

Appendix 5.4 Placenames and their meanings along the reinforcement project

UNIT 1 COOLNABACKY SUBSTATION

COOLNABACKY

County Laois
 Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
 Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
 Recorded since 1838. Irish 'Cul na baice' translated as back or turn of the bend.

UNIT 2 PROPOSED 400kV LINE

COOLNABACKY - AS ABOVE

MONEY LOWER

County Laois
 Barony An Sráidbhaile/Stradbally
 Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
 Recorded since 1540. Placenames database notes that Irish name is yet to be confirmed.

LOUGHTEEGE

County Laois
 Barony An Sráidbhaile/Stradbally
 Civil parish Dysartenos
 Recorded since 1280 and in 1609 as 'Edward Breerton's lands'. In 1838 it was recorded as Loch Taídhg or 'Teige's lough'.

UNIT 4 BALLYRAGGET SUBSTATION

MOATPARK

County Kilkenny
 Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
 Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore
 Derived from the Irish Páirc an Mhóta. Recorded since 1734 when it was named 'Moat'. Recorded monument KK005-023/001 (Motte) is located in this townland which is likely to have been named after the monument.

UNIT 5 PROPOSED 110kV LINE COOLNABACKY-BALLYRAGGET

COOLNABACKY - AS PER UNIT 1

MONEY LOWER – AS PER UNIT 2

CARRIGEEN (E.D. TIMOGUE)

County Laois
 Barony An Sráidbhaile/Stradbally
 Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
 Recorded since 1838. O'Donovan notes the Irish Carraigín, which may be translated as 'a small rock'.

BALLYGORMIL SOUTH

¹ SOURCE: Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie unless otherwise referenced.

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
Recorded since 1623. In 1838 it was noted as Baile Ui Gormghail which may be translated as 'O'Gormill's town'.

CREMORGAN DEMESNE

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Kilcolmanbrack
Derived from the Irish Críoch Mhuireagáin. Recorded since 1549 as 'Kryvorgan'. Between 1570 and 1628 and again in 1838 it was also known as 'Clamorgan'. In 1838 it was translated from the Irish as 'Morgan's District'.

BAUNREE

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Baile Átha an Róine/Ballyroan An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
Recorded since 1838 as Bawnree. The Irish Ban riach was noted by O'Donovan and translated as the 'grey field'.

RAHEENDUFF BIG

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
Recorded since 1549. In 1610 it was also known as Caposkee. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Raithín dubh, which he translated as 'black little fort'.

BALLINACLOGH LOWER

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
Recorded since 1540 as derivations of Ballinacloe or Rathynne. In 1838 it was noted as Baile na gcloch, which was translated as 'town of the stones'.

BALLINACLOGH UPPER – AS ABOVE

GARRYGLASS

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe
Recorded since 1540 but also known as Esker park until 1568. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Gardhaidh glas, which he translated as the 'green garden, or cultivated field'.

CLARBARRACUM

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1305. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish placename Clár Bearchon, which he translated as 'St. Bearchan's plain'.

BOLEYBEG

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1549 as Bowlebegge. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Buaile beag, which he translated as 'small booley or dairy'. This may refer to the practice of boolying or transhumance which involved the movement of cattle from the lower slopes in the winter to higher ground in the summer months.

KNOCKARDAGUR

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh

Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1549. The Irish placename Cnoc Ard a Gur was recorded in 1838.

AGHNACROSS

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1607. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Achadh na croise, which he translated as the 'field of the cross'.

BOLEYBAWN

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1549. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Buaile bán, which is translated as the 'white booley or dairy'.

IRONMILLS

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Mainistir Laoise/Abbeyleix
Ironmills was also known as Kilrush and is recorded as such in 1540 until 1659 when it was also noted as Iron Mill. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish name Cill a' ruis, which he translated as the 'church of the wood'.

CLOGHOGE

County Laois
Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh
Civil parish Díseart Gailine/Dysartgallen
Recorded since 1549. In 1838 O'Donovan recorded the Irish placename Clochóg and its English translation 'a small stone or stone house'.

LOUGHILL

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Ros Chonail/Rosconnell Áth Tanaí/Attanagh
Derived from the Irish Leamhchoill, recorded since 1303. The English translation 'Lowhill' is recorded in 1838. Burnell (2006, 258) gives the meaning as 'the elm wood'.

BALLYOSKILL

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Áth Tanaí/Attanagh Cill Mhionnáin/Kilmenan
Derived from the Irish Baile Oscail, the placename is recorded since 1333.

BALLYNALACK

Not recorded for Kilkenny in www.logainm.ie.

BALLYMARTIN

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore
Recorded since 1527, in 1621 it was also known as Rathmarten.

TINNALINTAN

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore
Derived from the Irish Tigh na Liontán, it is recorded since 1693. In 1838 it was translated as 'house of the nets'.

RATHDUFF

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore
Derived from the Irish An Ráth Dhubh the placename is recorded since 1621. The name refers to the 'black rath' which is likely to be a ringfort or rath in the locality.

MOATPARK – AS PER UNIT 4 ABOVE

UNIT 6 BALLYRAGGET-KILKENNY 110kV LINE

MOATPARK - AS PER UNIT 4 ABOVE

RATHDUFF – AS PER UNIT 5 ABOVE

BALLYRAGGET

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore

Derived from the Irish Béal Átha Ragad it is recorded since 1347. In 1542 it was recorded as 'Bellaragged otherwise of old time called Balyrathin'. Joyce (1870, 31) translates the placename as 'Ragat's ford-mouth'. The townland shares its name with Ballyragget town which it is said was named after Ragget an English burgher who built a castle and a large ford here.

DONAGHMORE

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Domhnach Mór/Donaghmore

Derived from the Irish Domhnach Mór, the placename is recorded since c. 1250 AD. May be translated as the large church. Donoghmore church and graveyard KK010-005/001 and 002 are located in this townland.

CONNAHY

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Gráinseach Mochuma/Grangemaccomb

Derived from the Irish Conachadh, it is recorded since 1584. In 1838 it is translated as the 'hound field'.

FOULKS RATH

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Cúil Chraithín/Coolcraheen

Recorded since 1526 it is derived from the Irish Ráth an Phúcaigh. It may be translated as rath of the goblin or fairy.

SHANGANNY

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Maighean/Mayne Cúil Chraithín/Coolcraheen Gráinseach Mochuma/Grangemaccomb

Derived from the Irish Seangánach it is recorded since 1349. According to Burnell (*ibid.*, 346) it means 'abounding in pismires or ants'.

SWIFTSHEATH

County Kilkenny

Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin

Civil parish Cúil Chraithín/Coolcraheen

Derived from the Irish Fraoch an tSuiftigh it is recorded since 1734 at which time there is a reference to Godwin Swift of Dublin. Godwin Swift was Attorney-General at Tipperary to the Court Palatine of the 1st Duke of Ormonde in the seventeenth century. By way of payment for his service, he received a residence on Ormonde Quay in Dublin and an estate at Swift's Heath, Jenkinstown, just outside Kilkenny City. Jonathan Swift, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral and author of Gulliver's Travels, was Godwin's cousin and lived at Swift's Heath while studying in Kilkenny. Godwin died in Dublin in 1685 (<http://www.geni.com/people/Godwin-Swift/600000010441772512>) .

TULLOWGLASS

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Maighean/Mayne
Derived from the Irish An Tulach Ghlas it is recorded since c. 1305. It may refer to the 'green hill', although a translation is not given.

GRAGARA

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Maighean/Mayne
Derived from the Irish Gráig an Rátha it is recorded since 1439. It is translated in 1838 as 'Graigue of the fort'.

MOHIL

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Cill Modhíomóg/Kilmademoge
Derived from the Irish An Mhaothail for which no meaning is given.

BALLYRAFTON

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish An Dún Mór/Dunmore
Derived from the Irish Baile Uí Reachtaín it is recorded since 1338. A note in the archival record refers to a Thomas Raghton of Kilkenny and the date 1586. Thomas Raghton was a sovereign of Kilkenny in 1582 and 1589.

BULLOCKHILL

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Cill Modhíomóg/Kilmademoge
Derived from the Irish Cnoc na mBullóg it is recorded since 1783.

KILMADEMOGE

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Cill Modhíomóg/Kilmademoge
Derived from the Irish Cill Modhíomóg it is recorded since 1303. While no translation is given it would appear to refer to the church of Díomóg.

DUNMOREPARK

County Kilkenny
Not given.

LEAPSTOWN

County Kilkenny
Barony Fásach an Deighnín/Fassadinin
Civil parish Cill Modhíomóg/Kilmademoge
Derived from the Irish Baile an Liopaigh it is recorded since 1571. No translation given.

RADESTOWN NORTH

County Kilkenny
Barony Gabhrán/Gowran
Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's
Recorded since 1543 and derived from the Irish Baile Rád Thuaidh. In 1669 it is referred to as the wood of Radistowne. It is noted in the archival record that Walter, son of Gilbert Roth, granted 60 acres in the tenement of Dunmore to his son William in 1327. It is unclear if the townland name therefore refers to the town of Roth.

RADESTOWN SOUTH – AS ABOVE

KYLEROE

County Kilkenny
Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish An Choill Rua it is recorded since 1602. In 1603 'Kilroe' is referred to as the wood of Raidstowne. Although no translation is given the Irish name would appear to refer to the red wood.

BROWNSTOWN

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish Baile an Bhrúnaigh it is recorded since 1302.

KINGSLAND

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish Fearann an Rí it is recorded since 1750.

ARCHERSRATH

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish Ráth an Áirséaraigh it is recorded since 1350. In 1355 it is referred to as 'Aurtherstoun' and later in 1586 there is a reference to 'Walter Archer of Archerstown'. The Archer family are linked to Kilkenny city since the 13th century. In the 1247 feodary for a place called 'Archery' a William le Archer is cited holding 1/4 knight's fee. This place name may be equated with Archerstown, or nearby, where the modern townlands of Archersgrove and Archerslea, in St. Patricks parish, and Archersrath in St. John's parish, mark an early presence of the family (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irkik/history/archer.html>).

CELLARSTOWN WEST

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish Baile an tSailéaraigh Thiar it is recorded since 1306 with reference to Richard de Seler and Thomas de Cantwell. Subsequently from 1400 to 1587 it is referred to as Sillerston or Sellerstowne. According to the archival records the townland was known locally as cillín or Killeen and derived that name from an ancient church that stood in Cellarstown East.

CELLARSTOWN UPPER – AS ABOVE

CELLARSTOWN LOWER – AS ABOVE

HIGGINSTOWN

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish An Ráth Dhubh/Blackrath

Derived from the Irish Baile Huigín it is recorded since 1400.

TEMPLEMARTIN

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Paróiste Eoin/St. John's

Derived from the Irish Teampall Mhártain this placename is recorded since c. 1300 and refers to St. Martin's church. It is noted in the archival records that 'this church of Templemartin can scarcely be later than 13 century'. A church and graveyard KK020-009/001 and 002 are located in this townland from which its name is derived.

RATHBOURN OR RATHEENMORE

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Teampall Mhártain/St. Martin's

Derived from the Irish An Ráth Ard Mhór it is recorded since 1546. It is translated in 1840 as 'fort of little gorey'.

SCART

County Kilkenny

Barony Gabhrán/Gowran

Civil parish Dún Garbháin/Dungarvan

Derived from the Irish An Scairt it is recorded since 1750. No translation is given however it may have a variety of meanings including a thicket, a cave or rocky land (Burnell 2006, 341).

UNIT 8 ATHY-PORTLAOISE EARTHWARE RETROFIT

MONEY LOWER – AS PER UNIT 2**COOLNABACKY – AS PER UNIT 1****KYLE**

County Laois

Barony Cuileannach/Cullenagh

Civil parish An Fosadh/Fossy or Timahoe

Recorded since 1838 it may be derived from the Irish coille, meaning wood.

ORCHARD LOWER

County Laois

No information.

References

Burnell, T, 2006, *The Anglicized words of Irish Placenames*. Nonsuch Publishing, Dublin.

Joyce, P.W., 1870, *Irish Placenames*. Appletree Press.

www.logainm.ie