Place Names of County Limerick.

BARONY OF COSHMA.

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

ABBLEYVILLE: Baile na Mainistreach. The abbey in this name is the Cistercian Mainistir an Aonaigh, the ruins of which can be seen close by. See Monaster later in Place-names of Pubblebrien.

ADARE: Áth Dara, ford of the oak. Mentioned in FM., etc. 1485, Athdary, Athdaire CS., Athdare. Aodhagáin Ó Rathaille, has a piquant reference to "Tadhg Mac Cuinn ó Ath Dara." A Kildare Geraldine town.


ARDANREAGH: Árdán Riabhach. Joyce, "grey height."

ARDSHANBALLY: Árd Sheanbhaille, the height of Shanbally or Oldtown. It is the rising ground below the castle of Adare on the Maigue. The name implies that a village older than the Geraldine Adare stood on the east side of the river.


ATHLACCA: An tAth Leacach. O'Donovan: "the flaggy ford—named from a ford on the Morning Star River, over which a bridge stands."

BBL—1250, Athleacach; 1394, Athlacach. CS., Aghleakagh.


BALLINCURRA: Baile an Churraigh, homestead of the marsh. CS., Ballyn Currie. Crom., Ballinchoery.

BALLINFREERA: Baile an Phrióra. C.S., Ballynfriory, part of the lands of Fearainfriory (Fearann an Phrióra).

This townland was probably the property of the Prior of Black Abbey, Adare. Facing it on the opposite bank of the Maigue is Ininchinclare, Inse an Chléirigh, the churchman's wet meadow.

BALLINGAYROUR: Baile an Ghaill Reamhair, the fat foreigner's (Englishman's) land. Name already discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

BALLINLEE: ? Baile an Liaigh, the physicians land. At Coolnapisha, in
Coonagh Barony, CS. mentions a townland, now obsolete, called "Droumnalea: Proprietors, Morogh and Cormocke Heekte of Shandangin." The O'Hickeys (O hícidhe) were a famous medical family of Thomond, physicians to the O'Briens. This explains the name Drom na Liaigh, the physicians' ridge.

Now, CS., p. 140, names Edm. Hickey as Proprietor of Twoarine, a townland in Coshma, not far from Ballinlee. It is possible, therefore, that Baile an Liaigh derived its name from a member of this family.

The dictionaries give Leagha as genitive of Liaigh, but genitive Liaigh is found in place-names—e.g., Baile an Liaigh in Corca Dhuibhne ("An Seabhac"), anglicized as Ballinleagh.

BALLINREA : Baile an Fhraoigh, place of heather. The name does not appear in CS., which places here Gortin Currie—Gort an Churraigh, the mashy field—and immediately to the west the still extant tl. of Ballincurra—Baile an Churraigh. O'Donovan wrote the name Ballinreagh, a spelling which implies the interpretation given above.

BALLINSTONA NORTH: Will be discussed under Ballinstona South in Place-names of Smallcounty. See Ballycampion below.

BALLINTAW : Baile an tSamhaidh, place abounding in sorrel. Thus explained by Joyce and recently by a centenarian resident of the place. CS., Ballintae, Ballyantae, Ballintie, Ballinta.

BALLYANIA : Baile Áine, Anne's land. CS., Bally Anie.

BALLYBANE : Baile Bán. Bán here means "waste, untilled or unoccupied."

BALLYCAMPION: Baile Chaimpion. Caɪmpion, meaning "the champion," is the Irish form of the surnames Champion, Campion, Chapman.

In connection with this name and Ballinstona above, it is well to remember that John Champion, or Chapman, and John Stone were among the Elizabethan undertakers on Desmond lands, A.D. 1585.

BALLYCULLEEN: ? Baile an Choillín, the place of the little wood.

This is Joyce's interpretation. But perhaps Baile Úi Chuillín, land of the same family as once held Cloonnagalleen in Kenry Barony. O Cuilín is a variant of the name O Coileáin. C.S., Ballyculline.

BALLYDAHEEN : Baile Dáithín, little David's place.

BALLYFOOKOON : "Baile Phúcúin, Puckon's land" (O'Donovan). That we have here some such family name as that given by O'Donovan seems most likely. CS., Ballyfookoon.

The local interpretation is Baile an Phúicín, and a cashel in the tl. is said to hold golden treasure which is guarded by the Púca.

It appears from old references, that Ballyfookeen in Connello Upper and Knockballyfookeen in Coonagh Barony take name from the same surname as does Ballyfookoon.

BALLYGEAILE : Baile an Ghaill, the Englishman's land. Ballygeill, land of Adare Abbey at suppression. CS., Ballygeyll.
BALLYGREENNAN (2) : Baile Uí Dhroighneáin, Ó Droighneáin's or Thornton's place.

There are two tls. of the name in this barony: (a) in Croom parish; (b) in Uregare parish.

(a) appears in CS., p. 283, as Ballydrenainie—Baile an Droighneánaigh?
(b) 1583, Balligrynan, held by Wm. ffox, in Pobble-buskagh (Pobal Boscach) or ffox's country. CS. gives Milltown (adjoining Ballygrennan) as property of Geo. Thornton of Doone Meane (Dunman in Croom parish)—Irish Papist. 1622, Sir Geo. Thornton built a fair castle at Ballygrennan, Uregare parish, as a dwelling-house for the principal undertaker.

Strange coincidence that land once owned by Ó Droighneáins should have come into possession of a Thornton in the 16th century. The Gaelic family had old associations with Co. Limerick and a wide district in the west of the county was anciently called after them, Pobal Mhuintir Dhroighneán.

BALLYGRIFFIN : Baile Uí Grhiobhtha, O'Griffin's place. CS., Ballygriffa.


BALLYLUSKEY : Baile Loiscithe, burnt townland. SB. gives this Gaelic form for the now obsolete tl. in Stradbally parish, Clanwilliam, called Ballylusky in Cromwellian documents.

BALLYMACRORY : Baile Mac Ruaidhri, land of R's. sons. CS., Bally McRorie.

BALLYMACSRADREEN EAST : This name will be discussed under Ballymacsradreen West in Place-names of Pobblebrien Barony.

BALLYNABANOGHE : Baile na Bánóige, place of the courtyard or barn. CS., Ballynabanoghe. In it is the village of Banogue.

BALLYNAGOUL : Baile na nGall, foreigners' land. CS., Ballynagaule.

DSM., Ballinegall.

BALLYNAHOWN : Baile na hAbha, the homestead at the river (Maigue). In old records always called Ballynehoe.

Abha is the genitive in all Co. Limerick place-names, as in those of Kerry (see "Seabhac's" Corca Dhuibhne). The other genitive—Abhann—must have been introduced at the time of the Ordnance Survey.

BALLYNAMUDDAGH : Baile na mBodach, land of the churls.

BALLYNANTY : Baile na Neanta, place abounding in nettles.

Repeatedly written Ballynenanty in Cromwellian records (CS., &c.). It is the place of which "An Mangaire Súgach" wrote: "I mBaile na Neanta tá an crobhairte fir gan cháim."

Not to be confused with Baile an Phantaigh, which the Irish name of Fantstown. in Coeshlea Barony.

BALLYOURAGAN : Baile Uí Annragáin, Hourigan's place. (Or B. Úi Odhragáin). BBL., Balyhowregain. CS., Bally Owrigane. The surname is still in the locality.
BALLYPHILIP: Baile Philib, Philip's land. CS., Phillipstowne.

BALLYREESODE: Baile Ríosóid R's. land. Cf., "Baile Ríosóid in O'Mahoney's country in W. Munster" (On, citing Ann. of Inisfallen)—which is Ballyrwise, near Schull, Co. Cork.

BALLYVULHANE: Baile Uí Mhothlacháin, from a surname once very common in Munster. 1642, Ballyvollahane. CS.,—vollhane.

BANOGUE: Bánóg, barn, courtyard. Is in Ballynabanogue. Banogue is the name of the ecclesiastical parish.

BEABUS: ? Béabus. The best suggestion as to the origin of this strange name comes from Canon Tomáis de Bhál, Ballingarry. In a letter he writes: "There was a family named Byboys in Ballingarry in the 12th century and from them the place was called for a while Garthbyboys. I think Beabus of Drehidtarsna is Baile Byboys."

If Canon Wall's suggestion be correct—and probably it is—the Irish name must have been originally something like Baile Bhéabuis, the Baile dropping out in course of time and leaving merely the family name Béabus. Somewhat similar was the descent of Griston (Coshlea Barony) from Baile na gCrioistúnach.

Refs. to Byboys and Garthbyboys will be found under Ballingarry in Place-names of Connello Upper.

CS., Biabus; Biabas. DSM., Beabus.

BLACK ABBEY: An Mhainistir Dhubh. Named from the monastery of Augustinian Hermits founded at Adare in 1315 by John, Earl of Kildare. Called the Black Abbey, as White explains, from the black habit worn by the monks.

A considerable portion of the old buildings remains. In 1507 they were fitted up as a Protestant church for the parish of Adare. For a recent description see this Journal, 1938.

BOPLABALLY: Buaile--bhaile, townland of the milking-field. 1540, Boalbally.

BRACKVOAN: Breac-mhóin, speckled bog.

BRUFF: Brugh na nDéise (FM., O hUidhrín, &c.)—the fort of the Déise, the tribe who held the ancient tuath named from them, An Déis Bheag. At one time, as their names show, Bruff and Athneasy (Ath na nDéise) were in their tuath.

Brugh na nDéise was generally called, for short, An Brugh. 1200, Brugh, land of Monaster. Patent Roll of Jas. I., "Browe or Brufe." One of Fill na Máighe, Brian Ó Fliatharta, stone-mason poet of Bruff, sang of "Lísín aérach an Bhrogha." The lísín, which according to O'Donovan is the ancient brugh, can be seen near the town.

CAHERASS: Cathair Easa, stone fort of the water-fall. CS., Caher Assy. White, Caithoriassa. Named from Eas Mághe, one of three great cataracts of Ireland mentioned in Br. of Ballymote. Another was Eas Danainne, which gave name to Dún Easa, Doonass, near Castleconnell.

CAHERGUILLAMORE: Cathair an Ghiolla Mhóir. Is partly in Small-county, and the name will be discussed in Place-names of that barony.
CAMOGUE RIVER: An Chamóg, little river of bends.

CAPPAKAPARAHA: Ceapach na Fairche—from Ceapach, a tillage plot, and Fairche, Latin parochia, a district, parish—no doubt a plot tilled in common by the people of the district around.

CARRIGEEN: Carraigín, little rock. In it are the ruins of the old church and round tower of Díseart Aonghusa (Dysert below) which give name to the parish.

CARROW: Céathramhá, a quarter (of a baile fearainn). Carrow in old documents.

CASTLE IEVERS: A modern name from the Ieverson family, gradually ousting the old name, Tullerboy, q.v. below.

CASTLEROBERTS: Caisleán Roibeáird, Robert's Castle. The Kildare Geraldine manors of Adare and Castlerobert are mentioned in State Papers, year 1298. BBL., 1302, mentions “the church of Adare, with the chapel of Castle Robert”; and BBL., 1418, “the ch. of Castle Robert, belonging to the rector and vicar of Adare” (there was another church of the same name in Doonadonnell parish, Connello Lower). “The mill and watercourse of Castle Robert” were among the possessions of the Grey Friars of Adare at the time of the suppression; and “Castle Robert or Ballyrobert” was granted to Sir Henry Wallop in 1595. In 1638 “Robertstown or Castle Robert” passed to N. Lylles. CS., p. 147, “Castle Robertbegg [-more] between Croom and Adare, with the Castle, Bawne, &c., thereunto belonging.”

The church and castle were pulled down about the end of the 18th century to build a bridge across the Maigue.

CLOGHER EAST (WEST): Clochar, stone building, or stony place.

CLOONBRIEN: Cluain Bhríain, Brian’s meadow. CS., Cluane Bryen.

CLOONLOGUE: ? Cluain ’Leóg. ’Leóg is a common contraction of Uilleóg, Ulick or Ulysses—a diminutive of Uilliam—a name popular in Anglo-Norman families, especially the Bourkes.


CLORANE: Clochrán, stepping-stones across a river. The tl. is on the R. Camoge. 1540, Cloghrane. CS., Clorhane, Clogherane. Crom., Clorehane.

COOLO: Cúil Bhuidhe, yellow corner. 1586, Cowleboy.

COOLEEN: Cúilín, little corner.

COSHMA: Cois Máighe, the district along the River Maigue.

Gaelic refs. are numerous—FM., SSB., &c.

CREEVEBEG: Craobh Bheag, little wood. CS., Creeife Begg; Creave Begg. Cf., the present Coil Bheag, near Tallow, Co. Waterford, which appears in a 16th century document as Crev Parva.

CREGGANE: Creagán, little rock. CS., Cragan.

CROOM: Cromadh (FM., &c.). Ó Bruadair wrote: “Do chuala i gCromadh go ngobaid na collígh a geann”; and again: “Cromadh féin, spreach-
bhailtíin spriónnlaighthe atá ar bhruach na Máighe eisean, agus ní brioğhmhar beoir an bhailtíín sin.” Dr. Dinneen points out that the Irish form of the name is Croma in Chronicle Scotorum as well as in several MSS. of the 17th and 18th centuries. “Croma an tSubhachais, seacht mile san dtáobh ba thiar ódheas ó Luimneach amach” (“Fili na Máighe”). The name is repeatedly written Crometh in BBL., and this seems to point to the Irish form Cromadh.

Croom was made an important stronghold by the Earls of Kildare, and from the name those Geraldines derived their war-cry—“Crom’ abú!”

CUMMEEN : Cuimin, common land. CS., “ye plowland of Commons.”

DERRYVINNANE : Doire Uí Mhuingeadín. Most probably the name embodies a surname, but what that may be is doubtful. Ó Donovan gives D. Ó Mhineán, but there is no evidence that such a family name ever existed. Ó Muingeán is a common Munster name—an attenuated form of Ó Mongáin. 1540, Derryvenane. CS., Derryvinane.

DOHORA : Dubh-churragh, black marsh. CS., p. 139, Dowghcurragh; p. 149, Duchoragh. DSM., Dughcueru. Names into which the adj. Dubh enters are frequently very much altered in anglicisation.

DOLAS UPPER (LOWER) : Doladó. Perhaps from Duibh-leath, black district—note its proximity to Dohorra (above). The final -s in the name is that of the English plural, there being three tls. of Dolla—the two in Coshma and one in Connello Upper adjoining them.


O Donovan gives the local pronunciation in 1840 as Dola and adds: “supposed to be a corruption of Tola, a hill.”

In On. see the names Dolladó, Dola, Dala, and Tuath an Dolaidh.

DREHIDTARSA : Droichead Tarsna. BBL., Drochetarsna. CS., Drochetarsna.

DROMACUMMER EAST (WEST) : Drom an Chomair, the ridge of the confluence of rivers. Dromcommer, Co. Cork, has the same Irish name.

DROMIN NORTH (SOUTH) : Dromain Ó Chléirchín. Mentioned in Anns. Later shortened to Dromain. The form D. Ó Chléireacháin is also found in Anns. of Inisfallen, A.D. 1088; and Woulfe gives both variants of the surname, “now represented by Clerihan in Co. Tipperary.”

The Ó Chléirchín were anciently lords of Ó Cairbre Aobhdha, the tuath along the Maigue from Bruree to the Shannon. Their ancestor, Chléirchín, was father of Cairbre, chief of Ó Fidhghheinte (FM., 1014).

DUNKIP : Dún Cip; evidently from earlier Dún Cepcha, which would be written Dún Ceapaighe in modern Irish.

Our earliest and best ref. is in BBL., 1302—Dunkephcy. 1576, Dunkipp. 1586, Downkep; Downchippe. CS., Dunekipp.

O Donovan states that in all probability this is the Dún Aichel of FM.,
1082, and Ann's of Inisfallen, 1088 A.D. There is no apparent foundation for this assertion, and, in any case, it has no bearing on our place-name, which has an ancestry of at least 650 years.

**DUNNAMAN**: Dún na mBeann, the fort of the gables. Its earlier name was Baile Throstain, or B. an Trostanach, Thorston's place. 1297, Villa Tursteyn. 1298, Drastenagh (probably a remnant of Baile na d'Trostanach). BBL., 1418, Villa Trostany. 1571, Thurstolstown. 1587, Ballyrustan or Downeumeane granted to Geo. Thornton. This is the first appearance of the present name. CS., Doone ne Meaune. White, "the church of Dunnemeann alias Ballythrisdan."

FM., at A.D. 1506, recording the death of Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, state: "It was by her Dún na mBeann had been erected."

O Donovan describes the ruins of the great square castle of Dún na mBeann. Westr. gives refs to the Thurstons, who settled in the district at an early date.

**DYSPERT**: Diseart Aonghusa, the hermitage of St. Aonghus, Céile Dé (780-815 A.D.). Name discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

From them the parish takes its name.

**EFFIN**: Eifinn. BBL., Effyng. 1378, Effyn. 1410, Effin. CS., Effyne.

O Donovan and Joyce took this to be the name of a saint and thought it must have been preceded in early days by Cill or Teampill. Perhaps; but there is no apparent justification for this assumption. The old ruined parish church is in the tl. of Effin, and, according to O Donovan, was called Teampill Eifinn (1840), but he goes too far in translating this "the church of Saint Eifinn." The personal name which most nearly resembles our place-name is Eimhín, name of three saints, one of whom was founder of Monastererevan.

FE. informs me that he found Eifinn as a place-name elsewhere in Ireland, but, at the time of writing, could not recall the county.

**FANNINGSTOWN**: Baile an Fhainínigh. 1285, Ballyatheneoy or Ballyan- biny, mentioned with Adare. 1567, Ballyfanninge. CS., Fanningstown Castle and Bawne, held by Edmond Fanning.

See this name in Place-names of Small county and of Coshlea.


**GARRANEKEAGH**: Garrán Caoch, "thin," or blasted, wood.

**GARRANROE**: Garranroe, red grove. CS., Garranroe. Westr., Garran Roo.

**GARRYNDERK**: Garrhda na Deiree, the garden of the cave. CS., Garry- derky. Crom., Garrynaderky. Joyce (Vol. III) records having seen the cave there in his youth.

**GLENBEVAN**: An Gleann, the glen. Referred to in CS., &c., repeatedly as simply Glen. The addition to the name was made by the Bevan family who built a residence there in the 18th century and whose descendants are still in the locality. Proprietor, 1840—Joseph Bevan.
GLENMA : Gleann Máighe, valley of the Maigue. The tl. is on the river. Fitzgerald, 1827, Gleann Magha.

GOATISLAND : ? Oileán an Ghabhair. Very probably from the Anglo-Norman family named Gower (Goer, Guer, &c.), which was associated with the county from the early days of the Invasion. One Robert of that name built his castle near Foynes about A.D. 1200 and left his name in Robertstown, Shanid barony. From the same family Goat Street in Newcastle West was called Sráid an Ghabhair—1886, Shradegower ; CS., Shraide Igower. In Coshma, there are refs. to J. Gower at Athlacca in 1318 and J. Goer at Howardstown in 1322—both places quite close to our Goatisland.


GORTAGANNIFF : Gort an Ghainimh, field of the sand.


GRAIGUE : An Ghráig, the hamlet. CS., Graig.

GRAIGUE-SPARLING : An Ghréag. CS., p. 142, shows this as merely a part of Graigue. When the Sparlings settled there they added their family name to the old place-name. Their descendants are still in the locality.


HACKMYS : Each-inis, horse-island. The old church of this parish was called Cill Comghain. 1297, Acmys. 1309, Akynmys. BBL., undated deed, Hakynys. BBL., 1418, Hakmys. als. Kylcommon. 1615, Kilcoyn als. Haknis. White, Keilchuan de Achinis. From early times it was united to Kilpeacon parish. No doubt the-m-first crept into the name through a scribal error in writing Acmys for Acelys.

HARDING GROVE : See this name in this Journal, Spring 1943.

HOWARDSTOWN : Also discussed in this Journal, 1943. To the note given there add:—The surname Syward was associated with the locality from an early date. Westr. “Castles,” p. 428—“Richard Syward and Nesta his wife claim dower on Kilbryd Maior, 1318, Plea Roll.” This is doubtless the origin of the name Ballysyward, Baile Shiuirid or Baile Shioighbhaird, which much later became Howardstown.

INCHINCLARE : Inse an Chléirigh, the churchman’s river-side meadow. It is on the Maigue, adjoining other church lands—Ballinforena and Rosstemple. DSM., Insenclary. CS., Inchy Enclary, &c.

ISLANDEA : Oileán Aodha, Aodh’s river-side land. It is on the west bank of the Maigue.

KILBREEDY (2) : Cill Brighde, St. Brigid’s church. Name of two tls. in Coshma—one in Bruree parish; the other in the parish of Kilbreedy Minor, so called to distinguish from Kilbreedy Major parish in Coshlea.

Refs to the churches will be found in Westrs. “Churches” and in Begley, Vol. I.
KILGOBBIN : Cill Mac Gobán, church of Gobán's sons—later Cill Gobán. So it appears from refs., the earliest and best of which is BBL., 1201 A.D., Kellmaegoban. 1296, Killagoban. 1418, Kylgobbain. 1615, Kilgoban. CS., Kilgobbane. White, Kilghobain.

Westr. has a note on the ancient church.

Several saints of the name Gobán are commemorated; so it is not surprising if the place-name Cill Mac Gobán soon changed to Cill Gobán, the church of St. Gobán.


KNOCKANES : Na Cnocán, the hillocks. CS., Cnockanes.

KNOCKANACREEVA : Cnocán na Craoibhe. CS., Cnockanne Crey. This "Crey" represents the usual pronunciation of Craoibhe in Limerick and Kerry place-names.

This tl. adjoins Creevebeg—Craobh Bheag, little wood.

KNOCKSOUNA : Cnoc Samhna (Bk. of Lismore, which states that the hill was more anciently called Ard na Rioghraidhe). Once a place of great notoriety. FM., 241 A.D.: "Cath Samhna i torehair Cian mac Ailealla Oultim." Keating—Samhain, alias Cnoc Samhna. BBL., c.1300, Thos. Russell of Sawny. CS., Crockswny. In CS. we read: "There are two bridges on the R. Camoge, Cloghansawny and Sixmilebridge": Clochán Samhna, from the stepping-stones across the river at Knocksouna.

KNOCKUREGARE : Cnoc Iubhair Ghrir. CS., "Uregare Hill alias Farranhenryroe." Crom., "Uregare Hill and Farranhenrymore."

LACKANAGROUR : Leaca na gCreabhar, hillside of the woodcocks.

LASKILTAGH : Leas (Lios) Coillteach, woody fort. Thus O Donovan, who is doubtless right. In CS. we find both Leaskeltagh and Lisskeltagh (p. 370). See Leas in On. and cf. Leas Ruadrach in FM., 939 A.D., where it is a Lios.

LEAGANE : Liagán, a pillar stone.

LISKILLY : Lios Coille, fort of the wood. CS. places Lisgoulnabehy here; and DSM., Liscoolnabehy. Liscollybehy is mentioned among the lands of Adare Abbey at the suppression, and is very probably this place—Lois Coille Beithe, birch-wood fort.

MAIDSTOWN : ? Baile Uí Mhuineog. This is the Ballyvenoge (-vinoge, -vynoge) of English documents. There is little doubt that the Irish name derives from a proprietor’s surname and that the present name is a would-be translation. O Donovan guessed Baile Uí Bhenóg (having in mind bean 6g?), but there is no evidence that such a surname ever existed. Baile Uí Mhuineog is more likely, the surname being well known in Limerick and neighbouring counties—angl. Mannix, Minoge, &c., (Cf. Muineog—Míneog, a gentle woman, a maid). Ballyminoge in Clare has this Irish name.

MAIGUE RIVER : Gaelic refs. are numerous to An Mháigh; gen. na Máighe.

MEADAGH : Already discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.
MILLTOWN: Baile an Mhuilinn. 1584, Ballymollen. CS., Milltown alias Ballynvollinbeg (-more).

MONASTER SOUTH: Mainistir an Aonaigh. See under Monaster North in Place-names of Pubblebrien.

MONDELLIHY: ? Magh Deilighthe, severed or separated field. Once the property of the Black Abbey of Adare, it was probably so called because separated from the rest of the Abbey's lands which were in the town of Adare.

1315, "the village of Modulleghy" (Adare). Modullyhy, land of Black Abbey at the Dissolution. Modully, alias Modallahie (Dealulighthe ?) granted to Sir H. Wollop. DSM., Mundellihy. CS., Mundellihy and Mondellihy.

As Magh was a neuter noun, the old name would have been Magh nDeilighthe.

For Magh, Mon-, cf. Magh Gaibhlin in On., now Mongavlin, Co. Donegal. See also Mundellihy in Place-names of Connello Upper. Joyce, Vol. III, gives "Móin Deilighthe, a moving bog," for Mondellihy, but early refs. point rather to Magh.

MONEARLA: Móin Iarla, Earl's bog (Joyce). A bog beside it is called "the lord's bog," and a cross-road nearby is known as Mount Earl, though there is no mount at or near the place—probably a corruption of the Irish Móin Iarla (cf. Mountfoe for Móin an Bhoscailigh at Kilmallock). The Earl referred to was the Earl of Kildare who shared the lands around with the monasteries of Adare. See CS., p. 144, for Corcagh Inerly (Corcagh an Iarla, the Earl's marsh) and Corcaghnemanister (C. na Mainistreach) on the east bank of the Maigue close by.

MORNING STAR RIVER: Samhaoir was its old name (Bk. Leinster, &c.). Later, corruptly, Camhaoir; gen. Camhaoireach. From this, in the 18th century, come the English "translations"—Morning Star and Dawn, the former of which prevails. Both English names are used by Fitzgerald.

A.D. 1201, Samir, on land of Monaster. In 17th century records—River of Caveir, Kavyer, &c.

O Donovan gives an old alias—Abha na nDéiseach, the river of the men of Decies, i.e., of An Déis Bheag, the ancient tuath to the east of the Maigue valley.

MOUNTBLAKENEY: )Cnoc an tSuipéalaigh, Supple's hill (O Donovan). The surname Suipél is on record in Co. Limerick since the end of the 13th century. The family lost their property after the Desmond wars. The ruins of their castle at Kilmacow (Gill Mochua), near Croom, can still be seen.

The Blakensleys, who gave the place its new name, came to Thomastown and neighbourhood at the Cromwellian Settlement.

MOUNTWILLIAM: Cnocéan Uilliam (O Donovan).

NEWTOWN: Baile Nua.

PARKROE: Páirc Ruadh, red field.

PULLAGH: An Pollach, as in SSB, for Pullagh in Coonagh Barony—meaning "a place full of holes." CS., Pollagh. DSM., Caslan an Polagh—
Caisleán an Phollaigh, Pullagh Castle. Gen. also in SSB., Cathair an Phollaigh, now part of Jockeyhall in Pubblebrien.

**Rathbranagh:** Ráth Breathnach, rath of the Walshes (or Welshmen). This, and not Joyce’s R. Branach, is the probable interpretation from refs. CS., Rathbreannacke; Rathbrenagh. Crom., Rathbrenagh. Cf., CS., Ballybreannagh; Crom., Ballybrenagh for Walsheshown, Glenquin Barony.

**Rathcannon:** Ráth Ceanann—Ó Brudaíre, who calls it “Ráth chraobhárd Ceanann.” 1541, Rachanan. 1583, Rachanyn. CS., Rath Cannane.

**Raymondstown:** Baile Réamoinn. DSM., Balliramooon. No doubt named from a Fox or a Fant, both of which families held a considerable amount of land in the vicinity; most probably from a Fox, as CS. shows “Fox’s Acres” covering part of the present Raymondstown.

**Rinecro:** Rinn Ruadh. One meaning of Rinn is “a bog-land peninsula,” and that describes this tl. which lies between the bog of Morearla and the Curraclans on the Maigue.

**Rosstemple:** Ros Teampaill, shrubbery of the church. CS., Rostemple. Crom., Ross Temple. Westr.—“Site, a ‘kyle’ burial-ground.”

**Rower Beg (More):** Robhar (FM., O Donovan, On.). In this tl. is Móin Robhair, mentioned in FM., 1599 A.D. 1540, Rower. Carew MSS., Roure. CS., Roure and Moane Roure.

The same name is found in Rower, Kerry; The Rower, Kilkenny; and Rover, Roscommon. Its meaning is doubtful, but Joyce boldly explains it as from “Ruadhbh, reddish land.”

**Scoul:** Scumhall, precipice, steep hill.

**Skagh:** Sceach, whitethorn bush. In CS. called Skeagh ó Mërigeoge; evidently from a family name—Sceach O Merigeog?

**Tankardstown:** Baile Thancáird (On.). 1280, Tancardstown. 1291, Ballitankard. 1583, Ballytankarde. White, Ballihankard.

O Donovan says from a family name, and this is likely as Tankards settled early in Co. Limerick. A.D. 1252, Rich. Tancard and free tenants of Kylfynan (Westr.).

But, perhaps, from the Christian-name Tancred—Latin Tancardus—which was popular with the Russells of this district. 1325, Plea Roll, Tancardus Russell of Kilbreedy.

See Tankardstown in Place-names of Smallcounty.

**Thomastown:** Baile Thomáis. B. Thomas on 17th century maps, Speed and Mercator. An old Fitzgerald castle.

1558, Gerald Fitzthomas of Thomastown, sheriff of Co. Limerick. 1559, Gerald fitzMorris Fitzgerald died seised of the castle; mortgage, 1591, to David Miagh.

**Tobernea:** Tobar an Fhiaidh, the deer’s well. An old Geraldine manor.

**Tooreen:** Tuairin, dimin. of Tuar, a bleach-green or night-field for cattle.
TULLABRACKY: ? Tulach Bhreach, speckled hill. This is the name which On. deduces from Tullachbracc of A.D. 1185; but it must be regarded as doubtful. 1201, Tullachbracci, land of Monaster. 1302, Tholachbreg. 1418, Tula-
brek. 1642, Tullibrachchi. 1659, Tullabracky.

TULLERBOY: Name discussed in this Journal, 1943. The Irish name there deduced from English refs. was Tulchair Bhuidhe. Since, then, however, "Fiachra Eilgeach" (Dr. R. Foley, Dublin) has kindly sent me a Gaelic reference—Tulach Órbhidhe—which he discovered in R.I.A. Of MS., 23H16, cata-
logue, p. 340 says: "Written on various dates between June 1776 and January 1781 by Seaghán Ó Domhail . . . . At p. 205 he gives the place of writing, i.e., Tula Órbhidhe ris a ráidhtear Tullerboy (in Limerick)."

MS. 23L.39 of Eachtra Cloinne Tomás by Aodhgán Ó Rathaille was written by the same S. Ó Domhail, 1776-8.

TULLOVIN: Joyce gives Tul' Ó bhFinn, the Ó Finns hillock (i.e., Tulach Ó bhFinn). 1586, Tuloven. 1587, Teolaobhinn. 1600, Tullewine. 1621, Tulla-
vin. 1637, Tullivan, held by Edmond Le. DSM., Tulloghvin. CS., Tullo-
vine.

TYNACOCKA: ? Tuinn an Chaca. Tuinn is the locative of Tonn, a swamp, as in Tuinn an Tailh, Tinnatarriff, Owneybeg Barony.

This is possibly the place called Ballineely, which is grouped in Crom. with Ballinlee, the tl. adjoining Tynacocka on the west.

Baile an Aoiligh, the place of the manure, is not too far in meaning from Tuinn an Chaca.


WELLFIELD: Páirc an Tobair (Ó Donovan).