i.e.* a well having a plentiful out-flow. *F* of *feadán* disappears by aspiration : p. 2, IV. See vol. i. p. 458.

Toberbellananima, a well near Oranmore in Galway beside a little stream. Bellananima is the "ford of the soul" (for which see Ballinanima, vol. ii. p. 467). The well took name from the ford.

Toberbobaunia in Wexford, holy well : *Tobar-bo-*

báine, well of the white cow. “A white cow used to come out of it.” (Local.)

Toberboe in Queen’s Co.; well of the cows. Cattle coming to drink.

Toberbreedia, **Toberbreedy**, and **Toberbride**, all through Ireland; St. Brigit’s well.

Tobercrossaun in Galway; well of the little cross. Crosses over holy wells are common.

Toberdan in Roscommon; pronounced Toberdawn, where *dán* is the dim. termination; little well. See p. 12, II.

Toberdoney in Antrim and Louth; *Tobar-domhnáigh*, well of the church, or of Sunday. See vol. i. p. 318.

Toberiheen in Roscommon; *Tobar-Fheichín* [-eheen], well of St. Fechín of Fore (in Westmeath)—sixth and seventh centuries—a great saint, who is well known in Connaught also. The *F* of *Fechín* drops out by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Toberlomina in Wexford; *Tobar-Luimnigh*, well of the bare spot. Lomina, same as Limerick, vol. i. p. 50.

Tobermaing near Castleisland in Kerry; so called because it is the source of the river Maing or Maine.

Tobermakee in Roscommon; well of St. Mochaidhe.

Tobermalug in Limerick; of St. Moluag or Mola ga.

Tobernadarry in Mayo; *Tobar-na-daraighe*, of the oak or oak plantation.

Tobernadrooa in Kilkenny; *Tobar-na-ndruadh*, well of the druids. Very old name.

Tobernagann near Duniry in Galway; *Tobar-na-gceann*, well of the heads. “Cures headaches.”

Tobernagauhoge in Westmeath; *Tobar-na-geáthóig*, well of the strawberry bushes (*cathóg*).

Tobernaglashy in Sligo; *Tobar-na-gclaisighe*, of the trenches.

Tobernagola in Antrim; *-na-gabhla*, of the (river-) fork.

Tobernahulla in Waterford; *Tobar-na-hulaidh*, of the altar-tomb. The *uladh* was over the holy well: vol. i. p. 338.

Tobernashee in Mayo; of the fairies—fairy well.

Tobernaveen in Roscommon (parish of Kilmacumsy); *Tobar-na-bhFiann*, well of the *Fianna* or Fena. The local tradition is that “Finn-mac-Coole and his boys” used to drink there; showing how correctly the name transmits the old lore. For the Fena, see vol. i. p. 91.

Tobernaveen or **Tobernavune** near Castleisland in Kerry; *Tobar-na-bhfionn*, “well of the white spots.” Here the “white spot” (*fionn*) is a “pearl” or cataract on the eye, which this well is believed to cure.

Tobernaveenog, the name of two holy wells in Meath; from St. Vinnog. See Kilvinnoge.

Toberreeoge in Roscommon; of the well-known St. Rioc of Inishbofin in Lough Ree on the Shannon, contemporary with St. Patrick.

Tobertaskin in Co. Dublin; well of the marsh. *Sescenn*, a marsh, with *s* eclipsed by *t*.

Toberultan in Meath; Ultan’s well. The loving and gentle St. Ultan, bishop of Ardbraccan, who fed with his own hands the starving little orphans left after the Plague of 664. For him, see “Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.” Index.

Tobradan in Fermanagh; same as Toberdan.

Toem in Tipperary; *Tuaim*, a burial-mound. See vol. i. p. 335.

Togher, a causeway (vol. i. p. 374). **Toghreen** in Kildare, little causeway; dim. **Toghergar** in Galway; *Tochar-gearr*, short causeway.

Toghernaross in Cavan; *Tochar-na-ros*, causeway of the woods.

Tollumgrange in Down; *Talamh-gráinsighe*, land of the grange or granary farm (see Grange). The *mh* of *Talamh*, which should be sounded *v*, is here restored: p. 4, XI. For *Talamh*, land, see vol. ii. p. 380.

Tollymore in Down; *Tulaigh-mór*, great *tulach* or hill. Here dat. used as a nom.: p. 13.

Tom sometimes represents *tom*, a bush; sometimes *tuaim*, a burial-mound or tumulus. See vol. i. p. 335.

Tomacork in Wicklow; Corc's burial-mound (*tuaim*).

Tomadilly in Wexford; mound of the foliage (*duille*, leaf).

Tomagaddy in Wexford; burial-mound of the thief.

Tomakeany in Kilkenny; *Tom-a'-chaonaigh*, bush (not burial-mound) of the moss (*caonach*). See vol. ii. p. 377.

Tomanine in Wexford; *Tuaim-an-adhain*, mound of (or beside) the caldron (*adhan*): *i.e.* a deep hole in the river Boro. Tomanine Bridge here over the Boro is now often corruptly called "the Tomb of the Nine"! For this species of corruption, see Vinegar Hill.

Tomanoole in Wexford; *Tuaim-an-ubhaill*, mound of the orchard.

Tomany in Galway and Monaghan; *Tomanaighe*, abounding in bushes (*tom*, *toman*). **Tomanynambraher**, bushy place of the friars: indicating ecclesiastical property.

Tomatee in Wexford; *Tuaim-a'-tighe*, tumulus of (or near) the house. See Attee.

Tombay in Wexford, and **Tombeagh** in Carlow; *Tuaim-beithe*, burial-mound of the birch. See vol. i. p. 506.

Tomboholla in Mayo; *Tuaim-boithe-Thola*, mound of the tent or hut (*both*) of Tola (man). The *T* of Tola aspirated to *h*: p. 3, VI.

Tombrack in Wexford; *Tuaim-breac*, speckled mound. **Tombrick**, *Tuaim-Bruic*, Broc's tumulus.

Tombrickane in Tipperary; *Brecan's* tumulus.

Tomcool in Wexford; *Tuaim-Cumhaill*, Cumal's or Cowell's burial-mound.

Tomdarragh in Wicklow and Carlow; mound of oaks.

Tome in Clare; *Tuaim*, a tumulus or burial mound.

Tomfarney in Wexford; mound of the alders. See vol. i. p. 515.

Tomgarrow in Wexford; *Tuaim-garbh*, rough mound.

Tomnafinnoge in Wicklow; *Tuaim-na-fionnóige*,

mound of the scaldcrow. A haunt of scaldcrows : p. 11.

Tomnahaha in Kilkenny ; *Tuaim-na-haithé*, tumulus of the kiln. See vol. i. p. 377.

Tomnalosset in Wexford, better Tomnalosty ; tumulus of the kneading-trough (*losad*) or fertile well-tilled field.

Tomnaskela in Wicklow ; *Tuaim-na-scéalach*, burial-mound of the story-tellers. *Scéalauidhe*, a story-teller : gen. plur. *scéalach*.

Tomnaslough in Carlow ; *Tamhnach-salach*, dirty or miry field (not tumulus). See Tawny.

Tomnasock ; *Tamhnach-soc*, field of the plough-shares.

Tomogrow in Monaghan ; *Tomóg-ruadh*, red little heath-bushes (local).

Tomree in Galway ; *Tom-righ*, king's bush. See Ree.

Tomrud in Leitrim ; mound of the red iron-scum : see Rod in vol. ii. p. 218.

Ton ; Irish *Tón* or *Tóin*, the back side, a thick hill, bottom land. See vol. i. p. 525.

Tonaerick in Galway, and **Tonaerock** in Mayo ; *Tón-a'-cnuic*, bottom or back of the hill. In both *n* is changed to *r* for ease of pronunciation. See Crick.

Tonafora in Cork ; *Tón-na-fóire*, back of the beans. *Fóire*, used here for the usual *ponaire*.

Tonagarraun in Galway ; back of the copse (*gárrán*).

Tonagimpsy in Monaghan ; *Tonnach-'ic-Dhiomasaigh* [Tonickimsy], the rampart of the son of Dempsey. See Mac.

Tonaknick and **Tonaknock** in Roscommon and Kerry ; same as Tonaerick.

Tonaleeaun in Mayo ; *Tóin-a'-liaghain*, bottom or bottom-land of the trowel : from shape.

Tonamace in Galway and Mayo ; an odd combination, but it means the back-side of the *más* (thigh) or thick hill.

Tonaneeve in Monaghan ; *Tón-na-naomh*, bottom

land of the saints: belonging to some neighbouring monastery.

Tonanoran in Fermanagh; bottom land of the *oran* or cold well. See vol. i. p. 453.

Tonardrum in Fermanagh; back of the high ridge.

Tonaree in Limerick; *Tón-a'-righ*, back or bottom land of the king. See Ree.

Tonatanvally in Mayo: *Tón-a-tseanbhaile*, back or bottom of the old town.

Tonatleva in Mayo; *Tón-a-tsleibhe*, back side of the mountain.

Tonet River in Queen's Co.; *Tonnait*, wavy river. *Tonn*, a wave, with *t* appended: vol. ii. p. 15.

Tonintlieve in Monaghan; same as Tonatleva. In both the *s* of *sliabh* falls out, being eclipsed by *t*: p. 4, VII.

Tonlefone in King's Co. and Roscommon; *Tón-le-móin*, back side to the bog.

Tonree in Mayo; same as Tonaree.

Tonteere in Limerick; *Tón-tíre*, bottom part of the district (*tír*).

Tonyarraher in Cavan; *Tamhnaigh-arachair*, field of ploughing or tillage. *Arachair*, derivative from *Ar*, tillage. See Cloonaraher.

Tonygarrow in Wicklow; *Tamhnaigh-garbh*, rough field. *Tamhnaigh* dat. instead of nom. *Tamhnach*: p. 13.

Tonyglasson in Monaghan; *Toin-Ui-Glasáin*, O'Glassan's bottom land.

Tonyhallagh in Cavan; *Tamhnaigh-shalach*, miry field.

Tonyhull in Cavan; *Tón-a'-chuill*, back land of hazel. See vol. i. p. 514.

Tonyin in Cavan; *Tamhnaigh-Fhinn*, Finn's field. *F* of Finn disappears by aspiration: p. 2, IV.

Tonymore in Cavan, Fermanagh, and Longford; large field.

Tonyshandeny in Monaghan; *Tón-a-tseanduine*, bottom land of the old man. Eclipsis neglected.

Tonysillogagh in Monaghan; *Tonnaidh-saileógach*.

bottom lands of the sallow trees. *Sail, saileog*, with *ach* to make *saileogach*.

Tonystackan in Monaghan; *Tónaigh-stacáin*, bottom lands of the stake.

Tonystick; *Tonaigh-stuic*, much the same as last.

Tonytallagh in Monaghan; *Tón-a'-tsailigh*, bottom land of the sallows. *S* eclipsed by *t*.

Tonyvarnog in Fermanagh; *Tón-na-bhfearnóg*, bottom land of the alders.

Tonywardan in Longford; *Tón-Ui-Bhardain*, O'Bardan's bottom land.

Too or **Tooa** sometimes represents *tuaith*, a territory or district, and sometimes *tuath*, north.

Toobrackan in Mayo; Breacan's territory.

Toocananagh in Mayo; territory of the canons—ecclesiastical property.

Toolinn in Fermanagh; *Tuaith-Fhláinn*, Flann's district. *F* disappears by aspiration. Gen. *Fláinn*, pron. *Flinn*.

Toolobaun in Galway; district of the windings (*lubán*).

Tooloscan in Roscommon; *Tuaith-loscáin*, district of the burning. Not burning land here (see Beatin), but burning dried *sceachs* or bushes on the Shannon as a vessel signal.

Toom in Cork and Wexford; *Tuaim*, a burial-mound. **Tuama** in Leitrim, the plural:—mounds.

Toomaline in Limerick; *Tuaim-Ui-Laighin*, O'Lyne's or Lyons's burial-mound. Like Carrigaline.

Toor, Irish *Tuar*; sometimes means (primarily) a bleach-green, or where things are spread out to dry, sometimes (secondarily) a home field where cows graze and are fed and milked. Same with the dim. *Tooren*. *Toors* and *Tooreens* are often along streams.

Toora in King's Co.; written Tawragh in an Inq. Jac. I, showing that it is the same as Tara: *Teamhrach*, a conspicuous residence on a hill. See vol. i. p. 294.

Torboney in Cork; *Tuar-bainne*, grazing-field of the milk.

Tooreenbreanla in Kerry; *Tuairin-Ui-Bhreanaill*,

O'Brannall's green field. The Brannalls now often call themselves "Brabacy."

Tooreenklassagh in Cork; field of the furrows. *Clais, Classach*, a trench or furrow.

Tooreencullenagh in Cork; field or green of holly.

Tooreenglanahée in Cork; *Tuairín-Mhig-Fhlannch-adha*, MacClancy's grazing-field or bleach-green.

Tooreennafersha in Kerry; *Tuairín-na-feirste*, little grazing-field or bleach-green of the *fearsat*, or sand-bank-ford. See vol. i. p. 361.

Tooreennaguppoge in Cork; field of the dockleaves (*copóg*).

Tooreennahone in Kerry; *Tuairín-na-huamhann*, little bleach-green or feeding-place of the cave. The cave is in a fort near the village.

Tooreennascarty in Kerry; of the thicket (*scairt*): vol. i. p. 496.

Tooreennastooka in Kerry; of the pointed hill (*stuaic, stuaice*).

Toorlestraun in Sligo; *Tuar-loistreain*, feeding-place of the corn-burning, *i.e.* burned in the ear. See vol. i. p. 238.

Toornafolla in Meath, and **Toornafulla** in Limerick; *Tuar-na-fola*, field of the blood (*fuil*). A battle here.

Toornahooan in Clare; cave. Same as Tooreennahone.

Toornanoulagh in Kerry; *Tuar-na-n Ollthach*, field or bleach-green of the Ulstermen. An Ulster family settled here.

Tootagh in Mayo; *Tuadhtach*, *lay* land, *i.e.* land belonging to lay people, as distinguished from land belonging to the church. *Tuaith*, the country, a countryman.

Top, Topp; Irish *Tap*, a round mass, or lump or hill.

Tor in Donegal; *Tor*, a tower, a pointed hill. **Toragh**, a place of pointed hills. See Tory Island in vol. i.

Tormaun in Galway; corruption (by metathesis) of *Trommán*, the elder or boor-tree. For *Tromm*. see vol. i. p. 517.

Tornabodagh in Antrim; *Tor-na-mbodach*, pointed hill of the churls (*bodach*: vol. ii. p. 164).

Tornagrough in Antrim; *Tor-na-gcruach*, *Tor* of the stacked-up hills. (*Cruach*: vol. ii. p. 387.)

Tornant in Wicklow; *Tor-neannta*, hill of the nettles. This is now the name of a fort, which is really the ancient Liamhna (now Dunlavin), one of the Leinster palaces. See "Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel." Index, "Palaces."

Torpan in Roscommon; *Torpan*, a knoll, a hillock (*tor*).

Torrewa in Cavan; *Tor-riabhaigh*, grey hill-tower, or tower of the grey man.

Tossy in Monaghan; *Tosaigh*, front or first: from its position in regard to other similar local features.

Tough, a district—*Tuaith*, same as *Too*. **Toughbaun** in Cork, white district: **Toughraheen**, ferny district.

Touknockane in Tipperary; *Tuaith-cnocán*, district of the little hills.

Touloure in Tipperary; *Toll-odhar*, dun-coloured hollow (*toll*).

Townagh in Tyrone; *Tamhnach*, a field: see *Tawny*.

Townagha in Tipperary; plural of *Tamhnach*: fields.

Townaloughra in Galway; *Tamhnach-luachra*; rushy field.

Townamullog in Wexford; *Tamhnach-mbullog*, field of bullocks, showing neuter eclipsis: p. 8.

Townlough in Tipperary; *Tonn-locha*, quagmire of the lake. *Tonn* is a wave; but sometimes denotes a quagmire.

Tragalee in Kerry; *Traigh-a'-laoigh*, strand of the calf: where the aspirated *g* of *Traigh* is restored and retained.

Trane in Wexford; pron. *Traan* (*aa* like *a* in car); *Torán*, a hillock.

Trannish in Fermanagh; *Traigh-inis*, shore-island.

Trasgarve; *Treas-garbh*, rough *treas* or third (of land).

Traskernagh in Galway; full of rough brambles (*treasc*).

Trasternagh in Galway; a brambly place. See Tristernagh.

Trawfrask in Cork; *Traigh-phraisce*, strand of the pottage. *Praiseach*, wild cabbage, which is used in making pottage (*praisc*), grew there.

Trawlebane in Cork; *Traigh-Liobáin*, Liban's strand. Liban the Mermaid inhabits lakes through Ireland. Her story will be found in Joyce's "Old Celtic Romances."

Treagh in Louth; *Treidh*, a third (of some land).

Trean; *Trian*, a third, one of three equal parts (of land topographically).

Treanacreeve in Roscommon; *Trian-na-craobhe*, third part (of land) of the branch or branchy tree.

Treanagry in Roscommon; *Trian-na-gruidhe*, of the cattle. See Lisnagry, vol. i. p. 284.

Treanavinny in Donegal; *Trian-a'-mhuine*, of the brake.

Treanfasy in Donegal; *Trian-fásaigh*, land-third of the wilderness. (*Fásach*: vol. i. p. 496.)

Treangarriv, **Treangarrow**, **Treangularve** in Kerry and Mayo; *Trian-garbh*, rough third part.

Treankyle in Galway; *Trian-coill*, of the hazel.

Treannadullagh in Leitrim; *Trian-na-dtulach*, of the hillocks.

Treannahow in Clare; *Trian-na-habha*, of the river: situated on a river.

Treanoughter in Mayo, and **Treanoughtragh** in Kerry; upper third. See Uachdar, vol. ii. p. 441.

Treanscrabbagh in Sligo; rough third. And it is rough and stony. See Scrabbagh.

Treantagh in Donegal; same as Trean or *Trian*, a third, with the termination *tach* (p. 12, I). Meaning a farm made up of thirds.

Treanybrogan in Mayo; *Trían-Ui-Bhrogáin*, O'Brogan's third.

Treel in Fermanagh and Longford; *Traoil* or *Traoile*, a strip of land.

Trellick in Galway; *Tri-liag*, three pillar-stones. Like Trillick, vol. i. p. 263.

Trenaree in Kilkenny; the king's third. See Ree. **Trienamongan** in Tyrone; O'Mongan's third. See O.

Trienearagh in Kerry; *Trían-iarthach*, western third.

Trila in Roscommon; *Traoile*, stripe. See Treel.

Trimragh in Donegal; *Tromm-rath*, boor-tree fort.

Trippul in Kerry; *Triopoll*, a cluster (of bushes).

Tristaun in Galway; same as Trostan below.

Tromaty in Donegal; corrupted from *Druim-a'-toighe*, hill-ridge of the house.

Tromogagh in Fermanagh; a place of elders or boor-trees (*Tromm*: vol. i. p. 517). Two terminations here: dim. *óig* and *ach*, both meaning abounding in: p. 12, I and II.

Tromra and **Trumra** of frequent occurrence; *Trorimra*, place of elders or boor-trees.

Trostan in Monaghan and elsewhere; a name often given to hills with a peculiar-shaped crooked top, from a fancied resemblance to a pilgrim's staff: *Trosdan*, a pilgrim's staff. See Tristaun.

Trusk, a component of names, generally of mountains, of frequent occurrence: Irish *Trosc*, a codfish, as to which meaning there is no mistake. In some cases the intelligent old Irish speakers believe that the mountain is so called from a fancied resemblance to a cod's back, which is likely true (like Muckish, pig's back). But in many cases the name is given simply from the abundance of the fish in the adjacent sea. Each name with Trusk must be interpreted according to the circumstances of the case. Hence we have **Trusk** in Donegal, **Truska** and **Trusky** in Galway, places abounding in codfish.

Trusklieve in Clare; *Trosc-shliabh*, cod-mountain, where the *s* of *sieve* falls out by aspiration. But **Trusklieve** in Donegal is interpreted differently by the people of the place, who know Irish well: *Troisc-shliabh*, "hungry mountain," from *trosc* or *troscadh*, to fast.

Trustan in Fermanagh and Antrim; same as Trostan.

Tul, a hill; the root-word of a number of derivatives, such as *Tulach*, *Tullagh*, *Tully*, *Tullig*, *Tolly*, *Tulla*, *Tullaghan*, &c., all meaning hill or hillock. Tul is often made Tula.

Tulcon in Leitrim; *Tul-con*, hill of hounds.

Tullaghansleek in Westmeath; *Tulchan-slig*, little hill of the shells: pointing to the use of shells as a soil improver.

Tullagher in Kilkenny; *Tulach*, a hill, with *r* added: vol. ii. p. 12.

Tullaghgarley in Antrim; *Tulach-garbhlaigh*, rough hill.

Tullaghna in Kerry; *Tul-Lachtna*, Lachtna's hill.

Tullaghobegley in Donegal; Irish name *Tulachan-Bigli*, Bigli's or Begley's *tullaghan* or little hill.

Tullaghomeath in Louth; hill of Omeath (which see).

Tullaghore in Antrim; *Tulach-odhar*, brown hill. See Tullore.

Tullamaine in Tipperary; *Tulach-meadhoin*, middle hill. **Tullamaine** in Kilkenny is spelt and interpreted by the people differently: *Tulach-maoine*, hill of riches or wealth: but why? *Maoin* [mween], *maoine*, riches.

Tullanacorra in Mayo; hill of the *cora* or weir.

Tullanafolye in Tyrone; locally pronounced *Tulana-fola*, hill of the blood. Should be anglicised "Tullanafulla." See Toornafolla.

Tullanaginn in Fermanagh; of the heads. See Tirgan.

Tullanaguiggy in Fermanagh; *Tula-na-gcuigidh*, of the fifths (divisions of land).

Tullanascreen in Donegal; true name *Talamh-na-serine*, land (not hill) of the shrine, i.e. land set apart for the support of the church built to hold the shrine. See Scrín in vol. i. p. 321.

Tullandreen in Cavan; hill of the blackthorn (*Droighean*): vol. i. p. 517.

Tullanree in Donegal; *Tul-an-fhraoigh*, hill of the heath (*fraoch*): not *righ*, a king.

Tullanvoolty in Kilkenny; *Tul-an-bhuailte*, hill of the striking or battle: *buail*, strike; *buaileadh*, *buailte*, striking.

Tullatreada in Cork; hill of the drove (*tréad*).

Tulleevin in Monaghan; *Tul-aoibhinn*, beautiful hill: vol. ii. p. 64.

Tullintanvally in Down; *Tul-an-tseanbhaile*, hill of the old town (*sean-bhaile*, with *s* eclipsed by *t*).

Tullinteane in Donegal; *Tul-an-tsidheáin*, hill of the foxglove or fairy-thimble (a fairy-herb of mighty power). *Sidhean* is also a fairy-mount.

Tullintlisny in Monaghan; *Tul-an-tsliasnighe*, hill of the beetle; where the women beetled the clothes in process of washing. *Slis*, *slisne*, a beetle.

Tullintrain in Derry; *Tul-an-tréin*, hill of the mighty man (*treun*).

Tullira in Galway; *Tul-oighre*, hill of the heir: on account of some local family arrangement.

Tullore in Queen's Co.; *Tul-odhar*, dark grey hill. See Tullaghore.

Tollowclay in Wicklow; *Tulach-cleithe*, hill of the hurdle, or harrow. In old times harrows were made from strong hurdles, as they are sometimes now.

Tullyanog in Cavan; *Tulaigh-fheannóige* [-annoga], hill of the scaldcrow; *i.e.* a resort (p. 11). Observe the dat. of *Tulach* (*Tulaigh*) is used for nom. (p. 13): the *f* of *feannog* drops out by aspiration: and the nom. of *anog* is used instead of the gen. *anoga* (p. 12).

Tullyargle in Armagh; *Tulaigh-Ui-Ardghail*, O'Ardgal's or O'Hargal's hill.

Tullyarmon in Derry; Heremon's or Harman's hill.

Tullyarran in Meath; *Tulaigh-arain*, hill of bread (indicating fertile corn-land?).

Tullybellina in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-beil-an-atha*, hill of the ford-mouth or ford. See Beal.

Tullyblety in Tyrone; *Tulagh-bleite*, hill of grinding. Where a mill stood.

Tullyboard in Down; *Tulagh-buird*, hill of the *board*, or table: flat-topped hill.

Tullyboy, yellow hill; **Tullybrack** and **Tullybrick**, speckled hill.

Tullybradan in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-Braílin*, Braddan's or Salmon's hill. The O'Braddans often change their name to Salmon; for Irish *bradan* signifies a salmon.

Tullybrone in Armagh; *Tulaigh-brón*, of the mill-stone.

Tullybuck in Monaghan; corrupted from Tullybog, soft hill; *Tulaigh-bog* being the correct local Irish name.

Tullycallidy in Armagh; *Tulaigh-calloide*, hill of contention.

Tullycallrick in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-calraic*, hill of the hazels. *Call* or *coll*, hazel; *raic*, a collective termination.

Tullycleave in Donegal; *Tulaigh-cléibh*, hill of the breast. Like Ought. *Cliabh* [cleeve] is a basket, but often used to denote the chest, from shape (with ribs).

Tullyclevaun in Leitrim; hill of the cradle (*cliabhán*) or hollow. See Mullaghcleevaun.

Tullycoe in Cavan; hill of the cuckoos (*cuach*).

Tullycoly in Leitrim; hill of the pole (*cuaille*).

Tullycorker in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-carcragh*, hill of the narrow pass or valley. *Carcair* is a prison, but usually applied topographically as above. Observe the nom. *corker* retained incorrectly instead of the proper gen. *corcragh*: p. 12. See Prison, vol. ii. p. 229.

Tullycreen in Clare; *Tulaighcríon*, withered hill.

Tullycreevy in Fermanagh and Leitrim; *Tulaigh-craobhaigh*, hill of the branch or branchy tree; or branchy or bushy hill.

Tullyceroman in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-an-chromáin*, of the crow or rook. A haunt of crows, a rookery: p. 11. Croman is also applied to a kite.

Tullycunny in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-conaigh*, of the firewood.

Tullydush in Donegal; *Tulaigh-duis*, hill of the bush (*dos*).

Tullyganny in Mayo; *Tulaigh-gainimh*, hill of sand.

Tullygarran in Armagh and Kerry; of the copse (*garran*, vol. i. p. 498).

Tullygay in Donegal; *Tulaigh-gedh*, of the (wild) geese.

Tullyglush in Armagh, Down, and Tyrone; *Tulaigh-glaise*, of the streamlet (*glaise, glas*: vol. i. p. 455).

Tullygowan in Antrim and Louth; of the smith.

Tullygullin in Cavan; *Tulaigh-gcuilinn*, of the holly.

Tullygun in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-geon*, of hounds. In these two last, the *c* is eclipsed after the neuter *Tully*: p. 8.

Tullyharney in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-hairneadh*, hill of sloes (*airen*: vol. i. p. 518). *H* prefixed by the neuter *Tulaigh*: p. 10.

Tullyheeran in Tyrone, and **Tullyherron** in Armagh and Down; *Tulaigh-chaorthainn*, hill of quicken-trees (*caorthann*: vol. i. p. 513).

Tullyhorky in Donegal; *Tulaigh-choirce*, hill of oats (*coirce*: vol. ii. p. 321). The first *c* of *coirce* aspirated by the neuter *Tulaigh* (p. 10), and so reduced to *h* (p. 2, II).

Tullyhunco barony in Cavan; *Tealach-Dhunchadha* (Hy F), the household or family of Dunchadh. See *Tullow*, vol. i. p. 131.

Tullykane in Meath; *Tulaigh-Céin*, Kian's hill.

Tullykeeran in Derry; same as **Tullyheeran**.

Tullykelter in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-Chealtchair*, hill of *Keltchar*, a very old personal name.

Tullykittagh in Antrim; *Tulaigh-ciotaigh*, hill of the *kitthagh* or *kitthoge* or left-handed person: where the nom. *kittagh* is retained instead of the gen. *kitty*: p. 12.

Tullylark in Donegal; *Tulaigh-leirge*, hill of the (remarkable) slope. Here also the nom. (*lark*) is retained instead of the gen. (*lerka* or *lergy*).

Tullyleague in Limerick, Donegal, and Roscommon; *Tulaigh-liag*, hill of the flagstones (*liag*: vol. i. p. 416).

Tullyleak in Limerick, and **Tullyleek** in Tyrone; same as last.

Tullylin in Sligo, and **Tullylinn** in Armagh; hill of the *linn* or pool (vol. ii. p. 407).

Tullylish in Down; *Tulaigh-lis*, hill of the *lis* or fort. Here the gen. of *lis* is *lis* [pronounced in Irish *lish*] instead of *leasa*, which is correct. See *Lis*.

Tullylone in Fermanagh and Monaghan; of the lambs (*luán* or *lubhán*, vol. ii. p. 304).

Tullyloop in Down; *Tulaigh-lúb*, of the windings.

Tullyloskan in Donegal; *Tulaigh-losgáin*, hill of the burning (vol. i. p. 238).

Tullylost in Armagh and Kildare; *Tulaigh-loiste*, of the kneading-trough or good land (*losaid*: vol. ii. p. 430).

Tullylougherny in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-luacharn-aigh*, hill of the rushes (*luachair*, with the collective termination, *rnach*: p. 12, I). See vol. ii. p. 333.

Tullymacreeve in Armagh; *Tulaigh-Mic-Riabh-aigh*, MacCreevy's hill.

Tullymargy in Fermanagh; of the market (*margadh*).

Tullynabeherny in Cavan; *Tulaigh-na-beithear-naighe*, of the birch: *beith*, birch (vol. i. p. 506), with the collective termination *rnach*: p. 12, I.

Tullynabohoge in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-bohóige*, hill of the hut: vol. i. p. 305.

Tullynacleigh in Cavan; *Tulaigh-na-cloiche*, of the stone.

Tullynadall in Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-dála*, hill of the meeting. Each was the scene of tribal meetings, which were generally held on hills.

Tullynagarn in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-gcarn*, hill of the carns.

Tullynageer in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-na-gcaor*, of the berries. See *Vinegar Hill*.

Tullynagin in Armagh; *Tulaigh-na-gceann*, hill of the heads. Field of battle or an execution place. See vol. i. p. 522.

Tullynaglaggan in Donegal; *Tulaigh-na-gcloigeann*, hill of the skulls. Battlefield?

Tullynagowan in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-ngamhan*, hill of the calves. See vol. i. p. 471.

Tullynagrackan in Sligo; *Tulaigh-na-gcroiceann*,

hill of the skins or hides. Tanners lived there: vol. ii. p. 117.

Tullynaha in Donegal, **Tullynahaia** in Leitrim, and **Tullynahaw** in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-na-haithe*, hill of the kiln (*aith*: vol. i. p. 377).

Tullynahinnion in Antrim; *Tulaigh-na-hingine*, hill of the daughter (*inghín*). Pointing to some forgotten family arrangement. See Tullira.

Tullynakill in Down; *Tulaigh-na-cille*, hill of the church.

Tullynaloob in Fermanagh; same as Tullyloob (of the river-windings).

Tullynamalra in Monaghan; *Tullynamannrakh* (change from *n* to *l*: p. 5), hill of the mangers or stalls. See Lissheenamanragh.

Tullynamoltra in Cavan; same as Tullynamalra.

Tullynamucduff in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-na-muc-dubh*, of the black pigs.

Tullynamullan in Antrim; *Tulaigh-na-mbulán*, hill of the young bulls (*bulán*).

Tullynaroog in Leitrim: better Tullynarooga; *Tulaigh-na-ruaige*, hill of the rout or defeat. A battle-field: see vol. i. p. 116.

Tullynashane in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-na-sidhean*, hill of the fairymounts; or more likely of the fairy-thimbles (foxgloves): vol. i. p. 186. See Tullinteane.

Tullynasoo in Down; *Tulaigh-na-subh*, hill of the berries, usually strawberries. (*Subh*: vol. ii. p. 324.)

Tullynasrahan in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-na-sruth-áin*, hill of the streamlet (vol. i. p. 458).

Tullynavinn in Donegal; *Tulaigh-na-bhfinn*, hill of the fair-haired people (*Finn*, vol. ii. p. 271).

Tullyneevin in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-naoibhinn*, beautiful hill (*aoibhinn*: vol. ii. p. 64). *N* prefixed to *aoibhinn*, by the neuter *Tulaigh*: p. 8.

Tullyquilly in Down; *Tulaigh-cuaille*, hill of the pole or branchless tree-trunk.

Tullyraw in Tyrone; of the *rath* or fort.

Tullyreagh in Antrim and Fermanagh; grey hill.

Tullyreavy in Tyrone; grey hill.

Tullyree in Down and Monaghan; *Tulaigh-fhraoigh*

[-rec], hill of the heath. *F* of *fraoigh* disappears by aspiration, caused by the neuter *Tulaigh* : p. 10.

Tullyroan in several northern counties; Rowan's hill.

Tullyrush in Tyrone; of the wood or peninsula (*ros*).

Tullysiddoge in Donegal; see Lough Tullysiddoge.

Tullyskerry in Monaghan; *Tulaigh-sceire*, of the sharp rock.

Tullysranadeega in Fermanagh; *Tulaigh-sraithe-na-díge*, hill of the *strath* (river-holm) of the *dyke* (*i.e.* a trench). For *díg*, see vol. ii. p. 318.

Tullytawen in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-tamhain*, hill of the stake, stock, or trunk. See Tawin.

Tullyval in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-mheall*, hill of the knolls or hummocks. In this and the three following names the neuter *Tulaigh* aspirates the consonant next after it: p. 10.

Tullyvallan in Armagh; *Tulaigh-mhalainn*, hill of the prominent brow or peak. See Malin.

Tullyvally in Tyrone; *Tulaigh-bhealaigh*, hill of the pass or road.

Tullyvaragh in Monaghan; locally corrupted from *Tulaigh-mhanrach*, hill of the mangers. Several good authorities give the anglicised name correctly, Tullyvanragh. See Manragh.

Tullyvarraga in Clare; *Tulaigh-Ui-Bhearga*, O'Berga's hill. An inserted vowel turns Berga into a trisyllable, while the *B* is aspirated to *V*, and *ea* properly gets the sound of *a*; so that in the place-name *Berga* becomes *Varraga*. The O'Bergas were a well-known, distinguished old family of that district, and are commemorated by O'Heeren.

Tullyvarran in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-Ui-Bhearrain*; O'Barron's or Barron's hill. Family name still exists.

Tullyvealnaslee in Galway; *Tulaigh-bhéil-na-slighe*, hill of the mouth (or opening or beginning) of the highway or main road.

Tullyveela in Leitrim; *Tulaigh-mhíle*, hill of the mile: *i.e.* a mile from some more important place.

Tullyvellia in Sligo; *Tulaigh-bheile*, of the *bile* or ancient tree. See vol. i. p. 499.

Tullyvinny in Donegal; *Tulaigh-mhuine*, of the shrubbery.

Tullyvogy in Fermanagh and Monaghan; *Tulaigh-bhogaigh*, hill of the bog (*bogach*: vol. ii. p. 47).

Tullyvohaun in Roscommon; *Tulaigh-bhotháin*, hill of the hut (*bothán*: vol. i. p. 305). **Tullyvoheen** in Galway; same with a different dim.: p. 12, II.

Tullywana in Leitrim; *Tulaighe-bhána*, white hills.

Tullywasnacunagh in Down; *Tulaigh-chuas-na-geoineach*, hill of the rabbit-holes (*cuas*, a cave, a hole: vol. i. p. 437); *coineach* (*coinín*, a rabbit, vol. i. p. 481).

Tullywaum in Cavan; *Tulaigh-mhadhma*, hill of the breach or defeat. But *madhm* would bear other meanings: vol. i. p. 176.

Tullyweel in Fermanagh and Meath; *Tulaigh-mhaol*, bare hill.

Tullywinny in Armagh and Tyrone; same as Tullyvinny.

Tulrush in Galway and Roscommon; *Tul-ruis*, hill of the wood (*ros*: vol. i. pp. 443, 495).

Tulrusk in Leitrim; hill of the morass (*rusc*, vol. i. p. 464).

Tumgesh in Mayo; *Tuaim-geise*, burial-mound of the prohibition. *Geis* [gesh: *g* hard as in *get*] is something forbidden under preternatural penalties, like a *taboo*: a remnant of paganism. The inscription on Shakespeare's tomb corresponds to an Irish *geis*:

"Bleste be the man that spares thes stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."

But what was forbidden on our Irish tomb we know not. The Irish were, and are, very fearful of violating a *geis*; and it appears that our English neighbours are much the same. Neither Irish nor English will get married in May or sit down in a dinner-party of thirteen. Were it not for the *geis* on Shakespeare's tomb, his bones would doubtless have been long ago removed to Westminster Abbey (see *Drumgesh*). See *geis* fully explained in "Soc. Hist. of Anc. Irel.", vol. i. p. 310.

Tumneenan in Galway; *Tuaim-Naoidheanain*, Naoidheanan's or Neenan's grave. Naoidheanan is the same personal name as Naoidhe, only with the dim. termination *an*. See Glasnevin, vol. i. p. 456.

Tunnagh in Sligo; *Tonnach*, a mound or rampart.

Tuogh in Limerick; *Tuaith*, a district. See *Too*.

Tur is often doubtful; sometimes a little round hill, oftener a bush. See vol. ii. p. 46.

Turbeagh in Cork, and **Turbeha** in Waterford; *Tor-beithe*, birch bush.

Turkyle in Wexford; *Tor-coill*, hazel-bush.

Turlagh in Roscommon, and **Turlough** elsewhere, a lake that dries up or nearly dries up in summer. See vol. i. p. 449.

Turlinn; *Tuirlinn*, a sea-beach of large stones, "a boulder beach" (MacNeill). Above high water is the *tuirlinn*: between high and low water is commonly an ordinary smooth beach (O'Donovan).

Turloughnacloghdoo; *Turlach-na-gcloch-dubh*, *turlach* of the black stones.

Turloughnaroyey in Galway; *Turlach-na-ruaidh*, half-dried lake of the red-haired men.

Turloughhour in Galway; dark-grey turlough (*odhar*, vol. ii. p. 285).

Turmeel in Derry; *Tor-maol*, bare bush.

Turmoyna in Armagh; *Tor-Maighre*, Moyer's *tor*, tower, or pointed rock.

Turnabarson in Tyrone; *Tur-na-bpearsann*, round hill of the *parsons* or parish priests. See vol. ii. p. 57.

Turnalaydan in Sligo; *tor* or round hill of the burdocks. See *Laddan*.

Turnavedog in Antrim; *Tur-na-bhfeadog*, round hill of the plovers. (*Feadóg*: vol. i. p. 487).

Turpaun in Leitrim; *Turpán*, little peaked hill.

Turraheen in Tipperary; little peaked hill: dim.

Turruloskin in Antrim; *Tor-a'-loscáin*, little hill or place of the burning. See *Beatin*.

Turraun and **Turreen**; little round hill, or little bush.

Turrock in Roscommon; *Toróg*, little hillock.

Tursalla and **Tursallagh**; miry little hill or miry bush-ground.

Tursillagh in Kerry; *Tor-saileach*, bush of sallows.
Turtulla in Tipperary; *Tor-tulaigh*, bushy hill.

Tusker or **Tursker** in Monaghan; “Torscar, a rugged place abounding in rocks and shrubs. The survey of 1655 mentions 42 acres of rocky heath pasture” (O’Curry). Tuskar, off the Wexford coast, has, of course, the same meaning—simply a rock. Both are probably from the Scandinavian word *skeir*, a sharp rock. See Skerries, vol. i. p. 420.

Tyanee in Derry; *Tigh-Ó’Niadh*, O’Nee’s house.

Tygore in Derry; *Tigh-gabhar*, goats’ house.

Uggool, five places in Galway and Mayo (and nowhere else); means simply a hollow; so understood by all the local shanachies.

Ullagha in Kerry; altar-tombs, prayer-stations; *Uladhcha*, plural of *Uladh*: see vol. i. p. 338.

Ullauns in Kerry; little altar-tombs. See Ullagha.

Ullinagh in Monaghan; *Uilleannach*, having elbows or corners: *uilleann*, an elbow. From shape of land.

Ulirth in Galway; better Ulirth; shortened from *abhalghort* [oulort], an orchard (vol. i. p. 516). Oulort or Ulirth changed to Ulirth by metathesis: p. 8.

Ulusker in Cork; *Uladh-Oscair*, Oscar’s burial monument. *Uladh* [ulla], sometimes means any monumental pile of stones.

Umbra in Derry; *Iomaire* [umra], a ridge (*b* inserted after *m*: p. 7, VI).

Umlagh in Donegal; *Imleach*, land bordering on a lake, a marshy place (vol. i. p. 465).

Umma in Westmeath; *Iomaidh* [Ummy], contention, conflict. See “Contention,” vol. ii. p. 459.

Ummer in Fermanagh; *Umar*, a trough, a hollow. See “Trough,” vol. ii. p. 430.

Ummera and **Ummery**, widely spread; *Iomaire*, a ridge: vol. i. p. 393. **Ummerawirrinaun** in Donegal; *Iomaire-Ui-Mhuireanain*, O’Murrinan’s or Marrinan’s ridge.

Ummerantarry; *Umar-an-searraigh*, hollow of the foal (*searrach*, vol. ii. p. 309). The *s* of *searrach* eclipsed to *t*: p. 4, VII).

Urbaldeeven in Donegal; *Earball-daoimhín* [-dee-veen], literally “idle-tail”; *earball* or *urbal*, a tail, *i.e.* a long strip projecting from the rest (vol. ii. p. 429): *deeveen*, idle, often applied to land hardly worth tilling (vol. ii. p. 426).

Urglin in Carlow; *Uir-ghleann*, fresh or green glen.

Urraghil in Cork; *Ur-choill*, fresh or green wood.

Usk in Kildare; shortened from *Uisce*, water, a watery place.

Uskane in Tipperary; watery land: dim. from *uisce*, water, with the dim. *an* in a collective sense: p. 12, II.

Veagh in Donegal; *An Bheitheach*, the birch plantation. *Beigh*, birch, with the article *an* which (properly) aspirates the *B* to *V*.

Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy in Wexford, which figured very conspicuously in the Rebellion of Ninety-eight. This name has never been explained till now. There was formerly a wood round the hill which was well known by the name of *Fidh-na-gcaer*, represented exactly in sound in English letters by “Feenagare,” with the very slight difference between broad *g* in the Irish form and slender *g* in the English form. This I have ascertained by hearing the name pronounced on the spot, as I did thirty years ago by several intelligent old natives independently. I have often heard it even in Dublin from natives. This name was retained by the old people down to recent times, and I believe it may still be heard if rightly searched for. Hence the hill was naturally named the “Hill of Feenagare” or “Feenagare Hill” as I often heard it called, which got easily corrupted to Vinegar Hill. *Fidh-na-gcaer* is perfectly plain, meaning the “hill of the berries.” The word *caer* or *caor*, a berry, is found through all Ireland, used in the same way as here (in the gen. plur. with *c* changed to *g* by eclipsis after the article), examples will be found throughout this book, such as Kilnageer, *Coill-na-gcaor*, wood of the berries.

(vol. ii. p. 324), almost the same as our present Feenagare or *Fidh-na-gcaor*.

The conversion of "Feenagare" to "Vinegar" is a good example of the very general process called "Popular Etymology" (common in all countries), where a word in one language, whose meaning is lost, or obscured by mispronunciation, is converted into a word of a familiar language of nearly the same sound, whose meaning is quite obvious, affording a kind of satisfactory resting-place for an inquiring mind, uninformed in such matters and easily satisfied; as where "Bellerophon" (the name of a ship) was made "Billy Ruffian"; "God encompasseth us" (on a tavern sign) was changed to "The Goat and Compasses"; Asparagus to "Sparrow-grass," &c. And there are numerous instances all through Irish place-names, which will be found fully set forth in vol. i. p. 38.

Wheelagower in Wexford; *Faill-a-ghabhair*, declivity of the goat: a place of goats: p. 11.

Whinnoo, near Crossmolina in Mayo, at the point where the river Deel joins Lough Conn; *Fuineadh*, an end or limit. See Foynes. The "end or limit" here is the end of the river.

Woaghternerry in Fermanagh; *Uachtar-neirghe*, upper *erry* or ground elevation. Here *n* is prefixed to *eirghe* by the neuter noun *uachtar*: p. 8.

Woteraghy in Meath; *Uachtar-achaidh*, upper field. See Agha.

BOSTON COLLEGE



3 9031 020 94661 2

