Some Interesting Place-Names in County Limerick.

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For Abbreviated References see this writer's Notes on Place-names in the City and Liberties of Limerick, in this Journal, Autumn, 1942.

Places dealt with in this paper are located by giving (1) the number of the section of the Ordnance Survey map, (2) the name of the parish, in which the place lies.

ABBEY (56—Kilfinny): Mainistir Bhaile na nGall; An Mhainistir for short. CS, 244, etc., Abbey Ballynegaul; The Abbey of Ballynegaul. Crom., Abbeyballinegaule. DS. Map shows Ballinegall between Ballyorgan and Keale.

Archdall, 1786: "Ballynegall—This was a town of some note and was built by the English; at present it is only a poor village. The family of Roche founded a Monastery here for Dominican Friars in the 14th century."

ODon. : "In the tl. of Abbey are the ruins of a small abbey called Mainistir na nGall, the abbey of the foreigners"—but here he took a short cut through the name.

Peyton, 1586: "The residence of the Braherduffe, alias the Black Friars, in Ballinegaule"; and there it is reported that "the town and lands of Ballynegaul and the said house of fryers doe all lie waste."

In State Papers of Ed. VI (1551-2), however, it is called the "Mon. of the White Friars of Ballinegaule"; i.e., a Carmelite foundation. And in Eliz. Piants, No. 6123 (1597 A.D.), we find: granted "to the provost and fellows of the College of the Holy Trinity by Dublin, the site of the house of Carmelites of Ballynegall, Co. L鼠标k." That this is a grant of Abbey is clear from Crom., in which Abbeyballinegaule, Coshlea, is described as the property of "Dublin College."

ALTAVILLA (20—Lismakeery): Joyce and On., neither citing authority, give this as Alt an Bhile, explained by Joyce as "the glenside of the old tree." Both may have been influenced by the fact that this good Irish name is found in Leix. Westropp accepts this interpretation and even states that the 'bile' grew near the fort in this tl. There is no semblance of the name Alt an Bhile, however, in old records; and CS, 310, shows Tuloe having exactly the same meanings as our Altavilla. Tuloe is the name also in Cen. In Irish, Tulach, a hill.

Quite probably Altavilla is a modern "fancy name," Alta Villa—High-town, high residence.

ANGLESBOROUGH (58—Galbally): DS. Map shows Glanegrewere here, and the Irish name Gleann na gCreabhar—glen of the woodcocks—will be found in FE.

As Westr. points out, the tl. lies at the head of Bleach Lough and probably covered Kilmacat—thus, between the two lakes, Dromore L. and Bleach L., as the old name implies. In CS. it extended from the Maigue to Bleach L. Older natives, even to-day, object to the interpretation Ard Leathan, and pron. the name as if it were Ard Lachan.

**ASHGROVE (36—Newcastle):** A modern name for the tl. called Curraghnamulagh in CS, 253, etc. Cen., C-nomullagh. These indicate the Irish name Currach na Mallacht, marsh of the curses. But this is evidently a corruption of an earlier, similar-sounding name:—1586, “Croghnemullogh in the Grannagh on Slieve Luacha, par. of Newcastle”; and DSM, Curranamulla—i.e., Currach (1586, syncopated to Crach) na Mullach, the marsh of the heights, hills—a suitable name.

**BADGERFORT (22—Kilpeacon):** A trans. of Lios na mBroc, a common place-name. Called Lisnabrock in a Vereker will of 1783, quoted in Begley, III.

**BALLINCRANA (48—Particles):** Several explanations have been offered for this name, but I have not met Baile an Chorránaigh (Charránaigh)—Craan’s or Crean’s place—which is almost certainly the correct Irish name. CS.—crana. DSM. and Crom.—crany. 1281, Inquis. concerning Kilmalloch Priory—Hugh Cran, juror. (The jurors were all gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood). See Woulfe, O Corráin (var. O Carrán). The surname was well known in the county—cf. Ballycarrane (al.—currane) in Pubblebrien: Baile Ui Charráin (Chorráin).

**BALLINGATOUR (39—Dromin):** Here again Joyce unwisely accepts the modern name and gives Baile an Ghé Reamhair, with a joke about the “fat goose.” Records show, however, that the present name is a corruption of Baile an Ghaill Reamhair, the fat foreigner’s (Englishman’s) place: e.g., CS., 126, etc., where the name is repeatedly written Ballyngatour.

The “fat foreigner” was probably a member of the Panton family, who once held much land in this locality. CS., 125, shows Ballinlee here mearing on the west with Ballyngatour, and on the south with Fantsland (now obsolete).

**BALLYBRONOSGE (12—Kilonahan):** This Westr. wrongly derives from bruidhean, a hostel, castle, etc., while Joyce explains it as “Brannick’s or Brannock’s town.” The correct name is found in SSB.—Baile na mBruthneog (mBruthnóg), for which see Dinnenen.

In Engl. records: 1586, Ballynamronoge; CS., -namronoge, -nabroghnoge, -nemroenoge.

**BALLYDOOLIS (19—Kilcolman):** Béal Ath Durlais, the ford-mouth of the fort. 1452, Rental of Connello, Bellathdoorys. Westr., R.I.A., XXXIII, C., 3: “The district is full of forts.” Durlas, i.e., Dur-lias, strong fort. Doorlus is the name of a tl. in Ballinaarry par., Connello Upper.

**BALLYENGALND (11—Askeaton):** This, in Irish was Baile an Aingleontaigh (or Baile Aingleont), England’s place. 1586, “Thomas England held Ballyengland.” 1642, CS., DSM., and Cen., Englandstown. Woulfe: “Aingleont, England, a very rare surname; the few families who bear it are located chiefly in Limerick and Cork.”

A later alias was Castle Hewson: 1662, “Castle Hewson, held by George Hewson.” Westr. describes the castle remains.
West. states that the place was locally called Ballynaglountha, explained as "the town of the glen" — "recte," he writes, "Bally inglanna"; but, in this he was surely wrong, even though the tl. lies in a glen. The local version (wrongly interpreted) is clearly the ghost of the old name, B. an Aingleontaigh, still haunting the place, long after the England connection had been forgotten. Ball' an Aingleonta': Ballynaglountha—note the close similarity of pronunciation.


**BALLYGUBBA** (47—Tankardstown): Baile Ghioba, Gibbon's place. Gioba is a friendly form of the Christian-name Giobún, which was particularly popular with the Fitzgibbons who once held this land.

1569, Edw. MacThomas (Fitzgibbon) held Ballygibbon. 1608, Ballygibbon. CS., 121, etc., Ballygibbo.-gubby. 1657, Ballygubba, held by N. de Lacy, alias Fitzgibbon; sold to C. Ormsby. In Crom. we find both Ballygubby and Ballygibbon. Joyce's explanation is "town of the peaks"!

**BALLYHURST** (24—Ballynaclogh): In CS., 43, the old Englished name of this place is Ballyhostie. In Irish, Baile Hoiste—named from an old family of Welsh origin (see Woulfe). In Co. Cork there are two tls. of this Irish name, one angl. Ballyhutch, the other Ballyhusty.

"Ni dhearmhadaid Caárthaigh Bhaile Hoiste"—old poem.

[Here, the known word, hurst (a wood), was substituted since 1655 for the forgotten family name].

**BALLYLAHIFF** (28—Newcastle; 33—Oola): The former of these two tls. is called Ballyflayffe in 1452 (Rental of Connello) and 1586 (Peyton)—hence Baile Ui Fhlaithimh, Flahiff's place.

The second tl. (Oola) is Baile Úi Laithimh, Lahiff's place (the surname here being a variant of that above, due to aspr. of the F'). The Lahiff name was well known in the district. In 1625 (Patent Roll) a pardon was granted to Thomas Lahiff for alienations of Castletown, Coonagh.

**BALLYNAGUILLA** (29—Croagh): References point to Bealach na Gaibhle, the road, pass, of the fork. CS., 26, etc., Beallagnagielly and Beallagnaguilly. Cen., Ballaghnahugilly. Crom., Belaghnegiely.

**BALLYVEELISH** (22—Crecore): This is generally taken to be Baile Mohlis, Myles's place. The long sound in the third syll. of the present name, however, is not suggested by any early references, and the name in SSB. is Baile Mohlis (OGrady and On.).


In the Irish place-name in SSB. we have, evidently, an attempt to Gaelicise this surname, Sweete (not in Woulfe), which appears to have been associated with the locality before the Crom. Confiscation.

The change to Ballyveelish (Mohlis) doubtless took place when the surname Sweete was forgotten; whereas Milis, Myles, is a family name still fairly common in the county.
Ballyvorheen (7—Abington): This is not a Baile, though Joyce gives it thus. In CS., p. 6, the name appears as Beallaborhine, and the Irish name will be found in FM.—Béal Átha Bhóithrín, the approach to the ford of the little road; located near Barrington’s Bridge in Webb’s Comp. of Irish Biog. cited in On. O’Sullivan (1600) Latinised it Os Vadi Semitae. The place where Sir Jas. Fitzmaurice was slain by the Bourkes during the Desmond War (1579).

Basket Hill (33—Caherconlish): This is a “translation” of the Irish Cnoc Cise, which is Engished Knockshie in Cen. In CS., 66, and on the DS. map the tl. is called Girranekissie and Carrankishy, respectively, i.e., Garrán Cise, “Basket” Grove.

Cf. Sliabh Cise, near Ballyshannon, TL.

Bos Newtown (48—Kilfinane): Baile an Bhosnodaigh, named from a one-time owner. This is clearly the name indicated by the refs. 1294 (Plea Roll), Foxnecston (thus, perhaps, through the influence of the name Fox—in Irish de Bhose—so long connected with this part of the county). In all 17th century records the name is Ballyvosknydy. 1703 (Patent Roll), Bosnods-town. The correct form of the Engl. surname is not clear; it has only become Bosnet in the last 200 years. In Woulfe we read: “Bosnet, Baisnéid. There is a Boschnetstown near Kilfinane, Co. Limk.” But the Irish name, at least, here is not that in our place-name.

Bushy Island (3—Kilecorma): Name of an island in the Shannon and of the tl. off which the island lies. In Irish An tOileán Mór; earlier Oileán Mór an Ridire, the Knight’s great island.

1583 (Desmond Roll), Yland or Illanmore Rudder Castle, held by the Knight of Glin. Kenry Barony was divided chiefly between the Knight and the Purcells. CS. shows Islandmore coinciding with the present tl. of Bushy Is. Cen., Illanmore. 1703, “The part of Castletown called the Island, property of King James.”

Caherlevoyle (52—Killeedy): Here we have a shortening of the old name, which, in Irish, was Cathair Leathamhaoil, the stone fort which partly lacked some usually prominent feature; e.g., castellation. (Cf. Droichead Maol Luim- nigh, now Ball’s Bridge, Limerick—formerly, the Bald Br.—so called through lacking parapets).

CS., 252, etc., Cahirlaveille and Cahirlavoyle. DSM., Cahirlavoyle. Cen., Caherlevoile.

Begley, I, 17, mentions the caher here.

Carrigogunnel (4—Kilkedy): Carraig O gConaing, the rock of the Uí Conaing tribes, who once held the district from the Maigue to the Shannon above Castleconnell (to which place, also, they gave name—Caisleán O gConaing). In Annals of Inisfallen, 1209 A.D., the name appears as Carraig Ui Chonaing. On Hardiman map of 1580, Carrig Gunning. Mercator Map, 1636, Carykgyonyn. In 1350 we find an OConnynk a tenant in Mungret Manor, which included Carrigogunnel (BBL.)

The true origin of the place-name was forgotten at an early date, as it appears as Carraig O gCoinneall in SSB., FM. and Keating’s Hist. According to local tradition, this means “the rock of the candle,” and a convenient legend—told by Hall and Crofton Croker—was invented to explain the name. Indeed,
the "candle" name appears as early as 1356, when Lord Ed. Grey, Deputy, marched to "a very strong castle called Carekogunyel; in English, 'Candle Rock.'"

At A.D. 1585, FM. records the summoning of the Irish chiefs to a Parliament in Dublin, and "thither went the Lord of C. Ó gCoinnecall and of Fáscaich Luinnigh, Brian Dubh Ó Briain." Phasagh Lomyne, the Limerick wilderness, is shown between Carrig and the city on a 16th cent. map in State Papers, Vol. II.

Early in the 13th cent. the castles and lands of the Úi Conaing were granted to Wm. de Burgo, ancestor of the Bourkes of Co. Limerick. Two centuries later, Brian Dubh Ó Briain came into possession of Carrigogunnel Castle and a large tract of land in the vicinity, thereafter known as Pobal Bhriain, Brian's folk, now the bar. of Pubblebrien. The castle played a part in both Williamite sieges and was blown up in Sept., 1691.

CASTLE OLIVER, CLONDOFOY (56—Particles): Clonodfoy is a village in the tl. of Castle Oliver. Formerly, the tl., also, was called Clonodfoy, or, more ancietly, Cloghnotfoy, as CS., 245, and DSM. show. The name is Cloghnootefoy in Cen. and Cloghmodfoy in Crom.

In Irish, Cloch an Othaidhghigh, Otway's Castle. The Anglo-Norman family of Otway, as BBL, 147, etc., shows, was associated with the place soon after the invasion: "Eclesia Downagandmon et Dongrith clius praesentacio spectat ad heredom Oteway." (The church of D. and D., the presentation of which belongs to the heirs of Oteway). This church was in Particles par. (See Particles below). In White's List of Churches we find Clough-a-Nutfoy, after which "Castleotway" was later written in pencil by Dr. Cussen.

The local interpretation of the name as Cluain Fhóid Bhuidhe, yellow-sod meadow, therefore, is quite without foundation.

1666, Cloghnotfoy was granted to Robert Oliver. Hence the new name of the tl., Castle Oliver, the castle of the name being the old Otway's Castle, which is marked on DSM.

CLOHTATACK (12—Kilkeedy): In Irish Cloch an tSeaca, which is locally explained as "stone of the frost—a slippery place." The "stone" here, however, is really a castle and the "Frost," an English surname long associated with the neighbourhood of Limerick City and still well known there—Frost's Castle. The surname an tSeaca will be found in Woulfe.

1584, "The castle of Cloghtatcke in Puble O'Brien," CS., 383, "Cloghattleska, with a stump of a castle thereon"; also, "South Cloghtteacka and Glassclone" (now Glascurram) "with a Weare seate and a Ferrie in common between the premises"; and again, "the half-ploughland of Cloghttecka Castle." Old maps show the site of the castle, nr. Ferrybridge, on the Maigue (Westr.).

The "Ferrie" of CS. is mentioned in FM., 1582 A.D., when the O'Briens crossed it on a raid from Carrigogunnel into Kenry. It was in use up to 1792, when the bridge was built at the spot, giving rise to the modern name Ferrybridge, which must have been known to Irish speakers of the time as Droichead an Chalaidh.

CLUGGIN, CASTLECLUGGIN, TUOGHCLUGGIN (24—Tuoghcluggin). The Irish name of Cluggin occurs in SSB.—An Cloigeann, the skull; applied to a round rocky hill. CS., 22, Clogine. DSM., Cluggin.
Castlecluggin—in Irish, Caisleán an Chloigín—adjoins Cluggin tl. ODon. writes (1840): “Here is shown the site of a castle said to have belonged to MacBriain Ó gCuanach, and afterwards to the Earl of Thomond. This is mentioned in the O’Brien Pedigree.”

Tuoghcluggin is the par. in which both the above tl.s lie. Meaning—the district of the round rocky hill. SSB. : “Tuath an Chloigín i gCuanachaibh.” 1302, Tochtelogyn. 1615, “Tuogh Cloigin church down.” CS., etc., Twoghcluggin. The church was levelled before 1840 (O.S.L.).

ODon. wrongly gives the Irish name as “Tuath an Chluigín, the district of the little bell,” remarking that he found no tradition as to the origin of the name—which is not surprising!

COOPERHILL (4—Kilkeedy) : This is a modern name, from the Cooper family who built their residence there (Lewis). ODon. gives “Muic-inis, pig-island,” as the Gaelic equivalent, but CS., 391, shows that the present Cooperhill coincides roughly with the old ploughland of Knockrumram, together with only a part of “the quartermere of Mukoins,” which lay to the north by the Shannon. DSM. also shows the position of Knockrumram. Cnoc Cromdhroma, curve-ridged hill, is, therefore, the best Irish name for Cooperhill.

CORGRIG (10—Robertstown) : This is a place-name which has long been a problem, and of which various explanations have been offered; e.g., “Carraigreach, from the shelves of exposed limestone.” But surely the name is simply Corr gCraig, the pron. of which is fairly accurately preserved in the present English name. Meaning: height or corner of rocks, which is descriptive of the place. Note other “rock” names in the vicinity: e.g., Ballymacragga, which adjoins this tl., and Craggs. Dinneen: “Corr, generally pronounced, and often written,, Corra; fem. and mase.” This Corra pron. is reflected in some old refs., and the eclipsis of the C of Craig is due to the fact that Corr was formerly a neut. noun.

Refs. include—1540, Corragraige. 1579, Corgrai. 1583-6, Corgrag. 1587, Corgraige. 1600, Pac. Hib., “The castle of Corgraige seated upon the Shannon, belonging to Master Trenchard, the Undertaker.” CS., 323, etc., Corgraige and Coragraige. It has been suggested that the -grage (-graige) in some of these refs. is from the Irish Graig, a hamlet; but that is certainly not so. Craige appears frequently in English records for the Irish Craig or Creag; so, graig, -e, for gCraig.

At the close of the 18th cent. Corgrig was held by the Griffin family, of whom was Gerald Griffin, the poet and novelist.


CARRABUL, CORRABULBEG (22—Croom) : Here is a name which has undergone a slight change. The Irish name in SSB. is An Carbad; An C. Beag. Genitive in SSb., Seisreach an Charbad. This is also the name in 17th century English documents—CS., Carrabodd, Corrabod. Crom., Charabudd. The same name is found in other counties; e.g., Carbad, Co. Mayo.

The later substitution of -l for the -d may be accounted for by the similarity of sound and meaning between the Irish words Carbad and Carball (see Dinneen). What resemblance the place was thought to bear to the mouth or jaw is difficult to say.
CROGHTEEN (46—Coramohide): Croichtín, dimin. of Crochta, from the English 'Croft.' Formerly, Croichtín na Coille, little croft of the wood. CS., 276, etc., Crogheenekelly and Croghtanakilly.

Both Crochta and Croichtín are found in other counties; the former was an old alias for Carryowen in Limerick City; the latter will be found in Fr. Power’s "Decies."


CROMWELL (33—Ballinlough): Various explanations of this name have been given from time to time. Joyce, Cromchoill, sloping or curved wood, which Westr. accepts; Crom-gheann, which is inferred from Crumlin of DSM. and Cromyglaoon of 1583; Crom-mhaol, which seems merely a guess; and Cromail, sloping cliff, which Westr. got from "Mr. R. Frewen, in whose farm Cromwell Hill is included." (He, Westr. states, heard this explanation from his grandmother, an Irish speaker). Locally, it is generally explained as being named from Oliver Cromwell, the Proctor, who is believed (wrongly) to have encamped on the hill.

Our only Gaelic ref. is in SSB., where we read: "Cúil Úi Shanasaín (now Cool), lámh le Carraig Chidotail (near Carrickittle), idir Cnoc Gromail agus Gill-t Síle (between C.G. and Kilteely)." Thus, Cromwell was known in the early 16th cent. as CG. to the O'Briens, who owned the next tl. to it. Agreeing with this, we have Knockgromell in 1583 (Des. Roll), and Knockegromwell in 1637. There seems no reason why this should not be taken as the correct Irish name—the tl. being named from the hill in it, which was a historic spot even in the Bronze Age, as the ancient remains on top show.

The Gromail here is a family name, variant of Cromail; in English, Cromwell and Gromwell—names well known in Limk. long before the Lord Protector’s time. 1325, Isolde Cromwell had a dower on Ballygodan. 1597, Jas. Cromwell got a lease of Corcomohead. 1598, Jas. Cromwell, Mayor of Limk. Cromwells-town in Co. Limerick is mentioned in Plea Roll, 1299—the tl., perhaps, being then called in Ir. Balle Chromail (or Ghromail), as distinct from the hill, Cnoc Gromail. Other refs. include Cromal of 1578 (Fiants) and Cromwall of 1583.

Westr. concludes that the family took their name from the place called Cromchoill, angl. Cromwell; but surely this is "putting the cart before the horse." The Cromwells are an old English family, who brought this name with them when they settled in Co. Limk. Woulfe explains the surname as meaning 'of Cromwell,' a parish in Nottinghamshire.

CURRAHCHASE, HOLLYPARK (11—Kilcornan): The old Gaelic name for Currahchase was simply An Currach, the marsh. CS., 361, speaks of it as "the lands of Curry," Cen., Curry; Titulado, Vere Hunt. Crom., Curra and Bog, granted to John Hunt. In 1703, Curry, granted to John Hunt of Glangoole in Co. Tipp. About a century later one of these Hunts changed the family name to de Vere. Best known of the name is Aubrey Thomas, poet, who died at Currahchase, 1902. Lewis (1837) : "Currah, the elegant residence of Sir A. de Vere, Bart." (father of Aubrey T., and himself a poet).

The -chase was added to the Currah by the de Veres as an embellishment.
In Currahchase North is Hollypark, which coincides with Ballyglesaghane of CS. At 1580 A.D., FM. gives us the Irish name, Baile Úi Gheileacháin—a Geraldine town. Camden and Cox, followed by ODon. and Joyce, identified this Irish name with Ballinloughane, Ardagh par., Shanid bar.; but, as Westr. has pointed out, Surveys and State Papers show clearly that this is not correct.

In 1703 Ballyglesaghane was sold to T. Taylor, who settled it on his son, Richard, of Ballyglesaghane or Holypark. "Ballyglesaghane," writes Westr., "was the name used down to the death of Richard Taylor in 1732 (Prerogative Wills, Dublin)."

DARRANSTOWN (48—Emlygrennan): Named from an early owner, whose surname is revealed by BBL., c. 1250, which calls the place Durontestown. In 1590 (Hardiman map, 56), the name appears as Ballydorant. Hence, the Irish name was Baile Doraínt (earlier, B. Dúragain). In Cromwellian documents: Dorrenstowne, Dorens—, Dorrins—, etc.; most frequently the first of these.

DEANSTOWN (20—Cappagh): This is a translation of the Irish Baile an Deághánaigh. Ballindeganah in 1641; Ballindigany in Cen. and Crom. CS., p. 294: “Ballindiggyanye (Kappagh Parish) . . . included in the parish of Nain- tanne.” This fits our Deanstown, a detached tl. of Cappagh par. lying in the centre of the par. of Nantinan.

DOHORA (30—Anhid and Croom): Dubh-churraich, black marsh, is the Irish name, according to references. CS., 139, Dowghcurreagh; 149, Ducharagh. DSM., Dughcura. Names into which the adj. dubh enters are sometimes very much altered in anglicisation. Wrongly interpreted locally as Dubh-dhoire, black oak-grove.

DREWSCOURT EAST AND WEST (46—Corcamchide): The present name of these tls. is from the residence of the Drew family who settled here. 1769 (Len. 363), Henry Drew of Drewscourt.

DREWSCOURT EAST was formerly Bealach na hUilne (na hUillinne), the road of the angle, corner. 1586, Beallaghnaulley. DSM., Balliagnahuilling. CS., 276, etc., Beallaghnaulliiny, Beallaghnuille, etc.

DREWSCOURT WEST coincides with Ballyauliffe of CS., 277; same name in Cen. Baile Amhlaobih, Humphrey’s place. Named, perhaps, from a member of the MacAuliffe family, whose seat was at Newmarket, Co. Cork, and whose lands extended into this part of Co. Limerick. Amhlaibi was a popular Christian name with this family.

DUCKSTOWN (29—Rathkeale): This is a trans. of Baile na Lachan, which is evidently a corruption of an earlier Baile na Lathach, place of the puddles. 1586, Ballynahaghe. CS., 298, etc., Ballynelagh (several times). Cen., Ballinlaghan.

Cf. Ballynahaghe in Smallcounty.

DYSERT (10—tl. in Robertstown) was called Diseart Muirdheabhra. It is mentioned in Mart. of Donegal: “Disert Murdhebra in Ul Conaill Ghabhra; from St. Muirdhehbar the Wise, feast November 3.” (Begley, I, 110). BBL., 1201, Disert Murdewar.

DYSERT (30—par. in Coshma) was Diseart Aonghusa, named from St. Aonghus, Céile Dé, 780-815 A.D. FM., 1083 A.D.; “Conn, son of Maolpádraig, eremite of Mungairit and Disert Oenghusa, died.” BBL., c. 1230, Disert Engus;
1418, Dissert Engussa. The ruins of the old church and round tower can be seen in the tl. of Carrigeen. The tower is shown perfect in 1657 map: “Desert or Carrigean, a steeple or watch-tower.”

Both names were contracted, in time, to An Dincart, the hermitage. CS., 135, etc., Dissert, Dishert.

ODon. confused these names, but records locate them quite definitely.

ELM PARK DEMESNE (12—Kilkeedy): CS., 383, and DSM. show Killnacally covering the greater part of the present Elm Park. Cill na Cailligh, the nun’s church, is, therefore, a reasonable equivalent for the late English name. This old church appears, in BBL., as Kellnachallich, and from this On. deduces the Gaelic name as given here. White speaks of “the chapel of Keiln Caillly nr. the bridge of Claireene” (Clarina). For the old church, see Begley, I, 119.

The tl. name is spelt Killnakaillye in CS.; Killineally in Crom. Westr. writes of “Killnacally or Elm Park Castle.” In 1757 (Dublin Registry), “Elm Park or Kilnekeley” was purchased by Hugh Massey of Dunyleague. A branch of this family—Barons of Clarina—held the place until recent years.

FORT ETTA (12—Killonahan): This is an adaptation of the old Englished versions of the Irish name, Cathair na Thátha (Tháithhe), the fort of the struggle: thus, Cahir (Fort) -n-Etta (Etta). In SSB. the Gaelic name is given as C. na Tanatha (in On.), and Dinneen gives Tunath as an old variant of Tháth.

In CS., which gives the meanings clearly, the name is written Cahirnattana on p. 371; Cahirnattanaha on p. 377. Crom., Cahernattanaha.

FOXHALL (46—Colmanswell): This tl. is not named, as some believe, from a residence of the well-known old Co. Limk. family of Fox, who gave name, for instance, to Mountfox (Móin an Bhoscaigh, Fox’s bog), nr. Kilmalkedar.

CS., p. 129, etc., shows that the present Foxhall coincides with the tl. there called Curragh Madrie; in Cen., Curraghnamaddery. The Irish name, then, is Currah na Madraí (name of a place, also, in Dicels)—the swamp of the wolves; or foxes, madraí ruadh.

The present name doubtless evolved thus: swamp of the foxes, fox-swamp, fox-hole, Fox-hall. This “hole-hall” change is not uncommon in place-names. Cf. Poll an tSlionnaigh, the fox’s hole, fox-hole, now called Foxhall (FE.).


For Praiseach (a plant of the cabbage variety), see Dinneen.

GLENBEVAN (31—Croom): The Irish name for this place was simply An Gleann, the glen, as CS., p. 136, etc., shows. The addition to the name was made by the Van Bevan or Bevan family, who settled there, and whose descendants are still in the locality. ODOn. (1840): “Proprietor, Joseph Bevan, Esq.”

GLENLARY AND KNOCKLARY (49—Ballingarry, Coshlea): Westr. explains Knocklary as Cnoc Claire—Claire being a historic hill named in old Gaelic works, but never definitely located in this district. At any rate, if this explanation were correct, the C of Claire would surely appear in the Glen-name. In
Crom. records the names appear as Glenlarhy and Cnocklarhy, while in CS., 230, the par. is called "The Par. of Ballingarry and Larhagly." There are many refs. to the latter name, which was the name of an ancient church. Lathreach lami, ld. of Monaster, located in Clú, TCD. MS. and Mac Fir in Onn. Plea Roll, Edward I, Alicia de Rupe of Ballingarry claimed Laythyrathlau. 1302, Layraglau chapel. 1559, Fians, chapel of Lathreclay. In RSAI., 1868-9, p. 636, we read: "Knocklary, p. Ballingarry, bar. Cosheaha: old burial-ground of Lathreach-lamh, consecrated by St. Patrick." On this evidence we may, I think, fairly conclude that the hill and glen are named from this old church site. Hence the Irish names are Gleann Láthraigh and Cnoc Láthraigh.

Cf., Lios Láthraigh (na d'Tri Leac), Bk. of Lecan, now Lislary, bar. of Carbury, Co. Sligo; also Láthraigh Briuin, Anns. Ulst., now Laraghbrine, Mayo-nooth.

See Láithreach in Dinneen.

GLENVILLE (28—Rathronan) : CS., p. 319, shows that the present Glenville coincides with the then tl. of Rathronane. The Irish name is Ráth Rónáin, R’s. fort. BBL., 1418, “Capella Mauricii alias Rathronain,” 1586, Raronan. CS., 254, etc., Rathronaine.

The par. took its name from the tl. (Rathronan, now Glenville) in which the ancient church, Chapel Maurice, stood.

GREENMOUNT (13—Crecre) : This is a modern name, from the Green family who took up residence there (Lewis). The earlier angl. name, as CS. and DSM. show, was Graige. The name appears thus in Cen. and Crom., and the Irish name—An Ghráig, the hamlet—in SSB. (On. wrongly identifies this with "Graig, near Croom"). Gen. and dat. in SSB.—Leithsheisreach na Graige; on nGráig.

HARDING GROVE (39—Bruree) : A modern name; from the Harding family. In Encumbered Estates (1851) we read: “James Harding—the lands of Steyle and Gortnesudare, otherwise Harding Grove.” In Irish: Stiell, a strip of land, and Gort na Súdairí, the tanners’ field.


ODon.: “Here is the old ch., Teampall Bhaile Hobhaidr, called after the tl.”—but this was certainly not the old Irish name of the tl.

INCH ST. LAWRENCE (14—Ludden and Inch St. L.) : This name is the final step in an interesting process of gradual alteration. Originally the name was Disert Labhrán, L’s. hermitage, as in Onn. from Dysirt Lauran of 1363. This was later (no doubt after the coming of the Anglo-Normans) transformed to D. Labhráis, St. Lawrence’s hermitage—the form in SB. Disert Louras in Pat. Jac. I, p. 135. The dropping of the initial D gave Iser Lawrence, which is found in several Engl. records. Meanwhile, other corrupt versions arose, e.g., Tristel iaueran of 1242 and Esterlawran of 1405. Iser was eventually supplanted by Inch, followed by the saint’s name, which is sometimes Lauran, sometimes Lawrence. 1583, Insin Lawrence. DSM., both Insin Lauran and I. Lawrence. Later still, the form Inch St. L. crept in and established itself, giving rise to the
later Gaelic name, Inis San Labhrás (St. L’s. riverside meadow), which will be found in ODon’s. OSL., FE., DE. Map, etc.

Part of the old church remains and, near it, St. Lawrence’s Well, at which a ‘patron’ was formerly held on St. Lawrence’s Day.

Jockeyhall (22—Crecora) : A modern name, probably invented by Jas. Hewson, for whom the house was built in 1780, or by his successors, the Dun- don family. In his “Castles” Weistr. notes: “Rich. Sweete confirmed in Carrifulla.”; and he gives Jockeyhall as the equivalent of this name. This, however, is only partly correct. CS., pp. 377-8, shows that Cahir Tpholoe, in 1655, occupied 28 acres in the north part of our Jockeyhall. 40 acres on the east side being known as Leackinventane, while the land of Beareneaguhihe—66 acres—covered the present Tonbaun and the western part of Jockeyhall (see also DSM.).

The Irish names of these three obsolete tls. are given in SSB. : Cathair an Phollaigh (the caher in the place of holes); Leaca an Mheantáin (the hillside of the snipe); Bearna na Gaoithe (windy gap).

If one of these is to be chosen as the Gaelic name for the modern tl., it seems it ought to be Leaca an Mheantáin, which covered the largest portion of the land.

Kilcosgrave (19—Kilmoylan and Shanagolden) : This would be closer to the old name if written Kilcosgrane. In 1298 it appears as Kilcoscran (BBL.). 1452 (Rental of Conn.), Kylcosceran. 1586, Kilcosgrane. CS., 323, Kilcoskerane. It is evidently not a “Cill”-name, as it is not mentioned in any of our old Church Lists. Hence, Coill Coscrán, Coscran’s wood.

The same personal name occurs in the Decies place-name, Cloncoskran, which Fr. Power gives as “Chualain Choscrán, C’s. meadow.”

Kilfinny (30—Kilfinny) : Early refs. show that this name was Cill na Fiodhnaigh, the church of the wooded place. (Cf., Feenagh in Conn. Up.—Fiodhnach in FM.). On. gives it correctly in the addenda, having inferred a doubtful C. na Fichne (which FE. also gives), in the body of the work, from Kilnasfchn of Tax., C. 1300. ODon. has “C. Finneche, ch. of virgin St. Finneach,” but there is nothing to be said for this interpretation. Our oldest and best refs. are : BBL., 1201, Kellnafianaig. Plea Roll, 1289, Kylnafynny. 1336, Kylnfynnyg. BBL., 1418, Kylnafynnyg. Later refs. approximate to the present form.

The old church was in the adjoining tl. named from it Ballynakill—Baille na Cille.

Killeenagariff (6—Killeenagariff) : The ancient name of this place was Cill Mac Conghairbh (Cugairbh’s sons’ church). 1201, Kilmacconarva. 1302, Kilmaccongarub (from which On deduces the Irish name above). 1311, Plea Roll, Kilmachegar. Later the place-name changed to Cill Lice na nGarbh: doubtless helped by an intermediate form, Cill ’ic (Mic) Conghairbh. Written Killienagariff, Killeknagariff, etc., in 16th and 17th cent. Engl. records (CS. and Cen. here). Cf. Seisreach Lice na nGarbh in SB (1540). The change to Killeen—is comparatively recent. ODon. gives the Irish name as Cillin na nGarbh in 1840—“the church of the rough people”; a name for which he could offer no explanation. He describes the remains of the church in his OSL.

Killagholehane (44—Killagholehane) : From the local pron. of this name in 1840 ODon. concluded that the Irish form must have been Cill Achaith
Ó Liatháin, the church of the O Liatháins' field. A poem by Piaras Feiritéar, published for the first time in 'Eiriú, 1942, ed. T. F. O'Rahilly, shows that ODon. was rather near the truth. There the name appears as Cill Achaidh Liathán (man's first name, not the surname)—the church of Liathán's field:—

"Oide a ndréachaithbh an dreasfháil,
Maol Domhnaiigh Ó Muirgheasáin,
do chinn athaigh oll le dán
a gCill Achaidh lonn Liathán."

This, however, seems to be a corruption of the early name, written Kell-deochaliathain in BBL., 1201. Here, I feel sure, we have Cill Dheochain Liathán, the church of the deacon Liathán (Cf. Cathair Dheochain Neasáin, i.e., Ceall Munghairdhe, in Keating). Even in Ferriter's time the 'deoch'-sound appears to have been not quite forgotten. CS., 271, reads: "Killiagháliahane, one ploughland with an old ruined church."

For the ancient church see Begley and Westropp.

KILMACOGE (24—Doon) : SSB. gives the Irish name: "Coill na Muchóige i gCuanachaibh"—wood of the broom rape. Otherwise, as English refs. show, Coill Muchóige and C. Mmuchóige. CS., p. 21, Keilvockogy; pp. 32, etc., Kilmc Kogie.

KNIGHTSTREET (29—Ballingarry, Connello Up.) : This is a trans. of the Irish Sráid an Ridire. 1586: "Shraddenruddy, otherwise Knight's Streete in Ballingarry."

KNOCKSENTRY (6—Killeenagarriff) : Cnoc Uí Ursante, Ó hUrsante's hill. This is the name clearly indicated by early refs., which include:—1624, Cnoc Iursinty, held by Lord Brittas. CS., Cnocks Iurssinty, Ihursinty, -iurssinta, -iurssuntie. Cen., Knockihursintah. And ODon. quotes Knockursenty from DSM. and Act of Sett. (though he makes no attempt at a Gaelic form). A place called Ballyhursynte (obviously from the same family name), in the Manor of Novo Castro (Newcastle West), is mentioned in BBL., c. 1300 (Begley, I. 162).

There was also another Knocksentry formerly, near Hospital, Smallcounty. RSAI., XXX, 374: Knocksentry church in Deanery of Ainy; it had a burial-ground with 30 stone-lined graves.

The family name Ó hUrsante, therefore, though not given by Woulfe, was well-known, and pretty wide-spread, through the county.


There is little doubt that Laurenc here is the surname, which has ancient association with the district. 1291, Inq. concerning Kilmallock Priory—Jurors of town and neighbourhood include John Laurenc. Woulfe gives the Irish surname as Labhrant or Labhrás.

LEAHYS (10—Roberstown) : Na Líatha, the grey lands. 1452, Lyetha. 1586, Leathe. CS., 323, Lyhle. Cen., Lyahy. Liath enters into numerous place-names. In Decies it is found angl. Leagh, the tl. adjoining being called Barranaleiha—which gives us the gen. sing. Barra na Léithe.

LINFIELD (24—Grean) : This is a half-corruption, half-translation of the Irish name, Gort (or Goirtín) an Lín, the (little) field of the flax. CS., 42, Gor-
tineline, and DSM., Gortaline, clearly coincides with the present Linfield. Cen., Gortenaleen.

LISGORDAN (28—Rathronan): Originally, this was Lios Cornán, Cornan's fort (personal name as in Kilcornan, Kenry). It appears to have changed early to Lios Cordán. The -gordan is a comparatively recent substitution.


LOUGHANSTOWN (22—Caheravally and Fedamore): This is half-Irish, half-English; from Baile an Lochán, the place of the lake. Called Ballynlochane in Crom. records.

The Irish name is given in SB.

MARLBROOK (22—Crecora): A modern name. CS., 379, and DSM. place an obsolete tl. called Ilevane just east of the present Marlbrook and immediately south of Greenhills. Hence, Aill Bhán, white cliff, might reasonably be adopted as the Irish name for Marlbrook.

MARYVILLE (22—Ballycahane): A modern name—residence of the Finch family. In 1655 (CS., 375) this land was merely a part of Kildonnell, but very close by, at the barony boundary, there was then a tl. called Boherowen (CS., 370, etc.), a name which appears also in Crom. in this locality. A native of the district recently remarked: “Maryville is only a ‘Cromwellian’ name; all that place” (meaning the land round Major Finch's house) “is Boherowen.” So, the old name is still remembered and applied to Maryville. In CS., 370, the tis. at the east limit of Pibblebrien are listed in the following order: Kilcurly, Boherowen, Kildonnell and Ballyregan.

Hence, Bóthar Eoghain, Owen's road, might well be revived as the Gaelic equivalent of Maryville.

MEADAGH (40—Uregare): This is very probably Baile na Mideach (earlier Midheach), land of the Meade family (i.e., of Meath). In the Bk. of Fermoy there is mention of a “Baile na Mideach, in Munster” (On.)

The family of Meagh, Miagh, Meade, appears as settled in Co. Limk. from 1296, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock (Plea Roll).

Woulfe: “The angl. form of the name down to the end of the 16th century was always Meagh or Miagh. The modern form Meade seems to have been intended to represent ‘Meath.’” Very likely there was a similar late change in Irish from Midheach to Mideach. In CS. (Coshma and Kilmallock) the English surname is sometimes Meagh, sometimes Meade.

MINISTERSLAND (28—Ardagh): This is a corruption of Miniter's-land: Fearann Mninitéir or Fearann an Mninitearaigh. The earlier form of the English place-name will be found in CS., 317, etc., and other old documents.

The surname Miniter, Minter, is mentioned frequently in BBL.

In a recent death-notice the name was written Minitersland, which shows that the correct old form is not forgotten locally.


MOANAHILA (25—Oola): Möin na hÁidhe, the bog of the wind. This old word for ‘wind,’ which occurs frequently in place-names, was long a
puzzle to scholars). O'Don. always translates it 'cooper's adze'). See Dinneen, adhl; gen., aidhle.

This tl. was formerly known, for a time at least, as Pollardstown. CS. and DSM. show Pollardstown coinciding exactly with our Moanahila. In Irish, the place was then called Cloch an Phólórdáigh (Phólórdáigh), Pollard's castle. Possibly M. na hAidhle is the old name revived.

1578, Cloghfollard (Cloch Pholáird). 1583, Cloghfollardy or Clogueunity. 1610, T. Pollard of Brampton, tailor, enfeoffed James, Baron Dunboyne, in Cloghpollardy alias Pollardstowne. CS., Pollardstown, with castle.

Cf. Coolnahila, Cuil na hAidhle, windy corner (6—Abington).

MORENANE (30—Ballingarry, Conn. Upper): This, in Irish, is Boirnéan, dimin. of Boireann, a rocky place. The initial B appears in all old references; e.g., 1540, land of Monaster at suppression, "The two Bornanes." CS., 135, 283, etc., Barname, Bourneane, the two bornanes; Cen., Borneane.

The change from initial B to M arose through eclips : i mBoirnéan.

MOUNTFOX (39—Kilmallock): Móin an Bhoscaigh, Fox's bog. CS., Moun (Moone) Ivoskie. DSM., Monefock.

Woulfe: "de Bhose, Fox; once a respectable old Engl. family of Co. Limerick. Mountfock, nr. Kilmallock, is called in Irish Móin an Bhoscaigh from a member of this family."

MOUNTPLEASANT (4—Ardcanny): A modern name. Lewis: "Residence of Mrs. Hill." CS., 343, shows that this land covers portions of two obsolete tls.—Farren I Brien and Farren Marine. The latter name does not appear in other contemporary records and its meaning is not certain. The former is written Farrena Bryen in Cen.; Farrant Bryen in Crom.

Fearann Uí Bhriain, O'Brien's land, would seem a good old name to revive here.

MOUNTPLUMMER (53—Monagay): This coincides with Barra Keappagh of CS., 267, and Barracappa of DSM. PE. gives the Irish name, Barra Cheapa.

The modern name is from the Plummer family, who settled here. Lewis (1827): "Mount P., residence of B. Plummer, Esq."

MOUNTRUSSELL (55—Ballingaddy): As in the case of the last name, this is modern and derives from a family. Lewis: "Residence of J. Russell, Esq." It coincides with Garryanfooky of CS., 241, and Gariphooky of DSM. Hence, the Irish name was Garrda an Phúca, the Pica's garden.

MOUNT TRENCHANT (9—Loghill): This was the name of the seignory taken by Wm. Trenchard after the Desmond War. The seignory was purchased early in the 18th century by the ancestor of Lord Monteagle, who owns the lands and residence at present.

The present tl. of the name exactly coincides with Cappagh of CS., 328. At that time (1655) the name Mount Trenchard was applied to a much wider area than the present tl.—CS., 322; "The Manor of Shangoldin alias Munt Trenchard."

Irish name, An Cheapach, the plot for tillage.
Keapagh y Dalygh (in Loghill Manor) of BBL., c. 1340, surely refers to
this tl.—Ceapach Uí Dhálaigh, O’Daly’s plot.

PARTICLES PARISH: This par. appears never to have had an Irish name.
The Latin word, Particulae, however, has been used as a substitute—see FE.
The name arose from the “particles” or parts of which the par. was formed.
These were three ancient churches. Westr., quoting from Patent Roll, year
1607, gives the particles thus: —“Chapel Martel, Suycaili, Dunnish and Dun-
gadamon.” Later, in White, these appear as endowments of the collegiate
church of Kilmallock.

In the Proxy List of 1418 A.D. in BBL., we read: “Ecclesia sive par-
ticula de Sithcathil.”

In the year 1401 the Papal Letters mention “Dewengadimound” and
“Dewenryssse” as portions (particulae) of tithes “wont to be assigned as a
perpetual secular benefice.” In 1458, the spellings Dongadamond and Dony-
rish appear in the same source.

In White’s List, Dunyris is given as an alias for Dungamond, as a
church name. This agrees with BBL., 1418: —“Ecclesia Downgandmon et
Dongrith ciuis presentacio spectat ad heredem Oteway.” (i.e., The church of D.
and D. the presentation of which belongs to the heir of Oteway—see Castle-
oliver and Clonodfoy above). This is Begley’s reading; perhaps he misread
Dongrith for Donyrish. “This church,” he writes, “was supposed to be in the
par. of Particles.”

These “Dun” names were, in Irish: (1) Dún Ghadamoinn, Gadmond’s,
or Godmond’s, fort. The surname Godmond appears, c. 1300, in this district—
think, as has been suggested, from the old Limk. surname Rice. Refs. seem
rather to point to the Irish Dún Uí Ruís, ORushe’s fort. O Ruís—a variant of
Ó Rosa: the name of an ancient Gaelic tribe and of the tuath they inhabited:
i.e., Uí Rosa, in Kenry Barony—a name which still survives, angl. Iverus
(parish).

Of the church of “Sithcathil” of BBL., Begley notes: “now unknown.”
This spelling of the name seems to represent the Irish Sióth (Siodh) Chathall,
Cathal’s tumulus. This is quite possibly the correct old name, as the 1418 List
in BBL. is, on the whole, remarkably close to the Gaelic forms. Later refs.,
however—including White’s Saighachill and Saycahill, with Suycailhill of 1607
—indicate that the Irish name was assumed to be Suidhe Chathall, Cathal’s
seat or halting-place. Cf. Seefin (Suidhe Finn) and Seeconglas (Suidhe Congh-
laí), both in Co. Limk. Suidhe occurs frequently in mountain names.

Chapel Martel was situated in the tl. of Mortlestown, and, like the tl.,
took its name from the fam. of Martell or Mortell. A fort here was called Cath-
hair Mhairytèil (see Westr’s. “Forts”). Westr., too, quotes from a doc. of year
1289 a ref. to a juror named Martell of this Mortelstown family. Bk. of Lismore
mentions “Glaisi Muilinn Mhairytèil” (the stream of M’s. mill), at Sliabh Caoin
(al. Sl. Riach).

Baile Mhairtèil is, therefore, a better Irish equivalent for our Mortel-
town than B. an Mhoirtéalaigh, which FE. gives for Ballymartle, Cork, and
Mortlestown, Tipperary.

RIDDLESTOWN (29—Doondonnell): The Riddle here is no problem. The tl. is named from a family: Baile an Riodelaigh (Ridealaigh), Riddle's (Ruddles, Ruttles's) place. Woulfe: "Riodal, an old Co. Limerick surname."

Registry of Clonmacnoise: "Ridelogh his own town." 1586, Ballinriclealye; also, "Richard Rydal held Carrowbeg." CS., Ballyn Ridle, Ballyn-riddle and Riddlestown.

RYVES CASTLE (41—Ballyscadden): This is a late name for the old tl. called in CS., 233, "Bealanascaddane, whereon stands a castle out of repaire." DSM., Belanascadan. In Irish, Beal Ath na Scadán, the ford-mouth of the herrings—a name difficult to account for, as ODon. remarks; for "there were never any herrings in this ford," he says, "unless some miraculous ones which St. Molua may have produced!"

Westr. suggests that the old Tipp. family of Haering may have given the place its name: Haering -Herring -Scadán!

From this tl., in which the old church stood, the par. takes its name Ballyscadden.

There are now no traces of the church, but the grave-yard remains and in it is a monument to the Ryves family, on which ODon. read the following inscription (1840): "This monument was erected by Wm. Ryves of Castlejane, Esq., A.D. 1779, in memory of his grandfather, William, who departed this life A.D. 1705, and of his father, Nicholas, deceased 1714, descendants of an ancient family in Dorsetshire, England."

1667, Act of Settlement, Ryves Castle or Castle Jane, confirmed to J. Ryves.

SANDYLANE (14—Abington and Caherconlish): This is an incomplete trans. of the Irish name Bóthar Scéach an Ghainimh, the road of the white-thorns of the sandy place. CS., 64, gives Knockanea as "mearing on the north with Bohirskieghyganive," which is the position of Sandylane. In Cen., the name is written Bohereskeagh Aganiffe.

SHANAGOLDEN (10—Shanagolden): There appears to be a tendency of late to shun the traditional local interpretation of this name, i.e., Seana-ghualainn, dat. of -ghuala: "the old shoulder or hill where the village stands," as Westr. writes, "and where the battle tradition is remembered" (Brian Boru's battle with the Danes in 968 A.D.). Yet, all the refs. we have gleaned point to this explanation; e.g.: —

Bk. of Lismore: Seanghualainn; CGG., Senghualainn; gen. in Maidhm Senghualann. Caith. Ceallacháin Chaisil—Seanghuala Cladhárd i nUlbh Conail.

BBL., 1201, Sengola; 1418, Seanguala. 1586, Shanegoule. 1615, Shanagolan. 1633, Shanagooling (from the slender-ainn of the Irish dat.). CS., Shanagoulin (also Shanagouldin and Shanagolden). White, Seanghuolin.

FE. gives Seanach Ghualann, and DE. Map, Seanadh Ghualann.

SPRINGELLODGE (22—Monasterneenagh): An Garrán Beag, the little grove—so described, no doubt, to distinguish this from Garrán na Manach (now Gar-rane) nearby. CS. and DSM. show Garranbeg coinciding with the present Springlodge. In Crom. Garranbeg is grouped with Knocknagranshy, which adjoins Springlodge.
STEALES (47—Kilmallock) : Na Stiallaacha, the strips of land. CS. 212, etc., gives us the explanation of the plural name by mentioning the several lots, e.g., Steelaruddery (Stiall an Ridire, the Knight’s lot); Steelanaspeig (S. an Easpuig, the Bishop’s); Steale a Nocye (S. an Fhaoitigh, White’s); Stealan Nalta (S. an Fháaltaigh, Wall’s lot).

STONEVILLE (20—Nantinan and Rathkeale) : This is a very common Engl. version of the Irish Baile na Cloiche, the place of the castle; and that was very probably the name of this tl. at one time. There is definite evidence that a castle formerly stood here. A “Tower” is marked here on some late maps, and ODon. wrote (1840): “Contiguous to Stoneville House, in the tl. of the same name, are the ruins of an old castle.” In BBL., p. 137, we find “Ballynaclothy alias Stonetown” in Clonshire Manor, c. 1340—perhaps a reference to this place. Lewis : “Stoneville Ho., residence of H. Massey, Esq.”

In the 17th century at least, however, this place was known as Feararn Riogh, king’s land. CS. locates farrenrye just here, and Cen. groups Farranree with Baggarring, the tl. adjoining Stoneville.

TINNATARKEFF (15—Tuogh) : This, in Irish, was Tuinn (dat. of Tonn) an Tairbh, the swamp of the bull. CS. 8, writes the name Tounyteriffe. In Dennes there is a place of this Irish name, of which Fr. Power writes: “probably a bull was drowned here.”

Joyce gives the Irish name correctly (Vol. III) but translates Tuinn, mound.

TOMDEELY (10—Tomdeely) : There are three or four old variants of this name : Drom Daole, Tuaim D., Tom D.—the ridge, tumulus, bush, of the Deel River. Of these Drom Daole would seem to be the best to adopt, as there is some doubt about the others.

BBL., 1201, Tondall. 1225, Drumdel. 1250, Drumdell. 1586, Tomgall. 1615, Dromdeely. 1642, Drumdeely, als. Thomeeddely. 1630, Toomdeely. CS., Torndily. Lewis’s map (1827), Dromdeely.

Keating: “Dá mba beo árdfhalath Aíne is Droma Daole.
’S na leoghain káidre ón Mháigh dh bhromadh maoine.”

ÓBruadair, Index : Tomb Daole, als. Ton D. and Druim D.

ODon. : “Pron. Tom D., but I opine this is a corruption of Tuaim.”

Joyce, Tuaim D.

Westr. : “A group of pillar-stones near the mouth of the Deel were, perhaps, at the tumulus of the name.”

TULLEROY (31—Athlacca) : EE. favours Tulchair Bhuidhe, yellow place of hillocks, as the Irish name for this place, and I agree with this interpretation. Our earliest—hence, probably best—ref. points to it : Pipe Roll, 1319-20, Tylaheothy. Cf. Tullogher (Tulchair), Co. Kilkeneny.

Later refs. include : 1583, Tullerboyce and Rosstemple, held by Edmond Leo. DSM., Tullorouy. CS., 127, etc., Tulloroy.

In this tl. is Castle Ievers, a modern name, which is gradually supplanting the old tl. name. The Castle is an old de Lacy castle; Ievers, the name of a family who settled here.

Lewis : “Tullerbuoy, now Castle Ivers, residence of R. Ivers, Esq.”
TULLYLEAK (48—Kilbreedy Major), TULLYLEAGUE (17—Kilfergus): The former is Tulach (dat. Tulaigh) Liać, the latter Tulach (Tulaigh) Liag—Liag and Liag being variant genitives of Lia, a stone: the hill of the stone(s).

With the former, cf. Sliabh Liać (L. Breac and L. Buidhe Lecan); with the latter, cf. Tulach Liag in Tir Êndai Artich (TL); and Sliabh Liag, als. Mons Lapidum (TL, Féil Oengusa, Bk. of Armagh, etc.), i.e., Slieve League, Co. Donegal.

TUOCH (15—Tuogh; and 21—Adare): Tuogh (15) is a tl. and par. in Owneybeg bar. As usually with such single-word names, the Tuogh of to-day is but a remnant of the old name—here Tuath Aosa (Aos) Gréine, the district of A. Gréine (for which see On.), i.e., East Co. Limerick. Anns. of Inisfallen: “Caisleán Tuatha Aesa Gréine in Ara.”

“An Mangaire Súgach,” exiled from Croom to this district, wrote:

“Dlíghthe cruadha na Uígs do ruaig me i n-imeall Tuaithe im aonar.”

1544, Toghex grene. 1553, Tohe Ishesgreene. 1587, Tooghesgrend. 1591, Twahaosagrene. 1606, Tuoghesigrene. CS. and Cen., Twogh (which shows that the shortened form of the name established itself between 1606 and 1655).

ODon. writes: “The tl. is sometimes called Tower Hill from a hill in it, named from three towers that formerly stood on it, according to the people. Their site is now occupied by Towerhill House, seat of Wm. Lloyd, Esq., built 1800. The towers were probably erected at a time of want to provide employment.”

ODon., who spells the Irish name Tuagh, writes: “The tl. is sometimes called Tower Hill from a hill on it, named from three towers that formerly stood on it, according to the people. Their site is now occupied by Towerhill House, seat of Wm. Lloyd, Esq., built 1800. The towers were probably erected at a time of want to provide employment.”

Tuogh (21) is a tl. in Kenry Bar. Here the old name was evidently Tuath o Riada, O’Riedy’s district. 1583 (Des. Roll), “Tohoride, held by Teige mac Dermo do Tohagh, in Kyllcurnan”: Tuath O Riada, held by Tadhg mac Diarmuda na Tuaithe (which shows that both the long and short forms of the name were in use in 1583).

WONDERHILL (23—Kilteely): “Terror Hill” would be a better translation of the old name, Cnoc an Uathbháis. In 1840, ODon. says, “the inhabitants gave both Wonderhill and Knockanaffaush.”

WOODFIELD (54—Dromcolliher): This is a trans. of the Irish Ros an Réidhleáin (or R. na Réidhéáin), the wood of the level field (or fields). Coincides with Rossanreylane of CS., 271; written Rossnareylene on p. 275. In Cen. Rosenarilane is grouped with Ballinlongie, next tl. to the present Woodfield.

WOODROAD (6—Stradbally): This is a mistranslation of the Irish Bóthar Cuill, Hazelroad. Coincides with Bohirkeyle of CS., 59. DSM., Bohirquile. Cen., Boherquille. Crom., Boherquill. These refs. clearly rule out Bóthar Coille, of which the present name would be a translation.