Place Names of County Limerick.

BARONY OF COSHLEA.

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

Abbey : Mainistir Bhaile na nGall. For note on this name see this Journal, Spring, 1943.

Ahaphooça : Áth an Phúca, ford of the Púca. Before the bridge was built, there was here a dangerous ford, and tradition attributed to the Púca accidents which occurred there (Joyce).

Ahnagurra : Áth na gCúradh, ford of the champions (Joyce).

Anglesboro : Gleann na gCreabhar, glen of the woodcocks (FE.), DSM., Glanegrewre.

Annaglug : Áth na gClog, ford of the bells (on the Ahaphooça River). Joyce has an interesting note on the name.

Ardpatrick : Árd Pádraig, St. Patrick’s hill. Gaelic refs. to Árd Pádraig are numerous. The district was visited by the Apostle, who laid the foundations of a church on the hill. The ruin of the old church can still be seen, with, nearby, the stump of a round tower. Here, also, is St. Patrick’s Well.

The hill was well known to Fionn and his companions, and from them came the older name, Tulach na Fénne, hill of the Fian (Book of Lismore, &c.)


Athneasy Parish : Áth na nDéisc, for of the Déise, the ancient tribe who inhabited the district called from them An Déis Bheag. The name appears thus in FM, 1579 : Béal Áth na nDéise. O’Donovan, however, gives Áth na nDéiseach as “the correct sound,” and in this is followed by On.—ford of the Déis folk.

BBL, 1302, Athnedesse. White, Athenesey or Béalathenesey.
Writing of Abha na nDéiseach (otherwise An Chamhaoir, Morning Star River), O'Donovan says: "On this is a ford called Ath an Dún, from a fort nearby called Dún Bhéal Áth na nDéiseach. There are 13 stones placed as stepping-stones (clochán) across the river here. This ford is Ath na nDéise."

**BALLINANIMA**: Baile an Anma. "There are various places of the name" (On.)—a name difficult to account for.

CS and DSM, Ballynanamo.

"An Mangaire Súgach" lived here for a time.


Perhaps named from a member of the same family as gave name to Ballincarroona in Small county near by, which was held by J. Carreu in 1287 (State Papers).

**BALLINCRANA**: Baile an Chorrúnaigh. See note in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

**BALLINCURRA**: Baile an Churraigh, mashy place. CS, etc., Ballincurry.

**BALLINE**: Baile Phaghain, Fyne’s, or Fyan’s, place. This is probably the place called Fynestown in a legal deed of 1442 (quoted in Begley, I, 184), which deals with Athneasy Manor. In the same deed we read that "Nich. le Rede, free tenant, held one carucate in Ballyfin" (? the same place-name in its Gaelic form). In the Bk. of Survey and Distribution (see CS, 525 and 531; and Crom.) the name appears again as Fyanstowne, Bishop’s land.

The surname Fyan, Fyne was once common in Co. Limerick, with Gaelic variants Faghan, Phaghan, and Paghan. It occurs several times in the list of Mayors of Limerick in the 13th and 14th centuries. In CS, etc., there are references to landowners named "Fine," of Ainy and Kilmallock, quite close to Balline. Fr. Woulfe traces the name Págán (Latin, paganus). According to BBL, pp. 13, 18, 19, Claria fil pagan held land near Kilmallock in 1272. A family of the name settled early at Fyanston, Co. Meath.

**BALLINGADDY**: Baile an Ghadaidehe, the thief’s land.

**BALLINGARRY**: Baile an Gharrdh, "Gardenstown" (O'Donovan). 1291, Garthgriffin. 1294, Suit of Alicia, widow of Griffin de Rupe, concerning lands in Garthgriffin, etc. (Plea Roll). 1302, Garthe in Natherlagh (Aherlow). Named from Griffin de Rupe (Roche).

Not to be confused with Ballingarry in Connello Upper.

**BALLINLYNA**: Baile an Laighnigh. CS, Ballinleynye.

The surname is written Leynach in old Limerick records. See Begley, I, 354, for ref. to W. Leynach of this district in A.D. 1291. Other Lynaghs were mayors of Limerick and tenants on Mungret manor.

**BALLINSCAULA**: Baile an Scálaigh. This is doubtless the place called Scalystown (Athneasy Manor) in the legal deed of 1442 mentioned above. Woulfe gives de Scéalas as the Irish form of the Anglo-Norman family name, Scales, which has long been associated with Co. Limerick. The name of the owner of this land was, no doubt, Scales, but with a local Gaelic adjectival form, Scálach.
CS and DSM, Ballinscata. Cen., Ballinscally.

BALLINVANA: ? Baile an Mháighiúnaigh. It is not unreasonable to assume that this is the place called Mayowstown in the legal deed of 1442. There Mayowstown is mentioned with Martinacodogystown; and Ballinvana to-day adjoins Martinstown on the North-east. In the same deed, one Michael Mayow of Athneasy Manor is named.

Máighiú is the Irish form of the surnames Mayo, Mayow, Mayhew, May, etc., and this would have an adjectival form Máighiúnach. Confusion, doubtless arose between this rather rare name and the once very common Co. Limerick surname Mághún (adj. form, Mághúnach), Maune, Kawne, Mawne. Shanaclogh at Kilfinny appears in CS as “Shanacloghmauny (-wauny); Proprietor, Thos. Mawne of Shanaclogh”—in Irish, Scanchloch an Mháighiúnaigh.

BALLYBRIEN: Baile Uí Bhriain, OBrien’s land (Joyce) is probably correct, as the OBriens formerly held a large part of this barony. CS, “The River of Aherloe beginneth in the Red Bog of Ballybrien.”

BALLYCULLANE: Baile Uí Choileáin, Collins’s place. Name of several townlands in Co. Limerick.

BALLYDONOGHUE: Baile Uí Dhonnchadha, ODonoghue’s place (Joyce).

BALLYFEEROIDE: Baile Phiaróid, or B. an Phiaróidigh, Perrot’s place. See note in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

BALLYFROOTA: Baile an Phrútaigh, Prout’s or Proud’s land. CS, Ballinfreutagh. Cen., Ballinfreutagh. The Prút family settled early in Co. Tipperary, and the name is still extant there.


BALLYGEANA: Baile Uí Ghéibheannaigh, Geany’s or Guiney’s land (Joyce). The surname is still in the county.

'BALLYGILLANE: Baile Uí Ghiolláin. Cf. Ballygallane, Decies, which has the same Irish name. The legal deed of 1442 mentions Alicia O Golan, a betagh in Fynestown, Athneasy Manor (see Balline above). Gorteen in Glenquin Barony was formerly called Goirtín Uí Ghíolláin (CS).

BALLYGRENNA: Baile Uí Dhraiaghneáin, ODraighneáin’s or Thornton’s, place. Not mentioned in CS, where Bulgadeen-Eady adjoins Ballycullane. It is very close to Ballygrennan, Uregare Parish, Coshma, and doubtless has the same origin. For interesting refs. see Ballygrennan in Place-names of Coshma, and of Connello Upper.

BALLYLANDERS: Baile an Londraigh (Book of Fermoy), Landers’ place. From de Londra (Norm.-Fr., de Loundres, of London), a family name associated with the county since the early days of the Invasion. A.D. 1234, law suit at Limerick of Maurice de Loundres against Monasternenagh, in which reference is made to Aonach Cúile, near Ballylanders (see Raheennamadra below).

1584, Ballylondyrigg. Cromwellian records, Ballinlondry. 1769, Ballinlander.

BALLYNACOURTY: Baile na Cúirte, place of the castle. 1583, "The broken castle of Ballyneortic." DSM, castle marked. CS, Ballynacourta. O'Donovan: "There was an old castle here which is now a heap of rubbish."


BALLYNAHOWN: Baile na hAbha—not Baile na hAbhann—river-side land. The present spelling seems to have been imposed by the Ord. Sur. Always Ballynemhowe in English records. In CS, 228, the river here is called Shrough Mandalyne.

BALLYNAMOOLG: Baile an mBulbhac, land of the Woulfees: an old Limerick family, who have left their name in several place-names in the county.

This may reasonably be equated with the place in Athisnasy Manor called Wolfogstown in the legal deed of 1442. In it was a tenant named William Wolfog—from Bhulbhac, the adjective form of the Irish surname.

BALLYNAHONA: Baile na Mona, homestead of the bog (SB). Marked on DSM, where the large "Red Bog" is shown just north of it.

BALLYORGAN: Baile Uí Argáin, Horgan's land. CS and Crom., Bally-origane.

BALLYSCADDEN PARISH: Béal Áth na Scadán, fordmouth of the herrings. CS, Bealanascadane. DSM, Belaneskadan. No traces of the old church remain; only the graveyard (O'Donovan). See Ryves Castle below.

BALLYSHANE: Baile Sheín, John's land. CS and DSM, Ballishane.

BALLYSHANEDEHEY: Baile Sheon de hAe (FE). Cromwellian records, Ballishonedehy.


BALLYVOODANE: Baile Uí Bhudáin. CS, Ballyvowdane; Ballybowdan. DSM, Ballavouden. The same family name is found in Ballyvouden, Coonagh Barony, and in Ballyvoodane, part of Bolane, Kenry.

BAURNAGURRAHY: Bätt na gCurraighthe, top of the moors (Joyce). DSM, Barne Corrihie.

BEHENAGH: Beitheanach, place abounding in birch trees (Joyce). In it is Kilbicheny (below).

BOHERCARRON: Bóthar Carainn, road of the cairn. Written Bóthar Carrain in SB. Carn has double gen.—Cairn and Carainn. CS, Bohircarren. DSM, Bohercaren. Cen., Bohercarrin.

BOOLANLISEEN: Buaille an lisín, milking place of the little fort. DSM, B : inlisheen.

BOSNETSTOWN: Baile an Bhoscnodaigh. Discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

BRICKFIELD: ? Cill Beaglaidh (FE). Westr. also writes "Brickfield or Kilbigley." The old church of St. Begley, first located by Dr. Reeves, stood in
this townland. The church name occurs frequently in old records: BBL, etc. —Kyllibygyl, Killbegley, Kilbigley, etc. As a place-name it appears in Peyton—"Ardskeagh Castle in Kyllbyggeley."

CS. 241, however, shows Ballinvily having the same meanings as our Brickfield. DSM and Crom, Ballinveely: which would appear to be the Irish Baile an Mhílídh, Myles's land.

CASTLECREAGH: An Caisleán Criadh, the earthen castle (SB). Cen., Castle Kree. The castle site is marked on old maps. Fitzgerald, 1827; "Later the residence of the Bennett's; fallen into ruin."

CASTLE OLIVER: Cloch an Ofáidhgh, Otway's castle. See notes on Castle Oliver, Clonodfoy, and Particles in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

CASTLEQUARTER: Ceathramha an Chaisleáin. Named from Kilbeheny Castle, which belonged to the O'Brien's of Aherlow.

CHURCHQUARTER: Ceathramha na Cille. Named from the church of Kilbeheny (below). It adjoins Castlequarter.

CLOGHAST: Cloch Chasta is the form indicated by the old refs. CS and DSM, Cloghcasta. Cen., Clogcasty. O'Donovan gives Cloch an Chasta, which he translates "twisted stone"; but adds that Cloch on Chaiste was the form supplied by Wm. Lyons, a local historian.

CLONODFOY: See Castle Oliver, Clonodfoy and Particles in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

COOLATTIN: Cúil Aitinn, corner of furze.

COOLAVEHY: Cúil an Bheithe, corner of the birch tree.

COOLFREE: Cúil Fraoigh, nook of heather.

COOLNAMOHAGE: Cúil na mBothóg, corner of the huts.

CORBALLY: Corrhaile, odd townland. Corballi appears among the lands of Monaster in this district in 1186. May also be the Corbally-daly of Athneasy Manor mentioned in legal deed of 1442. Corrhaile Ui Dháláigh.

COSHLEA: Cois Sléibhe, FM, etc. Cois tSléibhe in English records (Coshlea). Meaning "near the mountains."

In English documents an old "patria" or barony, which adjoined Kilmallock on the east, is called Cossetelereagh—Cois tSléibhe Riabhaigh (near Sliabh Riach). This is probably the origin of the present barony name though Joyce thought the name arose from the district's nearness to the Galty Mts.

CULLANE: Collán, place of hazels.

CURRAGHROCHE: Currach an Róistigh, Roche's marsh. It is in the Roche country.

CURRAGHTURK: Currach Tuirc, wild boar's moor. DSM, Curraghtuork.

CUSH: Cois. CS, etc., Cosse. Important archaeological discoveries were recently made here.

Cois here may mean simply "a drain or cutting in a bog, made by cutting away the turf sods" (Dinneen). On the other hand, its nearness to Sliabh
Riach suggests that the name may be a remnant of the old Cossetlereagh (Cois tSleibhe Riabhaigh) mentioned at Coshlea above.

**DARRAGH:** Darach Mochua, St. Mochua's place of oaks; later shortened to Darach (Beatha Molaga).

Darragh in Cromwellian records. BBL, 1201, Darachmuchua; 1418, Darmocha. 1303, Dermochy. 1506, Daramacha. 1615, Dermacow—so, the old name lingered late. See Begley I, 258, for the old church; patron St. Mochua, August 3.

**DARRANSTOWN:** Baile Dorain, or Baile Duraint. Called Durontestown in 1442 deed, and Ballydorant on 1590 map. For note see this Journal, Spring, 1943.

**DEERPARK:** DSM shows here a townland called Garrienlanga; and the Irish name, Garrdha an Langaih, Long's garden, will be found in SB. In CS, this land is merely a part of the large manor of Dungrot (Dún gCrot).

**DOONMOON:** Dún Moghan, M's. fort. This is the Irish name of Doonmoon, Co. Waterford, and is also the name suggested for our place by most old refs.—1291, Donnaw. 1300, Dunmoun. 1576, Downemoane. DS, Downemoanone.

The reader is to be warned against Joyce's "Dún Mumhan, for of Munster."

**DUNTRYLEAGUE:** Dún Trj Liag, fort of the three pillar-stones (Bk. Lismore, SB, Keating, etc.). O'Donovan (1840) reports: "slight traces of the Dún."

Book of Lismore gives the following explanation of the name: —

Cormac Cas was wounded in the head at the battle of Cnoc Samhna, and was three years under cure. "A goodly dún was made for him, having in the middle a beautiful, clear spring, and a great royal house was built over the well, and three liagánns (pillar-stones) placed round it, on which the king's bed was laid, so that his head was in the middle between the three pillars." There he died and was buried in the cave within the dún. "And it is from that comes the name, Dún Trí Liag."

**EMLYGRENNAN PARISH:** Imleach Draighnigh (On.)—border-land of the place of sloe-bushes. 1189, Imelach Dreginge, land of Monaster. BBL, 1201, Imlech-droinngi. Sweetman, Tax., Imaltdreyny. Legal deed of 1442 referring to this district mentions "the highway of Ymlac."

Other suggested forms of the Irish name—Imleach Draighnigh (FE); and Imleach Draighneach (Dineen, Dict.). Cf. Emladreena in Kerry.

**FAHANASOODRY:** Faithche na Súdairi, the tanner's green.

**FANTISTOWN:** Baile an Fhanntaigh. BBL, c.1234, Robert Font, owning Fontisland, Kilmalloch; 1290, Fontislaic (Faunt's lake), Kilmalloch. 1583, Jas. Fiant held fantistown or Farren Inantie (Fearnann an Phanntaigh). 1583 (A), Fantistown or Ballinante. Fants resided in the neighbourhood till at least 1709, when Nich. Fant made his will—Limerick Registry (Westr.)

The Irish name appears as Baile an Phonta in Filidhe na Máighe.

There was formerly a ffaunt's land in Dromin Parish, Coshma (CS, 123).
FLEMINGSTOWN: Baile Phléimeann; or Baile an Phléimeannaigh. 1291, Inq. about Kilmallock Priory—Robt. le Flemeng, Burgess, juror. BBL, no date—Fleming Street, Kilmallock. Legal deed, 1442—Greg. le Femyng, free tenant in Athneasy Manor. CS, Francis Fleming of Kilmallock.

FUNCHION RIVER: An Fhuinnsionn (On., from Irish Nennius)—From root fuinse, ash. Referred to by Spenser in his “Faerie Queene.”

GALBALLY: An Gallbhaile, Englishmen’s town; earlier Gallbhaile Eatharlagh, as in FM, 1471, when recording the commencing there of the Franciscan monastery, which was destroyed the following year—“Enlishtown of Aberlow” (i.e. the old division in which it is situated). “So called,” says ODonovan, “from the FitzGeralds, who seem to have settled here before the O’Briens established themselves in this part of the country.” SS, An Gallbhaile.

GARRYARTHUR: Garrdha Artúir. CS and Cen., Garryarthur.

GARRYNALYNA: Garrdha na Laighneach, DSM, Garrinlina. See Ballinlynn above.

GARRYNLEASE: Garrdha an Léisigh, de Lacy’s garden. CS, Garryanleasy.

GARRYVURRAGHA: Garrdha Mhurchaidh, Murrogh’s garden.

GIBBONSTOWN: Baile Ghioibín. 1572-4, Pardons to Gerald Mac Thomas (Fitzgibbon) of Ballygibbon. CS, Gibbonstown; Prop., Gibbon Fitzgibbon (see Ballynahinch above). Crom., Ballygibbon.

This was, of course, Clangibbon country, property of the White Knight.

GLENANAIR: Also written Glenanaar, Gleann an Air, glen of the slaughter. Joyce tells of the local tradition of “a dreadful battle fought at a ford over the river.” Name taken by Canon Sheehan as title for his famous novel.

GLENAREE: Gleann an Riógh, the king’s glen. 1567 map, Glanonre. CS, Glanary. DSM, Gleary.

A historic district; there were several old royal seats in the locality.

GLENBROHANE: Gleann Bruacháin (ODonovan).

GLENFY: Gleann Aoife. West. has written of the name and the neighbourhood.

GLEANLARY: Gleann Láthraigh. See note on Glenlary and Knocklary in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

GLEANNAHAGLISH: Gleann na hEaglaise, glen of the church. CS, Glannahaglish. Gen. also Eagalise.

GLENSHEEN: Gleann Oisin, Oisin’s glen, at the foot of Suidhe Finn. Joyce knew it well and wrote of “my home in Gleann Oisin, in the heart of the Ballyhouri Mts.” (Bealach Fheabhraídh).

Lewis says “the village here was built by Palatines brought from Rathkeale by Silver Oliver in 1769.”

GRISTON: Baile na gCristúnach (FE). In Cromwellian documents, Ballynegristoonagh.

INCHACOOMB: Inse Com (pron. Cúm), wet meadow of caves or hollows. DSM, Inchycombe.

ISLAND DROMAGH: Oileán Dromach, ridged island.

KEELOGUES: Caológa, narrow strips (Joyce).

KILBEHENY: Coill Beithne (or Bheithne), birch wood (FM, 1502). As there is also an early church here, Cill and Coill are confused in records, even in the Middle Ages. Popular explanation: Cill Beithne, church built by an imaginary Beithne OBrien, 1584, Killinevehyn. 1601, Kilvenny. 1608, "Kilvehine or Kilveheny. 1650, Cromwell took the castle, and wrote to Lenthal: "I possessed a castle called Kilbenny upon the edge of the Co. Limerick, where I left 30 foot."

Here was born John O'Mahony, the Fenian.

KILBREEDY: Cill Brighde. The parish is called Kilbreedy Major to distinguish from Kilbreedy Minor Parish in Coshma. BBL, Ecclesia de Kilbride Major. The ruins of the old church are very dilapidated.

KILCRUAIG: Coill Chruaidh, hard wood. Joyce gives a fanciful derivation from Cill and Cruach. The name does not appear on old church lists, and Dyneley calls it a "wood" in 1681. As a wood name it occurs in other counties.

CS, Keilcroag. DSM, Killcrog. 1667, Kilcruaig or Kilcrowe.


KILFINNANE: Cill Flainn, or Cill Fhlaínn, Flann's church. BBL, 1302, Kiltyne. White, Keilfluing.

KILGARRY: Coill Gharbh, rough wood. Not in old church lists. A common wood name, also at Kylegarve in Coonagh Barony. CS, Keilgarry.

KILGARRE: Coill Ghlas, green wood.

KILGREANA: Coill Gréine, sunny wood. Not on church lists. Westr. gives it as a wood name. Joyce: "The people understood the name derived from Grian, a woman: Cill Gréine, Grian's church: but it is more likely Coill Gréine, as in Carlow, Mayo and Waterford."

KILLINANE: Perhaps Cill Fhionán, as given by O'Donovan and Joyce, thought it does not appear in old church lists. Coill Fhionán, F's. Wood, is also possible. DSM, Killinan.

KILMIGHILL: Cill Míchil; St. Michael's church. In the tld. is a holy well called Tobar Mhíchil. (ODonovan).


KILQUANE PARISH: Cill Cuán, St. Cuán's church. O'Donovan describes the old church at the foot of a high hill called Cahir (Cathair), which has a caher on top. 1291, Kilcow.m. CS, Kilcoane. White, Keilchuain.
KNOCKAUNAVLYMAN: Cnocán an Bhladhmain, hillock of the boasting.

KNOCKLARY: Cnoc Láthraigh. See note on “Glenlary and Knocklary” in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

KNOCKROUR: Cnoc Reamhar, fat hill. One of our most common hill names.


LACKELLY: Leac Óllige, flag-stone of the rock. In old English records, Lickelly, from locative, Lic Óllige. For other Limerick place-names embodying Oileach, or its variant Aileach, see Ballynahallee, Kenry; Caherelly, Clanwilliam; and Ellaha, Shanid. Local tradition associates Lacelly and Caherelly with St. Albhe of Emly—Leac Albhe; Cathair Albhe.

LACKENDARRAGH: Leacain Daireach, oak-abounding hillside.

LAURENGETOWN: Baile Labhraint (or B. Labhrais). Name discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

LISSARD: This is a contraction of the old name given in SB—Lios Ard an Chonallaigh. 17th century refs. show that the name was, by then, corrupted: CS, Ardconill. DSM, Lisardconnell. Cen., Lisardconnell. Conallach here probably means a Connello-man.

MARTINSTOWN: Baile Máirtín. Named from Martin Cadogan, as shown by the 1442 legal deed, which calls it Martincadyganestown and names Alex. Cadigan as free tenant in Durontestown (Darranstown) and Dunmowny (Doonmoon).

CS, Martinstown. DSM, Ballimarteene. FE and DE map give the Irish name as Sráid Mháirtín—on what authority I cannot say.

MILLMOUNT: Órd an Mhuillinn. CS, Ardevolin, Ardvollin, with the meanings of our Millmount. DSM, Ardvillen. This Irish name is sometimes confused in documents with that of the adjoining tld. of Mountcoote (q.v. below).

MITCHELSTOWNDOWN: Baile Mhistéala na dTonn. Joyce writes: “Whether the epithet ‘of the waves’ applies to the place, which is on the Morning Star River, or to the person, Mistéal, who owned it, it is impossible to say.” But, perhaps, “na dTonn” here means “of the quagmires” (See DSM, where the large “Red Bog” is marked immediately to the east of this tld. and thence to the Tipperary border, giving name also to Ballynamona).

1587, Ballivistellanonedown. In Crom. records called simply Mitchelstown. “Na dTonn” was added to the name probably to distinguish from other Mitchelstowns—one in Kenry Barony; another in Co. Cork, which is named from one Mitchel Condon.

MOORESTOWN: ? Baile an Mhóraigh. Evidently named from a proprietor called Moore, a surname which appears frequently in old Limerick documents, and which is more likely the Anglo-Norman surname Irished de Móra, than the Gaelic Ó Mórda.
See Begley I, 354, for John Mor of this neighbourhood in 1291; also Westropp's "Castles" for G. Moore and Edw. Moore of Dungrot and Duntryleague.

CS, Morestown. 1703 (Patent Roll), "Boscnodstown or Moortown"—and our Moorestown adjoins Bosnetstown, formerly called Boscnodstown.

MORTLESTOWN: Baile Mhairtéil. For a note on this name see under Particles, in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

MOUNTCOOTE: A modern name from the Coote family, who were granted this land at the Crom. Settlement: 1666—Ardovelane; Old Prop., Nich. Hely; Grantee, Chidley Coote. CS shows that Mountcoote coincides with this old tld. of Ardovelane. The Irish name was then, apparently, Ard Ò bhFaoláin; but this seems to have been a later development from earlier Ard Mac bhFaoláin, height of Faolan's sons. BBL, 1201, the church of Ardmacwelan; 1418, Ardmacfaelane. In 1615 the church, then called Ardovelan, is said to have by then disappeared; but White, some half-century later, speaks of Ardovelain church, "of which scarcely any traces remain."

MOUNTRUSSEL: Garrdha an Phúca. For note see this Journal, Spring, 1943.

NEWPARK: A modern name from the Bailie residence. CS shows that Newpark coincides with the tld. there called Cleighagh—Cleha on DSM, Cleagh-hah in Crom. Cliathach seems to have been the Irish name.

NEWTOWN: An Baile Nua. Is, no doubt, the Nova Villa mentioned in Plea Roll, 1296, with Laurencetown and Effin.

PARTICLES PARISH: Particulae. Name fully discussed in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

RAHEENAMADRA: Raithín na Madra, little fort of the dogs (wolves, foxes). Westr. describes the remains as "a flat-topped moat or barrow, 10 to 14 feet high."

Here are Clogherbeg and Clogher Hill, which Westr. claims are the site of the ancient Aonach Clochair located by earlier antiquarians at Monaster-nenagh. Book of Lismore—Aonach Clochair or A. Senchlochair; its earlier name was Aonach Cúile. Agall na Senórouch—Aonach Cúile má Neacthain, alias Sétach Senclochair. Book of Leinster, etc.—Aonach Cúile, one of the seven Prímhreigle Óg. Enachculi is mentioned with Corbally (above) among the lands of Monaster in 1186.

RED SHARD; RED CHAIR, RICH CHAIR: This is the celebrated Bearnadhearg, red gap, where Mahon is said to have been killed in A.D. 976. Shard is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a gap.

RUPPULAGH: Ropalach. A name found several times in other counties, and written thus in FM. Roplagh in Crom. records. Joyce writes: "generally understood to mean simply bad land." Cf. Rapladh in Dinneen.

FE gives Ropalach for Rapla in Co. Tipperary.

RYVES CASTLE: Béal Óth na Scadán, a name which now remains only as the parish name, Ballyscadden. See note under Ryves Castle in this Journal, Spring, 1943.

SCARTEEEN: Scairtín, little thicket.
CS, Scartine. DSM, Scartene.

SEEFIN: Suidhe Finn, seat, or halting-place, of Fionn mac Cumhaill. The valley beneath is named from Fionn's son Gleann Oisín.

Sliabh Riagh: Sliabh Riabhach, grey or brown mountain. In it are Bearna Dhearg (Red Shard above) and Ceann Fheabhradh, scene of an ancient battle. Also called Sliabh Caoin (Keat., CGG, etc) and sometimes an alias for Suidhe Finn above. Fenian tale, "An Giolla Deacair," says: "Ceann Amhra (Fheabhradh) Sléibhe Caoin ris a ráidhte ar an Sliabh Riabhach."

SPITTLE (2): This a shortening of the word Hospital, and the Irish equivalent likewise was Spidéal, short for Óspidéal. The name indicates the site or property of a mediaeval hospital. There are two tis. of the name in Coshlea: one in Ballylanders parish, the other in Darragh.

STOKEENS: Stuaicíní, little stooks, pyramids, stook-like hills or rocks.

SUNVILLE: A translation of Baile na Gréine, which is a corruption of the old name. CS, Ballingrena. Cen., Ballingreny. Crom., Ballygreny. Called Baile an Ghrianna in Filidhe na Máfhe. But this, too, may be a corruption—possibly of Baile an Chracinigh, from de Graoin, Green, name of an English family who settled early in Co. Limerick.

In later times, residence of the Godsalls, for whom the poet Eoghan Ruadh ó Súilleabháin worked for a time, till they banished him for making love to a daughter of the house and writing for her a song in English.

At Cnoc Gréine, in Coonagh Barony, is another Sunville, the Irish name of which is Baile Gréine, from the district name, Grian.

TEERMORE: Tír Mór, great district. Tír, now feminine, was formerly a neuter noun. CS, Tiremoore. DSM, Teeremore. Crom., Tirmore.

Cf. "Tír Mór, i.e. Terra Magna" (Bk. of Leinster, etc., in On.); and see Tiermore in Shanid Place-names.

TOORALEAGAN: Tuair an Liagáin, field of the pillar-stone.

TULLA: Tuach, a hill. CS, Tulloe... DSM, Tullo.

TULLYLEAK: Tulaigh Liac, locative case of Tulach Liac. See note on "Tullyleck and Tullyleague" in this Journal, Spring, 1943.