

NAME BOOKS

OF THE

RIVERS SHANNON AND FERGUS

with the Place-Names, English and Irish.

as explained and fixed by

JOHN O'DONOVAN

Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1839-1840

The numbers in the right-hand margin of the following pages are those of the manuscript pages of the Original Name Books.

# Name Books of the Rivers Shannon and Fergus (2 Books)

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Field Name Books of the Rivers Shannon

and Fergus.

Book I

"The Pool". (An Poll, the hole.)

2-3

Below the Quays at Limerick. The space marked "The Pool" is known to all nautical men by that name. All vessels bung up here when there is not sufficient water to run along side the quays at once. There is deep water and good holding-ground.

The River Deel. (An Daoil).

W/ Passes through the bridge of Askeaton.  
Brigs and schooners can go up within a few perches of Askeaton at Spring tides.

Ardbawn Rock. <sup>or ardbane</sup> ((Ard Bán = white hill or height).

4-5

On the shore, <sup>Ardbawn, I.O.D.</sup> Td. Cratloe, Ph. Killeely, between high and low water marks. A small stratified limestone rock appearing at about half tide.

Leck Point or Pointalecky. (Poinnte na Lice = point of the flagstone).

North side of Foynes Island. At this point of the island the water is very deep close to the shore.

Coonagh Point. (Cuanach = indented with bays).

6-7

A sweeping turn on the N. side of the R. Shannon which is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Limerick.

Part of embankment at high water mark, about 6 chains from low water mark. This point is known by all the boatmen who trade with turf into Limerick.

The Cook's Point. English name.

North-east side of Tarbert Island, a little to the north of the Steamboat Quay. Tradition says that a black cook died on board ship at Tarbert Roads and was buried here. It was called Cook's Point ever since.

Crompaun River or Meelick Creeke.

8-9

Crompán = a pill or inlet of a river.

Milec al. Miliuc = Meelick = low marshy land bordering on a river or lake.

The mouth of the river is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Limerick, enters the north side of the River Shannon, and bounds the Cos. Limerick and Clare and the Townland of Meelick.

It is a tolerably deep river for a  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from its



Crompaun River or Meelick Creeke contd.

mouth, but at the mouth is quite shallow at low water. The neap tides flow up to near Landsdown Bridge, by which the Limerick and Ennis Mail Road is crossed.

Poulnamweela Creek. (Poll na Maoile = hole or pool of the hornless cow. J.O'D.)

The eastern side of Aughinis Island. At certain parts of the Creek there are deep holes; other parts are shallow.

Poulnarone. (Poll na Rón = hole of the seals)

10-11

About two miles west of the mouth of the River Deel. It is a good safe harbour in stormy weather for the turf boats to run into.

Rineanna Point. (Rinn Eanaigh = point of the marsh or moor).

On the north side of the Shannon and north-east of the Fergus, just at the mouth of the Fergus at high water. It is a round limestone hill of rocky pasture, a part of the shore of the Shannon well-known by seamen.

Ardbane. (Árd Bán = white hill or height).  
*Ardban or Ardbane. See. West.*

12-13

About four miles from Limerick on the Townland of Cratloe, Parish of Killeely. Was formerly an island on the R. Shannon before the Embankment was made. It is now a green field with a few limestone rocks.

Knockfinglas. (Cnoc Fionnghlaise = hill of the bright stream).

The headland opposite Carrig Island, on the eastern side of Moovoagh Bay. This bay is frequently called Ballylongford Bay, but by the fishermen is called Moovoagh.

Moreena Point.

14-15

About 3 miles west of Askeaton and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the north of Mountpleasant, the residence of M. Sands, Esq. This is a very conspicuous point about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from low water mark. There is a tolerable channel running about 3 chains from it.

Robertstown River. (Baile Roibeáird = Robertstown).

The mouth of this river is about 1 mile east of Foynes Village. It is a deep river for about a mile; but it is quite shallow at the mouth at low water so that it can be walked across.

Carrigkeal. (Carraig Chaol = narrow rock).

About 14 miles from Limerick and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Ringmoylan Quay. This is a flat sheet of small rocks, some of which are seen at low water at the ordinary neap tides at

the end of a split called the North & South Channel till you come up to the split of the Mud Banks near Sod Island and the Big Bird Rock.

Galvins Rock al. Black Rock.

18-19

a/ recte Galv<sup>n</sup>'s Rock. J.O'D. (Carraig Ghealbháin = rock of Galvin).

About 12 miles from Limerick on the south side of the R. Shannon, on the lands of Shannongrove at low water mark and about 1 mile north-east of Ringmoylan Quay.

A number of small limestone rocks or bolders, of which a part appear at about half tide, but a part run down to low water mark.

There is another rock, called the Black Rock (An Charraig Dhubh), at the junction of the White River, a little to the west of Loughill Village, which is on the south side of the Shannon.

Dernish Island. (Dair-Inis = oak-island).

20-21

A cultivated island on the north side of the R. Shannon about 14 miles below Limerick and about 2 miles from Ringmoylan Quay, which is on the opposite side of the Shannon.

It is a small island about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres English, about 4 or 5 chains from low water mark, and lying between high and low water marks. A little to the south is a very dangerous ruffle on the water, particularly at the ebbing of the tide near to low water mark.

Maigue River. (Máig. Vid. O'Heerin's Topographical poem) 22-23

On the south side of the R. Shannon about 8 miles from Limerick. The tide runs up this crooked river so that turf sailing boats can generally run up to Adare in one tide, say 14 to 16 miles from Grass Island from where they sail.

Ballycannanna Point. (Baile na Ceannainne?)

About 1 mile to S.W. of Bay Castle, which is tangent to the river and well-known. A cultivated point of land, taking its name from the townland in which it is situated.

Massey's Hill, al. Knockaun. (Cnocán = a hillock)  
al. Sanders Hill.

24-25

A little S.W. of Tarbert Island. It was formerly a Battery belonging to the "Ordnance", but was taken down shortly after the present Battery on Tarbert Island was built.

Ballydonohoe Point. (Baile Uí Dhonnchadha = O'Donohoe's 26-27

*Madagans Town* *Local* *Bally donohoe Pt. ... Counr. Fitzpatrick, Prom. of the*  
On the south side of the R. Shannon between Tarbert and  
*adjacent land.*

Ballydonohoe Pt. (contd.)

Glinn, and about 35 miles from Limerick. It is a bold point and a sloping cliff of gravel about 4 chains from low water and near to Tarbert Roads on the eastern end.

Ballyhoulahan Point. (Baile Uí Uallacháin - O'Hollehan's Town).

This is a round green point just opposite to Shannon Lawn, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west of Glin Village.

Tarbert Creeke. (Tairbert, al. Tairberta),

28-29

It adjoined Tarbert Village and runs to low water mark. This is also the boundary between the counties of Limerick and Kerry.

It is a small river running crooked through the mud banks, and is navigable at high water for a sloop or small craft to Tarbert Village, where there is an extensive store.

Boland's Rock. (Carraig Uí Bheolláin, O'Boland's Rock).

In the Channel, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from shore and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Tarbert Light House.

This is a long, low rock just seen at low water at neap tides. There is a beacon on it.

Carrig Island Point. (Carraig = a rock).

30-31

At the east end of Carrig Island, off the Kerry coast.

It is a point of land, formerly a part of Carrig Island, but the tide now goes round it at high water.

Ballyvoher (al. Ballinvoher) Point. (Baile an Bhóthair = town of the road).

On the south side of the River Shannon, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Bay Castle.

A cultivated, flat point called by the name of the Td.

The Salt House Point.

32-33

On the shore opposite to Carrig Island.

There were salt works here a long time since, and hence the name.

Waller's Island.

About 1 mile W. of Ringmoylan Quay.

One of the small islands opposite Castletown Demesne, known to Navy men as the Half Gloves. It lies close to low water mark.

Corran Point. (Poinnte na Corann = Weir Point).

34-35

At the west end of Carrig Townland, adjoining the Ordnance Battery.

It is a bold point of the island, where shelving rocks project out at low water. There is generally a rough sea here.

Cahiracon Point, sometimes Caheracon Shore. (Cathair Dhá Chon = stone fort of the two dogs).

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Caheracon House, the residence of J. B. Scott, Esq.

This is a very handsome shore on the Shannon, near which is a fine, large quay, built by the Shannon Commissioners.

Rusheen Point. (Ruisín, diminutive of Ros, a wood or point of land).

36-37

A round head-land on the south-east side of Tarbert Creeke, convenient to the Village, and a little to the east of Ballydonohoe Wood.

It is a sloping clift of gravel, about 20 feet high.

Long Rock. (Carraig Fhada = long rock).

About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the east of the village of Glin.

A great cluster of boulders that runs out to low water through the mud banks, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from shore at low water.

Leiter Point (Leitir = a hill-side). *Letter Point - J. O'K.*

38-39

About a mile above "Beal Castle" ruins and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west of Ballylongford.

A flat point on the left side of the Shannon. This is the point where the sandy grounds terminate, that are connected with the sand hills opposite to Beal Bar.

Beal Point. (Poinnte an Bhéil = point of the mouth or opening).

40-41

On the south side of the Shannon about 50 miles from Limerick, at a well-known part of the river, called Beal Bar.

A headland of sandhills opposite to Beal Bar, and a very dangerous place on the Shannon before the light-house at Kilcredaun was built.

Doon Point. (Dún = a fort).

42-43

A projecting portion of cliffs at a sudden turn of the Shannon, about 53 miles from Limerick. It is opposite to Ballybunion R. C. Chapel, which stands about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the shore.

Tradree Point. (Tradraighe. The Tradraighe were a branch of the Fir Bolg, located in the neighbouring district).

A Point or headland, <sup>nearly</sup> opposite to Ringmoylan Quay. The shore is also called Tradree. (*I doubt this. J.D.D.*)

Dooneen. (Dúinín = little fort).

44-45

At the commencement of the cliffs on the south side of the River Shannon, a little below Beal Bar. It is a well-known part of the river.

Inishcullin Point. (Inis Cuilinn = island of the holy).

About 2 miles west of Bunratty Castle, where there is a Post Office, a Fair Ground, and a Police Station.

This is the foot of a very conspicuous eminence. There is a stone turret on its summit which is the Trigl. Station.

Bunaclugga. (Bun a' Chlogaigh = mouth of the River Clogach).

46-47

This is a strand well-known to fishermen as it is a fishing-place. It is about 1 mile further west from Carrig Island.

Knockbeagh. (Cnoc Beitheach = birchy hill).

<sup>Knockbeagh... Local</sup> On the north side of the R. Shannon, about 3 miles to the east of the junction of the R. Fergus at low water.

This is a conspicuous point on the Shannon as it forms a fine round green hill in the centre of the level corcass land. Its soil is limestone gravel.

Cloonaman Point. (Cluain na mBan = meadow of the women). 48-49

(al. Brishinlogher Point -- Lieut. Church, R.N.)

A half mile to the west of Carrig Island, where there is an Ordnance Battery.

This is a shore, well-known by the name of the Cloonaman Shore, and much resorted to by fishermen for fishing.

Knockareenna Point. (Cnoc a' Reanna, hill of the point).

A  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the north of Glin Village.

This is a fine green hill, called Tower Hill by the proprietor, Capt. Hamilton, late of the 62nd. Regiment, who has built a square tower on it.

Richard's Rock or Cloghristard. (Cloch Risteáird).

50-51

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of the mouth of Ballylongford Creek.

It is a large square rock, about 2 chains from the low water mark at the ordinary Spring tides; but sometimes it strands out to it altogether.

Asscorrick Island. (Perhaps from Easc = a marshy place and Carraig = a rock). 50-51

On the north side of the R. Shannon, opposite Ringmoylan Quay, which is on the south side.

It is a small green island about  $\frac{1}{2}$  way between high & low water marks, in the mud banks.

Kilcolgan Point. (Cill Cholgan = church or grave-yard of Colgan or Colcu). 52-53

About a mile above Ballylongford House.

It is a sweeping turn of the River Shannon, opposite to William Madagan's houses.

Conor's Rock. (Carraig Chonchubhair = Rock of Conor, a man's name. O'D.)

It is a cluster of boulder rocks which appear at  $\frac{1}{2}$  tide, opposite to Ringmoylan Quay, near to low water mark.

Moovoagh (?) or Ballylongford Bay. (Longphort = a camp, or fortress, or fortified residence.) 54-55

A small bay at the east side of Ballylongford Creek and near Kilcolgan Point. It is much resorted to by fishermen, being generally smooth through being sheltered by Carrig Island from the prevailing south-west wind.

Brackinis Rocks. (Breac-Inis = speckled island).

A cluster of boulder rocks that appear about  $\frac{1}{2}$  tide about a mile north-east from the mouth of the Fergus, near to low water mark.

Glencloosagh Bay. (Gleann Cluasach = ear-shaped or listening glen (?)). 56-57

Between Tarbert and Ballylongford. Vessels sometimes anchor here. There is a glen on the shore opposite, called usually Glown Clousagh - sometimes Glenclough.

Scoth Point. (Scoth = a low projecting tail of rock, a reef).

A rocky point that runs out to low water mark on the north-west side of Carrig Island.

Ballylongford Creek 58-59

On the south side of the R. Shannon about 50 miles from Limerick. It is navigable for small craft to Ballylongford Village.

Graigie Island. (Oileán Gráige = Village Island). 60-61

About 6 miles from Limerick on the north side of the

Graigie Island (contd.)

*near low water mark.*

60-61

river, It is the first island you meet on your right going from Limerick to the Ocean.

Muckinis. (Muic-Inis = Pig Island).

62-63

About 4 miles from Limerick on the south side of the R. Shannon, at a sudden turn of the Embankment, near a turret or summer-house that stands on the shore.

It is a portion of rising ground that was formerly an island before the river was embanked.

Tarbert Light House, built on Tarbert Rock.

64-65

On the north-west side of Tarbert Island. This is the finest of the three light-houses on the Shannon. (The others -- Kilcredain and Loophead).

Garraunbaun Point al. White Horse Point. (Gearrán Bán = White Horse). 64-65

A well-known part of the Shannon on the south side, between Loughill and Glin, and about 30 miles from Limerick.

On the eastern end is a Point where there is a quay now finished (September 1842), built by the Shannon Commissioners. There is to be a store built here next summer.

Kilteery Quay. (Coill-Tíre = land-wood. J.O'D.)

68-69

On the south side of the R. Shannon, about 29 miles from Limerick and 1 mile to the west of the village of Loughill.

This is one of the quays built by the Shannon Commissioners in 1841 and 1842. There is to be a store built here next year.

Ballindray Creek and Carrickclogher Point. (Carraig Chloichir. Cloichear or Clochar = a stony place.)

On the south of the R. Shannon.

Hiphall Point. (English fancy name).

70-71

A projecting part, rather a flat green field, about 29 miles from Limerick and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the village of Loughill.

Goleen Creek (Goilín = a little inlet).

A rivulet that runs deep through the mud banks into the R. Deel, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north of Askeaton. It is navigable for a sloop  $\frac{1}{2}$  way to Goleen Bridge at  $\frac{3}{4}$  tide, and from Shannonview at  $\frac{1}{2}$  tide.

Illauncrearick. (Oileán + ?).

72-73

On the south side of the Shannon, about 28 miles from Limerick and a little to the west of Loughill Village.

This is an island close to the shore as the tide flows round it at Spring, but not at neap, tides.

Coal Hill Point

74-75

<sup>The summit of a hill</sup>  
On the south side of the Shannon, a little to the east of the White River, which runs through Loughill Village.

There is a number of Culm pits in this neighbourhood.

Big Trimmery & Little Trimmery. Sometimes Trummeramore and Trummerabeg. 76-77

Tromra Big & Tromra Little -- J.O'D.

(Tromaire = a place where elder trees grow.)

The remains of a cluster of islands among the mud banks, 4 miles to the west of Askeaton & 3 miles to the north of Foynes. Only a small portion of the original cluster that is not yet quite washed away.

Black Point alias Mount Trenchard Point.

Nearly opposite to Mounttrenchard House, the residence of Lord Monteagle, and about 24 miles west of Limerick.

A green flat hill and tangent to the Mail Road from Limerick to Tarbert.

Ardmore Point. (Árd Mhór, great height or hill.) 78-79

On south side of the Shannon, midway between Tarbert and Ballylongford Bay. It is a conspicuous eminence just above the high water mark.

Bushy Point.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Ringmoylan Quay.

This is a conspicuous part of the shore. It is gravelly clift, with plantation adjoining. Formerly, it was an island, and now forms a part of Doctor Pepper's Demesne.

Poultallin (Poll a' tSalainn = salt-hole). 80-81

On the shore of the R. Shannon, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Foynes Village.

This is a nook in the cliff where, it is said, salt works were carried on about 100 years ago; but there are no remains of buildings. Instead, the place is planted with various sorts of trees of pretty large size.

Illaunnagappul. (Oileán na gCapall = island of the horses).

<sup>Horse Rock ... On Plan</sup>  
In the mud bank near the low water mark, a short distance



Illaunnagappul (contd.).

80-81

from the mouth of the Deel River. It is covered at Spring tides.

Weavers' Rock

A rock at the mouth of the Deel River uncovered at low water and at neap tides. There is a Beacon fixed on it.

Wide Rock.

Near Courtbrowne Point. It is just covered at high water at neap tides.

Foyne's Point, al. Battery Point.

82-83

A green field at the western side of Foynes Island, nearly opposite to Foynes Village.

There was formerly an ordnance battery on this part of the island; hence the name Battery Point.

Ballymartin Point (Baile Mhartain).

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the south-west of Ringmoylan Quay.

There is a fine round cultivated hill, and it is the foot of it which is called Ballymartin Point.

Foynes Rock. (Carraig Oileáin Findine or Finnine).

84-85

A little to the west of Foynes Village. This is a stout projecting stratified rock from high to low water, that has formed a quay for boatmen. There is to be a quay built on the site of this rock.

Carrignageragh. (Carraig na gCaorach = rock of the sheep).

About 14 miles from Limerick and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of Ringmoylan Quay.

This is a projecting point of Ringmoylan Wood, with a few black rocks running into the mud. There was a Bark Yard here some time since.

Durnish Point. (Dair-Inis = oak island).

86-87

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the east of Foynes Village.

It is a round point of a green limestone hill that was an island before the River Shannon was embanked.

Ballydooil. (Baile Dhubhghaill = Doyle's town).)

About 1 mile to the east of Ringmoylan Quay.

It is a small rivulet that runs through the country and down through the mud banks to low water mark.

Aughinis Point. (Each-Inis = horse-island).

88-89

About 3 miles to the east of Fynes Village.

A sharp point of Aughinis, the largest island on the River Shannon, projecting out to within  $3\frac{1}{2}$  chains of the low water line, just at the junction of a creek running between island and rocks, etc.

Tomdeely Point. (Tom Daoile = mound by the river Deel). 90-91

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west of the town of Askeaton, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from Tomdeely Castle ruins.

This is a turn of the mainland at the west side of the River Deel.

Rineawinaun. (Rinn a' Mhionnain = the kid's point or promontory).

In the Shannon.

Ballysteen Creek. (i.e., Hasting's Town. J.O'D.)

92-93

About midway between Bay Castle & the mouth of the R. Deel.

A short deep creek running crooked through the mud up to an embankment where there is a sluice, 10 links wide at low water and 50 links wide at half tide.

Drumgrella Creek. (Drom Greidhle = ridge of the griddle).

Enters the R. Shannon on the north side opposite to Ringmoylan Quay.

A long deep creek running through the mud banks, 10 links wide at low water, and 50 to 30 links wide at half tide.

Courthrowne Point.

94-95

At the junction of the River Deelee on the north side  
*high* at *low* water. *marks*

A prominent point on the R. Shannon for vessels to turn off the Shannon up the River Deel to Askeaton.

Gammarel Point or Fool's Point.

(Gammarel is a local word for 'fool').

A point of rocky shore at the east side of Fynes Island.

There is a deep channel between this and the village. The Point is very dangerous and, in consequence, is called the Fool's Point.

Illaunavoley (Oileán na Buaile = island of the 'boley' 96-97  
or milking-place).

About 1 mile to the east of the mouth of the River Deel.

It is a conspicuous point on the south side of the River Shannon. Some Spring tides used to flow round this part before the river was embanked.

Illaunskagh. (Oileán Sceach = island of the bushes).

In the mud banks about 6 chains from low water mark and a mile to the east of Foynes Island.

A small patch of limestone boulders on the edge of low water mark at neap tides, and about 6 chains from it at Spring tides.

Glengauran Point. (Gleann na gCarn = glen of the carns). 98-99

On the south side of the River Shannon, about midway between the mouth of the River Deel and Bay Castle.

This is a conspicuous part of the shore, as it is the highest clay cliff from Limerick till you pass Beal Bar, where the rocky cliffs commence.

Rinekirk Point. (Rinn Circe = Hen's Point.)

About 9 miles from Limerick and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to south of the mouth of the Mague at low water mark.

It is a green point, just below Mr. Westropp's mansion house and opposite to where boats often lie at anchor to match the tides at Grass Island.

Lisillaun. (Lios Oileáin = island of the fort).

Way Rock.

Poularone Creek. (Poll na Rón, hold of the seals).

Illaunattin. (Oileán Aitinn, gorse or furze island).

Curnweela Island.

a/ Carrigeenyaun.

Sturamus Island.

These are islands and rocks on the Shannon.

End of Book One

FIELD NAME BOOKS OF THE RIVERS SHANNON & FERGUS

No. 2.

Kilcredaun Point. (Cill Chairiotáin = church of Saint Caritan). 1

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south of the village of Carrigaholt.

This is one of the leading points or headlands in the south of the Shannon. Tangent with this point and in line with Kilclogher Head, which is a perpendicular cliff, this course will lead well clear of Beal Bar, over which runs the most dangerous sea on the River Shannon.

Carrigaholt Bay. (Carraig an Choblaigh = rock of the fleet). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Immediately opposite to the village of Carrigaholt & extends from Donagha Point to Carrigaholt Castle.

This could be made an excellent bay for the shelter of brigs, schooners, &c., if there were a break-water from Kilcredaun Point, running in an easterly direction.

"The Port". Opposite to the 3rd anchorage on the Fergus from its mouth and on the north side of Dernish Island.

This part of the island, opposite to which there is good anchorage in the Channel, is used by pilots to direct their course.

Carrigaholt Point. (Pointe Carraige an Chobhlaigh = Fleet-rock Point). 2

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Carrigaholt Village.

A bold point of projecting, stratified rocks running out to low water mark. There is an ancient castle on the point, a little from the shore on the main land.

Powell's Rock, al. Road Rock, al. Roadway Rock.

The landmarks for avoiding it, when covered, are called 'breast marks', 'leading marks', etc.

Between Coney and Feenish Islands on the Fergus. They are very dangerous, stratified rocks, lying in the centre of the Channel inside of the low water mark. There was formerly a beacon on them; but it is down these last two years.

Kilcredaun Bay. (Cill Chairiotáin). 3

About 1 mile to the south of Carrigaholt Village.

A nook extending from Kilcredaun Point to Carrigaholt

Kilcredaun Bay (contd.).

3

Village, called the Outer Bay of Carrigaholt by Capt. Mudge in his report.

Feenish Point. (Fiodh-Inis = woody island).

The N.W. part of Feenish Island opposite to Powell's Rock.

A number of stratified rocks running 4 or 5 chains from the point of main line of the island, close to which is the Channel course.

Lisheencroney al. The White Strand. (Lisín Cróine = Croine's little fort or garth. An Traigh Bhán = the white strand).

4

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about 1 mile to the east of Carrigaholt Village.

This is the first large quantity of fine sand that ~~that~~ appears on this side of the Shannon from Limerick, as the other bays are mud or slob.

Curragh Point.

A point on the eastern side of Coney Island, used as a leading mark on Ing Point for piloting a vessel.

This point is well known by seamen, as they often lie at anchor opposite it, according to the winds. It is called the 2nd anchorage on the Fergus from its entrance at the mouth.

Doonaha Point. (Dún Athaigh = fort of the giant).

5

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the east of Carrigaholt Village.

It is a round, bold point of land, on which there is an ordnance battery, where some of the Royal Artillery are stationed.

Knockbreanill. (Cnoc Breanainn = St. Brendan's Hill).

On the River Fergus, on the summit of Coney Island, where there is a large stone used by pilots as a leading mark.

This is a Beacon on which the pilots change their course. It is a very conspicuous eminence, indeed.

Corliss Point. (Cor-lios = odd fort).

6

A headland about midway between Carrigaholt & Poulani-sherry Bay, on the north side of the River Shannon.

It is a round sweep of the shore, which shelters Querren Bay, from which a number of turf boats ply with Limerick.

The Hurly Point al. The Point of the Hurly. (Poinnte an Chamain = the point of the hurly. So called from its resemblance to the crook of a hurly).

On the south side of Dernish Island, on the R. Fergus. This point is covered at some spring tides.

Kilmore Point. (Cill Mhór = great church or grave-yard). 7

On the north side of Clonderalaw Bay.

It is a round point of a rocky shore, opposite to Kilmore Demesne and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Knock Village, where there is a Post Office.

### Fall's Rock

7 ~~Rather~~ A number of small rocks, lying in the Channel between Coney and Deer Islands, that become uncovered at low tide.

Kilmurry Creek. (Cill Mhuire = Church of the B.V.M.) 8

A small creek running through mud banks into Clonderalaw Bay, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north of Knock Village.

Turf boats run up to near Kilmurry Village at high water, and trade into Limerick with turf, etc.

### Carrigaduffly Point.

On the shore at high water mark, about a mile to the north of Kilydysart Creek.

A rocky shore along this point, where there is a channel leading to Ballycorrick Bridge, from where sailing-boats trade to Limerick with corn, etc.

### Clonderalaw Creek and Rusheen Point

(Clonderalaw = Cluain idir Dhá Lagh, the meadow between two hills. Roisin = little promontory or point).

Rusheen Point is on the north-east end of Clonderalaw Bay.

Clonderalaw Creek is a deep stream running through the mud banks; but it is quite shallow about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile before it joins low water mark, running through a sort of sand hereabouts.

Inishaghry or Horse Island. (Inis Eachraidh = Island of Horses).

An island on the Fergus, near the shore and Ballycorrick Creek.

It is cultivated and inhabited by a farmer. Spring water cannot be got in it, for it is a limestone lying on the mud, and the tide gets under it.

Burrane Point, or Burraun Point. (Boireann = a rocky hill). 10

On the north side of the R. Shannon and adjoining the mouth of Clonderalaw Bay. It is a round point of Land, which shelters Clonderalaw Bay from the westerly winds.

Illauunmagrath Point. (Oilean Mheic Craith = Magrath's Is.).

On the west side of the River Fergus about 4 miles from Clare Village.

A point where there is a little rise in the corcass land and which was an island before the embankments were made. There is much talk of an extensive embankment to be run from this point to Illaunavan.

Kilcolman Point. (Cill Cholmáin = church or grave-yard of St. Colman). 11

About 2 miles to the south-west of Labasheeda Village at "Colemans Castle Ruins".

It is a round part of the shore between Clonderalaw Bay or the Race of Tarbert and Labasheeda Village.

Lissane Creek. (Liosán, a small fort).

On the west side of the River Fergus about 1 mile south of the village of Clare.

It is a small stream running through the mud. Small sailing boats can run up here at high water.

Ballynacragga Point. (Baile na Craige = town of the rock). 12

A flat point running along the shore, on the north side of the R. Shannon, about a mile to the south of Killadysart Village.

Carrowanelly Point and Carrowanelly Creek.

On the east side of the River Fergus, about 4 miles from the village of Clare.

The Point, a sweeping turn on the side of the river, is well known.

Killadysert Creek. (Cill an Disirt = church of the secluded retreat). 13  
*Spelled Kildysart on National School.*

A little to the south-east of the Village of Killadysart. *A la*

The creek is a deep stream running through the mud, and sailing boats can make their way up and down at  $\frac{3}{4}$  tide.

Crow Island and Rock.

About 3 miles from Clare Village on the east side of the River Fergus. There is a number of rocks, extending to low water mark from Crow Island, and one of them is called the Crow.

The Colonel's Point.

*Island*

14

On the eastern side of Inishcorker, near the mouth of Killadysart Creek. *Only the point of the island, opposite to which there is a channel which separates it from another island.*

Latoon Creek

On the east side of the R. Fergus, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village of Clare.

It is a deep river, running through the mud corcass, and is navigable for sailing boats and smacks at high water as far as Latoon Bridge.

Inishoul or O'Grady's Island. (Inis Abhall = apple island) 15

(O'Grady's Island - Mr. O'Grady is a proprietor in the parish).

This is a small island near the mouth of Killadysert Creek. There are channels round the island.

Ayleroe Quay. (Aill Ruadh = red cliff or precipice).

A small quay for turf boats and seaweed, near Carrigerry R. C. Chapel and along side Carrigerry Creek, that leads up past Major Crea's residence.

It is on the east side of the R. Fergus.

Knocknalenaun. (Cnoc na Leannán(?) = Hill of the Lovers). 16

On the summit of Inishtubrid Island, which is about 2 miles east of Killadysert Village.

A conspicuous eminence of limestone rocks on the top of the island.

Rine Point. (Rinn = a point).

17

On the east side of the R. Fergus, about 2 miles to the west of Newmarket and near the Glenagh Castle ruins.

A point on the west side of a large portion of land called Tradree and comprising several townlands. This point is used by boatmen to alter their course when sailing up or down the river.

Carrigerry Creek.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Newmarket, on the R. Fergus, and a few miles from Carrigerry House, the residence of Major Creagh.

It is a small creek; but a turf boat can sail up or down at high water near to Major Creagh's.

Carrignanagh Rock. (Carraig na nEach = rock of the horses).

18



Carrignanagh Rock. (Carraig na nEach = rock of the horses). 18

At the west side of Doon Island, adjoining low water mark. It is a cluster of rocks, covered with seaweed and forming a part of Doon Island at low water.

Eskgarriff al. Glenagh Creek. (Uisce Garbh = rough water).

On the east side of the River Fergus, opposite to Dromolane, the residence of Sir Lucius O'Brien.

This is a deep stream running through the mud to low water. A good sized boat can sail up it at high water; but it can be waded across at low water at spring tides.

Glenderree. (Gleann Doire = glen of the oak grove). 19

On the west shore of the River Fergus, about 2 miles to the north of Killadysert Village.

It is now only a bold point of the shore, as the rest of it, right and left, has been embanked from time to time.

"The Boatman's Point".

Opposite to the village of Labasheeda or a little to the eastern end of it.

A point well-known to boatmen, being the first headland coming down from Limerick to this village. The next point to the West is called Labasheeda (i.e., Silk-bed) Point.

Mount Shannon Point.

To the south-west of Labasheeda Village, about 1½ miles from Labasheeda Bay.

Rinevaud. (Rinn a' Bháid = promontory of the boat). 20

The northern part of the Island of Inishmacowney, which is on the Fergus. At this point there is a great set of the tide, being near the junction of many channels, and it is hard to manage a rowing-boat here.

Drumgivila Point. (Druim Geimhle = Ridge of the Fetters).

On the north side of the Shannon, about 3 miles to the east of the junction of the River Fergus at Rynamanagh Point.

A round hill which was formerly an island on the River Shannon, about a mile from the low water mark.

Pointahard. 21

(I think it is Poinnte na hÁirde = point of the hill.  
J.O'D.)

On the south side of the Island of Inishmacowney, or Horse Island, which is on the R. Fergus. It is a very difficult part to make with a rowing-boat as the tide sets contrary at the ebbing and the flowing.

Tullyglass Point al. Inishleigh

21

(Tulach Glas = green hill. Inis Liath = green island).

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the east of the junction of the River Fergus. This was formerly an island on the R. Shannon, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the low water mark.

Illaunteige. (Oileán Taidhg = Teige's Island).

22

On the east side of Trummer at the low water line, on the River Fergus.

A few rocks that make their appearance at low water and on which people go to gather mussels and other shell-fish.

Illaunacuneen. (Oileán na gCoinín = island of the rabbits),  
or Oilean an Choinin = island of the rabbit.

A little to the east of Tullyglass Point and 4 miles from the junction of the R. Fergus.

This, formerly an island on the R. Shannon, is now an oval green hill about a mile from low water mark.

Bankboy. (Banc Buidhe = yellow bank).

23

Immediately north-east of Inishmacowney or Horse Island.

This is a mass of sand, mud and rocks, and is surrounded by a channel at low water. It is much resorted to for taking away sand, etc.

Illaunagowan Point. (Oileán na nGamhain, island of the  
yearling calves).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Bunratty Castle. Was formerly an island when the river was in its natural state before embankment.

Lurga Point. (Lorga = a shin, a leg.)

24

The south end of a small portion of land that is a connection of Coney Island. It is a flat point covered at high water mark at the extraordinary Spring tides.

Inisheluis or Tullyvarraga Point. (The latter is the more  
common name.) (Inis Clis = island of the sports ?).  
(Tulaigh Mhargaidh = market-hill).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Bunratty castle. Was formerly an island forming a high, sharp point, a little more than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the low water mark of the North Channel of the Shannon, immediately opposite to the Fergus Island.

Carriganinneen, al Daughters Rock. (Carraig na nInghéan =  
rock of the daughters).

25

Nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of the east side of Inishma-

cowney Island. A large square black rock, lying in the mud about 3 chains from a channel at low water, and is just covered at high water at the ordinary spring tides.

Illaunbrone. (Oilean Bron = island of the millstone). 25

On the north side of the River Shannon about 3 miles to the west of Bunratty Castle. This was an island before the corcass was embanked. The old high water mark on it is still visible.

Orlin Point. (Perhaps Urlan, the shaft of a spear). 26

The most northern point of Canon Island, where there is a bunch of stratified rocks to low water. It is about 40 perches north of Canon Island Castle, which is a very conspicuous tower close by the junction or mouth of the Fergus.

Illaunmanagh. (Oilean Meadhonsach = middle or central island).

On the north side of the River Shannon, about 3 miles west of Bunratty Castle. This was one of the islands on the river before the embankment was made.

Carrigflea. (Carraig + fliodh (?), chickweed). 27

In the Channel between Canon Island and Inishlow, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Canon Island Castle. (This is the name of an Abbey, also.)

A rough stratified rock nearly across the channel that separates the two islands. It is entirely covered at high water.

Inishcullin Point al. Knockinishcullen. (Inis Cuillinn = holly island).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bunratty Castle.

This is a conspicuous hill, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of low water mark of the N. Channel, and having on the summit a turret, which serves for a sea guide.

← Tradree. (Tradraighe, a remnant of the ancient Fir Bolg). 28

A district of country comprising a number of townlands along side the rivers Shannon and Fergus.

(N.B. Tradree Deanery is almost coextensive with the Barony of Bunratty.)

"The Altar Point". (Poinnte na hAlthóra = point of the altar). 29

The south point of Feenish Island opposite to the Priests Rock.

Drummin Point. (Dromainn = a ridge).

29

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west of Bunratty Castle and opposite to Saints' Island.

This is only a small green hill, which was an island when the R. Shannon was in its natural state, i.e., before the embankments were made.

Poulawardal. (Poll a' Bhardail = the drake's hole).

30

A deep hole in the Channel opposite the east side of Feenish Island on the R. Fergus. This channel runs from near the mouth of the Fergus and encloses Feenish Island.

Inisheronan Point al. St. Cronan's Point. (Inis Cronáin).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about 2 miles west of Bunratty Castle.

A green hill which was an island before the embankments were made.

Bullocks Rock.

31

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of Feenish Townland and a mile from the mouth of the Fergus at low water.

A bed of sunken rocks in strata in the centre of a channel that runs round Feenish Island.

Inishbonane or Tradree. (Inis Bonan ? = Bittern Island).

On the north side of the Shannon, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Bunratty Castle.

A bold point about 8 chains from low water mark. It was one of the small islands when the Shannon was in its natural state before the embankments were made.

"The Seagull Rock". (Carraig na bhFaoilean = rock of the 32 seagulls).

A black stratified rock situated a few perches out in the slob from Rynanagh Point. There are several scattered rocks lying in the mud banks.

Illaunbeg. (Oileán Beag = little island).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about 1 mile S.W. from Bunratty Castle, and about 15 chains from low water mark.

It was one of the small islands before the river was embanked, and it is marked by a single thorn bush, growing on the S.W. side by the cliff, close to the shore.

Knockacurran Point. (Cnoc a' Chorráin = hill of the reaping hook). 33

Opposite the east side of Feenish Island on the mainland. A round point of land opposite to the junction of two creeks.

Illlaunmore. (Oileán Mór = big island).

On the north side of the R. Shannon, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. of Bunratty Castle.

It is a round cultivated hill in the corcass, over which the tide formerly flowed. It is about 21 chains from low water mark at spring tides.

Inishmore Point. (Inis Mór = big island). 34

On the southern side of Deer Island.

It is a gravelly point of clift, about 20 links high, with a channel between it and the land.

Ballycasey Creek. (Baile Uí Cháthasaigh = Ballycasey).

On the north side of the Shannon.

A long stream entering the Shannon about 4 miles to the S.W. of Bunratty Castle, and running through the mud to low water mark.

Ballynacally Creek al. Mullagrumman. (Baile na Caillighe = town of the hag). 35

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of the small village of Ballynacally, which is a Post Town.

It is a deep stream, running through the corcass on the west bank of the Fergus. At high water, a small sloop can run up to near Ballynacally, where there is a store.

Moylan Rock. (Maoileann = a bare hill).

On the north side of the R. Shannon and the east junction of the R. Fergus, and at about the low water line.

This is a large square rock, all in one, about the size of an ordinary cabin. It uncovers just before half ebb. It is a dangerous rock, being on the brink of low water mark.

Moylan's Birds. 36

A little south of the Moylan Rock.

These are small rocks that appear just before low water at the spring tides.

Carrignahurragh.

On the west side of Deer Island. A bunch of rocks running down to low water mark to Ballycorrick Creek.

### Muckaun Rock.

37

On east side of Ballycorrick Creek, a little to the south of Horse Island. A few small stratified rocks lying on the side of the creek and extending to low water mark. There are several rocks in the creek that show at low water.

### Horse Rock.

Near the centre of the channel of the Fergus about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. from the junction of the centre of the Shannon & Fergus Rs.

It is really a long cluster of stratified rocks, appearing about  $\frac{1}{2}$  tide, and all vessels going up to, or down from, Clare village keep from about 40 to 80 perches E. of the cluster.

### Little Horse Rock.

38

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the centre of the junction of the rivers Shannon and Fergus, and in the Channel.

It is a small stratified rock that appears at low water, <sup>every</sup> tide. There is another rock nearby, which is only seen at springs.

### Rush Island.

A little to the S. of Horse Is. and near Ballycorrick Creek. A small green island in the mud and near the shore, from which it is divided by Ballycorrick Creek.

### Ballycorrick Creek.

39

On the west side of the R. Fergus, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Ballynacally & 6 miles from Clare Village. This is a deep river at high water; but there are several dangerous rocks in its bed in many places opposite to Horse Island.

Beeves Tower. (Built on "Beeves Rocks", of which the Irish name is Carraig na Rón, the Rock of the Seals).

There are only two of these Beeves Tower-sort of Round Tower on the River Shannon between Limerick and Loop and Kerry Heads. They are similar to the Scarletts Tower.

This tower is built on a cluster of large stratified rocks in the centre of the R. Shannon, and about 2 miles west of the mouth of the Fergus. "This is an excellent beacon for all nautical men, and there are about 8 or 9 feet of water over the rocks at high water at spring tides."

The Tram course is about 3 or 4 chains to the south side of Beeves Tower. This is the course that all the small craft, as well as brigs and schooners, take past the Tower, as the Herring Rock, which lies more south of the Tower, is much dreaded.

At night, the vicinity of the tower is the darkest and most feared part of the Shannon by boatmen.

### Butter Creek.

40

About 2 miles to the north of the village of Ballynacally, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Clare Village.

It is a shallow stream running through the corcass; but a sailing-boat can go up to the road at high water at spring tides.

### The Needles.

On the Shannon about midway in a direct line between Canon Island Castle and the Beeves Tower.

A bunch of rocks and mud with a channel between. There is very foul ground here, of which the Beeves Tower gives warning.

### Poulnagat. (Poll na gCat = hole of the cats).

41

In Ballycorrick Creek opposite Horse Island.

This is a deep hole between two cliffs of rocks where the river runs between the main land and an island, about one chain in breadth.

### Labasheeda Bay. (Leaba Síoda = bed of silk).

So called from the smoothness of the sand.

Opposite the village of Labasheeda, which village is often called Pound Street. This is supposed to be the best anchorage on the Shannon between Limerick and the "Heads", (i.e., Loop and Kerry Heads), being good holding ground.

### Drumquin Point. (Druim Chuinn = Conn's ridge).

42

On the west side of the R. Fergus about 5 miles from Clare Village, opposite Mr. Kelly's House.

This is a round point at the part where large tracts of land have been taken in by embankments. Immediately opposite, about an Irish mile across, is Ing Point.

### Red Gap or the Inner Bay for small craft.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south-west of Labasheeda Village and a short distance from Labasheeda Bay. Boatmen, who trade into Limerick in small craft, know well this place as an excellent shelter from the south-west wind in stormy weather.

### Clareheen Bridge. (Droichead a' Chláirín = bridge of the little board).

43

*Would not Clareen be a better spelling? J.O'D.*

On the road between Clare and Ballynacally villages, about midway.

It is a small one-arch bridge. Small boats can come up here at high water only. This is where the parish meeting crosses near to Dean Stackpool's Demesne.

### Scattery Roads.

43

Opposite the north-east side of Scattery Island and extends to the S.E. point of Hog Island.

This is a good roadstead for shipping to shelter in from the prevailing West and South-West winds.

### Scattery Island. (Inis Cathaigh).

In it are Fan na nEach, Ard na n-Aingel, Leac na n-Aingel, Relic an Aingil, etc.

(See Ordnance Survey Letters).

### Ing Point. (Iongna = a nail).

44

A round headland on the east side of the R. Fergus, about 6 miles from Clare Village.

It is a conspicuous, sloping clift of gravel and a commanding point of the Fergus. It was an island before the embankments were made.

### Inishmacowney or Horse Island.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of the village of Milladysert, out in the River Fergus.

This is an inhabited island, about 1 mile in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth. It is generally called Horse Island.

### Doorland Rock al. Bowline Rock.

45

Wrong surely; recte Boland's Rock. J.O'D.

In near the centre of the Channel, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the South-West of Ing Point.

This is a dangerous rock, uncovered at half tide; but the boatmen and pilots have a number of landmarks to guide them past it (the Beacon is away).

### Island O'Brien.

On the west shore of the R. Fergus, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. of Ballycorrick Bridge.

This is some corcass land of the Fergus that was embanked in.

### Coonagh Islands (Cuanach, meaning uncertain)

46

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the West of Glenagh Castle ruins. This castle is used for a bearing, to keep the Channel course.

The islands are two small ones, of 12 and 29 perches, just showing above high water mark. They lie about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile in the slob from the Channel, on the east side of the Fergus.



Labasheeda Point. (Leaba Síoda, bed of silk). 46

Opposite to the village of Labasheeda, on the east side.

This is a bold point of stratified rock, which forms a shelter for small craft in the Inner Bay, and which uncovers at low water.

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Shingle:

There is not a bushel of shingle in the Shannon. All that is marked 'Shingle' should be stones, and near the low water mark they are large boulders.

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End of the Name Books of the Rivers Shannon and Fergus.

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