

LIMERICK CITY *Street Names*

GERRY JOYCE



LORD EDWARD STREET

MICHAEL STREET

CORNWALLIS STREET

CABBAGE MARKET

NELSON STREET

BARRINGTONS PIER

BLACK STICK ROAD

POOR HOUSE ROAD

FREDRICK STREET

WELLESLEY PLACE

BRUNSWICK STREET

PATRICK STREET

RICHMOND PLACE

COLLOONEY STREET

O'CONNELL STREET

DAVIS STREET

CLYDE ROAD

PUBLISHED BY LIMERICK CORPORATION



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THANK YOU
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Have you ever wondered who the streets of our city are named after? Did you know that almost one hundred and twenty of our streets and lanes underwent a change of name at various times in the past? Or that a staggering three hundred and fifty or so have been demolished in the course of various developments.

When you consider that most of those old streets and lanes were once inhabited, it is important to be able to locate them. The history of both the properties on them and the people who lived in them demand it of us.

If a city's past is part of its soul, this book is important; it preserves the memory of old street names and, looking beyond to the origins of the names, puts faces on places.

A copy of Christopher Colles Map (referred at page 8 of this publication) is inserted inside the back cover



**LIMERICK CITY
STREET NAMES**

LIMERICK CITY STREET NAMES

Researched, compiled and edited by
Gerry Joyce

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Limerick Corporation

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FOREWORD

The Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe in their publication on "The European Urban Charter" states:

"A city must also strike a balance between modern development and retention of the historic heritage; integrate the new without destroying the old; support the principle of sustainable development. A town without its past is like a man without memory. People leave traces of their lives and their work and their personal history in cities, in the form of neighbourhoods, buildings, trees, churches and libraries. They constitute the collective legacy of the past, enabling people to feel a sense of continuity in their contemporary lives and prepare for the future."

There is a danger that with large scale urban renewal, part of the memory can be lost. New streets, estates and buildings can take on new names which have little to do with the City's past. In the context of the above, I believe that the publication of this book is very timely. It is crammed with information on the origin of the names of our city streets. While some of the names are obvious like O' Connell and Sarsfield Streets, others such as Catherine and

Ellen Streets are not. The names on our streets commemorate those who have been involved, over the years, in the building of the City that we know today. Streets also bear the name of dignitaries who the city fathers, over our long history, deemed worthy of honour. It is interesting, in this context, to know that over a hundred of our streets and lanes underwent a change of name at various times in the past. The book holds the names of many streets and lanes which have since been demolished to make way for new developments. Over time there is a danger that the memory of these names will be lost. It would be a pity if these names are replaced with names that have little to do with the history, culture or sense of place which was associated with the old names.

The publication of this book should provide a source of inspiration for developers in naming new estates. It is hoped that this will contribute to the sense of continuity and belonging which is so important to the inhabitants of Limerick.

Limerick Corporation is delighted to be associated with the publication of this book and congratulates Mr. Gerry Joyce for the painstaking research which has gone into its publication. His book is a most worthwhile contribution to Limerick's historical self awareness and his work will certainly assist in the carrying of Limerick's past into the future.

*Jack Higgins,
Limerick City Manager.
March 1995.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book seeks to bring together what historical information the author could assemble on the streets and lanes of Limerick City. The naming of the streets, the name changes and the location of streets which have entirely disappeared have all been studied. The research, carried out over a number of years, could not have been accomplished without the help of a great many people. I am happy to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the following:

Kevin Hannon, historian; Denis Leonard, Limerick Civic Trust; and my Limerick Corporation Colleagues: Celie O'Rahilly, Larry Walsh, Michael T. Donnellon, Marie Cantillon, Geraldine O'Regan, Fergus Quinlivan, Brian Toner and especially Teresa Corbett and Teresa Pearse.

I would also like to thank Michael J. Ryan for his advice, expertise and major input to the photographic reproductions in this publication, and Dr. Chris O'Mahoney, Regional Archivist for proof reading and correcting the text and generally advising me on correct procedures.

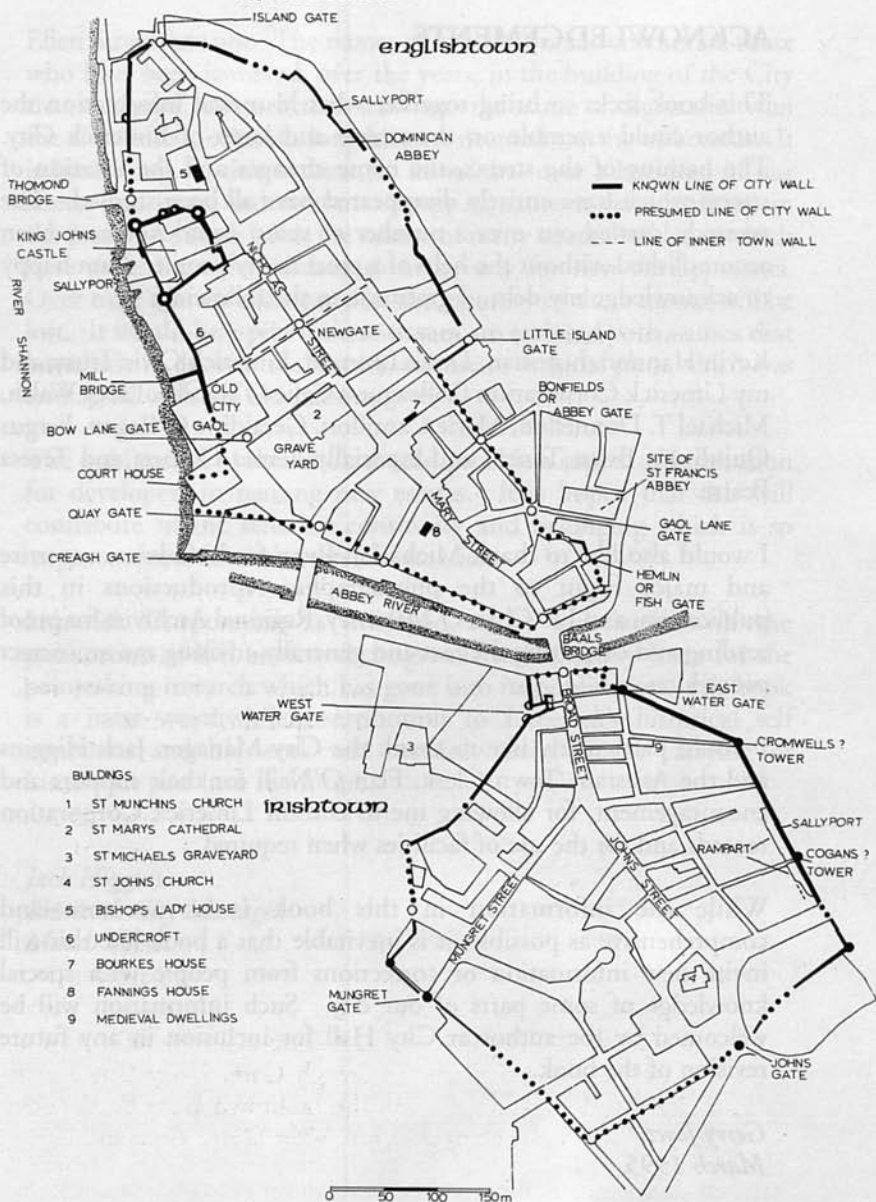
I would particularly like to thank the City Manager, Jack Higgins and the Assistant Town Clerk, Flan O'Neill for their support and encouragement, for allowing me to consult Limerick Corporation records and for the use of facilities when required.

While the information in this book is as accurate and comprehensive as possible, it is inevitable that a book like this will invite new information or corrections from people with special knowledge of some parts of our city. Such information will be welcomed by the author at City Hall for inclusion in any future revision of the book.

*Gerry Joyce,
March 1995.*

Limerick

englishtown



Updated map showing line of Town Wall, originally published in Archaeology Ireland (Vol.2 No.4).

Research and excavation by Celie O'Rahilly, Archaeologist, Limerick Corporation. Drawn by Claire Lane and John Mumane.

INTRODUCTION

“The distinguishing feature of a town was the possession of a wall. The town wall was not just a defensive feature, it was a status symbol and a clear demarcation of where the countryside ended and the town began. More particularly it was an architectural assertion of the independence of the townspeople, a celebration of their wealth and industry and a statement of their freedom from the summary justice of the manorial Lords, to whom their country cousins might find themselves subjected on occasion”. So writes John Bradley in an article in *Archaeology Ireland (Vol 5 No. 3)*.

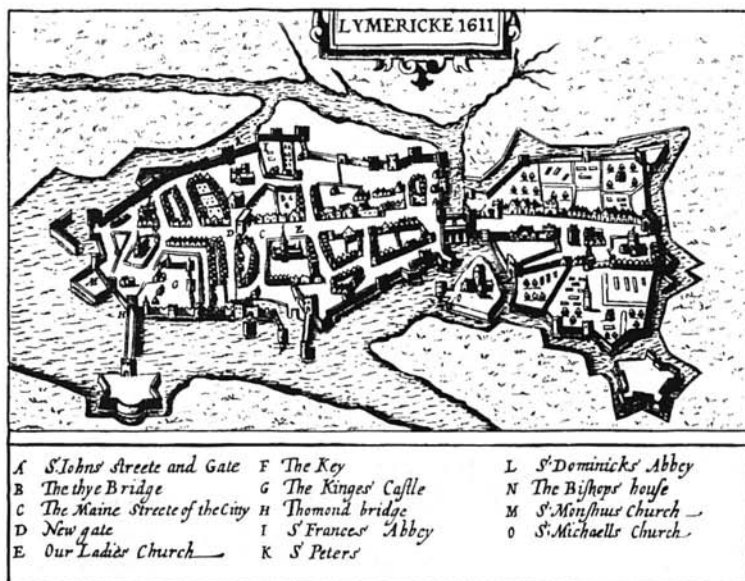
The walls naturally had to have controlled gates to allow entrance to and exit from the town and John Bradley also writes “The gatehouses permitted control over individuals entering and leaving the town, but the primary function of a gatehouse was as a customs post as every medieval town was in effect a separate economy. Tolls had to be paid on all commodities brought into the town for sale. The monies so collected were meant to be expended on public works, on the repair and maintenance of the town wall (murage) and on building bridges and repairing the streets.”

With the gradual construction of the Town walls in the 13th to 15th Centuries, Limerick became an enclosed town, with its own charter, taxes, tolls, and administered by its own Corporation.

Maurice Lenihan in his *History of Limerick* states that there were seventeen gates in the Limerick Town Walls, twelve in the Englishtown and five in the Irishtown. In the Englishtown were Thomond Gate, Thomond Bridge Gate, Island Gate, Little Island Gate, Bonfield’s or Abbey Gate, Gaol Lane Gate, Hemlin or Fish Gate, Baal’s Bridge North Gate, Creagh Gate, Quay Gate, Bow Lane Gate, and New Gate. In the Irishtown were East Water Gate, St. John’s Gate, Mungret Gate, West Water Gate and Baal’s Bridge South Gate.

The gates at Baal’s Bridge connected the English and Irish Towns and three others connected to the surrounding countryside.

Thomond Gate in the Englishtown connected Limerick to Ennis, Killaloe (including the old route via Killaloe to Dublin), Broadford and other areas north and west of the Shannon River. In the Irishtown, St. John's Gate connected to the routes to the south and east and Mungret Gate to the south-west.

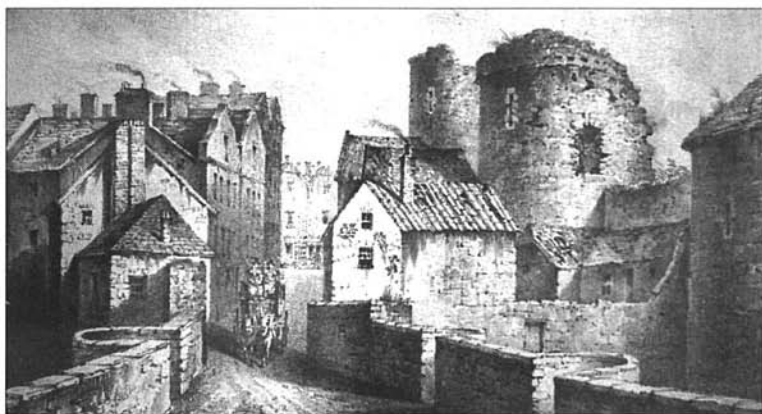


Speeds Map of Limerick (Limerick Museum)

Within the walls, numerous houses were constructed, and the existence of these houses and the access to them necessitated streets and lanes. The design network of these streets and lanes usually conformed to the standard of the day, and while it is probable that the streets and lanes had names in the 12th and 13th centuries, it is in the Civil Survey of 1654 that the first written account of street names appears, although a map of circa 1575 defines John Street/Broad Street as "the way to the Hye Town" (English Town), the Irish Town being called the "Base Town".

Ernest H. Bennis, in his publication *Reminiscences of Old Limerick* writes "In studying the history of Limerick we will notice that the effect of various invasions was to divide the city into two separate

towns. Thus when the Anglo-Normans took possession of original Limerick, which was built on an island round which the Abbey River made an important moat, they drove the native Irish across the Abbey River, and the Island became known as the "Englishtown". Among the many changes which show how completely the Anglo-Normans endeavoured to eradicate all that was Irish was the altering of the names of the lanes in the Englishtown to such English names as Rosemary Lane, Stag Lane, Prison Lane, Red Lion Lane, Churchyard Lane, and Gridiron Lane."



View of Castle Street from Old Thomond Bridge

The principal street in the English Town, which was located North of Baal's Bridge had, according to the Civil Survey, the name High Street and this has been identified as the present Nicholas Street and Mary Street. Other roads in the English Town mentioned in the Civil Survey were Jenkins/Mill Lane which connected Mary Street to the centre of George's Quay and which does not now exist, Creagh Lane which still exists, Hall Yard Lane (now Creagh Lane Little), Kea Lane (subsequently Quay Lane and now Bridge Street), Emlins/Hemlin Lane (now Fish Lane), Town Hall Lane (now Gaol Lane), Bonfield Lane (now Meat Market Lane), Munkes Lane (now Exchange Street) and finally Thomond Street (now Castle Street).

In the Irish Town, which was located south of Baal's Bridge, we

find the names High Street, Mungret Lane, Broad Lane and Mungret Street. The High Street has been identified as the present Broad Street and John Street. Mungret Lane still remains, Broad Lane became Hatters Lane (which no longer exists) off John Street and Mungret Street, of course, led to Mungret Gate and is still known as such.

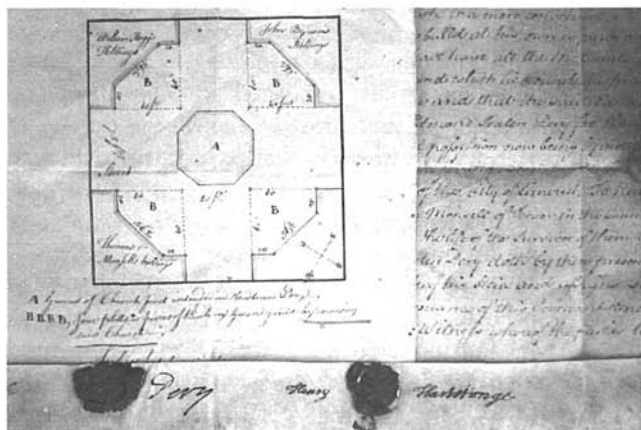
Maurice Lenihan states that around the year 1700, there was a street in the English Town known as the Great Street (now Mary Street and Nicholas Street) which bisected the old town and from which ran a number of lanes. The streets in the Irish Town he named Mungret Street, Palmerstown Street, with Broad Street and John Street connecting the English Town to St. John's Church.

Around the middle of the 18th Century, the Old City was ready to expand and in 1731 the Mardike (now Maradyke) area near West Watergate was leased to one John Vincent by the then Corporation. The Maradyke consisted of areas which we now know as Charlotte's Quay, Arthur's Quay, Bank Place, Patrick Street, Rutland Street, Michael Street and a portion of Ellen Street. The lease was re-executed in 1758 to allow for the building of a new Custom House.

In 1747, one Mary Sexton was leased property known as Creagh's Garden, on which the Granary now stands, and other recitals in old Corporation leases indicate that a number of plots existed between the old City Walls at West Watergate and the above lands leased to John Vincent.

Also around that time, Limerick-born Edmund Sexton Pery, who was a member of Parliament for Limerick City and who owned a substantial portion of land located south of the Irish Town between the River Shannon and what is now Roxboro Road, proposed the development of his lands with a grid of streets which was subsequently called Newtown Pery. The map showing these proposals was prepared by Christopher Colles, Architect, but the recitals in subsequent Pery leases referred to blocks laid out by Davis Ducart (Davis de Arcort), a talented continental Architect/Engineer, who also designed the Custom House.

When the Colles Map is related to present day detail you will find that it compares favourably with the present street layout except that there are not as many street blocks on this map. An interesting feature of Colles Map is the proposal to locate a small Church in the centre of the road at the present O'Connell Street - Bedford Row junction. This Church was to be called St. George's Church, and the leases granted by Edmund Sexton Pery at that time, made allowance for the location of the Church by chamfering the corners of the four blocks at this junction. Another interesting feature on this map is that the present Sarsfield Street was proposed to be named Thomas Street.



Extract from Lease of 1796 showing the proposed site of St. George's Church.
(The Dundas Estate)

In 1760 the demolition of the Town Walls began and just prior to that, new roads were laid linking St. John's Gate to Pennywell Road and Thomond Gate to Parteen, the latter avoiding the longer route by Mayorstone.

Great interest was expressed by the citizens in all these proposed developments, because the developments were outside the City Walls and consequently were not liable to city taxes. By the year 1760, the City had ceased to be a fortress and the levelling of the old city walls had commenced. Six years later saw the demolition of West Watergate and its adjoining walls. This whole area was soon filled in and new streets and houses were built on what had

once been the muddy foreshores and low lying fields.

The Maradyke and the slobland surrounding it were enclosed by the following quays: Maradyke in 1765 and Assembly around 1770. (These two quays are now known as Charlotte's Quay.) Custom House Quay was constructed around 1770 and Arthur's Quay in 1773. A new bridge linking the English Town to the quays was constructed in 1761 and this was replaced by the present Mathew Bridge in 1846. A new street (now Patrick Street and Rutland Street) was constructed and this connected the old City to the Newtown Pery development and thus the street network evolved.

A new square (John's Square) was constructed near St. John's Church in 1751. In an article published in *The Journal of Limerick Field Club* in 1909 James Frost writes "Some time after the last siege and surrender of Limerick, that part of the town wall which extended from St. John's Gate towards the west was demolished and a wide space left unoccupied on the west side of St. John's Church. Upon this ground, it was proposed, in the year 1751, to build houses in the form of a square. The originator of the scheme was John Purdon, a member of the family of Tinerana near Killaloe. Mr. Purdon associated with himself Edmund Sexton Pery, afterwards Viscount Pery, who was lord of the soil, the Rev. Henry Smyth, William Monsell of Tervoe and the Rev. William Cecil Pery. It was arranged between them that a house should be built for each of the three last-named, and that five other houses should be erected at the joint expense of Purdon and Pery".

This square was connected in 1755 by a new road (now Gerald Griffin Street) to the old road which had always existed between Mungret Gate and the Ballinacurra Turnpike or Toll Road, intersecting at what is now the Roches Street/Parnell Street junction. This old road is now High Street, Wickham Street, Parnell Street, Boherbuoy, Lord Edward Street to Punch's Cross and out the Ballinacurra Road to its intersection with South Circular Road. The old leases recite that a Turnpike House or Toll House existed at or near this intersection.

An examination of the old leases granted by Edmund Sexton Pery

indicates that the first developments were along by the river and the above-mentioned Turnpike Road between High Street and Edward Street and nearer the old city walls, and some of the areas around the present O'Connell Street were not developed until about 25 years later near the end of the 18th Century. The overall Newtown Pery development was completed around 1830.

Maurice Lenihan in his *History of Limerick* states:

“Few streets of Limerick(new) had particular names before the year 1786, in which year Sir Christopher Knight, Mayor, made many useful regulations for the city. In his mayoralty, the city was paved and lighted with globe lamps, flagged the footways, caused the ancient projecting windows, pent houses and signs to be taken down, most of the streets to be named and boarded labels fixed with the name of the street at each corner. The following are the dates of some of the names of the streets:

William Street, N. end, July 1st, 1789 On Stone.

William Street, S. end, June 2nd, 1789 On Stone.

Crosbie Row, 1791.

Cornwallis Street, August 7, 1799 (called from Lord Cornwallis).

George's Street, 1770 (from King George).

Denmark Street, 1770.

Ellen Street, 1805. On Stone. (from Miss Ellen Arthur).

Francis Street, no date (Mr. Francis Arthur).

Thomas Street, no date.

Nelson Street, 1804 (Lord Nelson).

Kelly's Lane, no date.

Stephen's Alley, no date.

Barrack Alley, no date.

Bedford Row, no date (Duke of Bedford).

Sexton Street, 1797.

Patrick Street, 1780 (Mr. Patrick Arthur).

In July and August, 1811, new Board Labels with the names of the streets, were put up through the entire of the new town by order of the Commissioners.”

Newly named streets in Limerick at that time were named after local families, Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, famous people, royalty,

local features, etc.. Patrick Street, Ellen Street, Francis Street and Arthur's Quay were called after members of the distinguished Limerick family, the Arthurs, who took an active part in the development of the city, and people with the name Arthur held the office of Mayor of Limerick on fifty seven occasions. Richmond, Rutland, and Mulgrave Streets and Bedford Row were called after Lord Lieutenants, as was Wellesley Bridge after the Marquis of Wellesley, and Cornwallis Street after Lord Cornwallis.



Arthur's Quay C.1920

There is evidence that streets were named after the Pery family, and when one looks at the list of the following Pery family names, it is obvious that some of these names were adopted: Edmund Sexton Pery, Viscount Glentworth, Edmund Henry Pery, William Cecil Tennyson Pery, and Henry Hartstonge Pery.

Lanes and alleys were usually called after the owners of the land who built small houses and then collected rents from the tenants of these houses. This was not an absolute rule as lanes were also called after local features (Milk Market Bow), origin of inhabitants (Kerry Bow), people (Father Davy's Lane, Madame Parry's Lane etc.), occupations (Glueyard Lane, Bell Tavern Lane etc.) and perhaps for other now unknown reasons.

Since early this century and up to around the year 1980 Limerick

Corporation called most of their streets and housing estates after certain famous people, past mayors, local dignitaries, Irish and local patriots, etc., and details of these are included in the following section of this book.

In the recent past, housing estates and the roads in these estates have been named by the developers of the estates. Most of the names do not have any historical significance, but reflect the names of adjacent old houses, townlands, trees, flowers, rivers etc., and some names may even have been selected for their supposed attractiveness in marketing the development.

Limerick Corporation has now adopted a policy that in all new planning permissions for housing development, a condition is inserted requiring “ that within two months of the commencement of the erection of houses, the developer submit to the Planning Authority a proper road naming scheme and house numbering scheme and have such road naming and house numbering scheme agreed in writing by the Planning Authority and that agreed name-plates be erected at all road junctions in the development within three months of the occupation of the dwellings adjoining same.”

However, it is recommended in future, that all developers would be written to in respect of any new planning applications, pointing out that the naming of the developments will require to be approved by the Corporation and the proposed naming schemes should be submitted with planning applications so that the matter can receive early attention and approval by the Corporation.

In this respect Limerick Corporation has set up a sub-committee of An Grúpa Stiúrtha which has undertaken the task of preparing a list of suitable names and place names for use by developers so as to provide a ready choice of names that would reflect the cultural importance of place names in our heritage for a number of areas of the City.





I. ORIGIN OF STREET NAMES

Listed below is the greater proportion of Limerick City streets and the probable origin of their names.

Some of the streets take their name from local features, areas, townlands, estates, etc., and where applicable details of these can be found in Appendix 1.

Ahern's Row, named after James Ahern, an adjoining property owner.

Albert Place, named after Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria.

Alphonsus Avenue (now Quin Street) was named after the nearby St. Alphonsus Church. It is interesting to note that a small avenue at the side of the Church is now named St. Alphonsus Avenue.

Anne Street: There is some speculation about the origin of the name of this street, and the fact that it links Thomas Street (reputedly named after a member of the Unthank Family) and Roches Street (named after the Roche family) seems to indicate a link with a member of one of these families. However, Griffith's valuation (circa 1850) shows the name Anne Rankins as the owner of five houses in this street and this is probably the origin of the name.

Arthur's Quay, named after the Arthur Family who constructed the Quay.

Assembly Mall (now part of Charlotte's Quay) was named after the Assembly House or Theatre that fronted on to it.

Assumpta Park, named after our Lady of the Assumption.

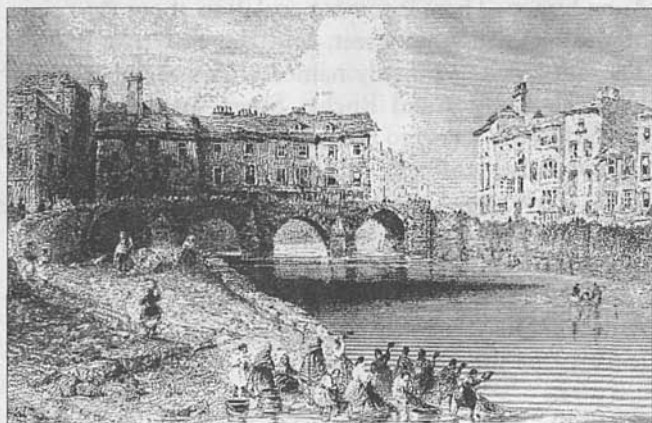
Athlunkard (See Appendix 1)

Augustinian Lane (formerly Augustinian Chapel Place), named because of its proximity to the Augustinian Church.

Baal's (Ball's) Bridge connected the English Town to the Irish Town and in Irish was referred to as Droichead Maol Luimnigh - The Bald Bridge of Limerick. The word bald suggests that, originally, the bridge was without parapets. (See also Appendix 1).

The old bridge was reputed to be owned by the Earl of Shannon, whose family name was Boyle. Hence the bridge could very well have been called "Boyle's Bridge", corrupted later to "Baal's Bridge" or "Ball's Bridge".

Also in the early 19th Century there was much uninformed speculation that such bridges were called after Baal, a Pagan God, but the name most frequently used is Ball's Bridge.



Old Baal's Bridge

Baker Place, in front of the Dominican Church was named after Richard Baker, the builder of the houses in Baker Place. Tait's clock, located in the centre of Baker



Tait's Clock

Place, was erected in honour of Alderman Peter Tait, owner of the Army Clothing Factory, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1866, 1867 and 1868. (*photo: page 20*)

Ballinacurra (See Appendix 1)

Ballyclough (See Appendix 1)

Ballygrennan (See Appendix 1)

Ballynanty (See Appendix 1)

Ballysimon (See Appendix 1)

Banemore (See Appendix 1)

Bank Place, named from the fact that the Bank of Limerick (Monsells Bank) was located at No. 6 Bank Place. This bank was established in 1789 and after a number of partnership changes, finally failed in 1820.

Barrington Street, Pier and Bank are called after the famous Limerick Barrington Family. They had houses in Barrington Street and two of them were involved in the adjoining Pery Square Tontine Company. The Pier and Bank were constructed by the Barrington Family, who also constructed three dwelling-houses, 'Old Church', 'Shannon View' and 'Tivoli', near the Pier. The family are best remembered for the founding of Barrington's Hospital in 1829.

Barrack Hill, named from its proximity to the military (now Sarsfield) barracks.

Bell Tavern Lane is reputed to be named after an eighteenth century tavern which stood at the corner of this lane.

Bedford Row, named after John Russell, Duke of Bedford, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of



Sir Joseph Barrington
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Ireland from 1757 to 1761. He was re-appointed in 1806.

Bishop's Quay, The, was named because of its location between the Church of Ireland Bishop's House in Henry Street and the River.

Bishop Street (formerly Pump Lane), named after Edward Thomas O'Dwyer (1842-1917), who was Bishop of Limerick from 1886 to 1917. He was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1916.



Bishop O'Dwyer

Blackboy Road. According to Maurice Lenihan this name derives from the sign of the "Black Boy" which gave its name to a once celebrated public house, and to a very old Turnpike which led on to the great highway between Limerick and Tipperary. (see also Appendix 1)

Bloodmill Road (formerly Old Singland Road). Singland Mill was taken over in the 1880's by the Dublin and Wicklow Manure Co. They processed blood from the bacon factories and produced fertiliser, hence the name of the road.

Boherbuoy, Boherbee and Boherglas are mentioned in some old Pery leases. Boherbee (or Bóthair Buí), which means yellow road and still exists as Boherbuoy, between Parnell Street and Lord Edward Street, was apparently known as such because of the yellow clay under the road, or perhaps from the yellow gorse which grew beside the road. On the other hand, however, there is no explanation for the word Boherglas (Green Road) except to speculate that it was a passage which ran originally through fields or open green areas. In the leases, this name described the present South Circular Road, and at the other end of the City, the present Lanes known as Little Ellen Street, Todd's Bow, Little William Street and Augustinian Lane. The latter four streets together possibly formed an old passage connecting St. Michael's Protestant Church and Graveyard in West Watergate to



Dan Bourke

Pery's Lands, prior to the construction of Newtown Pery.

Boreen na Tobar was obviously a small road leading to a well. This well still exists.

Bourke Avenue, named after Dan Bourke who was Mayor of Limerick from 1936 to 1941.

Bow Lane is now known as St. Augustine Place, and was named after the bow or arched walk which crossed to the Cathedral. It also led to Bow Lane Gate.

Bowman Street (now Westland Row). Two people named Bowman were Sheriffs of Limerick. Daniel in 1684 and Abraham in 1693. However, this street is probably named after Daniel, who was an extensive landowner, having property in the parishes of St. Michael, St. Nicholas and in the South Liberties of Limerick. The townland of Ballinacurra (Bowman) is also named after him.

Brennan's Row, named after John R. Brennan, a property owner in the area.

Bridge Street (formerly Quay Lane), probably because it connected the then new (Mathew) bridge to the centre of the English town.

Broad Street. This name goes back to at least the middle of the 18th Century and the street was probably so named because it was a wide thoroughfare through the old city.

Brown's Quay took its name from the owner of the adjacent brewery, and is still known locally as "The Brewery".

Brunswick Street (now Sarsfield Street) was named after the British Royal Family at that time. After the death of Queen Anne (a Stuart) in 1714 the crown passed by Act

of Settlement to George the First, who was Elector of Hanover. When he ascended to the throne he was styled "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick - Luneburg and Defender of the Faith".

Byrne Avenue, named after Robert J. Byrne of Town Wall Cottage, who was shot in April, 1919 when an attempt was being made to rescue him from British custody.

Cabbage Market. This area was used as a vegetable market for many years.

Caledonian Place (Square). Caledonia was the old name for Scotland, and Sir Peter Tait, the owner of the adjacent factory was Scottish born. This is probably the connection. He was Mayor of Limerick from 1866 to 1868.

Canon Breen Park, named after Michael Canon Breen, P.P., V.F., Parish Priest of St. Munchin's Parish, and former President of St. Munchin's Diocesan College, who died in 1979. It was officially opened in 1981 by the then Mayor, Councillor Clem Casey.

Canter's Range (Row), named after William Canter, a property owner in the area. It is possible that Canter was related to the Barrington family.

Carew Park, named after John Carew who was Mayor of Limerick in 1960.

Carey's Road, named after Joseph Carey, a 19th century Limerick doctor, who was noted for his charitable work for the poor of Limerick City.

Carr Street, named after the Carr family, one of whom was Mayor of Limerick in 1771.

Casement Avenue, named after Roger Casement (1864-



Sir Peter Tait



John Carew



Roger Casement

(The National Library of Ireland)



Cathal Brugha
(The National Library of Ireland)

1916) an Irish Patriot who was found guilty by the English of High Treason and was hanged in Pentonville Prison.

Cash's (later Cashel's) Lane. The reason for this name is not apparent, but as it was part of the New Road laid around 1760, the name probably has local connections. This name also appears in Colles map.

Castle Street, from its proximity to King John's Castle.

Castletroy (See Appendix 1)

Cathal Brugha Road, named after Cathal Brugha (1874-1922) who was Minister of Defence in the Provisional Government and who was shot during the Civil War.



William Cecil Pery
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Cathedral Place was formerly known as Nicholas Street and Rammers Road. That part of it near St. John's Cathedral probably took its name from Nicholas Mahon who was a property owner and developer in that area and Newtown Mahon (located between Upper William Street and Mulgrave Street) also took its name from him. Rammers Road, which was located near New Town Mahon, was probably named because it led to the old ramparts located near John's Gate. It was subsequently but briefly known as Chapel Street and the reason for the present naming of the street is obvious from its proximity to St. John's Cathedral.

Catherine Street is reputed to be named after Catherine Unthank, a member of a prominent Limerick merchant family. There is no documentary evidence to support this but it seems unusual that a street running from William Street to Hartstonge Street, through the Newtown Pery development, was not named after one of the Pery family.

Causeway, The, (now Longpavement Road). The dictionary description of a causeway is "a raised road

across low or wet ground". Up to the beginning of the 17th Century, a boat was necessary to travel from Limerick to Parteen. The City of Limerick in 1635 constructed this road or causeway, together with a bridge. This small bridge still spans the Avondoun river, just beyond the city boundary at Longpavement, and is known as Quinpool Bridge. (See also Longpavement in Appendix 1)

Cecil Street is named after the Right Rev. William Cecil Pery, Bishop of Limerick. He was a brother of Edmund Sexton Pery. (*photo: page 21*)

Chapel Street (Lane), because it connected William Street to St. Michael's Church. Some confusion exists concerning the change of name from Chapel Lane to Chapel Street. The 1872 and 1900 Ordnance Survey Sheets describe it as Chapel Lane and the 1938 Ordnance Survey Sheet describes it as Chapel Street. The 1872 Ordnance Survey Sheet describes the present Cathedral Place as Chapel Street. Griffith's valuation of 1850 also lists a Chapel Lane located in the Abbey, but this could refer to the present St. Mary's Place.

Charles Street (now St. Gerard Street), probably named after Charles Dodgson Hoare, who early in the nineteenth century owned a large amount of adjacent property.

Charlotte's Quay (formerly Russell's Quay), is probably named after Queen Sophia Charlotte, wife of King George III (see George's Quay). It is also possible that it is named after her granddaughter, Princess Charlotte of Wales, who died suddenly in 1817, and the then City Council sent a message of sympathy to her husband Prince Leopold of Saxecoburgh, who later became King of the Belgians. (*photo: page 55*)

Cherry Place (also known as Crosbie Row) takes its name from the actor, playwright and song writer Andrew



Queen Sophia Charlotte
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Andrew Cherry
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Erskine Childers



George Clancy

Cherry, who wrote the song *The Dear Little Shamrock*. Cherry was born in Quay Lane (now Bridge Street) in 1762 and died in Monmouth, Wales in 1812.

Childers Road was officially opened in 1978 and was named after Erskine Childers (1905-1974), the fourth President of Ireland, who died in office.

Church Street (near John's Square) because of its proximity to St. John's Church.

Clancy's Strand, named after George Clancy who was Mayor of Limerick in 1921, and who died in office when he was shot by British Auxiliaries on the 7th March, 1921 during the War of Independence.

Clanmaurice Avenue. The Marquis of Lansdowne Estate Map for this area indicates that the land on which this avenue is constructed was originally known as Clanmaurice field and this name was obviously retained.

Clare Street was constructed on the lands of Mona Muckey, by Henry O'Sullivan, a tobacco merchant, and he named it after the infamous John Fitzgibbon, 1st Earl of Clare, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.



Earl of Clare
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Clarina (See Appendix 1)

Claughaun (See Appendix 1)

Clarke Avenue, named after Thomas Clarke (1857-1916), one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and who was executed in Kilmainham Jail. He was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1889. His Limerick born wife Kathleen was the first woman to become Lord Mayor of Dublin, and she was also made a Freeman of Limerick in 1918.



Thomas Clarke
(The National Library of Ireland)

Cliona Park. Cliona was the Queen of the Munster Fairies and is mentioned in Brian Merriman's work "*Cúirt an Mheáin Oíche*".

Clonconnane (See Appendix 1)

Clonlong (See Appendix 1)

Clontarf Place (formerly Wellesley Place) is probably named after the famous Battle of Clontarf.

Cloone (See Appendix 1)

Cogan Street, named after Edward Cogan, a sugar importer and one of the original property owners in the area.

Colbert Avenue and Park, named after Con Colbert (1888-1916) a Commander in the 1916 Rising, who was executed in Kilmainham Jail. He was a native of Athea, Co. Limerick.

Colivet Drive, named after Michael P. Colivet (1884 - 1955) who was a Colonel in the Limerick City Regiment of the Irish Volunteers. He was an Alderman with Limerick Corporation for many years, a member of Dail Eireann from 1918 to 1923, and was Minister for Finance in the Republican Government.

College Avenue (Moyross), so named because of its proximity to the nearby Regional Technical College.

Collins Avenue, so named after Michael Collins (1890-1922) Chairman of the Provisional Government formed to implement the Anglo Irish Treaty of 1921. After the outbreak of Civil War in 1922, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces. He was killed in an ambush at Béal na Bláth, County Cork.

Collooney Street (now Wolfe Tone Street) was named after a military engagement near Collooney, Co. Sligo in 1798, during which the Limerick militia fought under the command of Colonel Vereker.



Con Colbert
(The National Library of Ireland)



Michael Collins



Frances Condell



James Connolly
(The National Library of Ireland)

Condell Road, named after Frances Condell, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1962 and 1963.

Connolly Avenue, named after James Connolly (1868-1916), one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and who was executed in Kilmainham Jail

Coolraine (See Appendix 1)

Corbally (See Appendix 1)

Corkanree (See Appendix 1)

Cornmarket Row was called after the adjacent Cornmarket, which was the original name of the present Milk Market.

Cornwallis Street (now Gerald Griffin Street) was named after Charles Lord Cornwallis, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798. During the American War of Independence, Cornwallis' surrender to George Washington at Yorktown in 1781 virtually ended that war, with victory for the Americans.

Cosgrave Park, named after William T. Cosgrave (1880-1965) the first President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State. It was officially opened in 1977 by his son, the then Taoiseach, Liam T. Cosgrave.

Courtbrack (See Appendix 1)

Courthouse Lane (off Bridge Street) was named because of its proximity to the City Courthouse, which was first built there in 1640. The present building was erected in 1763 and in 1840 was the setting of the trial when John Scanlan was convicted for the murder of Ellen Hanley, who was later immortalised as the Colleen Bawn.



Charles Lord Cornwallis
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



William T. Cosgrave
(The National Library of Ireland)

Craeval Park receives its name from the little road just north of the site - Craeval Bohereen - which is derived from the Irish word *craobh*, meaning a branch.

Creagh Avenue, named after Fr. John Creagh C.S.S.R.

Creagh Lane, which led to Creagh Gate, was named after a prominent Limerick family who, it is reputed, helped to drive the Danes out of Limerick. For centuries, they were leaders in the development and administration of the City, the office of Mayor having been filled thirty one times by a "Creagh".



Con Cregan

Cregan Avenue, named after journalist Con Cregan who was First Secretary of the Volunteers in Limerick in 1913. He was editor of the *Limerick Leader* for many years.

Crescent Avenue. Obviously named because of its proximity to the adjacent Crescent.

Crescent, The, (formerly Richmond Place) named because of the shape of the terraced buildings on both sides.



Edward Daly

Crosbie Row (also now known as Cherry Place), was named after the distinguished Limerick Clergyman, Dean Crosbie.

Cross Road (Thomondgate), probably because it joined High Road with the New Road.

Cruise's Street, named after Cruise's Hotel, on whose site part of the street is located. Cruise's Hotel was established in 1791 and remained for 200 years.

Curragour (See Appendix 1)

Dalgaish Park, named after the tribe who originated in County Clare.

Lax (as in Weir) is Danish for salmon, and the former Quay Lane, (now Bridge Street since the construction of Mathew Bridge) was described in some deeds as Kay Lane, Kay being the Danish word describing a principal street leading to the river or sea.

Another suggestion is that a Dane owned the corner house known as Denmark House, and thus the street became locally known as Denmark Street, and this was later adopted as the official name of the street.

The 1788 Directory of Limerick compiled by Richard Lucas shows that Patrick and Francis Arthur were timber merchants in Denmark Street, and they may have had some business connections with Denmark.

DeValera Park, which was officially opened in 1977, is named after Eamon DeValera (1882-1975) former Taoiseach and President of Ireland, who was born in New York City, but was reared in Bruree, Co. Limerick. He was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1918.

DeVere Court, named after Sir Aubrey DeVere (1788-1846), a poet, who lived at Curragh Chase, Adare, County Limerick.

Dixon's Lane (now part of Hyde Road), named after the notable businessman, Sam Dixon, who was a Sheriff of Limerick in 1844.

Dock Road is obviously named because of its proximity to the Limerick Docks.

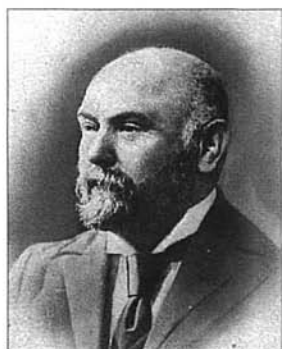
Dogherty Lane, probably named after Thomas Dogherty who owned the first house in this lane.

Dominick Street is named after the Dominicans, who in 1815 were granted a lease of their present property from the Earl of Limerick.

Donnellan's Buildings, named after Thomas Donnellan, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1908 and 1909. His son



Eamon DeValera
(The National Library of Ireland)



Thomas Donnellan



Patrick Donnellan



Robert Emmet
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Patrick Donnellan was subsequently Mayor of Limerick in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Downey Street, named after Michael Downey who was killed at the Fairgreen by Crown forces after attending the funeral of Henry Clancy who had also been shot by Crown forces.

Ellen Street, named after Ellen Arthur, a member of the famous Limerick family.

Emmet Place, named after Robert Emmet, the Irish Patriot who was born in Dublin in 1778 and was executed in 1803.

Ennis Road. Old Limerick pictures name this road as Lansdowne Road, obviously after The Marquis of Lansdowne, who was the principal property owner in the area. Its present name derives from the fact that after the construction of the Wellesley (now Sarsfield) Bridge, this road became the main thoroughfare from Limerick to Ennis.

Erson's Lane (connecting Anne Street and Catherine Street), named after William Erson, a corn merchant in Anne Street.

Exchange Street (formerly Exchange Lane) gets its name from the Old Exchange building which has now been incorporated into St. Mary's Cathedral grounds. The Exchange was originally built as a City Hall and the Corporation held their meetings there over a period of two hundred years. The facade of this building can still be seen fronting Nicholas Street. (*photo: page 30*)

Farranshone (See Appendix 1)

Fish Lane because it led to Fish Gate, and also to the Fish House which was located near the Gate.

Fitzgerald Place is named after Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763-1798) 5th son of the 1st Duke of Leinster and twentieth Earl of Kildare. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Irishmen. Lord Edward Street is also named after him.

Flankerhouse (See Appendix 1)



The Exchange

Flood Street, named after Joseph Mary Flood, a popular District Justice and local Historian, who was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1948.

Fox's Bow (formerly William Street Bow) took its name from Fox's Hotel, which extended over the lane to form a Bow.

Francis Street, named after Francis Arthur, a member of the famous Limerick family. He built the houses on this street around 1796.

Frederick Street (now O'Curry Street) was named after either Henry Frederick Pery or Frederick, Prince of Wales and father of George III. It is most likely the latter, as the names of streets named in honour of the Pery



Lord Edward Fitzgerald
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Joseph Mary Flood



King George III
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Gerald Griffin
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Cllr. Frank Glasgow

Family were never subsequently changed.

Funeral Road. This was a small boreen off Lower Park Road and was so named because the funerals of people who lived to the north of this road travelled to St. Patrick's Church via Corbally Road, and the funerals of people who lived to the south of this road travelled to St. Patrick's Church via Park Bridge and Park Road.

Galvone (See Appendix 1)

Gaol Lane (formerly Town Hall Lane) was probably named because of its proximity to the Tholsel, which was first of all the Town Hall and subsequently was converted to a gaol.

Garryglass (See Appendix 1)

Garryowen (See Appendix 1)

George's Quay (known locally as Barrington's Mall), is named after King George III. It has been said that the Abbey River separated husband and wife - King George III and Queen Charlotte giving the names George's Quay and Charlotte's Quay. (*photo: page 32*)

George's Street (now O'Connell Street) was, according to Maurice Lenihan, named after King George III.

Gerald Griffin Street (formerly Cornwallis Street), named after the dramatist, novelist and poet Gerald Griffin (1803-1840) who was born in Bow Lane (now St. Augustine Place). He entered the Christian Brothers in 1838 and taught in the North Monastery, Cork, until his death.

Glasgow Park, named after Frank Glasgow who was elected Mayor of Limerick in December, 1961 to replace Donogh B. O'Malley, T.D., who resigned in the middle of his term of office on being appointed a Government Minister.

Glenagross Park receives its name from the Glen just north of the site, Gleanna na gCros (Glen of the Crosses) listed in the descriptions of the boundaries of the Diocese of Limerick in the twelfth century.



George's Quay, c.1930

Glentworth Street, named after the Right Reverend William Cecil Pery, Bishop of Limerick, who was created Baron Glentworth of Mallow in 1790.

Glue Yard Lane, named from its proximity to an old glue yard, which it is said, was located on or near the site of the Old Meat Market, in the St. Francis Abbey area.

Grattan Street, named after a member of the Irish parliament Henry Grattan (1746-1820), during whose term in office, the British Parliament agreed not to pass laws which were binding in Ireland. As a result, the Irish Parliament, which sat between 1782 and 1800 was known as Grattan's Parliament.

Griffith Avenue, named after Arthur Griffith (1871-1922) a journalist and politician, who was President of Dail Eireann from 10th January, 1922 until his death on the 12th August, 1922. He was the first Irish Leader to



Henry Grattan
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Arthur Griffith



Edmund Henry Pery
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Michael Hogan

be buried as a Head of State.

Hammond's Quay, which around the year 1780, was located where Sarsfield Street met the River Shannon. It was named after John Dowdall Hammond who was leased land adjacent to this spot by Edmund Sexton Pery, and who probably imported goods through this quay.

Hartstonge Street, named after the Hartstonge family who resided in this street. A member of the family, Sir Henry Hartstonge was M. P. for County Limerick from 1776 to 1789. (*See Sir Harry's Mall*)

Harvey's Quay, named after an adjoining lease holder, Reuben Harvey who constructed portion of the Quay. The remaining portion was constructed by James Fisher, and it was originally known as Fisher's Quay.

Hennessy Avenue, named after Rev. Fr. Hennessy O.S.A., a member of the Irish Volunteers.

Henry Street, named after Edmund Henry Pery the first Earl of Limerick, who had a house in this street. This house is now occupied by the Hibernian Insurance Company.



Martin Honan

High Street. It is said that every City and Town has its high street, and Limerick's High Street forms part of one of the oldest roads out of the old city, connecting it to the sixth century monastic village of Mungret.

Hill's Quay, which around the year 1780, was located where Cecil Street met the River Shannon. It was probably named after Launcelot Hill, who was a timber merchant in Newtown Pery around that time, and who probably imported his timber through that quay. Hill was married to a daughter of William Cecil Pery.



Douglas Hyde

(The National Library of Ireland)

Hogan Avenue was named after Michael Hogan (1832-1899) the Bard of Thomond, whose most famous work was the *Lays and Legends of Thomond*. (photo: page 33)

Honan's Quay was constructed by Martin Honan, a prominent Limerick corn merchant who was elected the first Mayor of the reformed Corporation in 1842 and was again Mayor in 1843. His father Matthew Honan was the first merchant to export corn from the City. Martin lived in Quinsborough House, Parteen, and was married to a sister of Sir Peter Tait. A small portion of this quay was briefly called Hammond's Quay around the year 1780. (photo: page 33)

Hore's Street (now New Street). This name appears in the 1840 O.S. sheet and in Griffiths valuation, but there is no evidence to indicate its origin. It has possibly some connection with the Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare who was responsible for the building of Trinity Church in Catherine Street in 1834.

Howley's Quay, named after the Howley family who were not granted the original Lease, but whose name appears in subsequent title documents.

Hyde Road and Avenue, named after Douglas Hyde (1860-1949) the first President of Ireland under the Constitution of 1937. A scholar, he was unanimously selected as President by all political parties. He was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1909, when he was President of the Gaelic League. (photo: page 33)

Hymies Boreen is said to have been named after a resident of the Boreen.

Island Road, so named because it was the road to the Island Gate and also to the King's Island.

James' Street (off Pery Street), named after James Myles, one of the property owners in the area.



Sean Keating
(National Self Portrait Collection,
University of Limerick)



John F. Kennedy



Michael Keyes



Christopher Keyes

Jesuit Lane, located at the rear of the Jesuit Church.

John's Square, named because of its proximity to St. John's Church.

John's Street was one of the original streets in the Irishtown and was probably named because it led to St. John's Church.

Keane Street, named after Lieut. Thomas Keane, a Patriot who was executed by Firing Squad in 1921.

Keating Street, named after the artist, Sean Keating (1889-1977) who was made a Freeman of the City in 1948. He was President of the R.H.A. from 1949 to 1962.



Charles Kickham

Kennedy Park, named after John F. Kennedy, the American President, of Wexford and Limerick descent, who was assassinated in 1963 and who had visited Limerick earlier that year, at which time he was made a Freeman of Limerick.

Kenyon Avenue, named after Father John Kenyon, a Young Ireland Leader, who was born in No. 5 Old Thomondgate.

Keyes' (Keays) Row, named after Robert Keays a property owner in the area.

Keyes Park, named after Michael Keyes, former Minister for Local Government and Mayor of Limerick in 1928 and 1929. His son, Christopher Keyes was subsequently Mayor of Limerick in 1957.



Marquis of Lansdowne

(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Kickham Avenue, named after the Fenian, Charles Kickham (1828-1882), who wrote the novel *Knocknagow* and the song *Slievenamon*.

Killalee (See Appendix 1)

Killeely (See Appendix 1)

Kincora Park, named after King Brian Boru's Palace, which was located north of Killaloe.

Knockalisheen Road, named after a nearby townland in County Clare.

Lady's Lane. It is said that when the Dominicans relocated to Baker Place in 1815, the then Corporation objected to the parading of the statue of Our Lady through the main streets of the City. To overcome this, the statue was taken to the new church through this lane and it is known since then as Lady's Lane.

Lansdowne Park was named after William Petty (1737 - 1805) the 2nd Earl of Shelburne and 1st Marquis of Lansdowne (*photo: page 35*) who owned a substantial portion of the land located north of the Shannon and between the Shannon River and Thomondgate. He was a direct descendant of William Petty, the Surveyor General, who prepared the Civil Survey of 1654 and who was granted these lands for services performed in the Down Survey.

Lee Estate, named after Monsignor P.J. Lee, P.P., V.G., retired Parish Priest of St. Mary's Parish and former Vicar General of the Diocese of Limerick. The Estate was opened in 1981 by Councillor Clem Casey, Mayor of Limerick, and Monsignor Lee attended the opening.

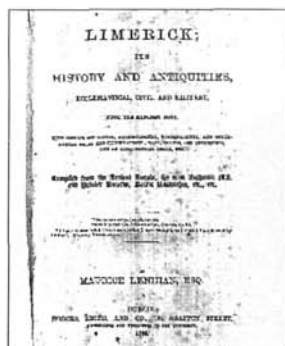
Lenihan Avenue, named after Maurice Lenihan (1811-1895), the famous Historian of Limerick who was Mayor of Limerick in 1884.

Liddy Street (Henry Street Extension), named after the late Joseph P. (Rory) Liddy, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1958 and 1970.

Lock Quay (formerly Wilson's Quay) was constructed in



Monsignor P.J. Lee



Title Page of Maurice Lenihan's History of Limerick



Joseph P. (Rory) Liddy



Seán McDermott
(The National Library of Ireland)



Thomas McDonagh
(The National Library of Ireland)

1765 and was probably named because of its proximity to the canal lock at its exit to the Abbey River, or because of its proximity to Lock Mills.

Long Can owes its name to Joseph Lancaster, a London born Quaker, who established a non-sectarian school there around 1806. The name is a corruption of the word Lancastrian (Lancan).

Longpavement (See Appendix 1)

Lord Edward Street is named after Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763-1798) 5th son of the 1st Duke of Leinster and 20th Earl of Kildare. (*photo: page 30*) He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Irishmen. Fitzgerald Place is also named after him.

Loughlin's Lane was probably named after Patrick Loughlin who owned a number of houses in this lane.

Lyons' Quay (now Howley's and part of Harvey's Quay). This name appears in an 1827 map of Limerick and probably has a connection with the Lyons of Croom, who were millers around that time and who may have imported grain through this quay.

McDermott Avenue, named after Seán McDermott (1884-1916), one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and who was executed in Kilmainham Jail.

McDonagh Avenue, named after Thomas McDonagh (1878-1916), one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and who was executed in Kilmainham Jail.

Mc Namara's Terrace (formerly Mc Namara's Place) was named after Joseph Patrick McNamara, the original property owner and builder of the houses in the terrace.

Mallow Street is named after the Right Rev. William

Cecil Pery (1721 - 1794), who having been consecrated Bishop of Killala in 1781, and Bishop of Limerick in 1784, was created Baron Glentworth of Mallow in 1790. (*photo: page 21*)

Marian Avenue, Marian Place and Marian Drive are named after the Marian Year of 1954.

Markievicz Drive is named after Countess Constance Markievicz (1868-1927), a revolutionary who was sentenced to death after the 1916 Rising, but whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Released in 1917, she became, in 1918, the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament. She was Minister of Labour of the First Dail Eireann.

Market Alley, because of its location adjacent to the former New Town Meat Market.

Mary Street, named from its proximity to St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mathew Bridge, which was opened in June 1846, is named in honour of the Rev. Theobald Mathew (1790-1856) the Apostle of Temperance.

Mayorstone, named after a stone which according to Maurice Lenihan was placed in 1638 near the cross of Killeely outside Thomond Gate on the old road to Ennis to define the limit of the Town boundary. The name of the Mayor of the time (James Fitz-James Whyte) was inscribed on it.

Meade's Quay (now incorporated into the present Steamboat Quay) was named after Christopher Meade, the proprietor of a ferry established in 1811, connecting Newtown Pery to the North Strand (now O'Callaghan Strand) prior to the construction of Sarsfield Bridge.

Meagher Avenue, named after the Young Irelander



Countess Constance Markievicz
(The National Library of Ireland)



Rev. Theobald Mathew



Thomas Francis Meagher



Brian Merriman

Thomas Francis Meagher (1822-1867), who was a close friend of William Smith O'Brien and John Mitchell.

Meat Market Lane, probably from its proximity to an old meat market, located in the St. Francis Abbey area.

Merchants Quay. It was in this area that the merchants of the Old Town congregated to await the arrival of the ships before the construction of Arthur's and Honan's Quays. The Old Custom House was located in this area before it burnt down in 1747.

Merriman Place (Plás Merriman), named after Brian Merriman (1740-1805) the East Clare Poet, who wrote the work "Cúirt an Mhean Oidhche". He died in Old Clare Street, having lived there for a number of years.

Michael Street, named from its proximity to the former site of old St. Michael's Church. The graveyard which was adjacent to this church still exists.



Military Road(circa 1910)

Military Road. This was the former name of O'Connell Avenue, from the Crescent to the present Model School, and probably got its name because it linked Newtown Pery to the new Military Barracks (now Sarsfield Barracks).

Mill Lane, takes its name from the adjacent New Town Pery corn mill, located where Estuary House and St. Munchin's House now stand.

Mill Road (Corbally), so named because it led from the main road to Corbally Mill, which was located near the River Shannon at the end of this road.

Mitchell Street, named after the Young Ireland Leader, John Mitchell

Moylish (See Appendix 1)

Mount Kennett was named after an area which was not adjacent to it, but which, according to an old Pery estate map, was located between Windmill Street and O'Curry Street.

Mulgrave Street, named after Constantine Phipps, Earl of Mulgrave who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1835 to 1839, and who visited Limerick in 1835 to open the new Wellesley (now Sarsfield) Bridge.

Mungret Street, so named because it led to Mungret Gate, which connected the old city, via the Pilgrims Road, to Mungret, where there was a Monastery. This Monastery was at one time a famous centre of learning, and it is said that St. Nesson, having been ordained by St. Patrick, founded this Monastery.

Murnane's Lane and Row named after Rev. Michael Murnane who originally owned these houses.

Myles' Street, named after James Myles, a property owner in the area.

Naughton's Lane, named after Jeremiah Naughton who owned most of the houses in the lane.

Nelson Street (now Parnell Street), named after Admiral



Admiral Nelson
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Nelson. St. Lelia Street was also called Nelson Street.

Newenham Street was probably named after Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, a member of a prominent Limerick family, who in 1804 was leased lands in that area by Edmund Sexton Pery.

Newgate Lane takes its name from the reputed adjacent location of New Gate, one of the gates of the old City.

New Road (Pennywell). This was a new road which was constructed shortly after the demolition of the city walls and connected John Street to the village of Pennywell.



William N. Nolan

New Street (formerly Hore's Street). When the road (now O'Connell Avenue) connecting the centre of Newtown Pery to the Ballinacurra Turnpike Road intersected with this Turnpike road at Punch's Cross, a "new street" was constructed connecting this point to the South Circular Road; hence the present name.

Newtown Mahon, named after Nicholas Mahon, an extensive property owner in that area.

Nicholas Street was named after the long vanished medieval Parish Church of St. Nicholas, which was located near this street. The street is also described in some old maps as Maine Street.



Michael O'Callaghan

Nolan's Cottages, named after William M. Nolan who was Mayor of Limerick in 1895 and 1896, and who subsequently served as Town Clerk for thirty seven years.

Nunnery Street (now Convent Street) was named because it connected Nicholas Street to St. Mary's Convent.

O'Callaghan's Strand and **O'Callaghan Avenue** are named after Michael O'Callaghan, who was Mayor of

Limerick in 1920 and who was shot by British Auxiliaries on the 7th March, 1921 during the War of Independence.

O'Connell Street (formerly George's Street) and O'Connell Avenue (formerly Military Road) were named after Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), who in 1829, after the Catholic Emancipation Bill had been signed by King George IV, became the first Catholic to sit in the British House of Commons since the Reformation. Because he had initiated and led this campaign he became known as "The Liberator". It is interesting to note that the O'Connell Monument in the Crescent was unveiled in 1857, some sixty years before the change of street name.

O'Curry Street (formerly Frederick Street), named after the scholar Eugene O'Curry (1798-1862) who was employed as a time keeper during the construction of the Wellesley (now Sarsfield) Bridge. He subsequently worked in St. Joseph's Hospital, and with the Ordnance Survey as a place name officer.



Daniel O'Connell
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Eugene O'Curry



Commemorative plaque to Joseph O'Donoghue

O'Donoghue Avenue, named after Joseph



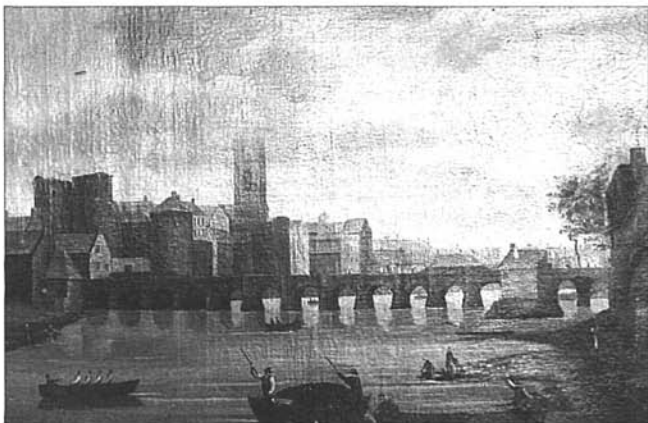
Kevin C. O'Higgins
(The National Library of Ireland)

O'Donoghue, who was shot by British Auxiliaries on the 7th March, 1921, the same night as the two murdered Mayors, George Clancy and Michael O'Callaghan.

O'Dwyer Bridge, named after Edward Thomas O'Dwyer (1842-1917) who was Bishop of Limerick from 1886 to 1917. (*photo: page 18*) This bridge was opened in 1931 and replaced Old Park Bridge.

O'Higgins Drive, named after Kevin C. O'Higgins, (1892-1927) who, when Minister for Justice in the Irish Free State Government, set up the *Gárda Síochána*.

Old Courthouse Lane, named from its proximity to an old Court house, which was located in this area.



Old Thomond Bridge
(from a painting in City Hall by an unknown artist)

Old Thomond Bridge was built around 1210 and had fourteen arches. A drawbridge was erected at the seventh arch, as was a gate which was called Thomond Gate. This bridge was very narrow and was replaced by the present Thomond Bridge in 1838.

Old Windmill Road (also known as Tanyard Lane) was named after Mahon's Windmill which was located in the vicinity of St. John's Pavilion.

O'Malley Park, named after Donough O'Malley (1921-1968), who was Mayor of Limerick in 1961 and Minister for Education when free secondary education was introduced.



Donough O'Malley

O'Neill's Quay (now The Bishop's Quay). It appears that quays were sometimes named after the merchants who imported through them, and the records around 1840 indicate that a Francis O'Neill of Henry Street was a corn, coal and West Indian merchant.

O'Sullivan's Place, named after Henry O'Sullivan, a tobacco merchant who carried out a lot of the development work in this area, including the building of Clare Street (then called New Clare Street).

Parade, The, was a military parade ground between King John's Castle and Nicholas Street.

Park (See Appendix 1)

Parnell Street (formerly Nelson Street) is named after Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891) who has been described as one of the greatest leaders Ireland ever had. He was the first President of the National Land League and as a member of Parliament made the British people conscious of Ireland's claim to self government. He was made a Freeman of Limerick in 1880.



Charles Stewart Parnell
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Patrick Street, named after Patrick Arthur a member of the famous Limerick family.

Pearse Avenue, named after Patrick Pearse (1879-1916), one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation and who was executed in Kilmainham Jail.

Peggy Tuohy's Boreen (in Reboge), named after the lady who lived at the end of the road.

Pennywell takes its name from the famous well located



Patrick Pearse
(The National Library of Ireland)



Edmund Sexton Pery
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

in the Parish of St. Patrick. This well was located at the south western corner of what is now the Musgrave premises on Park Road.

Pery Street and Pery Square, named after Edmund Sexton Pery, who was born in Limerick in 1719 and died in London in 1806. He became a member of Parliament for Limerick in 1761 and was Speaker in the Irish House of Commons from 1771 to 1785. He was raised to the Peerage in 1785 with the title of Lord Pery. He owned a large amount of property in South Priors Land, and encouraged citizens and others to take leases of his lands for development purposes and thus the new city called Newtown Pery evolved. (see *Sexton Street*)

Peter's Cell (See Appendix 1).

Phayer's Lane, named after William Phayer, a coach builder who owned all the houses in this lane.

Post Office Lane, named because of its proximity to the General Post Office.

Pike's Bow, named after James Martin Pike, a prosperous corn merchant, who had his store and residence inside this Bow.

Pineview Gardens receives its name from the fine view of the wooded Clare Hills which form a notable feature of the landscape to the north of the site.

Playhouse Lane (now Little Gerald Griffin Street), named after the Theatre or Playhouse that used to exist at its junction with Lower Gerald Griffin Street.

Pump Lane (now Bishop Street) was so named because of the water pump on a plot of ground adjacent to the lane. This pump supplied water to part of the English Town and was located where the front garden of No. 3, St. Peter Street now exists.

Punch's Row, named after the Punch family who were property owners in the area.

Quay Lane (now Bridge Street), because it led to Quay Gate.

Quarry Road, so named because it led to the quarry in Thomondgate.

Queen Street (now Davis Street), named after Queen Victoria.

Quimper (pronounced Campere) **Square**, named after our twin city in Brittany, France. The cities were twinned in 1981.

Quin Street (formerly Alphonsus Avenue), named after the O'Gorman Quin family, who contributed greatly towards the construction of the Redemptorist Church Tower. A member of that family, Sir Stephen Quin was Mayor of Limerick in 1916 and 1917.

Quinlan Street, located between the Crescent and O'Connell Avenue is one of the shortest main streets in Ireland, having a length at its centre of eighty five feet, one side of the street being longer than the other. It was named after Thomas Quinlan, who constructed two houses facing this street, known as numbers 1 and 2 Quinlan Street. According to the old leases, it was originally part of George's (now O'Connell) Street.

Quin's Cottages were possibly named after Sir Stephen Quin, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1916 and 1917. However, this could be disputed as the foundation stone was laid in 1913 by the then Mayor, Philip O'Donovan.

Quinn's Lane, named after Fr. Quinn, a former Parish Priest of St. John's.

Raheen (See Appendix 1)



Sir Stephen Quin



James (Mossy) Reidy

Rathbane (See Appendix 1)

Reboge or Rhebogoe (See Appendix 1)

Reeves' Path (now Upper Mallow Street). Before the present street was constructed there was in its place a twelve foot wide passage connecting Mallow Street/Pery Square to Boherbuoy and this ran along the side of property owned by an Edward Reeves.

Reidy Court and Park named after James (Mossy) Reidy, who was Mayor of Limerick in 1944.

Revington Park is called after Thomas Revington the original landowner in that area, whose family owned a large drapers shop in Limerick in the 19th Century. Eden Terrace was also constructed by him. Revington built and lived in Ardhu House, now part of the Limerick Ryan Hotel.

Richmond Street (now St. Joseph's Street) and **Richmond Place** (now The Crescent) were named after Charles Lennox, 4th Duke of Richmond, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1807.

River Lane connected Meat Market Lane to the Abbey River.

Robert Street is probably named after Robert Baker who owned a number of houses in the area.

Roche's Street is named after the Roche brothers, who were bankers and merchants and who assisted and supported Edmund Sexton Pery in his development of Newtown Pery.

Roden Street and Roden Lane (now Barrack Hill) were possibly named because they were adjacent to the now demolished Roden House, which was located at the rear of the present red brick Technical Institute in O'Connell



Duke of Richmond

(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Earl of Roden

(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Avenue. It is an unusual name and it is also possible that it could have some connection with Robert Jocely (1756-1820), 2nd Earl of Roden, who was Auditor General of the Irish Exchequer.

Rosary Road (now part of Lower Park road). It is said that when funerals from Park travelled this stretch of road, they slowed down to recite the rosary.

Rosbrien (See Appendix 1)

Rose's Avenue, named after Major R. De Ros Rose, who used to live in the adjacent Ardhu House, now part of the Limerick Ryan Hotel.

Rossa Avenue and **Rossa Villas**, named after Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa (1831-1915) a Fenian, over whose grave Patrick Pearse made his famous oration in 1915.

Roxborough (See Appendix 1)

Russell's (now Charlotte's) **Quay** was probably named after the Russell family who were a Limerick milling family and who contributed to the building of the quays in Limerick.

Rutland Street, named after Charles Manners, 4th Duke of Rutland, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1784 and who visited Limerick in 1785. He died in office in 1786.

Sarsfield Street, **Bridge** and **Avenue** named after General Patrick Sarsfield, the Earl of Lucan, and Commander of the forces who defended Limerick against General Ginkel in 1691. He was one of the signatories of the subsequent Treaty of Limerick.

Sayer's Lane (now Marion Drive), named after Arthur Sayer, a property owner in the area.



Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa
(The National Library of Ireland)



Duke of Rutland
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Patrick Sarsfield
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



Sean Heuston
(The National Library of Ireland)

School House Lane, so named because it led to the rear gate of the adjacent school, which was located in Richmond (now St. Joseph) Street.

Sean Heuston Place, named after Sean Heuston (1891-1916) one of the Leaders executed in 1916. He was a Dublin man who was employed by the G.S.&W. Railway in Limerick, when he founded the Limerick Branch of Fianna Eireann (Boy Scouts) in 1909.

Sexton Street was named in 1797 after Edmund Sexton Pery. (See Pery Street)

Sexton Street North, after Edmund Sexton Pery, (see Pery Street) who owned all the land to the north of this Street.

Shanabooly (See Appendix 1)

Shannamore Park. It appears that the developer, when naming this housing estate, combined portions of the names of two adjoining townlands, Shanabooly and Ballynantymore.

Shannon Street. It is difficult to determine if this street was named after the Shannon family or because it linked the centre of the new town to the river Shannon. In the absence of any leases in this area to the Shannon family, it probably is the river connection.

Sheep Street, probably from its proximity to an old meat market, in the St. Francis Alley area.

Shelbourne Road did not get its name until early in this century. The former Shelbourne Road commenced at Stonetown Terrace (off O'Callaghan Strand) and was the entrance road to Shelbourne House (now part of Ard Scoil Rís) making its way through what is now Clanmaurice Avenue. The name itself derives from the original landowner in the area, William Petty who was 2nd Earl of Shelburne and 1st Marquis of Lansdowne (*see also Lansdowne Park*).



Edmund Sexton Pery
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Singland (See Appendix 1)

Sir Harry's Mall was named after Sir Henry (Harry) Hartstonge around the year 1760. Sir Henry (who was married to Lucy Pery, a sister of Edmund Sexton Pery) built the Mall after reclaiming the Foreshore. He lived in the corner house close to Baal's Bridge. It has also been called the Sandmall, because sand dredged from the river was deposited in piles along the Mall.

Smith-O'Brien Avenue, named after William Smith-O'Brien M.P. for County Limerick from 1837 to 1849. He was one of the Leaders of the Young Ireland Movement.

South Circular Road, described in Pery leases as Boherglas. It is not a true circular road and it is difficult to establish why it was so named.

Spaight's Quay (now Mount Kennett). Francis Spaight is described in an 1840 publication as being a merchant and ship owner, and at the time probably used this quay. This publication states that Francis Spaight also had a business in Honan's Quay, and part of that quay was briefly known also as Spaight's Quay.

Spellacy's Square, named after the original property owner Thomas Spellacy.

Spittal-Land or The Spital, (See Appendix 1).

Spokane Walk, named after our sister city in Washington State in Western U.S.A.

St. Lawrence Park was probably named because part of it is located in the old legal parish of St. Lawrence. Its proximity to Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery may also have contributed to its name.

Stable Lanes were generally provided as a rear access to



William Smith O'Brien
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

dwellinghouses, particularly in Newtown Pery. Judith Hill in her book, *The Building of Limerick*, writes “Many Leases mention stables, coach houses and offices that lay at the back of the house, which was the place where servants worked and entered”.

The census of 1901 mentions two stable lanes as having occupants, one in Parnell Street and one in St. Francis Abbey, and one must presume that at the turn of the century, the majority of stable lanes did not have habitable dwellings.

St. Alphonsus Street and Avenue were obviously named after the founder of the Redemptorist Congregation, whose church and monastery is located nearby. St. Alphonsus Street was formerly called Clyde Road/Street, because an early leaseholder and occupier of a major portion of this street was the Clyde Shipping Company.

St. Augustine Place (formerly Bow Lane), named after the Augustinian Monastery which was located nearby.

St. Gerard Street (formerly Charles Street) was probably named because of its proximity to the Redemptorist Church, where there is an altar to St. Gerard Majella who was a member of the Redemptorist Order.

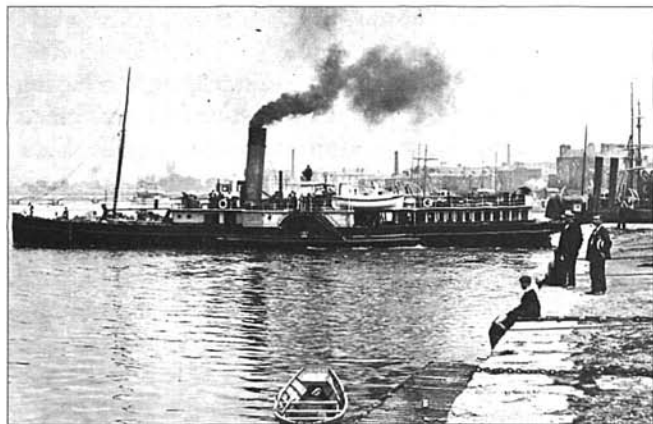
St. Joseph Street (formerly Richmond Street), so named because of its proximity to St. Joseph’s Church.

St. Lelia Street (formerly Nelson Street). St. Lelia was reputed to be the sister of St. Munchin, the Patron Saint of Limerick.

St. Mary’s Park, located in St. Mary’s Parish had its streets named after Munchin, Brendan, Oliver Plunkett, Columkille, Senan and Ita, all Irish Saints.

Stenson Park, named after Charles Stenson, a former City Engineer with Limerick Corporation.

Steam Boat Quay, so named because it was where the Steam Boats docked.



Steam Boat Quay, C.1910



John Millington Synge

Summerville Avenue (formerly Harvey's Avenue) takes its name from the adjacent Summerville House (now a convent owned by the Sisters of Mercy), which was built by Joseph Massey Harvey.

Synge Drive, named after the playwright John Millington Synge (1871-1909).

Talbot Avenue, named after Matt Talbot (1856-1925) a Dublin man who was declared by the Catholic Church to be a "servant of God", and subsequently given the title "Venerable".

Tanyard Lane (now Old Windmill Street), named after the adjacent Tanyard owned by the O'Callaghan family.

Theatre Lane (off lower Glentworth Street), named because of its proximity to the old Theatre Royal, in Henry Street. The Theatre was destroyed by fire in 1922.

Thomas Street is reputed to be named after Thomas



Charles Vereker
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

Unthank, who was a prominent Limerick City merchant but there is no documentary evidence to support this. A Limerick Leader article of 1926 states that it was named after Sir Thomas Drummond but this cannot be so as the street is named on an 1823 map of the Pery Estate and Sir Thomas Drummond did not take office as an Undersecretary until 1835.

A point to consider is that a Thomas Orde was Chief Secretary during the time that Edmund Sexton Pery was speaker in the House of Commons. Perhaps there is a connection here, particularly as the adjacent Wickham Street was named after William Wickham another Chief Secretary.

The name Thomas Street appears in the map prepared by Christopher Colles in the mid 18th Century although at that time it was located where Sarsfield Street now exists. This seems to indicate that the name Thomas was even then being considered for one of the streets of Newtown Pery.

Thomondgate (See Appendix 1)

Todd's Bow (formerly Todd's Row) took its name from Todd's premises which extended over the lane to form a Bow.

Vereker Gardens, named after an old Limerick family, several of whom represented Limerick City in the House of Commons. Colonel Charles Vereker was a member of this family.

Vize's Court, named after the Vize family, who owned the surrounding property.

Wellesley Bridge (now Sarsfield Bridge) and **Wellesley Place** (now Clontarf Place) were named after Richard, Marquis of Wellesley (a brother of the Duke of Wellington), who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1823 when the Act for the building of the Bridge was passed. It was officially opened in 1835 by the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Mulgrave.

Westland Row (formerly Bowman Street). According to the Book of Postings and Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland in 1702-1703, a William Westland purchased an Estate in that period. It is thought that Westland Row in Dublin is named after him, and it is possible that, through family connections or for some other reason, this name was also introduced to Limerick.

White Wine Lane in Watergate was probably so named because of its proximity to the original Milk Market, milk being commonly known as the wine of the poor.

Wickham Street was probably named after the Right Honourable William Wickham, who was Secretary of State (Chief Secretary) for Ireland from 1802 to 1804.

William Street is reputed to be named after one of the King Williams and if so would be one of the few royal names retained in Limerick as a city street. However the dates of the reigns of these Kings do not support this theory as William III died in 1702, and William IV did not come to the Throne until 1830, and Maurice Lenihan in his *History of Limerick* states that the street was named in 1789. In view of the fact that it was a principal street in the New Town Pery development, it is more likely to have been named after William Cecil Pery.

Windmill Street is named after the old windmill which was erected at the side of that street by Launcelot Hill.

Wolfe Tone Street (formerly Collooney Street) is named after the Irish Patriot Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763-1798) who was a founder member of the United Irishmen.

Yeats Avenue is named after William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) the Irish Poet and Dramatist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1923.



Theobald Wolfe Tone
(The National Gallery of Ireland)



William Butler Yeats
(The National Gallery of Ireland)

It is interesting to note that Limerick, unlike other cities, did not give any prominence to the names Victoria and Albert (after Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert). Queen Street (now Davis Street) was obviously named in honour of Queen Victoria, but the only other references to their Monarchy are contained in Victoria Terrace and Albert Place, both located on the South Circular Road.



Charlotte's Quay, C.1900





II. STREETS AND LANES THAT HAVE UNDERGONE NAME CHANGES

There have been a number of street name changes since the beginning of the century or since the latter half of the last century. Some of these replaced names of English origin with names of Irish origin or of famous Irish people, others were the changing of old local names to suit present circumstances or locations.

Present Name	Former Name(s)
Abbey Court Row	Post Office Lane also Office Lane
Augustinian Lane	Augustinian Chapel Place
Back Davis Street	Back Queen Street, also Quarry Lane and possibly Myles' Lane.
Back Lane	Back High Street, also Foundry Square
Barrack Hill	Roden Lane
Barrington's Pier	Barrington's Quay
Bishop's Quay, (The)	O'Neill's Quay
Bishop Street	Pump Lane (<i>part</i>)
Bondfield Lane (<i>off Meat Market Lane</i>)	Castle Lane
Brennan's Row	New John Street
Cabbage Market	John's Street Little, also Bushell's Lane
Canter's Range	Chapel Lane (<i>part</i>)
Carey's Road (<i>part</i>)	Henry Street South
Carroll's Row	Carroll's Lane

Castle Street	Thomond Street
Castleview Avenue	O'Halloran's Lane
Cathedral Place	Nicholas Street (<i>part</i>), Rampers Road (<i>part</i>) & Chapel Street
Catherine Place	Upper Catherine Street and was part of the original Catherine Street
Catherine Street Little	Catherine Street Lower
Charlotte's Quay	Russell's Quay
Charlotte's Quay (near Ball's Bridge)	Assembly Mall
Chapel Street	Chapel Lane
Church Street	Munchin's Street
Clancy's Strand	North Strand (<i>part</i>), also Strand Road and before that, Poor House Road.
Clare Street	New Clare Street
Clontarf Lane	Wellesley Lane, also Dowling's Lane.
Clontarf Place	Wellesley Place
Convent Street	Nunnery Street
Courtbrack Avenue	Richmond Avenue
Cratloe Road (near Hassett's Cross)	Black Stick Road
Creagh Lane, Little	Hall Yard Lane
Crescent, The	Richmond Place, also George's Crescent
Crosley Row	Crosby Row, also Windmill
Davis Street	Queen Street

Dock Road (<i>part</i>)	Mungret New Road, also Ashbourne Road
Dominick Street, Old	Dominick Street, also Barrack Street, also Hawke Street
Ellen Street, Little	Market Alley (<i>part</i>)
Ennis Road	Lansdowne Road
Exchange Street	Exchange Lane, also Munkes Lane
Fairgreen	Gallowsgreen
Flag Lane (<i>Off Broad Street</i>)	Hogg's Lane, also Dowd's Lane
Flag Lane (<i>Abbey Area</i>)	Courthouse Lane (<i>part</i>)
Fox's Bow	William Street Bow
Gaol Lane	Town Hall Lane, also Gaol Lane Bow, also Tholsel Lane
Garryowen Road	The Spital
Gerald Griffin Street (Upper and Lower)	Cornwallis Street
Gerald Griffin Street (Little)	Playhouse Lane
Grattan Street (<i>part</i>)	Market House Lane
Grattan Street (<i>part</i>)	Millers Row
Harvey's Quay	Lyons' Quay (<i>part</i>)
Henry Street (Upper)	Wellesley Place
High Street	Mungret Street (<i>part</i>)
Honan's Quay (<i>part</i>)	Spaight's Quay
Howley's Quay	Lyons' Quay (<i>part</i>)

Hyde Road
*(between railway
station and Carey's Road)*

Dickson's Lane

Island Road

The Island, also Island Lane

Joynt's Lane

Blackmoore Lane

Little Catherine Street

Lower Catherine St.

Little Creagh Lane

Hall Yard Lane

Little Ellen Street

Pillars Lane

Little Gerald Griffin Street

Playhouse Lane

Little Glentworth Street

Upper Glentworth St. *(part)*,
also Baker's Range

Little O'Curry Street

Little Frederick St

Lock Quay

Wilson's Quay

Long Lane

Gaol Lane

Longpavement

Causeway

Lourigan's Lane
(off Haristonge Street)

Lonergan's Lane, also Newenham Lane

Lower Park Road (part of)

Rosary Road

Madden's Lane
(off Edward Street)

Myles' Lane,
also Roche's Lane

Mallow Street Upper

Reeves' Path

Marian Drive

Sayer's Lane (Road),
also Wallers Well

McNamara's Terrace

McNamara's Place

Meat Market Lane

Bonfield's Lane, also Market Lane

Moore's Lane	Ryan's Lane
Mount Kennett	Spaight's Quay, also Russell's Quay
North Circular Road	Circular Road
O'Callaghan's Strand	North Strand (<i>part</i>)
O'Connell Avenue (<i>part</i>)	Military Road (<i>includes Military Walk which was a side path attached to Military Road</i>)
O'Connell Street	George's Street
O'Curry Street	Frederick Street
O'Donoghue Avenue	Wilmount Lane, also Wilmot's Lane
O'Dwyer Bridge	Park Bridge (<i>location changed</i>)
O'Halloran's Lane	Crow Lane
Old Dominick Street	Dominick Street, also Barrack Street
Old Francis Street	Infirmery Lane
Old Thomas Street	Thomas Street
Old Thomondgate	Lower Thomondgate
Old Windmill Road	Tanyard Lane
Parnell Street	Nelson Street, also Boherbuoy. (<i>St.Lelia Street was also known as Nelson Street</i>)
Park Road	Pennywell Lane
Pennywell	Pennywell Street
People's Park (<i>part</i>)	Pery Square

Potato Market	New Quay
Prospect Hill	Prospect Row
Punch's Row	Cattle Market Lane
Quin Street	Alphonsus Avenue
Quinlan Street	George's Street (<i>part</i>)
River Lane	Market Lane
Rossa Avenue	Congress Avenue
St. Alphonsus Street	Clyde Road/Street
St. Alphonsus Avenue	St. Alphonsus Place
St. Augustine Place	Bow Lane
St. Francis Place	Pump Lane (<i>part</i>)
St. Gerard Street	Charles Street
St. Joseph Street	Richmond Street
St. Lelia Street	Nelson Street (<i>Parnell Street was also known as Nelson Street</i>)
Sarsfield Bridge	Wellesley Bridge
Sarsfield Street	Brunswick Street
Sexton Street North (<i>near Hassett's Cross</i>)	Black Stick Road
South Circular Road	Boherglas
Steam Boat Quay (<i>part</i>)	Meade's Quay, also Kelly's Quay, also Kiggell's Quay.
Stonetown Terrace	Shelbourne Road (<i>part</i>)
Summerville Avenue	Harvey's Avenue

Thomond Bridge

Todd's Bow

Upper Henry Street

Upper Mallow Street

Verdant Place (*part*)

Vize's Court

Westland Row

Wickham Street

Wolfe Tone Street

Thomondgate Bridge

Anglam's Bow

Wellesley Place

Reeves' Path

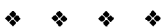
Franklin's Quay

Punche's Lane

Bowman Street and also
Westland Terrace

Nelson Street (*part*)

Collooney Street and
briefly Westland Street





III. STREETS OR LANES THAT HAVE VANISHED DUE TO DEMOLITION/DEVELOPMENT

Name	Approximate Location
Abbey Court Row (<i>old cul de sac</i>)	Newgate Lane
Alley Lane and Alley Lane Little	Watergate Area
Anderson's Court	Carey's Road Area
Andrew's Gardens	Castleview Gardens
Arthur's View Lane, also Arthur's Mews	Francis Street
Asylum Place	Mulgrave Street
Back Lane	Vize's Court
Ball Alley Lane	Garryowen
Ball Alley Lane	Edward Street
Ball Alley Place	Edward Street
Barrack Lane	New Road, Thomondgate
Barrack Lane	Barrack Hill
Barrett's Lane	Nicholas Street
Barry's Lane (Bow)	Boherbuoy
Batchelor's Walk (also Nailers Lane)	St. Mary's Cathedral grounds
Bear Lane (Bear Tavern Lane)	Broad Street
Ben's Lane	Thomondgate

Benson's Lane	Mungret Street
Bieyrey (Birkrey) (Carey's) Lane	John's Street
Billy White's Lane	John's Street
Black Bull Lane	Mungret Street
Black Horse Lane (Lavin's Bow)	Old Francis Street
Bold's Lane	Broad Street
Blind Bow	Old Francis Street
Bolster's Lane	John's Street
Boody (Boudy's) Lane	Roches Street
Bourke's Lane	Old Clare Street
Bow, The	Mungret Street
Bowdies Lane	St. John's Hospital
Bowles' Lane	Johnsgate Area
Bowles' Place	Boherbuoy
Brewery Lane	Cathedral Place
Brewery Lane	Nicholas Street
Brien's (O'Brien's) Lane (Bow)	Broad Street
Broad Lane (Smith Street)	Opposite Bishops Palace
Broad (also Hatter's) Lane	Old Francis Street
Browne's Lane (Upper and Lower)	Edward Street
Buckley's Lane (also York Street, also Henney's Lane)	Pennywell

Bumphy's (Bumpy) Lane	Abbey Area
Bunicle, The	Watergate Area
Bushel's Lane	Old Francis Street
Bushy (Bushel's) Lane	Gerald Griffin Street
Cahil's (also Donnelly's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Campbell's Bow	Broad Street
Carey's Lane	Carey's Road Area
Carey's (Bieyrey) (Birkrey) Lane	John's Street
Carney's (Kearney's Lane)	Carey's Road Area
Carr's Lane	Broad Street
Cassidy's Lane	Garryowen Road
Cassidy's Lane	Pennywell
Cattle Market Lane	Carr Street
Change (Exchange) Lane	Garryowen Road
Church Yard (also Michael's) Lane	Watergate Area
Clancy's Lane	John's Street
Clampet's Bow	John's Street
Clampet's Lane	Broad Street
Clampritt's Row	Old Francis Street
Clohessey's Lane	Broad Street
Clune's Lane	Near St. Munchin's R.C. Church
Court House Lane	Abbey Area

Coady's Bow	Abbey Ward
Connell's (also Moloney's) Lane	Old Francis Street
Conway's Bow	Castle Ward
Crosbie Bow	Crosbie Row
Crow Lane	Near St. Munchin's R.C. Church
Cunningham's Lane	Glentworth Ward
Curragower Avenue	In City Hall Car Park
Curry's (also Lavin's) Bow	Old Francis Street
Curry's Lane and Court	Carey's Road Area
Curry (Curragh, Currow) Lane	Johnsgate Area
Cussen's Place	Nicholas street
Custom House Place	Francis Street
Dillon's Lane	Irishtown
Dixon's Lane	Part of Railway Station
Dodgson Street	Upper Henry Street
Doherty's Lane	Canon Breen Park
Dougherty's Lane	John's Street
Dolly Hayes' Lane	Irishtown
Donoghue's Lane	Irishtown
Downes' Lane (Brewery)	Johnsgate Area
Donnelly's (also Cahil's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Duggan's Lane	Parnell Street
Duggan's Row	Parnell Street

Dwyer's Lane	Irishtown
Emly Street	Abbey Area
Exchange (Change) Lane	Garryowen Road
Factory Lane	Johnsgate Area
Farrell's Lane	Abbey Ward
Father Davy's Lane	Mulgrave Street
Fitzgerald's Lane	Near Market's Field
Flag Lane	Opposite Bishop's Palace
Flag Lane	Parnell St. to Dominick St.
Fogarty's Lane	John Street
Fogarty's Range	Theatre Lane
Forker's Lane	John's Street
Funeral Road	Old Park Road
Gallows Hill	St. Lawrence's Park
Gammell's Court	Lr. Gerald Griffin St.
Garvey's Lane	Johnsgate Area
Garvey's Range	Johnsgate Area
Gibson's Lane	Rear of Nicholas Street
Gloster's Lane	Clare Street/Lelia Place
Glover's (also Small's)Lane	Carey's Road Area
Glover's Lane	John's Street
Goat's Lane	Garryowen Road

Goggin's Lane	John's Street
Goggin's Lane	Near St. Munchins R. C. Church
Goonan's Lane	Mungret Street
Gorman's Lane	Parnell Street
Gosson Lane	<i>not known</i>
Grace's Lane	Near St. Munchin's R.C. Church.
Grid Iron Lane	St. Mary's Cathedral grounds
Griffith's Row	Dominick Street
Guinea Lane	Broad Street
Hackett's Lane	William Street
Haine's Lane	Cathedral Place
Hall's Bow	Irishtown
Hall's (also Lidia's or Liddy's) Lane	Edward Street
Halpin's Lane	Castle Ward
Hammond's Lane	Broad Street
Hannon's Bow	John's Street
Hassett's Bow (Lane)	Nicholas Street
Hasting's Lane and Bow	Crosbie Row
Hatter's (also Broad) Lane	Old Francis Street
Heany's Lane	Pennywell
Hello Lane	Glentworth Ward
Hennessy's (also Young's) Lane	Carey's Road Area

Henney's Lane (also Buckley's Lane and York Street)	Pennywell
Henry Place	Boherbuoy
Hewlett's Lane	John's Street
Hill's Lane	Johnsgate Area
Hinck's (also Hunt's) Lane	Old Francis Street
Howley's Lane	Watergate Area
Humphrie's (Humphru's) Lane	Watergate Area
Hunt's (also Hinck's) Lane	Old Francis Street
Jack the Lad's Lane	Edward Street
Johnson's Court	Carey's Road Area
Johnston's Lane	Watergate Area
Jones' Place (Lane)	Watergate Area
Josse's (also Unthank) Lane	Watergate Area
Karwick (Kerwick's) Lane (Bow)	Lr. Gerald Griffin St.
Kearney's (Carney's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Keating's Lane	Parnell Street
Kelly's Row	Vize's Court
Kelly's Lane	Nicholas Street
Kemmy's Court	Garryowen
Kerry Bow	Old Francis Street
King's (also McAllister's) Lane	Boherbuoy

Labour Lane	<i>not known</i>
Lavin's (also Curry) Bow, also Black Horse Lane	Old Francis Street
Lee's Lane	Carey's Road Area
Lidia's or Liddy's (also Hall's) Lane	Edward Street
Lillis's Lane	Watergate Area
Lime Kiln Lane	Carey's Road Area
Loughlin's Lane	Canon Breen Park
Love Lane	St.Mary's Convent Grounds
Lynch's (also Sargeant's) Lane	John's Street
McAllister's (also King's) Lane	Boherbuoy
McArdle's Lane	Carey's Road Area
Madame Parry's Lane	Old Francis Street
Magdalene Lane (Row)	Good Shepherd Convent Grounds
Margaret Place	Watergate Area
Maradyke	Watergate Area
Market House Lane <i>(now part of Grattan St.)</i>	Johnsgate Area
Mass Lane	Cathedral Place
Meenahen's Lane	John's Street
Meeting House Lane	Nicholas Street
Merrott's Lane	Nicholas Street
Michael's (also Churchyard) Lane	Watergate Area

Milk Market (also Wilkinson's) Bow	Watergate Area
Milk Market Place (Bow)	Watergate Area
Mill Lane	Mary Street to George's Quay
Miller's Row <i>(now part of Grattan Street)</i>	Johnsgate Area
Moloney's (also Connell's) Lane	Old Francis Street
Monaghan Lane	St. John's Parish
Moore's Alley (Lane)	Johnsgate Area
Mulcahy's Alley	Lower Gerald Griffin St.
Mullowney's Lane	John's Street
Murnane's Lane	Dominick Street
Murnane's Lane	High Road, Thomondgate
Myles' (also Squeezegut) Lane	Parnell Street
Nailers Lane (also Batchelors Walk)	St. Mary's Cathedral grounds
Narrow Lane	Market Ward
Newfoundland	Bishop Street/Island Rd.
New Walk	Abbey Ward
Nook, The	Carey's Road Area
Noonan's Lane	King's Island
Norris' (also Sullivan's) Lane	Broad Street
Nunan's Lane	Watergate Area

O'Brien's (Brien's) Lane (Bow)	Broad Street
O'Donovan's Lane	Johnsgate Area
Office (Post Office)Lane (Part)	Rear Nicholas Street
Osborne Lane	Lower Gerald Griffin St.
Palmerston	Old Francis Street
Paddy's Hedge	Canal to Richmond Park
Pigott's (Picket's, Picquet's) Lane	Boherbuoy
(Post) Office Lane (Part)	Rear Nicholas Street
Pike Lane	Pike's Bow
Pinchin's Lane	John's Street
Pouleen	Old Clare Street
Power's Lane	Wickham Street
Prospect Row	Boherbuoy
Pump Lane	Carey's Road Area
Punch's Lane	Carey's Road Area
Punch's Lane	Watergate Area
Purcell's Lane	Old Windmill Road
Quarry Boreen	Carey's Road Area
Quin's Lane	Parnell Street
Red Lion Lane	The Parade
Repeal Alley	Johnsgate Area

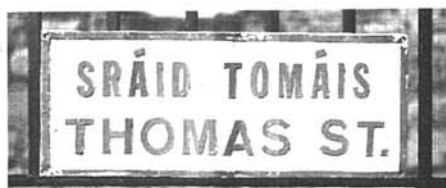
Richardson's (Richison's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Roche's Mews	Roches Street
Rope Walk	Johnsgate Area
Roseberry Place (Lane)	Watergate Area
Rosemary Place	Watergate Area
Ryan's Bow	Mary Street
Ryan's Lane	Davis Street
Ryan's Lane	Watergate Area
Ryder's Bow	Nicholas Street
Sam Dickson's Lane	Irishtown
Scabby Lane	Johnsgate Area
Scott's Lane	Broad Street
Sergeant's (also Lynch's) Lane	John's Street
Seward's Lane	Johnsgate Area
Seymour's Lane (Row)	Johnsgate Area
Shamble Lane	John's Street
Shambles Lane	Mary Street
Shambley Lane	Broad Street
Sheehan's Lane	Cathedral Place
Sheehy's Lane	Broad Street
Sheehy's Lane	Cathedral Place
Slaughter House Lane	Abbey Area

Small's (also Glover's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Smith's Row	Nicholas Street
Smith Street (also Broad Lane)	Opposite Bishop's Palace
Spanish Castle Lane	John's Street
Sparlin's (Sparklin's) Lane	Carey's Road Area
Squeezegut (also Myles') Lane	Parnell Street
Stable Lane	Parnell Street
Stable Lane	St. Francis Abbey.
Stag Lane	Nicholas Street
Stoakes' Lane	Lord Edward Street
Storey's Lane	Old Francis Street
Sugan Lane	Near St. Patrick's Church
Sullivan's (also Norris') Lane	Broad Street
Sweeps Lane	Watergate Area
Synan's Lane	Broad Street
Taylor's Row	Little Gerald Griffin Street
Taylor Street	Upper Cecil Street
Thomas Court	Summer Street
Thomond Place	Browne's Quay
Townwall Lane	Johnsgate Area
Tyrrel's Lane	New Road, Thomondgate
Unthank (also Josse's) Lane	Mungret Street

Vokes' Lane	John's Street
Vokes' Lane	St. Mary's Convent
Walshe's Lane	Carey's Road Area
Walshe's Lane	John's Street
West Watergate	Watergate Area
White's Bow	Parnell Street
White's Lane	Parnell St. to Dominick St.
White Horse Lane	The Parade
White Wine Lane	Watergate Area
Wilkinson's (also Milk Market) Bow	Watergate Area
William's Lane	Gerald Griffin Street
William Carr's Lane	Watergate Area
York Street (also Buckley's Lane, also Henney's Lane)	Pennywell
Young's (also Hennessy's) Lane	Carey's Road Area



STREET NAME PLATES OF LIMERICK CITY – OLD AND NEW



BOUNDARY POSTS

Boundary posts have been used to identify the various county borough boundaries of Limerick City down through the years. Many old boundary posts remain in their original placements.



Up to the year 1833 the Corporation of Limerick had become increasingly corrupt and this was hampering the prosperity of the city. A commission of Inquiry was held in Limerick from 26th. September, 1833 to 11th. October of that year to investigate this corruption. Finally, on the 10th. August, 1841, a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant in

which Limerick City was declared within the operation of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1840 and a new boundary for the City was defined which separated it from the Liberties of Limerick. This stone was one of those defining that boundary.



These two boundary stones, while being of different dates, still recite the 1840 Act and were probably erected to clarify subtle changes in the 1840 boundary.



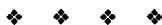
Around the late 1940's Limerick City had expanded to the limits of the 1840 Boundary and this necessitated a petition to the Irish Government for a Borough Boundary extension. The petition was successful and the boundary was extended under the Local Government (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Act 1950. This boundary still exists.

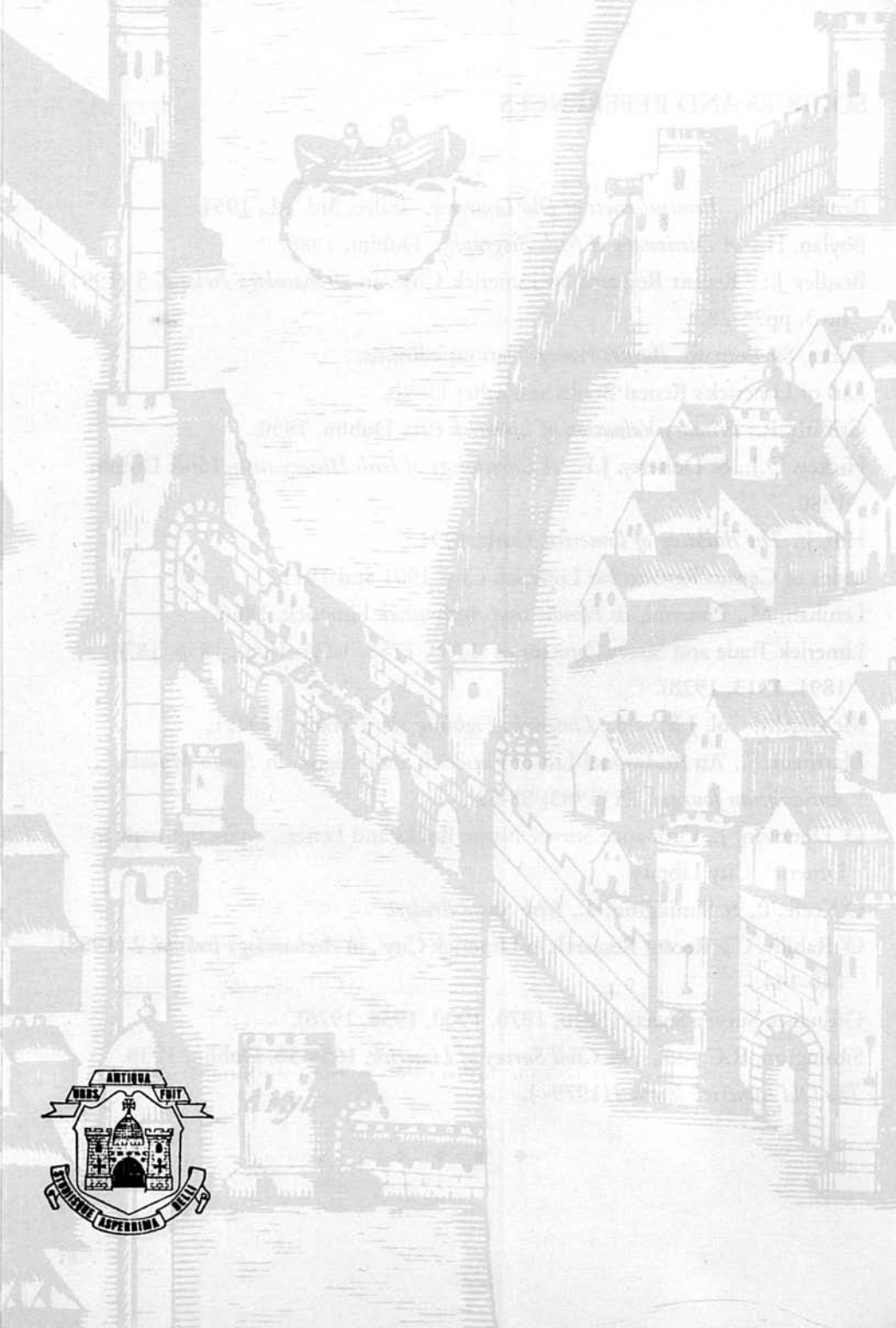




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APPENDIX 1

NOTES ON PLACE-NAMES IN THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF LIMERICK

by Gearóid Mac Spealáin, M.A. (F.G.Spencer).

The spelling of place-names in these notes is that of Ordnance Survey Maps, except in the case of Carnarry, where the spelling (Cahernarry) on the O.S. maps is at variance with historical fact.

I am under a deep debt of gratitude to Fr. Michael Moloney, P.P., St. Patrick's, for a considerable amount of help in the preparation of this paper, and to Risteárd Foghludha, D.Litt. Celt., Dublin, for an expert's valuable advice and generous encouragement.

Abbreviated References:

- BBL:** *Black Book of Limerick*, ed. MacCaffrey.
Cen.: *Census taken in the year 1659*, given in Dr. Begley's *Diocese of Limerick*, Vol. II, pp. 239, 345.
CGG: *Cogadh Gaedhal re Gallaibh*, ed. Todd.
Crom.: *Cromwellian Confiscation*, given in Begley, Vol. II, p. 516.
CS: *Civil Survey of Co. Limerick (1654-1656)*, ed. Symington.
FE: *Log-ainmneacha*, ag Risteárd Ó Foghludha ("Fiachra Éilgeach").
FM: *Annals of the Four Masters*, ed. O'Donovan.
KJ: *Inquisition of the year 1615, concerning lands granted to the mayor and citizens of Limerick in the reign of King John*, given in Lenihan, p. 138, and in Begley, Vol. I, appendix C, p. 419.
Libs: *Indenture of Perambulation, year 1609*, given in Lenihan, p. 135. It gives the extent of the County of the City of Limerick.
On.: *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, Dr. Edmund Hogan, S.J.
SB: *Seanchas Búrcach*, appendix AA, and

- SSB: *Seanchas Síol Bhriain*, appendix D, to
 CT: *Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, ed. Standish H. OGrady, Irish Texts' Society.
 TL: *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, ed. Stokes.
 Westropp: *Castles, Churches, Forts : Volumes of the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.
 White: *List of Churches of the Diocese of Limerick*, Frs. James and Jasper White (c.1660), given in Lenihan, p. 557, and copied in Begley, Vol. I, appendix G, p. 444.
 Woulfe: *Sloinnnte Gaedhal is Gall* (Irish Names and Surnames), Fr. Patrick Woulfe.

(Other abbreviations will present no difficulties.)

Abbey River preserves, in its present English name, the memory of the thirteenth century Franciscan Abbey which stood on its north bank, just outside the old wall of Englishstown. The Gaelic name was An Ghabhal Bheag, the little branch (of the Shannon). CS gives Park as “mearing on the west with a branch of the River Shannon called Gowlebegg.”

Ahabeg: Joyce gives An Fhaithche Bheag, the little green, but quotes no authority. Aghbegge is found in Libs., and Carrigahabeg is one of, the mearings of Cunnihee in CS, p. 469. If Joyce were right the Carrig would have been Carraig na Faithche Bige, and the unaspirated F would surely have appeared in the Englished name. Achadh Beag, little field, is probably the best interpretation.

Annacotty: Joyce, On. and FE agree in giving this as Áth na Coite, which Joyce translates “the ford of the little boat.” In Crom. it is written Anghacotta.

Ashfort: A tl. of the same mearings as this is given in CS. as Annagh Rostie, a name which appears frequently in Elizabethan and later documents. Lenihan, p. 384, speaks of “the red bog of

Anaherrosta, distant about two miles from Loughmore.” The correct Irish name will be found in SSB, p. 179-Eanach an Róistigh, Roche’s marshy land.

Athlunkard: This district, though in Co. Clare, is included here as a city street takes its name from it – Sráid Áth an Longphuir, the st. of the camp ford. The ancient ford crossed the Shannon at, or near, the place where Athlunkard Bridge was erected about 120 years ago. It is believed by Mr. Henry Morris to have been identical with Áth Coille, one of the three great fords of Ireland : Bk. of Ballymote-Áth Cliath, Áth Luain, Áth Caille. See Fr. Hogan’s notes on Áth Caille in On., p. 54, and Fr. M. Moloney’s paper, “ The Parish of St. Patrick “ in this Journal, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 102. Joyce, in remarking that the place might be more appropriately called nowadays Athlongford, was unaware that this form occurs in CS : “The Eelwear of Callaghbeolane, mearing on the west with the R. Shannon and the lands of Longford in ye Co. of Clare, on the South and west with the lands of Corbally.” For Callaghbeolane see Park.

Ballinacurra: This name is found variously in 17th cent. records as Belancurry, Bealincurry, Bellnacorrie, etc., from which we may conclude that the first part was Béal Átha. An Inquisition of Henry VIII (Lenihan, p. 90) gives us the second part “one ploughland named Ballynagalleagh (otherwise Farrannagallagh, now Rosbrien, q.v.) in the south of the Curry, property, of St. Peter’s, a chapel of Keiloinne in OBryen’s country.” Curry is An Currach, the marshland (adjoining the Catholic Institute Athletic Grounds). Thus we get the full name, Béal Áth an Curraigh. The bridge over Ballinacurra River probably marks the site of this old ford, which so many pilgrims from the city crossed in mediaeval times on their way to Mungret.

Ball’s Bridge (Limerick): Lenihan, p. 475, states “In Irish it is called Droichead Maol Luimnigh.” CS has “The Bald Bridge of Limerick;” while White calls it, in English, the Bald Bridge, and

in Latin, Pons Calvus. The word maol, bald, suggests that the bridge was, at one time, without parapets.

Chancery Inquis., 8, of year 1576 shows Lenihan was right : John Galwey of Kinsale held “the Tye Bridge (or Tide Br.), alias Drohedmoyle.”

Ballybrennan: This is the Bali I brenain of the 1201 list of lands owned by the monks of Monaster (Sweetman), and the Ballyvrenane of CS Baile Uí Bhraonáin, OBrennan’s land.

Ballyclough: There are two tls. of this name in the South Liberties and both are given in Cromwellian records as Ballynecloghy – Baile na Cloiche, the place of the castle. This Irish form occurs in SSB, p. 185, in reference to Ballyclogh, south of Rosbrien. There is proof of the former existence of a castle in each case.

Ballycummin: BBL, p. 7., has “Balycomdyn in tenemento de Mungret”; Villa Comdyn on p. 88. The same gives Ballicummin on p. 165; while Cen, has Ballicomen. FE gives Baile Cuimín, but this is rather doubtful. Our earliest references – hence, probably best – are those in BBL, and here the -dyn ending is almost certainly a misreading of -ayn, from the Irish -áin (see at Ballyduane) – Balycomayn : Baile Uí Chomáin, from the surname Commons, Comane, sometimes, by “translation,” Hurley.

Ballyduane: Baile Uí Dhubhain – takes its name from an old Gaelic family associated with the locality for many centuries. BBL, p. 155: “ODewayn qui tenuit villam Dewayn (and Ydowain) occidentali parte Mungaret.” The form Ballydoban is found in BBL, p. 11; and from this On. deduces the Gaelic name as given above.

Ballygrennan: Ballingrenane in Cen.; Ballingrenane and Ballygrenane in CS; Ballygranane in Crom. The fact that there are two separate references to Ballingrenane may point to Baile an Ghrianáin as the original name.

Ballykeefe appears as Ballycoy in CS, Ballykee on Down Sur. Map, Ballyquy in KJ, and Ballyquoy in a 1641 document. Baile Uí Chaoimh, O’Keeffe’s place, is possible, but Baile ‘ic (Mhic) Aoidh – angl. MacCoy in Co. Limerick – is, perhaps, the most likely explanation.

Ballymacashel: From BBL, p. 155, we learn that “OMolcassell tenet villam Ymolcassil in occidentali et boriali parte ibi “(Mungret);” which gives us Baile Uí Mhaolchaisil, the name also of a tl. in Co. Clare. Fr. Woulfe gives ” Maolchaisil as “the name of a Thomond family who were seated originally at Ballymulcashel, near Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.” He adds “In the neighbourhood of Kilmallock the angl. form was changed about eighty years ago by the local registrar to Mountcashel, and so it remains to the present day.” Significantly, our townland appears in CS, 370, etc., as Ballimullcasshell, as in Clare.

Ballynagowan: Baile na nGabhann. the townland of the smiths (Joyce). This is obviously a guess from the modern name. Ballyngowne (and similar forms) is the name in all old records (CS, 491, etc.), suggesting Baile an Ghabhann, the land of the smith; or, more probably, Baile an Ghabhainn, the place of the sheep-fold.

Ballynantymore (Beg): KJ has Bally Inaghten More (Begg), while in CS we find Ballynaghten More (Begg) having the same mearings as Ballynanty in the North Liberties has to-day. The correct Gaelic form, then, is Baile Uí Neachtain Mór (Beag), ONeachtain’s land.

Ballynoe: An Baile Nua (ODonovan).

Ballyogartha: CS, p. 470, has Ballogarine for this; on the Down Survey Map it is – ogarhin, and in Crom. – ogarhine. These references suggest the form Baile Ó gCarraidhín. The name may have changed to Baile Uí Fhógartaigh by reason of the fact that the latter was a well-known surname in the locality, while Ó Carraidhín was comparatively rare (angl. Carr; sometimes Carey).

Ballysheedy: This is mentioned frequently, in local records, generally as Ballysyada, i.e. Baile Shíoda, the land, probably, of a branch of the MacNamaras with whom Síoda was a favourite Christian-name.

Ballysimon is written Bealasymon in Libs.: Bellasimon in Cen.; and Bella Symon in CS. These suggest the Gaelic form Béal Áth Síomoinn, which is found in SB, p. 161, and is also given by FE.

Ballyvarra: FE gives Baile Uí Mheadhra, OMara's land, but this seems incorrect. Libs. refers to the place thrice as Ballybarrie, while CS calls it Ballybarry and Ballyvarry and mentions David Barry of Cloonkeene, Jean Barry of Ballygey and others of the name Barry in the same locality. SB, p. 161, gives it as Baile Uí Bharra, a doubtful Gaelicised version of the Anglo-Norman surname de Barra (Ó Barra is not given by Woulfe). Very probably the correct form is Baile Uí Bheargha, the land of the OBearghas (angl. Barry), an old Limerick family who were anciently lords of Iveross, in the barony of Kenry

“OBeargha of the fair mansion obtained
The cantred of Uí Rosa of rich course.”
(Ó hUidhrin).

Dr. Begley believed the family name to be obsolete, but Fr. Woulfe had no doubt “that many of the Barrys of East Limerick are of this race and not of Anglo-Norman origin.”

Ballyvollane is written Ballybeolan, Ballyweolane, in CS; and Ballybollane in Cen. This last, taken with the present name, suggests Baile an Bholláin, from Bollán, a hollow in a rock. Westropp, Castles, 85, confounds this name with Béal Áth an Mhuilinn (Milltown).

Banemore: An Bán Mór, the great meadow. Curiously enough, this place coincides with Bane Roe of CS, 484, etc. – i.e. An Bán

Ruadh, the red meadow. An interesting change.

Barnakyle is found in CS as *Bearna Keyll*, *Bearna Coiyle*; and in Cen. as *Barnacoyle*. SSB, p. 178, gives the Irish name *An Bhearna Chuill*; and the dative occurs in *Filidhe na Máighe*, No. 72 : “[*An tAthair Seán Ó hEidhin*] a chomhuigh ‘*san mBearnain Choill*.” *Joyes* gives it correctly and translates, *hazel gap*.

Baunacloka: *Father Moloney* believes this to be the castle green, or enclosure, mentioned at *Mungret* in BBL, p. 155 : “*usque ad Bilycomyde et usque at campum de Clochdown*.” *Campum de Cloch* (*Donn*) – *Bán na Cloiche*.

Biddyford: A tl. which agrees in meanings with this is called, in CS, *Ballyna Mantrogh* : *Baile na mBaintreabhach*, the widows’ land.

Blackboy (*Limerick*) : Surely *An Bealach Buidhe*, the yellow road. The turnpike, from which arose the name *Black Boy Pike*, will be found mentioned in *Lenihan*, p. 335 (year 1741).

Boherbuoy is another yellow road in the city : *An Bóthar Buidhe* – part of the *Pilgrims’ Road to Mungret* in the Middle Ages.

Bohereen: *An Bóithrín* is marked on the Department of Education Gaelic map of Ireland.

Bunlicky: *Bun Lice*. I have found no early references to the tl. under this name. In CS, 480, the place is merely a part of *Temple Mungret*.

Caheranardrish: *Cathair an Árd-Ruis*. There is a similar place-name – *Cill an Árd-Ruis* – in County Cork.

Caherdavin: KJ has *Caherdavy*; CS, *Caherdavyne* and *Caherdavine*. From these it is impossible to say, with any degree

of certainty, what the Irish name was. Eoluidhe an Phuist has Cathair Daibhin, but this seems merely the present pronunciation in Gaelic dress.

Cahervally appears in a variety of rather similar forms in old records. BBL (years 1302 and 1418), Catherbaghlach and Caherbathealach; Libs., Cather Ivaghellie; CS, Caherivahally; Cen., Caher Ivalley; White, Cahirivahalla. From these we may infer Cathair Uí Bhachlaigh. Begley, I. p. 248, follows ODonovan (O.S.L.) in giving it as “Cathair UíBhachalla, the fort of the OBoughills.” (Ó Bachlaigh, Bockley, Buckley-Woulfe).

Camheen is mentioned in Libs. : “the Bog of Campine”; and “the hedge called Legancampyne.” An Caimthín (al. Caimpín), the little camp.

Carnarry: This has been identified with the Carn Fheardhaigh of old Gaelic works, TL, CGG, &c. SB gives it among the lands of the Castleconnell Bourkes. The name is sometimes written Cahernarry (see O. Survey maps), but this seems to be a comparatively recent error. BBL (1418) – Carnarry; Libs. – Carnarrie.

On the summit of Carnarry hill are the remains of a large heap of stones, evidently a vestige of the ancient carn raised over the grave of Fearadhach.

Carrigmartin: In CS, Carrigg Martine and in Crom., Carrigmarteene, is Carraig Máirtín, Martin’s rock.

Carrigparson appears as Carrigaperson in CS, and as Carrigpherson in Cen. Carraig an Phearsan is given by Joyce and translated “the rock of the parish priest.”

Carrowkeel: An Cheathramha Chaol, the narrow quarter (Joyce).

Castlemungret: This and Mungret Castle are both found in CS -

Caisleán Mungairit. A document of 1617 speaks of “one castle in Castle Mungret.” The castle is shown on the Down Survey map; and ODonovan reports “the ruins of a small castle called Castle Mungret.”

Castletroy is a misleading version of the old name, which is given in Libs. and CS as Callagh Itroye, and in Crom. as “Callaghitroy alias Castletroy.” Whether the cáladh was a ferry or a riverside meadow is uncertain, but that its owner was a Troy there can be no doubt, and from the refs. given here it seems he was a Gael, not an Anglo-Norman de Treo. The Irish name angl. Troy was Ó Troighthigh, which was, and still is, well-known in and around Limerick. Therefore, we may conclude that the correct name for the place is Caladh Uí Throighthigh. Eoluidhe an Phuist has Calatha Uí Threo, but there is no evidence that such a Gaelic surname ever existed. BBL, p. 27, mentions a Troy of Limerick in the year 1200 and the Clanwilliam Bourkes had a Troy tenant in Castletroy district at an early date. The castle of the modern name can still be seen in the townland. According to Lewis it was “erected by Dermot OBrien in the reign of Henry VIII.”

Clanwilliam Barony: the territory in East Limerick granted by King John to Wm. de Burgo, from whose descendants it takes its present name, Clann Uilliam. Earlier Aos Trí Máighe or Aos Gréine, anciently the patrimony of the Uí Conaing, whose chief seat was at Caisleán Ó gConaing, now Castleconnell. These were dispossessed by the OBriens, who in turn had to give way to the Bourkes.

Clarina: BBL (1250), Clarani; CS, Clare Einy. The Irish name, Clár Aidhne is given by FE and on the Dept. of Education Gaelic map of Ireland. CS speaks of “the ffoorde of Clare Iny”; very probably the clár (plank bridge) crossed the stream at the same spot, which was, no doubt, the site of the present bridge.

Cloughaun: An Clochán. See Killalee.

Clino: That this is An Cladh Nua, the new earthwork – probably a portion of the old city’s fortifications – is borne out by a reference in a Corp. Lease of 1665 to “the ditch called Clino.” See *Monaclinoe*.

Cloghacloka would be a nearer approach to the original name if written *Cloghacoka*. The second l is a comparatively recent intruder, probably due to analogy with *Baunacloka* which is nearby. In *Crom.* the name is *Cloghcoky*; in *CS*, *Cloghcokie*, *encokie*, *-acoka*. That the place-name derives from a person name *Coke* is clear from an entry in *BBL*, p. 156 (*Mungret*): “*De Galfrido Coke de Dubcarrigg alias Clogh Coke.*” The Irish form *Cloch an Chógtha* is found in *SSB*, p. 178, but it will be probably more correct if written *Cloch an Chócaigh*. *Dubhcharraig* was evidently the name of the place before the stranger built his castle there.

Cloughkeating: Two references will suffice to establish this name. The first is from *BBL*, p. 156 : “*De Ricardo Ketyng de villa Ketyng*” (*Mungret*). The second is from *SSB*, p. 179, which calls the tl. *Cloch an Chéitinnigh*, *Keating’s Castle*. The castle is shown on the *Down Sur. Map*.

Clonconane: It is written *Cluonkannane* in *CS*, and *Cluoncanane* in *Cen.* From these it seems possible that the name derives from the surname “*Ceannáin*, which, according to *FE*, gives name to *Ballycannon*, a Clare tl. in the same district. If so, it is *Cluain Uí Cheannáin*. *KJ* gives *Caherrefinellic* (*Cathair na Finne-lice*, the caher of the white stone ?) as an alias for *Cloncannon*. *ODonovan* gives the Irish name as *Cluain Chonáin*, which, while possible, is obviously a mere guess.

Clondrinagh: An *Chluain Draighneach*, the meadow full of sloe bushes. *Cluondrinagh* in *CS*; *Clonedrynagh* in *KJ*.

Clonlong is *Cluain an Longaigh*, *Long’s meadow-land*. In *CS* it is

written Cluonanlonga; while in Crom. we find : “Clownelong,- Old Proprietor, Robert Long, merchant.” A person of the same name held other property in and around the city at the time of the CS. There is a Baile an Longaigh (Ballinlongig) in the par. of Dromcolliher.

Clonmacken: The name appears thus in Crom. CS. mentions “The Crumpane (creek) of Cluonmackyne.” Joyce gives Cluain Meacan, and Frost gives the same for Cloonmackan in Clare. (See Dinneen for meacan, a wild root plant).

Clooncunna: Cluain Connaidh, meadow of firewood (Joyce).

Cloone: An Chluain, was the ancient name of the district immediately outside the east wall of Irishtown, in the direction of the present Good Shepherd Convent (CS, p. 489). One of the towers on the wall overlooking this land was called Túr na Cluana. In 1421, according to local annals, “the town wall was completed from Na Clouna Tower to St. John’s Gate.” The place-name was still in use in 1747 when Cloone and Monamucky were sold by the Corporation to Peter Sargent (Lenihan). See Gallows Green.

Clyduff: An Cladh Dubh, the black earthwork (Joyce).

Conigar: Coinigéar, a place of rabbits. In the south-east of the county, the same word, or rather its variant Coinicéar, has been angl. Nicker. The former appears in CS as Cnockeare, and both in Cen. as Knockare.

Coolishal: An Chúil Íseal, the low-lying corner (On., from ODaly’s “Tribes of Ireland.”).

Coolraine is a common place-name – Cúil Rathain, nook of ferns (Joyce). Seventeenth cent. records show that this tl. was then known as Fearann-na-nGabhann : CS, Fearannigoune; KJ, “Farrangown or Smithsland.”

Coolyhenan: This is listed among the Bourke lands in SB, p. 161, as Cúil Uí Sheighionnáin, O'S's corner.

Coonagh (North Liberties): Cuanach, a place indented with inlets, as Coonagh undoubtedly was before Eugene OCurry and his gang of labourers built the bank there. Cf. "Fíodh na gCuan, alias an Chreatalach" in the Bk. of Lismore—the wood of the harbours, or Cratloe Woods, which overlook Coonagh. CS refers to "the Crympane of Cuonigh" – Crompán Chuanaigh, Coonagh creek.

This tl. is to be distinguished from Coonagh Barony, which is Uí Cuanach, the name of an ancient Leinster sept.

Corbally: An Corrbhaile. The Irish form will be found in SSB for the tl. of this name in Pubblebrian Barony. Corbally, Limerick, may owe its name, the odd tl., to the fact that it stretches away from its neighbours into the bend of the Shannon.

Corkanree is referred to in Nicholas Arthur's will (1533) as "Mora Regis," while a Corp. Lease of 1670 speaks of "Corkanree, called by the name of the King's Corkis." Hence, Corcach an Ríogh, not Corcach Fhraoigh, the name given to New Street P.O. in Eoluidhe an Phuist.

Courtbrack: An Chúirt Bhreac, the speckled mansion or castle. An old alias is given as Bealus, but what this is I cannot say, unless it be a clerk's error or misprint for Dealus, a common version of Duibh-Lios, black fort, which is the name of two tls. in Co. Limerick, disguised as Deelish. The castle of the name is mentioned in Desmond Roll (1583): "Veter Castell spect., voc. Courtebrack, juxt. Civit. Lim," i.e., the old castle called C. near the City of Limerick. See Addenda.

Crabb's-Land: See Addenda below.

Crossagalla: This was once a part of Fearann na Manach, or Monks-land, originally the property of the House of St. Mary near

Ball's Bridge. It may owe its name, *Crosa Geala*, white crosses, to the ancient custom of marking church lands by crosses erected at the boundaries.

Cunnihee: Joyce informs us that the word *caithne*, *arbutus*, was pronounced *cuinche* in Clare and other places, giving name to *Quin*, which is *Cuinche* in FM; angl. *Quinchy* in Carlyle's *Topographical Dict.* and *Quinhie* in *Down Survey*. Our *Cunnihee*, which is given as *Counchye* in CS is evidently the same word, *Cuinche*. However, cf. *Conna*, Cork, and *Conaghy*, Kilkenny, both given by FE as "*Conchaidh*, pron. *Conaithe*."

Curragh: An *Currach*, the marsh, moor.

Curraghgower (Limerick): This is referred to in BBL, pp. 26-29, as *Coradoguir* and *Corduere*, and on p. 50 as *Corach Dower*, pointing to *Cora Dhobhair*, water weir. CS has *Curragowre* and *Garrigour*. The latter may represent *Carraig Dhobhair*; and there is further evidence that the name was assumed to refer to the rock, in KJ, which speaks of "the two mills called the King's Mills under one roof in the west part of the city walls betwixt the said city weir and the rock called *Corrogower* upon the R. Shannon, near the King's Castle of Limerick." The confusion between *carraig* and *cora* in place-names is not unusual. Cf. *Carrick-on-Shannon* : in Irish, *Cora* (*Cara*) *Droma Rúisc*: known c. 1300 as *Carrickdromroosk*.

Derrybeg: An *Doire Beag*, the little oak-grove.

Derrygalvin (parish and old church): From CS, *Derry I gallvane*, and *White, Derigealavain*, we deduce *Doire Uí Ghealbháin*, Galvan's grove (O'Donovan). The old graveyard in *Ballysimon* marks the site of the early church, called *Deregalvayn* in BBL (1418). An *Ogealvayn* was tenant in *Mungret Manor*, 1336 (BBL).

Derryknockane: SSB, p. 178, has “Soilchearnán ar a bhfuil Caisleán Doire an Chnocain.” Arthur MSS. (Lenihan, p. 86) inform us that, in Henry VIII’s time, Edmond Sexton “was a mayne help with the citizens of Limerick to taking the castle of Derryknockane from the rebels.” The castle is marked. on the Down Survey Map.

Donoghmore: An Domhnach Mór, or, as TL has it, Domhnach Mór Maighe Áine, the great church of the plain of Ainy. The word Domhnach is said to apply only to a church founded by St. Patrick. The Apostle’s connection with our Donoghmore is too well known to be retold here. An Domhnach Mór is given among the lands of Bourke of Castleconnell in SB, p. 161.

Dooradoyle: All early references to this tl. spell the name with an initial T: 1641 – Tower o Deale; CS – Towredeyle; Cen. – Tooradyle; White – “Tura Deil or Blind Man’s Tower.” If this explanation be correct, the name is Túr an Daill. In this Journal, Vol. I, No. 3, P. 118, a reference will be found to Torrodile; possibly from Tor, a variant of Túr; possibly, also, from Turradh, a crypt or underground recess. Mr. Grene Barry suggested Tuar an Dáil, the tribe’s ploughed-land, as the most likely name. He was probably right in substituting tuar, which also means a bleach-green, for Túr, a tower. The latter and its variant, tor, occur rarely in place-names., while tuar is very common, especially in the southern counties. In Co. Limerick, to select but a few names, we have Tuar na Fola, Tuar an Liagáin, An Tuairín, Tuairín na Gréine, Tuairín Domhnaill and Na Tuartha Dubha. Dáil in this connection, however, seems rather doubtful, while Daill seems probable from the references given above. In short, the form Tuar an Daill, the blind man’s bleach-green, may be taken as a fairly reasonable hypothesis. The change from initial T to D probably arose from eclipsis, e.g., i dTuar an Daill, in Tooradoyle.

Drombanny: Early references give the name thus. The local pronunciation is Drom Banne. In 1598 Mac Annaidh held the

castle of Drombanny.

Dromdarrig: An Drom Dearg, the red ridge – the tl on which Mungret College stands.

Dromroe: An Drom Ruadh, the red ridge. Written Droum Roe in CS, 58, and Drumroe on Down Sur. Map.

Edwardstown: See Addenda below.

Farranshone: Fearann Seoin, John's land. It is included in KJ in the list of tls. in North Liberties granted to the citizens in King John's time. From this it is probable that the Seon of the place-name is the English monarch. Nicholas Arthur's will (1533) mentions a ploughland "vulgarly called John's Land," outside Thomondgate. An old alias was Caisleán Bláthach (or Bláth), Castleblake. Lenihan wrongly surmised that Caisleán Bláth might be Beagh Castle. Begley I, p. 148, states: "The castle has long since disappeared, but the site is still pointed out."

Flankerhouse is purely English and derives from a fortified outpost. The area corresponds with that of the tl. given in CS, p 484, as Gortne Monylogh, the meaning of which is not clear. (Written Gortne Mone Neylagh in CS, 491).

Foyle, evidently Faill, a cliff, is included, on the Down Survey Map and in CS, in Ballyvarra, which meets Grange on the R. Mulcair.

Friarstown: Baile na mBráthar. CS has Ballyna Mrahir, and White, "Friarstown, commonly called Ballynabrahair." Here was an old Franciscan monastery, the ruined church of which can still be seen. An Elizabethan Inquisition informs us that "Gerald Baluff fitz Philip, a rebel, held the house of St. Francis of Ballynabrahair in Twoh-Oreyn in the par. of Cahervally." See Begley, I, P. 357.

Gallows Green: The pictorial map of the city inset in the Down

Survey map of S. Liberties shows the Gallows about the site of the present Good Shepherd Convent, in the district called Cloone (CS, p. 489). Rixtown Terrace now lies between the convent and St. John's Hospital. A Corp. Lease of 1748 mentions "S. Cloone, otherwise Rixtown," and a Lease of 1696, "Cloone or Old Gallows Green" (the site of the Gallows having by that time been changed). The present Gallows Green and Fair Green Hill appear in CS, p. 482, as *Faithche na gCnocán*, the green of the hillocks, mentioned in CGG as *Cnocáin Saingil*, the hillocks of Singland. Lenihan quotes from local MS. Annals that in 1673 the gallows was ordered to be removed "to its accustomed place on Farranacrogh"; while Farranacroghy appears in a Corp. Lease of 1691 as "part and parcel of the Spittle Lands." Thus we have the three Gaelic names: (1) *An Chluain* for the district in which the old gallows stood; (2) *Faithche na gCnocán* for that to which the gallows was removed in the middle of the 17th cent.; and (3) *Fearann na Croiche* as the equivalent of the name Gallows Green.

Galvone: is *An Ghall-mhóin*, the "mora anglicana" of Nich. Arthur's will and the "English Moor" of Corp. Leases.

Garraun: *An Garrán*, the grove.

Garraunykée: Among the lands owned by Bourke of Castleconnell, according to SB, is a *tl.* which Westropp and Fr. Hogan of On. read as *Garrán*, *Uí Chiabhaidh* from an examination of the MS. in T.C.D. This is doubtless our Garraunykée. O'Grady, however, who edited the MS. (Appendix AA to *Caitheamh Thoirdealbhaigh*), read the same, or expanded it from a contraction, as *Garáin Uí Chiabháin*. This was probably an error; and, indeed, O'Grady gives the last three letters of the name in italics to indicate a doubtful reading. *Garran Ikie* is mentioned in Libs. and other old documents.

Garryglass: *An Garrdha Glas*, the green garden.

Garrymore: An Garrdha Mór.

Garryowen is Garrdha Eoin; not Owen's Garden, as Joyce and others have it, but rather St. John's Garden, the garth or precinct of St. John's old church, which occupied the site of the present Protestant church. Cen. of 1659 gives it accurately as St. John's Acre. In CS, p. 488, Croghto and the extramural gardens of St. John's correspond to our Garryowen. When the latter name first came into use is uncertain, but evidently not much earlier than the beginning of last century. There is a reference of 1809 to "Crotagh, or Garryowen", and a Corp. Lease of 1823 gives Garryowen as part of Crotagh, i.e., the Croghto of CS. Whether the old name was Crotach or Crochta one cannot say with certainty. The former, meaning hump-backed district, describes the place fairly aptly; but most old references point to the latter, which has the same meaning as the English word "croft" from which it derives.

Gouldavoher, the V-shaped patch between the Patrick's Well and Mungret roads, is Gabhal Dá Bhóthar, the fork of the two roads.

Grange: "The Gransagh" in Libs. – is An Ghráinseach, the grange, granary, farm.

Greenhills is Cnoc na Buaille Glaise, the hill of the green "booley" or milking-field-evidently contracted, sometimes to Cnoc na Buaille, and sometimes to An Bhuaille Ghlas. CS, which gives the meanings clearly, calls the place Cnocknebouilly glassie, and later informs us that "Kilpeacon mears on the north with Cnocknebouillyglassie." BBL, p. 158, has Cnoknabually, and the 1584 regrant of lands to O'Brien of Carrigogunnel gives Bowliglass. SSB, p. 178, gives us the Irish name as above: "an taobh is neasa do Chill Bécáin do Chnoc na Buaille Glaise."

Groody River: In BBL, p. 103 we read "ab ampne Gruden usque ad vadum Fielim" (see Killalee). Similar forms from the Irish

genitive are found in CS: “River of Grudin” and “pass of Growdin” (now Groody Bridge on the Dublin road). The nominative is found in many references, e.g., “the brook of Gruda” in CS. The dative appears in one of O’Bruadair’s poems, I, p. 74: “Is gnáth crúca ‘san nGrúdain is baidhte bric” (it is unusual to bait a hook for trout along the Groody). So, we have: An Ghrúda – Abha na Grúdan – Insan nGrúdain.

Illunaroon: Oileán na Rón, the island of the seals.

Inchmore: An Inse Mhór, the great river-meadow. Written Inchymore in CS, p. 474.

Island-Duane – Oileán Uí Dhubháin – takes its name from the same family as does Ballyduane. Early references include Ilan I wowane of CS (in which the scribe made a bold effort to represent the Irish aspirated d), and Islandoan of Crom.

Keyanna is given by Joyce (no authority quoted) as Caodhanna, the plural of Caodh, a morass. The singular is found in Bunkey (Bun Caoidh). a tl. a short distance east of the south Liberties’ boundary, in the direction of Newport.

Kilbane: See Addenda below.

Kilalee: We are indebted to Fr. Moloney for a very probable explanation of the origin of this name. In his paper on St. Patrick’s Parish (reference given above) he writes: “The mearings of Singland given in two old documents enable us to venture a guess at the identity of the patron of Kilalee. An Elizabethan deed (quoted in Westropp’s paper on Limerick Churches), conveying the townland from the Cathedral Chapter, names one boundary as ‘Aghkillfellin or Cloghanenemagarte.’ No Limerickman will fail to identify Cloughaun It is the stretch of low ground where the Dublin road crosses the present borough boundary to Clare Street. A Corp. lease of 1676 speaks of the ‘Pool of water called

Cloghanvarr lying at the bottom of the hill in the road going to Newcastle.’ Beneath the modern road, near where Pennywell enters Clare Street, a bridge connects the swamps on either side, but in an earlier day there was need for the ford of stepping stones that gave An Clochán its memorable name. Killalee adjoins An Clochán and the causeway was also the ‘church ford’ – the Aghkillfellin of the 1597 deed. The doc. gives us the initial F of the saint’s name, an F ignored in pronunciation and consequently omitted in spelling. A doc. 400 years earlier, and never hitherto examined, confirms the spelling and cites the boundary as ‘the ford of Fielim.’ Very probably we have here the church of St. Feilimidh whom the *Genealogiae Sanctorum* and *Dál Cais* pedigree agree in describing as a pious lady of the line of Cairtheann. According to the pedigree she was sister of Dioma who vanquished the Connachtmen at Carnarry and saved Thom. from re-conquest. Her nephew, Ferdornach-Dioma’s son-gave the island of Inis Ibrton to Mainchin of Luimneach and Mainchin bestowed on Ferdornach the blessing of honour and of chieftaincy, and hence he exercised supremacy over the *Dál Cais*’ (BK. of Lecan, 436a).”

This points to Cill Fheidhlimidh as the name we need. The references to “Fielim’s ford” and to the Aghkillfellin, taken with such forms as Killilin, found in local documents, however, incline one rather to the form Cill Fheidhlim; and Feidhlim is a well-known variant of the same Christian-name. It is interesting to note that a place in Kerry called Cill Fheidhlim is angl. Kilfelin, the final m of the Irish becoming n in English.

Kilkeely: Here we again refer to Fr. Moloney’s notes – this Journal, 1936, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 39 : -

“ This church is described in that 17th cent. compilation, White’s List of Churches, as ‘the par. ch. of Killiele, whose patron is Lelia, Virgin, and sister of St. Munchin, as it is said, whose festival is celebrated on August 11th.’ Among the Dalcassian Saints in the *Genealogiae Regum et Sanctorum Hiberniae* (*Archivium Hibernicum*, vol. 6) there appears Liadhain, daughter of Diarmuid, and her feast-day is given as August 11th. Diarmuid,

according to the Genealogy, was grandson to that Cairtheann whom St. Patrick baptised at Singland: like St. Munchin, Liadhain is descended from Cas, but the saints are not represented as brother and sister.

The BBL gives the oldest extant list of Limerick Churches, a list compiled, soon after 1200. In that list (MacCaffrey's ed., p. 26) where we should expect to find Killeely, we find Kelliedun. A recent inspection of the original MS. (now in Maynooth Coll. Library) shows that Killiedini is a possible reading. It may fairly be inferred, then, that St. Lelia of Killeely is Liadhain of the Dál gCais."

So, our tl., which takes its name from the ancient ch., now completely gone, is evidently Cill Liadhaine.

Killonan is Cill Lónán, the church probably of that same Lonan Mac Eirc who "made a feast for Patrick on Mullach Cae to the south of Carn Fhearadhaigh" (TL), and who "dwelt to the east of Singland" (Westropp's Limerick Churches). The Irish form is given in SB, p. 161, as Cill Lónáin, and in FE as above.

Kilmurry: The ancient church from which this place took its name was known to the scribes of BBL as Kilmuchorog. In Sweetman's Taxation (1302-1306) it is found as Kylmohorok and Kilmehurroc. Fr. Moloney believes its first patron to have been the Munster saint, Mochuarog, mentioned in Kenney, Sources, p. 218, and in this he is supported by On., which gives the place-name as Cill Mochuaróg. The later name, Kilmurry, evidently came into use after the church had been dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen (c.1400?). The earliest reference to it under its new name occurs in BBL (year 1418): "Kilmohurk alias Kilmurry." A similar name, Cill Mochoróg, is found at Delgany, where an inscribed stone gives the name Mochoróg.

Kilrush: Cill Ruis. BBL, p.168 "Killrois ultra Shannon in comitatu Thomoniae."

King's Island (Limerick) has been identified with Inis Sibhtonn (Ibhthonn) of Bk. of Lecan and CGG; Inis Sipont of Mac Firbis's Genealogies; Inis Ubhdáin of FM; and Inis an Ghaill Duibh of Annals of Ulster. In OBrudair's poems, III, 148, it is mentioned under yet another name: "Timchioll innill innsi Sionna" (round the battery placed on King's island). The king who first claimed it as his own was the English King John.

Knock, in the North Liberties, is found in seventeenth century documents as Ardnagalleagh and Cnockardnagalleagh, and in one case, KJ, as the former alias the latter. Many place-names ending in – nagalleach were the property of ancient nunneries: na gCailleach, of the nuns. There is no evidence, however, that this place was either the site or the property of a nunnery. For this reason, the name may be taken as Árd na gCoileach, the height of the grouse or woodcock. A hill close by is known as Woodcock Hill.

Knockananty: Knockanenanty of Crom. and Knockaunenantea of CS point to Cnocán na Neanta, hillock of the nettles.

Knockea has been identified by Dr. Begley and others with Mullach Cae, Cae's height, of TL, which states "He (St. Patrick) went to Uí Fidhgheinte and Lonán mac Eirc made a feast for Patrick on Mullach Cae to the south of Carn Fheardhaigh." Here it was that the Apostle met the youth Nessan for whom he founded the church of Mungret.

Mr. J. Grene Barry in *Journal of N.M.A.S.*, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 215, wrote "On a plateau of nearly two acres in extent on the top of Knockea hill there are very extensive remains of forts and fortifications. The Lios (Mulláin) is situated in a hollow in the centre. It has two ramparts and a deep fosse, and the inner circle is fifty yards in diameter. The other ancient foundations cover the east and south sides, and on the highest point to the west are the remains of a cairn. The view from the summit is far-reaching. I know of no hill in North-East Limerick with such extensive remains of old fortifications." See Edwardstown.

Knocknagaul (old ch. and par., now in par. of Mungret) is Cnoc na nGall, the hill of the foreigners. SSB. p. 178, refers to "Soilchearnán ar a bhfuil Caisleán Doire an Chnocain agus teampall Cnuic na nGall."

Lax Weir, a name of Danish origin, meaning salmon weir, must have been known in Irish as Cora na mBradán, as the old ruined Weir Castle is given on Ordnance Survey maps as Cashlanenacorran – Caisleán na Corann.

Lemonfield is a corruption of the Irish Leim an Fhiadh, the deer's leap. CS gives Lym Ineagh and shows clearly by the mearings that this coincided with the present Lemonfield. Added to this, Encumbered Estates (1851) has "Leamanagh or Lemonfield." Loymeney was among the lands re-granted to O'Brien of Carrigunnel in 1584, and Libs. deed of 1609 places Lyme Ineigh within the bounds of the County of the City. The Gaelic name given above can be verified by reference to SSB, p. 178.

Liberties: FE gives Saoirse an Chinn Tuaidh de Chathair Luimnigh for North Liberties of Limerick. Mrs. Stopford Green, however, on the authority of OGrady, Catalogue of MSS. in the Bri. Museum, has the following interesting note on P. 308 of her "Making of Ireland and Its Undoing":-

"From such examples of sanctuary [on church estates] all lands that gave shelter or protection presently took the name of termon lands, as, for instance, the liberties of the city of Limerick." So, Tearmann Chathair Luimnigh.

Liccadoone, in BBL. p. 155, Leakdown, and in 1600 (Lenihan, p. 124) Liccadowne, is Lic (dative of Leac) an Dúin (O'Donovan). The old castle is marked here on the Down Sur. Map. In 1581 a pardon was granted to Wm. Hurley of "Lickadowne"; and O'Reilly, "Memorials," p. 55, states that Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, martyred 1585, was born at Lycadoon."

Limerick: Luimneach had an old alias, Ros Dá Saileach, the promontory of the two sally-trees. Faithche Luimnigh (the green of Limerick), mentioned in FM and Annals of Ulster, is equated by Fr. Hogan, On., with “the Fair Green of Garryowen.” Keating states that Fairche Luimnigh, the diocese, “extended from Lodain (Ludden) to Loch Guir and to Lathach Mhór, west of Áine, and to Árd Pádraig towards the south, to Bealach Fheabhgradh (Ballyhoura Mts.). Tulach Leis and Féil towards the west, to Tairbearr and Cuinche in Thomond, to Crosa Shliabh Uidhe an Rígh (Cratloe Hills) and to Dub-abhainn (R.Blackwater).”

Luimnigh is the usual genitive, but Luimnighe, the form now favoured locally, will be found in Keating and in OBruidair’s poems, III, 142 : “do ghabháil Luimnighe i gcondae Luimnighe.”

The Mainistir Dhonnchadha Chairbrigh of Annals of Innisfallen, which was Monastery Woghtro (An Mhainistir Uachtarach) to Peyton in 1586, is the old Dominican Monastery, the ruins of which can still be seen in the grounds of St. Mary’s Convent.

Lisnagry is given by FE as Lios na Groighe – the fort of the steeds.

Lissanalra: Joyce gives “Lios an Alta, the fort of the height” which is probably correct.

Longpavement will be found in FE and on the Dept. of Education Gaelic map of Ireland as Móin na mBráthar, due to the fact that the roadway leads through the historic bog of that name. The first causeway here was made early in the seventeenth century by the then mayor, to save the citizens from the exorbitant demands of an avaricious Scot, who held a monopoly of the ferry between King’s Island and Parteen. The event is recorded as follows in Davis’s MS. Annals (year 1634). :

“.... Twas this year done,
And so the man away with his patent ran;
The disappointment operated so
he died by the way – no more of him I know!”

Joyce's note on the name Parteen is interesting (Vol. II, p. 226) In the east part of Co. Clare, port is pronounced as if written páirt, and this pronunciation is reflected in the name of some places on the Shannon, from Limerick to Killaloe, which are now called Parteen (Páirtín), a diminutive form signifying little landing-place." See Monabraher.

Loughmore – An Loch Mór – needs no word of explanation for those who know the spot and its disappearing lake. This was a favourite place of muster with the Limerick Volunteers of Grattan's days. Here also, lived Séamus Ó Dálaigh (one of the "Maigue Poets"), whose grave at Mungret is marked by a tomb-stone bearing an inscription in Gaelic verse.

Lurriga is the name of three tls. in the county, one in the South Liberties, near Mungret. The Irish word is *Lorga*, a shin, common in place-names in the sense of "a long low ridge, or a long stripe of land" (Joyce).

Milltown, near Ballysimon, is found in old records as follows: Lbs., Bealaghenvolyne; Cen., Bellanullen; Crom., Bellavolin; CS, Bellagh Ivullin. One surmises Béal Átha an Mhuilinn, the approach to the Mill ford; and this is proved correct by reference to SB, p. 161.

Monabraher; in CS Monamrahir, is the Móin na mBráthar, friars' bog, of FM, 1510 A.D. It was the property of the Limerick Dominicans up to the time of the suppression of the monasteries; hence the name. A Corp. Lease of 1747 records the letting of Monabrahir to John Wight, and Lenihan, at the year 1820, notes the sale of same to Daniel Gabbot for £7,000. The old bog figured prominently in local history on several occasions. See Longpavement.

Monaclinoe, the townland round Clino, q.v. In CS it is referred to as "Mone-an-chley-noe, mearing on the south with Ferran na

Mannagh: Móin an Chlaidh Nua, the bog of the new earthwork.

Monaleen: Móin an Lín, the bog of the flax. This name does not appear in old records, but a townland called Lissleane (Lios Lín) is placed here by CS, Down Sur. Map, and Crom.

Monanucky: Móin na Muice, the pigs bog. On the Ord. Survey maps it appears as Monamuck (Móin na Muc), but the form given above is that which has always been used locally. Lenihan quotes it thus from a Corp. Lease of 1701. Cf. Lisnamuck in Croagh parish; generally Lisnamucky in old documents.

Moneteen: An Móintín, the little bog (Joyce).

Mountshannon, the tl. on which the notorious John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, had his residence, has the mearings of Ballyngeile in CS, p. 462 – Ballingeile of Cen. Evidently Baile an Ghail the foreigner's (Englishman's) land.

Moylish: Magh Lis, the fort. field (Joyce).

Mulkear River: This will be found in FE as an Mhaoilcéar, and on the Ed. Dept's Gaelic map as An Mhaoilcéir. Correctly, however, it formerly had a final -n. See Keating's History, Vol. III, p. 304, where An Mhaoilcéarn is given as one of the limits of the see of Limerick. The name is explained by Dr. Dinneen (Vol IV, p. 378) as "the r. Mulkern, which rises in the Keeper Mts. and flows into the Shannon at Castle Troy, midway between Limerick and Castleconnell."

Called Mulkerne in CS and Crom, and Mulkern in Cambrensis Eversus.

Mungret: The form Mungairit, which is now generally accepted, has the sanction of antiquity (TL, FM, &c.). Other variants, however, appear in ancient Gaelic Works. Among these "Cathair Dheochain Neasáin, .i. Cell Mungairide" of Keating may hold a

clue to the origin of the name : Mong ghairid, the short swamp or morass, which aptly describes the land between Mungret and the Shannon.

Filidhe na Máighe, No. 73 : “An tAthair Seán Ó hEidhin .i. sagart parróiste Mhongairit.”

Newcastle, given as An Caisleán Nua in SB,P 160, still holds the ruin of the Roches’ castle from which the name derives. Called Castlenoo in 1583. See Westropp’s “Castles,” p.87.

Newgarden: All 17th cent. documents agree in giving this as Garrynoe (Garrienoe) – An Garrdha Nua.

Newtown, Ballynoe in CS , is An Baile Nua.

Newtownperry (in city) may have been known to the Maigue Poets and their contemporaries as Baile Nua Luimigh, but I have found no reference to this name. The land on which Edmund Sexton Pery planned his New Town in the late 18th cent. was previously known as prior’s land , Fearann an Phriona – the Farran Iphriory of CS. Up to the suppression of the monasteries this land, together with another parcel, called Prior’s Land North, extending along the river from Farranshone to Killeely, was the property of the Priors of the House of St. Mary, near Ball’s Bridge. As a reward for valuable services, it was granted by Henry VIII to Edmund Sexton, the ancestor of Pery and of the Earls of Limerick, who, up to recent years, drew an enormous revenue from the property. The name Priorsland, is still to be found in official records (Census lists, &c.).

Oatland’s: See Addenda below.

Park is given in Crom. as Park Calleboolane. Fr. Moloney writes “Caladh Bulláin (remembered, and so pronounced, by Park fishermen) is that part of Corbally about the house named Lanahrone.” There are many references in old documents to the eelweir of Callaghbeolane (see Athlunkard). The word bullán

(bollán) occurs in several place-names throughout Ireland. There is a place called Bullaun in Nantinan parish in our own county explained by Joyce as “a well in a rock.” Pairc Chaladh Bulláin is apparently the full name of our Park – usually contracted to An Pháirc.

It is interesting, to note (as Fr. Moloney informs me) that Carabullawn is the traditional pronunciation given emphatically by Park fishermen, who take it to mean the rock of the bulls. A legal document of 1841 refers to it as “Coolbolane near Athlunkard Bridge,” and later speaks of “the weir and fisheries of Coolbolane, an old weir above St. Thomas’ Island.”

Parkroe: An Pháirc Ruadh, the red field.

Peafield does not appear in old documents as a separate tl. The name however, occurs in other counties as a translation of Gort na Pise.

Peter’s Cell (Limerick) represents the Irish Ceall Peadair, St. Peter’s church. The nunnery and church were erected in 1171 by Domhnall Mór Ó Briain, last King of Limerick, for Canonesses of St. Augustine, whose mother house was at Killone (Cill Eoin), near Ennis. Peyton, in 1586, wrote : “Monaster ne Callowe Duff (Mainistir na gCailleach nDubh), near the walls of Limerick and in the parish of Temple Moyry (Teampall Muire, St. Mary’s Cathedral), otherwise called Lady’s Parish, in the city, with its gardens, orchards and buildings, was held by Murrogho McDermodo IBryan, Baron of Inchequeyne in Thomond.” This refers, without doubt, to St. Peter’s, though Dr. Begley took it to be a separate establishment, probably because of the OBrien ownership, Peter’s Cell having passed at the suppression to Edmund Sexton. The fact is that the nunnery and its lands were soon successfully claimed from Sexton by the then Baron of Inchiquin as part of the property of the Killone house.

The following quotation from CS (1654) is interesting: “Proprietor, Lord Baron of Inchiquyne. Three garden plots

joyning together, with the Ruynes of an old Chapple commonly called Peter's cell now in the occupation of Thomas Bartlett, whereon the said Thomas lately built two houses – adjoining to the towne wall on the east, on the north with the Dominican Abbey, on the south with the Chancellor's Garden, and on the west with Ald. Thos. Arthur's Garden." See Rosbrien, also the journal, p. 94,n. 49.

Priorsland N. and S. Fearann and Phríora. See Newtownperry above.

Prospect (near Castleconnell): A modern name for a modern townland.

Pubblebrian Barony: This is partly the territory referred to in Anglo-Norman documents as Esclon and Escluan. Granted by King John to Wm. de Burgo, who retained the old Gaelic name, it was taken over, in the beginning of the fifteenth cent. by Brian Dubh Ó Briain, who came to reside at Carrigogunnel. After that time the barony became known as Pobal Bhriain, Brian's folk. The Irish form will be found in FM and in that valuable OBrien document, SSB, p. 178, &c. Pubble OBrien, a natural change, occurs in the Elizabethan regrant of lands to OBrien of Carrigogunnel (1584), and from this form is repeated in some later records. The corresponding, Gaelic form, Pobal Uí Briain is that given by FE.

Raheen: An Ráithín, the little rath.

Rathbane: An Ráth Bhán

Rathmale: An Ráth Mhaol. Cf. Maelra (Maol-Ráth) in Oola parish. Maol (bald) here suggests that the fort lacked some usually prominent feature, e.g., castellation (see note on Ball's Bridge).

Rathurd: There are several old variants of this name. ODonovan

writes: “on the hill of Ráth tSiúird, half a mile north-west of the old church of Donoughmore near Limerick.” The same form is found in FM and in the volumes of the Ossianic Society. Ráth Árda Súird occurs in Bk. of Ballymote and Bk of Lecan. Ráth Súird, built by Caicher, is mentioned in Bk. of Lecan. And Fr. Hogan (On.) discovered Ráth Sioghbard in a MS. fragment in T.C.D. Joyce states that the name was Ráth tSiúird in his time, but was known to the Annalists at Ráth Árda Súird, adding “the rath of the height of sórd, whatever sórd may mean.” Evidently he had not met the word sórd, given by Dinneen as a field or sward (but generally accepted as meaning, a spring well), which is found in the name of Swords, Co. Dublin – Sórd Cholmcille. It is possible that Ráth Árda Súird may have become simplified in course of time to Ráth an tSiúird. But the name more probably derives from a Norse personal name-Siúird, Sioghbard. Non-Gaelic references to the name include Rathsyward (BBL), Rathwyrd (KJ), Rathuiurd (White). The last represents the traditional local pronunciation fairly accurately, and, for that reason alone, one feels inclined to the form Ráth tSiúird. See Addenda below.

Rich-Hill seems from the Down Survey map to have been then but a part of Ballynagowan. It may, however, be the Knockroe (An Cnoc Ruadh) of CS, which appears in Libs. as Cnockanrewe (Cnocán Ruadh). For the change from Red, to Rich Hill, cf. the placename in Coshlea, Red Chair – Rich Chair, from Red Shard, originally the celebrated Bearna Dhearg.

Rivers: See Addenda below.

Rootiagh and Routagh, two tls. in the neighbourhood of Lemonfield, are variants of the same common place-name, Ruaidhteach, a coarse moor.

Rosbrien: This was known in mediaeval times as Fearann na gCailleach, Nun’s land, being then the property of the nun’s of Peter’s Cell in the city. At the suppression of the religious houses

in Henry VIII's time Fearann na gCailleach passed to OBrien, Baron of Inchiquin, thereafter becoming known as Ros Uí Bhriain, OBrien's wooded land. The old name, however, died slowly. A document of the 39th year of Elizabeth speaks of "the town of Farrinegallagh, parcel of the possessions belonging to the Cell of St. Peter near the city of Limerick." Farrenagallagh appears in Cromwellian documents; but White's List of Churches gives "Fearan na Guillagh, now called Ross Brien." See Peter's Cell.

Roxborough: This is given as Baile an Róistigh, Roche's townland, by FE, who informs me: "Do réir mo thuairime do b'é an tAthair Pádraig de Bhulbh a thug dom an Ghaedhilg sin, i gcomhrádh." And Fr. Woulfe, quoted several times in this paper, had a very good knowledge of the county. The Roche connection with the parish of Cahervally, in which Roxborough is situated, is well-known. Dominic Roche, ennobled by James II, took as one of his titles Viscount Cahervahalla. The same family gave name to Rochestown, Ballinroche and Eanach an Róistigh (now Ashfort), all in Co. Limerick. At the Cromwellian confiscation Roxborough (together with the other Roche lands) was granted to Hollow (Sword-)Blades Company, and from them was purchased in the reign of Queen Anne by Colonel Thomas Vereker, who built there Roxborough House. Fr. Moloney ingeniously suggests that Vereker may have taken the name for his residence from Baile na Cloiche (Ballyclough) which it adjoins: Baile na Cloice-Stonestown (a common alias for Baile na Cloiche) – Rockstown – Roxborough. But it may have been thus: B. an Róistigh – Rochestown – Rochesboro' – Rocksboro' – Roxboro'; and Roche is from Norm. de la Roche, Lat. de Rupe, of the Rock.

Scart, a common place-name in Munster, occurs twice in the South Liberties. Many single-word names, such as Scart, Park, Cool. &c., are but the remnants of fuller older names. Scart, near Carnary. is given in CS as Scarth Ballynvallisha, in Crom. as Scartballyvallish, and in 1703 as Scartballyvalissa. From these we infer Scairt Bhaile an Bhailisigh, the thicket on Wallis's land.

Scart, south of Ballyvarra, is given in CS and other records as Scart Irea – probably Scairt an Fhraoigh, heathery thicket.

Shannabooley – in CS Shannavooly – is An tSeana-Bhuaile, the old milking-place.

Shannon River: An tSionna, An tSionann and An tSionainn are all found in the nominative case in Gaelic works. The dative is Sionainn; the genitive generally na Sionna. Father Hogan (On.) states that he met the genitive Sionainne only in one case (an ancient Gaelic tale). To this we may add another case – “ciumhais na Sionainne” : “An Mangaire Sógach,” *Filidhe na Máighe*, p. 128.

Singland is a place-name of which many fantastic interpretations have been offered, from the san-aingeal (different angel) of TL to Mr. Grene Barry’s Sean-ghall (old foreigner – St. Patrick). In several ancient Gaelic works – FM, Bks. of Lismore and Ballymote, *Leabhar Breac*, CGG, &c. – it will be found as Saingeal, which is a variant of caingeal, from the Latin cancellus, a chancel: a suitable name for the site of the old church of Singland. In TL we read : “Cairtheann mac Bloid, ancestor of Clann Toirdhealbhaigh (Dál gCais), believed in the Lord and Patrick baptised him at Saingeal.”

Skeacreggaun: Sceach (early sciach) an Chreagáin, the white-thorn of the little rock, or of the rocky place.

Sluggary: An Slogaire, the swallow-hole or quagmire. It is a fairly common place-name, and is the name of several rivers in Ireland, e.g., Gully River, Leitrim.

Spital-Land is a shortened form of Hospital-land. This place is sometimes called Spittle in old docs. “Most Spittles,” says Joyce, “mark the sites of hospitals of some kind; some, no doubt, leper hospitals.” In CS we read: “Proprietor – The Corp. of Lymericke, to the use of the Leapers and Lazars of the Cittie of Lymericke: Spittle-land, half a ploughland, mearing on the north with the

yellow quarrie, on the east with ye highway leading from Lymericke southwards to Gort Ne Monylagh, on the south with Gortnemonylagh and Cluonanlanga, on the west with Prior's land. It was held from the said Corp., when there were Leapers, at fiftene shillings per annum." The next entry in the same document gives "the pasture called Rieskinespideall" (hospital moor), mearing on all sides with Spital-land, "which incloseth the said pasture." All Spittles are in Irish Spidéal, a contraction of Óspidéal. Our place-name, then, is Fearann an Spidéil.

Sreelane: An Sraoillán, the slippery place. The name occurs in other places: cf. "dubhloch an tSraoilleáin," Co. Cork.

Thomondgate is Geata Thuadhmhumhan, or Geata Thuadhmhan, as given by FE. CT has Droichead Tuamhan for Thomond Bridge: and OBruadair, Iarla Tuadhmhumhan for the Earl of Thomond. Thomondgate, of course, takes its name from the old town gate of that name, a castellated stone structure, which, up to the middle of the eighteenth cent., stood close to King John's Castle.

Thornfield approximates the position of Carhow In Crahin and Shannavoy in CS and on the Down Survey map. Ceathramha an Churraichín (syncopated to C'raichín) and Seana-mhagh – the marshy quarter, and the old plain.

Toberyquin: Tobar Uí Chuinn, OQuin's well (Joyce).

Tooreen: An Tuairín in SB, p. 160.

Towlerton is written Towloghten and Towloghtin in CS, suggesting, Tamhlachtain, a place-name which is found in other parts of the country, and which On. gives on the authority of Bks. of Leinster, Ballymote and Lecan. It is the dative of Tamhlacht, used as a nominative, and meaning a plague burial place, a place where people who died of an epidemic were buried. Joyce, writing

of the word Tamhlacht, says "It is of pagan origin, and, so far as I know, is not applied to a Christian cemetery except by adoption, like all other pagan terms." Fr. Dinneen gives Támhlacht, gen.-a, but omits Tamhlacht (-ain), gen.-an (first a short); just as he overlooks Drom, -an, so common in placenames, while he gives the usual Drom (druim), droma, a ridge.

Whitehall: A modern name for a new townland. In the Cromwellian Surveys, Coolyhenan, Cunnihée and Tooreen meet at the Groody.

Woodstown: This was not a townland in 1655, as the CS and Down Sur. Map show Garraunykee adjoining Grange here. Doubtless the "wood" in the name derived from Garrán Uí Chiabhaidh ; and the placename may actually be a translation of the Irish Baile an Gharráin. (Cf. Ballingarrane or-grane in Lower Connello). Lewis gives Woods-town as "the residence of Major Gough."

ADDENDA:

Courtbrack: The surmise that the Bealus alias might really be Dealus, from the Irish Duibhlios, seems correct. Pat. Rolls, 1624, informs us that Sir W. Parsons held "Dewlishe or Beallancor Castle" (i.e., Ballinacurra). CS mentions no castle at Courtbrack, but at Beallnacorrie it reports: "a broken castle and a mill-seat on the brook Corkanrye, late estate of T. Arthur "See Westropp's Castles," P. 151, where are quoted old references to the castle of Delishe or Dwylish, in the neighbourhood of Limerick City.

Crabb's-land: CS, p. 481, has a townland called Rahin tempene grouped with Monacloine and mearing on the east with Twolaghtin (Towlerton). Ráth an Tiompáin, therefore, seems a reasonable equation for Crabb's-land. See Dinneen for tiompán, which occurs in place-names elsewhere.

Edwardstown: This coincides with part of Lissmolanebeg of CS, p.83 : Lismullan on Down Sur. map: Lismullaghaunbeg in 1701 (Lenihan, 301). In Encumbered Estates (1851) we find: "Lismullane, otherwise Edwardstown". The beg was doubtless added to the name to distinguish from the other Lismullane, still so-called, in Clanwilliam. Usually interpreted as Lios Mulláin, the fort of the hillock, which aptly fits the geography. The name is given, however, as Lios Mothláin Beag in SB, and this may be taken as correct, especially as Lios Mothláin is given again in the same document for the present Lismullane. Despite different ownership, Westropp took both these names as applying, to Lismullane. See note on Knockea.

Kilbane: This townland is not given in CS or on the Down Sur. Map, where the land is included in the townland of Newcastle, with which Ballysimon meared on the north. Neither does the name appear in any of our old lists of churches. Westropp, however, includes it among his "Ancient Churches" (P. 365), for the reason that there are here a "Killeen and the well of St. Mary Magdalen." Perhaps, then, Cill Bhán.

Oatlands: In CS and on Down Survey Map this was merely a part of Cahervally. I have found no likely Irish equivalent. Perhaps, Gort an Choirce.

Prospect: Evolved from portions of Newgarden and Ballyvollane, and named from the Massey residence built there.

Reboge: The references are as follows: 1590, "the castle of Rebogge (Reibogg, Reibieg); KJ, Rebouge (in Lenihan); Renbough (in Begley); 1663, Rebucke; CS, Reboge; Crom., Rebog. A difficult problem. Two Irish words immediately suggest themselves for the first part of the name : Rae and Réidh, words frequently confused, both to be found in Dinneen. In four of the references above the second part of the name is given a short sound – such as bog. Perhaps Rae Bog, soft playing – or duelling-field;

or Réidh Bog, soft moorland plain. Rebog, in Arthur Mss. B.M.; cf. Lenihan 367.

Rathurd: Other references: – Rath Árda Súird, built by En mac Óige (Keating, II, 98); same, built by Caicher (Bk. of Leinster). Lewis : “the ruined castle of Rathsiward.” Westropp (“Forts,” XXXIII, C, 2) : “The Norse name Siward was affixed [to the name Rath Árda] in pre-Norman times – the rath barely traceable near the curious round castle of Rathurd – FM attribute it to one of Heber’s chiefs in B.C. 1700.”

Rivers: A late name for a late division, evolved mostly from Castletroy, but the portion east of the Mulkear perhaps coinciding with Cluonclieffe (Cluain Cliabh?) of CS. Fitzgerald (“History of Limerick”) more than once speaks of “MacKeogh of Clonkeen, now called Rivers, within three miles of Limerick, who lived in a fortified castle called Castle Troy on the Shannon.” He, a minister in this barony, could hardly have been confusing this place with the other Clonkeen (old church and parish further east in Clanwilliam). It is quite possible, however, that he, or others before him, misunderstood the old Cluonclieff to be Cloon – or Clon-keen; and a glance at the CS, p. 462, where Mahon McKeogh of Cluone Clieffe is given as the proprietor of Cloneclieffe and Ballyweylane, shows this to be almost certain. Hence Cluain Chaoín must be ruled out in favour of Cluain Cliabh (cf. Drom Cliabh, Drumcliffe, Co. Sligo).

Singland: Anciently a seat of the Uí Conaing, chiefs of Aes Gréine. Ó hUídhryn, wrote : -

“ Fuair Aes Gréine an ghlanfhuinn
ghil Ó Conaing críche Saingil.”

(Ó Conaing of the territory of “Singland” obtained Aes Gréine of the clean bright land). See Clanwilliam.

Reboge Meadows: Roughly coincides with Curraghnaaveoraoge of CS, p. 480. Very likely, Currach na bhFear Og, the marsh of the youths – perhaps a place for pastimes. Currach na bhFearóg, the marsh, moor, of the squirrels is improbable. The identity of C. with the Curraghbirrin of BBL has been suggested in this Journal, (1938), 105.

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APPENDIX 2

ENGLISH TO IRISH TRANSLATIONS OF LIMERICK CITY STREET AND ESTATE NAMES

Abbey Avenue	Ascaill na Mainistreach
Abbeyvale	Gleann na Mainistreach
Abbeylock	Comhla na Mainistreach
Adelaide Street	Sráid Adelaide
Ahern's Row	Rae Uí Eichiairn
Aisling Drive	Céide na hAislinge
Anglers Walk	Siúlán na nAscairí
Anne Street	Sráid Anna
Argyle	Oirear Gael
Arthur's Quay	Cé Artúir
Arthur's Quay Park	Páirc Ché Artúir
Ashbourne Avenue	Ascaill Ashbourne
Ashbourne Park	Páirc Ashbourne
Ashbrook Crescent	Corrán Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ashbrook Estate	Eastát Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ashbrook Gardens	Gairdíní Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ashbrook Grove	Garrán Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ashbrook Lawn	Plásóg Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ashbrook Park	Páirc Shruthán na Fuinseoige
Ash Avenue	Ascaill na Fuinseoige

Aspen Gardens	Gairdíní an Chrainn Chreathaigh
Assumpta Park	Páirc Assumpta
Aster Court	Cúirt na nAstar
Athlunkard Street	Sráid Átha Longfoirt
Augustinian Place	Plás San Aghuistín
Augustinian Lane	Lána San Aghuistín
Avondale Court	Cúirt Avondale
Avondale Drive	Céide Avondale
Baker Place	Plás an Bháicéaraigh
Ballinacurra	Béal Átha na Cora
Ballinacurra Close	Clós Bhéal Átha na Cora
Ballinacurra Gardens	Gairdíní Bhéal Átha na Cora
Ballinacurra Road	Bóthar Bhéal Átha na Cora
Ballyclough Avenue	Ascaill Bhaile na Cloiche
Ballygrennan Road	Bóthar Bhaile Uí Dhroighneáin
Ballynanty Avenue	Ascaill Bhaile Uí Neachtain
Ballynanty Road	Bóthar Bhaile Uí Neachtain
Ballynantymore	Baile Uí Neachtain Mór
Ballysimon Court	Cúirt Bhéal Átha Síomóin
Ballysimon Crescent	Corrán Bhéal Átha Síomóin
Ballysimon Road	Bóthar Bhéal Átha Síomóin
Bank Place	Plás an Bhainc
Barrack Hill	Cnoc na Bearice

Barrack Street	Sráid na Beairice
Barrington Street	Sráid an Bhearánaigh
Bawnmore Road	Bóthar an Bháin Mhóir
Bedford Row	Rae Bedford
Beechgrove Avenue	Ascaill Dhoire Feá
Beechwood Drive	Céide Dhoire Feá
Belfield Court	Cúirt Belfield
Belfield Crescent	Corrán Belfield
Bellefield Gardens	Gairdíní Bellefield
Bellefield Grove	Garrán Bellefield
Bellefield Park	Páirc Bellefield
Bellevue Gardens	Gairdíní an Radhairc Aoibhinn
Bengal Terrace	Ardán Bengal
Bishop's Quay	Cé an Easpaig
Bishop Street	Sráid an Easpaig
Blackboy Road	An Bealach Buí
Boreen A Tobair	Bóithrín an Tobair
Boherbuoy	An Bóthar Buí
Bourke Avenue	Ascaill de Búrca
Bowman Street	Sráid Bowman
Bracken Crescent	Corrán na Raithní
Bracken Gardens	Gairdíní na Raithní
Brennan's Row	Rae Uí Bhraonáin
Brewery, The	An Ghrúdlann

Brian Merriman Place	Plás Bhriain Merriman
Bridge Street	Sráid an Droichid
Bridgewater Court	Cúirt an Droicheaduisce
Broad Street	An tSráid Leathan
Brookhaven	Cuan an tSrutháin
Brookville Avenue	Ascaill Brookville
Brookville Gardens	Gairdíní Brookville
Brown's Quay	Cé an Bhrúnaigh
Butterfield	Gort an Ime
Byrne Avenue	Ascaill Uí Bhroin
Cabbage Market	Margadh an Chabáiste
Caledonian Place	Plás na hAlban
Canal Bank	Bruach na Canála
Canal Harbour	Cuan na Canála
Canon Breen Park	Páirc an Chanónach Ó Braoin
Canter's Row	Rae Canter
Carey's Road	Bóthar Uí Chiara
Carr Street	Sráid Uí Charra
Carriage Court	Cúirt an Charráiste
Casement Avenue	Ascaill Mhic Easmainn
Cashel's Lane	Lána Uí Mhaolchaisil
Castle Court	Cúirt an Chaisleáin
Castle Oaks View	Radharc Dharacha an Chaisleáin

Castle Park	Páirc an Chaisleáin
Castle Street	Sráid an Chaisleáin
Castletroy View	Radharc Chaladh an Treoigh
Castleview Avenue	Ascaill Radharc an Chaisleáin
Castleview Gardens	Gairdíní Radharc an Chaisleáin
Cathedral Court	Cúirt na hArdeaglaise
Cathedral Place	Plás na hArdeaglaise
Catherine Place	Plás Chaitróna
Catherine Street	Sráid Chaitróna
Cecil Street Lower	Sráid Sisil Íocht.
Cecil Street Upper	Sráid Sisil Uacht.
Cedar Court	Cúirt an Chéadrais
Chapel Lane	Lána an tSéipéil
Chapel Street	Sráid an tSéipéil
Charlotte's Quay	Cé Charlotte
Cherry Place	Plás Cherry
Cherrydale Court	Cúirt Ghleanntán an tSílín
Chesterfield Grove	Garrán Chesterfield
Chestnut Court	Cúirt an Chastáin
Childers Road	Bóthar Childers
Church Street	Sráid an Teampaill
Clancy's Lane	Lána Mhic Fhlanncha
Clancy's Strand	Trá Mhic Fhlanncha
Clanmorris Avenue	Ascaill Chlann Mhuiris

Clanmorris Gardens	Gairdíní Chlann Mhuiris
Clansfort Avenue	Ascaill Clansfort
Clare Street	Sráid an Chláir
Clareview Avenue	Ascaill Radharc an Chláir
Clarina Avenue	Ascaill Chlár Aidhne
Clarke Avenue	Ascaill Uí Chléirigh
Cloughaun Avenue	Ascaill Chlocháin
Cloughaun Court	Cúirt Chlocháin
Cloughaun Fort	Dún Chlocháin
Clifton Close	Clós Clifton
Clifton Mews	Eachlann Clifton
Cliona Park	Páirc Chlóna
Clonard Terrace	Ardán Chluain Ioraird
Clonconnane Road	Bóthar Chluain Chanáin
Clontarf Place	Plás Chluain Tarbh
Clover Court	Cúirt na Seimre
Clyde Hill Mews	Eachlann Chnoc Chluaidh
Colbert Avenue	Ascaill Chólbaird
Colbert Court	Cúirt Chólbaird
Colbert Park	Páirc Chólbaird
Colivet Drive	Céide Cholibhet
College Avenue	Ascaill an Choláiste
College Gate	Geata an Choláiste
College Park	Páirc an Choláiste

Collins Avenue	Ascaill Uí Choileáin
Collins Cottages	Iostáin Uí Choileáin
Condell Road	Bóthar Condell
Connolly Avenue	Ascaill Uí Chonghaile
Convent Street	Sráid an Chlochair
Coolraine Estate	Eastát Chúil Raithní
Coleraine Heights	Arda Chúil Raithní
Coogan Street	Sráid Uí Chuagáin
Corbally Road	Bóthar an Chorrbaile
Corkanree	Corcach an Rí
Cornmarket Row	Rae an Mhargaidh Arbhair
Corrib Drive	Céide na Coiribe
Cosgrave Park	Páirc Mhic Oscair
Country View	Radharc na Tuaithe
Courthouse Lane	Lána Thigh na Cúirte
Cratloe Road	Bóthar na Creatalaí
Creagh Avenue	Ascaill Uí Chraobhaigh
Creagh Lane	Lána Uí Chraobhaigh
Creagh Place	Plás Uí Chraobhaigh
Crecora Avenue	Ascaill Chraobh Chomhartha
Cregan Avenue	Ascaill Uí Chriagáin
Crescent Avenue	Ascaill an Chorráin
Crescent, The	An Corrán
Crosbie Row	Rae an Chrosánaigh

Cross Road	An Bóthar Treasna
Cruises Street	Sráid an Chrúisigh
Crossagalla	Na Crosa Geala
Curragour	Cora Gabhar
Curry Lane	Lána an Churraigh
' '	
Dalgaish Park	Páirc Dháil gCais
Daly Avenue	Ascaill Uí Dhálaigh
Danesfort	Dún na Lochlannach
Davis Street	Sráid Dháibhís
Davitt Street	Sráid an Dáibhéidigh
De Vere Court	Cúirt De Vere
Deer Court	Cúirt an Fhia
Denmark Street	Sráid na Danmhairge
Denmark Street Upper	Sráid na Danmhairge Uacht.
Devon Close	Clós Devon
Dock Road	Bóthar an Doga
Dominick Street	Sráid San Doiminic
Donnellans Buildings	Tithe Uí Dhomhnalláin
Donoghmore Crescent	Corrán Dhomhnach Mór
Dooneen Road	Bóthar an Dúinín
Downey Avenue	Ascaill Uí Mhaoldomhnaigh
Downey Street	Sráid Uí Mhaoldomhnaigh
Dublin Road	Bóthar Bhaile Átha Cliath

East Singland Road	Slí Shaingil Thoir
Eden Court	Cúirt Éidín
Ellen Street	Sráid Eilín
Elm Park	Páirc an Leamháin
Elm Place	Plás an Leamháin
Emly Street	Sráid Imligh
Emmet Place	Plás Emmet
Ennis Road	Bóthar na hInse
Exchange Street	Sráid an Bhúrsa
Fairgreen	Faiche an Aonaigh
Fairgreen Road	An Bóthar Glas
Fairview Avenue	Ascaill Radharc an Aonaigh
Farranshone	Fearann Seoin
Farranshone Road	Bóthar Fhearann Seoin
Fatima Avenue	Ascaill Fatima
Fernhill	Cnoc na Raithní
Fish Lane	Lána an Éisc
Fitzgerald Place	Plás an Ghearlaigh
Flankerhouse	Gort na Móinbhíolach
Flood Street	Sráid Uí Mhaoltuile
Fortmary Park	Páirc Fortmary
Foxe's Bow	Bogha an Bhoscaigh
Francis Street	Sráid Phroinséis

Galtee Drive	Céide na nGaibhlte
Galvone Road	Bóthar na Gallmhóna
Gaol Lane	Lána na Carcrach
Garryglass Avenue	Ascaill an Gharraí Ghlais
Garryglass Court	Cúirt an Gharraí Ghlais
Garryowen Road	Bóthar Gharraí Eoin
George's Quay	Cé Sheoirse
Georgian Village	An Baile Seoirseach
Gerald Griffin Street Upper	Sráid Ghearóid Uí Gríofa Uacht.
Gerald Griffin Street Lower	Sráid Ghearóid Uí Gríofa Íocht.
Glasgow Park	Páirc Mhic Giolla Losgaidh
Glenagross Park	Páirc Ghleann na gCros
Glenmore Avenue	Ascaill an Ghleanna Mhóir
Glentworth Street	Sráid Glentworth
Glentworth Street Lower	Sráid Glentworth Íocht.
Glenview Avenue	Ascaill Radharc an Ghleanna
Glenview Drive	Céide Radharc an Ghleanna
Glenview Gardens	Gairdíní Radharc an Ghleanna
Glue Yard Lane	An Gliúchlós
Granville Park	Páirc Granville
Grattan Court	Cúirt Grattan
Grattan Street	Sráid Grattan
Greenfields	Na Páirceanna Glasa
Greenhills	Cnoc na Buaille Glaise

Greenhill Road	Bóthar an Chnoic Ghlais
Greenmount Avenue	Ascaill na Gráige
Greenpark Avenue	Ascaill na Páirce Glaise
Greenpark Close	Clós na Páirce Glaise
Greenpark Gardens	Gairdíní na Páirce Glaise
Greenpark View	Radharc na Páirce Glaise
Grennan's Villas	Bailtíní Uí Dhroighneáin
Greystones	Na Clocha Liatha
Griffith Avenue	Ascaill Uí Ghríofa
Gurteen Gardens	Na Goirtíní
Hartigan Villas	Bailtíní Uí Artagáin
Hartstonge Place	Plás Hartstonge
Hartstonge Street Lower	Sráid Hartstonge Íocht.
Hartstonge Street	Sráid Hartstonge
Harvey's Quay	Cé Harvey
Hawthorn Court	Cúirt na Sceiche
Hazeldene	Gleanntán na gColl
Hennessy Avenue	Ascaill Uí Aonghasa
Henry Street	Sráid Anraí
Henry Street Mews	Eachlann Sráid Anraí
Herbert Grove	Garrán Herbert
Hermitage	An Díthreabh
Heron Court	Cúirt na gCorr Réisc

High Road	An Bóthar Ard
High Street	An tSráid Ard
Highfield	An Gort Ard
Hillcroft	Croit an Chnoic
Hill View	Radharc an Chnoic
Hillcrest Drive	Céide an Mhullaigh
Hillcrest Park	Páirc an Mhullaigh
Hillsboro	Baile an Chnoic
Hilltop	An Mullach
Honan's Quay	Cé Uí Eoghanáin
Hogan Avenue	Ascaill Uí Ógáin
Howley's Quay	Cé Uí Uallaigh
Hyde Avenue	Ascaill de hÍde
Hyde Road	Bóthar de hÍde
Iona Drive	Céide Oileán Í
Island Road	Bóthar an Oileáin
James Street	Sráid Shéamais
Janemount Court	Cúirt Janemount
Janemount Park	Páirc Janemount
Janesboro	Baile Shinéad
Jesuit Lane	Lána Íosánaigh
John Carew Park	Páirc Sheáin Carew
Johns Gate Village	Sráidbhaile Gheata Eoin

John's Square	Cearnóg Eoin
John's Street	Sráid Eoin
Keane Street	Sráid Uí Chatháin
Keating Street	Sráid Chéitinn
Keeffe's Lane	Lána Uí Chaoimh
Kennedy Park	Páirc Uí Chinnéide
Kenyon Avenue	Ascaill Mhic Choinín
Keyes Park	Páirc Mhic Aoidh
Keyes Row	Rae Mhic Aoidh
Kickham Avenue	Ascaill Kickham
Kilbrannish Drive	Céide Chill Bhreathnaigh
Killalee	Cill Fhéilim
Killeely Road	Bóthar Chill Liaile
Kilmallock Road	Bóthar Chill Mocheallóg
Kilmurry Avenue	Ascaill Chill Mhuire
Kilmurry Court	Cúirt Chill Mhuire
Kilmurry Road	Bóthar Chill Mhuire
Kincora Park	Páirc Chinn Chora
Knockalisheen Avenue	Ascaill Chnoc an Lisín
Knockalisheen Road	Bóthar Chnoc an Lisín
Kyleglass	An Choill Ghlas
Lady's Lane	Lána Mhuire
Lanahrone Avenue	Ascaill Oileán na Rón

Lansdowne Gardens	Gairdíní Lansdowne
Lansdowne Park	Páirc Lansdowne
Lansdowne Terrace	Ardán Lansdowne
Larch Court	Cúirt na Learóige
Larkin Drive	Céide Uí Lorcáin
Laurel Hill Avenue	Ascaill Chnoc na Labhras
Lawn Way	Bealach na Plásóige
Lee Estate	Eastát Uí Laoi
Lenihan Avenue	Ascaill Uí Luineacháin
Liddy Street	Sráid Uí Lideadha
Lifford Avenue	Ascaill Leifir
Lifford Gardens	Gairdíní Leifir
Lifford Park	Páirc Leifir
Lilac Court	Cúirt Liachorca
Linden Court	Cúirt an Chrainn Teile
Lissadell Drive	Céide Lios an Daill
Little Catherine Street	Sráid Bheag Chaitríona
Little Ellen Street	Sráid Bheag Eilín
Little Gerald Griffin Street	Sráid Bheag Ghearóid Uí Ghríofa
Little Glentworth Street	Sráid Bheag Glentworth
Little St. Gerard Street	Sráid Bheag San Gearóid
Little William Street	Sráid Bheag Liam
Lock Quay	Cé na Comhla
Long Can	Sráid Scoil Lancaster

Long Lane	An Lána Fada
Long Pavement	An Cosán Fada
Lord Edward Court	Cúirt an Tiarna Éadbhaird
Lord Edward Street	Sráid an Tiarna Éadbhaird
Loughlin's Avenue	Ascaill Uí Lochlainn
Lower Park	An Pháirc Íochtarach
Lynwood Park	Páirc Lynwood
Lyradane Avenue	Ascaill Ladhradáin
Maigue Way	Bealach na Máighe
Mallow Street	Sráid Mhala
Mallow Street Lower	Sráid Mhala Íocht.
Mallow Street Upper	Sráid Mhala Uacht.
Maple Court	Cúirt na Mailpe
Marian Avenue	Ascaill Mhuire
Marian Drive	Céide Mhuire
Marian Place	Plás Mhuire
Markievicz Drive	Céide Markievicz
Mary Street	Sráid Mhuire
Mayorstone	Cloch an Mhaoir
Mayorstone Park	Páirc Chloch an Mhaoir
McDermott Avenue	Ascaill Mhic Dhiarmada
McDonagh Avenue	Ascaill Mhic Dhonncha
McNamara's Terrace	Ardán Mhic Conmara

Meadowbrook	Sruthán na Cluana
Meadowlands Avenue	Ascaill Fhearainn na Cluana
Meadowlands Close	Clós Fhearainn na Cluana
Meadowlands Drive	Céide Fhearainn na Cluana
Meagher Avenue	Ascaill Uí Mheachair
Meehan's Bow	Bogha Uí Mhíocháin
Meelick Road	Bóthar Mhílic
Merchants Quay	Cé na gCeannaithe
Merval Crescent	Corrán Merval
Merval Drive	Céide Merval
Merval Park	Páirc Merval
Michael Street	Sráid Mhichíl
Mill Lane	Lána An Mhuilinn
Mill Road	Bóthar an Mhuilinn
Mitchell Street	Sráid an Mhistéiligh
Monabraher	Móin na mBráthar
Monabraher Road	Bóthar Mhóin na mBráthar
Monaclino	Móin an Chlaí Nua
Mass Lane	Lána an Aifrinn
Mount Gerard Court	Cúirt Chnocán San Gearóid
Mount Kennett	Moin Cinit
Mount Kennett Place	Plás Mhoín Cinit
Mount Pleasant Avenue	Ascaill Ard Aoibhinn
Mount Richmond Close	Clós Chnoc Richmond

Mount Richmond Court	Cúirt Chnoc Richmond
Mountain View	Radharc an tSléibhe
Moylish	Maoilis
Moylish Avenue	Ascaill Mhaoilis
Moylish Crescent	Corrán Mhaoilis
Moylish Road	Bóthar Mhaoilis
Moyross	Maigh Rois
Mulgrave Street	Sráid Mulgrave
Mungret Court	Cúirt Mhungairit
Mungret Street	Sráid Mhungairit
Murnane's Lane	Lána Uí Mhurnáin
Murnane's Row	Rae Uí Mhurnáin
Myle's Street	Sráid Mhílis
Naughton's Lane	Lána Uí Neachtain
New Road	An Bóthar Nua
New Street	An tSráid Nua
New Westfields	Goirt an Iarthair Nua
Newenham Street	Sráid Newenham
Newgate Lane	Lána an Gheata Nua
Newtown Mahon	Baile Nua Uí Mhathúna
North Circular Road	An Cuarbhóthar Thuaidh
North Claughaun Road	Bóthar Chlocháin Thuaidh
Norwood Park	Páirc Norwood

O'Callaghan Avenue	Ascaill Uí Cheallacháin
O'Callaghan's Strand	Trá Uí Cheallacháin
O'Connell Avenue	Ascaill Uí Chonaill
O'Connell Mews	Eachlann Uí Chonaill
O'Connell Street	Sráid Uí Chonaill
O'Curry Place	Plás Uí Chomhraí
O'Curry Street	Sráid Uí Chomhraí
O'Curry Street Little	Sráid Bheag Uí Chomhraí
O'Donoghue Avenue	Ascaill Uí Dhonnchú
O'Dwyer Villas	Bailtíní Uí Dhuibhir
O'Halloran's Lane	Lána Uí Allmhuráin
O'Malley Park	Páirc Uí Mháille
O'Mara Avenue	Ascaill Uí Mheára
Oakdale Court	Cúirt an Ghleanntán Dara
Oakdale Drive	Céide an Ghleanntán Dara
Oakview Drive	Céide Radharc an Dara
Oisín Drive	Céide Oisín
Old Church	An tSeanchill
Old Clare Street	Seansráid an Chláir
Old Dominick Street	Seansráid San Doiminic
Old Park Road	Seanbhóthar na Páirce
Old St. Francis Street	Seansráid San Proinsias
Old Thomondgate	Seangheata Thuamhan
Old Windmill Road	Sean-Bhóthar an Mhuilinn Ghaoithe

Oliver Plunkett Street	Sráid Oilibhéir Pluincéid
Omega Avenue	Ascaill Omega
Palm Court	Cúirt na Pailme
Parade, The	An Pharáid
Park Gardens	Gairdíní na Páirce
Park Road	Bóthar na Páirce
Parkview Drive	Céide Radharc na Páirce
Parnell Street	Sráid Parnell
Path, The	An Cosán
Patrick Street	Sráid Phádraig
Pearse Avenue	Ascaill an Phiarsaigh
Pennywell Road	Bóthar Thobar na Pingine
Pennywell Upper	Tobair na Pingine Uacht.
Pery Court	Cúirt Pery
Pery Square	Cearnóg Pery
Pery Street	Sráid Pery
Peter's Cell	Cillín Pheadair
Pike Avenue	Ascaill an Phíce
Plassey Avenue	Ascaill Plassey
Plassey Walk	Siúlán Plassey
Post Office Lane	Lána Oifig an Phoist
Presentation Court	Cúirt na Toirbhirte
Presentation Place	Plás na Toirbhirte

Priory Park	Fearann an Phríóra
Prospect Hill	Cnoc an Radhairc
Quarry Road	Bóthar an Choiréil
Quimper Square	Cearnóg Kemper
Quin Street	Sráid Uí Chuinn
Quinlan Street	Sráid Uí Chaoinláin
Quin's Cottages	Tigíní Uí Chuinn
Quinn's Lane	Lána Uí Chuinn
Raheen Square	Cearnóg an Ráithín
Rathbane Court	Cúirt an Rátha Bháin
Rathbane Road	Bóthar an Rátha Bháin
Reeves Path	Cosán Uí Rímheá
Reidy Court	Cúirt an Riadaigh
Reidy Park	Páirc an Riadaigh
Revington Circle	Ciorcal Revington
Revington Park	Páirc Revington
Rhebogue Avenue	Ascaill na Réabóige
Reboge Lower	An Réabóg Íocht.
Reboge Meadows	Cluainte na Réabóige
Reboge Upper	An Réabóg Uacht.
Richmond Park	Páirc Richmond
River Lane	Lána na hAbhann
Robert Street	Sráid Roibeaird

Roches Lane	Lána an Róistigh
Roches Row	Rae an Róistigh
Roches Street	Sráid an Róistigh
Rock Place	Plás na Carraige
Rockspring Court	Cúirt Thobar na Carraige
Rockspring Gardens	Gairdíní Thobar na Carraige
Roden Street	Sráid Roden
Rosbrien Road	Bóthar Ros Uí Bhriain
Rose Avenue	Ascaill na Rós
Rose Court	Cúirt na Rós
Rosehill	Cnoc na Rós
Rosendale Gardens	Gairdíní Ghleanntán na Rós
Rose's Avenue	Ascaill Rose
Roseview Drive	Céide Radharc na Rós
Roseville Gardens	Gairdíní Bhailtín na Rós
Rossa Avenue	Ascaill Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa
Rossa Villas	Bailtíní Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa
Rosturra Crescent	Corrán Ros Dora
Roundwood Estate	Eastát an Tóchair
Rowan Court	Cúirt an Chaorthainn
Roxboro Avenue	Ascaill Bhaile an Róistigh
Roxboro Road	Bóthar Bhaile an Róistigh
Rushdale Drive	Céide an Ghleanntán Luachra
Rutland Street	Sráid Rutland

Salvia Court	Cúirt Sailbhia
Sarsfield Avenue	Ascaill an tSáirséalaigh
Sarsfield Court	Cúirt an tSáirséalaigh
Sarsfield Gardens	Gairdíní an tSáirséalaigh
Sarsfield Street	Sráid an tSáirséalaigh
Schoolhouse Lane	Lána an Tí Scoile
Sean Heuston Place	Plás Sheáin Heuston
Seven Oaks	Na Seacht Daracha
Sexton Street	Sráid Uí Sheasnáin
Sexton Street North	Sráid Uí Sheasnáin Thuaidh
Shanabooly Avenue	Ascaill na Seanbhuaile
Shanabooly Road	Bóthar na Seanbhuaile
Shannamore Park	Páirc Shannamore
Shannon Drive	Céide na Sionainne
Shannon Street	Sráid na Sionainne
Shannon Street Lower	Sráid na Sionainne Íocht.
Shannonville	Bailtín na Sionainne
Sheep Street	Sráid na gCaorach
Shelbourne Avenue	Ascaill Shíol Bhroin
Shelbourne Court	Cúirt Shíol Bhroin
Shelbourne Gardens	Gairdíní Shíol Bhroin
Shelbourne Park	Páirc Shíol Bhroin
Shelbourne Road	Bóthar Shíol Bhroin
Shelbourne Road Lower	Bóthar Shíol Bhroin Íocht.

Silverbrook	An Sruthán Geal
Singland Avenue	Ascaill Shaingil
Singland Court	Cúirt Shaingil
Singland Crescent	Corrán Shaingil
Singland Drive	Céide Shaingil
Singland Gardens	Gairdíní Shaingil
Singland Meadows	Cluainte Shaingil
Singland Road	Bóthar Shaingil
Sir Harry's Mall	Meal Sior Anraí
Smith O'Brien Avenue	Ascaill Mhic an Ghabhann Ó Briain
Smyth's Row	Rae Mhic Gabhainn
South Circular Road	An Cuarbhóthar Theas
South Cloughaun Road	Bóthar Chlocháin Theas
Southville Gardens	Gairdíní an Bhailtín Theas
Spellacy's Square	Cearnóg Uí Spealafosa
Spital Land	Fearann an Spidéil
Spokane Walk	Siúlán Spokane
St. Alphonsus Avenue	Ascaill San Alfonsas
St. Alphonsus Street	Sráid San Alfonsas
St. Alphonsus Place	Plás San Alfonsas
St. Brendan Street	Sráid Bhreandáin
St. Bridget's Avenue	Ascaill Bhríde
St. Columcille Street	Sráid Cholmille

St. Francis Place	Plás San Proinsias
St. Gerard Street	Sráid San Gearóid
St. Ita Street	Sráid Íde
St. James Court	Cúirt San Séamas
St. James Mews	Eachlann San Séamas
St. John's Avenue	Ascaill Eoin
St. Joseph Street	Sráid Sheosaimh
St. Joseph's Place	Plás Sheosaimh
St. Jude's Avenue	Ascaill San Iúd
St. Jude's Park	Páirc San Iúd
St. Lawrence Park	Páirc Labhráis
St. Lelia Place	Plás Liaile
St. Lelia Street	Sráid Liaile
St. Mary's Place	Plás Mhuire
St. Michael's Court	Cúirt Mhichíl
St. Munchin's Street	Sráid Mhainchín
St. Nicholas Street	Sráid San Nioclás
St. Patrick's Court	Cúirt Phádraig
St. Patrick's Avenue	Ascaill Phádraig
St. Patrick's Road	Bóthar Phádraig
St. Peter Street	Sráid San Peadar
St. Senan Street	Sráid Sheanáin
Star Court	Cúirt na Réalta
Stenson Park	Páirc Stenson

Stoney Meadows	Cluainte na gCloch
Strandville Gardens	Gairdíní Bhailtín na Trá
Summer Street	Sráid Uí Shomacháin
Summerville Avenue	Ascaill Summerville
Summerville Gardens	Gairdíní Summerville
Sunny Heights	Arda na Gréine
Sunnyside Court	Cúirt Thaobh na Gréine
Sunville Court	Cúirt Bhailtín na Gréine
Sunville	Bailtín na Gréine
Swallow Drive	Céide na bhFáinleoga
Sycamore Avenue	Ascaill an tSeiceamair
Sycamore Court	Cúirt an tSeiceamair
Synge Drive	Céide Synge
Talbot Avenue	Ascaill Thalbóid
Tanyard Lane	Lána an Tonnúis
Tara Court	Cúirt na Teamhrach
Taylor Street	Sráid an Táilliúraigh
Theatre Lane	Lána na hAmharclainne
The Cloisters	Na Clabhstraí
The Dormers	Na Suanliosanna
The Elms	Na Leamháin
The Gardens	Na Gairdíní
The Oaks	Na Daracha

The Park	An Pháirc
Thomas Street	Sráid Thomás
Thomond Row	Rae Thuamhan
Thomondgate	Geata Thuamhan
Thornville Estate	Eastát Bhailtín na Sceiche
Trelawne Court	Cúirt Trelawne
Todd's Bow	Bogha Todd
Upper Carey's Road	Bóthar Uí Chiara Uacht.
Upper Clare Street	Sráid an Chláir Uacht.
Vale Avenue	Ascaill an Ghleanntáin
Valley View	Radharc an Ghleanna
Verdant Place	Plás Verdant
Vereker Gardens	Gairdíní Vereker
Verona Esplanade	Ascaill Verona
Verona Park	Páirc Verona
Vizes Court	Cúirt Vizes
Waterville	An Teach Uisce
Walnut Court	Cúirt an Ghallchnó
Wellfield	Gort an Tobair
Well Road	Bóthar an Tobair
Westfield Park	Páirc na bPáirceanna Thiar
Westfields	Na Páirceanna Thiar

Westland Row	Rae an Iarthair
West Singland Road	Slí Shaingil Thiar
White Cross Gardens	Gairdíní na Croise Báine
Wickham Street	Sráid Wickham
William Street	Sráid Liam
William Street Little	Sráid Bheag Liam
William Street Upper	Sráid Liam Uacht
William's Lane	Laná Liam
Willmount Estate	Eastát Willmount
Willow Court	Cúirt na Saileach
Windmill Street	Sráid an Mhuilinn Ghaoithe
Windsor Court	Cúirt Windsor
Windsor Drive	Céide Windsor
Wolfe Tone Street	Sráid Wolfe Tone
Woodlawn Park	Páirc Phlásóg na Coille
Woodview Close	Clós Radharc na Coille
Yeats Avenue	Ascaill Yeats

Other Names:

Alms House	Tigh Almsan
Bishop's Palace	Palás an Easpaig
Castle Barracks	Dún an Chaisleáin
City Courthouse	Teach Cúirte na Cathrach

City Hall	Áras na Cathrach
County Courthouse	Teach Cúirte an Chontae
Island Bank	Port an Oileáin
Kings Island	Oileán an Rí
King John's Castle	Caisleán Luimnigh
Milk Market, The	Margadh an Bhainne
Potato Market	Margadh na bPrátaí
St. John's Cathedral	Ardeaglais Eoin
St. Mary's Cathedral	Ardeaglais Mhuire
The Exchange	An Malartán
Toll House	Teach Dola
Villier's Alms Houses	Tithe Almsan Villiers

The Irish forms of the names of streets, etc. have been provided by Councillor Frank Prendergast, Chairman of the Steering Group for the Promotion of Irish in Limerick Corporation. In accordance with official circulars (see Streetnames: Guidelines, 1992, published by An Coimisiún Logainmneacha) advice on the Irish forms was requested and received from the Placenames Branch of The Ordnance Survey. Responsibility for the forms used in both languages rests with Limerick Corporation.

Is é an Comhairleoir Proinsias de Priondargást, Cathaoirleach an Ghrúpa Stiúrtha faoin nGaeilge i mBardas Luimnigh, a sholáthraigh foirmeacha Gaeilge ainmneacha sráide, etc. De réir na gcioclán oifigiúla (féach Sráidainmneacha: TreoirInte, 1992, a d'fhoilsigh an Coimisiún Logainmneacha) iarradh comhairle agus fuarathas ó Bhrainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis.

Is é Bardas Luimnigh atá freagrach sna foirmeacha sa dá theanga.





As an official with Limerick Corporation for the past 30 years, Gerry Joyce has, for the greater number of those years, been deeply involved in the tracing of title to city properties. Professional awareness of the ever-changing streetscape of this city and a keen interest in its history made him admirably suited to the task of investigating the origins of the street names, documenting their changes and preserving their memory.



BRUNSWICK STREET

PATRICK STREET

RICHMOND PLACE

COLLOONEY STREET

O'CONNELL STREET

DAVIS STREET

LORD EDWARD STREET

CORNWALLIS STREET

MICHAEL STREET

CABBAGE MARKET

NELSON STREET

BARRINGTONS PIER

CLYDE ROAD



BLACK STICK ROAD

POOR HOUSE ROAD

FREDRICK STREET

WELLESLEY PLACE