Notes on Place-names in the City and Liberties of Limerick.

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The spelling of place-names in these notes is that of Ordnance Survey Maps, except in the case of Carnarry, where the spelling (Cahernarry) on the O.S. maps is at variance with historical fact.

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ABBREVIATED REFERENCES.

CGG : Ceaphadh Go dtábhacht, ed. Todd.
FE : Log-anmhaechta, ag Risteárd Ó Foghludha ("Flachar Éilgeach ").
Libs. : Indenture of Perambulation, year 1599; given in Lenihan, p. 135. It gives the extent of the County of the City of Limerick.
On. : Onomasticon Gaedelicum, by Dr. Edmund Hogan, S.J.
SB : Seanchas Buirgh, appendix AA, and
SSB : Seanchas Sli Éirinn, appendix D, to
CT : Caithréim Thoirdealbhaigh, ed. Standish H. O'Grady, Irish Texts' Society.
Woulfe : Síonnta Gaedhil is Gall (Irish Names and Surnames), by Fr. Patrick Woulfe.

Other abbreviations will present no difficulties.

ABBEY RIVER preserves, in its present English name, the memory of the thirteenth century Franciscan Abbey which stood on its north bank, just outside the old wall of Englishtown. The Gaelic name was An Ghabhal Bheag, the little branch (of the Shannon). CS gives Park as "mearing on the west with a branch of the R. Shannon called Gowlebegg."

AHABEG : Joyce gives An Fhaithche Bheag, the little green, but quotes no authority. Aghbegge is found in Libs., and Carrigahabeg is one of the meanings of Cunnihoe in CS, p. 469. If Joyce were right the Carrig would have been Carrig na Faithche Bige, and the unaspirated F would surely have appeared in the Englished name. Achadh Beag, little field, is probably the best interpretation.
ANNACOTTY: Joyce, On. and FE agree in giving this as Ath na Coite, which Joyce translates "the ford of the little boat." In Crom. it is written Anghacotta.

ASHFORT: A tl. of the same meanings as this is given in CS. as Annagh Rostie, a name which appears frequently in Elizabethan and later documents. Lenihan, p. 384, speaks of "the red bog of Anaherrosti, distant about two miles from Loughmore." The correct Irish name will be found in SSB, p. 179—Eanach an Róistigh, Roche's marshy land.

ATHLUNKARD: This district, though in Co. Clare, is included here as a city street takes its name from it—Sráid Ath an Longphuirt, the st. of the camp ford. The ancient ford crossed the Shannon at, or near, the place where Athlunkard Bridge was erected about 120 years ago. It is believed by Mr. Henry Morris to have been identical with Áth Coille, one of the three great fords of Ireland: Bk. of Ballymote—Áth Cliath, Áth Luain, Áth Caille. See Fr. Hogan's notes on Áth Caille in On., p. 54, and Fr. M. Moloney's paper, "The Parish of St. Patrick" in this Journal, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 102. Joyce, in remarking that the place might be more appropriately called nowadays Athloneford, was unaware that this form occurs in CS: "The Eelwear of Callaghbeolane, mearing on the west with the R. Shannon and the lands of Longford in ye Co. of Clare, on the South and west with the lands of Corbally." For Callaghbeolane see Park.

BALLINACURRA: This name is found variously in 17th cent. records as Belancurry, Bealincurry, Bellnacorrie, etc., from which we may conclude that the first part was Béal Átha. An Inquisition of Henry VIII (Lenihan, p. 90) gives us the second part: "one ploughland named Ballynagalleagh (otherwise Farrannagalleagh, now Rosbrien, q.v.) in the south of the Curry, property of St. Peter's, a chapel of Kelloine in O'Brien's country." Curry is An Curraigh, the marshland (adjoining the Catholic Institute Athletic Grounds). Thus we get the full name, Béal Áth an Curraigh. The bridge over Ballinacurra River probably marks the site of this old ford, which so many pilgrims from the city crossed in mediaeval times on their way to Munget.

BALL'S BRIDGE (Limerick): Lenihan, p. 475, states: "In Irish it is called Droichead Maol Luimnigh." CS has "The Bald Bridge of Limerick; while White calls it, in English, the Bald Bridge, and in Latin, Pons Calvus. The word maol, bald, suggests that the bridge was, at one time, without parapets.

Chancery Inquis., 8, of year 1576 shows Lenihan was right: John Galwey of Kinsale held "the Tye Bridge (or Tide Br.), alias Drohethmoyle."

BALLYBRENNAN: This is the Bali I brenain of the 1201 list of lands owned by the monks of Monaster (Sweetman), and the Ballyvrenane of CS: Baile Úi Bhraoaín, OBrennan's land.

BALLYCLOUGH: There are two tls. of this name in the South Liberties, and both are given in Cromwellian records as Ballyneholicy—Baile na Cloiche, the place of the castle. This Irish form occurs in SSB, p. 185, in reference to Ballyclogh, south of Rosbrien. There is proof of the former existence of a castle in each case.

BALLYCUMMIN: BBL, p. 7., has "Balycomdyn in tenemento de Munget"; Villa Comdyn on p. 88. The same gives Ballicumin on p. 165; while Cen, has Ballicomen. FE gives Baile Cuimín, but this is rather doubtful. Our earliest references—hence, probably best—are those in BBL, and here the—dyn ending
is almost certainly a misreading of — ayn, from the Irish — áin (see at Bally-
duane)—Ballycomayan: Baile Úi Chomáin, from the surname Commons, Comane,
sometimes, by “translation,” Hurley.

**Ballyduane**: Baile Úi Dhubhain—takes its name from an old Gaelic
family associated with the locality for many centuries. BBL, p. 155:
“ODewavn qui tenuit villam Dewyn (and Ydowain) occidentali parte Mung-
garet.” The form Ballydoban is found in BBL, p. 11; and from this On-
duces the Gaelic name as given above.

**Ballygrennan**: Ballingrenane in Cen.; Ballingrenane and Ballygrenane
in CS; Ballygranane in Crom. The fact that there are two separate references
to Ballingrenane may point to Baile an Ghríanáin as the original name.

**Ballykeeffe** appears as Ballycoy in CS, Ballykee on Down Sur. Map,
Ballyquy in KJ, and Ballyquoy in a 1641 document. Baile Úi Chaoimh,
O’Keeffe’s place, is possible, but Baile ’ic (Mhic) Aoidh—angl. MacCoy in Co.
Limerick—is, perhaps, the most likely explanation.

**Ballymacashel**: From BBL, p. 155, we learn that “OMolcassell tenet
villam Ymolcassil in occidentali et boriali parte ibi” (Mungret); which gives us
Baile Úi Mhaoilchaisil, the name also of a tl. in Co. Clare. Fr. Woulfe gives
Ó Maolchaisil as “the name of a Thomond family who were seated originally
at Ballymacashel, near Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.” He adds: “In the neigh-
bourhood of Kilmallock the angl. form was changed about eighty years ago by
the local registrar to Mountcashel, and so it remains to the present day.” Signi-
ificantly, our townland appears in CS, 370, etc., as Ballimullashcall, as in
Clare.

**Ballynagowan**: Baile na nGabhann, the townland of the smiths (Joyce).
This is obviously a guess from the modern name. Ballyngowne (and similar
forms) is the name in all old records (CS, 491, etc.), suggesting Baile an
Ghabhann, the land of the smith; or, more probably, Baile an Ghabhainn, the
place of the sheep-fold.

**Ballynantymore** (-BEG): KJ has Bally Inaghten More (Begg), while in
CS we find Ballynaghten More (Begg) having the same meanings as Ballynancy
in the North Liberties has to-day. The correct Gaelic form, then, is Baile Úi
Neachtain Mór (Beg), ONeachtain’s land.

**Ballynoe**: An Baile Nua (ODonovan).

**Ballyogartha**: CS, p. 470, has Ballogarine for this; on the Down
Survey Map it is—ogarhin, and in Crom.—ogarhine. These references suggest
the form Baile Ó gCarraidhin. The name may have changed to Baile Úi
Flógartaigh by reason of the fact that the latter was a well-known surname
in the locality, while Ó Carraidhin was comparatively rare (angl. Carr; some-
times Carey).

**Ballysheedy**: This is mentioned frequently in local records, generally
as Ballysyyada, i.e. Baile Shioda, the land, probably, of a branch of the Mac-
Namaras with whom Sioda was a favourite Christian-name.

**Ballysimon** is written Bealasymon in Libs.; Bellasirmon in Cen.; and
Bella Symon in CS. These suggest the Gaelic form Béal Ótha Siomaoinn, which
is found in SB, p. 161, and is also given by FE.
BALLYVARRA: FE gives Baile Uí Mheadhra, O'Mara's land, but this seems incorrect. Libs. refers to the place thrice as Ballybarrie, while CS calls it Ballybarry and Ballyvarry and mentions David Barry of Cloonkeene, Jean Barry of Ballygey and others of the name Barry in the same locality. SB, p. 161, gives it as Baile Uí Bharra, a doubtful Gaelicised version of the Anglo-Norman surname de Barra (O Barra is not given by Woulfe). Very probably the correct form is Baile Uí Bheargha, the land of the OBearghas (angl. Barry), an old Limerick family who were anciently lords of Iveross, in the barony of Kenry:

"OBeargha of the fair mansion obtained
The cantred of Úi Rosa of rich course."

(O hUídhhrín).

Dr. Begley believed the family name to be obsolete, but Fr. Woulfe had no doubt "that many of the Barrys of East Limerick are of this race and not of Anglo-Norman origin."

BALLYVOLLANE is written Ballybeolan, Ballyweolane, in CS; and Ballybollane in Cen. This last, taken with the present name, suggests Baile an Bholláin, from Bollán, a hollow in a rock. Westropp, Castles, 85, confounds this name with Béal Áth an Mhuilinn (Milltown).

BANEMORE: An Bán Mór, the great meadow. Curiously enough, this place coincides with Bane Roe of CS, 484, etc.—i.e. An Bán Ruadh, the red meadow. An interesting change.

BARNAKYLE is found in CS as Bearna Keyll, Bearna Coiyle; and in Cen. as Barnacoley. SSB, p. 178, gives the Irish name An Bhearna Chuill; and the dative occurs in Filidhe na Máighe, No. 72: "[An tAthair Seán O hEidhín] a chomhuigh 'san mBearnain Choill.'" Joyes gives it correctly and translates, hazel gap.

BAUNACLOKA: Father Moloney believes this to be the castle green, or enclosure, mentioned at Mungret in BBL, p. 155: "usque ad Bilycomyde et usque at campum de Clochdonn." Campum de Cloch (Donn)—Bán na Cloiche.

BIDDYFORD: A tl. which agrees in mearrings with this is called, in CS, Ballyna Mantrogh: Baile na mBaintreabhach, the widows' land.

BLACK BOY (Limerick): Surely An Bealach Buidhe, the yellow road. The turnpike, from which arose the name Black Boy Pike, will be found mentioned in Lenihan, p. 335 (year 1741).

BOHERBUOY is another yellow road in the city: An Bóthar Buidhe—part of the Pilgrims' Road to Mungret in the Middle Ages.

BOHEREEN: An Bóithrín is marked on the Department of Education Gaelic map of Ireland.

BUNLICKY: Bun Lice. I have found no early references to the tl. under this name. In CS, 480, the place is merely a part of Temple Mungret.

CAHERANARDRISH: Cathair an Árd-Ruis. There is a similar place-name—Cill an Árd-Ruis—in County Cork.

CAHERDAVIN: KJ has Caherdavy; CS, Caherdavynne and Caherdavene. From these it is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what the Irish name was. Eoluidhe an Phuist has Cathair Daibhin, but this seems merely the present pronunciation in Gaelic dress.
CAHERVALLY appears in a variety of rather similar forms in old records. BBL (years 1302 and 1418), Catherbaghlaich and Caherbathealaich; Libs., Cather Ivaghellic; CS, Caherivahally; Cen., Caher Ivalley; White, Cahirivahalla. From these we may infer Cathair Uí Bhachalaigh. Begley, I. p. 248, follows ODonovan (O.S.L.) in giving it as “Cathair UíBhachalla, the fort of the O'Bouge-hills.” (Ó Bachlaigh, Bockley, Buckley—Woulfe).

CAMHEEN is mentioned in Libs.: “the Bog of Campine”; and “the hedge called Legancampye.” An Caithmín (al. Campin), the little camp.

CARNARRY is mentioned in Carn Fheardhaigh of old Gaelic works, TL, CGG, &c. SB gives it among the lands of the Castleconnell Bourkes. The name is sometimes written Cahernarry (see O. Survey maps), but this seems to be a comparatively recent error. BBL (1418)—Carnarry; Libs.—Carnarrie.

On the summit of Carnarry hill are the remains of a large heap of stones, evidently a vestige of the ancient cairn raised over the grave of Fearadhach.

CARRIGMARTIN: In CS, Carrigg Martine and in Crom., Carrigmartene, is Carraig Máirtín, Martin’s rock.

CARRIGPARSON appears as Carrigaperson in CS, and as Carrigpherson in Cen. Carraig an Phearsan is given by Joyce and translated “the rock of the parish priest.”

Carrowkeel: An Cheathrumha Chaoil, the narrow quarter (Joyce).

Castelemungret: This and Mungrret Castle are both found in CS—Caislean Mungairit. A document of 1617 speaks of “one castle in Castle Mungrret.” The castle is shown on the Down Survey map; and ODonovan reports “the ruins of a small castle called Castle Mungrret.”

Castletroy is a misleading version of the old name, which is given in Libs. and CS as Callagh Itroye, and in Crom. as “Callaghitroye alias Castletroy.” Whether the cáladh was a ferry or a riverside meadow is uncertain, but that its owner was a Troy there can be no doubt, and from the refs. given here it seems he was a Gael, not an Anglo-Norman de Treo. The Irish name angl. Troy was Ó Troighthigh, which was, and still is, well-known in and around Limerick. Therefore, we may conclude that the correct name for the place is Caladh Uí Throighthigh. Eoluidhe an Phuist has Calatha Uí Threo, but there is no evidence that such a Gaelic surname ever existed. BBL, p. 27, mentions a Troy of Limerick in the year 1200 and the Clanwilliam Bourkes had a Troy tenant in Castletroy district at an early date. The castle of the modern name can still be seen in the townland. According to Lewis it was “erected by Dermot O'Brien in the reign of Henry VIII.”

Clanwilliam Barony—The territory in East Limerick granted by King John to Wm. de Burgo, from whose descendants it takes its present name, Clann Uilliam. Earlier Aos Tí Mághe or Aos Gréine, anciently the patrimony of the Uí Conaing, whose chief seat was at Caislean Ó gCéitlenn, now Castleconnell. These were dispossessed by the O'Briens, who in turn had to give way to the Bourkes.

Clarina: BBL (1250), Clarani; CS, Clare Einy. The Irish name, Clár Aídhne is given by FE and on the Dept. of Education Gaelic map of Ireland. CS speaks of “the foord of Clare Iny”; very probably the clár (plank bridge) crossed the stream at the same spot, which was, no doubt, the site of the present bridge.
CLAUGHAUN: An Clochán. See Killaloe.

CLINO: That this is An Cladh Nua, the new earthwork—probably a portion of the old city’s fortifications—is borne out by a reference in a Corp. Lease of 1665 to “the ditch called Clino.” See Monaclinoe.

CLOUGHACLOKA would be a nearer approach to the original name if written Cloghaeoka. The second l is a comparatively recent intruder, probably due to analogy with Baunacloka which is nearby. In Crom, the name is Cloghcooky; in CS, Cloghcookey, —cruickie,—cruka. That the place-name derives from a person name Coke is clear from an entry in BBL, p. 156 (Mungret): “De Galfrido Coke de Dubearrigg alias Clogh Coke.” The Irish form Cloch an Chóghtha is found in SSB, p. 178, but it will be probably more correct if written Cloch an Chócaigh. Dubhcharraig was evidently the name of the place before the stranger built his castle there.

CLOUGHKEATING: Two references will suffice to establish this name. The first is from BBL, p. 156: “De Riccardo Ketyng de villa Ketyng” (Mungret). The second is from SSB, p. 179, which calls the tl. Cloch an Chéitinnigh, Keating’s Castle. The castle is shown on the Down Sur. Map.

CLONCONANE: It is written Clunonkannane in CS, and Cluoncanane in Cen. From these it seems possible that the name derives from the surname Ó Ceannáin, which, according to FE, gives name to Ballycannon, a Clare tl. in the same district. If so, it is Cluaín Uí Cheannáin. KJ gives Cahermelinic (Cathair na Finne-lighe, the caer of the white stone?) as an alias for Cloncannon. ODonovan gives the Irish name as Cluain Chonán, which, while possible, is obviously a mere guess.

CLUDRINAGH: An Chuain Draighneach, the meadow full of sloe bushes. Cludrinagh in CS; Clonedrynah in KJ.

CLUDLONG is Cluain an Longaigh, Long’s meadow-land. In CS it is written Cluonanlonga; while in Crom, we find: “Clownelongs—Old Proprietor, Robert Long, merchant.” A person of the same name held other property in and around the city at the time of the CS. There is a Baile an Longaigh (Balinlongig) in the par. of Dromcolliher.

CLUDMACKEN: The name appears thus in Crom. CS. mentions “The Crumpane (creek) of Cluonmackyne.” Joyce gives Cluain Meacan, and Frost gives the same for Cluonmaackan in Clare. (See Dinneen for meacan, a wild root plant).

CLUDCUNNA: Cluain Connachih, meadow of firewood (Joyce).

CLUDONE: An Chuain, was the ancient name of the district immediately outside the east wall of Irishtown, in the direction of the present Good Shepherd Convent (CS, p. 489). One of the towers on the wall overlooking this land was called Túr na Cluana. In 1421, according to local annals, “the town wall was completed from Na Clouna Tower to St. John’s Gate.” The place-name was still in use in 1747 when Cloone and Monamucky were sold by the Corporation to Peter Sargent (Lenihan). See Gallows Green.

CLUDUFF: An Cladh Dubh, the black earthwork (Joyce).

CLUDGAR: Coinigéar, a place of rabbits. In the south-east of the county, the same word, or rather its variant Coincéar, has been angl. Nicker. The former appears in CS as Cnockear, and both in Cen. as Knockare.
COOILISHAL: An Chúil Iseal, the low-lying corner (On., from ODaly's "Tribes of Ireland.").

COOLRAINE is a common place-name—Cúil Rathain, nook of ferns (Joyce). Seventeenth cent. records show that this tl. was then known as Fearann-na-nGabhann: CS, Fearannigoune; KJ, "Farragown or Smithsland."

COOLYHENAN: This is listed among the Bourke lands in SB, p. 161, as Cúil Uí Sheighinnáin, O'S's corner.

COONAGH (North Liberties): Cuanach, a place indented with inlets, as Coonagh undoubtedly was before Eugene OCurry and his gang of labourers built the bank there. Cf. "Fiodh na gCuan, alias an Chríostualach" in the Bk. of Lismore—the wood of the harbours, or Cratloe Woods, which overlook Coonagh. CS refers to "the Crypanne of Cuonigh"—Crompan Chuanaign, Coonagh creek.

This tl. is to be distinguished from Coonagh Barony, which is Úi Cuanaich, the name of an ancient Leinster sept.

CORBALLY: An Corrbhaile. The Irish form will be found in SSB for the tl. of this name in Pucklebrian Barony. Corbally, Limerick, may owe its name, the odd tl., to the fact that it stretches away from its neighbours into the bend of the Shannon.

CORKANREE is referred to in Nicholas Arthur's will (1533) as "Mora Regis," while a Corp. Lease of 1670 speaks of "Corkanree, called by the name of the King's Corks." Hence, Corcach an Ríogh, not Corcach Fráiogh, the name given to New Street P.O. in Eoluidhe an Phuist.

COURTBRACK: An Chúirt Bhreac, the speckled mansion or castle. An old alias is given as Bealus, but what this is I cannot say, unless it be a clerk's error or misprint for Dealus, a common version of Duibh-Lios, black fort, which is the name of two tls. in Co. Limerick, disguised as Deelish. The castle of the name is mentioned in Desmond Roll (1583): "Veter Castell spect., voc. Courtebrack, juxt. Civit. Lim," i.e., the old castle called C. near the City of Limerick. See Addenda.

CRABB'S-LAND: See Addenda below.

CROSSAGALLA: This was once a part of Fearann na Manach, or Monksland, originally the property of the House of St. Mary near Ball's Bridge. It may owe its name, Cosa Geala, white crosses, to the ancient custom of marking church lands by crosses erected at the boundaries.

CUNNIHEE: Joyce informs us that the word caithne, arbutus, was pronounced cuinche in Clare and other places, giving name to Quin, which is Cuinche in FM; angl. Quinchy in Carlyle's Topographical Dict. and Quinhe in Down Survey. Our Cunnihee, which is given as Conouchy in CS is evidently the same word, Cuinche. However, cf. Conna, Cork, and Conaghy, Kilkenny, both given by FE as "Conchoaidh, pron. Conaithe."

CURRAH: An Curraich, the marsh, moor.

CURRAGOWER (Limerick): This is referred to in BBL, pp. 26-29, as Coradoguir and Corduree, and on p. 50 as Corach Dower, pointing to Cora Dhobhair, water weir. CS has Curragowre and Garrigour. The latter may represent Carraig Dhobhair; and there is further evidence that the name was assumed to refer to the rock, in KJ, which speaks of "the two mills called the King's Mills under one roof in the west part of the city walls betwixt the said
city weir and the rock called Corrogower upon the R. Shannon, near the King's Castle of Limerick.” The confusion between carraig and cora in place-names is not unusual. Cf. Carrick-on-Shannon: in Irish, Cora (Cara) Droma Rúisc: known c. 1300 as Carrickdromroosk.

DERRYBEG: An Doire Beag, the little oak-grove.

DERRYGALVIN (parish and old church): From CS, Derry I gallveane, and White, Derigealavane, we deduce Doire Ui Ghealbháin, Galvan's grove (ODonovan). The old graveyard in Ballysimon marks the site of the early church, called Deregavyn in BBL (1418). An Ogealvyn was tenant in Munget Manor, 1336 (BBL).

DERRYKNOCKANE: SSB, p. 178, has "Soilchearnán ar a bhfuil Caisleán Doire an Chnocain." Arthur MSS. (Lenihan, p. 86) inform us that, in Henry VIII's time, Edmond Sexton "was a mayne help with the citizens of Limerick to taking the castle of Derryknockane from the rebels." The castle is marked on the Down Survey Map.

DONOGHMORE: An Domhnach Mór, or, as TL has it, Domhnach Mór Maighe Aine, the great church of the plain of Ainy. The word Domhnach is said to apply only to a church founded by St. Patrick. The Apostle's connection with our Donogmore is too well known to be retold here. An Domhnach Mór is given among the lands of Bourke of Castleconnell in SB, p. 161.

DOORADOYLE: All early references to this tl. spell the name with an initial T: 1641—Tower o Deale; CS—Towredyle; Cen.—Tooradyile; White—"Tura Deil or Blind Man's Tower." If this explanation be correct, the name is Túr an Dáil. In this Journal, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 118, a reference will be found to Torrodile; possibly from Tor, a variant of Túr; possibly, also, from Turradh, a crypt or underground recess. Mr. Grene Barry suggested Tuar an Dáil, the tribe's ploughed-land, as the most likely name. He was probably right in substituting tuar, which also means a bleach-green, for Túr, a tower. The latter and its variant, tor, occur rarely in place-names, while tuar is very common, especially in the southern counties. In Co. Limerick, to select but a few names, we have Tuar na Fola, Tuar an Liagán, An Tuairín, Tuairín na Gréine, Tuairín Domnaill and Na Tuartha Dubha. Dáil in this connection, however, seems rather doubtful, while Daill seems probable from the references given above. In short, the form Tuar an Daill, the blind man's bleach-green, may be taken as a fairly reasonable hypothesis. The change from initial T to D probably arose from eclipsis, e.g., i dTuar an Daill, in Tooradoyle.

DROMBANNY: Early references give the name thus. The local pronunciation is Drom Baline. In 1598 Mac Annaidh held the castle of Drombanny.

DROMDARRIG: An Drom Dearn, the red ridge—the tl on which Munget College stands.

DROMROE: An Drom Ruadh, the red ridge. Written Droum Roe in CS, 58, and Drumroe on Down Sur. Map.

EDWARDSTOWN: See Addenda below.

FARRANSHONE: Fearann Sein, John's land. It is included in KJ in the list of tl's. in North Liberties granted to the citizens in King John's time. From this it is probable that the Seon of the place-name is the English monarch. Nicholas Arthur's will (1533) mentions a ploughland "vulgarly called John's Land," outside Thomondgate. An old alias was Caisleán Bláthach (or Blath), Castleblake. Lenihan wrongly surmised that Caisleán Bláth might be Beagh Castle. Begley I, p. 148, states: "The castle has long since disappeared, but the site is still pointed out."
FLANKERHOUSE is purely English and derives from a fortified outpost. The area corresponds with that of the tl. given in CS, p. 484, as Gortne Monilogh, the meaning of which is not clear. (Written Gortne Mone Neylagh in CS, 491).

FOYLE, evidently Faill, a cliff, is included, on the Down Survey Map and in CS, in Ballyvarra, which meets Grange on the R. Mulcair.

FRIARSTOWN: Baile na mBráthar. CS has Ballyna Mrahir, and White, "Friarstown, commonly called Ballynabrahir." Here was an old Franciscan monastery, the ruined church of which can still be seen. An Elizabethan Inquisition informs us that "Gerald Baluff fitz Philip, a rebel, held the house of St. Francis of Ballynabrahir in Twenh-Oreyn in the par. of Cahervally." See Begley, I, p. 357.

GALLOWS GREEN: The pictorial map of the city inset in the Down Survey map of S. Liberties shows the Gallows about the site of the present Good Shepherd Convent, in the district called Cloone (CS, p. 489). Roxtown Terrace now lies between the convent and St. John's Hospital. A Corp. Lease of 1748 mentions "S. Cloone, otherwise Roxtown," and a Lease of 1696, "Cloone or Old Gallows Green" (the site of the Gallows having by that time been changed). The present Gallows Green and Fair Green Hill appear in CS, p. 482, as Faithche na gCnocán, the green of the hillocks, mentioned in CGG as Cnocán Saingiill, the hillocks of Singland. Lenihan quotes from local MS. Annals that in 1673 the gallows was ordered to be removed "to its accustomed place on Farranacroghy"; while Farranacroghy appears in a Corp. Lease of 1691 as "part and parcel of the Spittle Lands." Thus we have the three Gaelic names: (1) An Chluain for the district in which the old gallows stood; (2) Faithche na gCnocán for that to which the gallows was removed in the middle of the 17th cent.; and (3) Fearann na Croiche as the equivalent of the name Gallows Green.

GALVÓNE is An Ghall-mhóin, the "mora anglicana" of Nich. Arthur's will and the "English Moor" of Corp. Leases.

GARRAUN: An Garrán, the grove.

GARRAUNYKEE: Among the lands owned by Bourke of Castleconnell, according to SB, is a tl. which Westropp and Fr. Hogan of On. read as Garrán Uí Chiabhaidh from an examination of the MS. in T.C.D. This is doubtless our Garraunyke. O'Grady, however, who edited the MS. (Appendix AA to Caithreim Thoirdealbaigh), reads the same, or expanded it from a contraction, as Garrán Uí Chiabhaín. This was probably an error; and, indeed, O'Grady gives the last three letters of the name in italics to indicate a doubtful reading. Garran Ikie is mentioned in Libs. and other old documents.

GARRYGLASS: An Garrdha Glas, the green garden.

GARRYMORE: An Garrdha Mór.

GARRYOWN is Garrdha Eoin; not Owen's Garden, as Joyce and others have it, but rather St. John's Garden, the garth or precinct of St. John's old church, which occupied the site of the present Protestant church. Cen. of 1659 gives it accurately as St. John's Acre. In CS, p. 488, Croghto and the extramural gardens of St. John's correspond to our Garryowen. When the latter name first came into use is uncertain, but evidently not much earlier than the beginning of last century. There is a reference of 1809 to "Croagh, or Garryowen," and a Corp. Lease of 1823 gives Garryowen as part of Croagh, i.e., the Croghto of CS. Whether the old name was Crotach or Crochta one cannot say with certainty. The former, meaning hump-backed district, describes the place fairly aptly; but most old references point to the latter, which has the same meaning as the English word "croft" from which it derives.
GOULDAVOHER, the V-shaped patch between the Patrick's Well and Mungret roads, is Gabhal Dá Bhóthar, the fork of the two roads.

GRANGE—"The Gransagh" in Libs.—is An Ghráinseach, the grange, granary, farm.

GREENHILLS is Cnoc na Buaille Glaise, the hill of the green "booley" or milking-field—evidently contracted, sometimes to Cnoc na Buaille, and sometimes to An Bhuaille Ghlas. CS, which gives the meanings clearly, calls the place Cnocknebouilly glassie, and later informs us that "Kilpeacon mears on the north with Cnock-ne-bouillyglassie." BBL, p. 158, has Cnoknabuily, and the 1584 re-grant of lands to O'Brien of Carrigogunnel gives Bowliglass. SSB, p. 178, gives us the Irish name as above: "an taobh is neasa do Chill Béicain do Chnoc na Buaille Glaise."

GROODY RIVER: In BBL, p. 103 we read "ab ampne Gruden usque ad vadum Fielim" (see Killalee). Similar forms from the Irish genitive are found in CS: "River of Grudin" and "pass of Growdin" (now Groody Bridge on the Dublin road). The nominative is found in many references, e.g., "the brook of Gruda" in CS. The dative appears in one of O'Ruadair's poems, I, p. 74: "Is gnáth cruca 'san nGrúdain is baidhte bric" (it is unusual to bait a hook for trout along the Groody. So, we have: An Ghrúda—Abha na Grúdan—Insan nGrúdain.

ILLAUNAROAUN: Oileán na Rón, the island of the seals.

INCHMORE: An Inse Mhór, the great river-meadow. Written Inchymore in CS, p. 474.

ISLAND-DUANE: Oileáin Uí Dhubbáin—takes its name from the same family as does Ballyduane. Early references include Ilan I wovane of CS (in which the scribe made a bold effort to represent the Irish aspirated d), and Islandoan of Crom.

KEYANNA is given by Joyce (no authority quoted) as Caodhanna, the plural of Caodh, a morass. The singular is found in Bunkey (Bun Caoidh), a tl. a short distance east of the south Liberties' boundary, in the direction of Newport.

KILBANE: See Annenda below.

KILLALEE: We are indebted to Fr. Moloney for a very probable explanation of the origin of this name. In his paper on St. Patrick's Parish (reference given above) he writes: "The meanings of Singlant given in two old documents enable us to venture a guess at the identity of the patron of Killalee. An Elizabethan deed (quoted in Westropp's paper on Limerick Churches), conveying the townland from the Cathedral Chapter, names one boundary as 'Aghkillfellin or Cloghanemenagarte.' No Limerickman will fail to identify Cloughaun . . . . It is the stretch of low ground where the Dublin road crosses the present borough boundary to Clare Street. A Corp. lease of 1676 speaks of the 'pool of water called Cloghanvarr lying at the bottom of the hill in the road going to Newcastle.' Beneath the modern road, near where Pennywell enters Clare Street, a bridge connects the swamps on either side, but in an earlier day there was need for the ford of stepping stones that gave An Clochán its memorable name. Killalee adjoins An Clochán and the causeway was also the 'church ford'—the Aghkillfellin of the 1597 deed. The doc. gives us the initial F of the saint's name, an F ignored in pronunciation and consequently omitted in spelling. A doc. 400 years earlier, and never hitherto
examined, confirms the spelling and cites the boundary as 'the ford of Fielim.' Very probably we have here the church of St. Feilim, whom the Genealogiae Sanctorum and Dál Cais pedigree agree in describing as a pious lady of the line of Cairtheann. According to the pedigree she was sister of Dioma who vanquished the Connachtmen at Carnarry and saved Thom. from re-conquest. Her nephew, Ferdomnach—Dioma's son—gave the island of Inis Ilton to Mainchin of Luimeach and Mainchin bestowed on Ferdomnach the blessing of honour and of chieftaincy, and hence he exercised supremacy over the Dál Cais' (BK. of Lecan, 436a).

This points to Cill Fheidhlimidh as the name we need. The references to "Fielim's ford" and to the Aghkillscal, taken with such forms as Killillin, found in local documents, however, incline one rather to the form Cill Fheidhlim; and Feidhlim is a well-known variant of the same Christian-name. It is interesting to note that a place in Kerry called Cill Fheidhlim is anglo-Kilfelin, the final n of the Irish becoming n in English.


"This church is described in that 17th cent. compilation, White's List of Churches, as 'the par. ch. of Killiele, whose patron is Leila, Virgin, and sister of St. Munchin, as it is said, whose festival is celebrated on August 11th.' Among the Dalcassian Saints in the Genealogiae Regum et Sanctorum Hibernie (Archivium Hibernicum, vol. 6) there appears Liadhain, daughter of Diarmuid, and her feast-day is given as August 11th. Diarmuid, according to the Genealogy, was grandson to that Cairtheann whom St. Patrick baptised at Singland; like St. Munchin, Liadhain is descended from Cas, but the saints are not represented as brother and sister.

The BBL gives the oldest extant list of Limerick Churches, a list compiled soon after 1200. In that list (MacCaffrey's ed., p. 26) where we should expect to find Killeely, we find Killeedun. A recent inspection of the original MS. (now in Maynooth Coll. Library) shows that Killeedun is a possible reading. It may fairly be inferred, then, that St. Leila of Killeely is Liadhain of the Dál gCais."

So, our tl., which takes its name from the ancient ch., now completely gone, is evidently Cill Liadhaine.

KILLONAN is Cill Lónán, the church probably of that same Lonan Mac Eirc who "made a feast for Patrick on Mullach Caé to the south of Carn Fhearadhaigh" (TL), and who "dwelt to the east of Singland" (Westropp's Limerick Churches). The Irish form is given in SB, p. 161, as Cill Lónain, and in FE as above.

KILMURRY: The ancient church from which this place took its name was known to the scribes of BBL as Kilmuchorog. In Sweetman's Taxation (1302-1306) it is found as Kylmohorok and Kilmehurroc. Fr. Moloney believes its first patron to have been the Munster saint, Mochuarog, mentioned in Kenney, Sources, p. 218, and in this he is supported by On., which gives the place-name as Cill Mocharog. The later name, Kilmurry, evidently came into use after the church had been dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen (c.1400?). The earliest reference to it under its new name occurs in BBL (year 1418): "Kilmohurk alias Kilmuray." A similar name, Cill Mochoróg, is found at Delgany, where an inscribed stone gives the name Mochoróg.

KING'S ISLAND (Limerick) has been identified with Inis Sibhtonn (Ibh-tonn) of Br. of Lecan and CCG; Inis Slipont of Mac Firbis's Genealogies; Inis Ubdáin of FM; and Inis an Gaill Dubh of Annals of Ulster. In ÓBrudair's poems, III, 148, it is mentioned under yet another name: “Timcholl innill insni Sionna” (round the battery placed on King's island). The king who first claimed it as his own was the English King John.

KNOCK, in the North Liberties, is found in seventeenth century documents as Ardagnalleagh and Cnoekardnagalleagh, and in one case, KJ, as the former alias the latter. Many place-names ending in—nagalleagh were the property of ancient nunneries: na gCailleach, of the nuns. There is no evidence, however, that this place was either the site or the property of a nunnery. For this reason, the name may be taken as Ard na gColleach, the height of the grous or woodcock. A hill close by is known as Woodcock Hill.

KNOCKANANTY: Knockanenanty of Crom, and Knockaumenantea of CS point to Cnocán na Neanta, hillock of the nettles.

KNOCKEA has been identified by Dr. Begley and others with Mullach Cae, Cae's height, of TL, which states: “He (St. Patrick) went to Ul Fidhghelinte and Lonán mac Eirc made a feast for Patrick on Mullach Cae to the south of Carn Fheardhaigh.” Here is was that the Apostle met the youth Nessan for whom he founded the church of Mungrat.

Mr. J. Grene Barry in Journal of N.M.A.S., Vol. I, No. 4, p. 215, wrote: “On a plateau of nearly two acres in extent on the top of Knockea hill there are very extensive remains of forts and fortifications. The Lios (Mullain) is situated in a hollow in the centre. It has two ramparts and a deep fosse, and the inner circle is fifty yards in diameter. The other ancient foundations cover the east and south sides, and on the highest point to the west are the remains of a cairn. The view from the summit is far-reaching. I know of no hill in North-East Limerick with such extensive remains of old fortifications.” See Edwardstown.

KNOCKNAGAUL (old ch. and par., now in par. of Mungrat) is Cnoc na nGall, the hill of the foreigners. SSB. p. 178, refers to “Soilechearnán ar a bhfuil Caisleán Doire an Chnocain agus teampaill Cnuic na nGall.”

LAX WEIR, a name of Danish origin, meaning salmon weir, must have been known in Irish as Cora na mBridán, as the old ruined Weir Castle is given on Ordnance Survey maps as Cashlanenacorran—Caislean na Corann.

LEMONFIELD is a corruption of the Irish Leim an Fhiadh, the deer's leap. CS gives Lym Ineagh and shows clearly by the meanings that this coincided with the present Lemonfield. Added to this, Encumbered Estates (1851) has “Leamanagh or Lemonfield.” Loymeney was among the lands re-granted to O'Brien of Carrigogunnel in 1584, and Libs. deed of 1609 places Lyme Ineigh within the bounds of the County of the City. The Gaelic name given above can be verified by reference to SSB, p. 178.

LIT LIBERTIES: FE gives Sasairse an Chinn Tuaidh de Chathair Luimnigh for North Liberties of Limerick. Mrs. Stopford Green, however, on the authority of OGrady, Catalogue of MSS. in the Bri. Museum, has the following interesting note on p. 308 of her “Making of Ireland and Its Undoing”:—

"From such examples of sanctuary [on church estates] all lands that gave shelter or protection presently took the name of termon lands, as, for instance, the liberties of the city of Limerick." So, Tearmann Chathair Luimnigh.
LICCADOONE, in BBL. p. 155, Leekdown, and in 1600 (Lenihan, p. 124) Liccadowne, is Lic (dative of Leac) an Dún (O'Donovan). The old castle is marked here on the Down Sur. Map. In 1581 a pardon was granted to Wm. Hurley of "Lickadowne"; and O'Reilly, "Memorials," p. 55, states that Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, martyred 1585, was born at Lyccadoon.

LIMERICK: Luimneach had an old alias, Ros Dá Saileach, the promontory of the two sally-trees. Faithche Luimnigh (the green of Limerick), mentioned in FM and Annals of Ulster, is equated by Fr. Hogan, O.N., with "the Fair Green of Garryowen." Keating states that Fairche Luimnigh, the diocese, "extended from Lodain (Ludden) to Loch Guir and to Lathach Mhóir, west of Aine, and to Ard Pádraig towards the south, to Bealach Fheabhrad (Ballyhoura Mts.), Tulach Leis and Féil towards the west, to Tairbeart and Cuinche in Thomond, to Croesa Shliabh Uidhnean Righ (Cratloe Hills) and to Dub-abhainn (R. Blackwater)."

Luimnigh is the usual genitive, but Luimnighe, the form now favoured locally, will be found in Keating and in O'Brien's poems, III, 142: "do ghabhail Luimnigh; "I geonda Luimnigh." The Mainistir Dhonnchadh Chaérbrace of Annals of Innisfallen, which was Monastery Woghtro (An Mhainistir Uachtarach) to Peyton in 1586, is the old Dominican Monastery, the ruins of which can still be seen in the grounds of St. Mary's Convent.

LISNAGRY is given by FE as Lios na Gróghe—the fort of the steeds.

LISSANALTA: Joyce gives "Lios an Alta, the fort of the height," which is probably correct.

LONGPAVEMENT will be found in FE and on the Dept. of Education Gaelic map of Ireland as Móin na mBráthar, due to the fact that the roadway leads through the historic bog of that name. The first causeway here was made early in the seventeenth century by the then mayor, to save the citizens from the exorbitant demands of an avaricious Scot, who held a monopoly of the ferry between King's Island and Parteen. The event is recorded as follows in Davis's MS. Annals (year 1634):

"... Twas this year done, And so the man away with his patent ran; The disappointment operated so He died by the way—no more of him I know!"

Joyce's note on the name Parteen is interesting (Vol. II, p. 226): "In the east part of Co. Clare, port is pronounced as if written páirt, and this pronunciation is reflected in the name of some places on the Shannon, from Limerick to Killaloe, which are now called Parteen (Páirtín), a diminutive form signifying little landing-place." See Monabraher.

LOUGHMORE—An Loch Mór—needs no word of explanation for those who know the spot and its disappearing lake. This was a favourite place of muster with the Limerick Volunteers of Grattan's days. Here also, lived Séamus Ó Dálaigh (one of the "Maigue Poets"), whose grave at Mungret is marked by a tomb-stone bearing an inscription in Gaelic verse.

LURRICA is the name of three tls. in the county, one in the South Liberties, near Mungret. The Irish word is Lorga, a shin, common in place-names in the sense of "a long low ridge, or a long stripe of land." (Joyce).
Milltown, near Ballysimon, is found in old records as follows: Lbs., Bealaghenvoliyne; Cen., Bellanullen; Crom., Bellavolin; CS, Bellagh Ivullin. One surmises Béal Atha an Mhuillinn, the approach to the Mill ford; and this is proved correct by reference to SB, p. 161.

Monabrahre; in CS Monamraithe, is the Móin na mBráthar, friars' bog, of FM, 1510 A.D. It was the property of the Limerick Dominicans up to the time of the suppression of the monasteries; hence the name. A Corp. Lease of 1747 records the letting of Monabrahre to John Wight, and Lenihan, at the year 1820, notes the sale of same to Daniel Gabbot for £7,000. The old bog figured prominently in local history on several occasions. See Longpavement.

Monacleine, the townland round Clino, q.v. In CS it is referred to as "Mone-an-chley-noe, mearing on the south with Fearraun na Mannagh": Móin an Chlaidh Nua, the bog of the new earthwork.

Monaleen: Móin an Lín, the bog of the flax. This name does not appear in old records, but a townland called Lissleane (Lios Lín) is placed here by CS, Down Sur. Map, and Crom.

Monamucky: Móin na Moice, the pig's bog. On the Ord. Survey maps it appears as Monamuck (Móin na Muc), but the form given above is that which has always been used locally. Lenihan quotes it thus from a Corp. Lease of 1701. Cf. Lisnamuck in Croagh parish; generally Lisnamucky in old documents.

Monetteen: An Móintin, the little bog (Joyce).

Mountshannon, the tl. on which the notorious John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, had his residence, has the mearings of Ballynigeil in CS, p. 462—Ballyningeile of Cen. Evidently Baile an Ghaill, the foreigner's (Englishman's) land.

Moyleish: Magh Lis, the fort field (Joyce).

Mulkear River: This will be found in FE as an Mhaoilcéir, and on the Ed. Dept's. Gaelic map as An Mhaoilcéir. Correctly, however, it formerly had a final -n. See Keating's History, Vol. III, p. 304, where An Mhaoilcéarn is given as one of the limits of the see of Limerick. The name is explained by Dr. Dinneen (Vol. IV, p. 378) as "the r. Mulkern, which rises in the Keeper Mts. and flows into the Shannon at Castle Troy, midway between Limerick and Castleconnell."

Called Mulkerne in CS and Crom., and Mulkern in Cambrensis Eversus.

Mungret: The form Mungairit, which is now generally accepted, has the sanction of antiquity (TL, FM, &c.). Other variants, however, appear in ancient Gaelic Works. Among these "Cathair Dheochain Nasairn, i. Cell Mungairidhe" of Keating may hold a clue to the origin of the name: Monghairid, the short swamp or morass, which aptly describes the land between Mungret and the Shannon.

Fhidhe na Maíghé, No. 73: "An tAthaír Seán Ó hEidhin, i. sagart parróiste Mnghairiit."

Newcastle, given as An Caisleán Nua in SB, p. 160, still holds the ruin of the Roches' castle from which the name derives. Called Castlenoo in 1583. See Westropp's "Castles," p. 87.

Newgarden: All 17th cent. documents agree in giving this as Garrynoe (Garrienne)—An Garrdha Nua.
NEWTOWN, Ballynoe in CS, is An Baile Nua.

NEWTOWNPERY (in city) may have been known to the Maigue Poets and their contemporaries as Baile Nua Luimnigh, but I have found no reference to this name. The land on which Edmund Sexton Pery planned his New Town in the late 18th cent. was previously known as Prior’s Land, Fearann an Phriora—the Farran Iphriory of CS. Up to the suppression of the monasteries this land, together with another parcel, called Prior’s Land North, extending along the river from Farranshone to Killeely, was the property of the Priors of the House of St. Mary, near Ball’s Bridge. As a reward for valuable services, it was granted by Henry VIII to Edmund Sexton, the ancestor of Pery and of the Earls of Limerick, who, up to recent years, drew an enormous revenue from the property. The name Priorsland is still to be found in official records (Census lists, &c.).

OATLANDS: See Addenda below.

PARK is given in Crom as Park Calleboolane. Fr. Moloney writes: “Caladh Bulláin (remembered, and so pronounced, by Park fishermen) is that part of Corbally about the house named Lanahrone.” There are many references in old documents to the celweir of Callaghbeolane (see Athlunkard). The word bulláin (bollán) occurs in several place-names throughout Ireland. There is a place called Bullaun in Nantinan parish in our own county—explained by Joyce as “a well in a rock.” Páirc Chaladh Bulláin is apparently the full name of our Park—usually contracted to An Pháirc.

It is interesting to note (as Fr. Moloney informs me) that Carabullawn is the traditional pronunciation given emphatically by Park fishermen, who take it to mean the rock of the bulls. A legal document of 1841 refers to it as “Coolbolane near Athlunkard Bridge,” and later speaks of “the weir and fisheries of Coolbolane, an old weir above St. Thomas’ Island.”

PARKROE: An Pháirc Ruadh, the red field.

PEAFIELD does not appear in old documents as a separate tl. The name, however, occurs in other counties as a translation of Gort na Pise.

PETER’S CELL (Limerick) represents the Irish Ceall Peádraig, St. Peter’s church. The nunnery and church were erected in 1171 by Domhnall Mór Ó Briain, last King of Limerick, for Canonesses of St. Augustine, whose mother house was at Killone (Cill Eoin), near Ennis. Peyton, in 1886, wrote: “Monaster ne Callowre Duff (Mainistir na gCailleach nDhubh), near the walls of Limerick and in the parish of Temple Moyry (Teampall Muire, St. Mary’s Cathedral), otherwise called Lady’s Parish, in the city, with its gardens, orchards and buildings, was held by Murrogo McDermodo IBryan, Baron of Inchequey in Thomond.” This refers, without doubt, to St. Peter’s, though Dr. Begley took it to be a separate establishment, probably because of the O’Brien ownership, Peter’s Cell having passed at the suppression to Edmund Sexton. The fact is that the nunnery and its lands were soon successfully claimed from Sexton by the then Baron of Inchiquin as part of the property of the Killone house.

The following quotation from CS (1654) is interesting: “Proprietor, Lord Baron of Inchiquyne. Three garden plots joyning together, with the Ruynes of an old Chapple commonly called Peter’s Cell, now in the occupation of Thomas Bartlett, whereon the said Thomas lately built two houses—adjoining to the towne wall on the east, on the north with the Dominican Abbey, on the south with the Chancellor’s Garden, and on the west with Ald. Thos. Arthur’s Garden.” See Rosbrien, also the present Journal, p. 94, n. 49.
PRIORSLAND N. and S.: Fearann an Phriora. See Newtownpery above.

PROSPECT (near Castleconnell): A modern name for a modern townland.

PUBBLEBRIAN BARONY: This is partly the territory referred to in Anglo-Norman documents as Escon and Escluen. Granted by King John to Wm. de Burgo, who retained the old Gaelic name, it was taken over, in the beginning of the fifteenth cent. by Brian Dubh Ó Briain, who came to reside at Carrigogunnel. After that time the barony became known as Pobal Bhriain, Brian's folk. The Irish form will be found in FM and in that valuable OBrien document, SSB, p. 178, &c. Pobble OBrien, a natural change, occurs in the Elizabethan regrant of lands to OBrien of Carrigogunnel (1584), and from this form is repeated in some later records. The corresponding Gaelic form, Pobal Uí Briain, is that given by FE.

RAHEEN: An Ráithín, the little rath.

RATHBANE: An Ráth Bhán.

RATHMÁLE: An Ráth Mhaol. Cf. Maelra (Maol-Ráth) in Oola parish. Maol (bald) here suggests that the fort lacked some usually prominent feature, e.g., castellation (see note on Ball's Bridge).

RATHURD: There are several old variants of this name. ODonovan writes: "on the hill of Ráth tSiúird, half a mile north-west of the old church of Donoughmore near Limerick." The same form is found in FM and in the volumes of the Ossianic Society. Ráth Arda Súird occurs in Bk. of Ballymote and Bk. of Lecan. Ráth Súird, built by Caiarch, is mentioned in Bk. of Lecan. And Fr. Hogan (On.) discovered Ráth Siogbhard in a MS. fragment in T.C.D. Joyce states that the name was Ráth tSiúird in his time, but was known to the Annalists at Ráth Arda Súird, adding "the rath of the height of sórd, whatever sórd may mean." Evidently he had not met the word sórd, given by Dinneen as a field or sward (but generally accepted as meaning a spring well), which is found in the name of Swords, Co. Dublin—Sórd Cholmcille. It is possible that Ráth Arda Súird may have become simplified in course of time to Ráth an tSúird. But the name more probably derives from a Norse personal name—Siúrd, Siogbhard. Non-Gaelic references to the name include Rathsward (BBL), Rathwyrd (KJ), Rathuiurd (White). The last represents the traditional local pronunciation fairly accurately, and, for that reason alone, one feels inclined to the form Ráth tSiúird. See Addenda below.

RICH-HILL seems from the Down Survey map to have been then but a part of Ballynagowan. It may, however, be the Knockroe (An Cnoc Ruadh) of CS, which appears in Libs. as Cnockanrew (Cnocán Ruadh). For the change from Red. to Rich Hill, cf. the placename in Cosheea, Red Chair—Rich Chair, from Red Shad, originally the celebrated Bearnadhhearg.

RIVERS: See Addenda below.

ROOTIAGH AND ROUTAGH, two tls. in the neighbourhood of Lemonfield, are variants of the same common place-name, Ruaidhteac, a coarse moor.

ROSBRIEN: This was known in mediæval times as Fearann na gCailleach, Nun's land, being then the property of the nun's of Peter's Cell in the city. At the suppression of the religious houses in Henry VIII's time Fearann na gCailleach passed to OBrien, Baron of Inchiquin, thereafter becoming known as Ros Uí Bhriain, OBrien's wooded land. The old name, however, died slowly. A document of the 39th year of Elizabeth speaks of "the town of Farrinegallagh, parcel of the possessions belonging to the Cell of St. Peter near the city
of Limerick." Farrennagallagh appears in Cromwellian documents; but White’s List of Churches gives “Fearan na Guillagh, now called Ross Brien.” See Peter’s Cell.

ROXBOROUGH: This is given as Baile an Róistigh, Roche’s townland, by FE, who informs me: “Do réir mo thuairime do b’e an tAthair Pádraig de Bhuilh a thug dom an Ghaedhilg sin, I gcomhrádh.” And Fr. Woulfe, quoted several times in this paper, had a very good knowledge of the county. The Roche connection with the parish of Cahervally, in which Roxborough is situated, is well-known. Dominic Roche, ennobled by James II, took as one of his titles Viscount Cahervahalla. The same family gave name to Rockestown, Ballinroche and Eanach an Róistigh (now Ashfort), all in Co. Limerick. At the Cromwellian confiscation Roxborough (together with the other Roche lands) was granted to Hollow (Sword-)Blades Company, and from them was purchased in the reign of Queen Anne by Colonel Thomas Vereker, who built there Roxborough House. Fr. Moloney ingeniously suggests that Vereker may have taken the name for his residence from Baile na Cloiche (Ballyclough) which it adjoins: Baile na Cloice—Stonestown (a common alias for Baile na Cloiche)—Rockstown—Roxborough. But it may have been thus: B. an Róistigh—Rockestown—Rochesboro—Rocksboro’—Roxboro’; and Roche is from Norm. de la Roche, Lat. de Rupe, of the Rock.

SCART, a common place-name in Munster, occurs twice in the South Liberties. Many single-word names, such as Scart, Park, Cool, &c., are but the remnants of fuller older names. Scart, near Carnary, is given in CS as Scarth Ballyvallishe, inCrom. as Scarthballyvallish, and in 1703 as Scarthballyvalissa. From these we infer Scart Bhaile an Bhallisigh, the thicket on Wallis’s land. Scart, south of Ballyvarra, is given in CS and other records as Scart Irea—probably Scart an Fhraoigh, heathery thicket.

SHANNABOOLEY—in CS Shannavoley—is An tSeana-Bhuiile, the old milking-place.

SHANNON RIVER: An tSionna, An tSionann and An tSionainn are all found in the nominative case in Gaelic works. The dative is Sionainn, the genitive generally na Sionna. Father Hogan (On.) states that he met the genitive Sionainne only in one case (an ancient Gaelic tale). To this we may add another case—“ciuamhais na Sionainne”: “An Mangaire Súgach,” Filidhe na Máighe, p. 128.

SINGLAND is a place-name of which many fantastic interpretations have been offered, from the san-aingeal (different angel) of TL to Mr. Grene Barry’s Sean-ghall (old foreigner—St. Patrick). In several ancient Gaelic works—FM, Bks. of Lismore and Ballymote, Leabhar Breac, CGG, &c.—it will be found as Saingeal, which is a variant of caingeal, from the Latin cancellus, a chancel: a suitable name for the site of the old church of Singland. In TL we read: “Cairtheann mac Bloid, ancestor of Clann Toidhealbhhaigh (Dáil gCais), believed in the Lord and Patrick baptised him at Saingeal.”

SKEHACREGGAUN: Scceach (early sciach) an Chreagáin, the white-thorn of the little rock, or of the rocky place.

SLUGGARY: An Slogaire, the swallow-hole or quagmire. It is a fairly common place-name, and is the name of several rivers in Ireland, e.g., Gully River, Leitrim.

SPITAL-LAND is a shortened form of Hospital-land. This place is sometimes called Spittle in old docs. “Most Spittles,” says Joyce, “mark the sites
of hospitals of some kind; some, no doubt, leper hospitals." In CS we read: — "Proprietor—The Corp. of Lymericke, to the use of the Leapers and Lazars of the Cittie of Lymericke: Spittle-land, half a ploughland, mearing on the north with the yellow quarrie, on the east with ye highway leading from Lymericke southwards to Gort Ne Monylagh, on the south with Gortmemonylagh and Cluonanlanga, on the west with Prior's land. It was held from the said Corp., when there were Leapers, at fifiteene shillings per annum." The next entry in the same document gives "the pasture called Rieskinespideall" (hospital moor), mearing on all sides with Spital-land, "which incloseth the said pasture." All Spittles are in Irish Spidéal, a contraction of Óspidéal. Our place-name, then, is Fearann an Spidéil.

SREELANE : An Sraoilleán, the slippery place. The name occurs in other places: cf. "dubhloch an tSraoilleán," Co. Cork.

THOMONDGATE is Geata Thuadhmhunhan, or Geata Thuadhmhun, as given by FE. CT has Droichead Tuamhan for Thomond Bridge; and OBrudair, Iarla Tuadhdmhunhan for the Earl of Thomond. Thomondgate, of course, takes its name from the old town gate of that name, a castellated stone structure, which, up to the middle of the eighteenth cent., stood close to King John's Castle.

THORNFIELD approximates the position of Carhow In Crahin and Shanavoy in CS and on the Down Survey map. Ceathramha an Churraichín (syncopated to 'Craichín) and Seana-mhagh—the marshy quarter, and the old plain.

TOBERQUIN : Tobar Ui Chuinn, OQuin's well (Joyce).

TOOREEN : An Tuairín in SB, p. 160.

TOWLERTON is written Towloghten and Towloghtin in CS, suggesting Tamhlachtain, a place-name which is found in other parts of the country, and which On. gives on the authority of Bks. of Leinster, Ballymote and Lecan. It is the dative of Tamhlacht, used as a nominative, and meaning a plague burial place, a place where people who died of an epidemic were buried. Joyce, writing of the word Tamhlacht, says: "It is of pagan origin, and, so far as I know, is not applied to a Christian cemetery except by adoption, like all other pagan terms." Fr. Dinneen gives Tamhlacht, gen.-a, but omits Tamhlacht (-ain), gen.-an (first a short); just as he overlooks Drom, -an, so common in place-names, while he gives the usual Drom (duin), droma, a ridge.

WHITEHALL : A modern name for a new townland. In the Cromwellian Surveys, Coolyhenan, Cunneehe and Tooreen, meet at the Groody.

WOODSTOWN : This was not a townland in 1655, as the CS and Down Sur. Map show Garraunykee adjoining Grange here. Doubtless the "wood" in the name derived from Garrán Ui Chiabhalidh; and the placename may actually be a translation of the Irish Baile an Gharráin. (Cf. Ballingarrane or -grane in Lower Connello). Lewis gives Woods-town as "the residence of Major Gough."

ADDENDA :

COURTBRACK : The surmise that the Bealus alias might really be Dealus, from the Irish Duibhlios, seems correct. Pat. Rolls, 1624, informs us that Sir W. Parsons held "Dewlishe or Beallancor Castle" (i.e., Ballinacurra). CS mentions no castle at Courtbrack, but at Beallnacorrie it reports: "a broken
castle and a mill-seat on the brook Corkanrye, late estate of T. Arthur." See Westropp's "Castles," p. 151, where are quoted old references to the castle of Delishe or Dwylish, in the neighbourhood of Limerick City.

**Crabb's-Land**: CS, p. 481, has a townland called Rahin tempane grouped with Monacline and mearing on the east with Twolaghlin (Towlerton). Ráth an Tiompáin, therefore, seems a reasonable equation for Crabb's-land. See Dinneen for tiompán, which occurs in place-names elsewhere.

**Edwardstown**: This coincides with part of Lissmolanebeg of CS, p. 83: Lismullan on Down Sur. Map; Lismullaghauenbeg in 1701 (Lenihan, 301). In Encumbered Estates (1851) we find: "Lismullane, otherwise Edwardstown." The -beg was doubtless added to the name to distinguish from the other Lis-mullane, still so-called, in Clanwilliam. Usually interpreted as Lios Mūilain, the fort of the hillock, which aptly fits the geography. The name is given, however, as Lios Mothlain Beag in SB, and this may be taken as correct, especially as Lios Mothlain is given again in the same document for the present Lismullane. Despite different ownership, Westropp took both these names as applying to Lismullane. See note on Knockea.

**Kileane**: This townland is not given in CS or on the Down Sur. Map, where the land is included in the townland of Newcastle, with which Ballysimon meared on the north. Neither does the name appear in any of our old lists of churches. Westropp, however, includes it among his "Ancient Churches" (p. 365), for the reason that there are here a "Killeen and the well of St. Mary Magdalen." Perhaps, then, Cill Bhán.

**Oatlands**: In CS and on Down Survey Map this was merely a part of Caherally. I have found no likely Irish equivalent. Perhaps, Gort an Choirc.

**Prospect**: Evolved from portions of Newgarden and Ballyvollane, and named from the Massey residence built there.

**Reboge**: The references are as follows: 1590, "the castle of Rebogge (Reibogg, Reibieg); KJ, Rebouge (in Lenihan); Renbough (in Begley); 1663, Rebucke; CS, Reboge; Crom., Rebog. A difficult problem. Two Irish words immediately suggest themselves for the first part of the name: Rae and Réidi, words frequently confused, both to be found in Dinneen. In four of the references above the name is given a short sound—such as bog. Perhaps Rae Bog, soft playing—or duelling-field; or Réidi Bog, soft moorland plain. Rebog, in Arthur Mss. B.M.; cf. Lenihan 367.

**Rathurd**: Other references: —Rath Árdá Súird, built by Eim mac Óige (Keating, II, 98); same, built by Caicher (Bk. of Leinster). Lewis: "the ruined castle of Rathsiward." Westropp ("Forts," XXXIII, C, 2): "The Norse name Sward was affixed [to the name Rath Árdá] in pre-Norman times—the rath barely traceable near the curious round castle of Rathurd—FM attribute it to one of Heber's chiefs in B.C. 1700."

**Rivers**: A late name for a late division, evolved mostly from Castletroy, but the portion east of the Mulkear perhaps coinciding with Cluoncieffe (Cluain Cliabh?) of CS. Fitzgerald ("History of Limerick") more than once speaks of "MacKegah of Clonkeen, now called Rivers, within three miles of Limerick, who lived in a fortified castle called Castle Troy on the Shannon." He, a minister in this barony, could hardly have been confusing this place with the other Clonkeen (old church and parish further east in Clanwilliam. It is
quite possible, however, that he, or others before him, misunderstood the old Cluonclieff to be Cloon- or Clon-keen; and a glance at the CS, p. 462, where Mahon McKeogh of Cluone Clieffe is given as the proprietor of Cloneclieffe and Ballywelylane, shows this to be almost certain. Hence Cluain Chaoin must be ruled out in favour of Cluain Cliabh (cf. Drom Cliabh, Drumcliffe, Co. Sligo).

SINGLAND: Anciently a seat of the Úi Conaing, chiefs of Aes Gréine. Ó hUidhrin wrote:

"Fuair Aes Gréine an ghlainfhuinn ghil
Ó Conaing cricche Saingil."

(Ó Conaing of the territory of "Singland" obtained Aes Gréine of the clean bright land). See Clanwilliam.

REBOGE MEADOWS: Roughly coincides with Curraghnavooraoge of CS, p. 480. Very likely, Currach na bhFear Og, the marsh of the youths—perhaps a place for pastimes. Currach na bhFearóg, the marsh, moor, of the squirrels is improbable. The identity of C. with the Curraghibrin of BBL has been suggested in this Journal, (1938), 105.