



TOWNLAND NAMES OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

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FOURTH PART.

BARONY OF IBRICKAN.

There is a prevailing opinion amongst the inhabitants of this district that the parish of Kilfarboy has its name from the Spanish sailors of the Armada, who had been put to death upon their landing at Spanish Point in 1588, and who were buried in the parish graveyard. Nothing is more incorrect. It was called "Kilfearbrige" in the Visitation of Pope Boniface VIII, in the year 1302, nearly three hundred years before the Spanish Armada was dreamt of. Besides, there is good reason to believe that the designation of Kilfarboy, the church of the yellow man, could not have been the proper title of a church or of its patron. The late Professor O'Looney applied himself to the investigation of the subject, and the conclusion he arrived at was that the proper name of the parish was Kilfobric, and not Kilfarboy. In the note he has written for Cardinal Moran's edition of Archdale's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, he proves to demonstration the correctness of his view.

In a geological sense the barony of Ibrickan is wholly composed of sandstone and shale formations. It lies beside the Atlantic, and hence the paucity of oak woods, Dereen being the only one named. Names of places derived from *cahers* and *lioscs* are very scarce, there being only two of the former and one of the latter in the barony. These are Caherlean, of the marshy ground; Caherush, of the meadow land; and Lismuse, from the Irish word *mús* (pleasant).

As usually happens, most of the townland names of Ibrickan have reference to the natural aspect of the country, to its situation, soil, uses, colour, and such like. Here are to be found Drumbaun, Carrowduff, Ailbrack, Carrowbrack, Fintra, the white strand; Doonbeg, Doonmore,

Cloonmore, Carrowmore, Moymore, Moybeg, Carrowkeel, all of which names are so common that they require no explanation. We have Clonbony, from *boin*, the genitive of *bo* (a cow); Dough, sandhills; Freagh, heath; Eighnagh, ivy; Glendine, the deep valley; Leeds, from the Irish *lias* (a hut for lambs); Poulawillin, the mill pond; Toor, cultivated land; Ballard, high ground; Carrowblough, from *bleacht* (milch cows); Glascloon, the green plain; Lisgurreen, from *gur* (near at hand); Tullaher, the eastern hill [Joyce]; Kildeema, the church of St. Dymna, an Irish female saint who died in Flanders, and to whom several other churches were dedicated in Ireland; Leagard was so called from its high standing stones; in later days its name was infelicitously changed into Miltown Malbay; Carrowlegain also comes from a standing stone, such stones usually marking the site of the graves of important people; Cloonadrum is a field beside a hill; Cloonlaheen is so called from its contiguity to a little pond; Coor comes from the Irish word *cubhar*, which means a corner; Doolough is the dark-coloured lake; Dromin means the little hillside; Finnore is the Irish *fiun-fuar* (cool); Moylosky indicates a burned plain; Moyglass is the green field; Rineroe is the red point, or red division of land; Shanavoe signifies the old hovel; Shandrum, the old hill; Treanmanagh, the monk's land; and Tromra, the soil which produces elder trees abundantly (*tromaire*).

Although the country as a rule is marshy, yet only a few localities are named in connection with wetness of surface. Slievenalicka, a bog with a standing stone in it; Sragh (*sraith*), marshy ground; Emlagh, a marsh [Joyce]; and Annagh having the same signification.

As might be anticipated from the contiguity of Ibrickan to the Atlantic ocean, the number of woods formerly existing in the district was small. Quilty is a name that puzzles the inquirer. In Irish it seems to be *coillte* (woods), but how a wood or plantation of any kind could exist so near to the western sea shore it is difficult to understand. We notice in this barony a place called Creevagh from its bushes or brushwood; a townland called Ballynew from its nuts (*cnudh*); Kilcorcoran from its purple colour; Killard, *coille ard* (the high lying wood); Killehaun, from *cliathan* (the side); and Kilfernan, the alder wood (*fearn*). These constitute the names of all the woods recorded as existing in former days: it is hardly necessary to say to any one who knows the territory, and the storms which blow from the Atlantic, that not a vestige of any one of them remains to our times.

Very few place names in this district have reference to stones or stony land. We find Craggaun, a heap of stones, or a rocky hillock ; Cragganock, a rock on top of a hill ; Cloonagarnaun, so named from its hillocks of stones ; Cloghaun, from its stone walls ; and Cloghaunatinny, possibly from its fires of gorse.

Only three places deriving their names from hills are found, namely, Knockanalbane, the white rock hill (in Irish *ál bán*) ; Knockloskeraun, burning ; and Knocknahilla, from its cliff, or from the steepness of its side.

As regards animals, there are only two places named from these, to wit, Breaffy, from *bréach* (a wolf) ; and Carrignagry, from horses.

Places deriving their names from persons are also very few. They are Ballyvaskin, Caherogan, Balleymackea, *beg* and *more*, Doonogan and Lissynealan, belonging of yore to a branch of the family of Neylan, who, with the Hickeys, were hereditary physicians and surgeons of Thomond

BARONY OF INCHQUIN.

In the barony of Inchiquin, in the great majority of instances, its localities are named from the aspect, situation or character of the premises described. The barony, for the most part, is a stony region, but there is some hilly country and boggy ground on its western borders. Places are often distinguished by their colour : such as Coolbaun, Poulbaun, Magherabaun ; Boolavaun and Bouladuff, the white and the black hill side milking places ; Toonagh and Tamnach, both signifying green fields, or sometimes meaning lands producing long coarse grass ; Moanreagh, the brown bog, and Knockreagh, the brown hill ; Rinroe and Poulroe, the red division and the red hollow ; Craggaunboy, the yellow hill ; Ballaghboy, the yellow way ; Booltiaghbine from *doinne* (brown milking places) ; Drumduff, the black hill ; Carrowduff and Ballyduff, the black divisions ; Roughan and Ruan, meaning reddish land [Joyce]. Sometimes place names are derived from situation, such as the townlands of Tonlegee, Tiernea, and Cooloora, all three named from the blasts of the west wind (in Irish *gaoth*, *neidh*, and *uaradh*). Places called Erinagh and Rinerrinagh signify the tail end. Fords (*atha*) give names to Cloonanaha ; to Ahasla (*astul*), a pole ; to Addroon, from *drubhan*, the genitive plural of *drubh* (a chariot). Caves and hollow places are indicated by *nooan* (the caves), occurring in two instances in

this barony, namely, Noonan, and Oankeagh, a cave beside a road; Poulnalour, a cave in which lepers were imprisoned; Pouleennacoona, from *cuanna* (hills); Poulnamacrah, from *macraidh* (distemper). Martry is so called from slaughters; Knocknareeha, from *roidheidh* (contending); Portlicka, from a stony landing place on the lake of Dromore; Addergoole is so named because it is in the fork made by the confluence of two streams.

We find a place called Ballynacconnaghtagh from its inhabitants, who, no doubt, came from Connaught to settle there. We have Cloontohill, from digging; Gurtacurk, the oatfield; Moyhullin, from floods; Ballyteernan, the property of the chief; Cloonmackan, because it abounded in roots like comfrey or burdock; Cloontysmarra, from their blackberries (*smear*); Boolynamiscaun, from the fact of its supplying small dishes of butter; Ballynoe, the newly inhabited townland; Carrowkeel, two Ballyards, Carhoo, Cloona, Tulla, Rath, Gorteen, Maghera, names so common that they require no explanation. Drummoher, meaning a stone sheepfold on a hill; Parknabinnia, on the hill top; Carrowvere, from *bearr* (short); Drumcullaun, from *cúl* (watching); Formoyle, a rocky meeting place [Joyce]; Sileshawn, signifying light or brightness; Ballaghaglash, a way leading through a valley; Ballyeighter, the lower homestead; Boulevin, the pleasant milking place; Cloonselherney, the field of willow trees; Cross and Crossard, from the crosses erected to mark the boundaries of the lands appertaining to the church of Killinaboy; Treanmanagh, the monk's field, from *trean* (a field); Kells (*Calla*), signifying the plural of church; Aglish, church lands; Turkenagh, which means the home of strife, to wit, *tuar* (a house), and *ceannaich*, (strife); Cushcurra, near the weir; Ballykincurra, on the weir head of *Coradh Finné* (Corofin): (Finn is a woman's name). Shessive, the sixth part; and Cooga, the fifth part [Joyce] Garryncallaha, of the embankments; Magheranraheen, of the little rath; Rinecaha, the fighting quarter; Shanballysallagh, the muddy old homestead, and Bohersallagh, the muddy road; Ballinphunta, a pound for cattle; Bunnagat, the cat's little hollow ground; Turloghmore, from *turloch* (the Irish name for a lake which becomes dry in summer); Cloonfeighera, the wild plain; Bealnalicka, a cavern in the rock where rain water is swallowed up; Cloonaloughaun, from a pond; Moymore, Garvillan near Maurice's mills (*garbh oilean*), so called from the circumstance that,

at one end of the townland, certain rocks are seen to spring up in the little meadow or holme beside the stream ; Moyree, from *righe* (degradation) ; Ranaghan, ferny ground ; Rathvergin, the fort of the signals (*meirge*) ; Rinneen, the little division ; Toormore, the large field under cultivation ; Creehaun, from the Irish *critchán* (the aspen tree) ; and Teeskagh, the outpouring of water.

There are two localities the names of which curiously illustrate the belief of the people in the practices of the fairies. As is well known the popular idea is that on moonlight nights the fairies, or "good people," assemble to hold hurling matches, one district against another. A hill side in the parish of Rath is called Lisfirbegrnacomaín, the *lios* of the small men with the hurleys ; and in the parish of Ruan is a place named Lisheenvicknaheeha, the *lios* of the son of the night. It is to be understood that the *lios*es in Ireland are supposed, in an especial manner, to be the home of the fairies, and that the fields contiguous are the places where their contests are carried on.

A certain number of place names derived from hills are found in the barony of Inchiquin. We observe there Knockananerrigal, from *ergabhail* (seizing) ; Knockmore and Dromore, the great hills ; and Dromeen, Dromina, Mullaneen and Foilrim, the hillocks ; Drummeer, the western hill ; Drumlish, from *leis* (shelter) ; Dromnaga, *gá* (a spear) ; Dromnadeevna, from the Irish word *deadhnadh*, meaning a skirmish ; Knockatermon, church land ; Druminchin, near the little holme ; Drumcavan, from *caobh* (a branch) ; Tullymackan, from its roots ; and Scool from *scamhail* (a precipice).

An unusual number of localities obtain their names from families who, at one time or other, resided in this barony. Attyterrela, the site of Trelagh's house, this Trelagh, no doubt, being one of the O'Briens, amongst whom that Christian name was very common ; Ballybrody, the patrimony of a branch of the well known Irish scholars and writers, and Caherclancy, the habitation of another family eminent for their knowledge of brehon law, and who for many generations were hereditary judges in Thomond ; Ballycullinan and Ballygriffy, two well known families subsisting in Clare at the present time. Several localities are designated after the family of O'Dea, such as Curraghodea, Dysertodea and Tullyodea. Attyslany, from Slany ny Brian ; Dabrian, the house of another O'Brien, from *dae* (a house) ; Kylea and Ballyea (*Aodh*), and

Ballyteige ; Knockogonnell, from the family of O'Connell, transplanted as "innocent papists" from the county of Kerry in 1656 ; Skaghvickincrow, the meeting place under the white thorn tree of the sept of Mackincrow, now anglicised Crowe, a highly respectable and numerous family yet subsisting in Clare. Inchiquin and Glanquin are named after a very old Thomond clan, one of the chiefs of which took part with Brian Boromhe at the battle of Clontarf, and who possessed these districts. Creggaunycahill, Ballycasheen, Liscullaun, Ballyogan, Rathcahaun and Letterkelly are named after families which are yet found in the county. Rathflin is supposed to be called after one Flann Neylan, Flann being a common name amongst that tribe. Killinaboy is the church dedicated to *Inghin Baoth* (the daughter of Boath), a saint of whom nothing is known, and Kilvoydan another saint whose history is also lost ; Cahermacon, Ballyharraghan, Ballymacrogan, Cahermacrae and Teermulmoney were the homes of families no longer to be found in the County of Clare.

In that county, as already observed, marshy places give names to many localities. The barony of Inchiquin forms no exception to the rule. We find there Drumcurreen, of the little swamp ; Druminsheen, of the little strath ; Drumanure, *ur* (wetness) ; Meelick, Annagh, Moyhill, Leitra, all indicating wetness ; the last named of these is believed to be the place which Maoelín MacBrodie, the celebrated Irish scholar and poet, called Leiter Maoelín, and which was his property. Leana means a wet meadow ; Monaleen signifies a bog in which flax is grown ; Rinnamona is the boggy division ; Slievenaglasha is a moor through which a stream flows ; Killourney signifies the wet wood, from *aber* (marshy) ; Curragkeel, the narrow fen ; Gortcooldurrin, the remote field near the water (*dúr*).

Woods of oak, hazel, yew, holly, and other kinds of timber appear to have been rather numerous in olden days in the barony now under consideration. We find there Capanakilla, from *coille* (a wood) ; Killeenan, from *linn* (water) ; Garvoghil, the rough yew tree wood ; Gortbofarna, the cow's alder wood ; Carrowcraheen, from *creatach* (coppice wood) ; Coad, believed to be a name derived from the word *coidh* (brushwood) ; Killeen and Culleen, the little woods ; Kilcorkan, from *corcar* (the wild geranium) ; Kiltacky, contiguous ; Kylecreen, the withered wood ; Baunkyle, the white wood (birch) ; Carrownagarraun;

from its brushwood ; Drynagh, black thorn ; Kilhaska (*teasgadh* means cutting down or lopping off branches); Kilkee, near a road ; Ross ; Carrownagoul, from its hazels ; Ballinrudda, from its wood. In all cases where the word Derry occurs in the designation of a place, an oak wood is to be understood. In Inchiquin barony there is found Derryharriv, the bull's wood ; Derrylumman, from *luman* (a shield); Derreenatlaghtan, the word *sclocd* meaning a hollow in the ground ; Derryowen, Owen's wood ; and Derryleigh, the birch or grey coloured wood.

The county of Clare abounds in fortified places of residence, called *cahers*, *lioscs*, *doons*, *raths*, and *dangans*. Only a small number of these are found to give names to places in the barony of Inchiquin. They are the following :—Gortalassa, *lassa* being the genitive case of *lios* ; Caherfadda, the long *caher* ; Lisduff, the black *lios* ; Shandangan, the old fortalice ; Cahernamona, near a bog, and Caherlough, near a lake ; Lissyline, of the flax, and Lismuinga, of the long grass ; Caherblonog, derived from lard, and Billinlisheen, upon which townland stood a little *lios*.

In every part of Ireland places are found to obtain their names from animals, birds, insects, etc. We have in Inchiquin—Aughrim, the horses' hill side ; Coolshingaun, from ants ; Glennageer, from dogs (*gadhar*) ; Muckinish, pigs' island ; Templebannagh, from the fox (*bannach*) ; Ballyportry, from *portraithe* (a hog) ; Caherbullane, an ox ; Cahermacateer, a wolf ; Carrownamadra, a dog ; Leamanch, the horse's jump ; Moherbolg, a fold for cattle ; Boherbolg, the cows' track ; and Magowna, the heifers' field.

A few place names are deduced from plants, such as Kilcurrish, *coill cuirdris* (the sweet briar wood) ; Poulataggle, the rye producing low lying ground ; Moanreel, *righeal* (the cranesbill) ; and Cahercorcaun, from the wild geranium, a beautiful autumn flower, widely spread over the limestone districts of Clare.

Only six places in this barony have their names from rocks, viz. :—Carnane and Dromcarna, from their heaps of stones ; Gortlecka, from its flags ; Gortnaglogh, from its stones ; Cregmoher, from its stone sheepfold ; and Ballybornagh, from its rocks.

The above comprises a complete list of the place names of Inchiquin according to the Ordnance map. It is a district second to none in Ireland, taking into account its antiquarian interest and the beauty of its scenery.

BARONY OF ISLANDS.

The barony of Islands consists partly of the limestone, and in part of the sandstone formation. In ancient times, as its place names would imply, it seems to have been extensively covered with woods. We find there Derreen, the little wood; Keelty, *coillte* (woods); Killow, the yellow wood; Kilnacally, the wood near to the ferry or landing place; Darragh, the oak wood; Kilgassy *coill gassagh* (the bushy wood); Killerk, *erik* meaning neat cattle; Kilmoraun, of the *moran* (meadow); Kilmore and Culleen, the great and little woods respectively; Derrynarrage, of the large stones; Kilcloher, of the rocks; and Kilcolumb, of the wood pigeons.

Hills and eminences give names to a good many townlands in this barony. Knockanimana, probably derived from food or sustenance; *dimanogh* also means a person of evil repute; Beneadan, a name derived from the forehead; Knockalehid, from *leathfad* (a declivity); Drumbiggil, from *bigil* (watching); Drumcliff, so called from its church anciently constructed of hurdles; Knockaninaun comes from ivy; Dromadrehid is a hill situate contiguous to a bridge; Drummeen means the little hill; Knockanira is so called from *adhar* (snow); Drumanure, from its yew trees; and Drumatehy, the hill of the flight, supposed to be from the Ulster raiders, headed by Red Hugh O'Donnell, in 1599.

Of rocks, stones, and of stony place names we observe a very considerable number in the barony of Islands. We find there Buncraggy and Bealcraggy, the foot and mouth respectively of the stony land; Carrownanelly, from *ailiach* (standing stones); Cloghleagh and Cragleagh, grey stone and rocky pasture; Cragnagower, from goats or horses; Croaghaun, meaning a heap of stones; Drumcara, a hill with a heap of stones on top; Ratheraggaun, a dwelling place amidst rocky ground.

Many districts in the county of Clare are covered with bushes of white thorn, hazel (*sgeacha*), etc. A few of these are found in the barony we now treat of. We have there Feagh and Feaghroe, Skehanagh, Cappanagarraun, Lackennaskagh and Clondrinagh, all meaning white or blackthorn bushes.

As before mentioned, milking places on the hill sides to which cattle were driven in summer were called *buaile*. A few of these are found in this barony, namely, Booltiagh, the plural of the word; Boolybrian, belonging to a man named Brian; Boolynagleragh, the

property of clerics ; Boolynaknockaun, of the hillocks ; Boolynaneaska, of the snipes ; and Cloonbooly, the meadow contiguous to the milking place.

A few townlands have their names from animals and plants. Breaghva signifies wolf's field, from *breagh magh* ; Cappanageeragh is the sheep's field ; Gurtnamuck, swine's field ; Ballyvoe is derived from the cow ; Garrynagry, from the horse ; Cloonfeigh, from the deer ; Craggaunahilla means a hillock covered with buttercups.

We find in Islands a number of townlands designated after men who were their owners in former days. Thus we have Ballyveskill, Island-Magrath, Ballyclohessy, Ballyyea, Caherea, Clooncolman, Cragbrien, so called from Brian MacGillareagh, anglicised Gallery ; Craggykerrivan, Liscasey, Lismorris (*Murghis*, an ancient Irish family name), Ballylannidy (*lann Siada*, Sheeda's land), Ballymacaula, so named from Mac Aula O'Hehir ; Cahircalla, the home of O'Kelly ; Lismulbreada (Mulready) ; Rathmeehan, Tiermaclane, Ballymacooda, and Ballydonohoo, more correctly Ballydonogha, a very common name in Thomond.

As is the case all over Ireland, the vast majority of localities in Clare obtain their names from aspect, situation, colour, uses, features of soil, and such like characteristics. In the barony now under review we observe such names as Ballaghafadda, the long roads ; Carrowgar, the short quarter ; Cahirmore, the great *Cahir* ; Ballybeg, the little townland ; Clare, called in Irish writings *clar more*, from the wooden bridge which spanned the Fergus at that place ; Clareen, near Ennis, from its little bridge over the same river. We have Lissane and Lisheen, the small *lios*es ; Manusmore, from *mainis* (a spear) ; Ballycorick, in Irish *Beal atha an chomhraic*, that is, the mouth of the ford at the confluence of two streams ; Clondagad, which literally means the plain of two withes ; Ballyvulligan, a place name in the parish of Killone, the Irish of which is *baile bolg a con*, that is, the homestead of the pig's belly. How it was that localities like the two last, and indeed like many more we meet with, could receive such strange appellations is a mystery. In Islands we further notice the townlands of Dehamod, which signifies a good reconnoitering place (*deach coimhead*) ; Drumquin, *coim* (pleasant) ; Lavally, a small townland ; Coor (*cubhar*), a corner ; Gortmore ; Inch, the river meadow ; Lifford, derived from *liag* (a flag stone) and *port* (a landing place) ; Nooaff, a cave ; Rathkerry, from *ciar* (protection) ; Tulla and Shantulla

(*sean*, old); Tullassa, from *as* (a waterfall); Bansha, a sheep walk; Barloughera, a rushy hill top; Reaghfa, *reith fatha* (a level field); Shanacool, the old angle of land; Aildavora, the cliff between two roads; Bailleen, the little townland; Ballyillaun, of the island; Cappalea; Carncreagh, a heap of earth; Cloonlagheen, of the little pond; Cloontabonniv and Ballyvonnaunaun, the property of the tribe (*bonnamh*, a tribe); Glenletternafinny, the valley of the tribal marsh; and Gortaganniv, gravel. Barntick is a place name not easily accounted for; the best derivation I can find for it is from *tuc* an Irish name for a bone, the genitive case of which is *tuic*. If that surmise be correct the word means the gap of the bone. In this barony is found a townland designated Furoor. What meaning there is for this word I am uncertain. It is divisible into two syllables: *fo úr* (under ground), or *for úr* (above ground); it is possible it may belong to one or other of these. We note a place called Loughvella, so named from a caldron, in Irish *bhéille*. Clonroad, a well known place in this barony, situated near Ennis, is called in Irish *clón raimhfada*, which means the meadow of the long stretch of rowing. Tobberaniddaun is the well of the fight (*neid*); and the townland of Kilquan contained a church dedicated to Saint Cuan, the patron of another church of the same name situate in Lower Bunratty within a mile of the city of Limerick.

BARONY OF MOYARTA.

As is always the case, in every part of Ireland, the barony of Moyarta derives its place names mainly from their characteristics of aspect, colour, uses, soil, and such like. We find there Fodry, so called from its smooth, green surface; Rehy, a mountain flat [Joyce]; Oughterard, the high upper division; Baunmore, the great milking field; Corbally, named from its weir; Farrihy, from its contiguity to the sea (*fairghe*); Aughagarna, from *carnadh* (slaying); Brisla, from a defeat; Creegh, from its market (*craidh*); Ballyurra, from *ura* (contention); Carrowfree, from plundering (*freadh*); Moyadda, the long plain; Cross, so called from the cross planted there to indicate the boundary of church lands; Tarmon, church lands belonging to the monks of Inniscarthy; Kilnacalliagh, the church of the nuns of St. Senán. Mollougha and Lisslougha are so called from their contiguity to loughs; Moanmore and Moneen are the great and little bogs; Dough signifies sandhills blown

up from the sea ; Emlagh is a marsh ; Garraun, a place over grown with bushes ; Cloonwhite is the cold meadow, from *fuith* (cold) ; Ballynote means stormy (*fotha*) ; Ballyurra, contention (*ura*) ; Leadmore signifies breadth, it was originally called *Carrowmore Leid Mac meic Mathgamna*, that is Carrowmore Leid, the property of the grandson of MacMahon. We find here the townland of Trusklieve, that is the mountain or moor of the cod fish (*trosk*), or perhaps of fasting (*trosgadh*), but how a place could have such names as these it is difficult to understand. There is another townland in this barony, viz., Moyasta, the name of which it is not easy to discover the meaning of. There is an Irish word, *fast*, meaning a prison, and another word, *tast* (a rumour), and from either of these it may possibly be derived, but it looks an unlikely thing, and so we must leave it to conjecture. We notice two places situated on the bank of the river Shannon and possessing very significant names. One is Querin, which means light, the other Rinemacaderrig, signifying redness. There is very little doubt that they obtained these names from the practice of burning false lights there to allure passing vessels to their destruction

Caherfeenick means the old *caher* ; Clooneenagh, the little plain ; Leaheen, the little division ; Doonaghboy, the little yellow dwelling ; Carrowancall, a harbour ; Coolmuinga, the back part of the marsh ; Drumina, hillocks ; Durha (*durteach*), a cabin or a church ; Commoge, a winding stream ; Doonaha, (*fatha*), a lawn or field ; Lisheenufuroor and Furoor are names not very intelligible. We had them under consideration in the barony of Islands. In Cormac's glossary *fo úr* is interpreted buried or placed underground, but how such a term is applicable to localities is more than I can discover. Moveen is a district so named because of its freedom from bushes, it is called in O'Brien's rental *Magh bin*, that is to say a smooth district. Moyarta is a place abounding in graves (*magh feartha*) ; Knocknagarhoon, so called from its quarters of land ; Rathaniska, near the water ; Rahona, the fortified homestead, from *tonnach*, a fortress ; Shanganagh, so named from its ants ; and Carrigaholt, from its fleets of ships.

From its vicinity to the western Atlantic, oak woods could not exist in Moyarta. Only one such was found there, namely, Knockerry (*cnoc doire*). On the other hand, several plantations of birch, hazel, and holly are noticed in the barony. Kilbaha is the birch wood ; Kilcloher, named from its sheltered situation (*cluthmar*) ; Kiltrellig, from its three

standing stones ; Caheraghcullin, from its holly ; Clooncullin, the holly grown plain ; Kilrush, derived from its wood, or perhaps it may signify the church of the wood ; Parknamoney (*muine*), bushes ; Kilcasheen, the wood of the little stream ; Kileenagh, the rushy wood, from *ain* (rushes). Beside these we have Quilty, which means woods simply ; Belia, a great tree ; and Kilcredaun, *coill cordain* in O'Brien's rental, the property of some individual of that name.

The barony under consideration has but few hills. These are Tullig, a hillock ; Alva, heights ; Dangananella, named from its cliff or precipice ; Tullabrack, Tullaroe and Knockroe, the brown and red hills respectively ; Tullgower, so called from horses ; and Knocknahooan, from its caves.

Scarcely any names derived from stones or stony ground are found in Moyarta. Drumellihy, *recté* Drumlickey, is named from its flag stones ; the others are Teernagloghaun, from its stone walls ; Cloghaunmore and Cloughaunbeg, from their stone walls, or perhaps from stepping stones across a stream.

A few places are named from animals and birds, viz.:—Ballynagun, from dogs ; Cloonconeen, from rabbits ; Carrownaweelaun, from sea gulls ; Cloughaunsavaun, from *saman* (a puppy) ; Gowar, from horses ; and Breaghva, from badger holes.

Only three places take their names from plants :—Cloonreddan, from *readán* (a reed) ; Feagarroge, from *garabhog* (wild mustard) ; and Moyne, from its rushes (*magh ain*).

Of forest lands there are only the following names :—Feeard, the high lying rough district ; Foohagh, a wilderness (*fofach*) ; Garraunatooha and Gortnaskagh, both meaning bushy places.

The number of townlands deriving their names from former owners or occupiers is unusually small in Moyarta. Kilballyowen, Lisdeen (*lios Dubhin*), Lisluinaghan, Ballykett, Ballymacurtain, Kilcarroll and Lisheencronev comprise the whole.

BARONY OF LOWER TULLA.

The barony of Lower Tulla is almost wholly composed of the sandstone formation. In ancient times it seems to have been extensively covered with woods. We find there Derrynaveagh, raven's wood ; Derryvinnane, the kid's wood ; Lakyle and Killeen, the little woods ;

Kilkishen, *coill caisin*, which means a small basket; Carrownakilly; Killestry, from *eastra* (a pond); Kilmore, the great; Kilbane, the white; Kyleglass, the green; Doorus, the dark; Keelderry, the narrow; Killavoy, the yellow; and Derryfadda, the long woods. There is also found Coolderry, the western oak wood; Killeagy, the wood beside the flag stone (*liag*); Killuran, beside the well (*fuarán*); Kildoorus, by the dark meadow; Kilroughil, of the spencil (*ruchall*). We have, moreover, Gortacullin, so called from its hollies; Drumsillagh, from its sallows; and Ardskeagh, from its white thorns. We notice also Kiladerry, which word is mere tautology; Bealkelly is the entrance of the wood; Kilcredaun has its synonymy in the barony of Moyarta. There O'Brien's rental gives it as Kilcordain, but both are equally obscure.

Like all the rest of Ireland, the greater number of place names in this barony are derived from situation, aspect, soil, colour, and other physical characteristics. We have scarcely any reference to marshy lands so frequent in other parts of the county, neither is there any thing denoting the existence of *cahers*, *lioscs*, or structures of wood or stone, but if these are scarce others make up for them. We have Ballyvire, derived from *maghair* (ploughed land); Enagh, from the fairs held in O'Flinn's country in May and December in each year; Gortnagleragh, the priest's field; Mountallon, deriving its name from the Irish words *maidhim talmhan*, land slip, the signs of which can yet be observed on the hill side there. We find also Ballycorney, so called from *corná* (a drinking cup); Ballyareen, from its dung heap; Carrowbane, from its white colour; Cloonfadda, from its length; Creeveroe, from peg wood; Feenlea, a grey forest; Garraunboy, from furze; Gortcallyroe, from its landing place; Lackenbaun, the white hill side; Mois, the low lying lands (*bois*); Ballyvally, *recté Baile boróimhe*, the place in which was kept the tribute cattle sent from all parts of Ireland to Brian Boróimhe. Immediately adjacent is situate Shantrand, the old field, from *treann* (a field). This was the site of Brian's palace of Ceann Coradh, situate at the head of the weir which crossed the Shannon at that spot.

In Lower Tulla barony is also found Aharinagh, *acaíh draigheanach* (the field of blackthorns); Cappanaslish, so named from the beetle used by washerwomen; Cloonghaheen, called after a little spear: Formoyle, described in Macnamara's rental of the year 1400 as *fór maol*, which signifies a low wall of defence; Crean, meaning withered or, more

properly, brown lands ; Muingboy, rough yellow grass ; Tooreen, a small tilled field ; Cappaleagh, from its grey colour ; Killokennedy, the church of this family before they were driven out of Thomond, and into the County of Tipperary, by the Macnamaras, in the beginning of the fourteenth century ; Ballynabrone, so called from *bro* (a quern). The meaning of Clooncool and Cloonsheerea seems to be places lying towards the west. Iragh comes from the word *adhras* (a home) ; Ahaclare, from a board laid across the stream there ; Cloontra, from *tradh* (a spear) ; Coologh, from turf ; Doon needs no explanation ; Gortnagonnella relates to houses, from *congghail* (a house) ; Hurdlestown is *Baileancliath* in Irish, no doubt from a bridge of hurdles across the stream there. Kilmoculla and Kilseily are two churches belonging to this barony : of Saint Mochuile a good deal is known, and he seems, from the number of churches and holy wells dedicated to him in this barony, to have been held in much respect by the inhabitants ; of Saint Seily little or nothing is known. Meanagh signifies a valley (*meanfhae*) ; Snatty means hills or eminences (*aite*) ; Kyle is a pagan burial place ; Cappavilla is called from its great tree (*bhile*) ; Aughboy is the yellow ford ; Clooncarhy is named from its pillar stone (*carrthadha*) ; Cloonlara, from a mare ; Coolisteige and Cloonlistoonan are so called because they were places of residence of a person named Teige and of a farmer (*tuathanach*) whose name is not given. Doonass stands by the beautiful rapids of the river Shannon at Castleconnell, and its designation requires no explanation. Errina is another place in the immediate neighbourhood the name of which, *aire* (a salmon weir), is very significant of its situation on the bank of the river.

We have in this barony a further list of place names. We find there Gilloge, so called from reed (*giolchóg*) ; Knockbrack and Coumbrack, the brown hill and the brown valley ; Ballybrack ; Rineroe, the red division of land ; Ruanard, the upper red bog (*ruadhan*) ; Lisduff, the black habitation ; Clonboy, the yellow plane ; Magherareagh, the brown field ; Gurraun, the bushy land ; Monaskeha, the bog near the bush ; Ballycar, from *carrthadh* (a pillar stone) ; Ballyknavin, so called from a small bone ; Cappakea, from the muddy character of its soil (*caidh*) ; Coolnalira, from its resemblance to a fork ; Fahy, a field ; Ross, a meadow ; Trough (*truicha*), a district ; Caher, a stone fort ; Ballynageragh, land belonging to priests or monks ; Carrowena, so called from

oenach (a cliff); Carrowgar, the short townland; and Rahina, the plural of the little Rath.

In the barony of Lower Tulla a considerable number of townlands obtain their names from hills; these are Gortadroma and Knockatooreen, the cultivated hill sides; Knockatinty, named from its burning gorse; Knockatloe, from a crowd; Knockyclovaun, from the dressing of flax (*clomhain*); Knockshanvo, *mho* (an old man); and Shannaknock, an old hill; Knockaderreen, the little oak wood; Ballybroghan is a hill ridge; Carrowcore, a hillock; Barbane is the white hill top; Leitrim, the low hill side; Drimmeen, the little hill; Drummin signifies hill simply; Drummeenagun, the little hill of the hounds; Drumminakeela, the hill of lamentations (*wichall*); Drummintoban is the hill of the cowl (*toban*); and Ardcloney means high land.

A few places have their names from rocks, or from stony or marsh lands. Cloghoolia is the rock of wailing; Gortnacorragh is the stony field; Aillmore is the great rock; Cragleigh is the grey mountain ridge on the west side of Killaloe, which has been made memorable by its connection with Brian Boromhe and his family. Lacken, Crag, Cloghera, Gortnaglogh, Lackareagh, Lackabranner, all these mean stony ground and require no further explanation. The marsh lands in this barony comprise Cappalaheen, the little slough; Killanena, the wood beside the marsh (*eanach*); and Glanlon, from *lon* (a marsh).

From animals are derived the following place names in Lower Tulla:—Clonbrick, from badgers; Clonlea, from calves; Coolnahilla, from a deer (*elidh*); Gortmagy, from the hare (*magach*); Teerovannan, from a fox (*bannab*); Coumnagun, the hound's valley; and Aughinish, the horse's island.

The following is a list of places named after individuals in the barony of Lower Tulla:—Teeronea, *tir o'n Aodh*, O'Hea's country, as it is named in Macnamara's rental of the fourteenth century; Ballycuggaran was the patrimony of Cuggaran, the confidential servant of Brian Boromhe, who was so shamefully murdered at Killaloe by the son of the King of Leinster; Knockdonogh, Ballykildea, Ballymoloney, Ballyquin, Ballymacdonnell, Ballykelly, Ballylaghnan, Ballyhurley, Ballybran, Cloonconry, Rosneilan, Illaunregan, Sravickeen (MacKeen's river holme) and Islandcosgry.

The inhabitants of this barony seem to have been, in ancient times,

of an unusually peaceful character. Only two places there obtain their names from contention, namely, Ballyvorgal, from *morghail* (a great battle), *irgil* being the Irish word signifying a moderate ruction; and Gortatrassa, which also means a skirmish (*treas*),

Only four townlands are called after plants:—Gortacurca, translated Oatfield; Moanageenagh, from moss; Ardataggle, from rye; and Roo, from *rubha* (rue).

BARONY OF UPPER TULLA.

The northern part of this barony consists of high hills or rather mountains. In ancient times many of these were covered with woods, as their place names would clearly imply. Thus, we find a great many places called *derry* and *coill*. We have Crossderry, Derreendoogh, the gloomy oak wood; Derryabert, from its contiguous marsh (*aber*); Derryeaghra, so-called from a horse (*eachradh*); Derrycnaw, from its hazel nuts; Derryfadda, the long; Derrygarvan, the rough; Derryulk, the worthless; Derrymore, the great; Derrykeadcran, of the hundred trees; Derrynaveagh, of the deer; Derrywillin, of the mill; Derryvinna, of the hill-top; Derrynaneal, of the noble men (*neal*); Derrynahcilla, of the valley; Derrynagittagh, of the left-handed; Glendree, the glen of the oak wood; Gortaderry, the field by the oak wood. Of woods consisting of birch and other trees a large number is found in this barony: these are Corbehagh, the hill side of the birch wood; Derrybehagh, Gortabeha, Knockbeha, all referring to birch; Doorus and Ross, woods; Rossanure, the yew wood; Moynoe, the plain overgrown with yews; Kilgorey, called from its roughness (*guaire*); Kilanena, a wood situate near a marsh (*eanach*); Kilbarron (*barān*), thorns on top of a fence; Kilclaran, a division of land (*claran*); Kildavin, from a skirmish (*deabhaidh*); Corrakyle, a hillside near a wood; Garraun, land overgrown with bushes; Kilboggoon, called after bacon; Kilduff, the dark wood; Kilmore, the great wood; Kiltanon, *coill sanain* (*ain* fire), and Tome bushes.

In Upper Tulla barony we find an enormous predominance of place names derived from the situation, aspect, colour, and other features of the different localities. Cloonnagro, the place of sheep folds, (*cro*); Cloontyweenagh, thorny (*muineach*); Coonuskar (*usgar*), separation; Cloonaleary (*laoghar*), a fork; Cloondanagh (*dān*), work; Cloondoorney, a spinning wheel; Cloonteen, Clonmoher, of the stone enclosures; Bauroe, the red hill top; Coolreagh, the brown corner; Cappaghabawn,

the white lands ; Capparoe, the red field ; Lisduff, the dark *lios* ; Ayle, signifying a cliff or glen, or sometimes a rock ; Bauragegaun, a hill top with a limb or branch of a tree ; Caher and Carheen, from their stone forts ; Clashmore, the great trench ; Core, Corelea and Corracloon, sloping downwards from the mountain ; Dooglaun, the dark valley ; Fahy, a field ; Errinagh, a weir (*aire*) ; Feakle (*fiacaill*), a tooth ; Glenbonniv (*bonnan*), a blast ; Gortalassa, situate near a *lios* ; Gortavrulla, the breast (*broiloch*) ; Gurteenreagh, brown ; Gortnamuinga, of the rough grass ; Islandmore, Liss, Parkmore, Carrowmore, Moymore, Raheen, Cloghaun, Lisduff, Magherabawn, are names requiring no explanation. Leaghort means a small tilled field ; Lecarrow, a little division ; Moigh is a plain ; Muingacarreen, so-called from a little cart ; Pullaghanumera, bog holes near a hillock ; Pollatrumpa, relating to a horn ; Reanahumana, from its bushes (*túm* a bush) ; Scalp is a hill side ; Sleiveanore, a mountain where gold was found ; Cooldorough, the dark corner ; Ballinahinch, of the island ; Caherhurly, so-called after some valiant hero (*ordlach*) ; Coogy, the fifth part ; Drummod, should be Dromart, (*art* a house) ; Kilnoe means the new church ; Meenross, the smooth meadow ; Sheeaun, a hillock, (*siothán*) ; Tobernagat, the cat's well ; Turkenagh, a mountain so named from its bushy headed plants of whitethorn, etc. ; Ballycorban is the white district ; Ballyvannan means common land (*banadh*) ; Callahy is a harbour, landing place, or embankment ; Cappacannaun, signifies bold-faced (*ceannán*) ; but how that term can be regarded as descriptive of a place it is difficult to conjecture ; Fossa means a wall or dike, or it may signify *fásach* (wild land) ; Teeroneer means a place lying westwards ; Loughgraney, the river Graney, and Tomgraney have reference to a person known in Irish history ; Affick is a place name which I cannot explain ; it may possibly mean a pitchfork (*pícha*) ; Fomerla, or rather Formela is another name difficult to make out ; *Mearlach* in Irish means a thief, and *Formalach* a hireling, but whether either of these two terms is applicable to the place I cannot say ; Ardbooley is the high lying summer pasture ; Ballyoughtra has a similar meaning ; Bunavory is not easy to make out : it may mean *bonn a borraigh* (the foot of a hill producing much borage), but that is an unlikely thing ; Cutteen signifies a little commonage ; Fortane, the little fort ; Furhee, a dark place, (*foirtche*) ; Garruragh, wet land ; Gurteenaneelig and Gurteenacuppoge, the little fields of manure, and of docks respectively ;

Poulaforia, the hollow of bean growing land ; Rannagh a place abounding in ferns ; and Rine which means simply a division of territory.

A certain number of places obtain their names from hills in the barony under consideration : these are, Ballycrowm, meaning stooped or bent ; Dromore, the great hill ; Dromandoora, the hill lying beside water ; Drumminanav, from its oxen ; Knockatunna, from the milking of cows ; Knocknageeha, from gales of wind ; Knocknahanee, from *seanadh* (council) ; Knockalisheen, from its little *lios* ; Aughrim, the hill of horses ; Dunaun, the little doon ; Drumcharley (what charley means I do not know) ; Drumullan, so-called from its orchard ; Knockadoon, a hill surmounted by a doon ; Knockadoochonna, named from black dogs ; Knockdromleague, *liag* a flagstone ; Lahardan, a little hill ; and Tulla, properly called *Tulla nan apstail* (the hill of the apostles).

This barony had but few places deriving their names from stony or wet lands—they are Aylvaun, the white hill side ; Cragg, Cragroe, from its redness ; Craggaunkeel, Curragh, and Loughaun.

From animals and plants the following are named—Inchalughoge, *lothóg*, a filly ; Tullagoona, from heifers ; Poulagower, from horses ; Drommagemartin, a heifer ; Liscullaun, a young cow, (*colán*) ; Roslara, a mare ; Lannaght (*leamhnaght*), septfoil ; Annaghneal (*neal uisge*), water crowfoot ; Lisbareen (*bairghin*), which means creeping crow foot. There is a place called Uggooon, the meaning of which I do not well understand ; it may signify the cave of the dogs (*uadh con*), but that is rather a far-fetched idea.

Comparatively few townlands in Upper Tulla get their designation from families—they are Ballydonaghan, Coolready, Tyrredagh, Ballymalone, Ballyminoge, Ballyquin, Ballyblood, Ballyslattery, Lisofin, (*Aodh fionn*) ; Lismeehan, Miltown, absurdly so-called, its real name being *Baile ua maoilin* (O'Moylan's homestead.)

(Conclusion.)