

Irish Hill and Mountain Names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paul Tempan, May 2010

Key to Abbreviations for Place-Name Sources

AMacAB Unpublished notes on the element *sliabh* in Irish Place-names - Alan Mac An Bhaird

Buile Shuibhne *Buile Shuibhne* ('The Frenzy of Sweeney') – edited and translated by James G. O'Keeffe

CF *Cois Feoire* (place-names of Co. Kilkenny) - Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh

CMcG *An Fear Deireanach den tSloinneadh / The Last of the Name* - Charles McGlinchey

DCM *Dictionary of Celtic Mythology* – James MacKillop

Dinneen *Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla / Irish-English Dictionary* – Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen

DUPN *A Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names* - Patrick McKay

ET *Éire Thuaidh / Ireland North* - a cultural map and gazetteer of Irish place-names, published by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland

GE *Gasaitéar na hÉireann* - Ordnance Survey of Ireland

GUH *Gleanings from Ulster History* – Séamas Ó Ceallaigh

HDGP *Historical Dictionary of Gaelic Placenames* – edited by Pádraig Ó Riain, Diarmuid Ó Murchadha & Kevin Murray

HU *A Hidden Ulster* - Pádraigín Ní Uallacháin

IPN *Irish Place Names* - Deirdre Flanagan and Laurance Flanagan

JOK James O'Kane - article on placenames of Inishkeel and Kiltееvoge parishes in *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*

JON John O'Neill – unpublished thesis on the Placenames of Glencolumbkille.

LL *Liostaí Logainmneacha* - An Brainse Logainmneacha. Available for counties Limerick, Louth, Waterford and Monaghan, Offaly and Tipperary.

logainm.ie Bunachar Logainmneacha na hÉireann, the Placenames Database of Ireland, a website developed by Fiontar at DCU on behalf of the Placenames Branch (Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs). URL: www.logainm.ie

MacNeill	<i>The Festival of Lughnasa</i> - Máire MacNeill	PNCL	<i>Place-Names of Co. Leitrim</i> - Rev. John Pinkman
MD	<i>Metrical Dindshenchas</i> - edited by Edward Gwynn	PNCW	<i>Place-Names of County Wicklow</i> - Liam Price
MNIMA	‘Minor Names in an Irish Mountain Area’ – an article by Breandán S. Mac Aodha, published in <i>Studia Celtica</i> vol. 24-25 (1989-90), pp. 141-152.	PND	<i>Place-Names of Decies</i> - Canon Patrick Power
MÓM	‘The Mountain Names of County Down’, Mícheál Ó Mainnín, in <i>Nomina</i> 17 (1994) 31-53.	PNNI	<i>Place-Names of Northern Ireland</i> - published by the Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University Belfast, esp. volume III (The Mournes) by Mícheál Ó Mainnín.
NIPNP Replies	Replies from the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project to enquiries from the public.	Siúlóidí Acla	<i>Siúlóidí Acla / A Bilingual Guide to Walking in Achill</i>
O’Flaherty	A chorographical description of West or H-Iar Connaught – Roderic O’Flaherty	SOD	<i>Dinnseanchas na gCruacha</i> - Seoirse Ó Dochartaigh
OG	<i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i> - Edmund Hogan	Stubbs	‘Place Names in the County of Louth’ – a series of articles by Major Gen. F.W. Stubbs, published in the <i>County Louth Archaeological Journal</i> , Vol. 2 (no.1, 2, 3 & 4).
OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland maps (usually from the Discovery Series, 1:50,000, unless otherwise stated)	SWol	<i>Walk Guide: South-West of Ireland</i> – Seán Ó Súilleabháin
OSM	Ordnance Survey Memoirs	TCCD	<i>Tríocha-Céad Chorca Dhuibhne</i> - An Seabhac (Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha)
OSNB	Ordnance Survey Name Book - with Irish versions mainly proposed by John O’Donovan	TH	<i>Toponomia Hiberniae</i> (4 vols), a survey of the place-names of South Kerry – Breandán Ó Cíobháin
PDT	Suggested Irish version proposed by Paul Tempan in the absence of other published sources	TNCT	<i>Townland Names of County Tyrone</i> – Patrick M’Aleer
PJW	<i>(The Origin and History of) Irish Names of Places</i> (3 vols) – Patrick Weston Joyce	TR	<i>Connemara</i> , map and gazetteer - Tim Robinson
PNABD	<i>Place Names and Antiquities of the Barony of Duhallow</i> – Michael J. Bowman	T6000	map of Beara by Eoghan Ó Súilleabháin in <i>Tuosist 6000</i>
PNCC	<i>Place Names of Co. Carlow</i> – Edward O’Toole	UR	<i>Logainmneacha Uíbh Ráthach</i> - An Seabhac (Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha)

An asterisk (*) indicates that no name has been found for the peak on OS maps or in other authoritative sources. The name given here has been adopted specially for the Mountain Views list, but should not be regarded as official. In most cases the name adopted is that of a townland or one derived from some nearby landmark. Since such names are not official, Irish forms have not been provided in these cases, even where available. Since the first Mountain Views list was compiled, authoritative names have been found for a considerable number of peaks which are unnamed on OS maps, and it is hoped that more names will emerge from research in the future.

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

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

Anglicised Name(s) (or Irish name where not available)	Irish Name(s) (where available)	Name Origin and Meaning	Notes about peak and name(s)	Area	County	Grid Ref.	Height (in metres)	1:50,000 Map Sheet
Abbey Hill	Cnoc na Mainistreach	(Ir. Cnoc na Mainistreach [logainm.ie], 'hill of the abbey')	The name refers to Corcomroe Abbey, which is located on the south side of the hill, near Bell Harbour (Bealaclugga). Walks: for a walk to the summit of Abbey Hill and around the N slopes, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 43-50, or Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 24-25.	West Clare	Clare	M300 103	240	51
Addernymore	An Eadarna Mhór	(Ir. An Eadarna Mhór [OSI], 'the big [obscure element]')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B899 152	416	1
Aganny Top*			This peak is near Lough Aganny. It is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G844 488	482	16
Aghalateeve*			Aghalateeve is a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G822 490	432	16
Aghla Beg	An Eachla Bheag	(Ir. An Eachla Bheag [OSI], poss. 'little look-out point/prospect')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B962 253	564	2
Aghla Beg (South)		For origin of name, see Aghla Beg.	Although this peak is higher than either of its neighbours, Aghla More or Aghla Beg, it has always remained unnamed on Ordnance Survey maps. As it has never even been marked with a spot height on the 6 inch map, it seems likely that it was omitted because of a failure to realise that it was the highest peak in the group.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B965 246	603	2
Aghla More	An Eachla Mhór	(Ir. An Eachla Mhór [DUPN], poss. 'great	P.W. Joyce, interprets this name as Ir. eachla or eachlann, 'stable', suggesting it is an example of a mountain named after a feature situated at its foot.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B950 239	584	1

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		look-out point/prospect')	However, Patrick McKay prefers to see the modern form as a re-interpretation of the original name Achla, a form of Aichill, meaning 'a look-out point or prospect' (Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names). Achill Island in Mayo (Ir. Acaill) may well be derived from the same root.					
Aghla Mountain	An Eachla	(Ir. An Eachla [DUPN], poss. 'look-out point/prospect')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G897 989	593	11
Agnew's Hill			Agnew's Hill is probably the peak marked as Benwellerorie on Mercator's map of SE Ulster, 1595. Rory's Glen is a townland on the SE slopes, named after Rory Ogue McQuillan [OSM, vol. x, p. 118]. Benwellerorie may represent an anglicisation of *Binn Mhaol Ruairí, 'Rory's bare peak'. The English name is derived from the Agnews (Ir. Ó Gníomh), a family of Scottish stock who came to prominence in this area in the 17th century after the decline of the McQuillan's fortunes.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D327 017	474	9
Agow Top*			This peak is near Lough Agow. It is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G865 472	423	16
Altnapaste	Allt na Péiste	(Ir. Allt na Péiste [OSI], 'ravine of the serpent/monster')	The summit is located on the boundary of the townlands of Altnapaste, Ballybobaneen and Cashel. It is not clear from maps where the ravine is which gave name to the mountain and the townland. There is a ledge and cliff to the east of the summit named Altmore Cliff.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H045 960	364	6/11
An Bheann Mhór (Ir.)	An Bheann Mhór	(Ir. An Bheann Mhór [TH], 'the big peak')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is recorded as An Bheann Mhór in Toponomia Hiberniae by Breandán Ó Cíobháin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V655 646	308	83/84
An Bheann Mhór (Ir.)	An Bheann Mhór	(Ir. An Bheann Mhór [TH], 'the big peak')		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V593 684	675	83
An Bhinn Dubh (Ir.)	An Bhinn Dubh	(Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak')	This is the first peak W of the Connor Pass.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q484 056	478	70
An Bhinn Láir (Ir.)	An Bhinn Láir	(Ir. An Bhinn Láir [TH], 'the middle peak')	Located at the top of the ridge separating the valleys of Derriana from Cloonaghlin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V630 714	514	78/83
An Cnapán Mór (Ir.)	An Cnapán Mór; An Sliabh Dubh	(Ir. An Cnapán Mór [OSI, TCCD], 'the big lump')	An Seabhadh also gives the alternative name An Sliabh Dubh [TCCD], 'the black mountain'.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q522 045	649	70
An Cnoc Riabhach (Ir.)	An Cnoc Riabhach	(Ir. An Cnoc Riabhach [TH], 'the grey/striped hill')	This is the first peak in the horseshoe walk which takes in Mullaghanattin and Beann (going anti-clockwise).	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V758 760	534	78
Anglesey Mountain			"Called after the Marquess of Anglesea, who till the middle of the last century [i.e. 19th century] owned it." [Stubbs]	Cooley/Gullio n	Louth	J106 178	428	29

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Annagh Hill				Dublin/Wickl ow	Wexford	T100 680	454	62
Annacoona Top*			Annacoona Cliffs, which form a dramatic barrier at the head of Gleniff, are immediately north of the summit. A cavern, known as Diarmuid and Gráinne's Cave, is situated in these cliffs.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G728 463	597	16
Annatoran*			Annatoran is the highest part of the plateau located ENE of Easky Lough.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G475 245	512	24
Arderin	Ard Eireann	(Ir. Ard Éireann [logainm.ie], 'the height of Ireland' or 'Eriu's height')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 221-25) for details of the festive assembly on 'Height Sunday' on Arderin.	Slieve Bloom	Laois / Offaly	S232 989	527	54
Ardloughnabrackbad dy	Ard Loch na mBreac Beadaí	(Ir. Ard Loch na mBreac Beadaí [OSI‡], 'height of Loch na mBreac Beadaí or lake of the tasty trout')	This peak is a small knoll between Lough Nabrackbaddy (Loch na mBreac Beadaí) and Lough Feeane. The name is correctly positioned on Discovery sheet 1, but incorrectly on sheet 2 (on which it should not appear).	Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 245	473	1
Ardnageer; Knockgorm	Ard na gCaor	(Ir. Ard na gCaor [JOK], 'height of the berries')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G969 909	642	11
Ardnageer SW Top		For origin of name, see Ardnageer		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G963 905	626	11
Arroo Mountain	Sliabh Aradh	(Ir. Sliabh Aradh [logainm.ie], 'mountain of [obscure element]')	Arroo is a townland in Rossinver parish, barony of Rosclogher.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G833 521	523	16
Balbane Hill			This peak is a southern outlier of Crocknapeast.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G696 829	472	10
Balix Hill			Balix is a townland name but is derived from (Ir. Béalóga, 'narrow gap(s)' [inferred from HDGP].	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H475 962	403	13
Ballaghnebehy Top			This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Ballaghnebehy Lough and is part of the Ben Scardaun / Lackagh Mountain massif. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Ballaghnebehy is a townland in the parish of Cloonclare.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G946 352	413	26/16
Ballinacor Mountain	Sliabh Bhaile na Corra	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Bhaile na Corra [PDT], 'hill of Baile na Corra or the townland of the weir')	Ballinacor is the name of a townland, a parish and two baronies (Ballinacor South and North), which shows that it was historically of considerable importance, even though there is no village of the name. Ballinacor has in turn been the seat of the Anglicus family (14th century), the O'Byrnes of Gabhal Raghnaill, the Rawdon family and the Kemmis family (until 1986, since when it has changed hands several times).	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T117 865	531	62
Ballinafunshoge; Slieve Buck	Sliabh Boc	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Boc [PDT], 'mountain of	Ballinafunshoge (from Ir. Baile na Fuinseoige, 'townland of the ash') or Ashtown is the name of a townland, and it has clearly been erroneously	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O165 042	480	56

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		bucks')	applied to this hill. The peak was named Slieve Buck on maps of Wicklow made in 1760 and in 1822, but this name appears to have been forgotten since. In his 'Guide to the County of Wicklow' (1827) Wright gives its height as 1480 ft., which is a little low for this peak (1582 ft.), but corresponds to the height of Sleamaine, located about 1 mile further N. In any case, at this time such heights were estimated by enthusiasts and were often not very accurate.					
Ballinard*			Ballinard is a townland in the parish of Ballinaculane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R083 118	410	72
Ballincurra Hill	Cnoc Bhaile an Charraigh	(Ir. Cnoc Bhaile an Charraigh [OSI], 'hill of Baile an Charraigh')	The gap between Ballincurra Hill and Cooneen Hill is known as Ormond Stile (sometimes Ormond Style). It is mentioned by John O'Donovan as the northern limit of Sliabh Eibhlinne (Slieve Felim), and he calls it Céim Urmhumhain, 'the step of Ormond'. It is on the southern boundary of the barony of Upper Ormond.	Shannon	Tipperary	R924 698	403	59
Ballineddan Mountain	Sliabh Bhuaile an Fheadáin	(Ir. Sliabh Bhuaile an Fheadáin [OSI], 'mountain of Ballineddan')	Ballineddan Mountain is a townland. The name is derived from Buaile an Fheadáin meaning 'milking place of the stream'.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T002 908	652	56
Ballyarthur Hill; Lisnalanniv Hill	Cnoc Bhaile Artúir	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Bhaile Artúir [PDT], 'hill of Baile Artúir')	Named Lisnalanniv Hill on the old ½" series. Ballyarthur is a townland in the parishes of Marshalstown and Fermoy, barony of Condons and Clangibbon. The Irish form of this name is Baile Artúir [logainm.ie].	Ballyhoura Mountains	Cork/Lime rick (though summit in Cork)	R790 179	355	73
Ballycumber Hill	Cnoc Bhaile an Chumair	(poss. Ir. Cnoc Bhaile an Chumair [PDT], 'hill of Baile an Chumair or the townland of the ravine')	Ballycumber North and South are townlands in the parish of Kilcommon.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T028 758	431	62
Ballycurragh Hill; Rathhinder				Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T057 823	536	62
Ballydavid Head	Ceann Bhaile Dháith	(Ir. Ceann Bhaile Dháith [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'head(-land) of Baile Dháith')	This headland, along with the Three Sisters and Sybil Head on the other side of Smerwick Harbour, are remnants of a chain of hills that were worn down by glacial action and eventually broken through by the sea.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q387 113	247	70
Ballykildea Mountain	Sliabh Bhaile Mhic Giolla Dé	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Bhaile Mhic Giolla Dé [PDT], 'mountain of Baile Mhic Giolla Dé')	Ballykildea is a townland in the parish of Killaloe.	Shannon	Clare	R662 737	412	58

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Ballysitteragh	An Scaraig; Cnoc Bhaile Uí Shé	(Ir. An Scaraig [TCCD], 'rocky outcrop')	Also known as Cnoc Bhaile Uí Shé [OSI], 'hill of Baile Uí Shé', from Ballyhea(-bought) townland. The English form Ballysitteragh could be from be Baile Suiteoireach, 'the townland of the camp/barracks', but the circumstances of its naming are unclear. Counhenry, Coumgraig and Coumthrive are hollows below the mountain on the N. side.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q460 057	623	70
Ballyteige*			Ballyteige is a townland in the parish of Moyne. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T062 844	447	62
Ballyvouskill*			Ballyvouskill is a townland in the parish of Drishane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W258 853	401	79
Baltinglass Hill	Cnoc Bhealach Conglais	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Bhealach Conglais [PDT], 'hill of Bealach Conglais')	There is a hillfort on summit named Rathcoran and a second one to NW. The entry in PNCW for Rathcoran refers to an article on "The Excavation of a Burial Cairn on Baltinglass Hill" in PRIA xlvii (1941), p. 221. This makes it clear that Baltinglass Hill is the English name of this height.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S885 892	382	61
Baraveha	Barr an Bheithe	(prob. Ir. Barr an Bheithe [PDT], 'hill-top of the birch')		W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R112 086	451	72
Barcam			This peak is immediately north of the Glendine Gap and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Barcam is a townland in the parish of Kinnitty.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N228 000	484	54
Barnacuillew	Barr na Coilleadh	(Ir. Barr na Coilleadh [logainm.ie], 'top of the wood')	This hill is unnamed on OS maps. The names Lengad (recte Glengad) or Dooncarton and Barnacuille (recte Barnacuillew) which appear on the Discovery map are townlands. Barnacuillew is derived from Ir. Barr na Coilleadh [logainm.ie], 'top of the wood', and is therefore likely to have referred originally to a hill. William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) gives the name Gubbin (prob. Ir. Gobán, 'little beak') for the SW spur which corresponds to the 233m spot height.	North Mayo	Mayo	F811 375	260	22
Barnahowna	Mám Cam	(prob. Ir. Mám Cam [PDT], 'crooked pass')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps but is named Maume Camb on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). A spur descending to the NNE is called Knockmuredamore. Barnahowna is a townland name. Also called Naweelion.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	M002 675	516	38
Barnanageehy	Bearna na Gaoithe	(prob. Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [PDT], 'gap of the wind')	This is one of the most common names for a pass in Ireland. The name is actually marked on lower peaks to the E, and it seems likely that the gap in question is even further to the E.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q800 082	561	71
Barnastooska	Barr na Stuaice	(Ir. Barr na Stuaice [logainm.ie], 'top of the	Barnastooska is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W049 713	497	79

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		peak')						
Barnes Top			Also referred to as Barness in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H638 999	456	13
Barraboy Mountain	Cnoc Bharr Buí	(Ir. Cnoc Bharr Buí [OSI], 'hill of Barr Buí or yellow top')		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	V938 608	460	85
Barraboy Mountain SE Top	Cnoc Bharr Bhuí SE Top	For origin of name, see Barraboy Mountain.		Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	V941 604	409	85
Barraboy Mtn Far E Top		For origin of name, see Barraboy Mountain.		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	V956 606	456	85
Barradeegin	Barr an Dígín	(Ir. Barr an Dígín [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'top of the little ditch')	This peak has no name on OS maps. Has been called Doomara, though Doonmara is properly the name of a headland to the NE. Judging from OS maps and Bald's map, the name Barradeegin seems properly to refer to the top of the valley of the Gweedaney River, which is a little to the west, but the name has been borrowed for this hill in the absence of a better alternative.	North Mayo	Mayo	F869 432	229	23
Barraduff Mountain	Cnoc Bharr Dubh	(Ir. Cnoc Bharr Dubh [OSI], 'hill of Barr Dubh or black top')		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V908 656	400	85
Barranisky	Barr an Uisce	(prob. Ir. Barr an Uisce [PDT], 'top of the water')	James Fraser refers in A Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland (1854) to: "the hills of Collon and Barranisky, which rise respectively 782 and 789 feet above the sea." The height is incorrect for Barranisky, it being 923 feet high, but the geographical location is precise enough to be certain of the identification.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T256 790	280	62
Barrclashcame	Barr Chlais Céim	(prob. Ir. Barr Chlais Céim [PDT], 'top of Clais Céim or the trench of the step')	Clashcame is a townland name, interpreted by John O'Donovan as Clais Céim, 'trench of the step'. This seems to relate to the name Cuscamecurragh, which on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) refers to part of the high ridge of the Sheeffry Hills (see Tievummera). Clashcame is situated at the western foot of this ridge. Barrclashcame is the top part of the townland. Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L849 695	772	37
Barrclashcame North-West Top	Starraicín na gCaor	(prob. Ir. Starraicín na gCaor [PDT], 'pinnacle of the berries')	This peak is named Storikeen nageer on on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L838 700	580	37
Bartonny Top*			This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Bartonny Lough and is a southern satellite of Benbrack. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Breifne	Cavan	H098 192	411	26

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Beann SW Top		For origin of name, see Beann.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V718 760	657	78
Been Hill	Beann	(Ir. Beann [OSNB], 'peak')	The name Beaun Hill, given in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, suggests an alternative pronunciation.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V590 854	651	83
Beenatoor	Binn an Tuair	(Ir. Binn an Tuair [OSI], 'peak of the bleaching green')	Located on southern boundary of Glennahoo townland. The location of this feature looks odd on the Discovery map but on the 1/2 inch map it is the lower peak which directly overlooks Maghanaboe and An Seabhac's description confirms this: "binn árd cnuic ar an dteorainn theas" [Glennahoo townland]. Anglicised name appears on ½ inch map.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q559 089	592	70
Beenbo	Gob an Iolair	(Ir. Gob an Iolair [OSI], 'beak of the eagle')	Since Beenbo is clearly a separate name (probably from Ir. Binn Bó, 'peak of the cow'), it seems likely that it is the true name of the summit, while Gob an Iolair applies originally to the sharp point just N of the summit.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q545 074	474	70
Beendarrig	Beann Dhearg	(Ir. Beann Dhearg [OSI 1:25,000], 'red peak')	This peak overlooks the saddle traversed by the Lack Road which connects the Bridia Valley with Lough Acoose. The name Beann Dhearg / Beendarrig properly applies to the lower peak at the end of a spur about 1km to the west.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V762 821	451	78
Beenduff	An Bheann Dubh	(Ir. An Bheann Dubh [logainm.ie], 'the black peak')	This peak is a little to the east of its slightly higher neighbour, Foilclogh.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V514 745	479	83
Beenduff	An Bhinn Dubh	(Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak')	The anglicised name appears on the ½ inch map.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q677 037	515	71
Beenkeragh	Binn Chaorach	(Ir. Binn Chaorach [OSI 1:25,000], 'mountain of sheep')	Beenkeragh offers challenging scrambling on the Hag's Tooth Ridge. It is connected to Carrauntoohil by a ridge known as the Bones.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V801 853	101 0	78
Beenmore	Binn Mhór	(prob. Ir. Binn Mhór [PDT], 'big peak')	Beenmore is about midway along the ridge between Been Hill and Drung Hill, but is higher than both. It dominates the valley of Gleensk and features prominently in the view from the Kerry Way.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V596 867	660	83
Beennabrack	Macha na gCab	(Ir. Macha na gCab [OSI], 'plain of the beaks')	The Irish name Macha na gCab and the anglicised name Beennabrack have very different meanings. It seems unlikely that they originally referred to the same feature. An Seabhac gives the name Binn na mBroc ('peak of the badgers') for this hill (TCCD, 143, 233), which shows that Beennabrack is a corruption. He does not mention Macha na gCab.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q467 054	600	70
Beenoskee	Binn os Gaoith	(Ir. Binn os Gaoith [OSI], 'mountain above the wind/estuary')	It would seem that this name is locally understood to mean 'mountain above the wind', but as wind speeds tend only to increase the more height one gains, one has to ask what this could possibly mean. Another	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q580 089	826	70

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			possibility is that gaoth is rather an archaic word for a water feature (possibly Lough Gill or the estuary of the nearby Owenmore River), and that the name was no longer understood once this word had fallen out of common use in Irish. For further information on the name Beenoskee, see Paul Tempán, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.					
Beenreagh	An Bheann Mhór	(Ir. An Bheann Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the great peak')	The anglicisation Beenroure suggests a different Irish name: An Bhinn Ramhar, 'the fat peak'.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V661 853	495	83
Beenroure				Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V546 640	418	84
Belmore Mountain	Sliabh an Bhéil Mhóir	(poss. Ir. †Sliabh an Bhéil Mhóir [PDT], 'mountain of an Béal Mór or the great approach')	Belmore is a district and estate. O'Donovan gives the full name as Béal Mór Muintir Feodachain/Pheodachain in OSNB. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 151-52) for details of the festive assembly on the mountain.	Fermanagh/S Tyrone	Fermanagh	H138 417	398	17
Ben Beg	Binn Bheag	(prob. Ir. Binn Bheag [PDT], 'little peak')		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L951 579	560	38
Ben Bury; Oughty Craggy	Ucht an Chreagáin	(Ir. Ucht an Chreagáin [logainm.ie], 'breast of the little crag')		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L803 683	795	37
Ben Creggan	Binn an Chreagáin	(Ir. Binn an Chreagáin [MNIMA#], 'peak of the rocky patch')	The pronunciation of the name collected during the first Ordnance Survey, Bin a yoragaun, was not as one would expect from the current anglicisation Ben Creggan. John O'Donovan interpreted this as Binn a Chorragain. This suggests that the Ben Creggan represents a slight re-interpretation of the name. Walks: for a route taking in Ben Gorm and Ben Creggan, see Wilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 60-61.	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L857 666	693	37
Ben Creggan South Top	Meall Láir	(prob. Ir. Meall Láir [PDT], 'middle lump')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps, but is called Maul Laur on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This is probably an anglicisation of Ir. Meall Láir, 'middle lump', indicating its position half-way between Ben Creggan and Ben Gorm.	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L858 661	687	37
Ben Crom	Binn Chrom	(Ir. Binn Chrom or Beann Chrom [PNNI], 'curved/stooped peak')	Ben Crom overlooks the Ben Crom Reservoir, situated upstream from the older Silent Valley Reservoir. It was constructed in 1957 to meet Belfast's growing demand for water.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J313 260	526	29
Ben Goram	An Bhinn Ghorm	(prob. Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [PDT], 'the blue peak')	Ben Goram is the western spur of Croagh Patrick.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L887 800	559	30
Ben Gorm	An Bhinn Ghorm	(Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [MNIMA#], 'the blue	An Bhinn Ghorm is a mountain name which occurs 3 times in Co. Mayo. Ir. gorm is usually translated	Ben Gorm Mountains	Mayo	L862 653	700	37

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		peak')	'blue', but Breandán S. Mac Aodha suggests that 'iron-grey' is closer to the true meaning in such mountain names (MNIMA, 149). Walks: for a route taking in Ben Gorm and Ben Creggan, see Wilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 60-61.					
Ben Lugmore	Binn Log Mhór	(prob. Ir. Binn Log Mhór [PDT], 'peak of the big hollow')		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L812 674	803	37
Ben Lugmore East Top		For origin of name, see Ben Lugmore.		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L815 672	790	37
Ben Lugmore West Top		For origin of name, see Ben Lugmore.		Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L806 677	790	37
Ben of Howth; Hill of Howth	Binn Éadair	(Ir. Binn Éadair [GE], 'peak of Étar')	Binn Éadair (The Ben/Hill of Howth) is one of the most frequently cited hills in Irish literature. It is the subject of two poems in the Metrical Dindshenchas and in Acallam na Senórach it is the scene of a great hunt, during which Artúir (a character based on King Arthur) makes off to Britain with Fionn Mac Cumhail's three best hunting dogs. The Fianna pursue Artúir, kill all his men and bring him back captive to the Hill of Howth. According to legend, Binn Éadair is also the burial site of Oscar. The hill is also the scene of several romantic reminiscences in Joyce's Ulysses.	East Coast	Dublin	O286 376	171	50
Benagh	Binn Fhaiche	(Ir. Binn Faiche [TCCD#], 'peak of Faha')	The name Benagh is marked on the OS 6" map. An Fhaiche / Faha is the name of the townland in which this peak is situated. The grotto at which the traditional ascent of the mountain begins is further down in the same townland. The walls E of the summit were identified as the remains of an inland promontory fort by archaeologist Barry Raftery. For information on this fort, see Archaeology Ireland Heritage Guide No. 29 (published March 2005).	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q469 119	822	70
Benard	An Bhinn Ard	(Ir. An Bhinn Ard [OSI], 'the high peak')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R822 199	480	74
Benbaun	Binn Bhán	(Ir. Binn Bhán [OSI], 'white peak')	Binn Bhán means 'white peak' and is the highest mountain in Galway. You could say it is the Mont Blanc of Connemara. There is a lot of white rock here, mainly quartz, though this is more a feature of Benbrack. An odd thing about the Twelve Bens of Connemara is that nobody seems to know exactly which are the twelve peaks in question. There are at least 20 peaks with names in binn in this area. However, the notion of twelve peaks goes back at least to the time of Roderic O'Flaherty, who wrote in	Twelve Bens	Galway	L786 539	729	37

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			1684 of "the twelve high mountaines of Bennabeola", though he did not enumerate them (O'Flaherty, 106). In Irish the question doesn't even arise: there is no number, they are just na Beanna Beola, 'the peaks of Beola'. Beola was a giant and chieftain of the Fir Bolg, whose name also features in the village Tuaim Beola (Toombeola).					
Benbaun	Binn Bhán; Maolán	(Ir. Binn Bhán [TR], 'white peak')	Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L765 568	477	37
Benbeg	Binn Bheag	(prob. Ir. Binn Bheag [PDT], 'little peak')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (p. 175) for details of the festive assembly held on Donagh Sunday, the last Sunday in July, at the Black Rocks near Bellavally Gap.	Breifne	Cavan	H121 254	539	26/27A
Benbo	Beanna Bó	(Ir. Beanna Bó [OSI], 'horns of the cow')	A battle which took place at the foot of this mountain is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1585.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G851 377	415	16
Benbrack	An Bhinn Bhreac	(Ir. An Bhinn Bhreac [logainm.ie], 'the speckled peak')	A large group of rocks on the east side of Bellavally Gap are known as the Black Rocks or Maguire's Chair. This was the site of an assembly on 'Donagh Sunday', the last Sunday in July (MacNeill, 175-77). According to Dalton, the name has led to an erroneous belief that this was the inauguration site of the Maguires, and this is confirmed by MacNeill.	Breifne	Cavan	H101 217	502	26/27A
Benbrack	Binn Bhreac	(Ir. Binn Bhreac [OSI], 'speckled peak')	The summit of this mountain is strewn with lumps of quartz. Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L766 558	582	37
Benbrack NE Top		For origin of name, see Benbrack.	This peak faces Cuilcagh across the Bellavally Gap.	Breifne	Cavan	H112 235	496	27A/26
Benbrack W Top		For origin of name, see Benbrack.	A little to the NW of the summit is Munter Eolus Lough, named after Muintir Eolais, a medieval population group who inhabited this part of Co. Leitrim.	Breifne	Cavan	H066 221	463	26
Benbradagh	An Bhinn Bhradach	(Ir. An Bhinn Bhradach [DUPN], 'the treacherous/dangerous peak')	Formerly known as Gealbhinn [DUPN], 'bright peak'	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C722 113	465	8
Benbreen	Binn Bhraoin	(Ir. Binn Braoin [TR], 'Braon's peak')	This peak is particularly impressive when viewed across the abyss of Mám na Gaoithe from Bengower. Braon can mean 'drip' or 'drop', but may be a personal name here. It is the basis of the surnames Ó Braoin and Mac Braoin, anglicised as Breen and McBreen.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L783 515	691	37
Benbreen Central Top	Binn Bhraoin Central Top	For origin of name, see Binn Bhraoin.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L781 520	680	37

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Benbreen North Top	Binn Bhraoin North Top	For origin of name, see Binn Bhraoin.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L784 522	674	37
Benbulbin (or Benbulben)	Binn Ghulbain	(Ir. Binn Ghulbain [GE], 'Gulban's peak' or 'jaw- shaped peak')	Benbulbin, with its limestone escarpment resembling the prow of a ship, is one of the most recognisable Irish mountains. It is also steeped in legend. It takes its name from Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine hostages, who was fostered here. Fionn Mac Cumhaill finds his son Oisín naked under a rowan tree on Benbulben, having not seen him for seven years. It is also the spot where Diarmuid Ó Duibhne is finally killed by a boar, after he and Gráinne have been pursued for many years throughout Ireland by Fionn. Sometimes spelt Benbulben.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G692 463	526	16
Benchoona	Binn Chuanna	(Ir. Binn Chuanna [OSI], possibly 'peak of Cuanna')	Cuanna is probably a personal name. A townland nearby is named Tooreenacoona (Tuairín Uí Chuanna, 'O'Cooney's green') [TR]. "Around noon, I reached the summit: a rough broken tableland of flat rocks, perhaps a quarter of an acre in area, and planed smooth by the old ice. There was a single small cairn, and on its top sat a horned sheep's skull. I picked up the skull, and as I did so water streamed from its ragged nose-holes in sudden liquid tusks, and ran on to my hand and up my sleeve. I put it back on the cairn top, having turned it so that it faced eastward and inland, looking over miles of empty land glinting with lakes, on which thousands of wild geese over-wintered each year. The sun came out, breaking fitfully through the clouds and warming my hands and face. Seawards, I looked across the intricate tasselwork of inlet and peninsula. Close at hand, sheets of mica scattered the sunshine, so that even the dry rocks shone in the light" (Robert MacFarlane, <i>The Wild Places</i> , Granta, 2007). Walks: for a route from the NE, see Whilde & Simms, <i>New Irish Walk Guide - West and North</i> , 40- 41.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L763 617	581	37
Bencollaghduff	Binn Dubh	(Ir. Binn Dubh [TR], 'black peak')	Bencollaghduff means 'peak of the black hags'. The black hags in question are cormorants [TR]. The OSI form Binn Dhubb represents a prescribed standard modern Irish form. Tim Robinson's Binn Dubh represents the local dialect, which omits lenition of d and t when the previous word ends in a dental consonant.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L798 530	696	37
Bencorr	Binn Chorr; Binn an Choire Mhóir	(Ir. Binn Chorr [TR], 'pointed peak')	Tim Robinson also gives the alternative name Binn an Choire Mhóir, 'peak of the big corrie'. The sappers set up a beacon on this peak during the first Ordnance Survey [TR].	Twelve Bens	Galway	L812 522	711	37

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Bencorr North Top	Binn Chorr North Top	For origin of name, see Binn Chorr.		Twelve Bens	Galway	L809 524	690	37
Bencorrbeg	Binn an Choire Bhig	(Ir. Binn an Choire Bhig [OSI], 'peak of the little corrie')	The Carrot Ridge (Meacan Buí) is an obvious nose of rock rising from Gleninagh towards Bencorrbeg. It is graded diff. and is 275m long. Tim Robinson's remark that the English name is a "mistranslation" is, uncharacteristically, off the mark. In fact it is a climber's name rather than a local name. It was named the Carrot Ridge by Joss Lynam and Liam Ó Réagain who believed they were completing the first ascent in the 1949. (In fact, they later learned that some Cambridge students had already climbed it in 1933.) Joss asked Liam what the Irish for carrot was, and Liam replied "meacan buí". This is a perfectly good translation for the Eng. word 'carrot' and is listed in Dinneen's Dictionary.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L816 533	577	37
Bencroy; Gubnaveagh	Gob na bhFiach	(Ir. Gob na bhFiach [PNCL], 'point/beak of the ravens')	Gubnaveagh is also the name of a townland in the parish of Oughteragh.	Breifne	Leitrim	H045 191	518	26
Bencullagh	An Chailleach	(Ir. An Chailleach [OSI], 'the hag')	A woman known as Cailleach an Chlocháin, 'the witch of Clifden', was a famous character in the 19th century.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L756 537	632	37
Benduff	An Bhinn Dubh	(Ir. An Bhinn Dubh [OSI], 'the black peak')		Shannon	Tipperary	S051 788	455	59
Benfree; Luggatarriff	Binn Fraoigh	(Ir. Binn Fraoigh [TR], 'peak of heather')	On the Discovery map this peak is marked as Luggatarriff, a name meaning 'hollow of the bull' which probably applies to a hollow on the slopes of Benfree.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L778 544	638	37
Benglenisky	Binn Ghleann Uisce	(Ir. Binn Ghleann Uisce [OSI], 'peak of the glen of water')	Gleann Uisce, 'the glen of water', is on the SE side of this peak. On the NW side, in the townland of Barr na nÓrán, this hill is known as Binn Dubh or Cnoc Dubh. The distinctive green Connemara marble is worked in a quarry in Barr na nÓrán. The quarry was started by Thomas Martin in the 1820s [TR]. Walks: for a route to the summit, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 146-50.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L766 501	516	37
Bengorm	An Bhinn Ghorm	(Ir. An Bhinn Ghorm [OSI], 'the blue peak')	Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Wilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 72-73.	North Mayo	Mayo	F928 013	582	31
Bengorm NW Top		For origin of name, see Bengorm.		North Mayo	Mayo	F918 026	468	30
Bengower	Binn Gabhar	(Ir. Binn Gabhar [TR], 'goats' peak')	Erroneously marked as 'Glengower' on the Discovery series map. On the summit of this mountain you will find thrift (or sea-pink) in bloom during the late spring, despite the fact that it is far inland.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L783 507	664	37

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Benleagh	Binn Liath	(prob. Ir. Binn Liath [PDT], 'grey peak')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T038 942	689	56
Benlettery; Bendouglas	Binn Leitrí	(Ir. Binn Leitrí [TR], 'peak of the wet hillsides')	The townland of Lettery (Leitrí, 'wet hillsides') is on the S slopes of this mountain. The alternative name Bindowglass or Bendouglas (Binn Dúghlais, 'peak of the black stream') is recorded as early as 1684 by Roderic O'Flaherty. Note that both names refer to the wet state of the mountain. O'Flaherty mentions a pool of water on the summit which turns the hair white of anyone who washes in it. In the days before accurate measurements of altitude, he erroneously believed that Bindowglass was the highest of the Twelve Bens and was two miles high. This misconception was corrected by James Hardiman, who edited O'Flaherty's work in 1846, aware that the Ordnance Survey had found that "Ben Corr and Ben Bawn exceed it in height by several hundred feet (O'Flaherty, 107)."	Twelve Bens	Galway	L775 495	577	44
Benlevy	Binn Shleibhe	(Ir. Binn Shleibhe [OSI], 'peak of the mountain/moorland')	Benlevy dominates the narrow neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, on which Clonbur and Cong are situated. Walks: for a route to the summit from the SE, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 58-59.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	M050 549	416	38
Bennaunmore	An Beannán Mór	(Ir. An Beannán Mór [logainm.ie], 'the big (little) peak')	Although dwarfed by its neighbours, Mangerton and Crohane, Bennaunmore is full of character and offers much of interest to the walker. On the west side is Cappagh Glen with its atmospheric woodland. On the east side an old pilgrimage path leading to Gougane Barra passes some columns of rock similar to "the Organ" at the Giant's Causeway. Bennaunmore is a remnant of an old volcano.	Mangerton	Kerry	W034 819	454	79
Bentee (or Benatee)	Binn an Tí	(Ir. Binn an Tí [UR#], 'peak of the house')	This is the 'home mountain' to inhabitants of Cahersiveen. Locally spelt Benatee and pronounced accordingly.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V476 781	376	83
Benwee Head	An Bhinn Bhuí	(Ir. An Bhinn Bhuí [GÉ], 'the yellow cliff')	The environs of Benwee Head, with its cliffs, arches, stacks and islands, offers some of the most dramatic coastal scenery in Ireland, with which perhaps only SW Donegal and Co. Clare can compete. To appreciate them fully, you need to see them from the sea. Benwee Head is in the townland of Kilgalligan, which has been studied in detail in "The Living Landscape: Kilgalligan, Erris, Co. Mayo by & Patrick O'Flanagan."	North Mayo	Mayo	F816 443	255	22
Benwiskin			This peak is remarkable for its wave-like profile when seen from near Ballinrillick.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G723 491	514	16
Bessy Bell	Sliabh Troim	(Ir. Sliabh Troim [DUPN], 'mountain of elder')	Bessy Bell and its lower neighbour, Mary Gray, are named after the heroines of a Scottish ballad. This	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H391 821	420	12

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			begins "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, they were two bonny lasses." The obvious Scots origin of the name did not deter Samuel Lewis from making an extravagant connection between Bessy Bell and the pagan deity Baal in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1843): "On the summit of Bessy Bell, or 'Boase-Baal', on which in pagan times sacrifice is supposed to have been offered to Baal or Bel, is a large and curious cairn." Sliabh Troim is the original Irish name. Also recorded as Sliabh Toad in <i>Lebor Gabála Éirenn</i> ('The Book of Invasions').					
Big Collin	Collann Mór	(poss. Ir. Collann Mór [PDT], 'big height')	Along the east coast of Ireland there is a cluster of names anglicised as "Collin"/"Collon" from Irish collann, meaning 'a height'. See also Collin Top (Co. Antrim) and Collon Hill (Co. Wicklow). They may ultimately show the same root as Lat. collis, Fr. colline and Eng. hill.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J233 967	353	9/14
Binbane	Binn Bhán	(Ir. Binn Bhán [SÓD#], 'white peak')	According to OG this name is derived from Benn Bogaine or Benn Baghaine, 'peak of the Cenél Bogaine'.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G838 869	453	11
Binevenagh	Binn Fhoibhne	(Ir. Binn Fhoibhne [DUPN], 'peak of Foibhne')	According to legend, Foibhne, son of Taircheltar, was slain here. Binevenagh is unmistakable with its impressive basalt cliffs, 1235 ft. high, and a lower series of broken crags resembling fangs.	Keenaght	Derry	C692 302	385	4
Bingorms	Na Beanna Gorma	(Ir. na Beanna Gorma [logainm.ie], 'the blue peaks')	This name seems properly to apply to a group of crags overlooking Lough Barra and has also been applied to the townland in which they are situated.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B934 143	578	1
Binn an tSaighdiúra (Ir.)	Binn an tSaighdiúra	(Ir. Binn an tSaighdiúra [TR], 'peak of the soldier')	It is said that a sapper from the Ordnance Survey fell to his death here during survey work on the first 6" map series in the 1830s.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L811 528	653	37
Binn Bhán NE Top		For origin of name, see Binn Bhán.	Luaghnabrogue is a nearby townland.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G844 873	439	11
Binn Bhriocáin (Ir.) NE Top	Binn Bhriocáin NE Top	For origin of name, see Binn Bhriocáin.		Maamturks	Galway	L862 554	603	37
Binn Chaonaigh (Ir.)	Binn Chaonaigh	(Ir. Binn Chaonaigh [TR], 'peak of moss')	Walks: for a route along the ridge, taking in Binn Chaonaigh and Binn idir an dá Log, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 81-92.	Maamturks	Galway	L900 515	633	37
Binn idir an dá Log (Ir.)	Binn idir an dá Log	(Ir. Binn idir an dá Log [TR], 'peak between the two hollows')	Walks: for a route along the ridge taking in Binn Chaonaigh and Binn idir an dá Log, see Kevin Corcoran, <i>West of Ireland Walks</i> , 81-92.	Maamturks	Galway	L888 528	702	37
Binn idir an dá Log SE Top (Ir.)	Binn idir an dá Log SE Top	For origin of name, see Binn idir an dá Log.		Maamturks	Galway	L894 526	659	37
Binn Mhairg (Ir.)	Binn Mhairg	(Ir. Binn Mhairg [TR], 'peak of woe')		Maamturks	Galway	L902 520	612	37

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Binn Mhór (Ir.)	Binn Mhór	(Ir. Binn Mhór [TR], 'great peak')	Binn Mhór overlooks Mám Éan. This is the site of a pattern "held annually on the last Sunday of July, known locally as Domhnach Mhám Éan and as Domhnach Chrom Dubh (MacNeill, 123)." It is also visited on St. Patrick's Day and Good Friday. Roderic O'Flaherty wrote in 1684: "At Mam-en, there springs out of a stone a litle water, named from St. Patrick, which is a present remedy against murrein in cattel, not only applyed, but alsoe as soon as tis sent for they begin to have ease. Next Mam-en are the mountains of Corcoga, in the confines of Balynahynsy [Ballynahinch], Ross and Moycullin countreys, where the fat deere is frequently hunted; whereof no high mountain in the barony of Balynahinsy, or the half barony of Rosse is destitute (O'Flaherty, 121-22)." This peak has been called Shannakeala.	Maamturks	Galway	L918 494	661	44
Binnasruell	Binn na Sruthal	(Ir. Binn na Sruthal [logainm.ie], 'peak of the streams')	Sruell is a townland in the parish of Killymard. Ir. sruthail is a feminine noun meaning 'stream' derived from sruth, though rather less common than sruthán.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 898	505	11
Binnion	Cnoc an Bhinnín	(Ir. Cnoc an Bhinnín [CMcG] , 'hill of the little peak').	It is likely that the name of this hill was simply An Binnín and that the name Cnoc an Bhinnín arose from the need to distinguish the hill from the townland of the same name.	Inishowen	Donegal	C369 489	250	3
Bird Hill			"Three miles short of Kilgarvan is, left, Bird Hill rising steeply above the road. Here there lived in the first half of the 18th century a family of O Sullivans, three brothers and a son, all poets of some quality in irish, their poetry collected and published by Ristead O Foghludha" (Barrington, Discovering Kerry, 302).	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W017 687	412	85
Birreencorragh	Birín Corrach	(Ir. Birín Corrach [logainm.ie], 'rocky little spike')	The element birin is rare in Irish names, but also occurs unqualified in Birreen, an outlier of Croaghmoyle. Walks: for a route to the summit from the N, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 70.	North Mayo	Mayo	G025 050	698	23/31
Birreencorragh South Top		For origin of name, see Birreencorragh.	Named Berreen Corrough Beg on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	North Mayo	Mayo	G024 032	564	31
Birreencorragh West Top		For origin of name, see Birreencorragh.		North Mayo	Mayo	G015 050	551	23/31
Black Hill				Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O041 090	602	56
Blackstairs Mountain	Na Staighrí Dubha	(Ir. na Staighrí Dubha [GE], 'the black stairs')	Caher Roe's Den is a cave on the SW ridge of this peak. A jutting pinnacle at this place is called Sthurra [MacNeill, 225]. Caher Roe's Den is named after Cathaoir na gCapall of the O'Dempsey family from Laois. After he was dispossessed, he turned	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S810 448	735	68

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			rapparee and stole horses. He was hanged at Maryborough (Port Laoise) in August 1735. The Den is reputed to hold his treasure. However, Máire MacNeill remarks: "We doubt if Cathaoir na gCapall ever had to take refuge there. The cave-dwelling abductor, the owner of treasure in the bowels of the mountain, was not, we are sure, the eighteenth century raparee, but an ancient deity, possibly the remote divine ancestor of the Leinstermen, Cathair Már." Local people used to climb to Caher Roe's Den on "Mountain Sunday", the last Sunday of July [MacNeill, 225-27].					
Bleantasour Mountain			Bleantasour and Bleantasourmountain are townlands in the parish of Seskinan. Most of the townland names containing the word "mountain" in this part of Co. Waterford refer not to summits but to areas of mountain pasture.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S236 088	402	75
Bloody Foreland	Cnoc Fola	(Ir. Cnoc Fola [OSI], 'hill of blood')	The Irish name Cnoc Fola only applies to the hill and not the headland, which is called An Reannach Rua [ET].	Donegal NW	Donegal	B834 323	314	1
Bohaun	Bothán	(Ir. Bothán [OSI], 'little hut')		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	M006 559	424	38
Bohilibreaga	Buachaill Bréige	(prob. Ir. Buachaill Bréige [PDT], 'false shepherd' (a cairn or rock resembling human figure))		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C760 002	478	8
Bolaght Mountain			It is not certain whether Bolaght represents Both Leachta, 'hut of the monument' [TNCT] or Buailleacht, 'herd of cows, dairying place' [JOD]. In the absence of any archaeological evidence for either a hut or burial monument, the latter seems more likely.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H259 766	345	12
Bolus	Cnoc Bhólais	(Ir. Cnoc Bhólais [logainm.ie], 'hill of Bólas')	This peak is on a headland which runs out between St. Finan's Bay and Ballinskelligs Bay. The element Bólas is obscure in meaning. It is possible that the name originally applied to Bolus Head, which is recorded as Canboles in 1595 on Mercator's map of Ireland. Canboles probably represents Ir. Ceann Bhólais.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V399 635	410	83
Boolatin Top*			This peak is a western spur of Keeper Hill.	Shannon	Tipperary	R804 662	440	59
Boughil	Buachaill Finnleithid	(Ir. Buachaill Finnleithid [OSI], 'cowherd of Finlehid')	The mountain is described in c. 1750 by the anonymous author of 'A History of Kerry' (Royal Irish Academy MS 24K43) as "Sliafvionleahid, a spacious good mountain in the barony of Dunkieron but more remarkable for the report of having a cowboy or herd on it that never eats, drinks or sleeps, but still found	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V842 765	631	78

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			standing, taking a view of the numerous flocks of cattle on said mountain. This is in truth but a stone standing of an end on a place from which there is a full prospect of the rest of said mountain, and at a distance seems to some going by, to be a man, as being much of that shape and size, and is called Buachaill Finnleithid, meaning the aforesaid herd" (quoted in TH iv, 29, see also 31). Derreenfinlehid is a townland on the road from Moll's Gap to Sneem. Kerry's Buachaill has a number of Irish companions and at least two Scottish ones in Glen Coe, the well-known peaks Buachaille Etive Mòr and Buachaille Etive Beag.					
Boultypatrick	Buailte Pádraig	(Ir. Buailte Pádraig [OSI], 'Patrick's dairying places')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G968 980	429	11
Boviel Top*			Boviel is a townland in the parish of Dungiven.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C736 091	454	8
Bran Scultair* (Ir.)	Bran Scultair*		Máire MacNeill, discussing the customs associated with Caher Roe's Den, reports: "Lesser piles along the top of the mountain-ridge are called after Fionn's dog, Bran, which is said to have leaped from one pile to another (MacNeill, 225)." Bran Scultair and the nearby Dho Bran appear to be two such names, though their precise meaning is not clear.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S785 401	504	68
Brandon (or Mount Brandon)	Cnoc Bréanainn	(Ir. Cnoc Bréanainn [OSI], 'Brendan's hill')	Named Brandon Mountain on OS maps. Brandon is the only one of Kerry's 3,000 foot peaks located outside the Reeks. It is strongly associated in tradition with St. Brendan the Navigator, from whom it gets its name. The story of St. Brendan, who set sail from Ireland in a boat of wood and leather and found new lands to the west, was popular in many countries of medieval Europe. The mountain was the focus of a pilgrimage, which probably goes back to a time before both St. Brendan and the arrival of Christianity altogether. Its importance may be due to the fact that, being so far west and so high, it is the place where the sun can be seen the latest as it sinks below the horizon. Named Brandon Mountain on OS Discovery map. Called Sliabh nDaidche in Beatha Bhréanainn, St. Brendan's Life, where it is written that he spent three days on the mountain and that he was visited by an angel. It is described as being surrounded by the ocean, which fits well with the topography of Mount Brandon. Alan Mac an Bhaird has ingeniously interpreted mons Aitche as 'mountain of Faithche'. Brandon stands in Faha townland. For the archaeology of this mountain,	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q460 115	952	70

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			including the Benagh promontory fort, the Saints' Road, the pilgrimage tradition and the links with St. Brendan, see Archaeology Ireland Heritage Guide No. 29 (published March 2005). For the pilgrimage tradition and customs associated with Brandon, see Máire MacNeill, The Festival of Lughnasa, 101-05. For further information on the name Sliabh nDaidche, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.					
Brandon Hill	Cnoc Bhréanail	(Ir. Cnoc Bhréanail [OSI], 'hill of Bréanal')	This is the highest point in Co. Kilkenny. Brandonhill is also the name of a townland split between the parishes of Graiguenamanagh and The Rower and between the baronies of Gowran and Ida. There is also a townland named Brandondale in the parish of Graiguenamanagh.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S697 402	515	68
Brandon North Top		For origin of name, see Brandon.	Climbers who follow the Faha Ridge and stick to the crest will eventually emerge on the summit ridge near the grassy top of this peak. In clear conditions it commands a spectacular view of the Faha Ridge.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q461 122	891	70
Brandon Peak	Barr an Ghéaráin	(Ir. Barr an Ghéaráin [OSI], 'top of the fang')	From the vicinity of Cloghane church there is a strange optical illusion whereby this peak seems higher than the summit, though it is actually over 100m lower.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q472 095	840	70
Brandon South Top	Faill na nDeamhan	(Ir. Fail na nDeamhan [TCCD], 'cliff of the demons')	Máire MacNeill comments on the place-names around Brandon as follows: "From An Seabhaic's compendium of the place-names of the district we learn that several places on the mountain have names suggestive of myths which recur at other Lughnasa sites, e.g. Macha an Mhíl (the Beast's Pasture), Fail na nDeamhan (the Demons' Cliff), Com na Caillighe (the Hag's Recess), Loch na Mná (the Woman's Lake), Cnoc an Tairbh (the Bull's Hill), etc." [MacNeill, The festival of Lughnasa, 105] Fail na nDeamhan on Brandon is paralled by Log na nDeamhan (Lugnademon) on Croagh Patrick.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q468 107	790	70
Brassel Mountain	Cnoc Breasail	(Ir. Cnoc Breasail [TH] or Breasail [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of raddle')	The Ordnance Survey Name Book suggests that Breasal is a man's name, but a connection with raddle, the red dye traditionally used to mark sheep, seems more likely.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V830 823	575	78
Bray Head	Ceann Bhreagha	(Ir. Ceann Bhreagha [logainm.ie], 'head(-land) of Breagha')	The name is of the same origin as Bray and Bray Head in Co. Wicklow.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V334 737	239	83
Brickany	Breicneach	(Ir. Breicneach [TCCD], 'speckled place')	This hill, located in the townland of Ballynane, is unnamed on OS Discovery map but named on the old ½" series and on road atlases.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q632 022	374	71
Bricklieve Mountains	An Bricshliabh	(Ir. An Bricshliabh	These hills are just north of the town of Boyle. They	Bricklieve/Cu	Sligo	G753 117	321	25

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		[logainm.ie], 'the speckled mountain')	overlook Loughs Gara, Arrow and Key. The name has nothing to do with the bird, the curlew. This is merely an anglicisation of Ir. Corrsliabh. However, the precise meaning of the first element is unclear. The interpretation 'pointed mountain' offered by Flanagan & Flanagan does not fit the landscape at all. Joyce's 'rough or rugged mountain' is more plausible, but even this seems a bit exaggerated for these hills, which are rather gently rolling, especially in comparison to their immediate neighbours, the Bricklieve Mountains. An earlier name for this range is Sliabh Seaghsa. Segais is a legendary well of wisdom to which the goddess Boann was forbidden to go to. She defied this taboo, and to show her displeasure at the prohibition walked three times tuathal (anti-clockwise) around it. This ritual, often used in cursing, showed disrespect at least, and the water from the well rose up and chased her to the sea at Drogheda, thus forming the river named for her, the Boyne. On a point of geography, it should be noted that the real source of the Boyne is actually some way to the south-east near Carbury in Co. Kildare. Though the name Sliabh Seaghsa seems to have some relation to the Well of Segais, the Curlew Mountains are west of the River Shannon.	rlew				
Broagnabinnia	Bruach na Binne	(Ir. Bruach na Binne [OSI], 'verge of the peak')	Ó Ciobháin gives Beann, 'peak', as the true name of this mountain. This is confirmed by Arthur Young's description in 1766 of the view from Killarney's Upper Lake: "Mac Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, with their broken points; Baum [i.e. Beann], with his perfect cone; the Purple Mountain, with his broad and more regular head; and Turk [Torc]..." Apparently the name Bruach na Binne really belonged to a feature a few miles to the W overlooking the Bridia Valley and was mistakenly applied to this peak by the sappers.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V801 814	745	78
Brockagh Mountain	Sliabh na Brocaí	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh na Brocaí [PDT], 'mountain of Brocach or place of badgers')	Brockagh is a townland in the parish of Derrylossary. Price derives this name from Brocach, 'place frequented by badgers' [PNCW].	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T108 990	557	56
Brockagh Mountain SE Top		For origin of name, see Brockagh Mountain.		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T125 985	470	56
Broemountain	Breo	(Ir. Breo [logainm.ie], meaning obscure)	Broemountain is a townland split between the parishes of Lickoran and Seskinan. Ir. breo means 'fire', 'flame', 'torch', etc., but its meaning in this place-name is unclear. There is no evidence to suggest that it can denote a beacon, nor that a beacon existed on Broemountain.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Waterford	S144 066	429	74

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Brougher Mountain	Bruachar	(Ir. Bruachar [DUPN], 'edge/brink')	The townland of Brougher gets its name from the hill. The name meaning 'edge' or 'brink' may reflect the fact that Brougher Mountain stands on the border between Tyrone and Fermanagh.	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Ferm/Tyr	H349 528	317	18
Brown's Hill				Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H025 893	498	11
Bruse Hill	Sliabh Brúis	(Ir. Sliabh Brúis [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the hostel')	There are cairns near summit. The name is associated with a place called Brú Clochair or Cúil Clochair [Philip O'Connell, "The Topography of the Loch Ramor Region," Breifne iii, no. 10, 231-64 and iii, no. 12, 443-8].	North Midlands	Cavan	N316 980	260	34
Búcán (Ir.)	Búcán	(Ir. Búcán [TR], 'spur')	The element búc seems to be related to the dialect word buc, meaning 'point, summit' found in Southern France in mountain names, e.g. Buc Pointu. Walks: for a walk taking in Búcán and Binn Bhán (Maumturkmore), see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 92-97.	Maamturks	Galway	L852 607	550	37
Buckoogh	Boc Umhach	(Ir. Boc Umhach [OSNB], 'eminence rich in copper')		North Mayo	Mayo	F995 017	588	31
Bulbin	Cnoc Bulaba	(Ir. Cnoc Bulaba [CMcG], 'hill' + unknown element)	There may be a connection between this name and those of two other peaks in Inishowen, Bulbinmore (Bolbain Mhór) and Bulbinbeg (Bolbain Bheag).	Inishowen	Donegal	C357 422	494	3
Bullaunmore	An Bullán Mór	(prob. Ir. An Bullán Mór [PDT], 'the big round hollow')		North Mayo	Mayo	G007 086	388	23/31
Bunmore	An Bun Mór	(Ir. An Bun Mór [logainm.ie], 'the big bottom')	Bunmore West and East are townland names. However, William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) shows 'Bonmore' also a hill-name. This is unusual in that Ir. bun, 'bottom, base' would not be expected in a hill-name. This may be due to confusion of bun with binn, 'peak'. Has been called Ballycroy Hill.	North Mayo	Mayo	F814 115	243	22
Bunnacunneen	Bun an Choinín	(Ir. Bun an Choinín [logainm.ie], 'the end or tail of the rabbit')	Walks: for a route to the summit from the SW, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 54-55.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L939 577	575	38
Bunnacunneen SE Top		For origin of name, see Bunnacunneen.		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L947 562	479	38
Burren	Boireann	(prob. Ir. Boireann [PDT], 'rocky place')		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W377 789	380	79
Butter Mountain; Slievenamuck	Sliabh an Ime	(Ir. Sliabh an Ime [PNNI], 'mountain of the butter')	The name 'Butter Mountain' is not a reference to EU surpluses. It probably comes from the practice of burying butter to preserve it. It was used by people who tended cattle in the mountains during the summer [Mícheál Ó Mainnín]. The name Butter Mountain was marked at the summit on the 1st edition of the OS 6 inch map (1834), but on the 1859	Mourne Mountains	Down	J275 279	500	29

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			revision it had been shifted to the north. The name Slievenamuck was not on the 1st edition at all, but appeared on the 1859 map on the low ground south of this peak (near the Deer's Meadow). On the latest editions of both the 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 maps this name has been moved north to the summit itself. All of the changes since 1834 are somewhat doubtful, and since Slievenamuck first appeared on low ground rather than on a peak, there is a strong suspicion that is simply a variant form of Slieve Muck (a peak south of the Deer's Meadow) which has been wrongly placed.					
Bweeng Little		For origin of name, see Bweengduff.		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W465 908	414	80
Bweengduff			Whilst the origin of this unusual name, along with Bweeng Little, is unclear, they are almost certainly related to the nearby settlement of Bweeng (Ir. Na Boinn) and the townlands of Beennamweel East and West. One possibility is that Boinn is a corruption of Ir. muing, 'rushy area', and this explanation would fit well with its application to an upland areas of moderate height in Bweeng Little and Bweengduff.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W468 903	416	80
Caher	Cathair	(Ir. Cathair [OSI 1:25,000], 'stone fort')	According to Ó Cíobháin, this mountain is also known as Cathair na Féinne, 'stone fort of the Fianna'.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V792 839	100 1	78
Caher Mountain	Cathair	(Ir. Cathair [logainm.ie], 'stone ring-fort')		Mizen/Sheep's Head	Cork	V793 380	338	88
Caher West Top		For origin of name, see Caher.	Caher has three distinct tops, though only two have sufficient prominence to be listed here.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V789 840	975	78
Caherbarnagh	An Chathair Bhearnach	(Ir. An Chathair Bhearnach [OSI], 'the gapped fort')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 211-12) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Caherbarnagh on Latiaran Sunday in late July.	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Cork	W192 871	681	79
Caherbarnagh NW Top		For origin of name, see Caherbarnagh.	The name Glanaprehane probably refers to the steep glen N of Caherbarnagh rather than this peak.	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Cork	W188 876	668	79
Caherbla	Cathair Bhláth	(Ir. Cathair Bhláth [TCCD], 'stone fort of flowers')	An Seabhac reports hearing from a shanachie that the correct name was Cathair Bhláthnaide, 'Bláthnaid's stone fort'. Bláthnaid was the daughter of the king of the Isle of Man. Cú Chulainn and Cú Roí fell out over who would have her hand. See Caherconree.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q724 052	586	71
Caherconree	Cathair Conraoi	(Ir. Cathair Conraoi [OSI], 'Cú Roí's stone fort')	A narrow but easily passable ridge connects this peak to its higher neighbour, Baurtregaum. Caherconree is named after a stone fort situated two-thirds of the way up its western flank, overlooking the mountain road called Bóthar na	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q733 073	835	71

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			gCloch ('road of the stones'). This is an inland promontory-fort, consisting of a natural projecting ledge surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, the fourth side being defended by a stone wall. In legend this is the fort of Cú Roí mac Daire, hero of Munster, who was able to make it spin around at night to perplex any attackers looking for the entrance. The best known story connected with it relates how Cú Chulainn attacked the fort with the aid of Blathnaid, the daughter of the king of Man, whom Cú Roí had taken, none too willingly, for his wife. Blathnaid taunted Cú Roí that his fort was too small for such a magnificent chieftain as himself, and when the walls were down during the construction of bigger fort, she poured milk in a stream (now the Finglas River, from Ir. An Fhionnghlaise, 'the white stream') as a signal to Cú Chulainn that the moment was right to attack. For a fuller account of the story, see The Dingle Peninsula by Steve MacDonogh, pp. 31-33. Nor is this the hill's only legendary association. The summit is known as Fin Mac Cool's Table, while a rock feature on the northern ridge connecting to Gearhane is called Fin Mac Cool's Chair.					
Cahernageeha Mountain	Sliabh Chathair na Gaoithe	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chathair na Gaoithe [PDT], 'mountain of Cathair na Gaoithe')	Cahernageeha is a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane, whose name means 'stone fort of the wind'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V539 613	499	84
Cairngaver	Carn Geamhair	(prob. Ir. Carn Geamhair [PDT], 'cairn of the corn-grass')	Cairngaver is the highest point in the Craigantlet Hills between Belfast and Bangor. The name refers to a cairn on the summit, which must once have been of considerable size. However, it appears to have been robbed out, leaving only a high ring-shaped bank. The summit is shaded by a grove, open enough to permit good views of the Ards and Strangford Lough, in which Scrabo Tower features prominently. The anglicised form Cairngaver suggests that the second element is geamhar, 'corn in the blade', 'corn-grass' (Dinneen). This is more probable than *Carn Gabhar, which one would expect to yield anglicised forms like *Cairngore in Ulster or *Carngower elsewhere.	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J454 765	217	15
Camaderry Mountain	Sliabh Cham an Doire	(Ir. Sliabh Cham an Doire [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Cam an Doire or the bend of the oak-wood')	Camaderry or Sevenchurches is a townland in the parish of Derrylossary. It includes several ecclesiastical buildings that made up the monastic city of Glendalough.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T081 980	698	56

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Camenabologue	Céim na mBulóg	(Ir. Céim na mBulóg [PNCW], 'step/pass of the bullocks')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T023 959	758	56
Camenabologue SE Top		For origin of name, see Camenabologue.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T037 954	663	56
Camlough Mountain; Slieve Girkin	Sliabh gCuircín	(poss. Ir. Sliabh gCuircín [PDT], 'mountain of the (cock's) comb')	Summit situated in the townland of Cross. Had an army base on the summit, dismantled around 2001. The second element of Slieve Girkin is suggestive of cuircín, 'crest' or 'comb', which would fit well with the crinkly appearance of the summit when seen from Camlough, but no Irish forms have been found to confirm this.	Cooley/Gullio n	Down	J050 253	423	29
Caoinkeen	An Caincín	(Ir. An Caincín [T6000], 'snub nose or turned-up nose')	The name refers to the ridge running north from Knockboy which is abruptly truncated in a cliff.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W010 646	692	85
Cappaghbaun Mountain East			Cappaghbaun Mountain is properly the name of a lower mountain to the SW. Scalp is a lower mountain to the N. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Shannon	Clare	R677 922	378	52
Carhoo Hill	Cnoc na Ceathrún	(poss. Ir. †Cnoc na Ceathrún [PDT], 'hill of an Ceathrú or the quarter')	Eask Tower, an old signal tower, is located on the summit of Carhoo Hill. Ballymacadoyle Hill is a lower height further west.	Dingle West	Kerry	V438 983	184	70
Carn Hill	Cnoc an Chairn	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Chairn [PDT], 'hill of the cairn')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Lon donderry	C750 078	448	8
Carn Mountain	Sliabh an Chairn	(Ir. Sliabh an Chairn [PNNI], 'mountain of the cairn')	There is now no trace of a significant cairn at the summit.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J288 260	588	29
Carnanelly	Carnán Aichle	(Ir. Carnán Aichle [DUPN], 'little cairn of the look-out point')	The element aichill also occurs in Glenelly, at the head which Carnanelly stands. Patrick McKay suggests that the look-out point in both names may be the mountain of Carnanelly itself (DUPN).	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H675 921	562	13
Carnanelly West Top		For origin of name, see Carnanelly.		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H664921	505	13
Carnavaddy	Carn an Mhadaidh	(Ir. Carn an Mhadaidh [LL], 'cairn of the dog')	The summit cairn is indicated as an antiquity on the Discovery map but the summit itself is nameless. The name Carnavaddy is given on the Táin Way map guide. Carrickrawor (An Chreig Ramhar [LL]), Slievetrasna, Slievestucan and the Castle are marked as satellite peaks or slopes of this mountain. Corrakit (Corr an Chait) is a townland to the east, on the north side of the Windy Gap. [OSI]	Cooley/Gullio n	Louth	J113 138	475	36
Carnaween	Carn na nÉan	(Ir. Carn na nÉan [SOD#], 'cairn of the	Unless Carnaween is a spelling error for Carnaneen, it does not seem to match with the Irish form Carn na nÉan.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G876 891	521	11

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		birds')						
Carncormick	Carn Chormaic	(prob. Ir. Carn Chormaic [PDT], 'Cormac's cairn')	The triangulation pillar on the summit stands on the remains of a cairn.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D169 143	436	9
Carnearyn	Carn Éireann	(Ir. Carn Éireann [DUPN], 'Ériu's cairn')	The hill derives its name from a cairn at the summit, and there is also a townland called Carnearyn. Neither is named on the Discoverer map. Ériu is a sovereignty goddess embodying Ireland. Éire is the Modern Irish form of this name. See Arderin in Slieve Bloom, which has a similar origin. Unfortunately, the cairn is overgrown and the formerly excellent view of Lough Neagh has been totally blocked by newly planted conifers. Tobernavene Hill is a slightly lower hill to the west. Carnearyn is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters as the site of a battle in 912 AD where the local chieftain Loingsech Ua Lethlobhair (Lawlor) was defeated by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath of Tyrone [LNP].	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J176 927	319	14
Carntogher	Carn Tóchair	(Ir. Carn Tóchair [DUPN], 'cairn of the causeway')	The causeway referred to may be that mentioned in Táin Bó Cuailnge. Conchobar, King of Ulster, sends his son throughout the kingdom to rouse the warriors to battle. He passed across a causeway before arriving in the valley of Dungiven. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 148-49) for details of the festive assembly on Carntogher.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C796 061	464	8
Carntreena	Carn Traonach	(Ir. Carn Traonach [OSI], perhaps 'cairn of corncrakes')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 140-42) for details of the festive assembly on Carn Traonach and Cnoc na Bealtaine.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B888 252	425	1
Carrafull			Named Garrafull on Bald's map of Mayo, but this variant does not seem to be confirmed by other sources.	North Mayo	Mayo	F871 247	269	23
Carran	An Carn	(prob. Ir. An Carn [PDT], 'the cairn')	There is a substantial cairn on the summit which gives the hill its name.	Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W052 678	604	85
Carran Far North Top		For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W056 702	506	79
Carrane Hill (or Corran)	Cnoc an Chorráin	(Ir. Cnoc an Chorráin [logainm.ie], 'hill of the sickle')	Carrane Hill is the highest point in a range of hills known as the Arigna Mountains, or as Braulieve (sometimes Brauslieve) from Ir. Braidshliabh, 'plunder mountain'. The latter name does not appear on OSI maps but is still remembered in the area. These hills straddle the Sligo/Leitrim border, except for a chunk in the south belonging to Roscommon. An early alternative name recorded in Bethu Pátraic (The Life of St. Patrick) is Sliab hÚa n-Aillella, 'mountain of the descendants of Aiillil'. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 183-84) for	Arigna Mountains	Sligo	G845 206	458	26

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			details of the festive assembly on the mountain.					
Carran North-East Top		For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W066 694	561	85
Carran South Top		For origin of name, see Carran.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W055 671	567	85
Carranarah			"The hill of Carranarah, which, immediately behind the town of Foxford, rises to a height of 600 feet above the lough - the winter level of the lough itself being 42 feet - commands a good view of Loughs Cullin and Conn, and of the mountains lying around its northern shores, and generally of the poor, wretchedly- cultivated, but romantic country lying around Foxford." (James Fraser, Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland, 1844)	Ox Mountains	Mayo	G286 029	197	31
Carrauntoohil	Corrán Tuathail	(Ir. Corrán Tuathail [GE], 'Tuathal's sickle' [OSNB])	Just as the summit of Ireland's highest mountain is often covered in mist, its name is shrouded in uncertainty. Unlike some lesser peaks, such as Mangerton or Croagh Patrick, it is not mentioned in any surviving early Irish texts. P.W. Joyce suggests that meaning of this name is 'inverted reaping hook' and that this sense can be appreciated from the middle of the Hag's Glen. He proposes that the reaping hook is inverted in the sense that it is convex rather than concave [Irish Names of Places, vol. i, p. 6]. The serrated ridges which run up the north face of Carrauntoohil are certainly amongst its most distinctive features and are therefore likely to have given name to the mountain. However, the image of a 'convex reaping-hook' is a very odd and complex one on which to base a place-name, and the use of tuathal to mean inverted, while found in dictionaries, seems to be without parallel in other Irish place-names. It seems more likely that the second element is simply the personal name 'Tuathal' as John O'Donovan believed. This forename was common in Medieval Ireland and is the basis of the surname Ó Tuathail (O'Toole). It also occurs in Lios Tuathail (Listowel, Co. Kerry) and Carraig Thuathail (Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork), which the Flanagans interpret in both cases as a personal name (Irish Place Names). Intriguingly, one of the earliest accounts to mention Ireland's highest mountain, written by Isaac Weld in 1812, refers to it as 'Gheraun-tuel', which suggests that the first element was not corrán, but rather géarán, 'fang', which is found in the name of several other Kerry mountains. On the basis of this one reference, it is	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V803 844	103 9	78

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			difficult to say whether this represents an earlier form of the name or whether it was a corruption. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.					
Carrick Mountain			The name of this hill is documented in various forms, such as Carrigmurrely in 1756 and Carrickmacreily in 1795. It is fairly certain that the second element is a personal name, but the forms are too diverse to specify which name. Price mentions the possibility that it is Ó Murghaile.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T233 941	381	56
Carrickashane Mountain			Carrickashane is mentioned in PNCW under Mucklagh townland, but no interpretation is given. Carraig an tSionnaigh is possible.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T078 860	508	62
Carrickbyrne Hill	Carraig Bhrain	(Ir. Carraig Bhrain [logainm.ie], 'Bran's rock')	Carrickbyrne Hill, 7 miles east of New Ross, may be the modern name of Aird Leamhnachta, a height which is the subject of a Dindshenchas poem, in which it is said to be in Uí Cheinnselaig (HDGP). See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 227-28) for details of the festive assembly which took place on the Carrickbyrne Hill on 'Rock Sunday' or 'Fraughan Sunday' in mid-July. A grassy sward on its summit is called the Green Loft.	South Wexford	Wexford	S830 248	234	76
Carricktriss Gorse			Located in the townland of Mullenbeg. Carricktriss Gorse is the highest point in the Walsh Mountains. It is unusual that the element Gorse has been added to this name, but the most likely explanation is the simple one: gorse is abundant on this hill and was probably even more abundant before conifers were planted here. The Ordnance Survey Letters for Kilkenny explain the name as "Carrick-Trost (Carraig a Triost) from "Carrick" as above [a rock] and "Troste" a crack or fissure."	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S483 291	314	75
Carrigalachan				Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S790 427	463	68
Carrigalougha	Carraig an Locha	(Ir. Carraig an Locha [logainm.ie], 'rock of the lake')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W148 718	423	79
Carrigatuke	Carraig an tSeabhaic	(Ir. Carraig an tSeabhaic [DUPN], 'rock of the hawk')	Carrigatuke is in Armaghbrague townland. It is the highest point in the group of hills known as Sliabh Fúait [OG]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 157-60) for details of the festive assembly on Carrigatuke.	Cooley/Gullio n	Armagh	H903 321	365	28
Carrigawaddra	Carraig an Mhadra	(prob. Ir. Carraig an Mhadra [PDT], 'the dog's rock')	This peak is a south-eastern outlier of Crohane.	Mangerton	Kerry	W060 820	425	79

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Carrigeenamronety	Carraigín na mBróinte	(prob. Ir. Carraigín na mBróinte [PDT], 'rock of the querns')		Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R701 160	401	73
Carrigfadda	An Charraig Fhada	(Ir. An Charraig Fhada [logainm.ie], 'the long rock')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W242 430	313	86/89
Carrigleirim	Carraig Liatroma	(Ir. Carraig Liatroma [PNCW#], 'rock of Liatroim or the grey ridge')	Price has a good deal of information on this name: "Pronounced Corrig-leirim. The name of the hill which forms the northern spur of Sorrel Hill. It is quite well known, though it is not on the O. S. map. The old track which crossed the mountains between Douce Mountain and Gravale must have passed close to it... There is a cairn of stones on the hill" [PNCW]. He also proposes this place as the identification for Liathdruim, mentioned in the 12th century Metrical Dindshenchas, suggesting it was of some importance.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O048 140	408	56
Carriglineen Mountain	Sliabh Charraig Linnín	(Ir. Sliabh Charraig Linnín [OSI], 'mountain of Carraig Linnín')	Price suggests that Carriglineen may derive rather from Ir. Carraig Glinnín, 'rock of the little glen'.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T118 912	455	56
Carrignabinnia	Carraig na Binne	(Ir. Carraig na Binne [OSI], 'rock of the peak')		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R850 237	822	74
Carrignagower	Carraig na nGabhar	(Ir. Carraig na nGabhar [PND], 'rock of the goats')	A nearby point is marked Carrignagower, height 2478 ft., on the 1924 6" map. Named Knocknalingady in Claude Wall's book Mountaineering in Ireland, from the nearby townland of Coolhalingady.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S311 122	767	75
Carrigroe	An Charraig Rua	(prob. Ir. An Charraig Rua [PDT], 'the red rock')	"Carrigroe is a small hill eight miles inland from the sea, which commands a widespread view of the coastal plain between Courtown and Wexford Harbour and looks westward over the pleasant countryside surrounding Ferns... On the last Sunday of July, known as Fraughan Sunday, people went to the hill to pick berries... On top of the hill is a cleft rock called the Giant's Bed" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', p. 229). (poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Carraige Rua [PDT], 'hill of the red rock')	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S793 415	495	68
Carrigroe Hill	Cnoc na Carraige Rua	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Carraige Rua [PDT], 'hill of the red rock')		North Wexford	Wexford	T092 498	232	69
Carrigvore	An Charraig Mhór	(Ir. An Charraig Mhór [PNCW#], 'big rock')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O123 102	682	56
Carroll's Hill			This peak is on a spur extending between	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N225 020	482	54

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			Glendossaun and Glenafelly.					
Carron Mountain				Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R608 178	440	73
Carronadavderg	Carn an Daimh Dheirg	(Ir. Carn an Daimh Dheirg [LL], 'cairn of the red ox')	Carronadavderg is the highest point in the Drum Hills (Ir. Drom Fhinin [LL]). Canon Power says of this height: "This cairn is erroneously marked as Sliabh Grainn on old maps. A remarkable eminence visible for many miles in three directions. A wild legend accounts for the name. Fionn and a contemporary giant had a difference as to the ownership of a certain red bull. In the heat of the dispute the rival proprietors seized each a horn of the beast and pulled the creature in twain."	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	X174 869	301	82
Cashel Hill	Cnoc an Chaisil	(Ir. Cnoc an Chaisil [OSI], 'hill of an Caiseal or the stone ring-fort')	Cashel / An Caiseal is the name of a settlement south of the hill, and also a townland. "The townland is named from the earth- and stone-banked 'ringfort' or cashel surrounding the old cemetery in Caiseal Ard / High Cashel. This is probably an Early Christian religious site (TR, 72)." Walks: for a route to the summit from the SW, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 30.	South Connemara	Galway	L800 436	311	44
Cashlaundrumlahan	Caisleán Dhroim Leathan	(prob. Ir. Caisleán Dhroim Leathan [PDT], 'castle of the broad ridge')	Cashlaundrumlahan is the highest point on the Galway side of Slieve Aughty, though Maghera in Clare is the culmination of this range.	Shannon	Galway	M586 048	358	52
Cashloura*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Cashloura. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W210 485	298	85/89
Castle Hill			As this peak is rather far from any castle (at Castledrum or Castlemaine), it may be simply named from its commanding position.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q756 063	600	71
Castleconor*			This peak is SW of Glendelour and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Castleconor is a townland in the parish of Offerlane.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N282 023	407	54
Castlequin*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Castlequin. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V470 821	361	83
Caunoge			This name is rather puzzling. Ir. cánóg means 'puffin', but there seems to be no other instances of its use as a generic in place-names.	Glenbeigh Horsehoe	Kerry	V582 800	502	83
Chimney Rock Mountain	Sliabh an Aoire	(Ir. Sliabh an Aoire (?) [PNNI], 'mountain of the shepherd')	Granite was quarried on the northern slopes of this mountain. Mourne granite is typically grey and of high quality. Vast quantities used to be exported for construction. The streets and docks of Liverpool were built of Mourne granite. Walter Harris refers to a peak called Slieve Neir in 'The Antient and Present	Mourne Mountains	Down	J364 257	656	29

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			State of the County of Down' (1744), which may well be an earlier Irish name for Chimney Rock Mountain. This is probably derived from Ir. Sliabh an Aoire, 'mountain of the shepherd', which links it with Ballaghanery (Ir. Bealach an Aoire, 'pass of the shepherd'), the townland on the western flanks of this peak (PNNI 3, p. 129). Both names preserve the memory of Boirche, the mythical shepherd of the Mourne Mountains (Beanna Boirche). Bloody Bridge and the ruined church of St. Mary's are in Ballaghanery townland.					
Church Mountain; Slieve Gad	Sliabh gCod	(Ir. Sliabh gCod [logainm.ie], 'mountain of [obscure element]')	This mountain is first mentioned under the name Sliabh an Chodaigh, 'mountain of the covenant' in a tale dating from before the 12th century. Subsequently the name appears as Sliabh gCod or similar, which is obscure in meaning, unless it is simply a corruption of the earlier form. "The site is pre-Christian. There are the remains of a large cairn on top of the mountain. The stones have evidently been scattered into irregular heaps. There is a partially cleared space in the middle, in which there are the foundations of a building, apparently a small ancient church.... Lewis (Topog. Dictionary, 1837, s.v. Donard) says that numerous pilgrims resort to the church on the top of the mountain to visit a well which is close to the walls. This well is still known, and I have heard it called St. Gad's Well by local people" [Price, PNCW]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 96-101) for details of the mountain pilgrimage.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	N949 012	544	56
Claggan Mountain NE Top	Sliabh na Cloigne NE Top	(Ir. Sliabh na Cloigne [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the skull or skull-shaped top')	Note that this peak is higher than Claggan Mountain itself. Claggan Mountain (383m) is named Knocknatintree on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). Claggan Mountain NE Top, however, is unnamed on Bald's map.	North Mayo	Mayo	F858 011	501	30
Claragh Mountain	Clárach	(Ir. Clárach [Oxford Irish Quotations], 'flat-topped (mountain)')	Mentioned in the saying 'Ceo ar Mhuisire is Clárach lom, an comhartha soininne is fearr ar domhan', 'Mist on Musherá and Claragh is the best sign of good weather in the world'. There is a hill-fort on the summit of Claragh.	Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W250 891	452	79
Clermont			This name, like Clermont Carn, records the association with Lord Clermont of Ravensdale, whose residence was Ravensdale Park in the early 19th century.	Cooley/Gullio n	Louth	J099 171	444	36
Clermont Carn; Black Mountain	Carnán Mhaighréid Náir	(Ir. Carnán Mhaighréid Náir [HU], 'cairn of noble Margaret')	Marked as Black Mountain on the Discovery map. The more common name, Clermont Carn, appeared on the old ½" map. This name records the association with Lord Clermont of Ravensdale,	Cooley/Gullio n	Louth	J099 157	510	29/36A

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			whose residence was Ravensdale Park in the early 19th century.					
Clermont Carn NE Top		For origin of name, see Clermont Carn		Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J103 166	448	36
Cloghernagh	Clocharnach	(Ir. Clocharnach [PNCW], 'stony place')		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T057 919	800	56
Clogherny Top			This peak is named after the townland of Clogherny Glebe, which is in the parish of Bodoney Upper. Clogherny Top is on the watershed which forms the boundary between the parish of Bodoney Upper and Lower.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H589 908	408	13
Cloghervaddy*			Cloghervaddy is a townland in the parish of Kiltееvoге.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H027 902	402	11
Cloghmeen Hill				Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G856 874	429	11
Clogrennan Hill	Cnoc Chloch Grianáin	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Chloch Grianáin [PDT], 'hill of Cloch Grianáin or stone of the sunny spot')	This is the highest point in Slieve Margy. The name Clogrennan Hill does not appear on OS maps but is confirmed by sources such as Richard Griffith's Geological and Mining Report on the Leinster Coal District (1814), which states that the River Dinan "has its source near the summit of Clogrennan-Hill." Clogrenan is a townland straddling the Laois/Carlow border and also a district. On the summit plateau is also Rossmore Bog, Rossmore being a townland in the parish of Killeshin, barony of Slievemargy. This hill appears to be the location of Temair Mairge (the Tara of Margy) mentioned in Lebor na hUidre and the Yellow Book of Lecan.	South Midlands	Laois	S669 740	336	61
Clomantagh Hill	Cnoc na Cloiche Mantaí	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Cloiche Mantaí [PDT], 'hill of An Chloch Mhantach or the gapped stone')	The name Clomantagh Hill is given by Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh in <i>Cois Feoire</i> . The word mantach is usually applied to teeth. It means 'gummy' or 'gap-toothed'. Clomantagh is a parish in the barony of Crannagh. The Irish form of this name is An Chloch Mhantach [logainm.ie].	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S333 654	349	60
Clondermot Hill	Cnoc Chlann Diarmada	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Chlann Diarmada [PDT], 'hill of Clann Diarmada or Diarmuid's progeny')	The name Clondermot Hill is referred to numerous times in the Ordnance Survey Memoir for the parish of Clondermot. It is odd that the name does not appear on OSNI maps. Has been called Corrody Hill.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C434 128	220	7
Cloonacool*			Cloonacool is a townland in the parish of Achonry. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G455 199	440	24
Cluidaniller West Top	Cnoc an Iolair (Mullach Thiar)	(Ir. Cnoc an Iolair [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta)	The highest peak on the island of Aranmore. The anglicised form suggests an alternative name, Clúid an Iolair, 'the eagle's nook'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B654 158	227	1

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		2008], 'hill of the eagle')						
Cnoc an Bhráca (Ir.)	Cnoc an Bhráca	(Ir. Cnoc an Bhráca [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the rough ground')	On reaching Cnoc an Bhráca when traversing the eastern Reeks, Cruach Mhór , the Big Gun and the ridge between come into full view.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V858 854	731	78
Cnoc an Chuillinn (Ir.)	Cnoc an Chuillinn	(Ir. Cnoc an Chuillinn [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the steep slope')		MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V823 833	958	78
Cnoc an Chuillinn (Ir.) East Top	Cnoc an Chuillinn East Top	For origin of name, see Cnoc an Chuillinn.	Located mid-way between Cnoc an Chuillinn itself and Maolán Búí.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V828 834	926	78
Cnoc Bólais (Ir.)	Cnoc Bólais	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Bólais [Penelope Durell], 'hill of the cow-pasture')	There is a signal tower at the highest point on Durseý in the townland of Tilickafinna. It seems likely that this hill was called Cnoc Bólais, since Penelope Durell records this name in Discovering Durseý with the meaning 'beacon hill'. Although the translation seems incorrect (bólais is probably related to dairying, from bó, 'cow'), this clearly links the name with the signal tower. A cliff nearby to the north called Foilbolus supports this.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V472 404	252	84
Cnoc Breasail (Ir.)	Cnoc Breasail	(Ir. Cnoc Breasail [TH], 'hill of raddle')	This peak, unnamed on the Discovery map, is a satellite of Knocknagantee. Lough Keimaneigh is near the summit.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V653 725	591	78/83
Cnoc Íochtair (Ir.)	Cnoc Íochtair	(Ir. Cnoc Íochtair [OSI 1:25,000], 'lower hill')	The first peak on the northern side of Coomloughra.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V785 859	747	78
Cnoc Mordáin (Ir.)	Cnoc Mordáin	(Ir. Cnoc Mordáin [logainm.ie], 'hill of Mordán')	Mordán is a wizard connected in folklore with this hill [TR]. The name is very suggestive of the Welsh Merddyn (Merlin). Walks: for a route around Binn Bhuí, S of Cnoc Mordáin, see Walking in Connemara, 3.2. For a walk along the ridge (named Derryrush to Kilkieran, rather than Cnoc Mordáin), see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 28-29.	South Connemara	Galway	L864 377	354	44
Cnoc na Bánóige (Ir.)	Cnoc na Bánóige	(Ir. Cnoc na Bánóige [TCCD], 'hill of the grassy patch')		Central Dingle	Kerry	Q548 048	641	70
Cnoc na Bánóige (Ir.) N Top	Cnoc na Bánóige N Top	For origin of name, see Cnoc na Bánóige.	This hill is a small rise on the plateau east of Commanare Lakes.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q552 061	445	70
Cnoc na dTarbh (Ir.)	Cnoc na dTarbh; Srón	(Ir. Cnoc na dTarbh [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the bull')	Ó Ciobháin also gives the alternative name Srón [TH], 'nose'.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V862 850	655	78
Cnoc na gCapall (Ir.)	Cnoc na gCapall	(Ir. Cnoc na gCapall [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the horses')	The first of three peaks on the ridge to the west of Boughil.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V834 767	639	78

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Cnoc na hUilleann North Top		For origin of name, see Cnoc na hUilleann.	The name Maumeán / Mám Éan in this location seems open to some doubt. It ought to refer to a col rather than a peak, but it is not mentioned by Tim Robinson either on his map or in the gazetteer, and since there is a Mám Éan about 6km further to the SW, there seems reason to suspect a confusion with this name.	Maamturks	Galway	L872 545	541	37
Cnoc na Stuaice (Ir.)	Cnoc na Stuaice	(Ir. Cnoc na Stuaice [TCCD], 'hill of the peak')	This is the first peak on a ridge rising NE from Inch.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q666 029	483	71
Cnoc na Toinne (Ir.)	Cnoc na Toinne; An Caisleán Geal	(Ir. Cnoc na Toinne [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the wave')	Ó Ciobháin also gives the alternative name An Caisleán Geal [TH], 'the bright castle'. The path known as Bóthar na Gíge or the Zig-Zags attains the ridge near the summit of Cnoc na Toinne.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V811 833	845	78
Cnoicín an tSeabhaic (Ir.)	Cnoicín an tSeabhaic	(Ir. Cnoicín an tSeabhaic [www.gaeltalk.net], 'little hill of the hawk')	This peak, located in the townland of Cill Leice Fórabháin, is unnamed on OS maps. The old lighthouse stands on this hill.	Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V972 222	160	88
Cock Mountain	Sliabh an Choiligh	(Ir. Sliabh an Choiligh [PNNI], 'mountain of the cock')	There is a veritable aviary hereabouts: Cock Mountain has neighbours named Hen Mountain, Eagle Mountain and Pigeon Rock Mountain.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J253 268	504	29
Collin Top			Along the east coast of Ireland there is a cluster of names anglicised as "Collin"/"Collon" from Irish collann, meaning 'a height'. See also Big Collin (Co. Antrim) and Collon Hill (Co. Wicklow). They may ultimately show the same root as Lat. collis, Fr. colline and Eng. hill.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D218 168	429	9
Collon Hill			This hill is unnamed on OS maps, but it is mentioned in the Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland: "Collon-hill, 3¼ miles south-south-west of Wicklow, 782 feet." James Fraser describes in more detail in A Hand Book for Travellers in Ireland: "Two miles to the seaward of Kilboy bridge [near Kilbride] is the Hill of Collon. It attains an elevation of 782 feet and is remarkable as rising considerably over the lower hills with which the surface of the country is varied; and from it an extensive view of the coast and country around are obtained." The townlands of Cullen Upper and Lower appear to have the same name in a variant spelling. For origin of name, see also Collin Top and Big Collin (Co. Antrim). Has been called Castletimon Hill.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T302 867	238	62
Colly	An Bheann Mhór	(Ir. An Bheann Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big peak')	Overlooks Ballaghisheen (Ir. Bealach Oisín, 'pass of Oisín' from the north. A ridge to the north connects with Meenteog on the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. This is one of several peaks named An Bheann/Bhinn Mhór on the Iveragh Peninsula. Colly may be an anglicised form of an alternative name. There are	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V650 807	679	78/83

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			several names mentioned by Ó Cíobháin with the element collach, lit. 'a boar', but referring to boulders. This may be the origin of Colly, but there are other possibilities.					
Commaun Beg*			Commaun Beg is a townland in the parish of Templeberry. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	R927 657	403	59
Common Mountain	Sliabh Chamáin	(Ir. Sliabh Chamáin [logainm.ie], poss. 'mountain of the crooked place')	The nearby townland of Roechrow also appears to get its name from a hill (poss. Ir. Ruachruach, 'red stack').	Donegal SW	Donegal	G709 859	501	10
Conavalla	Ceann an Bhealaigh	(Ir. Ceann an Bhealaigh [PNCW#], 'head of the road/pass')	The second part of the name refers to the old road (bealach) which led from the west over the mountains into Glendalough.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T039 972	734	56
Conigar	An Coinigéar; Maolach	(Ir. An Coinigéar [OSI], 'the warren')	It seems that Conigar is the name applied to the south-western peak (566m) which overlooks Borlin, whilst Maolach, meaning 'bald hill', is the north-eastern peak overlooking Gougane Barra.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W060 628	566	85
Conwal North*			Conwal North is a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G871 512	421	16
Coolcross Hill			Overlooks Trawbreaga Bay and Doagh Island	Inishowen	Donegal	C404 470	291	3
Coolcurtoga				Paps/Derryn asaggart	Kerry	W097 833	425	79
Coolfree Mountain	Sliabh Chúil Fhraoigh	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chúil Fhraoigh [PDT], 'mountain of Cúil Fhraoigh or nook of heather')	Coolfree is a townland in the parish of Killyn.	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R672 161	430	73
Coolnasillagh Mountain			This peak overlooks the Glenshane Pass. Coolnasillagh is a townland in the parish of Ballynascreen.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Lon donderry	C775 007	423	8
Coolroe			Coolroe Lower and Upper are townlands in the parish of Glanbehy.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V669 881	414	78
Coolsnaghtig*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is situated in the townland of Coolsnaghtig. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome. Carrigaphuca is a feature on the western slopes of this hill.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W208 551	295	85
Coomacarrea	Com an Charria; An Sagart	(Ir. Com an Charria [UR#], 'hollow of the stag')	As with many names beginning with com, this name originally applied to a deep hollow on the side of the mountain. According to Seán Ó Súilleabháin the peak is also known as An Sagart. A cliff on the north-east side is named Leam a Sogorth, an	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V611 825	772	78/83

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			anglicisation of Ir. Léim an tSagairt, 'leap of the priest', a name which probably preserves a memory of a tale of a priest escaping from pursuing soldiers in Penal times, much like the Priest's leap between Bonane and Coomhola, near Glengarriff. On the Discovery map no. 78 the Irish name of the summit is An Tráigh [OSI], 'the strand'. Perhaps this is a humorous name for the large stony patch without turf cover near the summit. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19.					
Coomacloghane	Com an Chlocháin	(Ir. Com an Chlocháin [T6000], 'hollow of the stone building')		Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V733 548	599	84
Coomagearlahy				Paps/Derryn asaggart	Kerry	W095 772	506	79
Coomagearlahy W Top		For origin of name, see Coomagearlahy.		Paps/Derryn asaggart	Kerry	W086 773	462	79
Coomataggart	Com an tSagairt	(Ir. Com an tSagairt [OSI], 'hollow of the priest')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W100 690	530	85
Coombane	An Com Bán	(Ir. An Com Bán [OSI], 'the white hollow')	Marked as 'Coombane' on the 6" map. The name refers originally to a hollow in the upper reaches of Kilmummin Beg townland.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q568 092	610	70
Coomcallee	Com Caillí; An Ghuala Ghorm	(Ir. Com Caillí [T6000], 'hollow of the hag')	Also known as An Ghuala Ghorm [TH], 'the blue shoulder'. As with other mountain names beginning with coom-, this name has been transferred from a nearby corrie to the summit itself. It is not hard to guess which is the corrie in question as the presence of nearby Lough Coomcallee gives it away. Another Coomcallee is a townland on the north side of Macgillycuddy's Reeks, though it is now better known by the English translation: The Hag's Glen.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V624 677	650	83
Coomcathcun	Com Cait Con	(Ir. Com Cait Con [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the cat and the hound')	The name Com Cait Con, which applies properly to the coom to the N of this peak, is understood locally as the 'hollow of the cat and the greyhound'. Thanks to An Brainse Logainmneacha for providing this information. The anglicised form Coomeathcun on the OSI map is a mis-spelling.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V642 708	578	78/83
Coomclogherane Top	Com Clocharáin	(Ir. Com Clocharáin [logainm.ie], 'coom of the little stony place')		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V988 679	449	85
Coomhola Mountain	Sliabh Chom	(Ir. Sliabh Chom Sheola	Coomhola is a valley to the SE.	Shehy/Knock	Cork	V995 594	472	85

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	Sheola	[OSI#], 'mountain of Com Sheola')		boy				
Coomnacronia*	Com na Cróine	(Ir. Com na Cróine, 'hollow of the red cow')	This peak is situated between the valleys containing Eagles Lough and Lough Coomnacronia. Note that there is another valley called Coomnacronia in the Glenbeigh Horseshoe.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V680 734	636	78
Coomnadiha	Com na Daibhche	(Ir. Com na Daibhche [OSI], 'hollow of the hole')	Dabhach (gen. daibhche), a vessel, vat, press or well, is also used in place-names to refer to some depression or recess; cf. Letterdyfe, Leitir Daibhche, a townland in Connemara where the hole in question may be a cave, and Culdaff, Cúil Dabhcha, Co. Donegal, where it seems to refer to a stone with holes bored in it.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V847 600	644	85
Coomnahorna*			Unnamed on the Discovery map, this peak is immediately S of Slievenashaska Lough, the lake of the fiddle, so named from its shape. Coomnahorna East and West are townlands in the parish of Kilcrohane. Ir. Com na hEorna means 'hollow of the barley'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V640 685	590	83/84
Coomnalack Top				Caha Mountains	Kerry	V863 602	435	85
Coomura Mountain			Named from nearby coum, where the River Inny rises. The crags at the back of Lough Reagh, dubbed the 'Aiguilles', are remarkably complex and offer many possibilities for climbing.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V677 752	666	78/83
Cooneen Hill	Cnoc an Chuainín	(Ir. Cnoc an Chuainín [OSI], 'hill of An Cuainín or the little recess')	Cooneen / An Cuainín [LL] is a townland in the parish of Dolla. The recess referred to may well be the narrow defile with waterfalls on the SE slope of Cooneen Hill.	Shannon	Tipperary	R903 681	467	59
Copes Mountain			This peak is lower than its neighbour, Crockauns, but is remarkable for the rugged pinnacles it presents to Glencar on its northern side.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G744 414	452	16
Coppanagh (or Cappanagh)	Sliabh Chopanaí	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Chopanaí [PDT], 'mountain of Copanach or place abounding in dock-leaves')	Named Sliabh Copanach in Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Shúileabháin ("Diary of Humphrey O'Sullivan"), it is mentioned as one of the hills which the diarist is able to see from his home near Callan. Also spelt Cappanagh.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S650 434	365	68
Corcogemore	Corcóg	(Ir. Corcóg [TR], 'cone' or 'beehive')	As Tim Robinson points out, "the Ordnance Survey has been incorrectly calling this mountain 'Leckavrea' for a hundred and fifty years." Leckavrea (Ir. Leic Aimhréidh) is the mountain to the E on the other side of Mám Aodha.	Maamturks	Galway	L952 492	609	45
Corick Mountain	Cnoc an Chomraic	(poss. Ir. †Cnoc an Chomhraic [PDT], 'hill of the combat')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C761 037	430	8

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Corn Hill	Carn Clainne Aodha	(Ir. Carn Clainne Aodha [logainm.ie], 'cairn of Clann Aodha or the children of Hugh')	There are two cairns at the summit. Clann Aodha were a sept of the O'Farrells according to Rev. Joseph MacGivney. He gives Sliabh Cairbre as the earlier name of the hill.	North Midlands	Longford	N188 842	278	34
Cornasaus	Corr na Sás	(Ir. Corr na Sás [logainm.ie], 'round hill of the nooses')	There is a cairn on the summit. Cornasaus is also the name of a townland in Meath.	North Midlands	Cavan	N721 960	339	35
Corran	An Carn	(prob. Ir. An Carn [PDT], 'the cairn')	There is a cairn at the summit.	Nagles Mountains	Cork	W658 957	407	80
Corranabinnia; Cushcamcarragh	Coire na Binne	(Ir. Coire na Binne [OSNB], 'hollow of the peak')	This peak is unnamed on the OSI Discovery map, surely one of the highest peaks to lack a name. The name Corranabinnia is found in walking guides. It is also named Cushcamcarragh (from Ir. Coiscéim Charrach, 'rocky step') in atlases. This name also appears on Bald's map of Mayo (1830), while the name Curranabinna is applied to the cirque north of the peak. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 72-73.	North Mayo	Mayo	F903 032	716	30
Corranabinnia SW Top		For origin of name, see Corranabinnia.		North Mayo	Mayo	F894 026	681	30
Corraun Hill	Cnoc an Chorráin	(Ir. Cnoc an Chorráin [OSNB#], 'hill of the hook')	The large peninsula, which is very nearly an island, lying between Achill and the mainland of Mayo is called Corraun (Ir. Corrán Acla, 'sickle of Achill'). The name may refer to the shape of this hill or perhaps to the promontory Gubnahardia, near which the village of Corraun is situated. Corraun is part of the parish of Achill. For a walk on the S slopes of Corraun Hill, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk M.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L754 960	524	30
Corraun Hill East Top		For origin of name, see Corraun Hill.	Note that this peak is higher than Corran Hill itself. It was the tradition for local children to gather bilberries on the mountain, and also another kind of small white berry called caora aitinn, which were bottled in whikey, buried, and kept as remedies for ailments. This took place on the last Sunday of July, known locally as Garlic Sunday (apparently a corruption of 'garland') or Domhnach Chrom Dubh [MacNeill, 191-92].	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L777 961	541	30
Corriebracks	Coire Breac	(Ir. Coire Breac [PNCW], 'speckled hollow')	Knocknaboley is the name of a townland, though obviously it originally applied to a hill, and indeed may have referred to the same peak as Corriebracks.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	N967 003	531	56
Corrig Mountain	An Charraig	(Ir. An Charraig [OSI], 'rock')	Nowadays there are actually no rocks on this boggy top. The name was reported as Corriganoura by	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O091 194	618	56

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			Price's informant (PNCW).					
Corrigasleggaun	Carraig na Sliogán	(Ir. Carraig (n)a Sliogán [PNCW], 'rock of the shells or flat stones')		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T047 910	794	56
Coumaraglin Mountain	Sliabh Chom Airglinn	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Chom Airglinn [LL‡], 'mountain of Coumaraglin')	Coumaraglin, from Ir. Com Airglinn, is a townland name meaning 'hollow of the Araglin River'.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S282 043	617	75
Coumfea	Com Fia	(Ir. Com Fia [LL], 'hollow of the deer')		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S295 097	744	75
Coumfea North Top		For origin of name, see Coumfea.		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S296 107	730	75
Coumfea West Top	Srón Chom Fia	(Ir. Srón Chom Fia [PND#], 'nose of the hollow of the deer')	Srón Chom Fhiaidh is the form given by Power. Other hills in the same townland (Lyre) are: Cnoc Bán, 'white hill', Cnoc a' Ghirfhéidh, 'hill of the hare' and Cnoc a' Chrocaire, 'hill of the hangman' (PND).	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S281 095	711	75
Cove Mountain		(no Irish form known)	This name was interpreted by E. Estyn Evans as 'Cave Mountain' (Mourne Country, p. 232), and this is exactly the form in which it appears on James Williamson's map of 1810. There is a cave which enters into a spur of the mountain, climbs upwards and emerges on a ledge half way up a cliff on the other side of the spur. Cove is a Scots word for a cave, cavern or man-made underground passage such as a souterrain. As pointed out in PNNI, this cave is actually on neighbouring Slievelamagan, but perhaps the explanation is that it can be visited on the way up Cove Mountain, whilst Slievelamagan is usually climbed from the vicinity of Blue Lough to the south. The cave is described as follows by Walter Harris in 'The Antient and Present State of the County of Down' (1744): "... a huge natural cave, affording an entrance as wide as the cave itself. This frightful chamber is lined with fern grass and several other mountain plants, and inhabited by a huge number of hawks, jackdaws, owls, etc. and at the further ends of it the light breaks through the natural crevices. To the left of this cave you climb up through a very narrow passage to the top of the rock and land on one of the most beautiful, most magnificent and romantic spots that can well be conceived."	Mourne Mountains	Down	J336 271	655	29
Cragnamurragh				Shannon	Clare	R629 749	526	58
Craigagh Hill			Name explained as "rocky hill" in OSRNB	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	H717 987	460	13

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Craiccannon	Creig Cheannann	(prob. Ir. Creig Cheannann [PDT], 'white-topped crag')	The name Craiccannon appears only on the 6" map. Binnacaghig and Binnacolla are slightly lower peaks nearby on the same mountain.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C244 303	357	2
Craignamaddy	Creig na Madaí	(prob. Ir. Creig na Madaí [PDT], 'crag of the dogs')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H522 895	385	13
Cratlieve; Legananny Mountain	Crotshliabh	(prob. Ir. Crotshliabh [PDT], 'hump-mountain')		Mourne Mountains	Down	J297 447	429	20
Crenville		Of uncertain origin	Micheál Ó Mainnín discusses this difficult name in PNNI 3, 133 and concludes that its origin is unclear. As it only occurs in the name of this hill, it seems that <i>-ville</i> must be a corruption of something else. A derivation from Ir. Críonmhaol, 'withered/dry round hill' or Críonchoill 'withered/dry wood' is worth considering.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J207 187	460	29
Cró na Roda SW Top		For origin of name, see Cró na Roda.		Donegal SW	Donegal	G669 776	471	10
Croagh Patrick	Cruach Phádraig	(Ir. Cruach Phádraig [GE], 'Patrick's stack')	Saint Patrick is said to have fasted for forty days on Croagh Patrick. It is from here that he is said to have banished a flock of evil black birds as well as the serpents of Ireland (a hollow to the north of the summit named Lughnademón commemorates this story). This explains its significance as a place of pilgrimage, though it was already sacred in pagan times, being a Lughnasa site [see MacNeill, 71-84]. Locally Croagh Patrick is called 'The Reek', a variant of the word 'rick' (i.e. a hayrick or haystack). 'Cruach' has the same meaning. In pagan times the mountain was known as Cruachán Aigle or Cruachán Garbrois. Garbrois seems to be a place-name for the locality.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L906 802	764	30
Croagh Patrick East Top		For origin of name, see Croagh Patrick.		Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L921 804	487	31
Croagh Patrick Far East Top		For origin of name, see Croagh Patrick.		Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L929 804	500	31
Croaghacullin	Cruach an Chuilinn	(prob. Ir. Cruach an Chuilinn [PDT], 'stack of the holly')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G690 806	405	10
Croaghacullion	Cruach an Chuilinn	(Ir. Cruach an Chuilinn [OSI], 'stack of the holly')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G570 870	374	10
Croaghagranagh	Cruacha Gránna	(Ir. Cruacha Gránna [logainm.ie], 'ugly stacks')	This peak is on the SW slopes of Croaghanirwore, an area full of knolls and lochans.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G995 881	440	11
Croaghan	Cruachán	(prob. Ir. Cruachán [PDT], 'little stack')		Antrim Hills	Antrim	D118 308	417	5

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Croaghan Hill	Cruachán	(prob. Ir. An Cruachán [PDT], 'little stack')		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H299 975	217	6/12
Croaghanirwore	Cruach an Fhir Mhóir	(Ir. Cruach an Fhir Mhóir [SOD], 'stack of the big man')	An Fear Mór, 'the big man', occurs in a number of Irish place-names. It may refer to a giant or be a euphemism for the Devil. Cf. Crockanirmore, Crockanirvore and Oweyanirvore, all in Termmonmaguirk parish, Co. Tyrone; also Cuan an Fhir Mhóir, Greatman's Bay in Connemara, where the name is associated with the legend of a giant who fished for whales.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H002 892	548	11
Croaghanmoira; The Mottie	Cruachán Mhaigh Rath	(prob. Ir. Cruachán Mhaigh Rath [PDT], 'little stack of Moira')	The second element in Croaghanmoira is most likely from the title of the Earl of Moira who had lands in the vicinity of Greenan. Papers of the Kemmis family record that Thomas Kemmis purchased the Ballinacor Estate, comprising lands in the area around Greenan in 1805 from the Right Honourable Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira (see also Ballinacor Mountain). Croaghanmoira stands above Ballinacor House and would clearly have been part of this estate. It would thus be the Cruachán on the Earl of Moira's land, prior to the sale of the land in 1805, in contrast to Croghan Kinsella, which lies about 10 miles to the S.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T099 865	664	62
Croaghaun	Cruachán	(Ir. Cruachán [logainm.ie], 'little stack')	It was the tradition for local children to pick berries on the mountain on the last Sunday of July, known locally as Garlic Sunday (apparently a corruption of 'garland') (MacNeill, 191). Walks: for a cliff-top walk near Achill Head, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk A.	Achill/Corrau n	Mayo	F559 061	688	22/30
Croaghaun	An Cruachán	(prob. Ir. An Cruachán [PDT], 'the little stack')	Croaghaun is at the northern end of the Blackstairs Mountain. It has the conical profile of peaks with this name.	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S834 576	455	68
Croaghaun SW Top		For origin of name, see Croaghaun.	This is a lower top just 600m W of Croaghaun itself. A little caution is required on the summit in poor visibility due to the precipice to the N. Offshore winds, which can blow walks towards or even over the cliffs, are not unknown here.	Achill/Corrau n	Mayo	F554 058	664	22/30
Croaghbane	An Chruach Bhán	(prob. Ir. An Chruach Bhán [PDT], 'white stack')	Situated on the boundary of the townlands of Edergole, Cronakery and Crolack. Name from J. Glover.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G978 911	641	11
Croaghbarnes	Cruach an Bhearnais	(Ir. Cruach an Bhearnais [SÓD#], 'stack of the gap')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G990 903	499	11
Croaghbrack	An Chruach Bhreac	(Ir. An Chruach Bhreac [logainm.ie], 'the speckled stack')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H035 902	401	11
Croaghcarragh	Cruach Charrach	(prob. Ir. Cruach		Inishowen	Donegal	C314 425	400	2 & 3

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		Charrach [PDT], 'rocky stack')						
Croaghconnellagh	Cruach Conallach	(Ir. Cruach Conallach [SOD], 'stack of the Cenél Conaill')	"The prominent hill to the east of the Gap, near Lough Mourne, is Croaghonagh, or Cruach Eoghanach, signifying the western boundary of Cenel or Tír Eoghain, while the hill facing it on the western side is Croaghconnelagh or Cruach Conallach, the frontier of Tír Chonaill" (www.donegallibrary.ie).	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H023 863	523	11
Croaghegly			Overlooks Maghery and Trawenagh Bay.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B736 073	245	1
Croaghgorm	An Chruach Ghorm	(Ir. An Chruach Ghorm [DUPN], 'the blue stack')	Situated in the townland of Sruell. Marked as "Bluestack" on 1st series of 6" maps. Locally the range is simply known as "na Cruacha" or "the Crows".	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G948 896	674	11
Croaghleconnell	Cruach Leac Chonaill	(prob. Ir. Cruach Leac Chonaill [PDT], 'stack of Conall's flagstone')	Leac Chonaill is the name of a stone near the holy well of St. Conall. Recesses on it are said to be the marks of the saint's knees and elbow (Kay Muhr, Celebrating Ulster's Townlands, p. 23). Leac Chonaill also gives its name to the townlands of Derryleconnell Far and Derryleconnell Near.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B841 057	266	11
Croaghleheen	Cruach Léithín	(Ir. Cruach Léithín [logainm.ie], 'stack of Léithín')	In local legend, Léithín was a chieftain who had a son, Feardhomhain, and a daughter, Fingheal. Glenleheen (Ir. Gleann Léithín) is also named after him. Feardhomhain was assailed by a ferocious pig. Fingheal, hearing his cries, swam across across a lake to come to the aid of her brother, but was confused as to his whereabouts by the echoes of his cries. After swimming back and forth several times, her feet became entangled in her long blond hair and she drowned in the lake, which was called Loch Finne (Lough Finn) thereafter. As Feardhomhain continued fighting the pig, they are said to have formed a hole, which was later filled by Lough Muck (Ir. Loch Muc, 'lake of pigs').	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	B879 033	385	11
Croaghmarhin	Cruach Mhárthain	(Ir. Cruach Mhárthain [OSI], 'stack of Márthain')	This peak has the classic hay-stack shape which is typical of mountains whose names begin with cruach. Márthain / Marhin is the name of a townland and a parish.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q336 025	403	70
Croaghmeen	An Chruach Mhín	(prob. Ir. An Chruach Mhín [PDT], 'the smooth stack')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H030 804	401	11
Croaghmore	An Cró Mór	(Ir. An Cró Mór [OSI], 'the big sheep-pen')	This name has been misleadingly anglicised as if it contained the element cruach, 'stack'. It actually contains cró, 'sheep-pen', and it seems that the name has been transferred from a pen to the hill on which it was situated.	Dingle West	Kerry	V246 958	292	70

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Croaghmoyle	An Chruach Mhaol	(Ir. An Chruach Mhaol [logainm.ie], 'the bare-topped stack')	Croaghmoyle overlooks Beltra Lough and Glenhest, while Glen Nephin lies to the north. Walks: for a route to the summit from the W, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 68.	North Mayo	Mayo	M098 983	430	31
Croaghnageer	Cruach na gCaor	(Ir. Cruach na gCaor [SOD], 'stack of the berries')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 886	571	11
Croaghnamaddy	Cruach na Madadh	(Ir. Cruach na Madadh [PWJ‡], 'stack of the dogs')	The highest point on Horn Head. The Metrical Dindsenchas contains a reference to Sliab Irguill, which the editor Edward Gwynn identifies with Horn Head, so it be an old name for Croaghnamaddy or may have referred to all the upland on Horn Head. For origin of name, see Ganiamore re the name Sliab Guill. There is another Croaghnamaddy SW of Dungloe.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C029 402	252	2
Croaghnameal	Cruach na Míol	(Ir. Cruach na Míol [SÓD], 'stack of the midges/cattle')		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H038 793	438	11
Croaghnasaggart	Cruach na Sagart	(Ir. Cruach na Sagart [OSI], 'stack of the priests')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B968 190	480	6
Croaghonagh	Cruach Eoghanach	(Ir. Cruach Eoghanach [www.donegallibrary.ie], 'stack of the Cenél Eogain')	Erroneously marked on OS maps as Barnesmore, which is the name of the gap below.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H038 854	451	11
Croaghskearda	Cruach Sceirde	(Ir. Cruach Sceirde [OSI], 'stack of the exposed place')	"Near a path over the brow of the hill between Gowlin and Lisdargan there is an underground passage called Staighre Chaitlín (Cathleen's Stairs) which leads to a cave. The tale is told of a local man who dreamed of a treasure on the Bridge of Limerick, went there and met a stranger who said that he had dreamed of treasure at a place unknown to him called Staighre Chaitlín; the local man who knew the place well returned home and found the treasure" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 207-08). MacNeill also mentions several legends connected with the nearby hills to the east.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q509 039	608	70
Croaghubbrid	Cruach Thiobraide	(Ir. Cruach Thiobraide [OSI], 'stack of the well')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 935	416	11
Croaghugagh	Cruach Ugach	(Ir. Cruach Ugach [logainm.ie], 'stack' + [unknown element])		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G917 942	410	11

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Crockalough	Cnoc an Locha	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lake')		Antrim Hills	Antrim	D208 234	402	9
Crockalough	Cnoc an Locha	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lough')	The northernmost peak in the current MV list, lying about 8km ESE of Malin Head. Has been called The Bens. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 146-47) for details of the festive assembly on Crockalough.	Inishowen	Donegal	C461 568	282	3
Crockalougha	Cnoc an Locha	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Locha [PDT], 'hill of the lake')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C716 012	407	8
Crockaneel	Cnoc an Aoil	(Ir. Cnoc an Aoil [PNNI], hill of the lime')	Also recorded as Glenmakeerin Top in an Ordnance Survey Revision Name Book, Glenmakeerin being the valley to the north which lead down towards Ballycastle.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D191 338	403	5
Crockaulin	Cnoc Álainn	(Ir. Cnoc Álainn [OSI], 'beautiful hill')		Inishowen	Donegal	C625 420	325	3/4
Crockauns	Na Cnocáin	(prob. Ir. Na Cnocáin [PDT], 'the little hills')	Crockauns is the highest peak in the hills between Glencar and Lough Gill, sometimes called the Castlegal Hills.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G759 410	463	16
Crockballaghgeeha	Cnoc Bhealach Gaoithe	(Ir. Cnoc Bhealach Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'hill of Bhealach Gaoithe or pass of the wind')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B957 171	480	1
Crockbrack; Rock Hill	Cnoc Breac	(Ir. Cnoc Breac [PNNI], 'speckled hill')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	H718 957	526	13
Crockdooish	Cnoc Dhubhaise	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Dhubhaise [PDT], 'hill of Dubhais or black ridge')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C530 024	321	7
Crockfadda	An Cnoc Fada	(Ir. An Cnoc Fada [OSI], 'the long hill')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B950 164	485	1
Crockfadda	An Cnoc Fada	(Ir. An Cnoc Fada [OSI], 'the long hill')	Note that there is another hill of this name between Slieve Snaght and Dooish.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B910 136	529	1
Crockfadda E Top		For origin of name, see Crockfadda.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 164	454	1
Crockfadda North-East Top		For origin of name, see Crockfadda.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B915 144	502	1
Crockglass	An Cnoc Glas	(Ir. An Cnoc Glas [OSI], 'the green hill')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B892 166	489	1
Crockkinnagoe	Cnoc Chionn an Ghabha	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Chionn an Ghabha [PDT], 'hill of Cionn Gabha or head of the smith')	The name Cionn an Ghabha also occurs in Inishowen, Co. Donegal. Incorrectly spelt Crockkinnagoe on the Ireland North map and OS Road Atlas.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Donegal	H125 724	361	12

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Crockmain	Cnoc Meáin	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Meáin [PDT], 'middle hill')		Inishowen	Donegal	C334 449	460	3
Crockmore	An Cnoc Mór	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the big hill')		Donegal NW	Donegal	C101 259	349	2
Crockmulroney	Cnoc Uí Mhaolruanaidh	(Ir. Cnoc Uí Mhaolruanaidh [logainm.ie], 'hill of Ó Maolruanaidh')	This peak overlooks the head of Glenveagh.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B967 167	430	6
Crocknafarragh	Cnoc na bhFaircheach	(Ir. Cnoc na bhFaircheach [OSI], 'hill of the [obscure element]')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B878 167	517	1
Crocknafarragh SE Top		For origin of name, see Crocknafarragh.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B884 164	470	1
Crocknalaragagh	Na Leargacha	(Ir. Na Leargacha [OSI], 'the slopes')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B984 262	471	2
Crocknamoghil	Cnoc na mBuachall	(Ir. Cnoc na mBuachall [NIPNP replies], 'hill of the lads')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H579 851	335	13
Crocknapeast	Cnoc na Péiste	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Péiste [PDT], 'hill of the serpent')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G693 838	497	10
Crocknasharragh	Cnoc na Searrach	(Ir. Cnoc na Searrach [logainm.ie], 'hill of the foals')	Named Crockatarrive on the 1st series of 6" maps.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B898 127	495	1
Crocknasleigh	Cnoc na Sleá	(Ir. Cnoc na Sleá [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'hill of the spear')	Cnoc na Sleá is the modern Irish form. Arguably the Classical Irish form Cnoc na Sleighe is more faithful to the pronunciation.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C123 429	163	2
Crockrawer	Cnoc Ramhar	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Ramhar [PDT], 'fat hill')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G559 771	435	10
Crockstoller	Cnoc an Stualaire	(Ir. Cnoc an Stualaire [OSI], 'hill of the pile/standing stone')	Crockastroller on the Discovery map sheet 6 is a mis-spelling. The correct form appears on sheet 1.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B962 103	418	6
Crockuna	Cnoc Onna	(poss. Ir. Cnoc Onna [OSI‡], 'hill of Onna')	The Irish form Cnoc Onna can be inferred from Lag Onna on the Discovery map.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G628 881	400	10
Croghan Hill	Cnoc Cruacháin; Brí Éile	(Ir. Cnoc Cruacháin [logainm.ie], 'hill of the little stack')	Brí Éile, '(fortified) hill of Éile', is the earlier Irish name of this hill. Éile (Ely) is a large territory covering parts of Offaly and Tipperary. Bearnán Éile (Devilsbit Mountain) is at the other end of it. The Hill of Croghan is the remains of an old volcano. A bog	North Midlands	Offaly	N482 332	234	48

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			body, known as 'Old Croaghan Man', was found in the vicinity in 2003.					
Croghan Kinsella; Croghan Mountain	Cruachán	(Ir. Cruachán [GE], 'little stack')	The Uí Chinnsealaigh were the dominant Gaelic family in this area and the mountain gets the fuller version of its name from them. This helps to distinguish it from Croaghanmoira, which is a little further north.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wexford / Wicklow	T130 729	606	62
Crohan West	Cruachán	(Ir. Cruachán [OSI], 'little stack')	Crohan is also the name of a townland in the parish of Newcastle. According to Power, this place is mentioned in the life of St. Declan.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	S097 102	521	74
Crohane	An Cruachán	(Ir. An Cruachán [OSI], 'little stack')	This peak has the classic hay-stack shape which is typical of mountains whose names in cruach/cruachán. Near Lough Nabroda are some crags with rhyolite formations which, though less spectacular, resemble the organ pipe formations at the Giant's Causeway.	Mangerton	Kerry	W050 829	650	79
Crohane SW Top		For origin of name, see Crohane.		Mangerton	Kerry	W043 821	477	79
Crohaun	Cruachán Déiseach	(Ir. Cruachán Déiseach [PND], 'little stack of the Decies')	The full name of this peak is Cruachán Déiseach, to distinguish it from Cruachán Paorach in Mothel Parish [PND].	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S275 006	484	75
Cronamuck				Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 919	444	11
Croslieve	Croisshliabh	(Ir. Croisshliabh [OSNB], 'cross-mountain')		Cooley/Gullio n	Armagh	J002 164	308	28/29
Cross Slieve	Croisshliabh	(Ir. Croisshliabh [OSNB#], 'cross mountain')	This name may signify 'cross mountain' in the sense 'transverse', but since this does not seem to suit the topography, it may rather be due to a cross once located on it.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D237 295	206	5
Crossderry*			This peak, overlooking Cummeenduff Lough, is unnamed on the Discovery map. Crossderry is a townland in the parish of Knockane.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V836 802	489	78
Croughaun Hill	Cruachán Paorach	(Ir. Cruachán Paorach [PND], 'little stack of the de Poers or Powers')	The full name of this peak is Cruachán Paorach, to distinguish it from Cruachán Déiseach in Kilgobinet Parish. This part of Co. Waterford is known as Power Country. A rock on the summit is called Carraig a' Bhrannra, 'rock of the cattle-pen' [PND].	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S379 110	391	75
Croveenananta	Cruach Mhín an Fheannta	(Ir. Cruach Mhín an Fheannta [logainm.ie], 'the stack of the mountain pasture of the flaying')	The form Cruach Mhín an Fheannta from logainm.ie is supported by James O'Kane (Séamas Ó Catháin), who interprets it as 'the stack of the high field of the flaying' in his place-name survey of the parishes of Inishkeel and Kiltееvoге. The Discovery map has a slightly different version: Cruach Mhín an Neanta, apparently 'the stack of the high field of the nettles'.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G941 947	476	11
Crovehy	Cró Bheithe	(Ir. Cró Bheithe [OSI],	This is one of a number of Donegal hill names in	Donegal NW	Donegal	B828 114	315	1

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		'hollow of birch')	which the element cró (which normally means 'a hollow' or 'a sheep-pen') has apparently become confused with cruach ('stack').					
Crownarad	Cruach na Rad	(Ir. Cruach na Rad [logainm.ie], 'stack of the [obscure element])	There is a nearby townland in the civil parish of Kilcar named Crownarudda , which looks like a variant form of the name of this hill. However, the townland name is interpreted at logainm.ie as Ir. Cró na Roda, 'round valley of the red iron scum'.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G677 787	493	10
Cruach Mhór (Ir.)	Cruach Mhór	(Ir. Cruach Mhór [OSI 1:25,000], 'big stack')	The summit has a grotto built by a local farmer who dragged the cement, sand and water up from his home in Ballyledder on his back. There is also a lower peak to the east known as An Chruach Bheag (TH). Both have the sharply pointed shape associated with peaks called cruach, and this also accounts for the Irish name of the range: na Cruacha Dubha (Mhic Giolla Mo Chuda).	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V841 848	932	78
Cruiscín	Cruiscín	(Ir. Cruiscín [TR], perhaps 'jug')	This peak lies NE of Mullach Glas.	Maamturks	Galway	L942 495	432	45
Cuilcagh	Binn Chuilceach	(Ir. Binn Chuilceach [DUPN], 'chalky peak')	Cuilcagh lies on the Shannon-Erne watershed. The Shannon rises on the north-western slopes of Cuilcagh at Shannon Pot, a steep-sided pool where the underground river emerges. Strictly speaking, there are streams a mile or two further uphill. Originating in Ulster, the Shannon's journey through this province lasts less than ten miles, before it enters Connacht. It forms the boundary between Connacht and Leinster for much of its length, and ultimately meets the sea in the province of Munster. Thus it is both a boundary and a link between all four provinces of Ireland. In fact, it even formed the western boundary of the ancient fifth province of Meath. Around Cuilcagh there is a belief concerning the 'Northern Shannon', an underground river that supposedly connects the waters at Shannon Pot to the River Claddagh, which emerges at Marble Arch Caves and then flows into the Erne. If Cuilceach genuinely is a variant of cailceach, 'chalky', the name is rather puzzling, as the mountain consists predominantly of sandstone and shale, covered with much bog and heather. Where the rock does outcrop, as at the summit cliffs, it is mainly grey. However, it is possible that the name refers to the limestone rock on the lower northern flanks. Here a number of streams disappear below ground at swallow holes named Cats Hole, Pollawaddy, Pollasumera and Polliniska, all forming part of the Marble Arch cave system. If so, the name would mean 'calcareous' rather than 'chalky'.	Breifne	Cavan / Fermanagh	H123 281	665	26

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Cullaghacro	Coileach an Chró	(Ir. Coileach an Chró [logainm.ie], 'moorcock/grouse of the round hollow')	This peak, a western spur of Silver Hill, is in the townland of Cronacarkfree (Ir. Cró na gCearc Fraoigh, 'round hollow of the grouse-hens').	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G896 909	476	11
Cullaun	Collán	(Ir. Collán [OSI], poss. 'height')	Given its altitude, Collán is more likely to be the element meaning 'height' which appears in names such as Sliabh gCallann (Slieve Gallion in Derry) and Collann (Collon, Co. Louth) than coll(-án), 'hazel'. See also Slievecallan, Co. Clare.	Shannon	Limerick	R824 574	460	66
Cullenagh Mountain	Sliabh Chuileannaí	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Chuileannaí [PDT], 'mountain of Cuileannach or place of holly')	Cullenagh Mountain is the highest of a group known as the Slieve Lough Hills or Dysart Hills. On the northern edge of this range is the Pass of the Plumes (Ir. Bearna na gCleiti), site of a famous battle in 1599, in which the O'Moores of Leix routed the forces of the Earl of Essex.	South Midlands	Laois	S499 894	317	60
Culliagh SE Top	An Coileach	(Ir. An Coileach [OSI], 'the cock')	Situated in Culliagh townland. An Coileach, 'the cock', and An Chearc, 'the hen', are neighbouring mountains.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C082 020	369	6/11
Cúlóg (Ir.)	Cúlóg	(Ir. Cúlóg [TR], 'little nook')		Maamturks	Galway	L889 543	435	37
Cummeen	Sliabh an Choimín	(Ir. Sliabh an Choimín [TCCD], 'mountain of the little hollow')	An Seabhad also mentions a peak called An Bhinn Bháin above Lough Acummeen, but this may refer to a cliff rather than the summit.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q630 077	477	71
Cummeenbaun	An Coimín Bán	(prob. Ir. An Coimín Bán [PDT], 'the white little hollow')	This peak is less conspicuous than its higher neighbour, Droppa, which has very steep cliffs on its N side, though it is Cummeenbaun which has slightly more prominence.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V831 582	510	84
Cummeenboy				Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W117 744	442	79
Cummer				Shannon	Tipperary	R916 626	405	59
Cupidstown Hill	Cnoc Bhaile Cupid	(Ir. Cnoc Bhaile Cupid [logainm.ie], 'hill of Cupidstown')	Cupidstown Hill is the highest point in Co. Kildare. However, it is on the fringes of the Dublin Mountains and is dwarfed by other nearby hills such as Seefingan and Kippure, both on the Dublin/Wicklow county boundary. It is therefore less well known than certain lesser heights in Co. Kildare, such as Dunmurry Hill (231m) and the Hill of Allen (202m), which dominate their surroundings to a greater extent. Cupidstown and Cupidstownhill are names of townlands in the parish of Kiltel.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Kildare	O006 206	379	50
Curlew Mountains	An Corrshliabh	(Ir. An Corrshliabh [logainm.ie], 'the rough or rugged mountain')	An earlier name for this range is Sliabh Seaghsa or simply Segais. There is another Corrshliabh in North Mayo, anglicised as Corslieve. The interpretation 'pointed mountain' offered by Flanagan & Flanagan does not fit the landscape. Joyce's 'rough or rugged	Bricklieve/Cu rlew	Roscomm on	G750 047	255	33

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			mountain' is more suitable.					
Curra Hill			Laghtshee is the name of a burial cairn near the eastern end of this hill. This name is misspelt Faghtshee on the Discovery map. A height near the western end is named Stookaniller. The true summit is unnamed on maps but is locally known as Curra Hill.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V654 903	275	78
Currahill*			Currahill is a townland in the parish of Drishane. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Cork	W228 872	478	79
Curraghchosaly Mountain			The origin of this name is unclear, but it may be derived from Ir. Corrach Cois Sailí, 'bog beside the willow'. If so, the anglicised form would be slightly corrupt.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H478 839	416	13
Cush	Cois	(Ir. Cois [OSI], 'side, flank')	The name may well be a shortened form of Cois na Binne, which appears in several place-names in this area. This mountain is referred to as Binnia in 'The Mountains of Ireland' by Paddy Dillon.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R894 262	639	74
Cushbawn	Cuisleán	(prob. Ir. Cuisleán [PDT], 'soft green strip in bog')	This peak overlooks the Macreddin valley and the village of Aughrim. Price reports that the name Cushbawn is unknown locally, but that he once heard this hill called Cushlawn.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T141 830	400	62
Cushnafculla	Cois na Fiacaille	(Ir. Cois na Fiacaille [T6000], 'beside the tooth')	Along with Tooth Mountain, Knocknaveacle, Keecragh and Hungry Hill (Daod), this is yet another Caha hill-name relating to teeth or eating.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V821 559	594	84
Damph	An Damh	(Ir. An Damh [OSI], 'the stag' or 'the ox')		Inishowen	Donegal	C431 371	420	3
Dart Mountain	An Dairt	(Ir. An Dairt [OSM], 'the lump')	Cloudberries are found on the western slopes. This rare alpine plant resembles the strawberry plant, to which it is related. The fruit are like orange pearls. The OS Memoirs derive the name from Ir. dart, 'a lump', explaining that "When viewed at a distance, it looks like a a lump on Sawel." However, Daigart is the name of a district mentioned by Tírechán in the Tripartite Life. O'Ceallaigh reviewed this information, along with MacNeill's assessment of it, and concluded that "Daighart was probably the mountain country of Gleann Fhoichle (Glenelly), in the parish of Both Domhnaigh (Bodoney) and at the bottom of Samhail (Sawel)" [GUH, p. 23].	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H603 964	619	13
Derkbeg Hill	Cnoc na Deirce Bige	(poss. Ir. †Cnoc na Deirce Bige [PDT], 'hill of an Deirc Bheag or the little cavity')	An Deirc Bheag / Derk Beg is a townland in Inishkeel parish. The word deirc may refer to a steep-sided cirque or to a cave.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G829 988	332	11
Derroograne*			Derroograne is a townland in the parish of	Shehy/Knock	Cork	V973 577	468	85

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			Kilmocomoge. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	boy				
Derrybawn Mountain				Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T119 954	474	56
Derryclancy	Doire Cluainsí	(Ir. Doire Cluainsí [T6000], 'oak-grove of ?Cluainseach')		Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V769 513	554	84
Derryclare	Binn Doire Chláir	(Ir. Binn Doire Chláir [TR], 'peak of Derryclare')	Ir. clár can mean both a plain and a board. In the latter sense it can refer to a plank-bridge in some place-names. Thus Derryclare, from Ir. Doire Chláir, could either mean 'oak-wood of the plain' or 'oak-wood of the plank-bridge'. The name seems to have been transferred by the Ordnance Survey from the townland of Derryclare situated to the east to the mountain itself. In this respect the Ir. name Binn Doire Chláir makes much more sense as a mountain name.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L815 510	677	37
Derrygarriff	Doire Gharbh	(Ir. Doire Gharbh [OSI], 'rough (oak-)grove')	There is a mapping problem regarding the names of several peaks in this area in that the Irish and English names are not matched up. The Irish version of Derrygarriff is given as Péicín, but this name clearly belongs to Peakeen Mountain. The correct Irish version is Doire Gharbh, which has been assigned (erroneously?) on the 1:25,000 map to the lower peak between Moll's Gap and Lough Barfinnihy.	Mangerton	Kerry	V872 774	492	78
Derrylahard East*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Glanlough and Derrylahard. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V983 411	301	85/88
Derrynafulla SW*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Derrynafulla and Coomarkane. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome. Having been unable to defend Dunboy Castle against the English cannons, it was from Derrynafulla (Ir. Doire na Fola, 'oak-grove of the blood') that Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare regrouped his forces and followers on December 31st 1602 before their arduous and perilous march northwards to meet the O'Rourkes in Leitrim.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V888 546	375	85
Derrysallagh*			Derrysallagh is a townland in the parish of Tuosist. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V867 640	410	85
Devilsbit Mountain	Bearnán Éile; Sliabh Aildiúin	(Ir. Bearnán Éile [OSI], 'little gap(-ped hill) of	Both the Irish and English names refer to the characteristic shape of this hill, which looks as if a chunk has been bitten out of it between the main	Shannon	Tipperary	S058 744	480	59

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		Éile")	peak and Little Rock. Éile is the Irish name for Ely O'Carroll Country. It also appears in Durlas Éile (Thurles). See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 217-20) for details of the festive assembly on the Devil's Bit which took place on 'Rock Sunday' in late July.					
Devilmother	Binn Gharbh	(Ir. Binn Gharbh [TR], 'rough peak')	An anglicised form of Binn Gharbh is found in some sources, e.g. Ben Garrif on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) and Bengoriff on the map accompanying Knox's "The History of the County of Mayo" (1908). The Discovery map has Magairlí an Deamhain, 'the demon's testicles', as the Irish name. This, however, appears originally to be the name of a knobby ridge located north of the summit (see Devilmother North Top), whereas Binn Gharbh applies to the hill as a whole. The English name Devilmother appears to have some relationship with Magairlí an Deamhain, either being a euphemistic false translation or deriving from a variant name. The Caoránach, the female demon of Irish mythology, whom St. Patrick banishes to Lough Derg, is also known as the Devil's Mother, though there is no evidence to support a connection with this hill. For a road walk in Glannagevlagh, see Walking in Connemara, 8.1.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L916 624	645	37
Devilmother North Top		For origin of name, see Devilmother.	This hill is named Mogarlyandoon on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This is clearly from Ir. Magairlí an Deamhain, 'the demon's testicles', (see Devilmother). The name appears to refer to hillocks on this ridge. There is another instance of this colourful name in Glencalry (between Slieve Fyagh and Maumakeogh) on Bald's map, where it appears as Moggerlyandoon. There is also Magairle, a western spur of An Chailleach in the Twelve Bens, marked on Tim Robinson's map of Connemara.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L920 643	601	37
Diamond Hill; Bengooria	Binn Ghuaire	(Ir. Binn Ghuaire [TR], 'Guaire's peak')	This is the westernmost peak of the Twelve Bens. "On the north-west of Ballynahinsy [Ballynahinch], are the twelve high mountaines of Bennabeola, called by marriners the twelve stakes [i.e. stacks], being the first land they discover as they come from the maine (O'Flaherty, 106-07)." Guaire Aidne was a king of Connacht. His name was a by-word for hospitality and generosity. He was known as 'Guaire of the extended hand'. He is the title character in W.B. Yeats' play, 'The King's Threshold'. He is also associated with Dún Guaire, a castle near Kinvara. Bengooria is an anglicised form of Binn Ghuaire. Oddly enough, the Discovery	Twelve Bens	Galway	L732 571	442	37

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			map shows the name Benhoowirra on the western slopes, which appears to be an alternative anglicisation of the same name. Spelt Diamond Hill on the Discovery map, but this is not the locally accepted spelling. This name relates to glittering quartz crystals found on the peak (Aspell 2011: 11).					
Disert*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It is in the townland of Disert. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V653 427	205	84
Divis	Dubhais	(Ir. Dubhais [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak')	For a long time dominated by a Ministry of Defence military zone, Divis was acquired by the National Trust in 2004 with assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Department of the Environment NI. About 1 km W of the summit on Armstrongs Hill is the site of a cairn, which is named Carn Sheain Bhuidhe (Yellow Johns Cairn) on the 1:25,000 OS map of Belfast City LGD. F. J. Bigger suggests that the Seán Bui in question was one of the O'Neill dynasty (Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, ser. 2, vol. iv (1893-94, 105). There were several chiefs of the name Shane O'Neill. Although Divis and Black Mountain are nowadays perceived as names for two separate peaks, both are ultimately derived from the Ir. Dubhais [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak', Divis being an anglicisation and Black Mountain being a (loose) translation. The name Black Mountain is now applied to the lower peak which immediately overlooks West Belfast. This has given rise to another Irish form, An Sliabh Dubh, but it is important to realise that this a recent back-translation or re-Gaelicisation from the English form.	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J281 755	478	15
Djouce (sometimes Dowse in historical sources)	Dioghais	(Ir. Dioghais [GE], 'fortified height')	Djouce dominates the views of the Wicklow Mountains from Roundwood and Newtown Mountkennedy. The Old Irish word dígas is defined by the Dictionary of the Irish Language as 'high, lofty; a height'. There is a Sliab Digsá mentioned in the Metrical Dindshenchas, where the second element is interpreted as a woman's name. This shows that the meaning of dígas was already obscure by the time of the Metrical Dindshenchas (12th century) and a story was probably invented to account for the name. Named Djouce Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O179 103	725	56
Doan	Dún Maol Chobha	(Ir. Dún Maol Chobha [PNNI], 'Maol Chobha's fort')	There is no record of an actual fort here, so the name probably comes from the imagined resemblance of the craggy summit to a fortress. For origin of name, see PNNI for info on Maol Chobha.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J303 262	593	29

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Donald's Hill; Knocknahurkle	Cnoc na hEarcola	(Ir. Cnoc na hEarcola [Ó Ceallaigh], 'hill of the [obscure element]')	The Ordnance Survey Memoirs of 1834 record this hill as Donalds Hill or Knocknahurkle (OSM, ix, 34). Séamas Ó Ceallaigh derives this from "something like Cnoc na hEarcola" in his comments on the Topographical Fragments in the Franciscan Library.	Keenaght	Derry	C743 173	399	8
Dooish	An Dubhais	(Ir. An Dubhais [DUPN], 'the black ridge')	Dooish overlooks Lough Beagh and the Glenveagh National Park. Divis Mountain, overlooking Belfast, shows a different anglicisation of the same name.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B982 210	652	6
Dooish	An Dubhais	(Ir. An Dubhais [DUPN], 'black ridge/peak')		S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H315 698	340	18
Dooish Mountain	An Dubhais	(Ir. An Dubhais [logainm.ie], 'the black ridge')	An Dubhais is a common hill name in Ulster, especially Cos. Donegal and Tyrone, and the name has been applied to several of the towlands in which this hills stand. Divis near Belfast is a different aglicisation of the same Irish name.	Inishowen	Donegal	C300 108	266	6/7
Dooish South-East Top		For origin of name, see Dooish.		Donegal NW	Donegal	B989 206	555	6
Douce Mountain	Damhais	(Ir. Damhais [OSI], possibly 'ox-back' or 'ox ridge')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W123 614	476	85
Dough Mountain	Sliabh Dúch	(Ir. Sliabh Dúch [OSI], poss. 'the dark/misty mountain')	The meaning of dúch in this name is uncertain. It seems unlikely that it refers to 'ink', the usual sense of this word, but it may be a related adjective meaning 'dark' or 'misty', a shortened form of Ir. dubhach (or dumhach).	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G942 423	462	16
Doughill Mountain	Dúchoill	(prob. Ir. Dúchoill [PDT], 'black wood')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W112 632	471	85
Doughruagh	Dúchruach	(Ir. Dúchruach [TR], 'black stack')	Half-way up Doughruagh on very steep ground is a statue of the Sacred Heart, erected in 1932 by the Benedictine nuns of Kylemore Abbey in thanks for their safe delivery to Kylemore. They had been forced to abandon their convent near Ypres in Belgium during hostilities in World War I. Walks: for a route on the S face of Doughruagh , see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 93-101 or Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 38-44.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L751 594	526	37
Douglas Top			Douglas is a townland in the parish of Glenwhirry.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D245 029	402	9
Dromavally Mountain	Cnoc Dhrom an Bhaile	(Ir. Cnoc Dhroim an Bhaile [TCCD#], 'hill of Dromavally')	Three cairns on the summit ridge of Dromavally Mountain are named Cú Chulainn's House, Cú Chulainn's Bed and Cú Chulainn's Grave. It is intriguing that there are several folk-tales about Cú Chulainn recorded on the Dingle Peninsula, far away from his home area in Cooley and SE Ulster. See Knockmulanane for the legend concerning Scál Ní Mhurnáin, Cú Chulainn and the giant.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q606 067	552	71

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Dromderalough	Drom idir Dhá Loch	(prob. Ir. Drom idir Dhá Loch [PDT], 'ridge between two lakes')	Located on the extensive plateau SW of Mangerton. The lakes are more distinctive landmarks than the hills hereabouts. The name is only recorded in English, but probably has the same origin as the townland of Dromdiralough, which is a few kilometres to the NE near Lough Guitane.	Mangerton	Kerry	V961 790	650	78
Dromderalough NE Top		For origin of name, see Dromderalough.	This peak is slightly higher than Dromderalough itself.	Mangerton	Kerry	V969 796	654	78
Drumnalifferry Mountain	Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh Dhroim na Luifearnaí [PDT], 'mountain of Drumnalifferry')	The townland name Drumnalifferry, from Ir. Droim na Luifearnaí, means 'ridge of the weeds'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B934 156	596	1
Drung Hill	Cnoc Droinge	(Ir. Cnoc Droinge [UR#], 'hill of the throng/assembly')	A fair was held regularly on Drung Hill (Barrington, 'Discovering Kerry', p. 267), which would account for the throng. There is another hill of the same name near Lauragh on the Beara Peninsula. Barrington connects Drung Hill in Iveragh with the 'kingdom of Drung', which apparently paid a tribute of thirty oxen to Cashel. Leacht Fhionáin on Drung Hill is the reputed grave of St. Fionán. It is not at the summit, as marked on the Discovery map, but on a knoll halfway down the N. slope. The penitential station and well were visited on the last Sunday of July (MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 134-37).	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V602 878	640	78/83
Duff Hill	An Cnoc Dubh	(Ir. An Cnoc Dubh [OSI], 'black hill')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O094 083	720	56
Dunaff Hill	Cnoc Dhún Damh	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Dhún Damh [PDT], 'hill of Dún Damh or fort of oxen')		Inishowen	Donegal	C309 487	230	2/3
Eagle Mountain	Sliabh an Iolair	(Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [PNNI], 'mountain of the eagle')	The approach from Attical gives you a view of the spectacular Great Gully. The eastern slopes are dotted with quarries.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J245 230	638	29
Eagles Hill	An Bhinn Riabhach; Péicín	(Ir. An Bhinn Riabhach [TH], 'the brindled peak')	Also known as Péicín [SWol], 'boundary marker'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V583 632	549	83/84
Edenacarnan	Éadan an Charnáin	(Ir. Éadan an Charnáin [logainm.ie], 'brow of the little cairn')	This low ridge overlooks Kilmacrenan. The name Edenacarnan appears only on the 6" map.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C140 173	192	6
Errigal	An Earagail	(Ir. An Earagail [DUPN], poss. 'oratory')	Errigal is well-known for the pinkish glow of its quartzite in the setting sun. It is located on the boundary of four townlands: Beltany Mountain, Dunlewy Near, Procklis, Money More. Despite the name, there are no known remains of an oratory. It may therefore be a metaphorical name for the	Donegal NW	Donegal	B928 207	751	1

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			mountain itself. Named Errigal Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.					
Errisbeg	Iorras Beag	(Ir. Iorras Beag [OSI], 'little peninsula')	This solitary hill is the only peak of any height near Roundstone, making it easy to recognise from as far away as the Burren. Roderic O'Flaherty wrote of its conspicuous position in 1684: "Westward of Inisnee and Round-stone haven, in Inisleth-dhuine [identified by the editor, Hardiman, as the modern Inis Leacainn or Shelving Island], a small island which leads to Irrosbeg haven, called Portnafedoigge [Port na Feadóige, 'harbour of the grey plover']; over which is Irrosbeg hill, the second place discovered by marriners [after the Twelve Bens] coming from the sea, on top of which is a poole where trouts breed (O'Flaherty, 108)." Iorras Beag is also one of the habitats of the rare Mackay's heath and St. Dabeoc's heath. Walks: for routes to the summit of Errisbeg from the W side, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 72-80, or Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 31.	South Connemara	Galway	L697 401	300	44
Eskaheen Mountain	Sliabh Uisce Chaoín	(poss. Ir. †Sliabh Uisce Chaoín [PDT], 'mountain of Uisce Chaoín or fair water')	Eskaheen is a townland in the parish of Muff. It is said that Eoghan died of grief for his brother, Conall Gulban, and was buried here. According to Colgan it received its name from a fine spring where anciently existed a monastery [PWJ, vol. 1, 446].	Inishowen	Donegal	C441 288	418	7
Eskatarriff	Eisc an Tairbh	(Ir. Eisc an Tairbh [T6000], 'ravine of the bull')	Pluais an Rábaigh or The Rábach's Cave is situated at the foot of Eskatarriff, at the end of the valley known as the Pocket. It was used in the late 19th century as a hideout by Seán an Rábach after committing two notorious murders.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V736 533	600	84
Eskatarriff East Top		For origin of name, see Eskatarriff.		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V743 532	531	84
Esknabrock	Eisc na mBroc	(Ir. Eisc na mBroc [logainm.ie], 'ravine of the badgers')	Esknabrock proper seems to be the lower peak to the SE in the townland of Redtrench North. The name has been borrowed for this otherwise nameless peak.	Mangerton	Kerry	W027 772	406	79
Esknaloughoge	Eisc na Leathóg	(Ir. Eisc na Leathóg [logainm.ie], 'ravine of the [obscure element]')	Ó Ciobháin suggests that the element leathóg may mean 'flat place' [TH]. On the basis of the anglicisation Esknaloughoge, John O'Donovan interpreted the name as Eisc na Luchóg, 'ravine of the mice'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V621 655	416	84
Esknaloughoge N Top		For origin of name, see Esknaloughoge.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V622 658	420	84
Faha Ridge	Na Poirt	(Ir. Na Poirt [TCCD#], 'the fortifications')	This is the airy arete located west of Benagh promontory fort. It drops steeply to the south into Com an Chnoic, and even more abruptly to the north into Coimín na gCnámh.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q464 120	809	70

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Faill an tSáis (Ir.)	Faill an tSáis	(Ir. Faill an tSáis [OSI], 'cliff of the noose')	Sauce Creek is derived from Irish sáis, 'noose', a name referring to the fact that waves and currents make it very difficult to leave this cove by boat.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q497 150	429	70
Fananierin	Fán an Fhearainn	(Ir. Fán an Fhearainn [PDT], 'slope of the demesne')	The modern anglicisation suggests an original Irish name Fán an Iarainn, 'slope of the iron'. However, as Price points out, there is no evidence for iron mining in this area and the historic forms of the name (recorded as early as the 13th c.) make it more likely that the second element is fearainn, 'estate land, demesne'. If this is reliable, it suggests that there was a medieval estate centred around a house/fort on a site close to that of Ballinacor House, which was built in the late 17th century.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T112 890	426	62
Farbreaga	Fear Bréige	(Ir. Fear Bréige [PND], 'false man')	The name Fear Bréige is commonly applied to a rock or heap of stones resembling a man.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary	R968 092	518	74
Farbreague; Hardyman	Fear Bréige	(prob. Ir. Fear Bréige [PDT], 'false man')	There is a local tradition that the weather for the festive assemby on Arderin was nearly always wet, due a curse put on it by a priest when a man was killed in faction-fighting at the Hardyman [MacNeill, 223]. Farbreague (from Ir. Fear Bréige or Fear Bréigeach, 'false man') is a common name throughout Ireland for a heap of stones, sometimes occurring as Buachaill Bréige or Bréigeach ('false boy/shepherd'). Although these heaps are often unremakable nowadays, they may once have stood as tall columns, resembling a human figure when seen from a distance. Hardyman seems to be an English translation of such a name, probably being a variant pronunciation of the word herdman or herdsman. Cf. the surname Hardiman, common in Galway and Mayo, often used as an anglicisation of Ó hArgadáin, but perhaps with the same origin as the English names Herdman and Hardman, common in Ulster.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	S203 972	430	54
Farbreiga	Fear Bréige	(prob. Ir. Fear Bréige [PDT], 'false man')	The name Fear Bréige ('false man') usually refers to a rock or heap of stones resembling a man. The name is a common one, being found also in the Galtees, Knockmealdowns, Ballyhoura Mountains, Comeraghs and Slieve Bloom. This occurrence of the name in North Mayo appears to be the northernmost. It is also unusual in that it applies to a very prominent hill. Most of the other occurrences apply to low hills at the end of ranges.	North Mayo	Mayo	G170 025	395	31
Farraniaragh Mountain	An Léis; Cnoc an Fhearainn Iarthaigh	(Ir. An Léis [logainm.ie], 'the sheep-pen')	This peak overlooks the Coomakista Pass and also gives a fine view of Derrynane, Ballinskelligs Bay and Lough Currane. Farraniaragh is a townland in the parish of Kilcrohane.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V520 611	468	84

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Farscallop			This peak overlooks the head of Glenveagh. The name Farscallop is probably related to that of Crockscolabagh (Ir. Cnoc Scolbach, 'jagged hill'), its lower neighbour to the NE.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B994 172	423	6
Fauscoum*	Fáschom	(Ir. Fáschom, 'empty hollow')	Despite being the highest of the Comeraghs, this is a rather unremarkable summit above the spectacular valley of Coumshingaun. The circuit of Coumshingaun comprises the ascent and descent of two dramatic ridges. The cliffs at the back of the valley offer some of the finest rock-climbs in Ireland. The name Fáschom properly refers to the next coom immediately south of Coumshingaun. The name may refer either to its wild nature or to the fact that, unlike many of the cooms which cut into the Comeragh plateau, it has no lake. Knockaunapeebra / Cnocán an Phíopaire is the name of a lower peak to the SW.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S316 105	792	75
Feorus East*			Feorus East is a townland in the parish of Tuosist. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V860 647	474	85
Finnararagh*	An Corrán	(Ir. An Corrán [TH], 'the crescent' or 'the sickle')	Finnararagh is a corruption of Finnavigagh, the name of an area of rough pasture on the plateau W of this peak. The name is correctly recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, but was misspelt when transferred to the map. The peak itself is locally called An Corrán, which aptly describes its crescent-shaped cliffs that dominate Lough Coomeen.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V697 737	667	78
Foardal*			Foardal is a townland in the parish of Knockane. A pass near here called Mameordile or Mamanordill is a feature on the boundary of the baronies of Glanarought and Dunkerron as described in the Civil Survey of 1654-56. This name seems to be related to Ir. Fordal and appears to refer neither Moll's Gap nor Windy Gap, but to a pass between these two places. If so, it is not a pass which is in use now. This is perhaps unsurprising, given the boggy terrain around the Glas Loughs, and if the name Fordal means 'wandering, going astray', it may indicate that it was never considered a particularly useful route.	Mangerton	Kerry	V885 781	411	78
Foiloclogh	Faill an Locha	(Ir. Faill an Locha [UR#], 'top of the peak')	According to An Seabhac this peak is named after Loch na Réidhchoilleach (Lough Rehill), which is at its foot. The anglicised form Foiloclogh is misleading, as it suggests the second element is cloch, 'stone'. Foilalough would have been more faithful to the original Irish name.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V508 745	497	83
Foildarg	An Fhail Dearg	(Ir. An Fhail Dearg [logainm.ie], 'the red cliff')	Foildarg is a townland in the parish of Doon, probably named after the steep north-western slopes of this peak.	Shannon	Tipperary	R896 512	440	66

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Foilduff	An Fhail Dubh	(Ir. An Fhail Dubh [OSI], 'the black cliff')		Shannon	Tipperary	R863 632	400	59
Forth Mountain	Sliabh Fothart	(Ir. Sliabh Fothart [GE], 'mountain of the Fothairt')	The summit is named Raven Rock [OS 6" map]. Located in the townlands of Forth Commons, Bargy Commons and Shelmaliere Commons. The Fothairt were an early people of S.E. Ireland. They also gave their name to the barony of Forth.	South Wexford	Wexford	S981 192	237	77
Galtybeg	Cnoc Beag na nGaibhlte	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Beag na nGaibhlte [PDT], 'little hill of the Galtees')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R890 241	799	74
Galtymore	Cnoc Mór na nGaibhlte	(Ir. Cnoc Mór na nGaibhlte [GE], 'big hill of the Galtees')	The summit of Galtymore is marked as Dawson's Table. Captain Dawson was a landowner in this area (Tipperary Directory 1889). Cf. Percy's Table on Lugnaquilla. The diarist Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin (Humphrey O'Sullivan) recorded a different Irish name for the peak: Beann na nGaillti (Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Ó Súilleabháin, iv, 102). The names of three nearby places are derived from this: Glencoshnabinnia (PW Joyce, Irish Names of Places iii, 366), Slievvecoshnabinnia and Carrignabinnia. The anglicised name Galtymore is recorded as early as the Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary (Down Survey, 1654-56), where it is mentioned (spelt exactly as today) as a boundary feature of the barony of Clanwilliam. Named Galtymore Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.	Galty Mountains	Limerick / Tipperary	R879 238	919	74
Ganiamore	Gáinne Mór	(Ir. Gáinne Mór [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'great arrow/dart')	The highest hill on Rosguill. The Metrical Dindsenchas contains a reference to Sliab Guill, which the editor Edward Gwynn identifies with Rosguill, so it may be an old name for Ganiamore or may have referred to all the upland/rough pasture on Rosguill. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 142-43) for details of the festive assembly on Ganiamore.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C112 400	207	2
Garraun	Maolchnoc	(Ir. Maolchnoc [TR], 'bald hill')	Locally only the name Maolchnoc is used according to Tim Robinson, while the anglicised name Garraun marked on OS maps is no longer in use. There are several other hills in the area where the same discrepancy can be observed: Binn Fraoigh/Altnagaighera, Letter Hill/Tully Mountain. Garraun is clearly also a name of Irish origin. It may either be from Ir. garrán, 'grove', or, more likely, from Ir. géarán, 'fang'. The summit is flattish, but the eastern ridge leading to it is sharp enough to have deserved this name. If this suggestion is correct, the anomaly of two different Irish names for the peak is only an apparent problem, not a real one. The name	Twelve Bens	Galway	L767 610	598	37

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			Maolchnoc would aptly describe the rounded summit, while An Géarán would denote the sharp ridge descending to Lough Fee. Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, for routes approaching from the SE (45-50) and the NW (51-56).					
Garraun South Top		For origin of name, see Garraun.	The townland south of this top, running down to Kylemore Lough, is Lemnaheltia (Ir. Léim na hEilte, 'the doe's leap'). It appears on Mercator's map of Ireland (1595) as Dosleape. This must originally have been the name of a mountain or cliff. According to legend Fionn Mac Cumhail's dog Bran pursued a doe here. When the doe leapt from the summit, Bran fell from the cliff into the lake. Most likely it refers to the steep south face of Doughruagh overlooking Kylemore Lough and Pollacappul Lough, though Doughruagh is not in Lemnaheltia but the neighbouring townland of Pollacappul. Variations of this story can be found throughout Ireland. In Kerry, for instance, there is a lake named Lough Brin (Ir. Loch Broin, 'Bran's lake') south of the Reeks. Altnagaighera is the name of a spur to the W which is lower than Garraun South top but more sharply defined.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L763 606	556	37
Garraunbaun*			This is the last peak at the SW end of the Slieve Bloom range and is unnamed on the Discovery map. Any information on its correct name would be welcome. Garranbaun is a townland in the parish of Offerlane.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	S196 955	406	54
Gartan Mountain	Sliabh Gartáin	(Ir. Sliabh Gartáin [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Gartán')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps, but the name of the townland, Gartan Mountain, has been adopted. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C050 208	357	6
Gaugin Mountain	An Gáigín	(Ir. An Gáigín [OSI], 'the little cleft')	In a note on the townland of Dergroagh, James O'Kane says that it is sometimes called Cúl Gáigín. He also records the name Sruthán an Chut Chaoil in Dergroagh, which may relate to the same cleft feature from which Gáigín is named (JOK).	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G983 950	565	6/11
Gearhane	An Géarán	(Ir. An Géarán [OSI], 'the fang')	The name refers to the peak's pointed profile when seen from the S. Note its relationship with its higher neighbour, Brandon Peak, which is Barr an Ghéaráin, 'top of the fang' in Irish.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q468 087	803	70
Gearhane	An Géarán	(Ir. An Géarán [OSI], 'the fang')	Between Gearhane and the summit of Caherconree are two rock features known as Finn Mac Cool's Table and Finn Mac Cool's Chair.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q733 082	792	71
Geokaun; Feaghmaan Mountain	An Geocán	(Ir. An Geocán [logainm.ie], perhaps 'the pipe or reed' or 'the lump')	This name is pronounced 'yokawn'. It is of obscure origin, but may refer to a pole or mast on the summit. It may have a parallel in Gokane Point, a headland south of Skibbereen. Feaghmaan East and West	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V386 771	266	83

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)	are townlands on the slopes of Geokaun.					
Gibbet Hill	Cnoc na Croiche	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc na Croiche [PDT], 'hill of the gallows')	The Irish form Cnoc na Croiche is not attested for this name. It has been borrowed from the townland of Gibbethill in Co. Waterford.	North Wexford	Wexford	S946 591	315	68/69
Glanbeg*				Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V578 685	484	84
Glenaneagh*			Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	R957 550	420	66
Glenbeg East*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Glenbeg East, Glenbeg West and Kilbride. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	M036 600	372	38
Glencappul Top			This peak is on the ridge separating the Devil's Punchbowl from Lough Erhogh and the Horses Glen.	Mangerton	Kerry	V991 819	700	78
Glendoo Mountain (or Glendhu Mountain)	Log na hEala	(Ir. Log na hEala [PNCW#], 'hollow of the swan')	Also known as Glendhu.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O142 204	586	50
Glenkeel Top*				Caha Mountains	Cork	V840 542	417	85
Glennagalliagh Mountain	Sliabh Ghleann na gCailleach	(Ir. Sliabh Ghleann na gCailleach [OSI], 'mountain of Ghleann na gCailleach or glen of the hags')		Shannon	Clare	R636 739	446	58
Glennagleragh Mtn	An Cnoc Beag	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Beag [PDT], 'the little hill')	Named Knock Beg on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L952 622	617	38
Glennamong			The name makes no sense as applied to a summit. However, nearby is the Glennamong River, S.E. of the summit, flowing into L. Feeagh, so Glennamong is clearly the valley through which the river flows. OSNB mentions it only as a townland name, not that of a peak, so the error may have arisen at the stage of printing the 6" map. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 72-73.	North Mayo	Mayo	F913 059	628	23/30
Glennamong E Top		For origin of name, see Glennamong.		North Mayo	Mayo	F926 055	415	31
Glinsk	Glinsce	(Ir. Glinsce [logainm.ie], poss. 'valley difficult of access')	There are several townlands named Glinsce in the west of Ireland (anglicised as Glinsk, Gleensk or Gleesk). Several, though not all, are in rather remote valleys or ravines, of which the ravine N of	North Mayo	Mayo	F948 421	304	23

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			this peak is a fine example. The name is obscure but may refer to a valley difficult of access. The remains of a signal tower are located SE of the summit. Walks: for a cliff-top route from Porturlin to Belderg, passing near Glinsk, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 78-79.					
Gortagarry*			Gortagarry is a townland in the parish of Aghnameadle. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Shannon	Tipperary	S032 732	458	59
Gortmonly Hill			Gortmonly is a townland in Donaghedy parish. Gortmonly Hill is also known as Dullerton Mountain or Sollus, names derived from other townlands on its slopes. No Irish name is now known for it, but it is possible that the one or both of the names Dowletter mountayne and Mullaghnegerry, which occur in the Civil Survey of ca. 1655, refer to this hill.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	C396 080	218	7
Gortnagarn			This peak is on the upland above the steep cliffs of Glenade. Nearby Glenade Lough is one of many Irish lakes reputedly inhabited by a water-monster called the Dobharchú. Gortnagarn is a townland in the parish of Killasnet. Previously Gortnagara in MV.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G785 462	450	16
Gortnageragh*	Gort na gCaorach	(Ir. Gort na gCaorach [OSI], 'field of the sheep')		Shannon	Tipperary	R858 522	418	66
Gravale	Droibhéal	(Ir. Droibhéal [PNCW], 'difficult passage')	Eoin Mac Neill believed that the name Drobeóil, mentioned in the Metrical Dindshenchas and seemingly referring to a pass, had survived in the mountain name Gravale (JRSAI lxx, 14). On Nevill's map of 1760 the high ground W of Gravale is marked as Lavarna. Price says that this is pronounced Lavarnia and is derived from Leath-Bhearna. On the Downshire Estate map of 1806 Lavarna Gap is marked on the ridge above Lavarney Spout, between Gravale and Duff Hill. Price comments that this was a route from Lough Dan to Blessington.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O105 094	718	56
Great Skellig	Sceilg Mhichíl	(Ir. Sceilg Mhichíl [logainm.ie], 'rock of St. Michael')	The highest point on the island is known as Cró na Snáthaide, 'eye of the needle', and was visited by pilgrims who kissed a cross-inscribed slab overhanging the abyss. This fell into the sea at some time during the 19th century. As access to the summit is now forbidden to protect the site, a visit to the monastery will count as an ascent of this peak.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V246 606	217	83X
Great Sugar Loaf	Ó Cualann	(Ir. Ó Cualann [OSI], 'lump of Cualu')	In his pioneering article on the place-names of North Wicklow and South Dublin mentioned in the tale Togail Bruidne Da Derga (JRSAI lxx, 1935), Eoin Mac Néill had some difficulty with the name Ó Cualann, for which he suggested the meaning 'sheep of Cualu', due to some imagined	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O238 131	501	56

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			resemblance. However, although this meaning is known in Old Irish, there is good reason to believe that ó here is a hill-name element, simply meaning 'lump'. It is rare, but is found in Gleann Ó (Glenoe, Co. Antrim [DUPN]) and in Mullach an Ó (East Mayo). For the English name Sugarloaf, For origin of name, see Sugarloaf Hill in the Knockmealdowns.					
Greenane	An Grianán	(Ir. An Grianán [OSI], 'sunny spot')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R925 239	802	74
Greenane West		For origin of name, see Greenane.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R910 239	786	74
Greenoge	An Grianóg	(prob. Ir. An Grianóg [PDT], 'the little sunny height')	Grianóg has essentially the same meaning as the more common name Grianán.	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S863 571	425	68
Gregory Hill	Cnoc Mhic Gréagóir	(poss. Ir. †Cnoc Mhic Gréagóir [PDT], 'hill of the Gregory family')	Overlooks Letterkenny. "So named from a family in whose possession it was about 60 years since." [OSNB]	Donegal NW	Donegal	C116 124	336	6
Grinlieve	Cruinnshliabh	(poss. Ir. Cruinnshliabh [PDT], 'round mountain')	Marked Crinlieve on the OS 1" map.	Inishowen	Donegal	C490 384	371	3
Grogan More	An Grogán Mór	(Ir. An Grogán Mór [OSI], poss. 'the big hard patch of land')	Grogán may be a variant of gruagán/grógán. This can mean a pyramidal heap of turf-sods set on end to dry, or alternatively a hard patch of land [Dinneen]. The second meaning may be the appropriate one. The same word also appears in An Grogán Beag and An Grogán Carrach, two neighbouring hills.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B857 181	457	1
Gruggandoo	Gruagán Dubh	(Ir. Gruagán Dubh [Lett], 'place of dark sedges')	Gruggandoo is the highest point on a mountain known locally as Lindsay's Mountain, after a landowner [Ciarán Dunbar].	Mourne Mountains	Down	J201 255	382	29
Gullaba Hill	Cnoc Ghullaba	(Ir. Cnoc Ghullaba [T6000], 'hill of the beak/snout')	Gullaba is also the name of a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W005 683	603	85
Hag's Tooth; Stumpeenadaff	Stumpa an tSaimh	(Ir. Stumpa an tSaimh [TH], 'stump of the sorrel')	The rock is remarkably unstable on the western slopes and boulders can tumble down unexpectedly. Also known as Stumpeenadaff, from Ir. Stuimpín an Daimh [OSNB], 'little pinnacle of the ox'.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V809 850	650	78
Hangmans Hill				Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G782 398	400	16
Holywell Hill	Cnoc an Tobair	(Ir. Cnoc an Tobair [logainm.ie], 'hill of the well')	Situated in Altaghaderry townland. There is a holy well and megalithic cairn on this hill [The Heritage of Inishowen, Mabel R. Colhoun].	Inishowen	Dgl/Drry	C385 171	260	7
Hungry Hill	Cnoc Daod	(Ir. Cnoc Daod [OSI] or	Hungry Hill is the title of a novel by Daphne du Maurier based on the story of the family of her friend,	Caha	Cork	V761 497	685	84

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		Daod [T6000], 'hill of the tooth/set of teeth')	Christopher Puxley, whose family acquired Dunboy Castle and its lands after the defeat of Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare. The copper mines located on the hill in the novel are in reality further west near Allihies. The second element of the Irish name, Cnoc Daod, has long been regarded as obscure, but it is probably simply a dialectal variant of déad meaning 'tooth', 'jaw' or 'set of teeth'. A family living at the foot of the hill are known locally as the Bun Daods.	Mountains				
Inch Top			The highest point on Inch Island in Lough Swilly.	Inishowen	Donegal	C313 253	222	2/7
Inishnabro	Inis na Bró	(Ir. Inis na Bró [logainm.ie], 'island of the quernstone')	This island is higher and more rugged than its neighbour, Inishvickillane. Tomás Ó Criomhthain records in An t-Oileánach (The Islandman) how the well-known melody Port na bPúcaí magically came to one of the Daly family living on Inishnabro. This story in turn inspired Seamus Heaney's poem The Given Note.	Dingle West	Kerry	V213 930	175	70
Inishtooskert	Inis Tuaisceart	(Ir. Inis Tuaisceart [logainm.ie], 'northern island')	The remarkable form of Inis Tuaisceart seen from the mainland, which resembles a recumbent human figure, has given rise to several names, such as An Fear Marbh ('the dead man'), 'the Bishop' and 'the Sleeping Giant'. To the south of the island's summit lies an early Christian structure known as Teampall Bréanainn or St. Brendan's Oratory.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q233 008	172	70
Inishturk	Inis Toirc	(Ir. Inis Toirc [logainm.ie], 'island of the boar')	The highest point on Inishturk is in the townland of Mountain Common. The peak is unnamed on the OS 6" map, though the names Knockleckan and Knocknagormore appear to the west near the coast.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L606 752	191	37
Keadeen Mountain	Céidín	(Ir. Céidín [OSI], 'flat-topped hill')	The flat-topped aspect of Keadeen Mountain which gives it its name is only evident from the E or W. Keadeen is also the name of a townland in the parish of Kilranelagh. In Irish the peak was sometimes called Céidín Uí Mháil in full, a name derived from the population group who also gave their name to the Glen of Imaal.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S954 897	653	62
Keamconneragh	Céim an Chonaire	(prob. Ir. Céim an Chonaire [PDT], 'step of the pass')	The name Keamconneragh is marked at this exact spot on the OS 6" map. It describes the narrow arete leading E off Teeromoyle Mountain, rather than the minor peak on it.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V615 841	593	78/83
Keeloges			The western flanks of this peak descend steeply to Glenade and are guarded by crags, including some resembling a row of teeth. Keeloges is the name of a townland in the parish of Rossinver. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G813 502	452	16
Keelogyboy Mountain	Sliabh na gCaológ	(poss. Ir. †Sliabh na	Keelogyboy is a townland in the parish of Calry whose name means 'the yellow narrow ridges'.	Dartry	Sligo	G771 391	438	16

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	Buí	gCaológ Buí [PDT], 'mountain of Na Caológa Buí')		Mountains				
Keelogyboy Mtn Far E Top		For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G786 387	418	16
Keelogyboy Mtn NE Top		For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G776 394	435	16
Keelogyboy Mtn SW Top		For origin of name, see Keelogyboy Mountain.		Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G768 387	417	16
Keeper Hill (or Slievekimalta)	Sliabh Coimeálta	(Ir. Sliabh Coimeálta [GE], 'mountain of guarding')	Keeper Hill gets its name from a little-known story about Sadb, daughter of Conn Cétcathach, raising her children Eogan and Indderb on this mountain after they had been rejected by their father Ailill Ólom, king of Munster. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 215-16) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Keeper Hill in mid-August. A stone circle in Bauraglanna townland on the NE slopes is known as Fírbrega ('false men'). It consists of eleven orthostats of varying heights, with several prostrate stones around the perimeter. There is a large, flat recumbent stone in the centre [Archaeological Inventory of North Tipperary].	Shannon	Tipperary	R823 664	694	59
Keeraunnageeragh	Caorán na gCaorach	(Ir. Caorán na gCaorach [logainm.ie], 'moor of the sheep')	A cairn at the summit is named Carn Seefin on the old ½ inch map (from Carn Suí Finn, 'cairn of Fionn's seat'). This is probably the hill named Knock Siffingen, located between Galway Bay and L. Corrib, on Speed's map of Connaught (1610).	South Connemara	Galway	M050 474	305	45
Kells Mountain East Top*		For origin of name, see Kells Mountain.	This is the last peak on the ridge at the other end from Knocknadobar. It overlooks Kells and Roads Lough.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V537 861	612	83
Kells Mountain*			Kells Mountain is the NE spur of Knocknadobar. Kells (Ir. Na Cealla) is a coastal townland at the NE end of Knocknadobar. It has a shop, post office and pier.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V529 858	633	83
Keshcorran	Céis Chorainn	(Ir. Céis Chorainn [DCM], [obscure element] of Corann')	Irish Place Names by Deirdre and Laurence Flanagan relates the name of the nearby village of Kesh to a wicker causeway, presumably with the name then being transferred to the village and the hill. However, ceis meaning causeway has a short vowel, whereas this name is Céis with a long vowel. Furthermore, there seems to be no historical or archaeological evidence for such a causeway, and given that the bedrock in this area is porous limestone, which generally creates a very dry landscape, it is doubtful that a wicker causeway would ever have been needed in this area.	Bricklieve/Cu rlew	Sligo	G713 126	359	25

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			Whatever Céis may mean, it seems that the name originally applied to the hill. Corran is a barony and ultimately the name of a people called the Coraind who inhabited this region. They are probably the Coriondi recorded on Ptolemy's map of Ireland. "In the mountain are seventeen small caves in which were found the remains of animals such as reindeer, Irish elk, cave bear and arctic lemming, as well as traces of ancient human occupation. Keshcorran figures in the literary legends of Cormac mac Airt and of Diarmait and Gráinne. (One cave in the W. escarpment is Umhaigh Chormaic mhac Airt, "Cormac mac Airt's Cave", for here the she-wolf reared him. ¾ m. N. of this, in Cross, is Tobar Chormaic, "Cormac's Well", where Cormac's mother delayed his birth, as witness a stone with the imprint of the infant's head.) The greatest of Co. Sligo's Lughnasa celebrations was held on Garland Sunday in front of the caves of the W. escarpment [Shell Guide to Ireland]."					
Kilduff Mountain	Cnoc Na Coille Duibhe	(Ir. Cnoc Na Coille Duibhe [OSI], 'hill of the black wood')		Shannon	Tipperary	S061 760	445	59
Killaha Mountain				Caha Mountains	Kerry	V906 669	400	85
Killane Mountain	An Calán	(Ir. An Calán [T6000], 'gallon' or 'vessel')		Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V873 596	537	85
Killelan Mountain			Killelan Mountain is the last peak on the peninsula which ends at Doulus Head. This district, which lies on the northern side of the Valentia River, is simply known to the inhabitants of Cahersiveen as 'over the water'. Killelan East and West are townlands in the parish of Caher.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V415 808	275	83
Killerry Mountain; Slis Mountain	Sliabh Chill Oiridh	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Chill Oiridh [PDT], 'mountain of Cill Oiridh')	Killerry, from Ir. Cill Oiridh [logainm.ie], is the name of a townland and a parish in the barony of Tirerrill. This peak is also known as Slis Mountain, a name connected with Sliswood, a townland on the western side of the hill.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G751 317	293	25
Killurly*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies near the southern boundary of the townland of Killurly. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V407 673	331	83
Kings Mountain; Slievemore	An Sliabh Mór	(Ir. An Sliabh Mór [AMacAB#], 'the big mountain')	This peak presents an imposing line of cliffs to Glencar, riven by several gullies. Kingsmountain or Slievemore is a townland in Drumcliff parish. The name Kingsmountain comes from a Mr. King, a local landowner.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G703 445	462	16

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Kippure	Cipiúr	(Ir. Cipiúr [OSI], origin obscure)	The River Liffey rises high on the slopes of Kippure. The name as shown on Discovery map is simply a transliteration of a pronunciation collected locally, but without any clear meaning. It resembles ciop, 'stump' and iúr, 'yew', but 'stump of yew' would be Ciop Iúir. Yew is unlikely to have ever grown near such a high exposed summit, but the name also refers to a townland which descends to the valley, so a connection with yew is not impossible.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O116 154	757	56
Kirikee Mountain	Sliabh Chíor Mhic Aodha	(Ir. Sliabh Chíor Mhic Aodha [OSI], 'mountain of Cíor Mhic Aodha or Mac Aodha's crest')	Kirikee is a townland in the parish of Knockrath. Price suggests that it may be derived from Tir Meicc I, the first element being tír, 'land'.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T139 912	474	56
Knockacommeen	Cnoc an Choimín	(Ir. Cnoc an Choimín [logainm.ie], 'hill of the little coom')	Like Knockbwee, which is on the other side of the County Bounds road, this peak is in the very extensive townland of Derrynasagart.	Paps/Derryn asaggart	Kerry	W158 808	426	79
Knockacullion			This peak is located half-way between Slieve Anierin and Bencroy/Gubnaveagh. Knockacullion is a townland in the parish of Oughteragh.	Breifne	Leitrim	H031 178	562	26
Knockacummer	Cnoc an Chomair	(Ir. Cnoc an Chomair [OSI], 'hill of the ravine')		W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R255 134	408	72
Knockadigeen Hill	Cnoc Duíginn	(Ir. Cnoc Duíginn [OSI], 'hill of Duígeann')	Duígeann or Duibhgeann is a personal name meaning 'dark head'. It is the origin of the surname Ó Duibhginn, which is anglicised as Deegan, Duigan or Deighan.	Shannon	Tipperary	R935 708	402	59
Knockaffertagh	Cnoc Eachmarcaigh	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Eachmarcaigh [PDT], 'hill of Eachmarcach')	Eachmarcach is a personal name meaning 'horse-rider'. It is the origin of the surname Mac Eachmharcaigh, which can be anglicised Cafferkey or McCafferty and is a common surname in Mayo [Sloinnnte Uile Éireann, De Bhulbh]. It would seem that this is the most likely origin of Knockaffertagh, though an Irish form for the name has not been found to support this. The t in Knockaffertagh is not a problem as the anglicisation McCafferty shows that such a pronunciation of Eachmarcach is possible. The hill is named Ummeraufferty on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830), which appears to be a similar name with Ir. iomaire, 'ridge' as the first element instead of cnoc.	North Mayo	Mayo	G047 048	517	23/31
Knockagarrane	Cnoc an Ghearráin	(Ir. Cnoc an Gharráin [T6000], 'hill of the grove')	This northern shoulder of Knockreagh overlooks Lough Inchiquin and the Cloonee Loughs.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V818 624	414	84
Knockaghaleague	Cnoc Achadh Liag	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Achadh Liag [PDT], 'hill of Achadh Liag or field of the	This hill above the town of Ballycastle is unnamed on OS maps, but is named named Knockaghaleeg on William Bald's map of 1830. It is located in the townland of Aghaleague. A cairn on the summit is	North Mayo	Mayo	G117 349	237	23

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		standing stone')	called Seefin (from Ir. Suí Finn, 'Fionn's seat', a common name for hill-top megaliths throughout Ireland). Has been called Ballycastle Hill.					
Knockahunna	Cnoc an Chonnaidh	(Ir. Cnoc an Chonnaidh [LL], 'hill of the firewood')		South Midlands	Tipperary	S302 327	502	67
Knockakishaun	Cnoc an Chiseáin	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Chiseáin [PDT], 'hill of the little basket')	This peak, situated in the townland of Tangincartoor, is unnamed on OS maps. It is named Knockakishaan on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). The spur to the NW (spot height 311m) is named Knocknabru_ky (with a letter apparently missing between U and K). This may represent Knocknabrusky.	Croagh Patrick	Mayo	L869 758	390	37
Knockalla; The Devil's Backbone	Cnoc Colbha	(Ir. Cnoc Colbha [OSI], 'hill of the ledge or edge')	Knockalla has twin summits of the same height. Named Knockalla Mountain on the Discovery map.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C236 343	363	2
Knockalongy	Cnoc na Loinge	(Ir. Cnoc na Loinge [logainm.ie], 'hill of the encampment')	The Annals of the Four Masters record that in 1490 "there was an earthquake at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is now caught, sprang up in the place." According to tradition the lake in question is Lough Aghree, situated north-east of Knockalongy. Ir. long usually means a boat, but in the absence of any story to explain this, the sense 'encampment' seems more plausible.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G504 275	544	25
Knockalough	Cnoc an Loig	(Ir. Cnoc an Loig [OSI], 'hill of the hollow')		Shannon	Tipperary	R982 585	427	66
Knockanaffrin	Cnoc an Aifrinn	(Ir. Cnoc an Aifrinn [OSI], 'hill of the mass')		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S285 154	755	75
Knockanaguish	Cnoc an Uaignis	(Ir. Cnoc an Uaignis [TH#], 'hill of the solitude')	The Irish and anglicised forms do not seem compatible.	Mangerton	Kerry	V919 768	509	78
Knockanallig			This is the highest point on Bere Island.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V704 431	267	84/88
Knockanaskill	Cnoc na nEascal	(Ir. Cnoc na nEascal [TH], 'hill of the tempests')	This peak overlooks Templenoe and Dromore Castle.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V834 718	356	78
Knockanbane Mountain	Cnocan Bán	(Ir. Cnocan Bán [OSNB], 'white hillock')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C651 002	441	7
Knockane	An Cnocán	(prob. Ir. An Cnocán [PDT], 'the hillock')	This hill is named Knockane lchyatow in the Civil Survey of 1654-56, where it is mentioned as part of the boundary of the barony of Owney and Arra. The second part of this name may represent the genitive of the surname Ó Céatfhadha, still found in this	Shannon	Tipperary	R845 668	411	59

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			corner of Tipperary, and anglicised Keaty (when not adapted to the more common name Keating). If so, Knockane Ichyatow would represent Ir. Cnocán Uí Chéatfhadha, 'Keaty's hillock'.					
Knockanimpaha			The second element in this name appears to be derived from the verb iompáim. It may be iompú, gen. iompaithe, giving the meaning 'hill of the turning or retreat'. Alternatively, it may be iompaithe, 'turned, converted', in which case the sense is 'hill of the converted (person)'.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Limerick	R217 346	344	64
Knockanora	Cnoc an Fhothraigh	(Ir. Cnoc an Fhothraigh [OSI], 'hill of the ruin')		Shannon	Tipperary	S010 712	433	59
Knockanore	Cnoc an Fhómhair	(Ir. Cnoc an Fhómhair [logainm.ie], 'hill of the autumn')	The Irish form on the Discovery map is different from that found at logainm.ie: Cnoc an Óir, 'hill of the gold'. Knockanore is "said to have been the scene of a great slaughter in ancient times." [OSNB] "Tis said that there was a great monument erected in memory of the slaughter in the spot where the trigl. Station stands; it was called Lact na Fulla." [OSNB] This battle is mentioned in O'Sullivan Beare's Historiae Catholicae Iberniae Compendium. The tradition of a great battle is based on the interpretation of the name as Cnoc an Áir [OSNB, OG], 'hill of the slaughter'.	North Kerry	Kerry	Q910 426	267	63
Knockanoughanish	Cnoc an Uaignis	(Ir. Cnoc an Uaignis [T6000], 'hill of the solitude')		Caha Mountains	Cork	V801 599	386	84
Knockantooreen	Cnoc an Tuairín	(Ir. Cnoc an Tuairín [OSI#], 'hill of the little field')		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W038 670	450	85
Knockanuarha			Has been called Knockaphunta.	Shannon	Clare	R536 698	309	58
Knockaphuca	Cnoc an Phúca	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Phúca [PDT], 'hill of the pooka or sprite')		Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V823 307	237	88
Knockastakeen	Cnoc an Stáicín	(Ir. Cnoc an Stáicín [OSI], 'hill of the little stack')	Ir. stáca can be a stack of hay or corn. The name appears to refer to the hill's shape.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R915 258	583	74
Knockastanna	Cnoc an Stanna	(Ir. Cnoc an Stanna [OSI], 'hill of the barrel')		Shannon	Tipperary	R863 560	444	66
Knockatee	Cnoc an tSí	(Ir. Cnoc an tSí [T6000], 'hill of the fairy mound')		Caha Mountains	Cork	V775 604	330	84
Knockaterriff	Cnoc an Tairbh	(Ir. Cnoc an Tairbh [OSI], 'hill of the bull')		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R848 216	692	74

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Knockaterriff Beg	Cnoc an Tairbh Beag	(prob. Ir. Cnoc an Tairbh Beag [PDT], 'little hill of the bull')		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R844 222	679	74
Knockaunanattin	Stumpa an Aitinn	(Ir. Stumpa an Aitinn [OSI - 1:25,000], 'stump of the gorse')		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V769 791	569	78
Knockaunanattin W Top		For origin of name, see Knockaunanattin.	This peak overlooks Ballaghbeama Gap (Ir. Bealach Béime).	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V756 787	467	78
Knockbane	An Cnoc Bán	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Bán [PDT], 'white or grassy hill')	A cairn at the summit is named Laghtseefin, probably from Ir. Leacht Suí Finn, 'burial monument of Fionn's seat').	Shannon	Tipperary	R943 525	433	66
Knockboy	An Cnoc Buí	(Ir. An Cnoc Buí [OSI], 'yellow/golden hill')	Knockboy is the highest point in Co. Cork, although its summit is shared with Co. Kerry. It is less spectacular than some of the hills further west, such as Hungry Hill. It is perhaps a surprise that Cork's highest point is lower than Mount Leinster on the boundary between Carlow and Wexford, two counties which are hardly known for their mountains. All of this goes to show that ruggedness and height do not always go hand in hand.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W005 620	706	85
Knockboy North Top		For origin of name, see Knockboy.	Located about 600m N of Knockboy.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	W003 626	649	85
Knockboy South Top		For origin of name, see Knockboy.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W006 605	532	85
Knockbrack	Cnoc Breac	(Ir. Cnoc Breac [TR], 'speckled hill')	One of the National Park deer-fences crosses the ridge between this hill and Benbrack. Walks: for a route taking in Cnoc Breac, Binn Bhreac and Binn Bhán or Maolán, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 163-67.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L749 565	442	37
Knockbrack	Gulba Mór	(Ir. Gulba Mór [TH], 'big beak')	This is a spur which branches northwards from the other hills of the Coomloughra Horseshoe. It overlooks Ballyledger. In accordance with the information in Breandán Ó Ciobháin's Toponomia Hiberniae, it is named Gulba Mór on the 1991 edition of the Reeks 1:25,000 map, while Cnoc Breac is higher up the slope leading to Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V802 881	425	78
Knockbrack	Cnoc Breac	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Breac [PDT], 'speckled hill')	The top is rather indistinct and difficult to find, which is characteristic of a number of peaks on the plateau SW of Mangerton.	Mangerton	Kerry	V953 779	610	78
Knockbrack	An Cnoc Breac	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Breac [PDT], 'the speckled hill')	Note that the south top of Knockbrack is higher than this point.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V985 698	440	85
Knockbrack	An Cnoc Breac	(Ir. An Cnoc Breac	Overlooks a hollow to the north called Coumastabla.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q702 051	459	71

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		[TCCD], 'the speckled hill')						
Knockbrack S Top		For origin of name, see Knockbrack.	Note that this peak is higher than Knockbrack itself.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V982 685	458	85
Knockbrinnea (E)	Cnoc Broinne (Thoir)	(Ir. Cnoc Broinne [TH], 'hill of the breast')	Knockbrinnea is a shoulder of Beenkeragh overlooking the Hag's Glen. It features in an early description of the ascent of Carrauntoohil by G.N. Wright in 1834: "And, crossing the Gaddah river, and passing a gradually sloping vale of moss and rock, (very fatiguing to the pedestrian whose feet are not protected by very strong shoes,) the Hag's Glen is entered. To the right a lofty green mountain, called Konnock à Brianhn, i. e. the hill of the sheep-raddle, darkens the valley, and opposite is the beetling brow of the lower reeks, perfectly inaccessible to all but the wild birds which nestle in their fronts." Wright's Konnock à Brianhn is clearly Knockbrinnea, though his translation seems mistaken and more appropriate to Brassel Mountain.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V810 857	847	78
Knockbrinnea (W)	Cnoc Broinne (Thiar)	(Ir. Cnoc Broinne [TH], 'hill of the breast')	Knockbrinnea is a shoulder of Beenkeragh overlooking the Hag's Glen.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V807 858	854	78
Knockbwee	Cnoc Buí	(Ir. Cnoc Buí [logainm.ie], 'yellow/golden hill')		Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W124 790	461	79
Knockchree	Cnoc Croidh	(poss. Ir. Cnoc Croidh [MÓM], 'hill of the cattle')	Knockchree is somewhat isolated from other peaks of the Mourne. The airfield of the Mourne Flying Club is situated on the flattish ground between Knockchree and Aughrim Hill.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J271 171	306	29
Knockcraugh			Named Knockcraugh Mountain on the Discovery map.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W398 857	434	79
Knockeenatoung	Cnoicín na Teanga	(prob. Ir. Cnoicín na Teanga [PDT], 'little hill of the tongue-shaped land')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R895 219	601	74
Knockeirka	Cnoc Adhairce	(Ir. Cnoc Adhairce [OSI], 'hill of the horn')		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V930 667	426	85
Knockfeerina (or Knockfierna)	Cnoc Fírinne	(Ir. Cnoc Fírinne [LL], poss. 'hill of truth')	Cnoc Fírinne is strongly associated with fairies. Mentioned in Aodhagán Ó Rathaille's poems and in the Fionn tales, it was regarded as the seat of a deity or fairy-king called Donn Fírinne. It was also the focus of a Lughnasa gathering. It seems that Fíreann ('truth') is a re-interpretation of an old personal name Frigriu, with genitive Frigrinn. For origin of name, see Ó Maolfabhail, Logainmneacha na hÉireann – Contae Luimnigh. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 201-06) for	W Limerick / N Kerry	Limerick	R451 361	288	80

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			details of the festive assembly on the hill. Locally also spelt Knockfierna.					
Knockfune	An Cnoc Fionn	(Ir. An Cnoc Fionn [OSI], 'the white hill')		Shannon	Tipperary	R845 644	452	59
Knockiveagh	Cnoc Uíbh Eachach	(Ir. Cnoc Uíbh Eachach [PNNI], 'hill of the Uí Eachach or descendants of Eochu')	The Uí Eachach Coba were an ancient population group who gave their name to four baronies in Mid-Down.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J182 378	235	29
Knocklaur	Cnoc Láir	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Láir [PDT], 'middle hill')	The name Knocklaur is marked about 1 km E of this peak on the Discovery map. As there is no summit at this point, it is not clear exactly which hill the name applies to.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway / Mayo	L935 631	518	38
Knocklayd	Cnoc Leithid	(Ir. Cnoc Leithid [DUPN], 'hill of the slope/expanse')	With its characteristic conical shape, it can be recognised in many views from the northern part of County Antrim. The summit is surmounted by a cairn known as Carn an Truagh, interpreted in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs as 'cairn of the three', but the anglicised form is not compatible with this interpretation, and Fiachra Mac Gabhann described it as 'of unknown origin' in PNNI vol vii.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D115 364	514	5
Knockletragh	Cnoc Leitreach	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Leitreach [PDT], 'hill of the wet hillside')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. On William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) it is named Knockletragh.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F782 005	452	30
Knocklettercuss	Leitir Cois	(Ir. Leitir Cois [amended from OSNB], 'wet hillside of the river-bank')	The Ordnance Survey Name Book gives Leitir Cos as the derivation of this name, which it interprets as 'spewy hillside of the foot'. Leitir Cos appears to be an error for Leitir Cois.	North Mayo	Mayo	F876 198	370	23
Knocklomena	Cnoc an Mheannáin	(Ir. Cnoc an Mheannáin [TH], 'hill of the kid (goat)')	In the OS Name Book John O'Donovan suggests the derivation Cnoc Lomannach [OSNB], 'hill of the pinnacle'. This would account for the anglicised form Knocklomena. There seems to be some confusion between Ir. meannán, 'a kid goat' and mionnán, 'a pinnacle'.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V797 766	641	78
Knockmaroe	Cnoc an Arbha	(Ir. Cnoc an Arbha [OSI], 'hill of the corn')	Arbha is a variant genitive form of arbar, 'corn' [Dinneen]. Knockmaroe appears to be a corrupt anglicisation of the Irish name.	Shannon	Tipperary	R934 609	411	59
Knockmeal	Seisceann na Maoile	(Ir. Seisceann na Maoile [OSI], 'marsh of the bare hill')	Another possible interpretation is 'sedge of the hornless cow' as maol is feminine in this name. However, note that this peak is in the townland of Meoul, which actually suggests Ir. meall, 'lump', rather than maol.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S102 084	560	74
Knockmealdown	Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh	(Ir. Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh [OSI], 'hill of Maoldomhnach')	Knockmealdown gives its name to the range as a whole, but the earlier name for these hills, along with the lower hill country to the east, is Sliabh gCua. There is a traditional air entitled "Sliabh Geal gCua na Féile", meaning 'bright Sliabh gCua of the	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S058 084	794	74

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			festival'. The name Maoldomhnach means 'devotee of the church'. The surnames derived from this are Ó Maoldomhnaigh (anglicised Muldowney) and its variant Ó Maoldhomhnaigh (anglicised Moloney). Moloney is still a common surname in the vicinity. Some sources translate the name as Cnoc Maol Donn, 'bare round hill', but this is a poor attempt to interpret the name only on the basis of the modern anglicised form. The form Knockmealdowny, recorded in the Civil Survey in 1654, shows that was clearly an additional syllable.					
Knockmore	An Cnoc Mór	(Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the big hill')	For a walk to the summit of Knockmore, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk J.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L691 994	337	30
Knockmore (or Croaghmore)	An Cnoc Mór	(prob. Ir. An Cnoc Mór [PDT], 'the great hill')	Knockmore is the highest peak on Clare Island. Of all the Irish islands, only Achill has higher mountains than Clare. Walks: for a route taking in Bengorm, Corranabinnia and Glennamong, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 74-75. According to this source, the hill is also known as Croaghmore.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L669 862	462	30
Knockmoylan; Knockshane	Cnoc Maoláin	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Maoláin [PDT], 'hill of the little round or bald place')	The lake below this peak is Lough Moylan. The name Knockshane is marked on the lower northern slopes on the Discovery map.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Tipperary	S058 093	768	74
Knockmoyle	Cnoc Maol	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Maol [PDT], 'bald or round hill')	Overlooks the valley of Coomura.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V665 749	684	78/83
Knockmulanane	Cnoc Mhaoilionáin	(Ir. Cnoc Mhaoilionáin [OSI], 'Mulfinan's hill' [OSNB])	"The legend is told of Loch an Scáil, the mountain lake. The word scáil... has associations with Lugh, but in this legend it is the name of a woman who lived near the lake. Scáil Ní Mhurnáin she was called. A giant was about to carry her off and she sent word to Cúchulainn to defend her. Cúchulainn stood on top of the mountain to the east of the lake [Dromavally Mountain]. The giant was on the summit of the opposite western mountain [Knockmulanane]. They exchanged challenges in verse-form and then began their battle which consisted of throwing rocks at each other across the valley. It lasted for a week, at the end of which Cúchulainn was hit and moaned with pain. When Scáil heard the moaning she thought her defender was killed and she leaped into the lake and was drowned" (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa', pp. 208-09).	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q568 049	593	70
Knocknabreeda	An Cnoc Breac	(Ir. An Cnoc Breac [TH], 'the speckled hill')		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V815 793	569	78
Knocknabro West		(Ir. Cnoc na Bró [OSNB],	Knocknabro itself, which is somewhat lower (530m),	Paps/Derryn	Kerry	W154 854	592	79

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Top		'hill of the quern')	is not currently in the list due to insufficient prominence.	asaggart				
Knocknabrone Hill	Cnoc na Brón	(Ir. Cnoc na Brón [TH], 'hill of the quern')	Ó Ciobháin suggests that the name Derryfanga, which appears on the Discovery map, may be a corruption of Doire na Féinne / Derrynafeana, a nearby townland. It is otherwise difficult to explain.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V757 868	353	78
Knocknacloghoge	Cnoc na Clochóige	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Clochóige [PDT], 'hill of the stony land')	Possibly identical with the hill named as The Dalty or Foolya by Price [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O143 054	534	56
Knocknacusha	Cnoc Osaidh	(Ir. Cnoc Osaidh [TH], 'hill of the encampment')	This peak overlooks Ballaghisheen (Ir. Bealach Oisín). The anglicisation Knocknacusha seems unrelated to Cnoc Osaidh and suggests an Irish form Cnoc na Coise.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V675 782	547	78/83
Knocknadobar	Cnoc na dTobar	(Ir. Cnoc na dTobar [OSI], 'hill of the wells')	Knocknadobar is a hill of pilgrimage. The stations of the cross were erected by Canon Brosnan in 1855. One of the wells referred to in the name is St. Fursey's Well, located at the foot of the mountain, near the start of the pilgrimage route to the summit. It is visited for a cure for eye complaints. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 137-39) for details of the mountain pilgrimage.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V506 845	690	83
Knocknadobar North Top		For origin of name, see Knocknadobar.	The northern flanks of this hill descend steeply to a stretch of rugged and isolated coastline.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V500 854	602	83
Knocknafallia	Cnoc na Faille	(Ir. Cnoc na Faille [LL], (?)'hill of the cliff')	Ir. faille can be a cliff, but the map indicates no cliff nearby. It can also mean 'negligence, omission.'	Knockmeald own Mountains	Waterford	S090 075	668	74
Knocknagantee	Cnoc na gCainte	(Ir. Cnoc na gCainte [TH], 'hill of the conversations')	The track to the summit makes Knocknagantee one of the more easily accessible peaks on the long, remote ridge between Ballaghbeama and Coomakista.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V668 729	676	78/83
Knocknagapple	Cnoc an Chapail	(Ir. Cnoc an Chapail [logainm.ie], 'hill of the horse')	This peak, immediately north of Ballaghisheen, offers a route on to Colly and the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. The anglicisation Knocknagapple suggests horses in the plural.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V672 797	466	83
Knocknagapple N W Top		For origin of name, see Knocknagapple.		Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V668 802	458	83
Knocknagnauv	Cnoc na gCnámh	(Ir. Cnoc na gCnámh [OSI], 'hill of the bones')	Canon Power names the main hills of Lismore and Mocollop parish as Knockmaeldown, 2609 ft, and Knocknarea, 2149 ft (PND). This latter height translates to 655m, which shows that it is an alternative name for Knocknagnauv. Cnocán na Ré means 'little hill of the flat top'.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S081 083	655	74
Knocknagorraveela	Cnoc na gCorrmhíolta	(Ir. Cnoc na gCorrmhíolta [OSI], 'hill of the midges')	Alternatively this name may derive from Cnoc na Garbhghaile [T6000], 'hill of the rough wind'.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V871 625	507	85
Knocknagorraveela		For origin of name, see		Caha	Kerry	V881 633	464	85

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NE Top		Knocknagorraveela.		Mountains				
Knocknagowan	Cnoc na nGamhann	(Ir. Cnoc na nGamhann [OSNB], 'hill of the calves')	This southern outlier of Caherbarnagh overlooks the upper reaches of the Clydagh Valley.	Paps/Derryn asaggart	Kerry	W186 850	574	79
Knocknagree	Cnoc na Groí	(Ir. Cnoc na Groí [T6000], 'hill of the horses')		Caha Mountains	Cork	V727 506	586	84
Knocknagree E Top		For origin of name, see Knocknagree.		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V739 508	461	84
Knocknagree SE Top		For origin of name, see Knocknagree.		Caha Mountains	Cork	V739 498	442	84
Knocknagullion				Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V762 696	413	84
Knocknagun	Cnoc na gCon	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na gCon [PDT], 'hill of the dogs')	Cloch na gCon, 'stone of the dogs', is the name of the remarkable boulder near the summit [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin / Wicklow	O163 187	555	56
Knocknagussy	Binn Dhubh	(Ir. Binn Dhubh [TR], 'black peak')	The English name, Knocknagussy, appears to be an anglicisation of a different Irish name from the one recorded by Tim Robinson on his map of Connemara: Binn Dhubh. Knocknagussy suggests Cnoc na Giúise, 'hill of the pine tree', or Cnoc na Giúsaí, giúsach being a collective noun. In Connemara it can refer to pine found in the bog or bog-deal (giús portaigh) [Dinneen].	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L979 534	456	38
Knocknahillion	Cnoc na hUilleann	(Ir. Cnoc na hUilleann Thiar [TR], 'hill of Uillinn Thiar')	Rather than a hill-name, Uillinn Thiar is the name of a townland meaning 'elbow - west'.	Maamturks	Galway	L870 537	607	37
Knocknakilton			This name is not mentioned by An Seabhad in TCCD. It is unclear what the second element is.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q638 062	423	71
Knocknalougha	Cnoc na Loiche	(Ir. Cnoc na Loiche [LL], 'hill of the lake')	In the form Cnoc na Loiche provided in LL the word loch is feminine, 2nd declension. Presumably there is historical evidence for this variant rather than the usual masculine 1st declension form.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S019 100	630	74
Knocknamadree	Cnoc na Madraí	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Madraí [PDT], 'hill of the dogs')		Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V790 298	313	88
Knocknamanagh	Cnoc na Manach	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Manach [PDT], 'hill of the monks')	On the Discovery map the name Knocknamanagh is oddly positioned N of Lough Akinkeen part way up a slope. Here it has been taken to apply to the peak about 2km to the W.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	V990 661	637	85
Knocknamanagh NE Top		For origin of name, see Knocknamanagh.		Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W002 673	625	85
Knocknamuck	Cnoc na Muc	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Muice or Cnoc na Muc [PDT],	Knocknamuck is the highest point in Slieveardagh.	South Midlands	Tipperary	S317 549	340	67

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		'hill of the pig or pigs')						
Knocknanacree	Cnoc na nAcraí	(Ir. Cnoc na nAcraí [OSI], 'hill of na hAcraí or the acres')	Acres (na hAcraí) is a townland name.	Central Dingle	Kerry	V572 998	286	70
Knocknanask	Cnoc na nEasc	(Ir. Cnoc na nEasc [OSI], 'hill of the quagmires')	The word easc has a number of meanings according to Dinneen, including a marsh or quagmire; a narrow glen between rocks; a stream.	Knockmealdown Mountains	Waterford	S116 072	486	74
Knocknapeasta	Cnoc na Péiste	(Ir. Cnoc na Péiste [OSI 1:25,000], 'hill of the serpent/monster')	The lake below this peak is Loch Coimín Piast, 'lake of the little hollow of serpents'. Like many another Irish mountain lake, there was probably a story of a water-monster associated with it which has now been lost. In December 1943 an American Dakota aircraft crashed into the slopes of Cnoc na Péiste just above the lake. Pieces of the aircraft are still visible. A plaque here commemorates the 5 victims and there is another plaque at Cronin's Yard (Jim Ryan, Carrauntoohil and MacGillycuddy's Reeks, 80-81).	MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V836 842	988	78
Knocknarea	Cnoc na Riabh	(Ir. Cnoc na Riabh [GÉ], 'hill of the stripes')	P.W. Joyce preferred the interpretation Cnoc na Riaghadh, 'hill of the executions'. Cnoc na Riogha, 'hill of the kings', has also been suggested. The huge cairn on the summit plateau is called Meascán Méabha, 'Maeve's mound'. It is considered likely that it conceals a passage tomb, though it has not yet been excavated. For more information on the archaeology, see "Transforming Knocknarea - the archaeology of a mountain" by Stefan Bergh, Archaeology Ireland, vol. 14, no. 2 (2000), pp. 14-18.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G626 346	327	16/25
Knocknascollop NW Top	Cnoc na Scolb	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Scolb [PDT], 'hill of the scollops')	This hill, which is the highest point on a ridge consisting of three peaks, is unnamed on OS maps. However, the name Knocknascollop is given for the SE peak on the Discovery map, and on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) the NW peak is marked Knock-na-Skalib (effectively the same name), showing that this name applies to the whole ridge. Scollops are looped sticks used to secure thatch on a roof. The name probably refers to the notched appearance of the ridge.	North Mayo	Mayo	F801 298	244	22
Knocknashee	Cnoc na Sí	(Ir. Cnoc na Sí [logainm.ie], 'hill of the fairies')	Located in the townland of Knocknashee Common, Knocknashee is topped by huge Bronze Age hill-fort measuring 700m by 320m. Ir. sí can mean both 'fairy' and 'fairy mound'. It is usually masculine, and therefore this name appears to mean 'hill of the fairies'. However, since it can occasionally be feminine, the meaning 'hill of the fairy mound' cannot be ruled out.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G556 192	276	25

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Knocknasheega	Cnoc na Síge	(Ir. Cnoc na Síge [logainm.ie], 'hill of the cheek')	Knocknasheega is a townland in the parish of Affane. It is near the head of the beautiful wooded valley of Glenshelane. As this peak is the principal hill in the townland, it seems probable that it gives the townland its name. Canon Power proposed a different interpretation: 'hill of the streak'.	Knockmeald own Mountains	Waterford	S137 060	428	74
Knocknasilloge	Cnoc na Saileog	(Ir. Cnoc na Saileog [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'hill of the little willows')	The OS 6" map shows the name Knocknasilloge. This is confirmed by the draft place-names order for Gaeltacht areas. Shannawona is a townland name, but one clearly derived from a hill name (Ir. Seanadh means 'slope', and it is also widely used as the name of this area of hilly moorland. Leaca Donna / Lackadunna is the name of a lower peak about 1km SW of the summit.	South Connemara	Galway	M012 397	346	45
Knocknaskagh	Cnoc na Sceach	(prob. Ir. Cnoc na Sceach [PDT], 'hill of the thorn-trees')		Nagles Mountains	Cork	W703 950	428	80
Knocknaskagh N Top		For origin of name, see Knocknaskagh.		Nagles Mountains	Cork	W699 961	407	80
Knocknaskereighta	Sceithigh Riabhach	(Ir. Sceithigh Riabhach [logainm.ie], 'grey or brindled [obscure element]')	It is unclear what the element sceithigh (nom. sceitheach ?) means in this name, but it may be derived from sceach, 'thorn tree'. The anglicised form reflects a name including cnoc, but the final -ta is also rather odd. The spur to the west is Kilkeaveragh Hill (Cnoc Chill Chaomhrach) or Lateeve Hill. The element sceithigh may be derived from sceach, 'thorn tree'.	Iveragh NW	Kerry	V408 709	395	83
Knocknasliggaun			Knocknasliggaun is a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige. The name is probably derived from Cnoc na Sliogán, 'hill of the shells'.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G371 156	417	24
Knockomagh			The name Knockomagh appears only on the 6" map.	Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	W088 292	197	89
Knockoura	Cnoc Cumhra	(Ir. Cnoc Cumhra [logainm.ie], 'fragrant hill')	The Bearhaven copper mines, located to the west of Knockoura on the low but rugged hills above Allihies, were run by the Puxley family of Dunboy. Daphne du Maurier relocated them on Hungry Hill for her novel of the same name.	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V621 463	490	84
Knockowen	Cnoc Eoghain	(Ir. Cnoc Eoghain [OSI], 'hill of Eoghan')	This is the highest peak in the Cahas between the Healy Pass and the Tunnels Road. Knockowen is also the name of a townland in the parish of Tuosist.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V809 554	658	84
Knockpasheemore	Binn Charrach	(Ir. Binn Charrach [TR], 'rocky peak')	Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, for routes including Knockpasheemore around the Gleann Carbad (Glencorbet) Horseshoe (168-73) and Gleann Eidhneach (Gleninagh) Horseshoe (174-78).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L807 557	412	37
Knockreagh	An Cnoc Riabhach	(Ir. An Cnoc Riabhach [OSI], 'the grey/brindled		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V827 613	500	84

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		hill')						
Knockroe	Cnoc Rua	(Ir. Cnoc Rua [PNCC#], 'red hill')		Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S819 497	540	68
Knockrower	Cnoc Ramhar	(prob. Ir. Cnoc Ramhar [PDT], 'fat hill')	Named Péicín on the Discovery map, but this seems an error.	Mangerton	Kerry	V937 785	554	78
Knocksculloge	Cnoc na Scológ	(Ir. Cnoc na Scológ [OSI], 'hill of the farmers')		Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	S128 078	432	74
Knockshanahullion	Cnoc Seanchuillinn	(Ir. Cnoc Seanchuillinn [OSI], 'hill of the old holly' or 'hill of the old steep slope')		Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary	R999 104	652	74
Knocksheegowna	Cnoc Sí Ghamhna	(Ir. Cnoc Sí Ghamhna [PND#], 'hill of the calf's fairy mound')	Sídh Ghabhnaighe and Carraig Sídh Ghabhnaighe [Carrigsheegowna] are minor names given by Canon Power under the townland of Glenpatrick. The more famous Knocksheegowna is near Ballinderry in North Tipperary. There is much fairy folklore connected with it, as it was considered to be the residence of Úna, queen of the fairies of Ireland and guardian of the O'Carroll family, the dominant Gaelic dynasty in this district. "The name Cnoc Sidhe Úna (Una's fairy-hill) sounded so much like Cnoc Sidhe Ghamhna (the calf's fairy-hill) that a story of the fairy queen taking the shape of a calf came to be told of it and is printed in Croker's Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland [MacNeill, 216-17]." The Waterford Knocksheegowna seems to be secondary and refers only to a calf, not to Úna, so perhaps it was named once the tale of the calf had become popular and spread beyond its point of origin in North Tipperary.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S277 165	678	75
Knockullane	Cnoc na nUlán	(Ir. Cnoc na nUlán [logainm.ie], 'hill of the blocks of stone')		Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W225 800	462	79
Knockullane E Top		For origin of name, see Knockullane.		Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork	W241 799	408	79
Krinnuck	Cruinneog	(Ir. Cruinneog [Siúlóidí Acla#], 'little round one')	This hill is unnamed on OS maps but is mentioned in the Co. Mayo Development Plan as Doogort Hill. However, a local bi-lingual walking guide names as Cruinneoc (which has here been standardised to Cruinneog), a wonderfully descriptive name for this little round hill. The round shape is very evident from the pattern of concentric oval-shaped contours on the map. The anglicised form Krinnuck is found on William Bald's map of Mayo (1830). This is a good	Achill/Corrau n	Mayo	F681 079	214	22/30

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			example of how easily local names can be lost and are sometimes unknown even to local authorities in whose area they are located. For a walk around the base of Krinnuck, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk F.					
Lack Mountain	Sliabh na Lice	(Ir. Sliabh na Lice [OSI], 'mountain of the flagstone')		Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q706 045	465	71
Lackabane	Leaca Bhán	(Ir. An Leaca Bhán [T6000], 'the white hillside')		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V751 537	602	84
Lackabaun	An Leaca Bhán	(Ir. An Leaca Bhán [logainm.ie], 'the white/grassy hillside')	On the Cork side of Lackabaun is a townland of the same name, which is in the parish of Inchigeelagh.	Shehy/Knock boy	Kerry	W112 707	472	79
Lackacroghan	Leac an Chruacháin	(prob. Ir. Leac an Chruacháin [PDT], 'slab of the stack')		Slieve Miskish	Cork	V543 421	260	84
Lackagh Mountain; Ben Scardaun	Binn Scardáin	(prob. Ir. Binn Scardáin [PDT], 'peak of the spout')	Also called Ben Scardaun. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 182-83) for details of the festive assembly on the mountain. The name Boleybrack marked south of the summit on the Discovery map belongs to a townland.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G931 321	449	26
Lackavrea	Leic Aimhréidh	(Ir. Leic Aimhréidh [TR], 'rugged rock-slab')	Walks: for a route to the summit from the W, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 48-49.	Maamturks	Galway	L983 495	396	45
Lackawee	An Leaca Bhuí	(Ir. An Leaca Bhuí [T6000], 'the yellow hillside')	This satellite of Maulin overlooks Glenbeg Lough from the south.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V704 517	572	84
Lackenacreena				Shannon	Tipperary	R946 541	413	66
Lacroagh	An Leathchruach	(Ir. An Leathchruach [OSI], 'the side of the stack', lit. 'half-stack')		Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G932 945	403	11
Laghtnafrankee	Leacht na Francaí	(Ir. Leacht na Francaí [logainm.ie], 'burial monument of the rat')	Canon Power gave the two alternative translations: 'burial monument of the Frenchmen or of the rats', apparently unaware of any story which would resolve the mystery, but logainm.ie records the meaning 'cairn of the rat'. A rat in the singular fits better with the anglicised pronunciation. There is a small cairn at the summit, which could be the remains of the monument in question.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S235 181	520	75
Laghtnafrankee SW Top		For origin of name, see Laghtnafrankee.		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S220 172	425	75

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Laghtshanaquilla	Leacht Sheanchoille	(poss. Ir. Leacht Sheanchoille [PDT], 'burial monument of the old wood')	This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. There is a cairn near the summit, which could be the leacht in question.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R951 250	631	74
Lakeen	Leaicín	(Ir. Leaicín [PDT], 'little slope')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S977 711	357	62
Largan Hill				Ox Mountains	Sligo	G391 177	413	24
Lateeve	Leataoibh	(poss. Ir. Leataoibh [OSI], 'hill-side')	The element leataoibh appears in the name of three townlands ranged along the northern slopes of this hill. No name is recorded for the hill by An Seabhac, but since the townland names are clearly topographical in origin, it seems reasonable to take Leataoibh as the name of the hill itself.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q400 035	318	70
Lavagh Beg	An Leamhach Bheag	(Ir. An Leamhach Bheag [GE], poss. 'the little place of elms/mallows')	Locally known as An Leamhaigh Bheag. See Lavagh More regarding this name.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G926 915	650	11
Lavagh More	An Leamhach Mhór	(Ir. An Leamhach Mhór [GE], poss. 'the big place of elms/mallows')	Locally known as An Leamhaigh Mhór. Given the ruggedness of the terrain and height of the mountain, a connection with (marsh-)mallows seems unlikely, and with elms even more so. The name is therefore somewhat puzzling.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G935 910	671	11
Leahan	Liathán	(Ir. Liathán [JON], 'little grey one')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G518 803	427	10
Leahanmore	An Liathán Mór	(prob. Ir. An Liathán Mór [PDT], 'big grey one')	Leahanmore is in the Glenveagh National Park and is the highest point in the group of hills between Lough Beagh and Gartan Lough.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C017 166	442	6
Learmount Mountain			Learmount (Ir. Ard na Laidhre) is a parish which straddles the Tyrone/Derry county boundary.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Lon donderry	H580 982	489	13
Learmount Mtn S Top		For origin of name, see Learmount Mountain.		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H583 971	492	13
Leean Mountain			For information on the archaeology of this area, which includes hut sites and "rocking stones", see the article "The Leean Mountain area of County Leitrim: a prehistoric landscape revealed" by Stephen Clarke and Tatjana Kytmanow in Archaeology Ireland No. 68 (Summer 2004), 36-39.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G806 388	417	16
Leenaun Hill	An Meall Dubh	(Ir. An Meall Dubh [TR#], 'black knoll')	Walks: see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 80-85, for a route to the summit from Leenaun village. Sometimes called Bunnaviskaun.	Maamturks	Galway	L874 593	618	37
Letterbreckaun	Binn Bhriocáin	(Ir. Binn Bhriocáin [TR], 'Breca's peak')	The anglicised name Letterbreckaun comes from Leitir Bhriocáin [TR], 'Breca's wet hillside', and is the name of a townland on the slope of the hill. St. Breca is a saint associated particularly with Co.	Maamturks	Galway	L856 551	667	37

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			Galway, who "is said to have been the successor to St. Enda in Cill Éinne, the Aran Islands [TR, 106]." His name is also remembered in another townland called Letterbrickaun in Leenane parish and in the parish of Cill Bhriocáin / Kilbrickan, located south of Maam Cross.					
Letterettrin	Binn Mhór	(Ir. Binn Mhór [TR], 'big peak')	This hill is in the townland of Letterettrin / Leitir Eitreann, 'hillside of furrows' [TR], a name which is topographical in origin and may indeed be an alternative name for the same hill. Walks: for a route along the S shore of Killary Harbour, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 102-10. See Paddy Dillon, Connemara, for a similar walk (62-68) and also for a routes to the summit of Binn Mhór (57-61) and across Salrock Pass (69-73).	Twelve Bens	Galway	L796 620	333	37
Lettertrask	Leitir Treasc	(prob. Ir. Leitir Treasc [PDT], 'wet hillside of turf-spades')	Has been called Bunaveela Hill.	North Mayo	Mayo	F971 095	279	23/31
Lissoughter	Cnoc Lios Uachtair	(Ir. Cnoc Lios Uachtair [logainm.ie], 'hill of the upper ring-fort')	An isolated hill occupying the centre of the valley between Lough Inagh and Recess. The quarry on the southern slopes produces the famous Connemara green marble. Walks: for a route to the summit and to Bun na gCnoc, see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 129-33.	Maamturks	Galway	L859 495	401	44
Little Carron				Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R615 173	439	73
Little Sugar Loaf; Giltspur Mountain	Giolspar	(Ir. Giolspar [logainm.ie], a transliteration of Giltspur)	This hill is also known as Giltspur Mountain [PNCW], of which the Irish version Giolspar is a transliteration. The name Giltspur, which originally refers to a townland on the northern slopes, is explained by a transaction in the late 12th century, whereby Dermot MacGiollamocholmog granted one carucate of land in Kilruddery to Richard de Felda for a pair of gilt spurs, to be presented to him and his heirs each year at Michelmas [PNCW]. Giltspur Mountain is thus a rare example of an English language name which is so old that it has been replaced by another, Little Sugar Loaf.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O261 144	342	56
Lobawn	Lúbán	(Ir. Lúbán [PNCW], 'little bend')	Lobawn is also the name of a townland in the parish of Donaghmore. In 1839 John O'Donovan interpreted this name as Leomhach Bán, 'white leo or land abounding in marsh mallows'. Cf. Leoh townland and Leoh Mountain N of Lugnaquilla.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S978 978	636	56
Long Hill				Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S229 198	404	75
Lough Curra Mtn				Galty	Tipperary	R869 242	600	74

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				Mountains				
Loughermore	Luachair Mhór	(prob. Ir. Luachair Mhór [PDT], 'big rushy area')		Keenaght	Derry	C589 157	396	7
Loughsalt Mountain	Cnoc an Liatháin	(Ir. Cnoc an Liatháin [MacNeill#], 'hill of the little grey one')	See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 143-44) for details of the festive assembly on Loughsalt Mountain.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C133 265	469	2
Lugduff	Log Dubh	(Ir. Log Dubh [PNCW], 'black hollow')	The name has been transferred from one of the valleys or hollows near Glendalough. In 1617 it was recorded as Barnelogduffe, but in 1668 as just Lug Duffe and similarly as Lugduff in 1760.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T072 953	652	56
Lugduff SE Top		For origin of name, see Lugduff.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T081 949	637	56
Luggala; Fancy	Log an Lá	(Ir. Log an Lá [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the [obscure element]')	Also known as Fancy, from Ir. Fuinse [PNCW], 'ash-tree', and Cloghoge. Price's interpretation of this name as Log an Lágh, 'hollow of the hill', is doubtful. There is no evidence in dictionaries for the existence of a word lágh with this meaning. The second element does not appear to be lá, 'day', either.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O150 074	595	56
Lugnabrick NE Top	Log na Brice	(Ir. Log na Brice [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the speckled place')		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L963 553	494	38
Lugnabrick SW Top	Log na Brice	(Ir. Log na Brice [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the speckled place')		Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L960 552	494	38
Lugnagun	Log na gCon	(Ir. Log na gCon [OSNB*], 'hollow of the hounds')	This peak overlooks Blessington and Pollaphuca Reservoir. Lugnagun Great and Lugnagun Little are townlands in the parish of Blessington.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O013 125	446	56
Lugnaquilla	Log na Coille	(Ir. Log na Coille [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the wood')	Named Lugnaquillia Mountain on OS maps, though the Placenames Branch prefers Lugnaquilla Mountain. Presumably the name is transferred from some nearby hollow to the mountain itself. Price has a useful note to this effect, but is unable to determine the hollow in question. There are three valleys in the vicinity: Fraughan Rock Glen to the north-east, the South Prison to the south-east and the North Prison to the north-west. The first two are both forested nowadays. The summit is marked as Percy's Table, named after a local landowner of the 18th century. Cf. Dawson's Table on Galtymore. P.W. Joyce gave the original form as Log na Coilleach, 'hollow of the (grouse) cocks'. However this seems doubtful. It does not show the urú which would be expected. Nor is the name connected with	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T032 917	925	56

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			the deity Lug.					
Lyracappul	Ladhar an Chapaill	(Ir. Ladhar an Chapaill [OSI], 'fork/confluence of the horse')	This peak may be named after the channels on its north-western slopes. The glen here is named Lyraveg Glen.	Galty Mountains	Limerick	R845 232	825	74
Macklaun	Mothallán	(poss. Ir. Mothallán [PDT], 'little tufted hill')	The summit of Macklaun is rather flat, but it offers good views of the peaks on the Glenbeigh Horseshoe as well Seefin, Caragh Lake and the western Reeks. The name is rather obscure, but it seems to be the peak mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654-56) as forming part of the boundary between the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron. It appears in the description of Dunkerron as Milohane, but under Iveragh as Moahulane. The Iveragh form suggests Ir. Mothallán, rather like Mothailín to the south of the Reeks. If so, the anglicisation Macklaun is slightly corrupt.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V660 837	607	78/83
Mackoght; Wee Errigal	Mac Uchta	(Ir. Mac Uchta [OSI], 'son of the mountain-breast')	Also known as Wee Errigal. The ucht referred to in Mac Uchta is Errigal itself.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B940 215	555	1
Maghera	An Machaire	(Ir. An Machaire [OSI], 'the plain')		Shannon	Clare	R518 911	400	52
Mamore Hill	Cnoc an Mháim Mhóir	(poss. Ir. Cnoc an Mháim Mhóir [PDT], 'hill of An Mám Mór or the great pass')	This peak is situated immediately NE of Mamore Gap.	Inishowen	Donegal	C324 434	423	3
Mangerton	An Mhangarta	(Ir. An Mhangarta [OSI], poss. 'the long-haired (mountain)')	The Horses' Glen and the Devil's Punchbowl carve deep hollows on the north side of Mangerton, but the southern flanks form a huge plateau, one of the most extensive areas of mountain wilderness in Ireland. Herds of red deer and sika deer roam this moorland. The northern slopes of Mangerton were the scene of a great battle in 1262 between the MacCarthys and Geraldine (Anglo-Norman) forces, following the rout at Callan Glen near Kilgarvan the previous year. The battle-site is known as Tooreencormick (Tuairín Cormaic, 'little field of Cormac') from the fall of Cormac MacCarthy, brother of the chief Fingen MacCarthy, in this battle. The battle was less decisive than Callan, but as a result of these two encounters the Anglo-Normans were kept out of South Kerry and West Cork for over three centuries afterwards. An alternative interpretation of An Mhangartach may be worth considering: it could be the noun mangart + suffix -ach. Dinneen defines mangart as 'movement' or 'shaking'. Thus the adjective (not listed in any dictionary) could mean	Mangerton	Kerry	V980 807	839	78

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			'moving', 'shaking', 'quaking'. This could refer to the physical movement of the bog which is prevalent on the southern slopes, but perhaps it could be understood figuratively as 'vacillating' or 'fickle'. For further information on the name, see Paul Tempan, "Some Notes on the Names of Six Kerry Mountains", JKAHS, ser. 2, vol. v (2005), 5-19. Named Mangerton Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.					
Mangerton North Top		For origin of name, see Mangerton.	This peak is on the ridge separating the Devil's Punchbowl from Lough Erhogh and the Horses Glen.	Mangerton	Kerry	V984 818	782	78
Maolán Buí (Ir.)	Maolán Buí	(Ir. Maolán Buí [OSI 1:25,000], 'yellow/golden round knoll')	Sometimes called Bearna Rua. The ridge known as the Bone descends NW from this peak. This is a good escape route off the eastern Reeks.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V832 838	973	78
Masatiompan	Más an Tiompáin	(Ir. Más an Tiompáin [OSI], 'rump of the drum/hump/hollow')	Tiompán can also mean a deep sheltered cove. Nearby there is such a cove at Sauce Creek.	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q465 145	763	70
Maughanaclea Hills E Top	Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe – Mullach Thoir	(Ir. Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibh [OSI], 'hills of Mhacha na Cléibhe')	The Maughanaclea Hills are remarkable for their megaliths as a number of standing stones, stone rows and stone circles dot the lower slopes. Maughanaclea is a townland in the parish of Kilmocomoge. The name means 'field of the basket'.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W123 551	470	85
Maughanaclea Hills W Top	Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe – Mullach Thiar	(Ir. Cnoic Mhacha na Cléibhe [OSI], 'hills of Mhacha na Cléibhe')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W109 547	452	85
Mauherslieve	Motharshliabh	(Ir. Motharshliabh [OSI], 'wilderness mountain')	Also referred to as Mother Mountain in some sources, though this seems to have no basis. Locally also called Moherclea or simply Moher. A pile of stones at the summit is called the Terrot. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 214-15) for details of the festive assembly which took place on Mauherslieve at the end of June.	Shannon	Tipperary	R873 619	543	59
Maulin	Málainn	(Ir. Málainn [OSI#], possibly 'high or sloping ground')	Misspelt Málainn on Discovery map.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V713 505	621	84
Maulin	Málainn	(Ir. Málainn [PNCW], possibly 'high or sloping ground')	Málainn is rare element of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in a handful of place-names scattered throughout the country. For origin of name, see articles by Paul Tempan: "The Element Málainn in Place-names" in the Kerry Magazine, No. 18, 2008 (15-16) and "An Eilimint Málainn i Logainmneacha" in the Donegal Annual 2006 (218-19). There are references in early Irish texts to Málu, site of a battle in Leinster. This mountain has	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O184 131	570	56

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			been proposed as an identification by Eoin MacNeill (JRSAI lxx, 14), but this is far from certain.					
Maulin Mountain	Málainn	(Ir. Málainn [OSNB], poss. 'high or sloping ground')	Málainn is rare element of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in a handful of place-names scattered throughout the country. For origin of name, see articles by Paul Tempan: "The Element Málainn in Place-names" in the Kerry Magazine, No. 18, 2008 (15-16) and "An Eilimint Málainn i Logainmneacha" in the Donegal Annual 2006 (218-19).	North Kerry	Kerry	Q721 303	217	63
Maumakeogh	Mám an Cheo	(Ir. Mám an Cheo [GÉ], 'pass of the mist')	The neolithic farming complex of the Céide Fields lies on the northern slopes. "Mám an Cheo" is the title of a poem which talks of agricultural life and coring (Ir. comhar, co-operation between neighbours in the tasks of farming). It is available in Amhráin Chearbhalláin (Poems of Carolan, Irish Texts Society, edited by Tomás Ó Máille, 249-51), though it is one of the poems in the collection not attributed to Carolan.	North Mayo	Mayo	G037 368	379	23
Maumfin	Mám Fionn	(Ir. Mám Fionn [TR], 'white pass')	Maumfin is properly the name of a townland on the slopes of this hill. Tievegarraff is another townland which extends to the summit and whose name may be connected with this hill.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L647 588	172	37
Maumlack	Mám an Leaca	(Ir. Mám an Leaca [logainm.ie], 'pass of the hillside')	This peak overlooks the village of Dunlewy, and lies across the valley from Errigal.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B958 189	480	1
Maumonght	Mám Uchta	(prob. Ir. Mám Uchta [PDT], 'pass of the breast/ridge')	Unnamed on Tim Robinson's map, but a lower peak (454m) to the SW is named Binn Bhreac. 'Maumonght' is odd as an anglicised form and does not suggest any Irish version. It is probably a typo for 'Maumought'.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L749 539	602	37
Maumonght SW Top	Binn Bhreac	(Ir. Binn Bhreac [TR], 'speckled peak')		Twelve Bens	Galway	L744 534	454	37
Maumthomas NE Top			Maumthomas is the name of the col at the head of Glenthomas. The col is unmarked on OS maps, but is recorded as Mame Thomaas on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This peak stands NE of Maumthomas.	North Mayo	Mayo	F877 015	440	30
Maumthomas SW Top			Maumthomas is the name of the col at the head of Glenthomas. The col is unmarked on OS maps, but is recorded as Mame Thomaas on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This peak stands SW of Maumthomas.	North Mayo	Mayo	F870 008	477	30
Maumtrasna; Formnamore	Mám Trasna	(Ir. Mám Trasna [OSI], 'pass across')	There are numerous spurs running off Maumtrasna, such as Knocklaur, Benwee, Leynabricka, Skeltia and Buckaun, but few are peaks in their own right. This area was formerly in Co. Galway, but is now in	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L961 637	682	38

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			Mayo. An earlier name for Maumtrasna is Formnamore (Ir. Formna Mór, 'great shoulder'). Roderic O'Flaherty mentions in this 1684 as one of the boundaries of Iarchonnacht or West Connacht: "It is surrounded on the east with Loughmeasg [Lough Mask], the isthmus and river of Cong, Lough Orbsen [Lough Corrib], and the river of Galway; on the south with the bay of Gallway [sic] and the western ocean; on the west and north with the same ocean, and with the mountains of Formna more further on the north." [O'Flaherty, 7-8] That the name Formnamore corresponds to Maumtrasna is confirmed by a reference in H. C. Hart's Climbing in the British Isles (1895). The name Maumtrasna originally applies to the pass on the road between L. Nafoeey and L. Mask, which also gives its name to a townland in this area. Walks: for a route around Lough Nadirkmore and over the shoulder of Buckaun, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 123-32.					
Maumturkmore	Binn Bhán	(Ir. Binn Bhán [TR], 'white peak')	"There is a well in memorie of St. Fechin at Mam-tuirk (O'Flaherty, 121)." This is the holy well marked at the col south of this peak. The col is Mám Toirc, 'pass of the boar', from which the whole range of mountains is named.	Maamturks	Galway	L855 568	488	37
Meenamaddo*			This peak is unnamed on OS maps. It lies on the boundary of the townlands of Bellanaboy and Meenamaddo. Any information on the correct name of this hill would be welcome.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G426 219	330	24
Meenanea				Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H011 912	435	11
Meenard Mountain	Mín Ard	(Ir. Mín Ard + Eng. Mountain [OSM], 'high mountain pasture')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H673 985	620	13
Meenard Mtn W Top		For origin of name, see Meenard Mountain.	Cloghornaugh is a feature lower down, probably the Irish name for the County Rock.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H646 983	480	13
Meenteog	Muing	(Ir. Muing [SWol], 'boggy area with long grass')	Muing is originally the dative form of mong (hair; figuratively: thick growth of grass, fen, morass, swamp), often used as the nominative. However, on the Discovery map this peak is named Meenteog. This could derive from Mínteog, meaning 'small area of pasture'. There is a townland near Barraduff called Meentoges, seemingly of the same origin.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V638 826	715	78/83
Mid Hill				Antrim Hills	Antrim	D202 157	440	9
Milane Hill	Cnoc an Mhaoláin	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc an Mhaoláin [PDT], 'hill of an	Milane is a townland in the parish of Fanlobbus. An Maolán is given as the Irish form of the electoral	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W168 499	355	85/89

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		Maolán')	ward of the same name at logainm.ie. On the Discovery map this name is given as An Meallán.					
Milk Hill	Cnoc an Bhainne	(Ir. Cnoc an Bhainne [logainm.ie‡], 'hill of the milk')	The peak has an English translation of the Irish Cnoc an Bhainne, while the townland Knockavannia is an anglicisation of the same name.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S243 102	451	75
Millstone Mountain		Of English origin [PNNI]. Meaning transparent.	This is an eastern shoulder of Slieve Donard. There has been considerable quarrying activity on Slieve Donard and its neighbours over the centuries. Walter Harris records in 1744 that millstones were cut from stone quarried on Millstone Mountain (The Antient and Present State of the County of Down, 125).	Mourne Mountains	Down	J373 285	460	29
Minaun (or Menawn)	An Mionnán	(Ir. An Mionnán [www.achillislandhotel.com], 'the pinnacle')	The cliffs of Minaun are spectacular when viewed from Keel. They offer a popular launch site for hang-gliding. The summit is a magnificent viewpoint, giving a surprisingly broad view of all of Achill and much of West Mayo, considering its moderate height. For a walk to the TV mast on Minaun, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk K. The summit is a little further on. Sometimes spelt Menawn.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F661 019	466	30
Miskish Mountain	Mioscais	(Ir. Mioscais [T6000], 'spite or malice')		Slieve Miskish	Cork	V643 479	386	84
Mizen Peak			Mizen Head is Carn Uí Néid in Irish.	Mizen/Sheeps Head	Cork	V745 247	232	88
Moanbane	Móin Bhán	(Ir. Móin Bhán [PNCW], 'white bog')		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O034 068	703	56
Moanlaur	Móin Láir	(Ir. Móin Láir [TCCD], 'middle bog')	This is the highest of a number of peaks on a ridge stretching NE from Inch.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q690 045	566	71
Monabrack	Móin Bhreac	(prob. Ir. Móin Bhreac [PDT], 'speckled moor')	On the Discovery map the name Monabrack does not appear. The name Carrigeen Mountain is in roughly the same position but this is a townland name (i.e. the mountain pasture belonging to Carrigeen townland).	Galty Mountains	Limerick	R859 219	629	74
Moneyoran Hill				Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C793 075	414	8
Moneyteige North*			Moneyteige North is a townland in the parish of Ballintemple. Any information on the correct name of this peak would be very welcome.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T147 759	427	62
Mongorry Hill	Cnoc Mhóin Ghofraidh	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Mhóin Ghofraidh [PDT], 'hill of Móin Ghofraidh')	Mongorry is a townland in Raphoe parish. The Irish form of this name is Móin Ghofraidh [logainm.ie], meaning 'Gofraidh's bog'.	Inishowen	Donegal	C243 050	284	6
Mothaillín (Ir.)	Mothaillín	(Ir. Mothaillín [OSI - 1:25,000], 'little tufted	This peak is at the eastern end of the ridge separating the Owenreagh Valley and the Black Valley / Cummeenduff.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V852 805	506	78

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		hill')						
Mouldy Hill				Inishowen	Donegal	C354 289	312	2/7
Mount Alto	Cnoc Ruairí	(Ir. Cnoc Ruairí [CF#], 'Rory's hill')	The name Mount Alto is quite recent and it seems likely that it was given by the Tighe family, local landowners whose residence was at Woodstock House near Inistioge, at the foot of the hill. Máire MacNeill (234) suggests that Sceachánach is likely to have been an earlier name for this hill. This name is interpreted as 'abounding in whitethorns' by Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh [CF, 31], although he makes no link with Mount Alto.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S630 350	276	68/76
Mount Eagle	Sliabh an Iolair	(Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [OSI], 'mountain of the eagle')	Mount Eagle is the final up-thrust of the Dingle Peninsula, its seaward flanks descending steeply to Sleá Head and Dunmore Head (the most westerly point of the Irish mainland), but the islands of the Great Blasket, Inishnabro and Inishvickillane are the partly submerged continuation of the same mountain range. Mount Eagle Lough nestles high in a hollow on the eastern flank. Along the southern slopes in the townlands of Fahan and Glenfahan are the promontory fort of Dunbeg and the remains of a monastic settlement consisting of beehive huts. By comparison, the featureless summit holds little interest except for the spectacular view of West Kerry's Atlantic coast. The mountain is mentioned, along with Slieve Mish, the Reeks and Brandon, in one verse of a lament by Piaras Féiritéar: "Ar Shliabh Mis níor chis an mór-ghol, 's ar Shliabh Fionnaghlan Fiolair na Feola, Ar Chruachaibh na Tuatha do thóscuin, 's ar Chnoc Bréanainn bréid-gheal bómhar."	Dingle West	Kerry	V334 989	516	70
Mount Eagle; Croaghane	Sliabh an Iolair	(Ir. Sliabh an Iolair [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the eagle')	The name Sliabh an Iolair is recorded as the official Irish name of an electoral division. The hill is also known as Croaghane [OSNB].	W Limerick / N Kerry	Kerry	R093 103	431	72
Mount Eagle			Mount Eagle may be a translation of Ir. Sliabh an Iolair, as is the case with the mountain of the same name in West Kerry. However, no Irish form has been found to support this.	North Mayo	Mayo	G004 044	427	31
Mount Gabriel	Cnoc Osta	(Ir. Cnoc Osta [logainm.ie], poss. 'hill of the encampment')	Mount Gabriel was an important source of copper in the Early Bronze Age, with more than 30 mines having been found on its southern slopes, consisting of small tunnels dug into the mountainside. These are remarkably well preserved since they were mostly covered over by massive bog growth, leaving them untouched since the miners of the Early Bronze Age abandoned them [Daphne Pochin Mould, Discovering Cork]. The area was excavated	Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V931 348	407	88

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			in 1985 by William O'Brien, who judges that the mining was on such a large scale that it cannot have been merely for use in Ireland, but rather that the copper was mainly exported to Europe. The Irish name of the hill recorded by Bruno O'Donoghue in his Parish Histories and Placenames of West Cork is Cnoc Fhosta, 'hill of the encampment'.					
Mount Hillary	Mullach Allaíre	(Ir. Mullach Allaíre [logainm.ie], 'summit of the echo')	Mount Hillary is both a hill and a townland. There is no connection with the forename Hilary or any similar surname. The Irish form of the townland name is Mullach Allaire according to logainm.ie, meaning 'summit of the partial deafness or echo'. Michael Bowman gives a different origin: "Locally called Cnoc an Fhiolair – Hill of the Eagle. This is a great range of mountains extending east and west through the parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannig." (Place Names and Antiquities of the Barony of Duhallow, 296) It is possible that this is a re-interpretation due to the influence of numerous Irish place-names referring to eagles, including the nearby townlands of Nadanuller More and Nadanuller Beg, from Ir. Nead an Iolair, 'nest of the eagle'.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W425 956	391	80
Mount Leinster	Stua Laighean	(Ir. Stua Laighean [OSI], 'prince or warrior of Leinster')	Mount Leinster is not the highest peak in the province of Leinster. That distinction belongs to Lugnaquilla, but Mount Leinster is the highest outside Wicklow. Due to the transmitter mast, there is a road to the top. There is also a substantial cairn on summit. On the saddle connecting to Slievebawn is a stone alignment called the Nine Stones (though there are actually ten).	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S827 525	795	68
Mount Leinster East Top		For origin of name, see Mount Leinster.		Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S844 528	654	68
Mount Oriel	Sliabh Collann	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Collann [PDT], 'mountain of the height')	Mount Oriel is located above the village of Collon (collann, 'height'). In the Book of Ballymote (late 14th century), its name is given as Sliabh Collain or Sliabh Leitreach, the latter meaning 'mountain of the wet slope'. It is the highest point in a range of hills on the Louth/Meath border which was anciently called Sliabh Breagha. Those peaks on the Louth side of the border are known in English as the Ferrard Hills, from the name of the local barony. Oriel is a very ancient name denoting a population group, the Airghialla, whose territory extended at its height all the way from North Louth to the vicinity of Derry in a diagonal band across Ulster. However, it was later much reduced and the name Oriel came to be used as a by-name for Co. Louth. The	East Coast	Louth	N980 834	251	36

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			application of the English name Mount Oriel to this hill seems even more modern. It may be linked to the title of Baron Oriel of Ferrard, granted to John Foster, whose residence was at Collon, in 1821.					
Moylenanav	Maol na nDamh	(prob. Ir. Maol na nDamh [PDT], 'bald hill of the oxen/stags')	There is another hill of the same name in SW Donegal near the Glengesh Pass, but there it is anglicised Mulnanaff.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B955 133	539	1
Moylussa			Two tops of same height, the second at R651755. This is the highest point in Co. Clare.	Shannon	Clare	R648 759	532	58
Muckanaght	Meacanacht	(prob. Ir. Muiceanach [PDT] or Meacanacht [TR], 'hill like a pig's back')	There are several other place-names with Muiceanach (pig-like) in Connemara (Muiceanach Choille and Muiceanach Idir Dhá Sháile). This element is found mainly in Connacht and refers to a hill or ridge shaped like a pig's back.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L767 541	654	37
Muckish	An Mhucais	(Ir. An Mhucais [DUPN], 'the pig back/ridge')	So named from a fancied resemblance according to Joyce. The mountain does indeed have the shape of a pig's back, with a curve before a steep downward drop on the S side. A quarry on the N side of the mountain was used to extract high-grade quartz sand for optical glass. Named Muckish Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C004 287	666	2
Mullach Glas (Ir.)	Mullach Glas	(Ir. Mullach Glas [TR], 'grey/green summit')	Mullach Glas is the middle peak in a group of three 600m peaks at the SE end of the Maamturk Mountains. Sometimes called Shannagirah.	Maamturks	Galway	L937 493	622	45
Mullacor	Mullach Mhór	(Ir. Mullach Mór [PNCW#], 'big summit')	The séimhiú of mhór is odd, since mullach is usually masculine and so one would expect 'Mullach Mór'. Price recorded the pronunciation 'Mullawore'. Theoretically, it could be Mullach Corr. However, in addition to the difficulty of explaining the cited pronunciation, corr as an adjective in place-names usually means 'pointed' rather than 'round', which would certainly not be appropriate for the dome of Mullacor.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T093 939	657	56
Mullaghanattin	Mullach an Aitinn	(Ir. Mullach an Aitinn [OSI], 'summit of the gorse')	Dubbed "the Matterhorn of Kerry" by Richard Mersey, Mullaghanattin stands proud above Ballaghbeama (Ir. Bealach Béime, 'way/pass of the notch'. Together with its neighbour Beann and their satellites, it forms a horseshoe ridge that confines a narrow glen known as the Pocket.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V739 773	773	78
Mullaghaneany	Mullach an Ionaídh	(Ir. poss. Mullach an Ionaídh [DUPN‡], 'summit of the wonder')	The OS Memoirs give two local versions of the name but state that the meaning is not understood.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H686 986	627	13
Mullaghanish	Mullach an Ois	(Ir. Mullach an Ois [OSI], 'summit of the deer')	Ir. os is a literary word for deer. The name Oisín means 'little deer', 'fawn', as Oisín's mother Sadhbh (Sive) came to Fionn in the form of a doe. There is another Mullach an Ois (anglicised Mullaghanuish) in the W Limerick / N Kerry.	Paps/Derryn asaggart	Cork / Kerry	W215 818	649	79

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Mullaghanoë	Mullach an Ó	(Ir. Mullach an Ó [logainm.ie], 'summit of the mass or lump')	The word ó as a hill-name element is also found in Gleann Ó/Glenoe, Co. Antrim, and in Ó Cualann/Great Sugarloaf, Co. Wicklow.	North Midlands	Mayo	M524 990	234	32
Mullaghareirk	Mullach an Radhairc	(Ir. Mullach an Radhairc [logainm.ie], 'summit of the view')	This peak, located between Rockchapel and Broadford, has the same name as the range in which it stands.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R260 198	414	72
Mullaghash	Mullach Aise	(prob. Ir. Mullach Aise [PDT], 'summit of the ridge')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Londonderry	C641 020	480	7
Mullaghasturrakeen	Mullach an Starraicín	(prob. Ir. Mullach an Starraicín [PDT], 'summit of the steeple')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H548 950	581	13
Mullaghbane	Mullach Bán	(prob. Ir. Mullach Bán [PDT], 'white summit')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H658 930	467	13
Mullaghbeg	Mullach Bog	(Ir. Mullach Bog [TH], 'soft summit')	This hill is in the delightfully named townland of Inchfarrannagleragh Glebe.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V559 637	509	83/84
Mullaghbolig			Named as Mulloghbollgee in the Civil Survey of 1654-56.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H569 894	442	13
Mullaghcarbatagh	Mullach Carbadach	(prob. Ir. Mullach Carbadach [PDT], 'boulder-strewn summit')	Referred to as Sliabh cCarbatach in the Annals of the Four Masters (entry for 1567 AD). The element carb/carbad is found in a number of Irish place-names. Although carpat can mean a chariot in Old Irish, many of the places in question have boulders and this seems more likely to be the sense of such place-names in mountain areas.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H517 948	517	13
Mullaghcarn	Mullach Cairn	(Ir. Mullach Cairn [DUPN], 'summit of the cairn')	"No cairn now remaining, but the top of the hill is stony" (OS Memoirs). Cairn Sunday is the last Sunday in July, and the old tradition of climbing Mullaghcarn on this day has recently been revived.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H510 810	542	13
Mullaghcleevaun	Mullach Cliabháin	(Ir. Mullach Cliabháin [logainm.ie], 'summit of the cradle/basket')	Joyce says it is named after a cradle-like depression near the top, presumably the one occupied by Cleevaun Lough.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O068 070	849	56
Mullaghcleevaun East Top		For origin of name, see Mullaghcleevaun.		Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O082 067	790	56
Mullaghclogha	Mullach Clocha	(prob. Ir. Mullach Clocha [PDT], 'summit of stones')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H556 958	635	13
Mullaghclogher	Mullach Clochair	(prob. Ir. Mullach Clochair [PDT], 'summit of the stony patch')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H530 949	572	13
Mullaghcroy	Mullach Crua	(Ir. Mullach Crua	Forster's Mountain is an area on the northern shoulder of Mullaghcroy.	Sperrin	Tyrone	H330 819	242	12

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		[OSNB#], 'hard summit ')		Mountains				
Mullaghmeen	Mullach Míin	(Ir. Mullach Míin [logainm.ie], 'smooth summit')	Mullaghmeen is the highest point in Co. Westmeath but, at 261m, it has the distinction of being the lowest of all the county tops in Ireland. A walk to its summit is described in Paul Clements' book The Height of Nonsense (147-53). The hill also gives name to the townland (par. Foyran) in which it is located.	North Midlands	Westmeath	N469 793	258	41
Mullaghmesha	Mullach Méise	(Ir. Mullach Méise [logainm.ie], 'summit of the altar')	The word mias (gen. méise) has a range of meanings including board, table, altar and dish. P.W. Joyce relates this name to a landscape feature, interpreting it as 'summit of the dish or dish-like hollow' (Irish Names of Places ii, p. 196). Bruno O'Donoghue prefers 'height of the altar stone or table', which may refer to a dolmen or other archaeological site.	Shehy/Knockboy	Kerry	W091 514	494	85
Mullaghmore	Mullach Mór	(Ir. Mullach Mór [PNNI], 'big summit')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C739 008	550	8
Mullaghnarakill		(prob. Ir. Mullach na ? [PDT] , 'summit of the [obscure element]')	The sharp ridge which climbs to Mullaghnarakill between Coomaglaslaw and Coomnacronia provides one of the most challenging walks in the Glenbeigh Horseshoe area. The lower part of this ridge is known locally as Drom an Bháid or Bottom of the Boat, from its resemblance to an upturned keel.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V601 850	665	78/83
Mullaghsallagh	Mullach Saileach	(prob. Ir. Mullach Saileach [PDT], 'summit of willows')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H694 954	485	13
Mullaghturk	Mullach Torc	(Ir. Mullach Torc [NIPNP replies], 'summit of boar')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H670 892	416	13
Mullaleam	Mullach Léim	(prob. Ir. Mullach Léim [PDT], 'summit of the leap')	This peak overlooks Florencecourt. Mullaleamcarke may well be an anglicisation of an earlier and fuller name for this peak. This name appears on the Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I in 1613 among a list of mountain areas in Cos. Tyrone, Monaghan and Fermanagh granted by the King to John Sandford. The final element may be a form of Ir. cearc, 'hen'.	Breifne	Fermanagh	H152 319	424	26
Mulmosog Mountain	Maol Mosóg	(Ir. Maol Mosóg [OSI], 'bald hill of saturated ground')	Mulmosog, alias Altnagapple, is a townland in Inishkeel parish, barony of Banagh. The element mosóg also occurs in Mullaghmossog Glebe, a townland in Clonfeacle parish, Co. Tyrone. Kay Muhr explains mosóg as "a variant of maosóg, derived from maoth 'moist, soft.'"	Donegal SW	Donegal	G741 867	351	10
Mulnanaff	Maol na nDamh	(Ir. Maol na nDamh [OSI], 'bald hill of the stags')		Donegal SW	Donegal	G677 827	475	10

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Murren Hill	Cnoc na Boirne	(Ir. Cnoc na Boirne [OSI], 'hill of the rocky district' or 'hill of An Mhoirinn')	The highest hill on Fanad N of Knockalla. The name of the hill appears to be connected with the townland of An Mhoirinn/Murren in Clondavaddog parish. The initial B- of the genitive may seem anomalous, given that the nominative has M-, but these are the forms which have been collected locally. "OWEN: You know that old limekiln beyond Con Connie Tim's pub, the place we call the Murren? – do you know why it's called the Murren? (MANUS does not answer.) I've only just discovered. It's a corruption of Saint Muranus. It seems Saint Muranus had a monastery somewhere about there at the beginning of the seventh century. And over the years the name became shortened to the Murren. Very unattractive name, isn't it? I think we should go back to the original – Saint Muranus. What do you think? The original's Saint Muranus. Don't you think we should go back to that? (No response. OWEN begins writing the name into the Name-Book.)" (Brian Friel, Translations, Faber & Faber, 1981)	Donegal NW	Donegal	C215 424	227	2
Musherabeg	Muisire Beag	(Ir. Muisire Beag [OSI], 'little (mountain) of the Múscraige')	See Musheramore for more on the origin of this name. There is a remarkable concentration of megalithic monuments around Musherabeg. One of the best known sites is the stone circle and cairn at Knocknakilla on the slopes of Musherabeg.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W309 838	497	79
Musheramore	Muisire Mór	(Ir. Muisire Mór [OSI], 'great (mountain) of the Múscraige')	Dinneen gives a longer, more poetic name for this mountain: Muisire na Móna Móire, 'Muisire of the great bog'. Móin Mhór was the old name for a chain of hills including the Boggeragh Mountains and Nagles Mountains. The element muisire does not appear elsewhere in Irish place-names. Judging by the late 16th century forms from maps, e.g. Knock Muskery, it appears to be connected with the Múscraige, who gave their name to the barony of Muskerry. It is on the NE edge of the ancient territory of this people. " Musherabeg has two holy wells: one at the summit for sick animals and one on its northern slopes [St. John's Well] for humans, at which mass is celebrated at midsummer" (Daphne Pochin Mould, 'Discovering Cork', p.22).	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W329 850	644	79
Muskeagh Hill			Has been called Tinahely Hill.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T011 730	397	62
Mweelin	Maoileann	(Ir. Maoileann [logainm.ie], 'rounded hill')	This peak is south of the Coom on the Kilgarvan-Ballyvourney road.	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	W129 717	487	79
Mweelrea	Maol Réidh	(Ir. Cnoc Maol Réidh [GE], 'bald hill with the	Mweelrea is the highest mountain in Connacht.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L789 668	814	37

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		smooth top')						
Mweelrea SE Spur		For origin of name, see Mweelrea.	This peak itself has no name on the Discovery map. However, a spot slightly to the west is named Tawnagradia on the OS 6 inch map. Breandán S. Mac Aodha suggests Tamhnach na gCreathaidí, 'green field of the small seed potatoes' as a possible interpretation (MNIMA, 147). If correct, this would be a graphic illustration of the desperate farming conditions here in the past, given the altitude, remote location and rugged terrain.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L796 654	495	37
Nareera*				Caha Mountains	Cork	V855 532	530	85
Naweeloge Top*			This peak is unnamed on the Discovery map. It is near Lough Naweeloge and is on an eastern arm of the Ben Scardaun / Lackagh Mountain massif. Any information on its correct name would be welcome.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G998 338	441	26
Nephin	Néifinn	(Ir. Néifinn [OSI], poss. 'sanctuary' [PDT])	Nephin is a problematic name and few sources venture an interpretation. It is mentioned as one of the twelve great mountains of Ireland in Cath Maige Tuired (The Second Battle of Moytura), where it is called Nemthenn. This is suggestive of nemeton, a Gaulish term for "a sacred clearing in a wood or sacred grove. The word recurs throughout the Celtic world, from the Galatian Drunemeton ('sacred oak-grove' in modern Turkey) to Nemetobriga in Spain and Aquae Arnemetiae, the sacred spring at Buxton in Derbyshire. The Old Irish fidnemed refers to a shrine in a forest." [Barry Cunliffe, The Ancient Celts]. There seem to be no survivals of traditions connected directly with Nephin to confirm this. However, Nephin's much lower neighbour Tristia (322m, 4km to the NW) was the site of Lughnasa celebrations until recent times [Máire MacNeill]. Glen Nephin is the only example of an Irish glen (apparently) named after the mountain overlooking it. Walks: for a route to the summit from the E, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 69.	North Mayo	Mayo	G103 079	806	23/31
Nephin Beg	Néifinn Bheag	(Ir. Néifinn Bheag [OSI], poss. 'little sanctuary' [PDT])	Oddly, Nephin Beg is some distance from Nephin and there are other intervening mountains between them. Why it is so named is, therefore, something of a mystery, unless it too was a sanctuary. For origin of name, see Nephin. Walks: for a route to the summit from the SE, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 71.	North Mayo	Mayo	F932 102	627	23
Nephin Beg S Top		For origin of name, see Nephin Beg.		North Mayo	Mayo	F935 082	410	31

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Nowen Hill	Cnoc na nAbhann	(Ir. Cnoc na nAbhann [OSI], 'hill of the rivers')		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W141 529	535	85
Nowen Hill Far W Top		For origin of name, see Nowen Hill.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W112 518	402	85
Nowen Hill SW Top		For origin of name, see Nowen Hill.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W128 520	509	85
Ott Mountain	Ucht	(Ir. Ucht [PNNI], 'mountain-breast')	This peak overlooks the top of the mountain road between Fofanny Dam and Attical. Ucht literally means 'breast', and applied to landscape it can translated as 'mountain-breast' or 'flank'. It is frequently found with mám, 'pass', e.g. Ucht Máma in Co. Clare or Mám Uchta in Co. Galway. It is possible in the name in question that ucht applies to the flank of mountain crossed by the road (or an earlier track) at its highest point. The top of Ott Mountain is only half a mile from this section of the road.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J238269	524	29
Oughtmore	Ucht Mór	(prob. Ir. Ucht Mór [PDT], 'big mountain-breast')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H700 975	569	13
Oughtmore	Ucht Mór	(prob. Ir. Ucht Mór [PDT], 'big mountain-breast')		Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H724 837	382	13
Owenreagh Hill	Cnoc na hAbhann Riabhaí	(poss. Ir. Cnoc na hAbhann Riabhaí [CUT‡], 'hill of An Abhainn Riabhach')	Owenreagh is from Ir. Abhainn Riabhach, 'grey river'. The name refers to a river and also a townland.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H420 959	400	12
Peakeen Mountain	Péicín	(prob. Ir. Péicín [PDT], 'boundary marker')	Oddly there is no Irish given on the Discovery map for this name, although two other peaks are named Péicín, possibly erroneously. Also known as Kilcurrane.	Mangerton	Kerry	V903 765	555	78
Peakeen Mountain West Top		For origin of name, see Peakeen Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry	V890 765	541	78
Pierasmore	Piaras Mór	(Ir. Piaras Mór [OSI], 'big [obscure element]')	This name is interpreted as 'big Pierce' in the Ordnance Survey Name Book. However, An Seabhadh reports that in his time, nearly a century later, nobody in the locality had an explanation for the name but they did not think it was related to the personal name Piaras. There is a lower peak to the N called Piaras Beag. On the saddle between Piaras Mór and Masatiompan is an ogham stone bearing an inscription which translates as: Ronan, the priest son of Camogann. There is a chi-ro monogram (representing 'Christ') above it and a Greek cross in a circle on the other side (Barrington, Discovering Kerry, 180).	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q464 136	748	70

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Pigeon Rock Mountain	Droim Lao	(Ir. Droim Lao [PNNI], 'ridge of the calf')	There are two spots marked with the height 534m. The grid reference given here relates to the northern one. The Irish and English names are unrelated. Pigeon Rock is a crag overlooking the road from Kilkeel to Hilltown. The Irish name is also preserved in Drumlea Stream, which flows NE down to Spelga Dam.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J261 250	534	29
Pollnalaght; Pigeon Top	Poll na Leacht	(Ir. Poll na Leacht [ET], 'pool of the burial mounds')	The element poll, which seems unusual for a hill name, is explained by the fact that there is a pool virtually on the summit. A surprising number of streams rise on the slopes of this hill. No graves are evident to explain the element leacht. Also known as Pigeon Top.	S Donegal/W Tyrone	Tyrone	H371 708	293	12
Preban Hill			Preban is a townland in the parish of the same name. Has been called Ballymanus Hill.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T086 791	389	62
Prince William's Seat			Apparently named after William, son of George IV, after a royal visit in 1821. This begs the question: "What was it called before that?" There must have been a native Irish name. Unfortunately Price provides no answer to this in PNCW. On the map of Wicklow contained in Wright's A Guide to the County of Wicklow (1827) this area is named Commons B.nulty, i.e. Commons of Ballynulty, which is a subdivision of the townland of Annacrivey. Since Prince William's Seat and Knocknagun they are only separated by a small saddle, it is possible that the name Knocknagun was applied to both peaks, but this is only conjecture.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O177 182	555	56
Puffin Island	Oileán na gCánóg	(Ir. Oileán na gCánóg [logainm.ie], 'island of the puffins')		Iveragh NW	Kerry	V339 677	159	83
Purple Mountain	An Sliabh Corcra	This is almost certainly a name coined in English.	In his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland of 1837, Samuel Lewis reports that Purple Mountain is 'so called from the colour of the shivered slate on its surface.' The Irish version looks like a back-translation from the English by OSI. References to Tomish or Toomish Mountain (i.e. Tomies) in "The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry" (1756) by Charles Smith make it clear that this name applied to the whole of what is now known as Purple Mountain. A number of 19th century sources confirm this, and this explains why Purple Mountain is not marked on the 6" map, though Tomies and Shehy Mountain are.	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V887 852	832	78
Purple Mountain NE Top		For origin of name, see Purple Mountain.		Purple Mtn	Kerry	V894 858	757	78

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Raghtin More	Reachtain Mhór	(Ir. Reachtain Mhór [OSI], 'big [obscure element]')	This mountain has a megalithic cairn and circles at the summit [The Heritage of Inishowen, Mabel R. Colhoun]. It is known as Raghtin on the Buncrana side and as Coing (meaning 'roof beam') on the Urris side.	Inishowen	Donegal	C339 455	502	2/3
Reenconnell	Rinn Chonaill	(Ir. Rinn Chonaill [An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2008], 'Conall's point')		Dingle West	Kerry	Q413 068	274	70
Ridge of Capard			Capard is a townland in the parish of Rosenallis. A lower peak on the same ridge has the unusual name of Antonian.	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N342 045	483	54
Rinavore	Roighne Mhór	(Ir. Roighne Mhór [TR], 'big excellent portion')	Tim Robinson suggests roighne is righin, 'tough or stubborn', (TR, 103) but it seems more likely that it is simply roighne, 'the best part', perhaps a praise-name for an old land division rather than the hill itself.	Partry/Joyce Country	Galway	L916 585	426	37
Ring Hill				Shannon	Tipperary	R966 542	426	66
Rocky Mountain		PNNI suggests that this name may have been coined in English.	There are two other peaks of this name in the Mourne Mountains, and the Irish form Sliabh na gCloch, 'mountain of the stones', is attested for both.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J351 252	524	29
Rocky Mountain	Sliabh na gCloch	(Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI], 'mountain of the stones/rocks')	There are three instances of the name Rocky Mountain in the Mournes. This one is the neighbour of Hen Mountain and Cock Mountain near Hilltown. The summit is less obviously rocky than that of neighbouring Tornamrock, but the northern and western slopes justify the name.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J234 258	404	29
Saggart Hill	Cnoc Theach Sagard	(Ir. Cnoc Theach Sagard [OSI], 'hill of Teach Sagard or Saggart')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O018 228	395	50
Saggartnadooish	Sagart na Dubhaise	(Ir. Sagart na Dubhaise [DUPN], 'chaplain/attendant of Dooish')	This is a subsidiary peak of Dooish and the name is based on this peak being viewed as an attendant to its higher master.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B991 217	501	6
Saggartnadooish E Top		For origin of name, see Saggartnadooish.		Donegal NW	Donegal	C000 216	470	6
Sallagh	Caora Bhán	(Ir. Caora Bhán [TH], 'white sheep')	The name Sallagh is recorded in Toponomia Hiberniae by Breandán Ó Ciobháin.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V705 747	570	78
Sawel	Samhail Phite Méabha	(Ir. 'Samhail Phite Méabha' [DUPN], 'resemblance of Maeve's vulva')	This rather colourful name seems to derive from the appearance of the glen on the S side of Sawel. Named Sawel Mountain on the OSNI Discoverer Map.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry / Tyrone	H618 973	678	13

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Scalp Mountain	An Scailp	(Ir. An Scailp [ÉT], 'the cleft' or 'rock shelter')		Inishowen	Donegal	C406 272	484	7
Scarr	Scor	(Ir. Sceir or Scor [PNCW], 'sharp rock')	Formerly known as Knockree, according to Price.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O133 018	641	56
Scarriff Island	An Scairbh	(Ir. An Scairbh [logainm.ie], poss. 'rough place')	Why Scarriff is so named is something of a mystery, as it is quite some distance from the mainland in deep water. One possible solution is to interpret the name as Ir. garbh, 'rough', with a prosthetic s-, as happens with many other words, such as teach and creag.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V444 552	252	84
Scaigs	An Screig Mhór	(Ir. An Screig Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big crag')	This peak near Fintown is located in an angle between Lough Muck and Lough Finn.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	B934 014	426	11
Seahan	Suíochán	(Ir. Suíochán [PWJ#], 'seat')	Seahan has two megalithic cairns on its summit. Liam Price noted that Seahan appears on the Down Survey maps as "Seavick na bantree" and rightly interpreted this as Ir. Suidhe Mhic na Baintrighe, 'seat of the widow's son'. However, he believed that the story behind the name would never be understood: "This curious name must have some reference to old traditions about the ancient burial cairns which crown the top of this mountain. All such traditions about this place have long ago disappeared ("The Antiquities and Place Names of South County Dublin", Dublin Historical Record, vol. ii, no. 4, 121-33)." While the precise story may never be recovered, it should be noted that Mac na Baintrí, the widow's son, is a common figure in Irish folktales whose characteristics are eternal persistence and ingenuity in the face of adversity.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O081 197	648	56
Seefin	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')	There are no less than ten ranges with a peak or summit cairn called Suí Finn listed at Mountain Views. This is testimony to the popularity of the Fionn Cycle of tales throughout Ireland.	Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W359 865	491	79
Seefin	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')		Mizen/Sheep s Head	Cork	V824 397	345	88
Seefin	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')	The monument at the summit is known as Leacht. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 213-14) for details of the festive assembly (known as 'going up to Leacht') which took place on Seefin in mid-July.	Nagles Mountains	Cork	W679 943	424	80
Seefin	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')	This peak dominates the village of Glenbeigh. The Kerry Way makes a complete loop around Seefin.	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V688 900	493	78
Seefin	Suí Finn	(Ir. Suí Finn [OSI], 'Fionn's seat')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R890 197	447	74

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Seefin	Suí Finn	(Ir. Mullach Suí Finn [LL], 'summit of Fionn's seat')		Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S274 068	726	75
Seefin	Suí Finn	(Ir. Suí Finn [PNCW#], 'Fionn's seat')	There is an impressive megalithic cairn on Seefin. It is still possible to enter it, although the roof has collapsed at the centre.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O074 162	621	56
Seefin E Top		For origin of name, see Seefin.		Boggeragh Mountains	Cork	W375 864	491	79
Seefin Mountain W Top	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')	The association with Fionn Mac Cumhaill is reinforced by the fact that Seefin Mountain overlooks a valley named after his son: Glenosheen (Ir. Gleann Oisín, 'valley of Oisín').	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R644 181	528	73
Seefin Mountain E Top	Suí Finn	(prob. Ir. Suí Finn [PDT], 'Fionn's seat')	Although this peak is lower than the W top, this is the true Suí Finn, as evidenced by the two ancient cairns on the summit. The association with Fionn Mac Cumhaill is reinforced by the fact that Seefin Mountain overlooks a valley named after his son: Glenosheen (Ir. Gleann Oisín, 'valley of Oisín'). Long Mountain is a spur to the S.	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R653 179	510	73
Seefin N Top		For origin of name, see Seefin.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R888 206	444	74
Seefingan	Suí Fingain	(Ir. Suí Fingain [OSNB#], 'Fingan's seat')	Seefingan, like Seefin and Seahan, has a large megalithic cairn on its summit.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O086 169	724	56
Seltannasaggart; Corrie/Corry Mountain	Sailtean na Sagart	(Ir. Sailtean na Sagart [PWJ], 'willow-plantation of the priests')	The summit plateau bears the scars of industrial activity and a substantial quarry is in operation. A point on the SE slopes of this summit is the highest point in Co. Roscommon (412m). Note, however, that the summit is in Co. Leitrim. Seltannasaggart or Corry Mountain is also the name of a townland in the parish of Inishmagrath. Corry appears to be from Ir. corrach, 'marsh or moor'.	Arigna Mountains	Leitrim	G901 202	428	26
Seltannasaggart SE Slope		For origin of name see Seltannasaggart	This point is included because it is the highest point in Roscommon.	Arigna Mountains	Leitrim/Roscommon	G903 196	412	26
Seskin	An Seisceann	(prob. Ir. An Seisceann [PDT], 'the marsh')		Dublin/Wicklow	Carl/Wick	S960 728	344	62
Shaking Rock			The name refers to a delicately balanced boulder which is near the summit of this peak.	Mangerton	Kerry	V928 793	402	78
Shanlieve	Seanshliabh	(Ir. Seanshliabh [PNNI], 'old mountain')	"What is meant by 'old mountain'?", one may ask. Names of this type usually refer to the fact that a place was cleared for agricultural exploitation at an early date and acquired their name when activity shifted to a new area.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J240 227	626	29
Shannavara	Seanadh Bhéara	(Ir. Seanadh Bhéara [logainm.ie], 'slope of	On Tim Robinson's map of Connemara, Seanadh Bhéara (Shannavara) only appears as a townland name. This hill is named Cnoc Úraid. A legend	South Connemara	Galway	L933 438	358	45

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		Béara')	predicts that "Cnoc Úraid / Oorid Hill will be the site of the last battle for Christianity." [TR]					
Shehy More	An tSeithe Mhór	(Ir. An tSeithe Mhór [OSI], poss. 'the big hide')	There are several places in Ireland whose names include the word Seithe or Seiche, apparently meaning 'an animal hide'. It is something of a mystery why places should be so named. There is no connection with the English land unit, a hide, as this has a quite different origin from the word for a skin. One possibility is that there may be a connection with stories of the sale of a tiny plot of land corresponding to the area that could covered by a hide. A late medieval tale tells of a trickster who cut an ox-hide into very thin strips and so enclosed a vast area of land. A variant of this tale explains how St. Brigid acquired the land for the convent at Kildare from a local chieftain who refused to give her any more land than her cloak would cover. Brigid laid her cloak on the ground and it began to spread miraculously, until the chieftain begged her to stop, for fear he would lose all his land (Ó hÓgáin, The Lore of Ireland, 54). Previously Carrigmount in MV.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W152 600	546	85
Shehy More SW Top		For origin of name, see Shehy More.		Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	W137 592	440	85
Shehy Mountain	Seiche	(Ir. Seiche [TH], 'a hide or skin')	The name Shehy Mor, found on the OSI 1:25,000 map of the Reeks (1991), was the personal creation of J. C. Coleman ('The Mountains of Killarney', p. 30).	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V902 857	762	78
Silsean	Soillsean	(Ir. Soillsean [PNCW], 'place of lights')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O023 056	698	56
Silver Hill; Croaghanarget	Cruach an Airgid	(Ir. Cruach an Airgid [OSI], 'stack of the silver')	Also known as Croaghanarget [PWJ], which is the name of the townland.	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	G906 913	600	11
Silvermine Mountains E Top	Sliabh an Airgid	(Ir. Sliabh an Airgid [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the silver')	"The mineral works of earliest celebrity are the copper and lead mines of the Silvermines. They were first worked by an English company in the seventeenth century, who extracted a considerable quantity of silver from the ore [Gleeson - History of Ely O'Carroll Territory]."	Shannon	Tipperary	R833 694	479	59
Silvermine Mountains Far E Top		For origin of name, see Silvermine Mountains E Top.	This peak is a short distance E of a pass crossing the Silvermine Mountains, known as the Step.	Shannon	Tipperary	R846 693	410	59
Silvermine Mountains W Top			A mountain in this vicinity named Mullaghnedryny is mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1654-56 as part of the boundary of the barony of Owney and Arra. It may be this peak or a lower shoulder to the west. The name seems to represent Ir. Mullach na Droighní, 'summit of the blackthorn'.	Shannon	Tipperary	R821 697	489	59

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Skerry Hill	Cnoc na Sceire	(poss. Ir. Cnoc na Sceire [PDT], 'hill of the rocky place')	Skerry East and West are townlands in Newtown Crommelin parish, barony of Kilconway. The feature to which the name originally referred is probably Skerry Rock. The parish of Skerry further south in Co. Antrim near Slemish is unrelated.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D137 206	459	9
Skregbeg	Screig Bheag	(Ir. Screig Bheag [OSI], 'little rocky outcrop')	Ir. screig is a variant of creag/creig, 'a crag' (Ó Donaill, Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V787 874	573	78
Skregmore	Screig Mhór	(Ir. Screig Mhór [OSI], 'big rocky outcrop')	Ir. screig is a variant of creag/creig, 'a crag' (Ó Donaill, Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V792 860	848	78
Sleamaine	Sliabh Meáin	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain')	Ballinvalla or Sleamaine is a townland in the parish of Calary. The name Sleamaine probably refers originally to an area of mountain pasture, but has been adopted for this peak. The obsolete name Sliabh Boc seems to have referred to a peak in this vicinity in the 19th century (see Ballinafunshoge).	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O170 055	430	56
Slemish	Sliabh Mis	(Ir. Sliabh Mis [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Mis')	Slemish is remarkable for its pudding-like shape, which makes it unmistakable from any angle. It is particularly prominent seen from the west near Ballymena. This shape is due to its origin as a volcanic plug. According to tradition, it was on Slemish that St. Patrick spent six bleak years as a slave herding sheep and swine. Patrick was captured in Britain at the age of 16 and sold as a slave to an Irish chief named Milchú.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D221 054	437	9
Slievanea	Sliabh Macha Ré	(Ir. Sliabh Macha Ré [OSI], 'mountain of the smooth plain')	The anglicised form Slievanea would appear to derive from Ir. Sliabh an Fhia, 'mountain of the deer'. The deer is also an important symbol in Celtic mythology. In many tales they lure people into the realm of the gods. Remains of several fulachta fia (venison-cooking pits) can be found around Lough Adoon.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q508 057	620	70
Slievanea NE Top		For origin of name, see Slievanea.	This peak is actually higher than the top marked as Slievanea. Its steep cliffs plunge down to Loch Chom Calláin.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q515 064	670	70
Slieve Alp	Sliabh Ailp	(Ir. Sliabh Ailp [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the lump')	This ambitiously named hill lies west of Slieve Carr. 'Alp' means a lump or protuberance and has the same origin as the Alps of Central Europe according to P.W. Joyce. There is a cairn at the summit. The link with the Alps goes further, even if it is a only link of the imagination: a stirring tale recounted by Geoffrey Keating in his Foras Feasa ar Éirinn (History of Ireland, ca. 1634) and also by Duaid Mac Fírbis in the Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach (1650) tells of the voyage to the continent of King Dathi of Connacht, the last pagan king of Ireland, in order to avenge the death of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He dies in AD 427 when struck by	North Mayo	Mayo	F866 131	329	23

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

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			area, as there is also a knoll known as Shane Barnagh's Sentry-Box in the hills above Pomeroy, some 30 km to the north-east. On the northern slopes of Slieve Beagh is Altadavin Glen, which was once a place of pagan or druidic worship. Saint Patrick is said to have banished the evil spirits into Lough Beg nearby. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 153-55) for details of the festive assembly at Altadavin.					
Slieve Beagh South East Top		For origin of name, see Slieve Beagh.	This point is included because it is the highest point in Monaghan.	Fermanagh/S Tyrone	Monaghan	H532 437	373	18
Slieve Bearnagh	Sliabh Bearnach	(Ir. Sliabh Bearnach [PNNI], 'gapped mountain')	One of the most recognisable peaks of Mourne and perhaps the only one that necessitates removing hands from pockets. Slieve Bearnagh gets its name from the two rocky granite tors which crown the summit and the gap or saddle between them.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J313 281	739	29
Slieve Bearnagh North Tor		For origin of name, see Slieve Bearnagh.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J316 284	680	29
Slieve Beg	Sliabh Beag	(Ir. Sliabh Beag [PNNI], 'little mountain')	The most notable feature of Slieve Beg is the scree-run known as the Devil's Coachroad which dissects its eastern flank.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J341 275	590	29
Slieve Binnian; Binnion	Sliabh Binneáin; Binneán	(Ir. Sliabh Binneáin [PNNI], 'mountain of the small peak')	Also simply known as /Binneán. Dominates views of the Mourne Mountains from Annalong and Kilkeel. The folklore of Mourne explains the name Beanna Boirche as 'peaks of Boirche', a personal name. This character is said to have ruled his kingdom from Slieve Binnian. The name Binneán refers to the rocky tors which outcrop along the summit ridge. E. Estyn Evans, in his book Mourne Country, gives the name of one of these tors as "The Buckie". In a discussion of the boats used at Kilkeel and other ports along the Co. Down coast, he explains the name as follows: "Other variants of the "lugger" which old salts speak of, all of them of Scottish types, were the Fifie, Zulu, Banff and Buckie. One of the lesser tors on the long spine of Slieve Binnian is known as the Buckie, a name which was meaningless to me until I saw it from the east against the sky and recognised a vessel in full sail [Estyn Evans, Mourne Country, p. 159]." On the facing page is a sketch showing "Slieve Binnian's backbone seen from the east" including the Buckie.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J320 235	747	29
Slieve Binnian East Top		For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J327 232	630	29
Slieve Binnian North Top		For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J317 245	678	29

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Slieve Binnian North Tor		For origin of name, see Slieve Binnian.		Mourne Mountains	Down	J320 246	670	29
Slieve Carn (or Slieve Horn)	Sliabh Chairn	(Ir. Sliabh Chairn [NÓM], 'mountain of the cairn')	Not named on the OS Discovery Series. Known locally as Slieve Carn or sometimes Slieve Horn. The Metrical Dindsenchas (11th century) refers to Sliabh Cairthinn "i nGaileangaibh" (barony of Gallen). If this is the same hill, as seems likely, Sliabh Cairthinn (perhaps connected with Ir. cairthe, 'standing stone') would be an early alternative name to Sliabh Chairn, 'mountain of the cairn'.	North Midlands	Mayo	M297 881	262	31
Slieve Carr (or Slieve Cor, or Corslieve)	Corrshliabh	(Ir. Corrshliabh [OSNB#], 'conspicuous/pointed mountain')	Also known as Slieve Cor or Corslieve. The Discovery map links the name Corslieve with a neighbouring peak (541m) situated about 3 miles to the south, but the Ordnance Survey Name Book and William Bald's map of Mayo (1830) show quite clearly that it is simply an alternative for Slieve Carr, with the same elements inverted. A cairn on the summit is named Laghtdauhybaun on the old ½ inch map, but is unnamed on the Discovery map. This is probably derived from Ir. Leacht Dáithí Bháin, 'burial monument of white Dáithí'. There may be a connection with Dáithí, a king of Connacht and reputed last pagan high-king of Ireland (see Slieve Alp).	North Mayo	Mayo	F915 145	721	23
Slieve Commedagh	Sliabh Coimhéideach	(Ir. Sliabh Coimhéideach [PNNI], 'watching/guarding mountain')	As on Slieve Meelmore, there is a tower near the summit of Slieve Commedagh. On the southern side, at the head of the Annalong Valley, is a spectacular group of granite tors known as 'the Castles'. These can be appreciated from the Brandy Pad, a track once used by smugglers. During the 18th Century the Mourne Mountains were notorious for smuggling commodities such as wine, silk, tobacco, tea and brandy, mainly from Britain. The cargo would be brought ashore under the cover of darkness and taken over the mountains to Hilltown and the surrounding areas.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J346 286	767	29
Slieve Corragh	Sliabh Corrach	(Ir. Sliabh Corrach [PNNI], 'rugged/pointed mountain')	A number of pinnacles line the northern slopes.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J337 286	640	29
Slieve Croob	Sliabh Crúibe	(Ir. Sliabh Crúibe [DUPN], 'mountain of the hoof')	The River Lagan rises on the northern slopes of Slieve Croob. The three parishes of Magherahamlet, Kilmegan and Drumgooland converge on the summit, which has excellent panoramic views, including a particularly fine view of the northern peaks in the Mourne Mountains. Until the mid-20th century, there was a tradition of climbing the mountain on "Blaeberry Sunday" at the	Mourne Mountains	Down	J318 453	534	20

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			end of July or beginning of August. This is clearly a survival of a Lughnasa tradition [see MacNeill, 155-56]. The summit cairn is locally known as the Twelve Cairns, but this seems to be a relatively modern name arising from damage causing the break-up of a single cairn into several smaller heaps.					
Slieve Daeane	Sliabh Dá Éan	(Ir. Sliabh Dá Éan [OG#], 'mountain of two birds')	On Slieve Daeane there is a passage tomb named Cailleach Bhearra's House, just as on Slieve Gullion, Co. Armagh. The Annals of the Four Masters record that in 1597 Hugh Roe O'Donnell encamped in Breifny of Connaught, to the east of Sliabh-da-en, after having plundered the faithful people of O'Conor.	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G712 299	275	25
Slieve Donard	Sliabh Dónairt	(Ir. Sliabh Dónairt [PNNI], 'mountain of (St.) Domhangart')	Slieve Donard is the highest mountain in Northern Ireland and in 9-county Ulster. St. Domhangart (modern form Dónart), a contemporary of St. Patrick, founded a monastery at Maghera north of Newcastle. According to tradition he was appointed by St. Patrick to guard the surrounding countryside from the summit of Slieve Donard. He is supposed not to have died, but to be a 'perpetual guardian' (see MacNeill, 84-96). In pagan times this mountain was known as Sliabh Slainge. Slainge, the son of Partholon, was the first physician in Ireland. According to the Annals of the Four Masters, he died in Anno Mundi 2533 (2533 years after the creation of the world according to Irish mythology) and was buried here in a cairn. "On the top of Slieve Donard there are two cairns, one on the very summit and the other, called the 'Lesser Cairn', on the Ordnance Survey maps, some eight hundred feet to the north-east. Both of them have been much disturbed. The Summit Cairn has been tampered with by sappers and water commissioners: the Lesser cairn has small piles of stones about it, but it is difficult to say whether these are ancient structures or just re-arrangements by modern hands. Dr. Estyn Evans, who calls the Summit Cairn 'the oldest mark of man in the Mournes', says that it is a 'corbelled passage grave of the early Bronze Age.' The Lesser Cairn, he points out, is visible from the sandhills of the shore, although the Summit Cairn is not (MacNeill, 85)."	Mourne Mountains	Down	J357 277	850	29
Slieve Elva	Sliabh Eilbhe	(Ir. Sliabh Eilbhe [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Eilbhe')	The summit of Slieve Elva is geologically quite different from its slopes, this being the only place in the heart of the Burren where the layer of shale above the limestone has not been eroded away. This shale cap makes the top of Slieve Elva	West Clare	Clare	M150 043	344	51

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			surprisingly boggy, and therefore it tends to be explored only by determined peak-baggers. An entry for A.D. 239 in the Annals of the Four Masters records "the seven battles of Eilbhe (Mount Elva) by Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland." Walks: for a route on the NE slopes of Slieve Elva, see Kevin Corcoran, West of Ireland Walks, 20-29; for one including the slopes of Slieve Elva with Gleninagh Mountain and Black Head, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 22-23.					
Slieve Felim	Sliabh Eibhlinne	(Ir. Sliabh Eibhlinne [OSI], 'mountain of Ébliu')	Slieve Felim / Sliabh Eibhlinne is the name of a range. Nowadays the name it is often used to refer just to those hills south of the Newport-Rear Cross road, but it once denoted a much larger area. John O'Donovan described as stretching north to Silvermines and east to Dundrum. This means that it included Keeper Hill, Mauherslieve and the Silver Mine Mountains. The earliest reference to this name is in the Annals of Inisfallen, 531 A.D., 'Bellum Eblinne'. The female name Eibhlinn (the name of a goddess) seems to have been confused with the male name Feidhlim, perhaps because Eibhlinn is not used as a name in modern Irish, and Feidhlim was more familiar. Feidhlim was the name of three early kings of Munster.	Shannon	Limerick	R809 577	427	66
Slieve Felim S Top		For origin of name, see Slieve Felim.		Shannon	Limerick	R807 570	407	66
Slieve Foye; Carlingford Mountain	Sliabh Feá	(Ir. Sliabh Feá [GE], 'mountain of rushes')	Locally the name is understood as Sliabh Fathaigh, 'mountain of the giant', which accounts for the anglicised form "Foye" and ties in with local lore about a giant being discernible among the summit rocks. According to one version of the story, it was the Scottish giant Benandonner who stood on the Co. Louth side of Carlingford Lough, exchanging missiles with Finn Mac Cool, who stood on the Co. Down side. See Slievemeen for further details.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J169 120	589	29/36A
Slieve Fyagh	Sliabh Fíoch	(Ir. Sliabh Fíoch [GÉ], poss. 'mountain abounding in deer')	Fíoch is the modern Irish form of fiadhach, 'abounding in deer' (fia/fiadh).	North Mayo	Mayo	F920 283	335	23
Slieve Gallion	Sliabh gCallann	(Ir. Sliabh gCallann [DUPN], 'mountain of the heights')	Slieve Gallion is an isolated outlier of the Sperrins which dominates the western shore of Lough Neagh. The earliest reference to it is in AD 670 in the Book of Armagh where it is called Collunt Patricii, 'the height of St. Patrick'. There is a traditional song called Slieve Gallion's Braes. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 150-52) for details of	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	H799 878	528	13

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

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			with him to turn back, but Hart carried on. He reported that the route is known as Thone-na-Culliagh (prob. Tóin na Caillí). Robert Lloyd Praeger was very enthusiastic about the wide range of alpine plants on the north face above Lough Agh. There was a hermitage on Slieve League connected with St. Assicus of Elphin, Co. Roscommon. The ruins are the piles of stone still to be seen just NE of the One Man's Pass.					
Slieve Loughshannagh	Sliabh Loch Seannach	(Ir. Sliabh Loch Seannach [PNNI], 'mountain of Lough Shannagh')	Seannach is an Ulster variant of sionnach. Lough Shannagh, 'lake of the foxes', is to the south below Carn Mountain.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J294 272	619	29
Slieve Maan	Sliabh Meáin	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain')	There are two peaks in South Wicklow of this name, though the other, near Lugnaquilla is written as a single word.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T083 887	550	62
Slieve Main	Sliabh Meáin	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Meáin [PDT], 'middle mountain')	This peak is located between the higher peak of Slieve Snaght and the lower Crocknamaddy.	Inishowen	Donegal	C413 378	514	3
Slieve Meelbeg	Sliabh Míol Beag	(Ir. Sliabh Míol Beag [PNNI], 'little mountain of the ants')	Oddly enough, despite the adjective beag ('small'), it is actually higher than Slieve Meelmore, so perhaps it is a question of bulk rather than height.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J301 279	708	29
Slieve Meelmore	Sliabh Míol Mór	(Ir. Sliabh Míol Mór [PNNI], 'big mountain of the ants')	A substantial tower has been built on the summit. The spot height is given as 704m on the 1:25,000 map, but this does not square with the contours, which only go up to 680m. Spellack (speilic, 'a splintery rock') is a spur on Slieve Meelmore.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J306 287	680	29
Slieve Muck	Sliabh Muc	(Ir. Sliabh Muc [PNNI], 'mountain of the pigs')	Overlooks the Spelga Dam and the Deer's Meadow, the source of the River Bann. It is surprising to think that this river rises less than 10 miles from the coast near Newcastle, and yet it empties into the sea near Coleraine.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J281 250	674	29
Slieve Na Calliagh	Sliabh na Caillí	(Ir. Sliabh na Caillí [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the hag')	The archaeological complex on several of the tops of these hills, consisting of passage tombs with megalithic art on their walls, is best known as Loughcrew. This is the name of a townland and a parish in the area, and the complex lies within this parish. Several of the most important monuments in the complex are located in the townland of Carnbane. The name Sliabh na Caillí refers to the Cailleach Bhéirre or Hag of Beara. Here she is said to have jumped from one hill to the next, dropping stones from her apron to form the cairns.	North Midlands	Meath	N587 775	276	42
Slieve Rushen (or Slieve Russell)	Sliabh Roisean	(Ir. Sliabh Roisean [AMacAB], 'mountain' + uncertain element)	This isolated peak is on the Fermanagh/Cavan county bounds and overlooks Upper Lough Erne. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 174-75) for details of the festive assemblies at Tory	Breifne	Cavan	H234 226	404	27/27A

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			Hole, a cave on the western slopes of Slieve Rushen, and on Ballyheady Hill, south of Ballyconnell.					
Slieve Snaght	Sliabh Sneachta	(Ir. Sliabh Sneachta [DUPN], 'mountain of snow')	There are two mountains of this name in Donegal, the other one being in Inishowen.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B924 148	678	1
Slieve Snaght	Sliabh Sneachta	(Ir. Sliabh Sneachta [DUPN], 'mountain of snow')	There is a tradition of pilgrimage to Slieve Snaght and a well near the summit is associated with a cure for blindness (Tobar na Súil) [Colhoun]. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 145-46) for details of the festive assembly on Slieve Snaght. The mountain is said to be so named because snow lies on it until the fair of Carndonagh, which is the 21st of May [OSNB]. Its satellites are Slieve Main, Crocknamaddy and Damph. A limelight erected on the summit of Slieve Snaght was observed on Divis by the Ordnance Survey in 1825. This enabled them to establish trigonometrical baselines and link the Irish survey to the English one, before going on to survey the whole country of Ireland.	Inishowen	Donegal	C424 390	615	3
Slieveanard	Sliabh an Aird	(Ir. Sliabh an Aird [OSI], 'mountain of the height')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R992 258	438	74
Slieveanard NE Top	Sliabh an Aird NE Top	For origin of name, see Slieveanard.		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	S005 264	449	74
Slieveanorra (or Orra More)	Sliabh an Earra	(Ir. Sliabh an Earra [DUPN], 'mountain of the tail/ridge')	The Battle of Orra, between the McQuillans and McDonnells, took place on this mountain c. 1583. The McQuillans were Lords of the Route and the dominant clan of the region. The McDonnells were a family originating from Scotland who usurped the McQuillans' castles and land.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D134 266	508	5
Slievebaun	Sliabh Bán	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Bán [PDT], 'white or grassy mountain')	This is a shoulder of Blackstairs Mountain lying completely in Co. Wexford. Note that there is another hill of this name NW of Mount Leinster, though it is spelt Slievebawn in English.	Blackstairs Mountains	Wexford	S814 430	444	68
Slievebawn	Sliabh Bán	(Ir. Sliabh Bán [OS 6"], 'white mountain')	Cairn on summit. This is an outlier Mount Leinster lying completely in Co. Carlow. Note that there is another hill of this name S of Blackstairs Mountain, though it is spelt Slievebaun in English.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S807 548	520	68
Slieveboy				North Wexford	Wexford	T023 572	420	69
Slievecallan; Mount Callan	Sliabh Calláin	(Ir. Sliabh Calláin [logainm.ie] , poss. 'mountain of the height')	Slievecallan is an isolated peak, the highest in SW Clare. Given the altitude and boggy, infertile terrain, Callán/Collán is more likely to be the element meaning 'height' which appears in names such as Sliabh gCallann (Slieve Gallion in Derry) and Collann (Collon, Co. Louth) than coll(-án), 'hazel' .	West Clare	Clare	R146 774	391	57

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			The monuments and place-names on the mountain were the subject of some considerable controversy in the late 18th and 19th centuries, when theories were advanced that rituals of pre-Christian sun worship took place here. See Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 193-201) for details of the festive assembly on Slievecallan.					
Slievecarran	Sliabh Cairn	(Ir. Sliabh Cairn [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the cairn')	There is a substantial cairn on the summit named Carnbower.	West Clare	Clare	M324 054	326	52
Slievecoiltia	Sliabh Coltair	(Ir. Sliabh Coltair [logainm.ie], 'mountain of Coltar')	Coltair is the personal name from which the surname Ó Coltair (Coulter) is derived.	South Wexford	Wexford	S727 212	270	76
Slievecorragh	An Sliabh Corrach	(Ir. An Sliabh Corrach [logainm.ie], 'the rocky/rugged mountain')	Despite the name, this peak is quite grassy, except for the summit cairn.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	N948 041	418	56
Slievecushnabinnia	Sliabh Chois na Binne	(Ir. Sliabh Chois na Binne [OSI], 'mountain beside the peak')	Joyce suggests that the peak (binn) in question is Galtymore, which seems logical. Glencushabinnia is a townland north-east of here.	Galty Mountains	Limerick / Tipperary	R857 240	766	74
Slievefoore	An Sliabh Fuar	(prob. Ir. An Sliabh Fuar [PDT], 'the cold mountain')	Slievefoore is a townland in the parish of Killahurler.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T155 725	414	62
Slievekirk	Sliabh Circe	(Ir. Sliabh Circe [DUPN], 'mountain of the hen')	The name probably refers to a grouse or moorhen [DUPN].	Sperrin Mountains	Drry/Tyr	C452 083	370	7
Slivelamagan	Sliabh Lámhagáin	(Ir. Sliabh Lámhagáin [PNNI], 'creeping/crawling mountain')	So named, according to Walter Harris (author of The Antient and Present State of the County of Down, 1744), because it has to be climbed in a crawling position. The southern slopes are, indeed, relentlessly steep. An alternative name, Sliabh Snámháin, has the same meaning. Below Lamagan Slabs is a cave at a spot called Percy Bysshe, which suggests a connection with the poet Shelley. The opening verse of his ode 'To Night' evokes a "misty eastern cave", so could the name have been coined by a well-read speleologist familiar with this poem?	Mourne Mountains	Down	J329 260	704	29
Slievemaan	Sliabh Meáin	(Ir. Sliabh Meáin [OSI], 'middle mountain')	There are two peaks in South Wicklow of this name, though the other, near Croaghanmoira, is written in English as two words.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T018 908	759	56
Slievemartin	Sliabh Mártain	(Ir. Sliabh Mártain [PNNI], 'Martin's mountain')	Slievemartin dominates the village of Rostrevor. The name of Slievemartin may be derived either from a forename or a surname (Mícheál Ó Mainnín, PNNI 3, 163-64). It is possible that the name comes from an association with the Martin family of Kilbroney House, in which case the correct Irish form would be	Mourne Mountains	Down	J202 176	485	29

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			Sliabh Mhic Giolla Mhártain. However, the name may date to an earlier time.					
Slievemeel	Sliabh Míol	(Ir. Sliabh Míol [PNNI], 'mountain of the ants')	The word míol, although often used of ants and other insects, is a generic term for animals of sorts. It can be applied to beasts ranging from grasshoppers to whales, though it is usually qualified by another word in these cases. Slieve Meelmore and Slieve Meelbeg, further north in the Mourne, have a similar origin.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J212 206	420	29
Slievemeen	Sliabh Mín	(Ir. Sliabh Míol [PNNI], 'smooth mountain')	Two-thirds of the way up the western slopes of Slievemeen is a boulder called Cloghmore, from Ir. An Chloch Mhór, 'the big stone'. "Legend has it that this stone was thrown across Carlingford Lough during an encounter between the gigantic Finn MacCool and his Scottish counterpart Benandonner. In this contest Finn was victorious and Benandonner fell in Co. Louth where his body can be seen in silhouette stretched along the summit of Slieve Foy" (Edward Atkinson, Dromore: an Ulster Diocese, p.254). In another version of the story Finn's adversary was the Devil himself and the great boulder was thrown by Finn. The Devil threw a huge clod of earth, but missed. The missile landed in the Irish sea, forming the Isle of Man, while the hollow left where he scooped it up filled with water, forming Lough Neagh.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J202 170	472	29
Slievemore	An Sliabh Mór	(Ir. An Sliabh Mór [GE], 'the big mountain')	For a walk visiting the deserted village and megalithic tomb on the S side of Slievemore, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk E.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	F650 086	671	22/30
Slievemore; Shantavny Mountain	An Sliabh Mór	(Ir. An Sliabh Mór [DUPN], 'the big mountain')	The summit of Slievemore is in the townland of Shantavny Irish. It is also known as Shantavny Mountain [DUPN].	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Tyrone	H593 616	314	18
Slievemoughanmore		Of uncertain origin [PNNI].	The name appears on 16th century maps as Slew Mogh or just Mogh. It is the element -moughan- which is obscure in this case. The modern local pronunciation of the name is with a hard g.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J250 241	560	29
Slievenaglogh	Sliabh na gCloch	(Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI], 'mountain of the stones/rocks')	This is the higher of two peaks in the Mourne Mountains called Slievenaglogh, the other being situated further south, facing Slieve Binnian across the Silent Valley. This peak is east of Hare's Gap. On the western flanks is a huge granite boulder with a scooped-out face so that it resembles a giant's seat (David Kirk, 'The Mountains of Mourne - A Celebration of a Place Apart', p. 121).	Mourne Mountains	Down	J328 291	586	29
Slievenaglogh	Sliabh na gCloch	(Ir. Sliabh na gCloch [PNNI], 'mountain of the stones/rocks')	This is the lower of two peaks in the Mourne Mountains called Slievenaglogh, the other being situated further north near Hare's Gap. This Slievenaglogh overlooks the Silent Valley Reservoir,	Mourne Mountains	Down	J299 230	445	29

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			constructed in the 1920s to supply water for Belfast. Before it was flooded, the Silent Valley was known as the 'Happy Valley'. Labourers from the Happy Valley constructed the Mourne Wall for the Belfast and District Water Commissioners to delimit the catchment area. It is 2-2.5m high and 1m thick, encloses 9,000 acres of land (3,600 hectares) and passes over the summit of many of Mourne's highest peaks.					
Slievenagower	Sliabh na nGabhar	(Ir. Sliabh na nGabhar [TCCD], 'mountain of the goats')	The Irish form is given as Slí na gCorr on the OS Discovery map. However, this is clearly not the name of a mountain. It either refers to a track or is perhaps a corruption of Sliabh na nGabhar.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q539 072	484	70
Slievenahanaghan	Sliabh na hAnachaine	(Ir. Sliabh na hAnachaine [DUPN], 'mountain of the mischance/disaster')		Antrim Hills	Antrim	D117 219	418	9
Slievenalargy; Tullynasoo Mountain	Sliabh na Leargadh	(Ir. Sliabh na Leargadh [PNNI], 'mountain of the sloping expanse')	Tullynasoo is a townland in the parish of Kilcoo. The name is derived from Ir. Tulaigh na Subh, 'hillock of strawberries'. The name Tullynasoo Mountain probably refers to the mountain pasture of the townland. Slievenalargy appears to be the name of the peak.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J298 355	280	29
Slievenalecka	An Starraicín	(Ir. An Starraicín [OSI], 'the steeple')	This peak earns its name with its pointed peak.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q528 064	456	70
Slievenamiskan	Sliabh Meascáin	(prob. Ir. Sliabh Meascáin [PNNI], 'mountain of the pat of butter')	The name may have arisen either from a discovery of bog-butter or from a perceived resemblance to the shape of a butter-dish.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J259 272	444	29
Slievenamon	Sliabh na mBan	(Ir. Sliabh na mBan [OSI], 'mountain of the women')	This mountain is steeped in mythology. The name is derived from the following legend: Fionn Mac Cumhaill sat waiting at the top while women raced up it to win his hand. Since Fionn and Gráinne were in love, he had shown her a short-cut and she duly won the race. Yeats preferred the name Knockfein. The mountain rises from the plain of Femen, which represents 'woman' or 'femininity'.	South Midlands	Tipperary	S297 307	721	67
Slievenamuck	Sliabh Muice	(Ir. Sliabh Muice [logainm.ie], 'mountain of the pig')		Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R842 306	369	66
Slievenanee	Sliabh na Nia	(Ir. Sliabh na Nia [Buile Shuibhne#], 'mountain of the warriors')	The name Sliabh Niadh is mentioned in Buile Shuibhne, the 12th century narrative known in English as The Frenzy of Suibne or The Madness of Sweeey. Another line in Buile Shuibhne refers to Sliabh na nEach, 'mountain of the steeds', which may be a variant name for the same mountain, although this is further away from the modern	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D167 213	543	9

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			anglicised form.					
Slievenisky	Sliabh an Uisce	(Ir. Sliabh an Uisce [OSNB#], 'mountain of the water')	This peak is a south-eastern spur of Slieve Croob.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J324 443	446	20
Slieveveagh	An Sliabh Riabhach	(prob. Ir. An Sliabh Riabhach [PDT], 'the grey/brindled mountain')	The Pinnacle appears to be the name of the summit. The mountain as a whole is known as Slieveveagh. The Irish form An Sliabh Riabhach is also used to refer to the whole Ballyhoura range, even though this is not the highest peak (Seefin is considerably higher).	Ballyhoura Mountains	Limerick	R725 252	465	73
Slievetooley	Sliabh Tuaidh	(poss. Ir. Sliabh Tuaidh [DUPN], 'northern mountain')	Located in Meenacurrin townland. Slievetooley is on the north side of the peninsula, while Slieve League is on the south. The cliffs and stacks along Slievetooley's seaward side form one of the most spectacular stretches of coastal scenery in Ireland. The highest point at 511m is actually unnamed on the Discovery map, while the name is positioned on a lower peak (472m). There are many possible interpretations of the specific element in this name. O'Neill mentions tuagh, an axe or hook, and tuathach, a lord or ruler of a tuath. If the early forms can be relied upon, there appears to have been an article between the two elements, which would make "northern mountain" rather unlikely.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G629 899	511	10
Slievetooley Far W Top	Sliabh Tuaidh Far W Top	For origin of name, see Sliabh Tuaidh.		Donegal SW	Donegal	G593 904	460	10
Slievetooley W Top	Sliabh Tuaidh W Top	For origin of name, see Sliabh Tuaidh.	Although this peak is marked as Slievetooley on the Discovery map, it is only a lower satellite of the 511m peak, which is the true summit of Slievetooley.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G618 907	472	10
Slievetrue; Carn Hill	Sliabh an Triúir	(Ir. Sliabh an Triúir [AMacAB], 'mountain of the three (brothers)')	Marked as Carn Hill on the OSNI Discoverer map, but better known as Slievetrue. Locally this is pronounced "Slieveytrue" with 3 syllables. The mountain derives its Irish name from 3 standing stones known as "The Three Brothers", located about half a mile SW of the summit. These are now somewhat disguised as they have been integrated into a field wall.	Belfast Hills	Antrim	J347 891	312	15
Soarns Hill; Slievebane	Sliabh Bán	(Ir. Sliabh Bán [OSI], 'white or fallow mountain')	The Irish name, Sliabh Bán, is fairly transparent. However, the origin of the English name, Soarns Hill, is obscure. It may be derived from Ir. sorn, 'kiln', but the hill seems rather too high and remote for this. There were limekilns near the coast at Carnlough.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D221 141	403	9
Sorrel Hill			The granite characteristic of the north-west part of Co. Wicklow has been quarried for construction for many years. It was used to make millstones, possibly as early as the Early Christian Period, and a number of broken millstones discarded in this area	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O042 119	599	56

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			are reminders of this activity. Four such stones have been found in the townland of Ballynasculloge on the slopes of Sorrel Hill. Unfinished millstones are particularly valuable to archaeologists as they give important clues to the techniques and the different stages of production. See 'Cracking Millstones in Wicklow' by Christiaan Corlett in Archaeology Ireland no. 91 (Spring 2010), 16-19.					
Spaltindoagh				Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H628 896	420	13
Spinans Hill	Cnoc na Spíonán	(Ir. Cnoc na Spíonán [logainm.ie], 'hill of na Spíonán or the gooseberry bushes')	Spinans Hill is also the name of a townland, one of several townlands in the parish of Donaghmore with Spinans in the name.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S920 916	409	55
Spinans Hill SE Top		For origin of name, see Spinans Hill.	Brusselstown Ring is at the SE end of Spinans Hill. This fort is mentioned in several Irish annals as Dún Bolg [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S930 911	400	56
Sruffaungarve Top				Ox Mountains	Sligo	G454 230	400	24
Staghall Mountain	Cró an Locháin	(Ir. Cró an Locháin [OSI], 'sheep-pen or hollow of the little lake')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B969 180	486	6
Staigne N E Top*				Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V599 639	435	84
Staigne Top*			Staigne is a townland in the parish of Kílcrohane. It is best known as the site of Staigne Fort.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V594 633	459	84
Stillbrook Hill			Stillbrook Hill is properly the name of the ridge extending NW between Glendossaun and Glenregan, whereas this peak is on the main watershed of the Slieve Bloom and is slightly higher.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N262 030	514	54
Stookeennalackareh a	Stuaicín na Leaca Réidhe	(prob. Ir. Stuaicín na Leaca Réidhe [PDT], 'pinnacle of the smooth hillside')	This western shoulder of Knockowen overlooks Glanmore Lake and the northern side of the Healy Pass.	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V792 551	412	84
Stoney Top			This is the northern shoulder of Tonelagee. There is a cross-inscribed standing stone between Stoney Top and Tonelagee.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O082 027	714	56
Stookeen	Stuaicín	(Ir. Stuaicín [PNCW], 'pinnacle')	Stookeen is "the name of the highest point in Aghowle Upper" [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S945 682	420	62
Stoompa	Stumpa	(prob. Ir. Stumpa [PDT], 'stump')	This outlier of Mangerton overlooks Lough Guitane.	Mangerton	Kerry	W006 817	705	79
Stoompa East Top		For origin of name, see		Mangerton	Kerry	W018 819	608	79

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		Stoompa.						
Stradbally Mountain	Cnoc an tSráidbhaile	(Ir. Cnoc an tSráidbhaile [OSI], 'hill of Stradbally')	Beenoskee and Stradbally Mountain are twin peaks, the latter being slightly lower.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q587 092	798	70
Stragraddy Mountain	Sliabh an tSratha Greadaithe	(poss. Ir. ‡Sliabh an tSratha Greadaithe [PDT], 'mountain of An Srath Greadaithe')	Stragraddy is a townland in Kilmacrenan parish. The Irish form is An Srath Greadaithe [logainm.ie], 'the thrashed river-valley'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C083 245	285	2
Strickeen	Struicín	(Ir. Struicín [TH], 'little peak')	Struicín is sometimes the first peak visited on a traverse of the Reeks ridge starting from Kate Kearney's Cottage. It is topped by a tall cairn. The word struicín denotes the crest of a bird, such as a cock's comb. An old track simply known as An Bealach, 'the way', which connects the Beaufort/Dunloe area with the Black Valley, passes by Struicín before crossing the main watershed at the saddle between Cnoc an Bhráca and Cnoc na dTarbh (TH). This col, known as Bearna an Bhealaigh, 'gap of the way', or Ballagh Pass, is marked slightly too far to the north and west on the Discovery map. On the northern side of the Reeks, this track begins in Coolcummisk. Another track coming from a townland called Ballagh / An Bealach joins it above Struicín.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V866 882	440	78
Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann (Ir.)	Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann (or Stuaic Bharr na hAbhann)	(Ir. Stumpa Bharr na hAbhann [OSI 1:25,000#], 'stump of the top of the river')	Also known as Stuaic Bharr na hAbhann (TH).	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V796 858	851	78
Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.)	Stumpa Dúloigh; Maol	(Ir. Stumpa Dúloigh [OSI 1:25,000], 'stump of the black lake')	The alternative name Maol is confirmed by the presence of Coimín na Maoile and Loch na Maoile on its slopes.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V787 794	784	78
Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.) SE Top	Stumpa Dúloigh SE Top	For origin of name, see Stumpa Dúloigh.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V790 792	780	78
Stumpa Dúloigh (Ir.) SW Top	Stumpa Dúloigh SW Top	For origin of name, see Stumpa Dúloigh.		Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V778 789	663	78
Sturrakeen; Carrigphierish	An Starraicín	(Ir. An Starraicín [OSI], 'the pointed peak' or 'the steeple')	Also known as Carrigphierish, Ir. Carraig Phiarais, 'Pierce's rock'. Note that this peak is actually unnamed on the Discovery map, while both Carrigphierish and Sturrakeen are marked a little to the NW of this peak.	Galty Mountains	Tipperary	R973 253	541	74
Sugarloaf Hill	Cnoc na gCloch	(Ir. Cnoc na gCloch [OSI], 'hill of the stones')	The name 'Sugarloaf' is widely applied to hills of a conical shape in Ireland and Britain. Its equivalent 'pain de sucre' is common in France. It is also found further afield, e.g. at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil (Pão de Açúcar in Portuguese) and the Montmorency Falls in	Knockmeald own Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S039 105	663	74

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			Canada, where the name 'Pain de Sucre' is applied to the cone of ice which forms at the base of the waterfall in winter. There is a widespread misconception nowadays that 'sugarloaf' is some kind of bread. In fact, the word refers to the form in which sugar was usually sold all over the world, at least up to the 19th century, until granulated sugar became widely available in packets. The sugary liquid was dripped onto a surface and a solid mass formed in a conical or torpedo-like shape, like a sugary stalagmite. Sugar is still available in this form in North Africa, and it is also used in Germany to make the drink 'Feuerzangenbowle', for which the sugarloaf must first be soaked in rum.					
Sugarloaf Mountain	Gabhal Mhór	(Ir. Gabhal Mhór [OSI], 'big fork')	The Irish name Gabhal Mhór may seem odd as a name for a mountain, but it appears to have developed from Sliabh na Gaibhle, 'mountain of the fork'. This accounts for the anglicised form Slieve Goul found in several 19th century sources. It is unclear what exactly the fork is, but it may be a confluence of streams referred to in the name of the nearby townland, Kealagowlane (Ir. Caol an Ghabhláin, 'marsh/narrowing of the little fork'). Gabhal Mhór stands in contrast to Gabhal Bheag, Gowlbeg Mountain, its lower neighbour. For the origin of the English name, see Sugarloaf Hill in Wicklow for an explanation of hills called Sugarloaf.	Caha Mountains	Cork	V874 529	574	85
Sugarloaf Mtn West Top		For origin of name, see Sugarloaf Mountain.		Caha Mountains	Cork	V862 531	560	85
Sybil Head	Ceann Sibéal	(Ir. Ceann Sibéal [OSI], 'head(-land) of Sybil')	"Sybil Point and Sybil Head are said to be named after Sybil Lynch, and near Doon Point a stump of masonry is all that remains of Sybil Castle, also known as Ferriter's Castle. In fact, they were named earlier than her time but the story is worth recording. The Ferriters – originally le Furetur – were a Norman family who settled here in the 13th Century. Sybil Lynch of Galway eloped with one of the Ferriters and was pursued by her father. She hid in a cave while her father laid siege to the castle, but when the fight was over it was found that the sea had swept through the cave and washed her away" (Steve MacDonogh - The Dingle Peninsula: History, Folklore, Archaeology). A full account of the story is given by Captain Crane in the Kerry Archaeological Magazine, vol. i, no. 3 (1909), 143-47.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q314 063	206	70
Table Mountain			This peak is flat-topped, but otherwise bears no comparison with its namesake above Cape Town.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T019 973	701	56

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Taobh Dubh (Ir.)	Taobh Dubh	(Ir. Taobh Dubh [TR], 'black (hill-)side')	Walks: for a walk including Cnoc an Doirín (Taobh Dubh) and Meall Dubh (Leenaun Hill), see Paddy Dillon, Connemara, 86-91.	Maamturks	Galway	L897 565	422	37
Tara Hill	Torrchoill	(Ir. Torrchoill [logainm.ie], 'tor-wood')	Contrary to appearances this name has nothing to do with the word Teamhair that occurs in Tara, Co. Meath, nor even with the Eng. word 'hill'.	North Wexford	Wexford	T205 624	253	62
Taur	Teamhair	(Ir. Teamhair [logainm.ie], 'sanctuary')	This peak is located in the townland of Taurmore. Despite the fact that there no substantial archaeological remains to prove it, it is likely that this is the location of the ancient royal site Teamhair Luachra, residence of the south Munster kings, especially Eochaid mac Luachta. It is also sometimes considered to be the residence of Cú Roí mac Daire, hero of Munster (MacKillop, Dictionary of Celtic Mythology, 356). Teamhair is an ancient word meaning 'sanctuary', most familiar in the name Teamhair na Rí, Tara of the Kings in Co. Meath. Michael Bowman records the name of this peak as Bucaura. This appears to be an anglicisation of Búc/Buaic Theamhrach, 'pinnacle of Taur'.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R231 102	405	72
Taurbeg	Teamhair Bheag	(prob. Ir. Teamhair Bheag [PDT], 'little sanctuary')	For further information on the name, see Taur.	W Limerick / N Kerry	Cork	R229 111	405	72
Tawnaghmore	An Tamhnach Mhór	(Ir. An Tamhnach Mhór [logainm.ie], 'the big field')	Tawnaghmore appears to be identical with Thauneay, one of the peaks mentioned by Máire MacNeill, which is visited on Garland Sunday by the children of Belderg. Berries are gathered, and if the berries are plentiful, it is said that the crops will be good [MacNeill, 189]. Walks: for a cliff-top route from Porturlin to Belderg, passing near Tawnaghmore, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 78-79.	North Mayo	Mayo	F960 395	340	23
Tawny Rower				Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L918 714	510	37
Tawnyard	Tamhnaigh Ard	(Ir. Tamhnaigh Ard [logainm.ie], 'high field or isolated arable area')	There are several peaks in the Sheeffry Hills and elsewhere in Mayo whose names begin with Tawny-. These are derived from Ir. tamhnach, the original meaning of which seems to be a clearing. It comes to mean 'field' and in upland areas it often has the meaning of an arable area amongst rough upland pasture. This hill is named Sheeffry Hill on William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830).	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L903 687	436	37
Tearaght Island	An Tiaracht	(Ir. An Tiaracht [logainm.ie], 'the westerly (island)')	This is the most westerly of the Blasket Islands. Its profile is remarkably similar to that of Skellig Michael. Its only human inhabitants were the lighthouse-keepers and their families. As the lighthouse was on the side facing the Atlantic, the view only reinforced their isolation. A natural rock-arch connects the two parts of the island.	Dingle West	Kerry	V181 949	200	70

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Teeromoyle Mountain	Sliabh Thír Ó mBaoill	(poss. Ir. †Sliabh Thír Ó mBaoill [PDT], 'mountain of Tír Ó mBaoill')	This name is derived from a townland to the west of the Glenbeigh Horseshoe. Teeromoyle Mountain rises up from this townland, which is consistently spelt 'Teeromoyle' (Tír Ó mBaoill).	Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V604 833	760	78/83
Teevnabinnia	Taobh na Binne	(Ir. Taobh na Binne [MNIMA], 'side of the peak')	Located on the townland boundary of Tonatleva and Bundorragha.	Mweelrea Mountains	Mayo	L826 642	379	37
Temple Hill	Cnoc an Teampaill	(Ir. Cnoc an Teampaill [OSI], 'hill of the church')		Galty Mountains	Limerick	R834 218	785	74
The Big Gun	An Gunna Mór	(Ir. An Gunna Mór [TH], 'the big gun')	This peak is at the S end of the arete connecting it to Cruach Mhór.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V840 845	939	78
The Bones			A rocky arete between Carrauntoohil and Beenkeeragh.	MacGillycudd y's Reeks	Kerry	V800 847	959	78
The Foxes Rock			The Foxes Rock is situated near two other peaks named after animals: the Ravens Rock and the Eagles Rock.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J140 138	404	36
The Paps East	An Dá Chích Anann - An Chíoch Thoir	(Ir. An Dá Chích [OSI], 'the two breasts')	The Dictionary of Celtic Mythology gives the full name as Dá Chích Anann, 'the two breasts of Anu'. This goddess was reputedly responsible for the fertility of the whole province of Munster. A line of stones, known as na Fiacla, connects the two tops and is believed to have formed a processional route.	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Kerry	W134 855	694	79
The Paps West	An Dá Chích Anann - An Chíoch Thiar	(Ir. An Dá Chích [OSI], 'the two breasts')	The Dictionary of Celtic Mythology gives the full name as Dá Chích Anann, 'the two breasts of Anu'. This goddess, also called Danu, was reputedly responsible for the fertility of the whole province of Munster. The summit cairns on both peaks, believed to be prehistoric, resemble nipples on the breasts. Strangely enough, the two peaks have the rounded aspect of a comely maiden's figure when viewed from the north-west (Killarney) or south-east (Ballyvourney), but have a triangular profile more reminiscent of a war goddess breastplate when seen from the north-east (Rathmore) or south-west (Kenmare).	Paps/Derrynasaggart	Kerry	W125 855	690	79
The Playbank; The Playground; Slievenakilla			The name The Playbank relates to the festive assembly held on the mountain on the last Sunday of July, at which sports and dancing took place (Máire MacNeill, 'The Festival of Lughnasa' (pp. 181-82). Named The Playground on the OS ½" map.	Breifne	Leitrim	H033 258	542	26
The Priests Leap	Léim an tSagairt	(poss. Ir. †Léim an tSagairt [PDT], 'the priest's leap')	The Priest's Leap is properly the name of a rock at the top of the pass between Kenmare and Bantry. There are various versions of the story which account for the name. Seán Ó Súilleabháin reports that "the most commonly accepted one relates how a Father James Archer SJ, in search of volunteers	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork / Kerry	V978 606	519	85

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			for the defence of the O'Sullivan Beara castle at Dunboy in 1602, was chased across the mountain by enemy soldiers. From the rock here, he is said to have jumped his horse onto a rock a mile from Bantry town. As you reach the road below, you meet an iron cross erected to commemorate the feat (Walk Guide - Southwest of Ireland, 28)." The circumstances behind the pursuit of the priest are historical, though the fantastic leap recalls the superhuman feats of earlier eras by legendary characters such as Cú Chulainn and the Cailleach Bhéirre. Also Knockboy West Top.					
The Ravens Rock	Speilg an Fhiaigh	(Ir. Speilg an Fhiaigh [logainm.ie‡], 'the rock of the raven')	This peak gives its name to the townland of Spellickanee. However, it is located in Glenmore townland, while Spellickanee is a little to the south.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J149 132	457	36
Thur Mountain	An Tor	(prob. Ir. An Tor [PDT], 'the tor')	Known as Torr by the people who live on the N side of Lough Macnean (Kay Muhr). There are crags facing NE immediately below the summit, which justify the name. A reference in the Annals of the Four Masters to Tor Glinne Fearná in the year 1235 is probably to this hill rather than a tower, as no such tower is known at Glenfarne. The name Thorne Mountains, which appears on several 16th and 17th century maps of Ireland, Connacht and Ulster, would also seem to have some connection with Thur Mountain.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G980 404	442	17
Tibradden Mountain	Sliabh Thigh Bródáin	(Ir. Sliabh Thigh Bródáin [OSI], 'mountain of Tigh Bródáin or the house of Bródáin')		Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin	O148 223	467	50
Tievealehid	Taobh an Leithid	(Ir. Taobh an Leithid [OSI], '(hill-)side of the expanse')		Donegal NW	Donegal	B873 262	429	1
Tievebaun	Taobh Bán	(prob. Ir. Taobh Bán [PDT], 'grassy slope')	This peak is more notable for the dramatic cliffs and pinnacles on its north and east sides (especially the pinnacle called Eagles Rock) than its actual summit. Landslips have contributed to the formation of this landscape, which is best appreciated from Glenade. A cave in the steep north-western face of Tievebaun is known as Cormac Reagh's Hole. Named Tievebaun Mountain on the OSI Discovery Map.	Dartry Mountains	Leitrim	G768 498	611	16
Tievebulliagh	Taobh Builleach	(Ir. Taobh (?)Builleach [NIPNP replies], 'beating/striking (mountain)side' or Taobh	The first element of this name is clearly Ir. taobh, 'side'. The second element appears to be an adjective meaning 'beating' or 'striking', although this structure is slightly unusual. This name would be very apt as Tievebulliagh is the site of a Neolithic	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D193 268	402	5

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		(?)Búilleach [NIPNP seminar], '(mountain)side of the clods/heavy ground')	axe factory. Axes were made from a rare stone called porcellanite which outcrops only here on Tievebulliagh and at Brockley on Rathlin Island. They were an important item of exchange and were exported all over Ireland. Many also reached Britain by trade. For origin of name, see The Archaeology of Ulster by Mallory and McNeill, pp. 44-6. However, whether knowledge of the purpose of the axe factory continued in local folklore from the Neolithic to the modern day is open to some doubt. It is possible that the second word may rather be Ir. búilleach, 'heavy, soggy ground; clods' in the genitive plural, giving an alternative interpretation: '(mountain)side of the clods/heavy ground'.					
Tievecrom	An Taobh Crom	(Ir. An Taobh Crom [OSNB], 'the crooked (hill-)side')	This peak offers a fine view north to Slieve Gullion and its satellites, and south to County Louth, but access is difficult due to dense undergrowth. A group of stones beside the triangulation pillar on the summit may be the Bohil Breaga of Tiffcrum (i.e. the false lad or shepherd) referred to by Michael J. Murphy in his book 'Mountain Year' (p. 40).	Cooley/Gullion	Armagh	J024 154	264	29
Tievedockaragh	Taobh Docrach	(Ir. Taobh Docrach [PNNI], 'difficult hillside')	The name was incorrectly spelt Tievedockdarragh on the old OSNI 1:25,000 map, but this has been corrected on the new edition (2009). The rocky tor called Pierces Castle is located NE of this peak.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J223 232	473	29
Tieverevagh	Taobh Riabhach	(prob. Ir. Taobh Riabhach [PDT], 'grey or striped (hill-)side')	This peak is unnamed on OS maps. On William Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830) the name Tieverevagh appears on the W slopes. Whilst it is not certain that this is the name of the hill as a whole, as opposed to a particular flank, it appears to be the only name available for this peak. For a walk around the base of Tieverevagh, see Siúlóidí Acla, walk L.	Achill/Corraun	Mayo	L710 958	286	30
Tievnabinnia	Taobh na Binne	(prob. Ir. Taobh na Binne [PDT], 'side of the peak')	Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L881 706	742	37
Tievnabinnia East Top		For origin of name, see Tievnabinnia.	Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L897 705	590	37
Tievummera	Taobh Iomaire	(prob. Ir. Taobh Iomaire [PDT], 'side of the ridge')	Named Cuscamecurragh on Bald's map of Co. Mayo (1830). This seems to represent the Ir. Coiscéim Charrach, 'rocky footstep', a name which is also found further north in Mayo in the Nephin Beg Range. Walks: for a route along the main E-W ridge of the Sheeffry Hills, see Whilde & Simms, New Irish Walk Guide - West and North, 62-63.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L862 695	762	37
Tinoran Hill	Cnoc Theach nOdhraín	(poss. Ir. ‡Cnoc Theach nOdhraín [PDT], 'hill of	There is a hillfort on summit known as "the round O" [PNCW]. MacNeill (235) also mentions three wells	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S851 905	312	55

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		Teach nOdhraín or house of Odhraín')	on its lower slopes named Tobernasleiga, Tobergorey and Tobersool. Price interprets Tinoran as Tigh an Odhraín, without explaining the offending presence of the article before a personal name (Odhraín). More likely is that the n comes from the urú caused by teach, which was a neuter noun in Old Irish.					
Tirkslieve	Toircshliabh	(poss. Ir. Toircshliabh [PDT], 'boar mountain')	The name Tirkslieve is known from the Ordnance Survey Name Book. The peak is unnamed on the Discovery map.	North Mayo	Mayo	F954 038	401	31
Tomaneena; Turlough Hill	Tuaim an Aonaigh	(Ir. poss. Tuaim an Aonaigh [PNCW], 'mound of the fair')	The first element may alternatively be Ir. tom, 'bush' or 'knoll'. Ir. aonach means 'a fair or assembly'. It is therefore curious that the mountain NW of Tomaneena is called Fair Mountain in English. Its Irish name is An Chaor. The valley below Fair Mountain is named Glenceera according to Price [PNCW].	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T063 982	681	56
Tomies Mountain	An Chathair	(Ir. An Chathair [logainm.ie], 'stone fort')	The name Cathair applies properly to the highest point (735m) of Tomies Mountain rather than the mountain as a whole (TH). References to Tomish or Toomish Mountain in The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry (1756) make it clear that this name applied to the whole of what is now called Purple Mountain. When the name Purple Mountain gained currency in the 19th century as the name applied to the massif in general and its highest top, the name Tomies Mountain was probably relegated in status, referring only to the subsidiary peak. Joyce gives the Irish name as Tuamaidhe and explains it in reference to the two sepulchral heaps of stones on the summit (PW Joyce, Irish Names of Places, vol. I, p. 336).	Purple Mtn	Kerry	V895 868	735	78
Tonduff	Tóin Dubh	(Ir. Tóin Dubh [OSI], 'black bottom')	The marking of Tonduff North and Tonduff South as separate hill-names on the Discovery map does not seem justified, as there is only a single peak.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O159 137	642	56
Tonelagee (or Tonelegee)	Tóin le Gaoith	(Ir. Tóin le Gaoith [GE], 'backside to the wind')	Tandragee (Tóin re Gaoith), the town in Co. Armagh, has the same meaning, as do several other places in Ireland, but it is difficult to know what they have in common.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O085 016	817	56
Tonelagee NE Top		For origin of name, see Tonelagee.		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O095 018	668	56
Tooreen				Shannon	Tipperary	R911 561	457	66
Tooreenbaha	Tuairín Beatha	(poss. Ir. Tuairín Beatha [PDT], 'arable field')		Caha Mountains	Kerry	V760 544	406	84
Tooth Mountain	Cnoc na bhFiagal	(Ir. Cnoc na bhFiagal [T6000], 'hill of the teeth')	Tooth Mountain and Knocknaveacal appear to be repectively a translation and an anglicisation of the same name, but they are marked as two separate	Caha Mountains	Kerry	V742 553	590	84

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			peaks about 1km apart.					
Torc Mountain	Sliabh Torc	(Ir. Sliabh Torc [OG#], 'mountain of wild boar')	The name of Torc Mountain, like Mount Eagle and the Wolf's Step on the Dingle Peninsula, reminds us of a wild animal once common in the forests of Ireland. Wild boar is significant in Celtic mythology, being depicted on Celtic artefacts found in continental Europe, Ireland and Britain. It represents physical strength and heroic fighting skills.	Mangerton	Kerry	V955 839	535	78
Torc Mountain W Top		For origin of name, see Torc Mountain.		Mangerton	Kerry	V950 837	470	78
Tory Hill	Sliabh gCruinn	(Ir. Sliabh gCruinn [OG], 'round mountain')	The name Sliabh gCruinn also occurs in Co. Waterford (Slievegrine). The English name, Tory Hill, refers to a raparee. There is also a hill of this name in Co. Limerick. According to Rev. William Carrigan (the History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory, 1905), Tory Hill in Kilkenny was so named from "a famous outlaw named Edmund Den, who flourished in this locality, about the year 1700". Carrigan also reports that an annual pattern took place on the 2nd Sunday of July, locally known as 'Tory Hill Sunday' or 'Frochan Sunday'. On the flat ground below [the hill] called the Faithche (now the townland of Fahy), great games of hurling were said to have been held, sixty players to a side" (MacNeill, 230-231).	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S596 222	292	75/76
Tountinna	Tonn Toinne	(Ir. Tonn Toinne [OSI], 'wave of the wave')	This tautological name is explained by the fact that it has been corrupted from its original form, Tul Toinne, 'hillock of the wave'. The wave in question was the biblical flood, which, according to Lebor Gabála Éirenn (commonly known as the Book of Invasions), drowned most of the members of the first invasion of Ireland, led by Cesair. Fionntán was the only member of the party who took refuge in this mountain. While the others were drowned in the deluge, he survived to tell the tale to later generations. Near the summit is a tomb known as the Graves of the Leinstermen. A legend associates this with a bloody dispute between some of Brian Boru's men and some visiting nobles from Leinster, but the tomb is actually prehistoric. A lower hillock to the N is called Knockaunreelyon (Cnocán Rí Laighean, 'hillock of the king of Leinster').	Shannon	Tipperary	R737 773	457	59
Tristia	Troiste	(Ir. Troiste [logainm.ie], 'tripod')	There are several hills of this name, one further west in Mayo, one in Fermanagh (anglicised Trustia) and one near Mullaghmast in Co. Kildare (Trustiu in the Metrical Dindshenchas). Why these hills have a name meaning 'tripod' is unclear, but some at least	North Mayo	Mayo	G073 095	322	23/31

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			appear to have had a ritual significance. There are traditions connected with Tristia in Mayo which preserve elements of the pagan festival of Lughnasa. As well as climbing the hill, it was tradition to visit St. Patrick's Well and the Blessed Virgin's Well at its foot. These wells were reputed to offer cures for eye ailments and for jealousy [MacNeill, 106-07].					
Trooperstown Hill	Maoilín	(Ir. Maoilín [OSI], 'little round hill')		Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	T166 952	430	56
Trostan	Trostán	(Ir. Trostán [DUPN], 'pole/staff' [DUPN])	Joyce's suggestion (INP, iii, 586) that this peak is so named because of its resemblance to a pilgrim's staff with a crooked top seems without foundation.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	D179 236	550	9
Truskmore	Trosc Mór	(Ir. Trosc Mór [OSI], 'big [obscure element]')	The summit, which is the highest point in Co. Sligo, is surmounted by a TV mast. An access road climbs to the mast from Gleniff.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo	G759 473	647	16
Truskmore SE Cairn		For origin of name see Truskmore	This point is included because it is the highest point in Leitrim.	Dartry Mountains	Sligo/ Leitrim	G764 471	631	16
Tully Mountain; Letter Hill			Tully Mountain is sufficiently detached from the Twelve Bens to offer fine views of the range as a whole, as well as coastal views including Inishbofin, Inishturk, Clare Island and Achill. Also known as Letter Hill [TR]. Walks: a route for this peak is described in New Irish Walk Guides by Tony Whilde and Patrick Simms, p. 44.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L673 611	356	37
Tullybrack	Tulaigh Bhreac	(Ir. Tulaigh Bhreac [OSNB#], 'speckled hillock')	The summit is located in the townland of Aghamore. The Discoverer Map shows the name Tullybrack to the NW and Mulderg to the SE. It is not clear which applies to this hill, if either, but the former has been chosen as it is slightly nearer. The hill Sliabh Dá Chon, mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, is a lower point in these uplands to the NW. Note that there is also a townland of Tullybrack or Ora More nearby, but this is lower down near Belcoo.	Fermanagh/ S Tyrone	Fermanag h	H090 458	386	17
Turners Rock			Turners Rock is immediately east of the tunnel at the summit of the Caha Mountain Pass. The rocks hereabouts are grooved due to the passage of ice according to T.J. Barrington (Discovering Kerry).	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork	V910 602	420	85
Two Rock Mountain	Sliab Lecga	(Ir. Sliab Lecga [MD], 'mountain of flagstones')	The summit is known as Fairy Castle.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Dublin	O172 223	536	50
Urris Hills	Cnoic Iorrais	(Ir. Cnoic Iorrais [OSI], 'hills of the peninsula')		Inishowen	Donegal	C307 418	417	7
War Hill	Cnoc an Bhairr	(Ir. Cnoc an Bhairr [PNCW#], 'hill of the summit')	Price's suggested Irish derivation for War Hill, whilst possible, seems rather tautological and is not backed up by any Irish attestations. Barr is itself a common term denoting a hill and is usually the first	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	O169 113	686	56

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			element in names, e.g. Barr Trí gCom (Baurtregaum), Barr na Coilleadh (Barnakillew), etc. Also "hill of the top" seems a strange way to describe War Hill, since it's really only a lower outlier of Djouce. An alternative is that the name was created in English, and this is supported by a reference to a battle on War Hill in a letter written on 15th December 1838 by Eugene O'Curry. "In the Townland of Lackandarragh in the Powerscourt Parish they shew a place called the Churchyard, but it does not retain the least vestige of either a church or churchyard. Some say that it was the place of sepulture of persons killed in a battle fought between the English troops and the O'Tooles some three hundred years ago. This battle was fought on War Hill, immediately overhanging this Churchyard, on the opposite side of the river." Of course, one would expect these events to give rise to "Battle Hill", rather than "War Hill", so this suggestion must also be considered tentative.					
Wee Binnian	Broinn Bhinneáin	(Ir. Broinn Bhinneáin [PNNI], 'breast of Binneán')		Mourne Mountains	Down	J317 225	460	29
Wee Slievemoughan		Of uncertain origin [PNNI].	As with Slievemoughanmore, it is the element – moughan which is obscure.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J245 248	428	29
White Mountain	Sliabh Bán	(Ir. Sliabh Bán [OSM], 'white mountain')		Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C742 022	537	8
Wolftrap Mountain			Wolftrap Mountain is traversed by the General's Road, which was built as a famine-relief scheme organised by General Edward Dunne of Brittas Castle. On the south side of the mountain is Hugh O'Neill's Well. Hugh O'Neill led his forces over Slieve Bloom here in 1601.	Slieve Bloom	Offaly	N273 047	487	54
Woodcock Hill	Cnoc na gCreabhar	(Ir. Cnoc na gCreabhar [logainm.ie], 'hill of the woodcocks')	This hill is named in the Yellow Book of Lecan as: "a mullach Slebe Shuidi in Rig" ('mountain of the king's seat') and in the Book of Lismore as: "Sliabh Uighi in Rig" ('mountain of the king's grave') .	Shannon	Clare	R523 635	310	58