

Trees and woodland names in Irish placenames

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The names of a land show the heart of the race,
They move on the tongue like the lilt of a song.
You say the name and I see the place
Drumbo, Dungannon, Annalong.

John Hewitt

Since trees are very visible in the landscape, it is not surprising that so many of our placenames have derived from trees and woods. Today, if a forest was to spring up everywhere there is a tree-associated name in a townland, the country would once more be clothed with an almost uninterrupted succession of forests. There are more than 60,000 townlands in Ireland and it is estimated that 13,000 or 20% are named after trees, collections of trees (e.g. grove) and the uses of trees. Prior to road signs, with which we are so familiar today, natural and manmade features were the only directional sources. Placenames have been evolving since the dawn of Irish civilisation when most of the country was heavily forested and trees had a prominent role in the economy. Trees provided raw materials, medicine, weapons, tools, charcoal, food (in the form of berries, nuts, fungi, fruit, wild animals, etc.), geographical markers as well as the basis for spirituality and wisdom.

It is difficult for us today to interpret the origins of some of our placenames; they are derived from old Irish interspersed with Viking, Norman, and Medieval English influences, and in the north of the country Scots Gaelic also adds its influence. Mac Giolla Easpaig (2016) estimates that 90% of our placenames may have Gaelic origins. Many placenames have reverted to their original names, e.g. King and Queen's counties are now Offaly and Laois, and Kingstown and Queenstown are Dún Laoghaire and Cobh. Similarly, Maryborough and Newtownbarry became Portlaoise and Bunclody. Planters introduced names for their great estates from the 17th century from the neighbouring island. Since the Ordnance Survey began in the 19th century scholars have been using old manuscripts to interpret the origins of our placenames. A further difficulty was that when the scholars were recording the townland names, in many instances the origin was from oral tradition which introduced further inconsistencies. Today, the Placenames Branch, is continuing the work of deciphering the origins of our townland names.

Fergus Kelly in reviewing the Old-Irish law texts from about the eighth century AD, found that there were four divisions of trees and that the fine or penalty for cutting a

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tree was commensurate with the division the tree was in. These texts give provide an indication of how important and how prevalent trees were in that period. In the first category includes the important trees, called “Nobles or Lords of the wood”, which carried the highest fine. This category comprised ash, crab apple, hazel, holly, oak, yew and Scots pine. The inclusion of Scots pine as a noble is interesting as it could indicate that it was still abundant in the 8th century. In the next category, “Commoners of the wood”, were alder, birch, cherry, elm, hawthorn, rowan and willow. All these trees are well represented in our townland names. In the next category, “Lower Divisions of the wood”, were arbutus, aspen, blackthorn, elder, juniper, spindle and whitebeam. Juniper, spindle and whitebeam are not represented in townland names. “Bushes of the Wood” was the final division, which included bracken, bog-myrtle, furze, bramble, heather, broom and the wild rose. These shrubs were important for their fruits or as animal fodder or bedding. The addition of bog-myrtle is surprising but it could have been important for medicinal purposes, it was used in beer making before hops came to be used extensively. It could also have been important because of its ability to ward off insects. Native species absent from this list include alder-buckthorn, common-buckthorn, dogwood, Guelder rose, ivy, privet, spindle, honeysuckle/woodbine and whitebeam. However, honeysuckle and ivy are represented in townland names. According to Kelly (1999) woodbine, which was valuable as a substitute for rope, was absent but replaced arbutus in some lists. A review from this period provides an indication of the economic importance of trees as a wood supply and as food for humans and animals. Today, forests and woods are generally seen as supplying wood products only. Modern day foresters may find it difficult to understand how something as unimportant as briar could feature so significantly in townland names, whereas Scots pine is seldom featured. One assumes this is because the briar produced edible fruits.

No distinction was made between silver birch and downy birch or between bird cherry and wild cherry, although they have two distinct names in Irish -*dronnroisc* and *silín*. Neither is there any distinction made between pedunculate oak and sessile oak or between the two species of furze, European and Irish. Similarly *Caluna vulgaris* and the *Erica* species are not distinguished, having the same Irish name *fraoch*. Perhaps the reason that no distinction is drawn between trees, shrubs and climbers is that they were all equally important for survival.

The Ogham alphabet provides some useful insight into the importance of trees in earlier times when townland names were being developed. Ogham is the ancient Irish alphabet and many examples of it are still to be found on standing stones throughout the island. These inscriptions date mainly from the 3rd to the 5th century AD. Trees figured largely in the naming of the Ogham letters. The Ogham alphabet had twenty letters whereas today’s Irish alphabet has just 18 letters -j, k, q, v, w, x, y, and z being absent. Originally eight letters were named after trees -alder, ash, birch, hazel, oak, Scots pine, willow and yew. Their selection suggests clues as to the importance of these

trees to early Irish society. All of these trees also feature strongly in townland names. Scholars in the Middle-Ages built on the prominence of tree names in the alphabet and read other tree names into the remaining letters, resulting in a tree alphabet. The list which was compiled in the 3rd to the 5th centuries is similar to that compiled from the 8th century manuscripts. In addition to the eight species mentioned previously, twelve more were added which included apple, aspen, blackthorn, bramble, broom, elder, furze, hawthorn, heather, holly, ivy and rowan.

The Ogham tree alphabet became so intertwined with Irish tree folklore that, even though many of the tree/letter associations were the fabrication of medieval scholars, no treatment of the townland names would be complete without mentioning it. Ogham is read from right to left and from the bottom upwards -like climbing a tree.

Townlands are the smallest division of lands in Ireland, and were, at one time, owned by a family or tribe. Townlands vary in size; they can extend to more than 800 ha in the poorer mountainous areas whereas in areas with good agricultural land they tend to be much smaller, generally less than 40 ha. According to Mc Cracken (1971), there are 1,200 townland names containing oak in the Gaelic format *dair*. Two counties, Derry and Kildare are named after the oak. County Mayo is named after the yew. Surprisingly, yew is the second most numerous tree in placenames. Today, hawthorn is the most commonly occurring native species according to the National Parks and Wildlife National Inventory (2008). County Roscommon, *ros* is a Gaelic word for wood in the south, in the north *ros* is a peninsula, while County Monaghan derives from the little shrubbery in Gaelic. This results in our having five of our county names derived from trees and woods.

By the groves of Carhan river and the slope of Bin'a Tí.
Where the Boy of Bar na Sráide hunted for the wran.

Sigerson Clifford

Native trees and shrubs in townland names

This is only a sample of the names as a full gazetteer is not possible here. A full list of native trees, including common, Irish and scientific names is included in Table 1.

Alder, *fearnóg*, *fearn*, features in many placenames, Ferns in Co. Wexford “the place of the alders”, being an example. Alder is a common tree in wet soils and on river banks. Today, due to improvements in drying technology, its timber is quite valuable and is often called “Irish mahogany”. In ancient times it was valued for shield making and an example in the National Museum has a diameter of one metre -this single piece came from an exceptionally large specimen and today no trees of such dimensions exist in Ireland. It was also prized for harp making. Alder was also used to make clogs and Wyse-Jackson (2014) records that alder clogs made in Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, were

worn by the workers in the National Botanic Gardens up to the 1950s. In the Irish laws it was a “commoner” and is found in the second of the four categories of native trees.

Glenfarne, *Gleann Fearna*, “valley of the alder”, Co. Leitrim;
Farney, *Fearnaigh*, “alder-plain”, a barony in Co. Monaghan;
Borrisnafearney, *Buiríos na Fearna*, “the borough of the alder”, Co. Tipperary;
Ballyfarnon, *Béal Átha Fearnáin*, “the ford-mouth of alder”, Co. Roscommon;
Anaverna, *Áth na bhFeárnaí*, “ford of the alders”, Co. Louth;
Ferns, *Fearna*, “the alders or place of alders”, Co. Wexford;
Farnaun, *Fearnán*, “place of alders”;
Cappanavarnoge, *Ceapach na bhFearnóg* “tillage plot of the alders”, Co. Clare;
Gortnavarnoge, *Gort na bhFearnóg*, “the field of the alders”, Co. Tipperary.

Arbutus, strawberry tree, caithne, appears in several placenames even though it is only native to Glengarriff, Co. Cork, Killarney, Co. Kerry and Lough Gill, Co. Sligo. Arbutus fruits may be eaten, but are usually very sour. Wyse-Jackson (2014) states that they were eaten in the south west by poorer people. The only known examples of the tree in placenames are found in:

Arbutus Island, *Oileán na Caithne*, Co. Kerry, an island on the Iveragh Peninsula (parish of Dromod near Cahersiveen);
Ardcanny - *Ard Caithne*, “height of the arbutus” Co. Limerick, the name of a civil parish;
Smerwick (itself a Viking name), *Ard na Caithne*, “the height of the arbutus”, Co. Kerry;
Isknagahiny, *Eisc na gCaithne*, “stream of the arbutus trees”, near Waterville, Co. Kerry.

Ash, fuinseog, is one of the most versatile and widespread of Ireland’s native species and the Brehon laws classified it as a “noble of the wood” indicating its importance to society at that time. It is represented in townland names in several Irish variants, *fuinse*, *fuinseann* and *fuinseog*. The latter, which is the most modern, is almost universally used while the others are now nearly forgotten. The Funshion River, *Abhainn na Fuinseann*, Co. Tipperary the ash-producing river, preserves one of the old forms. Also:

Barnafunshin, *Bearna na Fuinseann*, “the gap of the ash”, Co. Clare;
Killanafinch, *Cill na Fuinseann*, “the church of the ash”, Co. Tipperary;
Cornafunshin, *Corr na Fuinseann*, “the round of the ash”, Co. Longford;
Derrynafinchin, *Doire na Fuinseann*, “oak wood of the ash”, Co. Cork;
Cloonafunshin, *Cluain na Fuinseann*, “meadow of the ash”, Co. Galway;
Funshin, *Fuinseann*, “place of ash”, Co. Galway;
Funshinaugh, *Fuinseannach*, “place of ash”, Co. Mayo;
Unshogagh, *Fuinseogach*, “place of ash trees”, Co. Cavan;
Ashglen or Glennafunshoge, *Gleann na Fuinseoige*, “the glen of the ash”, Co. Kilkenny;
Lisnafunshin, *Lios na Fuinseann*, “the ring-fort of the ash”, Co. Kilkenny;
Lough Funshinagh, *Loch Fuinseann*, “lake of the ash”, Co. Roscommon;

Tomnafunshoge, *Tuaim na Fuinseoige*, “the burial mound of the ash”, Co. Wexford; Corrinshigagh, *An Chorr Uinseoigh*, “the round hill of ash trees”, Co. Monaghan.

The ash is also found in a number of placenames of English language origin, some of which have been given modern Irish translations, such as Ashford, *Áth na Fuinseoige*, Co. Wicklow and Ashfield, *Gort na Fuinseoige* in Co.’s Dublin, Kilkenny, and Limerick.

Aspen, *crann creathach*, is a minor species and today the tree is little used. In early times the leaves were used as fodder. A large cauldron made of aspen with yew handles was found in a bog in Monaghan and is now in the National Museum of Ireland.

Crancragh, *An Crann Creathach*, “the aspen tree”, Co. Offaly is the only placename containing this tree.

Bramble or **briar**, *dris*, is found in large number of placenames throughout the country. The following are some examples:

Drisheen, *An Drisín*, “place of brambles”, Co. Cork;
 Drishane, *Driseán*, “place of brambles”, Co.’s Cork and Tipperary;
 Monadrishane, *Maigh Dhriseáin*, “the plain of brambles”, Co. Cork;
 Fiddaunnadrishoge, *Feadáin na Driseóige*, “the stream of the bramble”, Co. Mayo;
 Drisoge, *Driseog*, “place of brambles”, Co. Carlow;
 Drishog, *Driseog*, “place of brambles”, Dublin, Leitrim, Roscommon;
 Dressogagh, *Driseogach*, “place of brambles”, Co. Armagh;
 Cooldrishoge, *Cúil Driseoige*, “the corner of the bramble”, Co. Waterford;
 Ballynadrishoge, *Baile na nDriseog*, “townland of the brambles”, Co. Wexford;
 Cordressogagh, *An Chorr Dhriseogach*, “round hill of the brambles”, Co. Cavan;
 Gortnadrass, *Gort na Dreasa*, “the field of the bramble”, Co. Sligo;
 Kildress, *Cill Dreas*, “church of the brambles”, Co. Tyrone;
 Kiltrassy, *Cill Dreasa*, “church of the bramble”, Co. Kilkenny.

Broom: reed, *giolcach*, this word is used differently in different parts of the country -in the north and west it refers to reeds, elsewhere it refers to broom:

Guilcagh, *An Ghiolcach*, “place of broom or reeds”, Co. Waterford;
 Guilkagh, *An Ghiolcach*, “place of broom or reeds”, Co. Kilkenny;
 Gilky Hill, *An Ghiolcaigh*, “place of broom or reeds”, Co. Down;
 Kilgilky, *An Choill Ghiolcaigh*, “the wood of reeds”, Co. Cork and Knocknagilky,
Cnoc na Giolcaí, “the hill of the broom”, Co. Wicklow;
 Ballinagilky, *Baile na Giolcaí*, “townland of the broom”, Co. Carlow.

Birch, *beith*, a very common tree which was classified as a “commoner” in the tree list, has many placenames called after it. While the virtues of birch have been extolled in verse, the inferior quality of its timber makes it a tree of secondary importance.

Birch twigs were used as brooms before modern materials became available.

Ballybay, *Béal Átha Beithe*, “ford-mouth of the birch”, Co. Monaghan;
 Glenbeigh, *Gleann Beithe*, “valley of the birch”, Co. Kerry;
 Aghavea, *Achadh Bheithe*, “field of the birch”, Co. Fermanagh;
 Anveyerg, *An Bheith Dhearg*, “the red birch”, Co. Monaghan;
 Benagh, *Beitheánach*, “place of birch trees”, Co. Down;
 Behy, *An Bheithigh*, “place of birch trees”, Co.’s Cavan, Donegal, Mayo,
 Roscommon and Sligo;
 Beheenagh, *An Bheithíneach*, “place of birch trees”, Co. Kerry;
 Bahana, *An Bheitheánach*, “place of birch trees”, Co.’s Carlow and Wicklow.

Blackthorn, *draighean*. There are many townlands named after the Irish word for blackthorn *draighean*, and its derivatives, including:

Drinagh, *Draighneach*, “place of blackthorns”, Clare, Cork, Galway, Laois, Offaly and Wexford and Dreenagh, Co. Kerry;
 Drinan, Co. Dublin, Drinaun, Co.’s Cork, Galway, Roscommon, and Dreenaan Co. Limerick all from *Draighneán*, “place of blackthorns”;
 Keadydrinagh, *Céide Draighneach*, Co. Sligo, “Flat-topped hill of the blackthorns”;
 Kildreenagh, *Cill Draighneach*, “church of the blackthorns”, Co. Carlow;
 Meenadreen, *Mín an Draighin*, “mountain pasture of the blackthorn”, Co. Donegal;
 Monadren, *Móin an Draighin*, “the bog of the blackthorn”, Co. Tipperary.

Cherry, *crann sílíní*, (there are two separate species – “wild” and “bird”). Cherry tends to prefer to grow as a solitary tree and may not have been widespread in the landscape. Only one example of a townland named from the tree has been found:

Cahernashilleeny, *Cathair na Síliní*, “the stone fort of the cherries”, Co. Galway.
 Cherry Orchard, *Gort na Síliní*, Cherrywood, *Coill na Síliní*, Co. Dublin are recent names of English origin which have been given Irish translations.

Crab-apple, *crann fia-úll*, **apple tree** *abhall*, an important tree species because of its fruit, is found in several townland names as in Aghowle, Co. Wicklow and Aghyowla, Co. Leitrim. The tree is found as a component in the word *abhallort*, earlier *abhallhort*, “orchard” which also occurs in townland names:

Theoil, *An Abhail*, “the apple tree”, Co. Wexford;
 Avalbane, *Abhail Bhán*, “the white apple tree”, Co. Monaghan;
 Oolagh, *Abhlach*, “place of apple trees” Co. Kerry;
 Aghowle, *Achadh Abhall*, “field of the apple trees”, Co. Wicklow;
 Aghyowla, *Achadh Abhla*, “field of the apple tree”, Co. Leitrim;
 Clonoulty, *Cluain Abhla*, “meadow of the apple tree”, Co. Tipperary;
 Dunowla, *Dún Abhla*, “fort of the apple tree”, Co. Sligo;

Cornahawla, *Corr na hAbhla*, “round hill of the apple tree”, Co. Monaghan;
 Gortnanoul, *Gort na nAbhall*, “field of the apple trees”, Co. Cavan;
 Portora, *Port Abhla*, “port or landing place of the apple tree”, Co. Fermanagh;
 Aldworth, *An tAbhallort*, “the orchard”, Co. Cork;
 Avaltygort, *An tAbhallghort*, “the orchard”, Co. Donegal;
 Orchard, *An tAbhallort Fiáin*, “the wild orchard”, Co. Carlow.

Elder, (boor tree), trom, was a useful food source and was important for medicinal purposes in early Ireland and throughout Europe. It is found in many placenames including Trim, Co. Meath.

Trim, *Baile Átha Troim*, “the town of the ford of the elder”, Co. Meath;
 Annatrim, *Eanach Troim*, “marsh of the elder”, Co. Offaly;
 Cooltrim, *Cluain Troim*, “meadow of the elder”, Co. Monaghan;
 Listrim, *Lios Troim*, “ringfort of the elder”, Co. Kerry;
 Monatrim, *Muine Troim*, “thicket of the elder”, Co. Waterford.

Elm, leamh, leamhán, was a very important tree in ancient Ireland, especially in the more fertile areas. Its disappearance may be due to clearance for agriculture or a disease. It is found in the Gaelic form in the names of many townlands. It is found in a number of early compound names such as Leamh-choill “elm wood”:

Derrylavan, *Doire Leamhán*, “oak wood of the elms”, Co. Monaghan;
 Dromalivaun, *Drom an Leamháin*, “ridge of the elm”, Co. Kerry;
 Whitefort, *Ráth an Leamháin*, “ring-fort of the elm”, Co. Tipperary;
 Lislevane, *Lios Leamháin*, “ring-fort of the elm”, Co. Cork;
 Lavagh, *Leamhach*, “place of elms”, Co.’s Cavan, Galway, Kilkenny, Laois,
 Leitrim, Offaly, Roscommon and Sligo;
 Lavey, *Leamhaigh*, “place of elms”, Co. Cavan;
 Lucan, *Leamhcán*, “place of elms”, Co. Dublin;
 Laughil, *Leamhchoill*, “elm wood”, Co.’s Galway and Longford;
 Longfield, *Leamhchoill*, Co.’s Donegal, Derry, Leitrim and Monaghan;
 Lorum, *Leamhdhroim*, “elm ridge”, Co. Carlow.

Furze, aiteann, played a very important part in life in ancient Ireland and right up to the middle of the 20th century as fodder for farm animals. Its wood, because of its high calorific value, was very useful during the World Wars to keep baker’s ovens going when there was a shortage of imported fuel. Many place-names carry a reference to furze, including:

Ardattin, *Ard Aitinn*, “height of the furze”, Co. Carlow;
 Coolattin, *Cúil Aitinn*, “corner of the furze”, Co. Wicklow;
 Ballinattin, *Baile an Aitinn*, Co.’s Tyrone and Waterford;

Ballynahatinna, *Baile na hAitinne*, “townland of the furze”, Co. Galway and also Ballynahatten, *Baile na hAitinne*, “townland of the furze”, Co.’s Down and Louth; Knockanattin, *Cnoc an Aitinn*, “hill of the furze” Co. Tipperary; Knocknahattin, *Cnoc na hAitinne*, Co. Meath; Lyrattin, *Ladhar Aitinn*, “fork of the furze”, Co. Waterford.

Hawthorn, *sceach*, was classified as a “commoner” in early Irish law. The wood is tough but there is no evidence that it was used extensively. The haws can be eaten but only when nothing else is available -hence the old adage “when all fruit fails, welcome haw”. According to (Perrin et al. 2008), hawthorn is the most frequently occurring native tree today, but it may not be abundant. Several townlands are called after the hawthorn or white-thorn in the Irish derivative *sceach*. Hawthorn seems to have enjoyed some type of spiritual significance. It is found near holy wells and even today, in many places, ribbons and rags are tied to them. Religious objects are also attached to hawthorn as offerings. The presence of hawthorns saved many ring-forts from destruction because of the superstition of interfering with trees on these sites. All this would seem to be a remnant of pagan rituals.

Skeagh, *An Sceach*, “the hawthorn”, Co.’s Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Dublin and Skagh, Co.’s Cork and Limerick;
Skahard, *An Sceach Ard*, “the high hawthorn”, Co. Leitrim;
Ballinaskeagh, *Baile na Sceach*, “townland of the hawthorns”, Co. Down;
Knocknaskagh, *Cnoc na Sceach*, “hill of the hawthorns”, Co. Cork, also Knocknaskea, Co. Longford and Knocknaskeagh Co. Wexford;
Gortnaskehy, *Gort na Sceiche*, “field of the hawthorn”, Co. Limerick;
Knockschemolin, *Cnoc Sceiche Moling*, “the hill of St. Moling’s hawthorn”, Co. Wexford;
Skehanagh, *An Sceachánach*, “place of hawthorns”, Co.’s Galway, Laois, Limerick, Mayo, Tipperary.

Hazel, *coll*, is included in the “nobles of the wood” category. No doubt this is because of the importance of hazel nuts in the early Irish diet. Hazel was also important in the building of fences, enclosures and house-walls as the rods were pliable and fast growing (Kelly 1999). Several placenames derive from hazel including:

Gortahile, *Gort an Choill*, “the field of the hazel”, Co. Laois, also Gortaquill, Co. Cavan;
Lisaquill, *Lios an Choill*, “the ring-fort of the hazel” Co.’s Longford and Monaghan, also Lissakyle, Co. Tipperary;
Garraun (Coyle), *Garrán Coill*, “grove of the hazel” Co. Galway, also Garrankyle, Co. Tipperary;
Barnacoyle, *Bearna Choill*, “gap of the hazel”, Co. Wicklow;
Barnankile, *Bearna an Choill*, “the gap of the hazel”, Co. Waterford;
Glenhull, *Gleann Choll*, “glen of hazels”, Co. Tyrone;

Ardahill, *Ard an Choill*, “the height of the hazel” Co. Cork;
 Callowhill, *Collchoill*, “hazel-wood”, Co.’s Leitrim and Monaghan;
 Drumcolliher, *Drom Collachair*, originally *Drom Collchoille* “ridge of the hazel-wood”, Co. Limerick.

Collchoill, the official Irish form of Hazelhatch, Co. Kildare is a modern translation of the original English name.

Heather, *fraoch*, was important because of its value as fodder and bedding for animals. The best known placename containing the word is Inishfree Island, Co. Sligo, which was immortalised in Yeats’s poem “Lake Isle of Inisfree”. The word *fraoch* also means “heath” and it is found with this meaning in names such as Freaghmore, *An Fraoch Mór* in Co. Westmeath and Freaghduff, *An Fraoch Dubh* in Co. Tipperary. *Fraochán*, “bilberry” is from the same root word in Irish, similarly there is Gortnavreaghau, *Gort na bhFraochán* in Co. Clare, and Kylefreaghane, *Coill na bhFraochán* in Co. Tipperary.

In the following placenames the word *fraoch* refers to heather:

Inishfree, *Inis Fraoigh*, “island of heather”, Co.’s Donegal and Sligo;
 Gortfree, *Gort Fraoigh*, “field of the heather”, Co.’s Mayo and Tipperary;
 Monaree, *Móin an Fhraoigh*, “the bog of the heather”, Co.’s Kerry and Tipperary;
 Knockanree, *Cnoc an Fhraoigh*, “the hill of the heather”, Co. Wicklow;
 Ummerafree, *An Iomaire Fraoigh*, “the ridge of heather”, Co. Monaghan;
 Laherfree, *Láthair Fraoigh*, “site of the heather”, Co. Kerry;
 Fraehillan, *Fraochoileán*, “heather-island”, Co. Mayo.

Holly, *cuileann*, is a “noble of the wood” which places it among the most valuable trees in the wood. One of the few evergreen native trees its foliage was used as fodder. It also had spiritual qualities which predated Christianity. *Cuileann* is found in many townlands names examples of which are

Cullen, *An Cuileann*, “the holly”, Co. Cork;
 Altachullion, *Alt an Chuilinn*, “glen of the holly”, Co. Cavan;
 Glencullen, *Gleann Chuilinn*, “valley of the holly”, Co. Dublin and Glencullen, *Gleann Chuilinn*, Co.’s Mayo and Clare;
 Moycullen, *Maigh Cuilinn*, “plain of the holly”, Co. Galway;
 Drumcullen, *Droim Cuilinn*, “ridge of the holly”, Co.’s Antrim, Armagh and Offaly;
 Garinish Island, *Oileán an Chuilinn*, Co. Cork;
 Hollyhill, *Cnoc an Chuilinn*, “the hill of the holly”, Co. Cork and Knockacullen
 Cork, *Knockacullion*, Co.’s Leitrim and Monaghan;
 Cullenagh, *Cuileannach*, “place abounding in holly”, Co.’s Clare, Cork, Galway, Laois, Limerick and Waterford;

Cullentragh, *An Chuileantrach*, “place abounding with holly”, Co.’s Armagh, Cavan, Kilkenny, Longford, Leitrim and Mayo.

Honeysuckle, woodbine *féithleann, féithleog* and in the south of the country, *táithfhéithleann*. It remains a very common plant which is recorded today in the Inventory of Native Woodlands in 84.5% of sites. It gives its name to Aghnaveiloge, *Achadh na bhFéithleog*, “field of the honeysuckles” in Co. Longford and possibly to Lisnavaghrog, *Lios na bhFeathróg*, “ringfort of the honeysuckles” in Co. Down.

Ivy, *eidheann, eidhneán*. According to the Inventory of Native Woodlands, ivy was found on 96.6% of sites. The following placenames are examples:

Inagh, *Eidhneach*, “place of ivy”, Co.’s Clare and Mayo;

Inane, *Eidhneán*, “place of ivy”, Co.’s Cork and Tipperary, also Einaun Island, Co. Kerry and Inan, Co. Meath;

Gleninagh, *Gleann Eidhneach*, “valley of the ivy”, Co. Clare and Galway;

Eany Water, *An Eidhnigh*, “the ivied river”, Co. Donegal, also Hind River, An Eidhneach, Co. Roscommon;

Leckenagh, *Leac Eidhneach*, “the ivied flagstone”, Co. Donegal;

Corragina, *Carraig Eidhneach*, “ivy rock”, Co. Waterford.

Juniper, has at least three different Irish names, *biora leacra, iúr creige* and *aiteal* which is the term most commonly used today. However, the other Irish terms describe the species better. *Iúr creige* translates as rock yew and *biora leacra*, spears or spines of the rock. The possible reason that juniper is scarce as a placename, apart from its limited range on limestone soils, is that the Irish name *aiteal* is very similar to *aiteann*, the Irish for furze/whins. Juniper was assigned to the lower divisions of the wood. There are no known Irish placenames containing the tree name. Juniper Island in Co.’s Donegal, Clare and Upper Lake Killarney, Co. Kerry are recently coined English names. The original Irish names of these islands are not known.

Oak, *dair*. Oak was a very widespread and important tree in ancient Ireland, hence the many townlands named after it and also two Irish counties, Derry and Kildare, derived from the Gaelic word *dair*. Oak was prized for its acorns, wood and bark. The bark had many uses including the tanning of leather and as vessels for keeping food when pottery vessels were not available. Acorns were used to feed pigs and according to Kelly (1999), a single oak can provide enough acorns to fatten one pig in a single year. There is no evidence that the acorns were used to make flour as in other cultures. *Dair* and its derivatives are found in a large number of placenames, the following are some examples:

Kildare, *Cill Dara*, “church of the oak” Co. Kildare and also Kildarra, Co. Meath; Ballysadare (Ballisodare), *Baile Easa Dara*, “the town of the waterfall of the oak”, Co. Sligo;

Adare, *Áth dara*, “ford of the oak”, Co. Limerick;

Lackendarragh, *Leacain Darach*, “hillside of the oaks”, Co.’s Cork, Limerick and Wexford and *Leacain Dara* Co. Tipperary;

Durrow, *Darú*, “oak-plain” (dair + magh “plain”), Co.’s Laois, Offaly, Galway, Waterford and Westmeath, also *Drough Darúch*, “oak-plain”, Co. Cork;

Valentia Island, *Dairbhre*, “place of oaks”, Co. Kerry and also Darray in Co. Cork, Darray in Co. Limerick, and Darver in Co. Louth and Kildorrery, *Cill Dairbhre*, Co. Cork

Derry, *Doire*, “oak-wood”, Co.’s Derry, Cork, Galway, Monaghan, Sligo and Tipperary;

Derrylahan, *Doire Leathan*, “broad oakwood”, Co.’s Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Galway, Laois, and Offaly;

Derrynane, *Doire Fhionáin*, “oakwood of St. Fionán”, Co. Kerry;

Derrynaseera, *Doire na Saortha*, “oakwood of the craftsmen”, Co. Laois and also Dernaseer, *Doi re na Saor, Co. Tyrone*;

Derreen, *An Doirín*, “small oakwood”, Co.’s Clare, Kilkenny, Kerry, Galway, Laois and Leitrim;

Ballaghaderreen, *Bealach an Doirín*, “the road of the small oakwood” Co. Roscommon.

Two other words signifying “oak” are found in a small number of placenames. The first, *rail*, occurs in the names Drumralla, *Droim Ralach*, “ridge of oaks”, Co. Fermanagh, Cloonreleagh, Co. Galway, Cloonreliagh, Co. Roscommon, *Cluain Roilíoch*, “meadow of oaks” and *Raileach*, “place of oak”, Co. Derry. The second, *omna*, is found in Portumna, *Port Omna*, “landing place of the oak”, Co. Galway and Drumumna, *Drom Omna*, “ridge of the oak”, Co. Clare.

Rowan/mountain ash, *caorthann*, *cárthann*, resides in the second category of trees “Commoners of the Wood”. It was important for its berries and it also has a very significant place in folklore. It is found in many placenames such as Carhan near Cahersiveen, birthplace of Daniel O’Connell.

Drumkeeran, *Droim Caorthainn*, “ridge of the rowan”, Co.’s Antrim, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim;

Corkeeran, *Corr Chaorthainn*, “round hill of the rowan”, Co. Monaghan;

Ballykeeran, *Béal Átha Chaorthainn*, “ford-mouth of the rowan”, Co. Galway;

Altakeeran, *Allt an Chaorthainn*, “glen of the rowan”, Co. Leitrim;

Ardkeeran, *Ard Caorthainn*, “the height of the rowan”, Co. Sligo;

Ballaghkeeran, *Bealach Caorthainn*, “road of the rowan”, Co. Westmeath;

Aghakeeran, *Achadh an Chaorthainn*, “field of the rowan”, Co. Longford;
 Keernaun, *Caorthannán*, “place of rowans”, Co. Galway and Castlehill, *Caorthannán*,
 Co. Mayo.

Scots pine, *giús*, is very rarely found in townland names, possibly indicating that it was not abundant from early Christian times. Pine is one of the most useful timbers in the world and no doubt early settlers were aware of its attributes and proceeded to denude whole areas of the species. Pine, unlike other native tree species, does not coppice or regenerate after cutting, hence its demise. Pine was also prized for its resin which was used to make boats and vessels watertight. There is also the possibility that where it does occur it is unclear whether it was called after a living tree or bog-deal. Monagoush near Ardmore, Co. Waterford indicates a bog “móin” and the bog may have supplied bog-deal and the first part of Meenaguse, near Inver, Co. Donegal, refers to a mountain meadow.

Meenaguse *Mín an Ghiúis*, “mountain pasture of the pine”, Co. Donegal;
 Monagouse, *Móin an Ghiumhais*, “the bog of the pine”, Co. Waterford;
 Lough Aguse, *Loch an Ghiúis*, “lake of the pine”, Co. Fermanagh;
 Cappayuse, *Ceapaigh Ghiúsa*, “tillage plot of the pine”, Co Roscommon.

This is not a large representation for such an important tree.

Willow, sally, *saileach* despite its important role in ancient Irish life, the willow was merely a “Commoner of the wood” under Brehon law. Apart from basket making, willow was used to make a multiplicity of objects including scallops for thatching. It is probable that its ability to regenerate quickly made it the lesser species category with a lesser fine. Willow species have long been recognised as forming the basis of the pain killing drug, aspirin.

Clonsilla, *Cluain Saileach*, “meadow of the willow”, Co. Dublin and Cloonsillagh,
 Co. Kerry;
 Corsillagh, *Corr Shaileach*, “round hill of the willow”, Co. Wicklow;
 Drumsillagh, *Druim Saileach*, “ridge of the willow”, Co.’s Cavan, Fermanagh,
 Leitrim, Meath and Roscommon;
 Woodview (Mullanasilla), *Mullach na Saileach*, “summit of the willow”, Co.
 Armagh and Mulnasillagh, Co. Leitrim;
 Gortnasillagh, *Gort an Saileach*, “field of the willow”, Co.’s Donegal, Galway,
 Leitrim and Mayo;
 Ballinasilloge, *Baile na Saileog*, “townland of the willows”, Co.’s Wicklow and Wexford;
 Parknasilla, *Páirc na Saileach*, “the field of the willows”, Co. Kerry;
 Silloge, *Saileog*, “place of willows”, Co. Dublin;
 Seltan, *Sailtean*, “place of willows”, Co. Leitrim.

Yew, *eo* (early), *iúr*, appears to have been a very important tree in ancient Ireland because after oak, it is the most common species in Irish placenames. The two words for yew are found in several well-known placenames including Mayo, Youghal and Newry:

Mayo, *Maigh Eo*, “plain of the yews”, Co. Mayo also Co.’s Laois and Leitrim;
 Glanoe, *Gleann Eo*, “glen of the yews”, Co. Kerry;
 Drimmo, *Droim Eo*, “ridge of the yews”, Co. Laois;
 Aghadoe, *Achadh Deo*, “field of two yews”, Killarney, Co. Kerry;
 Youghal, *Eochail*, “yew-wood”, Co.’s Cork and Tipperary;
 Ahoghill, *Achadh Eochaille*, “field of the yew-wood”, Co. Antrim;
 Newry, *An tIúr*, “the yew”, Co. Down, also Nuremore “*An tIúr Mór*”, Co. Monaghan;
 Knockanure, *Cnoc an Iúir*, “hill of the yew”, Co.’s Cork, Kerry, Monaghan and Tipperary;
 Loughanure, *Loch an Iúir*, “lake of the yew”, Co. Donegal;
 Uragh, *An Iúrach*, “place of yews”, Co.’s Cavan and Kerry, also Newrath, Co.’s Louth and Wicklow.

Long, long ago in the woods of Gort na móna...

Percy French

Collective names for woods and trees

Bile is a name given to a venerated tree or a large ancient tree, possibly survived from Celtic times. Today they would be called heritage trees. Examples are:

Bellia, *Bile*, “the ancient tree”, Co. Clare;
 Bilymore, *An Bile Mór*, “the big ancient tree”, Billy, Co. Antrim;
 Movilla, *Maigh Bhile*, “plain of the ancient tree”, Co. Down. It is also the original name of Moville Parish, Co. Donegal, but not of the town of Moville;
 Dunbell, *Dún Bile*, “ringfort of the ancient tree”, Co. Kilkenny;
 Rathvilly, *Ráth Bhile*, “ring-fort of the ancient tree”, Co. Carlow;
 Knockavilla, *Cnoc an Bhile*, “hill of the ancient tree”, Co.’s Galway, Mayo, Tipperary and Wexford;
 Toberavilla, *Tobar an Bhile*, “the well of the ancient tree”, Co. Waterford.

Craobh, branch, a tree.

Creeve, *An Chraobh*, “the tree”, Co.’s Antrim, Longford, Monaghan, Roscommon, also Stewartstown, An Chraobh, Co. Tyrone;
 Cremartin, *Craobh Mhártain*, “the tree of Mártan”, Co. Monaghan, and also Crowmartin, Co. Louth;
 Lough Crew, *Loch Craobh*, “lake of the trees”, Co. Meath;
 Meenacreeva, *Mín na Craoibhe*, “mountain pasture of the tree”, Co. Donegal;

Cruagh, *An Chraobhach*, “place of trees”, Co. Dublin;
Creevy, *An Chraobhaigh*, “place of trees”, Co.’s Donegal, Down, Leitrim and Monaghan.

Mothar “a thicket”.

Moher, *An Mothar*, “the thicket”, Co.’s Cavan, Kerry, Cork, Galway, Laois, Leitrim, Tipperary;
Cliffs of Moher, *Aillte an Mhothair*, Co. Clare;
Mohernagh, *Motharnach*, “place of thickets”, Co. Limerick.

Gaorthadh, a woodland along a river, is confined to Munster:

Gearha, *An Gaorthadh*, “the wooded valley”, Co. Kerry also Gearagh, Co. Cork, Geeragh, Co. Limerick, and Gairha, Co. Waterford;
Garrynapeaka, *Gaorthadh na Péice*, “wooded valley of the peak”, Co. Cork;
Ballingeary (Bealanageary), *Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh*, “ford mouth of the wooded valley”, Co. Cork.

Garrán a grove or shrubbery is found frequently in Munster and Connaught as Garran, Garrane and Garraun. It is also found in Leinster, but not often, except in Kilkenny. It occurs several times in Monaghan, but does not appear elsewhere in Ulster.

Garranamanagh, *Garrán na Manach*, “the grove of the monks”, Co. Kilkenny;
Garraundarragh, *An Garrán Darach*, “the oak grove”, Co. Kerry;
Garranbawn, *Garrán bán*, “white grove”, Co. Kerry;
Bellanagarraun, *Béal Átha na nGarrán*, “the ford mouth of the groves”.

Muine, thicket or shrubbery, found in the name Muineachán, Co. Monaghan. It is often anglicised to money, as in Moneymore, Co. Derry, and Moneystown, Co. Wicklow:

Money, *An Muine*, “the thicket”, Co.’s Cavan, Mayo, Monaghan, and Offaly, also Moneystown, Co. Wicklow and Munnia, Co. Tipperary;
Moneymore, *Muine Mór*, “big thicket”, Co.’s Derry and Donegal;
Moneygall, *Muine Gall*, “thicket of the foreigners”, Co. Offaly ;
Monaghan, *Muineachán*, “place of thickets”, Co. Monaghan.

Scairt, a thicket, confined mainly to Munster and Co. Kilkenny.

Scart, *An Scairt*, “the thicket”, Co.’s Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny;
Ballinascarty, *Béal na Scairte*, “mouth of the thicket” Co. Cork;
Scartaglin, *Scairteach an Ghlinne*, “place of thickets of the glen” Co. Kerry.

Crann, a tree.

Cranmore, *An Crann Mór*, “the big tree”, Co. Mayo;
Ballynagrann, *Baile na gCrann*, “the town of the trees”, Co. Wicklow;
Crancam, *An Crann Cam*, “crooked wood”, Co.’s Longford and Roscommon;

Crannagh, *Crannach*, “place of trees”, Co. Kilkenny, also Cranna, Co. Tipperary and Cranagh, Co. Wicklow, also Cranny, *An Chrannaigh* in Co.’s Clare, Donegal and Tyrone.

Wood, *ros*, *fiodh*, and *coill* are three Irish names for woods which feature in their Anglicised form as *ros*, *fee*, *kil*, *kyle* which can be confused with *cill*, kill meaning church. Joyce estimates that about a fifth of the kills are wood. *Coill* is by far the most common word for a wood which occurs in well over a thousand names throughout the country.

Kilnamanagh, *Coill na Manach* “wood of the monks”, Co.’s Tipperary and Wicklow; Kylemore, *An Choill Mhór*, “the big wood”, Co.’s Galway, Kilkenny, with variants Kilmore and Cuilmore found throughout the country; Barnacullia, *Barr na Coille*, “top of the wood”, Co. Dublin. This wood still exists; Kiltyclogher, *Coillte Clochair*, “woods of the stony place”, Co.’s Leitrim, and Tyrone.

The word *fiodh* occurs in a number of comparatively early names.

Fiddown, *Fiodh Dúin*, “wood of the fort”, Co. Kilkenny; Feighcullen, *Fiodh Cuileann*, “wood of the holly trees”, Co. Kildare; Fethard, *Fiodh Ard*, “high wood”, Co.’s Tipperary and Wexford; Fewes, *Na Feá*, “the woods”, Co. Armagh, also Fewes, *Na Feadha*, Co. Waterford;

The third word, *ros*, means a headland in some parts of the country but refers to a wood in the following:

Roscommon, *Ros Comáin*, “the wood of (Saint) Comán”, Co. Roscommon; New Ross, *Ros Mhic Threóin*, the wood of the Mac Treóin” Co. Wexford; Roscarbery, *Ros Ó gCairbre*, “the wood of the descendents of Cairbre”; Co. Cork; Roscrea, *Ros Cré*, “wood of the clay”, Co.’s Galway, Offaly and Tipperary.

On Carrig Donn the heath is brown,
The clouds are dark o’re Ard na Laoi
And many a stream is rushing down
To swell the angry Abhna Buí.

Denny Lane

The uses of wood

Bark was very important for tanning leather. Oak bark was the sought after as it has a high tannin content. There are several words for bark in Irish, *coirt*, *snamh* and *rúisc* but only the latter appears to be found in placenames.

It is found in the Irish name of Carrick-on-Shannon, *Cora Droma Rúisc*, “the weir of the ridge of the bark” Co. Leitrim. Other examples are Drumroosk, *Droim Rúisc*, “ridge of the bark”, Co.’s Leitrim and Monaghan, and Clonroosk, *Cluain Rúisc*, “meadow of the bark”, Co. Offaly.

Berries, *caor*, is a generic term for all native berries which were an important food source. It is common in placenames including:

Glannageer, *Gleann na gCaor*, “the glen of the berries”, Co. Cork, also Glennageer, Co. Clare. Croaghageer, *Cruach na gCaor*, “the mountain stack of the berries”, Co. Donegal;

Monageer, *Móin na gCaor*, “the bog of the berries”, Co. Wexford.

The official Irish version of Vinegar Hill, also in Wexford, is *Cnoc Fhiodh na gCaor*, “the hill of the wood of the berries”, but the original form of the name is unknown.

Blackberry, *sméar (dubh)*, the fruit of the bramble hence the large number of places named after the bramble. These berries provided sustenance in the autumn before the lean times of winter. Examples are:

Cappanasmear, *Ceapach na Sméar*, “tillage plot of the blackberries”, Co. Tipperary;

Coolnasmear, *Cúil na Sméar*, “the nook of the blackberries”, Co. Waterford;

Creenasmear, *Críoch na Sméar*, “the boundary of the blackberries”, Co. Donegal;

Smear, *Sméar*, probably meaning “place of blackberries”, Co. Longford;

Smearlagh River, which flows into the River Feale near Listowel, Co. Kerry, derives from the Irish, *An Sméarlach*, probably meaning “the river abounding in blackberries”.

Firewood, *connadh*, was very important in ancient times for cooking and providing heat, just as it is today in many developing countries. There are many places deriving from this word throughout the country.

Pollahoney, *Poll an Chonnaidh*, “the hole of the firewood”, Co. Wicklow;

Kilconny, *Coill Chonnaidh*, “the wood of the firewood”, Co. Cavan;

Clonconny, *Cluain Connaidh*, “meadow of the firewood”, Co. Kilkenny and

Clooncunny in Co.’s Roscommon and Sligo, Clooncunnig in Co. Cork.

Nut, *cnó*, a very important food source, nuts could be preserved over the winter months. The word occurs in the following placenames:

Tullynagrow, *Tulaigh na gCnó*, “the hillock of the nuts”, Co. Monaghan;

Cornagrow, *Corr na gCnó*, “the round hill of the nuts”, Co. Cavan;

Ardnagno, *Ard na gCnó*, “the height of the nuts”, Co. Galway;

Coolknoohill, *Cúil Chnóchoille*, “nook of the nut-wood”, Co. Kerry.

Stake, *smután*, denotes a log or a stump of a tree and is found in:

Ballysmuttan, *Buaile na Smután*, “milking place of the tree stumps”, Co. Wicklow;

Parknasmuttaun, *Páirc na Smután*, “the field of the stumps”, Co. Kerry;

Lough Nasmuttan, *Loch na Smután*, “the lake of the stumps”, Co. Donegal.

Sloe, *airne*, the fruit of the blackthorn, a useful food source. Stones from the sloe have been found at ancient cooking sites. The word occurs in several placenames, the best-

known being Killarney, Co. Kerry.

Killarney, *Cill Airne*, “the church of the sloe”, Co. Kerry;

Coolanarney, *Cúil an Airne*, “nook of the sloe”, Co.’s Cork, Offaly;

Bollarney, *Buaile Airne*, “milking place of the sloe”, Co. Wicklow.

Timber, *adhmad*, there appears to be only one townland associated with timber, namely Clashanimud, *Clais an Adhmaid*, “the trench of the timber”, Co. Cork. This is not surprising as wood was probably used in the round because the equipment to square felled trees was developed at a point much later.

Withered wood, *críon*, an area covered with withered brambles or the withering remains of a wood, possibly a clearfelled area. It is found in the names, Creenkill, *Críonchoill*, “withered wood”, Co.’s Armagh and Kilkenny, also Crinkill, *Críonchoill*, Co.’s Monaghan and Offaly. Creenary, *Críonaire*, “withered oak wood”, Co. Donegal; Creenagh, An Críonach, “withered trees”, Co. Leitrim.

Murneen, Curneen and Coillte Bó,
The three finest townlands in Co. Mayo.

Anon.

What of the future?

Much research on the origins of townland names has been carried out by very eminent scholars and the current interest and enthusiasm in genealogy will provide a renewed focus for their continual use. These townlands are now well documented and there is every possibility that they will survive in spite of Eircodes and other postcodes.

Foresters have played their part in ensuring that townlands names survived by signposting them at all recreational sites, Forest Parks and the People’s Millennium Forests Project. Let us hope that this practice continues into the future and that a very important piece of our heritage continues to be safeguarded.

In the past townlands were named when trees and woods existed on the site. Today, we find new housing developments with the names of trees, Elmhurst, Oaklands, and Pinewood and there is not a tree in sight or if there is, it’s more than likely a tree not associated with the name of the development. This attempt at gentrification does nothing to maintain and protect our trees or placenames heritage.

How about the following address in Celbridge, Co. Kildare: Willow Rise, Primrose Gate, Hazelhatch Road; not one of the aforementioned flora in sight!

You’ll see the high Rocky Mountains on the west coast of Clare.

The towns of Kilrush and Kilkee can be seen.

From the high rocky slopes of the cliffs of Dooneen.

Jack Mc Aullife

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Table 1: List of trees native to Ireland.

Scientific name	English name	Irish name	Notes
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Alder	<i>fearnóg</i>	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> L.	Arbutus	<i>caithne</i>	strawberry tree
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	Birch silver	<i>beith gheal</i>	
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Birch downy	<i>beith chluímhach</i>	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	Heather	<i>fraoch coiteann</i>	common heather
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	Dog wood	<i>conbhaiscne</i>	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	<i>coll</i>	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Hawthorn	<i>sceach gheal</i>	whitethorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link	Broom	<i>giolcach shléibhe</i>	
<i>Erica</i> spp.	Heather	<i>fraoch</i>	ling
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L.	Spindle	<i>feoras</i>	
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	Alder buckthorn	<i>draighean fearna</i>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	<i>fuinseog</i>	
<i>Hedera helix</i> L.	Ivy	<i>eidhneán</i>	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	Holly	<i>cuileann</i>	
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Juniper	<i>aiteal</i>	biorra leachra, iubhar creige are other Irish names
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	Privet	<i>prínhéad</i>	pribhéad
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L.	Honeysuckle	<i>táthfhéithleann</i>	woodbine, Irish vine
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Crab apple	<i>crann fia - úll</i>	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Scots pine	<i>giúis</i>	péine Albanach
<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Aspen	<i>crann creathach</i>	
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Cherry wild	<i>crann silín fiáin</i>	gean
<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	Cherry bird	<i>donnroisc</i>	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	<i>draighean</i>	sloe
<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	Oak sessile	<i>dair ghaelach</i>	
<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Oak pedunculate	<i>diar ghallda</i>	
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	Common buckthorn	<i>paide bréan</i>	purging
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Dog rose	<i>feirdhris</i>	cronós, hip
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L., agg.	Bramble	<i>dris</i>	briar or blackberry
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow	<i>saileach</i>	sally
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	<i>trom</i>	boor tree
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Rowan	<i>caorthann</i>	mountain ash, quicken
<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Whitebeam	<i>fionnholl</i>	bíoma bán
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Yew	<i>iúr</i>	
<i>Ulex europeus</i> L.	Furze European	<i>aiteann gallda</i>	whin
<i>Ulex gallii</i> Planch.	Furze Irish	<i>aiteann gaelach</i>	mountain furze/whin
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Elm	<i>leamhán</i>	Irish or Wych elm
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Guelder rose	<i>caor chon</i>	