

## List of Irish Mountain Passes

The following document is a list of mountain passes and similar features extracted from the gazetteer, *Irish Landscape Names*. Please consult the full document (also available at Mountain Views) for the abbreviations of sources, symbols and conventions adopted. The list was compiled during the month of June 2020 and comprises more than eighty Irish passes and cols, including both vehicular passes and pedestrian saddles. There were thousands of features that could have been included, but since I intended this as part of a gazetteer of place-names in the Irish mountain landscape, I had to be selective and decided to focus on those which have names and are of importance to walkers, either as a starting point for a route or as a way of accessing summits. Some heights are approximate due to the lack of a spot height on maps. Certain features have not been categorised as passes, such as Barnesmore Gap, Doo Lough Pass and Ballaghaneary because they did not fulfil geographical criteria for various reasons which are explained under the entry for the individual feature. They have, however, been included in the list as important features in the mountain landscape.

Paul Tempan, July 2020

Anglicised Name	Irish Name	Irish Name, Source and Meaning	Notes on Feature and Place-Name	Range / Region	County	Grid Ref.	Height	OSI Discovery Map Sheet
Ballaghbeama (pass, motor)	Bealach Béime	Ir. Bealach Béime [logainm.ie], 'pass of the notch'	Ballaghbeama is one of Ireland's wildest passes. It is extremely steep on both sides, with barely any level ground to park a car at the summit. It cuts through the mountains where the steep slopes of Mullaghanattin to the south and Knockaunattin to the north form a distinctive 'V', the notch referred to in the name.	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V754 781	260	78
Ballaghgeeha Gap (pass, motor)	Bealach Gaoithe	Ir. Bealach Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'pass of the wind'	This pass on the R254 connects Gleann Domhain / Glendowan on the eastern side of the Derryveagh Mountains with An Dúchoraidh / Doocharry and Gaoth Beara / Gweebarra on the western side. It is not named on OS/OSi maps.	Derryveagh Mountains	Donegal	B971 158	238	6
Ballaghisheen (pass, motor)	Bealach Oisín	Ir. Bealach Oisín [logainm.ie], 'Oisín's pass'	This pass connects Glencar and the interior of the Iveragh Peninsula with the Inny Valley, which leads down to the coast at Waterville. The name Oisín means 'little deer' or 'fawn'. An interesting theory suggests that the legendary Tír na nÓg ('land of youth') to which Oisín travelled over the waves on horseback, may be based on the reality of the Dingle Peninsula. At low tide it would be possible to ride on horseback from Rossbeigh (not far from Ballaghisheen) to Inch Strand on the Dingle Peninsula. Thus, the legend could be an embroidered version of factual events.	Dunkerron Mountains / Glenbeigh Horseshoe	Kerry	V671 792	305	78/83
Ballinabarny Gap (pass, motor)			This pass crosses the eastern slopes of Keadeen Mountain. Ballinabarny and Ballinabarny Gap are two townlands in the parish of Donaghmore, and this pass is in the latter townland, to which it gives its name. The historical forms of this name indicate that the first element was <i>buaille</i> rather than <i>baile</i> , from the Irish <i>Buaille na Bearna</i> , 'milking-place of the gap'. This would suggest that the original name of the pass in Irish may simply have been <i>An Bhearna</i> , 'the gap', but there are no historical forms which confirm this.	Dublin/Wickl ow	Wicklow	S984 895	359	62

Ballinascorney Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhuaile na Scornaí*		The R114 crosses this gap which communicates between one valley of the Dublin Mountains with another, namely Glenasmole and the Slade of Saggart. The highest point is at a T-junction where a minor road heads north towards Tallaght Hill / Knockannavea. There is a stone cross commemorating the Great Famine at a junction about 1km to the north-east. Ballinascorney Upper / Lower are townlands in the parish of Tallaght. The name is derived from Ir. <i>Buaile na Scornaí</i> , 'milking-place of the gorge'. The form <i>Bearna Bhuaile na Scornaí*</i> is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a reconstruction.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin	O068 223	313	50
Ballynultagh Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhuaile an Ultaigh*		This pass is situated east of Blessington and Pollaphuca Reservoir on a road that passes between Sorrel Hill and Black Hill. The early historical forms of this name indicate that the first element was <i>buaile</i> rather than <i>baile</i> . Ballynultagh is a townland in the parish of Boystown. The name is from Ir. <i>Buaile an Ultaigh / Buaile na nUltach</i> , 'milking-place of the Ulsterman/-men'. There does not seem to be any record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>Bearna Bhuaile an Ultaigh</i> is offered here as a reconstruction.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O045 108	451	56
Barnaderg (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhearg	Ir. An Bhearna Dhearg [logainm.ie‡], 'the red pass'	This pass crosses the lower slopes of a spur overlooking Tawnyard Lough. It gives its name to the townland in which it is located, which is in the parish of Oughaval. The use of <i>dearg</i> in this name is curious. One might imagine that names in the landscape referring to a vivid shade of red might be rare, but there are at least ten instances of the name <i>An Bhearna Dhearg</i> in Ireland, including Redgap near Rathcoole, Co. Dublin. This seems to be the most common combination of the word <i>bearna</i> with a colour adjective, although there are also names in which it is combined with <i>bán</i> , <i>buí</i> and <i>riabhach</i> . It is possible that the colour does not refer to the landscape at all, but is due to another association. Since passes cross watersheds, they are often located on territorial boundaries. Links with the heraldic colours of territories are possible. In this particular combination, <i>dearg</i> could refer to the redness of blood spilt in conflict, but the topic requires further investigation.	Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L921 687	201	37/38
Barnascallard; Featherbed Pass (pass, motor)			The Military Road (R115) crosses this gap between Killakee and Glenree. Glendoo Mountain is situated to the north-east and Kippure to the south-west. The descent into Glenree, only to climb again past Lough Bray Lower and Upper to Liffey Head, is explained by the fact that there was a British army barracks at Glenree, now the Glenree Centre for Peace and	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O131 197	490	50/56

			Reconciliation. The area at the summit is known in English as <i>the Featherbeds</i> or <i>Featherbed Mountain</i> , and in Irish as <i>An Dochtóg</i> . Names with <i>Featherbed</i> are rather rare in Ireland, but common in England, especially in the Dark Peak and other parts of the Pennines, where <i>Featherbed Moss</i> is particularly common as a name for moorland with turf bogs. Such names were undoubtedly inspired by the wry humour of tenants who saw the similarity of the soft, yielding ground with waving grass to a feather bed, but also knew that there was no luxury or comfort in having to work such poor ground. The alternative name <i>Barnascallard</i> clearly has either <i>bearna</i> , 'gap', or <i>barr na...</i> , 'top of the...', as the first element, but the second element is unclear. Any information on this name would be welcome.					
Barnageehy or Windy Gap (1) (pass, motor)	Bearna na Gaoithe	Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'gap of the wind'	This route runs north-east of Croaghmoyle and Burren, connecting Castlebar with Glen Nephin	North Mayo	Mayo	G137 009	201	31
Barnamaddra Gap (saddle)	Bearna an Mhadra	Ir. Bearna an Mhadra [logainm.ie], 'gap of the dog'	Barnamaddra Gap is on the watershed between the townlands of Coumaraglinmountain on the west side and Culteen South on the east side. The name implies that it was the highest point on an east-west route, but there is no substantial track along this line nowadays. It is, therefore, little more than a saddle between Seefin to the north and the peak of Coumaraglin Mountain to the south. On the first edition 6" map the name Dog's Gap (which could be a translation of <i>Bearna an Mhadra</i> ) is marked beside the summit of Seefin. <i>Poul-na-maddra-ruadh</i> ('hole of the foxes') is marked near the summit of Seefin on later editions.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S280 053	517	75
Barnes Gap (1) (pass, motor)	An Bearnas	Ir. An Bearnas [placenamesni.org‡], 'the gap'	This pass on the N56 connects Kilmacrenan with Creeslough. It passes between <i>Sliabh an tSraitha Greadaithe</i> / Stragraddy Mountain and <i>An Cnoc Mór</i> / Crockmore.	Donegal NW	Donegal	C092 242	106	2
Barnes Gap (2) (pass, motor)	An Bearnas	Ir. An Bearnas [placenamesni.org‡], 'the gap'	This pass connects Glenelly with the valley of the Owenkillew River. <i>Bearnas</i> is a variant of <i>bearna</i> found mainly in place-names in Ulster and North Connacht. There is another pass of the same name in North-West Donegal.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H550 892	239	13
Barnesmore or Barnesmore Gap (gorge)	An Bearnas Mór	Ir. An Bearnas Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great gap'	Barnesmore is on the route between Donegal Town and Ballybofey/Stranorlar. However, the name applies primarily to the steep-sided gorge between Croaghconnellagh and Croaghonagh. The highest point on the road (185m) is not in this gorge, but about	Bluestack Mountains	Donegal	H03 85	—	11

			4km to the north-east beside Lough Mourne. For this reason, it is more accurate to classify Barnesmore as a gorge than as a pass.					
Bearna na mBraithde (Ir.) (pass, foot)	Bearna na mBraithde	Ir. Bearna na mBraithde	The Kerry Way crosses this pass which connects the Black Valley with the Bridia Valley. Broaghnaibinnia is located to the south and Caher to the north.	MacGillycuddy's Reeks / Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V800 821	290	78
Bearnadargh, see Redchard								
Bellavally Gap (pass, motor)	Béal an Bhealaigh	Ir. Béal an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie‡], 'approach of the pass'	This route connects remote Glangevlin with Swanlinbar and the rest of Co. Cavan. It crosses the watershed between Cuilcagh and Benbrack. In the <i>Annals of Ulster</i> and other early Irish sources this route is referred to as <i>Bealach na Beithighe</i> , 'pass of the birch-grove' [HDGP]. The pass gives name to the two townlands of Bellavally Lower and Upper in the parish of Templeport.	Breifne	Cavan	H120 244	339	26
Billy Byrne's Gap (saddle)			Billy Byrne's Gap is a saddle between Mullaghcleevaun and Moanbane. Price mentions Billy Byrne of Ballymanus (parish of Kilpipe, considerably further south) who was involved in the 1798 rebellion, but says that the gap is not named after him. There is also a Bella Byrne's Bridge near Arklow. Ó Beirne / Byrne is, of course, one of the most common surnames in Co. Wicklow, but the fact that neither of these place-names can be tied to a historical person suggests that we may be dealing with a corruption of <i>Béal / Bealach an Bhearnais</i> , 'way of the gap'.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O043 068	590+	56
Black Gap, The (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhubh*		The R232 crosses the Black Gap between Laghy and Pettigo, passing over low hills. There does not seem to be any record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>An Bhearna Dhubh</i> is offered here as a translation into Irish.	S. Donegal/W. Tyrone	Donegal	H031 697	170+	11
Borlin (pass, motor)	Barr an Ghlinne	poss. Barr an Ghlinne [PDT], 'top of the valley'	The name refers to the upper part of the Coomhola river valley. People also talk of 'going over Borlin' to describe the route from Kilgarvan south to Kealkill or Coomhola. The engineering of the road on the Cork side will be appreciated particularly by any cyclists climbing from Coomhola, as the curves keep the gradient remarkably constant. Set dancers will be familiar with the Borlin set, which consists of three polkas, a slide and a hornpipe. <i>Borlin</i> is pronounced	Shehy/Knockbooy	Cork / Kerry	W039 650	367	85

			with the stress on the first syllable. It is surprising that there is no accepted Irish version of this name so close to the Cúil Aodha Gaeltacht. It was recorded as <i>Barlen</i> by Sir William Petty in the Down Survey, c.1654, and as <i>Borlane</i> on the Grand Jury Map of Co. Cork in 1811. The first element is almost certainly Ir. <i>barr</i> , 'top, head'. The second element is less certain. <i>Barr an Ghlinne</i> or <i>Barr an Ghleanna</i> would make sense, but there seems to be no trace of the lenited g- in anglicised forms. A local road sign has <i>Barrghleanna</i> , with rather non-standard grammar, but it supports <i>gleann / glinn</i> as the second element.f					
Bóthar na gCloch (Ir.) (pass, motor)	Bóthar na gCloch	Bóthar na gCloch 'road of the stones / the stony road'	This pass, which connects Camp with Aughils, is unnamed on OS/OSi maps, but the name is well-known locally. It passes between Caherconree (situated to the east) and Lack Mountain (to the west).	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q716 053	285	71
Bryantang or Bryantang Brae (pass, motor)		prob. Northern English dialect Brant Tang [PDT], 'steep tongue (of land)'	This pass connects Carrickfergus with Straid and Ballynure. Slievetrue (Carn Hill) is situated to the south-west Slimero to the north-west. The name <i>Bryantang</i> occurs as a minor name applying to a steep valley on the Carrickfergus side and as a townland in the parish of Ballynure. There is also a stream called Bryantang Water which flows through Straid. Bryantang is understood locally as the name of this pass. It is probably a name coined in English, as no name is recorded in Irish and Carrickfergus was a stronghold of the English in Norman times. John de Courcy built a castle there in the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century and made it his base in East Ulster. Therefore, the English language has the longest continuous history in this part of Ulster. <i>Bryantang</i> can be compared with <i>Brunt Tongue</i> , <i>Brunt Knott</i> , <i>Brant Street</i> and <i>Brant Fell</i> in Cumbria, where <i>brant / brunt</i> is a dialect word meaning 'steep' [DLDPN]. It is also found in Scots. Many of the knights who supported de Courcy were from Cumbria and Lancashire.	Antrim Hills	Antrim	J360 902	270+	15
Cadger's Pass, The (pass, foot)			This pass connects Omeath and Ravensdale and is situated between Clermont Carn and Carnavaddy. The name is recorded on the Táin Way published by EastWest Mapping. The text also refers to the Cadger's Path, presumably denoting the whole route, which was "used by herring sellers to bring fish caught in Carlingford Lough to market in Dundalk". These names are not recorded on OS/OSi maps.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J109 148	390+	36
Caha Mountain Pass (pass, motor)	Bealach na Ceachan*	For origin of name, see Caha.	The N71 crosses this spectacular pass between Bonane and Glengarriff. It crosses the watershed near Turner's Rock, situated between Esk Mountain (to the	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V905 603	312	85

			east) and Baurearagh Mountain (to the west). It affords panoramic views of Bantry Bay and environs to the south, and the Sheen Valley to the north, with more distant views of MacGillycuddy's Reeks. The road was opened in 1842 to replace the track over the Priest's Leap and was known at the time as "The New Line". There are three short rock tunnels on the Kerry side and one long tunnel of 170m at the summit.					
Camenabologue (pass, foot)	Céim na mBulóg	Ir. Céim na mBulóg [PNCW], 'step/pass of the bullocks'	This route connects Glenmalure with the Glen of Imaal. Camenabologue is also the name of a townland on the east side (Glenmalure side) in the parish of Knockrath. The interpretation <i>Caimín na mBallóg</i> at logainm.ie seems rather unlikely, considering the landscape and the historical forms, and Price's interpretation has been preferred here. There was a path approaching from the west side called Black Scar. This name, seemingly coined in English, may contain <i>scar</i> as a variant of English <i>scarth</i> meaning 'pass'. The pass is also referred to in the name Conavalla, a peak which overlooks the head of Glenmalure. Conavalla is from Ir. <i>Ceann an Bhealaigh</i> , 'head of the pass' (PNCW).	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T021 967	690+	56
Carbat Gap (pass, motor)	<b>An Carbad Mór</b>	Ir. An Carbad Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great boulder'	The R252 crosses this pass between <i>Baile na Finne</i> / Fintown and <i>Droichead Ghleann Léithín</i> / Glenleheen Bridge, on the way to Doochary. The road runs through a narrow defile on the Doochary side. The name implies a boulder or group of rocks, which perhaps once stood on the pass (as with Corrabut Gap in Co. Carlow), but there is no single prominent boulder nowadays. There has been a great deal of quarrying in the area. The boulder on a hill above the top of the pass is not relevant to this question as it was placed there only recently after works to straighten the road.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B911 032	185	11
Cavanagh's Gap (pass, foot)			This gap connects the Glen of Imaal with Corragh. There is also a spot marked as "Site of Cavanagh's Camp" on the District Map of Wicklow, about 1½ km away to the south-west on the slopes of Lobawn. The valley leading to the gap is marked as Red Scar on the 1:30,000 map of Lugnaquilla & Glendalough from East-West Mapping. See the remarks about Black Scar under Camenabologue. Any information on the origin of these names would be welcome.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	S990 977	520+	56

Cloghornagh or County Rock (boundary stone and pass, motor)	Cloch Theorannachta	poss. Ir. Cloch Theorannachta, 'stone of boundary-marking'	A minor road between Sperrin and Park crosses this pass and, in doing so, crosses from Co. Tyrone to Co. Derry. Meenard Mountain is situated to the east and Sawel Mountain to the west. Cloghornagh and County Rock appear to be different names for the same boundary stone at the summit of the pass. The Irish form <i>Cloch Theorannachta</i> is only proposed tentatively here, but something derived from Ir. <i>teorainn</i> , 'boundary', seems likely in the context.	Sperrin Mountains	Derry/Tyrone	H639 975	330	13
Col of Despondency, The (saddle)			This saddle in the northern section of the Maamturk Mountains lies between Glenglosh and Glencraff, but is not widely used as a pass. It does not seem to have a local name in either English or Irish (but any information on this would be welcome). The Col of Despondency is a hill-walker's name connected with the annual Maamturks Challenge Walk. It was coined for practical purposes by Simon Stewart around 1995 who created a route card for the participants in the challenge walk. To Simon's surprise the name has since won wider acceptance. It is not marked on OSi though is on the East-West Connemara Mountains 1:25k map of 2020 which also calls the area near it Cúlóg. The name refers to the fact that walkers usually reach this point very tired and now face a substantial climb to reach the last cluster of peaks before descending to the finish at Leenane. There is, therefore, a strong temptation to give up at this point.	Maamturks	Galway	L857 582	250+	37
Coom, The, or Top of Coom (pass, motor)	<b>Com na nÉag</b>	Ir. Com na nÉag [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the notches'	This pass connects Coolea with Kilgarvan. Cummeenboy is the peak immediately to the north, while Mweelin is to the south-east. The pub at the Top of Coom, located on the Cork / Kerry county bounds, claims to be the highest in Ireland at 1045 ft (318m) above sea-level. A nearby feature is marked as Coomnaneage on the Discovery map, from Ir. <i>Com na nÉag</i> , 'hollow of the notches', and it appears that this gives the pass its name. <i>Com na Gáige</i> , 'hollow of the cleft', appears to be a variant of this.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Cork / Kerry	W112 731	318	79
Coomakista or Coomakesta (coom and pass, motor)	<b>Com an Chiste</b>	Ir. Com an Chiste [logainm.ie], 'hollow of the chest'	This hollow lies to the west of <i>An Léis</i> / Farraniaragh Mountain, facing Ballinskelligs Bay. By extension, the name is applied to the pass on the N70 between Waterville and Caherdaniel which traverses this coom. Coomakista is the usual local English spelling. Coomakesta is on the OS 6" map. When travelling the Ring of Kerry, the route makes a right-angled turn to the east here and one leaves Ballinskelligs Bay behind and begins to follow the shores of Kenmare Bay. Coomakista is one of the major ascents for cyclists tackling the Ring of Kerry. There are spectacular views	Dunkerron Mountains	Kerry	V504 604	209	83



			to the south of Derrynane Harbour, Deenish and Scariff Islands, and the Beara Peninsula in the distance. To the north there is a view of part of Ballinskelligs Bay framed by nearby hills. The name Coomakista is connected with a story of Spanish smugglers were pursued by English Revenue men, first on sea, then on land. They were carrying a cargo of wine and gold. Before they were captured, they managed to hide the gold in a cave. Although they were imprisoned for nine years, the captain on his release sent his son to Derrynane, and with the help of Maurice O'Connell (uncle of Daniel O'Connell), known as Hunting Cap, they retrieved the treasure from the cave (from folklore collection in Glenmore School, quoted in 'Bordóinín', history of Caherdaniel Parish).					
Coppanagh Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Chopanaí	poss. Ir. Bearna Chopanaí; or Bearna Chopanach [PDT], 'gap of Copanach or place abounding in dock-leaves'	The R703 between Thomastown and Graiguenamanagh crosses this pass to the north of Coppanagh. It is mentioned as <i>Bearna Copana</i> in <i>Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Shúileabháin</i> , p. 16, but as <i>Bearna Copanach</i> on the accompanying map.	South Midlands	Kilkenny	S661 444	240+	68
Corker Pass (pass, motor)	Carcair na gCléireach	Ir. Carcair na gCléireach [TR Burren], 'prison of the clerics'	This pass connects Bealaclogga / Bell Harbour with Corranroo. It provides a slighter shorter inland alternative to the N67, which stays nearer to the coast. It passes between Abbey Hill and Oughtmama. Given the small ascent to the top of the pass, it is perhaps surprising that this feature is considered a pass at all. <i>Carcair</i> is one of a number of words denoting a prison which are used to refer to a pass, a gorge or a steep sided hollow. It is a borrowing into Irish of Latin <i>carcer</i> , which also yields the English word <i>incarcerate</i> . The clerics referred to in the Irish name are probably either the monks of Corcomroe Abbey or the priests of Oughtmama Churches, or both.	West Clare	Clare	M311 100	76	51
Corkscrew Hill (hill road)	Béal na Tulach	Ir. Béal na Tulach [logainm.ie, in notes], 'mouth/pass of the hillock'	Corkscrew Hill is on the N67 connecting Ballyvaughan with Lisdoonvarna. It provides a more direct way than the coastal route via Black Head and Fanore. There are four sharp hairpin bends on the climb, hence the name <i>Corkscrew Hill</i> . The Irish name is given as <i>Aill na Tulach</i> at logainm.ie, but this is for the feature categorised as a hill. Since we are dealing here with Corkscrew Hill as a hill road rather than as a hill, the form <i>Béal na Tulach</i> has been preferred. This is given in the accompanying notes at logainm.ie.	West Clare	Clare	M193 018	220+	51

Corrabut Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Charbaid	Ir. Bearna an Charbaid [logainm.ie], 'gap of the boulder'	This pass is traversed by a minor road from Garryhill to Bunclody, passing south of Croaghaun. Just below the summit of the pass on the east side there is a T-junction, where the road to The Nine Stones branches off.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S832 568	358	68
Cousane Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Chuasáin	Ir. Bearna an Chuasáin [OSi], 'pass of the nook/corner'	The R585 crosses the Cousane Gap between Kealkill and Togher. The Shehy Mountains are situated to the north and the Maughanaclea Hills to the south. Cousane is the name of a townland (parish of Kilmocmoge) on the western side of the pass.	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	W127 568	236	85
Cut, The (pass, motor)	An Gearradh	Ir. An Gearradh [logainm.ie], 'the cut'	This pass connects Camross to Clonaslee. <i>Barna</i> is the name of a hill near the top of the pass, and it would seem that this name also refers to this pass (Ir. <i>bearna</i> , 'gap'), though it is now shown on maps as one of the hills named <i>The Cones</i> .	Slieve Bloom	Laois	N297 046	440+	54
Deputy's Pass (road through steep-sided valley)	Céim an Ghiúistís	Ir. Céim an Ghiúistís [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the justice/magistrate'	Deputy's Pass connects the townlands of Carrigmore and Drumdangan. Kilnamanagh Hill is situated to the north-east and other low hills to the south-west. This is another example of a roadway through hill country (like Barnesmore Gap, Spelga Pass, etc.) which is called "pass" but does not fulfil the usual criteria to merit the name. On the one hand, it does pass between two substantial hills in a steep-sided, wooded valley. On the other hand, it does not cross a watershed, but is constantly rising for almost the whole distance from Carrigmore to Drumdangan. It follows the course of the Potters River. The name refers not to a local magistrate but to William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth I. Russell travelled to the parish of Kilcommon on 18 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1595 to see the new pass that had been cut there (Carew Calendar). He was later responsible for defeating and killing the Wicklow rebel Fiach MacHugh O'Byrne (celebrated in the folk-song "Follow Me Up To Carlow") in 1597. Nevertheless, Russell was recalled to England shortly afterwards, his governorship a failure.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T23 90	70+	56/62
Doo Lough Pass (road through mountain valley)	Bearna Dhúlocha*		The R335 between Louisburgh and Leenane runs through the Doo Lough Pass. It does not cross a significant watershed and although the surroundings are imposing, it does not reach any great height. It follows a steep-sided valley between the Mweelrea massif and the Sheeffry Hills and skirts the north-eastern shore of Doo Lough.	Mweelrea Mountains / Sheeffry Hills	Mayo	L821 702	70+	37

			<p>This spot is associated with a dark tragedy during the Great Famine. A stone memorial, the Doo Lough Famine Memorial, in the form of a simple stone cross was erected in memory of the victims of the famine in this area and in particular those that died on 30th March 1849 following a grueling walk of 12 miles in poor weather and in an already weakened state. The march from Louisburgh through the Doo Lough Valley to Delphi House was in order to petition their Landlord, the Marquis of Sligo, for help. The request was denied. Reports of the numbers that perished vary but it is said that of the 600 that made the journey, 400 died on the road on the way back home.</p> <p>The 'Famine Walk Memorial' is engraved with quotes from both Gandhi and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.</p> <p><a href="https://www.wildatlanticwayonline.com/mayo-wild-atlantic-way/discovery-points/doo-lough-valley/">https://www.wildatlanticwayonline.com/mayo-wild-atlantic-way/discovery-points/doo-lough-valley/</a></p>					
Drumgoff Gap; Barnaskanabow (pass, motor)	Bearna Dhroim Goth*		<p>This pass on the Military Road connects Drumgoff with Aghavannagh, two places which formerly had an army barracks before independence. Slievemaan is situated to the north-west and Croaghanmoira to the south-east. The name <i>Drumgoff</i> is derived from Ir. <i>Droim Goth</i>, 'ridge of [obscure element]'. The form <i>Bearna Dhroim Goth*</i> is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a reconstruction. The alternative name <i>Barnaskanabow</i> is of obscure origin.</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T088 876	457	62
Featherbed Pass, see Barnascallard								
Firkeel Gap (road through small gorge)	Forcaol	prob. Ir. Forcaol [PDT], 'extreme narrowing'	<p>The road from Castletownbere to Dursey Sound passes through Firkeel Gap as it switches from the south side of the peninsula to the north side. There is a small settlement named Firkeel situated south-west of the gap which probably gets its name either from the narrow passage or from the narrowing of the peninsula as a whole at this point. Furkeal near Glengarriff is probably of the same origin and seems to refer to small gorge, so perhaps this is the most likely explanation for Firkeel too.</p>	Slieve Miskish	Cork	V530 416	49	84
Gap, The (1) (pass, motor)	Bearnas Loch Tait	Ir. Bearnas Loch Tait [logainm.ie], 'gap of Lough Talt'	<p>This pass crosses the Ox Mountains and connects Tobercurry with Bunnyconnellan. Knockasliggaun is south-west of The Gap, while Largan Hill is to the north-west. The highest point on the road lies just under 1km from the north-west end of Lough Talt and is inside Co. Sligo, but very close to the boundary with Co. Mayo.</p>	Ox Mountains	Sligo	G382 161	185	24

Gap, The (2); The Vee (pass, motor)	Bóthar na gCorr	Ir. Bóthar na gCorr [logainm.ie], 'road of the twists'	The R668 crosses this pass connecting Clogheen with Lismore and Cappoquin. It cuts between Knockalougha (to the west) and Sugarloaf Hill (to the north-east). Strictly speaking, <i>The Vee</i> refers to a hairpin bend on the road descending to Clogheen, which is a magnificent view-point. The name is now frequently applied to the pass too. However, the name <i>The Gap</i> is marked on the Discovery map at the summit of the pass. There is a feature at the summit of the pass named Laghtatassonig, probably from Ir. <i>Leacht an tSasanaigh</i> , 'burial cairn of the Englishman'. The valley below the pass on the northern (Tipperary) side is Glenlough. On the southern (Waterford) side there are two townlands named Glentaunatinagh and Glentaunemon.	Knockmealdowen Mountains	Tipperary / Waterford	S031 100	330+	74
Gap, The (3) (pass, foot)	Bearna Bhéal an Bhealaigh	Ir. Bearna Bhéal an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie], 'gap of the approach to the pass'	This pass crosses the main watershed of the Comeragh Mountains between Knockanaffrin (to the north) and the main bulk of the Comeragh range (situated to the south). Several names of passes combine <i>bealach</i> and <i>bearna</i> somewhat tautologically, but here <i>béal</i> is added for good measure.	Comeragh Mountains	Waterford	S301 134	466	75
Gap of Dunloe, The (pass, motor, restricted access)	Bearna an Choimín	Ir. Bearna an Choimín [logainm.ie], 'gap of the little hollow'	The Gap of Dunloe passes through a steep-sided gorge between Purple Mountain and <i>Cnoc na dTarbh</i> , the first peak of MacGillycuddy's Reeks when starting from the eastern end. It connects Beaufort with the isolated community of the Black Valley (the hollow referred to as <i>An Coimín</i> in Ir. <i>Bearna an Choimín</i> ). Motor access is possible but discouraged, due to the large numbers of walkers and jaunting cars using the narrow route. The Gap of Dunloe has been a destination for visitors ever since tourism developed around Killarney in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. It was and remains part of a typical route for a half-day or full-day trip from Killarney town combining jaunting car / walking with boat travel on the three lakes of Killarney between Lord Brandon's Cottage and Ross Castle. Approaching the gap from Beaufort, the normal public road ends at Kate Kearney's Cottage, and from here a narrow, scenic road continues, twisting past several small lakes and climbing to the head of the gap.	Purple Mountain / MacGillycuddy's Reeks	Kerry	V871 838	239	78
Gap of Glendine (or Glendine Gap) (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghleann Doimhin	Ir. Bearna Ghleann Doimhin [logainm.ie], 'pass of Gleann Doimhin or the deep glen'	The R427 connecting Ballyroan and Stradbally crosses the Gap of Glendine. This pass is recorded as <i>Bearnagleamdoyne</i> in the Inquisitions of Leinster in 1621. Strangely, the two valleys on either side of the pass are both called Glendine, though they are quite separate features. Arderin, the highest point in Slieve Bloom, is easily accessible from the top of the gap.	Slieve Bloom	Laois / Offaly	S231996	455	54

Gap of Mamore (pass, motor)	An Mám Mór	Ir. An Mám Mór [logainm.ie], 'the great pass'	This pass connects Camowen Bridge with Dunaff. Mamore Hill and Raghtin More are situated to the north and the Urris Hills to the south. St. Colmcille's Well and Lough Mamore are just north of the summit of the pass.	Inishowen	Donegal	C320 429	240+	3
Glendine Gap, see Gap of Glendine								
Glengesh Pass (pass, motor)	<b>Malaidh Ghleann Gheis</b>	Ir. Malaidh Ghleann Gheis [logainm.ie], 'slope of Gleann Gheis'	This pass connects Ardara and <i>Gleann Cholm Cille</i> / Glencolmcille. <i>Cruach an Bheithe</i> / Croaghavohy is situated to the north and Crocknapeast to the south. <i>Gleann Gheis</i> may mean 'valley of the taboo', although the genitive of <i>geas</i> , 'taboo', is usually <i>geise</i> . P.W. Joyce interpreted this name as 'glen of the swans', but this would require a long <i>é</i> in <i>géis</i> , for which there is no evidence.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G686 859	276	10
Glenshane Pass (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghleann Seáin	Ir. Bearna Ghleann Seáin [GÉ], 'gap of Glenshane'	<p>The Glenshane Pass and the townland of Glenshane situated on its western side are associated with an early-18<sup>th</sup> century rapparee named Shane Crossagh O'Mullan, a rather Robin Hood-like character who robbed the rich to feed the poor. Perhaps the most famous story about him concerns his humiliation of General Napier and his men, whom he is reputed to have disarmed under cover of darkness. Shane was aided only by his sidekick, Parra Fada, but tricked them into believing that he was accompanied by a large band of followers. They then stripped the general of his uniform and forced his men to march to Derry in their underwear. There is no doubt that Shane was a historical personage, as he was declared an outlaw in 1719 and was subsequently captured and hanged in Derry, though some of the stories about him have, of course, been embellished and embroidered in the telling over a couple of centuries. Nor was Glenshane originally named after him, as it was known as Glensenny before his time (possibly from Ir. Gleann Sionnaigh, 'glen of the fox'). However, the folk memory of this larger-than-life character is so strong in this locality that it seems the place-name has been adapted to honour him.</p> <p>The pass is crossed by the A6, which is a major highway. Carntogher is situated to the north-east and Coolnasillagh Mountain to the south-west. Glenshane Pass is the road most likely to be mentioned in winter traffic reports in Northern Ireland and can sometimes be closed due to snow or other adverse weather conditions. About 1km north-west of the summit there</p>	Sperrin Mountains	Derry	C785 024	294	8

			is a bar and restaurant called The Ponderosa, which takes its name from a fictional ranch in the TV western series <i>Bonanza</i> .					
Golyin Pass (pass, foot)			The Táin Way follows this old traders' route which connects Carlingford with Glenmore and traverses a saddle south-west of Slieve Foye's summit. The name may be from Ir. <i>gualainn</i> , 'shoulder', referring to a shoulder of the mountain, but this is far from certain in the absence of documented Irish forms. The name is recorded on the Táin Way published by EastWest Mapping. This name is not recorded on OS/OSi maps. The nearby peak of Barnavave (from Ir. <i>Bearna Mhéabha</i> , 'Maeve's Gap') may have retained an alternative or earlier name for this pass.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J175 107	300+	36
Grania's Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Ghráinne	Ir. Bearna Ghráinne [logainm.ie], 'Gráinne's gap'	This pass is crossed by a minor road from Buncrana to Muff. Eskaheen Mountain is situated to the north-east and Scalp Mountain to the south-west.	Inishowen	Donegal	C431 277	276	7
Hare's Gap (pass, foot)			Hare's Gap connects Trassey with the Silent Valley and is also traversed by the Brandy Pad. It is situated between Slieve Bearnagh and Slievenaglogh.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J322 287	430+	29
Healy Pass, The; Ballaghscart (pass, motor)	Bealach Scairt	Ir. Bealach Scairt [logainm.ie], prob. 'way of the notch/pass' [PDT]	The Healy Pass, traversed by the R574 between Lauragh and Adrigole, is one of the most spectacular mountain roads in Ireland, especially on the Cork (south) side, where the many hairpin bends give it something of the character of an alpine route. It is named after Timothy Michael Healy, first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, who died in 1931 shortly after the road was improved. Prior to that, it was known as the Kerry Pass, and consisted of a road built as a famine relief project during the Great Famine which climbed to the summit only on the Cork side. Funerals used to pass this way from Lauragh to Kilcaskan on the Cork side, as this was the principal church and burial ground in the parish. The coffin would be rested on a flat rock in a narrow defile, just on the Cork side of the summit. From this point the coffin would be taken up by a team from the Cork side. It continued downwards as a rough path on the Kerry side. The meaning of <i>scairt</i> indicated for this name at logainm.ie is 'thicket', but this interpretation is not universally accepted locally. The information board at the summit of the pass translates <i>Bealach Scairt</i> as 'way of the sheltered caves'. Dinneen gives both 'thicket' and 'natural cave or shelter' as meanings for <i>scairt</i> , so a reference to caves is linguistically possible.	Caha Mountains	Cork / Kerry	V786 536	280+	84

			<p>However, there is no cave in the vicinity, to the best of my knowledge. There is, though, a narrow gorge just below the summit of the pass known as Eskavoher, from Ir. <i>Eisc an Bhóthair</i>, 'ravine of the road', the defile mentioned above in relation to the carrying of coffins for burial at Kilcaksan. The word <i>scairt</i> is found in numerous Munster place-names at the site of minor passes and gorges, such as Scart / <i>An Scairt</i> (Co. Kerry), a townland on a low pass between Farranfore and Killarney; Scart / <i>An Scairt</i> (Co. Cork), an electoral district south of Bantry in which there is a pass on the road to Ballydehob; and Ballinascarty (sometimes Ballinascarthy) / <i>Béal na Scairte</i> (Co. Cork), a village near a small gorge on the road from Bandon to Clonakilty. These names may include <i>scairt</i> as a native Irish word in the sense 'partition' recorded by Dinneen (but not with application to landscape), or as a borrowing of Norse <i>skarð</i> 'notch, gap, pass', also found in Northern English dialect as <i>scarth</i>. More research is required on the origin of this word, but the meaning 'notch' seems particularly apposite in relation to the Healy Pass with the notch of Eskavoher / <i>Eisc an Bhóthair</i> at the summit.</p>					
Keimaneigh or The Pass of Keimaneigh (pass, motor)	<b>Céim an Fhia</b>	Ir. Céim an Fhia [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the deer'	<p>This pass on the R584 runs through a rocky gorge in the Shehy Mountains and connects Kealkill with <i>Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh</i> / Ballingearry. Doughill Mountain is situated east of the pass and Foilastoken lies to the west. In 1822 the pass was the scene of a skirmish between local Whiteboys and English yeomanry, known as the battle of Keimaneigh. The anglicised form of the name is odd, as there is no need for the final <i>-gh</i>, and it would be more appropriate to Ir. *<i>Céim an Eich</i>, 'leap of the horse', a name which does occur in the Dunkerron Mountains of Kerry, but <i>Ceim an Fhia</i> is undoubtedly the correct form in this case.</p>	Shehy/Knockboy	Cork	W102 632	200	85
Kilcavan Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Chaomháin*		<p>This pass connects Carnew with Coolboy. It passes to the west of Annagh Hill. Kilcavan is a parish whose name is derived from Ir. <i>Cill Chaomháin</i>. The form <i>Bearna Chill Chaomháin</i> is offered here as a reconstruction.</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wexford	T031 663	180+	62
Kilmacrea Pass (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Mochréa*		<p>Kilmacrea Cross Roads is located on high ground between Redcross and Rathdrum. This is a complex pass, as it is approached by roads from four directions. Furthermore, the roads which come from the north-west and south-west actually descend to the junction from even higher ground. Westaston Hill is situated to the north-east. Kilmacoo Hill (255m) is to the south-west. Ballinabarny North / South are the names of two</p>	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	T231 857	155	62

			townlands on either side of the pass. Ballinabarny is derived from Ir. <i>Baile na Bearna</i> , 'townland of the gap'.					
Maumahoge (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Ochóige</b>	Ir. Mám Ochóige [logainm.ie], 'pass of [obscure element]'	This saddle is situated between <i>Binn idir an dá Log</i> and <i>Cnoc na hUillean</i> / Knocknahillion. It provides one of a limited number of chances to safely abort a traverse of the complete Maamturks range by descending south-westwards into <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh.	Maamturks	Galway	L878 537	347	37
Maumanorig (pass, foot)	<b>Mám an Óraigh</b>	Ir. Mám an Óraigh [logainm.ie], 'Hoare's / de hÓir's pass'	This pass inland from <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry connects <i>Cathair Bó Síne</i> / Caherboshina with <i>An Baile Beag</i> / Ballybeg. It crosses the southern slopes of <i>Leataoibh</i> / Lateeve.	Dingle West	Kerry	Q392 018	120+	70
Maumclasac (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Clasach</b>	Ir. Mám Clasach [logainm.ie], 'channelled pass'	This pass connects <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry with <i>Dún Chaoin</i> / Dunquin. It passes between <i>Cruach Mhárthain</i> / Croaghmarhin (situated to the north) and <i>Sliabh an Iolair</i> / Mount Eagle (to the south).	Dingle West	Kerry	Q340 016	190	70
Maumeen (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Éan</b>	Ir. Mám Éan [logainm.ie], 'pass of birds'	<p>This pass connects the Gaeltacht region of <i>Bun na gCnoc</i> with the Maum Valley. It passes between <i>Binn Chaonaigh</i> and <i>Binn Ramhar</i>. On the south-western side the route starts in the townland of <i>Doire Bhéal an Mháma</i> / Derryvealawauma, meaning 'oak-grove of the access to the pass'. At the summit of the pass is a pilgrimage site comprising a holy well and a rocky hollow known as <i>Leaba Phádraig</i>, 'St. Patrick's Bed'. It is said that St. Patrick came from the east to the top of this pass and, being weary, travelled no further but blessed the land to the west from this spot.</p> <p>This is the site of a pattern "held annually on the last Sunday of July, known locally as <i>Domhnach Mhám Éan</i> and as <i>Domhnach Chrom Dubh</i> (MacNeill, 123)." Tim Robinson reports that the gathering "was brought into disrepute by faction-fighting and poitin-drinking, and died out in the 1940s; it was revived in soberer form in 1979, and is attended by hundreds of people" (Robinson, 74). The place is also visited on St. Patrick's Day and Good Friday. Roderic O'Flaherty wrote in 1684: "At Mam-en, there springs out of a stone a little water, named from St. Patrick, which is a present remedy against murrein in cattel, not only applied, 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 Balynahynsy, or the half barony of Rosse is destitute (O'Flaherty, 121-22)."</p>	Maamturks	Galway	L904 504	253	37



			The name <i>Mám Éan</i> alludes to birds, but it is unclear whether the reference is simply to local wildlife or to birds in folklore, for example. The anglicised name Maumeen suggests a different interpretation, <i>máimín</i> , 'little pass', but this spelling is preserved mainly on maps and it is the Irish form <i>Mám Éan</i> which is always used locally. About 5km to the north-west the name <i>Mám Éan</i> / Maumeen is marked on OS/OSi maps at a higher saddle on the Maamturks ridge, but this is not supported by local usage.					
Maumina (pass, foot)	<b>Mám Eidhneach</b>	Ir. Mám Eidhneach [logainm.ie], 'ivy-clad pass'	This pass connects <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh to the valley of the Owenglin River, which runs down to Clifden.	Twelve Bens	Galway	L788 531	407	37
Maumnageehy (pass, motor)	<b>Mám na Gaoithe</b>	Ir. Mám na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'pass of the wind / windy pass'	This pass connects <i>Baile an Fheirtéaraigh</i> / Ballyferriter with <i>Ceann Trá</i> / Ventry. It passes between <i>Leataoibh</i> (situated to the east) and <i>Cruach Mhárthain</i> (to the west).	Dingle West	Kerry	Q370 019	67	70
Maumnahaltora (pass, motor)	Mám na hAltóra	Ir. Mám na hAltóra [logainm.ie], 'pass of the altar'	The N86 crosses this pass between Camp and Anascaul. It passes between Corrin and the Slieve Mish range (situated to the east) and Knockbeg and the hills of Central Dingle (to the west). The Tralee – Dingle Railway also crossed this pass until it was closed in 1953. The line of the disused railway is still visible.	Slieve Mish / Central Dingle	Kerry	Q679 068	203	71
Maumtrasna (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Trasna</b>	Ir. Mám Trasna [logainm.ie‡], 'pass across'	This pass connects <i>Tuar Mhic Éadaigh</i> / Toormakeady with the Maam Valley. The highest point on the road is just east of Lough Nafoeoy. The mountain north of this pass bears the same name.	Partry/Joyce Country	Mayo	L999 601	100+	38
Maamturkmore (saddle)	Mám Toirc	Ir. Mám Toirc [TR], 'pass of the boar'	The whole range of the <i>Sléibhte Mhám Toirc</i> / Maamturk Mountains is named from this col, situated between <i>Binn Bhán</i> and <i>Binn Bhriocáin</i> . It connects <i>Gleann Eidhneach</i> / Glen Inagh with the townland of Gowlaunlee in a branch of the Maam Valley. Roderic O'Flaherty mentions "a well in memorie of St. Fechin at Mamtuirk." This is the holy well marked at this col, Tobar Feichín.	Maamturks	Galway	L858 564	354	37
Maumwee (pass, motor)	<b>Mám Aodha</b>	Ir. Mám Aodha [logainm.ie‡], 'Aodh's / Hugh's pass'	The R336 connecting Maam Cross with the village of <i>An Mám</i> / Maam traverses this pass. It passes between <i>Leic Aimhréidh</i> / Lackavrea (on the east) and <i>Corcóg</i> / Corcogemore (on the west). Since the village of <i>An Mám</i> / Maam, meaning 'saddle' or 'pass', is situated in a valley bottom, it seems likely that it is named from this pass.	Maamturks	Galway	L970 496	97	37

Moll's Gap; Keamadav (pass, motor)	Céim an Daimh	Céim an Daimh [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of the stag'	This pass on the N71 connects Kenmare with Killarney. A road from Sneem also connects with this road at a junction just to the north of the summit of the pass. There is a magnificent view to the north of the Owenreagh Valley, Purple Mountain, the Gap of Dunloe and MacGillycuddy's Reeks. Before the construction of this road, which required explosives at several places and the building of a short tunnel near the Upper Lake, the usual route between these towns was along what is now known as 'the Old Kenmare Road' several kilometres to the east. <i>Céim an Daimh</i> is the old name for the pass. Moll's Gap refers to Moll Kissane, who ran a shebeen here in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century when the new road was built.	Dunkerron Mountains / Mangerton	Kerry	V861 775	260	78
Moyry Pass (pass, motor)	Bealach an Mhaighre	Ir. Bealach an Mhaighre [HGDP, Lough Neagh Place-Names], 'pass of the salmon'	This route, which connects Jonesborough with Dundalk, is often identified with the Gap of the North, which Cú Chulainn was obliged to defend single-handedly against the army of Connacht led by Queen Maeve while his fellow Ulstermen lay powerless in a magical slumber. The Belfast-Dublin railway still passes through this gap, but for road transport it has been superceded by the route through Ravensdale.	Armagh / Louth	Cooley/Gullion	J062 143	85	36
Muckish Gap; Barnanageeha (pass, motor)	<b>Mám na Mucaise; Bearna na Gaoithe</b>	Ir. Mám na Mucaise [logainm.ie], 'pass of An Mhucais'; Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'gap of the wind'	This pass connects <i>An Fál Carrach / Falcarragh</i> with Calabber Bridge near Glenveagh. <i>An Mhucáis / Muckish</i> is situated to the north-east and <i>Na Leargacha / Crocknalaragagh</i> to the south-west. The name Barnanageeha is marked on the OS 6" map and on the Discovery map about 1½km west of the top of the pass. However, there is no separate pass here, so it seems reasonable to assume that this is simply an alternative name for the same feature. The glen immediately below the summit on the west side is <i>Gleann na nDeor / Glennaneore</i> , which may be a biblical allusion. This name translates as 'vale of tears'.	Donegal NW	Donegal	B999 268	245	2
Mullaghslin Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Mhullach Slinne*		The B4 crosses the Mullaghslin Gap between Omagh and Carrickmore. Mullaghslin Glebe is a townland in the parish of Clogherny. Mullaghslin is derived from Ir. <i>Mullach Slinne</i> , 'hilltop of the flat stone / flat surface' at placenamesni.org. <i>Slinn</i> can sometimes refer specifically to slate. It is interesting to note the presence of this word in Crooksling / <i>Choc Slinne</i> and a possibly related word in Barnaslingan / <i>Barr na Slinneán</i> , both in Co. Dublin and both at passes.	Sperrin Mountains	Tyrone	H566 731	149	13
Mullaghveal (pass, foot)	<b>Mullach Bhéal</b>	Ir. Mullach Bhéal [logainm.ie], 'summit of the approaches'	The Pilgrims' Route between <i>An Clochán / Cloghane</i> and <i>na Gleannta / Glin</i> crosses the watershed which continues north to Brandon at this pass. It was of some importance as a route between <i>Leith-Triúch</i> , the northern part of the peninsula, and the area west of	Brandon Group	Kerry	Q458 067	397	70

			Brandon. However, the construction of the Connor Pass and the widespread ownership of cars has greatly reduced traffic across this pass.					
Neck of the Ballagh	Bráid an Bhealaigh	Ir. Bráid an Bhealaigh [logainm.ie], 'gorge of the way'	The N56 between Ardara and Killybegs crosses this pass. Mulmosog Mountain is situated to the east and Common Mountain to the west.	Donegal SW	Donegal	G729 865	129	10
Nine Stones, The (pass, motor)	Na Naoi gCloch	Ir. Na Naoi gCloch [logainm.ie], 'the nine stones'	This pass, located 2km north of Mount Leinster, connects Borris with Bunclody. In order to reach Bunclody by road from here, it is necessary to go via Corrabut Gap as well. There is a T-junction at the pass, as the road aerial on Mount Leinster starts here. The name The Nine Stones applies to a row of stones which are actually ten in number.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow	S818 547	441	68
Ormond Stile (pass, motor)	Céim Urumhan	Ir. Céim Urumhan [logainm.ie], 'step/pass of Ormond'	The road between Dolla and Templederry crosses this pass. Ballincurra Hill lies to the north and Cooneen Hill to the south-west. The ancient territory of Ormond comprised part of Tipperary North Riding and Co. Kilkenny. It is possible that the name <i>Céim Urumhan</i> / Ormond Stile indicates that this place was at the boundary of territory and represented a point of entry. The use of the English word <i>stile</i> in the sense of a road or track with a steep climb may be rare or even unique among Irish place-names. It is found in Cumbria in names such as <i>High Stile</i> and <i>Climb Stile</i> . It can occur as <i>steel</i> , which is the form usually found in Scots names.	Shannon	Tipperary (North Riding)	R920 692	211	59
Pass of the Plumes (hill road)	Bearna na gCleití	Ir. Bearna na gCleití [HDGP], 'pass of the plumes'	The R427 crosses the Pass of the Plumes between Ballyroan and Stradbally. This route across low hills south-east of Portlaoise was known as <i>Bearnas</i> or the <i>Pass of Cashel</i> before the events of 1599, which gave it the current name. It was here that English troops led by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, were trapped and routed by a much smaller Irish contingent led by Uaithne Ó Mordha (Owney O'More). Essex recklessly decided to march against the rebel forces, rather than take a detour. The pass was wooded and boggy and a rebel trench had been dug at each end. Essex admitted to the loss of three officers and several men, while the Irish claimed to have killed several hundred. The rebels captured many plumed helmets of the fallen English soldiers, hence the name of the pass. For further details of this encounter, see Canon O'Hanlon's <i>History of the Queen's County</i> , vol. ii, 477-482. The name is erroneously marked as <i>**Pass of the planes</i>	South Midlands	Laois	S485 927	110+	54

			on Discovery sheet 54. There is an actual pass crossing a watershed at S50_93_ between the townlands of Ballygormill North and Ballygormill South. However, the townland of Pass is about 2km to the west of this saddle on slightly lower ground, and this is presumably because it was the site of the actual battle.					
Priest's Leap, The (pass, foot)	Léim an tSagairt	Ir. Léim an tSagairt [logainm.ie], 'the priest's leap'	<i>The Priest's Leap</i> is properly the name of a rock at the top of the pass between Kenmare and Bantry. There are various versions of the story which account for the name. Rev. Caesar Otway, writing in 1827, connected this story with Brother Dominic Collins who raised support in 1602 for the defence of Dunboy Castle, the stronghold of Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare, against the English forces. Other sources attribute the leap to Father Archer, who was also involved at Dunboy. However, the Priest's Leap was already recorded on a map of Glanerought barony made around 1600, which suggests that the leap was attributed to several different figures in different eras. It seems to be an updated version of leaping legends connected with pagan figures such as Cú Chulainn and the Hag of Beara. The spectacular road across the Leap was constructed in 1785 and was the regular way of getting from Kenmare to Bantry before the tunnels road was built to complete the Caha Mountain Pass. It is still passable to motorists with a good head for heights but is not widely used except as a short-cut by local people travelling between Bonane and Coomhola (sources: 'Hidden Gold' by Julia Kemp; 'Bonane by Father John Shine). As you reach the road below, you meet an iron cross erected to commemorate the feat (Walk Guide - Southwest of Ireland, 28)." The circumstances behind the pursuit of the priest are historical, though the fantastic leap recalls the superhuman feats of earlier eras by legendary characters.	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	V984 611	467	85
Priest's Leap, The (peak)	Léim an tSagairt	For origin of name, see The Priest's Leap (pass)	<i>The Priest's Leap</i> is properly the name of a rock at the top of the pass between Kenmare and Bantry. See the entry for the pass for further details. This peak has also called <i>Knockboy West Top</i> .	Shehy/Knock boy	Cork / Kerry	V978 606	519	85
Redchard or Bearnadargh (pass, motor)	An Bhearna Dhearg	Ir. An Bhearna Dhearg [logainm.ie], 'the red gap'	This is another instance of the common collocation <i>An Bhearna Dhearg</i> , cf. Barnadarg, Co. Mayo. The English name <i>Redchard</i> (sometimes rendered, less accurately, as <i>Redchair</i> ) is also noteworthy and of some antiquity. It probably contains Old English word <i>sceard</i> , which gives Modern English <i>shard</i> or <i>sherd</i>	Ballyhoura Mountains	Cork / Limerick	R691 154	185	73

			meaning 'broken piece, fragment'. Here the sense is 'a cut' or 'notch'.					
Sally Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Bhealach Sailearnáin	Ir. Bearna Bhealach Sailearnáin [logainm.ie] 'gap of the way of the willow-grove'	Since the construction of the Military Road between Rathfarnham and Aghavannagh in 1802, the Sally Gap has been traversed by two intersecting roads: the R759 from Kilbride to Roundwood and the R115 from Glencree to Laragh. The first of these roads follows a quite natural line up the valley of the Liffey and then down to Anna Carter Bridge near Roundwood via the slopes above Lough Tay. The same cannot be said for the Military Road, which runs more or less parallel to the main north-south watershed of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains and heads across the slopes of several mountains at half-height. Liffey Head, the source of the river, is 2½km north-east of Sally Gap on the slopes of Tonduff. <i>Barneballaghsilurnan</i> is recorded as a landmark on a barony boundary in the Civil Survey of 1655. The name suggests that there was once a plantation of willows nearby, also called <i>sallies</i> in English. Nowadays there is a solitary tree at the crossroads. Some publications and some local road signs have or had the Irish name * <i>Bearnas na Diallaite</i> , meaning 'gap of the saddle', but this is not justified. As pointed out at logainm.ie, this is based on a false assumption that <i>sally</i> was a corruption of <i>saddle</i> , but this place was never known as ** <i>Saddle Gap</i> or the like. Sally Gap is considered the highest vehicular mountain pass in Ireland. This is why it is referred to, somewhat tongue in cheek, as "the little Irish Simplon" by Rev. G.N. Wright in <i>A Guide to the County of Wicklow, 1827</i> (p. 151).	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O130 110	499	56
Scalp, The (gorge and pass, motor)	An Scailp	Ir. An Scailp [logainm.ie], 'the cleft'	The R117 connecting Kiltarnan to Enniskerry passes through a gorge known as the Scalp, which separates Barnaslingan (on the east) from the hills of Ballybetagh Wood (on the west). The summit of the associated pass (for which the grid reference is given) is not in the gorge but a few hundred metres to the north of it. The nearby village of Stepside (Ir. <i>An Chéim</i> , 'the step/pass') also has a name referring to a pass, possibly this same one. It is on the same road but situated about 4 km north of the Scalp.	Dublin/Wicklow	Dublin / Wicklow	O214 208	163	50/56
Scullogue Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna an Scalaigh	Ir. Bearna an Scalaigh [logainm.ie], 'gap of the squally wind'	The R702 crosses this pass which connects Ballymurphy with Kiltaly. Scullogue Gap runs between Mount Leinster and Blackstairs Mountain, the two principal peaks in the Blackstairs range. The Irish name <i>Bearna an Scalaigh</i> includes the word <i>scalach</i> , meaning 'gusty or squally wind', and is a variation on the ubiquitous name <i>Bearna na Gaoithe</i> / Windy Gap.	Blackstairs Mountains	Carlow / Wexford	S831 478	198	68

			The anglicised form Scullogue does not correspond exactly to this. There is also <i>scalóg</i> meaning 'a blast of wind', but it is possible that there has been a re-interpretation based on <i>scológ</i> , 'tenant farmer, farm-hand'.					
Short Mountain (pass, motor)			This pass is unnamed on OS/OSi maps, but the name is well-known locally. It crosses the eastern shoulder of the Slieve Mish between Tralee and Castlemaine. The name comes from the fact that it provides the shortest vehicular route between these two places, but the majority of traffic uses the N70, which climbs more gradually and crosses the watershed at a lower point further to the east.	Slieve Mish	Kerry	Q834 080	325	71
Sluggadal (pass, foot)	Sloigeadal	Ir. Sloigeadal [Dinneen], 'a quagmire'	This route connects Rathmore with the Clydagh Valley. It passes between the Paps and Knocknabro. On the northern side it runs through Glannafreaghaun. <i>Sloigeadal</i> is rare in place-names. Although it means 'a quagmire', this route is relatively dry and firm. The name may refer to the condition of the terrain before it was drained and the path was built. Another possible occurrence of this element is far from Kerry. In the northern part of the Sperrin Mountains is Sluggada Burn.	Paps/Derryna saggart	Kerry	W143 852	320+	79
Spelga Pass (mountain road, including section through gorge)	Bealach Speilgí*		The B27 from Hilltown to Kilkeel passes through a small gorge known as Spelga Pass, before rounding the Spelga Dam (reservoir) to reach the Deer's Meadow, the source of the River Bann. It passes between the hill Spelga and Slievenamiskan. However, as the road continues to rise for almost the entire stretch, this cannot be categorised as a mountain pass. The height of 386m quoted here is the spot height at the top of the road where it intersects with Slievenaman Road. Spelga is from Ir. <i>Speilgeach</i> , explained as '(place) abounding in pointed rocks' (PNNI 3). This is a derivative of <i>speilg</i> , 'a splintery rock', probably ultimately derived from Latin <i>spelunca</i> , 'cave, den', but with a shift in meaning, cf. <i>Speilg an Fhiaigh</i> / Ravens Rock in Co. Louth. There does not seem to be any record of an Irish name of the pass. <i>Bealach Speilgí</i> is offered here as a translation into Irish.	Mourne Mountains	Down	J277 267	386	29
Three Crosses Gap (pass, motor)	Bearna Trí gCros*		This pass on the Military Road connects Laragh with Drumgoff, two places which formerly had an army barracks before independence. Cullentragh Mountain is situated to the north-west and Kirikee Mountain to the south-east. There is a memorial to the racing cyclist Shay Elliott at the summit of the pass. The form	Dublin/Wicklo w	Wicklow	T131 922	380	56

			<i>Bearna Trí gCros*</i> is not historically attested for the name of the pass but is offered here as a translation.					
Top of Coom, see Coom								
Vee, The: see Gap, The (2)								
Wicklow Gap (1) (pass, motor)	Bearna Chill Mhantáin	Ir. Bearna Chill Mhantáin [logainm.ie], 'gap of Wicklow'	The R756 from Laragh to Hollywood climbs to this high pass. Toomaneena is situated to the south-west and Tonelegee to the north-east. An ancient pilgrimage road known as St. Kevin's Road from Hollywood ( <i>Cillín Chaoimhín</i> ) to Glendalough followed the same line.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wicklow	O075 002	469	56
Wicklow Gap (2) (pass, motor)			This pass connects Curraghawn and Hollyfort. It crosses the western slopes of Croghan Kinsella.	Dublin/Wicklow	Wexford	T107 694	220+	62
Windy Gap, The (1), see Barnageehy								
Windy Gap, The (2) (pass, motor)	Bearna na Gaoithe	Ir. Bearna na Gaoithe [logainm.ie], 'gap of the wind'	This pass connects Omeath with Glenmore and crosses the Cooley Mountains between Carnavaddy and The Foxes Rock. At the top of the pass there are the remains of a megalithic tomb known as The Long Woman's Grave (Ir. <i>Uaigh na Mhá Móire</i> ). This pass has been identified with the spot called <i>Bernas Bó Cuailnge</i> in the Irish epic <i>Táin Bó Cuailnge</i> (The Cattle Raid of Cooley). Queen Maeve cuts this pass in order to get into Ulster.	Cooley/Gullion	Louth	J130 138	202	36
Wolfstep (pass, foot)	<b>Coiscéim an Mhadra Alla</b>	Ir. Coiscéim an Mhadra Alla [TCCD], 'the wolf's footstep'	This route connects <i>An Baile Dubh</i> / Ballyduff on the north side of the Dingle Peninsula with Anascaul on the south side. The pass overlooks the abandoned settlement of <i>Macha na Bó</i> / Maghanaboe on the north side. The path is quite firm and distinct for most of its length, but the highest section which crosses the plateau is very boggy and the path disappears for a few hundred metres.	Central Dingle	Kerry	Q564 068	370+	70