

# Irish Landscape Names

## Preface to 2010 edition

The following document is extracted from the database used to prepare the list of peaks included on the „Summits“ section and other sections at [www.mountainviews.ie](http://www.mountainviews.ie). The document comprises the name data and key geographical data for each peak listed on the website as of May 2010, with some minor changes and omissions. The geographical data on the website is more comprehensive.

The data was collated over a number of years by a team of volunteer contributors to the website. The list in use started with the 2000ft list of Rev. Vandeleur (1950s), the 600m list based on this by Joss Lynam (1970s) and the 400 and 500m lists of Michael Dewey and Myrddyn Phillips. Extensive revision and extra data has been accepted from many MV contributors including Simon Stewart, Brian Ringland, Paul Donnelly, John FitzGerald, Denise Jacques, Colin Dalton, Brendan O'Reilly, Mark Brennan, myself and others.

I have been gathering the place-name data and other information presented in columns 2-4 from 2004 onwards, and some changes have also been made to the anglicised forms given in column 1 as a result of this research. The anglicised forms are taken from the highest available authority, namely the Placenames Branch (An Brainse Logainmneacha), followed the Ordnance Survey maps. In the vast majority of cases, these are in agreement, but there are occasional differences, and some typographical errors occur on the 1:50,000 maps. A different anglicised form from that shown in these official sources has been adopted only in exceptional cases, which mainly fall into two categories. Firstly, the cartographers had a habit of adding the word „mountain“ to the names of several peaks during the first Ordnance Survey in the 1830s and 1840s, e.g. Errigal Mountain, Muckish Mountain, Sawel Mountain, Mangerton Mountain, etc. These tend to be principal peaks in the area in which they are located. This tendency has been ignored in the Mountain Views list for a number of reasons: the word „mountain“ is redundant in these cases as the name already denotes a peak without it (unlike, say, Stradbally Mountain, where

Stradbally on its own denotes a parish and village); there is usually no equivalent word in the Irish form, such as *slíabh* or *cnoc*; and the Ordnance Survey forms have not gained currency locally or amongst hill-walkers. The second group of exceptions concerns hills for which there was substantial evidence from alternative authoritative sources for a name other than the one shown on OS maps, e.g. Croaghonagh / Cruach Eoghanach in Co. Donegal, marked on the Discovery map as Barnesmore, or Slievetrue in Co. Antrim, marked on the Discoverer map as Carn Hill. In some of these cases, the evidence for overriding the map forms comes from other Ordnance Survey sources, such as the Ordnance Survey Memoirs. It should be emphasised that these exceptions represent only a very small percentage of the names listed and that the forms used by the Placenames Branch and/or OSI/OSNI are adopted here in all other cases.

Wherever possible, the Irish forms in column 3, „Name Origin and Meaning“, are also taken from [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie), the website of the Placenames Branch, or from OSI maps (OSNI does not provide Irish forms on its Discoverer Series), but many peaks are only marked in an anglicised form. Therefore, there was a greater reliance on other authoritative sources, such as regional place-name surveys and works on local history. These sources are cited in square brackets after the Irish form of the name. See below for the key to the abbreviations used. An original interpretation has only been offered for certain transparent names for which no published source has been found. These are marked with my initials: [PDT]. The Irish forms, which sometimes reflect dialect or Classical Irish forms, have sometimes been modified for consistency to give a standardised modern Irish form. The English translations have also been standardised (e.g. so that Ir. *binn* is consistently rendered as „peak“) and are, therefore, not necessarily exactly as provided in the source quoted for the Irish form, although great importance has been attached to these. They have only been disregarded where there is compelling evidence for an alternative interpretation.

The information presented in column 4, Notes about peak and name(s), is very varied in nature. Often it consists of a discussion of the name or an explanation of the interpretation provided. However, it may also include information relating to the topography, history, mythology, folklore, archaeology or other aspects of the mountain. Some information has also been added on published descriptions of walking routes, particularly for peaks which are not generally well covered in walking guides.

Column 5, „Area“, refers to the system of areas used for the MV list. In order to ensure that every peak is assigned to an area, the classification is somewhat pragmatic. For example, Slieve Croob and its satellites are listed under Mourne Mountains rather than having an area of their own. Isolated hills in areas that are generally flat have been assigned to areas with names specially coined for MV, such as „North Midlands“. On the website there is an additional field called „Sub-area“ which enables further distinctions to be made, but this is not given here due to limited space. Therefore, this data should not be interpreted too literally.

Comments on the list are welcome and notification of errors and omissions gratefully received.

Paul Tempan, May 2010

Preface to 2019 edition

A selection of mountain ranges, peninsulas, headlands and islands has now been added to the list, with information on the geographical features themselves and on their names. 171 new entries have been added in this edition, making 1,261 entries in total. The ranges are mainly those which were already mentioned in the 2010 MV list of peaks. 31 existing entries have also been significantly revised and/or expanded. The title of the list has been changed to “Irish Landscape Names” to reflect the wider range of content. I hope to add a selection of significant water features, rock features, glens and passes in later updates.

Paul Tempan, May 2019

Preface to 2020 edition

The Irish language names of features situated in the Gaeltacht, wholly or partially, have now been highlighted in bold type. Irish forms have been added for secondary peaks which do not have a separate name, e.g. Barr Trí gCom (mullach thoir thuaidh) for Baurtregaum NE Top, Cnoc na Ceachan (mullach i gcéin thoir theas) for Caha Far SE Top. Numerous minor revisions, corrections and standardisations to ensure consistency of format have been carried out.

Key to Abbreviations for Place-Name Sources

AMacAB	Unpublished notes on the element <i>sliabh</i> in Irish Place-names - Alan Mac An Bhaird
AOF	<i>Antiquities of Old Fingal</i> – Christine Baker
Buile Shuibhne	<i>Buile Shuibhne</i> („The Frenzy of Sweeney“) – edited and translated by James G. O’Keeffe

CF	<i>Cois Feoire</i> (place-names of Co. Kilkenny) - Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh
CMcG	<i>An Fear Deireanach den tSloinneadh / The Last of the Name</i> - Charles McGlinchey
DCM	<i>Dictionary of Celtic Mythology</i> – James MacKillop

Dinneen	<i>Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla / Irish-English Dictionary</i> – Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen	JON	John O'Neill – unpublished thesis on the Placenames of Glencolumbkille.
DLDPN	A Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names – Diana Whaley	LL	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha</i> - An Brainse Logainmneacha. Available for counties Limerick, Louth, Waterford and Monaghan, Offaly and Tipperary.
ISTI	Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, “L’influence scandinave sur la toponymie irlandaise” in: Ridet, É. (ed.). <i>L’Héritage maritime des Vikings en Europe de l’Ouest</i> . Caen, 2002.	LME	<i>Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo</i> – Fiachra Mac Gabhann
DUPN	<i>A Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names</i> - Patrick McKay	logainm.ie	Bunachar Logainmneacha na hÉireann, the Placenames Database of Ireland, a website developed by Fiontar at DCU on behalf of the Placenames Branch (Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs). URL: <a href="http://www.logainm.ie">www.logainm.ie</a>
DPNW	<i>Dictionary of the Place-names of Wales</i> – Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan		
ET	<i>Éire Thuaidh / Ireland North</i> - a cultural map and gazetteer of Irish place-names, published by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland	MacNeill	<i>The Festival of Lughnasa</i> - Máire MacNeill
		MD	<i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> - edited by Edward Gwynn
GE	<i>Gasaitéar na hÉireann</i> - Ordnance Survey of Ireland	MNIMA	“Minor Names in an Irish Mountain Area” – an article by Breandán S. Mac Aodha, published in <i>Studia Celtica</i> vol. 24-25 (1989-90), pp. 141-152.
GUH	<i>Gleanings from Ulster History</i> – Séamas Ó Ceallaigh		
HDGP	<i>Historical Dictionary of Gaelic Placenames</i> – edited by Pádraig Ó Riain, Diarmuid Ó Murchadha & Kevin Murray	MÓM	„The Mountain Names of County Down”, Mícheál Ó Mainnín, in <i>Nomina</i> 17 (1994) 31-53.
HU	<i>A Hidden Ulster</i> - Pádraigín Ní Uallacháin	NIPNP Replies	Replies from the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project to enquiries from the public.
INP	<i>The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places</i> – Patrick Weston Joyce (3 vols.)	O’Flaherty	A chorographical description of West or H-Iar Connaught – Roderic O’Flaherty
IPN	<i>Irish Place Names</i> - Deirdre Flanagan and Laurance Flanagan	OG	<i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> - Edmund Hogan
I&T	Islandmagee and Templecorran: A Postcard History – R.S. Ó Direáin and F. McHugh	OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland maps (usually from the Discovery Series, 1:50,000, unless otherwise stated)
JOK	James O’Kane - article on placenames of Inishkeel and Kiltreevoe parishes in <i>Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie</i>	OSM	Ordnance Survey Memoirs

OSNB	Ordnance Survey Name Book - with Irish versions mainly proposed by John O'Donovan
PDT	Suggested Irish version proposed by Paul Tempan in the absence of other published sources
PDT Glynn's	Paul Tempan "How Benwellerorie became Agnew's Hill", <i>The Glynn's (Journal of the Glens of Antrim Historical Society)</i> vol. xxxviii, 2010, pp. 84-89.
PNABD	<i>Place Names and Antiquities of the Barony of Duhallow</i> – Michael J. Bowman
PNCC	<i>Place Names of Co. Carlow</i> – Edward O'Toole
PNCL	<i>Place-Names of Co. Leitrim</i> - Rev. John Pinkman
PNCW	<i>Place-Names of County Wicklow</i> - Liam Price
PND	<i>Place-Names of Decies</i> - Canon Patrick Power
PNNI	<i>Place-Names of Northern Ireland</i> - published by the Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University Belfast, esp. volume III (The Mourne's) by Mícheál Ó Mainnín.
Siúlóidí Acla	<i>Siúlóidí Acla / A Bilingual Guide to Walking in Achill</i>
SOD	<i>Dinnseanchas na gCruacha</i> - Seoirse Ó Dochartaigh
Stubbs	"Place Names in the County of Louth" – a series of articles by Major Gen. F.W. Stubbs, published in the <i>County Louth Archaeological Journal</i> , Vol. 2 (no.1, 2, 3 & 4).

SWol	<i>Walk Guide: South-West of Ireland</i> – Seán Ó Súilleabháin
TCCD	<i>Tríocha-Céad Chorca Dhuibhne</i> - An Seabhac (Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha)
TH	<i>Toponomia Hiberniae</i> (4 vols), a survey of the place-names of South Kerry – Breandán Ó Cíobháin
TNCT	<i>Townland Names of County Tyrone</i> – Patrick M'Aleer
TR	<i>Connemara</i> , map and gazetteer - Tim Robinson
TR Burren	<i>The Burren</i> , map - Tim Robinson
T6000	map of Beara by Eoghan Ó Súilleabháin in <i>Tuosist 6000</i>
UR	<i>Logainmneacha Uíbh Ráthach</i> - An Seabhac (Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha)

An asterisk (\*) indicates that no name has been found for the feature on OS maps or in other authoritative sources. The name given here has been adopted specially for the Mountain Views list, but should not be regarded as official. In most cases the name

adopted is that of a townland or one derived from some nearby landmark. Since the first Mountain Views list was compiled, authoritative names have been found for a

considerable number of peaks which are unnamed on OS maps, and it is hoped that more names will emerge from research in the future.

A hash sign (#) after the source abbreviation indicates that the Irish version provided here is not exactly the form in the source quoted. A common reason for this is that the source gives a form in dialect or in Classical Irish, whereas the version provided here has been adjusted to conform to standard modern Irish. The definite article has also been added to certain names to produce standardised forms, e.g. Binn Riabhach has been changed to An Bhinn Riabhach.

A double dagger (‡) after the source abbreviation indicates that the version provided here is inferred from a related name in the source cited.

Gaeltacht place-names are highlighted in bold type to indicate that the Irish form is the primary name.

Anglicised Name	Irish Name	Irish Name, Source and Meaning	Notes on Feature and Place-Name	Range / Region	County	Grid Ref.	Height	OSI Discovery Map Sheet
Abbey Hill	Cnoc na Mainistreach	Ir. Cnoc na Mainistreach [logainm.ie], 'hill of the abbey'	The name refers to Corcomroe Abbey, which is located on the south side of the hill, near Bell Harbour (Bealaclugga). Walks: for a walk to the summit of Abbey Hill and around the N slopes, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 43-50, or Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 24-25.	West Clare	Clare	M300 103	240	51
Achill (island)	<b>Acaill</b>	Ir. Acaill [GÉ], poss. 'look-out point'	<p>The highest point on Achill is Croaghaun (688m). Achill is Ireland's largest island and nowadays is connected to the mainland by a road bridge crossing the narrow channel called Achill Sound. It is also the only Irish island to have peaks above 500m. The next highest island peak is Knockmore (462m) on Clare Island, also in Co. Mayo. Just over half of the island's area is recognised as a Gaeltacht, but this does not include the western arm where Croaghaun, Slievemore and Achill Head are situated. Achill's coast is remarkably exposed to the Atlantic, making it an exceptional venue for many water and wind-based activities, including wind-surfing and kite-surfing. There is also plenty of scope for hill-walking in Achill's dramatic landscape. The spectacular cliffs of Croaghaun are perhaps only rivalled in Ireland by those of Slieve League. "From the cliffs below Croaghaun... knife-edge ridges continue north-west for nearly two miles before tailing off beyond Little Saddle to the digital extremity of Achill Head" (Brendan Lehane, Wild Ireland).</p> <p>The name may well be a variant of Ir. <i>aichill</i>, meaning 'look-out point' or 'prospect' (see Aghla More / Aghla Beg / Aghla Mountain in Co. Donegal). If so, the name probably referred originally to Achill Head, a high, rugged promontory with remarkable panoramic views at the western tip of the island. This is an ideal point for observing the Atlantic waters and shipping. A connection with ancient Celtic names in <i>Ocelum</i> is also likely (an old name for Flamborough Head in East Yorkshire, England, as well as several sites in Spain, Portugal and northern Italy).</p>	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	————	—	30

Addernymore	<b>An Eadarna Mhór</b>	Ir. An Eadarna Mhór [OSI], 'the big [obscure element]'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B899 152	416	1
Aganny Top*			This peak is near Lough Aganny. It is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G844 488	482	16
Aghalateeve*			Aghalateeve is a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G822 490	432	16
Aghla Beg	<b>An Eachla Bheag</b>	Ir. An Eachla Bheag [OSI], poss. 'little look-out point/prospect'	P. W. Joyce, interprets this name as Ir. <i>eachla</i> or <i>eachlann</i> , 'stable', suggesting it is an example of a mountain named after a feature situated at its foot [INP]. However, Patrick McKay prefers to see the modern form as a re-interpretation of the original name <i>Achla</i> , a form of Aichill, meaning 'a look-out point or prospect' (Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names). Achill Island in Mayo (Ir. <i>Acaill</i> ) may well be derived from the same root.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B962 253	564	2
Aghla Beg (South)	<b>An Eachla Bheag (mullach theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Aghla Beg.	Although this peak is higher than either of its neighbours, Aghla More or Aghla Beg, it has always remained unnamed on Ordnance Survey maps. As it has never even been marked with a spot height on the 6 inch map, it seems likely that it was omitted because of a failure to realise that it was the highest peak in the group.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B965 246	603	2
Aghla More	<b>An Eachla Mhór</b>	Ir. An Eachla Mhór [DUPN], poss. 'great look-out point/prospect'	P.W. Joyce, interprets this name as Ir. <i>eachla</i> or <i>eachlann</i> , 'stable', suggesting it is an example of a mountain named after a feature situated at its foot [INP]. However, Patrick McKay prefers to see the modern form as a re-interpretation of the original name <i>Achla</i> , a form of Aichill, meaning 'a look-out point or prospect' (Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names). Achill Island in Mayo (Ir. <i>Acaill</i> ) may well be derived from the same root.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B950 239	584	1
Aghla Mountain	<b>An Eachla</b>	Ir. An Eachla [DUPN], poss. 'look-out point/prospect'	As with Aghla More and Aghla Beg further north in Donegal, Patrick McKay sees the modern form as a re-interpretation of the original name <i>Achla</i> , a form of <i>Aichill</i> , meaning 'a look-out point or prospect' (Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names). Achill Island in	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G897 989	593	11

			Mayo (Ir. <i>Acaill</i> ) may well be derived from the same root.					
Agnew's Hill	Binn Mhaol Ruairí	poss. Ir. Binn Mhaol Ruairí [PDT Glynnns], 'Rory's bare peak'	Agnew's Hill, which overlooks the town of Larne, is probably the peak marked as <i>Benwellerorie</i> on Mercator's map of SE Ulster, 1595. This is supported by the existence of the townland of Rory's Glen located on the SE slopes, named after Rory Ogue McQuillan [OSM, vol. x, p. 118]. <i>Benwellerorie</i> may represent an anglicisation of * <i>Binn Mhaol Ruairí</i> , 'Rory's bare peak'. The English name is derived from the Agnews (Ir. Ó Gníomh), a family of Scottish stock who came to prominence in this area in the 17th century after the decline of the McQuillan's fortunes. See Tempan "How Benwellerorie became Agnew's Hill", The Glynnns vol. xxxviii, 2010, pp. 84-89.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D327 017	474	9
Agow Top*			This peak is near Lough Agow. It is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G865 472	423	16
Altnagaighera	Binn Fhraoigh	Ir. Binn Fhaoigh [TR], 'peak of heather'	Tim Robinson suggests that Altnagaighera is from Ir. Ailt na gCaorach, 'ravine of the sheep', which is possible if the -gh- in the anglicised form is silent. This is one of a number of peaks in this part of Connemara which have totally different Irish and English names, although both come from Irish, cf. Garraun / Maolchnoc.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L756 607	549	37
Altnapaste	<b>Allt na Péiste</b>	Ir. Allt na Péiste [OSI], 'ravine of the serpent/monster'	The summit is located on the boundary of the townlands of Altnapaste, Ballybobaneen and Cashel. It is not clear from maps where the ravine is which gave name to the mountain and the townland. There is a ledge and cliff to the east of the summit named Altmore Cliff.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H045 960	364	6/11
An Bheann Mhór (Ir.)	An Bheann Mhór	Ir. An Bheann Mhór [TH], 'the big peak'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is recorded as <i>An Bheann Mhór</i> in Toponomia Hiberniae by Breandán Ó Ciobháin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V655 646	308	83/84
An Bheann Mhór (Ir.)	<b>An Bheann Mhór</b>	Ir. An Bheann Mhór [TH], 'the big peak'		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V593 684	675	83
An Bhinn Dubh (Ir.)	<b>An Bhinn Dubh</b>	Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak'	This is the first peak W of the Connor Pass.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q484 056	478	70



An Bhinn Láir (Ir.)	<b>An Bhinn Láir</b>	Ir. An Bhinn Láir [TH], 'the middle peak'	Located at the top of the ridge separating the valleys of Derriana from Cloonaghlin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V630 714	514	78/83
<b>An Cnapán Mór</b> (Ir.)	<b>An Cnapán Mór; An Sliabh Dubh</b>	Ir. An Cnapán Mór [OSI, TCCD], 'the big lump'	An Seabhadh also gives the alternative name <i>An Sliabh Dubh</i> [TCCD], 'the black mountain'.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q522 045	649	70
An Cnoc Riabhach (Ir.)	An Cnoc Riabhach	Ir. An Cnoc Riabhach [TH], 'the grey/striped hill'	This is the first peak in the horseshoe walk which takes in Mullaghanattin and Beann (going anticlockwise).	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V758 760	534	78
Anglesey Mountain			"Called after the Marquess of Anglesea, who till the middle of the last century [i.e. 19th century] owned it." [Stubbs]	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J106 178	428	29
Annagh Hill				Dublin/Wicklow	Wexford	T100 680	454	62
Annacoona Top*			Annacoona Cliffs, which form a dramatic barrier at the head of Gleniff, are immediately north of the summit. A cavern, known as Diarmuid and Gráinne's Cave, is situated in these cliffs.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G728 463	597	16
Annatoran*			Annatoran is the highest part of the plateau located ENE of Easky Lough.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G475 245	512	24
Antrim Hills (range)	Cnoic Aontroma	poss. ‡Cnoic Aontroma [PDT]	The highest point in this range is Trostan (550m). North Antrim is best known for the Glens of Antrim. Traditionally the glens are nine in number: Glentaisie, Glenshesk, Glendun, Glencorp, Glенаan, Glenballyemon, Glenariff, Glencloy, Glenarm. The Glens were a Gaeltacht until around 100 years ago and consequently much folklore and tradition survives. The Antrim Hills form a ridge along the heads of the glens.  "Antrim Hills" appears to be a name coined by hillwalkers. It does not appear on maps or in historical documents. Consequently, there is no established Irish language form of the name.	—————	Antrim	—————	—	5/8/9
Aran Island or Arranmore	<b>Árainn Mhór</b>	Ir. Árainn Mhór [GÉ], 'great Árainn'	This island in NW Donegal can be reached by ferry from Burtonport. The highest point on the island is Cluidaniller (226m).	—————	Donegal	—————	—	1

Aran Islands	<b>Oileáin Árann</b>	Ir. Oileáin Árann [logainm.ie], 'islands of Árann'	Although the Aran Islands belong to Co. Galway administratively, the landscape has more in common with the the Burren in Co. Clare because of the similar carboniferous limestone. The flora is remarkable and similar to that of the Burren for the same reason.	—————	Galway	—————	—	51
Arderin	Ard Eireann	Ir. Ard Éireann [logainm.ie], 'the height of Ireland' or 'Eriu"s height'	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 221-25) for details of the festive assembly on 'Height Sunday' on Arderin.	Slieve Bloom	Laois / Offaly	S232 989	527	54
Ardloughnabrackbad dy	<b>Ard Loch na mBreac Beadaí</b>	Ir. Ard Loch na mBreac Beadaí [OSI‡], 'height of Loch na mBreac Beadaí or lake of the tasty trout'	This peak is a small knoll between Lough Nabrackbaddy ( <i>Loch na mBreac Beadaí</i> ) and Lough Feeane. The name is correctly positioned on Discovery sheet 1, but incorrectly on sheet 2 (on which it should not appear).	Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 245	473	1
Ardnageer; Knockgorm	<b>Ard na gCaor</b>	Ir. Ard na gCaor [JOK], 'height of the berries'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G969 909	642	11
Ardnageer SW Top	<b>Ard na gCaor (mullach thiar theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Ardnageer		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G963 905	626	11
Ards Peninsula	An Aird; Aird Uladh	Ir. An Aird [logainm.ie], 'the headland'; Ir. Aird Uladh [DUPN], 'headland of the Ulstermen'	The Ards Peninsula separates Strangford Lough on the W from the Irish Sea on the E and is approx. 30km long from Newtownards to Ballyquintin Point. It has a number of names which are Anglo-Norman in origin but were later gaelicised as the Irish language regained ground from the 14 <sup>th</sup> century onwards, e.g. Ballyhalbert (from earlier <i>Talbotston</i> ) and Ballyphilip (from earlier <i>Phyllipestown</i> ).	—————	Down	—————	—	15/21
Arigna Mountains; see also Braulieve or Brauslieve	Sléibhte na hAirgní*		The highest point in this range is Carrane Hill (458m).  The name Arigna Mountains seems to cover more or less the same area as Braulieve or Brauslieve. Arigna is famous as one of the few former coal-mining areas of Ireland. The village of Arigna gets its name from a river called in Irish <i>An Airgneach</i> , 'the silvery one'.	—————	Leitrim / Roscommon / Sligo	—————	—	26
Arra Mountains (range)	Sliabh Ara	Ir. Sliabh Ara [logainm.ie], 'mountain range of the Araidh (Tíre)'	The highest point in this range is Tountinna (457m). The name comes from a population group called the <i>Araidh Tíre</i> , who are also remembered in the barony of Owney and Arra, in which the Arra Mountains are located.	Shannon	Tipperary	—————	—	59

Arroo Mountain	Sliabh Áradh	Ir. Sliabh Áradh [logainm.ie], 'ladder-mountain' or 'mountain of the slope'	Arroo is a townland in Rossinver parish, barony of Rosclogher. The name may be derived from Ir. <i>áradh</i> , 'ladder'. Alternatively, it be related to Welsh <i>arro</i> , 'bank'. Either way, the name seems to refer to the steep slopes of Arroo Mountain which rise from the shore of Lough Melvin.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G833 521	523	16
Balbane Hill or Minreaghs Hill	Cnoc an Bhaill Bháin	Ir. Cnoc an Bhaill Bháin [OSNB±], 'hill of the white spot'	This peak is a southern outlier of Crocknapeast. The Irish form given here is inferred from <i>An Ball Bán</i> / Balbane in the Ordnance Survey Name Book.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G696 829	472	10
Balix Hill			Balix is a townland name but is derived from (Ir. <i>Béalóga</i> , 'narrow gap(s)' [inferred from HDGP].	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H475 962	403	13
Ballagan Point (headland)	Pointe Bhaile Lagáin	poss. Ir. Pointe Bhaile Lagáin [logainm.ie±], 'point of Baile Lagáin'	Ballagan Point is where Carlingford Lough meets the Irish Sea, on the S side of the lough.	_____	Louth	_____	—	36
Ballaghbeama (pass, motor)	Bealach Béime	Ir. Bealach Béime [logainm.ie], 'pass of the notch'	Ballaghbeama is one of Ireland's wildest passes. It is extremely steep on both sides, with barely any level ground to park a car at the summit. It cuts through the mountains where the steep slopes of Mullaghanattin to the south and Knockaunattin to the north form a distinctive 'V', the notch referred to in the name.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V754 781	260	78
Ballaghgeeha Gap (pass, motor)	Bealach Gaoithe	Ir. Bealach Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'pass of the wind'	This pass on the R254 connects Gleann Domhain / Glendowan on the eastern side of the Derryveagh Mountains with An Dúchoraidh / Doocharry and Gaoth Beara / Gweebarra on the western side. It is not named on OS/OSi maps.	Derryveagh Mountains	Donegal	B971 158	238	6
Ballaghisheen (pass, motor)	Bealach Oisín	Ir. Bealach Oisín [logainm.ie], 'Oisín's pass'	This pass connects Glencar and the interior of the Iveragh Peninsula with the Inny Valley, which leads down to the coast at Waterville. The name Oisín means 'little deer' or 'fawn'. An interesting theory suggests that the legendary Tír na nÓg ('land of youth') to which Oisín travelled over the waves on horseback, may be based on the reality of the Dingle Peninsula. At low tide it would be possible to ride on horseback from Rossbeigh (not far from Ballaghisheen) to Inch Strand on the Dingle Peninsula. Thus, the legend could be an embroidered version of factual events.	Dunkerron Mountains / Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V671 792	305	78/83

Ballaghnebehy Top*	Cnoc Bhealach na Beithe*		This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Ballaghnebehy Lough and is part of the Ben Scardaun / Lackagh Mountain massif. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Ballaghnebehy is a townland in the parish of Cloonclare.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G946 352	413	26/16
Ballinabarny Gap (pass, motor)			This pass crosses the eastern slopes of Keadeen Mountain. Ballinabarny and Ballinabarny Gap are two townlands in the parish of Donaghmore, and this pass is in the latter townland, to which it gives its name. The historical forms of this name indicate that the first element was <i>buaile</i> rather than <i>baile</i> , from the Irish <i>Buaile na Bearna</i> , 'milking-place of the gap'. This would suggest that the original name of the pass in Irish may simply have been <i>An Bhearna</i> , 'the gap', but there are no historical forms which confirm this.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S984 895	359	62
Ballinacor Mountain	Sliabh Bhaile na Corra	poss. Ir. Sliabh Bhaile na Corra [PDT], 'hill of Baile na Corra or the townland of the weir'	Ballinacor is the name of a townland, a parish and two baronies (Ballinacor South and North), which shows that it was historically of considerable importance, even though there is no village of the name. Ballinacor has in turn been the seat of the Anglicus family (14th century), the O'Byrnes of Gabhal Raghnaill, the Rawdon family and the Kemmis family (until 1986, since when it has changed hands several times).	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T117 865	531	62
Ballinafunshoge; Slieve Buck	Sliabh Boc	prob. Ir. Sliabh Boc [PDT], 'mountain of bucks'	Ballinafunshoge (from Ir. <i>Baile na Fuinseoige</i> , 'townland of the ash') or Ashtown is the name of a townland, and it has clearly been erroneously applied to this hill. The peak was named Slieve Buck on maps of Wicklow made in 1760 and in 1822, but this name appears to have been forgotten since. In his 'Guide to the County of Wicklow' (1827) Wright gives its height as 1480 ft., which is a little low for this peak (1582 ft.), but corresponds to the height of Sleamaine, located about 1 mile further N. In any case, at this time such heights were estimated by enthusiasts and were often not very accurate.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O165 042	480	56
Ballinard*			Ballinard is a townland in the parish of Ballincuslane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R083 118	410	72

Ballinascorney Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhuaile na Scornaí*		The R114 crosses this gap which communicates between one valley of the Dublin Mountains with another, namely Glenasmole and the Slade of Saggart. The highest point is at a T-junction where a minor road heads north towards Tallaght Hill / Knockannavea. There is a stone cross commemorating the Great Famine at a junction about 1km to the north-east. Ballinascorney Upper / Lower are townlands in the parish of Tallaght. The name is derived from Ir. <i>Buaile na Scornaí</i> , 'milking-place of the gorge'. The form <i>Bearna Bhuaile na Scornaí</i> * is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a reconstruction.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin	O068 223	313	50
Ballincurra Hill	Cnoc Bhaile an Charraigh	Ir. Cnoc Bhaile an Charraigh [OSI], 'hill of Baile an Charraigh'	The gap between Ballincurra Hill and Cooneen Hill is known as Ormond Stile (sometimes Ormond Style). It is mentioned by John O'Donovan as the northern limit of <i>Sliabh Eibhlinne</i> (Slieve Felim), and he calls it <i>Céim Urmhumhain</i> , 'the step of Ormond'. It is on the southern boundary of the barony of Upper Ormond.	Shannon	Tipperary	R924 698	403	59
Ballineddan Mountain	Sliabh Bhuaile an Fheadáin	Ir. Sliabh Bhuaile an Fheadáin [OSI], 'mountain of Ballineddan'	Ballineddan Mountain is a townland. The name is derived from <i>Buaile an Fheadáin</i> meaning 'milking place of the stream'.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T002 908	652	56
Ballyarthur Hill; Lisnalanniv Hill	Cnoc Bhaile Artúir	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Bhaile Artúir [PDT], 'hill of Baile Artúir'	Named Lisnalanniv Hill on the old ½" series. Ballyarthur is a townland in the parishes of Marshalstown and Fermoy, barony of Condons and Clangibbon. The Irish form of this name is <i>Baile Artúir</i> [logainm.ie].	Ballyhoura Mountains	Cork/Limerick (though summit in Cork)	R790 179	355	73
Ballycumber Hill	Cnoc Bhaile an Chumair	poss. Ir. Cnoc Bhaile an Chumair [PDT], 'hill of Baile an Chumair or the townland of the ravine'	Ballycumber North and South are townlands in the parish of Kilcommon.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T028 758	431	62
Ballycurragh Hill; Rathhinder			Ballycurragh is a townland in the parish of Moyne.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T057 823	536	62

Ballydavid Head (headland)	<b>Ceann Bhaile Dháith</b>	Ir. Ceann Bhaile Dháith [logainm.ie], 'head(-land) of Baile Dháith'	This headland, along with the Three Sisters and Sybil Head on the other side of Smerwick Harbour, are remnants of a chain of hills that were worn down by glacial action and eventually broken through by the sea.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q387 113	247	70
Ballyhoura Mountains (range)	An Sliabh Riabhach	Ir. An Sliabh Riabhach [logainm.ie], 'the brindled mountain'	The highest point in this range is Seefin (528m). Ballyhoura is not a village, as one might suspect from the anglicised form of the name. It comes from <i>Bealach Fheabhrat</i> , 'way of Feabhrat'. Feabhrat or Ora was a local chieftain. The Onomasticon Goedelicum defines <i>Bealach Abhradh</i> as "part of ancient road fr. Kilmallock to Cork, which passes through the mountain of <i>Ceann Abhradh Sléibhe Caoin</i> ." There are several connections with the Tales of the Fianna here. The highest peak in the group is Seefin, <i>Suí Finn</i> (Fionn's seat) and there is also a Glenosheen, Gleann Oisín. Walkers in this area will immediately notice the excellent signposting in this area, and there are dozens of waymarked trails for which leaflets are available locally. This is all due to the hard work of the Ballyhoura Fáilte organisation. It would be wonderful if facilities of this quality were available for walkers in more parts of the country. They have also established the Ballyhoura Way, which extends eastwards to the Glen of Aherlow and Limerick Junction. The route coincides with that taken by Donal O'Sullivan Beare and his people when they fled from the English and marched for 2 weeks from West Cork to Leitrim. About one thousand people set out from Glengarriff. Only thirty-four men and one ageing woman made it to the territory of the O'Rourkes in Leitrim.		Cork / Limerick		—	73
Ballykildea Mountain	Sliabh Bhaile Mhic Giolla Dé	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Bhaile Mhic Giolla Dé [PDT], 'mountain of Baile Mhic Giolla Dé'	Ballykildea is a townland in the parish of Killaloe.	Shannon	Clare	R662 737	412	58
Ballynultagh Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhuaile an Ultaigh*		This pass is situated east of Blessington and Pollaphuca Reservoir on a road that passes between Sorrel Hill and Black Hill. The early historical forms of this name indicate that the first element was <i>buaile</i> rather than <i>baile</i> . Ballynultagh is a townland in the parish of Boystown. The name is from Ir. <i>Buaile an Ultaigh</i> / <i>Buaile na nUltach</i> , 'milking-place of the Ulsterman/-men'. There does not seem to be any	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O045 108	451	56

			record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>Bearna Bhuaile an Ulaigh</i> is offered here as a reconstruction.					
Ballyquintin Point (headland)	Pointe Bhaile Chuintín	Ir. Pointe Bhaile Chuintín [logainm.ie], 'point of Baile Chuintín'	This headland is the southern tip of the Ards Peninsula. It is located in the townland of Ballyquintin, approx. 6km SSE of Portaferry.	—————	Down	J62 45	—	21
Ballysitteragh	<b>An Scraig; Cnoc Bhaile Uí Shé</b>	Ir. An Scraig [TCCD], 'rocky outcrop'	Also known as <i>Cnoc Bhaile Uí Shé</i> [OSI], 'hill of Baile Uí Shé', from Ballyhea(-bought) townland. The English form Ballysitteragh could be from be <i>Baile Suiteoireach</i> , 'the townland of the camp/barracks', but the circumstances of its naming are unclear. Coumhenry, Coumgraig and Coumthrive are hollows below the mountain on the N. side.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q460 057	623	70
Ballyteige*			Ballyteige is a townland in the parish of Moyne. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T062 844	447	62
Ballyvouskill*			Ballyvouskill is a townland in the parish of Drishane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W258 853	401	79
Baltinglass Hill	Cnoc Bhealach Conglais	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Bhealach Conglais [PDT], 'hill of Bealach Conglais'	There is a hillfort on summit named Rathcoran and a second one to NW. The entry in PNCW for Rathcoran refers to an article on "The Excavation of a Burial Cairn on Baltinglass Hill" in PRIA xlvī (1941), p. 221. This makes it clear that Baltinglass Hill is the English name of this height.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S885 892	382	61
Baraveha	Barr an Bheithe	prob. Ir. Barr an Bheithe [PDT], 'hill-top of the birch'		W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R112 086	451	72
Barcam	An Barr Cam	Ir. An Barr Cam [logainm.ie], 'the crooked top'	This peak is immediately north of the Glendine Gap and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Barcam is a townland in the parish of Kinnitty.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N228 000	484	54

Barnacuillew	Barr na Coilleadh	Ir. Barr na Coilleadh [logainm.ie], 'top of the wood'	This hill is unnamed on OS maps. The names Lengad (recte Glengad) or Dooncarton and Barnacuille (recte Barnacuillew) which appear on the Discovery map are townlands. Barnacuillew is derived from Ir. <i>Barr na Coilleadh</i> [logainm.ie], 'top of the wood', and is therefore likely to have referred originally to a hill. William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) gives the name Gubbin (prob. Ir. Gobán, 'little beak') for the SW spur which corresponds to the 233m spot height.	North Mayo	Mayo	F811 375	260	22
Barnaderg (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhearg	Ir. An Bhearna Dhearg [logainm.ie], 'the red pass'	This pass crosses the lower slopes of a spur overlooking Tawnyard Lough. It gives its name to the townland in which it is located, which is in the parish of Oughaval. The use of <i>dearg</i> in this name is curious. One might imagine that names in the landscape referring to a vivid shade of red might be rare, but there are at least ten instances of the name <i>An Bhearna Dhearg</i> in Ireland, including Redgap near Rathcoole, Co. Dublin. This seems to be the most common combination of the word <i>bearna</i> with a colour adjective, although there are also names in which it is combined with <i>bán</i> , <i>buí</i> and <i>riabhach</i> . It is possible that the colour does not refer to the landscape at all, but is due to another association. Since passes cross watersheds, they are often located on territorial boundaries. Links with the heraldic colours of territories are possible. In this particular combination, <i>dearg</i> could refer to the redness of blood spilt in conflict, but the topic requires further investigation.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L921 687	201	37/38
Barnascallard; Featherbed Pass (pass, motor)			The Military Road (R115) crosses this gap between Killakee and Glencree. Glendoo Mountain is situated to the north-east and Kippure to the south-west. The descent into Glencree, only to climb again past Lough Bray Lower and Upper to Liffey Head, is explained by the fact that there was a British army barracks at Glencree, now the Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation. The area at the summit is known in English as <i>the Featherbeds</i> or <i>Featherbed Mountain</i> , and in Irish as <i>An Dochtóg</i> . Names with <i>Featherbed</i> are rather rare in Ireland, but common in England, especially in the Dark Peak and other parts of the Pennines, where <i>Featherbed Moss</i> is particularly common as a name for moorland with turf bogs. Such names were undoubtedly inspired by the wry humour of tenants who saw the similarity of the soft, yielding ground with waving grass to a feather bed, but also knew that there was no luxury or comfort in having to work such poor ground. The alternative name <i>Barnascallard</i> clearly has either	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O131 197	490	50/56



			<i>bearna</i> , 'gap', or <i>barr na...</i> , 'top of the...', as the first element, but the second element is unclear. Any information on this name would be welcome.					
Barnageehy or Windy Gap (1) (pass, motor)	Bearna na Gaoithe	Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'gap of the wind'	This route runs north-east of Croaghmoyle and Burren, connecting Castlebar with Glen Nephin	North Mayo	Mayo	G137 009	201	31
Barnahowna	Mám Cam	prob. Ir. Mám Cam [PDT], 'crooked pass'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps but is named Maume Camb on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). A spur descending to the NNE is called Knockmuredamore. Barnahowna is a townland name. Also called Naweeilion.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	M002 675	516	38
Barnamaddra Gap (saddle)	Bearna an Mhadra	Ir. Bearna an Mhadra [logainm.ie], 'gap of the dog'	Barnamaddra Gap is on the watershed between the townlands of Coumaraglinmountain on the west side and Culteen South on the east side. The name implies that it was the highest point on an east-west route, but there is no substantial track along this line nowadays. It is, therefore, little more than a saddle between Seefin to the north and the peak of Coumaraglin Mountain to the south. On the first edition 6" map the name Dog's Gap (which could be a translation of <i>Bearna an Mhadra</i> ) is marked beside the summit of Seefin. <i>Poul-na-maddra-ruadh</i> ('hole of the foxes') is marked near the summit of Seefin on later editions.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S280 053	517	75
Barnanageehy	Bearna na Gaoithe	prob. Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [PDT], 'gap of the wind'	This is one of the most common names for a pass in Ireland. The name is actually marked on lower peaks to the E, and it seems likely that the gap in question is even further to the E.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q800 082	561	71
Barnastooska	Barr na Stuaice	Ir. Barr na Stuaice [logainm.ie], 'top of the peak'	Barnastooska is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W049 713	497	79
Barnes Gap (1) (pass, motor)	An Bearnas	Ir. An Bearnas [placenamesni.org†], 'the gap'	This pass on the N56 connects Kilmacrenan with Creeslough. It passes between <i>Sliabh an tSraitha Greadaithe</i> / Straggraddy Mountain and <i>An Cnoc Mór</i> / Crockmore.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C092 242	106	2
Barnes Gap (2) (pass, motor)	An Bearnas	Ir. An Bearnas [placenamesni.org†], 'the gap'	This pass connects Glenelly with the valley of the Owenkillew River. <i>Bearnas</i> is a variant of <i>bearna</i> found mainly in place-names in Ulster and North Connacht. There is another pass of the same name in North-West Donegal.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H550 892	239	13

Barnes Top	Cnoc an Bhearnais*		Also referred to as Barness in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H638 999	456	13
Barnesmore or Barnesmore Gap (gorge)	An Bearnas Mór	Ir. An Bearnas Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great gap'	Barnesmore is on the route between Donegal Town and Ballybofey/Stranorlar. However, the name applies primarily to the steep-sided gorge between Croaghconnellagh and Croaghonagh. The highest point on the road (185m) is not in this gorge, but about 4km to the north-east beside Lough Mourne. For this reason, it is more accurate to classify Barnesmore as a gorge than as a pass.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H03 85	—	11
Barraboy Mountain	Cnoc Bharr Buí	Ir. Cnoc Bharr Buí [OSI], 'hill of Barr Buí or yellow top'		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	V938 608	460	85
Barraboy Mountain SE Top	Cnoc Bharr Buí (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Barraboy Mountain.		Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	V941 604	409	85
Barraboy Mtn Far E Top	Cnoc Bharr Buí (mullach i gcéin thoir)	For origin of name, see Barraboy Mountain.		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	V956 606	456	85
Barradeegin	Barr an Dígín	Ir. Barr an Dígín [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'top of the little ditch'	This peak has no name on OS maps. Has been called Doomara, though Doonmara is properly the name of a headland to the NE. Judging from OS maps and Bald's map, the name Barradeegin seems properly to refer to the top of the valley of the Gweedaney River, which is a little to the west, but the name has been borrowed for this hill in the absence of a better alternative.	North Mayo	Mayo	F869 432	229	23
Barraduff Mountain	Cnoc Bharr Dubh	Ir. Cnoc Bharr Dubh [OSI], 'hill of Barr Dubh or black top'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V908 656	400	85
Barranisky	Barr an Uisce	prob. Ir. Barr an Uisce [PDT], 'top of the water'	James Fraser refers in A Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland (1844) to: "the hills of Collon and Barranisky, which rise respectively 782 and 789 feet above the sea." The height is incorrect for Barranisky, it being 923 feet high, but the geographical location is precise enough to be certain of the identification.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T256 790	280	62

Barrclashcame	Barr Chlais Céim	prob. Ir. Barr Chlais Céim [PDT], 'top of Clais Céim or the trench of the step'	Clashcame is a townland name, interpreted by John O'Donovan as <i>Clais Céim</i> , 'trench of the step'. This seems to relate to the name Cuscamecurragh, which on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) refers to part of the high ridge of the Sheeffry Hills (see Tievummera). Clashcame is situated at the western foot of this ridge. Barrclashcame is the top part of the townland. Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L849 695	772	37
Barrclashcame North-West Top	Starraicín na gCaor	prob. Ir. Starraicín na gCaor [PDT], 'pinnacle of the berries'	This peak is named Storikeen nageer on on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L838 700	580	37
Bartonny Top*			This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Bartonny Lough and is a southern satellite of Benbrack. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Breifne	Cavan	H098 192	411	26
Bascadh (Ir.); Boughil West Top	Bascadh	Ir. Bascadh [TH], 'mutilation' or 'severe wounding'	As it is odd for the usual sense of Ir. <i>bascadh</i> , 'mutilation', to be applied to a hill, it is possible that the name has some other meaning in this case. Also known as Boughil West Top.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V824 766	595	78
Baunreaghcong	Bán Riabhach Conga	poss. Ir. Bán Riabhach Cúng [PDT], 'narrow brindled pasture'	There is a townland named Baunreagh in the parish of Offerlane, located 4km to the W on the other side of The Cut. The name of this peak appears to consist of the same name with the addition of cúng, 'narrow'. The Irish form <i>Bán Riabhach Conga</i> is tentatively suggested at logainm.ie, but the basis for the final element <i>conga</i> is not clear. The River Barrow rises on the northern slopes of this hill and flows through Glenbarrow.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N327 037	509	54
Baurearagh Mountain	Sliabh Bharr Iarthach	Ir. Sliabh Bharr Iarthach [OSI], 'mountain of Barr Iarthach or western top'	Baurearagh is a townland at the western end of the Sheen river valley.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V884 605	489	85
Bauregaum	Barr Trí gCom	Ir. Barr Trí gCom [OSI], 'top of three hollows'	The three hollows in questions are probably the valleys of Derrymore, Derryquay and Curraheen, which cut into the sides of the mountain.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q749 076	851	71
Bauregaum Far NE Top	Barr Trí gCom (mullach i gcéin thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Bauregaum.	The highest point on a spur between the Curraheen and Derryquay Rivers.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q768 090	603	71

Bartregaum NE Top	Barr Trí gCom (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Bartregaum.		Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q755 081	819	71
Bartregaum NW Top	Barr Trí gCom (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Bartregaum.		Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q747 084	723	71
Bealick	<b>Béillic</b>	Ir. Béillic [OSi], 'rock-shelter'	The word <i>béillic</i> is used in West Cork and Kerry for a rock-shelter used by shepherds. This is often an overhanging rock or group of rocks which affords some cover from the elements. There is such a rock-shelter on the southern slopes of the mountain. The word may be a variant of <i>speilg</i> and <i>sceilg</i> , and all three may ultimately be derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave'.	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork / Kerry	W071 665	537	85
Beann	An Bheann Bhán	Ir. An Bheann Bhán [TH], 'white peak'	<i>Beann</i> (approximate pronunciation: byown, rhyming with down) is most often climbed in combination with Mullaghanattin as part of a circuit of the Pocket. Despite being unnamed on the Discovery map, it is nearly as high as its neighbour and has several satellites of its own. The ridge extending to the south-west towards Finnararagh is among the most wild and solitary routes in Ireland.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V726 765	752	78
Beann Bhán (Ir.)	Beann Bhán	Ir. Beann Bhán [OSI 1:25,000], 'white peak'	This is the highest point in the hills lying west of the Lack Road.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V756 828	461	78
Beann Dubh (Ir.)	Beann Dubh	Ir. Beann Dubh [OSI 1:25,000], 'black peak'	One of three peaks in this area with names in beann combined with a colour.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V749 829	452	78
Beann Far SW Top	An Bheann Bhán (mullach i gcéin thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Beann.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V713 754	636	78
Beann na Stiocairí (Ir.)	Beann na Stiocairí	Ir. Beann na Stiocairí [TH], 'peak of the niggardly persons'		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V598 681	672	83
Beann NE Top	An Bheann Bhán (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Beann.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V730 771	692	78

Beann South Top	An Bheann Bhán (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Beann.	Unnamed on the Discovery map, this peak is overlooks the Pocket. Faher Mountain is a shoulder of it.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V728 755	639	78
Beann SW Top	An Bheann Bhán (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Beann.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V718 760	657	78
Beara (district, peninsula)	Béarra	Ir. Béarra [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	The highest point in this area is Hungry Hill (685m). <i>Béarra</i> is originally both the name of Bere Island and of the peninsula as a whole, though the modern Irish name of Bere Island is <i>An t-Oileán Mór</i> . The peninsula is renowned in mythology as the home of the sovereignty goddess, Cailleach Bhéirre or the Hag of Beara. According to tradition the peninsula is named after a Spanish-born princess who married Eogán Mór (also known as Mug Nuadat), the head of the Munster dynasty called Eogánacht. It is probably no coincidence that the name <i>Béarra</i> is reminiscent of <i>Iberia</i> .	—————	Cork / Kerry	—————	—	84/85
Bearnadargh, see Redchard								
Bearna na mBraighde (Ir.) (pass, foot)	Bearna na mBraighde	Ir. Bearna na mBraighde	The Kerry Way crosses this pass which connects the Black Valley with the Bridia Valley. Broaghnabinnia is located to the south and Caher to the north.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks / Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V800 821	290	78
Beefan	<b>Bíofán</b>	Ir. Bíofán [logainm.ie], 'slope of the birch'	This craggy hill overlooks Glencolmcille from the north. <i>Bíofán</i> / Beefan is the name of a townland in the parish of Glencolmbkille and there is another named <i>Sliabh Bhíofáin agus Gharbhrois</i> / Beefan and Garveross Mountain.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G546 865	283	10
Been Hill	Beann	Ir. Beann [OSNB], 'peak'	The name Beaun Hill, given in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, suggests an alternative pronunciation.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V590 854	651	83
Beenatoor	<b>Binn an Tuair</b>	Ir. Binn an Tuair [OSI], 'peak of the bleaching green'	Located on southern boundary of Glennahoo townland. The location of this feature looks odd on the Discovery map but on the ½ inch map it is the lower peak which directly overlooks Maghanaboe and An Seabhac's description confirms this: "binn árd cruic ar an dteorainn theas" [Glennahoo townland]. Anglicised name appears on ½ inch map.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q559 089	592	70

Beenbo	<b>Gob an Iolair</b>	Ir. Gob an Iolair [OSI], 'beak of the eagle'	Since Beenbo is clearly a separate name (probably from Ir. Binn Bó, 'peak of the cow'), it seems likely that it is the true name of the summit, while Gob an Iolair applies originally to the sharp point just N of the summit.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q545 074	474	70
Beendarrig	Beann Dhearg	Ir. Beann Dhearg [OSI 1:25,000], 'red peak'	This peak overlooks the saddle traversed by the Lack Road which connects the Bridia Valley with Lough Acoose. The name Beann Dhearg / Beendarrig properly applies to the lower peak at the end of a spur about 1km to the west.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V762 821	+++4 51	78
Beendermot, see Three Sisters	<b>Binn Diarmada</b>							
Beenduff	<b>An Bheann Dubh</b>	Ir. An Bheann Dubh [logainm.ie], 'the black peak'	This peak is a little to the east of its slightly higher neighbour, Foilclogh.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V514 745	479	83
Beenduff	An Bhinn Dubh	Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak'	The anglicised name appears on the ½ inch map.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q677 037	515	71
Beenhenry, see Three Sisters	<b>Binn hAnraí</b>							
Beenkeragh	Binn Chaorach	Ir. Binn Chaorach [OSI 1:25,000], 'mountain of sheep'	Beenkeragh offers challenging scrambling on the Hag's Tooth Ridge. It is connected to Carrauntoohil by a ridge known as the Bones.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V801 853	101 0	78
Beenmanagh, see Three Sisters	<b>An Bhinn Mheánach</b>							
Beenmore	Binn Mhór	prob. Ir. Binn Mhór [PDT], 'big peak'	Beenmore is about midway along the ridge between Been Hill and Drung Hill, but is higher than both. It dominates the valley of Gleensk and features prominently in the view from the Kerry Way.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V596 867	660	83

Beennabrack	<b>Macha na gCab</b>	Ir. Macha na gCab [OSI], 'plain of the beaks'	The Irish name <i>Macha na gCab</i> and the anglicised name Beennabrack have very different meanings. It seems unlikely that they originally referred to the same feature. An Seabhac gives the name <i>Binn na mBroc</i> ('peak of the badgers') for this hill (TCCD, 143, 233), which shows that Beennabrack is a corruption. He does not mention <i>Macha na gCab</i> .	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q467 054	600	70
Beenoskee	<b>Binn os Gaoith</b>	Ir. Binn os Gaoith [OSI], 'mountain above the wind/estuary'	It would seem that this name is locally understood to mean 'mountain above the wind', but as wind speeds tend only to increase the more height one gains, one has to ask what this could possibly mean. Another possibility is that gaoith is rather an archaic word for a water feature (possibly Lough Gill or the estuary of the nearby Owenmore River), and that the name was no longer understood once this word had fallen out of common use in Irish. For further information on the name Beenoskee, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q580 089	826	70
Beenreagh	An Bhinn Riabhach	poss. Ir. An Bhinn Riabhach [PDT], 'the brindled peak'		Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V661 853	495	83
Beenrour	<b>An Bheann Mhór</b>	Ir. An Bheann Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the great peak'	The anglicisation Beenrour suggests a different Irish name: <i>An Bhinn Ramhar</i> , 'the fat peak'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V546 640	418	84
Belfast Hills (range)	Cnoic Bhéal Feirste	Ir. ‡Cnoic Bhéal Feirste [PDT]	The highest point in this range is Divis (478m). The Belfast Hills dominate the city from the west and have restricted its growth in this direction, so that most of the development has taken place along the shores of Belfast Lough or to the south along the Lagan. The lower hills on the east side are the Castlereagh Hills. Divis, the highest of the Belfast Hills, was for a long time dominated by a Ministry of Defence military zone. It was acquired by the National Trust in 2004 with assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Department of the Environment NI. It is possible that the name <i>Denna Ulad</i> ('high places of the Ulstermen', mentioned as one of the twelve principal mountains of Ireland in <i>Cath Maige Tuired</i> / The Second Battle of Moytura) refers to this group of hills, though other locations are possible.	—————	Antrim/Dow n	—————	—	14/15

Bellavally Gap (pass, motor)	Béal an Bhealaigh	Ir. Béal an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie‡], 'approach of the pass'	This route connects remote Glangevlin with Swanlinbar and the rest of Co. Cavan. It crosses the watershed between Cuilcagh and Benbrack. In the <i>Annals of Ulster</i> and other early Irish sources this route is referred to as <i>Bealach na Beithighe</i> , 'pass of the birch-grove' [HDGP]. The pass gives name to the two townlands of Bellavally Lower and Upper in the parish of Templeport.	Breifne	Cavan	H120 244	339	26
Belmore Mountain	Sliabh an Bhéil Mhóir	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh an Bhéil Mhóir [PDT], 'mountain of an Béal Mór or the great approach'	Belmore is a district and estate. O'Donovan gives the full name as <i>Béal Mór Muintir Feodachain/Pheodachain</i> in OSNB. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 151-52) for details of the festive assembly on the mountain.	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Fermanag h	H138 417	398	17
Ben Beg	<b>An Binn Bheag</b>	Ir. An Binn Bheag [logainm.ie], 'little peak'		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L951 579	560	38
Ben Bury; Oughty Craggy	Ucht an Chreagáin	Ir. Ucht an Chreagáin [logainm.ie], 'breast of the little crag'		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L803 683	795	37
Ben Creggan	Binn an Chreagáin	Ir. Binn an Chreagáin [MNIMA#], 'peak of the rocky patch'	The pronunciation of the name collected during the first Ordnance Survey, Bin a yoragaun, was not as one would expect from the current anglicisation Ben Creggan. John O'Donovan interpreted this as <i>Binn a Chorragain</i> . This essentially the same as Fiachra Mac Gabhann's interpretation, <i>Binn an Charragáin</i> [LME]. A slightly different version, <i>Binn an Chreagáin</i> , was given by Breandán Mac Aodha [MNIMA], The meaning is very similar, however. Walks: for a route taking in Ben Gorm and Ben Creggan, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 60-61.	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L857 666	693	37
Ben Creggan South Top	Meall Láir	prob. Ir. Meall Láir [PDT], 'middle lump'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps, but is called Maul Laur on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This is probably an anglicisation of Ir. <i>Meall Láir</i> , 'middle lump', referring to its position half-way between Ben Creggan and Ben Gorm.	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L858 661	687	37
Ben Crom	Binn Chrom	Ir. Binn Chrom or Beann Chrom [PNNI 3], 'curved/stooped peak'	Ben Crom overlooks the Ben Crom Reservoir, situated upstream from the older Silent Valley Reservoir. It was constructed in 1957 to meet Belfast's growing demand for water.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J313 260	526	29



Ben Goram	An Bhinn Ghorm	prob. Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [PDT], 'the blue peak'	Ben Goram is the western spur of Croagh Patrick.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L887 800	559	30
Ben Gorm	An Bhinn Ghorm	Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [MNIMA#], 'the blue peak'	<i>An Bhinn Ghorm</i> is a mountain name which occurs 3 times in Co. Mayo. Ir. gorm is usually translated 'blue', but Breandán S. Mac Aodha suggests that 'iron-grey' is closer to the true meaning in such mountain names (MNIMA, 149). Walks: for a route taking in Ben Gorm and Ben Creggan, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 60-61.	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L862 653	700	37
Ben Lugmore	Binn an Loig Mhóir	prob. Ir. Binn an Loig Mhóir [PDT], 'peak of the big hollow'		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L812 674	803	37
Ben Lugmore East Top	Binn an Loig Mhóir (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Ben Lugmore.		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L815 672	790	37
Ben Lugmore West Top	Binn an Loig Mhóir (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Ben Lugmore.		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L806 677	790	37
Ben of Howth; Hill of Howth	Binn Éadair	Ir. Binn Éadair [GÉ], 'peak of Étar'	<i>Binn Éadair</i> (The Ben/Hill of Howth) is one of the most frequently cited hills in Irish literature. It is the subject of two poems in the Metrical Dindshenchas and in <i>Acallam na Senórach</i> it is the scene of a great hunt, during which Artúir (a character based on King Arthur) makes off to Britain with Fionn Mac Cumhail's three best hunting dogs. The Fianna pursue Artúir, kill all his men and bring him back captive to the Hill of Howth. According to legend, <i>Binn Éadair</i> is also the burial site of Oscar. The hill is also the scene of several romantic reminiscences in Joyce's Ulysses.	East Coast	Dublin	O286 376	171	50
Benagh	<b>Binn Fhaiche</b>	Ir. Binn Fhaiche [TCCD#], 'peak of Faha'	The name Benagh is marked on the OS 6" map. <i>An Fhaiche</i> / Faha is the name of the townland in which this peak is situated. The grotto at which the traditional ascent of the mountain begins is further down in the same townland. The walls E of the summit were identified as the remains of an inland promontory fort by archaeologist Barry Raftery. For information on this fort, see Archaeology Ireland Heritage Guide No. 29 (published March 2005).	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q469 119	822	70

Benard	An Bhinn Ard	Ir. An Bhinn Ard [OSI], 'the high peak'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R822 199	480	74
Benbane Head (headland)	An Bhinn Bhán	Ir. An Bhinn Bhán [GÉ], 'the white cliff'	Benbane Head is the northernmost point on the Antrim coast. It is about 3km ENE of the Wishing Chair at the Giant's Causeway. The Causeway Coast Way runs along the top of the cliffs. Earlier paths which gave access to the lower parts of the cliff are now closed due to frequent landslides.	—————	Antrim	C96 46	—	5
Benbaun	An Bhinn Bhán	Ir. An Bhinn Bhán [OSI], 'white peak'	<i>An Bhinn Bhán</i> means 'the white peak' and is the highest mountain in Galway. You could say it is the Mont Blanc of Connemara. There is a lot of white rock here, mainly quartz, though this is more a feature of Benbrack. An odd thing about the Twelve Bens of Connemara is that nobody seems to know exactly which are the twelve peaks in question. There are at least 20 peaks with names in binn in this area. However, the notion of twelve peaks goes back at least to the time of Roderic O'Flaherty, who wrote in 1684 of "the twelve high mountaines of Bennabeola", though he did not enumerate them (O'Flaherty, 106). In Irish the question doesn't even arise: there is no number, they are just na Beanna Beola, 'the peaks of Beola'. Beola was a giant and chieftain of the Fir Bolg, whose name also features in the village Tuaim Beola (Toombeola).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L786 539	729	37
Benbaun	Binn Bhán; Maolán	Ir. Binn Bhán [TR], 'white peak'	Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L765 568	477	37
Benbeg	Binn Bheag	prob. Ir. Binn Bheag [PDT], 'little peak'	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (p. 175) for details of the festive assembly held on Donagh Sunday, the last Sunday in July, at the Black Rocks near Bellavally Gap.	Breifne	Cavan	H121 254	539	26/27 A

Benbo	Beanna Bó	Ir. Beanna Bó [OSI], 'horns of the cow'	A battle which took place at the foot of this mountain is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1585.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G851 377	415	16
Benbrack	An Bhinn Bhreac	Ir. An Bhinn Bhreac [logainm.ie], 'the speckled peak'	A large group of rocks on the east side of Bellavally Gap are known as the Black Rocks or Maguire's Chair. This was the site of an assembly on 'Donagh Sunday', the last Sunday in July (MacNeill, 175-77). According to Dalton, the name has led to an erroneous belief that this was the inauguration site of the Maguires, and this is confirmed by MacNeill.	Breifne	Cavan	H101 217	502	26/27 A
Benbrack	Binn Bhreac	Ir. Binn Bhreac [OSI], 'speckled peak'	The summit of this mountain is strewn with lumps of quartz. Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L766 558	582	37
Benbrack NE Top	An Bhinn Bhreac (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Benbrack.	This peak faces Cuilcagh across the Bellavally Gap.	Breifne	Cavan	H112 235	496	27A/2 6
Benbrack W Top	An Bhinn Bhreac (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Benbrack.	A little to the NW of the summit is Munter Eolus Lough, named after <i>Muintir Eolais</i> , a medieval population group who inhabited this part of Co. Leitrim.	Breifne	Cavan	H066 221	463	26
Benbradagh	An Bhinn Bhradach	Ir. An Bhinn Bhradach [DUPN], 'the treacherous/dangerous peak'	Formerly known as <i>Gealbhinn</i> [DUPN], 'bright peak'	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C722 113	465	8
Benbreen	Binn Bhraoin	Ir. Binn Braoin [TR], 'Braon"s peak'	This peak is particularly impressive when viewed across the abyss of <i>Mám na Gaoithe</i> from Bengower. <i>Braon</i> can mean 'drip' or 'drop', but may be a personal name here. It is the basis of the surnames <i>Ó Braoin</i> and <i>Mac Braoin</i> , anglicised as Breen and McBreen.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L783 515	691	37
Benbreen Central Top	Binn Bhraoin (Mullach Meánach)	For origin of name, see Binn Bhraoin.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L781 520	680	37
Benbreen North Top	Binn Bhraoin (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Binn Bhraoin.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L784 522	674	37

Benbulbin (or Benbulben)	Binn Ghulbain	Ir. Binn Ghulbain [GÉ], 'beak-shaped peak' or 'Gulban's peak'	Benbulbin, with its heavily sculpted limestone escarpment, is one of the most recognisable Irish mountains. Its key characteristics are the table-like plateau riven with deep, evenly spaced gullies, and its prominent west-facing nose. This is probably the "beak" which gives the mountain its name. See also Gullaba Hill. It is steeped in legend and is one of the key landmarks in the literary landscape of Yeats' Country. The dinnseanchas tradition offers an alternative origin, according to which it takes its name from Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine hostages, who was fostered here. Fionn Mac Cumhaill finds his son Oisín naked under a rowan tree on Benbulben, having not seen him for seven years. It is also the spot where Diarmuid Ó Duibhne is finally killed by a boar, after he and Gráinne have been pursued for many years throughout Ireland by Fionn. The Nobel laureate and senator William Butler Yeats expressed his wish to be laid to rest at Drumcliff "under bare Ben Bulben's head" in one of his last poems.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G692 463	526	16
Benchoona	Binn Chuanna	Ir. Binn Chuanna [OSI], possibly 'peak of Cuanna'	Cuanna is probably a personal name. A townland nearby is named Tooreenacoona ( <i>Tuairín Uí Chuanna</i> , 'O'Cooney's green') [TR]. "Around noon, I reached the summit: a rough broken tableland of flat rocks, perhaps a quarter of an acre in area, and planed smooth by the old ice. There was a single small cairn, and on its top sat a horned sheep's skull. I picked up the skull, and as I did so water streamed from its ragged nose-holes in sudden liquid tusks, and ran on to my hand and up my sleeve. I put it back on the cairn top, having turned it so that it faced eastward and inland, looking over miles of empty land glinting with lakes, on which thousands of wild geese over-wintered each year. The sun came out, breaking fitfully through the clouds and warming my hands and face. Seawards, I looked across the intricate tasselwork of inlet and peninsula. Close at hand, sheets of mica scattered the sunshine, so that even the dry rocks shone in the light" (Robert MacFarlane, <i>The Wild Places</i> , Granta, 2007). Walks: for a route from the NE, see Whilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide</i> - West and North, 40-41.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L763 617	581	37
Bencollaghduff	An Bhinn fDubh	Ir. Binn Dubh [TR#], 'black peak'	Bencollaghduff means 'peak of the black hags'. The black hags in question are cormorants [TR]. The OSI form <i>Binn Dhubh</i> represents a prescribed standard modern Irish form. Tim Robinson's Binn Dubh represents the local dialect, which omits lenition of d and t when the previous word ends in a dental consonant.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L798 530	696	37

Bencorr	Binn an Choire; An Bhinn Chorr	Ir. Binn an Choire [logainm.ie.], 'peak of the corrie'.	Tim Robinson gives the alternative names Binn Chorr, 'pointed peak' and Binn an Choire Mhóir, 'peak of the big corrie'. The sappers set up a beacon on this peak during the first Ordnance Survey [TR].	Twelve Bens	Galway	L812 522	711	37
Bencorr North Top	Binn an Choire (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Bencorr.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L809 524	690	37
Bencorrbeg	Binn an Choire Bhig	Ir. Binn an Choire Bhig [logainm.ie.], 'peak of the little corrie'	The Carrot Ridge ( <i>Meacan Buí</i> ) is an obvious nose of rock rising from Gleninagh towards Bencorrbeg. It is graded diff. and is 275m long. Tim Robinson's remark that the English name is a "mistranslation" is, uncharacteristically, off the mark. In fact it is a climber's name rather than a local name. It was named the Carrot Ridge by Joss Lynam and Liam Ó Réagain who believed they were completing the first ascent in the 1949. (In fact, they later learned that some Cambridge students had already climbed it in 1933.) Joss asked Liam what the Irish for carrot was, and Liam replied " <i>meacan buí</i> ". This is a perfectly good translation for the Eng. word 'carrot' and is listed in Dinneen's Dictionary.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L816 533	577	37
Bencroy; Gubnaveagh	Gob na bhFiach	Ir. Gob na bhFiach [PNCL], 'point/beak of the ravens'	Gubnaveagh is also the name of a townland in the parish of Oughteragh.	Breifne	Leitrim	H045 191	518	26
Bencullagh	An Chailleach	Ir. An Chailleach [OSI], 'the hag'	A woman known as <i>Cailleach an Chlocháin</i> , 'the witch of Clifden', was a famous character in the 19th century.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L756 537	632	37
Benduff	An Bhinn Dubh	Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak'		Shannon	Tipperary	S051 788	455	59
Benfree; Luggatarriff	Binn Fraoigh	Ir. Binn Fraoigh [TR], 'peak of heather'	On the Discovery map this peak is marked as Luggatarriff, a name meaning 'hollow of the bull' which probably applies to a hollow on the slopes of Benfree.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L778 544	638	37
Benglenisky	Binn Ghleann Uisce	Ir. Binn Ghleann Uisce [OSI], 'peak of the glen of water'	<i>Gleann Uisce</i> , 'the glen of water', is on the SE side of this peak. On the NW side, in the townland of Barr na nÓrán, this hill is known as Binn Dubh or Cnoc Dubh. The distinctive green Connemara marble is worked in a quarry in <i>Barr na nÓrán</i> . The quarry was started by Thomas Martin in the 1820s	Twelve Bens	Galway	L766 501	516	37

			[TR]. Walks: for a route to the summit, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 146-50.					
Bengorm	An Bhinn Ghorm	Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [OSI], 'the blue peak'	Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 72-73.	North Mayo	Mayo	F928 013	582	31
Bengorm NW Top	An Bhinn Ghorm (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Bengorm.		North Mayo	Mayo	F918 026	468	30
Bengower	Binn Gabhar	Ir. Binn Gabhar [TR], 'goats' peak'	Erroneously marked as "Glengower" on the Discovery series map. On the summit of this mountain you will find thrift (or sea-pink) in bloom during the late spring, despite the fact that it is far inland.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L783 507	664	37
Benleagh	Binn Liath	prob. Ir. Binn Liath [PDT], 'grey peak'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T038 942	689	56
Benlettery; Bendouglas	Binn Leitrí	Ir. Binn Leitrí [TR], 'peak of the wet hillsides'	The townland of Lettery ( <i>Leitrí</i> , 'wet hillsides') is on the S slopes of this mountain. The alternative name Bindowglass or Bendouglas ( <i>Binn Dúghlais</i> , 'peak of the black stream') is recorded as early as 1684 by Roderic O'Flaherty. Note that both names refer to the wet state of the mountain. O'Flaherty mentions a pool of water on the summit which turns the hair white of anyone who washes in it. In the days before accurate measurements of altitude, he erroneously believed that Bindowglass was the highest of the Twelve Bens and was two miles high. This misconception was corrected by James Hardiman, who edited O'Flaherty's work in 1846, aware that the Ordnance Survey had found that "Ben Corr and Ben Bawn exceed it in height by several hundred feet (O'Flaherty, 107)."	Twelve Bens	Galway	L775 495	577	44
Benlevy	Binn Shleibhe	Ir. Binn Shleibhe [OSI], 'peak of the mountain/moorland'	Benlevy dominates the narrow neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, on which Clonbur and Cong are situated. Walks: for a route to the summit from the SE, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 58-59.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	M050 549	416	38

Bennaunmore	An Beannán Mór	Ir. An Beannán Mór [logainm.ie], 'the big (little) peak'	Although dwarfed by its neighbours, Mangerton and Crohane, Bennaunmore is full of character and offers much of interest to the walker. On the west side is Cappagh Glen with its atmospheric woodland. On the east side an old pilgrimage path leading to Gougane Barra passes some columns of rock similar to "the Organ" at the Giant's Causeway. Bennaunmore is a remnant of an old volcano.	Mangerton	Kerry	W034 819	454	79
Bentee (or Benatee)	Binn an Tí	Ir. Binn an Tí [UR#], 'peak of the house'	This is the 'home mountain' to inhabitants of Cahersiveen. Locally spelt Benatee and pronounced accordingly.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V476 781	376	83
Benwee Head (headland)	<b>An Bhinn Bhuí</b>	Ir. An Bhinn Bhuí [GÉ], 'the yellow cliff'	The environs of Benwee Head, with its cliffs, arches, stacks and islands, offers some of the most dramatic coastal scenery in Ireland, with which perhaps only SW Donegal and Co. Clare can compete. To appreciate them fully, you need to see them from the sea. Benwee Head is in the townland of Kilgalligan, which has been studied in detail in "The Living Landscape: Kilgalligan, Erris, Co. Mayo by & Patrick O'Flanagan."	North Mayo	Mayo	F816 443	255	22
Benwiskin	Binn Mhiosgáin	Ir. Binn Mhiosgáin [PDT], 'peak of the haystack'	This peak is remarkable for its wave-like profile when seen from near Ballintrillick. However, it is probably its resemblance to a leaning haystack which accounts for its name. Ir. <i>miosgán</i> is cognate with Welsh <i>misgawn/meisgawn</i> , which has this meaning.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G723 491	514	16
Bessy Bell	Sliabh Troim	Ir. Sliabh Troim [DUPN], 'mountain of elder'	Bessy Bell and its lower neighbour, Mary Gray, are named after the heroines of a Scottish ballad. This begins "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, they were two bonny lasses." The obvious Scots origin of the name did not deter Samuel Lewis from making an extravagant connection between Bessy Bell and the pagan deity Baal in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1843): "On the summit of Bessy Bell, or „Boase-Baal", on which in pagan times sacrifice is supposed to have been offered to Baal or Bel, is a large and curious cairn." <i>Sliabh Troim</i> is the original Irish name. Also recorded as Sliab Toad in <i>Lebor Gabála Éirenn</i> ("The Book of Invasions").	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H391 821	420	12

Big Collin	Collann Mór	poss. Ir. Collann Mór [PDT], 'big height'	Along the east coast of Ireland there is a cluster of names anglicised as "Collin"/"Collon", apparently from Irish <i>collann</i> , meaning 'a hill, height or top', a word known only from place-names. See also Collin Top (Co. Antrim) and Collon Hill (Co. Wicklow). They may ultimately show the same root as Lat. <i>collis</i> , Fr. <i>colline</i> and Eng. <i>hill</i> . A connection with Welsh <i>cwlen</i> 'hat' is also possible.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J233 967	353	9/14
Big Gun, The	An Gunna Mór	Ir. An Gunna Mór [TH], 'the big gun'	This peak is at the S end of the arete connecting it to <i>Cruach Mhór</i> .	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V840 845	939	78
Billy Byrne's Gap (saddle)			Billy Byrne's Gap is a saddle between Mullaghcleevaun and Moanbane. Price mentions Billy Byrne of Ballymanus (parish of Kilpipe, considerably further south) who was involved in the 1798 rebellion, but says that the gap is not named after him. There is also a Bella Byrne's Bridge near Arklow. Ó Beirne / Byrne is, of course, one of the most common surnames in Co. Wicklow, but the fact that neither of these place-names can be tied to a historical person suggests that we may be dealing with a corruption of <i>Béal / Bealach an Bhearnais</i> , 'way of the gap'.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O043 068	590+	56
Binbane	<b>An Bhinn Bhán</b>	Ir. An Bhinn Bhán [SÓD#], 'white peak')	According to OG this name is derived from <i>Benn Bogaine</i> or <i>Benn Baghaine</i> , 'peak of the <i>Cenél Bogaine</i> '.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G838 869	453	11
Binbane NE Top	<b>An Bhinn Bhán (mullach thoir thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Binbane.	Luaghnabrogue is a nearby townland.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G844873	439	11
Binevenagh	Binn Fhoibhne	Ir. Binn Fhoibhne [DUPN], 'peak of Foibhne'	According to legend, Foibhne, son of Taircheltar, was slain here. Binevenagh is unmistakable with its impressive basalt cliffs, 1235 ft. high, and a lower series of broken crags resembling fangs. Since Foibhne is a rather shadowy figure of whom little is known beyond his association with Binevenagh, one might suspect that this character has been created specifically to explain the hill-name, and that something else underlies the second element. At present I cannot propose anything very concrete, but I note the similarity in pronunciation to the second element of <i>Rinn Seimhne</i> (Island Magee), <i>Muirtheimhne</i> , <i>Eamhna</i> , the genitive form of <i>Eamhain (Mhacha)</i> and <i>Samhna</i> , genitive of <i>Samhain</i> .	Keenaght	Derry	C692 302	385	4



Bingorms	<b>Na Beanna Gorma</b>	Ir. na Beanna Gorma [logainm.ie], 'the blue peaks'	This name seems properly to apply to a group of crags overlooking Lough Barra and has also been applied to the townland in which they are situated.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B934 143	578	1
Binn an tSaighdiúra (Ir.)	Binn an tSaighdiúra	Ir. Binn an tSaighdiúra [TR], 'peak of the soldier'	It is said that a sapper from the Ordnance Survey fell to his death here during survey work on the first 6" map series in the 1830s.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L811 528	653	37
Binn Chaonaigh (Ir.)	Binn Chaonaigh	Ir. Binn Chaonaigh [TR], 'peak of moss'	Walks: for a route along the ridge, taking in <i>Binn Chaonaigh</i> and <i>Binn idir an dá Log</i> , see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 81-92.	Maamturks	Galway	L900 515	633	37
Binn idir an dá Log (Ir.)	Binn idir an dá Log	Ir. Binn idir an dá Log [TR], 'peak between the two hollows'	Walks: for a route along the ridge taking in <i>Binn Chaonaigh</i> and <i>Binn idir an dá Log</i> , see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 81-92.	Maamturks	Galway	L888 528	702	37
Binn idir an dá Log SE Top (Ir.)	Binn idir an dá Log (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Binn idir an dá Log.		Maamturks	Galway	L894 526	659	37
Binn Mhairg (Ir.)	Binn Mhairg	Ir. Binn Mhairg [TR], 'peak of woe'		Maamturks	Galway	L902 520	612	37
Binn Mhór (Ir.)	Binn Mhór	Ir. Binn Mhór [TR], 'great peak'	<i>Binn Mhór</i> overlooks <i>Mám Éan</i> . This peak has been called Shannakeala.	Maamturks	Galway	L918 494	661	44
Binnasruell	<b>Binn na Sruthal</b>	Ir. Binn na Sruthal [logainm.ie], 'peak of the streams'	Sruell is a townland in the parish of Killymard. Ir. sruthail is a feminine noun meaning 'stream' derived from sruth, though rather less common than sruthán.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 898	505	11

Binnion	Cnoc an Bhinnín	Ir. Cnoc an Bhinnín [CMcG] , 'hill of the little peak'.	It is likely that the name of this hill was simply <i>An Binnín</i> and that the name <i>Cnoc an Bhinnín</i> arose from the need to distinguish the hill from the townland of the same name.	Inishowen	Donegal	C369 489	250	3
Bird Hill			"Three miles short of Kilgarvan is, left, Bird Hill rising steeply above the road. Here there lived in the first half of the 18th century a family of O Sullivans, three brothers and a son, all poets of some quality in Irish, their poetry collected and published by Risteard O Foghludha" (Barrington, Discovering Kerry, 302).	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W017 687	412	85
Birreencorragh	Birín Corrach	Ir. Birín Corrach [logainm.ie], 'rocky little spike'	The element <i>birín</i> is rare in Irish names, but also occurs unqualified in Birreen, an outlier of Croaghmoyle. Walks: for a route to the summit from the N, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 70.	North Mayo	Mayo	G025 050	698	23/31
Birreencorragh South Top	Birín Corrach (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Birreencorragh.	Named Berreen Corrough Beg on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	North Mayo	Mayo	G024 032	564	31
Birreencorragh West Top	Birín Corrach (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Birreencorragh.		North Mayo	Mayo	G015 050	551	23/31
Black Gap, The (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhubh*		The R232 crosses the Black Gap between Laghy and Pettigo, passing over low hills. There does not seem to be any record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>An Bhearna Dhubh</i> is offered here as a translation into Irish.	S. Donegal/W. Tyrone	Donegal	H031 697	170+	11
Black Head (headland)	An Cionn Dubh	Ir. An Cionn Dubh [logainm.ie]	Black Head is at the northern outer extremity of Belfast Lough, facing Orlock Point on the opposite shore. It is the site of an important lighthouse. The name comes from the black basalt cliffs and contrasts with White Head, a white limestone promontory a few kilometres to the west, which gives its name to the town of Whitehead.  This name is recorded as Blackhead on logainm.ie, rather than Black Head as on OSNI maps.	—————	Antrim	J48 93	—	15
Black Head (headland)	Ceann Boirne	Ir. Ceann Boirne [GÉ], 'headland of Burren'	Black Head is at the NW corner of Co. Clare and at the southern outer extremity of Galway Bay. The English name Black Head is rather unusual as the typical rock there is light grey limestone, and it is unrelated to the Irish name, Ceann Boirne.	—————	Clare	M15 12	—	51

Black Hill	An Cnoc Dubh	A name coined in English	Referred to as <i>Blackmoor Hill</i> or <i>Blackamore Hill</i> in 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century sources. <a href="#">The form <i>An Cnoc Dubh</i> is provided here as a translation into Irish of "Black Hill". It is not to be understood as an attested historical form.</a>	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O041 090	602	56
Blacksod Point (headland)	<b>Gob an Fhóid Duibh</b>	Ir. Gob an Fhóid Duibh [logainm.ie]	Blacksod Point is near the southern extremity of the Mullet Peninsula. It is located in the townland of Blacksod, which also gives its name to the vast expanse of Blacksod Bay.	—————	Mayo	F65 18	—	22
Blackstairs Mountain	An Charraig Dhubh	Ir. An Charraig Dhubh [logainm.ie], 'the black rock'	Caher Roe's Den is a cave on the SW ridge of this peak. A jutting pinnacle at this place is called Sthurra [MacNeill, 225]. Caher Roe's Den is named after Cathaoir na gCapall of the O'Dempsey family from Laois. After he was dispossessed, he turned rapparee and stole horses. He was hanged at Maryborough (Port Laoise) in August 1735. The Den is reputed to hold his treasure. However, Máire MacNeill remarks: "We doubt if Cathaoir na gCapall ever had to take refuge there. The cave-dwelling abductor, the owner of treasure in the bowels of the mountain, was not, we are sure, the eighteenth century raparee, but an ancient deity, possibly the remote divine ancestor of the Leinstermen, Cathair Már." Local people used to climb to Caher Roe's Den on "Mountain Sunday", the last Sunday of July [MacNeill, 225-27].	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S810 448	735	68
Blackstairs Mountains (range)	Na Staighrí Dubha	Ir. na Staighrí Dubha [GÉ], 'the black stairs'	The highest point in this range is Mount Leinster (795m). The Blackstairs Mountains form the boundary between Co. Carlow and the northern part of Co. Wexford. These counties are not noted for their mountains, yet Mount Leinster is considerably higher than any mountain in Co. Cork, for instance. An early population group of the south-east recorded by Ptolemy c. 150 A.D. are the <i>Brigantes</i> . The same name also occurs in Roman times in Northern England, and another closely related name is <i>Brigantii</i> , an early people who inhabited NW Spain. However, rather than seeing these peoples as ethnically related and/or as devotees of the goddess Brigantia (later Christianised as Brigit), as has often been suggested, we should perhaps regard the term as a simple allusion to their living in an upland region ('hill-dwellers'). Such a term would certainly have been appropriate for the inhabitants of the high ground away from the coast in the counties of Wexford, Carlow and Kilkenny, including the Blackstairs Mountains.	—————	Carlow / Wexford	—————	—	68

Blasket Islands	Na Blascaodaí	Ir. Na Blascaodaí [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	The Blasket Islands are usually counted six in number: Great Blasket, Beginish, Inishtooskert, Tearaght, Inishvickillane, Inishnabro. Great Blasket is the only one of these ever to have held a sustainable population in historic times. The last islanders left in 1957 after a number of poor seasons for fishing and two fatal accidents.	—————	Kerry	—————	—	70
Bleantasour Mountain	Cnoc Bhléantas Odhar	prob. Ir. Cnoc Bhléantas Odhar [logainm.ie‡], 'hill of Bleantasour'	Bleantasour and Bleantasourmountain are townlands in the parish of Seskinan. <i>Cnoc Bhléantas Odhar</i> is given as the Irish form of the latter at logainm.ie. Most of the townland names containing the word "mountain" in this part of Co. Waterford refer not to summits but to areas of mountain pasture.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S236 088	402	75
Bloody Foreland (hill)	<b>Cnoc Fola</b>	Ir. Cnoc Fola [OSI], 'hill of blood'	The Irish name <i>Cnoc Fola</i> only applies to the hill and not the headland, which is called <i>An Reannach Rua</i> [ET]. <i>Cnoc Fola</i> may refer to the blood of the Fomorian giant Balor Bailcbhéimneach, killed here by his grandson. According to legend, Balor dwelt on Tory Island. The English name, Bloody Foreland, denotes both the hill and the promontory.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B834 323	314	1
Bloody Foreland (headland)	<b>An Reannach Rua</b>	Ir. An Reannach Rua [DUPN], 'the red promontory'	Bloody Foreland marks the NW corner of Ireland. In Irish it is <i>An Reannach Rua</i> , a name also anglicised as Ranaghroe Point. Another headland located about 1km to the SW is Rinardaliff Point, Ir. <i>Rinn an Aird Dealbha</i> (DUPN).	—————	Donegal	B81 34	—	1
Blue Stack Mountains (range)	<b>Na Cruacha</b>	Ir. Na Cruacha [logainm.ie], 'the stacks'	The highest point in this range is Croaghgorm (674m). The Blue Stack Mountains are located NW of the Barnesmore Gap. Many peaks in this range have <i>cruach</i> as their first element and here it is used as a general word for a peak or mountain. It is probably the only area in Ireland where <i>cruach</i> does not strictly denote a mountain with a triangular profile.	—————	Donegal	—————	—	11
Boggeragh Mountains (range)	An Bhograch	Ir. An Bhograch [GÉ], 'the boggy place'	The highest point in this range is Musheramore (644m). Two peaks are mentioned in the local proverb 'Ceo ar Mhuire is Clárach lom, an comhartha soininne is fearr ar domhan', 'Mist on Musheramore and Claragh clear is the best sign of good weather in the world'. Dinneen gives a longer, more poetic name for Musheramore: <i>Muisire na Móna Móire</i> , 'Muisire of the great bog'. Moin Mhór appears to be an obsolete name for the line of hills extending east from Musheramore, comprising the Boggeragh Mountains and Nagle's Mountains.	—————	Cork	—————	—	79/80

Bohaun	Bothán	Ir. Bothán [OSI], 'little hut'		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	M006 559	424	38
Bohilbreaga	Buachaill Bréige	prob. Ir. Buachaill Bréige [PDT], 'false shepherd' (a cairn or rock resembling human figure)		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C760 002	478	8
Bolaght Mountain			It is not certain whether Bolaght represents <i>Both Leachta</i> , 'hut of the monument' [TNCT] or <i>Buaileacht</i> , 'herd of cows, dairying place' [OSNB]. In the absence of any archaeological evidence for either a hut or burial monument, the latter seems more likely.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H259 766	345	12
Bolus	<b>Cnoc Bhólais</b>	Ir. Cnoc Bhólais [logainm.ie], poss. 'hill of the round lump' [PDT]	This peak is on a headland which runs out between St. Finan's Bay and Ballinskelligs Bay. It is possible that the name originally applied to Bolus Head, which is recorded as Canboles in 1595 on Mercator's map of Ireland. Canboles probably represents Ir. <i>Ceann Bhólais</i> .  See Bolus Head regarding the meaning of <i>bolus</i> .	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V399 635	410	83
Bolus SW Top	<b>Cnoc Bhólais (mullach thiar theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Bolus / Cnoc Bhólais.		Iveragh NW	Kerry	V388 625	284	83
Bolus Head (headland)	<b>Ceann Bhólais</b>	Ir. Ceann Bhólais [GÉ], poss. 'headland of the round lump' [PDT]	This headland runs out between St. Finan's Bay and Ballinskelligs Bay. It is recorded in 1595 on Mercator's map of Ireland as <i>Canboles</i> , which probably represents Ir. <i>Ceann Bhólais</i> .  The element <i>bolus</i> is probably the English word denoting a round mass, ultimately from medieval Latin. Such a learned name is plausible given that Bolus Head was a landmark for seafarers with an importance beyond its immediate locality.	—————	Kerry	V383 616	—	83
Bones, The			A rocky arete between Carrauntoohil and Beenkeeragh.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V800 847	959	78
Boolatin Top*	Cnoc Bhuaile Aitinn*		This peak is a western spur of Keeper Hill.	Shannon	Tipperary	R804 662	440	59

Borlin (pass, motor)	Barr an Ghlinne	poss. Barr an Ghlinne [PDT], 'top of the valley'	The name refers to the upper part of the Coomhola river valley. People also talk of 'going over Borlin' to describe the route from Kilgarvan south to Kealkill or Coomhola. The engineering of the road on the Cork side will be appreciated particularly by any cyclists climbing from Coomhola, as the curves keep the gradient remarkably constant. Set dancers will be familiar with the Borlin set, which consists of three polkas, a slide and a hornpipe. <i>Borlin</i> is pronounced with the stress on the first syllable. It is surprising that there is no accepted Irish version of this name so close to the Cúil Aodha Gaeltacht. It was recorded as <i>Barlen</i> by Sir William Petty in the Down Survey, c.1654, and as <i>Borlane</i> on the Grand Jury Map of Co. Cork in 1811. The first element is almost certainly Ir. <i>barr</i> , 'top, head'. The second element is less certain. <i>Barr an Ghlinne</i> or <i>Barr an Ghleanna</i> would make sense, but there seems to be no trace of the lenited g- in anglicised forms. A local road sign has <i>Barrghleanna</i> , with rather non-standard grammar, but it supports <i>gleann</i> / <i>glinn</i> as the second element.f	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork / Kerry	W039 650	367	85
Bóthar na gCloch (Ir.) (pass, motor)	Bóthar na gCloch	Bóthar na gCloch 'road of the stones / the stony road'	This pass, which connects Camp with Aughills, is unnamed on OS/OSi maps, but the name is well-known locally. It passes between Caherconree (situated to the east) and Lack Mountain (to the west).	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q716 053	285	71
Boughil	Buachaill Finnleithid	Ir. Buachaill Finnleithid [OSI], 'cowherd of Finlehid'	The mountain is described in c. 1750 by the anonymous author of 'A History of Kerry' (Royal Irish Academy MS 24K43) as "Sliafvionleahid, a spacious good mountain in the barony of Dunkieron but more remarkable for the report of having a cowboy or herd on it that never eats, drinks or sleeps, but still found standing, taking a view of the numerous flocks of cattle on said mountain. This is in truth but a stone standing of an end on a place from which there is a full prospect of the rest of said mountain, and att a distance seems to some going by, to be a man, as being much of that shape and size, and is called Buachaill Finnleithid, meaning the aforesaid herd" (quoted in TH iv, 29, see also 31). Derreenfinlehid is a townland on the road from Moll's Gap to Sneem. Kerry's Buachaill has a number of Irish companions and at least two Scottish ones in Glen Coe, the wellknown peaks Buachaille Etive Mòr and Buachaille Etive Beag.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V842 765	631	78
Boultypatrick	<b>Buailte Pádraig</b>	Ir. Buailte Pádraig [OSI], 'Patrick's dairying places'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G968 980	429	11

Boviel Top*	Cnoc na Botha Maoile*		Boviel is a townland in the parish of Dungiven.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C736 091	454	8
Bran Scultair	Bran Scultair	Ir. Bran Scultair [OSI], meaning uncertain	Máire MacNeill, discussing the customs associated with Caher Roe's Den, reports: "Lesser piles along the top of the mountain-ridge are called after Fionn's dog, Bran, which is said to have leaped from one pile to another" [MacNeill, 225]. <i>Bran Scultair</i> and the nearby <i>Dho Bran</i> appear to be two such names, though their precise meaning is not clear.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S785 401	504	68
Brandon (or Mount Brandon)	<b>Cnoc Bréanainn</b>	Ir. Cnoc Bréanainn [GÉ], 'Brendan's hill'	Named Brandon Mountain on OS maps. Brandon is the only one of Kerry's 3,000 foot peaks located outside the Reeks. It is strongly associated in tradition with St. Brendan the Navigator, from whom it gets its name. The story of St. Brendan, who set sail from Ireland in a boat of wood and leather and found new lands to the west, was popular in many countries of medieval Europe. The mountain was the focus of a pilgrimage, which probably goes back to a time before both St. Brendan and the arrival of Christianity altogether. Its importance may be due to the fact that, being so far west and so high, it is the place where the sun can be seen the latest as it sinks below the horizon. Named Brandon Mountain on OS Discovery map. Called <i>Sliabh nDaidche</i> in <i>Beatha Bhréanainn</i> , St. Brendan's Life, where it is written that he spent three days on the mountain and that he was visited by an angel. It is described as being surrounded by the ocean, which fits well with the topography of Mount Brandon. Alan Mac an Bhaird has ingeniously interpreted <i>mons Aitche</i> as 'mountain of Faithche'. Brandon stands in Faha townland. For the archaeology of this mountain, including the Benagh promontory fort, the Saints' Road, the pilgrimage tradition and the links with St. Brendan, see Archaeology Ireland Heritage Guide No. 29 (published March 2005). For the pilgrimage tradition and customs associated with Brandon, see Máire MacNeill, The Festival of Lughnasa, 101-05. For further information on the name <i>Sliabh nDaidche</i> , see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q460 115	952	70
Brandon Far North Top	<b>Cnoc Bréanainn (mullach i gcéin</b>	For origin of name, see Brandon.		Brandon Group	Kerry	Q459 129	840	70

	thuidh)							
Brandon Hill	Cnoc Bhréanail	Ir. Cnoc Bhréanail [OSI], 'hill of Bréanal'	This is the highest point in Co. Kilkenny. Brandonhill is also the name of a townland split between the parishes of Graiguenamanagh and The Rower and between the baronies of Gowran and Ida. There is also a townland named Brandondale in the parish of Graiguenamanagh. The anglicisation "Brandon" seems to derive from the similarity of the element <i>Bréanal</i> to the forename <i>Bréanainn</i> , which in turn is usually anglicised as Brendan, or Brandon in the case of the mountain in Kerry. As <i>Bréanainn</i> is agreed to be a borrowing from Brittonic, cf. Welsh <i>brenin</i> 'king', it seems logical to look to Brittonic for a closer match for <i>Bréanal</i> , such as the Welsh word <i>brenhinol</i> meaning 'royal'. However, if such an adjective was part of the original name, it is clear that it is treated as a noun in the form <i>Cnoc Bhréanail</i> from the genitive inflection, and there are no known royal associations to support this suggestion.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S697 402	515	68
Brandon North Top	<b>Cnoc Bréanainn (mullach thuidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Brandon.	Climbers who follow the Faha Ridge and stick to the crest will eventually emerge on the summit ridge near the grassy top of this peak. In clear conditions it commands a spectacular view of the Faha Ridge.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q461 122	891	70
Brandon Peak	<b>Barr an Ghéaráin</b>	Ir. Barr an Ghéaráin [OSI], 'top of the fang'	From the vicinity of Cloghane church there is a strange optical illusion whereby this peak seems higher than the summit, though it is actually over 100m lower.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q472 095	840	70
Brandon South Top	<b>Faill na nDeamhan</b>	Ir. Faill na nDeamhan [TCCD], 'cliff of the demons'	Máire MacNeill comments on the place-names around Brandon as follows: "From An Seabhac's compendium of the place-names of the district we learn that several places on the mountain have names suggestive of myths which recur at other Lughnasa sites, e.g. <i>Macha an Mhíl</i> (the Beast's Pasture), <i>Faill na nDeamhan</i> (the Demons' Cliff), <i>Com na Caillighe</i> (the Hag's Recess), <i>Loch na Mná</i> (the Woman's Lake), <i>Cnoc an Tairbh</i> (the Bull's Hill), etc." [MacNeill, The Festival of Lughnasa, 105] <i>Faill na nDeamhan</i> on Brandon is paralleled by <i>Log na nDeamhan</i> (Lugnademon) on Croagh Patrick.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q468 107	790	70
Brassel Mountain	Cnoc Breasail	Ir. Cnoc Breasail [TH] or Breasail [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of raddle'	The Ordnance Survey Name Book suggests that Breasail is a man's name, but a connection with raddle, the red dye traditionally used to mark sheep, seems more likely.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V830 823	575	78



Braulieve [McT] or Brauslieve [OG] (range); see also Arigna Mountains	Braidshliabh	Ir. Braidshliabh [HDGP], poss. 'plunder mountain'	The highest point in this range is Carrane Hill (458m).	—————	Leitrim / Roscommon / Sligo	—————	—	26
Bray Head (headland and hill)	Ceann Bhreagha	Ir. Ceann Bhreagha [logainm.ie], 'head(-land) of Breagha'	The name is of the same origin as Bray and Bray Head in Co. Wicklow.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V334 737	239	83
Breifne or Breffni [logainm.ie] (district)	Bréifne	Ir. Bréifne [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	<p>The highest point in this area is Cuilcagh (665m). Historically, Bréifne covers parts of Cavan, Leitrim and neighbouring counties. In Gaelic Games, Cavan is known as the 'Breifne County'.</p> <p>Breifne was originally the name of a population group, later transferred to the region they inhabited. The interpretation 'people of the looped territory' seems to be based on the use of the word <i>breifne</i> as a common noun meaning 'a hole, a ring, a hoop' (Dinneen). No other interpretation has gained general support, but it is unclear how this name arose or what was envisaged as a 'looped territory'.</p>	—————	Cavan / Fermanagh / Leitrim	—————	—	26/27/ 34
Brickany	Breicneach	Ir. Breicneach [TCCD], 'speckled place'	This hill, located in the townland of Ballynane, is unnamed on OS Discovery map but named on the old ½" series and on road atlases.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q632 022	374	71
Bricklieve Mountains	An Bricshliabh	Ir. An Bricshliabh [logainm.ie], 'the speckled mountain'	This range of hills is located between Lough Arrow and Ballymote. The neolithic cemetery of Carrowkeel, consisting of a complex of passage tombs, is sited on the Bricklieve Mountains. Despite their relatively low height, these hills are remarkably rugged.	Bricklieve / Curlew	Sligo	G753 117	321	25
Broaghnabinnia	Bruach na Binne	Ir. Bruach na Binne [OSI], 'verge of the peak'	Ó Ciobháin gives <i>Beann</i> , 'peak', as the true name of this mountain. This is confirmed by Arthur Young's description in 1766 of the view from Killarney's Upper Lake: "Mac Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, with their broken points; Baum [i.e. Beann], with his perfect cone; the Purple Mountain, with his broad and more regular head; and Turk [Torc]..." Apparently the name <i>Bruach na Binne</i> really belonged to a feature a few miles to the W overlooking the Bridia Valley	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V801 814	745	78

			and was mistakenly applied to this peak by the sappers.					
Brockagh Mountain	Sliabh na Brocaí	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh na Brocaí [PDT], 'mountain of Brocach or place of badgers'	Brockagh is a townland in the parish of Derrylossary. Price derives this name from <i>Brocach</i> , 'place frequented by badgers' [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T108 990	557	56
Brockagh Mountain NW Top	Sliabh na Brocaí (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Brockagh Mountain.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T106 998	548	56
Brockagh Mountain SE Top	Sliabh na Brocaí (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Brockagh Mountain.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T125 985	470	56
Broemountain	Breo	Ir. Breo [logainm.ie], poss. 'cut' or 'division' [PDT]	Broemountain is a townland split between the parishes of Lickoran and Seskinan. Ir. <i>breo</i> means 'fire', 'flame', 'torch', etc., but there is no evidence to suggest that it can denote a beacon, nor that a beacon existed on Broemountain. One possibility is that the name refers to the declivity between the summit and the peak just 1m lower located 1km to the SW. In Welsh <i>briw</i> means 'cut' or 'wound'. This seems apt given that the two peaks are bisected by a path passing from NW to SE. The valley on the SE side is Glen Trusnaun, also seems to allude to this crossing (Ir. <i>trasnán</i> , 'transverse piece'). See also Knocknabro and Inishnabro in Co. Kerry, and Brow Head in Co. Cork.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Waterford	S144 066	429	74
Brougher Mountain	Bruachar	Ir. Bruachar [DUPN], 'edge/brink'	The townland of Brougher gets its name from the hill. The name meaning 'edge' or 'brink' may reflect the fact that Brougher Mountain stands on the border between Tyrone and Fermanagh.	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Ferm/Tyr	H349 528	317	18
Brow Head (headland)	Ceann Bró	Ir. Ceann Bró [logainm.ie], poss. 'headland of the gash' [PDT]	Brow Head is 4km E of Mizen Head, on the other side of Barley Cove. It is at the western end of the same long, thin peninsula on which the village of Crookhaven is situated at the eastern end. It is the	—————	Cork	V76 23	—	88

			southernmost point on the mainland of Ireland. The rocks have remarkable wide fractures which may be the origin of the name, cf. Broemountain, Inishnabro, Knocknabro.					
Brown's Hill			This peak is on or near the boundary between the townlands of Cloghervaddy (par. Kiltееvoge) and Tawnawully Mountains (par. Donegal). Any information on the Irish name of this hill would be welcome.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H025 893	498	11
Bruse Hill	Sliabh Brúis	Ir. Sliabh Brúis [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the hostel'	There are cairns near summit. The name is associated with a place called <i>Brú Clochair</i> or <i>Cúil Clochair</i> [Philip O'Connell, "The Topography of the Loch Ramor Region," Breifne iii, no. 10, 231-64 and iii, no. 12, 443-8].	North Midlands	Cavan	N316 980	260	34
Bryantang or Bryantang Brae (pass, motor)		prob. Northern English dialect Brant Tang [PDT], 'steep tongue (of land)'	This pass connects Carrickfergus with Straid and Ballynure. Slievetrue (Carn Hill) is situated to the south-west Slimero to the north-west. The name <i>Bryantang</i> occurs as a minor name applying to a steep valley on the Carrickfergus side and as a townland in the parish of Ballynure. There is also a stream called Bryantang Water which flows through Straid. Bryantang is understood locally as the name of this pass. It is probably a name coined in English, as no name is recorded in Irish and Carrickfergus was a stronghold of the English in Norman times. John de Courcy built a castle there in the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century and made it his base in East Ulster. Therefore, the English language has the longest continuous history in this part of Ulster. <i>Bryantang</i> can be compared with <i>Brunt Tongue</i> , <i>Brunt Knott</i> , <i>Brant Street</i> and <i>Brant Fell</i> in Cumbria, where <i>brant</i> / <i>brunt</i> is a dialect word meaning 'steep' [DLDPN]. It is also found in Scots. Many of the knights who supported de Courcy were from Cumbria and Lancashire.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J360 902	270+	15
Búcán (Ir.)	Búcán	Ir. Búcán [TR], 'spur'	The element <i>búc</i> seems to be related to the dialect word <i>buc</i> , meaning 'point, summit' found in Southern France in mountain names, e.g. <i>Buc Pointu</i> . Walks: for a walk taking in <i>Búcán</i> and <i>Binn Bhán</i> (Maumturkmore), see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 9297.	Maamturks	Galway	L852 607	550	37
Buckoogh	Boc Umhach	Ir. Boc Umhach [OSNB], 'eminence rich in copper'		North Mayo	Mayo	F995 017	588	31

Bulbin	Cnoc Bulaba	Ir. Cnoc Bulaba [CMcG], 'hill' + unknown element)	There may be a connection between this name and those of two other peaks in Inishowen, Bulbinmore ( <i>Bolbain Mhór</i> ) and Bulbinbeg ( <i>Bolbain Bheag</i> ).	Inishowen	Donegal	C357 422	494	3
Bull Point (headland)	Gob an Tairbh	Ir. Gob an Tairbh [PNNI 7], 'headland of the bull'	Bull Point is a very rocky headland at the western end of Rathlin Island. A lighthouse is situated half-way down the cliffs. The lighthouse is a good viewpoint from which to observe the sea birds which nest on the cliffs and pinnacles in the early summer, especially guillemots, razorbills, puffins, fulmars and kittiwakes.	—————	Antrim	D08 50	—	5
Bull Rock, The (island)	An Tarbh; Teach Doinn	Ir. An Tarbh [logainm.ie], 'the bull'; Teach Doinn [logainm.ie], 'Donn's house'	This rocky island was known as <i>Teach Doinn</i> (Old Ir. <i>Tech Duinn</i> ) in early Irish tradition. Donn was the god of the dead, and his house was synonymous with the Otherworld. Local sailors believed that the cries of dead souls waiting to travel to the Otherworld could be heard when they passed by the Bull Rock.	—————	Cork	V40 40	93	84
Bullaunmore	An Bullán Mór	prob. Ir. An Bullán Mór [PDT], 'the big round hollow'		North Mayo	Mayo	G007 086	388	23/31
Bunmore	An Bun Mór	Ir. An Bun Mór [logainm.ie], 'the big bottom'	Bunmore West and East are townland names. However, William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) shows 'Bonmore' also a hill-name. This is unusual in that Ir. bun, 'bottom, base' would not be expected in a hill-name. This may be due to confusion of bun with binn, 'peak'. Has been called Ballycroy Hill.	North Mayo	Mayo	F814 115	243	22
Bunnacunneen	<b>Binn Uí Chuinneáin</b>	Ir. Binn Uí Chuinneáin [logainm.ie], 'Kinnane's peak'	The anglicised form Bunnacunneen appears to be a corruption. It would suggest an original Irish name *Bun an Choinín, which would mean 'the end or tail of the rabbit', but the true name is Binn Uí Chuinneáin, 'Kinnane's peak'. Walks: for a route to the summit from the SW, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 54-55.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L939 577	575	38
Bunnacunneen South Top	<b>Bun an Choinín (mullach theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Bunnacunneen / Binn Uí Chuinneáin.		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L941 573	539	38
Bunnacunneen SE Top	<b>Bun an Choinín (mullach thoir theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Bunnacunneen / Binn Uí Chuinneáin.		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L947 562	479	38

Burren (district)	Boirinn	Ir. Boirinn [logainm.ie], 'rocky place'	<p>The highest point in the Burren is Slieve Elva (344m). The Burren is internationally known for its limestone landscape and was designated a UNESCO Geopark in 2015. It is a classic example of what geologists term a karst landscape. In the 17th century, one of Cromwell's generals, Edmund Ludlow, gave the following sinister report regarding its natural resources: "After two days' march... we entered the Barony of Burren, of which it is said, that it is a country where there is not water enough to drown a man, wood enough to hang one, nor earth enough to bury him." Nevertheless, this seemingly inhospitable landscape turns out to be remarkably fertile and varied when viewed close up. The Burren has about three quarters of all the native wild plants which in Ireland.</p> <p>It seems to be a general assumption that the name <i>Boirinn</i>/Burren always denoted the same large area to which it is applied today. However, Burren is also the name of a barony and a village near Bell Harbour, also called Mortyclogh. Furthermore, most of the other instances of the name elsewhere in Ireland are small, being single hills or townlands. There is, therefore, a possibility that the name originally referred to this small settlement, was then applied to the barony in which it was located, and finally was extended slightly to cover the area of karst landscape. The counties of Louth and Mayo are named after equally unassuming settlements which were of local importance in the early Middle Ages. Either way, it is likely that Ir. <i>boireann</i> (genitive form <i>boirne</i>) is etymologically related to the French word <i>borne</i> meaning 'milestone' or 'boundary stone'. <i>Borne</i> does not have any Latin antecedent and may well be of Gaulish (and therefore Celtic) origin.</p>		Clare		—	51
Burren	Boireann	prob. Ir. Boireann [PDT], 'rocky place'		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W377 789	380	79
Butter Mountain; Slievenamuck	Sliabh an Ime	Ir. Sliabh an Ime [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the butter'	The name 'Butter Mountain' is not a reference to EU surpluses. It probably comes from the practice of burying butter to preserve it. It was used by people who tended cattle in the mountains during the summer [Micheál Ó Mainnín]. The name Butter Mountain was marked at the summit on the 1st edition of the OS 6 inch map (1834), but on the 1859 revision it had been shifted to the north. The name Slievenamuck was not on the 1st edition at all, but appeared on the 1859 map on the low ground south	Mourne Mountains	Down	J275 279	500	29

			of this peak (near the Deer's Meadow). On the latest editions of both the 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 maps this name has been moved north to the summit itself. All of the changes since 1834 are somewhat doubtful, and since Slievenamuck first appeared on low ground rather than on a peak, there is a strong suspicion that is simply a variant form of Slieve Muck (a peak south of the Deer's Meadow) which has been wrongly placed.					
Bweeng Little		For origin of name, see Bweengduff.		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W465 908	414	80
Bweengduff			Whilst the origin of this unusual name, along with Bweeng Little, is unclear, they are almost certainly related to the nearby settlement of Bweeng (Ir. <i>Na Boinn</i> ) and the townlands of Beennamweel East and West. One possibility is that Boinn is a corruption of Ir. muing, 'rushy area', and this explanation would fit well with its application to an upland areas of moderate height in Bweeng Little and Bweengduff.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W468 903	416	80
Cadger's Pass, The (pass, foot)			This pass connects Omeath and Ravensdale and is situated between Clermont Carn and Carnavaddy. The name is recorded on the Táin Way published by EastWest Mapping. The text also refers to the Cadger's Path, presumably denoting the whole route, which was "used by herring sellers to bring fish caught in Carlingford Lough to market in Dundalk". These names are not recorded on OS/OSi maps.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J109 148	390+	36
Caha	Cnoc na Ceachan	Ir. Cnoc na Ceachan [OSi], poss. 'hill of the gorge'	Ceacha is not a word to be found in Irish dictionaries. O'Donovan noted its similarity to <i>ceachair</i> , which can mean 'quagmire', and the Caha plateau, dotted with hundreds of pools and lakes, is notoriously wet and difficult to cross. Locals say that there are as many lakes as days of the year. O'Donovan's suggestion merits serious consideration. However, in view of the growing evidence for an early Brittonic language in Ireland, this name is best explained as follows: it is likely that the name <i>An Cheacha</i> (fem. noun) originally referred neither to an individual peak nor to a range, but to a steep, narrow gorge at the upper end of the Baurearagh valley. The word is only known through this place-name and two others near Dunmanway in West Cork: Caha River and the townland of Ardcahan (Ir. <i>Ard Ceachan</i> ), but appears to be	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V853 586	608	85

			cognate with Welsh <i>ceg</i> , 'throat, mouth, orifice', which incidentally is also a feminine noun. The English word gorge also means 'throat'. The suspicion that the name applied originally to a topographical feature distinct from the range is confirmed by the fact that the name appears as a simplex (just <i>An Cheacha</i> ), not following a generic e.g. <i>sliabh</i> , <i>sléibhte</i> or the like. The name was, no doubt, later transferred to the range, a change probably facilitated by cartographers equating Ir. <i>An Cheacha</i> with Eng. Caha Mountains. The individual peak named Caha (Ir. <i>Cnoc na Ceachan</i> ), despite being only a minor bump on the shoulder of Coomnadiha, is so called because of its location right at the head of this gorge. The geography of the Baurearagh valley and the Caha gorge, essential to understanding this name, is now unfamiliar to all but the handful of remaining inhabitants and avid hillwalkers. Always remote, the valley is now hardly ever visited, largely due to the construction in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century of the Tunnels Road from Bonane to Glengarriff, which ascends the ridge SW of Releagh to Turner's Rock without entering the valley at all. "Out of sight, out of mind".					
Caha Far SE Top	Cnoc na Ceachan (mullach i gcéin thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Caha.	Unlike Caha itself, this peak is located on the main ridge of the range.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V860 520	555	85
Caha Mountain Pass (pass, motor)	Bealach na Ceachan*	For origin of name, see Caha.	The N71 crosses this spectacular pass between Bonane and Glengarriff. It crosses the watershed near Turner's Rock, situated between Esk Mountain (to the east) and Baurearagh Mountain (to the west). It affords panoramic views of Bantry Bay and environs to the south, and the Sheen Valley to the north, with more distant views of MacGillycuddy's Reeks. The road was opened in 1842 to replace the track over the Priest's Leap and was known at the time as "The New Line". There are three short rock tunnels on the Kerry side and one long tunnel of 170m at the summit.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V905 603	312	85
Caha Mountains (range)	An Cheacha	Ir. An Cheacha [logainm.ie], prob. 'the gorge' [PDT]	The highest point in this range is Hungry Hill (685m). Huge swirling patterns like waves are very characteristic of the sandstone in the Caha Mountains, particularly on Knockatee and in the southern section between Glengarriff and Castletownbere. These patterns, which bear testimony to the violent folding of the mountains, are remarkable and attractive seen from a distance, but	—————	Cork / Kerry	—————	—	84/85

			<p>close up this landscape often makes for very challenging walking, as the snaking lines reveal themselves as a series of small buttresses or "benches". When the walker's direction of travel is against the lines of weakness, it can be hard going to tackle the benches head-on, but trying to go with the natural line of the rock can sometimes lead towards dangerous cliffs, as on the north side of Hungry Hill. As for the name, <i>ceacha</i> is not a word to be found in Irish dictionaries. O'Donovan noted its similarity to <i>ceachair</i>, which can mean 'quagmire', and the Caha plateau, dotted with hundreds of pools and lakes, is notoriously wet and difficult to cross. Locals say that there are as many lakes as days of the year. In the past I was inclined to give serious consideration to O'Donovan's suggestion. However, in view of the growing evidence for an early Brittonic language in Ireland, this name is best explained as follows: it is likely that the name <i>An Cheacha</i> (fem. noun) originally referred neither to an individual peak nor to a range, but to a steep, narrow gorge at the upper end of the Baurearagh valley. The word is only known through this place-name and two others near Dunmanway in West Cork: Caha River and the townland of Ardcahan (Ir. <i>Ard Ceachan</i>), but appears to be cognate with Welsh <i>ceg</i>, 'throat, mouth, orifice', which incidentally is also a feminine noun. The English word gorge also means 'throat'. The suspicion that the name applied originally to a topographical feature distinct from the range is confirmed by the fact that the name appears as a simplex (just <i>An Cheacha</i>), not following a generic e.g. <i>slabh</i>, <i>sléibhte</i> or the like. The name was, no doubt, later transferred to the range, a change probably facilitated by cartographers equating Ir. <i>An Cheacha</i> with Eng. Caha Mountains. The individual peak named Caha (Ir. <i>Cnoc na Ceachan</i>), despite being only a minor bump on the shoulder of Coomnadiha, is so called because of its location right at the head of this gorge. The geography of the Baurearagh valley and the Caha gorge, essential to understanding this name, is now unfamiliar to all but the handful of remaining inhabitants and avid hillwalkers. Always remote, the valley is now hardly ever visited, largely due to the construction in the 19<sup>th</sup> century of the Tunnels Road from Bonane to Glengarriff, which ascends the ridge SW of Releagh to Turner's Rock without entering the valley at all. "Out of sight, out of mind".</p>					
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Caha SE Top	Cnoc na Ceachan (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Caha.	Unlike Caha itself, this peak is located on the main ridge of the range.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V857 581	585	85
Caher	Cathair	Ir. Cathair [OSI 1:25,000], 'stone ring-fort'	According to Ó Cíobháin, this mountain is also known as <i>Cathair na Féinne</i> , 'stone fort of the Fianna'.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V792 839	100 1	78
Caher Mountain	Cathair	Ir. Cathair [logainm.ie], 'stone ring-fort'	This is the highest peak on the Sheep's Head Peninsula.	Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V793 380	338	88
Caher West Top	Cathair (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Caher.	Caher has three distinct tops, though only two have sufficient prominence to be listed here.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V789 840	975	78
Caherbarnagh	An Chathair Bhearnach	Ir. An Chathair Bhearnach [OSI], 'the gapped fort'	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 211-12) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Caherbarnagh on Latiaran Sunday in late July.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W192 871	681	79
Caherbarnagh NW Top		For origin of name, see Caherbarnagh.	The name Glanaprehane probably refers to the steep glen N of Caherbarnagh rather than this peak.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W188 876	668	79
Caherbla	Cathair Blá; Cathair Bhláth	Ir. Cathair Blá [logainm.ie], poss. 'stone ring-fort of the plain'; Cathair Bhláth [TCCD], 'stone ring-fort of flowers'	An Seabhac reports hearing from a shanachee that the correct name was Cathair Bhláthnaide, 'Bláthnaid's stone fort'. Bláthnaid was the daughter of the king of the Isle of Man. Cú Chulainn and Cú Roí fell out over who would have her hand. See Caherconree.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q724 052	586	71
Caherconree	Cathair Conraoi	Ir. Cathair Conraoi [OSI], 'Cú Roí's stone ring-fort'	A narrow but easily passable ridge connects this peak to its higher neighbour, Baurtregaum. Caherconree is named after a stone fort situated two-thirds of the way up its western flank, overlooking the mountain road called <i>Bóthar na gCloch</i> ('road of the stones'). This is an inland promontory-fort, consisting of a natural projecting ledge surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, the fourth side being defended by a stone wall. In legend this is the fort of Cú Roí mac Daire, hero of Munster, who was able to make it spin around at night to perplex any attackers looking for the entrance. The best known story connected with it relates how Cú Chulainn attacked the fort with the aid of Blathnaid, the daughter of the king of Man, whom Cú Roí had taken, none too willingly, for his wife. Blathnaid taunted Cú Roí that his fort was too small for such a magnificent chieftain as himself, and when the walls were down during the	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q733 073	835	71

			construction of bigger fort, she poured milk in a stream (now the Finglas River, from Ir. <i>An Fhionnghlaise</i> , 'the white stream') as a signal to Cú Chulainn that the moment was right to attack. For a fuller account of the story, see <i>The Dingle Peninsula</i> by Steve MacDonogh, pp. 31-33. Nor is this the hill's only legendary association. The summit is known as Fin Mac Cool's Table, while a rock feature on the northern ridge connecting to Gearhane is called Fin Mac Cool's Chair.					
Cahernageeha Mountain	<b>Sliabh Chathair na Gaoithe</b>	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chathair na Gaoithe [PDT], 'mountain of Cathair na Gaoithe'	Cahernageeha is a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane, whose name means 'stone fort of the wind'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V539 613	499	84
Cairngaver	Carn Gabhair	Ir. Carn Gabhair [PNNI 2], 'the goat's cairn'	Cairngaver is the highest point in the Craigantlet Hills between Belfast and Bangor. The name refers to a cairn on the summit, which must once have been of considerable size. However, it appears to have been robbed out, leaving only a high ringshaped bank. The summit is shaded by a grove, open enough to permit good views of the Ards and Strangford Lough, in which Scrabo Tower features prominently. One would expect Carn Gabhair to yield an anglicised form like *Cairngore in Ulster or *Carngower elsewhere. The actual anglicised form Cairngaver suggests that the second element could be <i>geamhar</i> , 'corn in the blade', 'corn-grass' (Dinneen), but <i>gabhar</i> , 'goat', seems more likely. If so, the pronunciation is similar to Welsh <i>gafr</i> , 'goat'.	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J454 765	217	15
Camaderry Mountain	Sliabh Cham an Doire	Ir. Sliabh Cham an Doire [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Cam an Doire or the bend of the oak-wood'	Camaderry or Sevenchurches is a townland in the parish of Derrylossary. It includes several ecclesiastical buildings that made up the monastic city of Glendalough.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T081 980	698	56
Camenabologue (pass, foot)	Céim na mBulóg	Ir. Céim na mBulóg [PNCW], 'step/pass of the bullocks'	This route connects Glenmalure with the Glen of Imaal. Camenabologue is also the name of a townland on the east side (Glenmalure side) in the parish of Knockrath. The interpretation <i>Caimín na mBallóg</i> at logainm.ie seems rather unlikely, considering the landscape and the historical forms, and Price's interpretation has been preferred here. There was a path approaching from the west side called Black Scar. This name, seemingly coined in English, may contain <i>scar</i> as a variant of English	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T021 967	690+	56

			<i>scarth</i> meaning 'pass'. The pass is also referred to in the name Conavalla, a peak which overlooks the head of Glenmalure. Conavalla is from Ir. <i>Ceann an Bhealaigh</i> , 'head of the pass' (PNCW).					
Camenabologue (peak)	Céim na mBulóg	For origin of name, see Camenabologue (pass).		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T023 959	758	56
Camenabologue SE Top	Céim na mBulóg (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Camenabologue (pass).		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T037 954	663	56
Camelough Mountain; Slieve Girkin	Sliabh gCuircín	poss. Ir. Sliabh gCuircín [PDT], 'mountain of the (cock's) comb'	Summit situated in the townland of Cross. Had an army base on the summit, dismantled around 2001. The second element of the alternative name Slieve Girkin is suggestive of <i>cuircín</i> , 'crest' or 'comb', which would fit well with the crinkly appearance of the summit when seen from Camelough, but no Irish forms have been found to confirm this.	Cooley/Gullio n	Down	J050 253	423	29
Caoinkeen	An Caincín	Ir. An Caincín [T6000], 'snub nose or turned-up nose'	The name refers to the ridge running north from Knockboy which is abruptly truncated in a cliff.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W010 646	692	85
Cape Clear; Bill of Cape Clear (headland)	Ceann Cléire	Ir. Ceann Cléire [GÉ], 'headland of Cléire'	This is the western tip of Clear Island.	—————	Cork	V93 20	—	88
Cappaghbaun Mountain East			Cappaghbaun Mountain is properly the name of a lower mountain to the SW. Scalp is a lower mountain to the N. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Shannon	Clare	R677 922	378	52
Carbat Gap (pass, motor)	<b>An Carbad Mór</b>	Ir. An Carbad Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great boulder'	The R252 crosses this pass between <i>Baile na Finne</i> / Fintown and <i>Droichead Ghleann Léithín</i> / Glenleheen Bridge, on the way to Doochary. The road runs through a narrow defile on the Doochary side. The name implies a boulder or group of rocks, which perhaps once stood on the pass (as with Corrabut Gap in Co. Carlow), but there is no single prominent boulder nowadays. There has been a great deal of quarrying in the area. The boulder on a hill above the top of the pass is not relevant to this question as it was placed there only recently after works to straighten the road.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B911 032	185	11

Carhoo Hill	<b>Cnoc na Ceathrún</b>	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Ceathrún [PDT], 'hill of an Ceathrú or the quarter'	Eask Tower, an old signal tower, is located on the summit of Carhoo Hill. Ballymacadoyle Hill is a lower height further west.	Dingle West	Kerry	V438 983	184	70
Carn Hill	Cnoc an Chairn	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Chairn [PDT], 'hill of the cairn'	Located N of the Glenshane Pass, between Carntogher and Benbradagh.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C750 078	448	8
Carn Mountain	Sliabh an Chairn	Ir. Sliabh an Chairn [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the cairn'	There is now no trace of a significant cairn at the summit.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J288 260	588	29
Carnanelly	Carnán Aichle	Ir. Carnán Aichle [DUPN], 'little cairn of the look-out point'	The element aichill also occurs in Glenelly, at the head which Carnanelly stands. Patrick McKay suggests that the look-out point in both names may be the mountain of Carnanelly itself (DUPN).	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H675 921	562	13
Carnanelly West Top	Carnán Aichle (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Carnanelly.		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H664921	505	13
Carnavaddy	Carn an Mhadaidh	Ir. Carn an Mhadaidh [LL], 'cairn of the dog'	The summit cairn is indicated as an antiquity on the Discovery map but the summit itself is nameless. The name Carnavaddy is given on the Táin Way map guide. Carrickrawor ( <i>An Chreig Ramhar</i> [LL]), Slievetrasna, Slievestucan and the Castle are marked as satellite peaks or slopes of this mountain. Corraikit ( <i>Corr an Chait</i> ) is a townland to the east, on the north side of the Windy Gap. [OSI]	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J113 138	475	36
Carnaween	<b>Carn an Mhaoín</b>	Ir. Carn an Mhaoín [Seaghán 'ac Meanman], 'cairn of the hero'	The hero referred to in the name <i>Carn an Mhaoín</i> is Diarmuid Ó Duibhne, a well-known character in the Fionn Cycle of tales. There is a local tradition of climbing this peak on the first Sunday in June, known as <i>Lá Charn an Mhaoín</i> . This information comes from the writings of Seaghán 'ac Meanman of Glenties (1886 – 1962). Many thanks to Ciarán Ó Duibhín for drawing our attention to this. Go raibh míle maith agat, a Chiaráin! This peak is in the townland of Disert (par. of Inver) and is named Craig on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS 6" map.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G876 891	521	11
Carncormick	Carn Chormaic	prob. Ir. Carn Chormaic [PDT], 'Cormac's cairn'	The triangulation pillar on the summit stands on the remains of a cairn.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D169 143	436	9

Carnearny	Carn Éireann	Ir. Carn Éireann [DUPN], 'Ériu's cairn'	The hill derives its name from a cairn at the summit, and there is also a townland called Carnearny. Neither is named on the Discoverer map. <i>Ériu</i> is a sovereignty goddess embodying Ireland. <i>Éire</i> is the Modern Irish form of this name. See Arderin in Slieve Bloom, which has a similar origin. Unfortunately, the cairn is overgrown and the formerly excellent view of Lough Neagh has been totally blocked by newly planted conifers. Tobernaveen Hill is a slightly lower hill to the west. Carnearny is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters as the site of a battle in 912 A.D. where the local chieftain Loingsech Ua Lethlobhair (Lawlor) was defeated by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath of Tyrone [LNP].	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J176 927	319	14
Carnsore Point (headland)	Ceann an Chairn	Ir. Ceann an Chairn [GÉ], 'headland of the cairn'	Carnsore Point marks the SE corner of the island of Ireland. Carnsore is a hybrid name consisting of Ir. <i>carn</i> , 'cairn' + Norse possessive <i>s</i> + Norse <i>aurr</i> 'beach, bank, headland'. The addition of English point makes the name tautological and adds a third language. Norse <i>aurr</i> is also found in names of other headlands on the east coast, including Greenore Point (Co. Wexford), Greenore Point (Co. Louth) and probably Cahore Point (Co. Wexford) [Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, ISTI].	—————	Wexford	T12 04	—	77
Carntogher	Carn Tóchair	Ir. Carn Tóchair [DUPN], 'cairn of the causeway'	The causeway referred to may be that mentioned in <i>Táin Bó Cuailnge</i> . Conchobar, King of Ulster, sends his son throughout the kingdom to rouse the warriors to battle. He passed across a causeway before arriving in the valley of Dungiven. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 148-49) for details of the festive assembly on Carntogher.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C796 061	464	8
Carntreena	<b>Carn Traonach</b>	Ir. Carn Traonach [OSI], perhaps 'cairn of corncrakes'	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 140-42) for details of the festive assembly on <i>Carn Traonach</i> and <i>Cnoc na Bealtaine</i> .	Donegal NW	Donegal	B888 252	425	1
Carrafull			Named Garrafull on Bald's map of Mayo, but this variant does not seem to be confirmed by other sources.	North Mayo	Mayo	F871 247	269	23
Carran	An Carn	prob. Ir. An Carn [PDT], 'the cairn'	There is a substantial cairn on the summit which gives the hill its name.	Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W052 678	604	85
Carran Far NE Top	An Carn (mullach i gcéin thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W066694	561	85

Carran Far North Top	An Carn (Mullach i gcéin thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W056 702	506	79
Carran NE Top	An Carn (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W066 694	561	85
Carran South Top	An Carn (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W055 671	567	85
Carranarah	An Chailleach Mharbh	Ir. An Chailleach Mharbh [LME], 'the dead hag'	"The hill of Carranarah, which, immediately behind the town of Foxford, rises to a height of 600 feet above the lough - the winter level of the lough itself being 42 feet - commands a good view of Loughs Cullin and Conn, and of the mountains lying around its northern shores, and generally of the poor, wretchedly- cultivated, but romantic country lying around Foxford." (James Fraser, Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland, 1844). This peak is named Curanary on Bald's Map of Mayo (1830). The name Carranarah is marked on the 25" to the mile map, but there is no indication of any monuments. Any information on the origin of the name would be welcome.	Ox Mountains	Mayo	G286 029	197	31
Carrane Hill (or Corran)	Cnoc an Chorráin	Ir. Cnoc an Chorráin [logainm.ie], 'hill of the sickle'	Carrane Hill is the highest point in a range of hills known as the Arigna Mountains, or as Braulieve (sometimes Brauslieve) from Ir. <i>Braidshliabh</i> , 'plunder mountain'. The latter name does not appear on OSI maps but is still remembered in the area. These hills straddle the Sligo/Leitrim border, except for a chunk in the south belonging to Roscommon. An early alternative name recorded in <i>Bethu Pátraic</i> (The Life of St. Patrick) is <i>Sliab hÚa n-Ailella</i> , 'mountain of the descendants of Ailill'. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 183-84) for details of the festive assembly on the mountain.	Arigna Mountains	Sligo	G845 206	458	26
Carrauntoohil	Corrán Tuathail	Ir. Corrán Tuathail [GÉ], 'Tuathal's sickle' [OSNB])	Just as the summit of Ireland's highest mountain is often covered in mist, its name is shrouded in uncertainty. Unlike some lesser peaks, such as Mangerton or Croagh Patrick, it is not mentioned in any surviving early Irish texts. P.W. Joyce suggests that meaning of this name is 'inverted reaping hook' and that this sense can be appreciated from the middle of the Hag's Glen. He proposes that the reaping hook is inverted in the sense that it is convex rather than concave [INP, vol. i, p. 6]. The serrated ridges which run up the north face of	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V803 844	103 9	78

			<p>Carrauntoohil are certainly amongst its most distinctive features and are therefore likely to have given name to the mountain. However, the image of a 'convex reaping-hook' is a very odd and complex one on which to base a place-name, and the use of <i>tuathal</i> to mean inverted, while found in dictionaries, seems to be without parallel in other Irish place-names. It seems more likely that the second element is simply the personal name <i>Tuathal</i> as John O'Donovan believed. This forename was common in Medieval Ireland and is the basis of the surname <i>Ó Tuathail</i> (O'Toole). It also occurs in <i>Lios Tuathail</i> (Listowel, Co. Kerry) and <i>Carraig Thuathail</i> (Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork), which the Flanagans interpret in both cases as a personal name (Irish Place Names). Intriguingly, one of the earliest accounts to mention Ireland's highest mountain, written by Isaac Weld in 1812, refers to it as 'Gheraun-tuel', which suggests that the first element was not <i>corrán</i>, but rather <i>géarán</i>, 'fang', which is found in the name of several other Kerry mountains. On the basis of this one reference, it is difficult to say whether this represents an earlier form of the name or whether it was a corruption. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.</p>					
Carrick Mountain			<p>The name of this hill is documented in various forms, such as Carrigmurrely in 1756 and Carrickmacreily in 1795. It is fairly certain that the second element is a personal name, but the forms are too diverse to specify which name. Price mentions the possibility that it is Ó Murghaile.</p>	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T233 941	381	56
Carrickashane Mountain			<p>Carrickashane is mentioned in PNCW under Mucklagh townland, but no interpretation is given. <i>Carraig an tSionnaigh</i> is possible.</p>	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T078 860	508	62
Carrickbyrne Hill	Carraig Bhraín	Ir. Carraig Bhraín [logainm.ie], 'Bran's rock'	<p>Carrickbyrne Hill, 7 miles east of New Ross, may be the modern name of <i>Aird Leamhnachta</i>, a height which is the subject of a Dindshenchas poem, in which it is said to be in <i>Uí Cheinnselaig</i> (HDGP). See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 227-28) for details of the festive assembly which took place on the Carrickbyrne Hill on 'Rock Sunday' or 'Fraughan Sunday' in mid-July. A grassy sward on its summit is called the Green Loft.</p>	South Wexford	Wexford	S830 248	234	76

Carricktriss Gorse			Located in the townland of Mullenbeg. Carricktriss Gorse is the highest point in the Walsh Mountains. It is unusual that the element Gorse has been added to this name, but the most likely explanation is the simple one: gorse is abundant on this hill and was probably even more abundant before conifers were planted here. The Ordnance Survey Letters for Kilkenny explain the name as "Carrick-Trost ( <i>Carraig a Triost</i> ) from "Carrick" as above [a rock] and "Troste" a crack or fissure."	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S483 291	314	75
Carrigalachan				Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S790 427	463	68
Carrigalougha	Carraig an Locha	Ir. Carraig an Locha [logainm.ie], 'rock of the lake'		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W148 718	423	79
Carrigan Head (headland)	Cionn an Charraigín	Ir. Cionn an Charraigín [logainm.ie], 'headland of the carrageen moss'	There is a signal tower on the level ground on top of the cliffs, built by the British Admiralty in 1805 at the time of the Napoleonic Wars.	—————	Donegal	G56 74	—	10
Carriganine (rock and pass, motor)	Carraig an Eidhinn	Ir. Carraig an Eidhinn [logainm.ie], 'rock of ivy'	The R571 crosses this pass between Tuosist and Lauragh. Knockanoughanish lies to the west and Knockreagh to the east. The name refers to a boulder at the summit of the pass. By extension ti is also applied to the pass.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V805 605	190+	84
Carrigatuke	Carraig an tSeabhaic	Ir. Carraig an tSeabhaic [DUPN], 'rock of the hawk'	Carrigatuke is in Armaghbrague townland. It is the highest point in the group of hills known as <i>Sliabh Fúait</i> [OG]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 157-60) for details of the festive assembly on Carrigatuke.	Cooley/Gullion	Armagh	H903 321	365	28
Carrigawaddra	Carraig an Mhadra	prob. Ir. Carraig an Mhadra [PDT], 'the dog's rock'	This peak is a south-eastern outlier of Crohane.	Mangerton	Kerry	W060 820	425	79
Carrigeenamronety	Carraigín na mBróinte	prob. Ir. Carraigín na mBróinte [PDT], 'rock of the querns'		Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R701 160	401	73



Carrigfadda	An Charraig Fhada	Ir. An Charraig Fhada [logainm.ie], 'the long rock'		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W242 430	313	86/89
Carrigleirim	Carraig Liatroma	Ir. Carraig Liatroma [PNCW#], 'rock of Liatroim or the grey ridge'	Price has a good deal of information on this name: "Pronounced Corrigh-leirim. The name of the hill which forms the northern spur of Sorrel Hill. It is quite well known, though it is not on the O. S. map. The old track which crossed the mountains between Douce Mountain and Gravale must have passed close to it... There is a cairn of stones on the hill" [PNCW]. He also proposes this place as the identification for <i>Liathdruim</i> , mentioned in the 12th century <i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> , suggesting it was of some importance.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O048 140	408	56
Carriglineen Mountain	Sliabh Charraig Linnín	Ir. Sliabh Charraig Linnín [OSI], 'mountain of Carraig Linnín'	Price suggests that Carriglineen may derive rather from Ir. Carraig Glinnín, 'rock of the little glen'.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T118 912	455	56
Carrignabinnia	Carraig na Binne	Ir. Carraig na Binne [OSI], 'rock of the peak'		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R850 237	822	74
Carrignagower	Carraig na nGabhar	Ir. Carraig na nGabhar [PND], 'rock of the goats'	A nearby point is marked Carrignagower, height 2478 ft., on the 1924 6" map. Named Knocknalingady in Claude Wall's book Mountaineering in Ireland, from the nearby townland of Coolnalingady.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S311 122	767	75
Carrigroe	An Charraig Rua	prob. Ir. An Charraig Rua [PDT], 'the red rock'	"Carrigroe is a small hill eight miles inland from the sea, which commands a widespread view of the coastal plain between Courtown and Wexford Harbour and looks westward over the pleasant countryside surrounding Ferns... On the last Sunday of July, known as Fraughan Sunday, people went to the hill to pick berries... On top of the hill is a cleft rock called the Giant's Bed" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', p. 229).	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S793 415	495	68
Carrigroe Hill	Cnoc na Carraige Rua	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Carraige Rua [PDT], 'hill of the red rock'		North Wexford	Wexford	T092 498	232	69
Carrigvore	An Charraig Mhór	Ir. An Charraig Mhór [PNCW#], 'big rock'		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O123 102	682	56
Carroll's Hill			This peak is on a spur extending between Glendossaun and Glenafelly.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N225 020	482	54

Carron Mountain	Sliabh an Chairn	Ir. Sliabh an Chairn [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the cairn'	There is a substantial cairn at the summit.	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R608 178	440	73
Carronadavderg	Carn an Daimh Dheirg	Ir. Carn an Daimh Dheirg [LL], 'cairn of the red ox'	Carronadavderg is the highest point in the Drum Hills (Ir. <i>Drom Fhinín</i> [LL]). Canon Power says of this height: "This carn is erroneously marked as <i>Sliabh Grainn</i> on old maps. A remarkable eminence visible for many miles in three directions. A wild legend accounts for the name. Fionn and a contemporary giant had a difference as to the ownership of a certain red bull. In the heat of the dispute the rival proprietors seized each a horn of the beast and pulled the creature in twain."	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	X174 869	301	82
Cashel Hill	Cnoc an Chaisil	Ir. Cnoc an Chaisil [OSI], 'hill of an Caiseal or the stone ring-fort'	<i>An Caiseal</i> / Cashel is the name of a settlement south of the hill, and also a townland. "The townland is named from the earth- and stone-banked 'ringfort' or cashel surrounding the old cemetery in Caiseal Ard / High Cashel. This is probably an Early Christian religious site (TR, 72)." Walks: for a route to the summit from the SW, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 30.	South Connemara	Galway	L800 436	311	44
Cashlaundrumlahan	Caisleán Dhroim Leathan	prob. Ir. Caisleán Dhroim Leathan [PDT], 'castle of the broad ridge'	Cashlaundrumlahan is the highest point on the Galway side of Slieve Aughty, though Maghera in Clare is the culmination of this range.	Shannon	Galway	M586 048	358	52
Cashloura*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Cashloura. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W210 485	298	85/89
Castle Hill	An Caisleán	Ir. An Caisleán [logainm.ie], 'the castle'	As this peak is rather far from any castle (at Castledrum or Castlemaine), it may be simply named from its commanding position. It is located in the townland of Shanakeal (par. Kilgarrylander).	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q756 063	600	71
Castleconor*			This peak is SW of Glendelour and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Castleconor is a townland in the parish of Offerlane.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N282 023	407	54
Castlequin*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Castlequin. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V470 821	361	83

Caunoge	Cánóg		This name is rather puzzling. Ir. cánóg means 'puffin', but there seems to be no other instances of its use as a generic in place-names.	Glenbeigh Horsehoe	Kerry	V582 800	502	83
Cavanagh's Gap (pass, foot)			This gap connects the Glen of Imaal with Corragh. There is also a spot marked as "Site of Cavanagh's Camp" on the District Map of Wicklow, about 1½ km away to the south-west on the slopes of Lobawn. The valley leading to the gap is marked as Red Scar on the 1:30,000 map of Lugnaquilla & Glendalough from East-West Mapping. Any information on the origin of these names would be welcome.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S990 977	520+	56
Chimney Rock Mountain	Sliabh an Aoire	Ir. Sliabh an Aoire (?) [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the shepherd'	Granite was quarried on the northern slopes of this mountain. Mourne granite is typically grey and of high quality. Vast quantities used to be exported for construction. The streets and docks of Liverpool were built of Mourne granite. Walter Harris refers to a peak called Slieve Neir in 'The Antient and Present State of the County of Down' (1744), which may well be an earlier Irish name for Chimney Rock Mountain. This is probably derived from Ir. <i>Sliabh an Aoire</i> , 'mountain of the shepherd', which links it with Ballaghanery (Ir. <i>Bealach an Aoire</i> , 'pass of the shepherd'), the townland on the western flanks of this peak (PNNI 3, p. 129). Both names preserve the memory of <i>Boirche</i> , the mythical shepherd of the Mourne Mountains ( <i>Beanna Boirche</i> ). It seems very likely that <i>Boirche</i> is the Irish form of <i>Barrex</i> , a Celtic divinity equated with Mars by a Roman inscription at Carlisle. <i>Barrex</i> seems to mean 'the highest' or 'he of the heights', cf. Ir. <i>barr</i> 'top'. Bloody Bridge and the ruined church of St. Mary's are in Ballaghanery townland.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J364 257	656	29

Church Mountain; Slieve Gad	Sliabh gCod	Ir. Sliabh gCod [logainm.ie], 'mountain of [obscure element]'	This mountain is first mentioned under the name <i>Sliabh an Chodaigh</i> , 'mountain of the covenant' in a tale dating from before the 12th century. Subsequently the name appears as <i>Sliabh gCod</i> or similar, which is obscure in meaning, unless it is simply a corruption of the earlier form. "The site is pre-Christian. There are the remains of a large cairn on top of the mountain. The stones have evidently been scattered into irregular heaps. There is a partially cleared space in the middle, in which there are the foundations of a building, apparently a small ancient church.... Lewis (Topog. Dictionary, 1837, s.v. Donard) says that numerous pilgrims resort to the church on the top of the mountain to visit a well which is close to the walls. This well is still known, and I have heard it called St. Gad's Well by local people" [Price, PNCW]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 96-101) for details of the mountain pilgrimage.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	N949 012	544	56
Claggan Mountain NE Top	Sliabh na Cloigne (mullach thoir thuidh)	Ir. Sliabh na Cloigne [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the skull or skull- shaped top'	Note that this peak is higher than Claggan Mountain itself. Claggan Mountain (383m) is named Knocknatintree on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). Claggan Mountain NE Top, however, is unnamed on Bald's map.	North Mayo	Mayo	F858 011	501	30
Claggan Mountain West Top	Sliabh na Cloigne (mullach thiar)	Ir. Sliabh na Cloigne [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the skull or skull- shaped top'		North Mayo	Mayo	L832 995	365	30
Clare Island	Cliara	Ir. Cliara [GÉ], meaning uncertain	After Achill, Clare Island has the highest mountains of any Irish island, Knockmore being 462m high. Clare Island was the subject of a detailed nature survey organised by Robert Lloyd Praeger under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy over period of three years (1909-11). Praeger gathered 100 scientists from a wide range of disciplines and together they identified over 8,500 organisms, more than one hundred of which were previously unknown to science. In 1991 the Academy commissioned a new survey of the island. When the Ordnance Survey mapped the island in the 1830s, they made a muddle of the townland names, which Nollaig Ó Muraíle, discussing changes to land boundaries in Ireland, described as follows: "But I have never seen any instance quite as drastic as that which occurred on Clare Island a century ago, where the whole townland pattern was utterly rearranged. The names		Mayo		—	30

			remained the same, but the locations changed completely. It is interesting to note that even now, a full century later, most people on the island still go by the old boundaries and layout; they are vaguely aware of the new dispensation, but ignore it for most purposes (Gaelic Ireland c.1250-c.1650, Land Lordship and Settlement, p. 242)."					
Claragh Mountain	Clárach	Ir. Clárach [Oxford Irish Quotations], 'flat-topped (mountain)'	Mentioned in the saying 'Ceo ar Mhuire is Clárach lom, an comhartha soinne is fearr ar domhan', 'Mist on Musher and Claragh is the best sign of good weather in the world'. There is a hill-fort on the summit of Claragh.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W250 891	452	79
Clear Island	Cléire	Ir. Cléire [GÉ], meaning uncertain	Clear Island is the most southerly inhabited area in Ireland. Only the Fastnet Rock lies further south. It is connected by ferry with Schull and Baltimore. It is one of a small number of islands with names ending in -re / -ra for which Nollaig Ó Muraíle has suggested a possible pre-Celtic origin. They include <i>Árainn</i> / Aran (earlier <i>Áru</i> or <i>Ára</i> ), <i>Clíara</i> / Clare Island, <i>Dairbhre</i> / Valentia and <i>Reachlainn</i> / Rathlin (earlier <i>Rechru</i> ).	—————	Cork	—————	—	88
Clermont			This name, like Clermont Carn, records the association with Lord Clermont of Ravensdale, whose residence was Ravensdale Park in the early 19th century.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J099 171	444	36
Clermont Carn; Black Mountain	Carnán Mhaighréid Náir	Ir. Carnán Mhaighréid Náir [HU], 'cairn of noble Margaret'	Marked as Black Mountain on the Discovery map. The more common name, Clermont Carn, appeared on the old ½" map. This name records the association with Lord Clermont of Ravensdale, whose residence was Ravensdale Park in the early 19th century.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J099 157	510	29/36 A
Clermont Carn NE Top	Carnán Mhaighréid Náir (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Clermont Carn		Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J103 166	448	36
Cliffs of Moher (coastal feature)	Aillte an Mhothair	Ir. Aillte an Mhothair [GÉ], 'cliffs of the ruin/thicket'	These are the highest vertical cliffs in Ireland, reaching a height of 214m near O'Brien's Tower. They stretch for about 14km northwards from Hag's Head.	—————	Clare	—————	—	51
Clogher Head (headland)	Ceann Chlochair	Ir. Ceann Chlochair [GÉ], 'headland of the rocky place'	Clogher Head is at the northern end of a 18km-long stretch of sandy beaches which begins at	—————	Louth	O17 84	—	36

			Gormanstown and includes Mosney, Laytown, Bettystown, Baltray and Termonfeckin.  The headland also gives its name to the village of Clogherhead.					
Cloghernagh	Clocharnach	Ir. Clocharnach [PNCW], 'stony place'		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T057 919	800	56
Clogherny Top	Cnoc na Clocharnaí*		This peak is named after the townland of Clogherny Glebe, which is in the parish of Bodoney Upper. Clogherny Top is on the watershed which forms the boundary between the parish of Bodoney Upper and Lower.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H589 908	408	13
Cloghervaddy*			Cloghervaddy is a townland in the parish of Kiltreevoe.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H027 902	402	11
Cloghmeen Hill			This peak is in the townland of Disert (par. of Inver) and is unnamed on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS 6" map. Any information on the Irish name of this hill would be welcome.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G856 874	429	11
Cloghornagh or County Rock (boundary stone and pass, motor)	Cloch Theorannachta	poss. Ir. Cloch Theorannachta, 'stone of boundary-marking'	A minor road between Sperrin and Park crosses this pass and, in doing so, crosses from Co. Tyrone to Co. Derry. Meenard Mountain is situated to the east and Sawel Mountain to the west. Cloghornagh and County Rock appear to be different names for the same boundary stone at the summit of the pass. The Irish form <i>Cloch Theorannachta</i> is only proposed tentatively here, but something derived from Ir. <i>teorainn</i> , 'boundary', seems likely in the context.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Tyrone	H639 975	330	13
Clogrennan Hill	Cnoc Chloch Grianáin	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Chloch Grianáin [PDT], 'hill of Cloch Grianáin or stone of the sunny spot'	This is the highest point in Slieve Margy. The name Clogrennan Hill does not appear on OS maps but is confirmed by sources such as Richard Griffith's Geological and Mining Report on the Leinster Coal District (1814), which states that the River Dinan "has its source near the summit of Clogrennan-Hill." Clogrennan is a townland straddling the Laois/Carlow border and also a district. On the summit plateau is also Rossmore Bog, Rossmore being a townland in the parish of Killeslin, barony of Slievemargy. This hill appears to be the location of <i>Temair Mairge</i> (the Tara of Margy) mentioned in <i>Lebor na hUidre</i> and the Yellow Book of Lecan.	South Midlands	Laois	S669 740	336	61

Clomantagh Hill	Cnoc na Cloiche Mantaí	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Cloiche Mantaí [PDT], 'hill of An Chloch Mhantach or the gapped stone'	The name Clomantagh Hill is given by Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh in <i>Cois Feoire</i> . The word <i>mantach</i> is usually applied to teeth. It means 'gummy' or 'gaptoothed'. It appears to be Brittonic due to the retention of -ant-, as this regularly develops to -éad- in modern Irish. Clomantagh is a parish in the barony of Crannagh. The Irish form of this name is <i>An Chloch Mhantach</i> [logainm.ie].	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S333 654	349	60
Clondermot Hill	Cnoc Chlann Diarmada	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Chlann Diarmada [PDT], 'hill of Clann Diarmada or Diarmuid's progeny'	The name Clondermot Hill is referred to numerous times in the Ordnance Survey Memoir for the parish of Clondermot. It is odd that the name does not appear on OSNI maps. Has been called Corrody Hill.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C434 128	220	7
Cloonacool*			Cloonacool is a townland in the parish of Achonry. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G455 199	440	24
Cluidaniller West Top	<b>Cnoc an Iolair (mullach thiar)</b>	Ir. Cnoc an Iolair [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'hill of the eagle'	The highest peak on the island of Aranmore. The anglicised form suggests an alternative name, <i>Clúid an Iolair</i> , 'the eagle's nook'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B654 158	227	1
Cnoc an Bhráca (Ir.)	Cnoc an Bhráca	Ir. Cnoc an Bhráca [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the rough ground'	On reaching Cnoc an Bhráca when traversing the eastern Reeks, Cruach Mhór, the Big Gun and the ridge between come into full view.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V858 854	731	78
Cnoc an Chuillinn (Ir.)	Cnoc an Chuillinn	Ir. Cnoc an Chuillinn [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the steep slope'		MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V823 833	958	78
Cnoc an Chuillinn (Ir.) East Top	Cnoc an Chuillinn (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Cnoc an Chuillinn.	Located mid-way between Cnoc an Chuillinn itself and Maolán Buí.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V828 834	926	78
Cnoc Bólais (Ir.)	Cnoc Bólais	prob. Ir. Cnoc Bólais [Penelope Durell], 'hill of the cow-pasture'	There is a signal tower at the highest point on Dursey in the townland of Tillickafinna. It seems likely that this hill was called <i>Cnoc Bólais</i> , since Penelope Durell records this name in <i>Discovering Dursey</i> with the meaning 'beacon hill'. Although the translation seems incorrect ( <i>bólas</i> is probably related to dairying, from <i>bó</i> , 'cow'), this clearly links the name with the signal tower. A cliff nearby to the north called Foilbolus supports this.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V472 404	252	84
Cnoc Breasail (Ir.)	<b>Cnoc Breasail</b>	Ir. Cnoc Breasail [TH], 'hill of raddle'	This peak, unnamed on the Discovery map, is a satellite of Knocknagantee. Lough Keimaneigh is near the summit.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V653 725	591	78/83

Cnoc Íochtair (Ir.)	Cnoc Íochtair	Ir. Cnoc Íochtair [OSI 1:25,000], 'lower hill'	The first peak on the northern side of Coomloughra.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V785 859	747	78
Cnoc Mordáin (Ir.)	Cnoc Mordáin	Ir. Cnoc Mordáin [logainm.ie], 'hill of Mordán'	<i>Mordán</i> is a wizard connected in folklore with this hill [TR]. The name is very suggestive of the Welsh <i>Merddyn</i> (Merlin). On his map of Connemara, Tim Robinson gives the name of the summit as <i>An Anacair</i> . This appears to mean "the unevenness", but given the rough terrain all around such a name would be rather pointless. More likely it is from Ir. <i>ancair</i> , "anchorite", "hermit", referring to the summit cairn. It is common for prominent cairns to be imagined as immobile human figures, cf. Boughil Rock ("the shepherd"), <i>An Sagart</i> ("the priest") and numerous instances of <i>Fear Bréige</i> ("scarecrow"). Walks: for a route around Binn Bhuí, S of Cnoc Mordáin, see Walking in Connemara, 3.2. For a walk along the ridge (named Derryrush to Kilkieran, rather than Cnoc Mordáin), see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 28-29.	South Connemara	Galway	L864 377	354	44
Cnoc na Bánóige (Ir.)	<b>Cnoc na Bánóige</b>	Ir. Cnoc na Bánóige [TCCD], 'hill of the grassy patch'		Central Dingle	Kerry	Q548 048	641	70
Cnoc na Bánóige North Top	<b>Cnoc na Bánóige (mullach thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Cnoc na Bánóige.	This hill is a small rise on the plateau east of Commanare Lakes.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q552 061	445	70
Cnoc na dTarbh (Ir.)	Cnoc na dTarbh; Srón	Ir. Cnoc na dTarbh [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the bulls'	Ó Ciobháin also gives the alternative name <i>Srón</i> [TH], 'nose'.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V862 850	655	78
Cnoc na gCapall (Ir.)	Cnoc na gCapall	Ir. Cnoc na gCapall [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the horses'	The first of three peaks on the ridge to the west of Boughil.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V834 767	639	78
Cnoc na Stuaice (Ir.)	Cnoc na Stuaice	Ir. Cnoc na Stuaice [TCCD], 'hill of the peak'	This is the first peak on a ridge rising NE from Inch.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q666 029	483	71
Cnoc na Toinne (Ir.)	Cnoc na Toinne; An Caisleán Geal	Ir. Cnoc na Toinne [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the wave'	Ó Ciobháin also gives the alternative name An Caisleán Geal [TH], 'the bright castle'. The path known as Bóthar na Gíge or the Zig-Zags attains the ridge near the summit of Cnoc na Toinne.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V811 833	845	78



Cnoicín an tSeabhaic (Ir.)	Cnoicín an tSeabhaic	Ir. Cnoicín an tSeabhaic [www.gaeltalk.net], 'little hill of the hawk'	This peak, located in the townland of Cill Leice Fórabháin, is unnamed on OS maps. The old lighthouse stands on this hill.	Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V972 222	160	88
Cock Mountain	Sliabh an Choiligh	Ir. Sliabh an Choiligh [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the cock'	There is a veritable aviary hereabouts: Cock Mountain has neighbours named Hen Mountain, Eagle Mountain and Pigeon Rock Mountain.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J253 268	504	29
Col of Despondency, The (saddle)			This saddle in the northern section of the Maamturk Mountains lies between Glenglosh and Glencraff, but is not widely used as a pass. It does not seem to have a local name in either English or Irish (but any information on this would be welcome). <i>The Col of Despondency</i> is a hill-walker's name connected with the annual Maamturks Challenge Walk. It was coined for practical purposes by Simon Stewart who was involved as an organiser in preparing information for the participants in the challenge walk and, to his surprise, the name has since won wider acceptance. It is not marked on OSi maps, however. The name refers to the fact that walkers usually reach this point very tired and now face a substantial climb to reach the last cluster of peaks before descending to the finish at Leenane. There is, therefore, a strong temptation to give up at this point.	Maamturks	Galway	L857 582	250+	37
Collin Top	Collann		Along the east coast of Ireland there is a cluster of names anglicised as "Collin"/"Collon", apparently from Irish <i>collann</i> , meaning 'a hill, height or top', a word known only from place-names. See also Big Collin (Co. Antrim) and Collon Hill (Co. Wicklow). They may ultimately show the same root as Lat. <i>collis</i> , Fr. <i>colline</i> and Eng. <i>hill</i> . A connection with Welsh <i>cwlen</i> 'hat' is also possible.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D218 168	429	9
Collon Hill			This hill is unnamed on OS maps, but it is mentioned in the Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland: "Collon-hill, 3¼ miles south-south-west of Wicklow, 782 feet." James Fraser describes in more detail in A Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland: "Two miles to the seaward of Kilboy bridge [near Kilbride] is the Hill of Collon. It attains an elevation of 782 feet and is remarkable as rising considerably over the lower hills with which the surface of the country is varied; and from it an extensive view of the coast and country around are obtained." The townlands of Cullen Upper and Lower appear to have the same name in a variant spelling. For origin of name, see also Collin Top and Big Collin (Co. Antrim). Has been called Castletimon Hill.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T302 867	238	62

Colly	An Bheann Mhór	Ir. An Bheann Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big peak'	Overlooks Ballaghisheen (Ir. <i>Bealach Oisín</i> , 'pass of Oisín' from the north. A ridge to the north connects with Meenteog on the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. This is one of several peaks named <i>An Bheann/Bhinn Mhór</i> on the Iveragh Peninsula. Colly may be an anglicised form of an alternative name. There are several names mentioned by Ó Ciobháin with the element <i>collach</i> , lit. 'a boar', but referring to boulders. It is possible that this is explained by a local pronunciation of Ir. <i>cloch</i> , 'stone'. This may be the origin of Colly, but there are other possibilities.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V650 807	679	78/83
Comeragh Mountains (range)	Sléibhte an Chomaraigh	Ir. Sléibhte an Chomaraigh [logainm.ie], 'mountains of the ravined place'	The highest point in this range is Fauscoum (792m). There are glacial cooms gouged all around the flanks of this range: Coummahon, Coumtay, Coumfea, Coumalocha, Coumlara, Coumduala, Coum Iarthar, Coum Gaurha and Coumshingaun. The steep walls of Coumshingaun offer some of the best rock-climbing in the southern half of Ireland. Referred to by Charles Smith as the mountains of Cummeragh in 1746 [The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford]. The place-name <i>An Comarach</i> refers not to the mountains but to a valley on their SE side. Joyce explains this as follows: "In the parish of Kilrossanty in Waterford, there is a valley into which several glens converge, each carrying a stream from the surrounding mountains. The word comar or cummer, in one of its significations, is applied to the meeting of streams or glens; and this valley has got the very appropriate name of Comeragh, a place of comars or confluences. Moreover, it was in former days an important place, and as such, gave name to the Comeragh mountains by which it is surrounded." [INP, vol. ii, p. 4] However, the mountains were also known as na Cumaracha, a name found in <i>Leabhar Muimhneach</i> and <i>Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Súilleabháin</i> , and as the usual meaning of <i>cumar</i> in Munster is 'ravine' rather than 'confluence', this suggests the massif was named from the many ravines which cut into it, rather than from a single place.		Waterford		—	75
Commaun Beg*			Commaun Beg is a townland in the parish of Templederry. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	R927 657	403	59

Common Mountain	Sliabh Chamáin	Ir. Sliabh Chamáin [logainm.ie], poss. 'mountain of the crooked place'	The nearby townland of Roechrow also appears to get its name from a hill (poss. Ir. <i>Ruachruach</i> , 'red stack').	Donegal SW	Donegal	G709 859	500	10
Conavalla	Ceann an Bhealaigh	Ir. Ceann an Bhealaigh [PNCW#], 'head of the road/pass'	The second part of the name refers to the old road ( <i>bealach</i> ) which led from the west over the mountains into Glendalough.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T039 972	734	56
Coney Island or Inishmulclohy	Inis Uí Mhaolchluiche	Ir. Inis Uí Mhaolchluiche [logainm.ie], 'O'Mulclohy's island'	Coney Island forms a partial barrier between the inner waters of Sligo Harbour and the outer waters of Sligo Bay. It also lies between the peninsulas of Rosses Point and Cúil Iorra. It is possible to wade out to the island at low tide on a 3km-long path which starts in the townland of Scardan.	—————	Sligo	—————	—	16
Conigar	<b>An Coinigéar; Maolach</b>	Ir. An Coinigéar [OSI], 'the warren'	It seems that Conigar is the name applied to the south-western peak (566m) which overlooks Borlin, whilst <i>Maolach</i> , meaning 'bald hill', is the northeastern peak overlooking Gougane Barra.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W060 628	566	85
Connemara (district)	<b>Conamara</b>	Ir. Conamara [GÉ], '(territory of) the coastal-dwelling descendants of Conn'	The highest point in this area is Benbaun (729m). The name is a shortened form of <i>Conmaicne Mara</i> . The <i>Conmaicne</i> were the descendants of Conmac, son of Fergus Macraoi and Queen Maeve. The word <i>mara</i> meaning 'sea' distinguished this people from another branch of the same population dwelling further east in Co. Galway.	—————	Galway	—————	—	37/38/ 44/45
Connor Pass (pass, motor, restricted access)	<b>An Chonair</b>	Ir. An Chonair [logainm.ie], 'the path', 'the defile'	The R569 crosses this high mountain pass between Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle and Stradbally. It passes between <i>Sliabh Mhacha Ré</i> / Slievanea (situated to the east) and <i>An Bhinn Dubh</i> (to the west). Vehicles over 2 tonnes, as well as caravans, camper-vans and trucks, are prohibited to avoid difficulties passing, particularly at the narrow section a little below the summit on the northern side, which has slightly overhanging rocks. Explosives were used in the construction of this section. The current road was built in 1830s. It is a common misconception that the pass is named after a person called Conor or O'Connor. In fact, the root word is <i>conair</i> , which Dinneen defines as 'a road, path or defile'. Therefore, the English name <i>Connor Pass</i> basically says the same thing twice. The summit of the pass is marked <i>Barr Conrach</i> ('top of the road') on the Discovery map. The current line of the road on the north side was established in when the cliffs were blasted. Prior to that, there was a packhorse road	Central Dingle / Brandon Group	Kerry	Q491 055	411	70

			which took a more direct, and ultimately, much steeper route. This is known as <i>An Bothairín Glas</i> ('the green lane') and it makes a delightful walk, with fine views of Brandon and the Owenmore Valley. There is a great sense of satisfaction in reaching the top of the pass without having to contend with any traffic, but be careful you don't cause an accident as you climb on to the road at the summit. Most motorists think there is a sheer precipice below, so they won't be expecting heads to pop up over the wall!					
Conwal North*			Conwal North is a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G871 512	421	16
Coolcross Hill			Overlooks Trawbreaga Bay and Doagh Island.	Inishowen	Donegal	C404 470	291	3
Coolcurtoga*			Coolcurtoga is a townland in the parish of Killaha. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W097 833	425	79
Cooley (district, peninsula)	Cuaille	Ir. Cuaille [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	The highest point in Cooley is Slieve Foye (588m). This peninsula is the scene of the early Irish epic <i>Táin Bó Cuailnge</i> (Cattle Raid of Cooley). Amongst the place-names associated with the Táin which are still in use today are Dubhchoire, the mountain hollow where the Brown Bull of Cooley was hidden, and Barnavave, '(Queen) Méabh's gap'. The area is also famous as the venue of An Poc Fada, an annual cross-country hurling competition. Tipperary all-Ireland winning and all star goalkeeper Brendan Cummins created history in 1984 when he completed the 5km mountain course in 48 hits, smashing the previous record of 51. The word <i>cuaille</i> meaning 'pole/stake' has an older form <i>cualne</i> , so this could be the origin of the place-name <i>Cuailnge</i> , but if so, it is unclear what kind of structure was in question.	—————	Armagh / Louth	—————	—	36
Coolfree Mountain	Sliabh Chúil Fhraoigh	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chúil Fhraoigh [PDT], 'mountain of Cúil Fhraoigh or nook of heather'	Coolfree is a townland in the parish of Kilflyn.	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R672 161	430	73
Coolnasillagh Mountain			This peak overlooks the Glenshane Pass from the S. Coolnasillagh is a townland in the parish of Ballynascreen.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C775 007	423	8

Coolroe			Coolroe Lower and Upper are townlands in the parish of Glanbehy.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V669 881	414	78
Coolsnaghtig*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Coolsnaghtig. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome. Carrigaphuca is a feature on the western slopes of this hill.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W208 551	295	85
Coom, The, or Top of Coom (pass, motor)	<b>Com na nÉag</b>	Ir. Com na nÉag [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the notches'	This pass connects Coolea with Kilgarvan. Cummeenboy is the peak immediately to the north, while Mweelin is to the south-east. The pub at the Top of Coom, located on the Cork / Kerry county bounds, claims to be the highest in Ireland at 1045 ft (318m) above sea-level. A nearby feature is marked as Coomnaneage on the Discovery map, from Ir. <i>Com na nÉag</i> , 'hollow of the notches', and it appears that this gives the pass its name. <i>Com na Gáige</i> , 'hollow of the cleft', appears to be a variant of this.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork / Kerry	W112 731	318	79
Coomacarrea	Com an Charria; An Sagart	Ir. Com an Charria [UR#], 'hollow of the stag'	As with many names beginning with com, this name originally applied to a deep hollow on the side of the mountain. According to Seán Ó Súilleabháin the peak is also known as <i>An Sagart</i> . A cliff on the north-east side is named Leam a Soggorth, an anglicisation of Ir. <i>Léim an tSagairt</i> , 'leap of the priest', a name which probably preserves a memory of a tale of a priest escaping from pursuing soldiers in Penal times, much like the Priest's leap between Bonane and Coomhola, near Glengarriff. On the Discovery map no. 78 the Irish name of the summit is An Tráigh [OSI], 'the strand'. Perhaps this is a humorous name for the large stony patch without turf cover near the summit. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V611 825	772	78/83
Coomacloghane	Com an Chlocháin	Ir. Com an Chlocháin [T6000], 'hollow of the stone building'		Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V733 548	599	84
Coomagearlahy	Com Uí Iarlaithe			Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W095 772	506	79

Coomagearlahy West Top	Com Uí Iarlaithe (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Coomagearlahy.		Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W086 773	462	79
Coomakista or Coomakesta (coom and pass, motor)	<b>Com an Chiste</b>	Ir. Com an Chiste [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the chest'	This hollow lies to the west of <i>An Léis</i> / Farraniaragh Mountain, facing Ballinskelligs Bay. By extension, the name is applied to the pass on the N70 between Waterville and Caherdaniel which traverses this coom. Coomakista is the usual local English spelling. Coomakesta is on the OS 6" map. When travelling the Ring of Kerry, the route makes a right-angled turn to the east here and one leaves Ballinskelligs Bay behind and begins to follow the shores of Kenmare Bay. Coomakista is one of the major ascents for cyclists tackling the Ring of Kerry. There are spectacular views to the south of Derrynane Harbour, Deenish and Scariff Islands, and the Beara Peninsula in the distance. To the north there is a view of part of Ballinskelligs Bay framed by nearby hills. The name Coomakista is connected with a story of Spanish smugglers were pursued by English Revenue men, first on sea, then on land. They were carrying a cargo of wine and gold. Before they were captured, they managed to hide the gold in a cave. Although they were imprisoned for nine years, the captain on his release sent his son to Derrynane, and with the help of Maurice O'Connell (uncle of Daniel O'Connell), known as Hunting Cap, they retrieved the treasure from the cave (from folklore collection in Glenmore School, quoted in 'Bordóinín', history of Caherdaniel Parish).	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V504 604	209	83
Coomataggart	<b>Com an tSagairt</b>	Ir. Com an tSagairt [OSI], 'hollow of the priest'	This peak on the Cork / Kerry border is probably named after one of several hollows on its slopes, but it is unclear which one. Like several other mountain names nearby, such the <i>Priest's Leap</i> and <i>Derrynasaggart</i> , Ir. <i>Com an tSagairt</i> refers to a priest. This may be similarly explained by historical events or folklore from Penal times. More information on the name would be welcome.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W100 690	530	85
Coomataggart SW Top	<b>Com an tSagairt (mullach thiar theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Coomataggart.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W086 680	509	85
Coombane	<b>An Com Bán</b>	Ir. An Com Bán [OSI], 'the white hollow'	Marked as 'Coombane' on the 6" map. The name refers originally to a hollow in the upper reaches of Kilcummin Beg townland.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q568 092	610	70

Coomcallee	<b>An Ghuala Ghorm; Com Caillí</b>	Ir. An Ghuala Ghorm [logainm.ie], 'the blue shoulder'	Also known as <i>Com Caillí</i> [T6000], 'hollow of the hag'. As with other mountain names beginning with coom-, this name has been transferred from a nearby corrie to the summit itself. It is not hard to guess which is the corrie in question as the presence of nearby Lough Coomcallee gives it away. Another Coomcallee is a townland on the north side of Macgillycuddy's Reeks, though it is now better known by the English translation: The Hag's Glen.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V624 677	650	83
Coomclogherane Top*	Cnoc Chom Clocharáin*	Ir. Cnoc Chom Clocharáin [logainm.ie#], 'hill of the coom of the little stony place'		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V988 679	449	85
Coomhola Mountain	Sliabh Chom Sheola	Ir. Sliabh Chom Sheola [OSI#], 'mountain of Com Sheola'	Coomhola is a valley to the south-east. This peak, or perhaps a nearby hollow, is marked <i>Coomleah</i> (reading uncertain) on the Grand Jury Map of Co. Cork (1811). This may be an anglicised form of ( <i>An</i> ) <i>Com Liath</i> , 'the grey hollow'.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	V995 594	472	85
Coomnacronia*	Com na Cróine	Ir. Com na Cróine [logainm.ie‡], 'hollow of the red cow'	This peak is situated between the valleys containing Eagles Lough and Lough Coomnacronia. Note that there is another valley called Coomnacronia in the Glenbeigh Horseshoe.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V680 734	636	78
Coomnadiha	Com na Daibhche	Ir. Com na Daibhche [OSI], 'hollow of the hole'	<i>Dabhach</i> (gen. <i>daibhche</i> ), a vessel, vat, press or well, is also used in place-names to refer to some depression or recess; cf. Letterdyfe, <i>Leitir Daibhche</i> , a townland in Connemara where the hole in question may be a cave, and Culdaff, <i>Cúil Dabhcha</i> , Co. Donegal, where it seems to refer to a stone with holes bored in it. The peak named Caha (Ir. <i>Cnoc na Ceachan</i> ), although it apparently gives its name to the range as a whole, is actually only a minor bump on the southern shoulder of Coomnadiha. Caha, Ir. <i>An Ceacha</i> , was probably the name of a gorge immediately below, before being transferred to this peak. See Caha Mountains for more on the origin of this name.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V847 600	644	85
Coomnahorna*	Barr Chom na hEorna*		Unnamed on the Discovery map, this peak is immediately S of Slievenashaska Lough, the lake of the fiddle, so named from its shape. Coomnahorna appears to be the name of the coom SW of this peak. Ir. <i>Com na hEorna</i> means 'hollow of the barley'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V640 685	590	83/84

Coomnalack Top*	Barr Chom na Leac*			Caha Mountains	Kerry	V863 602	435	85
Coomura Mountain			Named from nearby coum, where the River Inny rises. The crags at the back of Lough Reagh, dubbed the 'Aiguilles', are remarkably complex and offer many possibilities for climbing. This peak is in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V677 752	666	78/83
Cooneen Hill	Cnoc an Chuainín	Ir. Cnoc an Chuainín [OSI], 'hill of An Cuainín or the little recess'	Cooneen / <i>An Cuainín</i> [LL] is a townland in the parish of Dolla. The recess referred to may well be the narrow defile with waterfalls on the SE slope of Cooneen Hill.	Shannon	Tipperary	R903 681	467	59
Copeland Island	Oileán Chóplainn	Ir. Oileán Chóplainn [GÉ], 'Copeland's island'	<p>Copeland Island lies about 2km offshore between Groomsport and Donaghadee, at the outer limit of Belfast Lough. It is the largest of a group of three islands, which are collectively known as the Copeland Islands. The other two are Light House Island, which is a bird sanctuary but no longer has a lighthouse, and Mew Island, on which a modern lighthouse is sited.</p> <p>Much has been made of a reference to <i>Kaupmanna-eyjar</i> ('merchants' islands') in a Norse text called <i>Hákonar Saga Gamla</i>, dating to 1230 AD, and it has even been suggested that the islands were at one time used as a Viking merchant store. However, there is no archaeological evidence to support this theory, and it is more likely that the name Copeland Islands stems from the de Coupland family who arrived in the Ards in Norman times (<i>O'Lavery</i> ii 35; <i>Savages Ards</i> 121). Although there is no documentation to link them specifically to the islands, it is known that William and Henry de Couplan "were among John de Courcy's most prominent sub-tenants in Ulster" in the late 12th century, several decades before the writing of <i>Hákonar Saga Gamla</i> (Duffy 1995, 20). Named as <i>Willelmo</i> and <i>Henrico de Couplan</i>, they acted as witnesses for two de Courcy charters, including one for the priory of St. Andrew in Ards or Black Abbey (<i>Cartae Dun.</i> §§4, 5, 7, 420-1, 1183 AD). They also left their mark on the opposite coastline in the townland of Ballycopeland in the parish of Donaghadee. Seán Duffy suggests that their seat may have been "the massive motte that overlooks the harbour at Donaghadee" (Duffy 1995, 20).</p>		Down		—	15



Copes Mountain			This peak is lower than its neighbour, Crockauns, but is remarkable for the rugged pinnacles it presents to Glencar on its northern side.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G744 414	452	16
Coppanagh (or Cappanagh)	Sliabh Chopanaí	poss. Ir. Sliabh Chopanaí [PDT], 'mountain of Copanach or place abounding in dock-leaves'	Named <i>Sliabh Copanach</i> in <i>Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Shúileabháin</i> ("Diary of Humphrey O'Sullivan"), it is mentioned as one of the hills which the diarist is able to see from his home near Callan. Also spelt Cappanagh.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S650 434	365	68
Coppanagh Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Chopanaí	poss. Ir. Bearna Chopanaí; or Bearna Chopanach [PDT], 'gap of Copanach or place abounding in dock-leaves'	The R703 between Thomastown and Graigenamanagh crosses this pass to the north of Coppanagh. It is mentioned as <i>Bearna Copana</i> in <i>Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Shúileabháin</i> , p. 16, but as <i>Bearna Copanach</i> on the accompanying map.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S661 444	240+	68
Corcogemore	Corcóg	Ir. Corcóg [TR], 'cone' or 'beehive'	As Tim Robinson points out, "the Ordnance Survey has been incorrectly calling this mountain 'Leckavrea' for a hundred and fifty years." Leckavrea (Ir. <i>Leic Aimhréidh</i> ) is the mountain to the E on the other side of Mám Aodha.	Maamturks	Galway	L952 492	609	45
Corick Mountain	Cnoc an Chomraic	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc an Chomhraic [PDT], 'hill of the combat'	Overlooks Benady Glen on the W side of the Glenshane Pass.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C761 037	430	8
Corker Pass (pass, motor)	Carcair na gCléireach	Ir. Carcair na gCléireach [TR Burren], 'prison of the clerics'	This pass connects Bealaclogga / Bell Harbour with Corranroo. It provides a slighter shorter inland alternative to the N67, which stays nearer to the coast. It passes between Abbey Hill and Oughtmama. Given the small ascent to the top of the pass, it is perhaps surprising that this feature is considered a pass at all. <i>Carcair</i> is one of a number of words denoting a prison which are used to refer to a pass, a gorge or a steep sided hollow. It is a borrowing into Irish of Latin <i>carcer</i> , which also yields the English word <i>incarcerate</i> . The clerics referred to in the Irish name are probably either the monks of Corcomroe Abbey or the priests of Oughtmama Churches, or both.	West Clare	Clare	M311 100	76	51
Corkscrew Hill (hill road)	Béal na Tulach	Ir. Béal na Tulach [logainm.ie, in notes], 'mouth/pass of the hillock'	Corkscrew Hill is on the N67 connecting Ballyvaughan with Lisdoonvarna. It provides a more direct way than the coastal route via Black Head and Fanore. There are four sharp hairpin bends on the climb, hence the name <i>Corkscrew Hill</i> . The Irish	West Clare	Clare	M193 018	220+	51

			name is given as <i>Aill na Tulach</i> at logainm.ie, but this is for the feature categorised as a hill. Since we are dealing here with Corkscrew Hill as a hill road rather than as a hill, the form <i>Béal na Tulach</i> has been preferred. This is given in the accompanying notes at logainm.ie.					
Corn Hill	Carn Clainne Aodha	Ir. Carn Clainne Aodha [logainm.ie], 'cairn of Clann Aodha or the children of Hugh'	There are two cairns at the summit. Clann Aodha were a sept of the O'Farrells according to Rev. Joseph MacGivney. He gives <i>Sliabh Cairbre</i> as the earlier name of the hill.	North Midlands	Longford	N188 842	278	34
Cornasaus	Corr na Sás	Ir. Corr na Sás [logainm.ie], 'round hill of the nooses'	There is a cairn on the summit. Cornasaus is also the name of a townland in Meath.	North Midlands	Cavan	N721 960	339	35
Corrabut Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Charbaid	Ir. Bearna an Charbaid [logainm.ie], 'gap of the boulder'	This pass is traversed by a minor road from Garryhill to Bunclody, passing south of Croaghaun. Just below the summit of the pass on the east side there is a T-junction, where the road to The Nine Stones branches off.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S832 568	358	68
Corran	An Carn	prob. Ir. An Carn [PDT], 'the cairn'	There is a cairn at the summit.	Nagles Mountains	Cork	W658 957	407	80
Corranabinnia; Cushcamcarragh	Coire na Binne	Ir. Coire na Binne [OSNB], 'hollow of the peak'	This peak is unnamed on the OSI Discovery map, surely one of the highest peaks to lack a name. The name Corranabinnia is found in walking guides. It is also named Cushcamcarragh (from Ir. <i>Coiscéim Charrach</i> , 'rocky step') in atlases. This name also appears on Bald's map of Mayo (1830), while the name Curranabinna is applied to the cirque north of the peak. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 7273.	North Mayo	Mayo	F903 032	716	30
Corranabinnia SW Top	Coire na Binne (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Corranabinnia.		North Mayo	Mayo	F894 026	681	30

Corraun (peninsula)	<b>An Corrán</b>	Ir. An Corrán [logainm.ie], 'the sickle/crescent'	<p>The highest point in this area is Corraun Hill East Top (541m). Corraun is a peninsula between Achill Island and the mainland of Mayo, only attached by a narrow strip of land west of Mulranny. Culturally and historically its links are stronger with Achill than the rest of mainland Mayo, and it forms part of the parish of Achill. Indeed, its full name is <i>Corrán Acla</i> ('sickle of Achill'). For many visitors it is just an obstacle that has to be negotiated to reach Achill, but it has some interesting landscapes which are worth exploring in their own right.</p> <p>The name <i>Corrán</i>, 'hook', 'sickle' or 'crescent', can hardly have originally referred to the peninsula as a whole, which has a roughly oblong shape. It seems more likely that it refers to the hook-like headland called Corraun Point, near the village of Corraun.</p>	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	————	—	30
Corraun Hill	<b>Cnoc an Chorráin</b>	Ir. Cnoc an Chorráin [OSNB#], 'hill of the hook'	<p>The large peninsula, which is very nearly an island, lying between Achill and the mainland of Mayo is called Corraun (Ir. <i>Corrán Acla</i>, 'sickle of Achill'). The name may refer to the shape of this hill or perhaps to the promontory Gubnahardia, near which the village of Corraun is situated. Corraun is part of the parish of Achill. For a walk on the S slopes of Corraun Hill, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk M.</p>	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L754 960	524	30
Corraun Hill East Top	<b>Cnoc an Chorráin (mullach thoir)</b>	For origin of name, see Corraun Hill.	<p>Note that this peak is higher than Corran Hill itself. It was the tradition for local children to gather bilberries on the mountain, and also another kind of small white berry called <i>caora aitinn</i>, which were bottled in whieky, buried, and kept as remedies for ailments. This took place on the last Sunday of July, known locally as Garlic Sunday (apparently a corruption of 'garland') or <i>Domhnach Chrom Dubh</i> [MacNeill, 191-92].</p>	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L777 961	541	30
Corriebracks	Coire Breac	Ir. Coire Breac [PNCW], 'speckled hollow'	<p>Knocknaboley is the name of a townland, though obviously it originally applied to a hill, and indeed may have referred to the same peak as Corriebracks.</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	N967 003	531	56
Corrig Mountain	An Charraig	Ir. An Charraig [OSI], 'rock'	<p>Nowadays there are actually no rocks on this boggy top. The name was reported as Corriganoura by Price's informant (PNCW).</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O091 194	618	56
Corrigasleggaun	Carraig na Sliogán	Ir. Carraig (n)a Sliogán [PNCW], 'rock of the shells or flat stones'		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T047 910	794	56

Coumaraglin Mountain	Sliabh Chom Airglinn	poss. Ir. Sliabh Chom Airglinn [LL‡], 'mountain of Coumaraglin'	Coumaraglin, from Ir. <i>Com Airglinn</i> , is a townland name meaning 'hollow of the Araglin River'.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S282 043	617	75
Coumfea	Com Fia	Ir. Com Fia [LL], 'hollow of the deer'		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S295 097	744	75
Coumfea North Top	Com Fia (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Coumfea.		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S296 107	730	75
Coumfea West Top	Srón Chom Fia	Ir. Srón Chom Fia [PND#], 'nose of the hollow of the deer'	<i>Srón Chom Fhaidh</i> is the form given by Power. Other hills in the same townland (Lyre) are: <i>Cnoc Bán</i> , 'white hill', <i>Cnoc a' Ghirrhéidh</i> , 'hill of the hare' and <i>Cnoc a' Chrocaire</i> , 'hill of the hangman' (PND).	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S281 095	711	75
Cousane Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Chuasáin	Ir. Bearna an Chuasáin [OSi], 'pass of the nook/corner'	The R585 crosses the Cousane Gap between Kealkill and Togher. The Shehy Mountains are situated to the north and the Maughanaclea Hills to the south. Cousane is the name of a townland (parish of Kilmocomoge) on the western side of the pass.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W127 568	236	85

Cove Mountain		This is a name coined in English.	This name was interpreted by E. Estyn Evans as 'Cave Mountain' (Mourne Country, p. 232), and this is exactly the form in which it appears on James Williamson's map of 1810. There is a cave which enters into a spur of the mountain, climbs upwards and emerges on a ledge half way up a cliff on the other side of the spur. Cove is a Scots word for a cave, cavern or man-made underground passage such as a souterrain. As pointed out in PNNI 3, this cave is actually on neighbouring Slievelamagan, but perhaps the explanation is that it can be visited on the way up Cove Mountain, whilst Slievelamagan is usually climbed from the vicinity of Blue Lough to the south. The cave is described as follows by Walter Harris in 'The Antient and Present State of the County of Down' (1744): "... a huge natural cave, affording an entrance as wide as the cave itself. This frightful chamber is lined with fern grass and several other mountain plants, and inhabited by a huge number of hawks, jackdaws, owls, etc. and at the further ends of it the light breaks through the natural crevices. To the left of this cave you climb up through a very narrow passage to the top of the rock and land on one of the most beautiful, most magnificent and romantic spots that can well be conceived."	Mourne Mountains	Down	J336 271	655	29
Cragnamurragh				Shannon	Clare	R629 749	526	58
Craigagh Hill			The first peak coming from the N on the horseshoe W of Moneyneany. The name is explained as "rocky hill" in OSRNB.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H717 987	460	13
Craigcannon	Creig Cheannann	prob. Ir. Creig Cheannann [PDT], 'whitetopped crag'	The name Craigcannon appears only on the 6" map. Binnacaghig and Binnacolla are slightly lower peaks nearby on the same mountain.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C244 303	357	2
Craignamaddy	Creig na Madaí	prob. Ir. Creig na Madaí [PDT], 'crag of the dogs'	The highest point on the ridge W of Barnes Gap.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H522 895	385	13
Cranfield Point (headland)	Pointe Chreamhchoille	Ir. Pointe Chreamhchoille [ET], 'point of Creamhchoill'	This headland is at outer limit of Carlingford Lough on the northern shore. It is the southernmost point in Co. Down.	————	Down	J269099	—	29
Cratlieve; Legananny Mountain	Crotshliabh	prob. Ir. Crotshliabh [PDT], 'hump-mountain'	This is a western satellite of Slieve Croob, not to be confused with Cratlieve Mountain between Hilltown and Rostrevor in the Mournes.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J297 447	429	20

Crenville		Of uncertain origin	Mícheál Ó Mainín discusses this difficult name in PNNI 3, 133 and concludes that its origin is unclear. As it only occurs in the name of this hill, it seems that – <i>ville</i> must be a corruption of something else. A derivation from Ir. <i>Críonmhaol</i> , „withered/dry round hill" or <i>Críonchoill</i> , 'withered/dry wood' is worth considering.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J207 187	460	29
Croagh Patrick	Cruach Phádraig	Ir. Cruach Phádraig [GÉ], 'Patrick"s stack'	Saint Patrick is said to have fasted for forty days on Croagh Patrick. It is from here that he is said to have banished a flock of evil black birds as well as the serpents of Ireland (a hollow to the north of the summit named Lugnademon commemorates this story). This explains its significance as a place of pilgrimage, though it was already sacred in pagan times, being a Lughnasa site [see MacNeill, 71-84]. Locally Croagh Patrick is called „The Reek", a variant of the word „rick" (i.e. a hayrick or haystack). <i>Cruach</i> has the same meaning. In pagan times the mountain was known as <i>Cruachán Aigle</i> or <i>Cruachán Garbrois</i> . <i>Garbrois</i> seems to be a placename for the locality.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L906 802	764	30
Croaghacullin	Cruach an Chuilinn	prob. Ir. Cruach an Chuilinn [PDT], 'stack of the holly'	This peak is in the townland of Meenawley (par. of Killybegs Upper).	Donegal SW	Donegal	G690 806	405	10
Croaghacullion	<b>Cnoc Chruach an Chuilinn</b>	Ir. Cnoc Chruach an Chuilinn [logainm.ie], 'hill of Cruach an Chuilinn or the stack of the holly'	Cruach an Chuilinn / Croaghacullion is a townland in the parish of Glencolumbkille.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G570 870	374	10
Croaghagranagh	Cruacha Gránna	Ir. Cruacha Gránna [logainm.ie], 'ugly stacks'	This peak is on the SW slopes of Croaghanirwore, an area full of knolls and lochans.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G995 881	440	11
Croaghan	Cruachán	prob. Ir. An Cruachán [PDT], 'the little stack'	This peak overlooks the villages of Armoy and Magherahoney.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D118 308	417	5
Croaghan Hill	Cruachán	prob. Ir. An Cruachán [PDT], 'the little stack'		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H299 975	217	6/12

Croaghanirwore	Cruach an Fhir Mhóir	Ir. Cruach an Fhir Mhóir [SOD], 'stack of the big man'	<i>An Fear Mór</i> , 'the big man', occurs in a number of Irish place-names. It may refer to a giant or be a euphemism for the Devil. Cf. Crockanirmore, Crockanirvore and Oweyanirvore, all in Termmonmaguirk parish, Co. Tyrone; also <i>Cuan an Fhir Mhóir</i> , Greatman's Bay in Connemara, where the name is associated with the legend of a giant who fished for whales.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H002 892	548	11
Croaghanmoira; The Mottie	Cruachán Mhaigh Rath	prob. Ir. Cruachán Mhaigh Rath [PDT], 'little stack of Moira'	The second element in Croaghanmoira is most likely from the title of the Earl of Moira who had lands in the vicinity of Greenan. Papers of the Kemmis family record that Thomas Kemmis purchased the Ballinacor Estate, comprising lands in the area around Greenan in 1805 from the Right Honourable Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira (see also Ballinacor Mountain). Croaghanmoira stands above Ballinacor House and would clearly have been part of this estate. It would thus be the Cruachán on the Earl of Moira's land, prior to the sale of the land in 1805, in contrast to Croghan Kinsella, which lies about 10 miles to the S.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T099 865	664	62
Croaghaun	Cruachán	Ir. Cruachán [logainm.ie], 'little stack'	It was the tradition for local children to pick berries on the mountain on the last Sunday of July, known locally as Garlic Sunday (apparently a corruption of 'garland') (MacNeill, 191). Walks: for a cliff-top walk near Achill Head, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk A.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F559 061	688	22/30
Croaghaun	An Cruachán	prob. Ir. An Cruachán [PDT], 'the little stack'	Croaghaun is at the northern end of the Blackstairs Mountain. It has the conical profile of peaks with this name.	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S834 576	455	68
Croaghaun SW Top	Cruachán (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Croaghaun.	This is a lower top just 600m W of Croaghaun itself. A little caution is required on the summit in poor visibility due to the precipice to the N. Offshore winds, which can blow walks towards or even over the cliffs, are not unknown here.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F554 058	664	22/30
Croaghbane	<b>An Chruach Bhán</b>	prob. Ir. An Chruach Bhán [PDT], 'white stack'	Situated on the boundary of the townlands of Edergole, Cronakerny and Crolack. Name from J. Glover.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G978 911	641	11
Croaghbarnes	<b>Cruach an Bhearnais</b>	Ir. Cruach an Bhearnais [SÓD#], 'stack of the gap'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G990 903	499	11

Croaghbrack	An Chruach Bhreac	prob. Ir. An Chruach Bhreac [PDT], 'the speckled stack'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H035 902	401	11
Croaghcarragh	Cruach Charrach	prob. Ir. Cruach Charrach [PDT], 'rocky stack'		Inishowen	Donegal	C314 425	400	2 & 3
Croaghconnellagh	Cruach Chonallach	Ir. Cruach Chonallach [SOD#], 'stack of the Cenél Conaill'	"The prominent hill to the east of the Gap, near Lough Mourne, is Croaghonagh, or Cruach Eoghanach, signifying the western boundary of Cenel or Tír Eoghain, while the hill facing it on the western side is Croaghconnelagh or Cruach Conallach, the frontier of Tír Chonaill" ( <a href="http://www.donegallibrary.ie">www.donegallibrary.ie</a> ).	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H023 863	523	11
Croaghegly			Located in the townland of Taobh Garbhlaich / Tievegarvlagh in the Rosses Gaeltacht. Overlooks Maghera and Trawenagh Bay. Any information on the origin of this name would be welcome.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B736 073	245	1
Croaghgorm	<b>An Chruach Ghorm</b>	Ir. An Chruach Ghorm [DUPN], 'the blue stack'	Situated in the townland of Sruell. Marked as "Bluestack" on 1st series of 6" maps. Locally the range is simply known as <i>na Cruacha</i> or the Crows.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G948 896	674	11
Croaghleconnell	<b>Cruach Leac Chonaill</b>	prob. Ir. Cruach Leac Chonaill [PDT], 'stack of Conall's flagstone'	<i>Leac Chonaill</i> is the name of a stone near the holy well of St. Conall. Recesses on it are said to be the marks of the saint's knees and elbow (Kay Muhr, Celebrating Ulster's Townlands, p. 23). <i>Leac Chonaill</i> also gives its name to the townlands of Derryleconnell Far and Derryleconnell Near.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B841 057	266	11
Croaghleheen	<b>Cruach Léithín</b>	Ir. Cruach Léithín [logainm.ie], 'stack of Léithín'	In local legend, Léithín was a chieftain who had a son, Feardhomhain, and a daughter, Fínngeal. Glenleheen (Ir. <i>Gleann Léithín</i> ) is also named after him. Feardhomhain was assailed by a ferocious pig. Fínngeal, hearing his cries, swam across across a lake to come to the aid of her brother, but was confused as to his whereabouts by the echoes of his cries. After swimming back and forth several times, her feet became entangled in her long blond hair and she drowned in the lake, which was called <i>Loch Finne</i> (Lough Finn) thereafter. As Feardhomhain continued fighting the pig, they are said to have formed a hole, which was later filled by Lough Muck (Ir. <i>Loch Muc</i> , 'lake of pigs').	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	B879 033	385	11



Croaghmarhin	<b>Cruach Mhárthain</b>	Ir. Cruach Mhárthain [OSI], 'stack of Márthain'	This peak has the classic hay-stack shape which is typical of mountains whose names begin with cruach. <i>Márthain</i> / Marhin is the name of a townland and a parish.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q336 025	403	70
Croaghmeen	An Chruach Mhín	prob. Ir. An Chruach Mhín [PDT], 'the smooth stack'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H030 804	401	11
Croaghmore	<b>An Cró Mór</b>	Ir. An Cró Mór [OSI], 'the big sheep-pen'	This is the highest point on Great Blasket Island. This name has been misleadingly anglicised as if it contained the element <i>cruach</i> , 'stack'. It actually contains <i>cró</i> , 'sheep-pen', and it seems that the name has been transferred from a pen to the hill on which it was situated.	Dingle West	Kerry	V246 958	292	70
Croaghmoyle	An Chruach Mhaol	Ir. An Chruach Mhaol [logainm.ie], 'the baretopped stack'	Croaghmoyle overlooks Beltra Lough and Glenhest, while Glen Nephin lies to the north. Walks: for a route to the summit from the W, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 68.	North Mayo	Mayo	M098 983	430	31
Croaghnageer	Cruach na gCaor	Ir. Cruach na gCaor [SOD], 'stack of the berries'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 886	571	11
Croaghnamaddy	Cruach na Madadh	Ir. Cruach na Madadh [INP‡], 'stack of the dogs'	The highest point on Horn Head. <i>The Metrical Dindsenchas</i> contains a reference to <i>Sliab Irguill</i> , which the editor Edward Gwynn identifies with Horn Head, so it be an old name for Croaghnamaddy or may have referred to all the upland on Horn Head. For origin of name, see Ganiamore re the name <i>Sliab Guill</i> . There is another Croaghnamaddy SW of Dungloe.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C029 402	252	2
Croaghnameal	Cruach na Míol	Ir. Cruach na Míol [SÓD], 'stack of the midges/cattle'		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H038 793	438	11
Croaghnasaggart	<b>Cruach na Sagart</b>	Ir. Cruach na Sagart [OSI], 'stack of the priests'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B968 190	480	6
Croaghonagh	Cruach Eoghanach	Ir. Cruach Eoghanach [www.donegallibrary.ie], 'stack of the Cenél Eogain'	Erroneously marked on OS maps as Barnesmore, which is the name of the gap below.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H038 854	451	11

Croaghskearda	<b>Cruach Sceirde</b>	Ir. Cruach Sceirde [OSI], 'stack of the exposed place'	"Near a path over the brow of the hill between Gowlin and Lisdargan there is an underground passage called <i>Staighre Chaitlín</i> (Cathleen's Stairs) which leads to a cave. The tale is told of a local man who dreamed of a treasure on the Bridge of Limerick, went there and met a stranger who said that he had dreamed of treasure at a place unknown to him called <i>Staighre Chaitlín</i> ; the local man who knew the place well returned home and found the treasure" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 207-08). MacNeill also mentions several legends connected with the nearby hills to the east.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q509 039	608	70
Croaghubbrid	<b>Cruach Thiobraide</b>	Ir. Cruach Thiobraide [OSI], 'stack of the well'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 935	416	11
Croaghugagh	<b>Cruach Ugach</b>	Ir. Cruach Ugach [logainm.ie], 'stack' + [unknown element])		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 942	410	11
Crockalough	Cnoc an Locha	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lake'	Highest point on the ridge separating Glenariff and Glenballyemon. Numerous streams with waterfalls lead down to these two glens, but as for the lake from which Crockalough is named, it is none too clear, unless the sea at Red Bay is intended. The ridge extending NE from the summit forms a narrow plateau and terminates abruptly above Cushendall. This is the site of the iron age promontory fort of Lurigethan, which is a much better-known landmark than Crockalough.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D208 234	402	9
Crockalough	Cnoc an Locha	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lough'	The northernmost mainland peak in the current MV list, lying about 8km ESE of Malin Head. Has been called The Bens. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 146-47) for details of the festive assembly on Crockalough.	Inishowen	Donegal	C461 568	282	3
Crockalougha	Cnoc an Locha	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lake'	Located between Moneyneany and Feeny, on the edge of Banagher Forest.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C716 012	407	8
Crockaneel	Cnoc an Aoil	Ir. Cnoc an Aoil [PNNI 4], hill of the lime'	Also recorded as Glenmakeerin Top in an Ordnance Survey Revision Name Book, Glenmakeerin being the valley to the north which lead down towards Ballycastle. One of the townlands on the SE side, between Crockaneel and Cushendall is Ardicoan	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D191 338	403	5

			( <i>Ard an Chuain</i> ), subject of a well-known emigrant's song of longing for home.					
Crockaulin	Cnoc Álainn	Ir. Cnoc Álainn [OSI], 'beautiful hill'		Inishowen	Donegal	C625 420	325	3/4
Crockauns	Na Cnocáin	prob. Ir. Na Cnocáin [PDT], 'the little hills'	Crockauns is the highest peak in the hills between Glencar and Lough Gill, sometimes called the Castlegal Hills.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G759 410	463	16
Crockballaghgeeha	<b>Cnoc Bhealach Gaoithe</b>	Ir. Cnoc Bhealach Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'hill of Bhealach Gaoithe or pass of the wind'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B957 171	480	1
Crockbrack; Rock Hill	Cnoc Breac	Ir. Cnoc Breac [PNNI 5], 'speckled hill'	Located between Moneyneany and Glenelly.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	H718 957	526	13
Crockdooish	Cnoc Dhubhaise	prob. Ir. Cnoc Dhubhaise [PDT], 'hill of Dubhais or black ridge'	Located S of Claudy.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C530 024	321	7
Crockfadda	<b>An Cnoc Fada</b>	Ir. An Cnoc Fada [OSI], 'the long hill'	Note that there is another hill of this name between Slieve Snaght and Crocknasharragh.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B950 164	485	1
Crockfadda	<b>An Cnoc Fada</b>	Ir. An Cnoc Fada [OSI], 'the long hill'	Note that there is another hill of this name between Slieve Snaght and Dooish.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B910 136	529	1
Crockfadda East Top	<b>An Cnoc Fada (mullach thoir)</b>	For origin of name, see Crockfadda.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 164	454	1
Crockfadda NE Top	<b>An Cnoc Fada (mullach thoir thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Crockfadda.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B915 144	502	1
Crockglass	<b>An Cnoc Glas</b>	Ir. An Cnoc Glas [OSI], 'the green hill'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B892 166	489	1

Crockinnagoe	Cnoc Chionn an Ghabha	prob. Ir. Cnoc Chionn an Ghabha [PDT], 'hill of Cionn Gabha or head of the smith'	The name <i>Cionn an Ghabha</i> also occurs in Inishowen, Co. Donegal. Incorrectly spelt Crockinnagoe on the Ireland North map and OS Road Atlas.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H125 724	361	12
Crockmain	Cnoc Meáin	prob. Ir. Cnoc Meáin [PDT], 'middle hill'		Inishowen	Donegal	C334 449	460	3
Crockmore	<b>An Cnoc Mór</b>	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the big hill'	Located in the townland of An Bearnas Uachtarach / Barnes Upper (par. Kilmacrenan), this peak lies to west of Loughsalt Mountain on the other side of Lough Salt and Lough Greenan.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C101 259	349	2
Crockmulrone	<b>Cnoc Uí Mhaolruanaidh</b>	Ir. Cnoc Uí Mhaolruanaidh [logainm.ie], 'hill of Ó Maolruanaidh'	This peak overlooks the head of Glenveagh.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B967 167	430	6
Crocknafarragh	<b>Cnoc na bhFaircheach</b>	Ir. Cnoc na bhFaircheach [OSI], 'hill of the [obscure element]'	This is the highest peak on the ridge between Dún Lúiche / Dunlewy and Loch an Iúir / Loughanure. The second element in this name is unclear. In the Ordnance Survey Name Book John O'Donovan recorded two possibilities: 'hill of thunder' or 'hill of the lofts'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B878 167	517	1
Crocknafarragh SE Top	<b>Cnoc na bhFaircheach (mullach thoir theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Crocknafarragh.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B884 164	470	1
Crocknalaragagh	<b>Na Leargacha</b>	Ir. Na Leargacha [OSI], 'the slopes'	This peak is located between Muckish and the Aghlas and overlooks the Muckish Gap.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B984 262	471	2
Crocknamoghil	Cnoc na mBuachall	Ir. Cnoc na mBuachall [NIPNP replies], 'hill of the lads'	Located SW of Glenhull.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H579 851	335	13
Crocknapeast	Cnoc na Péiste	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Péiste [PDT], 'hill of the serpent'	This peak is located on the watershed between Mulnanaff and Common Mountain, and on the boundary between the townlands of Crowbane and Tieveskeelta.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G693 838	497	10

Crocknasharragh	<b>Cnoc na Searrach</b>	Ir. Cnoc na Searrach [logainm.ie], 'hill of the foals'	Named Crockatarrive on the 1st series of 6" maps.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B898 127	495	1
Crocknasleigh	<b>Cnoc na Sleá</b>	Ir. Cnoc na Sleá [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'hill of the spear'	<i>Cnoc na Sleá</i> is the modern Irish form. Arguably the Classical Irish form <i>Cnoc na Sleighe</i> is more faithful to the pronunciation.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C123 429	163	2
Crockrawer	<b>Cnoc Ramhar</b>	prob. Ir. Cnoc Ramhar [PDT], 'fat hill'	This peak is a south-eastern shoulder of Sliabh Liag / Slieve League.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G559 771	435	10
Crockastoller	<b>Cnoc an Stualaire</b>	Ir. Cnoc an Stualaire [OSI], 'hill of the pile/standing stone'	Cnoc an Stualaire / Crockastoller is a townland in the parish of Gartan. Crockastoller on the Discovery map sheet 6 is a mis-spelling. The correct form appears on sheet 1.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B962 103	418	6
Crockuna	<b>Cnoc Onna</b>	poss. Ir. Cnoc Onna [OSI±], 'hill of Onna'	The Irish form <i>Cnoc Onna</i> can be inferred from <i>Lag Onna</i> on the Discovery map.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G628 881	400	10
Croghan Hill	Cnoc Cruacháin; Brí Éile	Ir. Cnoc Cruacháin [logainm.ie], 'hill of the little stack'	<i>Brí Éile</i> , '(fortified) hill of <i>Éile</i> ', is the earlier Irish name of this hill. <i>Éile</i> (Ely) is a large territory covering parts of Offaly and Tipperary. <i>Bearnán Éile</i> (Devilsbit Mountain) is at the other end of it. The Hill of Croghan is the remains of an old volcano. A bog body, known as 'Old Croaghan Man', was found in the vicinity in 2003.	North Midlands	Offaly	N482 332	234	48
Croghan Kinsella; Croghan Mountain	Cruachán	Ir. Cruachán [GÉ], 'little stack'	The <i>Uí Chinnsealaigh</i> were the dominant Gaelic family in this area and the mountain gets the fuller version of its name from them. This helps to distinguish it from Croaghanmoira, which is a little further north.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wexford / Wicklow	T130 729	606	62
Crohan West	Cruachán	Ir. Cruachán [OSI], 'little stack'	Crohan is also the name of a townland in the parish of Newcastle. According to Power, this place is mentioned in the life of St. Declan.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	S097 102	521	74
Crohane	An Cruachán	Ir. An Cruachán [OSI], 'little stack'	This peak has the classic hay-stack shape which is typical of mountains whose names in <i>cruach</i> / <i>cruachán</i> . Near Lough Nabroda are some crags with rhyolite formations which, though less spectacular, resemble the organ pipe formations at the Giant's Causeway.	Mangerton	Kerry	W050 829	650	79

Crohane SW Top	An Cruachán (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Crohane.		Mangerton	Kerry	W043 821	477	79
Crohaun	Cruachán Déiseach	Ir. Cruachán Déiseach [PND], 'little stack of the Decies'	The full name of this peak is <i>Cruachán Déiseach</i> , to distinguish it from <i>Cruachán Paorach</i> in Mothel Parish [PND].	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S275 006	484	75
Crohy Head (headland)	<b>Ceann na Cruaiche</b>	Ir. Ceann na Cruaiche [GÉ], 'headland of the stack'	Crohy ( <i>An Chruach</i> ) is the name of the townland in which this headland is situated. It is the southernmost headland in the area known as the Rosses ( <i>na Rosa</i> ).	—————	Donegal	B70 08	—	1
Cronamuck	Cró na mBoc	Ir. Cró na mBoc [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the bucks'	This is one of a number of Donegal hill names in which the element <i>cró</i> (which normally means 'a hollow' or 'a sheep-pen') has apparently become confused with <i>cruach</i> ('stack').	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 919	444	11
Croslieve	Croisshliabh	Ir. Croisshliabh [OSNB], 'cross-mountain'	This peak forms part of the Ring of Gullion and overlooks the village of Forkill.	Cooley/Gullion	Armagh	J002 164	308	28/29
Cross Slieve	Croisshliabh	Ir. Croisshliabh [OSNB#], 'cross mountain'	This name may signify 'cross mountain' in the sense 'transverse', given that it forms something of a barrier to travel between the neighbouring villages of Cushendall and Cushendun. Alternatively, it may be named from a cross once located on it.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D237 295	206	5
Crossderry*			This peak, overlooking Cummeenduff Lough, is unnamed on the Discovery map. Crossderry is a townland in the parish of Knockane.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V836 802	489	78
Crotlieve Mountain	Crotshliabh	Ir. Crotshliabh [PNNI 3], 'hump-mountain'	This peak in the Mourne, situated just to the east of the Hilltown - Rostrevor road is not to be confused with Cratlieve, a western satellite of Slieve Croob, although the names have the same origin. The name is locally pronounced without the final consonant, as witnessed by the anglicised form <i>Crotley</i> on James Williamson's map of Co. Down (1810).	Mourne Mountains	Down	J210 239	347	29
Crott Mountain	An Chrot	Ir. An Chrot [logainm.ie], 'the hump'		Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L929 804	500	31
Croughaun Hill	Cruachán Paorach	Ir. Cruachán Paorach [PND], 'little stack of the de Poers or Powers'	The full name of this peak is <i>Cruachán Paorach</i> , to distinguish it from <i>Cruachán Déiseach</i> in Kilgobinet Parish. This part of Co. Waterford is known as Power Country. A rock on the summit is called <i>Carraig a' Bhrannra</i> , 'rock of the cattle-pen' [PND].	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S379 110	391	75

Croveenananta	<b>Cruach Mhín an Fheannta</b>	Ir. Cruach Mhín an Fheannta [logainm.ie], 'the stack of the mountain pasture of the flaying'	The form <i>Cruach Mhín an Fheannta</i> from logainm.ie is supported by James O'Kane (Séamas Ó Catháin), who interprets it as 'the stack of the high field of the flaying' in his place-name survey of the parishes of Inishkeel and Kiltееvoge. The Discovery map has a slightly different version: <i>Cruach Mhín an Neanta</i> , apparently 'the stack of the high field of the nettles'.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G941 947	476	11
Crovehy	<b>Cnoc Chró Bheithe</b>	Ir. Cnoc Cró Bheithe [OSI], 'hollow of birch'	This peak lies immediately to the east of <i>An Clochán Liath</i> / Dungloe. It is located in the townland of <i>Cró Bheithe</i> / Crovehy.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B828 114	315	1
Crownarad	<b>Cruach na Rad</b>	Ir. Cruach na Rad [logainm.ie], 'stack of the [obscure element]'	There is a nearby townland in the civil parish of Kilcar named Crowanrudda, which looks like a variant form of the name of this hill. However, the townland name is interpreted at logainm.ie as Ir. <i>Cró na Roda</i> , 'round valley of the red iron scum'.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G677 787	493	10
Crownarad SW Top	<b>Cruach na Rad (mullach thiar theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Crownarad.		Donegal SW	Donegal	G669 776	471	10
Cruach Mhór (Ir.)	Cruach Mhór	Ir. Cruach Mhór [OSI 1:25,000], 'big stack'	The summit has a grotto built by a local farmer who dragged the cement, sand and water up from his home in Ballyledder on his back. There is also a lower peak to the east known as <i>An Chruach Bheag</i> (TH). Both have the sharply pointed shape associated with peaks called cruach, and this also accounts for the Irish name of the range: <i>na Cruacha Dubha</i> ( <i>Mhic Giolla Mo Chuda</i> ).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V841 848	932	78
Cruiscín	Cruiscín	Ir. Cruiscín [TR], perhaps 'jug'	This peak lies NE of Mullach Glas.	Maamturks	Galway	L942 495	432	45
Cruit Island	An Chruit	Ir. An Chruit [GÉ], 'the hump'	This long, thin island lies to the W of Kincaslough, and is connected to the mainland by a causeway near Belcruit ( <i>Béal na Cruite</i> ).	—————	Donegal	—————	—	1
Cúil Iorra or Coolera (peninsula)	Cúil Iorra	Ir. Cúil Iorra [HDGP], 'nook of [obscure element]'	This peninsula extends westwards from Sligo town towards Strandhill. Sligo Harbour is to the N and Ballysadare Bay to the S. Oddly enough, <i>Cúil Iorra</i> is well established as the name of this area but it is not recorded on OSI maps or on the logainm.ie database. The highest peak in Cúil Iorra is	—————	Sligo	—————	—	16

			Knocknarea (327m). The area is well-known for its archaeology, particularly the megalithic cemetery of Carrowmore and the enormous cairn on the summit of Knocknarea, said to be the burial cairn of Queen Maeve of Connacht.					
Cuilcagh	Binn Chuilceach	Ir. Binn Chuilceach [DUPN], 'chalky peak'	Cuilcagh lies on the Shannon-Erne watershed. The Shannon rises on the north-western slopes of Cuilcagh at Shannon Pot, a steep-sided pool where the underground river emerges. Strictly speaking, there are streams a mile or two further uphill. Originating in Ulster, the Shannon's journey through this province lasts less than ten miles, before it enters Connacht. It forms the boundary between Connacht and Leinster for much of its length, and ultimately meets the sea in the province of Munster. Thus it is both a boundary and a link between all four provinces of Ireland. In fact, it even formed the western boundary of the ancient fifth province of Meath. Around Cuilcagh there is a belief concerning the „Northern Shannon", an underground river that supposedly connects the waters at Shannon Pot to the River Claddagh, which emerges at Marble Arch Caves and then flows into the Erne. If <i>Cuilceach</i> genuinely is a variant of <i>cailceach</i> , 'chalky', the name is rather puzzling, as the mountain consists predominantly of sandstone and shale, covered with much bog and heather. Where the rock does outcrop, as at the summit cliffs, it is mainly grey. However, it is possible that the name refers to the limestone rock on the lower northern flanks. Here a number of streams disappear below ground at swallow holes named Cats Hole, Pollawaddy, Pollasumera and Polliniska, all forming part of the Marble Arch cave system. If so, the name would mean 'calcareous' rather than 'chalky'.	Breifne	Cavan / Fermanagh	H123 281	665	26
Cullaghacro	<b>Coileach an Chró</b>	Ir. Coileach an Chró [logainm.ie], 'moorcock/grouse of the round hollow'	This peak, a western spur of Silver Hill, is in the townland of Cronacarkfree (Ir. <i>Cró na gCearc Fraoigh</i> , 'round hollow of the grouse-hens').	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G896 909	476	11
Cullaun	Collán	Ir. Collán [OSI], poss. 'height'	Given its altitude, Collán is more likely to be the element meaning 'height' which appears in names such as <i>Sliabh gCallann</i> (Slieve Gallion in Derry) and <i>Collann</i> (Collon, Co. Louth) than <i>coll(-án)</i> , 'hazel'. See also Slievecallan, Co. Clare.	Shannon	Limerick	R824 574	460	66



Cullenagh Mountain	Sliabh Chuileannaí	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chuileannaí [PDT], 'mountain of Cuileannach or place of holly'	Cullenagh Mountain is the highest of a group known as the Slieve Lough Hills or Dysart Hills. On the northern edge of this range is the Pass of the Plumes (Ir. <i>Bearna na gCleiti</i> ), site of a famous battle in 1599, in which the O'Moores of Leix routed the English forces led by the Earl of Essex.	South Midlands	Laois	S499 894	317	60
Culliagh SE Top	An Coileach (mullach thoir theas)	Ir. An Coileach [OSI], 'the cock'	Situated in Culliagh townland. <i>An Coileach</i> , 'the cock', and <i>An Chearc</i> , 'the hen', are neighbouring mountains.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C082 020	369	6/11
Cúlóg (Ir.)	Cúlóg	(Ir. Cúlóg [TR], 'little nook')		Maamturks	Galway	L889 543	435	37
Cummeen	Sliabh an Choimín	Ir. Sliabh an Choimín [TCCD], 'mountain of the little hollow'	An Seabhac also mentions a peak called <i>An Bhinn Bháin</i> above Lough Acummeen, but this may refer to a cliff rather than the summit.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q630 077	477	71
Cummeenbaun	An Coimín Bán	prob. Ir. An Coimín Bán [PDT], 'the white little hollow'	This peak is less conspicuous than its higher neighbour, Droppa, which has very steep cliffs on its N side, though it is Cummeenbaun which has slightly more prominence.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V831 582	510	84
Cummeenboy	<b>An Coimín Buí</b>	Ir. An Coimín Buí [logainm.ie], 'the yellow commonage'	Cummeenboy is the first peak to the north of the pass known as Top of Coom. It is in the Cúil Aodha Gaeltacht.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W117 744	442	79
Cummer				Shannon	Tipperary	R916 626	405	59
Cupidstown Hill	Cnoc Bhaile Cupid	(Ir. Cnoc Bhaile Cupid [logainm.ie], 'hill of Cupidstown')	Cupidstown Hill is the highest point in Co. Kildare. However, it is on the fringes of the Dublin Mountains and is dwarfed by other nearby hills such as Seefingan and Kippure, both on the Dublin/Wicklow county boundary. It is therefore less well known than certain lesser heights in Co. Kildare, such as Dunmurry Hill (231m) and the Hill of Allen (202m), which dominate their surroundings to a greater extent. Cupidstown and Cupidstownhill are names of townlands in the parish of Kilteel.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Kildare	O006 206	379	50
Curlew Mountains	An Corrshliabh	Ir. An Corrshliabh [logainm.ie], 'the rough or rugged mountain'	These hills are just north of the town of Boyle. They overlook Loughs Gara, Arrow and Key. The name has nothing to do with the bird, the curlew. This is merely an anglicisation of Ir. <i>Corrshliabh</i> . However, the precise meaning of the first element is unclear. The interpretation 'pointed mountain' offered by Flanagan & Flanagan does not fit the landscape at	Bricklieve/Cu rlew	Roscomm on	G750 047	255	33

			all. Joyce's 'rough or rugged mountain' [INP] is more plausible, but even this seems a bit exaggerated for these hills, which are rather gently rolling, especially in comparison to their immediate neighbours, the Bricklieve Mountains. An earlier name for this range is <i>Sliabh Seaghsa</i> . <i>Segais</i> is a legendary well of wisdom to which the goddess Boann was forbidden to go to. She defied this taboo, and to show her displeasure at the prohibition walked three times tuathal (anti-clockwise) around it. This ritual, often used in cursing, showed disrespect at least, and the water from the well rose up and chased her to the sea at Drogheda, thus forming the river named for her, the Boyne. On a point of geography, it should be noted that the real source of the Boyne is actually some way to the south-east near Carbury in Co. Kildare. Though the name <i>Sliabh Seaghsa</i> seems to have some relation to the well of <i>Segais</i> , the Curlew Mountains are west of the River Shannon.					
Curra Hill			Laghtshee is the name of a burial cairn near the eastern end of this hill. This name is misspelt Faghtshee on the Discovery map. A height near the western end is named Stookaniller. The true summit is unnamed on maps but is locally known as Curra Hill.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V654 903	275	78
Curracahill*			Curracahill is a townland in the parish of Drishane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W228 872	478	79
Curraghchosaly Mountain			Located NW of Gortin Glen. The origin of this name is unclear, but it may be derived from Ir. <i>Corrach Cois Sailí</i> , 'bog beside the willow'. If so, the anglicised form would be slightly corrupt.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H478 839	416	13
Cush	Cois	Ir. Cois [OSI], 'side, flank'	The name may well be a shortened form of <i>Cois na Binne</i> , which appears in several place-names in this area. This mountain is referred to as Binnia in 'The Mountains of Ireland' by Paddy Dillon.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R894 262	639	74
Cushbawn	Cuisleán	prob. Ir. Cuisleán [PDT], 'soft green strip in bog'	This peak overlooks the Macreddin valley and the village of Aughrim. Price reports that the name Cushbawn is unknown locally, but that he once heard this hill called Cushlawn.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T141 830	400	62

Cushnaficulla	Cois na Fiacaile	Ir. Cois na Fiacaile [T6000], 'beside the tooth'	Along with Tooth Mountain, Knocknaveacle, Keecragh and Hungry Hill ( <i>Daod</i> ), this is yet another Caha hill-name relating to teeth or eating.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V821 559	594	84
Cut, The (pass, motor)	An Gearradh	Ir. An Gearradh [logainm.ie], 'the cut'	This pass connects Camross to Clonaslee. <i>Barna</i> is the name of a hill near the top of the pass, and it would same that this name also refers to this pass (Ir. <i>bearna</i> , 'gap'), though it is now shown on maps as one of the hills named <i>The Cones</i> .	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N297 046	440+	54
Dalkey Island	Oileán Dheilginse	Ir. Oileán Dheilginse [GÉ], 'island of the thorn island'	Dalkey Island lies about 300m offshore at the southern end of Dublin Bay. On the island are the ruins of an ancient church, a promontory fort and a Martello tower. The name <i>Deilginis</i> originally applied to the island, but was subsequently transferred to the nearby settlement on the mainland. After this, the element <i>oileán</i> , which also means 'island' like <i>inis</i> , was added to the name to denote the island, resulting in the tautological form <i>Oileán Dheilginse</i> .	—————	Dublin	O27 26	—	50
Damph	An Damh	Ir. An Damh [OSI], 'the stag' or 'the ox'		Inishowen	Donegal	C431 371	420	3
Dart Mountain	An Dairt	Ir. An Dairt [OSM], 'the lump'	Cloudberries are found on the western slopes. This rare alpine plant resembles the strawberry plant, to which it is related. The fruit are like orange pearls. The OS Memoirs derive the name from Ir. <i>dart</i> , 'a lump', explaining that "When viewed at a distance, it looks like a a lump on Sawel." However, <i>Daigart</i> is the name of a district mentioned by Tírechán in the Tripartite Life. O'Ceallaigh reviewed this information, along with MacNeill's assessment of it, and concluded that " <i>Daighart</i> was probably the mountain country of Gleann Fhoichle (Glenelly), in the parish of Both Domhnaigh (Bodoney) and at the bottom of Samhail (Sawel)" [GUH, p. 23].	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H603 964	619	13
Dartry Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Dhartraí	Ir. Sléibhte Dhartraí [logainm.ie], 'mountains of the Dartraí'	The highest point in this range is Truskmore (647m). These magnificent limestone mountains are a familiar sight to visitors to Sligo. They include Benbulbin, Benwiskin, Kings Mountain and Truskmore. They are equally rewarding to those who explore them from the North Leitrim Glens, though few tourist venture here. The name comes from a population group ( <i>Dartraige</i> in Old Irish) who also gave their name to the barony of Dartree in Co. Monaghan.	—————	Leitrim / Sligo	—————	—	16

Dawros Head (headland)	Ceann Dhamhrois	Ir. Ceann Dhamhrois, 'headland of the ox headland'	Dawros Head is at the tip of a peninsula NW of Ardara.	—————	Donegal	G63 97	—	10
Deputy's Pass (road through steep- sided valley)	Céim an Ghiúistís	Ir. Céim an Ghiúistís [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the justice/magistrate'	Deputy's Pass connects the townlands of Carrigmore and Drumdangan. Kilnamanagh Hill is situated to the north-east and other low hills to the south-west. This is another example of a roadway through hill country (like Barnesmore Gap, Spelga Pass, etc.) which is called "pass" but does not fulfil the usual criteria to merit the name. On the one hand, it does pass between two substantial hills in a steep-sided, wooded valley. On the other hand, it does not cross a watershed, but is constantly rising for almost the whole distance from Carrigmore to Drumdangan. It follows the course of the Potters River. The name refers not to a local magistrate but to William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth I. Russell travelled to the parish of Kilcommon on 18 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1595 to see the new pass that had been cut there (Carew Calendar). He was later responsible for defeating and killing the Wicklow rebel Fiach MacHugh O'Byrne (celebrated in the folk-song "Follow Me Up To Carlow") in 1597. Nevertheless, Russell was recalled to England shortly afterwards, his governorship a failure.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T23 90	70+	56/62
Derkbeg Hill	<b>Cnoc na Deirce Bige</b>	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Deirce Bige [PDT], 'hill of an Deirc Bheag or the little cavity'	<i>An Deirc Bheag</i> / Derk Beg is a townland in Inishkeel parish. The word <i>deirc</i> may refer to a steep-sided cirque or to a cave.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G829 988	332	11
Derroograne*			Derroograne is a townland in the parish of Kilmocomoge. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	V973 577	468	85
Derrybawn Mountain				Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T119 954	474	56
Derryclancy	Doire Cluainsí	Ir. Doire Cluainsí [T6000], 'oak-grove of ?Cluainseach'		Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V769 513	554	84

Derryclare	Binn Doire Chláir	Ir. Binn Doire Chláir [TR], 'peak of Derryclare'	Ir. <i>clár</i> can mean both a plain and a board. In the latter sense it can refer to a plank-bridge in some place-names. Thus Derryclare, from Ir. <i>Doire Chláir</i> , could either mean 'oak-wood of the plain' or 'oakwood of the plank-bridge'. The name seems to have been transferred by the Ordnance Survey from the townland of Derryclare situated to the east to the mountain itself. In this respect the Ir. name <i>Binn Doire Chláir</i> makes much more sense as a mountain name.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L815 510	677	37
Derrygarriff	Doire Gharbh	Ir. Doire Gharbh [OSI], 'rough (oak-)grove'	There is a mapping problem regarding the names of several peaks in this area in that the Irish and English names are not matched up. The Irish version of Derrygarriff is given as <i>Péicín</i> , but this name clearly belongs to Peakeen Mountain. The correct Irish version is <i>Doire Gharbh</i> , which has been assigned (erroneously?) on the 1:25,000 map to the lower peak between Moll's Gap and Lough Barfinnihy.	Mangerton	Kerry	V872 774	492	78
Derrylahard East*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Glanlough and Derrylahard. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V983 411	301	85/88
Derrynafulla SW*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Derrynafulla and Coomarkane. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome. Having been unable to defend Dunboy Castle against the English cannons, it was from Derrynafulla (Ir. <i>Doire na Fola</i> , 'oak-grove of the blood') that Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare regrouped his forces and followers on December 31st 1602, before their arduous and perilous march northwards to meet the O'Rourkes in Leitrim.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V888 546	375	85
Derrynasaggart Mountains (range)	<b>Cnoic Dhoire na Sagart</b>	Ir. Cnoic Dhoire na Sagart [logainm.ie], 'hills of the oak-grove of the priests'	The highest point in this range is Mullaghanish (649m). This range straddles the county bounds between Cork and Kerry. Derrynasaggart is also a townland in Ballyvourney parish, barony of West Muskerry. It is the largest townland in the parish, covering 1,812 acres. Although the name is suggestive of priests in hiding during the penal era, the fact that Derrynasaggart is a townland too suggests it may be older.	—————	Cork / Kerry	—————	—	79

Derrysallagh*			Derrysallagh is a townland in the parish of Tuosist. . Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V867 640	410	85
Derryveagh Mountains (range)	<b>Sléibhte Dhoire Bheatha</b>	Ir. Sléibhte Dhoire Bheatha [logainm.ie], 'mountains of Doire Bheatha or the grove of birches'	The highest point in this range is Errigal (751m). This area gets over 225 days precipitation per year, only matched in Ireland by the mountains of Connemara and Iveragh.	Donegal NW	Donegal	————	—	1/2/6
Devilsbit Mountain	Bearnán Éile; Sliabh Aildiúin	Ir. Bearnán Éile [OSI], 'little gap(-ped hill) of Éile'	Both the Irish and English names refer to the characteristic shape of this hill, which looks as if a chunk has been bitten out of it between the main peak and Little Rock. <i>Éile</i> is the Irish name for Ely O'Carroll Country. It also appears in <i>Durlas Éile</i> (Thurles). See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 217-20) for details of the festive assembly on the Devil's Bit which took place on 'Rock Sunday' in late July.	Shannon	Tipperary	S058 744	480	59
Devilsmother	<b>Binn Gharbh</b>	Ir. Binn Gharbh [TR], 'rough peak'	An anglicised form of <i>Binn Gharbh</i> is found in some sources, e.g. Ben Garrih on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) and Bengoriff on the map accompanying Knox's "The History of the County of Mayo" (1908). The Discovery map has <i>Magairlí an Deamhain</i> , 'the demon's testicles', as the Irish name. This, however, appears originally to be the name of a knobbly ridge located north of the summit (see Devilsmother North Top), whereas <i>Binn Gharbh</i> applies to the hill as a whole. The English name <i>Devilsmother</i> appears to have some relationship with <i>Magairlí an Deamhain</i> , either being a euphemistic false translation or deriving from a variant name. The <i>Caoránach</i> , the female demon of Irish mythology, whom St. Patrick banishes to Lough Derg, is also known as the Devil's Mother, though there is no evidence to support a connection with this hill. For a road walk in Glannagevagh, see Walking in Connemara, 8.1.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L916 624	645	37
Devilsmother Far North Top	<b>Magairlí an Deamhain</b>	Ir. Magairlí an Deamhain [logainm.ie], 'the demon's testicles'	This hill is named Mogarlyandoon on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This is clearly from Ir. <i>Magairlí an Deamhain</i> , 'the demon's testicles', (see Devilsmother). The name appears to refer to hillocks on this ridge. There is another instance of this colourful name in Glencalry (between Slieve Fyagh and Maumakeogh) on Bald's map, where it appears as Moggerlyandoon. There is also <i>Magairle</i> , a western spur of An Chailleach in the	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L920 643	601	37

			Twelve Bens, marked on Tim Robinson's map of Connemara.					
Devilsmother North Top	<b>Binn Gharbh (mullach thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Devilsmother.		Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L916 633	595	37
Devilsmother South Top	<b>Binn Gharbh (mullach theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Devilsmother.		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L916 616	509	37
Diamond Hill; Bengooria	Binn Ghuaire	Ir. Binn Ghuaire [TR], 'Guaire's peak'	This is the westernmost peak of the Twelve Bens. "On the north-west of Ballynahinsy [Ballynahinch], are the twelve high mountaines of Bennabeola, called by marriners the twelve stakes [i.e. stacks], being the first land they discover as they come from the maine (O'Flaherty, 106-07)." Guaire Aidne was a king of Connacht. His name was a by-word for hospitality and generosity. He was known as 'Guaire of the extended hand'. He is the title character in W.B. Yeats' play, <i>The King's Threshold</i> . He is also associated with <i>Dún Guaire</i> , a castle near Kinvara. Bengooria is an anglicised form of <i>Binn Ghuaire</i> . Oddly enough, the Discovery map shows the name Benhoowirra on the western slopes, which appears to be an alternative anglicisation of the same name. Spelt Diomond Hill on the Discovery map, but this is not the locally accepted spelling. This name relates to glittering quartz crystals found on the peak (Aspell 2011: 11).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L732 571	442	37
Dingle Peninsula	<b>Corca Dhuibhne</b>	Ir. Corca Dhuibhne [logainm.ie]	The highest point in this area is Brandon (952m). The area can be explored on foot by following the Dingle Way, which starts at Tralee. The mountains form a more or less continuous ridge along the peninsula. They are traversed by several roads, the main Tralee-Dingle road crossing at the lowest point between Camp and Anascaul. A higher pass, called <i>Bóthar na gCloch</i> , 'road of the stones', cuts across more directly from Camp at the end of the Slieve Mish range. The most famous route is the Connor Pass, from Stradbally to Dingle. The modern line of the road was made in the 1830s, and explosives were used to blast the cliffs along certain sections. Prior to that, there was a rather impractical packhorse road, built in 1759, which took a more direct, but ultimately much steeper route. This is known as <i>An Bothairín Glas</i> ('the green lane') and it makes a delightful walk, with fine views of Brandon and the Owenmore Valley. In 1849 at Lough Doon (also known as the Pedlar's Lake) the mountaineer John Ball made a key discovery for the science of geology	—————	Kerry	—————	—	70/71

			<p>when he recognised that the corrie in which the lake lies was of the same type as Alpine cirques he had seen in Switzerland, leading to the conclusion that these Irish hollows must also have been created by the work of glaciers in the distant past.</p> <p>The Irish name <i>Corca Dhuibhne</i> is derived from an early population group who inhabited this peninsula and the one south of Dingle Bay, now known as Iveragh. The name of the barony Corkaguiny is an anglicisation of this. It is only in English that <i>Dingle</i> is used to refer to the whole peninsula rather than just the town.</p>					
Disert*			<p>This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is in the townland of Disert. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.</p>	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V653 427	205	84
Divis	Dubhais	Ir. Dubhais [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak'	<p>For a long time dominated by a Ministry of Defence military zone, Divis was acquired by the National Trust in 2004 with assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Department of the Environment NI. About 1 km W of the summit on Armstrongs Hill is the site of a cairn, which is named <i>Carn Sheaaín Bhuidhe</i> (Yellow John's Cairn) on the 1:25,000 OS map of Belfast City LGD. F. J. Bigger suggests that the Seán Bui in question was one of the O'Neill dynasty (Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, ser. 2, vol. iv (1893-94, 105). There were several chiefs of the name Shane O'Neill. Although Divis and Black Mountain are nowadays perceived as names for two separate peaks, both are ultimately derived from the Ir. <i>Dubhais</i> [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak', Divis being an anglicisation and Black Mountain being a (loose) translation. The name Black Mountain is now applied to the lower peak which immediately overlooks West Belfast. This has given rise to another Irish form, <i>An Sliabh Dubh</i>, but it is important to realise that this a recent back-translation or re-Gaelicisation from the English form. It is also possible that <i>Dubhais</i> is itself a re-interpretation of an earlier name, especially as other colours do not appear to combine with <i>ais</i> in hill - names. Something akin to Welsh <i>diffwys</i> meaning 'steep slope' or 'desolate area' would seem apt both for Divis in the Belfast Hills and to Dooish in Glenveagh.</p>	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J281 755	478	15



Djouce (sometimes Dowse or Douce in historical sources)	Dioghais	Ir. Dioghais [GÉ], 'fortified height'	Djouce dominates the views of the Wicklow Mountains from Roundwood and Newtown Mountkenedy. The Old Irish word <i>dígas</i> is defined by the Dictionary of the Irish Language as 'high, lofty; a height'. There is a <i>Sliab Digsa</i> mentioned in the <i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> , where the second element is interpreted as a woman's name. This shows that the meaning of <i>dígas</i> was already obscure by the time of the <i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> (12th century) and a story was probably invented to account for the name. Named Djouce Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O179 103	725	56
Doagh Isle or Doagh Island (peninsula)	Oileán na Dumhcha	Ir. Oileán na Dumhcha	This sandy peninsula is part of the much larger peninsula of Inishowen. It is located NE of Ballyliffin and on the S side of Trawbreaga Bay opposite Malin Head.	—————	Donegal	—————	—	3
Doan	Dún Maol Chobha	Ir. Dún Maol Chobha [PNNI 3], 'Maol Chobha's fort'	There is no record of an actual fort here, so the name probably comes from the imagined resemblance of the craggy summit to a fortress. For origin of name, see PNNI 3 for info on <i>Maol Chobha</i> .	Mourne Mountains	Down	J303 262	593	29
Donald's Hill; Knocknahurkle	Cnoc na hEarcola	Ir. Cnoc na hEarcola [Ó Ceallaigh], 'hill of the [obscure element]'	The Ordnance Survey Memoirs of 1834 record this hill as Donalds Hill or Knocknahurkle (OSM, ix, 34). Séamas Ó Ceallaigh derives this from "something like <i>Cnoc na hEarcola</i> " in his comments on the Topographical Fragments in the Franciscan Library.	Keenaght	Derry	C743 173	399	8
Doo Lough Pass (road through mountain valley)	Bearna Dhúlocha*		<p>The R335 between Louisburgh and Leenane runs through the Doo Lough Pass. It does not cross a significant watershed and although the surroundings are imposing, it does not reach any great height. It follows a steep-sided valley between the Mweelrea massif and the Sheeffry Hills and skirts the north-eastern shore of Doo Lough.</p> <p>This spot is associated with a dark tragedy during the Great Famine. A stone memorial, the Doolough Famine Memorial, in the form of a simple stone cross was erected in memory of the victims of the famine in this area and in particular those that died on 30th March 1849 following a grueling walk of 12 miles in poor weather and in an already weakened state. The march from Louisburgh through the Doo Lough Valley to Delphi House was in order to petition their Landlord, the Marquis of Sligo, for help. The request was denied. Reports of the numbers that perished</p>	Mweelrea Mountains / Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L821 702	70+	37

			<p>vary but it is said that of the 600 that made the journey, 400 died on the road on the way back home.</p> <p>The 'Famine Walk Memorial' is engraved with quotes from both Gandhi and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.</p> <p><a href="https://www.wildatlanticwayonline.com/mayo-wild-atlantic-way/discovery-points/doo-lough-valley/">https://www.wildatlanticwayonline.com/mayo-wild-atlantic-way/discovery-points/doo-lough-valley/</a></p>					
Dooley Point (headland)	<b>Gob na Dumhcha</b>	Ir. Gob na Dumhcha [GÉ], 'headland of the sand-dunes'	Dooley Point is the western tip of a peninsula situated between Trawenagh Bay to the N and Gweebarra River to the S. It is accessible from Lettermacaward.	—————	Donegal	B75 03	—	10
Dooish	<b>An Dubhais</b>	Ir. An Dubhais [DUPN], 'the black ridge'	Dooish overlooks Lough Beagh and the Glenveagh National Park. Divis Mountain, overlooking Belfast, shows a different anglicisation of the same name. It is also possible that <i>Dubhais</i> is itself a re-interpretation of an earlier name, especially as other colours do not appear to combine with <i>aís</i> in hill - names. Something akin to Welsh <i>diffwys</i> meaning 'steep slope' or 'desolate area' would seem apt both for Divis in the Belfast Hills and to Dooish in Glenveagh.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B982 210	652	6
Dooish	An Dubhais	Ir. An Dubhais [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak'		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H315 698	340	18
Dooish Mountain	An Dubhais	Ir. An Dubhais [logainm.ie], 'the black ridge'	<i>An Dubhais</i> is a common hill name in Ulster, especially Cos. Donegal and Tyrone, and the name has been applied to several of the towlands in which this hills stand. Divis near Belfast is a different aglicisation of the same Irish name.	Inishowen	Donegal	C300 108	266	6/7
Dooish South-East Top	<b>An Dubhais (mullach thoir theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Dooish.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B989 206	555	6
Dooish South-West Top	<b>An Dubhais (mullach thiar theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Dooish.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B970 206	528	6
Douce Mountain	<b>Damhais</b>	Ir. Damhais [OSI], possibly 'ox ridge' or 'stag ridge'	This peak is situated to the east of the southern end of <i>Céim an Fhia</i> / Keimaneigh. There is some variation in the spelling of the name in Irish, and the element <i>cnoc</i> is sometimes prefixed to it.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W123 614	476	85

Dough Mountain	Sliabh Dúch	Ir. Sliabh Dúch [OSI], poss. 'the dark/misty mountain'	The meaning of <i>dúch</i> in this name is uncertain. It seems unlikely that it refers to 'ink', the usual sense of this word, but it may be a related adjective meaning 'dark' or 'misty', a shortened form of Ir. <i>dubhach</i> (or <i>dumhach</i> ).	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G942 423	462	16
Doughill Mountain	<b>Dúchoill</b>	prob. Ir. Dúchoill [PDT], 'black wood'	This peak is on the eastern flank of <i>Céim an Fhia</i> / Keimaneigh. The form <i>Diúchoill</i> is given on the OSi Discovery map, seemingly based on one local source, but it is unclear what this would mean. There is a townland named <i>Dúchoill</i> / Doughill in the parish of Kenmare, and this form has been preferred here.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W112 632	471	85
Doughruagh	Dúchruach	Ir. Dúchruach [TR], 'black stack'	Half-way up Doughruagh on very steep ground is a statue of the Sacred Heart, erected in 1932 by the Benedictine nuns of Kylemore Abbey in thanks for their safe delivery to Kylemore. They had been forced to abandon their convent near Ypres in Belgium during hostilities in World War I. Walks: for a route on the S face of Doughruagh, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 93-101 or Paddy Dillon, <i>Connemara</i> , 38-44.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L751 594	526	37
Douglas Top	Cnoc na Dúghlaise*		Douglas is a townland in the parish of Glenwhirry. Douglas Top is a rather unremarkable peak, but it does offer a fine view of Slemish to the N.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D245 029	402	9
Doulus Head (headland)	Ceann Dualaisc	Ir. Ceann Dualaisc [GÉ], 'headland of [obscure element]'	Doulus Head is the extremity of the peninsula which lies "across the water" from Cahersiveen on the N side of the Fearta estuary.	—————	Kerry	V40 80	—	83
Downpatrick Head (headland)	Ceann Dhún Phádraig	Ir. Ceann Dhún Pádraig [GÉ], 'headland of the fort of (St.) Patrick'	This headland lies 6km NNE of the village of Ballycastle. Near the tip of the headland are some barrows, a ruined church and a promontory fort. The church is said to have been founded by St. Patrick (hence the name Downpatrick) and was a significant place of pilgrimage. There is also an impressive sea-stack nearby with the remains of a fort known as <i>Dún Briste</i> ('broken fort'). According to legend, a local chieftain who refused to be converted to Christianity was punished by Saint Patrick, who struck the ground with his crozier, causing the rock to drift away from the mainland with the chieftain stranded on top. However, it is widely accepted that Dún Briste has been separated even more recently than the time of St. Patrick. An arch leading to the rock collapsed during very rough sea conditions in 1393.	—————	Mayo	G12 42	—	23

Dromavally Mountain	Cnoc Dhrom an Bhaile	Ir. Cnoc Dhroim an Bhaile [TCCD#], 'hill of Dromavally'	Three cairns on the summit ridge of Dromavally Mountain are named <i>Cú Chulainn's House</i> , <i>Cú Chulainn's Bed</i> and <i>Cú Chulainn's Grave</i> . It is intriguing that there are several folk-tales about Cú Chulainn recorded on the Dingle Peninsula, far away from his home area in Cooley and SE Ulster. See Knockmulanane for the legend concerning Scál Ní Mhurnáin, Cú Chulainn and the giant.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q606 067	552	71
Dromderalough	Drom idir dhá Loch	prob. Ir. Drom idir Dhá Loch [PDT], 'ridge between two lakes'	Located on the extensive plateau SW of Mangerton. The lakes are more distinctive landmarks than the hills hereabouts. The name is only recorded in English, but probably has the same origin as the townland of Dromdiralough, which is a few kilometres to the NE near Lough Guitane.	Mangerton	Kerry	V961 790	650	78
Dromderalough NE Top	Drom idir dhá Loch (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Dromderalough.	This peak is slightly higher than Dromderalough itself.	Mangerton	Kerry	V969 796	654	78
Dromderalough NW Top	Drom idir dhá Loch (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Dromderalough.		Mangerton	Kerry	V956 792	625	78
Drum Hills (range)	Drom Fhinín	Ir. Drom Fhinín [logainm.ie], 'ridge of Finín'	The highest point in this range is Carronadavderg (301m). The Drum Hills are in the Barony of Decies within Drum and separate it from the Barony of Decies without Drum. They are referred to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the date AM 3502 as one of the three most excellent hills in Ireland. Heremon, the first Milesian King, fought with his brother Heber for possession of the hills. [Information provided by jackill on Carronadavderg]	—————	Waterford	—————	—	82
Drumgoff Gap; Barnaskanabow (pass, motor)	Bearna Dhroim Goth*		This pass on the Military Road connects Drumgoff with Aghavannagh, two places which formerly had an army barracks before independence. Slievemaan is situated to the north-west and Croaghanmoira to the south-east. The name <i>Drumgoff</i> is derived from Ir. <i>Droim Goth</i> , 'ridge of [obscure element]'. The form	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T088 876	457	62

			<i>Bearna Dhroim Goth*</i> is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a reconstruction. The alternative name <i>Barnaskanabow</i> is of obscure origin.					
Drumnaliffery Mountain	<b>Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí</b>	Ir. Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Drumnaliffery or ridge of the weeds'	Both Droim na Luifearnaí / Drumnaliffery and Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí / Drumnaliffery Mountain are names of townlands in the parish of Gartan. Ir. <i>Droim na Luifearnaí</i> , means 'ridge of the weeds'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B934 156	596	1
Drumnaliffery Mountain NE Top	<b>Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí (mullach thoir thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Drumnaliffery Mountain.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B937 160	585	1
Drung Hill	Cnoc Droinge	Ir. Cnoc Droinge [UR#], 'hill of the throng/assembly')	A fair was held regularly on Drung Hill (Barrington, 'Discovering Kerry', p. 267), which would account for the throng. There is another hill of the same name near Lauragh on the Beara Peninsula. Barrington connects Drung Hill in Iveragh with the 'kingdom of Drung', which apparently paid a tribute of thirty oxen to Cashel. <i>Leacht Fhionáin</i> on Drung Hill is the reputed grave of St. Fionán. It is not at the summit, as marked on the Discovery map, but on a knoll halfway down the N. slope. The penitential station and well were visited on the last Sunday of July (MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 134-37).	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V602 878	640	78/83
Dublin Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Bhaile Átha Cliath	Ir. Sléibhte Bhaile Átha Cliath [logainm.ie], 'mountains of Dublin'	The highest point in this range is Kippure (757m). The Dublin Mountains and the Wicklow Mountains constitute a single range, simply divided by the county boundary.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin	————	—	50/56
Duff Hill	An Cnoc Dubh	Ir. An Cnoc Dubh [OSI], 'black hill'		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O094 083	720	56
Dunaff Head (headland)	Cionn Dhún Damh	Ir. Cionn Dhún Damh [GÉ], 'headland of the fort of stags/oxen'	This craggy headland is in the NW part of Inishowen, at the outer limit of Lough Swilly on the E side. It is located at the foot of the Urris Hills and is accessible by road from Clonmany or via the Gap of Mamore.	————	Donegal	C30 48	—	2/3
Dunaff Hill	Cnoc Dhún Damh	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Dhún Damh [PDT], 'hill of Dún Damh or fort of stags/oxen'		Inishowen	Donegal	C309 487	230	2/3

Dunkerron Mountains (range)	<b>Sléibhte Dhún Ciaráin</b>	poss. Ir. ‡Sléibhte Dhún Ciaráin [PDT]	The highest point in this range is Stumpa Dúloigh (784m). The name Dunkerron Mountains appears to be a creation of map-makers and is only found in English. It derives from the names of two baronies, Dunkerron North and South, which make up much of the southern part of the Iveragh Peninsula.	_____	Kerry	_____	—	78/83/84
Dunree Head (headland)	Cionn an Dúin Riabhaigh	Ir. Cionn an Dúin Riabhaigh [GÉ], ‘headland of the grey/brindled fort’	<p>Dunree Head is on the W side of Inishowen on the shores of Lough Swilly, approx. 10 km NW of Buncrana. There is a lighthouse and a fort, which is now a military museum. There are fine views across Lough Swilly to Portsalon on the Fanad Peninsula.</p> <p>Taken at face value, <i>Cionn an Dúin Riabhaigh</i> simply means ‘headland of the grey/brindled fort’, but it is another example of the element <i>riabhach</i> used in a topographical name where it is hard to reconcile with the landscape. <i>Caisleán Riabhach</i> / Castlereagh in Co. Down and <i>Cnoc na Riabh</i> / Knocknarea in Co. Sligo are other notable examples. One may, therefore, consider the possibility that an underlying name in <i>rubha</i> ‘headland’ has been later re-interpreted as <i>riabhach</i> when the former element fell out of common usage. Dunree is situated on a lofty headland projecting westwards into Lough Swilly. However, this conjecture cannot be proven from the historical forms, which are sparse and only emerge in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	_____	Donegal	C28 39	—	2/3
Dursey Island	Oileán Baoi; Oileán Baoi Bhéirre	Ir. Oileán Baoi [GÉ], ‘island of Baoi’; Ir. Oileán Baoi Bhéirre [OSNB], ‘island of Baoi’;	<p>Dursey Island is connected to the mainland by a cable-car which has a capacity of 6 people or 1 cow and 1 person. Dursey was the birthplace of Philip O’Sullivan Beare, nephew of Dónal Cam who was the last O’Sullivan chieftain to rule the Beara Peninsula. In the aftermath of the Battle of Kinsale and the collapse of Gaelic society, Philip was sent to Spain as a young teenager. He later wrote a history of Ireland from the Catholic perspective in Latin, <i>Historiae Catholicae Iberniae</i>, published in 1621.</p> <p>The name Dursey is of Norse origin and probably comes from <i>Thjórs-øy</i> meaning ‘bull’s island’ (Micheál Mac Carthaigh, quoted in ISTI). Thus, it also fits into the bovine theme with the Bull Rock, the Cow and the Calf.</p> <p>The meaning of <i>Baoi</i> is less clear, but it seems to be ancient and strongly connected with the Beara Peninsula. It is possible that it is another name for the mythical <i>Cailleach Bhéirre</i> (Hag of Beara). In medieval texts <i>Baoi</i> seems to denote the SW part of</p>	_____	Cork	_____	—	84

			the Beara Peninsula (but perhaps more than just Dursey Island alone). This element also occurs in <i>Dún Baoi</i> (Dunboy) near Castletown where the O'Sullivan Beares had their stronghold, and probably also in Knockboy (which see). A bovine connection is possible here too, since <i>Baoi</i> may be compared to Latin <i>bōs</i> , <i>bŏvis</i> , 'ox, bull, cow' and Greek <i>bous</i> with similar meaning.					
Eagle Mountain	Sliabh an Iolair	Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the eagle'	The approach from Attical gives you a view of the spectacular Great Gully. The eastern slopes are dotted with quarries.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J245 230	638	29
Eagles Hill	<b>An Bhinn Riabhach; Péicín</b>	Ir. An Bhinn Riabhach [TH], 'the brindled peak'	Also known as <i>Péicín</i> [SWol], 'boundary marker'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V583 632	549	83/84
Edenacarnan	Éadan an Charnáin	Ir. Éadan an Charnáin [logainm.ie], 'brow of the little cairn'	This low ridge overlooks Kilmacrenan. The name Edenacarnan appears only on the 6" map. It is the name of an electoral district, while Edenacarnan North and South are townlands in the parish of Kilmacrenan.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C140 173	192	6
Errigal	<b>An Earagail</b>	Ir. An Earagail [DUPN], poss. 'oratory' or 'secluded spot' [PDT]	Errigal is well-known for the pinkish glow of its quartzite in the setting sun. It is located on the boundary of four townlands: Beltany Mountain, Dunlewy Near, Procklis, Money More. Named Errigal Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map. Despite the name, there are no known remains of an oratory. It may therefore be a metaphorical name for the mountain itself. Alternatively, it may originally be a Brittonic name akin to Welsh <i>argel</i> 'hiding-place, refuge, secluded spot'. Old Irish has a cognate word <i>airchel</i> , 'lurking place', but the -g- in <i>Earagail</i> would be more consistent with the Brittonic form.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B928 207	751	1
Erris Head (headland)	<b>Ceann Iorrais</b>	Ir. Ceann Iorrais [GÉ], 'headland of the peninsula'	Erris Head is at the northern tip of the Mullet Peninsula and marks the NW corner of the corner of Mayo. It is frequently mentioned in weather reports. At the very tip of the peninsula is a small rocky island called Illandavuck (Ir. <i>Oileán Dhabhaic</i> ), separated from the mainland by just 100m.  <i>Iorras</i> is an obsolete word for a peninsula now only found in place-names, e.g. <i>Iorras Beag</i> / Errisbeg, <i>Iorras Aithneach</i> , <i>Iorras Fhlannáin</i> / Errislanan and <i>Cnoic Iorrais</i> / Urris Hills.	—————	Mayo	F70 41	—	22

Errisbeg	<b>Iorras Beag</b>	Ir. Iorras Beag [OSI], 'little peninsula'	This solitary hill is the only peak of any height near Roundstone, making it easy to recognise from as far away as the Burren. Roderic O'Flaherty wrote of its conspicuous position in 1684: "Westward of Inisnee and Round-stone haven, in Inisleth-dhuine [identified by the editor, Hardiman, as the modern <i>Inis Leacainn</i> or Shelving Island], a small island which leads to Irrosbeg haven, called Portnafedoigge [ <i>Port na Feadóige</i> , 'harbour of the grey plover']; over which is Irrosbeg hill, the second place discovered by mariners [after the Twelve Bens] coming from the sea, on top of which is a poole where trouts breed (O'Flaherty, 108)." Iorras Beag is also one of the habitats of the rare Mackay's heath and St. Dabeoc's heath. Walks: for routes to the summit of Errisbeg from the W side, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 72-80, or Wilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide - West and North</i> , 31.	South Connemara	Galway	L697 401	300	44
Eskaheen Mountain	Sliabh Uisce Chaoín	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Uisce Chaoín [PDT], 'mountain of Uisce Chaoín or fair water'	Eskaheen is a townland in the parish of Muff. It is said that Eoghan died of grief for his brother, Conall Gulban, and was buried here. According to Colgan it received its name from a fine spring where anciently existed a monastery [INP i, 446].	Inishowen	Donegal	C441 288	418	7
Eskatarriff	Eisc an Tairbh	Ir. Eisc an Tairbh [T6000], 'ravine of the bull'	<i>Pluais an Rábaigh</i> or The Rábach's Cave is situated at the foot of Eskatarriff, at the end of the valley known as the Pocket. It was used in the late 19th century as a hideout by Seán an Rábach after committing two notorious murders.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V736 533	600	84
Eskatarriff East Top	Eisc an Tairbh (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Eskatarriff.		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V743 532	531	84
Esknabrock	Eisc na mBroc	Ir. Eisc na mBroc [logainm.ie], 'ravine of the badgers'	Esknabrock proper seems to be the lower peak to the SE in the townland of Redtrench North. The name has been borrowed for this otherwise nameless peak.	Mangerton	Kerry	W027 772	406	79
Esknaloughoge	<b>Eisc na Leathóg</b>	Ir. Eisc na Leathóg [logainm.ie], 'ravine of the [obscure element]'	Ó Ciobháin suggests that the element <i>leathóg</i> may mean 'flat place' [TH]. On the basis of the anglicisation Esknaloughoge, John O'Donovan interpreted the name as <i>Eisc na Luchóg</i> , 'ravine of the mice'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V621 655	416	84
Esknaloughoge North Top	<b>Eisc na Leathóg (mullach thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Esknaloughoge.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V622 658	420	84



Faha Ridge	<b>Na Poirt</b>	Ir. Na Poirt [TCCD#], 'the fortifications'	This is the airy arete located west of Benagh promontory fort. It drops steeply to the south into Com an Chnoic, and even more abruptly to the north into Coimin na gCnámh.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q464 120	809	70
Faill an tSáis (Ir.)	<b>Faill an tSáis</b>	Ir. Faill an tSáis [OSI], 'cliff of the noose'	Sauce Creek is derived from Irish sás, 'noose', a name referring to the fact that waves and currents make it very difficult to leave this cove by boat.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q497 150	429	70
Fair Head or Benmore (headland)	An Bhinn Mhór	Ir. An Bhinn Mhór [GÉ], 'the big cliff'	The north-eastern tip of Ireland. It is here that the North Channel separating Ireland and Scotland is at its narrowest. It is just 12 miles across to the Mull of Kintyre. Fair Head is not a translation of the Irish name. Some of Ireland's finest rock-climbing routes can be found here. Calvin Torrans achieved the first ascent of many of them. A route known as the Grey Man's Path follows a cleft which is the only way for lesser mortals to climb the cliffs. Lough na Cranagh is above the cliffs and there are remains of a crannog here.	—————	Antrim	D18 43	—	5
Fanad (peninsula)	<b>Fánaid</b>	Ir. Fánaid [GÉ], poss. 'little slope'	<p>The highest point in this area is Knockalla (363m). Fanad has perhaps the most complex shape of any Irish peninsula. It extends northwards from Millford and Rathmullan on the W side of Lough Swilly towards Fanad Head, but at the Atlantic coast a western extension curves back southwards into Mulroy Bay. Fanad has beaches on the shores of Lough Swilly, on the Atlantic and on the entrance to Mulroy Bay. It is dotted with numerous lakes. The western extension is no longer quite as remote as it used to be since the opening of the Harry Blaney Bridge, which connects it with Rosguill near Carrigart in 2009.</p> <p>The name <i>Fánaid</i> may be a diminutive form of <i>fán</i>, 'slope', as the suffix -ad / -aid occurs in other place-names such as <i>Caolad</i>, <i>Dromad</i>, <i>Fianait</i>. Whilst this solution appears to work linguistically, it is unclear which slope the name referred to originally and how it was applied to the whole peninsula. However, it is worth considering that Ir. <i>fán</i> is cognate with Welsh <i>gwaun</i>, which has rather different meanings, namely 'moor, heath, marshy ground, meadow'. It is possible that this was part of the meaning of Ir. <i>fán</i> too at an earlier stage of the language.</p>	—————	Donegal	—————	—	2/3

Fanad Head (headland)	<b>Cionn Fhánada</b>	Ir. Cionn Fhánada [logainm.ie], 'headland of Fánad'	This headland is at the northern tip of the Fanad Peninsula, at the outer limit of Lough Swilly on the W side. There is a lighthouse on a small east-pointing tongue of land.	—————	Donegal	C23 47	—	2
Fananierin	Fán an Fhearainn	Ir. Fán an Fhearainn [PDT], 'slope of the demesne'	The modern anglicisation suggests an original Irish name <i>Fán an Iarainn</i> , 'slope of the iron'. However, as Price points out, there is no evidence for iron mining in this area and the historic forms of the name (recorded as early as the 13th c.) make it more likely that the second element is <i>fearann</i> , 'estate land, demesne'. If this is reliable, it suggests that there was a medieval estate centred around a house/fort on a site close to that of Ballinacor House, which was built in the late 17th century.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T112 890	426	62
Farbreaga	Fear Bréige	Ir. Fear Bréige [PND], 'false man'	The name <i>Fear Bréige</i> is commonly applied to a rock or heap of stones resembling a man.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	R968 092	518	74
Farbreague; Hardyman	Fear Bréige	prob. Ir. Fear Bréige [PDT], 'false man'	There is a local tradition that the weather for the festive assembly on Arderin was nearly always wet, due a curse put on it by a priest when a man was killed in faction-fighting at the Hardyman [MacNeill, 223]. Farbreague (from Ir. <i>Fear Bréige</i> or <i>Fear Bréigeach</i> , 'false man') is a common name throughout Ireland for a heap of stones, sometimes occurring as <i>Buachaill Bréige</i> or <i>Bréigeach</i> ('false boy/shepherd'). Although these heaps are often unremakable nowadays, they may once have stood as tall columns, resembling a human figure when seen from a distance. Hardyman seems to be an English translation of such a name, probably being a variant pronunciation of the word herdman or herdsman. Cf. the surname Hardiman, common in Galway and Mayo, often used as an anglicisation of <i>Ó hArgadáin</i> , but perhaps with the same origin as the English names Herdman and Hardman, common in Ulster.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	S203 972	430	54

Farbreiga	Fear Bréige	prob. Ir. Fear Bréige [PDT], 'false man'	The name <i>Fear Bréige</i> , 'false man', usually refers to a rock or heap of stones resembling a man. The name is a common one, being found also in the Galtees, Knockmealdowns, Ballyhoura Mountains, Comeraghs and Slieve Bloom. This occurrence of the name in North Mayo appears to be the northernmost. It is also unusual in that it applies to a very prominent hill. Most of the other occurrences apply to low hills at the end of ranges.	North Mayo	Mayo	G170 025	395	31
Farraniaragh Mountain	<b>An Léis; Cnoc an Fhearainn Iarthaigh</b>	Ir. An Léis [logainm.ie], 'the sheep-pen'	This peak overlooks the Coomakista Pass and also gives a fine view of Derrynane, Ballinskelligs Bay and Lough Currane. Farraniaragh is a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V520 611	468	84
Farscallop	<b>Fáir Scoilb</b>	Ir. Fáir Scoilb [OSNB], 'hill of the scollops' (for thatching)	This peak overlooks the head of Glenveagh. The name Farscallop is probably related to that of Crockscolabagh (Ir. <i>An Cnoc Scolbach</i> , 'jagged hill'), its lower neighbour to the NE.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B994 172	423	6
Fastnet Rock (island)	Carraig Aonair	Ir. Carraig Aonair [GÉ], 'lone rock'	Fastnet Rock is the southernmost part of Irish soil. It lies 13 km from the mainland and 6.5 km from Clear Island. It is known as "Ireland's Teardrop" because it was the last part of Ireland that Irish emigrants saw as they departed, mostly for America. It is famous as the midpoint of the Fastnet Race, one of the world's most famous yacht races, which begins at Cowes on the Isle of Wight, involves rounding the Fastnet Rock and finishes in Plymouth.		Cork	V88 16	—	88
Fauscoum*	Fáschom	Ir. Fáschom, 'empty hollow'	Despite being the highest of the Comeraghs, this is a rather unremarkable summit above the spectacular valley of Coumshingaun. The circuit of Coumshingaun comprises the ascent and descent of two dramatic ridges. The cliffs at the back of the valley offer some of the finest rock-climbs in Ireland. The name <i>Fáschom</i> properly refers to the next coom immediately south of Coumshingaun. The name may refer either to its wild nature or to the fact that, unlike many of the cooms which cut into the Comeragh plateau, it has no lake. Knockaunapeebra / Cnocán an Phiopaire is the name of a lower peak to the SW.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S316 105	792	75
Featherbed Pass, see Barnascallard								
Feorus East*			Feorus East is a townland in the parish of Tuosist. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V860 647	474	85

Finlieve	Fionnshilabh	Ir. Fionnshilabh [PNNI 3], 'white mountain'	Finlieve is a southern shoulder of Shanlieve / Eagle Mountain. The name is locally pronounced without the final consonant, as witnessed by the anglicised form <i>Finley</i> on James Williamson's map of Co. Down (1810). The name <i>Fionnshliabh</i> , like <i>Seanshliabh</i> (Shanlieve), is linguistically notable as one of a small group of mountain names consisting of close compounds. In this case the adjective <i>fionn</i> , 'white, fair', is combined with <i>sliabh</i> , 'mountain'. This structure is probably older than the usual combination in Irish of noun followed by adjective, e.g. <i>Sliabh Bán</i> . See also Cratlieve / <i>Crotshliabh</i> near Slieve Croob which is a close compound of noun + noun, an even older structure.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J236 204	578	29/36
Finnararagh*	An Corrán	Ir. An Corrán [TH], 'the crescent' or 'the sickle'	Finnararagh is a corruption of Finnavigagh, the name of an area of rough pasture on the plateau W of this peak. The name is correctly recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, but was misspelt when transferred to the map. The peak itself is locally called <i>An Corrán</i> , which aptly describes its crescent-shaped cliffs that dominate Lough Coomeen.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V697 737	667	78
Firkeel Gap (road through small gorge)	Forcaol	prob. Ir. Forcaol [PDT], 'extreme narrowing'	The road from Castletownbere to Dursey Sound passes through Firkeel Gap as it switches from the south side of the peninsula to the north side. There is a small settlement named Firkeel situated south-west of the gap which probably gets its name either from the narrow passage or from the narrowing of the peninsula as a whole at this point. Furkeal near Glengarriff is probably of the same origin and seems to refer to small gorge, so perhaps this is the most likely explanation for Firkeel too.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V530 416	49	84
Foardal*			Foardal is a townland in the parish of Knockane. A pass near here called Mameordile or Mamanordill is a feature on the boundary of the baronies of Glanarought and Dunkerron as described in the Civil Survey of 1654-56. This name seems to be related to Ir. <i>Fordal</i> and appears to refer neither to Moll's Gap nor Windy Gap, but to a pass between these two places. If so, it is not a pass which is in use now. This is perhaps unsurprising, given the boggy terrain around the Glas Loughs, and if the name <i>Fordal</i> means 'wandering, going astray, detour', it may indicate that it was never considered a particularly useful route.	Mangerton	Kerry	V885 781	411	78

Foilastookeen	<b>Faill an Stuaicín</b>	Ir. Faill an Stuaicín [OSi], 'cliff of the pinnacle'	This peak overlooks Guagán Barra / Gougane Barra from the south.	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	W078 641	540	85
Foiloclogh	Faill an Locha	Ir. Faill an Locha [UR#], 'cliff of the lake'	According to An Seabhac this peak is named after <i>Loch na Réidhchoilleach</i> (Lough Rehill), which is at its foot. The anglicised form Foiloclogh is misleading, as it suggests the second element is <i>cloch</i> , 'stone'. Foilalough would have been more faithful to the original Irish name.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V508 745	497	83
Foildarg	An Fhaill Dearg	Ir. An Fhaill Dearg [logainm.ie], 'the red cliff'	Foildarg is a townland in the parish of Doon, probably named after the steep north-western slopes of this peak.	Shannon	Tipperary	R896 512	440	66
Foilduff	An Fhaill Dubh	Ir. An Fhaill Dubh [OSI], 'the black cliff'		Shannon	Tipperary	R863 632	400	59
Forth Mountain	Sliabh Fothart	Ir. Sliabh Fothart [GÉ], 'mountain of the Fothairt'	The summit is named Raven Rock [OS 6" map]. Located in the townlands of Forth Commons, Bargy Commons and Shelmaliere Commons. The <i>Fothairt</i> were an early people of S.E. Ireland. They also gave their name to the barony of Forth.	South Wexford	Wexford	S981 192	237	77
Foxes Rock, The			The Foxes Rock is situated near two other peaks named after animals: the Ravens Rock and the Eagles Rock.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J140 138	404	36
Galley Head (headland)	Ceann Dhún dTéide	Ir. Ceann Dhún dTéide [GÉ], 'headland of the fort of Téide'	Galley Head is the southernmost tip of land along the section of coast between Rosscarbery and Clonakilty. The Irish name, <i>Ceann Dhún dTéide</i> , is derived from the townland of Dundeady (Ir. <i>Dún dTéide</i> ) in which the headland is situated. The English name, Galley Head, is unrelated to the Irish, and presumably relates the type of boat propelled by oars and sails, but this question does not seem to have been studied in any detail.	—————	Cork	W33 31	—	89

Galty Mountains or the Galtees (range)	Na Gaibhlte	Ir. Na Gaibhlte [GÉ], perhaps 'the forked ones', or na Gaillte [PDT], perhaps 'the wooded slopes'	The highest point in this range is Galtymore (919m). The Galtees are one of only two ranges outside Kerry to exceed 3,000 feet in height, the other being Wicklow. An older name for the Galtees is <i>Sliabh gCrot</i> (anglicised Slieve Grud). Some distinctive converging channels on the north-western slopes are identified in legend as the strings of a harp, which has given rise to the name <i>Crota Cliach</i> (understood as 'harps of Cliu'). However, the original meaning of <i>crot</i> is probably more prosaic: 'a lump'. The modern name Galty/Galtee is rather obscure in origin. It is recorded on Petty's maps (1685, but based on the Down Survey of 1655-56) as "The mountaines of Gualty", but Irish forms are hard to come by, as the earlier name <i>Sliabh gCrot</i> persists. The Callan diarist Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin (Humphrey O'Sullivan) recorded it as <i>Beann na nGaillti</i> in 1835 (Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin, iv, 102). Joyce interpreted the name of the range as <i>Sliabh-na-gCoillteadh</i> , mountain of the woods (INP iii, 357), but one would not expect this to have produced the anglicised form Galty/Galtee (compare Quilty, Co. Clare < <i>Coillte</i> ). An Brainse Logainmneacha prefers the form <i>na Gaibhlte</i> (www.logainm.ie), which fits better with the sound but lacks historical forms to support it, so even this is open to some doubt. A form reflecting the few attested Irish forms, such as <i>na Gaillte/na Gailltí</i> might be preferable, though the meaning is uncertain. One possibility is a Brittonic element similar to Welsh <i>gallt</i> , meaning 'hill' or 'wooded slope', a variant of the more common <i>allt</i> . On the plus side this provides a simple, apt description, as the Galty Mountains are still clothed with extensive woodland on the lower slopes. The difficulty is that there are few clear parallels for this element in Irish place-names, though they could have been altered to <i>allt</i> .		Limerick / Tipperary		—	74
Galtybeg	Cnoc Beag na nGaibhlte	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Beag na nGaibhlte [PDT], 'little hill of the Galtees'	See Galty Mountains for the meaning of the element <i>galty</i> -.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R890 241	799	74

Galtymore	Cnoc Mór na nGaibhlte	Ir. Cnoc Mór na nGaibhlte [GÉ], 'big hill of the Galtees'	The summit of Galtymore is marked as Dawson's Table. Captain Dawson was a landowner in this area (Tipperary Directory 1889). Cf. Percy's Table on Lugnaquilla. The diarist Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin (Humphrey O'Sullivan) recorded a different Irish name for the peak: <i>Beann na nGaillti</i> ( <i>Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin</i> , iv, 102). The names of three nearby places are derived from this: Glencoshnabinnia [P.W. Joyce, INP iii, 366], Slievocosnabinnia and Carrignabinnia. The anglicised name <i>Galtymore</i> is recorded as early as the Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary (Down Survey, 1654-56), where it is mentioned (spelt exactly as today) as a boundary feature of the barony of Clanwilliam. Named Galtymore Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map. See Galty Mountains for the meaning of the element galty-.	Galty Mountains	Limerick / Tipperary	R879 238	919	74
Ganiamore	<b>Gáinne Mór</b>	Ir. Gáinne Mór [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'great arrow/dart'	The highest hill on Rosguill. <i>The Metrical Dindsenchas</i> contains a reference to <i>Slíab Guill</i> , which the editor Edward Gwynn identifies with Rosguill, so it may be an old name for Ganiamore or may have referred to all the upland/rough pasture on Rosguill. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 142-43) for details of the festive assembly on Ganiamore.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C112 400	207	2
Gap, The (1) (pass, motor)	Bearnas Loch Tait	Ir. Bearnas Loch Tait [logainm.ie], 'gap of Lough Talt'	This pass crosses the Ox Mountains and connects Tobercurry with Bunnyconnellan. Knockasliggaun is south-west of The Gap, while Largan Hill is to the north-west. The highest point on the road lies just under 1km from the north-west end of Lough Talt and is inside Co. Sligo, but very close to the boundary with Co. Mayo.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G382 161	185	24
Gap, The (2); The Vee (pass, motor)	Bóthar na gCorr	Ir. Bóthar na gCorr [logainm.ie], 'road of the twists'	The R668 crosses this pass connecting Clogheen with Lismore and Cappoquin. It cuts between Knockalougha (to the west) and Sugarloaf Hill (to the north-east). Strictly speaking, <i>The Vee</i> refers to a hairpin bend on the road descending to Clogheen, which is a magnificent view-point. The name is now frequently applied to the pass too. However, the name <i>The Gap</i> is marked on the Discovery map at the summit of the pass. There is a feature at the summit of the pass named Laghtatassonig, probably from Ir. <i>Leacht an tSasanaigh</i> , 'burial cairn of the Englishman'. The valley below the pass on the northern (Tipperary) side is Glenlough. On the southern (Waterford) side there are two townlands named Glentaunatinagh and Glentaunemon.	Knockmealdow Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S031 100	330+	74

Gap, The (3) (pass, foot)	Bearna Bhéal an Bhealaigh	Ir. Bearna Bhéal an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie], 'gap of the approach to the pass'	This pass crosses the main watershed of the Comeragh Mountains between Knockanaffrin (to the north) and the main bulk of the Comeragh range (situated to the south). Several names of passes combine <i>bealach</i> and <i>bearna</i> somewhat tautologically, but here <i>béal</i> is added for good measure.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S301 134	466	75
Gap of Dunloe, The (pass, motor, restricted access)	Bearna an Choimín	Ir. Bearna an Choimín [logainm.ie], 'gap of the little hollow'	The Gap of Dunloe passes through a steep-sided gorge between Purple Mountain and <i>Cnoc na dTarbh</i> , the first peak of MacGillycuddy's Reeks when starting from the eastern end. It connects Beaufort with the isolated community of the Black Valley (the hollow referred to as <i>An Coimín</i> in Ir. <i>Bearna an Choimín</i> ). Motor access is possible but discouraged, due to the large numbers of walkers and jaunting cars using the narrow route. The Gap of Dunloe has been a destination for visitors ever since tourism developed around Killarney in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. It was and remains part of a typical route for a half-day or full-day trip from Killarney town combining jaunting car / walking with boat travel on the three lakes of Killarney between Lord Brandon's Cottage and Ross Castle. Approaching the gap from Beaufort, the normal public road ends at Kate Kearney's Cottage, and from here a narrow, scenic road continues, twisting past several small lakes and climbing to the head of the gap.	Purple Mountain / MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V871 838	239	78
Gap of Glendine (or Glendine Gap) (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghleann Doimhin	Ir. Bearna Ghleann Doimhin [logainm.ie], 'pass of Gleann Doimhin or the deep glen'	The R427 connecting Ballyroan and Stradbally crosses the Gap of Glendine. This pass is recorded as <i>Bearnagleamdoyne</i> in the Inquisitions of Leinster in 1621. Strangely, the two valleys on either side of the pass are both called Glendine, though they are quite separate features. Arderin, the highest point in Slieve Bloom, is easily accessible from the top of the gap.	Slieve Bloom	Laois / Offaly	S231996	455	54
Gap of Mamore (pass, motor)	An Mám Mór	Ir. An Mám Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great pass'	This pass connects Camowen Bridge with Dunaff. Mamore Hill and Raghtin More are situated to the north and the Urris Hills to the south. St. Colmcille's Well and Lough Mamore are just north of the summit of the pass.	Inishowen	Donegal	C320 429	240+	3
Garraun	Maolchnoc	Ir. Maolchnoc [TR], 'bald hill'	Locally only the name Maolchnoc is used according to Tim Robinson, while the anglicised name Garraun marked on OS maps is no longer in use. There are several other hills in the area where the same discrepancy can be observed: Binn Fraoigh/Altnagaighera, Letter Hill/Tully Mountain. Garraun is clearly also a name of Irish origin. It may either be from Ir. <i>garrán</i> , 'grove', or, more likely, from Ir. <i>géarán</i> , 'fang'. The summit is flattish, but the	Twelve Bens	Galway	L767 610	598	37



			eastern ridge leading to it is sharp enough to have deserved this name. If this suggestion is correct, the anomaly of two different Irish names for the peak is only an apparent problem, not a real one. The name <i>Maolchnoc</i> would aptly describe the rounded summit, while <i>An Géarán</i> would denote the sharp ridge descending to Lough Fee. Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, for routes approaching from the SE (45-50) and the NW (51-56).					
Garraun South Top	Maolchnoc (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Garraun.	The townland south of this top, running down to Kylemore Lough, is Lemnaheltia (Ir. <i>Léim na hEilte</i> , 'the doe's leap'). It appears on Mercator's map of Ireland (1595) as <i>Dosleape</i> . This must originally have been the name of a mountain or cliff. According to legend Fionn Mac Cumhail's dog Bran pursued a doe here. When the doe leapt from the summit, Bran fell from the cliff into the lake. Most likely it refers to the steep south face of Doughruagh overlooking Kylemore Lough and Pollacappul Lough, though the summit of Doughruagh is not in Lemnaheltia but the neighbouring townland of Pollacappul. Variations of this story can be found throughout Ireland. In Kerry, for instance, there is a lake named Lough Brin (Ir. <i>Loch Broin</i> , 'Bran's lake') south of the Reeks. Altnagaighera is the name of a spur to the W which is lower than Garraun South top but more sharply defined.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L763 606	556	37
Garraunbaun*			This is the last peak at the SW end of the Slieve Bloom range and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Garranbaun is a townland in the parish of Offerlane.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	S196 955	406	54
Garron Point (headland)	An Gearrán	Ir. An Gearrán [GÉ], 'the colt'	Garron Point is a headland on the Antrim coast between Red Bay / Glengarriff and Camlough Bay. There are steep cliffs all the way along this section of coast. The Irish name <i>An Gearrán</i> is understood as 'the colt', but it seems likely that this is a re-interpretation of <i>géarán</i> , 'a fang', as there are several fang-like pinnacles below the main line of cliffs, including one particularly prominent pinnacle just above Garron Point itself, cf. two instances of <i>An Géarán</i> in Co. Kerry. The English name is spelt <i>Garronpoint</i> (one word) in GÉ and at logainm.ie, but OSNI maps and placenamesni.org has it as <i>Garron Point</i> (two words), and local sources agree with this usage.	—————	Antrim	D30 24	—	9

Gartan Mountain	Sliabh Gartáin	Ir. Sliabh Gartáin [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Gartán'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps, but the name of the townland, Gartan Mountain, has been adopted. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C050 208	357	6
Gaugin Mountain	<b>An Gáigín</b>	Ir. An Gáigín [OSI], 'the little cleft'	In a note on the townland of Dergroagh, James O'Kane says that it is sometimes called <i>Cúl Gáigín</i> . He also records the name <i>Sruthán an Chut Chaoil</i> in Dergroagh, which may relate to the same cleft feature from which <i>Gáigín</i> is named (JOK).	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G983 950	565	6/11
Gearhane	<b>An Géarán</b>	Ir. An Géarán [OSI], 'the fang'	The name refers to the peak's pointed profile when seen from the S. Note its relationship with its higher neighbour, Brandon Peak, which is <i>Barr an Ghéaráin</i> , 'top of the fang' in Irish.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q468 087	803	70
Gearhane	An Géarán	Ir. An Géarán [OSI], 'the fang'	Between Gearhane and the summit of Caherconree are two rock features known as Finn Mac Cool's Table and Finn Mac Cool's Chair.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q733 082	792	71
Geokaun; Feaghmaan Mountain	An Geocán	Ir. An Geocán [logainm.ie], perhaps 'the pipe or reed' or 'the lump'	This name is pronounced 'yokawn'. It is of obscure origin, but may refer to a pole or mast on the summit. It may have a parallel in Gokane Point, a headland south of Skibbereen. Feaghmaan East and West are townlands on the slopes of Geokaun.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V386 771	266	83
Giant's Causeway (coastal feature)	Clochán an Aifir	Ir. Clochán an Aifir [GÉ], 'giant's rockery'; earlier Clochán na bhFómharach [DUPN], 'rockery of the Fomorians'	This bizarre landscape of basalt columns was formed approximately 60 million years ago. There are around 37,000 columns, most of which are hexagonal, but some have 4,5,7 or 8 sides. The giant in question is Fionn Mac Cumhaill, who is reputed to have built the Causeway to travel on dry land across to Scotland. He hastily retreated and pulled up the causeway when he found out that there was a Scottish giant much bigger than himself. Of course, this tale neatly explains why only a remnant of the causeway is left visible today! The folkloric notion of a causeway across the North Channel to Scotland is strengthened by the presence of similar columnar basalt formations at Fingal's Cave on the Hebridean island of Staffa. Fingal is the usual name for Fionn in Scottish folklore. The other Irish version of the name connects it with the ferocious Fomorians, who managed to cause an inordinate amount of trouble for the successive invaders of Ireland, especially considering that they each had only one eye, one arm and one leg. Amongst the many basalt formations in the area is the Giant's Eye, and if you	—————	Antrim	C95 45	—	4/5

			visit it, you can easily see how this could be connected with a one-eyed monster. The most famous formation is the Giant's Chair or Wishing Chair (seen on countless postcards), but there are many others stretching over a mile along the coast, including the Giant's Boot, the Chimney Pots, the Organ and the Giant's Granny.					
Gibbet Hill	Cnoc na Croiche	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Croiche [PDT], 'hill of the gallows'	The Irish form <i>Cnoc na Croiche</i> is not attested for this name. It has been borrowed from the townland of Gibbethill in Co. Waterford.	North Wexford	Wexford	S946 591	315	68/69
Glanaruddery Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Ghleann an Ridire	Ir. Sléibhte Ghleann an Ridire [logainm.ie], 'mountains of the glen of the knight'	The highest point in this range is Knight's Mountain (333m). The Glanaruddery Mountains are essentially the eastern extension of the Stack's Mountains and to their west they join Sliabh Luachra. The name Glanaruddery is explained by P.W. Joyce as follows: "A little north of Castleisland in Kerry is the Glanruddery range of mountains, which, like several other Irish ranges, took their name — signifying the glen of the knight — from one of their numerous valleys ; while the highest of all, at the southern termination of the range, just three miles from Castleisland, is now called the Knight's Mountain" [INP]. Knockariddera ( <i>Cnoc an Ridire</i> ) is the name of a townland on the height with the same meaning as Knight's Mountain. These names prompt two questions: firstly, where is the glen after which the mountains are named? There is nowadays no valley called Glanaruddery. Secondly, which knight do these names refer to? Ballinruddery near Listowel was owned by the Knight of Kerry. There seems to be no such clear evidence for Glanaruddery/Knockariddera. However, since Ballinruddery is at the foot of the Smerlagh River and Knight's Mountain is just above its headwaters, it is possible that <i>Gleann an Ridire</i> was an earlier name for the valley of the Smerlagh. The townland Glanaderhig may be relevant to this question. Another valley, running west from Knight's Mountain is called Glanageenty ( <i>Gleann na Ginnte</i> , 'glen of the wedge' according to www.logainm.ie, cited in <i>AFM</i> ). The Earl of Desmond, whose rebellion had failed, hid here for several months in 1583 before being captured and killed. The meaning 'glen of the mourning' cited by Barrington (i.e. <i>Gleann na gCaointe</i> ) probably represents a later re-interpretation of the name due to the Desmond association.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	—	—	71/72

Glanbeg*			This peak is in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V578 685	484	84
Glenaneagh*			Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	R957 550	420	66
Glenbeg East*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Glenbeg East, Glenbeg West and Kilbride. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	M036 600	372	38
Glenbeigh Horseshoe (range)	—————	—————	The highest point in this range is Coomacarrea (772m). "Glenbeigh Horseshoe" appears to be a name coined by hillwalkers. It does not appear on maps or in historical documents. Consequently, there is no established Irish language form of the name.	—————	Kerry	—————	—	78/83
Glencappul Top*	Barr Ghleann na gCapall*		This peak is on the ridge separating the Devil's Punchbowl from Lough Erhogh and the Horses Glen (Gleann na gCapall or Com na gCapall).	Mangerton	Kerry	V991 819	700	78
Glendine Gap, see Gap of Glendine								
Glendoo Mountain (or Glendhu Mountain)	Log na hEala	Ir. Log na hEala [PNCW#], 'hollow of the swan'	Also known as Glendhu.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O142 204	586	50
Glendowan Mountains (range)	<b>Sléibhte Ghleann Domhain</b>	Ir. Sléibhte Ghleann Domhain [logainm.ie], 'mountains of Gleann Domhain or the deep glen'	The highest point in this range is Moylenanav (539m). The Glendowan Mountains are situated to the S of the Derryveagh Mountains. The name comes from Glendowan (Ir. <i>Gleann Domhain</i> , 'deep glen'), the glen through which the Bullaba River flows down to Gartan Lough.	Donegal NW	Donegal	—————	—	1/6
Glengesh Pass (pass, motor)	<b>Malaidh Ghleann Gheis</b>	Ir. Malaidh Ghleann Gheis [logainm.ie], 'slope of Gleann Gheis'	This pass connects Ardara and <i>Gleann Cholm Cille</i> / Glencolmcille. <i>Cruach an Bheithe</i> / Croaghavely is situated to the north and Crocknapeast to the south. <i>Gleann Gheis</i> may mean 'valley of the taboo', although the genitive of <i>geas</i> , 'taboo', is usually <i>geise</i> . P.W. Joyce interpreted this name as 'glen of the swans', but this would require a long <i>é</i> in <i>géis</i> , for which there is no evidence.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G686 859	276	10

Glenkeel Top*	Barr an Ghleanna Chaoil*			Caha Mountains	Cork	V840 542	417	84/85
Glennagalliagh Mountain	Sliabh Ghleann na gCailleach	Ir. Sliabh Ghleann na gCailleach [OSI], 'mountain of Ghleann na gCailleach or glen of the hags'		Shannon	Clare	R636 739	446	58
Glennagleragh Mountain	An Cnoc Beag	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Beag [PDT], 'the little hill '	Named Knock Beg on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L952 622	617	38
Glennamong	Barr Ghleann na Monga*		The name makes no sense as applied to a summit. However, nearby is the Glennamong River, S.E. of the summit, flowing into L. Feeagh, so Glennamong is clearly the valley through which the river flows. OSNB mentions it only as a townland name, not that of a peak, so the error may have arisen at the stage of printing the 6" map. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 72-73.	North Mayo	Mayo	F913 059	628	23/30
Glennamong E Top	Barr Ghleann na Monga (mullach thoir)*	For origin of name, see Glennamong.		North Mayo	Mayo	F926 055	415	31
Glenshane Pass (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghleann Seáin	Ir. Bearna Ghleann Seáin [GÉ], 'gap of Glenshane'	The Glenshane Pass and the townland of Glenshane situated on its western side are associated with an early-18 <sup>th</sup> century rapparee named Shane Crossagh O'Mullan, a rather Robin Hood-like character who robbed the rich to feed the poor. Perhaps the most famous story about him concerns his humiliation of General Napier and his men, whom he is reputed to have disarmed under cover of darkness. Shane was aided only by his sidekick, Parra Fada, but tricked them into believing that he was accompanied by a large band of followers. They then stripped the general of his uniform and forced his men to march to Derry in their underwear. There is no doubt that Shane was a historical personage, as he was declared an outlaw in 1719 and was subsequently captured and hanged in Derry, though some of the stories about him have, of course, been embellished and embroidered in the telling over a couple of centuries. Nor was Glenshane originally named after him, as it was known as Glensenny before his	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C785 024	294	8

			<p>time (possibly from Ir. Gleann Sionnaigh, 'glen of the fox'). However, the folk memory of this larger-than-life character is so strong in this locality that it seems the place-name has been adapted to honour him.</p> <p>The pass is crossed by the A6, which is a major highway. Carntogher is situated to the north-east and Coolnasillagh Mountain to the south-west. Glenshane Pass is the road most likely to be mentioned in winter traffic reports in Northern Ireland and can sometimes be closed due to snow or other adverse weather conditions. About 1km north-west of the summit there is a bar and restaurant called The Ponderosa, which takes its name from a fictional ranch in the TV western series <i>Bonanza</i>.</p>					
Glinsk	Glinsce	Ir. Glinsce [logainm.ie], poss. 'valley difficult of access'	<p>There are several townlands named <i>Glinsce</i> in the west of Ireland (anglicised as Glinsk, Gleensk or Gleesk). Several, though not all, are in rather remote valleys or ravines, of which the ravine N of this peak is a fine example. The name is obscure but may refer to a valley difficult of access. The remains of a signal tower are located SE of the summit. Walks: for a cliff-top route from Porturlin to Belderg, passing near Glinsk, see Whilde &amp; Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 78-79.</p>	North Mayo	Mayo	F948 421	304	23
Gola (island)	<b>Gabhla</b>	Ir. Gabhla [GÉ], meaning uncertain	<p>Gola is situated 2 km offshore from Magheragallon in Gweedore Bay. It has sea-cliffs which are popular with rock-climbers and is surrounded by several sea-stacks. The highest point on the island is named Knockaculleen on the 6" map. This is explained as Ir. Cnoc an Choillín, 'hill of the little wood' at logainm.ie.</p>	—————	Donegal	—————	—	1
Golyin Pass (pass, foot)			<p>The Táin Way follows this old traders' route which connects Carlingford with Glenmore and traverses a saddle south-west of Slieve Foye's summit. The name may be from Ir. <i>gualainn</i>, 'shoulder', referring to a shoulder of the mountain, but this is far from certain in the absence of documented Irish forms. The name is recorded on the Táin Way published by EastWest Mapping. This name is not recorded on OS/OSi maps. The nearby peak of Barnavave (from Ir. <i>Bearna Mhéabha</i>, 'Maeve's Gap') may have retained an alternative or earlier name for this pass.</p>	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J175 107	300+	36

Gortagarry*			Gortagarry is a townland in the parish of Aghnameadle. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	S032 732	458	59
Gortmonly Hill			Gortmonly is a townland in Donaghedy parish. Gortmonly Hill is also known as Dullerton Mountain or Sollus, names derived from other townlands on its slopes. No Irish name is now known for it, but it is possible that the one or both of the names Dowletter mountayne and Mullaghnegerry, which occur in the Civil Survey of ca. 1655, refer to this hill. Furthermore, Bready, the village at the western foot of the hill near the banks of the Foyle is probably named from this hill since <i>bréadach</i> consistently means 'high ground' (not 'fragments' or 'broken ground'). It is derived from the Celtic root <i>brigant-</i> meaning 'high' and can be compared with the Continental Celtic names <i>Brigantio</i> (modern Briançon in France), <i>Brigantium</i> (Bregenz in Austria), and with <i>Brent</i> , which occurs as the name of several English rivers. The sound changes involved are * <i>brigant-</i> (Proto-Celtic) > * <i>brent-</i> (early Brittonic?) > <i>bréad-</i> (Irish), with adjectival suffix <i>-ach</i> added.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	C396 080	218	7
Gortnagarn			This peak is on the upland above the steep cliffs of Glenade. Nearby Glenade Lough is one of many Irish lakes reputedly inhabited by a water-monster called the Dobharchú. Gortnagarn is a townland in the parish of Killasnet. Previously Gortnagara in MV.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G785 462	450	16
Gortnageragh*	Gort na gCaorach	Ir. Gort na gCaorach [OSI], 'field of the sheep'		Shannon	Tipperary	R858 522	418	66
Gorumna Island	<b>Garmna</b>	Ir. Garmna [GÉ], poss. 'beam, bar'	Gorumna is the largest island on the Connemara coast. It is accessible by road via a causeway connecting it with Lettermore Island, which in turn is connected with the mainland.	—————	Galway	—————	—	44
Grania's Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghráinne	Ir. Bearna Ghráinne [logainm.ie], 'Gráinne's gap'	This pass is crossed by a minor road from Buncrana to Muff. Eskaheen Mountain is situated to the north-east and Scalp Mountain to the south-west.	Inishowen	Donegal	C431 277	276	7

Gravale	Droibhéal	Ir. Droibhéal [PNCW], 'difficult passage'	Eoin Mac Neill believed that the name <i>Drobeóil</i> , mentioned in <i>the Metrical Dindshenchas</i> and seemingly referring to a pass, had survived in the mountain name <i>Gravale</i> (JRSAI lxxv, 14). On Nevill's map of 1760 the high ground W of Gravale is marked as <i>Lavarna</i> . Price says that this is pronounced Lavarria and is derived from <i>Leath Bhearna</i> . On the Downshire Estate map of 1806 Lavarria Gap is marked on the ridge above Lavarney Spout, between Gravale and Duff Hill. Price comments that this was a route from Lough Dan to Blessington.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O105 094	718	56
Great Blasket Island	<b>An Blascaod Mór</b>	Ir. An Blascaod Mór [GÉ], the great [obscure element]	The Great Blasket is the largest of the six Blasket islands, and the only one to have a continuous history of families living on the island from generation to generation. The Great Blasket can be reached by ferry from Dunquin, 4km away at the tip of the Dingle Peninsula. The ruins of the village are just above the beach at the NE end of the island. The island was inhabited until 1957 and the islanders spoke Irish. There is a considerable literature associated with the Blaskets. Two of the island's best known literary figures are Peig Sayers (who was born at Dunquin and married an islander) and Tomás Ó Criomhthain. The highest point of the island is <i>An Cró Mór</i> (292m), towards the SW end.	—————	Kerry	—————	—	70
Great Island	An tOileán Mór	Ir. An tOileán Mór [GÉ], 'the great island'	Great Island is the largest island in Cork Harbour. The town of Cobh is situated on its S coast. It is accessible by road from the Carrigtohill area, passing via Fota Island.	—————	Cork	—————	—	81/87
Great Sugar Loaf	Ó Cualann	Ir. Ó Cualann [OSI], prob. 'youth of Cualu/Cualainn' [PDT]	Boasting one of the best-known mountain profiles in Ireland, this peak can be seen from as far north as the Mourne Mountains, standing bold of the main Wicklow massif. According to the Yellow Book of Lecan (compiled in 1391), Ae Chualand was the stone upon which the head of Cualu Cetach was placed on Sliabh Chualand in Leinster, after he had been slain by Crimthand. In his pioneering article on the place-names of North Wicklow and South Dublin mentioned in the tale <i>Togail Bruidne Da Derga</i> (JRSAI lxxv, 1935), Eoin Mac Néill had some difficulty with the name Óe Cualann, as it was written there, both in terms of the interpretation and location. He suggested the meaning 'sheep or ewes of Cualu' (taking óe as plural), due to some imagined resemblance, and identified it with Two Rock Mountain and Three Rock Mountain, an identification which has not won general acceptance. However,	Dublin / Wicklow	Wicklow	O238 131	501	56



			<p>although the meaning 'sheep' is known for this word in Old Irish, usually written óí, there is good reason to believe that we have something different here. Ó is a rare place-name element, found only in a handful of names such as Gleann Ó (Glenoe, Co. Antrim [DUPNI]) and in Mullach an Ó (East Mayo). In this name we are probably dealing with another example of personification of a mountain, or of rocks at its summit. Ó (earlier úa) is most familiar as a prefix in Irish surnames, where it means 'grandson' or more generally 'descendant'. The nominative singular also occurs as aue or óe according to DIL, obviating any need to see this as a plural form. Significantly, there is a cognate Welsh word w, which is treated in dictionaries as a variant of gŵr, simply meaning 'man'. The image originally evoked by the name Ó Cualann was therefore probably one of a young man, perhaps a noble warrior, keeping watch over the territory of Cualu and its inhabitants, the people called Cualainn. This is all the more convincing when one considers the close parallel offered by Stua Laighean (Mount Leinster), which means "prince/warrior of Leinster / the Lakin. For the English name <i>Sugarloaf</i>, see Sugarloaf Hill in the Knockmealdowns.</p>					
Greenan Mountain	Cnoc an Ghrianáin	Ir. Cnoc an Ghrianáin [logainm.ie], 'hill of An Grianán or the sun-house'	<p>This hill has a commanding view of the upper reaches of Lough Swilly, southern Inishowen, the countryside to the south and, a little further away, Lough Foyle. It is, no doubt, for this dominant position that it was chosen as the site for the building of <i>Grianán Ailigh</i>, the Grianán of Aileach, a hilltop cashel or stone fort. This was probably built in the early Middle Ages, but there is archaeological evidence for an earlier prehistoric fort dating to the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The cashel guarded a territory called Aileach. It is possible that it was built as the capital of Aileach, which held the over kingship of Cenél nEógain, an important population group of North-West Ulster. It took over as the capital of Ulster after the destruction of Emain Macha (Navan Fort near Armagh). However, by the later Middle Ages Aileach had its royal centre at the castle of Elaghmore (Ir. <i>Aileach Mór</i>), a stronghold of the O'Doherty clan. The townlands of Elaghmore and Elaghbeg are situated below on the plain, a few kilometres north-east of the Grianán of Aileach, not far from the city of Derry. Thus, the Grianán was, at least in the late Middle Ages, a hill-fort guarding the boundary of this kingdom of Aileach rather than being a royal centre itself. There are numerous references</p>	Inishowen	Donegal	C366 197	241	7

			to <i>Grianán Ailigh</i> in early Irish history and in mythological tales. According to one of the best-known legends, it was built for the burial of Aed, son of the pagan god Dagda. For further details on the archaeology, history and folklore of this site, see Heritage Guide no.48, "The Grianán of Aileach, Co. Donegal", which accompanied <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> magazine issue no. 91, Spring 2010. There is a road which climbs almost the whole way to the summit of the hill. From the car park it is only a walk of about 100m to the fort.					
Greenane	An Grianán	Ir. An Grianán [OSI], 'sunny spot'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R925 239	802	74
Greenane West	An Grianán (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Greenane.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R910 239	786	74
Greenoge	An Grianóg	prob. Ir. An Grianóg [PDT], 'the little sunny height'	<i>Grianóg</i> has essentially the same meaning as the more common place-name <i>Grianán</i> .	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S863 571	425	68
Gregory Hill	Cnoc Mhic Gréagóir	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Mhic Gréagóir [PDT], 'hill of the Gregory family'	Overlooks Letterkenny. "So named from a family in whose possession it was about 60 years since." [OSNB]	Donegal NW	Donegal	C116 124	336	6
Grinlieve	Cruinnshliabh	poss. Ir. Cruinnshliabh [PDT], 'round mountain'	Marked <i>Crinlieve</i> on the OS 1" map.	Inishowen	Donegal	C490 384	371	3
Grogan More	<b>An Grogán Mór</b>	Ir. An Grogán Mór [OSI], poss. 'the big hard patch of land'	<i>Grogán</i> may be a variant of <i>gruagán/grógán</i> . This can mean a pyramidal heap of turf-sods set on end to dry, or alternatively a hard patch of land [Dinneen]. The second meaning is probably the appropriate one, as this rare element is probably connected with Welsh <i>grug</i> 'heather', of which the usual Irish equivalent is <i>fraoch</i> . The same word also appears in <i>An Grogán Beag</i> and <i>An Grogán Carrach</i> , two neighbouring hills. See also Gruggandoo in the Mournes.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B857 181	457	1
Gruggandoo	Gruagán Dubh	Ir. Gruagán Dubh PDT], 'black heath'	Gruggandoo is the highest point on a mountain known locally as Lindsay's Mountain, after a landowner [Ciarán Dunbar]. The rare element <i>gruagán</i> is probably connected with Welsh <i>grug</i> 'heather', of which the usual Irish equivalent is <i>fraoch</i> . See also Grogan More in Donegal.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J201 255	382	29

Gullaba Hill	Cnoc Ghullaba	Ir. Cnoc Ghullaba [T6000], 'hill of the beak/snout'	Gullaba is also the name of a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan. Ir. <i>gulba</i> means 'beak' or 'snout', so it seems that the hill is name from a resemblance to this shape (see also Benbulbin). Interestingly, a lower peak on the NE shoulder is named Bird Hill, which raises the possibility that the two names are related, possibly stemming from a single name, as with Divis and Black Mountain.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W005 683	603	85
Hag's Head (headland)	Ceann Caillí	Ir. Ceann Caillí [GÉ], 'headland of the hag/witch'	Hag's Head is at the southern end of the Cliffs of Moher.	—————	Clare	—————	—	51
Hag's Tooth; Stumpeenadaff	Stumpa an tSaimh	Ir. Stumpa an tSaimh [TH], 'stump of the sorrel'	The rock is remarkably unstable on the western slopes and boulders can tumble down unexpectedly. Also known as Stumpeenadaff, from Ir. Stuimpín an Daimh [OSNB], 'little pinnacle of the ox'.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V809 850	650	78
Hangmans Hill				Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G782 398	400	16
Hare's Gap (pass, foot)			Hare's Gap connects Trassey with the Silent Valley and is also traversed by the Brandy Pad. It is situated between Slieve Bearnagh and Slievenaglogh.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J322 287	430+	29
Healy Pass, The; Ballaghscart (pass, motor)	Bealach Scairt	Ir. Bealach Scairt [logainm.ie], prob. 'way of the notch/pass' [PDT]	The Healy Pass, traversed by the R574 between Lauragh and Adrigole, is one of the most spectacular mountain roads in Ireland, especially on the Cork (south) side, where the many hairpin bends give it something of the character of an alpine route. It is named after Timothy Michael Healy, first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, who died in 1931 shortly after the road was improved. Prior to that, it was known as the Kerry Pass, and consisted of a road built as a famine relief project during the Great Famine which climbed to the summit only on the Cork side. Funerals used to pass this way from Lauragh to Kilcaskan on the Cork side, as this was the principal church and burial ground in the parish. The coffin would be rested on a flat rock in a narrow defile, just on the Cork side of the summit. From this point the coffin would be taken up by a team from the Cork side. It continued downwards as a rough path on the Kerry side. The meaning of <i>scairt</i> indicated for this name at logainm.ie is 'thicket', but this interpretation is not universally accepted locally. The information board at the summit of the pass translates <i>Bealach Scairt</i> as 'way of the sheltered caves'. Dinneen gives	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V786 536	280+	84

			<p>both 'thicker' and 'natural cave or shelter' as meanings for <i>scairt</i>, so a reference to caves is linguistically possible. However, there is no cave in the vicinity, to the best of my knowledge. There is, though, a narrow gorge just below the summit of the pass known as Eskavoher, from Ir. <i>Eisc an Bhóthair</i>, 'ravine of the road', the defile mentioned above in relation to the carrying of coffins for burial at Kilcaksan. The word <i>scairt</i> is found in numerous Munster place-names at the site of minor passes and gorges, such as Scart / <i>An Scairt</i> (Co. Kerry), a townland on a low pass between Farranfore and Killarney; Scart / <i>An Scairt</i> (Co. Cork), an electoral district south of Bantry in which there is a pass on the road to Ballydehob; and Ballinascarty (sometimes Ballinascarthy) / <i>Béal na Scairte</i> (Co. Cork), a village near a small gorge on the road from Bandon to Clonakilty. These names may include <i>scairt</i> as a native Irish word in the sense 'partition' recorded by Dinneen (but not with application to landscape), or as a borrowing of Norse <i>skard</i> 'notch, gap, pass', also found in Northern English dialect as <i>scarth</i>. More research is required on the origin of this word, but the meaning 'notch' seems particularly apposite in relation to the Healy Pass with the notch of Eskavoher / <i>Eisc an Bhóthair</i> at the summit.</p>					
Helvick Head (headland)	<b>Ceann Heilbhic</b>	Ir. Ceann Heilbhic [GÉ], 'headland of Helvick'	<p>Helvick Head is at the tip of the Ring Peninsula, a small Gaeltacht area and the only one in Co. Waterford.</p> <p>Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig considers a Norse origin likely for <i>Helvick</i>, although early documentation is lacking. While the second element is likely to be Norse <i>vík</i>, 'bay', there are too many possibilities for the first element to establish it with any degree of certainty [ISTI]. It may be significant that there is an area of shallows in Wales called <i>Helwick Sands</i> or <i>Helwick Swatch</i>. It is off the coast of West Glamorgan between Swansea and Llanelli, but, while it looks possible that it has the same origin as <i>Helvick Head</i> in Ireland, I am not aware of any interpretation of the Welsh place-name which could help to resolve this question.</p>	—————	Waterford	X32 89	—	82
Hill of Howth, see Ben of Howth								

Hill of Slane	Mullach Bhaile Shláine	Ir. Mullach Bhaile Shláine [logainm.ie], ‘hill-top of Slane’	St. Patrick lit the first Paschal fire here at Easter in 433 AD, in defiance of King Laoghaire. The summit of the hill is now occupied by the ruins of Slane Friary.	East Coast	Meath	N960 751	158	43
Hill of Ward	Tlachta	Ir. Tlachta [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	The Old Irish form of the name was <i>Tlachtga</i> . During the Middle Ages it was a ritual site, and fires were lit there for Samhain.	East Coast	Meath	N735 645	119	90
Hog's Head	<b>Ceann Muice</b>	Ir. Ceann Muice [logainm.ie], ‘head(-land) of the pig/hog’	Hog's Head is at the south-eastern extremity of Ballinskelligs Bay. One of the first mentions of this landmark was on Robert Lythe's map of Munster in 1571 as <i>hogshead</i> .	—————	Kerry	V46 61	—	83/84
Holywell Hill	Cnoc an Tobair	Ir. Cnoc an Tobair [logainm.ie], ‘hill of the well’	Situated in Altaghaderry townland. There is a holy well and megalithic cairn on this hill [The Heritage of Inishowen, Mabel R. Colhoun].	Inishowen	Donegal / Derry	C385 171	260	7
Hook Head (headland)	Rinn Duáin	Ir. Rinn Duáin [GÉ], ‘peninsula of the hook’	Hook Head is at the end of a long, tapering peninsula on the E side of Waterford Harbour. There is a lighthouse at Hook Head.	—————	Wexford	X73 97	—	76
Horn Head (headland)	Corrán Binne	Ir. Corrán Binne [GÉ], ‘sickle/crescent of the cliff’	Horn Head is located N of the village of Dunfanaghy. The hilly peninsula is also called Horn Head (peninsula). Croaghnamaddy (252m) is the highest point on this peninsula, and the cliffs are particularly spectacular.	—————	Donegal	C01 42	—	2
Howth or Howth Head (peninsula)	Binn Éadair	Ir. Binn Éadair [GÉ], ‘peak of Éadar’	Howth, often (unofficially) called Howth Head, is a hilly peninsula at the N end of Dublin Bay, and gives its name to the town of Howth. The very tip of the peninsula is called the <i>Nose of Howth</i> . The name is of Scandinavian origin, from Norse <i>hǫfuð</i> , simply meaning ‘head’. It seems unrelated to the Irish name, <i>Binn Éadair</i> . The element <i>Éadar</i> is unclear, but it may well be a proper name. It is most likely recorded as <i>ADROU</i> in Ptolemy's Geographia c. 150 AD.	—————	Dublin	—————	—	50
Hungry Hill	Cnoc Daod	Ir. Cnoc Daod [OSI] or Daod [T6000], ‘hill of the tooth/set of teeth’	<i>Hungry Hill</i> is the title of a novel by Daphne du Maurier based on the story of the family of her friend, Christopher Puxley, whose family acquired Dunboy Castle and its lands after the defeat of Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare. The copper mines located on the hill in the novel are, in reality, further west near Allihies. The second element of the Irish name, <i>Cnoc Daod</i> , has long been regarded as obscure, but it is probably simply a dialectal variant of <i>déad</i> meaning	Caha Mountains	Cork	V761 497	685	84

			'tooth', 'jaw' or 'set of teeth'. A family living at the foot of the hill are known locally as the Bun Daods.					
Inch Top	Barr na hInse*		The highest point on Inch Island in Lough Swilly.	Inishowen	Donegal	C313 253	222	2/7
Inch or Inch Island	An Inis	Ir. An Inis [GÉ], 'the island'	Inch is a substantial island in Lough Swilly, connected to the mainland via a causeway near Burnfoot. The highest point on the island is Inch Top (222m).	—————	Donegal	—————	—	2/7
Inisheer (island)	<b>Inis Oírr</b>	Ir. Inis Oírr [GÉ], 'island [obscure element]'	Inisheer is the smallest and easternmost of the Aran Islands. However, it is more populous than Inishmaan, but less populous than Inishmore. It is in the Gaeltacht. Settlement is predominantly focused on the steeper northern side of the island. The highest point on the island is <i>Grogán Ard</i> , 57m above sea-level. Inisheer is accessible by ferry from Rossaveal, Galway City and Doolin, or by air from Inverin in Connemara (Aer Árann).	—————	Galway	—————	—	51
Inishkea North (island)	<b>Inis Gé Thuaidh</b>	Ir. Inis Gé Thuaidh [GÉ], 'north island of geese'	Inishkea is a group of islands situated approx. 5km W off the S tip of the Mullet Peninsula. Inishkea North and Inishkea South are the two principal islands which were inhabited until the 1930s. They were abandoned after most of the young men of the islands were lost at sea in a storm. The highest point on Inishkea North is 24m above sea-level.	—————	Mayo	—————	—	22
Inishkea South (island)	<b>Inis Gé Theas</b>	Ir. Inis Gé Theas [GÉ], 'north island of geese'	Inishkea is a group of islands situated approx. 5km W off the S tip of the Mullet Peninsula. Inishkea North and Inishkea South are the two principal islands which were inhabited until the 1930s. They were abandoned after most of the young men of the islands were lost at sea in a storm. The highest point on Inishkea South is Knocknaskea, 72m above sea-level.	—————	Mayo	—————	—	22
Inishmaan (island)	<b>Inis Meáin</b>	Ir. Inis Meáin [GÉ], 'island of the middle'	Inishmaan is the least populous and least visited of the Aran Islands. It is second in size after Inishmore and is located between Inishmore and Inisheer (the name means 'middle island'). It is in the Gaeltacht. The highest point on the island is 79m above sea-level. Inishmaan is accessible by ferry from Rossaveal, Galway City and Doolin, or by air from Inverin in Connemara (Aer Árann).	—————	Galway	—————	—	51

Inishmore (island)	Inis Mór	Ir. Inis Mór [GÉ], 'great island'	Inishmore, as its name indicates, is the largest of the Aran Islands. It is also by far the most populous of the three islands (845 inhabitants in the 2011 census). It is a Gaeltacht area. It receives many visitors who come to appreciate the scenery, notable the cliff-top fort of <i>Dún Aonghusa</i> , or to acquaint themselves with the island's language and culture. The highest point on the island is <i>Dún Eochla</i> , 123m above sea-level. Inishmore is accessible by ferry from Rossaveal, Galway City and Doolin, or by air from Inverin in Connemara (Aer Árann).	_____	Galway	_____	—	51
Inishmurray (island)	Inis Muirigh	Ir. Inis Muirigh [logainm.ie], 'island of (Saint) Muireadhach'	Inishmurray is a small, flat island lying approx. 6km offshore from Streedagh Point. It was inhabited until 1948. It is best known for the remains of a monastic settlement reputedly founded in the 6th century by St. Molaise. It may be named after St. Muireadhach of Killala, whose feast-day of 12 <sup>th</sup> August was shared by Molaise. The English name is incorrectly spelt Innishmurray (with 2 Ns) in Gasaitéar na hÉireann, but this has been corrected at logainm.ie.	_____	Sligo	_____	—	16
Inishnabro (island)	Inis na Bró	Ir. Inis na Bró [logainm.ie], poss. 'island of the gash' [PDT]	<p>This island is higher and more rugged than its neighbour, Inishvickillane. Tomás Ó Cíomhthain records in <i>An t-Oileánach</i> (The Islandman) how the well-known melody <i>Port na bPúcaí</i> magically came to one of the Daly family living on Inishnabro. This story in turn inspired Seamus Heaney's poem "The Given Note".</p> <p>The island may well get its name from the remarkable rock arches near Cathedral Rocks / <i>An Charraig Scoilte</i> at the northern tip. The word <i>bró</i> or <i>breo</i> is used in several place-names to denote a remarkable fracture of the rocks or simply a cut or notch between hills, cf. Broemountain, Brow Head, Knocknabro.</p>	Dingle West	Kerry	V213 930	175	70
Inishowen (peninsula)	Inis Eoghain	Ir. Inis Eoghain [GÉ], 'Eoghan's island'	The highest point in this area is Slieve Snaght (615m). Inishowen is the largest and most northerly of Donegal's numerous peninsulas. Its furthest extremity, Malin Head, is the northernmost place in Ireland. The fact that the name refers to an island reflects the fact that most communication with Inishowen used to be by water, across Lough Foyle to the east or Lough Swilly to the west. Nowadays, it is still possible to take the car ferry from Magilligan Point in Co. Derry to reach the small port of Greencastle. The highest point is Slieve Snaght,	_____	Donegal	_____	—	3/7

			<p>'the mountain of snow', one of two peaks so named in Donegal. Some of the lower hills are, nevertheless, quite rugged, such as the Urris Hills, which offer remarkable views of the coast around Dunaff, even to the motorist who only ventures up to the Mamore Gap.</p> <p>Inishowen, like Tyrone, is named after Eoghan, a son of Niall Naoighiallach or Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. Ulster king.</p>					
Inishowen Head or (headland)	Srúibh Brain	Ir. Srúibh Brain [GÉ], 'the raven's beak or Bran's snout/headland'	Inishowen Head is the north-eastern extremity of the Inishowen Peninsula, approx. 6km beyond the mouth of Lough Foyle at Greencastle/Magiligan Point. The Irish name can either be taken to mean simply 'the raven's beak' or as a reference to the hero of the mythological tale <i>Immram Brain</i> , 'the voyage of Bran'. In the tale <i>Srúibh Brain</i> is the place where Bran and his companions return to Ireland after their voyage to the Otherworld.	—————	Donegal	C68 43	—	3
Inishtooskert (island)	<b>Inis Tuaisceart</b>	Ir. Inis Tuaisceart [logainm.ie], 'northern island'	The remarkable form of Inis Tuaisceart seen from the mainland, which resembles a recumbent human figure, has given rise to several names, such as <i>An Fear Marbh</i> ('the dead man'), 'the Bishop' and 'the Sleeping Giant'. To the south of the island's summit lies an early Christian structure known as <i>Teampall Bréanainn</i> or St. Brendan's Oratory.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q233 008	172	70
Inishtrahull (island)	Inis Trá Tholl	Ir. Inis Trá Tholl [GÉ], 'island of the strand of the hollow'	Inishtrahull was, until 1929, the northernmost inhabited place in Ireland. It is situated 10km NW of Malin Head. 2km further to the N are some small rocky islands called the Tor Rocks.	—————	Donegal	—————	—	3
Inishturk (island)	Inis Toirc	Ir. Inis Toirc [logainm.ie], 'island of the boar'	The highest point on Inishturk is in the townland of Mountain Common. The peak is unnamed on the OS 6" map, though the names Knockleckan and Knocknagormore appear to the west near the coast.	—————	Mayo	L606 752	191	37
Inishvickillane (island)	<b>Inis Mhic Aoibhleáin</b>	Ir. Inis Mhic Aoibhleáin [GÉ], 'island of Mac Aoibhleáin'	Inishvickillane was owned by Charles Haughey, Taoiseach of Ireland for three terms, who built a house there in the 1970s and introduced a herd of red deer.	—————	Kerry	—————	—	70



Ireland's Eye (island)	Inis Mac Neasáin	Ir. Inis Mac Neasáin [GÉ], 'island of the sons of Neasán'	<p>Ireland's Eye is located approx. 2 km N of Howth Harbour. Like neighbouring Lambay, it is the site of a small gannet colony. The highest point on the island is 69m above sea-level.</p> <p>The word <i>eye</i> is not to be taken literally. It is derived from Norse <i>ey</i> meaning 'island'. The Irish name <i>Inis Mac Neasáin</i> alludes to the remains of an early church reputedly founded by three pious sons of Neasán c. 700 AD.</p>		Dublin	O28 41	—	50
Island Magee (peninsula)	Oileán Mhic Aodha	Ir. Oileán Mhic Aodha [GÉ]	<p>The peninsula of Island Magee stretches for 12km from Whitehead in the south to Skernaghan Point near Ballylumford in the north, enclosing Larne Lough on the west. There is a passenger ferry from Larne to Ballylumford. The eastern (seaward) coast is more rugged, with cliffs including the Gobbins. The medieval name for the peninsula was <i>Rinn Seimhne</i>.</p>		Antrim		—	9/15
Iveragh (barony and peninsula)	<b>Uíbh Ráthach</b>	Ir. Uíbh Ráthach, [logainm.ie], '(territory of) the descendants of Ráthach'	<p>The highest point in this area is Carrauntoohil (1039m). The name <i>Iveragh</i> applies to a peninsula and also to a barony which is somewhat smaller than the peninsula. The Iveragh Peninsula is the largest in the south-west and is encircled by the route known as the Ring of Kerry. Ask a visitor to Kerry if they have been to the Iveragh Peninsula, and you may well get a blank look. Ask the same visitor if they have travelled round the Ring of Kerry, and they will probably say "of course!"</p> <p><i>Uíbh Ráthach</i> appears to be the name of a population group, but when this name is first mentioned around 1200 it has already become a place-name applied to the broad peninsula located between Dingle Bay and Kenmare Bay. Prior to this, the area was regarded as the southern portion of the territory of Corca Dhuibhne. Exactly who the <i>Uí Ráthach</i> were as a kin-group is uncertain, but An Seabhac points out their close links with the <i>Ó Seaghdha</i> family (O'Sheas), who were kings of this area. This suggests that the name may either be synonymous with this family or denote a sub-grouping of it. It is also uncertain what forename <i>Uí Ráthach</i> is derived from. It may be <i>Ráth</i>, meaning 'grace', 'success', 'prosperity', though there seems to be little evidence for <i>Ráth</i> as a forename.</p>		Kerry		—	78/83/ 84

Joyce Country (district)	<b>Dúiche Sheoigheach</b>	Ir. Dúiche Sheoigheach [logainm.ie]	The highest point in Joyce Country is Maumtrasna (682m), which is now situated in Co. Mayo, but much of its bulk was in Co. Galway until 1898, when part of the barony of Ross was transferred from Galway to Mayo. The name refers to the Joyce family who were of Welsh origin and settled in this area in the 13th century. The hills of Joyce Country continue northwards uninterrupted as the Partry Mountains.		Galway / Mayo		—	37/38
Keadeen Mountain	Céidín	Ir. Céidín [OSI], 'flat-topped hill'	The flat-topped aspect of Keadeen Mountain which gives it its name is only evident from the E or W. Keadeen is also the name of a townland in the parish of Kilranelagh. In Irish the peak was sometimes called <i>Céidín Uí Mháil</i> in full, a name derived from the population group who also gave their name to the Glen of Imaal.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S954 897	653	62
Keamconneragh	Céim an Chonaire	prob. Ir. Céim an Chonaire [PDT], 'step of the pass'	The name Keamconneragh is marked at this exact spot on the OS 6" map. It describes the narrow arete leading E off Teeromoyle Mountain, rather than the minor peak on it.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V615 841	593	78/83
Keeloges			The western flanks of this peak descend steeply to Glenade and are guarded by crags, including some resembling a row of teeth. Keeloges is the name of a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G813 502	452	16
Keelogyboy Mountain	Sliabh na gCaológ Buí	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh na gCaológ Buí [PDT], 'mountain of Na Caológa Buí'	Keelogyboy is a townland in the parish of Calry whose name means 'the yellow narrow ridges'.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G771 391	438	16
Keelogyboy Mtn Far E Top	Sliabh na gCaológ Buí (mullach i gcéin thoir)	For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G786 387	418	16
Keelogyboy Mtn NE Top	Sliabh na gCaológ Buí (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G776 394	435	16
Keelogyboy Mtn SW Top	Sliabh na gCaológ Buí (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G768 387	417	16

Keenaght (district)	Ciannachta	Ir. Ciannachta [logainm.ie], '(territory of) the descendants of Cian'	The highest point in this district is Donald's Hill or Knocknahurkle (399m). Keenaght is the name of a barony in the northern part of Co. Derry. It is derived from a population group called <i>Ciannacht</i> or <i>Ciannachta</i> , meaning 'the descendants of Cian'. The name is very similar in terms of origin and structure to that of the province of <i>Connacht</i> , which means 'the descendants of Conn'. The northern branch of the <i>Ciannachta</i> , attested from the 6 <sup>th</sup> century (Annals of Ulster) were known as <i>Ciannachta Ghlinne Geimhin</i> , <i>Gleann Geimhin</i> being an area around modern day Dungiven (Ir. <i>Dún Geimhin</i> ). Other branches of the <i>Ciannachta</i> were settled in N Leinster, Connacht and N Munster.		Derry		—	4/7/8
Keeper Hill (or Slievekimalta)	Sliabh Coimeálta	Ir. Sliabh Coimeálta [GÉ], 'mountain of guarding'	Keeper Hill gets its name from a little-known story about Sadb, daughter of Conn Cétcathach, raising her children Eogan and Indderb on this mountain after they had been rejected by their father Ailill Ólom, king of Munster. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 215-16) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Keeper Hill in mid-August. A stone circle in Bauraglanna townland on the NE slopes is known as Fírbrega ('false men'). It consists of eleven orthostats of varying heights, with several prostrate stones around the perimeter. There is a large, flat recumbent stone in the centre [Archaeological Inventory of North Tipperary].	Shannon	Tipperary	R823 664	694	59
Keeraunnageeragh	Caorán na gCaorach	Ir. Caorán na gCaorach [logainm.ie], 'moor of the sheep'	A cairn at the summit is named Carn Seefin on the old ½ inch map (from <i>Carn Suí Finn</i> , 'cairn of Fionn's seat'). This is probably the hill named <i>Knock Siffingen</i> , located between Galway Bay and L. Corrib, on Speed's map of Connaught (1610).	South Connemara	Galway	M050 474	305	45
Keimaneigh or The Pass of Keimaneigh (pass, motor)	<b>Céim an Fhia</b>	Ir. Céim an Fhia [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the deer'	This pass on the R584 runs through a rocky gorge in the Shehy Mountains and connects Kealkill with <i>Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh</i> / Ballingeary. Doughill Mountain is situated east of the pass and Foilastoken lies to the west. In 1822 the pass was the scene of a skirmish between local Whiteboys and English yeomanry, known as the battle of Keimaneigh. The anglicised form of the name is odd, as there is no need for the final <i>-gh</i> , and it would be more appropriate to Ir. * <i>Céim an Eich</i> , 'leap of the horse', a name which does occur in the Dunkerron Mountains of Kerry, but <i>Ceim an Fhia</i> is undoubtedly the correct form in this case.	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	W102 632	200	85

Kells Mountain*	Sliabh na gCeall*		Kells Mountain is the NE spur of Knocknadobar. Kells (Ir. <i>Na Cealla</i> ) is a coastal townland at the NE end of Knocknadobar. It has a shop, post office and pier.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V529 858	633	83
Kells Mountain East Top*	Sliabh na gCeall (mullach thoir)*	For origin of name, see Kells Mountain.	This is the last peak on the ridge at the other end from Knocknadobar. It overlooks Kells and Roads Lough.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V537 861	612	83
Kerry Head (headland)	Ceann Chiarraí	Ir. Ceann Chiarraí [GÉ], 'headland of (the) Ciarraí'	<p>Kerry Head is at the tip of a peninsula which separates Tralee Bay from the mouth of the Shannon. The whole peninsula is also referred to as Kerry Head. There is no lighthouse here, probably because there are no significant ports between Fenit near Tralee and the Shannon estuary, and therefore relatively little shipping movement in the immediate vicinity of the headland.</p> <p>It seems likely that the name is derived from the early population group, the <i>Ciarraí</i>, rather than from the county as a whole. This people inhabited around Tralee and the area N and E. Much the same can be said of <i>Oileán Ciarraí</i>, the Irish name of the town of Castleisland.</p> <p>There are at least two other obsolete names for the headland. It is referred to as <i>Ceann Beara</i> in the <i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> and in Keating's history <i>Foras Feasa ar Éirinn</i>. On Boazio's map of Ireland (c. 1600) it is named <i>Can Sunan</i>, presumably from Ir. <i>Ceann Sionainne</i>, 'headland of the Shannon', and Norden has <i>C. Sanan</i> on his map (1608-12).</p>		Kerry	Q67 30	—	71
Keshcorran	Céis Chorainn	Ir. Céis Chorainn [DCM], '[obscure element] of Corann'	<p>Irish Place Names by Deirdre and Laurence Flanagan relates the name of the nearby village of Kesh to a wicker causeway, presumably with the name then being transferred to the village and the hill. However, <i>ceis</i> meaning causeway has a short vowel, whereas this name contains <i>céis</i> with a long vowel. Furthermore, there seems to be no historical or archaeological evidence for such a causeway and, given that the bedrock in this area is porous limestone, which generally creates a very dry landscape, it is doubtful that a wicker causeway would ever have been needed in this area.</p> <p>Whatever <i>céis</i> may mean, it seems that the name originally applied to the hill. Corran is a barony and ultimately the name of a people called the <i>Coraind</i> who inhabited this region. They are probably the Coriondi recorded on Ptolemy's map of Ireland. "In the mountain are seventeen small caves in which</p>	Bricklieve/Cu rlew	Sligo	G713 126	359	25

			were found the remains of animals such as reindeer, Irish elk, cave bear and arctic lemming, as well as traces of ancient human occupation. Keshcorran figures in the literary legends of Cormac mac Airt and of Diarmait and Gráinne. (One cave in the W. escarpment is <i>Umhaigh Chormaic mhac Airt</i> , "Cormac mac Airt's Cave", for here the she-wolf reared him. ¾ m. N. of this, in Cross, is <i>Tobar Chormaic</i> , "Cormac's Well", where Cormac's mother delayed his birth, as witness a stone with the imprint of the infant's head.) The greatest of Co. Sligo's Lughnasa celebrations was held on Garland Sunday in front of the caves of the W. escarpment [Shell Guide to Ireland]." Welsh <i>cwys</i> meaning 'sod, grave' may well be relevant as a cognate of <i>céis</i> , especially in view of the caves.					
Kilcavan Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Chaomháin*		This pass connects Carnew with Coolboy. It passes to the west of Annagh Hill. Kilcavan is a parish whose name is derived from Ir. Cill Chaomháin. The form Bearna Chill Chaomháin is offered here as a reconstruction.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wexford	T031 663	180+	62
Kilduff Mountain	Cnoc na Coille Duibhe	Ir. Cnoc na Coille Duibhe [OSI], 'hill of the black wood'		Shannon	Tipperary	S061 760	445	59
Killaha Mountain				Caha Mountains	Kerry	V906 669	400	85
Killane Mountain	Sliabh Uí Choileáin	prob. Ir. Sliabh Uí Choileáin [logainm.ie‡], 'Ó Coileáin's mountain'	Killane Mountain is notable for its narrow ridge, with particularly steep slopes to the NW dropping into the Baurearagh valley. It forms the narrowest, steepest section in the chain of peaks connecting Caha with Turner's Rock and on towards Knockboy. The Irish name provided here is inferred from Coorakillane / Cuair Uí Choileáin, a townland in the parish of Kilcaskan on the SE slopes of Killane Mountain.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V873 596	537	85
Killelan Mountain			Killelan Mountain is the last peak on the peninsula which ends at Doulus Head. This district, which lies on the northern side of the Valentia River, is simply known to the inhabitants of Cahersiveen as 'over the water'. Killelan East and West are townlands in the parish of Caher.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V415 808	275	83

Killerry Mountain; Slish Mountain	Sliabh Chill Oiridh	poss. Ir. Sliabh Chill Oiridh [PDT], 'mountain of Cill Oiridh'	<p>Killerry, from Ir. <i>Cill Oiridh</i> [logainm.ie], is the name of a townland and a parish in the barony of Tirerrill. This peak is also known as Slish Mountain, a name connected with Slishwood, a townland on the western side of the hill. This townland appears in W.B. Yeats' poem "The Stolen Child" under the guise of <i>Sleuth Wood</i>:</p> <p>"Where dips the rocky highland Of Sleuth Wood in the lake, There lies a leafy island Where flapping herons wake The drowsy water-rats..."</p>	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G751 317	293	25
Kilmacrea Pass (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Mochreá*		<p>Kilmacrea Cross Roads is located on high ground between Redcross and Rathdrum. This is a complex pass, as it is approached by roads from four directions. Furthermore, the roads which come from the north-west and south-west actually descend to the junction from even higher ground. Westaston Hill is situated to the north-east. Kilmacoo Hill (255m) is to the south-west. Ballinabarny North / South are the names of two townlands on either side of the pass. Ballinabarny is derived from Ir. <i>Baile na Bearna</i>, 'townland of the gap'.</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T231 857	155	62
Killurly*			<p>This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies near the southern boundary of the townland Cill Urlai / Killurly in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.</p>	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V407 673	331	83
Kilworth Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Chill Uird	Ir. Sléibhte Chill Uird [OSI], 'mountains of Kilworth'	<p>This range is simply the westward continuation of the Knockmealdown Mountains. The highest point is Skeheen Mountain (298m). These hills feature in the traditional song "Brennan On The Moor", which begins: "Tis of a brave young highwayman, his story we will tell / His name is Willie Brennan and in Ireland he did dwell / 'Twas on the Kilworth mountains, he commenced his wild career / And many a wealthy noblemen before him shook with fear".</p>	—————	Cork	—————	—	74
Kings Mountain; Slievemore	An Sliabh Mór	Ir. An Sliabh Mór [AMacAB#], 'the big mountain'	<p>This peak presents an imposing line of cliffs to Glencar, riven by several gullies. Kingsmountain or Slievemore is a townland in Drumcliff parish. The name Kingsmountain comes from a Mr. King, a local landowner.</p>	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G703 445	462	16

Kippure	Cipiúr	Ir. Cipiúr [OSI], origin obscure)	The River Liffey rises high on the slopes of Kippure. The name as shown on Discovery map is simply a transliteration of a pronunciation collected locally, but without any clear meaning. It resembles <i>ciop</i> , 'stump' and <i>iúr</i> , 'yew', but 'stump of yew' would be Ciop Iúir. Yew is unlikely to have ever grown near such a high exposed summit, but the name also refers to a townland which descends to the valley, so a connection with yew is not impossible.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O116 154	757	56
Kirikee Mountain	Sliabh Chíor Mhic Aodha	Ir. Sliabh Chíor Mhic Aodha [OSI], 'mountain of Cíor Mhic Aodha or Mac Aodha's crest'	Kirikee is a townland in the parish of Knockrath. Price suggests that it may be derived from <i>Tír Meicc I</i> , the first element being <i>tír</i> , 'land'.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T139 912	474	56
Knockacommeen	<b>Cnoc an Choimín</b>	Ir. Cnoc an Choimín [logainm.ie], 'hill of the little coom'	Like Knockbwee, which is on the other side of the County Bounds road, this peak is in the very extensive townland of Derrynasaggart.	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Kerry	W158 808	426	79
Knockacullion			This peak is located half-way between Slieve Anierin and Bencroy/Gubnaveagh. Knockacullion is a townland in the parish of Oughteragh.	Breifne	Leitrim	H031 178	562	26
Knockacummer	Cnoc an Chomair	Ir. Cnoc an Chomair [OSI], 'hill of the ravine'		W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R255 134	408	72
Knockadigeen Hill	Cnoc Duíginn	Ir. Cnoc Duíginn [OSI], 'hill of Duígeann'	<i>Duígeann</i> or <i>Duibhgeann</i> is a personal name meaning 'dark head'. It is the origin of the surname <i>Ó Duibhginn</i> , which is anglicised as Deegan, Duigan or Deighan.	Shannon	Tipperary	R935 708	402	59
Knockadoon Head (headland)	Ceann Chnoc an Dúin	Ir. Ceann Chnoc an Dúin [GÉ], 'headland of Cnoc an Dúin'	Knockadoon Head lies approx. 5km E of Ballymacoda and separates Youghal Bay from Ballycotton Bay. Capel Island lies approx. 1 km offshore from Knockadoon Head.		Cork	X09 70	—	81

Knockaffertagh	Cnoc Eachmarcaigh	prob. Ir. Cnoc Eachmarcaigh [PDT], 'hill of Eachmarcach'	<i>Eachmarcach</i> is a personal name meaning 'horse-rider'. It is the origin of the surname <i>Mac Eachmharcaigh</i> , which can be anglicised Cafferkey or McCafferty and is a common surname in Mayo [Sloinnte Uile Éireann, De Bhulbh]. It would seem that this is the most likely origin of Knockaffertagh, though an Irish form for the name has not been found to support this. The t in Knockaffertagh is not a problem as the anglicisation McCafferty shows that such a pronunciation of Eachmarcach is possible. The hill is named <i>Ummeraufferty</i> on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830), which appears to be a similar name with Ir. <i>iomaire</i> , 'ridge' as the first element instead of <i>cnoc</i> .	North Mayo	Mayo	G047 048	517	23/31
Knockagarrane	Cnoc an Ghearráin	Ir. Cnoc an Gharráin [T6000], 'hill of the grove'	This northern shoulder of Knockreagh overlooks Lough Inchiquin and the Cloonee Loughs.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V818 624	414	84
Knockaghaleague	Cnoc Achadh Liag	prob. Ir. Cnoc Achadh Liag [PDT], 'hill of Achadh Liag or field of the standing stone'	This hill above the town of Ballycastle is unnamed on OS maps but is named <i>Knockaughaleeg</i> on William Bald's map of 1830. It is located in the townland of Aghaleague. A cairn on the summit is called Seefin (from Ir. <i>Suí Finn</i> , 'Fionn's seat', a common name for hill-top megaliths throughout Ireland). Has been called Ballycastle Hill.	North Mayo	Mayo	G117 349	237	23
Knockahunna	Cnoc an Chonnaidh	Ir. Cnoc an Chonnaidh [LL], 'hill of the firewood'		South Midlands	Tipperary	S302 327	502	67
Knockakishaun	Cnoc an Chiseáin	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Chiseáin [PDT], 'hill of the little basket'	This peak, situated in the townland of Tangincartoor, is unnamed on OS maps. It is named <i>Knockakishaun</i> on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). The spur to the NW (spot height 311m) is named <i>Knocknabru_ky</i> (with a letter apparently missing between U and K). This may represent <i>Knocknabrussy</i> .	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L869 758	390	37
Knockalla; The Devil's Backbone	<b>Cnoc Colbha</b>	Ir. Cnoc Colbha [OSI], 'hill of the ledge or edge'	Knockalla has twin summits of the same height. Named <i>Knockalla Mountain</i> on the Discovery map.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C236 343	363	2



Knockalongy	Cnoc na Loinge	Ir. Cnoc na Loinge [logainm.ie], 'hill of the encampment'	<i>The Annals of the Four Masters</i> record that in 1490 "there was an earthquake at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is now caught, sprang up in the place." According to tradition the lake in question is Lough Aghree, situated north-east of Knockalongy. Ir. <i>long</i> usually means a boat, but in the absence of any story to explain this, the sense 'encampment' seems more plausible.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G504 275	544	25
Knockalough	Cnoc an Loig	Ir. Cnoc an Loig [OSI], 'hill of the hollow'		Shannon	Tipperary	R982 585	427	66
Knockanaffrin	Cnoc an Aifrinn	Ir. Cnoc an Aifrinn [OSI], 'hill of the mass'		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S285 154	755	75
Knockanaguish	Cnoc an Uaignis	Ir. Cnoc an Uaignis [TH#], 'hill of the solitude'	The Irish and anglicised forms do not seem compatible.	Mangerton	Kerry	V919 768	509	78
Knockanallig			This is the highest point on Bere Island.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V704 431	267	84/88
Knockanaskill	Cnoc na nEascal	Ir. Cnoc na nEascal [TH], 'hill of the tempests'	This peak overlooks Templenoe and Dromore Castle.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V834 718	356	78
Knockanbane Mountain	Cnocan Bán	Ir. Cnocan Bán [OSNB], 'white hillock'		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C651 002	441	7
Knockane	An Cnocán	prob. Ir. An Cnocán [PDT], 'the hillock'	This hill is named <i>Knockane Ichyatow</i> in the Civil Survey of 1654-56, where it is mentioned as part of the boundary of the barony of Owny and Arra. The second part of this name may represent the genitive of the surname <i>Ó Céatfhadha</i> , still found in this corner of Tipperary, and anglicised Keaty (when not adapted to the more common name Keating). If so, Knockane Ichyatow would represent Ir. <i>Cnocán Uí Chéatfhadha</i> , 'Keaty's hillock'.	Shannon	Tipperary	R845 668	411	59

Knockanimpaha			The second element in this name appears to be derived from the verb <i>iompaim</i> . It may be <i>iompú</i> , gen. <i>iompaithe</i> , giving the meaning 'hill of the turning or retreat'. Alternatively, it may be <i>iompaithe</i> , 'turned, converted', in which case the sense is 'hill of the converted (person)'.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Limerick	R217 346	344	64
Knockanora	Cnoc an Fhothraigh	Ir. Cnoc an Fhothraigh [OSI], 'hill of the ruin'		Shannon	Tipperary	S010 712	433	59
Knockanore	Cnoc an Fhómhair	Ir. Cnoc an Fhómhair [logainm.ie], 'hill of the autumn / harvest'	The Irish form on the Discovery map is different from that found at logainm.ie: <i>Cnoc an Óir</i> , 'hill of the gold'. Knockanore is "said to have been the scene of a great slaughter in ancient times." [OSNB] "Tis said that there was a great monument erected in memory of the slaughter in the spot where the trigl. Station stands; it was called Lact na Fulla." [OSNB] This battle is mentioned in O'Sullivan Beare's <i>Historiae Catholicae Iberniae Compendium</i> . The tradition of a great battle is based on the interpretation of the name as <i>Cnoc an Áir</i> [OSNB, OG], 'hill of the slaughter'.	North Kerry	Kerry	Q910 426	267	63
Knockanoughanish	Cnoc an Uaignis	Ir. Cnoc an Uaignis [T6000], 'hill of the solitude'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V801 599	386	84
Knockantooreen	Cnoc an Tuairín	Ir. Cnoc an Tuairín [OSI#], 'hill of the little field'		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W038 670	450	85
Knockanuarha			Has been called Knockaphunta.	Shannon	Clare	R536 698	309	58
Knockaphuca	Cnoc an Phúca	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Phúca [PDT], 'hill of the pooka or sprite'		Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V823 307	237	88
Knockastakeen	Cnoc an Stáicín	Ir. Cnoc an Stáicín [OSI], 'hill of the little stack'	Ir. <i>stáca</i> can be a stack of hay or corn. The name appears to refer to the hill's shape.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R915 258	583	74
Knockastanna	Cnoc an Stanna	Ir. Cnoc an Stanna [OSI], 'hill of the barrel'		Shannon	Tipperary	R863 560	444	66

Knockatee	Cnoc an tSí	Ir. Cnoc an tSí [T6000], 'hill of the fairy mound'		Caha Mountains	Cork	V775 604	330	84
Knockaterriff	Cnoc an Tairbh	Ir. Cnoc an Tairbh [OSI], 'hill of the bull'		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R848 216	692	74
Knockaterriff Beg	Cnoc an Tairbh Beag	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Tairbh Beag [PDT], 'little hill of the bull'		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R844 222	679	74
Knockaulin	Cnoc Ailinne	Ir. Cnoc Ailinne [logainm.ie], 'hill of Aileann'	Site of Dún Ailinne, Ireland's largest hillfort and seat of the kings of Leinster. Note that the name <i>Aileann</i> (Old Irish <i>Ailenn</i> ) is distinct from <i>Alúin</i> (Old Irish <i>Almu</i> ), the Bog of Allen, even though it is quite close by.	South Midlands	Kildare	N820 079	160	55
Knockaunanattin	Stumpa an Aitinn	Ir. Stumpa an Aitinn [OSI - 1:25,000], 'stump of the gorse'		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V769 791	569	78
Knockaunanattin West Top	Stumpa an Aitinn (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Knockaunanattin.	This peak overlooks Ballaghbeama Gap (Ir. <i>Bealach Béime</i> ).	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V756 787	467	78
Knockbane	An Cnoc Bán	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Bán [PDT], 'white or grassy hill'	A cairn at the summit is named Laghtseefin, probably from Ir. <i>Leacht Suí Finn</i> , 'burial monument of Fionn's seat').	Shannon	Tipperary	R943 525	433	66
Knockboy	An Cnoc Buí	Ir. An Cnoc Buí [OSI], 'yellow/golden hill'; prob. earlier Ir. <i>Suí Baoi</i> [PDT], 'seat of (the goddess) Baoi'	Knockboy is the highest point in Co. Cork, although its summit is shared with Co. Kerry. It is less spectacular than some of the hills further west, such as Hungry Hill. It is perhaps a surprise that Cork's highest point is lower than Mount Leinster on the boundary between Carlow and Wexford, two counties which are hardly known for their mountains. All of this goes to show that ruggedness and height do not always go hand in hand. This peak, or at least one in this vicinity, was marked as Seebwee on the Grand Jury Map of Co. Cork in 1811. Since an adjective such as <i>buí</i> , 'yellow, golden', is rarely combined with <i>suí</i> , 'seat', one must consider other possibilities. <i>Suí</i> is most usually followed by a personal name in the genitive, often of a mythical character, e.g. <i>Suí Finn</i> , 'Fionn's seat', a recurring mountain name. It is, therefore, likely that the original name was <i>Suí Baoi</i> , 'seat of <i>Baoi</i> ', referring to a pagan goddess, who is also remembered in	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork / Kerry	W005 620	706	85

			<i>Oileán Baoi</i> , the Irish name of Dursey Island (which see), and <i>Dún Baoi</i> / Dunboy, the ancestral seat of the O'Sullivan Beare clan near Castletown Berehaven. and strongly connected with the Beara Peninsula. <i>Baoi</i> may be another name for the mythical <i>Cailleach Bhéirre</i> (Hag of Beara). In medieval texts <i>Baoi</i> seems to denote the SW part of the Beara Peninsula (but perhaps more than just Dursey Island alone). The modern form of the hill-name <i>An Cnoc Buí</i> is probably a rather banal re-interpretation of an ancient name with divine resonance. If so, there is no need to search for shades of yellow in the landscape to account for the name.					
Knockboy North Top	An Cnoc Buí (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knockboy.	Located about 600m N of Knockboy.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W003 626	649	85
Knockboy South Top	An Cnoc Buí (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Knockboy.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W006 605	532	85
Knockbrack	Cnoc Breac	Ir. Cnoc Breac [TR], 'speckled hill'	One of the National Park deer-fences crosses the ridge between this hill and Benbrack. Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L749 565	442	37
Knockbrack	Gulba Mór	Ir. Gulba Mór [TH], 'big beak'	This is a spur which branches northwards from the other hills of the Coomloughra Horseshoe. It overlooks Ballyledder. In accordance with the information in Breandán Ó Cíobháin's <i>Toponomia Hiberniae</i> , it is named <i>Gulba Mór</i> on the 1991 edition of the Reeks 1:25,000 map, while <i>Cnoc Breac</i> is higher up the slope leading to <i>Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann</i> .	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V802 881	425	78
Knockbrack	Cnoc Breac	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Breac [PDT], 'speckled hill'	The top is rather indistinct and difficult to find, which is characteristic of several peaks on the plateau SW of Mangerton.	Mangerton	Kerry	V953 779	610	78
Knockbrack	An Cnoc Breac	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Breac [PDT], 'the speckled hill'	Note that the south top of Knockbrack is higher than this point.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V985 698	440	85
Knockbrack	An Cnoc Breac	Ir. An Cnoc Breac [TCCD], 'the speckled hill'	Overlooks a hollow to the north called Coumastabla.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q702 051	459	71

Knockbrack South Top	An Cnoc Breac (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Knockbrack.	Note that this peak is higher than Knockbrack itself.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V982 685	458	85
Knockbrinnea East Top	Cnoc Broinne (mullach thoir)	Ir. Cnoc Broinne [TH], 'hill of the breast'	Knockbrinnea is a shoulder of Beenkeragh overlooking the Hag's Glen. It features in an early description of the ascent of Carrauntoohil by G.N. Wright in 1834: "And, crossing the Gaddah river, and passing a gradually sloping vale of moss and rock, (very fatiguing to the pedestrian whose feet are not protected by very strong shoes,) the Hag's Glen is entered. To the right a lofty green mountain, called Konnock à Brianihn, i. e. the hill of the sheep-raddle, darkens the valley, and opposite is the beetling brow of the lower reeks, perfectly inaccessible to all but the wild birds which nestle in their fronts." Wright's <i>Konnock à Brianihn</i> is clearly Knockbrinnea, though his translation seems mistaken and more appropriate to Brassel Mountain.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V810 857	847	78
Knockbrinnea West Top	Cnoc Broinne (mullach thiar)	Ir. Cnoc Broinne [TH], 'hill of the breast'	Knockbrinnea is a shoulder of Beenkeragh overlooking the Hag's Glen.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V807 858	854	78
Knockbwee	<b>Cnoc Buí</b>	Ir. Cnoc Buí [logainm.ie], 'yellow/golden hill'	Knockbwee is the first peak to the south-west of the summit of the County Bounds Road (N22). It is on the boundary of the Cúil Aodha Gaeltacht.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W124 790	461	79
Knockchree	Cnoc Croidh	poss. Ir. Cnoc Croidh [MÓM], 'hill of the cattle'	Knockchree is somewhat isolated from other peaks of the Mournes. The airfield of the Mourne Flying Club is situated on the flattish ground between Knockchree and Aughrim Hill.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J271 171	306	29
Knockcraugh			Named <i>Knockcraugh Mountain</i> on the Discovery map.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W398 857	434	79
Knockeenatoung	Cnoicín na Teanga	prob. Ir. Cnoicín na Teanga [PDT], 'little hill of the tongue-shaped land'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R895 219	601	74
Knockeirka	Cnoc Adhairce	Ir. Cnoc Adhairce [OSI], 'hill of the horn'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V930 667	426	85

Knockfeerina (or Knockfierna)	Cnoc Fírinne	Ir. Cnoc Fírinne [LL], poss. 'hill of truth'	<i>Cnoc Fírinne</i> is strongly associated with fairies. Mentioned in Aodhagán Ó Rathaille's poems and in the Fionn tales, it was regarded as the seat of a deity or fairy-king called Donn Fírinne. It was also the focus of a Lughnasa gathering. It seems that <i>Fíreann</i> ('truth') is a re-interpretation of an old personal name <i>Frigriu</i> , with genitive <i>Frigreann</i> . For origin of name, see Ó Maolfabhail, Logainmneacha na hÉireann – Contae Luimnigh. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 201-06) for details of the festive assembly on the hill. Locally also spelt Knockfierna.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Limerick	R451 361	288	80
Knockfune	An Cnoc Fionn	Ir. An Cnoc Fionn [OSI], 'the white hill'		Shannon	Tipperary	R845 644	452	59
Knockiveagh	Cnoc Uíbh Eachach	Ir. Cnoc Uíbh Eachach [PNNI 6], 'hill of the Uí Eachach or descendants of Eochu'	The <i>Uí Eachach Coba</i> were an ancient population group who gave their name to four baronies in Mid-Down.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J182 378	235	29
Knocklaur	Cnoc Láir	prob. Ir. Cnoc Láir [PDT], 'middle hill'	The name <i>Knocklaur</i> is marked about 1 km E of this peak on the Discovery map. As there is no summit at this point, it is not clear exactly which hill the name applies to.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L935 631	518	38
Knocklayd	Cnoc Leithid	Ir. Cnoc Leithid [PDT], 'hill of the (even) slope'	With its characteristic flattened cone shape, Knocklayd can be recognised in many views from the northern part of County Antrim. It stands S of Ballycastle, between Glenshesk and Glentaisie. The meaning 'slope' seems to fit Ir. <i>leithead</i> slightly better in place-names than the usual dictionary definition as 'expanse'. It also occurs in the nearby (though apparently unrelated) parish of Layd, near Cushendall. A handful of Irish townlands named <i>Lehid</i> or <i>Lahid</i> are typically located on steep, even slopes, suggesting that the element <i>leithead</i> may be related to <i>leitir</i> , which also denotes a hillside. The summit of Knocklayd is surmounted by a cairn known as <i>Carn an Truagh</i> , interpreted in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs as 'cairn of the three'. This only seems possible if the final element is a variant or corrupted form of Ir. <i>triúr</i> 'group of three', but see Slievetrue (near Carrickfergus), which is understood to have a similar origin.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D115 364	514	5

Knocklettragh	Cnoc Leitreach	Ir. Cnoc Leitreach [LME], 'hill of the wet hillside'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. On William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) it is named <i>Knockletragh</i> . This name is confirmed by Fiachra Mac Gabhann in <i>Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo</i> , vol. iii.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F782 005	452	30
Knocklettercuss	Leitir Cois	Ir. Leitir Cois [amended from OSNB], 'wet hillside of the river-bank'	The Ordnance Survey Name Book gives <i>Leitir Cos</i> as the derivation of this name, which it interprets as 'spewy hillside of the foot'. <i>Leitir Cos</i> appears to be an error for <i>Leitir Cois</i> .	North Mayo	Mayo	F876 198	370	23
Knocklomena	Cnoc an Mheannáin	Ir. Cnoc an Mheannáin [TH], 'hill of the kid (goat)'	In the OS Name Book John O'Donovan suggests the derivation <i>Cnoc Lomannach</i> [OSNB], 'hill of the pinnacle'. This would account for the anglicised form <i>Knocklomena</i> . There seems to be some confusion between Ir. <i>meannán</i> , 'a kid goat' and <i>mionnán</i> , 'a pinnacle'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V797 766	641	78
Knockmaroe	Cnoc an Arbha	Ir. Cnoc an Arbha [OSI], 'hill of the corn'	<i>Arbha</i> is a variant genitive form of <i>arbhar</i> , 'corn' [Dinneen]. <i>Knockmaroe</i> appears to be a corrupt anglicisation of the Irish name.	Shannon	Tipperary	R934 609	411	59
Knockmeal	Seisceann na Maoile	Ir. Seisceann na Maoile [OSI], 'marsh of the bare hill'	Another possible interpretation is 'sedge of the hornless cow' as <i>maol</i> is feminine in this name. However, note that this peak is in the townland of Meoul, which actually suggests Ir. <i>meall</i> , 'lump', rather than <i>maol</i> .	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S102 084	560	74
Knockmealdown	Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh	Ir. Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh [OSI], 'hill of Maoldomhnach'	Knockmealdown gives its name to the range as a whole, but the earlier name for these hills, along with the lower hill country to the east, is <i>Sliabh gCua</i> . There is a traditional air entitled "Sliabh Geal gCua na Féile", meaning 'bright Sliabh gCua of the festival'. The name <i>Maoldomhnach</i> means 'devotee of the church'. The surnames derived from this are <i>Ó Maoldomhnaigh</i> (anglicised Muldowney) and its variant <i>Ó Maoldomhnaigh</i> (anglicised Moloney). Moloney is still a common surname in the vicinity. Some sources translate the name as <i>Cnoc Maol Donn</i> , 'bare round hill', but this is a poor attempt to interpret the name only on the basis of the modern anglicised form. The form Knockmealdowny, recorded in the Civil Survey in 1654, shows that was clearly an additional syllable.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S058 084	794	74
Knockmealdown Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Chnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh	Ir. Sléibhte Chnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh [GÉ], 'mountains of Knockmealdown'	The highest point in this range is Knockmealdown (794m). Knockmealdown is also the name of a townland in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride. In early Irish texts these hills are referred by an older name, <i>Sliabh</i>	—————	Tipperary / Waterford	—————	—	74

			<i>gCua</i> , which has survived as the name of a Catholic parish (= civil parish of Seskinane, plus parts of other parishes). However, it is an over-simplification to equate the <i>Sliabh gCua</i> with the modern Knockmealdowns since the earlier designation clearly included some of the lower hill country to the east (see 'Where was Sliabh gCua' by Fr. Colmcille Ó Conbhuidhe in Decies, no. 46, Autumn 1992, pp. 5-9). It also features in the name of a melody called "Sliabh Geal gCua na Féile".					
Knockmore	An Cnoc Mór	Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the big hill'	For a walk to the summit of Knockmore, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk J.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L691 994	337	30
Knockmore (or Croaghmore)	An Cnoc Mór	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the great hill'	Knockmore is the highest peak on Clare Island. Of all the Irish islands, only Achill has higher mountains than Clare. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 7475. According to this source, the hill is also known as <i>Croaghmore</i> .	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L669 862	462	30
Knockmoylan; Knockshane	Cnoc Maoláin	prob. Ir. Cnoc Maoláin [PDT], 'hill of the little round or bald place'	The lake below this peak is Lough Moylan. The name Knockshane is marked on the lower northern slopes on the Discovery map.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary	S058 093	768	74
Knockmoyle	<b>An Cnoc Maol</b>	prob. Ir. An Cnoc Maol [PDT], 'bald or round hill'	Overlooks the valley of Coomura. The name was recorded in 1845 as <i>Cruckmweel</i> with the approval of T.E. Larcom (Lieutenant Thomas Larcom of Royal Engineers, in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland) and then given a standardised anglicisation as <i>Knockmoyle</i> by John O'Donovan, the renowned Gaelic scholar who was later appointed Professor of Celtic Languages at Queen's College, Belfast. The Irish name for this peak is given as <i>Eisc an Ghalláin</i> at logainm.ie, citing the aerial map in Ó Ciobháin's <i>Toponomía Hiberniae</i> III. However, this name means 'ravine of the standing stone' and is marked on O'Ciobháin's own map as a ravine leading up to this peak, not as a name of the peak itself, which is unnamed on the map.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V665 749	684	78/83



Knockmulanane	Cnoc Mhaoilionáin	Ir. Cnoc Mhaoilionáin [OSI], 'Mulfinan's hill' [OSNB])	"The legend is told of Loch an Scáil, the mountain lake. The word <i>scál</i> ... has associations with Lugh, but in this legend it is the name of a woman who lived near the lake. Scál Ní Mhurnáin she was called. A giant was about to carry her off and she sent word to Cúchulainn to defend her. Cúchulainn stood on top of the mountain to the east of the lake [Dromavally Mountain]. The giant was on the summit of the opposite western mountain [Knockmulanane]. They exchanged challenges in verse-form and then began their battle which consisted of throwing rocks at each other across the valley. It lasted for a week, at the end of which Cúchulainn was hit and moaned with pain. When Scál heard the moaning, she thought her defender was killed and she leaped into the lake and was drowned" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 208-09).	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q568 049	593	70
Knocknabreeda	An Cnoc Breac	Ir. An Cnoc Breac [TH], 'the speckled hill'		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V815 793	569	78
Knocknabro East Top	Cnoc na Breo (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Knocknabro West Top.		Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W167 856	530	79
Knocknabro NE Top	Cnoc na Breo (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknabro West Top.		Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W165 862	535	79
Knocknabro West Top	Cnoc na Breo (mullach thiar)	poss. Ir. Cnoc na Breo [PDT], 'hill of the cut'	The peak marked as Knocknabro on OSi maps is somewhat lower (530m) than this peak. The origin of the name is uncertain. John O'Donovan suggested <i>Cnoc na Bró</i> , 'hill of the quern', though without any explanation of the name. Another possibility is that the final element is the same as in Broemountain. In Welsh <i>briw</i> means 'cut' or 'wound'. This may refer to the declivity between the two peaks which forms a pass between Rathmore to the N and the Clydagh Valley to the S. See also Broemountain, Inishnabro and Brow Head.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W154 854	592	79
Knocknabrone Hill	Cnoc na Brón	Ir. Cnoc na Brón [TH], 'hill of the quern'	Ó Ciobháin suggests that the name Derryfanga, which appears on the Discovery map, may be a corruption of <i>Doire na Féinne</i> / Derrynafeana, a nearby townland. It is otherwise difficult to explain.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V757 868	353	78

Knocknacloghoge	Cnoc na Clochóige	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Clochóige [PDT], 'hill of the stony land'	Possibly identical with the hill named as <i>The Dalty</i> or <i>Foolya</i> by Price [PNCW].	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O143 054	534	56
Knocknacusha	<b>Cnoc Osaidh</b>	Ir. Cnoc Osaidh [TH], 'hill of the encampment'	This peak overlooks Ballaghisheen (Ir. <i>Bealach Oisín</i> ). The anglicisation <i>Knocknacusha</i> seems unrelated to <i>Cnoc Osaidh</i> and suggests an Irish form <i>Cnoc na Coise</i> .	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V675 782	547	78/83
Knocknadobar	Cnoc na dTobar	Ir. Cnoc na dTobar [OSI], 'hill of the wells'	Knocknadobar is a hill of pilgrimage. The stations of the cross were erected by Canon Brosnan in 1855. One of the wells referred to in the name is St. Fursey's Well, located at the foot of the mountain, near the start of the pilgrimage route to the summit. It is visited for a cure for eye complaints. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 137-39) for details of the mountain pilgrimage.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V506 845	690	83
Knocknadobar North Top	Cnoc na dTobar (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknadobar.	The northern flanks of this hill descend steeply to a stretch of rugged and isolated coastline.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V500 854	602	83
Knocknafallia	Cnoc na Faille	Ir. Cnoc na Faille [LL], (?)'hill of the cliff'	Ir. <i>fail</i> can be a cliff, but the map indicates no cliff nearby. It can also mean 'negligence, omission'.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Waterford	S090 075	668	74
Knocknagantee	<b>Cnoc na gCáinte</b>	Ir. Cnoc na gCáinte [TH], poss. 'hill of the blamed ones' [PDT]	The track to the summit makes Knocknagantee one of the more easily accessible peaks on the long, remote ridge between Ballaghbeama and Coomakista. The Irish form is given as Cnoc na gCáinte in <i>Toponomia Hiberniae</i> , but the meaning of the second element and the background to the name are unclear. The translation tentatively provided here takes the second element as <i>cáinte</i> , an adjective meaning 'blamed, blameworthy', in the genitive plural.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V668 729	676	78/83
Knocknagapple	Cnoc an Chapaill	Ir. Cnoc an Chapaill [logainm.ie], 'hill of the horse'	This peak, immediately north of Ballaghisheen, offers a route on to Colly and the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. The anglicisation <i>Knocknagapple</i> suggests horses in the plural.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V672 797	466	83
Knocknagapple NW Top	Cnoc an Chapaill (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknagapple.		Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V668 802	458	83

Knocknagnauv	Cnoc na gCnámh	Ir. Cnoc na gCnámh [OSI], 'hill of the bones'	Canon Power names the main hills of Lismore and Mocollop parish as <i>Knockmaeldown</i> , 2609 ft, and <i>Knocknarea</i> , 2149 ft (PND). This latter height translates to 655m, which shows that it is an alternative name for Knocknagnauv. <i>Cnocán na Ré</i> means 'little hill of the flat top'.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S081 083	655	74
Knocknagorraveela	Cnoc na gCorrmhíolta	Ir. Cnoc na gCorrmhíolta [OSI], 'hill of the midges'	Alternatively, this name may derive from <i>Cnoc na Garbhghaile</i> [T6000], 'hill of the rough wind'.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V871 625	507	85
Knocknagorraveela NE Top	Cnoc na gCorrmhíolta (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknagorraveela.		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V881 633	464	85
Knocknagowan	Cnoc na nGamhann	Ir. Cnoc na nGamhann [OSNB], 'hill of the calves'	This southern outlier of Caherbarnagh overlooks the upper reaches of the Clydagh Valley.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W186 850	574	79
Knocknagree	Cnoc na Groí	Ir. Cnoc na Groí [T6000], 'hill of the horses'		Caha Mountains	Cork	V727 506	586	84
Knocknagree East Top	Cnoc na Groí (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Knocknagree.		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V739 508	461	84
Knocknagree SE Top	Cnoc na Groí (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Knocknagree.		Caha Mountains	Cork	V739 498	442	84
Knocknagullion				Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V762 696	413	84
Knocknagun	Cnoc na gCon	prob. Ir. Cnoc na gCon [PDT], 'hill of the dogs'	<i>Cloch na gCon</i> , 'stone of the dogs', is the name of the remarkable boulder near the summit [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O163 187	555	56
Knocknagussy	<b>Cnoc an Mháma; An Bhinn Dubh</b>	Ir. Cnoc an Mháma [logainm.ie], 'hill of the pass'	The English name, Knocknagussy, appears to be an anglicisation of a different Irish name from that recorded by Tim Robinson on his map of Connemara: Binn Dhubh, 'black peak'; and also from that recorded at logainm.ie: Cnoc an Mháma. Knocknagussy suggests Cnoc na Giúise, 'hill of the pine tree', or Cnoc na Giúsaí, giúsach being a collective noun. In Connemara it can refer to pine found in the bog or bog-deal (giús portaigh) [Dinneen].	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L979 534	456	38

Knocknahillion	Cnoc na hUilleann	Ir. Cnoc na hUilleann Thiar [TR], 'hill of Uillinn Thiar'	Rather than a hill-name, <i>Uillinn Thiar</i> is the name of a townland meaning 'elbow - west'.	Maamturks	Galway	L870 537	607	37
<a href="#">Knocknahillion North Top</a>	Cnoc na hUilleann (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknahillion.	The name <i>Mám Éan</i> / Maumeán in this location seems open to some doubt. It ought to refer to a col rather than a peak, but it is not mentioned by Tim Robinson either on his map or in the gazetteer, and since there is a <i>Mám Éan</i> about 6km further to the SW, there seems reason to suspect a confusion with this name.	Maamturks	Galway	L872 545	541	37
Knocknakilton			This name is not mentioned by An Seabhac in TCCD. It is unclear what the second element is.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q638 062	423	71
Knocknalougha	Cnoc na Loiche	Ir. Cnoc na Loiche [LL], 'hill of the lake'	In the form <i>Cnoc na Loiche</i> provided in LL the word <i>loch</i> is feminine, 2nd declension. Presumably there is historical evidence for this variant rather than the usual masculine 1st declension form.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S019 100	630	74
Knocknamaddree	Cnoc na Madraí	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Madraí [PDT], 'hill of the dogs'		Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V790 298	313	88
Knocknamanagh	Cnoc na Manach	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Manach [PDT], 'hill of the monks'	On the Discovery map the name Knocknamanagh is oddly positioned N of Lough Akinkeen part way up a slope. Here it has been taken to apply to the peak about 2km to the W.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V990 661	637	85
Knocknamanagh NE Top	Cnoc na Manach (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknamanagh.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W002 673	625	85
Knocknamuck	Cnoc na Muc	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Muice or Cnoc na Muc [PDT], 'hill of the pig or pigs'	Knocknamuck is the highest point in Slieveardagh.	South Midlands	Tipperary	S317 549	340	67
Knocknanacree	Cnoc na nAcráí	Ir. Cnoc na nAcráí [OSI], 'hill of na hAcráí or the acres'	<i>Acres</i> ( <i>na hAcráí</i> ) is a townland name.	Central Dingle	Kerry	V572 998	286	70
Knocknanask	Cnoc na nEasc	Ir. Cnoc na nEasc [OSI], 'hill of the quagmires'	The word <i>easc</i> has a number of meanings according to Dinneen, including a marsh or quagmire; a narrow glen between rocks; a stream.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Waterford	S116 072	486	74

Knocknapeasta	Cnoc na Péiste	Ir. Cnoc na Péiste [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the serpent/monster'	The lake below this peak is <i>Loch Coimín Piast</i> , 'lake of the little hollow of serpents'. Like many another Irish mountain lake, there was probably a story of a water-monster associated with it which has now been lost. In December 1943 an American Dakota aircraft crashed into the slopes of Cnoc na Péiste just above the lake. Pieces of the aircraft are still visible. A plaque here commemorates the 5 victims and there is another plaque at Cronin's Yard (Jim Ryan, Carrauntoohil and MacGillycuddy's Reeks, 8081).	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V836 842	988	78
Knocknarea	Cnoc na Riabh	Ir. Cnoc na Riabh [GÉ], 'hill of the stripes', probably a re-interpretation of earlier RAEBA, 'hill'	Several different interpretations have been proposed for Knocknarea, none of them totally convincing. P.W. Joyce preferred <i>Cnoc na Riaghadh</i> , 'hill of the executions' [INP]. <i>Cnoc na Riabh</i> [GÉ] appears to mean 'hill of the stripes'. <i>Cnoc na Riogha</i> , 'hill of the kings', has also been suggested, even though the most famous legends concerning Knocknarea make it the burial site of a queen. The huge cairn on the summit plateau is called <i>Miosgán Méabha</i> , 'Maeve's mound'. It is considered likely that it conceals a passage tomb, though it has not yet been excavated. For more information on the archaeology, see "Transforming Knocknarea - the archaeology of a mountain" by Stefan Bergh, <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> , vol. 14, no. 2 (2000), pp. 14-18. In all probability, the explanation for the unsatisfactory interpretations is that Knocknarea contains an early Brittonic element, which was re-interpreted in Irish once the earlier language had died out. Ptolemy's map of Ireland, made around 150 A.D. included a place named <i>RAEBA</i> , whose co-ordinates have been lost. It is agreed, though, that it is located somewhere in Connacht and by far the most likely candidate is Knocknarea, which remained an important site of ritual activity for millennia after the construction of the summit cairn in the Neolithic era. <i>RAEBA</i> is very close to <i>*REBA</i> , a reconstructed Proto-Celtic form which gave rise to <i>rhiw</i> in Welsh, meaning 'hill' or 'slope'. The word also appears to have been borrowed into Irish as <i>rubha</i> in a slightly different sense, namely 'a promontory'. Therefore, the simplex name <i>RAEBA</i> recorded by Ptolemy was probably no longer understood by Irish speakers some centuries later, and <i>cnoc</i> was added as an explanatory element, even though the meaning was	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G626 346	327	16/25

			the same. The phenomenon of tautological names is often an indicator of language shift.					
Knocknascollop NW Top	Cnoc na Scolb (mullach thiar thuaidh)	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Scolb [PDT], 'hill of the scollops'	This hill, which is the highest point on a ridge consisting of three peaks, is unnamed on OS maps. However, the name Knocknascollop is given for the SE peak on the Discovery map, and on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) the NW peak is marked <i>Knock-na-Skalib</i> (effectively the same name), showing that this name applies to the whole ridge. Scollops are looped sticks used to secure thatch on a roof. The name probably refers to the notched appearance of the ridge.	North Mayo	Mayo	F801 298	244	22
Knocknashee	Cnoc na Sí	Ir. Cnoc na Sí [logainm.ie], 'hill of the fairies'	Located in the townland of Knocknashee Common, Knocknashee is topped by huge Bronze Age hill-fort measuring 700m by 320m. Ir. <i>sí</i> can mean both 'fairy' and 'fairy mound'. It is usually masculine, and therefore this name appears to mean 'hill of the fairies'. However, since it can occasionally be feminine, the meaning 'hill of the fairy mound' cannot be ruled out.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G556 192	276	25
Knocknasheega	Cnoc na Síge	Ir. Cnoc na Síge [logainm.ie], 'hill of the cheek'	Knocknasheega is a townland in the parish of Affane. It is near the head of the beautiful wooded valley of Glenshelane. As this peak is the principal hill in the townland, it seems probable that it gives the townland its name. Canon Power proposed a different interpretation: 'hill of the streak'.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Waterford	S137 060	428	74
Knocknasilloge	Cnoc na Saileog	Ir. Cnoc na Saileog [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'hill of the little willows'	The OS 6" map shows the name <i>Knocknasilloge</i> . This is confirmed by the draft place-names order for Gaeltacht areas. <i>Shannawona</i> is a townland name, but one clearly derived from a hill name (Ir. <i>seanadh</i> means 'slope', and it is also widely used as the name of this area of hilly moorland. <i>Leaca Donna</i> / Lackadunna is the name of a lower peak about 1km SW of the summit.	South Connemara	Galway	M012 397	346	45
Knocknaskagh	Cnoc na Sceach	prob. Ir. Cnoc na Sceach [PDT], 'hill of the thorn trees'		Nagles Mountains	Cork	W703 950	428	80

Knocknaskagh North Top	Cnoc na Sceach (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Knocknaskagh.		Nagles Mountains	Cork	W699 961	407	80
Knocknaskereighta	<b>Sceithigh Riabhach</b>	Ir. Sceithigh Riabhach [logainm.ie], 'grey or brindled [obscure element]'	It is unclear what the element sceithigh (nom. <i>sceitheach?</i> ) means in this name, but it may be derived from <i>sceach</i> , „thorn tree“. The anglicised form reflects a name including <i>cnoc</i> , but the final <i>-ta</i> is also rather odd. The spur to the west is Kilkeaveragh Hill ( <i>Cnoc Chill Chaomhrach</i> ) or Lateeve Hill. The element <i>sceithigh</i> may be derived from <i>sceach</i> , 'thorn tree'.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V408 709	395	83
Knocknasliggaun			Knocknasliggaun is a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige. The name is probably derived from <i>Cnoc na Sliogán</i> , 'hill of the shells'.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G371 156	417	24
Knockomagh			The name <i>Knockomagh</i> appears only on the 6" map.	Mizen / Sheep's Head	Cork	W088 292	197	89
Knockoura	Cnoc Odhartha	Ir. Cnoc Odhartha [PDT], 'yellowish hill'	The same name occurs in Co. Limerick as <i>Knockourha</i> , a hill near Shanagolden. The Bearhaven copper mines, located to the west of Knockoura on the low but rugged hills above Allihies, were run by the Puxley family of Dunboy. Daphne du Maurier relocated them on Hungry Hill for her novel of the same name.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V621 463	490	84
Knockowen	Cnoc Eoghain	Ir. Cnoc Eoghain [OSI], 'hill of Eoghan'	This is the highest peak in the Cahas between the Healy Pass and the Tunnels Road. Knockowen is also the name of a townland in the parish of Tuosist.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V809 554	658	84
Knockpasheemore	Binn Charrach	Ir. Binn Charrach [TR], 'rocky peak'	Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, for routes including Knockpasheemore around the Gleann Carbad (Glencorbet) Horseshoe (168-73) and Gleann Eidhneach (Gleninagh) Horseshoe (174-78).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L807 557	412	37
Knockreagh	An Cnoc Riabhach	Ir. An Cnoc Riabhach [OSI], 'the grey/brindled hill'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V827 613	500	84

Knockroe	Cnoc Rua	Ir. Cnoc Rua [PNCC#], 'red hill'		Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S819 497	540	68
Knockrower	Cnoc Ramhar	prob. Ir. Cnoc Ramhar [PDT], 'fat hill'	Named <i>Péicín</i> on the Discovery map, but this seems an error.	Mangerton	Kerry	V937 785	554	78
Knocksculloge	Cnoc na Scológ	Ir. Cnoc na Scológ [OSI], 'hill of the farmers'		Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	S128 078	432	74
Knockshanahullion	Cnoc Seanchuillinn	Ir. Cnoc Seanchuillinn [OSI], 'hill of the old holly' or 'hill of the old steep slope'		Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	R999 104	652	74
Knocksheegowna	Cnoc Sí Ghamhna	Ir. Cnoc Sí Ghamhna [PND#], 'hill of the calf's fairy mound'	<i>Sídh Ghabhnaighe</i> and <i>Carraig Sídh Ghabhnaighe</i> [Carrigsheegowna] are minor names given by Canon Power under the townland of Glenpatrick. The more famous Knocksheegowna is near Ballinderry in North Tipperary. There is much fairy folklore connected with it, as it was considered to be the residence of Úna, queen of the fairies of Ireland and guardian of the O'Carroll family, the dominant Gaelic dynasty in this district. "The name Cnoc Sídh Úna (Una's fairy-hill) sounded so much like Cnoc Sídh Ghamhna (the calf's fairy-hill) that a story of the fairy queen taking the shape of a calf came to be told of it and is printed in Croker's Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland [MacNeill, 216-17]." The Waterford Knocksheegowna seems to be secondary and refers only to a calf, not to Úna, so perhaps it was named once the tale of the calf had become popular and spread beyond its point of origin in North Tipperary.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S277 165	678	75
Knockullane	<b>Cnoc na nUlán</b>	Ir. Cnoc na nUlán [logainm.ie], 'hill of the blocks of stone'	This peak is in the Cúil Aodha Gaeltacht on the northern boundary of the townland of <i>na hUlán Thoir</i> / Ullanes East. Both the name of the hill and the name of the townland contain the word <i>ulán</i> meaning 'a block of stone'.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W225 800	462	79
Knockullane East Top	<b>Cnoc na nUlán (mullach thoir)</b>	For origin of name, see Knockullane.		Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork	W241 799	408	79



Krinnuck	Cruinneog	Ir. Cruinneog [Siúlóidí Acla#], 'little round one'	This hill is unnamed on OS maps but is mentioned in the Co. Mayo Development Plan as Doogort Hill. However, a local bi-lingual walking guide names as <i>Cruinneoc</i> (which has here been standardised to <i>Cruinneog</i> ), a wonderfully descriptive name for this little round hill. The round shape is very evident from the pattern of concentric oval-shaped contours on the map. The anglicised form <i>Krinnuck</i> is found on William Bald's map of Mayo (1830). This is a good example of how easily local names can be lost and are sometimes unknown even to local authorities in whose area they are located. For a walk around the base of Krinnuck, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk F.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F681 079	214	22/30
Lack Mountain	Sliabh na Lice	Ir. Sliabh na Lice [OSI], 'mountain of the flagstone'		Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q706 045	465	71
Lackabane	Leaca Bhán	Ir. An Leaca Bhán [T6000], 'the white hillside'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V751 537	602	84
Lackabaun	An Leaca Bhán	Ir. An Leaca Bhán [logainm.ie], 'the white/grassy hillside'	On the Cork side of Lackabaun is a townland of the same name, which is in the parish of Inchigeelagh.	Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W112 707	472	79
Lackacroghan	Leac an Chruacháin	prob. Ir. Leac an Chruacháin [PDT], 'slab of the stack'		Slieve Miskish	Cork	V543 421	260	84
Lackagh Mountain; Ben Scardaun	Binn Scardáin	prob. Ir. Binn Scardáin [PDT], 'peak of the spout'	Also called <i>Ben Scardaun</i> . See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 182-83) for details of the festive assembly on the mountain. The name <i>Boleybrack</i> marked south of the summit on the Discovery map belongs to a townland.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G931 321	449	26
Lackavrea	Leic Aimhréidh	Ir. Leic Aimhréidh [TR], 'rugged rock-slab'	Walks: for a route to the summit from the W, see Whilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide - West and North</i> , 48-49.	Maamturks	Galway	L983 495	396	45
Lackawee	An Leaca Bhuí	Ir. An Leaca Bhuí [T6000], 'the yellow hillside'	This satellite of Maulin overlooks Glenbeg Lough from the south.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V704 517	572	84

Lackenacreena	Leacain an Chríonaigh	Ir. Leacain an Chríonaigh [logainm.ie], 'hillside of the withered branches'	This peak is a north-western satellite of Ring Hill. The name <i>Lackenacreena</i> is that of a townland but seems to apply equally well to the hill.	Shannon	Tipperary	R946 541	413	66
Lacroagh	<b>An Leathchruach</b>	Ir. An Leathchruach [OSI], 'the side of the stack', lit. 'half-stack'		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G932 945	403	11
Laghtnafranke	Leacht na Francaí	Ir. Leacht na Francaí [logainm.ie], 'burial monument of the rat'	Canon Power gave the two alternative translations: 'burial monument of the Frenchmen or of the rats', apparently unaware of any story which would resolve the mystery, but logainm.ie records the meaning 'cairn of the rat'. A rat in the singular fits better with the anglicised pronunciation. There is a small cairn at the summit, which could be the remains of the monument in question.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S235 181	520	75
Laghtnafranke SW Top	Leacht na Francaí (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Laghtnafranke.		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S220 172	425	75
Laghtshanaquilla	Leacht Sheanchuille	poss. Ir. Leacht Sheanchuille [PDT], 'burial monument of the old wood'	This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. There is a cairn near the summit, which could be the <i>leacht</i> in question.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R951 250	631	74
Lakeen	Leaicín	Ir. Leaicín [PDT], 'little slope'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S977 711	357	62
Lambay (island)	Reachrainn	Ir. Reachrainn [GÉ], poss. 'foreland' [PDT]	<p>Lambay lies off the coast of Co. Dublin, approx. 5 km SE of Rush and E of Portraine. The highest points on the island is are Knockbane and Tinian Hill, both 126m above sea-level. Lambay is privately owned and is accessible by invitation only. There is a small gannet colony on the island.</p> <p>Lambay is a Norse name from <i>lamb-ey</i> meaning 'lamb island'. The Irish name <i>Reachrainn</i> is probably even earlier and is also remembered in the name <i>Port Reachrann</i> (Portraine in English), one of the nearest harbours to Lambay. <i>Reachrainn</i> is very closely related to <i>Reachlainn</i>, i.e. Rathlin Island in Co. Antrim, which also has early forms showing -r- rather than -l-, e.g. Rechru, 8<sup>th</sup> century. With some of the earliest forms it is difficult to say with certainty</p>	—————	Dublin	O31 51	—	43

			which of the two islands is intended. See Rathlin Island for a possible interpretation of the name <i>Reachlainn/Reachrainn</i> .					
Lamb's Head	<b>Ceann an Uain</b>	Ir. Ceann an Uain [logainm.ie], 'head(-land) of the lamb'	<i>Ceann an Uain</i> / Lamb's Head is at the tip of a peninsula which extends south-westwards from Caherdaniel and encloses Derrynane Bay on the south-eastern side. One of the first mentions of this landmark was on Robert Lythe's map of Munster in 1571 as <i>Lambs heade</i> .		Kerry	V52 56	—	84
Largan Hill				Ox Mountains	Sligo	G391 177	413	24
Lateeve	<b>Leataoibh</b>	poss. Ir. Leataoibh [OSI], 'hill-side'	The element <i>leataoibh</i> appears in the name of three townlands ranged along the northern slopes of this hill. No name is recorded for the hill by An Seabhac, but since the townland names are clearly topographical in origin, it seems reasonable to take <i>Leataoibh</i> as the name of the hill itself.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q400 035	318	70
Lavagh Beg	<b>An Leamhaigh Bheag</b>	Ir. An Leamhaigh Bheag [logainm.ie], poss. 'the little place of elms/mallows'	See Lavagh More regarding this name.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G926 915	650	11
Lavagh More	<b>An Leamhaigh Mhór</b>	Ir. An Leamhaigh Mhór [logainm.ie], poss. 'the big place of elms/mallows'	Given the ruggedness of the terrain and height of the mountain, a connection with (marsh-)mallows seems unlikely, and with elms even more so. The name is therefore somewhat puzzling.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G935 910	671	11
Leahan	<b>Liathán</b>	Ir. Liathán [JON], 'little grey one'		Donegal SW	Donegal	G518 803	427	10
Leahanmore	<b>An Liathán Mór</b>	prob. Ir. An Liathán Mór [PDT], 'big grey one'	Leahanmore is in the Glenveagh National Park and is the highest point in the group of hills between Lough Beagh and Gartan Lough.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C017 166	442	6
Learmount Mountain			Learmount (Ir. <i>Ard na Laidhre</i> ) is a parish which straddles the Tyrone/Derry county boundary.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H580 982	489	13
Learmount Mountain South Top		For origin of name, see Learmount Mountain.		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H583 971	492	13

Lecale (peninsula)	Leath Cathail	Ir. Leath Cathail [NIPNP replies], 'Cathal's half'	<p>Lecale is a broad-headed peninsula whose coastline stretches all the way from Strangford to Ballykinler. It can be accessed across a fairly narrow strip of land between Clough and Downpatrick less than 10 km wide.</p> <p>The name is deceptively transparent: <i>Leath Cathail</i>, 'Cathal's half'. However, this begs two important questions: Who was Cathal? And what is the other half? There is no clear answer to either of these questions, and consequently the interpretation of the name is somewhat open to question. My own view is that there may well be a connection between <i>Leath Cathail</i> and <i>Dún Leathghlaise</i>, the early medieval name of Downpatrick, which was the stronghold of the Dál Fiatach, a dominant population group in Ulster. <i>Leath Cathail</i> and <i>Leathghlais</i> may be related, and if one or both are corrupted, they could conceivably be identical. However, this remains supposition at present.</p>		Down		—	21
Leean Mountain			For information on the archaeology of this area, which includes hut sites and "rocking stones", see the article "The Leean Mountain area of County Leitrim: a prehistoric landscape revealed" by Stephen Clarke and Tatjana Kytmanow in Archaeology Ireland No. 68 (Summer 2004), 36-39.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G806 388	417	16
Leenaun Hill	An Meall Dubh	Ir. An Meall Dubh [TR#], 'black knoll'	Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 80-85, for a route to the summit from Leenaun village. Sometimes called <i>Bunnaviskaun</i> .	Maamturks	Galway	L874 593	618	37
Letterbreckaun	Binn Bhriocáin	Ir. Binn Bhriocáin [TR], 'Brecan's peak'	The anglicised name <i>Letterbreckaun</i> comes from <i>Leitir Bhriocáin</i> [TR], 'Brecan's wet hillside', and is the name of a townland on the slope of the hill. St. Brecan is a saint associated particularly with Co. Galway, who "is said to have been the successor to St. Enda in Cill Éinne, the Aran Islands [TR, 106]." His name is also remembered in another townland called <i>Letterbrickaun</i> in Leenane parish and in the parish of <i>Cill Bhriocáin</i> / Kilbrickan, located south of Maam Cross.	Maamturks	Galway	L856 551	667	37
Letterbreckaun NE Top	Binn Bhriocáin (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Letterbreckaun / Binn Bhriocáin.		Maamturks	Galway	L862 554	603	37

Letterettrín	Binn Mhór	Ir. Binn Mhór [TR], 'big peak'	This hill is in the townland of Letterettrín / <i>Leitir Eitreann</i> , 'hillside of furrows' [TR], a name which is topographical in origin and may indeed be an alternative name for the same hill. Walks: for a route along the S shore of Killary Harbour, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 102-10. See Paddy Dillon, <i>Connemara</i> , for a similar walk (62-68) and also for routes to the summit of Binn Mhór (57-61) and across Salrock Pass (69-73).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L796 620	333	37
Lettermore Island	<b>Leitir Móir</b>	Ir. Leitir Móir [GÉ], 'great hillside'	Lettermore Island lies between Gorumna Island and the mainland of Connemara and is connected to both by road. The highest point on the island is <i>Leitir Móir</i> (117m), which has given its name to the island as a whole.  It is perhaps surprising that the Irish form is not * <i>Leitir Mhór</i> , which would seem more grammatically acceptable. The actual name appears to be from an oblique form, not the nominative and <i>leitir</i> , usually feminine, seems to be treated as masculine.	—————	Galway	—————	—	44
Lettertrask	Leitir Treasc	prob. Ir. Leitir Treasc [PDT], 'wet hillside of turfspades'	Has been called <i>Bunaveela Hill</i> .	North Mayo	Mayo	F971 095	279	23/31
Lissoughter	Cnoc Lios Uachtair	Ir. Cnoc Lios Uachtair [logainm.ie], 'hill of the upper ring-fort'	An isolated hill occupying the centre of the valley between Lough Inagh and Recess. The quarry on the southern slopes produces the famous Connemara green marble. Walks: for a route to the summit and to Bun na gCnoc, see Paddy Dillon, <i>Connemara</i> , 129-33.	Maamturks	Galway	L859 495	401	44
Little Carron				Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R615 173	439	73
Little Island	An t-Oileán Beag	Ir. An t-Oileán Beag [GÉ], 'the little island'	Little Island is located in Cork Harbour, nearer Cork City than Fota and Great Island.	—————	Cork	—————	—	80

Little Sugar Loaf; Giltspur Mountain	Giolspar	Ir. Giolspar [logainm.ie], a transliteration of Giltspur)	This hill is also known as <i>Giltspur Mountain</i> [PNCW], of which the Irish version <i>Giolspar</i> is merely a transliteration. The name <i>Giltspur</i> , which originally refers to a townland on the northern slopes, is explained by a transaction in the late 12th century, whereby Dermot MacGiollamocholmog granted one carucate of land in Kilruddery to Richard de Felda for a pair of gilt spurs, to be presented to him and his heirs each year at Michelmas [PNCW]. <i>Giltspur Mountain</i> is thus a rare example of an English language name in Ireland which is so old that it has been replaced by another, <i>Little Sugar Loaf</i> .	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O261 144	342	56
Lobawn	Lúbán	Ir. Lúbán [PNCW], 'little bend'	Lobawn is also the name of a townland in the parish of Donaghmore. In 1839 John O'Donovan interpreted this name as <i>Leomhach Bán</i> , 'white leo or land abounding in marsh mallows'. Cf. Leoh townland and Leoh Mountain N of Lugnaquilla.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S978 978	636	56
Long Hill				Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S229 198	404	75
Loop Head (headland)	Ceann Léime	Ir. Ceann Léime [GÉ], 'headland of the leap'	The name Loop Head is derived from Norse <i>hlaup</i> , 'run, leap', not from the English word <i>loop</i> . The leap in question was a feat performed, depending on which legend you believe, by the Irish hero Cú Chulainn or by Diarmuid Ó Duibhne, leaping across a gap between the headland itself and a small island ( <i>Oileán na Léime</i> , 'island of the leap'). According to the legend involving Cú Chulainn, he was being chased by a hag named Mal. The whole region SW of Kilkee is referred to as the Loop Head Peninsula.	—————	Clare	—————	—	63
Lough Curra Mound*	Cnapán Loch an Churraigh		Lough Curra nestles in a crook of the Galtee ridge below Slievecushnabinnia. This knoll is situated just to the north-east of the Lough Curra. It is unnamed on Ordnance Survey maps. <i>The form Barr Loch an Churraigh is provided here as a translation into Irish of "Lough Curra Top", assuming that Curra represents an anglicisation of Ir. currach, 'marsh, bog'. It is not to be understood as an attested historical form.</i>	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R869 242	600	74
Loughermore	Luachair Mhór	prob. Ir. Luachair Mhór [PDT], 'big rushy area'		Keenaght	Derry	C589 157	396	7
Loughros Point (headland)	Pointe Luacharois	Ir. Pointe Luacharois [GÉ], 'point of Luacharos'	Loughros is a narrow peninsula situated W of Ardara. Loughros Point is the tip of that peninsula. Ir. <i>Luacharos</i> may well mean 'rushy peninsula' if it is a compound of <i>luachair</i> 'rush(es)' and <i>ros</i> 'headland'.	—————	Donegal	G64 93	—	10

Loughsalt Mountain	Cnoc an Liatháin	(Ir. Cnoc an Liatháin [MacNeill#], 'hill of the little grey one')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 143-44) for details of the festive assembly on Loughsalt Mountain.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C133 265	469	2
Lugduff	An Log Dubh	Ir. An Log Dubh [PNCW#], 'the black hollow'	The name has been transferred from one of the valleys or hollows near Glendalough. In 1617 it was recorded as <i>Barne logduffe</i> , but in 1668 as just <i>Lug Duffe</i> and similarly as <i>Lugduff</i> in 1760.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T072 953	652	56
Lugduff SE Top	An Log Dubh (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Lugduff.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T081 949	637	56
Luggala; Fancy; Cloghoge	Log an Lá	Ir. Log an Lá [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the [obscure element]'	Also known as <i>Fancy</i> , from Ir. <i>Fuinne</i> [PNCW], 'ash-tree', and <i>Cloghoge</i> . Price's interpretation of this name as <i>Log an Lágh</i> , 'hollow of the hill', is doubtful. There is no evidence in dictionaries for the existence of a word <i>lágh</i> with this meaning. The second element does not appear to be <i>lá</i> , 'day', either.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O150 074	595	56
Lugnabrick NE Top	<b>Log na Brice (mullach thoir thuaidh)</b>	Ir. Log na Brice [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the speckled place'	There is another hill called Log na Brice nearby on the north side of Lough Nafooeey, but in that case the name is anglicised differently as Leynabricka.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L963 553	494	38
Lugnabrick SW Top	<b>Log na Brice (mullach thiar theas)</b>	Ir. Log na Brice [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the speckled place'	There is another hill called Log na Brice nearby on the north side of Lough Nafooeey, but in that case the name is anglicised differently as Leynabricka.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L960 552	494	38
Lugnagun	Log na gCon	Ir. Log na gCon [OSNB#], 'hollow of the hounds'	This peak overlooks Blessington and Pollaphuca Reservoir. Lugnagun Great and Lugnagun Little are townlands in the parish of Blessington.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O013 125	446	56

Lugnaquilla	Log na Coille	Ir. Log na Coille [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the wood'	Named <i>Lugnaquilla Mountain</i> on OS maps, though the Placenames Branch prefers <i>Lugnaquilla Mountain</i> . Presumably the name is transferred from some nearby hollow to the mountain itself. Price has a useful note to this effect, but is unable to determine the hollow in question. There are three valleys in the vicinity: Fraughan Rock Glen to the north-east, the South Prison to the south-east and the North Prison to the north-west. The first two are both forested nowadays. The summit is marked as <i>Percy's Table</i> , named after a local landowner of the 18th century. Cf. <i>Dawson's Table</i> on Galtymore. P.W. Joyce gave the original form as <i>Log na Coilleach</i> , 'hollow of the (grouse) cocks' [INP]. However, this seems doubtful. It does not show the <i>urú</i> which would be expected. Nor is the name connected with the deity Lug.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T032 917	925	56
Lyracappul	Ladhar an Chapail	Ir. Ladhar an Chapail [OSI], 'hillside of the horse'	The glen here is named <i>Lyraveg Glen</i> . Most sources interpret the element <i>ladhar</i> as 'confluence' or 'fork'. This dictionary definition does not fit most instances of <i>ladhar</i> in Irish placenames, which are simple hillsides. The element is particularly common in the mountains of East Munster. It is of interest that Spanish has a word <i>ladera</i> meaning 'slope', apparently derived from Latin <i>latera</i> , the plural of <i>latus</i> 'side'. Ir. <i>ladhar</i> is a feminine noun, like the Spanish word, and they may have a common origin in Latin.	Galty Mountains	Limerick	R845 232	825	74
Maamturk Mountains or Maumturk Mountains (range)	<b>Sléibhte Mhám Toirc</b>	Ir. Sléibhte Mhám Toirc [GÉ], 'mountains of the boar's pass'	The highest point in this range is Binn idir an dá Log (702m). The Maamturk Mountains are among the most challenging mountains in Ireland, particularly in mist, when their tortuous ridge becomes very difficult to follow, even for experienced navigators. The annual Maumturks Challenge Walk is therefore one of the toughest events in the Irish walking calendar. The walk, covering 24.3 kilometers over tough, mountainous terrain and with a total ascent over the course of the walk of 2,336 metres, begins between Maam and Maam Cross and ends in Leenane. Mám Tuirc itself is a saddle in this range located N. of Binn Bhriocáin. There is a holy well near the saddle. The range's alternative name, <i>na Cnoic Bhreaca</i> ('the speckled hills'), is mentioned by Tomás Ó Máille in <i>An Béal Beo</i> .	—————	Galway	—————	—	37/38/ 44/45



MacGillycuddy's Reeks (range)	na Cruacha Dubha or na Cruacha Dubha Mhic Ghiolla Mochuda	Ir. na Cruacha Dubha [GÉ] or na Cruacha Dubha Mhic Ghiolla Mochuda [OG], 'the black stacks (of MacGillycuddy)'	The highest point in this range is Carrauntoohil (1039m). The MacGillycuddy clan was a sept of the O'Sullivan Mor. Unlike many other Gaelic families, they managed to hold on to their lands after the confiscations at the time of the Reformation. MacGillycuddy's Tomb is between Kilgobnet and Beaufort on the plain north of the Reeks. McGillycuddy is still very much a Kerry surname, concentrated around Killarney, Killorglin and Tralee. For example, Miriam McGillycuddy was the mayor of Tralee for 2000/2001. The word 'reek' is a variant of 'rick', which alludes to the triangular profile of several peaks in this range, resembling a hayrick. It is a translation of the Irish word <i>cruach</i> . Cruach Mhór, one of the peaks on the eastern ridge of the Reeks is the perfect example of this characteristic shape. The name <i>Cruacha Dubha Mhic Ghiolla Mochuda</i> is mentioned in a manuscript held at Stonyhurst College, dating from c. 1700. Surprisingly, there are no medieval references to the name in <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> .		Kerry		—	78
Macklaun	Mothallán	(poss. Ir. Mothallán [PDT], 'little tufted hill')	The summit of Macklaun is rather flat, but it offers good views of the peaks on the Glenbeigh Horseshoe as well Seefin, Caragh Lake and the western Reeks. The name is rather obscure, but it seems to be the peak mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654-56) as forming part of the boundary between the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron. It appears in the description of Dunkerron as Milohane, but under Iveragh as Moahulane. The Iveragh form suggests Ir. Mothallán, rather like Mothallín to the south of the Reeks. If so, the anglicisation Macklaun is slightly corrupt.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V660 837	607	78/83
Mackoght; Wee Errigal	<b>Mac Uchta</b>	Ir. Mac Uchta [OSI], 'son of the mountain-breast'	Also known as Wee Errigal. The <i>ucht</i> referred to in <i>Mac Uchta</i> is Errigal itself.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B940 215	555	1
Maghera	An Machaire	Ir. An Machaire [OSI], 'the plain'	This rather flattened peak, crowned by an RTE transmission antenna, is the highest point in Slieve Aughty.	Shannon	Clare	R518 911	400	52
Magilligan Point (headland)	Aird Mhic Giollagáin	Ir. Aird Mhic Giollagáin [GÉ], 'headland of Mac Giollagáin'	Magilligan Point is a sandy headland at the narrow mouth of Lough Foyle on the E side. It is just over 1 km from Greencastle on the other shore in Inishowen.		Derry	C65 39	—	3/4

Magharees, The (peninsula)	An Machaire	Ir. An Machaire [logainm.ie], 'the sand-dunes'	The Magharees is a sandy headland to the N of Castlegregory, projecting northwards from the Dingle Peninsula. There is a group of islands at the tip of the peninsula called <i>the Seven Hogs</i> or <i>Magharee Islands</i> .	—————	Kerry	—————	—	71
Maidens, The, or Hulin Rocks (islands)	Na Maighdeanacha	Ir. Na Maighdeanacha [GÉ], 'the maidens'	The Maidens is a group of small, rocky islands located approx. 10 km NE of Larne. There is an automated lighthouse on the East Maiden. There is a disused lighthouse on the West Maiden.	—————	Antrim	D45 11	—	9
Malin Head (headland)	Cionn Mhálanna	Ir. Cionn Mhálanna [GÉ], 'headland of Málainn'	The northernmost tip of Ireland. The spot is also known as <i>Banba's Crown</i> . Banba is one of three deities personifying Ireland in an episode from <i>Lebor Gabála Éirenn</i> ("The Book of Invasions") - the others are Fódla and Ériu. There is a coastal weather station at Malin Head.	—————	Donegal	C39 59	—	3
Mamore Hill	Cnoc an Mháim Mhóir	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc an Mháim Mhóir [PDT], 'hill of An Mám Mór or the great pass'	This peak is situated immediately NE of Mamore Gap.	Inishowen	Donegal	C324 434	423	3
Mangerton	An Mhangarta	Ir. An Mhangarta [OSI], poss. 'the long-haired (mountain)'	<p>The Horses' Glen and the Devil's Punchbowl carve deep hollows on the north side of Mangerton, but the southern flanks form a huge plateau, one of the most extensive areas of mountain wilderness in Ireland. Herds of red deer and sika deer roam this moorland. The northern slopes of Mangerton were the scene of a great battle in 1262 between the MacCarthys and Geraldine (Anglo-Norman) forces, following the rout at Callan Glen near Kilgarvan the previous year. The battle-site is known as Tooreencormick (<i>Tuairín Cormaic</i>, 'little field of Cormac') from the fall of Cormac MacCarthy, brother of the chief Fingen MacCarthy, in this battle. The battle was less decisive than Callan, but as a result of these two encounters the Anglo-Normans were kept out of South Kerry and West Cork for over three centuries afterwards.</p> <p>An alternative interpretation of <i>An Mhangartach</i> may be worth considering: it could be the noun <i>mangart</i> + suffix <i>-ach</i>. Dinneen defines <i>mangart</i> as 'movement' or 'shaking'. Thus, the adjective (not listed in any dictionary) could mean 'moving', 'shaking', 'quaking'. This could refer to the physical movement of the bog which is prevalent on the southern slopes, but perhaps it could be understood figuratively as 'vacillating' or 'fickle'. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains",</p>	Mangerton	Kerry	V980 807	839	78

			JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19. Named Mangerton Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.					
Mangerton North Top	An Mhangarta (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Mangerton.	This peak is on the ridge separating the Devil's Punchbowl from Lough Erhagh and the Horses Glen.	Mangerton	Kerry	V984 818	782	78
Maolán Buí (Ir.)	Maolán Buí	Ir. Maolán Buí [OSI 1:25,000], 'yellow/golden round knoll'	Sometimes called <i>Bearna Rua</i> . The ridge known as the Bone descends NW from this peak. This is a good escape route off the eastern Reeks.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V832 838	973	78
Masatiompan	<b>Más an Tiompáin</b>	Ir. Más an Tiompáin [OSI], 'rump of the drum/hump/hollow'	<i>Tiompán</i> can also mean a deep sheltered cove. Nearby there is such a cove at Sauce Creek.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q465 145	763	70
Maughanaclea Hills East Top	Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe (Mullach Thoir)	Ir. Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibh [OSI], 'hills of Mhacha na Cléibhe'	The Maughanaclea Hills are remarkable for their megaliths as several standing stones, stone rows and stone circles dot the lower slopes. Maughanaclea is a townland in the parish of Kilmocomoge. The name means 'field of the basket'.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W123 551	470	85
Maughanaclea Hills West Top	Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe (mullach thiar)	Ir. Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe [OSI], 'hills of Mhacha na Cléibhe'		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W109 547	452	85

Mauherslieve	Motharshliabh	Ir. Motharshliabh [OSI], 'brushwood mountain'	Also referred to as <i>Mother Mountain</i> in some sources, though this seems to have no basis. Locally also called <i>Moherclea</i> or simply <i>Moher</i> . A pile of stones at the summit is called <i>The Terrot</i> . See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 21415) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Mauherslieve at the end of June. The Irish word <i>mothar</i> denotes brushwood or an extensive area of tangled undergrowth. It is probably cognate with Latin <i>materia</i> , which originally referred to wood or timber, as well as to materials in general. Another related name is <i>Madeira</i> . The island was so named by the Portuguese because it is rich in forest. Much of Mauherslieve is covered in trees today, though most of this consists of relatively recent plantations of conifers.	Shannon	Tipperary	R873 619	543	59
Maulin	Málainn	Ir. Málainn [OSI#], possibly 'high or sloping ground'	Misspelt <i>Málainn</i> on Discovery map.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V713 505	621	84
Maulin	Málainn	Ir. Málainn [PNCW], possibly 'high or sloping ground'	<i>Málainn</i> is rare element of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in a handful of place-names scattered throughout the country. For origin of name, see articles by Paul Tempan: "The Element Málainn in Place-names" in the Kerry Magazine, No. 18, 2008 (15-16) and "An Eilimint Málainn i Logainmneacha" in the Donegal Annual 2006 (218-19). There are references in early Irish texts to <i>Málu</i> , site of a battle in Leinster. This mountain has been proposed as an identification by Eoin MacNeill (JRSAI lxx, 14), but this is far from certain.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O184 131	570	56
Maulin Mountain	Málainn	Ir. Málainn [OSNB], poss. 'high or sloping ground'	<i>Málainn</i> is rare element of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in a handful of place-names scattered throughout the country. For origin of name, see articles by Paul Tempan: "The Element Málainn in Place-names" in the Kerry Magazine, No. 18, 2008 (15-16) and "An Eilimint Málainn i Logainmneacha" in the Donegal Annual 2006 (21819).	North Kerry	Kerry	Q721 303	217	63
Maumahoge (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Ochóige</b>	Ir. Mám Ochóige [logainm.ie], 'pass of [obscure element]'	This saddle is situated between <i>Binn idir an dá Log</i> and <i>Cnoc na hUilleán</i> / Knocknahillion. It provides one of a limited number of chances to safely abort a traverse of the complete Maamturks range by descending south-westwards into <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh.	Maamturks	Galway	L878 537	347	37

Maumakeogh	Mám an Cheo	Ir. Mám an Cheo [GÉ], 'pass of the mist'	The neolithic farming complex of the Céide Fields lies on the northern slopes of this hill. "Mám an Cheo" is the title of a poem which talks of agricultural life and coring (Ir. <i>comhar</i> , co-operation between neighbours in the tasks of farming). It is available in <i>Amhráin Chearbhalláin</i> (Poems of Carolan, Irish Texts Society, edited by Tomás Ó Máille, 249-51), though it is one of the poems in the collection not attributed to Carolan.	North Mayo	Mayo	G037 368	379	23
Maumanorig (pass, foot)	<b>Mám an Óraigh</b>	Ir. Mám an Óraigh [logainm.ie], 'Hoare's / de hÓir's pass'	This pass inland from <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry connects <i>Cathair Bó Sine</i> / Caherboshina with <i>An Baile Beag</i> / Ballybeg. It crosses the southern slopes of <i>Leataoibh</i> / Lateeve.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q392 018	120+	70
Maumclasac (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Clasach</b>	Ir. Mám Clasach [logainm.ie], 'channelled pass'	This pass connects <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry with <i>Dún Chaoin</i> / Dunquin. It passes between <i>Cruach Mhárthain</i> / Croaghmarhin (situated to the north) and <i>Sliabh an Iolair</i> / Mount Eagle (to the south).	Dingle West	Kerry	Q340 016	190	70
Maumeen (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Éan</b>	Ir. Mám Éan [logainm.ie], 'pass of birds'	<p>This pass connects the Gaeltacht region of <i>Bun na gCnoc</i> with the Maum Valley. It passes between <i>Binn Chaonaigh</i> and <i>Binn Ramhar</i>. On the south-western side the route starts in the townland of <i>Doire Bhéal an Mháma</i> / Derryvealawauma, meaning 'oak-grove of the access to the pass'. At the summit of the pass is a pilgrimage site comprising a holy well and a rocky hollow known as <i>Leaba Phádraig</i>, 'St. Patrick's Bed'. It is said that St. Patrick came from the east to the top of this pass and, being weary, travelled no further but blessed the land to the west from this spot.</p> <p>This is the site of a pattern "held annually on the last Sunday of July, known locally as <i>Domhnach Mháma Éan</i> and as <i>Domhnach Chrom Dubh</i> (MacNeill, 123)." Tim Robinson reports that the gathering "was brought into disrepute by faction-fighting and poitin-drinking, and died out in the 1940s; it was revived in soberer form in 1979, and is attended by hundreds of people" (Robinson, 74). The place is also visited on St. Patrick's Day and Good Friday. Roderic O'Flaherty wrote in 1684: "At Mam-en, there springs out of a stone a litle water, named from St. Patrick, which is a present remedy against murrein in cattel, not only applyed, but alsoe as soon as tis sent for they begin to have ease. Next Mam-en are the mountains of Corcoga, in the confines of Balynahynsy [Ballynahinch], Ross and Moycullin countreys, where the fat deere is frequently hunted; whereof no high mountain in the barony of</p>	Maamturks	Galway	L904 504	253	37

			<p>Balynahinsy, or the half barony of Rosse is destitute (O'Flaherty, 121-22)."</p> <p>The name <i>Mám Éan</i> alludes to birds, but it is unclear whether the reference is simply to local wildlife or to birds in folklore, for example. The anglicised name Maumeen suggests a different interpretation, <i>máimín</i>, 'little pass', but this spelling is preserved mainly on maps and it is the Irish form <i>Mám Éan</i> which is always used locally. About 5km to the north-west the name <i>Mám Éan</i> / Maumean is marked on OS/OSi maps at a higher saddle on the Maamturks ridge, but this is not supported by local usage.</p>					
Maumfin	Mám Fionn	Ir. Mám Fionn [TR], 'white pass'	Maumfin is properly the name of a townland on the slopes of this hill. Tievegarriff is another townland which extends to the summit and whose name may be connected with this hill.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L647 588	172	37
Maumina (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Eidhneach</b>	Ir. Mám Eidhneach [logainm.ie], 'ivy-clad pass'	This pass connects <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh to the valley of the Owenglin River, which runs down to Clifden.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L788 531	407	37
Maumlack	<b>Mám an Leaca</b>	Ir. Mám an Leaca [logainm.ie], 'pass of the hillside'	This peak overlooks the village of Dunlewy, and lies across the valley from Errigal.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B958 189	480	1
Maumnageehy (pass, motor)	<b>Mám na Gaoithe</b>	Ir. Mám na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'pass of the wind / windy pass'	This pass connects <i>Baile an Fheirtéaraigh</i> / Ballyferriter with <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry. It passes between <i>Leataoibh</i> (situated to the east) and <i>Cruach Mhárthain</i> (to the west).	Dingle West	Kerry	Q370 019	67	70
Maumnahaltora (pass, motor)	Mám na hAltóra	Ir. Mám na hAltóra [logainm.ie], 'pass of the altar'	The N86 crosses this pass between Camp and Anascaul. It passes between Corrin and the Slieve Mish range (situated to the east) and Knockbeg and the hills of Central Dingle (to the west). The Tralee – Dingle Railway also crossed this pass until it was closed in 1953. The line of the disused railway is still visible.	Slieve Mish / Central Dingle	Kerry	Q679 068	203	71
Maumonght	<b>Mám Uchta</b>	prob. Ir. Mám Uchta [PDT], 'pass of the breast/ridge'	Unnamed on Tim Robinson's map, but a lower peak (454m) to the SW is named Binn Bhreac. <i>Maumonght</i> is odd as an anglicised form and does not suggest any Irish version. It is probably a typo for <i>Maumought</i> .	Twelve Bens	Galway	L749 539	602	37
Maumonght SW Top	<b>Binn Bhreac</b>	Ir. Binn Bhreac [TR], 'speckled peak'		Twelve Bens	Galway	L744 534	454	37

Maumthomas NE Top			Maumthomas is the name of the col at the head of Glenthomas. The col is unmarked on OS maps, but is recorded as <i>Mame Thomaas</i> on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This peak stands NE of Maumthomas.	North Mayo	Mayo	F877 015	440	30
Maumthomas SW Top			Maumthomas is the name of the col at the head of Glenthomas. The col is unmarked on OS maps, but is recorded as <i>Mame Thomaas</i> on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This peak stands SW of Maumthomas.	North Mayo	Mayo	F870 008	477	30
Maumtrasna (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Trasna</b>	Ir. Mám Trasna [logainm.ie], 'pass across'	This pass connects <i>Tuar Mhic Éadaigh</i> / Toormakeady with the Maam Valley. The highest point on the road is just east of Lough Nafooe. The mountain north of this pass bears the same name.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L999 601	100+	38
Maumtrasna; Formnamore (peak)	<b>Mám Trasna</b>	Ir. Mám Trasna [logainm.ie], 'pass across'	There are numerous spurs running off Maumtrasna, such as Knocklaur, Benwee, Leynabricka, Skeltia and Buckaun, but few are peaks in their own right. This area was formerly in Co. Galway, but is now in Mayo. An earlier name for Maumtrasna is Formnamore (Ir. <i>Formna Mór</i> , 'great shoulder'). Roderic O'Flaherty mentions in this 1684 as one of the boundaries of larchonnacht or West Connacht: "It is surrounded on the east with Loughmeasg [Lough Mask], the isthmus and river of Cong, Lough Orbsen [Lough Corrib], and the river of Galway; on the south with the bay of Gallway [sic] and the western ocean; on the west and north with the same ocean, and with the mountains of Formna more further on the north." [O'Flaherty, 7-8] That the name <i>Formnamore</i> corresponds to Maumtrasna is confirmed by a reference in H. C. Hart's Climbing in the British Isles (1895). The name <i>Maumtrasna</i> originally applies to the pass on the road between L. Nafooe and L. Mask, which also gives its name to a townland in this area. Walks: for a route around Lough Nadirkmore and over the shoulder of Buckaun, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 123-32.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L961 637	682	38
Maumturkmore (saddle)	Mám Toirc	Ir. Mám Toirc [TR], 'pass of the boar'	The whole range of the <i>Sléibhte Mhám Toirc</i> / Maamturk Mountains is named from this col, situated between <i>Binn Bhán</i> and <i>Binn Bhriocáin</i> . It connects <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh with the townland of Gowlaunlee in a branch of the Maam Valley. Roderic O'Flaherty mentions "a well in memorie of St. Fechin at Mamtuirk." This is the holy well marked at this col, Tobar Feichín.	Maamturks	Galway	L858 564	354	37

Maumturkmore (peak)	Binn Bhán	Ir. Binn Bhán [TR], 'white peak'	The English and Irish names of this peak are unrelated. For details on the name Maumturkmore, see the entry on the pass of this name.	Maamturks	Galway	L855 568	488	37
Maumwee (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Aodha</b>	Ir. Mám Aodha [logainm.ieþ], 'Aodh's / Hugh's pass'	The R336 connecting Maam Cross with the village of <i>An Mám</i> / Maam traverses this pass. It passes between <i>Leic Aimhréidh</i> / Lackavrea (on the east) and <i>Corcóg</i> / Corcogemore (on the west). Since the village of An Mám / Maam, meaning 'saddle' or 'pass', is situated in a valley bottom, it seems likely that it is named from this pass.	Connemara	Galway	L970 496	97	37
Meenamaddo*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Bellanaboy and Meenamaddo. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G426 219	330	24
Meenanea	Mín an Fhia	prob. Ir. Mín an Fhia [PDT], 'mountain pasture of the deer'	This peak is located in the very large townland of Eadargóil / Edergole.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 912	435	11
Meenard Mountain	Mín Ard	Ir. Mín Ard + Eng. Mountain [OSM], 'high mountain pasture')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H673 985	620	13
Meenard Mtn West Top		For origin of name, see Meenard Mountain.	Cloghornagh is a feature lower down, probably the Irish name for the County Rock.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H646 983	480	13
Meenteog	Muing	Ir. Muing [SWol], 'boggy area with long grass'	<i>Muing</i> is originally the dative form of <i>mong</i> (hair; figuratively: thick growth of grass, fen, morass, swamp), often used as the nominative. However, on the Discovery map this peak is named <i>Meenteog</i> . This could derive from <i>Mínteog</i> , meaning 'small area of pasture'. There is a townland near Barraduff called <i>Meentoges</i> , seemingly of the same origin.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V638 826	715	78/83
Melmore Head (headland)	<b>An Meall Mór</b>	Ir. An Meall Mór [GÉ], 'the great lump'	Melmore Head is the northern tip of Rosguill and is located between Sheep Haven and Mulroy Bay.	—————	Donegal	C13 45	—	2



Mid Hill			Probably so named because it has a midway position in the upland between Glenariff and Glenravel to the NW and Glencloy and the Braid Valley to the SE. Mid Hill is also the highest point in this group of hills. A boggy level on the approach from Carncormick has the inspiring name of Red Sea on the Discoverer Series Map.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D202 157	440	9
Milane Hill	Cnoc an Mhaoláin	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc an Mhaoláin [PDT], 'hill of an Maolán'	Milane is a townland in the parish of Fanlobbus. <i>An Maolán</i> is given as the Irish form of the electoral ward of the same name at logainm.ie. On the Discovery map this name is given as <i>An Meallán</i> .	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W168 499	355	85/89
Milk Hill	Cnoc an Bhainne	Ir. Cnoc an Bhainne [logainm.ie‡], 'hill of the milk'	The peak has an English translation of the Irish <i>Cnoc an Bhainne</i> , while the townland Knockavannia is an anglicisation of the same name.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S243 102	451	75
Millstone Mountain		Of English origin [PNNI 3]. Meaning transparent.	This is an eastern shoulder of Slieve Donard. There has been considerable quarrying activity on Slieve Donard and its neighbours over the centuries. Walter Harris records in 1744 that millstones were cut from stone quarried on Millstone Mountain (The Antient and Present State of the County of Down, 125).	Mourne Mountains	Down	J373 285	460	29
Minaun (or Menawn)	An Mionnán	Ir. An Mionnán [www.achillislandhotel.com], 'the pinnacle'	The cliffs of Minaun are spectacular when viewed from Keel. They offer a popular launch site for hanggliding. The summit is a magnificent viewpoint, giving a surprisingly broad view of all of Achill and much of West Mayo, considering its moderate height. For a walk to the TV mast on Minaun, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk K. The summit is a little further on. Sometimes spelt <i>Menawn</i> .	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F661 019	466	30
Miskish Mountain	Mioscais	Ir. Mioscais [T6000], meaning uncertain	This peak is moderate in stature but has quite a pointed top. It gives its name to the Slieve Miskish range but is not the highest peak within it (Knockoura, 490m). The meaning of the name is obscure, but given the sharp profile, a connection with <i>miosgán</i> , 'haystack', is possible (see Benwiskin and Slievenamiskan).	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V643 479	386	84
Mizen Head (headland)	Carn Uí Néid	Ir. Carn Uí Néid [GÉ], 'cairn of the descendant of Néid'	Mizen Head, Co. Cork, is traditionally regarded as the southernmost tip of the Irish mainland. The journey from Malin Head to Mizen Head is the typical end-to-end challenge in Ireland. However, Brow Head, located about 4km to the east across Barley Cove, is		Cork	V734233	—	88

			<p>actually further south. Mizen Head's importance is due to the fact that it is more prominent as a headland for sailors, marking the point where the west coast ends and the south coast begins. It is also further from Malin Head by road than Brow Head is. The significance of Mizen Head is also reflected by the positioning of a lighthouse and signal station on the headland. The signal station now functions as a museum, accessible from the Mizen Head Visitor Centre.</p> <p>The Irish name <i>Carn Uí Néid</i> is explained by several medieval Irish texts, which relate it to a descendant of a certain Nét who died and was buried there. In <i>The Metrical Dindsenchas</i> this is Bres, son of Eladan, son of Nét. Daithí Ó hÓgáin suggests that Nét is simply from a genitive form of the common noun <i>niadh</i> meaning 'warrior, hero' and that the characters are invented to explain the place-name [The Lore of Ireland]. There is no such burial cairn extant at Mizen Head. It is worth bearing in mind that <i>carn</i> is easily confused with <i>corn</i>, 'horn', which could simply refer to an extremity or headland, cf. Lat. <i>cornu</i>. The SE corner of Ireland is Carnsore or Carn (Co. Wexford), while Cornwall forms the SW corner of Britain.</p> <p>The <i>mizen</i> or <i>mizzen</i> is the hindmost sail on a three-masted vessel. Why this name should have been applied to the headland is unclear.</p>					
Mizen Head (headland)	Ard an Fhéaraigh	Ir. Ard an Fhéaraigh [GÉ], 'height of the grazing'	<p>Mizen Head, Co. Wicklow, is a headland at the southern end of Brittas Bay.</p> <p>The <i>mizen</i> or <i>mizzen</i> is the hindmost sail on a three-masted vessel. Why this name should have been applied to the headland is unclear.</p>	—————	Wicklow	T30 80	—	62
Mizen Peak			Mizen Head <i>is Carn Uí Néid</i> in Irish.	Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V745 247	232	88
Moanbane	Móin Bhán	Ir. Móin Bhán [PNCW], 'white bog'		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O034 068	703	56
Moanlaur	Móin Láir	Ir. Móin Láir [TCCD], 'middle bog'	This is the highest of a number of peaks on a ridge stretching NE from Inch.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q690 045	566	71

Moll's Gap; Keamadav (pass, motor)	Céim an Daimh	Céim an Daimh [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the stag'	This pass on the N71 connects Kenmare with Killarney. A road from Sneem also connects with this road at a junction just to the north of the summit of the pass. There is a magnificent view to the north of the Owenreagh Valley, Purple Mountain, the Gap of Dunloe and MacGillycuddy's Reeks. Before the construction of this road, which required explosives at several places and the building of a short tunnel near the Upper Lake, the usual route between these towns was along what is now known as 'the Old Kenmare Road' several kilometres to the east. <i>Céim an Daimh</i> is the old name for the pass. Moll's Gap refers to Moll Kissane, who ran a shebeen here in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century when the new road was built.	Dunkerron Mountains / Mangerton	Kerry	V861 775	260	78
Monabrack	Móin Bhreac	prob. Ir. Móin Bhreac [PDT], 'speckled moor'	On the Discovery map the name <i>Monabrack</i> does not appear. The name Carrigeen <i>Mountain</i> is in roughly the same position but this is a townland name (i.e. the mountain pasture belonging to Carrigeen townland).	Galty Mountains	Limerick	R859 219	629	74
Monavullagh Mountains (range)	Móin an Mhullaigh	Ir. Móin an Mhullaigh [logainm.ie], 'summit bog'	The highest point in this range is Seefin (726m). It is hard to say where the Comeraghs end and the Monavullaghs begin, as they form a single range from the geographer's point of view. Walkers and walking-guides tend to refer to the whole range as the Comeraghs and ignore the name Monavullagh.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	—	—	75
Moneyoran Hill				Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C793 075	414	8
Moneyteige North*			Moneyteige North is a townland in the parish of Ballintemple. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T147 759	427	62
Mongorry Hill	Cnoc Mhóin Ghofraidh	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Mhóin Ghofraidh [PDT], 'hill of Móin Ghofraidh'	Mongorry is a townland in Raphoe parish. The Irish form of this name is <i>Móin Ghofraidh</i> [logainm.ie], meaning „Gofraidh's bog”.	Inishowen	Donegal	C243 050	284	6
Mothaillín (Ir.)	Mothaillín	Ir. Mothaillín [OSI - 1:25,000], 'little tufted hill'	This peak is at the eastern end of the ridge separating the Owenreagh Valley and the Black Valley / Cummeenduff.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V852 805	506	78
Mouldy Hill	An Mullach	poss. Ir. An Mullach [PDT], 'the summit'	The summit of Mouldy Hill is located in the townland of Roosky in the parish of Fahan Upper. The name Mouldy Hill may be a corruption of Ir. <i>mullach</i> , "summit", usually anglicised as mullagh, mully or	Inishowen	Donegal	C354 289	312	2/7

			molly, cf. Mully Hill / <i>Cnoc na Mullcha</i> in SW Donegal. Another way of looking this is that the English name is suggestive of Old English <i>molda</i> 'top of the head', which is close to the sense of Ir. <i>mullach</i> . In fact, it is even possible that Ir. <i>mullach</i> , which lacks Brittonic cognates, suggesting it may not be originally Celtic, is actually a borrowing from English or from earlier Germanic, cf. Old Frisian <i>meldke</i> .					
Mount Alto	Cnoc Ruairí	Ir. Cnoc Ruairí [CF#], 'Rory's hill'	The name <i>Mount Alto</i> is quite recent and it seems likely that it was given by the Tighe family, local landowners whose residence was at Woodstock House near Inistioge, at the foot of the hill. Máire MacNeill (234) suggests that <i>Sceachánach</i> is likely to have been an earlier name for this hill. This name is interpreted as 'abounding in whitethorns' by Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh [CF, 31], although he makes no link with Mount Alto.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S630 350	276	68/76
Mount Eagle	<b>Sliabh an Iolair</b>	Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [OSI], 'mountain of the eagle'	Mount Eagle is the final up-thrust of the Dingle Peninsula, its seaward flanks descending steeply to Sleah Head and Dunmore Head (the most westerly point of the Irish mainland), but the islands of the Great Blasket, Inishnabro and Inishvickillane are the partly submerged continuation of the same mountain range. Mount Eagle Lough nestles high in a hollow on the eastern flank. Along the southern slopes in the townlands of Fahan and Glenfahan are the promontory fort of Dunbeg and the remains of a monastic settlement consisting of beehive huts. By comparison, the featureless summit holds little interest except for the spectacular view of West Kerry's Atlantic coast. The mountain is mentioned, along with Slieve Mish, the Reeks and Brandon, in one verse of a lament by Piaras Féiritéar: "Ar Shliabh Mis níor chis an mór-ghol, 's ar Shliabh Fionnaghlan Fiolair na Feola, Ar Chruachaibh na Tuatha do thóscuin, 's ar Chnoc Bréanainn bréidgheal bómhar."	Dingle West	Kerry	V334 989	516	70
Mount Eagle; Croaghane	Sliabh an Iolair	Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the eagle'	The name <i>Sliabh an Iolair</i> is recorded as the official Irish name of an electoral division. The hill is also known as <i>Croaghane</i> [OSNB].	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R093 103	431	72
Mount Eagle			<i>Mount Eagle</i> may be a translation of Ir. <i>Sliabh an Iolair</i> , as is the case with the mountain of the same name in West Kerry. However, no Irish form has been found to support this.	North Mayo	Mayo	G004 044	427	31

Mount Gabriel	Cnoc Osta	Ir. Cnoc Osta [logainm.ie], poss. 'hill of the encampment'	<p>Mount Gabriel was an important source of copper in the Early Bronze Age, with more than 30 mines having been found on its southern slopes, consisting of small tunnels dug into the mountainside. These are remarkably well preserved since they were mostly covered over by massive bog growth, leaving them untouched since the miners of the Early Bronze Age abandoned them [Daphne Pochin Mould, Discovering Cork]. The area was excavated in 1985 by William O'Brien, who judges that the mining was on such a large scale that it cannot have been merely for use in Ireland, but rather that the copper was mainly exported to Europe.</p> <p>The Irish name of the hill recorded by Bruno O'Donoghue in his Parish Histories and Placenames of West Cork is <i>Cnoc Fhosta</i>, 'hill of the encampment'.</p>	Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V931 348	407	88
Mount Hillary	Mullach Allaíre	Ir. Mullach Allaíre [logainm.ie], 'summit of the echo'	<p>Mount Hillary is both a hill and a townland. The hill appears on Robert Lythe's map of Munster (c. 1572) as <i>Mollocghallerre</i>. There is no connection with the forename <i>Hilary</i> or any similar surname. The Irish form of the townland name is <i>Mullach Allaíre</i> according to logainm.ie, meaning 'summit of the partial deafness or echo'. Michael Bowman gives a different origin: "Locally called <i>Cnoc an Fhiolair</i> – Hill of the Eagle. This is a great range of mountains extending east and west through the parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannig." (Place Names and Antiquities of the Barony of Duhallow, 296) It is possible that this is a reinterpretation due to the influence of numerous Irish place-names referring to eagles, including the nearby townlands of Nadanuller More and Nadanuller Beg, from Ir. <i>Nead an Iolair</i>, 'nest of the eagle'.</p>	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W425 956	391	80
Mount Leinster	Stua Laighean	Ir. Stua Laighean [OSI], 'prince or warrior of Leinster'	<p>Mount Leinster is not the highest peak in the province of Leinster. That distinction belongs to Lugnaquilla, but Mount Leinster is the highest outside Wicklow. Due to the transmitter mast, there is a road to the top. There is also a substantial cairn on summit. On the saddle connecting to Slievebawn is a stone alignment called the <i>Nine Stones</i> (though there are actually ten). The Irish name <i>Stua Laighean</i> reflects the imagined personification of this noble peak as a prince or warrior standing in protection over the inhabitants of the plains below.</p>	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S827 525	795	68
Mount Leinster East Top	Stua Laighean (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Mount Leinster.		Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S844 528	654	68

Mount Oriel	Sliabh Collann	poss. Ir. Sliabh Collann [PDT], 'mountain of the height'	Mount Oriel is located above the village of Collon ( <i>collann</i> , 'height'). In the Book of Ballymote (late 14th century), its name is given as <i>Sliabh Collain</i> or <i>Sliabh Leitreach</i> , the latter meaning 'mountain of the wet slope'. It is the highest point in a range of hills on the Louth/Meath border which was anciently called <i>Sliabh Breagha</i> . Those peaks on the Louth side of the border are known in English as the <i>Ferrard Hills</i> , from the name of the local barony. <i>Oriel</i> is a very ancient name denoting a population group, the <i>Airghialla</i> , whose territory extended at its height all the way from North Louth to the vicinity of Derry in a diagonal band across Ulster. However, it was later much reduced and the name <i>Oriel</i> came to be used as a by-name for Co. Louth. The application of the English name <i>Mount Oriel</i> to this hill seems even more modern. It may be linked to the title of Baron Oriel of Ferrard, granted to John Foster, whose residence was at Collon, in 1821.	East Coast	Louth	N980 834	251	36
Mourne Mountains (range)	Beanna Boirche	Ir. Beanna Boirche [PNNI 3], 'peaks of the peak district'	The highest point in this range is Slieve Donard (850m). <i>Boirche</i> is probably a collective noun derived from Ir. <i>barr</i> , 'top, head'. In the earliest sources (Annals of Ulster and Annals of the Four Masters in the 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> centuries), the region is referred to simply as <i>Boirche</i> or <i>Bairche</i> . When it was later combined with <i>beanna</i> , the result was a somewhat tautological name meaning 'peaks of the peak district'. In local lore was personified as a cowherd who kept watch over his cattle from the highest peaks. Hence the name was interpreted as 'peaks of Boirche (the cowherd)'. However, this appears to be a subsequent re-interpretation rather than the original sense. The name <i>Mourne</i> has a different origin. The <i>Mughdhorna</i> were a population group who migrated, at least in part, from Co. Monaghan to this part of Co. Down in the late 12 <sup>th</sup> c. The barony of Cremourne (Ir. <i>Críoch Mhughdhorn</i> ) in Co. Monaghan is a reminder of their original location. The modern Irish form of the name is <i>Múrna</i> and is used to refer to the district, whilst <i>Beanna Boirche</i> is used of the mountain range (PNNI 3, pp. 119-25).	—————	Down	—————	—	29
Moylenanav	<b>Maol na nDamh</b>	prob. Ir. Maol na nDamh [PDT], 'bald hill of the oxen/stags'	There is another hill of the same name in SW Donegal near the Glengesh Pass, but there it is anglicised <i>Mulnanaff</i> .	Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 133	539	1

Moylussa			Two tops of same height, the second at R651755. This is the highest point in Co. Clare.	Shannon	Clare	R648 759	532	58
Moyry Pass (pass, motor)	Bealach an Mhaighre	Ir. Bealach an Mhaighre [HGDP, Lough Neagh Place-Names], 'pass of the salmon'	This route, which connects Jonesborough with Dundalk, is often identified with the Gap of the North, which Cú Chulainn was obliged to defend single-handedly against the army of Connacht led by Queen Maeve while his fellow Ulstermen lay powerless in a magical slumber. The Belfast-Dublin railway still passes through this gap, but for road transport it has been superceded by the route through Ravensdale.	Armagh / Louth	Cooley/Gullion	J062 143	85	36
Muckanaght	<b>Mucanacht</b>	Ir. Mucanacht [logainm.ie], meaning obscure, or Meacanacht [TR], 'hill like a pig's back'	There are several other place-names with <i>Muiceanach</i> (pig-like) in Connemara (e.g. <i>Muiceanach Choille</i> and <i>Muiceanach Idir Dhá Sháile</i> ). This element is found mainly in Connacht and refers to a hill or ridge shaped like a pig's back. It is possible that <i>Mucanacht</i> is a variant of this.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L767 541	654	37
Muckish	<b>An Mhucais</b>	Ir. An Mhucais [DUPN], 'the pig back/ridge'	So named from a fancied resemblance according to Joyce [INP]. The mountain does indeed have the shape of a pig's back, with a curve before a steep downward drop on the S side. A quarry on the N side of the mountain was used to extract high-grade quartz sand for optical glass. Named <i>Muckish Mountain</i> on the OSI Discovery Map.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C004 287	666	2
Muckish Gap; Barnanageeha (pass, motor)	<b>Mám na Mucaise; Bearna na Gaoithe</b>	Ir. Mám na Mucaise [logainm.ie], 'pass of An Mhucais'; Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'gap of the wind'	This pass connects <i>An Fál Carrach</i> / Falcarragh with Calabber Bridge near Glenveagh. <i>An Mhucais</i> / Muckish is situated to the north-east and <i>Na Leargacha</i> / Crocknalaragagh to the south-west. The name Barnanageeha is marked on the OS 6" map and on the Discovery map about 1½km west of the top of the pass. However, there is no separate pass here, so it seems reasonable to assume that this is simply an alternative name for the same feature. The glen immediately below the summit on the west side is <i>Gleann na nDeor</i> / Glennaneore, which may be a biblical allusion. This name translates as 'vale of tears'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B999 268	245	2
Mullach Glas (Ir.)	Mullach Glas	Ir. Mullach Glas [TR], 'grey/green summit'	Mullach Glas is the middle peak in a group of three 600m peaks at the SE end of the Maamturk Mountains. Sometimes called <i>Shannagirah</i> .	Maamturks	Galway	L937 493	622	45

Mullacor	Mullach Mhór	Ir. Mullach Mór [PNCW#], 'big summit'	The séimhiú of <i>mhór</i> is odd, since <i>mullach</i> is usually masculine and so one would expect * <i>Mullach Mór</i> . Price recorded the pronunciation 'Mullawore'. Theoretically, it could be <i>Mullach Corr</i> . However, in addition to the difficulty of explaining the cited pronunciation, corr as an adjective in place-names usually means 'pointed' rather than 'round', which would certainly not be appropriate for the dome of Mullacor.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T093 939	657	56
Mullaghanattin	Mullach an Aitinn	Ir. Mullach an Aitinn [OSI], 'summit of the gorse'	Dubbed "the Matterhorn of Kerry" by Richard Mersey, Mullaghanattin stands proud above Ballaghbeama (Ir. <i>Bealach Béime</i> , 'way/pass of the notch'. Together with its neighbour Beann and their satellites, it forms a horseshoe ridge that confines a narrow glen known as <i>the Pocket</i> .	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V739 773	773	78
Mullaghaneany	Mullach an Ionaídh	Ir. poss. Mullach an Ionaídh [DUPN‡], 'summit of the wonder'	The OS Memoirs give two local versions of the name but state that the meaning is not understood.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H686 986	627	13
Mullaghanish	<b>Mullach an Ois</b>	Ir. Mullach an Ois [OSI], 'summit of the deer'	Ir. os is a literary word for deer. The name <i>Oisín</i> means 'little deer', 'fawn', as Oisín's mother Sadhbh (Sive) came to Fionn in the form of a doe. There is another <i>Mullach an Ois</i> (anglicised Mullaghaneish) in the W Limerick / N Kerry.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork / Kerry	W215 818	649	79
Mullaghaneoe	Mullach an Ó	Ir. Mullach an Ó [logainm.ie], 'summit of the mass or lump'	The word <i>ó</i> as a hill-name element is also found in <i>Gleann Ó</i> /Glenoe, Co. Antrim, and in <i>Ó Cualann</i> /Great Sugarloaf, Co. Wicklow.	North Midlands	Mayo	M524 990	234	32
Mullaghareirk	Mullach an Radhairc	Ir. Mullach an Radhairc [logainm.ie], 'summit of the view'	This peak, located between Rockchapel and Broadford, has the same name as the range in which it stands.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R260 198	414	72
Mullaghareirk Mountains (range)	Mullach an Radhairc	Ir. Mullach an Radhairc [logainm.ie], 'summit of the view'	The highest point in this range is Mullaghareirk (414m), which has the same name as the range. The range straddles the Cork / Limerick border. It is not not usually considered to extend as far as Mount Eagle and Baraveha over the Kerry border.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork / Limerick	————	—	72
Mullaghash	Mullach Aise	prob. Ir. Mullach Aise [PDT], 'summit of the ridge'		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C641 020	480	7



Mullaghasturrakeen	Mullach an Starraicín	prob. Ir. Mullach an Starraicín [PDT], 'summit of the steeple'		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H548 950	581	13
Mullaghbane	Mullach Bán	prob. Ir. Mullach Bán [PDT], 'white summit'		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H658 930	467	13
Mullaghbeg	<b>Mullach Bog</b>	Ir. Mullach Bog [TH], 'soft summit'	This hill is in the delightfully named townland of Inchfarrannagleragh Glebe.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V559 637	509	83/84
Mullaghbolig			Named as <i>Mulloghbollgee</i> in the Civil Survey of 1654-56.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H569 894	442	13
Mullaghcarbatagh	Mullach Carbadach	prob. Ir. Mullach Carbadach [PDT], 'boulder-strewn summit'	Referred to as <i>Sliabh cCarbatach</i> in the Annals of the Four Masters (entry for 1567 AD). The element <i>carb/carbad</i> is found in a number of Irish placenames. Although <i>carpat</i> can mean a chariot in Old Irish, many of the places in question have boulders and this seems more likely to be the sense of such place-names in mountain areas.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H517 948	517	13
Mullaghcarn	Mullach Cairn	Ir. Mullach Cairn [DUPN], 'summit of the cairn'	"No cairn now remaining, but the top of the hill is stony" (OS Memoirs). Cairn Sunday is the last Sunday in July, and the old tradition of climbing Mullaghcarn on this day has recently been revived.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H510 810	542	13
Mullaghcleevaun	Mullach Cliabháin	Ir. Mullach Cliabháin [logainm.ie], 'summit of the cradle/basket'	Joyce says it is named after a cradle-like depression near the top [INP], presumably the one occupied by Cleevaun Lough.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O068 070	849	56
Mullaghcleevaun East Top	Mullach Cliabháin (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Mullaghcleevaun.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O082 067	790	56
Mullaghclogha	Mullach Clocha	prob. Ir. Mullach Clocha [PDT], 'summit of stones'		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H556 958	635	13
Mullaghclogher	Mullach Clochair	prob. Ir. Mullach Clochair [PDT], 'summit of the stony patch'		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H530 949	572	13
Mullaghcroy	Mullach Crua	Ir. Mullach Crua [OSNB#], 'hard summit'	Forster's Mountain is an area on the northern shoulder of Mullaghcroy.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H330 819	242	12

Mullaghmeen	Mullach Mín	Ir. Mullach Mín [logainm.ie], 'smooth summit'	Mullaghmeen is the highest point in Co. Westmeath but, at 261m, it has the distinction of being the lowest of all the county tops in Ireland. A walk to its summit is described in Paul Clements' book <i>The Height of Nonsense</i> (147-53). The hill also gives name to the townland (par. Foyran) in which it is located.	North Midlands	Westmeath	N469 793	258	41
Mullaghmesha	Mullach Méise	Ir. Mullach Méise [logainm.ie], 'summit of the altar'	The word <i>mias</i> (gen. <i>méise</i> ) has a range of meanings including board, table, altar and dish. P.W. Joyce relates this name to a landscape feature, interpreting it as 'summit of the dish or dish-like hollow' [INP ii, 196]. Bruno O'Donoghue prefers 'height of the altar stone or table', which may refer to a dolmen or other archaeological site.	Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W091 514	494	85
Mullaghmore	Mullach Mór	Ir. Mullach Mór [PNNI 5], 'big summit'		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C739 008	550	8
Mullaghmore Head (headland)	Ceann an Mhullaigh Mhóir	Ir. Ceann an Mhullaigh Mhóir [logainm.ie], 'headland of the great summit'	Mullaghmore Head is a bulbous headland on the S side of Donegal Bay.	—————	Sligo	G70 58	—	16
Mullaghnarakill		prob. Ir. Mullach na hAirchille [PDT], 'summit of the secluded spot'	The sharp ridge which climbs to Mullaghnarakill between Coomaglaslaw and Coomnacronia provides one of the most challenging walks in the Glenbeigh Horseshoe area. The lower part of this ridge is known locally as <i>Drom an Bháid</i> meaning 'bottom of the boat', from its resemblance to an upturned keel. The second element of Mullaghnarakill appears to be a modern Irish form of a rare Old Irish word <i>airchel</i> , and can be compared with Welsh <i>argel</i> , 'secluded spot, hiding place, sanctuary'. Errigal in Donegal is probably an instance of the same word, but the -g- there indicates Brittonic-type lenition, whereas Mullaghnarakill seems to reflect a more typically Goidelic development. It is interesting to note that the Brittonic form is found in a northern name while the Goidelic form occurs in a southern one. Probably related to Mullaghnarakill are the townland names Coolnaharragill Lower/Upper ( <i>Cúil na hEargaile</i> ), even though these show a -g-. These two townlands are located NE of Mullaghnarakill at the foot of the mountains near Mountain Stage. The secluded spot referred to in these names seems to	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V601 850	665	78/83

			be the valley of the River Behy, or some part of it. It should be noted that this interpretation is supported as the correct one by the absence of any early church site ( <i>aireagal</i> (m.) < Lat. <i>oraculum</i> ) and the indications that the word in question is not masculine but feminine.					
Mullaghsallagh	Mullach Saileach	prob. Ir. Mullach Saileach [PDT], 'summit of willows'		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H694 954	485	13
Mullaghslin Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Mhullach Slinne*		The B4 crosses the Mullaghslin Gap between Omagh and Carrickmore. Mullaghslin Glebe is a townland in the parish of Clogherny. Mullaghslin is derived from Ir. <i>Mullach Slinne</i> , 'hilltop of the flat stone / flat surface' at placenamesni.org. <i>Slinn</i> can sometimes refer specifically to slate. It is interesting to note the presence of this word in Crooksling / <i>Cnoc Slinne</i> and a possibly related word in Barnaslingan / <i>Barr na Slinneán</i> , both in Co. Dublin and both at passes.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H566 731	149	13
Mullaghturk	Mullach Torc	Ir. Mullach Torc [NIPNP replies], 'summit of boar'		Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H670 892	416	13
Mullaghveal (pass, foot)	<b>Mullach Bhéal</b>	Ir. Mullach Bhéal [logainm.ie], 'summit of the approaches'	The Pilgrims' Route between <i>An Clochán</i> / Cloghane and <i>na Gleannta</i> / Glin crosses the watershed which continues north to Brandon at this pass. It was of some importance as a route between <i>Leith-Triúich</i> , the northern part of the peninsula, and the area west of Brandon. However, the construction of the Connor Pass and the widespread ownership of cars has greatly reduced traffic across this pass.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q458 067	397	70
Mullaleam	Mullach Léim	prob. Ir. Mullach Léim [PDT], 'summit of the leap'	This peak overlooks Florencecourt. <i>Mullaleamcarke</i> may well be an anglicisation of an earlier and fuller name for this peak. This name appears on the <i>Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I</i> in 1613 among a list of mountain areas in Cos. Tyrone, Monaghan and Fermanagh granted by the King to John Sandford. The final element may be a form of Ir. <i>cearc</i> , 'hen'.	Breifne	Fermanagh	H152 319	424	26

Mullet Peninsula, The	<b>An Muirthead</b>	Ir. An Muirthead [logainm.ie], 'sea' + obscure element	<p>The Mullet Peninsula is 33km long and 12km wide at its widest, making it remarkably large considering that it is accessed via an isthmus only 300m wide at Belmullet. Erris Head is the northern extremity of the peninsula, and Blacksod Point is near the southern extremity. There is a coastal weather station at Belmullet.</p> <p><i>Mullet</i> is simply an anglicisation of Ir. Muirthead, though with a rather unusual swapping of /r/ for /l/. It has no connection with the fish named <i>mullet</i>.</p>		Mayo		—	22
Mulmosog Mountain	<b>Maol Mosóg</b>	Ir. Maol Mosóg [OSI], 'bald hill of saturated ground'	Mulmosog, alias Altnagapple, is a townland in Inishkeel parish, barony of Banagh. The element <i>mosóg</i> also occurs in Mullaghmosog Glebe, a townland in Clonfeacle parish, Co. Tyrone. Kay Muhr explains <i>mosóg</i> as "a variant of <i>maosóg</i> , derived from maoth 'moist, soft.'"	Donegal SW	Donegal	G741 867	351	10
Mulnanaff	<b>Maol na nDamh</b>	Ir. Maol na nDamh [OSI], 'bald hill of the stags'	There is another hill of the same name in NW Donegal, but there it is anglicised <i>Moylenanav</i> .	Donegal SW	Donegal	G677 827	475	10
Murren Hill	<b>Cnoc na Boirne</b>	Ir. Cnoc na Boirne [OSI], 'hill of the rocky district' or 'hill of An Mhoirinn'	The highest hill on Fanad N of Knockalla. The name of the hill appears to be connected with the townland of <i>An Mhoirinn</i> /Murren in Clondavaddog parish. The initial B- of the genitive may seem anomalous, given that the nominative has M-, but these are the forms which have been collected locally. "OWEN: You know that old limekiln beyond Con Connie Tim's pub, the place we call the Murren? – do you know why it's called the Murren? (MANUS does not answer.) I've only just discovered. It's a corruption of Saint Muranus. It seems Saint Muranus had a monastery somewhere about there at the beginning of the seventh century. And over the years the name became shortened to the Murren. Very unattractive name, isn't it? I think we should go back to the original – Saint Muranus. What do you think? The original's Saint Muranus. Don't you think we should go back to that? (No response. OWEN begins writing the name into the Name-Book.)" [Brian Friel, Translations, Faber & Faber, 1981]	Donegal NW	Donegal	C215 424	227	2
Musherabeg	Muisire Beag	Ir. Muisire Beag [OSI], 'little (mountain) of the Múscraige'	See Musheramore for more on the origin of this name. There is a remarkable concentration of megalithic monuments around Musherá. One of the best-known sites is the stone circle and cairn at Knocknakilla on the slopes of Musherabeg.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W309 838	497	79

Musheramore	Muisire Mór	Ir. Muisire Mór [OSI], 'great (mountain) of the Múscraige'	Dinneen gives a longer, more poetic name for this mountain: <i>Muisire na Móna Móire</i> , 'Muisire of the great bog'. <i>Móin Mhór</i> was the old name for a chain of hills including the Boggeragh Mountains and Nagles Mountains. The element <i>muísire</i> does not appear elsewhere in Irish place-names. Judging by the late 16th century forms from maps, e.g. <i>Knock Muskery</i> , it appears to be connected with the <i>Múscraige</i> , who gave their name to the barony of Muskerry. It is on the NE edge of the ancient territory of this people. " Musher has two holy wells: one at the summit for sick animals and one on its northern slopes [St. John's Well] for humans, at which mass is celebrated at midsummer" (Daphne Pochin Mould, 'Discovering Cork', p.22).	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W329 850	644	79
Muskeagh Hill			Has been called Tinahely Hill.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T011 730	397	62
Mweelin	Maoileann	Ir. Maoileann [logainm.ie], 'rounded hill'	This peak is south of the Coom on the KilgarvanBallyvourney road.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W129 717	487	79
Mweelrea	Maol Réidh	Ir. Cnoc Maol Réidh [GÉ], 'bald hill with the smooth top'	Mweelrea is the highest mountain in Connacht. The use of the adjective <i>réidh</i> , 'smooth', does not have many parallels in Irish hill-names and seems rather unsuited to rugged Mweelrea. Whilst impossible to prove, it seems plausible that this was once a Brittonic name containing <i>bre</i> , comparable to Welsh <i>moelfre</i> 'bald hill', of which there are at least seven instances in Wales. A number of townlands in Co. Down called Drummiller or Miller Hill could well have the same origin, the addition of tautological Ir. <i>droim</i> or Eng. <i>hill</i> being a later development.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L789 668	814	37
Mweelrea SE Spur		For origin of name, see Mweelrea.	This peak itself has no name on the Discovery map. However, a spot slightly to the west is named Tawnagradia on the OS 6 inch map. Breandán S. Mac Aodha suggests <i>Tamhnach na gCreathaidí</i> , 'green field of the small seed potatoes' as a possible interpretation [MNIMA, 147]. If correct, this would be a graphic illustration of the desperate farming conditions here in the past, given the altitude, remote location and rugged terrain.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L796 654	495	37

Nagles Mountains (range)	Sliabh an Nóglaigh	Ir. Sliabh an Nóglaigh [logainm.ie], 'mountain-range of Nagle'	<p>The highest point in this range is Knocknaskagh (428m). The Nagle family in Cork descend from one Richard de Angulo, one of the first settlers of the early thirteenth century [MacLysaght]. Although the surname <i>Nagle</i>, and the rarer variant <i>Nangle</i>, are characteristically Irish, the origin of the name lies elsewhere. <i>De Angulo</i> was a Latinised form of the name referring to the small but strategically sited village of Angle at the mouth of Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire, Wales.</p> <p>On a late 16th century map of Munster, possibly made by Robert Lythe, the name <i>Slew Malora</i> appears to refer to a hill in this area, or perhaps to the group as a whole. The name also appears on Speed's map of Munster, 1610.</p>		Cork		—	80
Nareera*				Caha Mountains	Cork	V855 532	530	85
Naweeloge Top*			This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Lough Naweeloge (prob. Loch na bhFaoileog, 'lake of the seagulls') and is on an eastern arm of the Ben Scardaun / Lackagh Mountain massif. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G998 338	441	26
Neck of the Ballagh	Bráid an Bhealaigh	Ir. Bráid an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie], 'gorge of the way'	The N56 between Ardara and Killybegs crosses this pass. Mulmosog Mountain is situated to the east and Common Mountain to the west.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G729 865	129	10

Nephin	Néifinn	Ir. Néifinn [OSI], poss. 'sanctuary' [PDT])	<i>Nephin</i> is a problematic name and few sources venture an interpretation. It is mentioned as one of the twelve great mountains of Ireland in <i>Cath Maige Tuired</i> (The Second Battle of Moytura), where it is called <i>Nemthenn</i> . This is suggestive of <i>nemeton</i> , a Gaulish term for "a sacred clearing in a wood or sacred grove. The word recurs throughout the Celtic world, from the Galatian <i>Drunemeton</i> ('sacred oakgrove' in modern Turkey) to <i>Nemetobriga</i> in Spain and <i>Aquae Arnemetiae</i> , the sacred spring at Buxton in Derbyshire. The Old Irish <i>fidhemed</i> refers to a shrine in a forest." [Barry Cunliffe, The Ancient Celts]. There seem to be no survivals of traditions connected directly with Nephin to confirm this. However, Nephin's much lower neighbour Tristia (322m, 4km to the NW) was the site of Lughnasa celebrations until recent times [Máire MacNeill]. Glen Nephin is the only example of an Irish glen (apparently) named after the mountain overlooking it. Walks: for a route to the summit from the E, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 69.	North Mayo	Mayo	G103 079	806	23/31
Nephin Beg	Néifinn Bheag	Ir. Néifinn Bheag [OSI], poss. 'little sanctuary' [PDT])	Oddly, Nephin Beg is some distance from Nephin and there are other intervening mountains between them. Why it is so named is, therefore, something of a mystery, unless it too was a sanctuary. For origin of name, see Nephin. Walks: for a route to the summit from the SE, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 71.	North Mayo	Mayo	F932 102	627	23
Nephin Beg South Top		For origin of name, see Nephin Beg.		North Mayo	Mayo	F935 082	410	31
Nine Stones, The (pass, motor)	Na Naoi gCloch	Ir. Na Naoi gCloch [logainm.ie], 'the nine stones'	This pass, located 2km north of Mount Leinster, connects Borris with Bunclody. In order to reach Bunclody by road from here, it is necessary to go via Corrabut Gap as well. There is a T-junction at the pass, as the road aerial on Mount Leinster starts here. The name The Nine Stones applies to a row of stones which are actually ten in number.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S818 547	441	68
Nowen Hill	Cnoc na nAbhann	Ir. Cnoc na nAbhann [OSI], 'hill of the rivers'		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W141 529	535	85

Nowen Hill Far West Top	Cnoc na nAbhann (mullach i gcéin thiar)	For origin of name, see Nowen Hill.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W112 518	402	85
Nowen Hill SW Top	Cnoc na nAbhann (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Nowen Hill.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W128 520	509	85
Old Head of Kinsale (headland)	An Seancheann	Ir. An Seancheann [GÉ], 'the old head'	The Old Head is a narrow, rocky headland, projecting southwards between Courtmacsherry Bay and Kinsale Harbour. A golf course occupies much of the higher ground on the promontory. There was a long-running dispute about access to the Old Head. In 2003 the Supreme Court ruled that there is no public access. A lighthouse is located at the very tip of the headland.	—————	Cork	W61 43	—	87
Orlock Point (headland)		poss. Ir. Orlóg or Orloch, meaning obscure	Orlock is at the outer extremity of Belfast Lough on the southern shore. The coast of Co. Down turns southwards at this point and so begins the Ards Peninsula.	—————	Down	J55 83	—	15
Ormond Stile (pass, motor)	Céim Urumhan	Ir. Céim Urumhan [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of Ormond'	The road between Dolla and Templederry crosses this pass. Ballincurra Hill lies to the north and Cooneen Hill to the south-west. The ancient territory of Ormond comprised part of Tipperary North Riding and Co. Kilkenny. It is possible that the name <i>Céim Urumhan</i> / Ormond Stile indicates that this place was at the boundary of territory and represented a point of entry. The use of the English word <i>stile</i> in the sense of a road or track with a steep climb may be rare or even unique among Irish place-names. It is found in Cumbria in names such as <i>High Stile</i> and <i>Climb Stile</i> . It can occur as <i>steel</i> , which is the form usually found in Scots names.	Shannon	Tipperary (North Riding)	R920 692	211	59
Ott Mountain	Ucht	Ir. Ucht [PNNI 3], 'mountain-breast'	This peak overlooks the top of the mountain road between Fofanny Dam and Attical. <i>Ucht</i> literally means 'breast' and, applied to landscape, it can be translated as 'mountain-breast' or 'flank'. It is frequently found with <i>mám</i> , 'pass', e.g. <i>Ucht Máma</i> in Co. Clare or <i>Mám Uchta</i> in Co. Galway. It is possible in the name in question that <i>ucht</i> applies to the flank of mountain crossed by the road (or an earlier track) at its highest point. The top of Ott Mountain is only half a mile from this section of the road.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J238269	524	29
Oughtmore	Ucht Mór	prob. Ir. Ucht Mór [PDT], 'big mountain-breast'	There are two peaks in the Sperrins named <i>Oughtmore</i> . This one is the higher and is W of Moneyneary.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H700 975	569	13



Oughtmore	Ucht Mór	prob. Ir. Ucht Mór [PDT], 'big mountain-breast'	There are two peaks in the Sperrins named <i>Oughtmore</i> . This one is the lower and is located NW of Cookstown.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H724 837	382	13
Owenreagh Hill	Cnoc na hAbhann Riabhaí	poss. Ir. Cnoc na hAbhann Riabhaí [CUT‡], 'hill of An Abhainn Riabhach'	Owenreagh is from Ir. Abhainn Riabhach, 'grey river'. The name refers to a river and also a townland.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H420 959	400	12
Owey Island	<b>Uaigh</b>	Ir. Uaigh [GÉ], meaning obscure	Owey is a roughly square-shaped island lying NW of Cruit Island.	—————	Donegal	—————	—	1
Ox Mountains or Slieve Gamph (range)	Sliabh Gamh	Ir. Sliabh Gamh, 'storm-mountain'	The highest point in this range is Knockalongy (544m). Geologically speaking, the oldest mountains in Ireland. The name Ox Mountains is a mistranslation, assuming the original to be * <i>Sliabh Dhaimh</i> .	—————	Mayo / Sligo	—————	—	24/25
Paps East, The	An Dá Chích Anann - An Chíoch Thoir	Ir. An Dá Chích [OSI], 'the two breasts'	The Dictionary of Celtic Mythology gives the full name as <i>Dá Chích Anann</i> , 'the two breasts of Anu'. This goddess was reputedly responsible for the fertility of the whole province of Munster. A line of stones, known as <i>na Fiacla</i> , connects the two tops and is believed to have formed a processional route.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W134 855	694	79
Paps West, The	An Dá Chích Anann - An Chíoch Thiar	Ir. An Dá Chích [OSI], 'the two breasts'	The Dictionary of Celtic Mythology gives the full name as <i>Dá Chích Anann</i> , 'the two breasts of Anu'. This goddess, also called <i>Danu</i> , was reputedly responsible for the fertility of the whole province of Munster. The summit cairns on both peaks, believed to be prehistoric, resemble nipples on the breasts. Strangely enough, the two peaks have the rounded aspect of a comely maiden's figure when viewed from the north-west (Killarney) or south-east (Ballyvourney) but have a triangular profile more reminiscent of a war goddess's breastplate when seen from the north-east (Rathmore) or south-west (Kenmare).	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W125 855	690	79
Partry Mountains (range)	<b>Sliabh Phartraí</b>	Ir. Sliabh Phartraí [logainm.ie], 'mountain-range of the Partraige'	The highest point in this range is an unnamed peak in the townland of Barnahowna (516m). The Partry Mountains are the northern extension of the hills of Joyce Country. The range extends to (Slieve) Bahaun in the north-east. Half-way between the two ends it is traversed by a road running west from the Gaeltacht village of Toormakeady (Ir. <i>Tuar Mhic Édaigh</i> ). Partry is the name of a village on the narrow strip of land between Lough Mask and Lough Carra. The name originally referred to an early	—————	Mayo	—————	—	38

			population group ( <i>Partraige</i> ) whose name may mean 'crab people'. Since this begins with <i>p</i> -, some scholars have speculated that they were not of Gaelic origin, since the sound /p/ did not exist in early Irish, except in words loaned from other languages.					
Pass of the Plumes (hill road)	Bearna na gCleití	Ir. Bearna na gCleití [HDGP], 'pass of the plumes'	The R427 crosses the Pass of the Plumes between Ballyroan and Stradbally. This route across low hills south-east of Portlaoise was known as <i>Bearnas</i> or the <i>Pass of Cashel</i> before the events of 1599, which gave it the current name. It was here that English troops led by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, were trapped and routed by a much smaller Irish contingent led by Uaithne Ó Mordha (Owny O'More). Essex recklessly decided to march against the rebel forces, rather than take a detour. The pass was wooded and boggy and a rebel trench had been dug at each end. Essex admitted to the loss of three officers and several men, while the Irish claimed to have killed several hundred. The rebels captured many plumed helmets of the fallen English soldiers, hence the name of the pass. For further details of this encounter, see Canon O'Hanlon's <i>History of the Queen's County</i> , vol. ii, 477-482. The name is erroneously marked as <i>**Pass of the planes</i> on Discovery sheet 54. There is an actual pass crossing a watershed at S50_93_ between the townlands of Ballygormill North and Ballygormill South. However, the townland of Pass is about 2km to the west of this saddle on slightly lower ground, and this is presumably because it was the site of the actual battle.	South Midlands	Laois	S485 927	110+	54
Peakeen Mountain	Péicín	prob. Ir. Péicín [PDT], 'boundary marker'	Oddly there is no Irish given on the Discovery map for this name, although two other peaks are named <i>Péicín</i> , possibly erroneously. Also known as <i>Kilcurrane</i> .	Mangerton	Kerry	V903 765	555	78
Peakeen Mountain West Top	Péicín (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Peakeen Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry	V890 765	541	78

Peakeen Mountain NW Top	Péicín (mullach thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Peakeen Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry	V890 767	523	78
Peakeen Mountain Far NW Top	Péicín (mullach i gcéin thiar thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Peakeen Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry			78
Pierasmore	<b>Piaras Mór</b>	Ir. Piaras Mór [OSI], 'big [obscure element]'	This name is interpreted as 'big Pierce' in the Ordnance Survey Name Book. However, An Seabhadh reports that in his time, nearly a century later, nobody in the locality had an explanation for the name but they did not think it was related to the personal name <i>Piaras</i> . There is a lower peak to the N called <i>Piaras Beag</i> . On the saddle between Piaras Mór and Masatiompan is an ogham stone bearing an inscription which translates as: Ronan, the priest son of Camogann. There is a chi-ro monogram (representing 'Christ') above it and a Greek cross in a circle on the other side (Barrington, Discovering Kerry, 180).	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q464 136	748	70
Pigeon Rock Mountain	Droim Lao	Ir. Droim Lao [PNNI 3], 'ridge of the calf'	There are two spots marked with the height 534m. The grid reference given here relates to the northern one. The Irish and English names are unrelated. Pigeon Rock is a crag overlooking the road from Kilkeel to Hilltown. The Irish name is also preserved in Drumlea Stream, which flows NE down to Spelga Dam.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J261 250	534	29

Playbank, The; The Playground; Slievenakilla			The name <i>The Playbank</i> relates to the festive assembly held on the mountain on the last Sunday of July, at which sports and dancing took place (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 18182). Named <i>The Playground</i> on the OS ½" map.	Breifne	Leitrim	H033 258	542	26
Pollnalaght; Pigeon Top	Poll na Leacht	Ir. Poll na Leacht [ET], 'pool of the burial mounds'	The element <i>poll</i> , which seems unusual for a hill name, is explained by the fact that there is a pool virtually on the summit. A surprising number of streams rise on the slopes of this hill. No graves are evident to explain the element leacht. Also known as <i>Pigeon Top</i> .	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H371 708	293	12
Preban Hill	Cnoc an Phreabáin	prob. Ir. Cnoc an Phreabáin [PDT], 'hill of An Preabán or the parcel of land'	Preban is a townland in the parish of the same name. Has been called <i>Ballymanus Hill</i> .	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T086 791	389	62
Priest's Leap, The (pass, foot)	Léim an tSagairt	Ir. Léim an tSagairt [logainm.ie], 'the priest's leap'	<i>The Priest's Leap</i> is properly the name of a rock at the top of the pass between Kenmare and Bantry. There are various versions of the story which account for the name. Rev. Caesar Otway, writing in 1827, connected this story with Brother Dominic Collins who raised support in 1602 for the defence of Dunboy Castle, the stronghold of Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare, against the English forces. Other sources attribute the leap to Father Archer, who was also involved at Dunboy. However, the Priest's Leap was already recorded on a map of Glanerought barony made around 1600, which suggests that the leap was attributed to several different figures in different eras. It seems to be an updated version of leaping legends connected with pagan figures such as Cú Chulainn and the Hag of Beara. The spectacular road across the Leap was constructed in 1785 and was the regular way of getting from Kenmare to Bantry before the tunnels road was built to complete the Caha Mountain Pass. It is still passable to motorists with a good head for heights but is not widely used except as a short-cut by local people travelling between Bonane and Coomhola (sources: 'Hidden Gold' by Julia Kemp; 'Bonane by Father John Shine). As you reach the road below, you meet an iron cross erected to commemorate the feat (Walk Guide - Southwest of Ireland, 28)." The circumstances behind the pursuit of the priest are historical, though the fantastic leap	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	V984 611	467	85

			recalls the superhuman feats of earlier eras by legendary characters.					
Priest's Leap, The (peak)	Léim an tSagairt	For origin of name, see The Priest's Leap (pass)	<i>The Priest's Leap</i> is properly the name of a rock at the top of the pass between Kenmare and Bantry. See the entry for the pass for further details. This peak has also called <i>Knockboy West Top</i> .	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork / Kerry	V978 606	519	85
Prince William's Seat			Apparently named after William, son of George IV, after a royal visit in 1821. This begs the question: "What was it called before that?" There must have been a native Irish name. Unfortunately Price provides no answer to this in PNCW. On the map of Wicklow contained in Wright's A Guide to the County of Wicklow (1827) this area is named <i>Commons B.nulty</i> , i.e. <i>Commons of Ballynulty</i> , which is a subdivision of the townland of Annacrivey. Since Prince William's Seat and Knocknagun they are only separated by a small saddle, it is possible that the name <i>Knocknagun</i> was applied to both peaks, but this is only conjecture.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O177 182	555	56
Puffin Island	<b>Oileán na gCánóg</b>	Ir. Oileán na gCánóg [logainm.ie], 'island of the puffins'		Iveragh NW	Kerry	V339 677	159	83
Purple Mountain	An Sliabh Corcra	This is almost certainly a name coined in English.	In his <i>Topographical Dictionary of Ireland</i> of 1837, Samuel Lewis reports that Purple Mountain is "so called from the colour of the shivered slate on its surface". The Irish version looks like a back-translation from the English by OSI. References to <i>Tomish</i> or <i>Toomish Mountain</i> (i.e. Tomies) in "The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry" (1756) by Charles Smith make it clear that this name applied to the whole of what is now known as <i>Purple Mountain</i> . A number of 19th century sources confirm this, and this explains why Purple Mountain is not marked on the 6" map, though Tomies and Shehy Mountain are.	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V887 852	832	78
Purple Mountain NE Top	An Sliabh Corcra (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Purple Mountain.		Purple Mtn	Kerry	V894 858	757	78

Raghly Point (headland)	Gob Reachla	Ir. Gob Reachla [GÉ], 'headland of Reachla'	Raghly Point at the SE tip of bulbous headland on the N side of Sligo Bay. The headland is accessed via an isthmus that is only 100m wide. The name <i>Reachla</i> can be compared to the similar names <i>Reachrainn</i> / <i>Reachlainn</i> occurring elsewhere in Ireland (see Lambay Island, Rathlin Island and Rathlin O'Birne Island).	—————	Sligo	G58 41	—	16
Raghtin More	Reachtain Mhór	Ir. Reachtain Mhór [OSI], 'big [obscure element]'	This mountain has a megalithic cairn and circles at the summit [The Heritage of Inishowen, Mabel R. Colhoun]. It is known as <i>Raghtin</i> on the Buncrana side and as <i>Coing</i> (meaning 'roof beam') on the Urris side.	Inishowen	Donegal	C339 455	502	2/3
Ram Head (headland)	Ceann an Ráma	Ir. Ceann an Ráma [GÉ], 'headland of the oar'	Ram Head is the south-eastern extremity of a headland near the village of Ardmore. Ardmore Head, about 1km to the N, is the north-eastern tip of the same headland.	—————	Waterford	X20 76	—	82
Rathlin Island	Reachlainn	Ir. Reachlainn [GÉ], earlier also Reachrainn [PNNI 7, DUPN], perhaps 'foreland, bulwark' [PDT]	<p>Rathlin Island is the largest island in Northern Ireland. This little jewel is a very well-kept secret. The highest point on the island is Slieveard (134m). The harbour lies about 6 miles off the coast and can be reached by taking the Caledonian MacBrayne ferry from Ballycastle. Rathlin is remarkable for its stunning scenery, wildlife and tranquility. There is an RSPB nature reserve on the island. The cliffs near the West Light are an important breeding ground for sea birds such as puffins, fulmars, kittiwakes, guillemots and razorbills. Seals often frequent Church Bay and Rue Point. Near the East Light is Bruce's Cave where Robert the Bruce is said to have hidden after his defeat at Perth in 1306. It is here that he saw the spider struggling to climb a strand of its web, which inspired the motto: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again."</p> <p>The origin of the island's name is rather obscure and problematic. Claudius Ptolomaeus recorded the name <i>Rikenna</i> in his Geographia, made ca.150 A.D., probably referring to Rathlin, although it is placed in the Hebrides. Pliny the Elder gives the form <i>Ricina</i> in his Naturalis Historia, the earliest extant manuscript dating from c. 500 AD. However, neither of these names can be identified with certainty with Rathlin in Antrim, and the name may have been corrupted, e.g. due to the influence of a Roman city named Ricina in Italy. Working from the Irish sources, we note that the form is more consistently <i>Reachlainn</i> / <i>Reachrainn</i>, spelt <i>Rechrainn</i> in Old Irish. There are</p>	—————	Antrim	—————	—	5

			<p>several other Irish islands or headlands which have this name, including Rathlin O'Birne Island in Co. Donegal; Lambay Island, Co. Dublin (Ir. <i>Reachrainn</i>); Raghly Point, Co. Sligo; and Rathlin Island (also recorded as Raughlan), now a headland on the south shore of Lough Neagh. All of these islands and headlands could be perceived as a first line of defence against invaders or as a land-mass offering shelter to the section of coast behind them. There is no clear meaning to the first syllable <i>reach-</i> in Irish, but <i>-lann</i> is found in terms for buildings, and is feminine, just as <i>Reachlainn</i> is. Welsh has the word and place-name <i>Rhaglan</i>, interpreted as a 'rampart' (DPNW) or 'court in front of a house' (A Dictionary of the Welsh Language). <i>Rhag-</i> is fairly common as a Welsh prefix corresponding to Latin <i>pre-</i> or English <i>fore-</i>. Welsh <i>Rhaglan</i> appears to consist of <i>rhag</i> + <i>llan</i>, meaning 'forecourt, foreland'. Ir. <i>Reachlainn</i> could well be cognate with this, with both going back to a Proto-Celtic form such as *<i>REKLANDA</i>. The variant <i>Reachrainn</i> could either be explained as a phonological development or perhaps as an alternative interpretation with <i>rinn</i> 'headland' as the second element rather than <i>lann</i>.</p>					
Rathlin O'Birne Island	<b>Reachlainn Uí Bhirn</b>	Ir. <i>Reachlainn Uí Bhirn</i> [GÉ], obscure element + 'of O'Birne'	<p>Rathlin O'Birne Island is situated approx. 2km W of Malin Beg in SW Donegal. There is a lighthouse in the SW part of the island, accessible from the main part of the island via a natural rock bridge.</p> <p>The name can be compared to the other instances of <i>Reachrainn</i> / <i>Reachlainn</i> occurring elsewhere in Ireland (see Lambay Island, Rathlin Island) and the similar name <i>Reachla</i> / Raghly Point.</p>	_____	Donegal	_____	—	10
Ravens Rock, The	Speilg an Fhiaigh	Ir. <i>Speilg an Fhiaigh</i> [logainm.ie†], 'the rock of the raven'	<p>This peak gives its name to the townland of Spellickanee. However, it is located in Glenmore townland, while Spellickanee is a little to the south. The first element is <i>speilg</i>, 'a splintery rock', probably ultimately derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i>, 'cave, den'.</p>	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J149 132	457	36
Redchard or Bearnadargh (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhearg	Ir. <i>An Bhearna Dhearg</i> [logainm.ie], 'the red gap'	<p>This is another instance of the common collocation <i>An Bhearna Dhearg</i>, cf. Barnadarg, Co. Mayo. The English name <i>Redchard</i> (sometimes rendered, less accurately, as <i>Redchair</i>) is also noteworthy and of some antiquity. It probably contains Old English word <i>sceard</i>, which gives Modern English <i>shard</i> or <i>sherd</i> meaning 'broken piece, fragment'. Here the sense is 'a cut' or 'notch'.</p>	Ballyhoura Mountains	Cork / Limerick	R691 154	185	73

Reenconnell	<b>Rinn Chonaill</b>	Ir. Rinn Chonaill [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'Conall's point'		Dingle West	Kerry	Q413 068	274	70
Ridge of Capard	Droim na Ceapaí Airde	Ir. Droim na Ceapaí Airde [logainm.ie], 'ridge of the high tillage plot'	Capard is a townland in the parish of Rosenallis. A lower peak on the same ridge has the unusual name of <i>Antonian</i> .	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N342 045	483	54
Rinavore	Roighne Mhór	Ir. Roighne Mhór [TR], 'big excellent portion'	Tim Robinson suggests <i>roighne</i> is <i>richin</i> , 'tough or stubborn', (TR, 103) but it seems more likely that it is simply <i>roighne</i> , 'the best part', perhaps a praise-name for an old land division rather than the hill itself.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L916 585	426	37
Ring Hill				Shannon	Tipperary	R966 542	426	66
Roche's Point (headland)	Rinn an Róistigh	Ir. Rinn an Róistigh [logainm.ie], 'Roche's promontory'	Roche's Point is a headland at the outer limit of Cork Harbour on the E side. There is a coastal weather station at Roche's Point.	—————	Cork	W83 60	—	81
Rock of Dunamase	Dún Másc	Ir. Dún Másc, [logainm.ie], 'fort of Másc'	The ruined castle dates from the late 12 <sup>th</sup> c. However, the strategically important hill-top site was occupied by an earlier hill-fort built in the 9 <sup>th</sup> c. The element <i>Másc</i> is obscure, but following <i>dún</i> a personal name seems likely. A name akin to the Spanish name Masco is a possibility.	South Midlands	Laois	S530 982	198	55
Rockabill (islands)	Cloch Dábhiolla	Ir. Cloch Dábhiolla [logainm.ie], 'Dábhiolla's stone'	Rockabill consists of two rocky islands located approx. 7km ENE of the town of Skerries. There is a lighthouse on the larger (southern) island which came into operation in 1860. From certain points on the Dublin or Louth coastline, the silhouette of Rockabill resembles that of a frigate. A local folktale seems to be based on a different resemblance: "A legend has it that Balor of the Evil Eye tricked Glas Gablin of Ulster, the cow whose milk could fill any vessel, into following her calf southwards. When she looked back and saw the Mourne Mountains so far behind, she roared – whereupon Balor, forgetting his Evil Eye, looked directly at them, turning the cow and calf to stone" (Christine Baker, AOF, p. 7).  There are historical references to a place named Cnoc Dabhiolla, but it is unclear whether they refer	—————	Dublin	O32 62	—	43



			to Rockabill (a possibility considered in HDGP) or to a hill on the mainland.					
Rocky Mountain		PNNI 3 suggests that this name may have been coined in English.	There are two other peaks of this name in the Mourne Mountains, and the Irish form <i>Sliabh na gCloch</i> , 'mountain of the stones', is attested for both.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J351 252	524	29
Rocky Mountain	Sliabh na gCloch	Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the stones/rocks'	There are three instances of the name <i>Rocky Mountain</i> in the Mournes. This one is the neighbour of Hen Mountain and Cock Mountain near Hilltown. The summit is less obviously rocky than that of neighbouring Tornamrock, but the northern and western slopes justify the name.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J234 258	404	29
Rosguill (peninsula)	<b>Ros Goill</b>	Ir. Ros Goill [logainm.ie], 'Goll's promontory'	Rosguill is a substantial peninsula on the N coast of Donegal located between Horn Head and Fanad. Melmore Head is the tip of the peninsula.	—————	Donegal	—————	—	2
Rossan Point (headland)	<b>Ceann Ros Eoghain</b>	Ir. Ceann Ros Eoghain [GÉ], 'headland of Eoghan's promontory'	Rossan Point is the westernmost tip of mainland Co. Donegal and is located approx. 5km W of the village of Glencolmcille.  The Irish name, <i>Ceann Ros Eoghain</i> , is tautological, containing two words which both denote a headland.	—————	Donegal	G48 83	—	10
Rosses Point (headland)	An Ros	Ir. An Ros [GÉ], 'the promontory'	Rosses Point is a headland between Sligo Harbour and Drumcliff Bay. There is a lifeboat station at Rosses Point.  The anglicised name <i>Rosses Point</i> is tautological, since the first part comes from Ir. <i>ros</i> , another word for a point or promontory.	—————	Sligo	G62 41	—	16
Rue Point (headland)	An Rubha	Ir. An Rubha [PNNI], 'the headland'	Rue Point is the southernmost tip of Rathlin Island and the nearest point on the island to the mainland. One of Rathlin's three lighthouses is located at Rue Point.  <i>Rubha</i> is a relatively rare word denoting a promontory, now mainly confined to NE Ulster. The name is spelt <i>An Rú</i> at logainm.ie. This element also occurs in Scottish Gaelic, usually with the spelling <i>rudha</i> , although the <i>-d-</i> is unetymological. These words have a common origin with Welsh <i>rhiw</i> meaning 'hill'. The anglicised name <i>Rue Point</i> is tautological.	—————	Antrim	D15 47	—	5

Saggart Hill	Cnoc Theach Sagard	Ir. Cnoc Theach Sagard [OSI], 'hill of Teach Sagard or Saggart'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O018 228	395	50
Sagartnadooish	<b>Sagart na Dubhaise</b>	Ir. Sagart na Dubhaise [DUPN], 'chaplain/attendant of Dooish'	This is a subsidiary peak of Dooish and the name is based on this peak being viewed as an attendant to its higher 'master'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B991 217	501	6
Sagartnadooish East Top	<b>Sagart na Dubhaise (mullach thoir)</b>	For origin of name, see Sagartnadooish.		Donegal NW	Donegal	C000 216	470	6
Saint John's Point (headland)	Pointe Charraig an Rois	Ir. Pointe Charraig an Rois [GÉ], 'point of the rock of the promontory'	St. John's Point is at the tip of long ,thin headland projecting south-westwards into Donegal Bay. A lighthouse is situated there. The Irish name is tautological, containing both <i>pointe</i> and <i>ros</i> , two words for a headland, and is unrelated to the English name.	—————	Donegal	G70 69	—	10
Saint John's Point (headland)	Rinn Eoin	Ir. Rinn Eoin [GÉ], 'promontory of (Saint) John'	St. John's Point is a blunt headland, projecting southwards from Killough at the E end of Dundrum Bay. A lighthouse is situated there.	—————	Down	J52 33	—	21
Saint Patrick's Island or Holmpatrick	Inis Pádraig	Ir. Inis Pádraig [logainm.ie], 'island of (Saint) Patrick'	Saint Patrick's Island or Holmpatrick lies about 2km E of the port of Skerries. The ruins of an early church are situated on the island. Two other islands, Colt Island and Shenick's Island are located nearer to the mainland.	—————	Dublin	O27 61	—	43
Sallagh	Caora Bhán	Ir. Caora Bhán [TH], 'white sheep'	The name <i>Sallagh</i> is recorded in Toponomia Hiberniae by Breandán Ó Ciobháin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V705 747	570	78
Sally Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhealach Sailearnáin	Ir. Bearna Bhealach Sailearnáin [logainm.ie] 'gap of the way of the willow-grove'	Since the construction of the Military Road between Rathfarnham and Aghavannagh in 1802, the Sally Gap has been traversed by two intersecting roads: the R759 from Kilbride to Roundwood and the R115 from Glencree to Laragh. The first of these roads follows a quite natural line up the valley of the Liffey and then down to Anna Carter Bridge near Roundwood via the slopes above Lough Tay. The same cannot be said for the Military Road, which runs more or less parallel to the main north-south watershed of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains and heads across the slopes of several mountains at	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O130 110	499	56

			half-height. Liffey Head, the source of the river, is 2½km north-east of Sally Gap on the slopes of Tonduff. <i>Barneballaghsilurnan</i> is recorded as a landmark on a barony boundary in the Civil Survey of 1655. The name suggests that there was once a plantation of willows nearby, also called <i>sallies</i> in English. Nowadays there is a solitary tree at the crossroads. Some publications and some local road signs have or had the Irish name <i>*Bearnas na Diallaite</i> , meaning 'gap of the saddle', but this is not justified. As pointed out at logainm.ie, this is based on a false assumption that <i>sally</i> was a corruption of <i>saddle</i> , but this place was never known as <i>**Saddle Gap</i> or the like. Sally Gap is considered the highest vehicular mountain pass in Ireland. This is why it is referred to, somewhat tongue in cheek, as "the little Irish Simplon" by Rev. G.N. Wright in <i>A Guide to the County of Wicklow</i> , 1827 (p. 151).					
Saltee Island Great	An Sailte Mór	Ir. An Sailte Mór [GÉ], 'the great Sailte' < Old Norse <i>salt-ey</i> , 'salt island'	<p>The Saltee Islands are situated S of Kilmore Quay on the coast of Wexford. They are important as a bird sanctuary, notably for gannets, puffins and Manx shearwaters.</p> <p>Saltee Island Great lies about 8km offshore. It was the site of a monastic settlement in the Middle Ages. It is recorded that the monastery was attacked and plundered by Vikings in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, with the slaughter of 1,200 Irish. At that time it was called Éiniris, meaning 'bird island' (Diarmuid Ó Murchadha, Ainm 8).</p>	—————	Wexford	X97 99	—	77
Saltee Island Little	An Sailte Beag	Ir. An Sailte Beag [GÉ], 'the little Sailte' < Old Norse <i>salt-ey</i> , 'salt island'	<p>The Saltee Islands are situated S of Kilmore Quay on the coast of Wexford. They are important as a bird sanctuary, notably for gannets, puffins and Manx shearwaters. Saltee Island Little lies about 5km offshore. The Norse name <i>Salt-ey</i> may well refer to salt production as with two places named Saltmills on the mainland of Co. Wexford, although there is no concrete evidence of this for the Saltees.</p>	—————	Wexford	X95 97	—	77
Sawel	Samhail Phite Méabha	Ir. Samhail Phite Méabha [DUPN], 'resemblance of Maeve's vulva'	<p>This rather colourful name seems to derive from the appearance of the glen on the S side of Sawel. Named <i>Sawel Mountain</i> on the OSNI Discoverer Map.</p>	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H618 973	678	13
Scalp, The	An Scailp	Ir. An Scailp [logainm.ie], 'the cleft'	<p>The R117 connecting Kilternan to Enniskerry passes through a gorge known as the Scalp, which separates Barnaslingan (on the east) from the hills of</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O214 208	163	50/56

(gorge and pass, motor)			Ballybetagh Wood (on the west). The summit of the associated pass (for which the grid reference is given) is not in the gorge but a few hundred metres to the north of it. The nearby village of Stepside (Ir. <i>An Chéim</i> , 'the step/pass') also has a name referring to a pass, possibly this same one. It is on the same road but situated about 4 km north of the Scalp.					
Scalp Mountain	An Scailp	Ir. An Scailp [ÉT], 'the cleft' or 'rock shelter'		Inishowen	Donegal	C406 272	484	7
Scarr	Scor	Ir. Sceir or Scor [PNCW], 'sharp rock'	Formerly known as <i>Knockree</i> , according to Price.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O133 018	641	56
Scariff Island	An Scairbh	Ir. An Scairbh [logainm.ie], poss. 'rough place'	Why Scariff is so named is something of a mystery, as it is quite some distance from the mainland in deep water. One possible solution is to interpret the name as Ir. <i>garbh</i> , 'rough', with a prosthetic s-, as happens with many other words, such as <i>teach</i> and <i>creag</i> .	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V444 552	252	84
Scattery Island	Inis Cathaigh	Ir. Inis Cathaigh [GÉ], 'Cathach's island'	<p>Scattery Island is located approx. 1½ km SW of Kilrush Pier in the Shannon Estuary. It is known for the ruins of monastery reputedly founded in the 6<sup>th</sup> century by St. Senan, including two churches and a round tower.</p> <p>The Irish name, <i>Inis Cathaigh</i>, is traditionally explained by the legend of a monster which lived on the island and menaced the neighbourhood. Its name, <i>Cathach</i>, literally means 'war-like' or 'eager for battle'. It is said that St. Senan drove this monster away when he established the monastery there, and freed the local people from this danger. This explanation assumes that the anglicisation <i>Scattery</i> is simply corrupt with an intrusive -r-. However, it is also possible that the reverse is true, i.e. that the anglicised form is closer to the original while the Irish form has been re-interpreted. <i>Scattery</i> is very close in form to <i>Sketrick</i>, a small island in Strangford Lough with a Norman castle. The Welsh word (<i>y</i>)<i>sgithrog</i> meaning 'rocky or jagged place' may indicate a suitable meaning. The Irish word <i>sceir</i> (usually anglicised <i>skerry</i>) may well have the same origin.</p>	—————	Clare	—————	—	63

Scraigs	<b>An Screig Mhór</b>	Ir. An Screig Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big crag'	This peak near Fintown is located in an angle between Lough Muck and Lough Finn.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	B934 014	426	11
Scullogue Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Scalaigh	Ir. Bearna an Scalaigh [logainm.ie], 'gap of the squally wind'	The R702 crosses this pass which connects Ballymurphy with Killealy. Scullogue Gap runs between Mount Leinster and Blackstairs Mountain, the two principal peaks in the Blackstairs range. The Irish name <i>Bearna an Scalaigh</i> includes the word <i>scalach</i> , meaning 'gusty or squally wind', and is a variation on the ubiquitous name <i>Bearna na Gaoithe</i> / Windy Gap. The anglicised form Scullogue does not correspond exactly to this. There is also <i>scalóg</i> meaning 'a blast of wind', but it is possible that there has been a re-interpretation based on <i>scológ</i> , 'tenant farmer, farm-hand'.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S831 478	198	68
Seahan	Suíochán	Ir. Suíochán [INP#], 'seat')	Seahan has two megalithic cairns on its summit. Liam Price noted that Seahan appears on the Down Survey maps as <i>Seavick na bantree</i> and rightly interpreted this as Ir. <i>Suidhe Mhic na Baintrighe</i> , 'seat of the widow's son'. However, he believed that the story behind the name would never be understood: "This curious name must have some reference to old traditions about the ancient burial cairns which crown the top of this mountain. All such traditions about this place have long ago disappeared ("The Antiquities and Place Names of South County Dublin", Dublin Historical Record, vol. ii, no. 4, 121-33)." While the precise story may never be recovered, it should be noted that <i>Mac na Baintrí</i> , the widow's son, is a common figure in Irish folktales whose characteristics are eternal persistence and ingenuity in the face of adversity.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O081 197	648	56
Seefin	Suí Finn	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'	There are no less than ten ranges with a peak or summit cairn called <i>Suí Finn</i> listed at Mountain Views. This is testimony to the popularity of the Fionn Cycle of tales throughout Ireland.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W359 865	491	79
Seefin	Suí Finn	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'		Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V824 397	345	88
Seefin	Suí Finn	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'	The monument at the summit is known as Leacht. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 213-14) for details of the festive assembly (known as 'going up to Leacht') which took place on Seefin in mid-July.	Nagles Mountains	Cork	W679 943	424	80

Seefin	Suí Finn	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'	This peak dominates the village of Glenbeigh. The Kerry Way makes a complete loop around Seefin.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V688 900	493	78
Seefin	Suí Finn	Ir. Suí Finn [OSI], 'Fionn's seat'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R890 197	447	74
Seefin	Suí Finn	Ir. Mullach Suí Finn [LL] , 'summit of Fionn's seat'		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S274 068	726	75
Seefin	Suí Finn	Ir. Suí Finn [PNCW#], 'Fionn's seat'	There is an impressive megalithic cairn on Seefin. It is still possible to enter it, although the roof has collapsed at the centre.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O074 162	621	56
Seefin East Top	Suí Finn (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Seefin.		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W375 864	491	79
Seefin Mountain East Top	Suí Finn (mullach thoir)	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'	Although this peak is lower than the W top, this is the true <i>Suí Finn</i> , as evidenced by the two ancient cairns on the summit. The association with Fionn Mac Cumhaill is reinforced by the fact that Seefin Mountain overlooks a valley named after his son: Glenosheen (Ir. <i>Gleann Oisín</i> , 'valley of Oisín'). Long Mountain is a spur to the S.	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R653 179	510	73
Seefin Mountain West Top	Suí Finn (mullach thiar)	prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat'	The association with Fionn Mac Cumhaill is reinforced by the fact that Seefin Mountain overlooks a valley named after his son: Glenosheen (Ir. <i>Gleann Oisín</i> , 'valley of Oisín').	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R644 181	528	73
Seefin North Top	Suí Finn (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Seefin.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R888 206	444	74
Seefingan	Suí Fingain	Ir. Suí Fingain [OSNB#], 'Fingan's seat'	Seefingan, like Seefin and Seahan, has a large megalithic cairn on its summit.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O086 169	724	56
Seltannasaggart; Corrie/Corry Mountain	Sailtean na Sagart	Ir. Sailtean na Sagart [INP], 'willow-plantation of the priests'	The summit plateau bears the scars of industrial activity and a substantial quarry is in operation. A point on the SE slopes of this summit is the highest point in Co. Roscommon (412m). Note, however, that the summit is in Co. Leitrim. Seltannasaggart or Corry Mountain is also the name of a townland in the parish of Inishmagrath. <i>Corry</i> appears to be from Ir. <i>corrach</i> , 'marsh or moor'.	Arigna Mountains	Leitrim	G901 202	428	26

Seltannasaggart SE Slope		For origin of name see Seltannasaggart	This point is included because it is the highest point in Roscommon.	Arigna Mountains	Leitrim/Roscomm on	G903 196	412	26
Seskin	An Seisceann	prob. Ir. An Seisceann [PDT], 'the marsh'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Carl/Wick	S960 728	344	62
Seven Heads (headlands)	Na Seacht gCeanna	Ir. Na Seacht gCeanna [GÉ], 'the seven heads'	Seven Heads is a series of headlands S of Timoleague and Courtmacsherry.	—————	Cork	—————	—	87/89
Shaking Rock			The name refers to a delicately balanced boulder which is near the summit of this peak.	Mangerton	Kerry	V928 793	402	78
Shanlieve	Seanshliabh	Ir. Seanshliabh [PNNI 3], 'old mountain'	"What is meant by 'old mountain'?", one may ask. Names of this type usually refer to the fact that a place was cleared for agricultural exploitation at an early date and acquired their name when activity shifted to a new area. The name <i>Seanshliabh</i> , like the nearby <i>Fionnshliabh</i> (Finlieve), is linguistically notable as one of a small group of mountain names consisting of close compounds. See Finlieve for further details.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J240 227	626	29
Shannavara	Seanadh Bhéara	Ir. Seanadh Bhéara [logainm.ie], 'slope of Béara'	On Tim Robinson's map of Connemara, <i>Seanadh Bhéara</i> (Shannavara) only appears as a townland name. This hill is named <i>Cnoc Úraid</i> . A legend predicts that "Cnoc Úraid / Oorid Hill will be the site of the last battle for Christianity." [TR]	South Connemara	Galway	L933 438	358	45
Sheeffry Hills (range)	Cnoic Shíofra	Ir. Cnoic Shíofra [GÉ], 'Síofra's hills'	The highest point in this range is Barrclashcame (772m). On OS maps there are very few names for the peaks and other features in this range. This is probably because this area was already very sparsely populated in the 1830s when names were collected for the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" map.	—————	Mayo	—————	—	37/38

Sheep's Head or Muntervary (headland)	Rinn Mhuintir Bháire	Ir. Rinn Mhuintir Bháire [GÉ]	<p>Sheep's Head is at the tip of the next major peninsula to the N of Mizen Head. The peninsula is often called <i>Sheep's Head</i> (Peninsula) in English. One of the least-known peninsulas of the South-West, it can be explored by walking the Sheeps Head Way. The tortuous road around the tip of the peninsula is known as the Goat's Path.</p> <p>The Irish name of the peninsula, <i>Muintir Bháire</i>, is related neither to sheep nor goats. It comes from a local family called <i>Ó Báire</i>, a Gaelic name which has been anglicised <i>Barry</i>, which makes them difficult to distinguish from the <i>de Barra</i> family of Norman origin.</p>	—————	Cork	V716337	—	88
Shehy More	An tSeithe Mhór	Ir. An tSeithe Mhór [OSI], poss. 'the big hide'	<p>There are several places in Ireland whose names include the word <i>Seithe</i> or <i>Seiche</i>, apparently meaning 'an animal hide'. It is something of a mystery why places should be so named. There is no connection with the English land unit, a hide, as this has a quite different origin from the word for a skin. One possibility is that there may be a connection with stories of the sale of a tiny plot of land corresponding to the area that could covered by a hide. A late medieval tale tells of a trickster who cut an ox-hide into very thin strips and so enclosed a vast area of land.</p> <p>A variant of this tale explains how St. Brigid acquired the land for the convent at Kildare from a local chieftain who refused to give her any more land than her cloak would cover. Brigid laid her cloak on the ground and it began to spread miraculously, until the chieftain begged her to stop, for fear he would lose all his land (Ó hÓgáin, <i>The Lore of Ireland</i>, 54). Previously Carrigmount in MV.</p>	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W152 600	546	85
Shehy More SW Top	An tSeithe Mhór (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Shehy More.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W137 592	440	85
Shehy Mountain	Seiche	Ir. Seiche [TH], „a hide or skin“)	The name <i>Shehy Mor</i> , found on the OSI 1:25,000 map of the Reeks (1991), was the personal creation of J. C. Coleman ('The Mountains of Killarney', p. 30).	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V902 857	762	78
Shehy Mountains	Cnoic na Seithe	Ir. Cnoic na Seithe [logainm.ie], 'hills of An tSeithe or the hide'	The highest point in this range is Shehy More (546m), unless one includes the mountains west of Céim an Fhia / Keimaneigh, in which case Conigar (566m) may be the highest point.	—————	Cork	—————	—	85



Sherkin Island	Inis Arcáin	Ir. Inis Arcáin [GÉ], 'Arcán's island'	Sherkin Island is located W of Baltimore, with which it is connected by ferry. It currently has a population of just over 100 people.	—————	Cork	—————	—	88
Short Mountain (pass, motor)			This pass is unnamed on OS/OSi maps, but the name is well-known locally. It crosses the eastern shoulder of the Slieve Mish between Tralee and Castlemaine. The name comes from the fact that it provides the shortest vehicular route between these two places, but the majority of traffic uses the N70, which climbs more gradually and crosses the watershed at a lower point further to the east.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q834 080	325	71
Silsean	Soillsean	Ir. Soillsean [PNCW], 'place of lights'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O023 056	698	56
Silver Hill; Croaghanarget	<b>Cruach an Airgid</b>	Ir. Cruach an Airgid [OSI], 'stack of the silver'	Also known as <i>Croaghanarget</i> [INP], which is the name of the townland.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G906 913	600	11
Silvermine Mountains (range)	Sliabh an Airgid	Ir. Sliabh an Airgid [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the silver'	The highest point in this range is the unnamed western top (489m). Silvermines is the name of a village (Ir. <i>Béal Átha Gabhann</i> ) and parish at the northern foot of these hills. In the 17th century the main road from Dublin to Limerick passed through here, rather than through Nenagh, which was a smaller settlement. There are several old mine buildings and spoil heaps on the northern slopes, reminders of the mining activity which gave these hills their name. Mines yielding silver and lead are first referred to in 1289, see 'The Silver Mines of Ormond' by Dermot F. Gleeson in JRSAL vol. lxxvii, 1937, 101-16. Gleeson reports "...that the mines were first opened and worked by members of a colony of Florentine and Genoese merchants to whom many references will be found in the State Papers of the period." Zinc and sulphur were also mined in the area. Gleeson also records the ancient name of the hill behind the mines as Knockaunderrig, now Knockanroe.	Shannon	Tipperary	—————	—	59
Silvermine Mountains East Top	Sliabh an Airgid (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Silvermine Mountains.	This peak is about 1km E of a pass crossing the Silvermine Mountains, known as <i>the Step</i> .	Shannon	Tipperary	R833 694	479	59
Silvermine Mountains Far East Top	Sliabh an Airgid (mullach i gcéin thoir)	For origin of name, see Silvermine Mountains.	This peak is a short distance E of a pass crossing the Silvermine Mountains, known as <i>the Step</i> .	Shannon	Tipperary	R846 693	410	59

Silvermine Mountains West Top	Sliabh an Airgid (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Silvermine Mountains.	A mountain in this vicinity named Mullaghnedryny is mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1654-56 as part of the boundary of the barony of Ownay and Arra. It may be this peak or a lower shoulder to the west. The name seems to represent Ir. Mullach na Droighní, 'summit of the blackthorn'.	Shannon	Tipperary	R821 697	489	59
Skellig Michael or Skellig Rock Great (island)	<b>Sceilg Mhichíl</b>	Ir. Sceilg Mhichíl [logainm.ie], 'rock/hermitage of St. Michael'	The highest point on the island is known as Cró na Snáthaide, 'eye of the needle', and was visited by pilgrims who kissed a cross-inscribed slab overhanging the abyss. This fell into the sea at some time during the 19th century. As access to the summit is now forbidden to protect the site, a visit to the monastery will count as an ascent of this peak. The word <i>sceilg</i> is probably an early alternative form of <i>speilic</i> , both derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave, den', a word sometimes applied to hermit's dwellings. The change <i>sp-</i> > <i>sc-</i> probably occurred in the early Christian period when Irish had no native words with <i>p</i> , cf. Ir. <i>Cáisc</i> , 'Easter', < Latin <i>Pascha</i> . It is no coincidence that two of the best known and earliest recorded instances of <i>sceilg</i> are at 6 <sup>th</sup> century monastic sites with hermitages, namely Skellig Michael and Templenaskellig near St. Kevin's Bed at Glendalough.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V246 606	217	83X
Skellig Rock Little, see Small Skellig								
Skerry Hill	Cnoc na Sceire	poss. Ir. Cnoc na Sceire [PDT], 'hill of the rocky place'	Skerry East and West are townlands in Newtown Crommelin parish, barony of Kilconway. The feature to which the name originally referred is probably the outcrop of Skerry Rock, overlooking Newtown Crommelin. The parish of Skerry further south in Co. Antrim near Slemish is a separate occurrence of the same name.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D137 206	459	9
Skregbeg	Screig Bheag	Ir. Screig Bheag [OSI], 'little rocky outcrop'	Ir. <i>screig</i> is a variant of <i>creag/creig</i> , 'a crag' (Ó Donaill, Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V787 874	573	78
Skregmore	Screig Mhór	Ir. Screig Mhór [OSI], 'big rocky outcrop'	Ir. <i>screig</i> is a variant of <i>creag/creig</i> , 'a crag' (Ó Donaill, Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V792 860	848	78
Slea Head (headland)	<b>Ceann Sléibhe</b>	Ir. Ceann Sléibhe [GÉ], 'headland of the mountain'	Slea Head is at the SW extremity of the Dingle Peninsula, overlooking Blasket Sound. It is not the westernmost point of the peninsula, which is nearby Dunmore Head. The mountain referred to in the Irish name <i>Ceann Sléibhe</i> is presumably <i>Sliabh an</i>	—————	Kerry	V31 96	—	70

			<i>Iolair</i> / Mount Eagle, whose slopes rund down to this headland.					
Sleamaine	Sliabh Meáin	prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain'	Ballinvalla or Sleamaine is a townland in the parish of Calary. The name <i>Sleamaine</i> probably refers originally to an area of mountain pasture, but has been adopted for this peak. The obsolete name <i>Sliabh Boc</i> seems to have referred to a peak in this vicinity in the 19th century (see Ballinafunshoge).	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O170 055	430	56
Slemish	Sliabh Mis	Ir. Sliabh Mis [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Mis'	Slemish is remarkable for its pudding-like shape, which makes it unmistakable from any angle. It is particularly prominent seen from the west near Ballymena. This shape is due to its origin as a volcanic plug. According to tradition, it was on Slemish that St. Patrick spent six bleak years as a slave herding sheep and swine. Patrick was captured in Britain at the age of 16 and sold as a slave to an Irish chief named Milchú.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D221 054	437	9
Slievanea	<b>Sliabh Mhacha Ré</b>	Ir. Sliabh Mhacha Ré [OSI], 'mountain of the smooth plain')	The anglicised form Slievanea would appear to derive from Ir. <i>Sliabh an Fhia</i> , 'mountain of the deer'. The deer is also an important symbol in Celtic mythology. In many tales they lure people into the realm of the gods. Remains of several fulachta fia (venison-cooking pits) can be found around Lough Adoon.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q508 057	620	70
Slievanea NE Top	<b>Sliabh Mhacha Ré (mullach thoir thuaidh)</b>	For origin of name, see Slievanea.	This peak is actually higher than the top marked as Slievanea. Its steep cliffs plunge down to Loch Chom Calláin.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q515 064	670	70
Slieve Alp	Sliabh Ailp	Ir. Sliabh Ailp [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the lump'	This ambitiously named hill lies west of Slieve Carr. <i>Alp</i> means a lump or protuberance and has the same origin as the Alps of Central Europe according to P.W. Joyce [INP]. There is a cairn at the summit. The link with the Alps goes further, even if it is only a link of the imagination: a stirring tale recounted by Geoffrey Keating in his <i>Foras Feasa ar Éirinn</i> (History of Ireland, ca. 1634) and also by Duaid Mac Fírbis in <i>The Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach</i> (1650) tells of the voyage to the continent of King Dathi of Connacht, the last pagan king of Ireland, in order to avenge the death of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He dies in AD 427 when struck by lightning on <i>Sliabh Ealpa</i> (taken to be the Alps). His army, led by his son Amalgaid, fights a number of	North Mayo	Mayo	F866 131	329	23

			<p>battles to bring his body back to Ireland to be buried in the Releg of Cruachan. The places in Europe mentioned in this account were identified by Sir Samuel Ferguson, but Hubert Knox, author of the History of the County of Mayo, rightly doubts its historicity. Instead he suggests that <i>Sliabh Ealpa</i> where Dathi died was not the Alps, but rather Slieve Alp near Ballycroy, and that the tale of the invasion of the Roman Empire was an inspired piece of fantasy concocted by somebody unaware of [or deliberately ignoring] the existence of Slieve Alp in Mayo. The association of Dathi with this part of Mayo may be confirmed by the presence of a cairn named Laghtdauhybaun on Slieve Carr and Lough Dahybaun near Bellacorick [Knox, 25-26]. The moral of the story is: make sure you say your prayers if you don't want to be struck by lightning when climbing Slieve Alp!</p>					
Slieve Anierin	Sliabh an Iarainn	Ir. Sliabh an Iarainn [OSI], 'mountain of the iron'	<p>This area is known for its mineral resources, particularly the coal which was mined in the vicinity of Arigna. There were also iron workings beside Lough Allen at the base of this mountain, still operating in the late 19th century. A local legend holds that they were worked by Goibnenn, the smith-god of the Tuatha Dé Danann.</p>	Breifne	Leitrim	H018 159	585	26
Slieve Aughty (range)	Sliabh Eachtaí	Sliabh Eachtaí [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Echtge'	<p>The highest point in this range is Maghera (400m). <i>Echtge</i> was a goddess of the Tuatha De Danann. Lady Augusta Gregory, co-founder of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, collected a great deal of folklore from this area, which she retold in her various publications on Irish folklore.</p>	Shannon	Clare / Galway	————	—	52/58
Slieve Bawn	Sliabh Bána	Ir. Sliabh Bána [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Badbgna'	<p>6km NW of Lanesborough. The name has nothing to do with <i>bán</i>, 'white'. <i>Bána</i> is the modern form of <i>Badbgna</i>, name of a Fir Bolg chieftain of this area. In clear conditions it is possible to see as far as Crough Patrick. There is also a fine view of the many islands on Lough Ree.</p>	North Midlands	Roscomm on	M954 744	262	40
Slieve Beagh	Sliabh Beatha	Ir. Sliabh Beatha [DUPN], prob. 'mountain of birch'	<p>This hill straddles the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A point just E of the summit is the highest point in Co. Monaghan (366m), but the summit itself is on the Fermanagh/Tyrone border. According to Irish mythology, Bith, a son of Noah, was buried here. He took part in the first invasion of Ireland led by his daughter, queen Cesair. However, it is likely that 'mountain of Bith' is a re-interpretation of the name and that its original meaning is more mundane: 'mountain of birch'. The summit of Slieve Beagh is marked by a cairn named <i>Doocarn</i>. Near the summit is a Shane</p>	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Fermanagh / Tyrone	H524 436	380	18

			Barnagh's Lough and a rocky area called Shane Barnagh's Stables. These are named after the rapparee Shane Barnagh O'Donnelly. His activities must have covered a wide area, as there is also a knoll known as Shane Barnagh's Sentry-Box in the hills above Pomeroy, some 30 km to the north-east. On the northern slopes of Slieve Beagh is Altadavin Glen, which was once a place of pagan or druidic worship. Saint Patrick is said to have banished the evil spirits into Lough Beg nearby. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 153-55) for details of the festive assembly at Altadavin.					
Slieve Beagh SE Top	Sliabh Beatha (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Slieve Beagh.	This point is included because it is the highest point in Monaghan.	Fermanagh/S Tyrone	Monaghan	H532 437	373	18
Slieve Bearnagh	Sliabh Bearnach	Ir. Sliabh Bearnach [PNNI 3], 'gapped mountain'	One of the most recognisable peaks of Mourne and perhaps the only one that necessitates removing hands from pockets. Slieve Bearnagh gets its name from the two rocky granite tors which crown the summit and the gap or saddle between them.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J313 281	739	29
Slieve Bearnagh North Tor	Sliabh Bearnach (tor thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Slieve Bearnagh.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J316 284	680	29
Slieve Beg	Sliabh Beag	Ir. Sliabh Beag [PNNI 3], 'little mountain'	The most notable feature of Slieve Beg is the scree-run known as the Devil's Coachroad which dissects its eastern flank.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J341 275	590	29
Slieve Bernagh (range)	Sliabh Bearnach	Ir. Sliabh Bearnach [GÉ], 'gapped mountain-range'	The highest point in this range, and also in Co. Clare, is Moylussa (532m). The range is cut in two by the glen that runs from Broadford to O'Brien's Bridge, apparently the gap referred to in the name. Brian Boru was born near Killaloe and is connected with Balboru, an earthen ring nearby, so don't be surprised if you meet the ghost of the High-King hiking around Slieve Bernagh.	Shannon	Clare	—	—	58

Slieve Binnian; Binnion	Sliabh Binneáin; Binneán	Ir. Sliabh Binneáin [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the small peak'	Also simply known as <i>Binneán</i> . Dominates views of the Mourne Mountains from Annalong and Kilkeel. The folklore of Mourne explains the name <i>Beanna Boirche</i> as 'peaks of Boirche', a personal name. This character is said to have ruled his kingdom from Slieve Binnian. The name <i>Binneán</i> refers to the rocky tors which outcrop along the summit ridge. E. Estyn Evans, in his book Mourne Country, gives the name of one of these tors as "The Buckie". In a discussion of the boats used at Kilkeel and other ports along the Co. Down coast, he explains the name as follows: "Other variants of the "lugger" which old salts speak of, all of them of Scottish types, were the Fifie, Zulu, Banff and Buckie. One of the lesser tors on the long spine of Slieve Binnian is known as <i>the Buckie</i> , a name which was meaningless to me until I saw it from the east against the sky and recognised a vessel in full sail [Estyn Evans, Mourne Country, p. 159]." On the facing page is a sketch showing "Slieve Binnian's backbone seen from the east" including the Buckie.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J320 235	747	29
Slieve Binnian East Top	Sliabh Binneáin (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J327 232	630	29
Slieve Binnian North Top	Sliabh Binneáin (mullach thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J317 245	678	29
Slieve Binnian North Tor	Sliabh Binneáin (tor thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J320 246	670	29
Slieve Bloom (range)	Sliabh Bladhma	Ir. Sliabh Bladhma [GÉ], 'mountain-range of Bladhma'	The highest point in this range is Arderin (527m). The attraction of Slieve Bloom lies not so much in its moorland, which tends to be rather featureless, but in the lovely wooded valleys which cut into the plateau. These include Glendelour, Glendine, Glenamoon, Glenbordowin, Glenconra, Glenall, Glenkitt, Glenafelly, Glenkeen, Glenlahan and Glenbarrow. The name Slieve Bloom refers to Bladhma, a Milesian invader. An excellent information board on the green in Kinnitty names all the townlands in Slieve Bloom as well as the following features: Arderin, Wolftrap Mountain, The Cut (An Gearradh), Barna, Well of Slieve Bloom, Ridge of Capard, Conlawn Hill, Farbreague or Hardyman, Hugh O'Neill's Well, Giant's Grave, Brennan's Rocks, Delour Valley (Gleann Duilliúir) and General's Road.		Laois / Offaly		—	54

Slieve Carn (or Slieve Horn)	Sliabh Chairn	Ir. Sliabh Chairn [NÓM], 'mountain of the cairn'	Not named on the OS Discovery Series. Known locally as <i>Slieve Carn</i> or sometimes <i>Slieve Horn</i> . <i>The Metrical Dindsenchas</i> (11th century) refers to <i>Sliabh Cairthinn</i> "i nGaileangaibh" (barony of Gallen). If this is the same hill, as seems likely, <i>Sliabh Cairthinn</i> (perhaps connected with Ir. <i>cairthe</i> , 'standing stone') would be an early alternative name to <i>Sliabh Chairn</i> , 'mountain of the cairn'.	North Midlands	Mayo	M297 881	262	31
Slieve Carr (or Slieve Cor, or Corslieve)	Corrshliabh	Ir. Corrshliabh [OSNB#], 'conspicuous/pointed mountain'	Also known as <i>Slieve Cor</i> or <i>Corslieve</i> . The Discovery map links the name <i>Corslieve</i> with a neighbouring peak (541m) situated about 3 miles to the south, but the Ordnance Survey Name Book and William Bald's map of Mayo (1830) show quite clearly that it is simply an alternative for <i>Slieve Carr</i> , with the same elements inverted. A cairn on the summit is named <i>Laghtdauhybaun</i> on the old ½ inch map, but is unnamed on the Discovery map. This is probably derived from Ir. <i>Leacht Dáithí Bháin</i> , 'burial monument of white Dáithí'. There may be a connection with Dáithí, a king of Connacht and reputed last pagan high-king of Ireland (see Slieve Alp). This peak is named <i>Curslieve</i> on Bald's map of Mayo (1830).	North Mayo	Mayo	F915 145	721	23
Slieve Commedagh	Sliabh Coimhéideach	Ir. Sliabh Coimhéideach [PNNI 3], 'watching/guarding mountain'	As on Slieve Meelmore, there is a tower near the summit of Slieve Commedagh. On the southern side, at the head of the Annalong Valley, is a spectacular group of granite tors known as <i>the Castles</i> . These can be appreciated from the Brandy Pad, a track once used by smugglers. During the 18th Century the Mourne Mountains were notorious for smuggling commodities such as wine, silk, tobacco, tea and brandy, mainly from Britain. The cargo would be brought ashore under the cover of darkness and taken over the mountains to Hilltown and the surrounding areas.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J346 286	767	29
Slieve Corragh	Sliabh Corrach	Ir. Sliabh Corrach [PNNI 3], 'rugged/pointed mountain'	A number of pinnacles line the northern slopes.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J337 286	640	29
Slieve Croob	Sliabh Crúibe	Ir. Sliabh Crúibe [DUPN], 'lump-mountain' [PDT]	The River Lagan rises on the northern slopes of Slieve Croob. The three parishes of Magherahamlet, Kilmegan and Drumgooland converge on the summit, which has excellent panoramic views, including a particularly fine view of the northern peaks in the Mourne Mountains. Until the mid-20th century, there was a tradition of climbing the mountain on "Blaeberry Sunday" at the end of	Mourne Mountains	Down	J318 453	534	20

			<p>July or beginning of August. This is clearly a survival of a Lughnasa tradition [see MacNeill, 15556]. The summit cairn is locally known as the <i>Twelve Cairns</i>, but this seems to be a relatively modern name arising from damage causing the break-up of a single cairn into several smaller heaps. The name <i>Slieve Croob</i> has been interpreted as 'mountain of the hoof' from Ir. <i>Sliabh Crúibe</i> [DUPN]. However, there seems to be nothing in local folklore to support this, nor in the mountain's shape. It is likely that the second element is Brittonic in origin and is related to Welsh <i>crwb</i>, meaning 'lump' or 'hump'. This fits better with the topography and also accords with the fact that Cratlieve, a western satellite has the same meaning, containing <i>crot</i>, an Irish word also meaning 'hump'. Two townlands on the northern slopes are called Drin and Dree, probably also of Brittonic origin, cf. Welsh <i>dring</i> 'ascent, slope'. Dree is of the same origin as Drin, but the different form has arisen by loss of -ng- and compensatory lengthening, cf. Belcoo &lt; <i>Béal Cú</i> &lt; <i>Béal Cúnga</i>. It is possible that Drin and Dree were once a single unit.</p>					
Slieve Daeane	Sliabh Dá Éan	Ir. Sliabh Dá Éan [OG#], 'mountain of two birds'	<p>On Slieve Daeane there is a passage tomb named <i>Cailleach Bhearra's House</i>, just as on Slieve Gullion, Co. Armagh. The Annals of the Four Masters record that in 1597 Hugh Roe O'Donnell encamped in Breifny of Connaught, to the east of <i>Sliabh-da-en</i>, after having plundered the faithful people of O'Conor.</p>	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G712 299	275	25



Slieve Donard	Sliabh Dónairt	Ir. Sliabh Dónairt [PNNI 3], 'mountain of (St.) Domhangart'	Slieve Donard is the highest mountain in Northern Ireland and in 9-county Ulster. St. Domhangart (modern form Dónart), a contemporary of St. Patrick, founded a monastery at Maghera north of Newcastle. According to tradition he was appointed by St. Patrick to guard the surrounding countryside from the summit of Slieve Donard. He is supposed not to have died, but to be a 'perpetual guardian' (see MacNeill, 84-96). We know of other names which the mountain has had during its long history. It was first mentioned in the Triads of Ireland around 800 A.D. as <i>Benn mBoirchi</i> , a singular form of <i>Beanna Boirche</i> , which has survived as the Irish name for the Mourne Mountains as a range. It was literally 'the peak of Boirche', a legendary shepherd who dwelt in the mountains. Another medieval name for the peak with pagan associations was <i>Sliabh Slainge</i> . Slainge, the son of Partholon, was the first physician in Ireland. According to the <i>Annals of the Four Masters</i> , he died in Anno Mundi 2533 (2533 years after the creation of the world according to Irish mythology) and was buried here in a cairn. "On the top of Slieve Donard there are two cairns, one on the very summit and the other, called the 'Lesser Cairn', on the Ordnance Survey maps, some eight hundred feet to the northeast. Both of them have been much disturbed. The Summit Cairn has been tampered with by sappers and water commissioners: the Lesser cairn has small piles of stones about it, but it is difficult to say whether these are ancient structures or just rearrangements by modern hands. Dr. Estyn Evans, who calls the Summit Cairn 'the oldest mark of man in the Mournes', says that it is a 'corbelled passage grave of the early Bronze Age.' The Lesser Cairn, he points out, is visible from the sandhills of the shore, although the Summit Cairn is not (MacNeill, 85)."	Mourne Mountains	Down	J357 277	850	29
Slieve Elva	Sliabh Eilbhe	Ir. Sliabh Eilbhe [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Eilbhe'	The summit of Slieve Elva is geologically quite different from its slopes, this being the only place in the heart of the Burren where the layer of shale above the limestone has not been eroded away. This shale cap makes the top of Slieve Elva surprisingly boggy, and therefore it tends to be explored only by determined peak-baggers. An entry for A.D. 239 in the <i>Annals of the Four Masters</i> records "the seven battles of Eilbhe (Mount Elva) by Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland." Walks: for a route on the NE slopes of Slieve Elva, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 20-29; for one including the slopes of Slieve Elva with Gleninagh Mountain and Black Head, see Whilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide - West and North</i> , 22-23.	West Clare	Clare	M150 043	344	51

Slieve Felim	Sliabh Eibhlinne	Ir. Sliabh Eibhlinne [OSI], 'mountain of Éibhlínn'	Slieve Felim / <i>Sliabh Eibhlinne</i> is the name of a range. Nowadays the name is often used to refer just to those hills south of the Newport-Rear Cross road, but it once denoted a much larger area. John O'Donovan described as stretching north to Silvermines and east to Dundrum. This means that it included Keeper Hill, Mauherslieve and the Silver Mine Mountains. The earliest reference to this name is in the <i>Annals of Inisfallen</i> , 531 A.D., 'Bellum Eblinne'. The female name <i>Eibhlínn</i> appears to be the name of a goddess and this is probably the modern form of the place-name recorded as <i>Eblana</i> by Ptolemy around north Co. Dublin on his early map of Ireland. Later this name seems to have been confused with the male name <i>Feidhlim</i> , perhaps because <i>Eibhlínn</i> is rarely used as a forename in modern Irish, and <i>Feidhlim</i> was more familiar. <i>Feidhlim</i> was the name of three early kings of Munster.	Shannon	Limerick	R809 577	427	66
Slieve Felim East Top	Sliabh Eibhlinne (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Slieve Felim.		Shannon	Limerick	R809 577	423	66
Slieve Felim South Top	Sliabh Eibhlinne (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Slieve Felim.		Shannon	Limerick	R807 570	407	66
Slieve Foye; Carlingford Mountain	Sliabh Feá	Ir. Sliabh Feá [GÉ], 'mountain of rushes' or Ir. Sliabh Fathaigh, 'mountain of the giant'	Locally the name is understood as <i>Sliabh Fathaigh</i> , 'mountain of the giant', which accounts for the anglicised form "Foye" and ties in with local lore about a giant being discernible among the summit rocks. According to one version of the story, it was the Scottish giant Benandonner who stood on the Co. Louth side of Carlingford Lough, exchanging missiles with Fionn Mac Cumhail, who stood on the Co. Down side. See Slievemeen for further details.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J169 120	589	29/36 A
Slieve Fyagh	Sliabh Fíoch	Ir. Sliabh Fíoch [GÉ], poss. 'mountain abounding in deer'	<i>Fíoch</i> is the modern Irish form of <i>fiadhach</i> , 'abounding in deer' ( <i>fia/fiadh</i> ).	North Mayo	Mayo	F920 283	335	23
Slieve Gallion	Sliabh gCallann	Ir. Sliabh gCallann [DUPN], 'mountain of the heights'	Slieve Gallion is an isolated outlier of the Sperrins which dominates the western shore of Lough Neagh. The earliest reference to it is in AD 670 in the <i>Book of Armagh</i> where it is called <i>Collunt Patricii</i> , 'the height of St. Patrick'. There is a traditional song called "Slieve Gallion's Braes". See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 150-52) for details of the	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	H799 878	528	13

			festive assembly on Slieve Gallion. The names Tintagh Mountain and Glenarudda Mountain seem to refer to areas of mountain pasture on Slieve Gallion's slopes rather than separate peaks.					
Slieve Gallion NE Top	Sliabh gCallann (mullach theas)	For origin of name, see Slieve Gallion.		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H814 895	496	13
Slieve Gamph, see Ox Mountains								
Slieve Glah	Sliabh gCleath	Ir. Sliabh gCleath [logainm.ie], 'mountain of wattle'	Slieve Glah, near Cavan Town, is the highest point in Central Co. Cavan. It has fine views Lough Sheelin, Lough Gowna, Lough Oughter and Upper Lough Erne. "There is a Giant's Grave on Slieve Glah; and a big stone at Lavey two miles east is said to have been thrown by the Slieve Glah giant at his brother in Lavey" [Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', p. 174].	North Midlands	Cavan	H461 008	320	34
Slieve Gullion	Sliabh gCuillinn	Ir. Sliabh gCuillinn [DUPN], 'mountain of the steep slope/holly'	The Cailleach Bhéirre is remembered in several names on and around Slieve Gullion. A passage tomb on the summit is known as <i>Calliagh Birra's House</i> . This is one of the highest megalithic tombs in the country (after those on Slieve Donard and the Paps in Kerry). The legend is that when Fionn Mac Cumhaill was enticed inside, he went fresh and youthful but emerged as an exhausted old man. A small lake on the plateau north of the summit is called <i>Calliagh Berra's Lough</i> . Lower down in the townland of Aghadavoyle on a hillock called Spellick is a rock feature known as the <i>Cailleach Bearea's Chair</i> . This is regularly visited on 'Blaeberry Sunday', when everybody on the outing would take a turn to sit in the chair. It is recorded by Máire MacNeill as a Lughnasa site (160-61).	Cooley/Gullion	Armagh	J025 203	573	29
Slieve League	<b>Sliabh Liag</b>	Ir. Sliabh Liag [DUPN], 'mountain of the flagstones'	The quartzite on Slieve League splits into flagstones and was used for flooring or roof tiles. The mountain is noted for its spectacular array of cliffs descending straight from the summit to the sea, and for the dramatic One Man's Pass (Ir. <i>Casán an Aonair</i> ). This narrow arete leading to the summit is not for the faint-hearted, especially on a windy day. All the same, it is a doddle beside the route taken in the 19th century by the botanist H.C. Hart, who traversed the cliffs of Slieve League at half-height, 1,000 ft. above the sea and 1,000 ft. below the summit. The entire journey, ending at Malin Beg, took him three days. At one point he was	Donegal SW	Donegal	G544 784	595	10

			astonished to see footprints in front of him on this precipitous route. As he rounded the next eminence, he met an old man with his son, both eating samphire flowers. The old man was in a state of consternation to see a stranger there and pleaded with him to turn back, but Hart carried on. He reported that the route is known as <i>Thone-na-Culliagh</i> (prob. <i>Tóin na Caillí</i> ). Robert Lloyd Praeger was very enthusiastic about the wide range of alpine plants on the north face above Lough Agh. There was a hermitage on Slieve League connected with St. Assicus of Elphin, Co. Roscommon. The ruins are the piles of stone still to be seen just NE of the One Man's Pass.					
Slieve League SE Top	<b>Sliabh Liag (mullach thoir theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Slieve League.	The name Keeringear is from Ir. <i>na Círiní Gearra</i> , 'the sharp crests' and refers to the sharpest part of the ridge, leading up to this peak from the east.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G551 780	576	10
Slieve Loughshannagh	Sliabh Loch Seannach	Ir. Sliabh Loch Seannach [PNNI 3], 'mountain of Lough Shannagh'	<i>Seannach</i> is an Ulster variant of <i>sionnach</i> . Lough Shannagh, 'lake of the foxes', is to the south below Carn Mountain.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J294 272	619	29
Slieve Maan	Sliabh Meáin	prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain'	There are two peaks in South Wicklow of this name, though the other, near Lugnaquilla is written as a single word.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T083 887	550	62
Slieve Main	Sliabh Meáin	prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain'	This peak is located between the higher peak of Slieve Snaght and the lower Crocknamaddy.	Inishowen	Donegal	C413 378	514	3
Slieve Margy (range)	Sliabh Mairge	Ir. Sliabh Mairge [logainm.ie], 'mountain-range of Mairge'	The highest point in this range is Clogrennan Hill (336m). Slievemargy is the name of a barony in the SE part of Co. Laois. However, according to Hogan's <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> , the name applies to a range of hills which extended into Co. Kilkenny.	South Midlands	Carlow / Kilkenny / Laois	————	—	60/61
Slieve Meelbeg	Sliabh Míol Beag	Ir. Sliabh Míol Beag [PNNI 3], 'little mountain of the ants'	Oddly enough, despite the adjective <i>beag</i> ('small'), it is actually higher than Slieve Meelmore, so perhaps it is a question of bulk rather than height.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J301 279	708	29
Slieve Meelmore	Sliabh Míol Mór	Ir. Sliabh Míol Mór [PNNI 3], 'big mountain of the ants'	A substantial tower has been built on the summit. The spot height is given as 704m on the 1:25,000 map, but this does not square with the contours, which only go up to 680m. Spellack ( <i>speilic</i> , 'a splintery rock', probably ultimately derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave, den') is a spur on Slieve Meelmore.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J306 287	680	29

Slieve Mish (range)	Sliabh Mis	Ir. Sliabh Mis [GÉ], 'mountain-range of Mis'	<p>The highest point in this range is Baurtregaum (851m). Sliabh Mis, steeped in mythology, runs along the Dingle Peninsula from near Tralee to the pass known as <i>Bóthar na gCloch</i> ('road of the stones/stony road'), just west of Caherconree. This peak is named after a promontory fort on its slopes, built by Cúroí mac Daire, king of Munster, according to legend. When the Milesians arrived in Ireland, they fought a battle with the Tuatha Dé Danann at Sliabh Mis. Their queen Scotia or Scotia was killed in battle. Scotia's Grave is a long boulder, 3 miles south of Tralee. Faisi's Grave, (<i>Uaigh Fais</i>) near Camp, is the resting place of another Milesian noblewoman who died in the engagement. Scotland gets its name from the 'Scoti', the Latin name for the Irish, since Scotland was invaded by q-Celts from Ireland around the 6th century A.D. (it was already inhabited by p-Celts, i.e. Britons, and the Picts). In modern times more than a few of the sons and daughters of Mil have emigrated to Nova Scotia, especially Cape Breton Island, where language and music have a distinctly Gaelic lilt. Nova Scotia has the largest population of Celtic language speakers outside Europe. Mis herself was a noble woman who was driven mad and lived a wild life in the mountains, attacking any animals and people who strayed across her path. A reward was offered to anyone who could put an end to her havoc and capture her alive. After a number of men been killed by Mis in attempts to gain the reward, a harper managed to calm her with his music and restore her sanity. Modern folk-tales connect the Slieve Mish with a man who guards the mountains with a ferocious black dog.</p>	—————	Kerry	—————	—	71
Slieve Miskish (range)	Sliabh Mioscais	Ir. Sliabh Mioscais [PDT], 'mountain-range of [obscure element]'	<p>The highest point in this range is Knockoura (490m). A range of mountains west of the Cahas at the tip of the Beara peninsula. There is also an individual peak called Miskish Mountain, though at 386m this is considerably lower than Knockoura. The Bearhaven copper mines, on the low but rugged hills north-east of Allihies, were run by the Puxley family of Dunboy. Daphne du Maurier relocated them on Hungry Hill for her novel of the same name. The ruggedness of the mountains here is such that the main coastal road around the tip of Beara is forced to take a quite tortuous route. The section between Urhin and Allihies is a roller-coaster.</p>	—————	Cork	—————	—	84

Slieve Muck	Sliabh Muc	Ir. Sliabh Muc [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the pigs'	Overlooks the Spelga Dam and the Deer's Meadow, the source of the River Bann. It is surprising to think that this river rises less than 10 miles from the coast near Newcastle, and yet it empties into the sea near Coleraine.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J281 250	674	29
Slieve Na Calliagh	Sliabh na Caillí	Ir. Sliabh na Caillí [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the hag'	The archaeological complex on several of the tops of these hills, consisting of passage tombs with megalithic art on their walls, is best known as Loughcrew. This is the name of a townland and a parish in the area, and the complex lies within this parish. Several of the most important monuments in the complex are located in the townland of Carnbane. The name <i>Sliabh na Caillí</i> refers to the Cailleach Bhéirre or Hag of Beara. Here she is said to have jumped from one hill to the next, dropping stones from her apron to form the cairns.	North Midlands	Meath	N587 775	276	42
Slieve Rushen (or Slieve Russell)	Sliabh Roisean	Ir. Sliabh Roisean [AMacAB], 'mountain' + uncertain element)	This isolated peak is on the Fermanagh/Cavan county bounds and overlooks Upper Lough Erne. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 174-75) for details of the festive assemblies at Tory Hole, a cave on the western slopes of Slieve Rushen, and on Ballyheady Hill, south of Ballyconnell.	Breifne	Cavan	H234 226	404	27/27 A
Slieve Snaght	<b>Sliabh Sneachta</b>	Ir. Sliabh Sneachta [DUPN], 'mountain of snow'	There are two mountains of this name in Donegal, the other one being in Inishowen.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B924 148	678	1
Slieve Snaght	Sliabh Sneachta	Ir. Sliabh Sneachta [DUPN], 'mountain of snow'	There is a tradition of pilgrimage to Slieve Snaght and a well near the summit is associated with a cure for blindness ( <i>Tobar na Súil</i> ) [Colhoun]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 145-46) for details of the festive assembly on Slieve Snaght. The mountain is said to be so named because snow lies on it until the fair of Carndonagh, which is the 21st of May [OSNB]. Its satellites are Slieve Main, Crocknamaddy and Damph. A limelight erected on the summit of Slieve Snaght was observed on Divis by the Ordnance Survey in 1825. This enabled them to establish trigonometrical baselines and link the Irish survey to the English one, before going on to survey the whole country of Ireland.	Inishowen	Donegal	C424 390	615	3
Slieveanard	Sliabh an Aird	Ir. Sliabh an Aird [OSI], 'mountain of the height'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R992 258	438	74

Slieveanard NE Top	Sliabh an Aird (mullach thoir thuaidh)	For origin of name, see Slieveanard.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	S005 264	449	74
Slieveanorra (or Orra More)	Sliabh an Earra	Ir. Sliabh an Earra [DUPN], 'mountain of the tail/ridge'	The Battle of Orra, between the McQuillans and McDonnells, took place on this mountain c. 1583. The McQuillans were Lords of the Route and the dominant clan of the region. The McDonnells were a family originating from Scotland who usurped the McQuillans' castles and land. Near the summit is a monument to the US airmen killed when their Flying Fortress crashed here during WWII.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D134 266	508	5
Slieveardagh (or Slieveardagh Hills) (range)	Sliabh Ardach	Ir. Sliabh Ardach [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Ardach'	The highest point in this range is Knocknamuck (340m). There is also a barony named Slievardagh (note slightly different spelling) in Co. Tipperary. The element <i>ardach</i> occurs in a number of places around Ireland. It does not seem to be a combination of <i>ard</i> , 'high' with a suffix <i>-ach</i> . It may be a contraction of <i>ard achadh</i> , 'high field', and whilst that may seem odd, this is supported by the fact that <i>ardach</i> usually seems to behave as a noun.	South Midlands	Tipperary	————	——	67
Slievebaun	Sliabh Bán	prob. Ir. Sliabh Bán [PDT], 'white or grassy mountain'	This is a shoulder of Blackstairs Mountain lying completely in Co. Wexford. Note that there is another hill of this name NW of Mount Leinster, though it is spelt Slievebawn in English.	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S814 430	444	68
Slievebawn	Sliabh Bán	Ir. Sliabh Bán [OS 6"], 'white mountain'	Cairn on summit. This is an outlier Mount Leinster lying completely in Co. Carlow. Note that there is another hill of this name S of Blackstairs Mountain, though it is spelt Slievebaun in English.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S807 548	520	68
Slieveboy				North Wexford	Wexford	T023 572	420	69
Slievecallan; Mount Callan	Sliabh Calláin	Ir. Sliabh Calláin [logainm.ie], poss. 'mountain of the height'	Slievecallan is an isolated peak, the highest in SW Clare. Given the altitude and boggy, infertile terrain, <i>Callán/Collán</i> is more likely to be the element meaning 'height' which appears in names such as <i>Sliabh gCallann</i> (Slieve Gallion in Derry) and <i>Collann</i> (Collon, Co. Louth) than <i>coll(-án)</i> , 'hazel'. The monuments and place-names on the mountain were the subject of some considerable controversy in the late 18th and 19th centuries, when theories were advanced that rituals of pre-Christian sun worship took place here. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 193-201) for details of the festive assembly on Slievecallan.	West Clare	Clare	R146 774	391	57

Slievecarran	Sliabh Cairn	Ir. Sliabh Cairn [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the cairn'	There is a substantial cairn on the summit named <i>Carnbower</i> .	West Clare	Clare	M324 054	326	52
Slievecoiltia	Sliabh Coltair	Ir. Sliabh Coltair [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Coltar'	<i>Coltair</i> is the personal name from which the surname <i>Ó Coltair</i> (Coulter) is derived.	South Wexford	Wexford	S727 212	270	76
Slievecorragh	An Sliabh Corrach	Ir. An Sliabh Corrach [logainm.ie], 'the rocky/rugged mountain'	Despite the name, this peak is quite grassy, except for the summit cairn.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	N948 041	418	56
Slievecushnabinnia	Sliabh Chois na Binne	Ir. Sliabh Chois na Binne [OSI], 'mountain beside the peak'	Joyce suggests that the peak ( <i>binn</i> ) in question is Galtymore [INP], which seems logical. Glencushabinnia is a townland north-east of here.	Galty Mountains	Limerick / Tipperary	R857 240	766	74
Slievefoore	An Sliabh Fuar	prob. Ir. An Sliabh Fuar [PDT], 'the cold mountain'	Slievefoore is a townland in the parish of Killahurley.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T155 725	414	62
Slievekirk	Sliabh Circe	Ir. Sliabh Circe [DUPN], 'mountain of the hen'	The name probably refers to a grouse or moorhen [DUPN].	Sperrin Mountains	Drry/Tyr	C452 083	370	7
Slivelamagan	Sliabh Lámhagáin	Ir. Sliabh Lámhagáin [PNNI 3], 'creeping/crawling mountain'	So named, according to Walter Harris (author of <i>The Antient and Present State of the County of Down</i> , 1744), because it has to be climbed in a crawling position. The southern slopes are, indeed, relentlessly steep. An alternative name, <i>Sliabh Snámháin</i> , has the same meaning. Below Lamagan Slabs is a cave at a spot called <i>Percy Bysshe</i> , which suggests a connection with the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. The opening verse of his ode "To Night" evokes a 'misty eastern cave', so could the name have been coined by a well-read speleologist familiar with this poem?	Mourne Mountains	Down	J329 260	704	29
Slievemaan	Sliabh Meáin	Ir. Sliabh Meáin [OSI], 'middle mountain'	There are two peaks in South Wicklow of this name, though the other, near Croaghanmoira, is written in English as two words.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T018 908	759	56
Slievemartin	Sliabh Mártain	Ir. Sliabh Mártain [PNNI 3], 'Martin's mountain'	Slievemartin dominates the village of Rostrevor. The name of Slievemartin may be derived either from a forename or a surname (Mícheál Ó Mainnín, PNNI 3, 163-64). It is possible that the name comes from an association with the Martin family of Kilbroney House, in which case the correct Irish form would be	Mourne Mountains	Down	J202 176	485	29



			<i>Sliabh Mhic Giolla Mhártain</i> . However, the name may date to an earlier time.					
Slievemeel	Sliabh Míol	Ir. Sliabh Míol [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the ants'	The word <i>míol</i> , although often used of ants and other insects, is a generic term for animals of sorts. It can be applied to beasts ranging from grasshoppers to whales, though it is usually qualified by another word in these cases. Slieve Meelmore and Slieve Meelbeg, further north in the Mourne, have a similar origin.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J212 206	420	29
Slievemeen	Sliabh Mín	Ir. Sliabh Míol [PNNI 3], 'smooth mountain'	Two-thirds of the way up the western slopes of Slievemeen is a boulder called Cloghmore, from Ir. <i>An Chloch Mhór</i> , 'the big stone'. "Legend has it that this stone was thrown across Carlingford Lough during an encounter between the gigantic Finn MacCool and his Scottish counterpart Benandonner. In this contest Finn was victorious and Benandonner fell in Co. Louth where his body can be seen in silhouette stretched along the summit of Slieve Foy" (Edward Atkinson, Dromore: an Ulster Diocese, p.254). In another version of the story Finn's adversary was the Devil himself and the great boulder was thrown by Finn. The Devil threw a huge clod of earth, but missed. The missile landed in the Irish sea, forming the Isle of Man, while the hollow left where he scooped it up filled with water, forming Lough Neagh.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J202 170	472	29
Slievemore	An Sliabh Mór	Ir. An Sliabh Mór [GÉ], 'the big mountain'	For a walk visiting the deserted village and megalithic tomb on the S side of Slievemore, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk E.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F650 086	671	22/30
Slievemore; Shantavny Mountain	An Sliabh Mór	Ir. An Sliabh Mór [DUPN], 'the big mountain'	The summit of Slievemore is in the townland of Shantavny Irish. It is also known as Shantavny Mountain [DUPN].	Fermanagh/S Tyrone	Tyrone	H593 616	314	18
Slievemoughanmore		Of uncertain origin [PNNI 3].	The name appears on 16th century maps as <i>Slew Mogh</i> or just <i>Mogh</i> . It is the element <i>-moughan-</i> which is obscure in this case. The modern local pronunciation of the name is with a hard <i>g</i> .	Mourne Mountains	Down	J250 241	560	29

Slievenaglogh	Sliabh na gCloch	Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the stones/rocks'	This is the higher of two peaks in the Mourne Mountains called <i>Slievenaglogh</i> , the other being situated further south, facing Slieve Binnian across the Silent Valley. This peak is east of Hare's Gap. On the western flanks is a huge granite boulder with a scooped-out face so that it resembles a giant's seat (David Kirk, 'The Mountains of Mourne - A Celebration of a Place Apart', p. 121).	Mourne Mountains	Down	J328 291	586	29
Slievenaglogh	Sliabh na gCloch	Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the stones/rocks'	This is the lower of two peaks in the Mourne Mountains called <i>Slievenaglogh</i> , the other being situated further north near Hare's Gap. This Slievenaglogh overlooks the Silent Valley Reservoir, constructed in the 1920s to supply water for Belfast. Before it was flooded, the Silent Valley was known as the 'Happy Valley'. Labourers from the Happy Valley constructed the Mourne Wall for the Belfast and District Water Commissioners to delimit the catchment area. It is 2-2.5m high and 1m thick, encloses 9,000 acres of land (3,600 hectares) and passes over the summit of many of Mourne's highest peaks.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J299 230	445	29
Slievenagower	<b>Sliabh na nGabhar</b>	Ir. Sliabh na nGabhar [TCCD], 'mountain of the goats'	The Irish form is given as Slí na gCorr on the OS Discovery map. However, this is clearly not the name of a mountain. It either refers to a track or is perhaps a corruption of Sliabh na nGabhar.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q539 072	484	70
Slievenahanaghan	Sliabh na hAnachaine	Ir. Sliabh na hAnachaine [DUPN], 'mountain of the mischance/disaster'	If the interpretation is correct, there seems to be no folk memory of the event which occasioned this name. Slievenahangan is the site of a substantial wind-farm.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D117 219	418	9
Slievenakilla, see Playbank, The								
Slievenalargy; Tullynasoo Mountain	Sliabh na Leargadh	Ir. Sliabh na Leargadh [PNNI 3], 'mountain of the sloping expanse'	Tullynasoo is a townland in the parish of Kilcoo. The name is derived from Ir. <i>Tulaigh na Subh</i> , 'hillock of strawberries'. The name Tullynasoo Mountain probably refers to the mountain pasture of the townland. Slievenalargy appears to be the name of the peak.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J298 355	280	29
Slievenalecka	<b>An Starraicín</b>	Ir. An Starraicín [OSI], 'the steeple'	This peak earns its name with its pointed peak.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q528 064	456	70

Slievenamiskan	Sliabh Miosgáin	Ir. Sliabh Miosgáin [PDT], 'mountain of the haystack'	This lower neighbour of Cock Mountain is located close to the Spelga Dam and appears to get its name from its conical shape, like a haystack. Ir. <i>miosgáin</i> is cognate with Welsh <i>misgawn/meisgawn</i> , which has this meaning. See also Benwiskin, Co. Sligo. The historical spellings are mostly without the -na- found in the current anglicised form.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J259 272	444	29
Slievenamon	Sliabh na mBan	Ir. Sliabh na mBan [OSI], 'mountain of the women'	This mountain is steeped in mythology. The name is derived from the following legend: Fionn Mac Cumhaill sat waiting at the top while women raced up it to win his hand. Since Fionn and Gráinne were in love, he had shown her a short-cut and she duly won the race. Yeats preferred the name <i>Knockfelin</i> . The mountain rises from the plain of <i>Femen</i> , which represents 'woman' or 'femininity'.	South Midlands	Tipperary	S297 307	721	67
Slievenamuck	Sliabh Muice	Ir. Sliabh Muice [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the pig'		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R842 306	369	66
Slievenanee	Sliabh na Nia	Ir. Sliabh na Nia [Buile Shuibhne#], 'mountain of the warriors'	The name <i>Sliabh Níadh</i> is mentioned in <i>Buile Shuibhne</i> , the 12th century narrative known in English as <i>The Frenzy of Suibne</i> or <i>The Madness of Sweeny</i> . Another line in <i>Buile Shuibhne</i> refers to <i>Sliabh na nEach</i> , 'mountain of the steeds', which may be a variant name for the same mountain, although this is further away from the modern anglicised form.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D167 213	543	9
Slievenashaska	<b>Sliabh na Seasca</b>	Ir. Sliabh na Seasca [OSNB], 'mountain of the sedge'	Slievenashaska is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane which lies to the SE of this peak and reaches to the summit. Slievenashaska Lough is in this townland and is also known as the Fiddle Lake, apparently from its shape. The name <i>Com Cait Con</i> , which applies properly to the coom to the N of this peak, is understood locally as the 'hollow of the cat and the greyhound'. Thanks to An Brainse Logainmneacha for providing this information. The anglicised form Coomeathcun on the OSI map is a mis-spelling.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V642 708	578	78/83
Slievenashaska South Top	<b>Sliabh na Seasca (mullach theas)</b>	For origin of name, see Slievenashaska.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V643 699	566	78/83

Slievenisky	Sliabh an Uisce	Ir. Sliabh an Uisce [OSNB#], 'mountain of the water'	This peak is a south-eastern spur of Slieve Croob.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J324 443	446	20
Slieveareagh	An Sliabh Riabhach	prob. Ir. An Sliabh Riabhach [PDT], 'the grey/brindled mountain'	<i>The Pinnacle</i> appears to be the name of the summit. The mountain as a whole is known as <i>Slieveareagh</i> . The Irish form <i>An Sliabh Riabhach</i> is also used to refer to the whole Ballyhoura range, even though this is not the highest peak (Seefin is considerably higher).	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R725 252	465	73
Slievetooley	<b>Sliabh Tuaidh</b>	Ir. Sliabh Tuaidh [DUPN], poss. 'mountain of the strand' [PDT]	<p>Located in Meenacurrin townland. Slievetooley is on the north side of the peninsula, while Slieve League is on the south. The cliffs and stacks along Slievetooley's seaward side form one of the most spectacular stretches of coastal scenery in Ireland. The highest point at 511m is actually unnamed on the Discovery map, while the name is positioned on a lower peak (472m). There have been various interpretations of the second element in this name. O'Neill mentions <i>tuagh</i>, an axe or hook, and <i>tuathach</i>, a lord or ruler of a tuath. Patrick McKay takes it to mean 'northern mountain', which fits with the location.</p> <p>However, if the early forms can be relied open, there appears to have been an article between the two elements, which would make 'northern mountain' rather unlikely. It is more likely that we are dealing with an element <i>tuadh/duadh</i>, ultimately of Brittonic origin, meaning 'strand' or 'beach', which occurs more often in place-names of the north and north-west as "Dooey". The Welsh equivalent is <i>tywod</i>, 'sand'. The name refers to the extensive beach and sand-dunes at Maghera at the NE foot of the mountain, which is one of the easiest points for access to Slievetooley.</p>	Donegal SW	Donegal	G629 899	511	10
Slievetooley Far West Top	<b>Sliabh Tuaidh (mullach i gcéin thiar)</b>	For origin of name, see Sliabh Tuaidh.		Donegal SW	Donegal	G593 904	460	10
Slievetooley West Top	<b>Sliabh Tuaidh (mullach thiar)</b>	For origin of name, see Sliabh Tuaidh.	Although this peak is marked as <i>Slievetooley</i> on the Discovery map, it is only a lower satellite of the 511m peak, which is the true summit of Slievetooley.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G618 907	472	10

Slievetrue; Carn Hill	Sliabh an Triúir	Ir. Sliabh an Triúir [AMacAB], 'mountain of the three (brothers)'	Marked as <i>Carn Hill</i> on the OSNI Discoverer map, but better known as <i>Slievetrue</i> . Locally this is pronounced "Slieveytrue" with 3 syllables. The mountain apparently derives its Irish name from 3 standing stones known as <i>The Three Brothers</i> , located about half a mile SW of the summit. These are now somewhat disguised as they have been integrated into a field wall.	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J347 891	312	15
Sluggadal (pass, foot)	Sloigeadal	Ir. Sloigeadal [Dinneen], 'a quagmire'	This route connects Rathmore with the Clydagh Valley. It passes between the Paps and Knocknabro. On the northern side it runs through Glannafreaghaun. <i>Sloigeadal</i> is rare in place-names. Although it means 'a quagmire', this route is relatively dry and firm. The name may refer to the condition of the terrain before it was drained and the path was built. Another possible occurrence of this element is far from Kerry. In the northern part of the Sperrin Mountains is Sluggada Burn.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W143 852	320+	79
Slyne Head (headland)	Ceann Léime	Ir. Ceann Léime [GÉ], 'headland of the leap'	Slyne Head is not on the mainland of Connemara but at the W tip of an island called <i>Oileán Imill</i> . The Irish name, <i>Ceann Léime</i> , is the same as that of Loop Head in Co. Clare. The nearest point on the mainland has a related name: <i>Baile na Léime</i> , while a nearby island is called <i>Oileán na Léime</i> . John O'Donovan supposed that there had once been a legend of superhuman leaps similar to that connected with Loop Head involving Cú Chulainn being chased by a witch, but he was unable to confirm the existence of such a legend in Connemara.	—————	Galway	L51 41	—	44
Small Skellig or Skellig Rock Little (island)	<b>An Sceilg Bheag</b>	Ir. An Sceilg Bheag [GÉ], 'the little rock'	Small Skellig is home to nearly 70,000 gannets, making it the second largest gannet colony in the world. It is a statutory nature reserve. The public is not permitted to land on the island and there is no public access. The word <i>sceilg</i> is probably an early alternative form of <i>speilic</i> , both derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave, den', a word sometimes applied to hermit's dwellings. The change <i>sp-</i> > <i>sc-</i> probably occurred in the early Christian period when Irish had no native words with <i>p</i> , cf. Ir. <i>Cáisc</i> , 'Easter', < Latin <i>Pascha</i> . It is no coincidence that two of the best known and earliest recorded instances of <i>sceilg</i> are at 6 <sup>th</sup> century monastic sites with hermitages, namely Skellig Michael and Templenaskellig near St. Kevin's Bed at Glendalough.	—————	Kerry	V269618	131	83

Soarns Hill; Slievebane	Sliabh Bán	Ir. Sliabh Bán [OSI], 'white or fallow mountain'	The Irish name, <i>Sliabh Bán</i> , is fairly transparent. However, the origin of the English name, <i>Soarns Hill</i> , is obscure. It may be derived from Ir. <i>sorn</i> , 'kiln', but the hill seems rather too high and remote for this. There were limekilns near the coast at Carnlough.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D221 141	403	9
Sorrel Hill			The granite characteristic of the north-west part of Co. Wicklow has been quarried for construction for many years. It was used to make millstones, possibly as early as the Early Christian Period, and a number of broken millstones discarded in this area are reminders of this activity. Four such stones have been found in the townland of Ballynasculloge on the slopes of Sorrel Hill. Unfinished millstones are particularly valuable to archaeologists as they give important clues to the techniques and the different stages of production. See 'Cracking Millstones in Wicklow' by Christiaan Corlett in <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> no. 91 (Spring 2010), 16-19.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O042 119	599	56
Spaltindoagh			The first element here may be <i>spalta</i> , 'burnt, parched', or derivative <i>spalltán</i> , which appears to occur in Spaltanes in the townland of Oughtdoorish. The second element may be a form of <i>dumhach</i> 'mound'. An overall meaning of 'burnt ground of the mounds' is possible, but far from certain.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H628 896	420	13
Spelga Pass (mountain road, including section through gorge)	Bealach Speilgí*		The B27 from Hilltown to Kilkeel passes through a small gorge known as Spelga Pass, before rounding the Spelga Dam (reservoir) to reach the Deer's Meadow, the source of the River Bann. It passes between the hill Spelga and Slievenamiskan. However, as the road continues to rise for almost the entire stretch, this cannot be categorised as a mountain pass. The height of 386m quoted here is the spot height at the top of the road where it intersects with Slievenaman Road. Spelga is from Ir. <i>Speilgeach</i> , explained as '(place) abounding in pointed rocks' (PNNI 3). This is a derivative of <i>speilg</i> , 'a splintery rock', probably ultimately derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave, den', but with a shift in meaning, cf. <i>Speilg an Fhiaigh</i> / Ravens Rock in Co. Louth. There does not seem to be any record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>Bealach Speilgí</i> is offered here as a translation into Irish.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J277 267	386	29

Spelhoagh	Speilg Chuach	prob. Ir. Speilg Chuach [PDT], 'rock or haunt of cuckoos'	This has been interpreted as <i>Spéal Chuach</i> , 'scythe of cuckoos' by John O'Donovan (OSNB) and 'scythe of the bowl' by Gregory Toner (PNNI 5). While <i>spéal</i> could theoretically denote a curved hill-slope, I know of no certain instance of this element in place-names. The first element is more likely to be <i>speilg</i> , a northern variant of <i>sceilg</i> , 'rock, crag'. As this is a borrowing of Latin <i>spelunca</i> , which means 'cave, den, lair', it is not surprising to see it connected with the name of an animal, cf. <i>Speilg an Fhiagh</i> / Spellickanee / The Raven's Rock in Co. Louth.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H709979	568	13
Sperrin Mountains (range)	Sliabh Speirín	Ir. Sliabh Speirín [DUPN], 'mountain (range) of Speirín'	The highest point in this range is Sawel (678m). These mountains appear to be named after the hamlet of Speirín / Sperrin or Mount Hamilton. This name is, surprisingly, not documented until 1930. In earlier times the Irish name <i>Sliabh Síos</i> was applied to the hills of Tyrone, although this territory seems to have extended further west than at present and did not extend into Co. Derry. The word <i>síos</i> is an adverb meaning 'down' or 'to the north', but it became fossilised and treated as a proper noun in this name (Séamus Ó Ceallaigh, Gleanings from Ulster History). Another territorial name in this area is <i>Muintir Luinigh</i> (Munterloney), defined as covering the 2 parishes of Bodoney Upper and Lower in <i>Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh</i> (Éamonn Ó Tuathail). Many of the peaks in this range have names beginning with <i>mullach</i> meaning 'summit'.	—————	Derry / Tyrone	—————	—	7/8/12 / 13
Spinans Hill	Cnoc na Spíonán	Ir. Cnoc na Spíonán [logainm.ie], 'hill of na Spíonán or the gooseberry bushes'	Spinans Hill is also the name of a townland, one of several townlands in the parish of Donaghmore with Spinans in the name.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S920 916	409	55
Spinans Hill SE Top	Cnoc na Spíonán (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Spinans Hill.	Brusselstown Ring is at the SE end of Spinans Hill. This fort is mentioned in several Irish annals as <i>Dún Bolg</i> [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S930 911	400	56
Struffaungarve Top*				Ox Mountains	Sligo	G454 230	400	24
Stacks Mountains (range)	Cnoc an Stacaigh	Cnoc an Stacaigh [logainm.ie], 'hill of Stack'	The highest point in this range is Crusline (355m). The Stack family are recorded in Kerry since the 13th century [MacLysaght]. There is a townland named <i>Stack's Mountain</i> on the Killflyn (NW) side of these hills. The OSNB gives <i>Sliabh an Stacaigh</i> as the Irish name of this townland. The use of the Irish name to apply to the range of hills rather than the	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	—————	—	71

			townland (which makes up only a small part of the range's area) may be a quite recent phenomenon. I am not aware of any early references and it may be significant that there is no entry for the name in Hogan's <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> . Given that Sliabh Luachra was once much larger and some definitions put its northern boundary at least around Listowel (Diarmuid Moynihan, <i>Sliabh Luachra Milestones</i> , 1-2), it is likely that both Stacks Mountains and Glanaruddery Mountains were considered part of Sliabh Luachra in early times.					
Staghall Mountain	<b>Cró an Locháin</b>	Ir. Cró an Locháin [OSI], 'sheep-pen or hollow of the little lake'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B969 180	486	6
Stags of Broad Haven, The (islands)	<b>Na Stácaí</b>	Ir. Na Stácaí [logainm.ie], 'the stacks'	The Stags of Broad Haven are four closely packed rocky islands which lie about 3km NE of Benwee Head. They are a notable landmark to seafarers. Strictly speaking, they are not situated in Broad Haven, which is the bay on the N side of Belmullet, but somewhat to the NE of Broad Haven. <i>Stags</i> appears to a corruption of <i>stacks</i> .	—————	Mayo	F83 47	—	22
Staigue NE Top*	Barr na Stéige (mullach thoir thuaidh)*		This peak is in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V599 639	435	84
Staigue Top*	Barr na Stéige*		Staigue is a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane. It is best known as the site of Staigue Fort. This peak is in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V594 633	459	84
Stillbrook Hill			<i>Stillbrook Hill</i> is properly the name of the ridge extending NW between Glendossaun and Glenregan, whereas this peak is on the main watershed of the Slieve Bloom and is slightly higher.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N262 030	514	54
Stookeennalackareh a	Stuaicín na Leaca Réidhe	prob. Ir. Stuaicín na Leaca Réidhe [PDT], 'pinnacle of the smooth hillside'	This western shoulder of Knockowen overlooks Glanmore Lake and the northern side of the Healy Pass.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V792 551	412	84
Stoney Top	An Barr Carrach*	This is probably a name coined in English.	This is the northern shoulder of Tonelagee. There is a cross-inscribed standing stone between Stoney Top and Tonelagee. <a href="#">The form <i>An Barr Carrach</i> is provided here as a translation into Irish of "Stoney</a>	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O082 027	714	56



			Top ". It is not to be understood as an attested historical form.					
Stookeen	Stuaicín	Ir. Stuaicín [PNCW], 'pinnacle'	<i>Stookeen</i> is "the name of the highest point in Aghowle Upper" [PNCW].	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S945 682	420	62
Stoompa	Stumpa	prob. Ir. Stumpa [PDT], 'stump'	This outlier of Mangerton overlooks Lough Guitane.	Mangerton	Kerry	W006 817	705	79
Stoompa East Top	Stumpa (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Stoompa.		Mangerton	Kerry	W018 819	608	79
Stradbally Mountain	Cnoc an tSráidbhaile	Ir. Cnoc an tSráidbhaile [OSI], 'hill of Stradbally'	Beenoskee and Stradbally Mountain are twin peaks, the latter being slightly lower.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q587 092	798	70
Stragraddy Mountain	<b>Sliabh an tSratha Greadaithe</b>	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh an tSratha Greadaithe [PDT], 'mountain of An Srath Greadaithe'	Stragraddy is a townland in Kilmacrenan parish. The Irish form is <i>An Srath Greadaithe</i> [logainm.ie], 'the thrashed river-valley'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C083 245	285	2
Strickeen	Struicín	Ir. Struicín [TH], 'little peak'	Struicín is sometimes the first peak visited on a traverse of the Reeks ridge starting from Kate Kearney's Cottage. It is topped by a tall cairn. The word <i>struicín</i> denotes the crest of a bird, such as a cock's comb. An old track simply known as <i>An Bealach</i> , 'the way', which connects the Beaufort/Dunloe area with the Black Valley, passes by Struicín before crossing the main watershed at the saddle between Cnoc an Bhráca and Cnoc na dTarbh (TH). This col, known as <i>Bearna an Bhealaigh</i> , 'gap of the way', or Ballagh Pass, is marked slightly too far to the north and west on the Discovery map. On the northern side of the Reeks, this track begins in Coolcummisk. Another track coming from a townland called Ballagh / <i>An Bealach</i> joins it above Struicín.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V866 882	440	78
Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann (Ir.)	Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann (or Stuaic Bharr na hAbhann)	Ir. Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann [OSI 1:25,000#], 'stump of the top of the river'	Also known as <i>Stuaic Bharr na hAbhann</i> [TH].	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V796 858	851	78

Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.)	Stumpa Dúloigh; Maol	Ir. Stumpa Dúloigh [OSI 1:25,000], 'stump of the black lake'	The alternative name <i>Maol</i> is confirmed by the presence of <i>Coimín na Maoile</i> and <i>Loch na Maoile</i> on its slopes.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V787 794	784	78
Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.) SE Top	Stumpa Dúloigh (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Stumpa Dúloigh.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V790 792	780	78
Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.) SW Top	Stumpa Dúloigh (mullach thiar theas)	For origin of name, see Stumpa Dúloigh.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V778 789	663	78
Sturakeen; Carrighierish	An Starraicín	Ir. An Starraicín [OSI], 'the pointed peak' or 'the steeple'	Also known as Carrighierish, Ir. <i>Carraig Phiarais</i> , 'Pierce's rock'. Note that this peak is actually unnamed on the Discovery map, while both Carrighierish and Sturakeen are marked a little to the NW of this peak.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R973 253	541	74
Sturrall, The (rocky headland)	<b>An Storrall</b>	Ir. An Storrall [logainm.ie]	The Sturrall is a highlight of South-West Donegal and one of the most dramatic features in the coastal scenery of the Irish mainland. The name is rare but not quite unique: an outlier of Loughsalt Mountain is called Sturrel, probably with the same origin. The name includes the root <i>tor@</i> , 'pinnacle, rock-tower' which has also been borrowed into English as <i>tor</i> . A prothetic s- has been added, as found with other place-name elements, e.g. <i>creig</i> > <i>screig</i> , <i>teach/tigh</i> > <i>steach/stigh</i> .	Donegal SW	Donegal	G520 879	130	10
Sugarloaf Hill	Cnoc na gCloch	Ir. Cnoc na gCloch [OSI], 'hill of the stones'	The name <i>Sugarloaf</i> is widely applied to hills of a conical shape in Ireland and Britain. Its equivalent <i>pain de sucre</i> is common in France. It is also found further afield, e.g. at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil ( <i>Pão de Açúcar</i> in Portuguese) and the Montmorency Falls in Canada, where the name <i>Pain de Sucre</i> is applied to the cone of ice which forms at the base of the waterfall in winter. There is a widespread misconception nowadays that <i>sugarloaf</i> is some kind of bread. In fact, the word refers to the form in which sugar was usually sold all over the world, at least up to the 19th century, until granulated sugar became widely available in packets. The sugary liquid was dripped onto a surface and a solid mass formed in a conical or torpedo-like shape, like a sugary stalagmite. Sugar is still available in this form in North Africa, and it is also used in Germany to make the drink <i>Feuerzangenbowle</i> , for which the sugarloaf must first be soaked in rum.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S039 105	663	74

Sugarloaf Mountain	Gabhal Mhór	Ir. Gabhal Mhór [OSI], 'big fork'	The Irish name <i>Gabhal Mhór</i> may seem odd as a name for a mountain, but it appears to have developed from <i>Sliabh na Gaibhle</i> , 'mountain of the fork'. This accounts for the anglicised form <i>Slieve Goul</i> found in several 19th century sources. It is unclear what exactly the fork is, but it may be a confluence of streams referred to in the name of the nearby townland, Kealagowlane (Ir. <i>Caol an Ghabhláin</i> , 'marsh/narrowing of the little fork'). <i>Gabhal Mhór</i> stands in contrast to <i>Gabhal Bheag</i> , Gowlbeg Mountain, its lower neighbour. For the origin of the English name, see Sugarloaf Hill in Wicklow for an explanation of hills called Sugarloaf.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V874 529	574	85
Sugarloaf Mountain Far West Top	Gabhal Mhór (mullach i gcéin thiar)	For origin of name, see Sugarloaf Mountain.		Caha Mountains	Cork	V861 533	560	85
Sugarloaf Mountain West Top	Gabhal Mhór (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Sugarloaf Mountain.		Caha Mountains	Cork	V862 531	565	85
Sybil Head (headland)	Ceann Sibéal	Ir. Ceann Sibéal [OSI], 'head(-land) of Sybil'	"Sybil Point and Sybil Head are said to be named after Sybil Lynch, and near Doon Point a stump of masonry is all that remains of Sybil Castle, also known as Ferriter's Castle. In fact, they were named earlier than her time but the story is worth recording. The Ferriters – originally le Furetur – were a Norman family who settled here in the 13th Century. Sybil Lynch of Galway eloped with one of the Ferriters and was pursued by her father. She hid in a cave while her father laid seige to the castle, but when the fight was over it was found that the sea had swept through the cave and washed her away" (Steve MacDonogh - The Dingle Peninsula: History, Folklore, Archaeology). A full account of the story is given by Captain Crane in the Kerry Archaeological Magazine, vol. i, no. 3 (1909), 143-47.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q314 063	206	70
Table Mountain	Sliabh an Tábla	This is a name coined in English.	This peak is flat-topped, but otherwise bears no comparison with its namesake above Cape Town. Table Mountain is also a townland in the parish of Donaghmore. The historical attestations of this name are in English. The Irish name <i>Sliabh an Tábla</i> given at logainm.ie is a translation into Irish.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T019 973	701	56

Taobh Dubh (Ir.)	Taobh Dubh	Ir. Taobh Dubh [TR], 'black (hill-)side'	Walks: for a walk including Cnoc an Doirín (Taobh Dubh) and Meall Dubh (Leenaun Hill), see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 86-91.	Maamturks	Galway	L897 565	422	37
Tara Hill	Torrchoill	Ir. Torrchoill [logainm.ie], 'tor-wood'	Contrary to appearances this name has nothing to do with the word <i>Teamhair</i> that occurs in Tara, Co. Meath, nor even with the Eng. word <i>hill</i> .	North Wexford	Wexford	T205 624	253	62
Taur	Teamhair	Ir. Teamhair [logainm.ie], 'sanctuary'	This peak is located in the townland of Taumore. Despite the fact that there no substantial archaeological remains to prove it, it is likely that this is the location of the ancient royal site <i>Teamhair Luachra</i> , residence of the south Munster kings, especially Eochaid mac Luachta. It is also sometimes considered to be the residence of Cú Roí mac Daire, hero of Munster (MacKillop, Dictionary of Celtic Mythology, 356). <i>Teamhair</i> is an ancient word meaning 'sanctuary', most familiar in the name <i>Teamhair na Rí</i> , Tara of the Kings in Co. Meath. Michael Bowman records the name of this peak as <i>Bucaura</i> . This appears to be an anglicisation of <i>Búc/Buaic Theamhrach</i> , 'pinnacle of Taur'.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R231 102	405	72
Taurbeg	Teamhair Bheag	prob. Ir. Teamhair Bheag [PDT], 'little sanctuary'	For further information on the name, see Taur.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R229 111	405	72
Tawnaghmore	An Tamhnach Mhór	Ir. An Tamhnach Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big field'	<i>Tawnaghmore</i> appears to be identical with <i>Thauney</i> , one of the peaks mentioned by Máire MacNeill, which is visited on Garland Sunday by the children of Belderg. Berries are gathered, and if the berries are plentiful, it is said that the crops will be good [MacNeill, 189]. Walks: for a cliff-top route from Porturlin to Belderg, passing near Tawnaghmore, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 78-79.	North Mayo	Mayo	F960 395	340	23
Tawny Rower	Tamhnaigh Reamhar	prob. Ir. Tamhnaigh Reamhar [PDT], 'wide field or isolated arable area'	There are several peaks in the Sheeffry Hills and elsewhere in Mayo whose names begin with <i>Tawny</i> -. These are derived from Ir. <i>tamhnach</i> , the original meaning of which seems to be a clearing. It comes to mean 'field' and in upland areas it often has the meaning of an arable area amongst rough upland pasture.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L918 714	510	37
Tawnyard	Tamhnaigh Ard	Ir. Tamhnaigh Ard [logainm.ie], 'high field or isolated arable area'	This hill is named Sheffry Hill on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). See Tawny Rower regarding the meaning of the first element.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L903 687	436	37

Tearaght Island	<b>An Tiaracht</b>	Ir. An Tiaracht [logainm.ie], 'the westerly (island)'	This is the most westerly of the Basket Islands. Its profile is remarkably similar to that of Skellig Michael. Its only human inhabitants were the lighthouse-keepers and their families. As the lighthouse was on the side facing the Atlantic, the view only reinforced their isolation. A natural rock-arch connects the two parts of the island.	Dingle West	Kerry	V181 949	200	70
Teeromoyle Mountain	Sliabh Thír Ó mBaoill	poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Thír Ó mBaoill [PDT], 'mountain of Tír Ó mBaoill'	This name is derived from a townland to the west of the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. Teeromoyle Mountain rises up from this townland, which is consistently spelt <i>Teeromoyle</i> (Tír Ó mBaoill).	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V604 833	760	78/83
Teevenacroaghy	Taobh na Cruaiche	Ir. Taobh na Cruaiche [logainm.ie], 'side of the stack'	Teevenacroaghy is the name of a townland on the S side of the ridge which extends eastwards from the summit of Croagh Patrick. As the name is derived from the mountain landscape, it is also suitable as a name for this peak. The 'stack' referred to in the name is Croagh Patrick itself.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L921 804	487	31
Teevnabinnia	Taobh na Binne	Ir. Taobh na Binne [MNIMA], 'side of the peak'	Located on the townland boundary of Tonatleva and Bundorragha.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L826 642	379	37
Teltown	Tailtin	Ir. Tailtin, [logainm.ie], meaning uncertain	This townland with a group of ancient mounds was named after the mythical Irish goddess, <i>Tailtiu</i> . A fair was held there in the Middle Ages named <i>Aonach Tailteann</i> . The fair sports were revived in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century as the Tailteann Games.	East Coast	Meath	N80 74	—	42
Temple Hill	Cnoc an Teampaill	Ir. Cnoc an Teampaill [OSI], 'hill of the church'		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R834 218	785	74
Three Crosses Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Trí gCros*		This pass on the Military Road connects Laragh with Drumgoff, two places which formerly had an army barracks before independence. Cullentragh Mountain is situated to the north-west and Kirikee Mountain to the south-east. There is a memorial to the racing cyclist Shay Elliott at the summit of the pass. The form <i>Bearna Trí gCros*</i> is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a translation.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T131 922	380	56

Three Sisters, The (peaks with sea-cliffs)	<b>An Triúr Deirféar</b>	An Triúr Deirféar [logainm.ie], 'the three sisters'	These three similar and evenly-spaced peaks are situated to the west of Smerwick Harbour. All three drop almost sheer into the sea on the north-west side. It is odd that the name for the group refers to sisters, whilst two of the individual peaks are named after men. The highest is <i>Binn Diarmada</i> / Beendermot (153m), situated to the north-east at the mouth of Smerwick Harbour. The lowest is <i>Binn Hanraí</i> / Beenhenry (134m). In between them is <i>An Bhinn Mheánach</i> / Beenmanagh (140m).	Dingle West	Kerry	Q35 08	153	70
Thur Mountain	An Tor	prob. Ir. An Tor [PDT], 'the tor'	Known as <i>Torr</i> by the people who live on the N side of Lough Macnean (Kay Muhr). There are crags facing NE immediately below the summit, which justify the name. A reference in the Annals of the Four Masters to <i>Tor Glinne Fearna</i> in the year 1235 is probably to this hill rather than a tower, as no such tower is known at Glenfarne. The name <i>Thorne Mountains</i> , which appears on several 16th and 17th century maps of Ireland, Connacht and Ulster, would also seem to have some connection with Thur Mountain.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G980 404	442	17
Tibradden Mountain	Sliabh Thigh Bródáin	Ir. Sliabh Thigh Bródáin [OSI], 'mountain of Tigh Bródáin or the house of Bródán'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O148 223	467	50
Tievealehid	<b>Taobh an Leithid</b>	Ir. Taobh an Leithid [OSI], '(hill-)side of the expanse'		Donegal NW	Donegal	B873 262	429	1
Tievebaun	Taobh Bán	prob. Ir. Taobh Bán [PDT], 'grassy slope'	This peak is more notable for the dramatic cliffs and pinnacles on its north and east sides (especially the pinnacle called Eagles Rock) than its actual summit. Landslips have contributed to the formation of this landscape, which is best appreciated from Glenade. A cave in the steep north-western face of Tievebaun is known as <i>Cormac Reagh's Hole</i> . Named <i>Tievebaun Mountain</i> on the OSI Discovery Map.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G768 498	611	16
Tievebulliagh	Taobh Builleach	Ir. Taobh (?)Builleach [NIPNP replies], 'beating/striking (mountain)side' or Taobh (?)Búilleach [NIPNP seminar], '(mountain)side of the clods/heavy ground'	This prominent peak lies inland from Cushendall, between Glennaan and Glenballyemon. The first element of this name is clearly Ir. <i>taobh</i> , 'side'. The second element appears to be an adjective meaning 'beating' or 'striking', although this structure is slightly unusual. This name would be very apt as Tievebulliagh is the site of a Neolithic axe factory. Axes were made from a rare stone called	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D193 268	402	5

			porcellanite which outcrops only here on Tievebulliagh and at Brockley on Rathlin Island. They were an important item of exchange and were exported all over Ireland. Many also reached Britain by trade. For origin of name, see The Archaeology of Ulster by Mallory and McNeill, pp. 44-6. However, whether knowledge of the purpose of the axe factory continued in local folklore from the Neolithic to the modern day is open to some doubt. It is possible that the second word may rather be Ir. <i>búilleach</i> , 'heavy, soggy ground; clods' in the genitive plural, giving an alternative interpretation: '(mountain)side of the clods/heavy ground'.					
Tievecrom	An Taobh Crom	Ir. An Taobh Crom [OSNB], 'the crooked (hill-)side'	This peak offers a fine view north to Slieve Gullion and its satellites, and south to County Louth, but access is difficult due to dense undergrowth. A group of stones beside the triangulation pillar on the summit may be the <i>Bohil Breaga of Tiffcrum</i> (i.e. the false lad or shepherd) referred to by Michael J. Murphy in his book 'Mountain Year' (p. 40).	Cooley/Gullion	Armagh	J024 154	264	29
Tievedockaragh	Taobh Docrach	Ir. Taobh Docrach [PNNI 3], 'difficult hillside'	The name was incorrectly spelt <i>Tievedockdarragh</i> on the old OSNI 1:25,000 map, but this has been corrected on the new edition (2009). The rocky tor called <i>Pierces Castle</i> is located NE of this peak.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J223 232	473	29
Tievereivagh	Taobh Riabhach	prob. Ir. Taobh Riabhach [PDT], 'grey or striped (hill-)side'	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. On William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) the name <i>Tievereivagh</i> appears on the W slopes. Whilst it is not certain that this is the name of the hill as a whole, as opposed to a particular flank, it appears to be the only name available for this peak. For a walk around the base of Tievereivagh, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk L.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L710 958	286	30
Tievnabinnia	Taobh na Binne	prob. Ir. Taobh na Binne [PDT], 'side of the peak'	Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L881 706	742	37
Tievnabinnia East Top	Taobh na Binne (mullach thoir)	For origin of name, see Tievnabinnia.	Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L897 705	590	37
Tievnabinnia SE Top	Taobh na Binne (mullach thoir theas)	For origin of name, see Tievnabinnia.		Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L891 689	525	37

Tievummera	Taobh lomaire	prob. Ir. Taobh lomaire [PDT], 'side of the ridge'	Named <i>Cuscamecurragh</i> on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This seems to represent the Ir. <i>Coiscéim Charrach</i> , 'rocky footstep', a name which is also found further north in Mayo in the Nephin Beg Range. Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide - West and North</i> , 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L862 695	762	37
Tinoran Hill	Cnoc Theach nOdhráin	poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Theach nOdhráin [PDT], 'hill of Teach nOdhráin or house of Odhrán'	There is a hillfort on summit known as <i>the round O</i> [PNCW]. MacNeill (235) also mentions three wells on its lower slopes named Tobernasleiga, Tobergorey and Tobersool. Price interprets Tinoran as Tigh an Odhráin, without explaining the offending presence of the article before a personal name (Odhrán). More likely is that the n comes from the urú caused by teach, which was a neuter noun in Old Irish.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S851 905	312	55
Tirkslieve	Toircshliabh	poss. Ir. Toircshliabh [PDT], 'boar mountain'	The name Tirkslieve is known from the Ordnance Survey Name Book. The peak is unnamed on the Discovery map.	North Mayo	Mayo	F954 038	401	31
Toe Head (headland)	Ceann Tuaithe	Ir. Ceann Tuaithe, 'headland of the territory'	Toe Head is located S of Skibbereen. <i>Toehead</i> (as one word) is also the name of a townland at this promontory. The name was interpreted as follows by John O'Donovan at the time of the first Ordnance Survey (1841-42): "seems to mean head or extremity of Tuagh, i.e. the ancient name of some district which is now lost." O'Donovan's interpretation is widely accepted, but there is no obvious ancient <i>tuath</i> which accounts for the name, and other interpretations are possible. In particular, I would see it as a possible member of a group of coastal names all around Ireland including the element <i>tuadh</i> which refer to sandy beaches or sand-dunes. These include Ballintoy, Co. Antrim (< <i>Baile an Tuaidh</i> , 'townland of the sandy beach') and Slievetooley, Co. Donegal (< <i>Sliabh (an) Tuaidh</i> , 'mountain of the sandy beach'). This interpretation could well be appropriate to Toe Head as there is a small beach at Lickowen in Toehead Bay (about 2km from the headland) and Toe Head is noticeably less rocky and cliffy than some of the other major headlands of Co. Cork, such as the Old Head of Kinsale or Brow Head. If this interpretation is correct, the Irish form should be <i>Ceann Tuaidh</i> rather than <i>Ceann Tuaithe</i> .		Cork	W147 260	—	89



Tomaneena; Turlough Hill	Tuaim an Aonaigh	Ir. poss. Tuaim an Aonaigh [PNCW], 'mound of the fair'	The first element may alternatively be Ir. <i>tom</i> , 'bush' or 'knoll'. Ir. <i>aonach</i> means 'a fair or assembly'. It is therefore curious that the mountain NW of Tomaneena is called <i>Fair Mountain</i> in English. Its Irish name is <i>An Chaor</i> . The valley below Fair Mountain is named <i>Glenceera</i> according to Price [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T063 982	681	56
Tomies Mountain	An Chathair	Ir. An Chathair [logainm.ie], 'stone fort'	The name <i>Cathair</i> applies properly to the highest point (735m) of Tomies Mountain rather than the mountain as a whole (TH). References to <i>Tomish</i> or <i>Toomish Mountain</i> in <i>The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry</i> (1756) make it clear that this name applied to the whole of what is now called <i>Purple Mountain</i> . When <i>Purple Mountain</i> gained currency in the 19th century as the name applied to the massif in general and its highest top, the name <i>Tomies Mountain</i> was probably relegated in status, referring only to the subsidiary peak. Joyce gives the Irish name as <i>Tuamaidhe</i> and explains it in reference to the two sepulchral heaps of stones on the summit [INP i, 336].	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V895 868	735	78
Tonduff	Tóin Dubh	Ir. Tóin Dubh [OSI], 'black bottom'	The marking of Tonduff North and Tonduff South as separate hill-names on the Discovery map does not seem justified, as there is only a single peak.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O159 137	642	56
Tonelagee (or Tonelegee)	Tóin le Gaoith	Ir. Tóin le Gaoith [GÉ], 'backside to the wind'	Tandragee ( <i>Tóin re Gaoith</i> ), the town in Co. Armagh, has the same meaning, as do several other places in Ireland, but it is difficult to know what they have in common.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O085 016	817	56
Tonelagee NE Top	Tóin le Gaoith (mullach thoir thuidh)	For origin of name, see Tonelagee.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O095 018	668	56
Tooreen				Shannon	Tipperary	R911 561	457	66
Tooreenbaha	Tuairín Beatha	poss. Ir. Tuairín Beatha [PDT], 'arable field'		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V760 544	406	84
Tooth Mountain	Cnoc na bhFiacal	Ir. Cnoc na bhFiacal [T6000], 'hill of the teeth'	<i>Tooth Mountain</i> and <i>Knocknaveacal</i> appear to be respectively a translation and an anglicisation of the same name, but they are marked as two separate peaks about 1km apart.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V742 553	590	84

Top of Coom, see Coom								
Torc Mountain	Sliabh Torc	Ir. Sliabh Torc [OG#], 'mountain of wild boar'	The name of <i>Torc Mountain</i> , like <i>Mount Eagle</i> and <i>the Wolf's Step</i> on the Dingle Peninsula, reminds us of a wild animal once common in the forests of Ireland. Wild boar is significant in Celtic mythology, being depicted on Celtic artefacts found in continental Europe, Ireland and Britain. It represents physical strength and heroic fighting skills.	Mangerton	Kerry	V955 839	535	78
Torc Mountain West Top	Sliabh Torc (mullach thiar)	For origin of name, see Torc Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry	V950 837	470	78
Torr Head (headland)	Cionn an Toir	Ir. Cionn an Toir [GÉ], 'headland of the tor/pinnacle'	Torr Head is the nearest point on the mainland of Ireland to Scotland, just 14 miles from the Mull of Kintyre.	—————	Antrim	D23 40	—	5
Tory Hill	Sliabh gCruinn	Ir. Sliabh gCruinn [OG], 'round mountain'	The name <i>Sliabh gCruinn</i> also occurs in Co. Waterford (Slievegrine). The English name, <i>Tory Hill</i> , refers to a raparee. There is also a hill of this name in Co. Limerick. According to Rev. William Carrigan (the History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory, 1905), Tory Hill in Kilkenny was so named from "a famous outlaw named Edmund Den, who flourished in this locality, about the year 1700". Carrigan also reports that an annual pattern took place on the 2nd Sunday of July, locally known as 'Tory Hill Sunday' or 'Frochan Sunday'. On the flat ground below [the hill] called <i>the Faithche</i> (now the townland of Fahy), great games of hurling were said to have been held, sixty players to a side" (MacNeill, 230-231).	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S596 222	292	75/76
Tory Island	<b>Toraigh</b>	Ir. Toraigh [GÉ], 'place of rock-tors'	Tory Island is one of the wildest and remotest of Ireland's inhabited islands. It extends approx. 4km from NW to SE. While the SW shore is gently shelving, the NE side is dominated by dramatic cliffs. The most impressive of these are on a narrow promontory named <i>Dún Bhalair</i> , which projects northwards from the E end of the island. A further projection from Dún Bhalair is a knife-edged sliver of rock known as <i>An Eochair Mhór</i> , accessible only to	—————	Donegal	—————	—	1

			<p>rock-climbers. This terminates in a crag known as <i>An Tor Mór</i>, 'the great tor'.</p> <p>Tory is an Irish-speaking island and maintained the ancient tradition of having an elected king until the death of the Patsaí Dan Mac Ruaidhrí in October 2018. From the 1950s onwards the islanders were under pressure to abandon the island and move to the mainland due to a lack of modern infrastructure, until a campaign was launched in the 1980s by the parish priest, Father Diarmuid Ó Péicín, to gain the state's support for island communities.</p>					
Tountinna	Tonn Toinne	Ir. Tonn Toinne [OSI], 'wave of the wave'	<p>This tautological name is explained by the fact that it has been corrupted from its original form, <i>Tul Toinne</i>, 'hillock of the wave'. The wave in question was the biblical flood, which, according to <i>Lebor Gabála Éirenn</i> (commonly known as <i>The Book of Invasions</i>), drowned most of the members of the first invasion of Ireland, led by Cesair. Fionntán was the only member of the party who took refuge in this mountain. While the others were drowned in the deluge, he survived to tell the tale to later generations. Near the summit is a tomb known as the Graves of the Leinstermen. A legend associates this with a bloody dispute between some of Brian Boru's men and some visiting nobles from Leinster, but the tomb is actually prehistoric. A lower hillock to the N is called Knockaunreelyon (<i>Chocán Rí Laighean</i>, 'hillock of the king of Leinster').</p>	Shannon	Tipperary	R737 773	457	59
Tristia	Troiste	Ir. Troiste [logainm.ie], 'tripod'	<p>There are several hills of this name, one further west in Mayo, one in Fermanagh (anglicised <i>Trustia</i>) and one near Mullaghmast in Co. Kildare (<i>Trustiu</i> in <i>the Metrical Dindsenchas</i>). Why these hills have a name meaning 'tripod' is unclear, but some at least appear to have had a ritual significance. There are traditions connected with Tristia in Mayo which preserve elements of the pagan festival of Lughnasa. As well as climbing the hill, it was tradition to visit St. Patrick's Well and the Blessed Virgin's Well at its foot. These wells were reputed to offer cures for eye ailments and for jealousy [MacNeill, 106-07].</p>	North Mayo	Mayo	G073 095	322	23/31
Trooperstown Hill	Maoilín	Ir. Maoilín [OSI], 'little round hill'		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T166 952	430	56
Trostan	Trostán	Ir. Trostán [DUPN], 'pole/staff'	<p>The highest point in Co. Antrim. Joyce's suggestion [INP iii, 586] that this peak is so named because of its resemblance to a pilgrim's staff with a crooked top seems without foundation, since Trostan,</p>	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D179 236	550	9

			despite its height, is rather shapeless. It is possible that the name is an altered form of Ir. <i>trosc</i> , which occurs the names Big Trosk and Little Trosk, two eminences above Carnlough, and other hill-names further afield. The precise meaning is unclear, but probably negative, perhaps referring to poor quality land. This interpretation may well ring true to walkers approaching on the Ulster Way from Essathohan Bridge, who will encounter some soft sandy ground on the slopes of Trostan. See also Truskmore, Co. Sligo.					
Trusklieve	<b>Troiscshliabh</b>	Ir. Troiscshliabh [logainm.ie], poss. 'barren/rocky mountain' [PDT]	<p>There is a small but widespread group of place-names containing the element <i>trosc</i> in the counties along the western and northern coasts of Ireland. Truskmore in Co. Sligo is probably the best-known example. P.W. Joyce explained these with the word <i>trosc</i> meaning 'cod' (fish), either from a fancied resemblance of the hill's profile to the shape of a cod, or from the prevalence of cod in the nearby seas. However, neither of these explanations stand up to scrutiny. The fifteen different hills and townlands involved present a variety of quite different shapes, such as cones or flattened piles, which seems to rule out a resemblance to a fish. Some examples are 15km or more inland, making an illusion to rich fishing grounds unlikely. It seems more likely that <i>trosc</i> is simply an ancient Irish word for a hill which is steep and/or rocky, a word which now only survives in this group of place-names. It is also possible that the word denotes unproductive land which is poor, even for sheep grazing. It may well consist of <i>tor</i>, 'rock', metathesised to <i>tro</i>- and combined with the suffix -<i>sc</i>.</p> <p><i>Troiscshliabh</i> / Trusklieve is quite rocky in parts and the land is rough pasture. This specific name is also unusual for its structure. It is a compound of noun + noun, a structure which is rare and ancient. Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig has argued that it fell out of use by 400 AD (<i>Études Celtiques</i> 18, 1981). If so, this name is over 1,500 years old. It can be compared with another Trusklieve / <i>Troiscshliabh</i> in par. Kilballyowen, Co. Clare.</p>	Donegal NW	Donegal	B799 019	175	11
Truskmore	Trosc Mór	Ir. Trosc Mór [OSI], poss. 'big barren/rocky hill' [PDT]	The summit, which is the highest point in Co. Sligo, is surmounted by a TV mast. An access road climbs to the mast from Gleniff.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G759 473	647	16

			<p>There is a small but widespread group of place-names containing the element <i>trosc</i> in the counties along the western and northern coasts of Ireland. P.W. Joyce explained these with the word <i>trosc</i> meaning 'cod' (fish), either from a fancied resemblance of the hill's profile to the shape of a cod, or from the prevalence of cod in the nearby seas (INP iii 586). However, neither of these explanations stand up to scrutiny. The fifteen different hills and townlands involved present a variety of quite different shapes, such as cones or flattened piles, which seems to rule out a resemblance to a fish. Some examples are 15km or more inland, making an illusion to rich fishing grounds unlikely. It seems more likely that <i>trosc</i> is simply an ancient Irish word for a hill which is steep and/or rocky, a word which now only survives in this group of place-names. It is also possible that the word denotes unproductive land which is poor, even for sheep grazing. It may well consist of <i>tor</i>, 'rock', metathesised to <i>tro</i>- and combined with the suffix -<i>sc</i>.</p> <p>Truskmore is quite rocky in parts and the land is rough pasture.</p>					
Truskmore SE Cairn		For origin of name see Truskmore	This point is included because it is the highest point in Leitrim.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo/Leitrim	G764 471	631	16
Tully Mountain; Letter Hill			Tully Mountain is sufficiently detached from the Twelve Bens to offer fine views of the range as a whole, as well as coastal views including Inishbofin, Inishturk, Clare Island and Achill. Also known as Letter Hill [TR]. Walks: a route for this peak is described in New Irish Walk Guides by Tony Whilde and Patrick Simms, p. 44.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L673 611	356	37
Tullybrack	Tulaigh Bhreac	Ir. Tulaigh Bhreac [OSNB#], 'speckled hillock'	The summit is located in the townland of Aghamore. The Discoverer Map shows the name Tullybrack to the NW and Mulderg to the SE. It is not clear which applies to this hill, if either, but the former has been chosen as it is slightly nearer. The hill Sliabh Dá Chon, mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, is a lower point in these uplands to the NW. Note that there is also a townland of Tullybrack or Ora More nearby, but this is lower down near Belcoo.	Fermanagh/S Tyrone	Fermanagh	H090 458	386	17

Turlough Hill, see Tomaneena								
Turners Rock			Turners Rock is immediately east of the tunnel at the summit of the Caha Mountain Pass. The rocks hereabouts are grooved due to the passage of ice according to T.J. Barrington (Discovering Kerry). The tunnels are mentioned as part of "the new line of road lately made from Glengariff to Kenmare" in James Fraser's A Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland (1844).	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	V910 602	420	85
Tuskar Rock (island)	An Tuscar	Ir. An Tuscar [GÉ], meaning obscure	Tuskar Rock is located approx. 11km SE of Greenore Point. An automatic lighthouse is situated here and is very necessary as the rock has caused a huge number of wrecks.	—————	Wexford	T22 07	—	77
Twelve Bens of Connemara (range)	<b>Beanna Beola</b>	Ir. Beanna Beola [GÉ], 'peaks of Beola'	The highest point in this range is Benbaun (729m). The odd thing about the Twelve Bens of Connemara is that nobody seems to know exactly which are the twelve peaks in question. There are at least 20 peaks with names in binn in this area. In Irish the question doesn't even arise: there is no number, they are just the 'peaks of Beola'. Beola was a giant and chieftain of the Fir Bolg, whose name also features in the village Tuaim Beola (Toombeola).	—————	Galway	—————	—	37
Two Rock Mountain	Sliab Lecga	Ir. Sliab Lecga [MD], 'mountain of flagstones'	The summit is known as <i>Fairy Castle</i> .	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O172 223	536	50
Urris Hills	Cnoic Iorrais	Ir. Cnoic Iorrais [OS!], 'hills of the peninsula'	<i>Iorras</i> is an obsolete word for a peninsula now only found in place-names, e.g. <i>Iorras Beag</i> / Errisbeg, <i>Iorras Aithneach</i> , <i>Iorras Fhlannáin</i> / Errislanan and <i>Ceann Iorrais</i> / Erris Head. In this name it seems to denote that part of Inishowen which projects into Lough Swilly in the vicinity of Dunaff Head.	Inishowen	Donegal	C307 418	417	7
Valentia Island or Valencia island	Dairbhre	Ir. Dairbhre [GÉ], poss. 'place of oaks'	Valentia Island is the largest island in Co. Kerry, being approximately 11 km long by 3 km wide. It is connected to the mainland by a bridge from Portmagee and a ferry from Reenard near Cahersiveen to Knightstown. The population of the island was 665 in 2011. The Valentia Meteorological and Geophysical Observatory is not on the island itself, but at Cahersiveen, nearby on the mainland.  The Irish and anglicised forms are unrelated, and the name <i>Valentia</i> or <i>Valencia</i> has no connection with the city of Valencia in Spain. Instead, it is a	—————	Kerry	—————	—	83

			corrupt anglicisation of Ir. <i>Béal Inse</i> ('approach to the island'), name of the strait separating the island from the mainland in the vicinity of Portmagee. The <i>V-</i> of <i>Valentia</i> probably comes from a lenited <i>B</i> in a form such as * <i>Oileán Bhéal Inse</i> .					
Vee, The: see Gap, The (2)								
Walsh Mountains (range)	Sliabh Breatnach	Ir. Sliabh Breatnach, [logainm.ie], ' upland of the Welsh/Walshes'	The highest point in this range is Carricktriss Gorse (314m). The Walsh Mountains are named from a Cambro-Norman family, the head being known as "Lord of the Mountain". Their stronghold was at Castlehale, built in the 13th century. The name <i>Breathnach</i> , when not anglicised (e.g. Brannagh) is usually translated Walsh. It is frequently pronounced "Welsh" (in Munster at least) even though spelt with an A because this reflects the original meaning. The name, which is not given on most Ordnance Survey maps, is recorded as <i>Sliab Breathnac</i> in the <i>Annals of the Four Masters</i> iv. 821. Incidentally, the <i>Kilmaganny Mountains</i> , mentioned in the traditional song "Whiskey in the Jar" form part of the Walsh Mountains, as Kilmaganny, Co. Kilkenny, is a village on the northern slopes of this upland.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	————	—	67/75
War Hill	Cnoc an Bharda	This is almost certainly a name coined in English. War Hill may be a corruption of *Ward Hill, referring to a look-out point or a place where watch was kept.	Price's suggested Irish derivation for War Hill, whilst possible, seems rather tautological and is not backed up by any Irish attestations. <i>Barr</i> is itself a common term denoting a hill and is usually the first element in names, e.g. <i>Barr Trí gCom</i> (Baurtregaum), <i>Barr na Coilleadh</i> (Barnakillew), etc. Also "hill of the top" seems a strange way to describe War Hill, since it's really only a lower outlier of Djouce. An alternative is that the name was created in English, and this is supported by a reference to a battle on War Hill in a letter written on 15th December 1838 by Eugene O'Curry. "In the Townland of Lackandarragh in the Powerscourt Parish they shew a place called the Churchyard, but it does not retain the least vestige of either a church or churchyard. Some say that it was the place of sepulture of persons killed in a battle fought between the English troops and the O'Tooles some three hundred years ago. This battle was fought on War Hill, immediately overhanging this Churchyard, on the opposite side of the river." Of course, one would expect these events to give rise to "Battle Hill", rather than "War Hill", so this suggestion must also be treated with caution. More likely is that the name has been corrupted from *Ward Hill, and	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O169 113	686	56

			that watch was kept on this hill either by shepherds or soldiers. The village of Warcop in Westmoreland, England, provides a parallel for this. It is also named from a hill, with the first element believed to be reduced from ward- to war- [ <i>Concise Dictionary English Place-Names</i> , Eilert Ekwall, p. 497]. The form <i>Cnoc an Bharda</i> is provided here as a translation into Irish of "Ward Hill". It is not to be understood as an attested historical form. Nor does it have any connection to the word <i>bard</i> meaning 'poet'.					
Wee Binnian	Broinn Bhinneáin	Ir. Broinn Bhinneáin [PNNI 3], 'breast of Binneán'		Mourne Mountains	Down	J317 225	460	29
Wee Slievemoughan		Of uncertain origin [PNNI 3].	As with Slievemoughanmore, it is the element - <i>moughan</i> which is obscure.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J245 248	428	29
Whiddy Island	Faoide	Ir. Faoide [GÉ], poss. from ON hvít-øy, 'white island' or ON hveiti-øy, 'wheat island' [DMacGE]	Whiddy Island is a large island in the innermost part of Bantry Bay, not far from the town of Bantry itself. For much of the island's history it was of significant military importance as control of the island gave control of the bay and its deepwater anchorage. In more recent times it has hosted a major oil terminal.	—————	Cork	—————	—	85
White Mountain	Sliabh Bán	Ir. Sliabh Bán [OSM], 'white mountain'		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C742 022	537	8
Wicklow Gap (1) (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Mhantáin	Ir. Bearna Chill Mhantáin [logainm.ie], 'gap of Wicklow'	The R756 from Laragh to Hollywood climbs to this high pass. Toomaneena is situated to the south-west and Tonelegee to the north-east. An ancient pilgrimage road known as St. Kevin's Road from Hollywood ( <i>Cillín Chaoimhín</i> ) to Glendalough followed the same line.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O075 002	469	56
Wicklow Gap (2) (pass, motor)			This pass connects Curraghawn and Hollyfort. It crosses the western slopes of Croghan Kinsella.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wexford	T107 694	220+	62
Wicklow Head (headland)	Ceann Chill Mhantáin	Ir. Ceann Chill Mhantáin [GÉ], 'headland of Wicklow'	Wicklow Head is located 3km SE of Wicklow Town. It is the easternmost point in the Republic (Burr Point in Co. Down, Northern Ireland lies further east). There is a current automatic lighthouse and an earlier disused lighthouse on the headland.	—————	Wicklow	T345924	—	56



Wicklow Mountains (range)	Sléibhte Chill Mhantáin	Ir. Sléibhte Chill Mhantáin [logainm.ie], ‘mountains of Wicklow’	<p>The highest point in this range is Lugnaquilla (925m). The Wicklow Mountains, together with the Dublin Mountains, constitute a large granite plateau, much of which is covered with peaty moorland. They form the largest unbroken area of upland in Ireland above 500m. Kerry has higher mountain ranges, but these are separated by deep valleys. There does not appear to be a traditional Irish name for the Wicklow Mountains. The Wicklow Way is sometimes referred to as <i>Slí Nua Cualann</i>, ‘the new way of Cualu’, but <i>Cualu</i> was an ancient territory rather than a name for a range of hills. It extended from the Liffey to Arklow and thus comprised the Dublin Mountains and the northern half of the Wicklow Mountains.</p> <p>The name <i>Sléibhte Chill Mhantáin</i> is modern. An earlier name for the range was <i>Sliabh Rua(dh)</i>, but over time this came to denote just the hills nearest to Dublin.</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	————	—	56/62
Windy Gap, The (1), see Barnageehy								
Windy Gap, The (2) (pass, motor)	Bearna na Gaoithe	Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], ‘gap of the wind’	<p>This pass connects Omeath with Glenmore and crosses the Cooley Mountains between Carnavaddy and The Foxes Rock. At the top of the pass there are the remains of a megalithic tomb known as The Long Woman’s Grave (Ir. <i>Uaigh na Mná Móire</i>). This pass has been identified with the spot called <i>Bernas Bó Cuailnge</i> in the Irish epic <i>Táin Bó Cuailnge</i> (The Cattle Raid of Cooley). Queen Maeve cuts this pass in order to get into Ulster.</p>	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J130 138	202	36
Wolfstep (pass, foot)	<b>Coiscéim an Mhadra Alla</b>	Ir. Coiscéim an Mhadra Alla [TCCD], ‘the wolf’s footstep’	<p>This route connects <i>An Baile Dubh</i> / Ballyduff on the north side of the Dingle Peninsula with Anascaul on the south side. The pass overlooks the abandoned settlement of <i>Macha na Bó</i> / Maghanaboe on the north side. The path is quite firm and distinct for most of its length, but the highest section which crosses the plateau is very boggy and the path disappears for a few hundred metres.</p>	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q564 068	370+	70
Wolftrap Mountain	Sliabh Ghaiste na Mac Tíre	Ir. Sliabh Ghaiste na Mac Tíre [logainm.ie], ‘mountain of the wolf-traps’	<p>Wolftrap Mountain is traversed by the General’s Road, which was built as a famine-relief scheme organised by General Edward Dunne of Brittas Castle. On the south side of the mountain is Hugh O’Neill’s Well. Hugh O’Neill led his forces over Slieve Bloom here in 1601.</p>	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N273 047	487	54

Woodcock Hill	Cnoc na gCreabhar	Ir. Cnoc na gCreabhar [logainm.ie], 'hill of the woodcocks'	This hill is named in <i>the Yellow Book of Lecan</i> as: " <i>a mullach Slebe Shuidi in Rig</i> " ('mountain of the king's seat') and in the Book of Lismore as: " <i>Sliabh Uighi in Rig</i> " ('mountain of the king's grave').	Shannon	Clare	R523 635	310	58