

no. 1368

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. I, 1964-5

An Iris . . . . .	1
Ciall bhreise don bhfocal "Cabha" . . . . .	3
<i>Diarmuid Ó Murchadha</i>	
Gné de chanúint Osrai i logainmneacha . . . . .	6
<i>Eoghan Ó Ceallaigh</i>	
An t-athrú -onga>-ú i roinnt logainmneacha . . . . .	8
<i>Éamonn de hÓir</i>	
Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh . . . . .	12
<i>P. Ó Niatháin</i>	
Two Co. Kerry Placenames . . . . .	25
<i>Rev. J. O'Connell, P.P.</i>	
Sloinnte Comhghaolmhara . . . . .	27
<i>T. S. Ó Máille</i>	
Logainmneacha ó Dheisceart Thiobraid Árann . . . . .	32
<i>Breandán Ó Cíobháin</i>	
Gamhar—a "Winter" Stream . . . . .	43
<i>Micheál Mac Cárthaigh</i>	
Léarscáil Mhúscraí, Co. Chorcaí, A.D. 1821 . . . . .	44
<i>Diarmuid Ó Murchadha</i>	
Ainmleabhair na gCnoc . . . . .	46
<i>Éamonn de hÓir</i>	
An Seanadóir Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha, R.I.P. . . . .	57
<i>Éamonn de hÓir</i>	
Errata . . . . .	58
Where was the river Sabhrann? . . . . .	59
<i>Diarmuid Ó Murchadha</i>	
Tuath Uí Dhuibhdáléithe . . . . .	67
<i>P. Ó Niatháin</i>	
Foilseacháin 1964 . . . . .	68
<i>Aird i Logainmneacha</i> . . . . .	79
<i>Éamonn de hÓir</i>	
Townland Development in the Fermoy area, 12th Century— 19th Century . . . . .	87
<i>Liam Ó Buachalla</i>	
Liss na Calligi . . . . .	94
<i>Liam Price</i>	

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As Cartlann na Logainmneacha:

Fedamore . . . . .	15
Ardnaree . . . . .	17
Trillick . . . . .	50
Ballaghnatrillick . . . . .	51
Inishcarra . . . . .	52
Canningstown . . . . .	72
Kilkerrin . . . . .	73
Ballyboghil . . . . .	74
Nobber . . . . .	95
Castlemahon . . . . .	98

Nótaí agus Ceisteanna:

Pronunciation of Derry- in Co. Kildare <i>Liam Price</i> . . . . .	21
Tobar a' hAoine, Gorheenalive <i>Tomás Ó Duinn</i> . . . . .	21
Mosney—an East Meath placename <i>Mícheál Mac an Bháird</i> . . . . .	22
Loch Chorr Smutóige, Contae an Chabháin <i>Éamonn de hÓir</i> . . . . .	22
An Old-Irish Placename in Cheshire <i>John McNeal Dodgson</i> . . . . .	24
Séimhiú i ndiaidh <i>Mhic</i> sna logainmneacha <i>Muiris Ó Droighneáin</i> . . . . .	54
Colpe, an East Meath Parish <i>Mícheál Mac an Bháird</i> . . . . .	55
Two Modern Placenames <i>Rev. J. Coombes</i> . . . . .	55
Ballilomasine, Contae Thiobraid Árann <i>Breandán Ó Cíobháin</i> . . . . .	77
Norse "Vadill", a Sea-Ford <i>Mícheál Mac Cárthaigh</i> . . . . .	77
Lissbrudadar, Co. Cork <i>C. B. O' Donoghue</i> . . . . .	78
Fedamore, Co. Limerick <i>Liam Ó Buachalla</i> . . . . .	100
Notes on some Kerry placenames <i>Rev. J. O'Connell</i> . . . . .	101

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. I, Uimh. 1

Meitheamh, 1964

## AN IRIS

B'fhéidir gur ceart dúinn ár leithscéal a ghabháil faoi chumann eile agus iris nua a thionscnamh agus a bhfuil ann cheana dá sórt. Is fianaise an tacaíocht atá faighte ag an gCumann, áfach, gur maith le daoine ann é. Má éiríonn linn an tacaíocht sin a choinneáil agus, b'fhéidir, cur léi trí chomhaltaí breise a fháil, ní baol don Chumann.

Níl sé cruthaithe ag an iris seo, *Dinnseanchas*, go fóill, áfach, go bhfuil fad saoil i ndán di. Beidh sin ag braith ar an méid ábhair agus ar fhiúntas an ábhair a bheas le fáil ina cóir.

Ní do scoláirí gairmiúla amháin atá an iris ceaptha, cé go bhfuil stíl againn go bhfaighidh siad ábhar spéise inti, ná ní le scoláirí gairmiúla amháin atáimid ag súil mar scríbhneoirí, cé go gcuirfimid fáilte chroíúil rompu. Beidh aon rud i bhfoirm eolais nua faoi logainmneacha inghlactha san iris: toradh taighde ar logainmneacha ar leith nó ar aicme logainmneacha, míniú ar bhrí focal a bhíos i gceist iontu, bailiúcháin logainmneacha (ainmneacha páirce nó a leithéidí) i gceantar ar leith, go háirithe má bhíonn eolas faoi fhuaim na n-ainmneacha tugtha, staidéar ar logainmneacha atá luaite, abair, i litríocht na Gaeilge d'fhonn suíomh na n-áiteanna lenar bhaineadar a dhéanamh amach, eolas faoi theorainneacha seandúichí ag am ar bith inár stair, eolas faoi thaifeach logainmneacha agus faoi ainmneacha gaolmhara i measc na gCeilteach sa Bhreatain Mhór nó ar an Mór-roinn. Go deimhin, ba dheacair áireamh a dhéanamh ar na gnéithe éagsúla den ábhar a d'fhéadfaí a phlé (agus is deimhin linn nach áireamh iomlán a bhfuil luaite); cuirfidh daoine éagsúla spéis i ngné thar a chéile díobh, ach tá ábhar staidéir agus ábhar scríbhneoireachta ann do gach duine a bhfuil luí aige le logainmneacha.

Thairis sin, ba mhaith linn ailt a fháil ó dhaoine atá ag gabháil d'ábhair ghaolmhara (seandálaíocht, tíreolaíocht, béaloideas, stair agus a leithéidí) a cheanglódh na hábhair sin le cúrsaí logainmneacha. B'fhéidir go bhfaigheadh an tíreolaí eolas ó logainmneacha faoi nós na mbuailí, abair, nó go bhféadfadh an seandálaí a rá cén sórt séadchomhartha a dtugtar dún air nó cén difríocht atá idir é agus ráth nó lios. Bheadh spéis ar leith againn i saothar ar ainmneacha

pearsanta, mar gheall ar a mhinicí a bhíos siad, nó a cheaptar a bhíos siad, i gceist i logainmneacha.

Is léir ón uimhir seo nach le hait fhada amháin a bheimid ag súil; beidh glacadh againn, chomh maith céanna, le hait ghearra agus le nótaí (tá fúinn roinn ar leith *Nótaí agus Ceisteanna* a bheith againn). Is léir ón uimhir seo freisin go nglacfar le hait i nGaeilge nó i mBéarla.

Tá an uimhir seo, dá laghad í, chomh mór agus tá ar acmhainn an Chumainn a fhoilsíú faoi láthair, ach má bhíonn an t-ábhar le fáil chuige agus an t-airgead ann le n-íoc as, beimid lán-toilteanach an iris a mhéadú.

The future of *Dinnseanchas* depends on the amount and the quality of the material available for publication in it. The journal is not intended solely for professional scholars, though we hope they will find something of interest in it, nor do we expect the material for the journal to come solely from them, though we shall welcome their contributions.

Anything which contributes to the knowledge of placenames will be welcome in the journal: the results of research on particular names or a particular class of names, discussion of the meaning of words occurring in placenames, collections of placenames (field-names or the like) from a particular district, especially if the pronunciation is indicated, the study of placenames mentioned in Irish literature with a view to identifying their location, information on the boundaries of old territorial divisions at any point in our history, information on the derivation of placenames and the study of related names among the Celts in Great Britain or on the continent. This is by no means a complete list of the forms contributions to the journal might take, but it indicates that there is material there for everybody who is interested in placename studies.

We should also like to get material from workers in related fields, such as archaeology, geography, folklore, history, which would link these subjects with placenames. The geographer, for instance, might find that placenames would throw light on the custom of booleying or the archaeologist might be able to say just what sort of monument was called *dún* and what the difference is between it and *lios* or *ráth*. We should be particularly interested in the study of personal names, in view of the frequency with which they are, or are said to be, incorporated in placenames.

As is clear from this issue, short articles and notes will be welcomed, as well as longer articles. It is also clear that articles will be accepted in Irish or English.

This number, small though it is, is as large as our present finances allow, but, if the material is available and our income is sufficient, we shall be very glad to increase the size of the journal.

## CIALL BHREISE DON bhFÓCAL "CABHA"

### DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

Sé an míniú a chuireann Foclóir Uí Dhuinnín ar an bhfocal "cabha", ná, "a cave, a bend". (Chuir sé cabha air, "he put a bend on it"; cabha na carraige, "hollow under the rock".)<sup>1</sup>

Bhíodh ciall bhreise dhó sa cheantar thart ar chuan Corcaí tráth, i. cuaisín nó gaibhlín farraige. Ní ceann mór a bhíodh i gceist, ach chaitheadh sé a bheith, ar a laghad, leathan a dhóthain chun go bhféadfaí bád rámháiochta a thabhairt i dtír ann.<sup>2</sup>

Ar chósta thiar bhéal an chuain—ar ghiota dhe tuairim is dhá mhíle ar fhad atá suite laistea de Bhun an Tábhairne (Crosshaven)<sup>3</sup>—bhailíos naoi gcinn d'ainmneacha go raibh an focal "cabha" ina dtosach, mar leanas:

- Cabha na leac, *kounə'lak*
- ? Cabhna Ward, *kounə'wɑ:rd, koun'wɑ:rd*
- Cabha na muice, *kounə'mokə*
- Cabha beag, *kou'h'og*
- Cabha garbh, *kou'garəv*
- (The) Cabha, *kou*
- Cabha na flaguna, *kounə'flagənə*
- Cabha na féichín, *kounə'f'e:'k'i:n'*
- ? Cabha Thól, *kou'ho:l*

Ó ba Bhéarlóirí a thug na hainmneacha sin dom, ní hionadh rian an Bhéarla a bheith ar chuid de na fuaimeanna. Is fiú a lua gurb é an focal Béarla a úsáideann muintir na háite faoi lathair ag tracht dóibh ar chuaisín den saghas ar a dtugtaí "cabha" fadó, ná, "cave".

Tamaillín níos sia ó dheas, i mbaile fearainn Rinn an Bhile, is ea fuaireas na cinn seo a leanas:

- Cabha na tóirn, *kounə'to:rn'*, "made with thunder"
- ? Cabha gairbhéalta, *kou'ə'r'e:lə*<sup>4</sup>
- Cabha na gainmhe, *kounə'gə'n'i:*

Níor chuardaíos puinn uaidh sin siar; déarfainn, áfach, ná beadh mórán cabhanna sa treo san, toisc airde na bhfailltreacha agus aimhréidhe an chósta. In aice leis an Nuachongbháil is ea thagaimid ar an gcéad "cuaisín"; ní dóigh liom go raibh an focal sin in úsáid i ndúthaigh na g"cabhanna".

Laistigh de chuan Chorcaí féin, in aice le Rinn an Scidigh, fuaireas an logainm:

- ? Cabhn' Amhlaoibh, *kounou'li:v', koulou'li:v'*

agus ar an Oileán Mór bhí an ceann so ar fáil:

“... Cabháin an Máirnéalaig (pron. *Coween—a—worne—beg*) [*sic*], i.e. *The Sailor's Cove*”.<sup>5</sup>

Ar an dtaobh thoir den chuan .i. in Uí Mac Caille, d'úsáití an focal “cabha” sa tslí chéanna, rud is intuigthe as cuntas an Chanónaigh de Paor.<sup>6</sup> Ní léir, ar an gcéad amharc, rian an fhocail sa chuntas úd, go dtí go dtugtar an abairt seo faoi deara:<sup>7</sup>

“Cam is locally pronounced *cow* and the term might be mistaken for uaimh”.

Tá ocht gcinn déag de logainmneacha a bhfuil “Cam” mar thosach orthu luaite aige:

Cam na Mná Bána, Cam Malléad, Cam Mionáin, Cam Agus-tíneach, Cam na Brón, an Cam, Cam Eoghain, Cam Pheggi, Cam Báid, Cam Bréan, Cam Fiochadáim, Cam Mór, Cam na Teorann, Cam Láraigh Duibhe, Cam Garbhéil, Cam Caitlín, Cam Gandail, Cam Cosgaire.

Tá siad san suite sna bailte fearainn so: Ballyandreen, Ballylanders, Ballyrobin, Ballywilliam, Finure, Ballyshane, Lahard, Ballybrannigan, agus Ballyknock, i.e. ar an gcuid sin den chósta idir Bhaile Coitín agus Trá Bolgan.

Sa bhailiúchán de *Log-Ainmneacha na nDéise* leis an údar céanna, ní thagaimid ar aon rian den bhfocal, ach amháin “Pol! Tighe an Chabha” (“Cave House Hole”) agus “an Cabha”, atá araon ag Helvick Cove.<sup>8</sup>

Tuigtear dúinn leis go n-úsáidítí “cabha” sa tslí thuasluaite sa 17ú aois, ón trácht so a leanas ar áiteanna thart ar Chionn tSáile, A.D. 1666<sup>9</sup>:

“Southwatersland, 1 plowd wherein is the place called Cilly and Bensons cow alias Bensons cove”.

An bhfuil, nó an mbíodh, an chiall sin ag an bhfocal “cabha” in aon bhall eile de chósta na hÉireann?

[Some examples, mostly from Co. Cork, of *Cabha* in placenames, meaning “a cove”. It appears the word was already in use in the seventeenth century.]

1. Cp. abairtí den déanamh céanna ag an Ath. S. Mac Clúin, *Réilthíní Óir*, i, 73.

2. Cp. gabhag (gabhac, gág) = scoilt mhór isteach sa talamh ag an bhfarráige, *gin.*, an ghabhaig, na gabhaige; *iol.*, gabhcracha (an tAth. S. Mac Clúin, *Caint an Chláir*, i, 473).

3. Bailte fearainn: Crosshaven-hill, Kilcolta, Ballinluska, Myrtleville, Kilmichael East.

4. Í siúd a thug na trí hainmneacha so dhom—sean-bhean go raibh roinnt Gaeilge aici—cheap sí go raibh an focal “réal” san ainm seo: “The men used get sixpence a load for the seaweed they’d draw up from the cave”. Ach ba dheacair dá réir sin an “g” a mhíniú—murab é rian an fhocail “gabhag” thuasluaite atá ann. Cp. “Cam Gairbhéil” in Uí Mac Caille (féach thíos).

5. Feargus O’Farrell, san *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 1894, 1. 53.

6. Rev. P. Power, “Placenames and Antiquities of Imokilly”, *Journ. Cork H. & A.S.*, xlv (1940) 11. 15-27, 97-109. Ba Ghacailgeoirí, den chuid ba mhó dhe, a thug na hainmneacha so dhó, idir na blianta 1918-1922.

7. *Ibid.*, 1. 103.

8. Dara eag. (1952), 1. 102.

9. Abstracts . . . Acts of Settlement and Explanation, *15th Report Comm. of Public Records, Ireland*, 1. 55.

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## GNÉ DE CHANÚINT OSRAÍ I LOGAINMNEACHA

### EOGHAN Ó CEALLAIGH

Is maith is eol go raibh fuaim ar leith ag *r* caol i nGaeilge Osraí i lár agus i ndeireadh focal. Chuir an Canónach Ó Carragáin (ina shaothar *History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*) de dhua air féin *zh* agus *zzh* a scríobh mar léiriú ar an bhfuaim sin tríd síos. Sna logainmneacha seo thíos, *s* atá scríofa agamsa don fhuaim sin, mar is beag an difríocht atá eatarthu:

- Áth an iúis (iúir) (i mb.f. Ahanure, S.O. 26)  
 Cúil an iúis (iúir) (i mb.f. Dangan, S.O. 28)  
 Áth chinn an bhóthais (bhóthair) (i mb.f. Jenkinstown, S.O. 10, 14)  
 Bán dréimise (dréimire) (i mb.f. Moonveen, S.O. 45)  
 Clais an eisinn (aifrinn) (i mb.f. Ballyfoyle, S.O. 14, 15; Knockanaddoge, S.O. 6, 10, 11; Ruthstown, S.O. 10, 14; Coolaghmore, S.O. 26, 30)  
 Cloiseán (cloichreán) (i mb.f. Garranamanagh, S.O. 9; Damers-town, S.O. 10, 11)  
 Garraí foithise (foithire) (i mb.f. Kylevehagh Commons, S.O. 22)  
 Gleann an bhóthais (bhóthair) (i mb.f. Cloranshea, S.O. 13, 14, 19)  
 Gleann an phápais (phápaire) (i mb.f. Grenan, S.O. 28, 32)  
 Páirc Mháise (Mháire) (i mb.f. Newtown, S.O. 28 agus i mórán áiteanna eile)  
 Páirc Mháisín (Mháirín) (i mb.f. Mallardstown, S.O. 26, 27)  
 Páirc an rabaise (rabaire) (i mb.f. Courtnabooly, S.O. 26)  
 Páirc an tobais (tobair) (i mb.f. Kilbraghan, S.O. 22; Rathnas-molagh, S.O. 40, 43)  
 Páirc an ghrabaise (ghrabaire) (i mb.f. Garryrickin, S.O. 26, 30)  
 Ráth an staighse (staighre) (i mb.f. Woolengrange, S.O. 24, 28)  
 Garraí na staighse (staighre) (i mb.f. Coole, S.O. 4, 5)  
 The Slogaise (slogaire) (i mb.f. Kilree, S.O. 23, 24, agus i mórán áiteanna eile)  
 Srath an tí mhóis (mhóir) (i mb.f. Kilbrickan, S.O. 26, 27)  
 Tobar a' ridise (ridire) (i mb.f. Ballyrahan, S.O. 44)

Fuaires deismireachtaí eile sna tríochaidí ó sheandaoine a raibh paidreacha agus beannachtaí Gaeilge acu ón gliabhán: Ár nAthais (nAthair), Sé do bheatha, a Mhuise (Mhuire), Dia is Muise (Muire) dhuit, Glóis (Glóir) don Athais (Athair), Buíochas mór le Dia na glóise (glóire) agus na trócaise (trócaire), Go mbeisimid (mbeirimid)

beo ar an am seo arís, Go n-éisí (éirí) ádh leat. Chualas abairtí mar seo freisin: Téis-se (Téirse) síos chun do leaba, Séamas an chaca a chaill Éise (Éire).

Bhí bean amháin ar m'aithne, Caitlín Breathnach, a raibh cónaí uirthi i bparóiste Thulchair in oirdheisceart an chontae agus a bhí 77 mbliana d'aois sa bhliain 1932 nuair a tháinig an Dr. Séamus Ó Duilearga chuici le taifeadán chun an méid a bhí aici a chur i dtaisece i gcartlann an Choimisiúin Bhéaloideasa. Bhí an véarsa diaga seo aici:

Sé do bheatha Dé Domhnaigh tar éis na seachtaine,  
 Lá bseá (breá) saoise (saoire) chun an chríostaí beannaithe  
 Corraigh do chos ag dul chun an eisinn (aifrinn),  
 Corraigh do bhéal ar an slabhra beannaithe,  
 Féach siar ar uan na mannartha,  
 Agus ar Íosa Críost ós é a shaor ó pheaca sinn.

[Some examples of placenames in Co. Kilkenny incorporating the distinctive sound of palatal *r* in the Irish of the area; some further traditional material illustrating the same sound is given.]

## AN tATHRÚ —ONGA&gt;—Ú I ROINNT LOGAINMNEACHA

## ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Tá roinnt samplaí den athrú seo ar m'eolas agus feictear dom gurbh fhiú iad a lua as a chéile agus an fhianaise fúthu a chur ar fáil. Is é is dóichí go bhfuil tuilleadh samplaí ann (d'fhéadfadh sé nach bhfuil ann ach taisme gur le tuaisceart na tíre a bhaineas na cinn atá ar eolas agam) agus, dá mbeadh an t-eolas fúthu ar fad le fáil againn, go gcabhródh sé linn fáth an athraithe agus a dháta (más athrú é a bhain le tréimhse ar leith) a bheachtú.

Tá tagairt ag an Dr. Séamus Ó Ceallaigh (*Celtica*, I, 127) do roinnt samplaí eile den athrú seo i gcontaetha Dhoire agus Thír Eoghain. Is fiú an t-ainm Nuachabháil, Co. Chorcaí (b.f. agus p. Nohaval, b. Kinalea) a lua freisin: is léir ar an bhfoirm, *Hochoengbali* (1199. Sheehy, *Pontificia Hibernica*, I, 108) gur ó *Nuachongbháil* na Gaeilge é, ach ó na foirmeacha atá ar m'eolas ó 1588 i leith, bhí an *-ng-* imithe as fuaim an ainm roimhe sin. Ní cosúil, áfach, go dtáinig aon athrú ar an nguta dá bharr sin, b'fhéidir toisc gan béim a bheith air.

Ní rud neamhchoitianta é i bhfocail Ghaeilge *-ng-* imeacht agus a imeacht dul i gciann ar an nguta roimhe. Is samplaí coitianta *pínn* (<pinginn) agus *iontach* (<iongantach); tá *daighean* le fáil i bhfad siar mar fhoirm de *daingean* (is é atá in Ballindine i gContae Mhaigh Eo). Ba rud gnáthach é *ng* imeacht nó athrú i lár nó i ndeireadh focail i nGaeilge Thír Eoghain (Ó Tuathail *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, xxvi-xxvii; féach freisin O'Donovan, *A Grammar of the Irish Language*, 35).

Fiú le cabhair leaganacha ar féidir dáta a cheapadh dóibh d'ainmneacha áite, is deacair dáta an athraithe seo atá i gceist agam a shuíomh, mar is minic bearnaí sa bhfianaise. Thairis sin, is deacair a rá cén fhad a lean foirm áirithe litrithe á húsáid tar éis don fhuaim athrú; tá sin i gceist go háirithe, ceapaim, i gcás cáipéisí eaglasta a mbeadh traidisiún láidir scríbhneoireachta agus litrithe ar a gcúl, ach d'fhéadfadh sé a bheith i gceist freisin le cáipéisí dlí, dá mbeadh leagan an logainm iontu bunaithe ar an leagan a bhí i gcáipéis eile ba shine fós. Is féidir a bheith cinnte gur tharla an t-athrú sa bhfuaim sular léiríodh sa litriú é, ach is deacair go minic a bheith cinnte cén fhad roimhe. Ar ndóigh, ní gá gur tharla an t-athrú ag an am céanna i ngach cás.

Cé nach leor an méid fianaise atá agam le haon tuairim cheart a chaitheamh, tá mé in amhras an athrú forleathan a bhí san athrú seo in aon cheantar; cheapfainn nach raibh ann ach athrú fánach a tharla i gcásanna ar leith, cé go bhféadfadh an claonadh a bheith níos láidre i gcanúint ná a chéile. Sílim gur féidir a bheith cinnte gur fuaim *ŋ* (agus nach *ŋg*) a bhí leis an *-ng-* in aon chás inar tharla

an t-athrú.

Tá mé faoi chomaoin ag Cionaoth Bale agus ag Art Ó Maolábhaill as ucht chuid de na tagairtí.

(1) **Belcoo**, Co. Fhír Mhanach (p. Cleenish, b. Clonawley, S.O. 25).

Éamonn Ó Tuathail (*Clogher Record*, 1956, 130-1) is túisce, go bhfios dom, a léirigh gurbh ionann an áit seo agus an *Beallacowngamore*, *Beallacowngabegg* atá luaite in Inquisitio 1607 (is mar sin atá na hainmneacha scríofa sa chóip den Inquisitio atá sa RIA—14 B 4, 148; *Beallacowngamore*, *Beallucowngabegg* atá ag Hardiman, *Iarconnaught*, 348n., agus b'fhéidir gur ón scríbhinn bhunaidh a thóg seisean an téacs). B'fhéidir go bhfuil an ceart ag Éamonn Ó Tuathail nuair adeir sé go bhfreagraíonn an leagan sin do *Béal Átha Conga* (*Mór, Beag*) na Gaeilge. I bhfianaise na leaganacha den ainm atá le fáil níos deireannaí (*Belcoo*, *Belcow*, *Belcoe*), áfach, agus leagan an lae inniu (*bel 'ku:*), ba dóichí, dar liom, gur do *Béal Conga* (nó, b'fhéidir, *Béal an Chonga*) a fhreagraíos sé. In aon chás níl amhras gur *conga* atá i ndeireadh an ainm agus go ndearnadh *ku:* de sin am éigin, is cosúil, idir c. 1600 agus c. 1700 (*Belcoo* etc. atá sna foirmeacha atá ar eolas agam ó 1718 i leith, cé is moite de *Bell Con* c. 1745—*JRSAI*, XXII, 134—ach b'fhéidir gur dearmad scríbhneoireachta é sin). Ó nádúr an Inquisitio atá i gceist (fiosrú faoi theorainn Chontae Liatroma), ní móide go bhfuil leaganacha na n-ainmneacha ann bunaithe ar aon cháipéis is sine ná é, ach go bhféachann siad le freagairt d'fhuaim na n-ainmneacha san am.

Níl fhios agam an bhfuil aon bhaint ag an *Cunga* atá luaite le muintir mhig Shamhráin leis an áit seo (v. McKenna, *The Book of Magauran*, 1. 1312, 3445, 4243); bhí dúiche mhig Shamráin comhgarach go maith don áit (féach freisin Mac Cionnaith, *Dioghluim Dána*, lch. 308, rann 18).

Is léir gur thuig lucht na Gaeilge níos deireannaí gur *cú* a bhí i gceist san ainm agus thóg Éamonn Ó Tuathail scéal ag míniú an ainm dá reir sin ("Seanchas Ghleann Ghaibhle", *Béaloides*, 1934, suppl. lch. 15-6).

Is cosúil gurb é rud a chiallaíos *conga* sruth caol uisce idir dhá réimse leathan uisce, sruthán idir dhá loch nó a leithéid.

(2) **The Cooley**, Co. Fhír Mhanach (p. Derrybrusk, Derryvullen, b. Magherastephana, Tirkennedy, S.O. 27).

Tá sé pléite sa *Clogher Record*, 1954, 34 (Rev. P. Mulligan, "Notes on the Topography of Fermanagh"). Deir an t-údar, "Cunga Chaoil Ghabhla [Ua Duinnín, *Me Guidhir Fhearmanach*, 58] is between the townland of Gola and Tonyreagh [recte, Tawnyreagh]. . . It is known locally as the 'Cooley' ". San áit atá i gceist ritheann sruthán beag trí mhúineál caol talún ó Gola Lough go dtí an Éirne.

Ní haon chabhair an sampla seo, d'uireasa tuilleadh fianaise, le dáta an athraithe, *-onga>ú*, a dhéanamh amach.

(3) **Aghanloo**, Co. Dhoire (p. Aghanloo, b. Keenaght, S.O. 5, 6, 9, 10).

Seo é *Ath Lunga* i gCiannachta Glinne Geimhin, mar a raibh naomh darbh ainm Tige (O'Kelleher and Schoepperle, *Betha Colaim Chille*, 150). (Níl fhios agam ab é an áit seo nó p. Aghaloo i gCo. Thír Eoghain (b. Dungannon Lower, S.O. 60, 61, 66, 67) atá i gceist i Leabhar Leacáin, f. 163 v a 23: Dubdinn atha lunga mac fergusu ar sliocht feic meic imchada.)

Tugtar *Athlounge* ar an áit 1397 (Reeves, *Acts of Archb. Colton*, 78), agus *Aluuga* 1462 (*Cal. of Pap. Reg. rel. to Gr. Brit. and Ire., Papal Letters*, XI, 467), i gcomhartha nach móide go raibh an t-athrú tagtha ar an bhfuaim faoin am sin. Níl aon tagairt eile don áit ar m'eolas go dtí c. 1600: as sin amach *Aghlow*, *Athlow*, *Aghanlow* agus a leithéidí sin d'fhoirmeacha a bhíos le fáil, i gcruithinas go raibh an fhuaim athraithe faoin am sin. Tá tagairt a bhaineas le c. 1606 atá spéisiúil mar gheall ar an gceangal a dhéanas sí leis an tagairt in *Betha Colaim Chille: Aghlow Sancti Tiggei* (*Anal. Hib.*, XII, 82).

ah(ə)n 'lju:, an'lju: adeirtear inniu. Is dócha gur mar seo a d'athraigh an fhuaim: a:chluga > a:chlū > ā:hlū > a:hmlu: (is é sin, go ndeachaigh an tsrónaíl a lean cailliúint an ng i bhfeidhm ar an gcéad ghuta agus go ndearnadh consan srónach nua den tsrónaíl ar deireadh).

Is dócha gurb é rud a chiallaíos *long*, san ainm seo agus sa chéad ainm eile, "teach". Tá *longa* (*lunga*) le fáil mar ghiniúnach chomh maith le *loinge*.

(4) **Aghaloo**, Co. Thír Eoghain (p. Aghaloo, b. Dungannon Lower, S.O. 60, 61, 66, 67).

Tá roinnt mhaith tagairtí don áit seo ar m'eolas agus b'fhéidir go mb'fhearr iad a leagadh amach in ord a ndáta. Ó na cinn is sine, is cosúil gur *Achadh Longa* é ó bhunus.

1. Achalong(a) Lawlor, "*Cal. of Reg. of Archb. Fleming*", *PRIA*, XXX, C, 149 (1412)
2. Achalunga Costello, *De Annatis Hiberniae*, I, 1 (1413)
3. Achaluuga *Cal. Pap. Reg. rel. to Gt. Brit. and Ire., Letters*, VI, 429 (1413)  
*op. cit.*, VI, 477 (1414)
4. Achadluuga *op. cit.*, VII, 43 (1417)
5. Archlacachliuga *op. cit.*, VII, 44 (1417)
6. Acachadluug(h)a *op. cit.*, VII, 70-1 (1417)
7. Achadluug(h)a *op. cit.*, VII, 68 (1418)
8. Achadluuga Costello, *op. cit.*, I, 1 (1419)
9. Achadlinga *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, VII, 188 (1421)
10. Achalunga Chart, *Register of John Swayne*, 46 (1426)
11. Achlunga *op. cit.*, 92 (1428)
12. Acholowe

13. Achelunga *op. cit.*, 105, 113 (1428)
14. Achlunga *op. cit.*, 158 (1435)
15. Achadliuga *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, XI, 20 (1438)
16. Achadlunga Costello, *op. cit.*, I, 6 (1438)
17. Achaluuga *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, X, 324 (1447)
18. Achadoliunga *op. cit.*, X, 670 (1452)
19. Achadluuga *op. cit.*, X, 639 (1453)
20. Achaluma *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, XIII, 303 (1472)
21. Achlounge Chart, *op. cit.*, 102 (c. 1500?)
22. Achadlumba Costello, *op. cit.*, I, 13 (1517)
23. Achalonga Murray, "*Cal. of Reg. of Primate George Dowdall*", *L.A.J.*, VI, 95 (1540)  
*op. cit.*, VI, 99 (1544)
24. Eghcalunga
25. Achalonga
26. Kyllonga
27. Achalunga } *op. cit.*, VII, 92-5 (lár na 16ú aoise?)
28. Kyllonga
29. Archlonge *Arch. Hib.*, I, 40 (1609)
30. Aghalow CS, III, 269, 276-7, 283, 295, 305 (1654)
31. Aghelow CS, III, 274, 284-5, (1654)

Is féidir a mheas go cinnte, ceapaim, go raibh an t-athrú tarlaithe faoi lár na 17ú aoise (foirmeacha 30, 31) agus b'fhéidir gur comhartha é foirm 12 (mura dearmad scríbhneoireachta é) go raibh sé tarlaithe go luath sa 15ú aois. Mar dúirt mé thuas, níorbh iontas é, i gcás den sórt seo, dá leanadh an seanlitríú in úsáid tamall maith tar éis don fhuaim athrú.

(5) **Clontycoo**, Co. an Chabháin (p. Drumlane, b. Loughtee Lower, S.O. 14).

Is cosúil gur ar an áit seo a thugtar *Clonticonga* (*Inq. Ult.*, 11 Car. I, 1626; 16 Car. I, 1628), *Clonticongya* (*Inq. Ult.*, 26 Car. I, 1629), *Clonticonge al' Clonticongia* (*Inq. Ult.*, 16 Car. II, 1662). Tá *Clowntecow* air sa BSD (Annesley), 135 (17ú aois). Ní móide gur *conga* a bheadh i gceist anseo, mar níl gné na tíre ag freagairt; d'fhéadfadh sé go raibh an ceart ag an Donnabhánach nuair a chuir sé "cluainte cumhanga" síos dó (OSNB, I, 39). Ar fhianaise na Inquisitiones, ar aon nós, is sampla eile é de *-onga* (nó b'fhéidir, *-anga* sa chás seo) ag athrú go dtí *-ú*, cé gur beag an chabhair dúinn é, ar an méid fianaise atá agam, le dáta a chur leis an athrú.

[Documentation of certain names in which *-onga* became *-ú* as a result of loss of *-ng-*. No date can be ascribed to the change on the evidence given and it may be that it is merely a random development.]

*Clonticonga* > *Cl. Moáin* > *Cl. Muain*

## TUATH Ó bhFITHCHEALLAIGH

### P. Ó NIATHÁIN

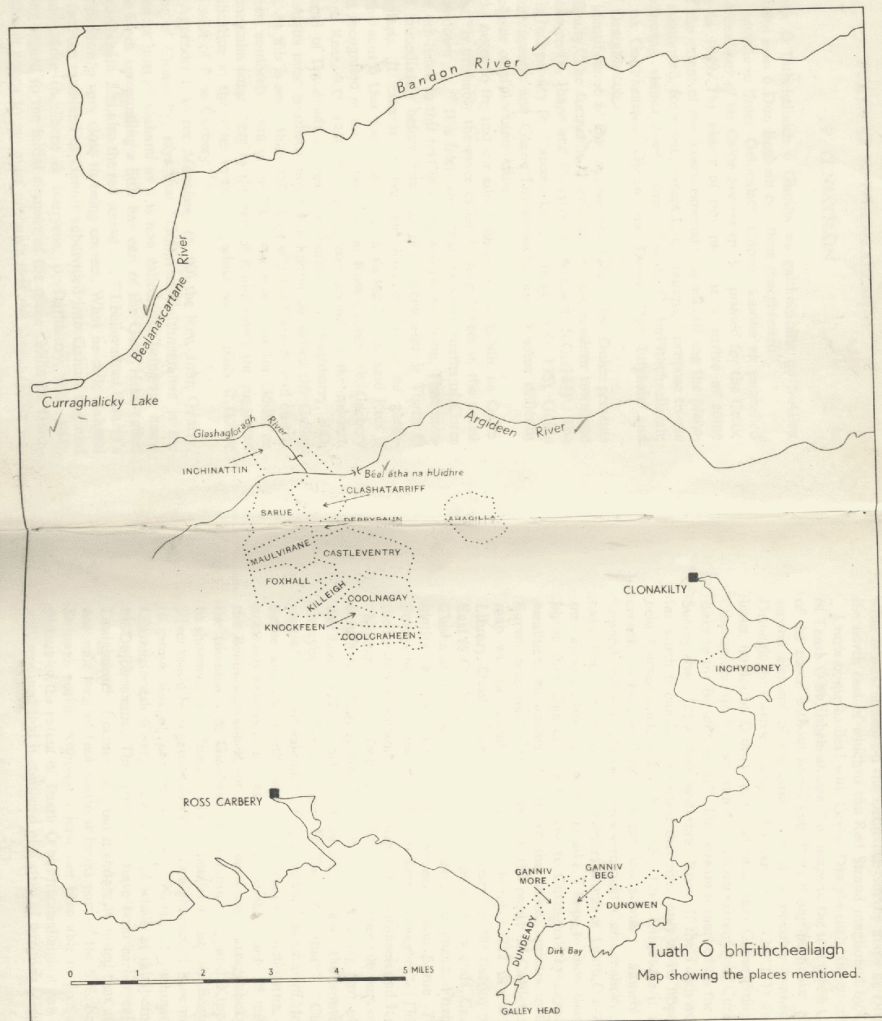
“Tuath Ó Fíthchellaigh ó Ghoilín na gaithneamha co h-Ailen indsi Duini agus ó Dún Eoghain co Glaisi draighneach”.

This passage is from *Geinealach Chorca Laidhe* as published in the *Miscellany of the Celtic Society* (p. 52) printed for the Celtic Society in 1849. The object of this paper is to arrive at some idea of the extent of the Tuath especially by identifying the place-names mentioned, for which, except in quotations, I propose to use the following standardised forms: Tuath Ó bhFíthcheallaigh, Góilín na Gaithneamha, Oileán Inse Duine, Dún Eoghain and Glaise Draighneach.

The identification of Dún Eoghan and Oileán Inse Duine presents no difficulty. The former is represented by the modern townland of Dunowen (b. Ibane and Barryroe, p. Ardfield, S.O. 144)<sup>1</sup>. The latter is Inchydoney (b. Carbery East, p. Island, S.O. 135). Góilín na Gaithneamha and Glaise Draighneach present some difficulty and require careful examination.

In the notes to the text the editor suggests that Góilín na Gaithneamha “is probably the place called Goleen Marsh in the parish of Aghadown . . .” It is fairly clear that the seven tuaths of Corca Laidhe are listed in this text in a west-to-east direction. That mentioned immediately before Tuath Ó bhFíthcheallaigh is Tuath Ó n-Aenghusa. It extends “ó Fearsaid Ruis co Góilín na gaithnemhtha agus ó Dun Déidi co Béal átha na leici”. Fearsaid Ruis is readily recognised as the harbour bar at Ross Carbery (b. Carbery East, p. Ross, S.O. 143). Dun Déidi corresponds to the modern townland of Dundeady (b. Ibane & Barryroe, p. Rathbarry, S.O. 144). At its most southerly point is a lighthouse called the Galley Head. As this is some three miles east of Ross Carbery and clearly the most southerly point of the Tuath we must look for Góilín na Gaithneamha somewhere to the east of it and reject the suggested identification in the notes to the text which would place it twelve miles west of Ross Carbery.

In Appendix E to the *Miscellany* (p. 90) the Rev. John Quarry, Rector of Clonakilty, says that “Goilin-na-Gaithneamhna is the Goleen or inlet of Gahami as it is now called, this being the name of the lands surrounding a little bay east of the Gally Head called Traigh-Gahami and also the red strand . . .” I believe that Quarry’s identification is very close to being correct. What he calls Gahami is in fact the townland of Ganniv subdivided into Ganniv Beg and Ganniv More (b. Ibane & Barryroe, p. Rathbarry, S.O. 144). Having regard to the initial element of the name Góilín na Gaithneamha, it seems to me most probable that the actual Góilín was



Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the Government (Permit No. 292).



what is now shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as Dirk Bay, in the north east of which is the Red Strand mentioned by Quarry.

I now come to deal with Glaise Draighneach, the northern limit of Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh. The notes to the text give a translation of the name without identifying it with any particular place. The second element of the name suggests a possible connection with Drinagh (b. Carbery East, p. Drinagh, S.O. 120, 121) and on this basis, no doubt, Quarry (p. 91) assumes that Glaise Draighneach is "the stream which flows from the eastern extremity of Curraghally Lake to the Bandon River". This stream is marked on the Ordnance Survey sheet 121 as Bealnascartane River. If the Tuath extended so far north it can have touched this river only at its upper reaches near Curraghally Lake (S.O. 120, 121). Otherwise it would encroach on another Tuath, in fact cut across it, namely Tuath hÍ Duibhdáleithi. If it came anywhere near Curraghally Lake, the name Béal Átha na Leice, the northern limit of Tuath Ó n-Aenghusa, may also be associated with that lake. I hope to show that Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh came very close to Curraghally Lake. Twohmweallhah, an anglicised form of the name, appears in the Down Survey map (mid-17th century) of the parish of Castleventry. This map will be found in manuscript number 712 in the National Library, Dublin. The portion of this parish in the Barony of Carbery East (S.O. 121, 134) contains the following townlands, Castleventry, Clashatarriff, Coolcraheen, Coolnagay, Derrybaun, Foxhall, Inchinattin, Killeigh, Knockfeen, Maulvirane and Sarue. The Down Survey has: "Twohmweallhah part Skartcoolnagher". (This includes the modern townlands of Coolnagay, Coolcraheen and Knockfeen.) "Killeagh part of Twohmweallhah". "Clashagoule part of Twohmweallhah". (This is now Foxhall.) "Castroventry part of Twohmweallhah". (This includes Castleventry and the south part of Derrybaun.) "Maulraine part of Twohmweallhah". "Clashatarriff part of Twohmweallhah". (This includes Clashatarriff, Inchinattin, Sarue and the north part of Derrybaun.) Inchinattin, the most northerly townland in Castleventry parish, is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of the Bealnascartane River as it issues from Curraghally Lake. If the townlands of Glanbrack, Maulatanavally and Kippagh could be shown to be in Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh, then the Bealnascartane River could be regarded as Glaise Draighneach. I have no evidence to prove this at present, however. North of Inchinattin is the Glashagloragh River, to the north of which at this point is Tuath hÍ Duibhdáleithi. That river may have been earlier called Glaise Draighneach. I cannot say, but it should be noted that at Kippagh, one mile west of Inchinattin it forms part of the S.E. boundary of Drinagh parish. Although I have not been able to give a complete picture of the extent of Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh it can be reasonably assumed that it consisted of a strip of territory some five miles

wide at its southern extremity between the Galley Head and Inchydoney extending some nine or ten miles in a north-west direction as far at least as the modern townland of Inchinattin.

Other points on its boundary may be suggested. East of Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh is Tuath Ó nDunghalaich. In the description of its bounds in the *Book of Ballymote* (f. 112r b, which corresponds to p. 201b of the facsimile), Achad Aible appears to be on its western limit and hence on the eastern boundary of Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh. This is probably the modern townland of Ahagilla (b. Ibane and Barryroe, p. Castleventry, S.O. 121, 122, 134, 135). The local pronunciation is *ax'ail'i*. Its northern limit is Béal átha na hUidhre. The notes to the text in *Geinealach Chorca Laidhe* state that that "is now the name of a stream dividing the parish of Kilmeen from that of Dunmanway". In Appendix E (p. 91), Quarry states that "it is a ford over the river Airgidin . . . about five miles westward from Clonakilty". It is on the Argideen River between the townlands of Bealad West (b. Ibane and Barryroe, p. Kilkerranmore, S.O. 121, 134) and Knocks (b. Ibane and Barryroe, p. Kilkerranmore, S.O. 121). Its exact position may be found on S.O. 121, where it is marked "Ford" 66.9 cm. from the west and 7.6 cm. from the south. North of the river at this point is McCarthys flax mill. Béal Átha na hUidhre was probably on the eastern boundary of Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh.

Although neither the name Tuath Ó bhFithcheallaigh nor an anglicised form of it appears on our maps, it is known and used especially in the Castleventry district, where it is pronounced *Tuə'v'e.Lə²*. It also occurs in the parochial records of the Catholic parish of Rossmore which I was privileged to inspect through the courtesy of the late parish priest, the Rev. James O'Donovan. There it is spelled Toughvéala. Knowing the names of the parishioners now residing in Toughvéala it is clear that in that record the name now refers to the eastern part of the townland of Coolnagay. The final element of the name is also to be found in the name of Ardfield parish at the southern extremity of the Tuath.

1. b. = barony; p. = parish; S.O. = Ordnance Survey maps on scale 1:10 560.
2. T = dental t.

## AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo tá fúinn cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis a fhoilsíú. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil don ainm sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach, má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaite agus a chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm Gaeilge atá molta go sealadach ag an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.) an bharúntacht (b.), an paróiste (p.) agus, más gá é, an baile fearainn (b.f.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6'' (S.O.).

**Fedamore Feadamair** c. Luimnigh; b. Smallcounty; p. Fedamore; S.O. 22

1. Gortnaren Ifedomair *CDI*, I, 21 (1200)
2. Fedemer *CDI*, I, 355 (1237)
3. Fedemere *Report of Comm. Pub. Rec. Ire.* 1816-20, 62 (1291)
4. Reglas Fegmor Plea Roll Ed. II, ex Westropp, "Ancient Churches in Co. Limerick", *FRIA*, XXV, C, 374 (tús na 14ú aoise)
5. Fedemere Papal Taxation, ex Begley, *Diocese of Limk.*, I, 191 (1302)
6. Fedemere *Cal. Just. Rolls* 1305-7, 450 (1307)
7. Feddemer, Fedmer *Cal. Just. Rolls* 1308-14, 309 (1313)
8. Fedemer Plea Roll Ed. II, ex Westropp, *op. cit.*, 374 (1317)
9. Fedemore *53 Rep. Dep. Keeper Pub. Rec. in Ire.*, 41 (1338)
10. Feadamuir White MSS., ex Westropp, *op. cit.*, 374; Lenihan, *History of Limerick*, 599 (1410)
11. Fedemor *Black Book of Limerick*, 146 (1418)
12. Fedmor Annates, *Arch. Hib.*, X, 143 (1484)
13. Feduir *op. cit.*, X, 159 (1505)
14. Fedamor *Ir. Mon. Poss.*, 332 (1540-1)
15. Feadanmore *Fiants Eliz.*, 4168 (1583)
16. ffeamoore Peyton's Survey, ex Westropp, *op. cit.*, 374 (1586)
17. Feadymore, Kyllfeadymore *Fiants Eliz.*, 5274 (1588)
18. Fedmor *op. cit.*, 6487 (1601)
19. Killfeademor *op. cit.*, 6490 (1601)

20. ffeadamure, feadamor, ffeadamor, Feadamurr, ffeadamurr, ffeadamur, ffeadamur, ffeadamor  
*Civil Survey* (1654), IV, 58, 81, 88, 104-5 (1654)
21. Feadmor, Feadamor Pender, *Census of Ireland*, 269, 270 (c. 1659)  
 DS. bar. map (c. 1660)
22. Feadamore, Feadamor DS. bar. map (c. 1660)
23. Fedaghmore, Feadamore Petty, *Hiberniae Delineatio* (c. 1680)
- 
24. cath Fetamrach mac Airt, *Annals of Inisfallen*, A.D. 752 (*Fétamair* san innéacs)
25. *cath* fuilech [for] Fetomuir (.:lenamnach) Best, Bergin & O'Brien, *Book of Leinster*, I, 227, f. 47a
27. fetambir *Book of Armagh* (TCD), f. 19 r b, 1. 4
- 
27. The name of this parish is pronounced Fíadamair in Irish, which qu? fiadh damair signifies the wood of Damar  
 OSL, II, 365 (traversed by A. Curry, notes arranged by T. O'Connor)
28. Fiadamair leagan Gaeilge an Donnabhánaigh, OSNB, I, 1
29. Fiadamair, Damar's land - Local name, pronounced Feddamur Seán Ó Donnabháin, PBNB, 61-2
30. 'fedamər gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Nótaí ar an ainm: O'Rahilly, *Early History and Mythology*, 75-6 n. (Tá an tagairt do *Hermathena* anseo mícheart; iml. XLIV ba chóir a bheith ann).  
 O'Rahilly, "Middle-Irish Pronunciation", *Hermathena*, XLIV, 177-8 n.

Tá lán an chirt ag O'Rahilly nuair adeir sé sa dá nóta thuas nach bhfuil aon bhunús le *Fíodh Mór* don ainm seo. Tugann an mhalairt litrithe ar shiolla deiridh an ainm (-air, -er, -ere, -or, -ore, -uir) sna leaganacha gallda is sine le fios gur guta doiléir a bhí sa siolla; is tar éis c. 1500 a thagas an treise le -ore sa litriú, cé nach buan dó ansin féin. Téann fuaim an lae inniu leis an bhfianaise sin agus is comhartha an bhéim a bheith ar an gcéad shiolla gur aon fhocal amháin a bhí san ainm.

Is deacair, áfach, a mheas go raibh an ceart ag O'Rahilly nuair a thairg sé *Féadamair* mar leagan, ná cén fáth ar leasaigh sé foirmeacha 25, 26 tríd an gcéad shiolla a dhéanamh fada (rinne mac Airt an rud céanna, v. foirm 24). B'fhéidir gurb é an chaoi ar thug sé iomarca tábhachta don nóta atá ag O'Connor in OSL. Is deacair a rá an gcuala O'Connor féin an t-ainm agus tá an cuntas a thug an Donnabhánach ar an bhfuaim ag freagairt, is cosúil, d'fhuaim an lae inniu. D'fhéadfadh sé gur mheas O'Rahilly gur siolla fada ba dóichí a bheith i gceist leis na foirmeacha gallda, ach, cé gur deacair a mheas le cinnteacht cén fhuaim a bhí i gceist leo, ní dóigh linn gur féidir a rá gur fearr a réitios siad le siolla fada ná le siolla gearr. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara gur cosúil go ndéanann *Fetomuir* comharda le *lenamnach* (foirm 26), cé nach bhfuil an comharda rialta tríd an dán.

Ní heon comharda é seo.  
 San iomlán, agus an fhianaise ar fad a chur le chéile, measaimid gur *Féadamair* an fhoirm is fearr. Réitíonn sin leis na foirmeacha Gaeilge mar tá siad againn gan leasú, le fuaim an lae inniu agus, ceapaimid (cé go bhfuil an dá insint uirthi seo), leis an bhfuaim mar bhí sa bhliain 1840; ní féidir a rá go bhfuil sé ar neamhréir leis na foirmeacha gallda. Níl ach sampla amháin den ghiniúnach ar ár n-eolas, uimh. 24. Tá an díochlaonadh céanna ar an ainm Smioramair (Smarmore, Co. Lú; v. Windisch, *TBC*, 631-3; O'Rahilly, *Stowe Version of TBC*, 116, 122); is cosúil gur ó *smior-uma(i)r* é sin (v. *RIA Dict.*, s.v. ommar) agus d'fhéadfadh sé go bhfuil an mhír chéanna i gceist in *Féadamair*.

[Documentation of the name Fedamore. The evidence is against *Fíodh Mór*, as O'Rahilly pointed out, but rather favours *Féadamair* than O'Rahilly's *Féadamair*. The name *Smioramair* in *TBC* may be parallel.]

Ardnaree Ard na Ría c. Mhaigh Eo; b. Tíreragh; p. Kilmoremoey; S.O. 30, 39

1. Ardnereth *CDI*, V, 217 (1306)
- 1a. Ardnaree O'Donovan, *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, 125 n. (1458)
2. Lease to James Garveye; of . . . The Site of the house of friars of Arnarye *Fiants Eliz.*, 3368 (1578)
3. Grant to Donal O Connor, knt., alias O Connor Sliggagh or Sligo; of . . . the castle with four quarters of land of Ardnerie in the country of Terreragh *Fiants Eliz.*, 4560 (1584)

4. Ardenery, 4 qrs., whereof 2 qrs. belong to the bishoprick of Killalae O'Flaherty, *Iarconnaught* (eag. Hardiman), 334 (1585)
5. Ardnehy 4 qrs., whereof belongeth to the Bishoprick of killalaw 2 qrs. Freeman, *Composicion Booke of Conought*, 97 (1585)
6. William Burke of Ardnerie Freeman, *op. cit.*, 99 (1585)
7. Ardnerie consisting of 4 qrs, whereof 2 qrs belongeth to the Bishoprick of killalaw Freeman, *op. cit.*, 103 (1585) (is ionann seo agus tagairt 4 thuas)
8. William Burke of ardnerie shall have . . . the said Castle and towne of Ardnerie and 4 qrs of land . . . as a demaine Freeman, *op. cit.*, 111 (1585)
9. the abby of Ardnerie Freeman, *op. cit.*, 121, 126 (1585)
10. Pardon to . . . Ullick Burke, of Ardnary *Fiants Eliz.*, 5815 (1593)
11. Pardon to . . . Hugh O Syredan, of Ardnarie *Fiants Eliz.*, 5848 (1594)
12. Ardnerie O'Flaherty, *op. cit.*, 332 n. (1607)
13. Ardnarye "Docwra's Relation", *Misc. of the Celtic Society*, 209-10 (c. 1600)
- 
14. Ard na Riagh Mulchrone, *Caithréim Cellaig*, 26
15. árd na riagh O'Grady, *Silva Gadelica*, I, 63
16. Ard na Riagh O'Donovan, *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, 34
17. [Uí Dhubhda] i n-Ard na Riagh O'Donovan, *op. cit.*, 122
18. Baile Aird na Riagh O'Donovan, *op. cit.*, 124
19. Dúthaidh Uí Mhóráin, i. Ard na riagh, agus a thaoisigheacht, i. an tuath as san go Tuaim da Odhar O'Donovan, *op. cit.*, 166
20. fa bel atha áird-na-riadh *AU*, III, 308 (1486)
21. docum Aird-na-riagh *AU*, III, 498 (1512)
22. oc loscad Aird na Riadh *Annála Connacht*, 146 (1266) for Gallaib
23. sepultus est a nArd na Riadh *op. cit.*, 382 (1402)
24. docum Aird na Riadh *op. cit.*, 618 (1512)
25. Caislen Aird na Riadh do gabáil le clainn h. Dúbda ar mac Seain a Búrc *op. cit.*, 680 (1532)
26. Caislen Aird na Riadh do gabáil do clainn Tomais a Búrc ar clainn h. Dubhda san oidhce *op. cit.*, 680 (1533)

27. ag loscadh Aird na riadh *Annals of Loch Cé*, I, 452 (1266) for Ghalloib
28. sepultus est a nArd na riadh *op. cit.*, II, 100 (1402)
29. Caislén Aird na riadh do ghabáil le clainn hÍ Dhubhda ar mac Seain a Búrc *op. cit.*, II, 278 (1532)
30. Caislen Aird na riadh do ghabáil le clainn Tomais a Búrc ar chlainn hÍ Dhubhda san oidhce *op. cit.*, II, 280 (1533)
31. gu Ard na ria *op. cit.*, II, 472 (1586)
32. co rainic Ard na ria } *op. cit.*, II, 474 (1586)
33. a nArd na ria }
34. ag loscad Aird na riagh *FM*, III, 398 (1266)
35. caislén áird na riagh *op. cit.*, III, 654 (1371)
36. a adhnacul i nArd na riagh *op. cit.*, IV, 774 (1402)
37. dochum aird na riagh *op. cit.*, V, 1316 (1512)
38. Caislen aird na riagh do ghabháil lá cloinn í dhubhda ar mac seain a búrc *op. cit.*, V, 1412 (1532)
39. Caislén aird na riagh do ghabháil . . . san oidhce lá cloinn tomais a búrc ar chloinn í dhúbhda *op. cit.*, V, 1414 (1533)
40. go hard na riagh *op. cit.*, V, 1852 (1586)
41. O cheithri riabaib raiter in t-ainm an uair imraithe: beithri nach somolta sin, ceithri comalta Cellaich . . . . .  
Cuchoingelt [ainm eile ar Mhuireadhach] do uair arach ar an droing ndair dualach: ranic do a mbreith leis a laim, do nochor ges a ngabail.
- Tuc co port Rig\* da riagad na hiuidail, da n-il-pianad: and rochrochad in ceathrar, fa sochar a sir-chehrad.
- Ard na Riagh de na deadaich gnath-gairthear ac Goeidelaib: sibal is clecht le cach mbard a lecht a n-inad irard.
- \*Ní móide go bhfuil an ceart ag Gwynn glacadh leis seo mar ainm áite, Port Rig. Is mó is cosúil gurb é rud a chiallaíós sé, "bruach na Rí", agus gur seanainm "an Rí" ar an Brusna River a ritheas isteach sa Mhuaidh ag Bun Rí (Bunree).  
Gwynn, *Metrical Dindshenchas*, III, 414-6
- 
42. There is a tradition that O'Dowd built and occupied a Castle on a little hill in Ardnarea, immediately to the South of the

Church, which stands close to the Moy, and that within a few years past, the very ruins of the Castle were totally removed . . .

OSL, Sligo, 352 (T. O'Connor, 1836)

43. ard na riagh, hill of executions; ard na righ (Pron.) OSNB, I, 3.

Tá eolas fairsing ar scéal Cheallaigh mhic Eoghain Bhéil (in eagar O'Grady, *Silva Gadelica*, I, 49-65; Mulchrone, *Caithréim Cellaig*). Bhí Ceallach ina chléireach, agus ina dhalta tamall ag Ciarán Chluana. Nuair a fuair Eoghan Béil bás, tairgeadh an ríocht do Cheallach agus d'imigh sé ó Chluain mhic Nóis gan cead Chiaráin, ionas gur mhallaigh Ciarán é. Bhí éad ag Guaire mac Colmáin le Ceallach agus dhíbir sé as an ríocht é. Tar éis tamaill, bhuaill aiféala Ceallach faoin gcléircheacht a thréigint; d'fhill sé ar Chiarán agus fuair maiteanas uaidh. Chloígh Ceallach leis an léann go ndearnadh caspag ar Chill Ala de, ach bhí naimhdeas ag Guaire leis i gcónaí. Ar deireadh d'fhág Ceallach a easpagóideacht agus chuaigh ar díthreabh ar oileán i gCluainloch agus ceathrar comrádaí leis. Bhí an oiread oile ag Guaire dó gur thug sé gealltanais mhóra don ceathrar a bhí i bhfochair Cheallaigh as ucht é a mharú. Mharaigh an ceathrar Ceallach agus fuairadar luach a ngnímh ó Ghuaire. Nuair a tháinig deartháir Cheallaigh, Muireadhach, ar cuairt chuige, d'aimsigh sé an corp agus d'aithin sé cé rinne an gníomh agus gheall sé díoltas a imirt orthu. Lig sé an t-am thart, ach, ar deireadh, chruinnigh sé slua agus tháinig anoir as Teamhair, mar a raibh Aoife iníon Bhláthmhaic pósta aige. Fuair sé scéala go raibh fleá ag an gceathrar a mharaigh Ceallach, Maol Dálua, Maol Seanaigh, Maol Cróin agus Mac Deoraidh, i nDún Fíne ar chósta thuaidh cho. Mhaigh Eo. Chuaigh Muireadhach isteach sa dún i mbréagriocht agus d'ionsaigh a chompánaigh an dún. Ghabhadar agus cheanglaíodar an ceathrar agus thugadar leo go hArd na Ria iad, mar ar riadh (nó, céasadh) iad, agus ghlac Muireadhach seilbh ar ríocht a athar.

Is é an áit a raibh an t-ard féin, adeir an Donnabhánach (*Hy-Fiachrach*, 34 n.), an áit ar a dtugtaí *Castle Hill*, ar imeall theas bhaile mhóir Bhéal an Átha (féach freisin Uimh. 42 thuas).

Is é an áit seo, ar ndóigh, atá i gceist sa nath "Súil uí Dhúda le hArd na Rí" (is é an leagan sin is gnáthaí sa chaint, ach "Ard na Ria" ba chirt ann; súil leis an rud nach bhfuil le fáil, a chiallaíonn an nath; féach Ó Máille, *Sean-fhocla Chomnacht*, II, 154, uimh. 3583). Caithfidh sé gur tar éis na bliana 1533 a d'fhás an focal; sa bhliain sin bhain na Búrcaigh caisleán Ard na Ria de mhuintir Dhúda agus níor éirigh le muintir Dhúda a sheilbh a fháil ar ais.

[Documentation of the name Ardnaree. The story of the killing of Ceallach's murderers is the traditional explanation of the name. The common Irish proverb quoted derives from the expulsion of muintir Dhubhda by the Burkes.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Pronunciation of Derry- in Co. Kildare

Derryoughter is a townland in the parish of Ballybrackan, Co. Kildare, about four miles south of Monasterevin. The first element of the name is *doire*, "oakwood, wood", but in local pronunciation this is shortened to *Dr-*, giving 'Dhrukdhá (or 'drukdhá). Any early forms that I have found write the first element in full, *Dirre-*, *Derry-*, etc., but Taylor's map of 1783 has *Derr-*, giving an indication of the shortening of the sound to *Dr-*.

In the townland of Timahoe East in the parish of Clane the O.S. map has a name *Drumachon*. The early forms that I have found of this are: 1622 CPR *Derrymockonna* hamlet of Tymocho, 1625 CI *Derrymochony*, 1654 CS *Derrymychonny* parcell of Tymochoe (on p. 160), *Drummechanna* (on p. 171, bounds of the barony of Carbury), 1783 Taylor's map *Drimaghon*. Here we have the same change as in *Derryoughter*, *Derry-* being gradually reduced to *Dr-*, and it finally produces a quite misleading form.

Again, the name *Derryhatt*, recorded in 1628 CI, appears to refer to the same place as *Drehid* of 1638 CI; the name is written *Dritt* in CS and *Dryet* on the DS Barony map; this is the present townland of *Drehid* in the parish of Ardkill. The name is not given on Taylor's map. It is a less certain case than *Drumachon*, as only one form shows *Derry-* so the identification might not be accepted; but I think that here again we have the shortening of the word *Derry-* to *Dr-*, and that the form *Drehid* misrepresents the name.

In Co. Wicklow *Derry-* is shortened very much in pronunciation, giving *dər-*.

LIAM PRICE

CPR, Cal. Patent Rolls, Jas. I, published by the Record Commission.

CI, Chancery Inquisitions.

DS, Down Survey.

CS, Civil Survey, edited by Dr. Simington for the Irish MSS. Comm.

### Tobar a' hAoine, Gorheenalive

(1) Sa leabhar fiúntach sin le Séamas Ó Maolchathaigh, "An Gleann agus a raibh ann", tá tagairt don ainm *Tobar a' hAoine* ar imeall Chluain Meala. *Toberaheena* a scríobhtar i mBéarla agus tagann sin le fuaim mhuintir na háite. Cad is brí leis an ainm?

(2) Tá gead beag talún i gCluain Meala a bhfuil *Gorheenalive* mar ainm air. Sa sean-am níor ceadaíodh daoine a thug a mbás féin a chur i reilig choisricthe agus is anseo a chuirte iad. Ní fheadar an ionann *Gorheenalive* agus *Garraí* nó *Goirtín na Leadhb*? De réir tuairiscí, ba ghnách sa sean-am gan an sraith a chur ar ais

ar uaigheanna daoine a mharaigh iad féin agus, uime sin, bhíodh an áit lán de scraitheanna. Ionann *leadhb* agus "sraith".

#### TOMÁS Ó DUINN

1. What does Tobar a 'hAoine, near Clonmel, mean?
2. Could Gorheenalive be *Garraí* or *Goirtín na Leadhb*? It is said that the sods were not replaced on the graves of suicides and that these sods were the *leadhba* in question.

#### Mosney—an East Meath Placename

Since the establishment of a holiday camp there the name Mosney has become a household word throughout Ireland. Prior to 1948 it was merely an obscure townland in the barony of Upper Duleek.

Mosney is a name of comparatively recent origin which eclipsed the former name of the district, Moymurthy (Magh Muireadha—Plain of Mairid)<sup>1</sup> towards the end of the eighteenth century and appears to be a local corruption of Mesney.

In 1787, Thomas Pepper of Ballygarth Castle near Julianstown established a calico printing works in the grounds of what is now Mosney House. He introduced skilled printers from Lancashire and these artisans, probably finding the old name difficult to pronounce, called the place Mesney after the printing yard of that name near Manchester.<sup>2</sup>

Magh Muireadha is mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* who record the killing in A.M. 4606 of Ugaine Mór by Badhbhchadh at Tealach an Chosgair in Magh Muireadha in Bregia. Later notices show considerable variations in the spelling of the name of which the following are examples:

- Maymorthy—Quit-claim of John Saresfeld 1357.<sup>3</sup>  
Moymondry—Lodge's *Peerage* 1584.<sup>4</sup>  
Moymordery—*Civil Survey* 1654.<sup>5</sup>  
Mulmedderin—*Dublin Chronicle*, reporting the establishment of the calico printing yard 1787.<sup>6</sup>

#### MÍCHEÁL MAC AN BHÁIRD

1. Walsh, *Leaves of History*, 71, 77.
2. "Mosney: a Meath placename", *Irish Book Lover*, XXIX, 19-20.
3. Mills & McEnery, *Cal. of Gormanstown Register*, 26.
4. 1789 ed., V, 39.
5. Ed. Simington, V, 7.
6. 20th September, 1787.

#### Loch Chorr Smotóige, Contae an Chabháin

Tá tagairt don loch seo i seanchas na Raghailleach:

Ba tighearna cheana ceartbhreathach Eogan na Féasoige. . . .

Gidh eadh ní roichfeadh chum tighearnais da maireadh Ristard Óg. . . Óir d'fúagair [Risteard Óg] trí .xx<sup>t</sup>. mart do chánaigh ar an tí do bhearadh biadh no deoch dhó. Iar mbeith mur sin dó ag fagbhail na tíre, tug Padruig O Gabhann oidheacht dhó ar loch Corr Smotóige. An lá arna mhárach tainic sgéala chuca gur báitheadh Ristard Óg . . .

(Carney, *A Genealogical History of the O'Reillys*, 49)

Seo iad na leaganacha den ainm atá ar m'eolas as LSS. éagsúla den téacs: ar loch corr (RIA MS. 23 E 26, 266); ar oilean Loch Chorsmotoige (RIA 23 M 5, 90; tá an uimhir mhícheart, 23 M 12, curtha síos trí dhearmad in áit amháin ag Carney, *op. cit.*, 9); air Oilean Loch-Chorsmutoige (RIA MS. 23 O 36, 98); ar loch corrsmotoige (RIA MS. 23 F 15, 90); ar loch corr (TCD MS. H. 1. 15, 852).

Níl an loch seo ainmnithe ar léarscáil 6" an lae inniu (1909-10), cé go bhfuil a shuíomh le feiceáil. Tá an loch ar léarscáil 6" 1836, lch. 16, faoin ainm *Corsmuttog Lough*, i mb. f. Killymullin, Drumachon, Cornagarrow (p. Drung, b. Tullygarvey). Ar léarscáil 6" 1878, tá an loch plúchta le fásra agus cosúlacht air, mar tá inniu, gur mó de bhogach ná de loch é; níl aon ainm curtha síos dó. Ar léarscáil 1836 tá dhá oileán sa loch, ceann amach sa loch i mb. f. Cornagarrow atá tuairim 100' trasna agus ceann beag in aice imeall theas an locha i mb. f. Drumachon atá tuairim 25' trasna. Níl le feiceáil ar léarscáil 1878 ach an t-oileán is mó díobh agus níl ceachtar den dá oileán ar léarscáil 1909-10. Más crannóg a bhí san oileán atá i gceist i seanchas na Raghailleach, agus is minic oileán á thabhairt ar a leithéid, d'fheadfadh sé gurb é an t-oileán is lú den phéire é.

*Corsmuttog* atá ar bh. f. Cornagarrow ar an Escheated Counties Map (1609), *Corsmuttagh* ar an Down Survey barony map (c. 1660) agus *Corsmuttaghwee* sa Book of Survey and Distribution (Annesley). Tá an loch marcáilte ar an dá léarscáil agus tá sé luaithe in BSD.

Bogach atá in ionad an locha inniu agus ní féidir siúl air gan géarchontúir fliuchán a fháil. Tá sé clúdaithe le fásra. Níor fhéadas aon chomhartha a fheiceáil de láthair cheachtar den dá oileán. Dúirt Henry McGinn liom, seanfhear a bhí ina chónaí le brúach an locha, go mbíodh crainn ag fás ar an oileán mór agus gur talamh tirim a bhíodh ann (ní raibh aon eolas aige faoin oileán beag); dúirt sé freisin go mbíodh an loch níos tirime fadó agus go bhféadtaí siúl amach ann agus go mbíodh móin á baint ann. *kər 'smuti'* an t-ainm a bhí aige air.

#### ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

[Reference is made to an island dwelling-place in this lake in versions of the history of the O'Reillys. *Corsmuttog Lough* is named in the 1836 edition of the 6" map and some seventeenth-century references are given. What may well be the site of the crannóg is shown on the 1836 map.]

### An Old-Irish Placename in Cheshire

Norsemen from Ireland settled in the Wirral peninsula in Cheshire in the early years of the tenth century, v. F. T. Wainwright, "Ingimund's Invasion", *English Historical Review*, LXIII (April 1948), 145-169, and J. McN. Dodgson, "The Background of Brunanburh", *Saga Book* XIV, 303-316, especially p. 304, notes 8, 9 and 10. Memorials of this settlement are to be found in the placenames of the district, v. *Saga Book*, XIV, 306-9. Two of them particularly reflect the Irish connection. One is Irby (ON *Íra-býr*), "the Irishmen's farm", probably referring to Norsemen who had come over from Ireland rather than to Irishmen who had accompanied them. However, this interpretation may have to be altered, for the other placename in question suggests the presence of Irish-speaking men. It is Noctorum, an old village now swallowed up in the outskirts of Birkenhead, National Grid Ref.: Sheet 109 OS 1" 7th ed., 290877.

The placename Noctorum appears as *Chenoterie* 1086 DB, and subsequently as *Cnoctyrum* 1119 (1150), *-tirum* 1119 (1280), *Knoc-tyrum* 1240-9 *et. freq.*, with variant spellings, to 1535, *Knocktoram* 1553, *Knocorum* 1566, *et. freq.*, with variant spellings, to *Knocktorum* 1845, *Noctorum* 1708 *et. seq.* In *Saga Book* XIV, 306, I suggested the etymology "dry hill", from OIr *cnocc* "a hill" and OIr *tír* adj, "dry". This solution was tentatively adopted in the 4th edition of *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Placenames* by Professor Ekwall, after correspondence between us in which he entered the reservation that though the form was feasible he couldn't find a parallel placename in Ireland. Ekwall had long ago identified the first element as OIr *cnocc*.

Dr. Liam Price observed in correspondence that although the compound is not apparent in Irish placenames, *cnocc-tír* is perfectly feasible as an Irish placename, and would be analogous with the township-name Tullyhirm, Co. Armagh, Co. Monaghan, OIr *tulaigh thír* "dry hill", from OIr *tír* and *tulach* "a hill" (Joyce ii 413).

The topography of Noctorum, Cheshire, makes the derivation *cnocc-tír* fairly certain in form, for the hamlet consisted in 1819 (Ormerod (ed. Helsby), *History of Cheshire* II, 526) of two or three farmhouses on an elevation opposite Woodchurch hill over the marshy land beside the stream called The Fender. But the doubt remains, if this sort of site could be named in OIr with two common OIr placename elements, whether there should not be some evidence in Ireland itself of places named *cnocc-tír*. It looks as though the only instance of this OIr placename compound is found in England. Is this satisfactory? Is there not even a fieldname of the name in Ireland?

JOHN McNEAL DODGSON

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. I, Uimh. 2

Nollaig, 1964

## TWO CO. KERRY PLACENAMES

REV. J. O'CONNELL, P.P.

**Labrainne.** There has been a great difference of opinion among the commentators as to the exact location of this Kerry placename (river-name?) which occurs a number of times in the older literature (cf. Seabhac, *Triocho-céad Chorca Dhuibhne*, pp. 312-14). O'Donovan (*AFM*, I, 47) identified Labrainne with the River Cashen in N. Kerry. Meyer (*Voyage of Bran*, I, 50), following Hennessy, conjectures it to be the Caragh River, while the late Professor T. F. O'Rahilly (*Hermathena*, xxiii, 214), set it down as the Kenmare River. The author of the Fenian tale *Cath Fionntrágha* (ed. Meyer, p. 62) seems to have no doubt that Inbhear Labhrainne was adjacent to Sliabh Mis and to be none other than Castlemaine Harbour, stretching east from Inch (near Anascaul) to the mouth of the river Maine. The suggestion made in the present note is that this last identification is the correct one.

Let us follow O'Rahilly who treats the question at greater length than the others and see where he went astray. He starts by quoting an old tradition found in the Lebor Gabála and elsewhere about three rivers which "burst forth" during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, viz. the Fleisc, the Mainne and the Labrainne. The Fleisc, he thought was the river Flesk which enters Loch Léin near Killarney, but he forgot that the Flesk referred to might be the Brown Flesk, which is a tributary of the Maine, and so the three rivers grouped together in the old myth could be taken to mean

B'ábhar mórmhéala linn an scéala a tháinig le linn dúinn bheith ag dul faoi chló, bás an tSeanadórá Pádraig ó Sioch-fhradha. Duine ildánach saothrach a bhí ann, Éireannach ar shuim leis gach gné de leas a thíre agus dá saothíúlacht dhúchais. B'onóir linn é a bheith mar Éarlaimh ag an gCumann Logainmneacha. Suaimhneas síoraí go bhfaighe a anam uasal.

the source, the middle stretch and the mouth of one and the same river.

So too O'Rahilly thought that because an ancient record (BB. 231b 23) speaks of St. Mochellóc (who gave its name Kilmakilloge to the parish of Tuosist near Kenmare) as "M. of Inis Labrainne", therefore the place must have been in S. Kerry and this led him to identify it with "one of the small islands in the Kenmare River". But it would appear that St. Mochellóg, after he had preached for some time in Tuosist, sailed north and established another foundation in the south-east of the Dingle peninsula near the headland marked Inch on the map. If we take it then that the sea ebbing over Inch strand forms part of Inbhear Labrainne, as the author of *Cath Fionntrágha* implies, there is no difficulty in accepting the suggestion that Inis Labrainne and the modern Inch are one and the same place. It would then also be easier to see how it was the Eóganacht of Loch Léin, whose territory was not so far distant, who were called upon to meet the Norse raiders, when they plundered *Inis Labraind*, as recorded in the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh* (pp. 4, 222) and referred to by O'Rahilly. Lastly, the Book of Lismore 195a (Hogan's *Onom.* 678) confirms the view of *Cath Fionntrágha* when it states that Uisce Labrainde is situate west of Cathair na Claonrátha and of Sliabh Mis.

**Ptolemy's River Dur.** Professor T. F. O'Rahilly (*Early Irish Hist. and Myth.*, p. 4) commenting on Ptolemy's Geography of Ireland thought that the word Dur, set down as the name of a river somewhere in the south-west was probably corrupt; that its identification was uncertain but that perhaps it might be the Laune or the Maine. Ware in his *Antiquities and History of Ireland* (Eng. trans. Dublin 1705, p. 25) also thought that the Dur was the mouth of the Maine and he adds that Camden, by mistake, calls it the little river running by Tralee. That Camden's conjecture was probably correct I shall now attempt to show.

(i) On the outskirts of Tralee town there is a locality known as Moyderwell (in Irish Tobar-maighe-Dur) which seems to enshrine Ptolemy's name Dur. The Irish word *dobhar* means water or river.

(ii) Some miles to the west of Tralee in the townland of Killelton (parish of Kilgobban) there is a brook running into the sea and the adjoining field is known locally as Bunawonder (cf. Seabhaic, *op. cit.*, p. 301). No explanation has been offered for this curious name but it might be simple enough if it were taken as a corruption of the Irish words *Bun-abhann-Dur*—the mouth of the river Dur. The other local form of the same name "The Boonders" could be simply the two words *Bun-Dur*—or in modern Irish *Bundobhair*.

## SLOINNTE COMHGHAOLMHARA

T. S. Ó MÁILLE

Má scrúdaítear liostaí fada de shloinnthe Gaelacha ina bhfoirm Bhéarla, de leitheid a bhfuil i leabhar an Athar de Bhulbh, *Sloinnthe Gaedhel is Gall*, tá le feiceáil go dtig sloinnthe áirithe a chur le chéile ina gcomhláin dá leagan, nó ina gcomhláin trí leagan, de bhri cosúlachtaí a míníthe anseo in mo dhiaidh, sa dara cuid dá gach aon tsloinneadh.

Is ionduail gur ionann sloinnthe comhghaolmhara den tsórt, nó gur fíorchosúil iad, ina gcuid tosaigh; ní bhíonn de dhifir eatorru sa dara cuid ach go gcríochnaíonn siad le *-han (-ghan)*, nó le *-gan*, nó le *-van*, trí fhoircheann as aonbhun, dar liom.

Cuireadh páirt de na cosúlachtaí i gcrónaíd, in *Sloinnthe Gaedhel is Gall*, mar shampla, i gcás líon beag de na sloinnthe, ach measaim gur líonmhaire atá na heisiompláirí le fáil ná siltear de ghnáth. Sa dá liosta thíos, tugaim gach a bhfuil cruinnithe agam dá samhail; i liosta A, cuirim sloinnthe dhá leagan, agus i liosta B, cuirim sloinnthe trí leagan. Trí siollaí atá sa gcuid is mó de na sloinnthe, ach sholáthraigh mé cupla sompla dé-shiollach, a bhféadfadh trí siollaí a bheith ina mbunleagan Gaeilge.

Foirmeacha Béarla na sloinnthe atá ina mbunús do mo theoiric agus, bíodh gur as *Sloinnthe Gaedhel is Gall* a mbunáite, is as fuinsí iomadúla a thóig mé iad. Isiad sin na foirmeacha is fairsinge i bhfad, ar na saolta seo, agus isiad is fearr ar eolas sa gcuid is mó d'Éirinn, fá láthair, ar aon nós. Lena chois sin, isiad is soiléire thaispeáineas na foirchinn chomhghaolmhara atá luaite thuas agam. Níl féachta agam leis na sloinnthe a rianadh siar go dtí an bunleagan ceart Gaeilge, ach áit ar bith a bhfuil dáta de bhri agam, nó leagan Gaeilge as seantéacs, atá ina fhianaise ar fhréamh thúsúil an tsloinnidh, tugaim sin i dteannta leis na foirmeacha Béarla, le nóta ina cheann ag inseacht cá bhfuairéas é. Ní liosta iomlán é ná baol air. Níl fúm fá láthair ach a thaispeánt go bhfuil an chosúlacht ann.

Tá na malarta leagan seo fáiscithe as siobairne fuama, atá ag fearadh le achar fada i nGaeilge ar na consoin leathana seo, *-ch-*, *-gh-* (*-dh-*), *-g-*, i siollaí neamhaiceannta, sa gcaoi go bhfaghtear á gcur in áit a chéile iad. Feicthear na trí malarta leagan isna focla *féachaim/féaghaim/féagaim* (*déachaim/déaghaim/déagaim*), as filíocht na mbard, ach go mbeadh *-gh-* (*-dh-*) > *-v-* (*-w-*) isna sloinnthe, mar a cloistear i nGaeilge an lae inniu, i bhfocla mar *guidhe/guive*, *badh ea/bav ea*, *géadhái/géabhái*, is a leitheid. Is maith ar eolas sa teanga nuáiseach cuid de na hatharraigh a chuireas na trí consoin úd díobh, ach tá glac acu le aireachtáil ar fhocla i bhfilíocht na mbard, agus caithfidh dá bhri sin go bhfuil corrcheann ag dul siar chomh fada

leis an Meánghaeilge féin. Féach *cródha/cróga, deachaidh/deaghaidh, dearlagadh/dearlaghadh, muchóir/mugóir, ogh/ubh, raghad/rachad, tughat/tuighe/tubha*, is eile.

Ní thig a rá gach am cén leagan den tsloinneadh is sine, ach i gcás sloinneadh na Madadhán (<*madadh*>), a d'athraigh go dtí *Ó Madagáin*, isé an t-athrú *-dh->-g-* a rinneadh; is costúil gurb é féin, freisin, atá san athrú *Samhradhán> Samhragán, Eochadhán> Eochagán*. Is roinn tábhachtach eile an líon maith ainmneacha a taispeántear i seantéacsanna ag críochnú le *-acán* (= *agán* Ghaeilge na haimsire seo), agus caithfidh gur ar chéimeanna mar *-g->-gh->-ch-* a cuireadh athrú orthu sin. Ní call do na hatharraigh seo bheith ag sárú an dáta a leag an Rathileach síos (*Hermathena* XX 163) don dá chonson leathana, *dh, gh*, a thitim chun a chéile.

#### LIOSTA A

Branahan

Brannigan

Cf. *BrannDubhán* agus *Branacán* mar ainmneacha baiste (CGH).

Caraghan

Carrigan, Corrigan

Karvin

*Caracan* (CGH), ainm baiste, *Uí Caracán* (Onom.).

Callaghan

Calligan

Dergan

Dervan

Fenehan, Fanahan

Finnigan

Féach *Finnechán, Finnacán*, ainmneacha baiste (CGH).

Flannaghan

Flannagan

Is fada *Flannacán* le fáil ina ainm baiste (CGH, AI lch. 849, etc., O'Cl. §28, etc.); mar shloinneadh, féach *Clann Fhlannacháin, Baile Uí Fhlannacáin (-cháin)*, Onom.

Galligan

Gallivan, -avan, -avin, Galvin

*Uí Gelogáin* (Onom.), *Ó Gealabháin* (i bhfilíocht);

cf. *Mac Allacáin* (AU §108).

Hedigan

Hedivan, Heduvan

Féach *Uí Éiteagáin (-gháin, -dáin, -dháin, Top., líne 830, etc.)*.

Hennigan

Henihan

Féach an t-ainm baiste *Éccnechán* (O'Cl. §54, CGH).

Hourigan

Hourihan, Hourahan

Hallaghan, Hallighan

Halligan, -agan, Hollegan

*Ailleacán, Aileacán*, ainm baiste (CGH), *Ua Aileacáin* (AI, dáta 1026).

Hoolahan

Hoolavan

*Uallachán*, ainm baiste is ainm cine (CGH), *Ua hOllacháin* (AI, dáta 1278).

Kerrigan

Kerrivan

*Erudán*, ainm baiste (CGH), *Errivan Mc Gillyduffe* (Bk. of Survey and Distribution, Co. na Gaillimhe, lch. 83).

Lenahan, Lenihan

Lenagan, Lenigan

Moohan, Mohan

Moogan

Ar a gcéad tsiolla seo a bhíos an t-aiceann. Féach *Mochán* ina ainm baiste (CGH), *Ó Mocháin* (O'Cl. §1596).

Morahan (*Ó Murcháin* a Ghaeilge do réir an Athar de Bhulbh)

Merrigan, Murrigan

*Húi Mhuiricáin*, ainm cine, *Muirecán*, ainm baiste (CGH), *Ó Muireagáin* (AI, lch. 884). B'fhéidir go bhféadfaí an tríú ball den chomhlán a sholáthar le *Ó Muireadháin* (Top., lch. 110).

Meehan, Meighan

Meehegan, Mchegan

Deirtear go gcuirtear an dá shloinneadh seo in áit a chéile amanta (IS lgh. 149-150); as *Ó Mídhacháin* an dá cheann?

Nelligan

Nellivan

Nevin

Neehan

Sullahan, Sullehan

Sullivan, Soolivan

Níl dáta níos sine ná 1540 agam le *O Solaghan* (Páipéir Stáit, Henry VIII, imleabhar III, cuid 3, lch. 139), ach

faghtear ainmneacha mar *Dubhshúilech*, *Findshúilech*, *Sen-shúilech*, *M. mac Giolla Shúiligh*, *M. mac Giolla Dhubhshúiligh*, faoi dhátaí trí chéad blian roimhe sin. Faghtear *Súildubán* (*Súillebán*) ón 12ú céad amach.

Rogan

Roughane

Féach *Ruadacán* ina ainm baiste (CGH), *Clann Ruadhagáin* (Top., líne 346).

## LIOSTA B

Colahan

Culligan

Colavin, Cullivan

Cf. *Uí Culacháin* (Onom.).

Gillachán (DG lch. 132)

Gilligan

Gillivan

*Muintir Gillgáin* (AC, dáta 1234 ar aghaidh), *Muintir Giollagáin* (O'Cl. §1918), *Gillacán*, *-icán*, *-ucán*, *-ugán* (CGH), ainm baiste.

Creegan

Crechan

Creaven

*O Cridegáin* (AC, dáta 1516), *A. mac Craibeacháin* (AI, dáta 764), *Uí Crabhadháin* (Onom.).

Donaghan, Dinaghan

Donegan

Donavan

*Clann Dinnacháin* (Onom.), *Lisín Uí Dhumacháin* (*Lia Fáil* I 53), *Tellach nDonnacáin*, *Húi Dhonnacáin*, agus an t-ainm baiste *Donnacán* (CGH), *mac Donnagáin* (O'Cl., dáta c. 700, AI, dáta 969), *Donndubhán* (AI, dáta 831, ARÉ, dáta 995), *.h. Donnabháin* (O'Cl. §2034). Faightear na foirmeacha as *-g-* is *-bh-* á meascadh (Top., lch. 112, 200).

Garaghan, -ahan

Garrigan, Gargan

Garavan, Garvin

(i) Féach *Uí Gearadháin*, *Muintir Gearadháin* (Onom.), *Muintir Geradháin* (AC, dáta 1263 ar aghaidh) agus an t-ainm baiste *Geredán*, *-odán*, *-udán* (CGH); (ii) *Garbán* agus *Húi Gharbáin*; (iii) *Garrchú* agus *Húi Gharrchon*.

Hannahan, -ihan

Hannigan

Hanefan, -ifan

*Húi Annacáin* (CGH), *Ó hAnnabháin* (IG, XIV, lch. 810).

Keegan

Keehan

Keevan

Keogan

Keohane

Aghoon

Féach *Echodén*, *Eochucán*, *Eochucán*, agus *Muintir Echadáin* (CGH), *Meg Eochacan* (O'Cl. §89), *A. mac Eochucáin* (AI, dáta 1306); tá brí ar leith leis an ainm *Domhnall Ó Ceacán*, ó tá *-ch-* fágtha as a lár (AC, dáta 1418). *Ó hEachdhubháin* atá ag an Athair de Bhulbh ar an sloinneadh *Aghoon*, ach measaim go bhféadfadh *Ó hEachudháin* a bheith air ina dhiaidh sin.

Kinahan

Kinagan

Kinavan

Mulligan

Mullihan, Molihan, Molohan

Mullivan

Féach *Baile Uí Moelucháin* (Onom.), *Maelacán*, *-ucán*, *Muintir Maelagáin* (CGH, DG, Onom., etc.). D'fhéadfadh an tríú sloinneadh bheith san áitainm *Ardamullivan* (Co. na Gaillimhe), cf. *Ó Maoil Éimhin* ag an Athair de Bhulbh, sloinneadh eile, agus *Ó Mothlacháin*.

Rodahan, Redihan

Redican, Rudican

Cf. *Ó Rodacháin* (AC, dáta 1447); thiocfadh don tríú leagan den tsloinneadh seo bheith in *Ó Radubhan* (Ordnance Survey Letters, Co. Mhuigheo, I 504).

Gauraghan

Mag Shamhragáin

Goorevan

*Mág Shamhradháin* an bun Gaeilge atá fúthu seo, ach tá *Mág Shamragáin* dearfa ag meadracht na bairdne.

Teegan

Teehan

Teevan

Féach an t-ainm baiste *Techthechán* (CGH, dáta 1202, AC, dáta 1384). Tharla trácht ar *Adam mac Teithedan* (AC, dáta 1304), thiocfadh *Teevan* as, más ceart mo theoric. Tadhgáin Ó is gnách a rá le *Teegan*, ach bíodh go bhfuil cuntas ar Mhuintir Thadhgáin ó thréimhse i bhfad thiar ins na craobha ginealaigh, ba chine as an leath thuaidh iad, neamhionann is

cine *Teegan* an lae inniu, as deisceart Chúige Laighean; *Ó Tadhgáin* > *Ó Fegan*? Ní mé an mbeadh aon bhaint ag *Clann Taebhachan* (Onom.) leis an scéal seo?

Nodanna:

AC	M. Freeman, <i>Annals of Connacht</i>
AI	S. Mac Airt, <i>Annals of Inisfallen</i>
ARÉ	J. O Donovan, <i>Annála Ríoghachta Éireann</i>
AU	J. Todd, <i>Annals of Ulster</i>
CGH	M. A. O'Brien, <i>Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae</i>
DG	S. Pender, <i>Déisi Genealogies</i>
IG	<i>Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge</i>
IS	E. McLysaght, <i>Guide to Irish Surnames</i>
O'Cl.	S. Pender, <i>O'Clery Book of Genealogies</i>
Onom.	J. Hogan, <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum</i>
Top.	J. Carney, <i>Topographical Poems</i>

[A collection of variant forms of surnames, resulting from the phonetic interchange of *-ch-*, *-gh-* (*-dh-*), *-g-* in unstressed syllables.]

## LOGAINMNEACHA Ó DHEISCEART THIOBRAID ÁRANN

### BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Seo liosta logainmneacha ó lfmistéir a shineann ón gCaisleán Nua go dtí an Chloichfn, a bailíodh ó cheathrar Gaeilgeoir de chuid na háite. B'é Séamas Ó Maolchathaigh, iar-oide scoile agus údar *An Gleann agus a raibh ann*, a sholáthraigh a bhformhór, agus tá a suíomh marcáilte aige ar léarscáil atá i dtuaisce anois in Oifig na Logainmneacha. Chaith sé a shaol ag múineadh sa Ghráinseach ach tógadh é cúpla míle siar ó dheas ón gCaisleán Nua. Abha an Teara a bhí mar theora thuaidh leis an nGaeltacht le linn a óige. Tom Morrissey (88), feirmeoir ó Dhroichead na nGabhar, an dara duine ar a rabhas ag brath. Ba istigh ag bun na sléibhte a bhí cónaí air go dtí roinnt blian ó shin. Ní raibh an éisteacht go maith aige agus bhí sé deacair eolas a fháil uaidh. Cónaíonn Mrs. Macken (c. 90) (tá deirfiúr ina teannta go bhfuil Gaeilge aice) i dTulla Mhaoláin, ach tógadh í míle nó dhó soir ó dheas ón gCaisleán Nua. As Burgesland do Shéamas Mac Craith (c. 50), feirmeoir, ach tógadh é tuairim is trí mhíle ó dheas ón gCaisleán Nua le hais an bhóthair go Mellerí. Tá Béarla agus Gaeilge na scoile imithe i bhfeidhm go mór ar a chuid cainte. Go bhfios dom, níl Gaeilgeoir ar bith eile fana sléibhte ó Bhéal Átha Póirín go Béal na Molt. Níl ach beirt nó triúr ar an taobh theas de Chnoc Mhaol Donn. Níor mhiste a lua, b'fhéidir, go bhfuil tuairim is deichniúr Gaeilgeoir ag bun thiar na gComarach.

Tá trí roinn sa liosta: (i) Bailte fearainn, (ii) Mion-ainmneacha sna bailte fearainn Crohan, Kilnacarriga, Middlequarter, Knock-

balliniry, Curragh, Frehans agus Kildanoge, (iii) Mion-ainmneacha fánacha.

Freagrann an léarscáil a ghabhann leis an alt seo do S.O. 88, 91 (go garbh) ach is ar S.O. 87, 90 atá formhór ainmneacha B le fáil.

Le seachrán a sheachaint bhaineas leas as leaganacha na n-ainmneacha mar atáid ag an S.O., agus chumas leagan Gaeilge sealadach d'aon ainm nua.

Tá eolas le fáil ar chanúint na nDéise i *The Irish of Ring, Co. Waterford* le R. B. Breatnach agus ar chúl *An Gleann agus a raibh ann* le Séamas Ó Maolchathaigh. Tá seo le tabhairt faoi ndeara faoi na comharthaí foghraíochta, gur consain déadacha iad L, N, D, T (níl L scornúil mar atá sa Rinn) agus gur consain aibheolacha iad l, n, d, t (fuaimnítear iad ar nós an Bhéarla go minic i gcaint C agus D). Is ionann w agus w an Bhéarla. Tá v liopadhéadach. Freagrann na litreacha A, B, C, D do Shéamas Ó Maolchathaigh, Tom Morrissey, Mrs. Macken agus Séamas Mac Craith san ord sin. Tá A le tuiscint nuair nach ann d'aon litir.

*Comleán an tUrraige Curragh laeithe (SO 88 & 91 Curragh)*  
*✓ kə'la:nə'xurij' (i) BAILTE FEARAINN*

Ardfinnan  
Aughavanlomaun

*bundle c' bundle'*  
SOM

Ballindoney  
Ballinhalla  
Ballybeg  
Ballyboy  
Ballyhist  
Ballynockane

Ballymorris  
Ballynamona

Ballynamuddagh  
Ballynomasna  
Ballyporeen

ɑ:r'd'i:n'a:n' (A, B, C).

ɑ:xə'v'əu'ləmə:n' (A, B, C).

Deirtear gur bádh fear siúil ar a dtugtaí an "Bandleman" ann, agus gur baisteadh Áth an "Bhandleman" ar an áth dá bharr. Tá "Páirc an Bheannlomáin" i *Log-ainmneacha na nDéise* (Power). (Beannlomán: a large branching mass of tree, rock, etc.—Dinneen.)

bal'əN'DəNə

bal'ən'haLə (B).

ən bal'ə ' b'eg (A); bal'ə ' b'eg (B, C).

bal'i:'wi: (B).

bal'ə'hifd' (B).

bal'əxNu'ka:n' (B); bal'nə'kə: mar mhalairt (bunaithe ar Bhéarla — nə'ke: [n]?).

bal'ə'wir'əf (B); bal'i:'wir'əf (C).

bal'əmə'mu:nə (A, C); bal'nə'mo:Nə (B).

bal'nəmə'Dax (A, B, C).

bal'i:Lə'masNə (B).

bi:Lə'pu:'r'i:n' (A); bi:Ləxu:'r'i:n' (B).

*An tUrraige 41*  
*r/a x/*

Ballytrehy  
Ballyveera  
Bohernagore  
Boolahallagh  
Burgess  
Burgessland  
  
Caher  
Carrow  
Cashel  
Castlegrace  
  
Clashavougha  
Clashganny  
  
Clocully  
Cloghanacody  
Cloghardeen  
Clogheen  
  
Clogheen Market  
Clonmel  
Coolbaun  
Corrabella  
Crohan  
  
Croughta  
  
Curragh  
Curraghcloney  
  
Curraheen  
Derrygrath  
Doughill  
Drumlummin  
Flemingstown (S.O. 88)  
Flemingstown (S.O. 87, 90)  
Frehans  
Garrancasey  
  
Garryduff (S.O. 87, 88)  
Garryduff (S.O. 88, 91)  
  
Garrymore

bal'nə'trihə (B).  
bal'i:v'e:rə (A, B); bal'ə'v'e:rə (C).  
bo:hərNə'go:r (A, B).  
bu:l'ə'haLə (A, C).  
bər'g'ɛ:f (C).  
əN vri'g'ɛ:f (A); ɪbal'ənəbur'g'ɛ:fə  
(C).  
[dɛn 'xahir' (A, B).  
k'a'r'hu: (A, B).  
'kafəL  
kif,l'a:N'ɣrɑ:s (A); kif,l'a:n'ɣrɑ:sə  
(B).  
klafə'waxə (A, B, C).  
kLaf'ɣa'n'i: (A, B); əxLaf'ɣa'n'iə  
(B); kLaf'g'a'n'i: (C).  
kLox'Li:  
kLoxəNə'ko:d'ə (?)  
kLoxə:r'd'i:n' (B, C).  
əNXLə'h'i:n' (A); [dɔ] xLə'h'i:n'  
(A, B); —NəxLə'h'i:n'ə (B).  
kLə'h'i:n'wə'wəgə (B).  
'kLu:n'm'alə (A, B).  
ku:l'ba:N (B).  
korə'b'əl'ə (A, C).  
əN 'kruaN, — əxru'an' (A); 'kru'an  
(C). Tá an chloch aoil gairid d'uach-  
tar talún ann.  
'kroxDə (A, B, C) (<croft: páirc,  
sealús beag?)  
ən 'krax (A, B); 'krax (C).  
kə'ra x 'kLu:Nə (A, C); k'rax'kLu:  
Nə (A, B).  
ən kurə'h'i:n' (A); korə'h'i:n' (C).  
d'arə'g'rɑ: (C).  
'Doxil' (C).  
d'rəum Lə'ma:n' (C).  
bal'ən'f'l'ɛ:mən (A, B, C).  
bal'ən'f'l'ɛ:mən (C).  
Nə 'fre:'xɑ:n' (A, B, C).  
gə,r'u:mo:'kəhəsə, kə,r'u:mo:'kəhəsə  
(A); gə,ri:N'xəhəsə (C).  
ən, g'ari:'Duv (A); g'ari:'Duv (B).  
ən, g'ari:'Duv, əN,igari:'Duv (A);  
igari:'Duv (B, C).  
ig'ari:'mu'ər (B).

Gormanstown  
Gortacullen  
Graigue  
Keal  
Kilcaroon  
Kildanoge  
  
Kilgrogy (-More, -Beg)  
Killeatin  
Kilmaneen  
  
Kilnacarriga  
  
Kilroe  
Knockballiniry  
  
Knockeen  
Knocknakillardy  
Knockroe  
Lacken  
Ladysabbey  
Lisheenanoul  
Lisheenpower  
Lisnamuck  
Magherareagh  
Middlequarter  
Moancrea  
Moloughabbey  
Moloughnewtown }  
Monroe  
Neddans  
Poulatar  
Priesttown  
  
Raheen  
Rathokelly  
Rearoe  
Rossmore  
Shanrahan  
Tubbrid  
Tullaghamelan  
  
Tullow  
Ballindoney

ɪbal'i:ɣərə'ma:n' (A, B).  
ɪgortə'xil'iq' (A, B).  
ə(N) 'ɣrɑ:g' (A, B).  
əN 'ke.əL  
k'ail'xə'ru:n' (B).  
k'ail'Də'Nu:g (A, C);  
k'ail'Do'No:g'ə (B).  
k'ail'ɣruəg'ə (A); k'ail'ɣro:g'e (B).  
k'ail'ɛ:t'i:n' (B)  
k'ail'v'ə'n'i:n' (A, C); k'ail'wə'n'i:n'  
(B).  
k'ail'nə'karig'ə (A, B);  
ɪkəil'nə'kar'ig'ə (C).  
k'ail'ru'ə (B).  
'kNuk,wal'ə'n'air'ə (B);  
'knuk,vəl'ən'air'ig' (C).  
ən kni'k'i:n'  
'kNukNəkil'a:r'd'ə  
knuk'ru.ə  
[sa] l'akin' (A); [sa] l'akən (B).  
'man'ɪf'd'ir'wɪr'ə (A, C).  
'l'ifi:n'ə'Nəul (B); 'l'ifi:n'ə'neul (C).  
'l'ifi:n'ə'fe:rig' (B).  
'l'isNə'muk (B)  
ə(N) ɪmaxir'ə'ri'əx (A, B).  
əN ɪkja'rhu: 'Lɑ:r'  
mo:n'ix'r'i:ə (B); mu:n'ix'r'i: (C).  
mə'laxə (A, B); mə'lax (C).  
mo:n'ru.ə (B).  
Nə f'i'Du:m' (A, B, C).  
pəulə't'a:r (A); pəulə't'arə (B).  
ɪbal'nə'sagərT (B); ɪknuknə'sagərT  
(C) ag Gaeilgeoir ó Bhéal na Molt.  
ən rɑ:'h'i:n'  
ɪrɑ:hə'g'alə (A); ɪrɑ:t'i:g'ali: (C).  
re:r'u'ə (B).  
ən ros'mu'ər (A); ros'mu'ər (B, C).  
'faurə'h'in' (B).  
't'ubərid' (B).  
TuLəwe:'Lɑ:n' (A); ɪToLəwe:'Lɑ:n'  
(C).  
əN 'TuLə  
—,wal'əN'DəNə

(ii) MION-AINMNEACHA Ó A LE MALAIRTÍ Ó B, C, D

CROHAN

Ard Pheadí Dhonncha  
 An Ballán Beag  
 An Ballán Mór  
 Barra Chárthainn  
 Barra na Foidhreach Deirge  
 Barra na Ladrach  
 Bearna an Bhainbh  
 An Bhéiteáil  
 Na Blacks  
 Bóithrín Chromhgleann  
 An Bóithrín Dorcha  
 Bóthar na hAbhann  
 An Caoth  
 An Carragán Dubh  
 An Carraigín  
 Cárthann  
 An Cosán Trasna  
 An Cíp  
 An Clái Teorann  
 An Chloch Ramhar  
 Cnoc Currach  
 An Cnoicín  
 Coill an Chruain  
 An Com  
 Crohan West  
 Cromhgleann

“Drain” an Chruain  
 An Droichidín  
 Droichead an Chláirín  
 An Fhaiche  
 An Fear Bréige  
 An Fhoidhir Dhearg  
 An Fhoidhir Ghlas  
 An Fhoidhir Láir  
 An Fhoidhir Mhór  
 An Fhoidhrín Bháin  
 Garraí Chathail  
 Gortaní (?)

Gort an Chlampair

ˌa:rD f'ad'i: ˈɣuNəxə  
 əN ˌbəLə:n ˈb'eg  
 əN bə ˌLə:n ˈmuəɹ  
 ˌbʊrə ˈxɑ:rhiŋ'  
 ˈbʊrə Nə ˌfəirəx ˈd'ir'ig'ə  
 ˌbʊrə Nə ˈLəirəx  
 ˌb'a:rənəN'wən'iv'  
 ən v'ɛ:t'a:l'  
 Nə ˈb'l'aks  
 bɔ:r'ˈh'i:n' ˈxɹəuml'a:n  
 inˌbɔ:h'r'i:n' ˈDorəxə  
 ˌbɔ:hər Nə ˈhəuən  
 əN ˈke: *(w/ulogged field) sɔm*  
 əN ˌkʌrəgʊ:n ˈDuv *- fənəthlind*  
 əN ˌkʌrəg'ˈi:n'  
 ˈkɑ:rən  
 əN kəˌsɑ:n ˈt'rəsNə  
 əN ˈk'i:p'  
 əN ˌkLəi ˈt'o:rən  
 əN ˌxLɔx ˈrəur  
 ˌkNuk kə'rux  
 ən kni'k'i:n  
 ˌkəil' ə ˈxruan' = *Cromán*  
 ən ˈkəum  
 kru:ˈxɑ:n; kru:'hɑ:n (C).  
 ˈkrəuml'a:n (=Crom Oileán?, cf.  
 Oileán Eoin). = *Crom Oileán AN Dúis 313*  
 Dre:Nə ˈxru'an'  
 əN drihə'd'i:n'  
 ˌDrəhəD ə xLə:'r'i:n'  
 əN ˈləhə  
 əN ˌf'ar'b'r'e:g'ə  
 əN ˈəir'ˈjʌrəg  
 əN ˈəir'ˈɣLʌs  
 əN ˈəir'ˈLə:r'  
 əN ˈəir' ˈwʊ:ər  
 əN ˌəir'i:n' ˈwɑ:n'  
 ˌgʌri: ˈxəh'il'  
 ˌgɔrtə'n'i: (Civ. Sur., I, 331: Gortney,  
 Gort Iney)  
 ˌgɔrtə' xLəumpir'

Gort an tSeagail  
 Inse an Chaeidigh  
 Inse Choll  
 Inse an Ghrathaigh

An Ladhair  
 Lag na DTobracha  
 An Leaca Bheag  
 Leaca an Choimínis  
 Leaca Eoin  
 An Leaca Láir  
 An Leaca Mhór  
 Leaca Shéim(in)  
 An Leathaca  
 An Loch Mhór  
 An Mhaoil Bheag  
 An Mhaoil Mhór

An Móta  
 Oileán Eoin

An Pháirc Bháin  
 An Pháirc Chaol  
 Páirc na gCloegeann  
 Páirc an Chruain  
 An Pháirc Fhada  
 An Pháirc Láir  
 Páirc an tSrutha  
 Páirc an Tí  
 An Pháirc Thíos  
 An Pháirc Thoir Theas  
 Páircín na Tornóige  
 Páirc na dTrí gCúinne  
 An Pháirc Thuaidh  
 Na Pollaí Bána

Ré Dhomhnaill  
 Ré Mhic  
 Ré Mhicil  
 Ré Neil Céitinn  
 Rian Bó Phádraig

An Scarbhach  
 An Seantigh (?)

ˌgɔrT ə' t'agil'  
 ˌəin'fən'xə:d'ig' (=an Haicéidigh).  
 ˌəin'fə ˈxəuL  
 ˌəin'fən'ɣrəh'ig', ˌəin'fənə'ɣrəhəx  
 (=Mac Craith).

əN ˈLəir'  
 ˌLag Nə ˈDobərəxə  
 əN ˌl'akə ˈv'eg  
 ˌl'akəNxə'm'i:n'if  
 l'a ˈkɔ:n'  
 əN ˌl'akə ˈLə:r'  
 əN ˌl'akə ˈwʊ:ər  
 l'akə ˈh'ɛ:m'(ˈi:n')  
 əN ˌl'ə'hakərə  
 əN ˌLɔx ˈwʊ:r  
 əN ˌvi:l'v'əg  
 əN ˌwi:l'wʊ:ər

(cf. Knockmeal S.O. 91).  
 ən ˈmu:tə (lios de shórt).

ˌi:l'a:N'ə:n' (píosa talún idir dhá  
 fhoidhir).

əN fə:r'k' ˈwɑ:n'  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' ˈxə:L  
 ˌpə:r'k'Nə'g'lig'əN  
 ˌpə:r'k'ə'xru'an'  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' ˈaDə  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' ˈLə:r'  
 ˌpə:r'k'ə'ˈTruhə  
 ˈpə:r'k'ə't'i:  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' ˈh'i:s  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' h'ir'ˈh'as  
 pə:r'ˌki:NəTo:r'Nu:g'ə  
 ˌpə:r'k'ə'd'r'i: ˈɣu:ŋ'ə  
 əN ˌfə:r'k' ˈhu:g'  
 Nə ˌpɔli: ˈbɑ:Nə (Pollaí geata atá  
 istigh sa chláí anois).

re: ˈɣu:ni:l'  
 re: ˈv'ik'  
 re: ˈv'ik'il'  
 ˌre: n'el' ˈk'ɛ:t'iq'  
 ˌri:Nbɔ:'fə:rik' (Rian ar thaobh an  
 chnoic atá le tabhairt faoi ndeara ón  
 talamh íseal).

ə sɡa'ru:x  
 ən ˈfəuntə

*Uisce Dainisearnaid*

Stricín Chruacháin  
An Suasán

Tobar an tSuasáin

Toinn Chárthainn  
Tornóg Eoin

### KILNACARRIGA

An tArdán  
Bóthar na Siarthach

Droichead na gCaeideach

Na Féitheacha Dubha  
An Garraí Glas  
An Gleann Láir  
Glenboy River  
Kyledarragh  
Loch na Cránach

Móin an Bhráca  
Mulla Croise

Na Naoi nAcra  
Páirc na gCaorach  
Páirc an Chosáin  
Páirc an Chrainn  
An Sean-Thornóg  
Skeaghatooreen

### MIDDLEQUARTER

Bahernaugh  
Na Beislí

sDri'k'i:n' xru:'xá:n', əN sDri'k'i:n'  
əN su:'sá:N (Suasán="hair of the  
head" i bhfoclóir Uí Raghallaigh. Tá  
tobar anseo agus bheadh a lán féir  
ag fás timpeall air.)

ᵀobəəNtuə'sá:n' (=Tobercrohan  
S.O. 88)

təiŋ'xá:rh'ig'

To:r,Nu:g'ə:n' (limekiln).

əN Ta:r'Da:N

ᵀo:həəNə'ʃi:rhəx (Bhí a lán de na  
Siarthaigh, muintir Mhic Ghiolla  
Phádraig, ina gcónaí ann tráth.) (Cf.  
Mac Séartha i *Sloimnte Gaedheal i  
Gall le Woulfe.*)

ᵀrihid'nə'ge:d'əx = Tar Bridge S.O.  
88.

Nə'f'ɛ:həxə'Du:

əN,garí: 'gLas

əN,gl'auN 'La:r'

əN,gl'auN 'bi:; gl'auN 'bi: (C).

kəil' 'dərə

ᵀox Nə 'krə:Nəx (Chftí sprid i  
bhfoirm cránach muice ann.)

ᵀo:n'ə'vrə:kə (bráca=bothán).

ᵀuLə'krifə (A, C, D). (Tá Mulla  
Croise agus An Chrois ar Chnocán  
an Aifrinn leis, cf. An Chrois (D)).

Nə,Ne: 'Nakərə

ᵀa:r'k'ə'Nə'ge:rəx

ᵀa:r'k'ə'xə'sá:n'

ᵀa:r'k'ə'xə'raŋ'

əN,ʃaNə ho:r'Nu:g

ʃg'ahəTu:'r'i:n'; ʃg'ehətu:'r'i:n'  
(C).

'b'ahəNəx; 'b'ahərnəx (C).  
Nə beʃ'l'i:

Bohernagaul }  
Bohernanoul }  
6" (1841)  
6" (1841)

An Chill Liath  
Coolagrean  
Coole  
An Chúil Mhóin  
Cúinne an Bhóthair  
Doonageeha

Gleann an Chaca  
Gleann Dúna Móir  
Knockardbounce

Knocknagearagh  
Knocknasculloge

Móin an Bhráca  
Newcastle

Páirc na gCapall  
An Páircín Garbh  
Poll Charraig an Stabhre (?)  
Poll na Cúl Mhónach

Poulacapple  
An Tigh Nua  
Tobar na Carraige  
Tuar na Laidhre

### KNOCKBALLINIRY

Gleann Bríde  
Leaca an Dara  
Poll an Eas  
An Ré  
An Seanchlaí

### CURRAGH

Toinn na gCoinnliní Gorma

6" (1841) vnsə som TI13 p22 12nd  
ᵀo:həəNə'gəul (Ní heol dom cad ina  
thaobh an dá leagan a bheith ar  
S.O. 88.)

ᵀo:həərnə'gəul (C).

əN x'ai'l'iax; k'ai'l'iax (C).

ᵀu:l'e'g'r'iaN, ᵀu:l'e'g'r'iaN

ᵀu:l'e'x'ia'f'ia'no: /u: / sōm

əN ʃu:l' 'wu:n'

ᵀu:ŋ'əN'wo:h'ir'

ᵀu:Nə'gi:hə (A, C). (Tugtar "an  
Dún" air uaireanta.)

ᵀg'l'auN ə 'xəkə

ᵀg'l'auN Du:Nə 'mu:rə'

ᵀkNuka:rD'bhəuns (-bounce=teora an  
chontae?).

ᵀkNukNə'ge:rəx

ᵀknukNəsgə'Lo:g; ᵀkNukNə'sLo:g

(D).

ᵀmu:n'ə'vrə:kə (A, C).

(əN)ᵀkifl'a:'Nu: (No: uaireanta).  
(Bionn an t-alt ar lár go minic.)

ᵀpa:r'k' Nə 'gəpəL

əN,pa:r'k'i:n' 'gəv

'pəul,xərig'ə sɔəu're: (sa tSiúir).

'pəul Nə ku:L 'wo:Nəx (i nGleann  
Dúna Móir).

'pəulə'xəpil'

əN t'e'nu:

ᵀobəəNə'karig'ə

ᵀu:rNə'ləir'ə

ᵀg'l'auN 'b'r'i:d'ə (A, C).

'l'akəN' dərə

'pəulə' Nəs

əN 're:

əN,ʃanə'xLi:

Áth Mhéaraí Láidir  
Cabhas Mhéaraí Láidir  
Barr an Róid  
Toinn na nUltach  
Curragh Castle

ax,v'e:ri: 'La:Dir'  
'kəus,v'e:ri: 'La:dir'  
'bərəN'ro:d'  
Təiŋ'nə'NəuLhəx  
kiʃ,l'a:Nə'xurig' (Tá an sean-nath  
"Titim Chaisleán a' Churraigh ort"  
i gcaint na dúichí).  
iŋ'auNTa:Nə'TNa:  
'l'is f'ad'i: 'djər  
'mu:ŋ'əmi'ŋ'a:N (A, B) (Buinneán =  
slat).  
'pəuL ,ve:ri: 'La:Dir'  
ʃe,pi:LNə 'NəuLhəx

*from* Gleanntán an tSná  
Lios Pheadí Jer  
Móin na mBuinneán

Poll Mhéaraí Láidir  
Séipéal na nUltach

#### FREHANS

Áth Mheachair  
Áth Mheiscil  
An Avenue  
Inse Mheachair

ax'v'axir'  
ax'v'əjg'il'  
əN 'av'əŋ'ə  
'əin'ʃə 'v'axir'

#### KILDANOGE

Com Deargán  
Comhgar an Dá Ghleanna  
Gleann an Róiste  
✓ Glengalla  
Goats Bridge

'kəum d'arə'ga:N (A, B).  
'ku:gər əDə: 'ɣ'l'anə  
'iŋ'auNə'ro:ʃd'ə  
'iŋ'auN'gəulə (A, B).  
'DrihəD Nə'ŋəur; 'DrihəD(,DrehiD)  
Nə'ŋəur (B).  
'kNukwe:L'DəuN (A, B).  
'kNukNə'gNa:v (A, B).  
'kNukə'ro:ʃd'ə; 'kNuk'ro:ʃd'ə (B).  
əN sDrik'i:n'

Knockmealdown  
Knocknagnauv  
Roche's Hill  
An Stricín

#### (iii) MIONAINMNEACHA FÁNACHA

Áthán Garbh  
(Middlequarter?)  
Áth Pheadaí Jer (Lodge)  
Ballybacon (Paróiste)  
- Ballylooby (Derravoher)  
Bán Ard (Garryduff)

ax:xa:n'garəv (C).  
'ax:f'ad'i: 'djər  
'bal'əf'i:'ka:n', 'bal'i:f'i:'ka:n'  
'b'i:La:'Lu:bə (A, B).  
ba:'Na:rD; ən ba:'na:rD (C).

CEANTAR AN CHAISLEÁIN NUA



- 1 SHORTCASTLE
- 2 SPITAL-LAND
- 3 COMMONS
- 4 FARRANESHAGH
- 5 GORTNALOWER
- 6 LADYSABBEY
- 7 KNOCKROE
- 8 LACKANABRICKANE
- 9 KNOCKNADEMPSEY

Barr na Ceapach (Boolahallagh?)



Bán an Chóirthín (?)

**ˌbʌ:nəxɔ:r'h'i:n'** (C);  
**ˌbʌ:Nəgo:'ri:Nəx** (D).  
(Deir duine amháin gurab ionann "coirthín" agus feithid ghorm a bhíonn faoi chlocha (=slater sa Bhéarla áitiúil) agus an duine eile gur leas-ainm ar Nugents na háite "Na Cóirthínigh").

X

Barra na Ceapach (?)  
(Boolahallagh?)  
Barrnacullia (Clashganny)  
Bay Lough (Bohernagorew)

**ˌbʌrənək'ip'ax** (C).  
**ˌbʌrənə'kil'ə** (A, C).  
**b'ɛ:'Loh'ə;** **b'ɛ:'Loxə** (B). (Tá "loch" baininscneach sa cheantar.)  
**bəˌhʌ:Nə'xi:l'** (D).

Bothán an Chaoil  
(Middlequarter?)  
Bothán na Muic [sic]  
(Clashganny W.)

**bəˌhʌ:nə'mik'** (C).

Bóthar Buí (Mountanglesby?)  
Bóthar an Ghleo (Ballymorris)  
Bun na Coille  
(Clashganny W.?)

**ˌbɔ:hər'bi:** (B).  
**ˌbɔ:hərə'ɣ'ɪ'o:**  
**ˌbʉNə'kil'ə** (C).

Bun na Croise  
(Kilnacarriga?)  
An Caol (Boolahallagh?)  
Caolthán  
(Aughavanlomaun?)

**ˌbʉNəN'xriʃə** (D).

Carraig an Ruan  
(Boolahallagh?)  
An Cillíneach (Lisnamuck)  
Cnoc Ramhar  
(Middlequarter?)

**ən'ke:l** (C).  
**ke:l'hʌ:n** (C).

Cnoc Sam (Gortacullin?)

**ˌkʌrɪg'ə'ruan** (D).

An Chrois (Kilnakarriga)  
Crosaire na Gráige  
(Moloughnewtown?)

**ən k'ɪ'l'i:n'əx**  
**kNuk'rəu'ər** (D).

Currach Caol (Shanrahan)  
Curraichín an Bháid (?)  
(Boolahallagh?)  
An Droichead Mór  
(Moloughnewtown)

**knuk'sam** (Seans gurab é seo Knockshane, S.O. 90).  
**ən'xriʃ** (D). (Cf. Mulla Croise).  
**ˌkrosərəNə'gru:g'ə** (Dúirt fear áitiúil, nár Ghaeilgeoir, le A go raibh "Gráig an Mhuire" [sic] mar ainm ar Newcastle sular tógadh Caisleán na bPriondargásach, cf. Páirc na Gráige).  
**kəɾ ax'ke'əL** (B).  
**ˌkri:n'ə'vɑ:D** (C).

= Newcastle  
Droichead

Galty Mts.	Nə 'gəil't'ə
Grange (Thomastown)	əN 'ɣrɑ:n'fəx; grɑ:n'fəx (C).
Gob Rinne (Kilmaneen)	gob 'riŋ'e
Irishtown (Clonmel)	ən,bal'ə'ge:Ləx
Kilganny Br. (Kilbeg)	ɪk'aɪl'ɣa'n'i: (B).
Knockatullane (Garryduff)	ɪknukə D ə'lɑ:n' (C).
Knocklofty (Monksgrange)	kNuk 'Loxɔə (A, C).
Knockperry South (Garryduff)	kNuk 'p'ər'i: (A, B)
Large Wood (Clashganny)	əN xəil' 'lɰuər
Leacan (Garryduff?)	'l'aken (C).
Páirc an "Dairy" (Ballynamona)	ɪpɑ:r'k'ə 'de:ri:
Páirc na Gráige (Ballynamona)	ɪpɑ:r'k'Nə'grɑ:g'ə
Páirc an Ráis (Burgesland)	ɪpɑ:r'k'ə'ra:ʃ (Bhí ráiseanna capall ann aon uair amháin).
Páirc an tSeomra (Rathokelly)	ɪpɑ:r'k'ə 't'aumbra
Poll an Chapail (Clashganny?)	ɪpəulə'xapil' (C).
Roan (Boolahallagh)	ən 'ru:ən, — ə'ru:ən'
Sliabh Seanrathain (?) (Shanrahan)	ʃl'i:v 'ʃaurəh'in' (B) (=Knockshana- hullion S.O. 90?)
Strapa Bhán (Tullaghmelan?)	ɪsDrəpə' wɑ:N (C).
Suir River	ən 't'u:r', ɪəuNə'ʃu:r'ə
Tar River	ən 't'arə, ɪəu in't'arə; ɪəuŋ't'arə (B); ən 't'a:r (C).
An Tigh Mór (Glashganny)	ən,t'e 'mʊər, ən t'e mʊər'
The Vee (Bohernagore W.)	ə(n) 'v'i: (A, B).

[A collection of placenames from Irish speakers in south Tipperary.]

## GAMHAR — A "WINTER" STREAM

MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

In referring to the Ox Mountains, Joyce (*Irish Names of Places*, Vol. I, p. 57) states: "The Irish name in all our Annals, is *Sliabh-gamh* (which means stormy mountain); but the natives believing it to be *Sliabh-dhamh*, i.e. the mountain of the oxen, have perpetuated the present incorrect name". In vol. II, p. 249, he further states "*Gamh* denotes winter; it is also applied to a cold wintry storm; and thence to places exposed to bleak cold winds".

A chapter on River Names in Watson's *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (p. 432-2) mentions the word *gamhar* as follows: "*Gamhar* enters Loch Rannoch from Loch Éigheach . . . in Macfarlane it is Gawir, with Blaeu and on O.S.M. Gaur. The meaning is 'wintry stream', 'winter stream', from its floods during melting snow . . .; Gaulish *Giamon*, 'winter month'; O.W. *gaem*, W. *gaeaf*, *gayaf*, O. Ir. *gemred*, G. *geamhradh*; O. Ir. *gam*, winter, formed on the analogy of *sam*, summer, whence *gamhain*, a stirk—calves became stirks at Hallowmass—and *Gamanrad*, 'stirk-folk', the name of a warrior clan of Connacht. The name is a Gaelicised form of an early *Giamaros*. Aughtergaven in Perthshire . . . should be written *Uachdar Ghamhair*, for the parish church is in *Gleann Gamhair*, anglicised Glen Garry".

The townland of Gour in the Barony of Beare, Co. Cork, takes its name from the nearby hill, Knockgour. Butler, quoting from the Books of Survey and Distribution, gives the name as "Knock-negourgal" in *Gleanings from Irish History* (p. 65). This is evidently *Cnoc na nGamhar nGeal*, the hill of the bright winter streams. In very wet weather a number of streams flow down the hill-side, and disappear shortly after the rain has ceased. The townland is pronounced "Gamhair" locally, which suggests the nominative plural.

The name "Gour" in the sense of "winter stream" occurs, possibly, elsewhere in this country, but a knowledge of the locality, in each case, is necessary for correct interpretation, in view of the similarity of the word "Gabhar", goat. Topographical features may confirm the element "gamhar" in Gour near Kilkee, Co. Clare, or Allagour near Glenasmole, Co. Dublin.

An observer at a point near Ballinahinch, Co. Galway, on June 13th, 1964, could have seen two foaming streams rushing down the southern flank of one of the Twelve Bens. Had he taken a track leading in a north-easterly direction for about a half mile, he would have seen two similar streams tumbling down the eastern slope. If, in an impatient mood, he had sought a caption indicating the unseasonable weather, he would probably have found it in the name of the mountain—Ben Gower!

## DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

Le déanaí tharla láimhscríbhinn le Donncha Ó Floinn, file agus scríobhaí, tamall faoi mo chúram. Bean uasal dá shliocht a sheol chugam ó Londain í. Rugadh Donncha Ó Floinn i ndúiche Charraig na bhFear, i gCo. Chorcaí, sa bhliain 1760, chaith sé cuid mhór dá shaol i gcathair Chorcaí agus fuair sé bás sa bhliain 1830. Bhí cáil air mar scoláire Gaeilge, agus is mó láimhscríbhinn luachmhar a chaith seal sa teach sin i Sráid Sheandúin.

Sa ls. seo a tháinig chugam thar lear tá iarracht a dhein Donncha féin ar stair Mhuintir Fhloinn a chnuasach. Bhí sé mórálach as a chine, go mór-mhór ó tharla gurb uathu a ainmníodh Múscraí Uí Fhloinn, dúiche a chaith tréimhse fada i seilbh na gCárthach. Is i bhfochair an “Cuntas ar an g-Cine O’Floinn” a bhí an léarscáil bheag seo—nó “tír-sgáil” mar a bhaist sé féin air. Ar ghiota de pháipéar cruaidh, 6½” x 5½” atá sé, ach tá méid an spáis a tugtar don léarscáil féin níos lú ná 5” x 4”.

TÍR-SGÁIL MHUSGRAIDHE MIOTAINÉ an teideal ar a bharr, agus faoi sin: “D. O’F. aofs xpt. m.d.ccc.xxi. (a g-Corca)”.

Sean-ainm ar Mhúscraí Uí Fhloinn ab ea M. Miotainé (nó Mittainé). Chífear é i bhfoclóir an Dr. Uí Bhriain, leabhar go raibh an-tarraing ag Donncha as.

Sé barr na léarscáile an t-iarthar agus tá an tuaisceart ar an taobh dheis. In áit amháin tá saighead dírithe ó thuaidh agus píce féir á trasnú, maille le corrán, mála gráin agus punann. Anseo is ansiúd tá caisleán breactha aige, go deas néata.

Pé spéis atá ag baint leis an iarracht seo ó thaobh na Gaeilge dhe, caithfead a admháil nach mór é a fhiúntas mar léarscáil. Tá sé ró-bheag, tá sé doiléir, agus níl aon phioc de cheird na léarscáilíochta ag baint leis. Ach fiú más beag an chabhair dúinn í chun suíomh na mbailte a dhéanamh amach, is cúis suime dhúinn na logainmneacha féin. Is deacair iad seo a liostáil in eagar ceart, toisc an tslí a bhfuil siad measctha ar a chéile. Seo iad na cinn atá ar an taobh chlé, .i. an deisceart. (Tá an leagan caighdeánach, do réir *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist i gCúige Mumhan*, 1960, áit a bhfuil sin ar fáil, idir lúibíní agam; ciallaíonn na litreacha (Obr.) go bhfuil an leagan sin ar fáil sa *Foclóir Gaoidhilge—Sax-Bhéarla* leis an Dr. Ó Briain, 1768.)

Corca Luidhe (Obr.)	(Nó Corca Laidhe, dúiche fhairsing in iarthar Co. Chorcaí)
Cairbre Chuirce	(Barúntacht Chairbre)
Sciobairín	(An Sciobairín)

Dún-Maonbhuidhe	(Dún Mánmhaí)
Cloch na caoilte	(Cloch na Coillte)
Caisleán Arda, as uaidh sin atá O’Floinn arda	(Arda, i gceantar Dhún na Séad)
Bárracha-ruadh	(Barúntacht Bharracha Rua)
An Bhandain	(Abha na Bandan)
Cineál m-beice (Obr.)	(Barúntacht Chineál mBeice)
Dun-Cearmna (Obr.)	(an Sean-cheann, Cionn tSáile)

Ar an dtaobh dheis (.i. an tuaisceart) tá an méid seo:	
Dutha-alladh	(Barúntacht Dhúth’ Ealla)
An baile nuadh	(an Baile Nua)
Caisleán Mhic Auliff	
Ceann Tuirc	(Ceann Toirc)
Liscearúil	(Lios Cearúil)
Domhnach mór (Obr.)	(Domhnach Mór)
Baireoideacha	(Barúntacht Bharóideacha)
Malladh	(Mala)

I lár bail tá Múscraí féin, agus na logainmneacha seo ann:

Baile Mhuirne	(Baile Bhúirne)
Inse-Gileagh	(Inse Geimhleach)
Sraid an Mhuilinn	(Sráid an Mhuilinn)
Cluan droithid	(Cluain Droichead)
Magh-Chrombtha	(Magh Chromtha)
Inse Gileadh	(? Inse Geimhleach arís)
Caisleán Uí Fhloinn (Obr.)	(De réir Fhoclóir Uí Bhriain, b’é seo an sean-ainm ar chaisleán Mhagh Chromtha)
Muscrith Uí Fhloinn (Obr.)	
Achabolg	(Achadh Bolg)
Cronóide	(bf. Cronodymore)
Cillgrathin	(Is cosúil go raibh an áit seo siar ón mBlarnain, ar an taobh theas den Laoi)
An Bhlarna	(An Bhlarna)

Ainm amháin eile atá ann, ag bun na léarscáile (.i. ar an dtaobh thoir). “Corca” (.i. Corcaigh) an t-ainm sin. Tá an leagan “Corca” i bhfoclóir Uí Bhriain, ach bhíodh sé le cloisint i gcanúint cheantar dúchais Dhonncha. Ba mhínic an “g” deiridh báite ag muintir na háite sin, fiú amháin i bhfuaimiú ainm na háite féin—*Carra’ na bhFear*.

[A description of a Gaelic map of the barony of Muskerry, co. Cork, compiled 1821.]

## ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Tá eolas coitianta ar ghnáthainmleabhair na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, iad sin a bhain leis an gcéad shuirbhéireacht 6" agus a bhfuil rian láimhe Sheáin uí Dhonnabháin go fairsing orthu. Is minic leas bainte astu ag lucht seandálaíochta agus lucht staire, gan trácht ar lucht logainmneacha; is orthu atá saothar mór Joyce ar na logainmneacha bunaithe.

Tá sraith eile ainmleabhar sa tSuirbhéireacht, áfach, nach bhfuil ar eolas chomh coitianta agus nár baineadh leas astu ach ar éigean. Sin iad Ainmleabhair na gCnoc ("Hill-Drawing Namebooks" mar a thugtar orthu).

Idir 1840 agus 1848 a cuireadh Ainmleabhair na gCnoc le chéile agus tá siad againn do cheithre chontae, contaetha Mhaigh Eo, na Gaillimhe, Chill Chainnigh agus Dhún na nGall (ar ndóigh, is iad teorainneacha na gcontaetha roimh na hathruithe a rinneadh sa bhliain 1898 atá i gceist; ní fhreagraíonn siad go hiomlán, mar sin, do theorainneacha an lae inniu). I leaba a bheith roinnte de réir paróistí, mar bhí na gnáthainmleabhair, is de réir na leathanach 6" atá siad seo roinnte.

Is é Thomas Fagan a chuir Ainmleabhair na gCnoc ar fad le chéile agus is ina chuid scríbhneoireachta atá siad uile (cé is moite de roinnt bheag leathanach do chontae Dhún na nGall a scríobh J. Sullivan—agus ní cnoic a bhíos i gceist iontu sin i gcónaí—de roinnt nótaí le daoine eile ar an eolas a thug Fagan, go háirithe i gcontae Dhún na nGall, agus de roinnt nótaí gan tábhacht le Seán ó Donnabháin). Tá an méid seo le rá ag an Donnabhánach faoi Fagan (OSL, Doire, 35, 6 Lúnasa, 1834):

... Fagan is very popular among the people because he speaks Irish to them, and understand their habits and feelings. I think it would be very difficult to find a person better qualified to collect the information required than Fagan, as he is well acquainted with the world and Irish society having been bred a farmer, and afterwards employed as Tythe collector, and Revenue police officer. [An focal deiridh scriosta ag duine eile agus an focal *man* curtha isteach ina áit.] He also kept for some time a tavern at Limavady. I travelled with him for two days through the parishes of Upper and Lower Cumber, and I think that he will be very useful.

Cé go bhféadfaí a thuiscint ón litir sin go raibh Fagan ag obair le foireann logainmneacha agus seandálaíochta na Suirbhéireachta,

níl sé ar liosta na foirne sin ag de Valéra (*JRSAL*, LXXIX (1949), 151) agus, de réir na dTuarascála Míósúla sa tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis, is ar "Hill Drawing" a bhí sé ag obair ó tháinig sé ar fhoireann na Suirbhéireachta i mBaile Nua Léim an Mhadaidh 29 Aibreán, 1834. "Collecting the names of Hills and Glens" an dualgas a cuireadh síos dó sna Tuarascála Míósúla fad a bhí sé ag obair ar na hAinmleabhair seo, go dtí gur athraíodh sin go dtí "Collecting the names of Hills and Glens and on Ancient Topography" i mí Lúnasa, 1845, agus i mí Feabhra, 1846, go dtí "Collecting the names of Hills and Glens, and other information". Níor fhéadas obair Fagan a leanacht sna Tuarascála níos sia ná 1846.

Thosaigh Fagan ar Ainmleabhair na gCnoc i gcontae Mhaigh Eo mí Mhárta, 1840, agus bhí sé ag gabháil don chontae sin go dtí Samhain, 1841. Chaith sé ó Shamhain, 1841, go dtí Meán Fómhair, 1843, le contae na Gaillimhe; ó Dheireadh Fómhair, 1843, go dtí Meitheamh, 1844, le contae Chill Chainnigh agus ó Iúil, 1844, go dtí Eanáir, 1848, le contae Dhún na nGall (ach is léir go bhfuil moillíú ar luas na hoibre ó Iúil, 1846, amach agus is léir nach don obair seo a bhí sé ag gabháil ar feadh an ama, mar ba ea go dtí sin). Ba nós leis an dáta a chur le gach leathanach go dtí Iúil, 1846; as sin amach cuireadh sé dáta tosaithe agus críochnaithe an leabhair ar an gclúdach. Tá na leabhair féin ar aon-mhéid agus ar aon-deilbh leis na gnáthainmleabhair a bhfuil eolas orthu. 124 leabhar atá ann ar fad, 30 do chontae Mhaigh Eo, 44 do chontae na Gaillimhe, 15 do chontae Chill Chainnigh, 35 do chontae Dhún na nGall. Bíonn innéacs i dtús gach leabhair do na hainmneacha atá i gceist ann. Ainmneacha cnoc ar fad atá i gceist sna hAinmleabhair seo, ar ndóigh, mar is léir óna dteideal, ach is minic ainm baile fearainn ina chuid d'ainm cnoic (i leabhar 94, mar shampla, as 49 ainm tá ainm baile fearainn i gceist i 15 cás) agus is minic freisin eolas faoi shéadchomhartha seandálaíochta ar chnoc le fáil iontu. Ón líon mór ainmneacha atá luaite sna hAinmleabhair seo, is léir nach cnoic thaibhseacha amháin atá i gceist ach ardáin bheaga chomh maith.

Tugaim léiriú anseo (as Ainmleabhar 40, lch. 3) ar an leagan a bhíos ar na leabhair agus ar an gceinéal eolais a bhíos iontu. Sa chéad cholún, faoin teideal "Received Name", tá ainm an chnoic, "Crock a Lághta (so pronounced)" agus, faoina bhun sin, leagan i litriú na Gaeilge (ach ba dona an scríbhneoir Gaeilge é Fagan), "Cnoc a leáhta" (is léir nach guta fada is brí don tsíne, ach béim an ghutha); sa dara colún, faoin teideal "Orthography", tá na leaganacha a thug daoine as an áit dó, "Crock a Laghta, Crock a Laghta, Crock a Laughta"; sa tríú colún, faoin teideal "Authority", tá ainmneacha na ndaoine a thug na leaganacha sin dó, "Rev'd. James I. Glynn R.C.C., Kilconla and Kilbennan, William Flannigan,

Patt O'Neill, Farmers"; sa cheathrú colún, faoin teideal "Situations", tá eolas faoi shuíomh an chnoic, "Sheet 29. Co. Galway L [tagraíonn an litir seo, is cosúil, do léarscáil mharcáilte nach bhfuil le fáil anois] Ph. Kilbennan and Tnds. of Ballygad and Tonleegy S.W. and adjoining the mail road from Tuam to Castlebar and Westport 157 ft. above the sea. Clay soil and wholly cultivated"; sa chúigiú colún, faoin teideal "Descriptive Remarks", tá an méad seo, "Crock a Laghta signifies the monument hill. This is the old name of the hill and takes its name from an ancient pillar or monument at its N.E. base dedicated to St. Patrick and frequented as a station for religious ceremonies. 16th April 1842. Thos. Fagan".

Is deacair fiúntas na n-ainmleabhar seo a mheas gan scrúdú mion a dhéanamh orthu. Tugann Fagan eolas faoi fhuaim an ainm, mar tá léirithe thuas, ach is deacair cruinneas an eolais a mheas agus go minic is deacair brí an eolais a thugas sé a dhéanamh amach. Ní chuireann sé lenár muinín ann go scríobhann sé *crock* i gcónaí don fhocal *cnoc* i gcontae Chill Chainnigh (cé go ndeireann Breandán ó Cíobháin liom go mbíonn scaití *krok* le cloisteáil in áit *knok* ag seanchainteoirí Gaeilge i dtuaisceart chontae Phort Láirge agus i ndeisceart chontae Thiobraid Árann). Ina choinne sin, chonacthas dom, i roinnt bheag cásanna a scrúdaíos, gur thug sé léiriú measartha maith ar an bhfuaim; is fearr go mór fada an léiriú a thugas sé ar an bhfuaim ná an iarracht a dhéanas sé ar ghnáthlitriú na Gaeilge a chur ar an ainm. Is deacair a rá an é a chuid eolais féin nó an rud adúirt muintir an cheantair leis a bhí mar bhun aige leis an míniú a thugas sé ar an ainm; cheapfainn gurb é an dara ceann é agus tá sin le tuiscint, measaim, as an nóta le Fagan i dtosach Ainmleabhair 31.

Tá réamhrá ag Fagan le cuid de na hAinmleabhair seo agus b'fhéidir nach miste iad a thabhairt ina n-iomlán, mar, cé gur deacair meabhair a bhaint as gach a bhfuil le rá aige, tá pointí spéisiúla iontu. Tá an réamhrá céanna, mórán focal ar fhocal, in Ainmleabhair 31, 32, 33; seo mar tá sé in Ainmleabhar 31 (bhí Fagan an-tugtha do chinnlitreacha i dtús focal, ach ní leanaim an nós a bhí aige sna sleachta seo; ar an lámh eile, is annamh aon phoncaíocht aige agus ní dhéanaim aon iarracht sin a leasú):

The Received Names in this as well as in all name books relating to Co. Galway as well as those relating to Co. Mayo are with few exceptions of English names taken up [is dócha gur *are . . . taken up* is ceart a léamh] in the idiom or common Irish language spoken in the respective localities to which they relate in which language the hills are most commonly called and in which language only could these names be correctly taken up The local English names of all hills so deriving their

names from townlands in which partly or wholly situate are written in under the Received Names in the express manner they are locally anglicised by the people The writing in of this anglicism as well as other alterations in the pages for descriptive remarks are done by special orders The sense of the people is as usual conveyed in every particular of the general information.

T. Fagan

I dtosach Ainmleabhair 75, an chéad leabhar do chontae Chill Chainnigh, tá an méad seo (agus é mórán mar a chéile i dtosach Ainmleabhair 76):

The English language being the common language spoken throughout all parts of the above county [Cill Chainnigh] the names of the hills are (with few exceptions) spoken or given by the people in that language and are the Received Names appearing in this as well as in the successive name books relating to the county The Irish names of the hills (where such could be obtained) is written under the Received Names exactly as given and pronounced by the local inhabitants but these Irish names are only applied or used by the people when speaking the Irish language.

Thomas Fagan

Is mar seo atá aige i dtosach Ainmleabhair 90:

The English language being the prevailing language in all the localities of Co. Donegal to which name books Nos. 90 to 96 relate [ceantar Inis Eoghain go garbh]; the majority of the hills etc. in these localities are named or called in that language and given expressly as spoken by the people and as many of their Irish names as could be obtained is also written under the Received Names so spoken or called both in the common and grammatical Irish A portion of the names are entirely Irish and also given expressly as spoken by the people The meaning of all names wholly or in part Irish is given as accurate as circumstances permitted It will be seen that many of the hills are called by more than one perhaps by three names but the Received Name is the prevailing one.

Derry 30th Novr. 1844. Thos. Fagan

[A description of the Hill-Drawing Namebooks in the Ordnance Survey, compiled 1840-48, which give the names of hills in counties Mayo, Donegal, Galway and Kilkenny.]

## AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo tá fúinn cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Branse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis a fhoilsiú. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil don ainm sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach, má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaite agus a chabhródh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm Gaeilge atá molta go sealadach ag an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.), an bharúntacht (b.), an paróiste (p.) agus, más gá é, an baile fearainn (b.f.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6" (S.O.).

**Trillick Treileac** c. Thír Eoghain; b. Omagh East; p. Kilskeery; b.f. Cavanamara; S.O. 56

1. Trelick Escheated Counties Map (1609)
  2. Trelick Hill, *Plantation in Ulster*, 269 (1610)
  3. a village called Trellicke . . . wch had a mket & two faires yearly . . .  
CS, III, 344 (1654-5)
  4. Trellick *op. cit.*, III, 345 (1654-5)
  5. Trellick HMR, ex *Clogher Record*, 1957, lch. 91 (c. 1664)
  6. Trillick BSD (QRO), 154 (17ú aois)
  7. Trellick King, *State of the Protestants of Ireland* (eag. 1730), App. lch. 9 (1689)
- 
8. Cinaedh mac Ceallaigh episcopus et abbas Trelic moer *AU*, I, 302 (813)
  9. Cionaodh, mac Ceallaigh, epscop & aircindeach Trelecc *FM*, I, 420 (809 recte 814)
  10. Mo Becce i tTrelec *Féilire huf Gormáin*, 106
  11. Mobecece, i tTrelic *Martyrology of Donegal*, 140
- 
12. Trí liag, three stones OSNB, I, 31
  13. 'trillick, 'trelick fuaim an lae inniu

Nótaí ar an ainm: Morris, "Where was Aonach Tailtean", *JRSAL*, LX, 126

O'Daly, "Parish of Kilskeery. The Place-names Explained", *Clogher Record*, 1957, 91.

Tá an mhír seo, *trillick*, coitianta go leor in ainmneacha áite.

Ceaptar gur ó *tri+liag* é (cf. *trelia*, *RIA Dict.*) agus dealraíonn sé gur liagáin nó meigiliot a bhíos i gceist. Tá sé liagán (iarsmaí fáinne chloch, b'fhéidir) ina seasamh anseo comhgarach do láthair Chaisleán Threilic i mb.f. Castlemervyn Demesne (*Prelim. Survey Ancient Monuments N.I.*, 246). Is cosúil gur i gcomhgar na liagán a bhíodh an t-aonach go dtí gur aistríodh é go dtí an áit a bhfuil an sráidbhaile inniu (*JRSAL*, LX, 126; RNB (S.O. 49), 48).

**Ballaghnatrillick Béal Átha an Trí Liag** c. Shligigh; b. Carbury; p. Rossinver; S.O. 6

1. The 4 quarters of Ballyhatrellicke DS bar. map (c. 1660)
  2. Ballihatrillick Petty, *Hiberniae Delineatio* (c. 1680)
  3. c. [i.e. capella, nó cill] Achadh Tri Liag *Celtica*, I, 66 (17ú aois)
- 
4. Bealach na d-tri leac, road of the three stones OSNB, 25
  5. Beallach an trillick OSNB (nótaí pinn luaidhe ar a chúl)
  6. balin 'trillick gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu
  7. b'e:l' a:n t'r'i: l'i:g' an fhuaim a bhí ag seanfhear ann, mar thug a mhac dúinn é; dúirt sé gurbh shin é an t-ainm a bhí ar na liagáin agus gur uathusan a fuair an ceantar an t-ainm.

Tá roinnt mhaith iarsmaí meigiliotacha sa ceantar. Is deacair a rá le cinnteacht anois cén áit ar bhain an t-ainm leis ó cheart. Tá an t-ainm ar an abhainn a ritheas idir bh.f. Keeloges agus Clogh agus ar an droichead thar an abhainn idir an dá bh.f., ó aimsir na céad shuirbhéireachta 6" sa bhliain 1837 (is don droichead a thagraíonn an nóta OSNB, 25). In aice an droichid tá uachtarlann a bhfuil an t-ainm freisin air. Ar an léarscáil 6" a leasaíodh 1910 tá Ballagh-natrillick mar ainm ar cheantar in aice an tséipéil chaitlicigh i mb.f. Gortnahoula, tuairim míle soir ó thuaidh ón droichead. Bhíodh séipéal agus reilig comhgarach don droichead agus samhlaím gurbh shin é láthair na cille (foirm 3) agus gur aistríodh an t-ainm ón láthair sin nuair a tógadh an séipéal caitliceach i mb.f. Gortnahoula. Is ceist é an bhfuair an abhainn an t-ainm ón gcill agus an droichead ón abhainn; más *Achadh Tri Liag* an ceart (ag réiteach le foirm 3 agus, b'fhéidir, le folrmeacha, 4, 5), caithfidh sé gurbh shin é a tharla. Más *áth* an ceart san ainm (mar cheapfaí ó fhoirm 7 agus, b'fhéidir, ó fhoirmeacha 4, 5, más léiriú iad ar an gclonadh *béal átha* > *bealach*, mar tugtar *Bealach Seanaigh* i dTír Chonaill ar *Béal Átha S.*), caithfidh sé gur ó na liagáin féin, neamhspleách ar a chéile, a fuair idir áth agus chill an t-ainm; ón áth ansin a ainm-

neofaí an droichead, a tógadh, is dócha, ar láthair an átha (mar bhí an droichead ar an seanbhóthar idir Shligeach agus Ceann Locha de réir OSNB, 10, 25), agus an abhainn féin. Ar ndóigh, más dearmad *achadh* le haghaidh *áth* i bhfoirm 3, caithfidh sé gur ón áth a fuair an chill a hainm freisin. Tá *Trillick* mar ainm ar chlocha (?!iagáin) ar eagrán 1913 de S.O. 6 beagnach leathmhíle soir ó thuaidh ón reilig, ar an taobh eile den abhainn, i mb.f. Gorteen.

Más féidir a bheith ag braith ar fhoirm 7, agus ní heol dúinn aon chúis nach féidir, is cosúil, sa chás seo ar aon nós, gur mhair an bunleagan *tri liag* sa Ghaeilge agus gur sa Bhéarla amháin a rinneadh *trillick* de; is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go bhfuil nóta in OSNB, 25, “Ballintrellick, the pass or way of the three flags, Local”, a thaispeánfadh go raibh brí an ainm ar eolas san áit sa bhliain 1837. Ní hionann cás, de réir chosúlachta, le *Trillick* i geo. Thír Eoghain; is fianaise foirmeacha 8, 9, 10, 11 gur sa Ghaeilge a tháinig an t-athrú *tri liag* > *treileac* sa chás sin.

[Documentation of two related names, *Trillick* and *Ballinrillick*. *Trillick* appears to derive from *tri+liag* and to refer to a megalithic monument.]

**Inishcarra Inis Cara** c. Chorcaí; b. Muskerry East; p. Inishcarra; b.f. Carrigyknaveen; S.O. 73

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Iniscara   | <i>CDI</i> , V, 274 (c. 1302)  |
| 2. Inescare   | <i>CDI</i> , V, 312 (c. 1302)  |
| 3. Iniscar  | <i>Cal. Pap. Reg. rel. to Gt. Brit. &amp; Ire., Letters</i> , IV, 505 (1395) |
| 4. Iscar  | <i>op. cit.</i> , V, 64 (1397)   |
| 4a. Inskarech   | <i>op. cit.</i> , V, 451 (1400)  |
| 5. Enyskarry  | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 2809 (1576)  |
| 6. Inyskarry  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 5183 (1588)  |
| 7. Inishcarry   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6407 (1600)  |
| 8. Iniskarrie   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6465 (1600)  |
| 9. Iniscarragh  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6516 (1601)  |
| 10. Iniskarry   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6762 (1602)  |
| 11. Iniskar   | <i>Arch. Hib.</i> , II, 205 (1615)   |
| 12. ad insulam de Inis-cara iuxta lua   | Colgan, <i>Acta Sanctorum</i> , 533 col. a (1645)                            |
| 13. in Inis-cara  |  |
| 14. antea Tuam-naua dicebatur, abinde Inis-cara id est insula armi appellatur |  |
| 15. Iniscarrah  |  |
| 16. Inishcarra  | } DS bar. map (c. 1660)  |
| 17. Iniskaragh  |  |
| 18. Iniscarry   | DS par. map (c. 1660)  |

- |                  |  |                       |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 19. Iniscarragh  | } DS. terrier (c. 1660)                              |                       |
| 20. Eniscarragh  |  |                       |
| 21. Enishcarragh |  |                       |
| 22. Inishskarra  | } Pender, <i>Census of Ireland</i> , 231-2 (c. 1659) |                       |
| 23. Iniskarra    |  |                       |
| 24. Iniscarragh  | } BSD (QRO), 95 (17ú aois)                           |                       |
| 25. Enis-carragh |  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 100 |
| 26. Enishcarra   |  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 100 |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 27. cu rainic Inis Cara i toibh Luae   | Stokes, <i>Lives of Saints from the Book of Lismore</i> , 62 |
| 28. co hInis Cara  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 63   |
| 29. conadh de dogarar Inis Cara, ar ba Tuaim n-Aba a hainm cosin   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 63   |
| 30. Cosin anall ba hedh a hainm, Tuaim na hAbha,/conudh de ata iar suidhiu, Inis Cara  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 64   |
| 31. a n-Inis Caro  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 64   |
| 32. “inis cara, island of the leg or haunch”, Life of St. Senan [J. O’D.] inis cara—See Life of St. Senan for derivation. EC OSNB, 2 |  |
| 33. Inis Cara, island of the thigh (see in vita S. Senani)   | PBNB, 126  |
| 34. inif 'kara   | fuaim an lae inniu   |

Cé gur i mb.f. Carrigyknaveen atá sráidhbhaile Inis Cara ar S.O. 73 (1939), is i mb.f. Garravagh, tuairim 1½ míle soir ó dheas de, ar bhruach na Laoi, atá fothrach shéipéal Inis Cara. Níl aon oileán le feiceáil ar an léarscáil ón gcéad shuirbhéireacht sa bhliain 1841, ach talamh íseal a bhíos faoi uisce go minic atá ar dhá thaobh na habhann anseo. Tá stáisiún giniúna ag BSL ag Inis Cara anois.

Tá an scéal seo ann ag míniú an ainm (in eagar ag Stokes, *Lives of Saints from the Book of Lismore*, 62-4). Ar ordú Rafael Ardaingéal, chuaigh Seanán ag taisteal as Ard Neimheadh gur shroich sé Inis Cara le taobh na Laoi agus bhunaigh sé eaglais ann. D’iarr Lughaidh Cícheach, rí Raithlinn, géillsine ó Sheanán. Dúirt Seanán nach mbeadh sé faoi chíos ag rí ar bith ar talamh. Dúirt Lughaidh lena mhuintir a each a thabhairt á beathú chuig Seanán. Tugadh an capall chuig Seanán agus cuireadh i linn an phroinntí í á nfochán. Báitheadh an capall láithreach sa linn agus ní raibh le feiceáil di

ach a cara (nó, a cos) os cionn an uisce. Agus is mar sin a tugadh Inis Cara ar an áit; Tuaim nAbha a bhí air go dtí sin.

Ní cosúil go bhfuil aon bhrí leis an foirmeacha gallda in *-agh* (uimh. 9, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25), ach go raibh an deireadh sin chomh coitianta mar leagan (in ionad *-ach* na Gaeilge) gur leasc leis na scríobhaithe an *-a* a fhágáil lom. Is deacair, áfach, foirm 4a in *-ech* a mhíniú.

[Documentation of the name Iniscarra. A story in the Book of Lismore relates the name to a miracle by St. Seanán.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Séimhiú i ndiaidh *Mhic* sna logainmneacha

Ní luafaidh mé sa nóta seo ach samplaí as *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBaile Poist*, na leabhráin a foilsíodh le gairid—*Cúige Mumhan* agus *Cúige Chonnacht* 1960, *Cúige Uladh* 1962, *Cúige Laighean* 1964. Ní áirín na hainmneacha a bhfuil *Mhic* iontu ach go bhfuil guta nó consan nach inséimhithe ina ndiaidh. Ar na cinn “nach inséimhithe” tá cinn dar tús *l, n, r*, nach dtaispeánann an litriú cé acu séimhithe nó a mhalairt iad.

Tá tríocha baile poist in Éirinn a bhfuil an *Mhic* a luaigh mé ina n-ainmneacha. Tá a leath sin i gCúige Uladh agus an leath eile sna trí chúige eile le chéile. Ceantar na Mac-shloinnte Cúige Uladh, ar ndóigh, agus is dócha go mbeadh an céatadán amhlaidh in aon liosta iomlán de bhailte na hÉireann.

Séimhítear go rialta i ndiaidh *Mhic* ach, d’aonghnó nó de thaisme (agus fáth foghraíochta leis), fágtar *c* nó *g* lom corruair. Taobh amuigh de sin *Cill Mhic Treana*, Co. Shligigh, an t-aon eisceacht in Éirinn. An bhfuil an Coimisiún Logainmneacha cinnte nár chirt *Cill Mhic Threana* ar aon dul le *Ros Mhic Thriúin*, Co. Loch Garman?

Nuair nach “geluintear” an séimhiú ar *c* ná *g* i ndiaidh *Mhic* is coitianta guagacht litriú ag scríbhneoirí na Gaeilge (féach *lion* agus *share* i bhfoclóir de Bhaldraithe) agus rinne an Coimisiún *Baile Mhic Gormáin* de *Rinn Mhic Ghormáin*, cé go bhfuil *g* scríofa séimhithe “go rialta” in *Baile Mhic Ghuigín*, *Lios Mhic Ghiolláin*, *Ard Mhic Ghiollagáin*, *Baile Mhic Ghabhann*, *Baile Mhic Ghearóid*, *Baile Mhic Ghiolla Mháirtín*, *Áth Mhic Ghiolla*.

Tá socráithe ag an Dr Tomás de Bhaldraithe ar an bpointe neamhréitigh sin a leasú, agus *cuid Mhic Chraith den fhia* a bheith sa chéad eagrán eile den fhoclóir. Nuair a fhoilseofar liosta

údarásach d’ainmneacha na mbailte poist ar ball beag, nárbh inmholta *Teach Mhic Chonaill* agus *Cloch Mhic Choistealaigh* a bheith litriú “go rialta” ann ar aon dul le *Caisleán Mhic Chonchúir* agus *Baile Mhic Chearúill*?

## MUIRIS Ó DROIGHNEÁIN

[An examination of the occurrence of lenition after *Mhic* in the Irish forms of the post-town names recommended by the Placenames Commission.]

### Colpe, an East Meath Parish

The medieval parish of Colpe in the Barony of Lower Duleek is now incorporated in the union of St. Mary’s, Drogheda, and in the Church of Ireland arrangement is united with the parish of Julianstown. It comprises 5,785 acres and is divided into twelve townlands: Ballymad, Beabeg (Beaubec), Beamore, Bettystown (Betaghstown), Colpe, Donnycarney, Mornington (Marinerstown), Newtown, Painestown, Pilltown (Pilton), Stagrennan and Stameen.

The name of the parish is said to be derived from Colpa the Swordsman, one of the legendary heroes of Milesian mythology. Colpa, a son of Milesius, was drowned in attempting to land at the mouth of the River Boyne and from this occurrence the estuary of the river was called Inbhear Colpa. This name, which is locally pronounced “Cope”, was later transferred to the district south of the Boyne mouth. Ráth Colpa, a flat-topped circular mound about 120 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height, a little north of the nineteenth-century church is, according to tradition, the burial place of Colpa.

In 1182 Hugh de Lacy founded an abbey at Colpe for Canons Regular of St. Augustine. Dedicated to St. Columba the abbey was a cell of the Priory of St. Mary of Lanthony in Monmouthshire. The site of the abbey is still pointed out but no visible trace of it remains.

## MÍCHEÁL MAC AN BHÁIRD

### Two Modern Placenames

The following newspaper extracts seem to indicate the origin of two Cork placenames, *Quarantine Island*, north east of Sherkin Island (O.S. 149) and *Quarantine Hill* (Cnoc Coraintín, *Seanchas Chléire*, 147) on Cape Clear (a hill 553’ on O.S. 153).

Cork, August 14, 1760: This morning, sailed for Baltimore the “Friendsgoodwill”, to perform quarantine.

*Pue’s Occurrences*, August 19, 1760

“Mary Anne Green” of Kinsale to Baltimore to perform quarantine. “Hamilton”, Quarantine Barge, Captain O’Donovan to Baltimore.

*Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, April 18, 1803

“Eliza” of Cork —Stewart— to Baltimore to perform quarantine.

*Cork Constitution*, March 1, 1820

“Hibernia” from Messina to perform Quarantine at Baltimore in charge of the Cork Quarantine Brig.

*Cork Constitution*, April 28, 1823

Since it is clear then that Baltimore was the quarantine port for Cork for at least seventy-three years it is hardly necessary to look further for the origin of the names in question. Quarantine Island was probably near the anchorage used for quarantine and Cnoc Coraintín or Quarantine Hill was probably used as a look-out post.

REV. J. COOMBES

## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. I, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh 1965

### AN SEANADÓIR PÁDRAIG Ó SIOCHFHRADHA, R.I.P.

#### ÉAMONN DE HÓIR

Cé gur as ucht a chuid obair logainmneacha is mó is ceart dúinne cuimhne an tSeabhaic a mhóradh anseo, ní raibh ansin ach cuid bheag dá shaothar. B’as grá tíre a d’eascair a shaothar ar fad, dúil ina saoirse agus ina slánú, idir shlánú polaitíochta agus shlánú geilleagair agus shlánú saíochta. Ní grá gan cur leis a thug sé di ach oiread: chaith sé a dhúthracht féin leis na nithe sin ar fad, mar thimire Gaeilge agus mar oibrí i ngluaiseacht na Gaeilge ar feadh a shaoil, mar shaighdiúir, mar riarthóir, mar scríbhneoir, mar eagarthóir agus mar thaighdeoir. De thairbhe a dhúthrahta agus a ionraice, thuill sé meas fú ó dhaoine nár aontaigh lena thuairmí.

Is dual do dhuine cion ar leith a bheith aige ar a fhód dúchais agus is mar sin a bhí ag an Seabhaic ar Chiarraí fré chéile agus ar Chorca Dhuibhne go háirithe. Ba mhínic leis filleadh ar cuairt ann agus ba mhínicí fós fáilte fhial a bheith aige ina theach roimh chuairteoirí Duibhneacha—fáilte ar leith ba chóir a rá, mar is fial an fháilte a chuirfí roimh gach aon chuairteoir ann.

Ní hiontas, nuair a bheartaigh an Seabhaic tabhairt faoi thaighde logainmneacha, gur do Chorca Dhuibhne a thug sé tús áite. Ba mhaith gurbh ea, mar is cuid d’fhiúntas an phríomhleabhair aige ar an ábhar—an leabhar is tairbhí, b’fhéidir, dar foilsíodh sa tír seo fós faoi logainmneacha—an t-eolas ar leith a bhí aige ar an dúthaigh agus ar a muintir, ar a gné aiceanta agus ar a seanchas. Don taighdeoir logainmneacha, don scoláire Gaeilge, don staraí agus, ar ndóigh, go háirithe don Duibhneach tá ábhar staidéir agus ábhar suime sa leabhar nach sárófar.

Ba é an Seabhaic a spreag bunú an Choimisiúin Logainmneacha agus ba chúf gurbh é a bhí mar Chathaoirleach ar an gCoimisiún go dtí a bhás. Ba mhínic plé agam leis: níor shos dó ach ag gríosadh na hoibre, mar níor mhór leis a luaithe a bheadh sí críochnaithe, ach níor bhraitheas riamh go raibh aon duine den fhoireann oibre á lochtú aige faoi aon mhoill a dhéanfaí. Má ba bheag leis aon uair mo chuidse eolais faoi rud a bheadh á phlé, agus is minic a d’fhéad sin a bheith amhlaidh, níor nocht sé riamh é.

Tá duine cumasach, cinnire ceannasach, imithe uainn. Go dtuga Dia síocháin na bhflaitheas dó agus go dtuga Sé grásta A shóláis don mhuintir ar théaltaigh sé uathu.

#### ERRATA (Iml. I, Uimh. 1, 2)

p. 13. *Read Bealanascartane for Bealnascartane.*

lch. 33. BALLYKNOCKANE: *Léigh bul'nə'k'e: in áit bul'nə'kə:*

lch. 35. KEAL: *Léigh 'ke.əL in áit 'ke.əL*

lch. 39. TOBAR NA CARRAIGE: *Léigh ,TobarNə'karig'ə in áit ,TobarNə'karig'ə*

lch. 41. BĀN AN CHOIRTHÍN: *Léigh "cóirthín" in áit "coirthín"*

#### WHERE WAS THE RIVER SABHRANN?

#### DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

It is generally accepted that Sabrann or Sabhrann was an old name for the river Lee, synonymous with Ptolemy's river Dabrona. This theory is best summed up by T. F. O'Rahilly in his *Early Irish History and Mythology* (p. 5):

"Dabróna: Its position indicates the Lee, the old name of which was Sabrann, so that the Δ of Ptolemy's text is a misreading of Σ".

There are, however, other possibilities. The same page of O'Rahilly's great work contains a reference to the Labrann, described as an old name for the Roughy which flows into Kenmare in County Kerry.<sup>1</sup> Why not equate this with Dabróna, since it would be even easier to misread Λ as Δ?<sup>2</sup> Or if the Roughy is considered too small, then why pass over the Blackwater, the largest river in south Munster, which surely had a name more ancient than Abhainn Mhór?

It is not my purpose to locate the Dabróna, but merely to point out that the Lee is not the sole claimant. Unfortunately, a kind of vicious circle has come about whereby the belief that the Lee was once called the Sabrann is used to prove that the Dabróna was the Lee, while conversely the name Dabróna is used to prove that the Lee was anciently called the Sabrann.

A similar argument prevailed in the case of the Irish name for Crosshaven village, County Cork (S.O. 99), which was pronounced *Bunatáirne*. Placename enthusiasts held that it must be spelt "Bun tSabhrainne",<sup>3</sup> as it could not but refer to the mouth of the river Sabhrann; "Bun tSabhrainne" was then used as additional proof that the Lee was formerly the Sabhrann.

On investigating this question some years ago,<sup>4</sup> I failed to find any basis for the form "Bun tSabhrainne" and concluded that the name was most probably Bun an Tábhairne. This conclusion emerged despite the fact that I then accepted the equation of Sabrann with Laoi on the basis of the eight references given in Hogan's *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, which are as follows:<sup>5</sup>

Sabrann, r. Lee, Cork:

(1) *Revue Celtique*, xviii, 134.

(2) *Revue Celtique*, xviii, 194.

(3) Index to *Annals of the Four Masters*.

g. na Sabrainde:

- (4) *Topographical poems of Ó Dubhagáin and Ó Huidhrín* (ed. O'Donovan).
- (5) *Leabhar Breac*, 214 a.
- d. Sabrainn:
- (6) *Index to Annals of the Four Masters*.
- (7) H.I. 18 (T.C.D.), 114.
- (8) H.I. 7 (T.C.D.), 39 a ("Dublin Annals of Inisfallen").

On closer examination, the number of references diminishes considerably. The first is incorrect. No. 2 refers to the following entry in the misnamed "Annals of Tigernach", as printed in the *Revue Celtique* from the fourteenth-century MS. Rawl. B. 488:

Muirchertach mac Domnaill Hui MaelSechlainn do toitim do droiched Chorcaighe 7 se ar meisce, cor' báidedh [ms. baighedh] isin tSabraind hé.

Nos. 7, 8, refer to copies of this entry in two eighteenth-century MSS.<sup>6</sup>

Nos. 3, 6, refer to a single entry in the *Annals of the Four Masters* (ed. O'Donovan), so similar to the above that it cannot be regarded as an independent source:

A.D. 1163. Muirchertach Ua Maoilsechlainn, i. mac Domhnaill, ríoghdamhna Temhrach, do thuitim do Droicheat Corcaighe 7 a bhádhadh isin Sabhraid.<sup>7</sup>

The information that he was *ríoghdamhna Temhrach* is probably derived from the same source as is the following entry from *Chronicon Scotorum*:

Muircheartach H Mailsechlainn, ríghdamhna Teamhrach, ocus ri iarthair Midhe, mortuus est.

If, however, both entries refer to the same man, then one or other of the datings given is incorrect; *A.F.M.* has A.D. 1163 and *Chron. Scot.* A.D. 1143.

Reference No. 4 comes from ll. 941-944 in the *Topographical poems*:

An dá chóigeadh-so cláir gaoil  
is cóigeadh Cloinne Cathaoir  
slóigh Sabhroinne ó Mhóin go muir,  
tabhramne dhóibh a ndúthaigh.

O'Donovan, in his edition of 1862, equated Sabhronn here with the Lee, on the basis of the entry in *A.F.M.* above referred to. Professor J. Carney in his edition (1943) notes in the index that the Sabhronn, according to the *Onomasticon*, was the river Lee, but, he adds, "this is not apparent from text".

It certainly is not. Clann Cathaoir refers to the Laighin, and no indication is given as to the location of Sabhronn,<sup>8</sup> assuming that it was a placename. The Lee is, in fact, mentioned in its usual form in l. 1299 of the *Top. Poems*:

Uí Fhloinn Lua 'món Laoi leabhair.

Reference No. 5 from the *Leabhar Breac* is genuine, the context in which it occurs being the well-known *Aislinge Meic Conglinne*, which was edited by Kuno Meyer in 1892. Meyer concluded that the story as written in the *Leabhar Breac* was composed about the end of the twelfth century, though the tale itself was probably older, as there exists a shorter and simpler version in the sixteenth-century MS. H. 3. 18 in T.C.D. This shorter version does not mention the Sabrann or any of the other placenames in the Cork area which occur in the LB version, where Sabrann is mentioned seven times in all. When, for instance, Mac Conglinne satirized the monks of Cork, the abbot ordered:

... a chor isin Sábraind ocus a bodarsháith d'usci na Sábrainde dó.

Similarly Mac Conglinne demanded a drink from the same river before proceeding to his execution:

"Mo breith inn-dochum na Sábrainne feasta", ar Mac Conglinne.

\* \* \*

Accordingly we find that the Sabhronn receives mention in two original native sources only—in the "Annals of Tigernach" (A.D. 1163 according to *A.F.M.*) and in a version of *Aislinge Meic Conglinne* which is assigned to the late twelfth century. To these we must add Giraldus Cambrensis' *Topographia Hiberniae* (to which we shall return later), compiled around 1185. It is noticeable that all three sources relate to the second half of the twelfth century.

Now the name Laoi, variously spelled, is found in sources older than this. Togail Bruidne Dá Derga is a well-known saga narrated mainly in ninth-century Irish,<sup>9</sup> and found in Lebor na h-Uidre

which was compiled around A.D. 1100. At one stage in the story, Conaire's champion, Mac Cécht, in a vain quest for water to slake his royal master's thirst, visits in turn all the *rigusci* of Ireland, as follows:

Buas, Boand, Bunnu, Berbu, Neim, *Luae*, Luígdæ, Sinand, Siúr, Slicech, Sámair, Find, Ruirthech.

With the spelling *Luae*, compare "Inis cara i toib Luae" in the Book of Lismore, 61 v. (Life of St. Senan). In the Yellow Book of Lecan version of *Togail Bruidne Dá Derga*, edited by E. Knott, our river is spelled *Lai*.

The thirst incident occurs also in the old tale known as the second battle of Mag Tuired.<sup>10</sup> It has all the above rivers, with the exception of Berbu and Luígdæ, and with the addition of Muaid. Again, our river appears as *Lai*.

This listing of rivers is taken a step further in the Lebor Gabála, where notable omissions include the Shannon and the Boyne, and the number of rivers allegedly discovered by Partholón on invading Ireland reduced to nine. This curious medieval history of Ireland is found in the Book of Leinster, which was compiled in the second half of the twelfth century, but it is likely that older versions formerly existed. At any rate, Macalister in his edition<sup>11</sup> of the work says that the verses are the foundation on which the whole work, in its present form, is based. The following are the verses which concern our subject:<sup>12</sup>

Aband Lifi Lui luadem  
dia ndrechi cach druí denend.  
derbtais degairde dilend  
senchas senaibni Herend.

Muad Slicech Samaír Sláne.  
Buas buane ar bladaeb benne.  
Modorn Find fo gne lanna  
Banna eter Le 7 Elle.

The prose version is as follows:<sup>13</sup>

Ár ní fuair Partholon ara cind i nHéirind acht tri locha 7 ix n-aibne, . . .

Aband Lifi 7 Luí, 7 Muad 7 Slicech 7 Samaír forsa tá Es Rúaid, Find 7 Modorn, Buas 7 Banna eter Le 7 Elle.

In other versions, as quoted by Macalister, *Luí* is variously written *Lai*, *Lui*, *Lai*, *Lae*.

This rather peculiar assortment of rivers appears to have some affinity with the *rigusci* of Togail Bruidne Dá Derga and Cath Maige Tuired, though probably of later date, as shown by the substitution of *Aband Lifi* for the earlier *Ruirthech*. At any rate, it seems hardly necessary to stress that these lists give to *Lai* (*Luí*, *Luae*, etc.) a greater antiquity than can be assigned to Sabrann.

The Book of Leinster also contains a fragment of Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, which was edited as an appendix to a fuller (14th cent.) text by J. H. Todd (Rolls Series). Both versions describe a Norse attack on Munster, led by Ragnall son of Imar and Ottir the Earl, as a result of which not a house nor a fire was left from the Lee southwards, . . . *gu na rabi teag na teni o lui fodes*. (Book of Leinster: *cona raba téne o Lui fodes*.)

Barid mac n-Oitir and Ragnall H. Imair are mentioned in the *Annals of Ulster* under A.D. 913.

Both the recently-published annalistic works dealing with Munster mention the Laoi but not the Sabhrann. The fifteenth-century compilation entitled Mac Carthaigh's Book (ed. in *Miscellaneous Irish Annals* by S. Ó h-Innse) has an entry dated A.D. 1177 relating to a war between the O'Briens and the MacCarthys, with the result . . . *gur teithadur Hi Mac Cailli tar Lai o deas*. The *Annals of Inisfallen* (Rawl. B. 503, ed. by Seán Mac Airt) have a practically contemporaneous entry at A.D. 1280 referring to a MacCarthy settlement:

*Dessumhu o Lỳ bu deas do Domnall Óg.*

\* \* \*

So far, the evidence from native sources favours the name Laoi rather than Sabhrann. At this point it will be of interest to note what evidence is provided by outside sources. The earliest and most significant is *Topographia Hiberniae* which Giraldus Cambrensis compiled during his stay in Ireland in 1185-6 or shortly afterwards. Despite his introductory disclaimer that he found nothing useful in Irish writings, Giraldus drew from the accounts of Partholón in the Lebor Gabála. He lists the principal rivers that "Bartholanus" found here as follows:

Avenlifius per Dubliniam, Banna per Ultoniam, Moadus per Connactiam, Slicheius et Samairus per Kenelcunilliam, Modarnus et Phinnus per Keneloniam, Saverennus et Luvius per Corcagiam.

Apart from the correctly-given locations, which do not appear in any extant version of Lebor Gabála, the list will be seen to tally almost exactly with the extracts (verse and prose) from that work quoted above. The main difference is that Giraldus gives both

Sabhrann and Laoi as flowing through Cork, and—presumably in order to limit the number to the original nine—omits the Buas. This interesting reference of Giraldus' has been largely overlooked, has, in fact, been obscured by later commentators, who assigned to him statements he never made. Camden, for instance, in his *Britannica* (1586), has a section on Ireland. Not having any personal knowledge of the country, he depended largely on sources such as Giraldus, as may be seen from the following (taken from the first English edition, published in 1695):

... that river which Ptolemy calls Daurona, and Giraldus Cambrensis, by the change of one letter, Sauranus or Saveranus, which springing from the mountains of Muskerry, passes by the principal City of the County . . . which Giraldus calls Corcagia . . .

Two further references show that Camden thought Saveren to have been the river-name, despite the well-known lines of his contemporary, Spenser:

"The spreading Lee, that like an island fair  
Encloseth Cork with his divided flood".

(*Faerie Queene*, Book iv, Canto ii)

The river Lee is not mentioned in any of the calendars of early documents relating to Ireland, but Curtis (*Medieval Ireland*, p. 20) quotes from a document of A.D. 1368 which measures "*a filo aque de Lee*". A measurement in the same words is used in a Patent Roll of A.D. 1406, quoting a document of A.D. 1348 (*Rot. Pat. et Claus. Canc. Hib. Cal.*, 182 b). No river "Saveren" appears in any official document.

Accordingly, Camden provides the earliest version of the theory later revived by O'Donovan and propounded by Orpen, Macalister, O'Rahilly and others regarding the change of Ptolemy's initial D to S. But he is mistaken in fathering the theory on Giraldus, who mentioned neither Ptolemy nor a river spelt Sauranus or Saveranus, but, as we have seen, Saverennus. Giraldus' unique reference to two rivers flowing through "Corcagia" raises a vital question: Does "Corcagia" signify the area which he later calls *Regnum Corcagiense*, or did his Saverennus flow through the city of Cork side by side with the Luvius or Lee?

This latter idea is not as far-fetched as it may seem. For it is

noticeable that not only do both the "Annals of Tigernach" and Aislinge Meic Conglinne connect the Sabhrann with the city, but even infer a certain area of it. The setting of Aislinge Meic Conglinne is the monastery founded by St. Finbarr, generally believed to have been at or near Gill Abbey Rock (S.O. 74, 33 cm. N., 25 cm. E.) or where St. Fin Barre's Cathedral now stands—certainly on the south bank of the south channel. According to "Annals of Tigernach", Muircheartach fell while "under the influence" from the bridge of Cork. It seems probable that Muircheartach was being educated at the school of Cork. If there were but one bridge, would it not have connected the south bank site of Finbarr's monastery with the Danish city between the channels—perhaps where the South Gate bridge (S.O. 74, 40.4 cm. E., 26.2 cm. N.) now stands? Furthermore, Giraldus was familiar with the name and fame of Cork's patron saint and recorded two traditional stories about him, one in *Top. Hib.* and the other in his *Vita S. Davidis*.

The point of this argument is that I believe Giraldus to have been correct in stating that two rivers flowed through Cork. Undoubtedly, in Spenser's time, as today, these two rivers were but the Lee's divided flood. The earliest map of Cork city (assigned to A.D. 1545 in Tuckey's *Cork Remembrancer*) shows a "north river Lee" and a "south river Lee", as well as a multitude of other channels, a feature to be expected in a flat tidal area such as this. But four centuries earlier, the south channel must have formed, or at least have been considered as, part of the Maglin or Curragheen river, which is a confluence of rivulets coming from the Ballincollig-Curragheen (S.O. 73) area to the west, and running parallel to the Lee for its last mile or two. Even today, the south channel is in a more direct line with the Curragheen river than with the arm of the Lee which comes across from the north channel to join it by the Cork Greyhound Track (S.O. 74, 25 cm. E., 25 cm. N.).

Incidentally, both Maglin (p. St. Nicholas, Cork, S.O. 73, 85) and Curragheen (p. Carrigrohane, Cork, S.O. 73) are townlands, from which the river obviously takes its modern names—unlike names such as Glasheen and Douglas (Dufglas in A.D. 1251), where the reverse has taken place. So, presumably, there was an older name for the Maglin-Curragheen river. This, I believe, was the Sabhrann. Admittedly, it is a very minor river, but then size does not seem to have been an essential attribute in a river to secure for it mention in the ancient lists quoted above. A similar small river flowing into the Blackpool area of Cork city bears the name Bride, surely a river-name as ancient as any. On the other hand, such a rivulet would hardly have attracted the attention of Ptolemy or his predecessors.

To conclude, if we ignore the Dabrona-River Lee associations

with which Camden, O'Donovan, and later commentators have obscured it, the sum of the evidence is that there flowed through Cork city a river called Sabrann or Sabhrann mentioned in three apparently independent sources. That the river name Luí or Laoi existed both earlier and later than the twelfth century appears well-attested, which makes it very unlikely that the Sabhrann and Laoi were identical. It is equally unlikely that there were different names for separate parts of the Lee. The only solution remaining is, as I have indicated, that the river now connected with the south channel of the Lee was the ancient Sabhrann, a river whose claim to fame rested on the fact that beside it St. Finbarr founded his monastery

1. For another identification of Labrann (Labrainne), see *Dinnseanchas*, i, 25.
2. For an example of this change, see O'Rahilly, *op. cit.*, p. 8, note 8.
3. "Bun tSabhrainne" found its way even into Dinneen's *Dictionary*.
4. "The Irish name of Crosshaven", *Journ. Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, lx (1956), 7-9.
5. For convenience, I have written out the abbreviated references in full and have also numbered them 1 to 8.
6. References kindly checked by Mr. W. O'Sullivan, Keeper of Manuscripts, T.C.D.
7. This portion of *A.F.M.* as printed by O'Donovan not being taken directly from MS. sources, I checked on the original MS. versions, one in Dún Mhuire, Killiney, and the other in the R.I.A. (through the kindness of An tAth. C. Ó Gibealláin, O.F.M., and Máire Ní Dhomhnalláin respectively), without, however, finding any essential variation. In passing, it is worth noting that the compilers of *A.F.M.* do not explain Sabhrann as Laoi, and that Laoi itself appears under A.D. 1600.
8. *Sabraind* is the form of the British river-name Severn used in the Irish version of Nennius (*Historia Britonum*) ed. Todd.
9. See E. Knott, *Togail Bruidne Da Derga* (1936) Intro., p. xi, and G. Murphy, *Saga and Myth in Ancient Ireland*, p. 57.
10. Ed. W. Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, xii, 82. G. Murphy in *Éigse*, vii, 191-198, argues convincingly that this story is older than the one called the "first" battle of Mag Tuired.
11. *Lebor Gabála Érenn*, ed. R. A. S. Macalister, Irish Texts Society, Vols. 34, 35, 39, 41, 44.
12. This version is taken from the *Book of Leinster* (5b), as edited by Best, Bergin and O'Brien, *Dub. Inst. Adv. Studies*, 1954-57. It appears to list ten rivers, but *Sláne* (or *sláne*—the capitals have been supplied by the editors) appears in the other versions as *sluinde*, *sluindi*, *sluinne*. *Le* and *Elle*, incidentally, were districts at either side of the Bann.
13. Also from the *Book of Leinster* (5a).

## TUATH UÍ DHUIBH DÁLÉITHE

## P. Ó NIATHÁIN

"Tuath h-I Duibhdáléithi ó Bhél átha na h-Uighri co Bél átha Buidhi agus ó Gurt na Daibhchi co Loch an Tairbh".

This passage is from *Geinealach Chorca Laidhe* as published in the *Miscellany of the Celtic Society* (p. 54) which was printed for the Celtic Society in 1849. I feel it necessary to comment on some of the names mentioned in the bounds of the tuath for which except in quotations I propose to use the following standardised forms: Tuath Uí Dhuibhdáléithe; Béal átha na hUidhre; Béal átha Buidhe; Gort na Daibhche and Loch an Tairbh.

In *Dinnseanchas* I, page 14, I have already commented on the identification of Béal átha na hUidhre and actually pin-pointed its location. It is the southern limit of Tuath Uí Dhuibhdáléithe. Gort na Daibhche and Loch an Tairbh, the eastern and western limits respectively of the Tuath, are satisfactorily dealt with in the notes to the text. The former is the townland of Gortnadhny in the parish of Kilmeen. The latter is a lake shown on S.O. 121 as Lough Atariff lying partly in the parish of Drinagh and partly in the parish of Kilmeen.

Béal átha Buidhe is the northern limit. The notes to the text on page 55 refer the reader to a note on page 48 where it is suggested that it may be associated with Ath Buidhe which "is the name of a ford on a stream which forms the north boundary of Ardglass or Greenmount in the parish of Kilcoe". This identification can scarcely be accepted. Greenmount is some twenty miles south west of Tuath Uí Dhuibhdáléithe and hence a place in or near it could not be regarded as the northern limit of our tuath.

In Appendix E to the *Miscellany*, the Rev. John Quarry, rector of Clonakilty, says (p. 87): "The ford called Beal-atha-Buidhe is on the Bandon river and is still known by that name. It is noted for a great fair . . ." Quarry's identification is to be accepted. This ford joined the townlands of Moreagh (b. Carbery East, west division; p. Fanlobbus, S.O. 108, 121) and Nedinagh West (same barony and parish, S.O. 108). Its exact position co-incided with that of the present Bealaboy Br(idge) shown on the current S.O. 108 (18.7 cms. from the west and 11.7 cms. from the south). The local pronunciation at present is b'aLə 'bi:. The site of the bridge is named Bealaboy Ford on the original S.O. 108 engraved in 1845. Beside it is shown the Fair Green where the great fair mentioned by Quarry was held. A patent for the holding of this fair was granted on the 19th December in the 13th year of the reign of James I. This fair, at present a horse fair, is now held annually in the town of Dunmanway

approximately two miles to the north-west of Béal Átha Buidhe on the Tuesday after the first Monday in August but it is always referred to as *b'aLá 'bi.*

Incidentally Rev. Patrick Woulfe in his *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall* (Irish Names and Surnames) says (p. 51): "Ó Dubhdáléithe-Dudley; des. of Dubhdáléithe (Black on both sides); a rare south Cork surname". It is of interest to note that in the tuath I have been discussing the surname Dullea (variant Delea) is fairly common. It may well be an anglicised form of Ó Duibhdáléithe.

#### FOILSEACHÁIN 1964

Tá anseo thíos liosta de leabhair agus d'ailt i dtréimhseacháin a bheadh fóinteach don té a mbeadh spéis aige i logainmneacha. Beimid buíoch as ucht easnaimh sa liosta a chur iniúil dúinn.

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1964 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseachán tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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## AS CARLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo tá fúinn cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis a fhoilsíú. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil don ainm sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach, má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaithe agus a chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm Gaeilge atá molta go sealadach ag an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.), an bharúntacht (b.), an paróiste (p.) agus, más gá é, an baile fearainn (b.f.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6" (S.O.).

**Canningstown Baile Chainín** c. an Chabháin; b. Clankee; p. Knockbride; S.O. 27

Sráidbhaile beag é Canningstown i mb.f. Latsey agus Tullylorcan. Ní cosúil gur bunafodh an sráidbhaile go dtí tuairim 1830. Ní heol dúinn aon tagairt dó roimh aimsir na céad shuirbhéireachta, 1836. Ar an léarscáil a foilsíodh de thoradh na suirbhéireachta sin, tá roinnt bheag títhe marcáilte, gan ainm, san áit a bhfuil an sráidbhaile anois, maraon le muileann arbhair, áith arbhair, póna agus coiréal. Tá *New Br.* mar ainm ar an droichead ann.

In OSNB, III, 48, tá tagairt don droichead faoin ainm *New Bridge* agus deirtear, "There is a small village about 5 Chs. NE of this Bridge which has derived the name New-Bridge from it" (i.e., ón droichead). Tá *Tulla-lurcain* (ainm an bh.f.) scríofa le peann luaidhe ar an leathanach céanna; b'fhéidir gur comhartha é sin gur baineadh leas as ainm an bhaile fearainn sin tamall mar ainm ar an sráidbhaile.

Is é an chéad thagairt atá againn don ainm Canningstown, an nóta seo i RNB, 5 (1878):

The name of this village was changed [ó *New-Bridge*, is dócha] by the proprietor Lord Garvagh "now deceased" about 30 years ago, or at the time the Post-office was established there. He called it after his surname "Canning". It is well-known by the name of Canningstown in the village and the surrounding country.

Ba de na Cannings seo George Canning a bhí ina Phríomhaire i Sasana 1827 agus ina Rúnaí Gnóthaí Eachtracha roimhe sin. Ba de bhunadh Sasanach iad agus is óna n-áit dhúchais i Sasana (Bishops Cannings, Wiltshire, de réir *DNB*; All Cannings, Wiltshire, de réir *Burke's Peerage* (1959); is cosúil gurb é an t-ainm céanna a bhí i gceist sa dá áit agus iad comhgarach dá chéile) a fuairadar

an sloinneadh. Fuair duine de na Cannings talamh Gharbhachaidh i gco. Dhoire agus bhí sé mar ghníomhaire do na Ironmongers tar éis na Plandála. Is ón ngabháltas sin a fuair duine dá shliocht teideal Baron Garvagh.

Phós Stratford Canning 1734 Letitia, iníon agus oidhre Obadiah Newburgh as Béal Átha hÉis agus is dócha gur ar an gcaoi sin a fuairadar a gcuid talún i gco. an Cabháin. Ba mac mic le Stratford Canning George a bhí ina Phríomhaire i Sasana.

Sa bhliain 1835, de réir OSNB, ba le Lord Garvagh b.f. Tullylorcan agus ba le Lord Garvagh agus—Greville b.f. Latsey. Sa bhliain 1878, de réir RNB, ba le The Dowager Lady Garvagh, Garvagh, Co. Derry, sráidbhaile Canningstown.

[Canningstown village only came into existence in the nineteenth century; it had been known apparently as Newbridge and got the later name from the Canning family, one of whom married Obadiah Newburgh of Ballyhaise.]

**Kilkerrin Cill Choirín** c. na Gaillimhe; b. Tiaquin; p. Kilkerrin; S.O. 31

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Kelcorm                                | <i>CDI</i> , V, 227 (1302-6)  |
| 2. Killchuirín                            | <i>JRSAI</i> , IV, 455 (?1320)  |
| 3. Killcherryin                           | <i>Cal. of Papal Registers relating to Gt. Brit. and Ire.</i> , Letters, IV, 420 (1391) |
| 4. Killehayryn                            | <i>op. cit.</i> , V, 178 (1398)   |
| 5. Killechorryn <i>alias</i> Corcom[a]ga  | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 268 (1411)  |
| 6. Kyllcaryn <i>alias</i> Corkomoga       | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 426 (1413)  |
| 7. Kyll Coryn                             | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 427 (1413)  |
| 8. de Kyllcoryn <i>alias</i> de Carcomoga | <i>Arch. Hib.</i> , XXVI, 57-8 (1421)   |
| 9. de Kyllcoryn <i>alias</i> de Corcomoga | <i>op. cit.</i> , XXVI, 61 (1426)   |
| 10. Kylcoryn <i>alias</i> Corcomogay      | <i>Cal. of Papal Reg.</i> , X, 407 (1448)   |
| 11. Kylcoryn <i>alias</i> Corcomoga       | <i>op. cit.</i> , X, 377 (1449)   |
| 12. Kylehoryn <i>alias</i> Corcomoga      | <i>op. cit.</i> , X, 442 (1449)   |
| 13. Killcoryn <i>alias</i> Corkcomuga     | <i>op. cit.</i> , XI, 475 (1463)  |
| 14. Kyllcorin <i>alias</i> Corcomada      | <i>op. cit.</i> , XII, 446 (1465)   |
| 15. Killcoryn <i>alias</i> Corcom[o]ga    | <i>op. cit.</i> , XIII, 45 (1476)   |
| 16. Cilcoryn <i>alias</i> de Corcomio     | <i>op. cit.</i> , XIII, 762 (1481)  |
| 17. Cillcoryrin                           | <i>op. cit.</i> , XIV, 232 (1488)   |
| 18. Cilcorin                              | <i>Arch. Hib.</i> , XXVI, 101 (1488)  |
| 19. Kilkerin                              | <i>Inquisitiones</i> , III, 275 (1617)  |
| 20. Killkerrin                            | <i>Simington, Book of Survey and Distribution</i> , 174 (17ú aois)                      |

21. Killkerrin Petty, *Hiberniae Delineatio*  
(c. 1680)
22. The Irish name . . . is Cill Choirthin—Cella Cortini—Is there a Saint bearing the name of Coirthin or Cortinus to be found in our Ecclesiastical documents?  
OSL, I, 228 (T. O'Connor, 1838)
23. Chairthinn, St. McCarthen of Clogher  
Nóta le Seán Ó Donnabháin, *ibid.*
24. Cill Choirthinn, St. Carthen's church, local and D. Mac Firbis . . . This church is not called after St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, but after a saint Carthen of whose history but little is known  
PBNB, 53
25. P[aróiste] Cille Choithrinn [i bpeann luaidhe], Cill Choithrín OSNB
26. Cill Curraín *Béaloideas*, XXIII, 231
27. k'IL' 'xar'i:n' fuaim Ghaeilgeoirf an lae inniu

Cheaptaí gur *Cill Chiaráin* é seo (Laoide, *Post-Sheanchas*, Cuid I (1905) (ach i gcuid II (1922) d'athraigh sé uaidh sin do dtí *Cill Chuirrín*); Ó Foghludha, *Log-áinmneacha*; Léarscáil Ghaeilge na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis), ach léiríonn na foirmeacha thuas nach raibh aon bhunús leis an tuairim sin. Ní heol dúinn céard tá i gceist leis an tagairt (Uimh. 24 thuas) don Dubhaltach mac Fírbhisigh. In Uimh. 22-5 thuas, tá claonadh le foirm éigin costúil le *Coirthinn*, ach níl aon tacaíocht don *th* sna foirmeacha scríofa ón 14ú aois go dtí an 17ú aois, ná i bhfuaim an lae inniu. Arís is mó is costúil, ó na foirmeacha scríofa agus ón bhfuaim, gur *-in* agus nach *-inn* a bhí sa siolla deiridh. Tá easaontas idir fhoirmeacha 26, 27 thuas faoi cháilíocht an *r*, ach réitíonn foirmeacha 22-5 faoin bpointe sin le foirm 27, pé méid is fiú é sin.

Is ionann an *alias* atá luaite leis an ainm (i bhfoirmeacha 5, 6, 8-16) agus *Corca Mogha* (v. Hogan, *Onomasticon*, 295).

[Documentation of the name Killkerrin. It is clear that it does not represent *Cill Chiaráin*.]

**Ballyboghil Baile Bachaille** c. Bhaile Átha Cliath; b. Balrothery W.; p. Ballyboghil; S.O. 7

1. Balibachel Gilbert, *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, I, 79 (1154-76)
2. Balibaghill Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, xxi, n. (1189)
3. Ballibaghille *Reportorium Novum*, III, 254 (c. 1174)

4. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 141 (1175-80)
5. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 12
6. Balibachal }  
7. Balibachel } Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 85-6 (deireadh na 12ú aoise)
8. Ballybaghill Gilbert, *op. cit.*, II, 28 (1175-80)
9. Balibakel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 152 (1185-1230)
10. Balibachal }  
11. Balibachel } Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 172, 174 (1186)
12. Balibackel } Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 174-5 (?1192-4)
13. Balibakel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 180 (1192-4)
14. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 143 (1194)
15. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 88 (1200)
- 15A. Baliibachel *CDI*, I, 20 (1200)
16. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 147-8 (1206-12)
17. Ballibachill McNeill, *Cal. of Archb. Alen's Register*, 52 (1213-28)
18. Balibachel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 153 (1227-30)
19. Ballybachull McNeill, *op. cit.*, 126 (1256-66)
20. Ballibaghbell Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 328 (1261-70)
21. Balybaghill }  
22. Balybaghyll } *Cal. Christ Church Deeds*, Uimh. 150 (c. 1294)
23. Ballibaghell McNeill, *op. cit.*, 161 (1307)
24. Balybaghill Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 314 (1350)
25. Balybaghill Gilbert, *op. cit.*, I, 339 (1372)
26. Ballybacull McNeill, *op. cit.*, 220 (1372)
27. Ballybaghill }  
28. Ballybahill } McNeill, *op. cit.*, 221 (1372)
29. Ballybaghull Gilbert, *op. cit.*, II, 42 (1539-40)
30. Ballybaghill }  
31. Ballibaghill } Gilbert, *op. cit.*, II, 64-5, 67-8 (1539-40)
32. Ballibaghille McNeill, *op. cit.*, 290 (1529-34)
33. Ballibauchil *Anal. Hib.*, X, 194 (1533)
34. Ballyboghill }  
35. Ballibaghill } Gilbert, *op. cit.*, II, xxviii-xxix (1538)
36. Ballybaghull }  
37. Ballibaghill } White, *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*,  
38. Ballybaghill } I, 11-2, 25 (1540-1)
39. Ballybagill }  
40. Ballybaghill } *Fiants Hen. VIII*, 100 (1540)
41. Ballybaghull } *op. cit.*, 270 (1541)
42. Ballybaghull } *op. cit.*, 320-1 (1541)
43. Ballybaghull } *Fiants Ed.*, VI, 1083 (1552)
44. Ballybaghill } *op. cit.*, 1222 (1553)
45. Ballibaghill } *Fiants Eliz.*, 28 (1558)
46. Ballybaghill } *op. cit.*, 1390 (1569)

47. Ballybaghell *op. cit.*, 2660 (1575)  
 48. Ballebaughil *Arch. Hib.*, VIII, 26 (1615)  
 49. Ballyboghil *Reportorium Novum*, I, 147 (1697)

I dtaobh Bhachall Íosa, féach O'Curry, *Manuscript Materials*, 600-5.

Deirtear gur ó Bhachall Íosa, an bhachall a bhronn Dia féin ar Phádraig de réir an scéil, a fuair an áit seo a ainm, toisc an bhachall a bheith á coinneáil tamall ansin. Deir an tArdeaspag Alen (*Alen's Register*, 290-1; *Reportorium Novum*, III, 254-5) gur ghabh Strongbow Baile Bachaille agus gur bhronn sé an áit sin, maraon le Port Reachrann agus Ceann Sáile, agus Bachall Íosa ("qui vocatur Baculus sancti Patricii qui semper solebat portare in manu") ar Ardeaglais na Tríonóide (Ardeaglais Chríost) i mBaile Átha Cliath. Tharla sin le linn Lorcáin Uí Thuathail 1180, deir sé, ach, de réir tuairisce (*Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, II, 274), fuair Strongbow bás 1177 (de réir *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann*, III, 24, is sa bhliain 1176 a fuair sé bás "do bainne aillsi ro gabh ar a chois do mior-bailliph bricche, cholaim chille agus na naomh archena isa ceallu ro milleadh laiss").

Is é William fitz Audelin a bhronn an bhachall ar Ardeaglais Chríost, de réir leagain eile (féach na tagairtí in *Manuscript Materials*, 602-3, agus freisin *Reportorium Novum*, III, 255, *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, II, 275; de réir an chuntais dheiridh, cé gurb é William fitz Audelin a rinne an bronnadh, is sa bhliain 1177, ar a dheireannaí, a rinneadh é). De réir na gcuntas seo, thug William fitz Audelin an bhachall, maraon le haltóir chloiche, as Ard Macha go Baile Átha Cliath.

Bhí an bhachall á húsáid chomh deireannach le 1529 le mionnaí sollúnta a thabhairt uirthi (*Manuscript Materials*, 604). Sa bhliain 1537 nó 1538, dódh an bhachall i mBaile Átha Cliath (Ware, *Rem Hibernicarum Annales* (1664), 150; *ARÉ*, V, 1446-8; *Annála Locha Cé*, II, 316).

Tá dhá fhoirm de ghiniúnach an fhocail *bachall* ann, *bachla* agus *bachaille*. Léiríonn na leaganacha den ainm atá tugtha thuas gurb é an dara foirm a bhí anseo; ní hannamh an siolla lag ag an deireadh a bheith ar lár i gcásanna den chineál seo i gcáipéisí gailda (b'fhéidir go bhfuil a rian i bhfoirmeacha 3, 32). An fhoirm eile, *bachla*, atá i gceist i Moyvoughly, contae na hIarmhí, mar is léir ó na leaganacha gailda den ainm agus ó cháipéisí Gaeilge.

[Documentation of the name Ballyboghil. The name derives from a crozier kept there, allegedly St. Patrick's *Bachall Íosa*.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Ballilomasine, Contae Thiobraid Árann

San alt "Irish Poets, Historians and Judges in English Documents, 1538-1615" (*PRIA*, XXXVI C) deir Thomas F. O'Rahilly (lch. 103) nach ann anois don mbaile "Ballilomasine", áit chónaithe bheirt fhile, Eoghan agus Flann Mac Craith, i mbarúntacht Iffa and Offa West i ndeisceart Thiobraid Árann. Tá baile ar a dtugtar "Bally-nomasny" go hoifigiúil i bparóiste na Tiobraide sa bharúntacht sin agus, ós rud é gur *bal'i:Lə'masNə* adeirtear i nGaeilge na háite, ní dóigh liom go bhfuil aon amhras ach gurb é an áit chéanna atá i gceist.

### BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

[The name "Ballilomasine", regarded by O'Rahilly as obsolete, is now represented by Ballynomasny, as the local Irish pronunciation indicates.]

### Norse "Vadill", a Sea-Ford

Helvick Head, Co. Waterford, is known locally as "Ceann a' Bhathala" (*k'əun ə'vəhəLə*).

Beyond the Head lies an island of over one acre in area, which can be reached by wading at ebb-tide.

The name "Bhathail" has possibly been borrowed from the Norse "vadill", a sea-ford.

In referring to this word, Henderson (*The Norse influence on Celtic Scotland*, pp. 137-8) states:

"A ford, specially a sea-ford such as that at Benbecula, is *faodhail*, genitive *na faodhalach*, from Norse *vadill*, in Shetland *vaadle* (cognate with English *wade*), a shallow where straits can be crossed. It gives its name to Benbecula, in Gaelic *Beinn a bh-faodhla*, the 'Ben-of-the-Ford'. The word is properly written *fadhail*, the root vowel being short. Through the similarity of *dh* with *gh* in sound, some spelling that gave no indication of lenition of *g*, and in the genitive case, thus *Beinn a b-fagle*, could easily give rise to the learned form Benbecula".

The ford referred to lies between the Islands of Benbecula and North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

### MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

In a review (*Feasta*, Aibreán 1962) of Jeremiah O'Mahony's *West Cork and its Story*, it was claimed that no such townland as Lissbruadar, referred to on p. 59 of that work, existed in Co. Cork.

In his *History of Cork*, II, 264, Smith describes the river called the Mugin (Brinny), which, he says, falls into the Bandon above Innishannon at Lisabroder. Up to recently the townland of Kilpatrick was known locally as Brothersfort and on S.O. 96 is marked Brothersfort House, while the bridge on the old Bandon-Innishannon road, which spans the stream marking the eastern boundary of the townlands of Kilbeg North, South, was marked Brothersfort Bridge on the 1844 edition. The word Brothersfort is, of course, only a corruption of the original Bruadarsfort, the Lissbruadar mentioned by O'Mahony.

The lios itself, partly levelled, stands at the east side of the townland of Kilpatrick adjoining the Brinny river.

C. B. O'DONOGHUE

## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. I, Uimh. 4

Nollaig 1965

### AIRD I LOGAINMNEACHA

#### ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Is eol do chách an t-ainmfhocal *ard* (áit ard, ardán nó a leithéid) a bheith fíorchoitianta i logainmneacha. Tá an focal seo chomh coitianta gurb é a shamhlaítear a bheith mar bhunús i gcónaí le *ard* i leaganacha Béarla de logainmneacha. Is é rud atá fúm a thaispeáint anseo go seasann na litreacha Béarla sin freisin d'ainmfhocal eile, *aird*, atá baininsneach agus a chiallaíós gob nó rinn. Tá riar de na háiteanna seo feicthe agam agus ní mheasaim go bhféadfadh an focal *ard* a bheith i gceist iontu, mar níl sé ag teacht le gné na tíre iontu. Tá fianaise éigin agam freisin go bhfuil an focal atá i gceist sna hainmneacha seo baininsneach agus, i gcásanna, go bhfuil sé caol as a dheireadh.

Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go dtugann Macleod and Dewar ina bhfoclóir "a height or promontory" mar bhrí don fhocal *aird* (gin. *airde*, bain.) i nGaeilge na hAlban. Luann Watson, *Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, 498, "Aird, a cape". Deir mo chara, an Dr. Nicolaisen, liom to bhfuil an focal *aird* an-choitianta i logainmneacha na hAlban agus an bhrí "gob nó rinn" leis. Tugann foclóir an Acadaimh "peak, point" mar bhrí leis an bhfocal (cé nach gob talún atá i gceist sna samplaí), chomh maith leis an mbrí is coitianta anois, "point of the compass, quarter, direction". "Extrémité, pointe" a thugas Vendryes mar bhrí dó (*Lexique Étym. de l'Irlandais Ancien*, A-40-1). Measaim gurb é seo bunbhrí an fhocail agur uathí a d'fhás an bhrí is gnách anois leis (treo, nó a leithéid).

Is deacair foirmeacha an dá fhocal, *ard* agus *aird*, a dheighilt go minic, mar is ainmfhocal neodrach a bhí in *ard* agus bheifí ag súil go mbeadh sé le fáil baininsneach chomh maith le firinsneach agus, ar ndóigh, tá (féach Uimh. 15, 17 agus, b'fhéidir, 14 thíos; féach freisin Ó Siochfhradha, *Corca Dhuibhne*, 241, 249, 253; deir Breandán Ó Ciobháin liom gur baininsneach a bhíos an focal de ghnáth i gCorca Dhuibhne; firinsneach atá sé, is cosúil, i mBaile Bhuirne, féach Ó Cuív, *Cnósach Focal ó Bhaile Bhúirne*, 16).

Tá na háiteanna seo ar fad atá luaithe thíos feicthe agam agus tugaim cuntas ar ghné na talún i ngach cás, d'fhonn a thaispeáint cé acu brí a bheadh i gceist (gob talún nó ardán). Tugaim freisin aon

fhoirmeacha (scanleaganacha nó foirmeacha ón gcaint) a chabhródh le hidirdhealú a dhéanamh idir an dá fhocal. De bharr an scrúdaithe seo, tá mé cinnte gur *aird* (gob) atá i gceist in Uimh. 1-10. Ceapaim gurb ea in Uimh. 11, cé nach bhfuil sé seo chomh cinnte ar fad. Níl mé cinnte cé acu focal atá i gceist in Uimh. 12, 13. Tá mé cinnte gurb é an focal *ard* (ardán) atá i gceist in Uimh. 14-17.

1. An Aird Mhóir (b.f. Ardmore, Ardmore Point), p. na Cille Móire, b. Iorrais, c. Mhaigh Eo, S.O. 16, 17.

Tá gob soiléir, measartha géar, i mb.f. Ardmore Point agus ceann eile measartha géar i mb.f. Ardmore. (In aice leis an gceann deiridh seo, i mb.f. Binghamstown, tá gob fíorghéar a bhfuil *Gubnahardia* air ar S.O. 17.) Tá an talamh sa dá bh.f. íseal, gan aon airde ar leith ann os cionn na farraige, agus gan aon ard ann arbh fhiú suntas a thabhairt dó.

Níl aon seanleagan agam den ainm seo, ach  $\text{əN } \text{ɑ:rd} \text{ 'wo:r} \text{ '}$  a thug Gaeilgeoir breá dom. Mheas sé gur “talamh ard” ba chiall don *aird*, ach “is é an gob an aird” adúirt sé liom.

In OSNB tá na leaganacha seo ag an Donnabhánach: *Ard mhór, great height or hill*, II, 20; *Ard mór, great height*, IV, 25; *An t-ard mór, the great height*, V, 10.

Ní bhfuair leagan i nGaeilge de Gubnahardia, ach is dócha go mbeadh sé le fáil. *Gob na háirde, point of the height or hill*, atá curtha síos dó in OSNB, V, 9.

2. Aird Oiligh (Ardely Point i mb.f. Elly), p. na Cille Móire, b. Iorrais, c. Mhaigh Eo, S.O. 24.

Gob mór, measartha maol, é seo. Ardaíonn an talamh roinnt ón bhfarraige, ach níl aon ardú géar ann agus, ag féachaint air trasna an chuain, níl aon airde shuntasach ann: íseal, cothrom atá sé i gcosúlacht.

Ní bhfuair aon seanleagan de seo ach oiread; in aon chás ní móide go dtabharfadh leagan scríofa (mura mbeadh leagan scríofa Gaeilge le fáil) aon eolas breise faoina fhoirm.  $\text{ɑ:rd} \text{ 'el'i} \text{ '}$ : a thug Gaeilgeoir breá dom a bhí ina chónaí in aice leis an ngob;  $\text{gob 'el'i} \text{ '}$ : is coitianta anois air, dúirt sé. Mheas sé gur as a airde a fuair sé an t-ainm.

In OSNB, III, 40, tugann an Donnabhánach *ard eilleigh, height or hill of the stone fort*; na leaganacha a bhí roimhe in OSNB, is iad *Point of Elly, Point of Ard Elly* iad. I nóta, *Hy-Fiachrach*, 280, tugann an Donnabhánach “Ard Oiligh, or Ardely point” ar an ngob.

3. An Aird Mhó(i)r (b.f. Ardmore), p. Iomaí, b. Bhaile na hInse, c. na Gaillimhe, S.O. 35.

Is geall le hoileán é b.f. Ardmore; níl ach muineál caol íseal á cheangal leis an tír. Gob maol é i gcosúlacht. Cé go bhfuil imeall an bh.f. ard go maith ón bhfarraige, tá an b.f. íseal i gomórtas leis an droim fíorard a shíneas soir i dtreo an Chlocháin; agus an droim sin ar a chúl, ní móide gur as a airde a ainmneofaí an áit.

Níl aon seanleagan den ainm agam ar féidir liom a bheith cinnte gur leis an áit seo a bhaineas sé, ach d'fhéadfadh sé gur leis a bhaineas siad seo: *ardmore, Compn. Bk. of Conn.*, 53, 55; *Ardmore, op. cit.*, 61; *Ardmoremahuna, Ardmore m<sup>c</sup>Donell Reagh, Inquisitiones*, III, 191-2; *Ardmormahowne, Ardmorem<sup>c</sup>donnellreagh, op. cit.*, IV, 18; *Aetmoreieragh, Simington, BSD*, 20. *Árd mór, great height*, atá in OSNB, I, 3.

Níor casadh aon Ghaeilgeoir orm san áit, ach dúirt fear liom ann gur  $\text{ɑ:rd 'wo:r} \text{ (d ailbheolach)}$  a thugadh na seandaoine air.

4. An Aird Rua (Ardroe i mb.f. Eyrephort), p. Iomaí, b. Bhaile na hInse, c. na Gaillimhe, S.O. 21.

Níl sé seo ach achar beag ó Uimh. 3. Gob beag maol é seo, gan aon airde ann.

Níl aon seanleagan agam den ainm. *Ard ruadh, red hill*, atá in OSNB, IV, 34. Níor casadh aon Ghaeilgeoir orm san áit, ach dúradh liom gur  $\text{ɑ:rd 'ro:} \text{ (D déadach)}$  a bhíodh acu.

Níl aon fhianaise cheart agam faoi fhoirm an ainm, mar sin, ach ó luí na talún, is cosúla go mór gur gob a bheadh i gceist ná cnoc nó talamh ard.

5. An Aird (b.f. Ard East, Ard West), p. Mhaighrois, b. Bhaile na hInse, c. na Gaillimhe, S.O. 76.

Dhá ghob mhóra mhaola iad an dá bh.f., iad scartha ó chéile ag cuan beag a osclaíos isteach go dtí an áit a mbíodh caisleán na hAirde. Éiríonn an talamh ard go maith ón bhfarraige isteach, go dtí airde tuairim 90 troigh, ach níl aon ardú tobann ann.

Tá na seanleaganacha seo ar m'eolas: the Arde, Hardiman, *Iar-connaught*, 309; the arde, *Compn. Bk. of Conn.*, 54; the Castle of Arde, *op. cit.*, 60; the Castle of Arde, *Inquisitiones*, III, 23; Arde . . . Castro de Ardre . . . the two Arde, *op. cit.*, III, 22; *Ard, op. cit.*, III, 192; the Ard, *Fiantis Eliz.*, 5802. Deir Hardiman gur *Caisleán na h-Airde* a bhí ar an gcaisleán i nGaeilge (*op. cit.*, 101 n.). *An t-árd, the height or hill*, atá in OSNB, I, 3.

$\text{əN 'ɑ:rd} \text{ '}$  a thugas Gaeilgeoirí ar an áit.

6. An Aird Mhóir (b.f. Ardmore), p. Mhaighrois, b. Bhaile na hInse, c. na Gaillimhe, S.O. 77.

Tá Ardmore Point mar ainm ar an gceann ó dheas den bh.f. seo ar S.O. 77. Gob beag maol é sin, ach is gob mór, measartha maol, an

chuid ó dheas den bh.f. ina iomláine. Talamh measartha íseal atá sa chuid sin agus, cé go bhfuil cnapáin bheaga ann, níl aon ard suntasach ann. Ritheann an b.f. as sin ó thuaidh ina stiall fhada isteach sa sliabh, é ag ardú go réidh go dtí go bhfuil airde roinnt céadta troigh ann.

Is é is dóichí gur don áit seo na tagairtí seo: Ardmore, *Inquisitiones*, III, 191; IV, 17. *Árd mór*, *great height or hill*, atá in OSNB, I, 5.

an a:rd' 'wo:r' atá i nGaeilge ar an mb.f. Ní bhfuairas aon ainm Gaeilge ar Ardmore Point.

7. An Aird Mhó(i)r (b.f. Ardmore), p. Chill Éad, b. Massereene Lr., c. Aontrama, S.O. 54.

Tá an b.f. ag sineadh le Loch nEathach. Ar an loch tá gob an-mhaol a bhfuil Ardmore Point air. Ní bheadh an gob le sonrú ach go n-athraíonn treo an chósta ar fad as sin ó thuaidh go hAontraim; pointe tábhachtach a bheadh ann, dá réir sin, do dhaoine a bheadh ag imeacht ar an loch. Níl aon airde mhór sa bh.f., ná aon ardú géar; éiríonn an talamh comh réidh isteach ón loch gur ar éigin atá an t-ardú le tabhairt faoi deara.

Tá na seanleaganacha seo ar eolas agam: Ballinahardmore, *UJA*, 1896, lch. 46 (1605); Ardmore, Ballanehardmore, *Inq. Ult.*, 143 Car. I; Ardmore, DS bar. map; Ardmore, *Hiberniae Delineatio*. Is léir ó na foirmeacha sin gur ainmfhocal baininscneach a bhí i gceist. *Árd mór*, *Great hill or height*, atá in OSNB, I, 30.

Tá mé faoi chomaoin ag Deirdre Bean Uí Fhlannagáin as ucht an áit seo a chur in iúl dom.

8. An Aird Mhó(i)r (b.f. Ardmore), p. na Móinteach, b. Uí Nialláin Thoir, c. Ard Macha, S.O. 3.

Sineann tuaisceart agus oirthear an bh.f. le Loch nEathach. Ritheann gob fada (Ardmore Point), atá géar go maith, isteach sa loch. Tá droim beag sa bh.f. ach níl sé suntasach as a airde.

Tá na seanleaganacha seo ar m'eolas: Anaardevore otherwise called Nardmore, Mr. Brownlows Patent 1629 (ex OSNB); Anecdevore al' Nardmore, *Inq. Ult.*, 7 Car. II. Is léir gur ainmfhocal baininscneach a bhí ann. *Árd mór*, *Great height*, atá in OSNB, 55.

9. An Aird (Ards Peninsula), b. Aird Íochtair, Aird Uachtair, c. an Dúin.

Rinn fhada thalún é seo idir Loch Cuan agus an fharraige. Talamh dhronnach ar fad í, cnoic ísle cruinne a éiríonn roinnt míos airde in aice leis an gceann ó dheas. Cosúlacht íseal chothrom atá ar an rinn ag féachaint soir uirthi trasna Loch Cuan, ach go bhfuil roinnt airde inti in aice le Port an Pheire sa deisceart.

Tá líon mór samplaí den ainm seo in oifig bhraíne na logainmneacha sa tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Cé gur dócha nach bhfuil sé iomlán, tá an liosta ró-líonmhar le go dtabharfainn anseo é. Tá an pictiúr a léiríonn na foirmeacha Gaeilge sách soiléir, measaim. *Aird* an focal atá i gceist (níl aon sampla maith agam den ainmneach, ach is *aird* a bhí ann san ánsí agus sa tabharthach; (*na h*)*Arda* an giniúnach). Is léir gur meascadh é, i lámhscríbhinní deireanacha, leis an bhfocal ba choitianta, *ard*, agus tá an fhoirm sin le fáil dá réir sna lámhscríbhinní sin. Tá dhá fhoirm ar m'eolas nach réitíonn go maith leis an bpictiúr ginearálta sin agus is ceart iad a lua: Orggain Bennaic ac airtiu, *AU*, I, 318 (823); do dul . . . a n-Ard Uladh, *op. cit.*, III, 232 (1470). Sa dara cás tá an fhoirm *do dhul* a n-*Aird Uladh* faoin mbliain chéanna agus is é is dóichí nach bhfuil sa bhfoirm gan *i* ach dearmad ag an scríobhaí nó ag an eagarthóir. Níl aon mhíniú agam ar an gcás eile.

Is san uatha a bhíos an t-ainm le fáil i gcónaí i nGaeilge, go bhfios dom, ach amháin i lámhscríbhinní deireanacha agus is dócha gur aithris ar an mBéarla is cúis leis an bhfoirm iolra na cásanna sin. D'fhéadfadh ceachtar de dhá mhíniú a bheith ar an bhfoirm iolra sa Bhéarla, gur fhás sé nuair a roinneadh an ceantar ina dhá bharúntacht, nó gur tuigeadh, nuair tógadh an t-ainm isteach sa Bhéarla, gur foirm iolra a bhí san ainm Gaeilge. Is léir gur thuig Gaeilgeoirí féin gur *ard* a bhí i gceist (féach *altitudo Vitorum* air, Plummer, *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*, II, 7) agus, leis an tuiscint sin, ba chosúla *aird* le hainmneach iolra ná le hainmneacha uathu. Ní fhéadaim a rá le cinnteacht cén uair a tháinig an fhoirm iolra in úsáid den chéad uair sa Bhéarla (b'fhéidir gur dearmad é in *Ards*, *Cal. Pat. & Close Rolls*, 140 (1389), mar *Arde* is gnáthaí ag an am), ach ceapaim gur deireanach go leor é; taobh amuigh den sampla thuas, ní heol dom an fhoirm iolra roimh aimsir Elizabeth Shasana.

10. Aird Mhic Ghiollagáin (Magilligan Point i mb.f. Lower Doaghs), p. Thamhlacht Arda, b. Cianachta, c. Dhoire, S.O. 1.

Gob fada barrghéar é seo, talamh íseal gainimh ar fad. Más leis an ngob féin a bhaineas an t-ainm, mar mheasaim, is cinnte nach as a airde a tháinig sé.

Dúthaigh mhuintir mhic Ghiollagáin a bhí anseo. Tá láthair na seanchille i mb.f. Tamhlacht (S.O. 5), beagnach cúig mhíle ó bharr an ghoib. Seo é Tamhlacht Arda (féach *Onom.*, 620); is é rud a chiallaíonn an t-ainm sin, dar liom, an tamhlacht a bhí san airid nó a bhain leis an ngob (samhlaim gur tugadh an *Aird* mar ainm ar réimse talún ar chúla an ghoib féin). Bhí an tseanchill ar thulach measartha ard, faoi bhun Bhinn Fhoibhne atá go mór níos airde ná í; d'fhágfadh an airde sin go bhféadfadh leagan baininscneach den fhocal *ard* a bheith i gceist anseo, cé nach dóigh liom gurb é atá ann.

Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go luaitear sna hannála gur bádh fear léinn Dhoire 1189 idir Aird agus Inis Eoghain (*ARÉ*, III, 84; *Loch Cé*, I, 182). Tá sé le tuiscint as sin go raibh Aird ar an gcósta; tá láthair na seanchille tuairim dhá mhíle ón gcósta anois agus, cé gur cósta é seo atá ag athrú, ní móide go dtáinig an fharráige riamh chomh fada léi. Is mó is dóichí gur ag béal Loch Feabhail, mar a bhfuil pasáiste caol chun na farraige idir Inis Eoghain agus an gob, a bádh an fear léinn.

*Aird* atá mar ainmneach agus mar áinsí anseo sna foirmeacha atá ar m'eolas, *arda* mar ghiniúnach.

Tugann Hogan (*Onom.* 297) le fios gur tugadh Corrán Aird mhic Ghiollagáin ar an ngob, ach níl an tagairt a thugas sé ceart. Is dócha gurb é an áit seo atá i gceist le *Corrán Arda* i ndán dar teideal "Tuireamh Uí Chatháin" (LS 23 G 4 (RIA), 462). Tá *Coran McGilligan* ar an ngob i léarscáil de chúige Uladh a rinneadh tuairim 1600 (*Irish Historical Atlas*, léarscáil 1; tá mé faoi chomaoin ag Art Ó Maolfabhail as ucht an tagairt seo a thabhairt dom).

11. Aird Mhór (Ardmore Head i mb.f. Dysert), p. Airde Móire, b. Déise laistigh den Droim, c. Phort Láirge, S.O. 40.

Áit é seo atá ar eolas go maith. Gob mór maol é, aill ard uaidh síos go dtí an fharráige. D'fhéadfadh sé gur as a airde nó ó bheith ina ghob a gheobhadh sé an t-ainm. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara, áfach, nach ar an ngiodán is airde atá an chill féin chor ar bith, ach go maith faoina bhun, ar foscadh (cf. Ard ó bhFicheallaigh, Uimh. 15).

Is é an chosúlacht atá ar na foirmeacha atá ar m'eolas, gur *aird* an focal a bhí anseo (ainmneach agus tabharthach; gin., *airde* nó *arda*). Arís dealraíonn sé gur meascadh é leis an bhfocal *ard*: tá an dá leagan le fáil i mbeatha Dhéagláin (eag. Power) agus *ard* amháin atá le fáil sa bheatha Laidine (eag. Plummer, *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*). *Aird Mhó(i)r*, gin. *Airde Móire* atá i gcaint an cheantair. Is deacair a bheith cinnte an leagan baininsneach é seo den fhocal *ard* (talamh ard) nó ab é an focal *aird* (gob) é, ach is é is dóichí, dar liom, gurb é an ceann deiridh é.

12. Killard Point (i mb.f. Killard Lower), p. Chill Chléithe, b. Leath Cathail Íochtar, c. an Dúin, S.O. 39.

Niorbh fhéidir liom an áit seo a shíúil toisc campa le harm Shasana a bheith ann. Ag breathnú air taobh amuigh den champa, ní raibh aon airde shuntasach le feiceáil, cé go bhfuil airde bheag ann. Tá gob ann go cinnte, gob maol.

Níl de sheanleaganacha agam den ainm ach: Killernard, Reeves, *Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor & Dromore*, 39n. (c. 1615); Killerneede, *op. cit.*, 39n. (1622); agus, b'fhéidir, Killardye, *Inq. Ult.*,

8 Jac. I (1618). Féachann an chéad dá fhoirm cosúil le *Cill an Aird*, ach is cosúla an tríú ceann le *Cill Airde*. Tá OSNB ar iarraidh.

Ar an bhfianaise atá agam ní féidir a bheith cinnte an *ard* nó *aird* atá i gceist anseo.

13. Baile na hArda (b.f. Ballynaharda), p. Airde Móire, b. Déise laistigh den Droim, c. Phort Láirge, S.O. 39.

Tá aill ard anseo leis an bhfarraige. Níl gob ceart ann, cé go lúbann ceann an bh.f. amach sa bhfarraige roinnt. Is faide a shroicheas sé amach ná pointe ar bith eile idir Mhionn Ard agus Baile mhac Airt; ina cheann sin, tá clais dhomhain ón bhfarraige isteach ar gach aon taobh de a thugas cosúlacht ghoib dó. Taobh amuigh den aill leis an bhfarraige níl aon ard suntasach ann.

*Baile na hArda* atá curtha síos ag Power dó (*Place-Names of Decies* (1952), 75) agus in OSNB, I, 13. Is mar sin freisin adeirtear é (sin, nó mar *Baile na hAirde*).

Níl aon seanleagan den ainm ar m'eolas agus ní féidir a bheith cinnte cé acu focal atá i gceist anseo. D'fhéadfadh sé gur *aird* (gob) é, mar is ar éigean gur ábhar suntais é airde na haille anseo, nuair is aill ard atá leis an gcósta seo ar fad. Cé nach bhfuil cosúlacht ghoib air ar an léarscáil, tá don té a sheasas san áit agus is mó a bheadh an chosúlacht sin air, samhlaim, ón bhfarraige.

14. Ard Bó (Arboe Point i mb.f. Farsnagh), p. Ard Bó, b. Dhún Geanainn Uachtair, c. Thír Eoghain, S.O. 40.

Níl aon bh.f. den ainm ann, ach tá seanchill Ard Bó láimh le Arboe Point agus is leis an ngiodán sin a bhaineas an t-ainm ó cheart. Gob maol íseal é seo ar Loch nEathach. Díreach ar chúl an ghoib éiríonn an talamh go tobann beagán agus is ar an ardán seo atá an tseanchill. Cé gur beag an airde atá ann tá sé suntasach mar gheall ar ísle na talún timpeall air nach bhfuil níos airde, ach ar éigean, ná uisce an locha.

Is é an focal *ard* atá anseo (ainmneach, tabharthach; gin., *arda*). Is deacair a bheith cinnte den inscean, ach neodrach atá sé i gcás amháin (*AU*, II, 152).

Ardán talún atá i gceist anseo, measaim, agus ní gob.

15. Ard ó bhFicheallaigh (Ardfield i mb.f. Dunnycove), p. Ard ó bhFicheallaigh, b. Uí Bhána agus Barracha Rua, c. Chorcaí, S.O. 144.

Ainm paróiste agus sráidbhaile é seo. Níl aon bh.f. den ainm ann, ach bhí an tseanchill i mb.f. Dunnycove in áit an-ard, gar don phointe is airde thart (363'). Níl aon ghob sách cóngarach don chill le go mbeadh sé i gceist.

Ó fhianaise i mbrainse na logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht

Ordanáis, is baininsneach a bhí an focal *ard* anseo (“paróiste, teampall na hArda, ag dul dtí an Aird”), ach is cinnte gur talamh ard atá i gceist ann.

Is fiú suíomh na seanchille anseo, ar an bpointe is airde nó gar dó, a chur i gcomórtas le suíomh na cille in Aird Mhór (Uimh. 11), áit a bhfuil sé go maith faoi bhun an phointe is airde.

16. Ard Tuathail (b.f. Ardtole), p. Aird Ghlais, b. Leath Cathail Uachtair, c. an Dúin, S.O. 45.

Tá gob maol anseo, Phennick Point, ach tá cuid mhaith den bh.f. ard. Tá an talamh réasúnta ard leis an gcósta agus tá ardán san áit a bhfuil fothrach an tseanteampaill.

Tá na seanleaganacha seo ag Reeves, *Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor & Dromore*: Artnell (c. 1615), Ardtnele (1413), Ardtwele (1441), Ardtwele (1442), Ardthnaye (1609), lch. 36n.; Ardthnuyle (1609), lch. 178.

*Ard* atá i gceist anseo, measaim.

17. Aird Ghlais (b.f. Ardglass), p. Aird Ghlais, b. Leath Cathail Iochtair, c. an Dúin, S.O. 45.

Tá gob maol, Ringfad Point, i mb.f. Ringfad ó dheas de bh.f. Ardglass. Tá an chuid de bh.f. Ardglass ar a bhfuil an baile agus na seanchaisleáin ard i gceart, cé go bhfuil sé le tabhairt faoi deara nach ar bharr an droma atá na caisleáin tógtha, ach tamall faoi bhun an bhairr, bíodh go bhfuil siad fós ard go maith os cionn na farraige.

Ní cabhair na leaganacha Béarla; tá na leaganacha Gaeilge seo ar eolas agam: co hAird-glais, o Aird-glais, *AU*, III, 126 (1433); go haird glais, ó áird glais, *ARÉ*, IV, 892 (1433); i nard glaisse, i nard glaisi, *op. cit.*, IV, 986, (1453). *Árdghluis* adeireadh Gaeilgeoirí Ó Méith leis (*Irisleabhar na Gaedh.*, XI, 157).

Is é is dóichí gurb é an focal *ard* (talamh ard) atá anseo, leagan baininsneach de, agus foirm an tabharthaigh de á húsáid mar ainmneach b'fhéidir.

[As well as the word *ard* (meaning a height), frequent in placenames, a word *aird* (meaning a promontory) also occurs in Ireland as in Scotland. The original meaning was probably “point”, whence the current meaning, “direction”. *Aird* is regarded as occurring in Nos. 1-10 above and probably in No. 11. It is doubtful which word occurs in Nos. 12, 13, while *ard* occurs in Nos. 14-17. *Ard* was originally a neuter noun, later generally masculine, though feminine forms occur. *Aird* is feminine, genitive *arda* and *airde*.]

## TOWNLAND DEVELOPMENT IN THE FERMOY AREA, 12th CENTURY — 19th CENTURY

LIAM Ó BUACHALLA

The old kingdom of Fir Muighe (Fermoy), which included all north-east Cork from Mallow and Doneraile to the Co. Waterford boundary, is perhaps better served by ancient surveys than any other Irish territory. We have two medieval surveys covering all or most of this area. First there is the Irish text entitled *Crichad an Chaoilli*,<sup>1</sup> “boundaries of Caoille” (or Fermoy). Herein is named every *baile* or townland in the sixteen *tuatha* or tribal divisions of this old kingdom; the name of the occupying family of each *baile* is also given, as well as details of the chief church and church lands of each *tuath*. As there is no mention of any Anglo-Norman overlord, it is obvious that this tract relates to the period before the occupation of the territory by the Flemings and Condons about 1200. The last king of Fermoy of Irish stock seems to have been the Finghuine Ó Caoimh slain in 1201, as recorded in the Annals of Inisfallen. The lay-out of the territory as presented in the *Crichad an Chaoilli* survey cannot have been later than this date.

The second early document dealing with this territory is found in the Plea Rolls 1301 in Public Record Office, Dublin;<sup>2</sup> this is an extensive list of names of townlands and landed proprietors for the cantred of Fermoy and other Anglo-Norman cantreds of Cork county. This Plea Roll list, there is reason to believe, is a complete list of taxable properties in the area under Anglo-Norman control for that year. As a general rule properties are designated by their townland names but in a number of cases the names of their proprietors are given instead; the list for the cantred of Fermoy contains 115 entries—87 townland names and 28 personal names. The townland names generally correspond with those found in the Irish *Crichad an Chaoilli* survey but a number of new names of Anglo-Norman origin are found: e.g. Brouneston, Pembroykston, Brygeston and Milton. Again, it would seem that, as a list of land denominations of the cantred in question, this return is incomplete, for the reason that, where private estates attached to chief castles are concerned, the name only of the castle (or the townland in which the castle stands) is given although the estate may embrace quite

1. Edited by Canon Patrick Power (Cork University Press 1932) from Book of Lismore, folios 140a-141b.

2. Calendar of Plea Rolls 1300-1301, vol. VIII, MS. volume in P.R.O.; document headed “Fines and amercements for Co. Cork before Walter Lemfaunt, Justice Itenerant 1301” (from a transcript in my possession made by Rev. James Rice, P.P., Ballyhea, Co. Cork).

a number of denominations. Fortunately this gap in the Plea Roll returns is often made good by the Inquisitions post mortem of the 13th and 14th centuries, which recite details of the private holdings of local lords. For instance, the Plea Roll returns 1301 contain a splendid list of place names for the cantred of Imokilly—121 place-names and 9 personal names are listed in all, but the area which went with the chief castle which stood near Youghal is simply indicated by the name Incheocynne (later Inchiquin). However, an inquisition taken in 1288 (Caulfield, *Council Bk. of Corp. of Youghal*, xxiv; *CDI*, III, 202) concerning this manor of Inchiquin gives the names of twenty-two townlands in this latter area, making up what would appear to be a complete return for the entire cantred. The Plea Roll lists are moreover supplemented by other contemporary documents—the Papal Taxations 1302-1307, the Pipe Roll of Cloyne, Calendar of Justiciary Rolls etc. Little use has so far been made of this source (the Plea Roll List of 1301) and it deserves to be better known to students of early Irish placenames.

To demonstrate the development of the townland system subsequent to the 12th century, we take as an example Tuath Ó Cuain (Southern Half),<sup>3</sup> one of the sixteen *tuatha* or tribal divisions into which the kingdom of Fermoy was divided, as described in the *Crichad an Chaoilli* text. This subdivision of Fermoy lay along both sides of the Blackwater river from about the present Fermoy town to Ballyhooley, a distance of about seven miles east to west. This *tuath* was about three miles in breadth (north to south); north of the river we have rich level limestone country, while to the south the district is hilly and mountainous: Knocknaskagh (1406 feet), highest point of the Nagles mountains, marks the south-west corner of this *tuath*, while near the south-east corner is the well-known landmark, Carntierna Hill (727 feet). This southern hilltop boundary was here the southern boundary of the kingdom of Fermoy as well, dividing it from the old territory of Uí Liatháin (later the cantred of Oleton or Barrymore). In the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries each *baile* or townland of this *tuath*, being of large extent, usually extended north to south across the river so as to include some of the richer and poorer lands in each case.

The development of the townland system subsequent to the *Crichad an Chaoilli* survey is set out in the Table. In Column 1 we have set out the names of the *baile* from this *Crichad an Chaoilli* tract; Column 2 contains the names from the Plea Rolls 1301; Column 3 shows supplementary items from other 14th century

3. For convenience I have used the title Tuath Ó Cuain (Southern Half). The northern half, which is not dealt with here, was called Uí Mhaille Machaire and lay in the pre-Reformation parishes of Glanworth, Kilcrumper and northern part of Litter.

documents (although the names in Papal Taxation records 1302-1307 are those of parish churches, in the majority of cases they bear the name of the townland on which they were erected, so we have included them); Column 4 carries the records of these denominations from 16th and early 17th century sources, the Fiants, Patents and Inquisitions of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I; Column 5 gives the townland names appearing in the Down Survey (barony) maps, c. 1655, and in Petty's Atlas *Hiberniae Delineatio*, 1685; finally, in Column 6 are to be found the townland names which appear on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps, 1845, Co. Cork, 6" sheets Nos. 34 and 35.

Following are some notes on the evolution of the modern townlands from the more ancient *baile* of Tuath Ó Cuain of the 12th century.

*Conbaidh*, this is now Conva townland (714 stat. acres) in the pre-Reformation parish of Ballyhooley. It is one of the ancient *baile* of Fermoy which did not become subdivided into smaller townlands with the passing of the centuries. It is evident that the modern Conva represents in area the ancient Conbaidh as the townlands bordering Conva on all sides are otherwise accounted for in the *Crichad an Chaoilli* text; *Na Rindi* (*Renny*) on the west, *Glennamhain* (*Glanworth* etc.) on the north and *Ath Ubla* (*Ballyhooley* etc.) on the east and south. In 16th and 17th century documents it is stated to contain two ploughlands.

*Ath Ubla*: This was later *Baile Ath Ubhla*<sup>4</sup> anglicised Ballyhooley, and is now represented by the townlands of Ballyhooley N. & S. (1761 acres) on the north side of Blackwater and Castleblagh (1566 acres) and Gortroche (1259 acres) south of the river. These, with Conva mentioned above, make up the pre-Reformation parish of Ballyhooley. But note that this area (Ballyhooley N. & S., Castleblagh and Gortroche) was still one denomination (Ballyhooley 2 carucates or ploughlands) in 1611 but two of the "hamlets and parcels" which were included within its bounds in 1611 later became independent townlands: Castleblagh (Castleblagh) already appears as a separate denomination in *Hiberniae Delineatio* (late 17th century) and Castleblagh and Gortroche are shown separately on the 1845 Ordnance Survey maps. The latter two townlands, on the south side of the Blackwater, are still to a large extent composed of mountain and woodland.

*Ceall Aichedh*. This ancient *baile* later formed the pre-Reformation parish of Killathy (3211 stat. acres). Already at the time of the Down Survey (c. 1655) it was divided into six independent townlands and the number shown on the Ordnance Survey maps 1845 is eleven; viz., Killathy (614 acres), Inchinapallas (335), Ballymacallen (212),

4. Written *Baile Atha Ubhala* in 1778, MS. 365 (RIA), p. 258.

Ballymaclaurence (226), Ballymacphilip (333), Gurteen (256), Lisheen (211), Cooliney (177), Knocknamadderee (261), Cappagh (334), Ballynamuddagh (250). The Patent Rolls of James I show that it contained six ploughlands.

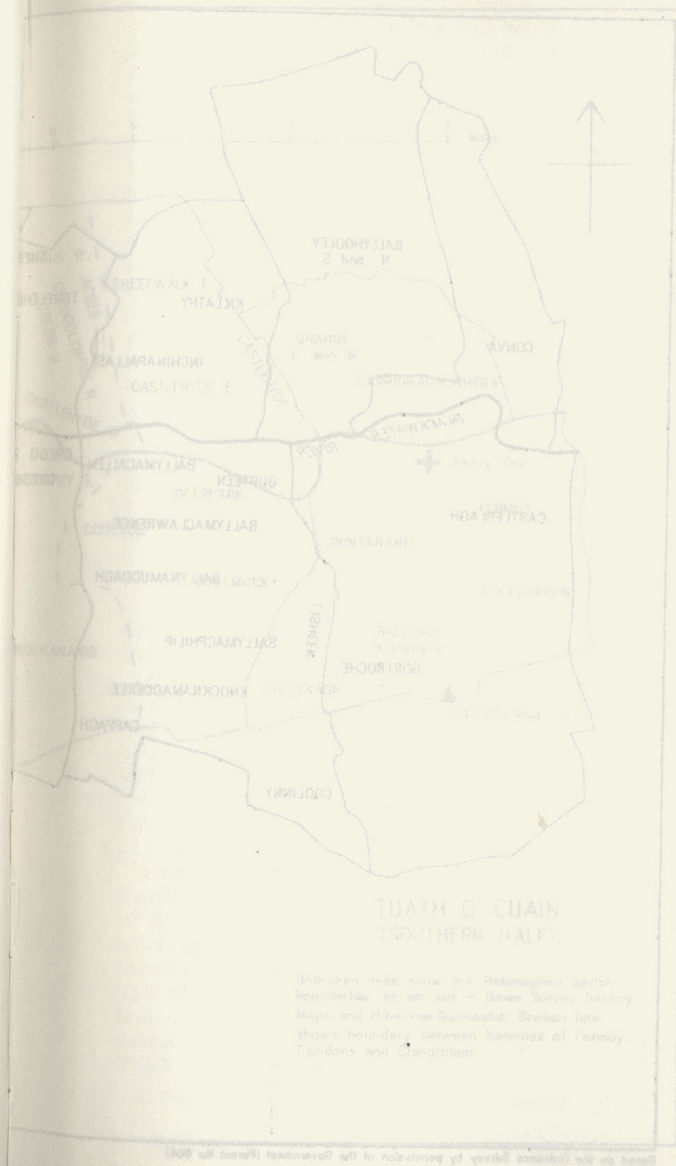
*In Creg.* This now is represented by Cregg North (187 acres), Creggolympry North (331), Templenoe (397), Acres (141) and Castlehyde W. (103), north of the Blackwater river, and Cregg South (238), Creggolympry South (191) and Knockananig (971) on the south side; all are in the pre-Reformation parish of Litter and barony of Fermoy. These townlands form the west part of Litter parish, as shown on the Down Survey maps, and are cut off from those on the east side by the baronial boundary dividing the barony of Fermoy from that of Condons and Clangibbon which runs north and south here.<sup>4a</sup> This boundary is shown on the Down Survey maps, but it was then some centuries old—the division was made about 1262, it would seem—and was probably drawn before the older *baile* were subdivided into smaller townlands; that this was the older eastern boundary of the *baile* of *In Creg* is therefore hardly questionable. According to the Patent Rolls of James I the area indicated above contained four ploughlands.

*Leitir and In Recles.* It is highly probable that these two *baile* taken together were coterminous with the eastern part of Litter parish (barony of Condons and Clangibbon)<sup>5</sup> lying partly at each side of the Blackwater, as was the case with the majority of the other old denominations. The demarcation line between the two (*Leitir* and *In Recles*) is not, however, now easy to define. The old name *Leitir* did not survive as a townland name, but the area north of the river was certainly part of this old *baile*. In the 16th and 17th centuries (Fiants of Elizabeth, *Hiberniae Delineatio* atlas) the part north of the river was called Carriganeady alias Temple Iogane: here stood a castle and the parish church of Litter (the old name survived as the parish name). In the Ordnance Survey maps 1845 the same area is covered by the townlands of Castlehyde, Castlehyde E. (total acreage, 553), Sheepwalk E. (311 acres) and Sheepwalk W. (75 acres).

The townlands directly opposite Castlehyde on the south side of the Blackwater river are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as Coolroe (389 acres), Coolmucky (278), Deerpark (242), all in Litter parish and barony of Condons & Clangibbon. The old *baile* of *In Recles* lay here but that it included all these three townlands is not

4a. In the Ordnance Survey maps 1845 the baronial boundary has been adjusted here so as to include another townland, Sheepwalk W., in the barony of Fermoy, but this is a late arrangement.

5. Some townlands in the northern part of Litter parish were in Tuath Ó Cuain (Northern Half).



Ballymacalraunce (226), Ballymacphilip (333), Gurteen (256), Lishesey (211), Coolroey (177), Knocknamadderee (261), Cappagh (334), Ballynamuddagh (250). The Patent Rolls of James I show that it contained six ploughlands.

In 1793 the townland now is presented by Cregg North (187 acres), Creggolympy North (331), Templehoe (397), Acres (144) and Castlehyde W. (103), north of the Blackwater river, and Cregg South (238), Creggolympy South (157) and Knockananig (97) on the south side; all are in the pre-Reformation parish of Litter and barony of Fermoy. These townlands form the northern part of the parish shown on the Down Survey maps, and are cut off from those on the east side by the baronial boundary dividing the barony of Fermoy from that of Condons and Clangibbon which runs north and south here.<sup>4</sup> This boundary on the Down Survey maps is the same as was that some centuries old, and was probably the older *baile* which were subdivided into smaller townlands before the older *baile* were subdivided into smaller townlands. The older *baile* were the older boundaries of the parish of Litter in Cregg.

Letir and In Reelis are highly probable names which were taken together were coterminous with the eastern part of Litter parish (barony of Condons and Clangibbon) lying partly on the east side of the Blackwater, as was the case with the map of the other old denominations. The demarcation line between the two (*Letir* and *In Reelis*) is not, however, now shown on the map. The old name *Letir* did not survive as a townland name, but the area north of the river was certainly part of this old *baile*. In the 17th century (Plan of Elizabeth, *Hiberniæ delineatio*) this area here stood a church and the parish church of Litter (the old name survived) as the parish name). In the Ordnance Survey maps the same area is covered by the townlands of Castlehyde E. (total acreage, 507), Sheepwalk E. (111 acres) and Sheepwalk W. (75 acres).

The townlands directly opposite Castlehyde on the south side of the Blackwater river are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as Coolroe (389 acres), Coolmucky (278), Deerpark (242), all in Litter parish and barony of Condons & Clangibbon. The old *baile* of *In Reelis* lay here but that it included all these three townlands is not

4. In the Ordnance Survey maps 1845 the baronial boundary has been adjusted here so as to include another townland, Sheepwalk W., in the barony of Fermoy, but this is a late arrangement.

5. Some townlands in the northern part of Litter parish were in Tuath Ó Cuain (Northern Half).

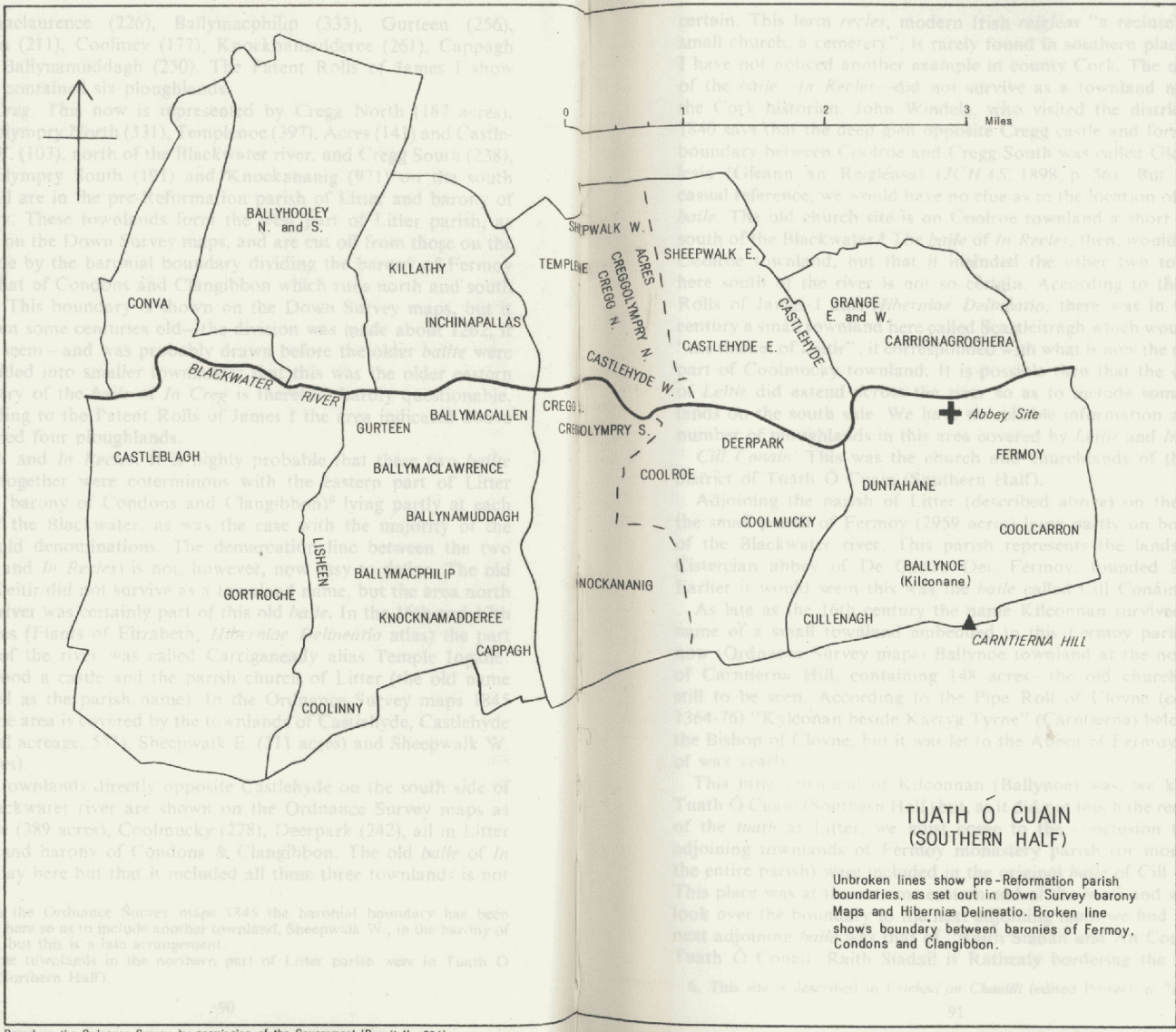
pertain. This term *reclis*, modern Irish *reilig* ("a recluse" cell, a small church, a cemetery"), is rarely found in southern placenames. I have not noticed another example in county Cork. The old name of the *baile - In Reelis* did not survive as a townland name but in the Cork history of John Wards who visited the district about 1840 says that the open goal opposite Cregg castle and forming the boundary between Cregg North and Cregg South was called *Glanunareg* (Glanunareg, *Glanunareg* in *Reiligas*) (*JCHAS*, 1898, p. 56). But for this casual reference, we should have no clue as to the location of this old *baile*. The old church site is on Coolroe townland a short distance south of the Blackwater in the *baile* of *In Reelis*, then, would contain here south of the river is not so certain. According to the Patent Rolls of James I, the church of *Hibernia Delimitatio*, there was in the 17th century a church of *In Reelis* which would mean that the old *baile* of *In Reelis* extended as far south as to include some of the townlands of the parish of Litter.

As late as the 17th century the church of *In Reelis* survived as the name of a small townland in the parish of Litter. The church of *In Reelis* was the church of *In Reelis* (described above) on the east side of the Blackwater river. This parish represents the lands of the Cistercian abbey of Fermoy (2959 acres) which were divided into 1170 townlands. It was seen this church of *In Reelis* in the 17th century the name of a small townland in the parish of Litter. The church of *In Reelis* was the church of *In Reelis* (described above) on the east side of the Blackwater river. This parish represents the lands of the Cistercian abbey of Fermoy (2959 acres) which were divided into 1170 townlands. It was seen this church of *In Reelis* in the 17th century the name of a small townland in the parish of Litter.

This little townland of Killoonan (Ballynoe) was, we know, in Tuath Ó Cuain (Northern Half) and the remainder of the *tuath* at Litter, we may conclude that the adjoining townlands of Fermoy monastery parish (or more likely the entire parish) of *In Reelis* were in Tuath Ó Cuain. This place was a small townland in the parish of Litter. The church of *In Reelis* was the church of *In Reelis* (described above) on the east side of the Blackwater river. This parish represents the lands of the Cistercian abbey of Fermoy (2959 acres) which were divided into 1170 townlands. It was seen this church of *In Reelis* in the 17th century the name of a small townland in the parish of Litter.

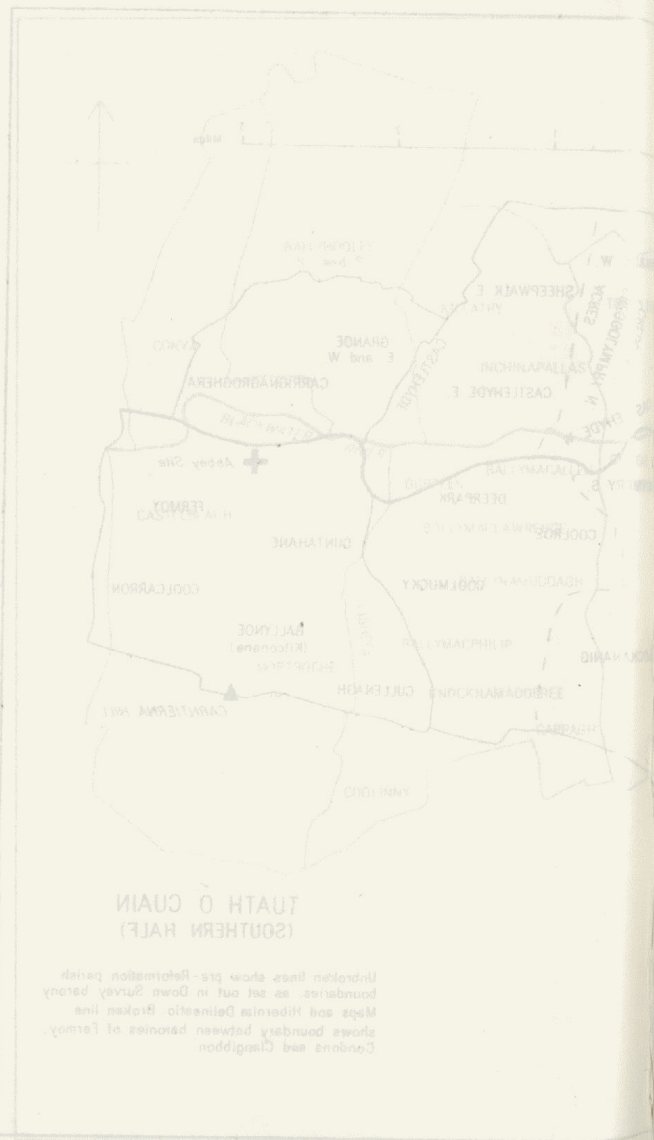
This little townland of Killoonan (Ballynoe) was, we know, in Tuath Ó Cuain (Northern Half) and the remainder of the *tuath* at Litter, we may conclude that the adjoining townlands of Fermoy monastery parish (or more likely the entire parish) of *In Reelis* were in Tuath Ó Cuain. This place was a small townland in the parish of Litter. The church of *In Reelis* was the church of *In Reelis* (described above) on the east side of the Blackwater river. This parish represents the lands of the Cistercian abbey of Fermoy (2959 acres) which were divided into 1170 townlands. It was seen this church of *In Reelis* in the 17th century the name of a small townland in the parish of Litter.

6. This was described in *Cork and Clonfert* (edited by W. J. O'Connell) p. 77.



**TUATH Ó CUAIN  
(SOUTHERN HALF)**

Unbroken lines show pre-Reformation parish boundaries, as set out in Down Survey barony Maps and *Hiberniæ Delineatio*. Broken line shows boundary between baronies of Fermoy, Condons and Clangibbon.



certain. This term *reclēs*, modern Irish *reiglēas* “a recluse’s cell, a small church, a cemetery”, is rarely found in southern placenames; I have not noticed another example in county Cork. The old name of the *baile*—*In Reclēs*—did not survive as a townland name but the Cork historian, John Windele, who visited the district about 1840 says that the deep glen opposite Cregg castle and forming the boundary between Coolroe and Cregg South was called Glounareg-lesia (Gleann an Reiglēasa) (*JCHAS*, 1898, p. 56). But for this casual reference, we would have no clue as to the location of this old *baile*. The old church site is on Coolroe townland a short distance south of the Blackwater.<sup>6</sup> The *baile* of *In Reclēs*, then, would contain Coolroe townland, but that it included the other two townlands here south of the river is not so certain. According to the Patent Rolls of James I and *Hiberniae Delineatio*, there was in the 17th century a small townland here called Scartleitragh which would mean “the thicket of Leitir”; it corresponded with what is now the southern part of Coolmucky townland. It is possible then that the old *baile* of *Leitir* did extend across the river so as to include some of the lands on the south side. We have no reliable information as to the number of ploughlands in this area covered by *Leitir* and *In Reclēs*.

*Cill Conáin*. This was the church and churchlands of the tribal district of Tuath Ó Cuain (Southern Half).

Adjoining the parish of Litter (described above) on the east is the small parish of Fermoy (2959 acres) lying partly on both sides of the Blackwater river. This parish represents the lands of the Cistercian abbey of De Castro Dei, Fermoy, founded in 1170. Earlier it would seem this was the *baile* called Cill Conáin.

As late as the 16th century the name Kilconnan survived as the name of a small townland embedded in this Fermoy parish; it is now (Ordnance Survey maps) Ballynoe townland at the north side of Carntierna Hill, containing 148 acres—the old church site is still to be seen. According to the Pipe Roll of Cloyne (compiled 1364-76) “Kylconan beside Karryg Tyrne” (Carntierna) belonged to the Bishop of Cloyne, but it was let to the Abbot of Fermoy at 1 lb. of wax yearly.

This little townland of Kilconnan (Ballynoe) was, we know, in Tuath Ó Cuain (Southern Half) but, as it did not touch the remainder of the *tuath* at Litter, we must come to the conclusion that the adjoining townlands of Fermoy monastery parish (or more likely the entire parish) were included in the original *baile* of Cill Conáin. This place was at the extreme eastern end of the *tuath* and when we look over the boundary to the next adjoining *tuath* we find that the next adjoining *baile* was that of “Raith Siadail and An Corran” in Tuath Ó Conail. Raith Siadail is Rathealy bordering the Fermoy

6. This site is described in *Crichad an Chaoilli* (edited Power), p. 76-77.



1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Crichad an Chaoilli</i> , 12th-century survey	Plea Rolls, 1301	Other 13th and 14th Century documents	16th and 17th Century Fiants, Patents and Inquisitions	Down Survey Maps, 1655-59 <i>Hiberniae Delinatio Atlas</i> , c. 1685	Ordnance Survey Maps, 1845
Tuath Ó Cuain (Southern Half) called Í Ingarduil. <i>Conbaidh</i> townland from which is the Ó Buadhaigh family.	Connabach	—	Conva, 2 ploughlands (Pat. Rolls Jas. I)	Connaway ( <i>Hib. Del.</i> )	Conva
<i>Ath Ubla</i> alias <i>In Martra</i> from which is Ó hAichir.	Athoule	Athula (Papal Tax. 1302)	Ballyhooley, 2 carucates, with the hamlets and parcels: viz. Gortrostie, Castleblahagh, Gortdrislegg, Kilursey, Ateteemolmorry, Ballen- knockane, Ballenvarry and Rathduff. (Pat. Rolls Jas. I, 1616).	Ballihooly Castleblahagh ( <i>Hib. Del.</i> )	Ballyhooley N. & S., Gortroche, Castleblagh.
<i>Ceall Aichedh</i> from which is Ó Lomthuile.	Kylechyth	Killathyt (Papal Tax. 1302)	Killahie and Gorteen, 2 ploughlands, Ballymacallen and Cappagh, 1 pl., Bally- maLaurence, 1 pl. (Pat. Jas. I), BallymacPhillip 2 carucates (Pat. Jas. I).	Killatty, Gortene and Lisheen, Balle McCallen, Balle McLawrence, Balle McPhillip, Capenaragh (D.S. map).	Killathy, Inchinapallas, Gurteen, Ballymaclaw- rence, Ballymacallen, BallymacPhillip, Lisheen, Cooliney, Knockna- madderee, Ballyna- muddagh, Cappagh.
<i>In Creg</i> from which is Ó Riagáin.	Creg	—	Cregg 1½ pls., Cregg Ó Lympry 1 pl., Templenoe ½ pl., Clowagh ½ pl., Knockananig ½ pl. (Patent Roll Jas. I, 1611).	Cregg, Creg-o-lempry, Templenoe, Clogh, Knockananig (Down Survey map)	Cregg N. & S., Creggo- lympry N. and S., Templenoe, Acres, Kingston's Fields, Commons, Knockananig, Castlehyde W.
<i>Leitir</i> from which is Ó Corcráin.	Lattre	Lethir (Pap. Tax. 1302)	}	Cariganedy (north side of river): Coolnamuck, ? Chanashdan, Clonboy, Scantlarea (read Scartlatra) ( <i>Hib. Del.</i> ).	Castlehyde, Castlehyde E., Sheepwalk E., Sheepwalk W., Deerpark, Coolroe, Coolmucky.
<i>In Recles</i> from which is Ó Mael Luaigh.	—	—			
<i>Cill Conain</i> is the church of this tuath.	—	Kylconan (Pipe Roll of Cloyne 1364-1376). Lands etc. of the Abbot de Castro Dei in Fermoy (Pap. Tax. 1302).	Lands of the Monastery of Fermoy: Garrinla, Ardevállige, Aghavanister, Kilcroige, Cowlevalinter- venosige, Kilvallenterven- osige, Foraghmore, Downbahene and <i>Kilconnan</i> on south side of River Blackwater. Ballimabene, Gransheaghe, Ballingehie, Carrowharden, Carrigine- chrougere and Glassigan- ishe (on north side of river). (Fiant of Elizabeth No. 5566, 26 June 1591).	Granag (read Grange), Carrignagrohy, Doone- rahin, Fermoy, Coole, Cullinagh ( <i>Hib. Del.</i> ).	Grange E. and W., Carrignagroghera, Fermoy, Coolcarron, Duntahin, Ballynoe (=Kilconnan), Cullanagh.

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## LISS NA CALLIGI

LIAM PRICE

There is a poem in the *Book of Leinster*<sup>1</sup> about a dispute between the servant of the king of Munster and the Cailleach of Leinster, followed by a prose passage which says that the Cailleach was at Liss na Calligi *i cind* ("at the end of") Magh Dala, as a hospitaller (*i mbiataigecht*) for the king of Leinster, and that as a result of the quarrel three battles were fought between the Munstermen and the men of Leinster. Magh Dala was the district to which the road called Slighe Dala went; this road marked the eastern boundary of the diocese of Killaloe, and we are told that it was also called Bealach Mór Osraighe. This has survived as Ballaghmore, the name of a townland at the southern end of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, on the boundary between the barony of Upperwoods, formerly Upper Ossory, and the barony of Clonlisk in the old territory of Ely O'Carroll.

A survey which was made in 1621 of the territory of Upper Ossory gives a long list of names of places on the boundary.<sup>2</sup> The border along the western side of the territory, going from south to north, comes to the river of Oare (Nore), then along the river to Moynehinsy (Monaincha), "as the meare runneth betwixt Culishill and Belaghmore, viz. to Glassenanaher" (probably the stream at Ballaghyragh), then to Slewnalahagh (probably the hill marked 1332') and "thence betwixt the lisse of the Mounster Cailleagh and the lisse of the Leynster Cailleagh" and so along the height of the mountain to Ardcran (that is, along the top of the Slieve Bloom Mountains; Ardcran seems to be a copyist's mistake for Arderin) and to Bearnagleamdoyne (now Glendine Gap).

So there was a place known in the seventeenth century as "the lisse of the Leynster Cailleagh" about three miles to the north of Ballaghmore, a little south of Arderin; this would be somewhere near the mountain which is called Farbreague or Hardyman. It seems clear that this was a traditional name, and that it is the same as Liss na Calligi of the eleventh century story.

This recalls what Máire MacNeill has written in her book *The Festival of Lughnasa* about Arderin, one of the heights on which she found surviving traces of the festival. She records a tradition that there was fighting there between the Offaly men and the Leix men.<sup>3</sup> This sounds like a recollection of the story of battles between the Munstermen and the men of Leinster. The land west of Arderin was

1. See *Ériu*, I (1904), 128-37.

2. Queen's Co., Chanc. Inq. 19 Jas. I (1621).

3. *The Festival of Lughnasa*, 221-5, 566.

old Munster territory, a part of Ely O'Carroll in the former King's County. Offaly in the tradition she records from Kinnitty meant King's County, not the ancient territory of Offaly, which was of course in Leinster. It is perhaps of interest that the dispute of which the old story tells was about a loaf.

The Cailleach Laigneach seems to have been a traditional name; it is mentioned in a story about another Lughnasa site, near Dingle in Kerry; but I have not traced it anywhere else.

#### AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo tá fúinn cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis a fhoilsiú. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil don ainm sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach, má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaite agus a chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm Gaeilge atá molta go sealadach ag an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.), an bharúntacht (b.), an paróiste (p.) agus, más gá é, an baile fearainn (b.f.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6" (S.O.).

**Nobber An Obair** c. na Mí; b. Morgallion; p. Nobber; S.O. 5, 6.

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|---------------|--|
| 1. Nober      | Gilbert, <i>Reg. of Abbey of St. Thomas</i> , I, 6 (1215)        |
| 2. Nober      | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 271 (1192×1224)                             |
| 3. Nober      | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 275 (1192×1224)                             |
| 4. Nober      | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 247, 250-2 (1235)                           |
| 5. Nobyr      | <i>Anal. Hib.</i> , I, 138 (1240)                                |
| 6. Nobyr      | Lawlor, "Cal. Reg. Fleming", <i>PRIA</i> , XXX C 5, 150 (1241)   |
| 7. Nober      | <i>CDI</i> , V, 261 (1302-6)                                     |
| 8. Nobire     | <i>op. cit.</i> , V, 269 (1302-6)                                |
| 9. Nober      | Gilbert, <i>Chart. of St. Mary's Abbey</i> , II, 347 (1315)      |
| 10. the Nobyr | Lawlor, "Cal. Reg. Sweteman", <i>PRIA</i> , XXIX C 8, 287 (1351) |
| 11. Lenobyr   | <i>Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters</i> , III, 398 (1351)                 |
| 12. Nobyr     | Lawlor, <i>op. cit.</i> , 240 (1366)                             |
| 13. Nobbir    | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 241-2 (c. 1368)                              |
| 14. Nobir     |  |

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| 15. the Nobyr      | <i>op. cit.</i> , 237 (1370)   |
| 16. the Nobyr      | <i>op. cit.</i> , 287 (1373?)  |
| 17. the Nobir      | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 261-2 (1375)                                     |
| 18. Nobir          |  |
| 19. the Nobyr      | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 264-5 (1377×1380?)                               |
| 20. Nober          |  |
| 21. the Nober      | <i>op. cit.</i> , 265 (1377×1380)                                    |
| 22. Nober          | <i>Cal. Pap. Reg.</i> , VII, 149 (1419)                              |
| 23. Nebyre         | <i>op. cit.</i> , VII, 199 (1421)                                    |
| 24. Nobyre         | <i>op. cit.</i> , VII, 205 (1421)                                    |
| 25. Nobire         | <i>op. cit.</i> , VII, 240 (1422)                                    |
| 26. Nobyre         | Costello, <i>De Annatis Hib.</i> , I, 59 (1422)                      |
| 27. Nobyr          | Chart, <i>Reg. of Swayne</i> , 42 (1425)                             |
| 28. Nobyr          | <i>op. cit.</i> , 48 (1426)  |
| 29. Nobyre         | <i>Cal. Pap. Reg.</i> , VIII, 58 (1428)                              |
| 30. Nobir          | <i>op. cit.</i> , VIII, 107 (1429)                                   |
| 31. Nobbere        | <i>Anal. Hib.</i> , II, 197 (1534×1535)                              |
| 32. Nobbar         | <i>Fiants Hen. VIII</i> , 385 (1543), 430 (1544)                     |
| 33. Nobbir         | <i>Fiants Ed. VI</i> , 511 (1550)                                    |
| 34. Nobber         | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 3475 (1578)                                    |
| 35. the Nobber     | <i>op. cit.</i> , 4715 (1585), 5061 (1587), 5560 (1591), 6458 (1600) |
| 36. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6554 (1601)  |
| 37. Nobber         | } <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 21 Jac. I (1618)                                |
| 38. le Nobbir      |  |
| 39. Nobbir         |  |
| 40. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 54 Jac. I (1621)                                   |
| 41. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 69 Jac. I (1624)                                   |
| 42. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 7 Car. I (1625)                                    |
| 43. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 20 Car. I (1627)                                   |
| 44. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 29 Car. I (1627)                                   |
| 45. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 45 Car. I (1629)                                   |
| 46. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 62 Car. I (1630)                                   |
| 47. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 67 Car. I (1632)                                   |
| 48. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 112 Car. I (1635)                                  |
| 49. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 128 Car. I (1637)                                  |
| 50. Nobber         | <i>op. cit.</i> , 136 Car. I (1637)                                  |
| 51. Nobber         | } Simington, <i>CS</i> , V, 321-2, 329, 332-5 (1655)                 |
| 52. the Nobber     |  |
| 53. the Nober      |  |
| 54. the Nobbertown | } DS bar. map (c. 1660)  |
| 55. Nober          |  |
| 56. Nobber         | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (c. 1680)                                |
| 57. Nobber         |  |

58. do loscadh na hOibri *AU*, III, 130-2 (1434)  
 59. la Galloib na hOipri *Ann. Loch Cé*, I, 466 (1270)  
 60. Castle of the Obber *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, 217 (1200)  
 61. la Gallaib na hOpri *Ann. Conn.*, 156 (1270)  
 62. ar mhuintir na hOibre, da ngoirthi an uair sin an Bhreatach . . . ar bhodachaibh na hOibre Carney, *Geneal. Hist. of the O'Reillys*, 69  
 63. ag an obair Ó Muirgheasa, *Amhráin na Midhe*, I, 115  
 64. a g-coill-bhan na h-oibre LS G199 (LN), 336  
 65. Aonach na h-Oibre *Irisleabhar na Gaedh.*, IV, 76 (1891)  
 66. ar mhuintir na hoibre .i. baile da ngoirthear an obair . . . ar bhodachaibh na hoibre . . . an obair LS 23 E 26 (RIA), 279

67. An obair, the work OSNB, I, 1  
 68. An obair, the work, a name given by the Caecus O'Reilly *op. cit.*, I, 30  
 69. It is always called by the Irish "An obair", which means "the work", but why it originally received such a name nobody now remembers. The name is thus inflected: An obair, na hoibre, o'n obair OSL, 77 (S. Ó D.)

Tá scéal ag míniú an ainm le fáil sna léaganacha éagsúla de stair na Raghallach. Tá innsint ar an scéal in OSL, 78, agus in Carney, *Geneal. Hist. of the O'Reillys*, 68-9.

De réir an scéil rinne na Gaill príosúnach de Niall Ó Raghallaigh, mar gheall ar an méad creach a bhí déanta aige orthu, agus thugadar ceangailte go Baile Átha Cliath é. Tugadh a rogha de thrí phionós dó, "uireasa a chlainne, easpa a chos nó easpa a shúl". Ghlac sé easpa na súl de rogha agus sciob sé féin na súile as féin; is mar gheall air sin a lean an leasainm "an Caoch" de féin agus dá shliocht (is é sin is bun le barúntacht Clankee, Clann an Chaoich, i gcontae an Chabháin). Nuair a bhí sé ag filleadh abhaile, chreach an Caoch an Obair agus is ar an ábhar sin a tugadh an t-ainm sin ar an mbaile (toisc, is cosúil, gur mhór an obair d'fhear dall baile a chreachadh). De réir *ARÉ*, III, 354-6, maraíodh an Caoch 1256.

Mar deir an Donnabhánach (OSL, 78) is mó is cosúil le finnséal ná le stair an míniú sin. Ní heol dúinn cén bunús atá le ráiteas an Donnabhánaigh (OSL, 79) gur Plunketstown a tugadh ar an mbaile go dtí sin.

Chomh maith le brí theibí a bheith leis an bhfocal *obair*, bhí brí neamhtheibí freisin leis (rud a rinneadh, foirgneamh go háirithe,

féach *RIA Dict.*). Is é is dóichí gurb í an bhrí sin atá leis an bhfocal anseo agus go dtagraíonn sé don mhóta atá siar ó thuaidh ón mbaile. Is é seo (Killanin and Duignan, *Shell Guide*, 394) an móta ar ar thóg Gilbert de Angelo caisleán (roimh 1201, is cosúil). Ní móta neamhchoitianta mór é.

D'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gurb é an focal *abar* (marsh etc., *Dinneen*) atá i gceist anseo (bhí roinnt paistí bogaigh sa bh.f. agus áiteanna a sceitheadh an abhainn orthu, OSNB, I, 31), ach is mó an chosúlacht atá ann gurb é an focal *obair* atá i gceist.

[Documentation of the name Nobber. The *obair* referred to is probably the Norman motte, though *abar*, marsh, is also a possible derivation, if unlikely.]

**Castlemahon Caisleán Maighe Tamhnach** c. Luimnigh; b. Glenquin; p. Mahoonagh; S.O. 36

1. Mointcaveny *CDI*, I, 276 (1230)
2. Momtaveny *op. cit.*, I, 283 (1231)
3. Mayntaueny MacCaffrey, *Black Bk. of Lim.*, 84 (?)
4. Maccaveni *CDI*, II, 270 (1278)
5. Moyavenach Begley, *Diocese of Lim.*, I, 169 (1287)
6. Moyavenach *CDI*, III, 205 (1288)
7. Moytanenach *Rep. Comm. Pub. Rec.*, 1816-20, 62 (1291)
8. Moycavenagh Begley, *op. cit.*, I, 164 (c. 1298)
9. Moycavenagh' *CDI*, IV, 257 (1299)
10. Moyncavenauch } *op. cit.*, V, 272 (1302-6)
11. Moycavenach Westropp, "Ancient Churches in Co. Lim.", *PRIA*, XXV C 8, 414 (1410)
12. Maytownagh *op. cit.*, 414 (1418)
13. Moytawnach Begley, *op. cit.*, I, 330 (1452)
14. Moytawnagh Westropp, *op. cit.*, 414 (1452)
15. Moytawnagh *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, *Letters*, XI, 350 (1458)
16. Maychawnach *Arch. Hib.*, X, 126 (1471)
17. Moteanach } *op. cit.*, X, 127 (1471)
18. Montenach } *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, XII, 376-7 (1471)
19. Mathemache *Arch. Hib.*, X, 138 (1478)
20. Motheanach *Cal. Pap. Reg.*, XIII, 76 (1479)
21. Mathemath *op. cit.*, XIII, 123-4 (1482)
22. Macheanath } *op. cit.*, XIII, 809 (1483)
23. Moythownath } *Fiants Philip & Mary*, 240 (1558)
24. Mothewnach } *Fiants Eliz.*, 3548 (1579)
25. Mochownach } Westropp, *op. cit.*, 414 (1586)
26. Motawnach } *op. cit.*, 414 (1586)
27. Mahawny } *op. cit.*, 414 (1586)
28. Toghe-Tawnagh, or Mahownagh } *op. cit.*, 414 (1586)



### Notes on some Kerry placenames

**Ballynavenooragh** (par. Kilquane). There can be little doubt that the full and correct Irish form of the foregoing placename is Baile-na bhfionndhobhartha (<dobhar=water or stream). So the name would mean "The *baile* of clear waters". A *clochán* in the *baile* called Cathair Fionnabhrach gave An Seabhac (*Corca Dhuibhne*, 134) the idea that here lay the origin of the whole placename. He also seems to have taken it for granted that the personal name Fionnabhair was involved. But there is no need for introducing any personal name if the presence of the word *dobhar* be kept in mind. So too the *baile* in Ardferit parish—Kilfenora—can be explained without introducing any personal name if we introduce the word *dobhar* instead—Coill-finn-dhobartha—the wood of sparkling waters. (See T. F. O'Rahilly, *Hermathena*, XLVIII (1933), 210.)

The next three placenames, Rathea (par. Kilshenane); Drommakee (par. Kiltomy); and Gleann meic-Hí (an old church in the Glencar area recorded in the Taxation List of 1300), all contain the name of an old sept, Ó Hí (see index to *Annals of Innisfallen*). Their Irish forms would be Ráth-Hí; Droim-meic-Hí; Gleann-meic-Hí.

**Ballydwyer** (par. Ballymacelligott). As the personal name O'Dwyer was never associated with this district it would appear that the form Ballydwyer is a modern misreading of the older form Ballyboodyrry as found in *Fiants Eliz.*, 5043. It might be noted here that deliberate corruptions of Irish placenames such as the foregoing were encouraged by §234 of the Act of Explanation, passed by the Parliament in Dublin and known as 17 and 18 Charles II.

**Dromcunnig** (par. O'Dorney). The older and more complete form of this placename was Dromyconnygemyne (*Fiants Eliz.*, 2819) or Dromeconygemyne, Drominyconnigenie (*Fiants Eliz.*, 3759). The second part of the name enshrines a family name which is to be found in the locality up to the present day.

**Baltovin**. Irish form Bailt'-Ó-bhFinn (gen. plur.), enshrining the family name of Ó Finn. It is also written in the singular—Balliovin—in *Fiants Eliz.*, 5912. The O'Finns still exist in the neighbourhood.

**Ballycarty** (par. Ballyseedy). The older form of this placename was Béal-átha-na-ceárdcha.

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