

# Local Placenames

Seán Mac Labhraí

People at home and visitors to Ireland are frequently amused at the names of certain places e.g. Tannyoky, Ballymacaratty, Knocknamuckly, Lisnacroppin etc. but regrettably their amusement is seldom matched by their curiosity, for if they were to inquire further, in almost every case they would discover that the names derive originally from Gaelic, and that possibly some local scholar might be knowledgeable regarding their meanings. The aim of this brief article is to stimulate interest in the meanings of placenames in Ireland by (1) giving a brief introduction to the study and (2) by illustrating with an attempt to explain a selection of local placenames.

## INTRODUCTION

History holds the explanation as to why the majority of placenames in Ireland cannot be immediately understood nowadays. Celtic peoples expanding their influence across the continent finally arrived in the British Isles some time around 500 B.C. and soon after the Celtic invasion, the language and culture of the Celts was dominant in these islands. From this period the Celtic speaking people began to give names to the various physical features in their new environment — mountains, hills, lakes, grasslands, rivers, bogs, fords, swamps, valleys and plains, names which (a) were connected to characteristics which they identified in those places (e.g. Lisnacroppin [**Lios na gcnapán**] the fort of the boulders; Knocknamuckly [**Cnoc na Muc Liath**] the hill of the grey pigs) or (b) which related to an historical incident which occurred in the place (e.g. Lisnabrague [**Lios na bréige**] the fort of the lie; Lissummon [**Lios Iomána**] the fort of the football) or (c) which recalled someone who had been associated with the place (e.g. Tannyoky [**Tamhnach Eochaidh**] Eochaidh's grassy upland; Ballymacaratty [**Baile Mag Oireachtaigh**] McGarrity's townland).

While further invasions of England by Romans, Angles, Saxons and Normans meant that many of the original Celtic names were substituted by names from the language of the new inhabitants, the modern placenames of almost all of Ireland, Scotland and Wales and a considerable part of England derive from the tongue of the Celt. Perhaps, the most memorable example of a Celtic placename in England is that of Dover [**Dobhar**] pronounced either "dover" or "door" meaning water, a name which suits the coastal location of the town ideally. The same word appears in two Donegal towns, Bundoran [**Bun Dobhráin**] and Gweedore [**Gaoth Dobhair**] both of which are again

located on the seaboard. Shakespeare once wrote that "... a rose by any other name would smell just as sweet" and while he rightly pointed out that the names of things and places are arbitrary and could thus be changed at will without affecting the things or the places, the great author's love of and fascination with language must have made him wonder at the meaning of the title of his place of birth — Stratford-on-Avon, the shallow crossing at the river in the glen. The element avon [**Abhainn**] appears in the name Craigavon [**Creag abhann**] the rock by the river, and in Avonmore [**Abhainn Mhór**] the big river, while the element Strath or Srath [**Srath**] is found in the town of Strabane [**An tSraith Bán**] the white river-valley and in the Scottish town of Strathclyde [**Sraith Claidhe**] the river-valley of the Clyde.

Hence the naming of almost every place and feature in the landscape was a gradual process which evolved over centuries and which has ultimately given to Ireland one of the richest and most varied repertoires of placenames in the world. Indeed as we learn from the writings of Dr. Robin Flower, former curator of Gaelic manuscripts in the British Museum, the acquisition of knowledge of the meanings of placenames formed a fundamental part of the training of the Irish classical poets (c.1200 - 1600 A.D.) and it was this body which earned for Ireland the second half of the reputation of being "a land of saints and scholars."

"For the poets of Ireland cultivated with an unremitting assiduity a study to which they gave the name "dindshenchas," the lore of the high places, until by the accretion of centuries there came into existence a large body of literature in prose and verse, forming a kind of Dictionary of National Topography, which fitted the famous sites of the country each with its appropriate legend. It was one of the obligations of a poet to have this knowledge ready at call, and if faced by a demand to relate the associations of some deserted rath or lonely pillar-stone he failed to render an exact and credible account, he was shamed to the very roots of his being." (*The Irish Tradition* 1979, 1)

We should not conclude however that the Celts were the only civilization to develop an elaborate naming system for places in their habitat — we read an interesting reference in the Bible to the place where Jesus was crucified, 'Golgotha, which means the place of the skull' (Mat. 27:33) thus proving that the Jewish peoples developed placenames. We also know that it was the North American Indians who gave the names to several of the 52 of the United States and to Niagara

which means "thundering waters."

The major problem remains however, that in the last 150 years a majority of the population of Ireland has changed from speaking Irish to speaking English and nowadays only a small minority speak the former language daily. As such we no longer understand the language of our native placenames which tradition has handed down to us and we must therefore look to scholars of Irish to assist us in our understanding of placenames.

### SOURCES

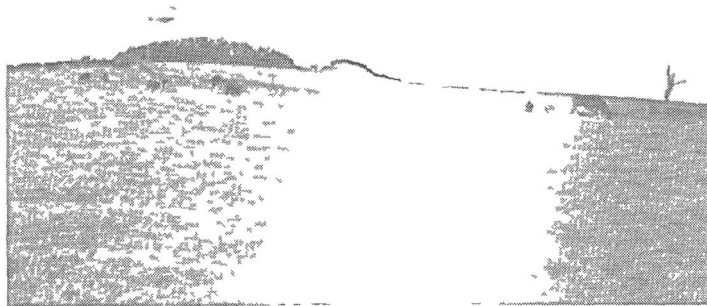
Even before the Gaelic Literary renaissance at the end of the last century, much important work had been completed by the likes of John O' Donovan and Eugene Curry both of whom assisted the Ordinance Survey which was commenced in 1836. They travelled around Ireland at a time when Irish was still generally spoken and gleaned valuable information regarding the meanings of placenames from local oral tradition. Unfortunately however, this research was never directly published and remains even today in the form of letters and notes among the manuscripts of the Royal Irish Academy.

The first major publication on this subject in 1869 *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places* volumes I - III by the Limerick schoolteacher Patrick Weston Joyce, remains until today as the major reference work for students of this field of study. Volumes I and II deal with the primary elements in Irish placenames while Volume III is a gazateer of placenames with their original Gaelic forms and translations. Yet not even as monumental a work as

that of Joyce could hope to provide a comprehensive and accurate list of all the placenames of Ireland, so research into this field was commissioned by the Dublin Government and ever since a team of scholars, whose headquarters are in the Phoenix Park, are actively engaged in researching Irish placenames.

In Ulster the Celtic Department of Queen's University has made a major contribution to the study having had 3 periodicals whose sole concern was with placenames. The first of these *Dindshenchas* was succeeded by the *Bulletin of the Ulster Placename Society* and since 1986 the current publication is entitled *Aimn*.

These latter works tend to be geared towards the academic student however and are therefore not really suited to the needs of the casual reader for whom Joyce still has a much more rapid appeal. While Joyce's original work is long since out of print an abridged pocket edition is available from the Appletree Press since 1984. One work which is to be avoided however on account of its lack of authority is *The Meaning of Irish Placenames* by James O' Connell published by the Blackstaff Press in 1979. The attempted translations make no reference to the original Gaelic nor to the geographical location of the places mentioned and indeed are frequently far-fetched and erroneous. The author has volunteered up to 3,000 meanings and given the impression that research into placenames is a simple and exact discipline, but we will presently discover that such is far from being the truth as the search to unveil the authentic meanings of Irish placenames is fraught with many difficulties and dangers.



Lisraw—The fort which gave its name to a town-land, now the site of a water tower.

IRISH  
LOCAL NAMES

*EXPLAINED.*

BY

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Triallam tinnéall na Poöla.

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The Title Page of one of P. W. Joyce's books on  
the subject.

## Local Placenames

Linguistic corruption is what renders the study of placenames a rather inexact science. This corruption is two-fold — oral and written. The first cartographers (makers of maps) who recorded placenames in the various surveys were almost invariably of English planter extraction. As such they had a poor ear for the exact Gaelic pronunciation of a placename and often wrote down an approximate rendering of the sounds in phonetic English. This initial inaccuracy was frequently compounded when the first written form was further corrupted by mistaken transcription or perhaps by a desire to simplify the pronunciation for English speakers who had difficulty with the Irish names. A good illustration of this is the case of the townland Monclone, near Scarva. In attempting to arrive at the original Gaelic form of the townland I worked for a long time on the assumption that the first element in the word “mon” was the Gaelic word, ‘móin’ meaning turf. This working hypothesis appeared to have

been supported by a local tradition that there are coal deposits in the townland which some locals remembered having been mined. Not until I discovered the early written form of the word “minclointy” was I in any doubt that my original assumption was correct. In actual fact the prefix “mion” simply means small and has nothing whatsoever to do with either coal or turf! The lesson, of course, is caution and open-mindedness and indeed between presenting this study as a talk and later preparing it for print I have altered on my suggestions for the meanings of a number of names on the list where continued research has brought fresh evidence to light. Indeed it is quite likely that some of my readers will be able to clarify certain doubts that still exist on the list, as it is now presented, but in the meanwhile I hope I have not been too inaccurate in my attempts to offer meanings to local placenames.



Cattle graze on what was formerly a lake—  
Loughadian.

Below is a selection of local placenames with their meanings. The list is arranged alphabetically and the criterion for selection is purely random choice. As such the list is incomplete so I must apologise for this shortcoming and hope that the list nevertheless satisfies the readers' curiosity regarding at least some of our local placenames. Where the meaning of the placename is uncertain this is indicated by an asterisk \* and in such

cases more than one meaning may be volunteered. I would gladly welcome any information readers could supply to amend or extend this small effort to begin research into a very interesting topic of local history.

To conclude this introductory article I supply a list of basic elements or root words which may assist interested readers in their efforts to unveil the meanings of other townlands, local and further afield.

ACTON	Currach a' toir	The swamp of the tall rock.
AGHADERG	Achadh dearg	The red field
ANNACLONE	Eanach cluain	The meadow marsh
AUGHANTARRAGHAN*	Achadh an tsoracháin	The field of the miser
	Achadh an toracháin	The field of the strong man
AUGHLISH	Each Laisc	The horse enclosure
BALLYARGAN	Baile Argana	The townland of the plunder
BALLYDOHERTY	Baile Dochartaigh	The townland of Doherty
BALLYGOWAN	Baile gabhann	The townland of the blacksmith
		The townland of McGarrity
BALLYMACARATTY	Baile Mag oireachtaigh	The big townland
BALLYMORE	Baile mór	The townland of the boundary
BALLYNAGREAGH	Baile na gcríoch	The townland of the flat
BALLYNALECK	Baile na Leac/Leice	stone(s)
		The townland of the
BALLYNASKEAGH	Baile na sceach	whitethorn bushes
		The level/smooth townland
BALLYREAGH	Baile réidh	The townland of Shields
BALLYSHIEL	Baile Siadhail	The townland of the clay,
BALLYVARLEY*	Baile a' mharlaigh	limestone soil.
		The townland of the weakling
		The summit
BARR	Barr	The townland of the sinners
BALLYNABECK	Baile na bpeacach	The Englishman's land
BRANNOCK	Breathnach	The small rock
CARGANS	Carraigín	The white mound / cairn area
CARNBANE	Carn Bán	The smooth cairn
CARNMEEN	Carn Mín	The speckled rock
CARRICKBRACK	Carraig breac	The rock on the small ridge
CARRICKDRUMMAN	Carraig dromán	The rock of the dogs
CARRICKROVADDY	Carraig re mhadaigh	The stony patch
CLOGHOGUE	Clochóg	The nook of the tree(s)
COOLNACRANN	Cúl na (g)crann	The projecting rock of the
CORLUST	Corr lust(an)	weeds
		The projecting rock of the
CORRERNAGH	Corr Aircheannach	church-farmer
		The branchy place
CRANKEY	Crannachaidh	The wooded place
CREEVY	Craobhaigh	The Big/small stack
CREWBEG/CREWMORE	Cruach beag/mór	

CULLENTRAGH	Coll an Trá	The hazel tree at the shallow water?
DONAGHMORE	Domhnach mór	The big churchland
DROMANTINE*	Drom na tine ?	The hillock of the fire
DRUMBANAGHER	Drom beannachar	The ridge of the peaks
DRUMHORC	Drom a' choirce	The ridge of the oats
DRUMILLER	Drom iolair	The ridge of the eagle
DRUMINARGLE	Drom an airgil	The ridge of the oratory
DRUMINURE	Drom an iúir	The ridge of the yew
DRUMNAMETHER	Drom na meadar	The ridge of the churns
DRUMSALLAGH	Drom Saileach	The ridge of the sally trees
DUNBOY	Dún buí	The yellow fort
EDENDERRY	Éadán daire	The face of the wood
FEDERNAGH	Fiodharnach	The wooded place
GLASSDRUMMAN	Glasdromán	The small green hill
GLEN	Gleann	A Valley
GLENLOUGHAN	Gleann lochán	The valley of the small lakes
GORAGHWOOD	Gabharach	The place abounding in goats
GREENAN	Grianán	The high sunny spot
KEADYMORE	Ceideadh mór	The big flat-topped hill
KILLYBODAGH	Coilleadh Bodach	The wood of the rude persons
KILLYSAVAN	Coilleadh sabhán	Wood of the smallrods
KILREA	Coill réidh	The flat wood
KNOCKDUFF	Cnoc dubh	The black hill
KNOCKNAMUCKLEY	Cnoc na muc liath	The hill of the grey swine
LEGANANNY	Liag an Fhánaidh	The flat stone on the slope
LESH	Lís	Holder of land by feudal tenure
LISBANE	Lios bán	A White fort
LISNABRAGUE	Lios na bréige	The fort of the lie
LISNAGADE	Lios na gcéad	The fort of the hundred (forts ?)
LISNAGREE	lios na gcríoch	The fort of the boundary
LISNALEE	Lios na lao	The fort of the claves
LISRAW	Lios ratha	The ringed fort
LISSUMMON	Lios Iomána	The fort of the football
LOUGHADIAN	Loch a' daingin	The lake of the fortress
LOUGHBRICKLAND	Loch Bricreann	The lake of King Bricriu
LOUGHORNE*	Loch amhrán	The lake of the songs
MAGHERADOUGHERTY	Machaire Dochartaigh	Doherty's lake
MAVEMACULLEN	Maigh a' Mhulinn	The plain of the mill
MEENAN	Mínán	A small level place
MONCLONE	Mionchluante	Small strips of grassland in a wooded area
MULLABRACK	Mullach breac	A speckled hill
MULLAGHGLASS	Mullach glas	A green hill
MULLINARY	Mull an áirí	The milking hill
SAVALBEG/-MORE	Sabhall beag/mór	A small/big barn
SCARVA	Scairbheach	A shallow rugged ford
SHANECRACKEN	Seanchreagán	An old rock

SHANEGLISH  
TANDERAGEE  
TANNYOKEY  
TERRYHOOGAN

Seaneaglais  
Tóin re gaoith  
Tamhnach Eochaidh  
Doire shúgán

An old church  
Ass-to-the-wind  
Eochaidh's green field  
The oak-grove of the straw  
ropes

TULLYMACANN  
TULLYNACROSS

Tulaigh Mac Catháin  
Tulach na croise

Mac Catháin's hill  
The hill of the crosses



Poyntzpass village viewed from the townland of Lisnabrague, with Tullynacross townland in the background.



A general view of Brannock townland— Acton House is on the right.

ROOT WORDS	EXAMPLE
<b>Abhainn</b> (owen), a river; <i>owen, avon</i> , and in the end of words with the <i>h</i> of the article, <i>hown, honc, howna, hivnia</i>	Craigavon (Creag abhann) The rock of the river
<b>Achadh</b> (aha), a field; it is generally represented in modern names by <i>agha, agh</i> , or <i>agh</i> , but these also often stand for <i>ath</i> , a ford	Finaghy (Fionnachadh) The fair-coloured field (Belfast)
<b>Alt</b> , a height, a cliff, a glen side	Altnamackin (Alt na meacan) The glenside of the carrots
<b>Ard</b> , high, a height	Ardglas (Ard glas) The green height (Co. Down)
<b>Baile</b> (bally), a town, a townland; <i>bally, balli, vally</i> and in the eastern counties <i>bal</i> .	Ballyjamesduff (Baile Shéamais Dhuibh) The town of black-haired James. (Co. Cavan)
<b>Bán</b> (bawn), white or fair coloured; <i>bane, baun, bawn, vane, vaun</i> .	Mullaghbawn (Mullach bán) The long white hill
<b>Barr</b> (baur), the top, the highest point; <i>bar, baur</i> . The <i>Bar</i> of a townland (used in the north) is the high or hilly part	Barr (Barr) The summit
<b>Beag</b> (beg), little	Savalbeg (Sabhall beag) A small barn
<b>Beannchar</b> (banaher), horns, gables, peaks; <i>banagher, bangor</i> .	Drumbanagher (Droim beannchar) The ridge of the peaks
<b>Bearn, bearna, bearnas</b> (barn, barna, barnas), a gap, a gap in a mountain; <i>barna, barny, varna, varny, barnis, varnis</i> , and often in the north <i>barnet</i> .	Lisdoonvarna (Lios Dubh an Bhearna) The black fort in the gap (Co. Clare)
<b>Bél, béal</b> (bale), the mouth, an entrance, a ford; often joined to <i>ath</i> in the compound <i>bél-atha</i> (bellaha, bella), a ford-mouth or ford entrance.	Ballybay (Béal Átha Beithe) the mouth of the ford of the birch trees. (Co. Monaghan)
<b>Bo</b> , a cow; <i>bo, boe</i> , and by eclipse, <i>moe (mbo)</i> .	Ardboe (Ard Bó) The height of the cows. (Co. Tyrone)
<b>Brocach</b> (bruckagh), a badger warren; <i>brochagh, brocky</i> .	Artabrackagh (Aird an bhrocaigh) The height of the badger's warren. (Between Tandragee and Portadown)
<b>Bun</b> , the end or bottom of anything; the mouth of a river	Bundoran (Bun Dobhráin) The mouth of the stream. (Co. Donegal)
<b>Cabhan</b> (cavan), a hollow; in some parts of Ulster it signifies a round hill; <i>cavan</i> .	Cavanakeeny (Cabhán an chaonaigh) The hollow of the moss. (A townland comprising three fields formerly owned by John Lynch from Acton)
<b>Caiseal</b> (cashel), a circular stone fort; <i>cashel, castle</i> ,	Drumcashel (Droim Caisil) The fort on the ridge
<b>Carn</b> , a monumental heap of stones; <i>carn; carna</i>	(Townland off Rathfriland Road, Newry) Carnmeen (Carn mín) The flat mound of stones



- Carrag** (corrig), a rock; *carrig, carrick, carriga*
- Ceann** (can), the head, front, or highest part of anything; *kan, can, kim, ken*
- Ceide** (keady), a hillock, a hill level and smooth at top; *keady, keadew, keadagh, cady, caddagh.*
- Ceis** (kesh), a wicker basket, a wickerwork causeway; *kish, kesh.*
- Cill** (kill), a church; *kill, kil, kyle, keel, cal, kille, killa*
- Cloch**, a stone, a stone castle; *clogh, clough, clo, clohy, cloy, naglogh.*
- Cluain** (cloon), a meadow, a fertile piece of land among bogs, marches, or woods; *cloon, clon, clin, cloony.*
- Cnoc** (knock), a hill; *knock, knick, nick, crock, cruck*
- Coill**, a wood; *kil, kyle, cuill, cullia*
- Cor**, a round hill, etc.
- Craebh** (crave), a branch, a large branchy tree; *creeva, crew, creevy, nagreeve*
- Cruach, cruachán** (cruagh, cruhaun), a rick, a round stacked up hill; *crogh, cruagh, croagh, croghan, croaghan*
- Cuillionn** (culion), holly; *cullion, cullen*
- Dair** (dar), an oak; *dar, der, dara, darra, darraigh*
- Dearg** (derg), red; *derg, derring, darrig*
- Domhnach** (downagh), Sunday, a church; *donagh, donna, donny, don, dun*
- Droichead** (drohed), a bridge; *droghed, drichid, drought, drait*
- Drum** (*drum*), the back, a ridge or long hill; *drum, drom, drim.*
- Eaglais** (aglish), a church; *aglish, eglis, heagles, eglis*
- Carrickasticken** (Carraig an Stoicín) The rock by the small tree-stump.  
(Forkhill, Co. Armagh)
- Kintyre** (Ceann Tíre) The head of the land.  
(Scotland)
- Keady** (Ceide)
- Kesh** (Ceis) A wickerwork causeway, trees, strewn criss-cross over soft ground to permit transport.  
(According to Miss M. Savage this name was given to an area on the Armagh railway track in Lissummon)
- Killeavey** (Cill Shléibhe) The church on the mountainside.
- Clohogue** (Clochóg) A stony place  
(near Tandragee, Co. Armagh)
- Clontarf** (Cluain Tairbh). The meadow of the bull (Suburb of Dublin)
- The ‘knocks’. The hills, (There’s such a name in almost every county in Ireland)
- Killylea** (Coilleadh Liath) The grey wood
- Corcum** (Cor Crom) The stooped round hill  
(Townland near Poyntzpass, Co. Armagh).
- Creevy** (Craobhach) An area shaded with overhanging branches.  
(Townland near Loughbrickland, Co. Down)
- Crewmore** (Cruach Mór) A large stacked-up hill  
(Townland near Tandragee, Co. Armagh)
- Sieve Gullion** (Sliabh gCuilinn) The mountain of the holly tree.
- Derrybeg** (Doire beag) A small copse of oak trees.
- Castlederg** (Caisleán Dearg) The red castle.  
(Co. Tyrone)
- Donaghmore** (Domhnach Mór) The big church.
- Dundrod** (Dún Droichid) The fort by the bridge.
- Dromore** (An Droim Mór) The large ridge
- Eglis** (Eaglais) A church. (Co. Tyrone)

**Eanach** (annagh), a marsh; *annagh, anna, anny*

**Fidh** (fih), a wood; *free, fí, feigh, feth, fith, fid*

**Fuinne, fuinneann, fuinneóg** (funsha, funshan, funshoge), the ash tree; *funcheon, funshin, funshinagh, funchoge*. The *f* is omitted in the north, giving rise to such forms as *unshin, unshinagh, inshinagh, unshog, hinchoge*

**Gabhar** (gour), a goat; *gower, gour, gore*

**Glas**, green; *glass*

**Gort**, a tilled field; *gort, gurt, gart*.

**Grian** (greean), the sun; *green, gren, greany*

**Iolar** (iller), an eagle; *iller, uller, ilra, ulra, illard*

**Iubhar** (yure), a yew tree; *ure*

**Leac, lic, liag** (lack, lick, leeg), a flagstone; *lack, leck, lick, leek, leege*.

**Leitir** (letter), a wet side of a hill, plural leatracha (latraha); *letter, lattera, lettera, letteragh*

**Liath** (leca), grey; *lea*

**Machaire** (mahera), a plain; *maghera, maghery*

**Madadh, madradh** (madda, maddra), a dog; *maddy, maddoo, maddra, vaddy, vaddoo, vaddra*

**Magh** (maw), a plain; *moy, ma, may, moigh, moig, muff, mo*.

**Min** (meen), smooth, fine, small; *meen*.

**Muileann** (mullen), a mill; *mullen, mullin, willin*

**Muine** (money), a shrubbery; *money*

**Mullach** (mullagh), a summit; *mullagh, mulla, mully, mul*

**Rath** (raw), a circular fort; *rath, raw, rah, ray, ra, raha*

**Reidh** (ray), a coarse mountain flat; *rea, re, rey*

**Ros**, generally means a wood in the south, and a peninsula in the north; *ross, rus, rush*

Annaghmore (Eanach Mór) A large marsh

Federnagh (Fiodharnach). A wooded place

Correnshigo (Cor Fhuinnseoige) The hill of the ash tree (Townland near Newry)

Goraghwod (Gabharach "wood") A wood abounding with goats (?)

Mullaglass (Mullach glas). The green hill.

Gortahork (Gort an choirce) The corn-field. (Co. Donegal)

Greenan (Grianán) A high sunny spot

Drummillar (Droum Iolair) The ridge of the kestral.

Newry (An tIúr) The yew tree.

Lack (An Leac) The flagstone. (Co. Fermanagh)

Lettermacaward (Leitir Mhic an Bhaird) Ward's wet hillside.

Leitrim (Liath - Droim) The Grey ridge.

Magheradougherty (machaire Dochartaigh) Doherty's plain. (Townland near Markethill)

Limavaddy (Léim an mhadaidh) The dog's leap. (Co. Derry)

Moyallen (Magh álainn) The fair plain. (village near Gilford)

Meenaclady (Mín an chladaigh) The smooth land on the seashore (Co. Donegal).

Castlewellan (Caisleán an Mhuilinn) The castle near the mill.

Ballymoney (Baile an mhuine) The townland of the shrubs. (Co. Antrim)

Mullaghmore (An mullach mór) The great hilltop. (Co. Sligo)

Rathfriland (Rath Faoilinn) Freelan's fort.

Cloughrea (Cloch réidh) A flat stone

Roslea (Ros Liath) A grey wood (Co. Fermanagh)

**Saileach** (saulagh), a sallow; *sillagh, sallagh, sill*

**Scairbh** (scarriff), a shallow rugged ford; *Skarriff, scarry, scarva, scarvy, scarragh*

**Sceach** (skagh), a whitethorn bush; *skeagh, shehy, skey, ske, sheha, skew*

**Sean** (shan), old; *shan, shanna*

**Seiscenn** (skeskin), a marsh, a quagmire; *sheskin, seskin teskin*

**Sliabh** (sleeve), a mountain; *slieve, slie, sle, lieve, lie*; and by an eclipse of *s. tleiva, tlieve, tlea*

**Tamhnach** (tawnagh), a green field; *tawnagh, tawny, tonagh, tamnagh, tamny*

**Tate, tath**, a measure of land; *tat, tate*

**Tobar, tipra** (gen, tioprad), a well; *tober, tubber, tipper, tubrid, tibret*

**Tor**, a tower-like rock; *tor*.

**Traigh** (tra), a strand; *tra, traw, tray*

**Tulach** (tulla), a little hill; *tulla, tullow, tullagh, tully, tul*

**Uisce** (iska), water; *iska, isky, isk*

**Drumsallach** (Droim Saileach) The ridge of the sally tree.

**Scarva** (Scairbheach) A shallow stoney ford

**Lisnaskea** (Lios na Sceach) The fort of the whitethorns (Co. Fermanagh)

**Shankill** (Seanchill) An old churchyard (Belfast)

**Siskinore** (Seisceann an óir) The marsh of the gold. (Co. Tyrone)

**Slieve Comedagh** (Sliabh Coimhédach) The mountain of the lookout post (Mournes)

**Fintona** (Fionntamhnach) A fair green field (Co. Tyrone)

**Tattyreagh** (Tátaí réidh) A flat stretch of land (Co. Fermanagh)

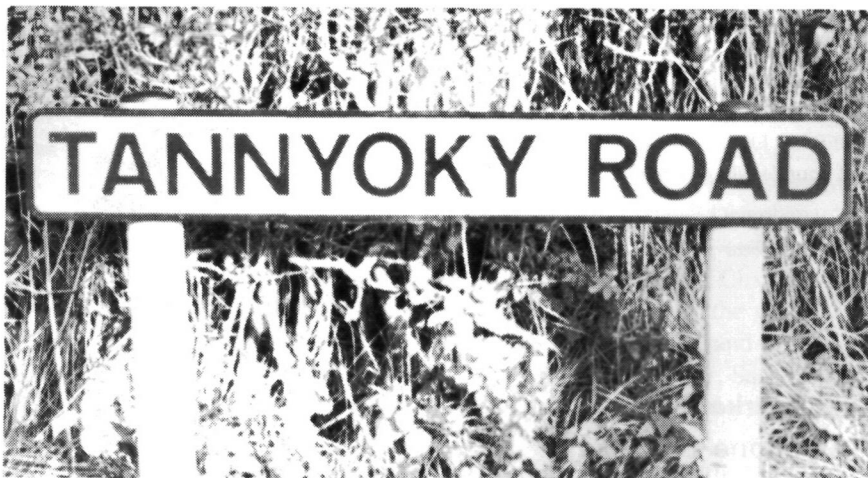
**Tobermore** (Tobar Mór) A large well (Co. Derry)

**Tormore** (An Tor Mór) The large towering rock (Townland near Saval)

**Tramore** (Trá Mór) A large beach. (Co. Waterford)

**Tullynacross** (Tulach na croise) The hill of the cross

**Lisanisk** (Lios an Uisce) The fort of the water.



"Tannyoky" Road—a modern attempt at spelling a townland name.