

# DINNSEANCHAS

1368

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# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. II, Uimh. 1

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## AN EARLY FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PLACENAME LIST FOR ANGLO-NORMAN CORK

LIAM Ó BUACHALLA

The document<sup>1</sup> here presented is one of unusual importance in the field of the study of medieval Irish placenames. It consists chiefly of a list of townland names, compiled in 1301, covering an area of about three-fifths of the county of Cork, the portion of that county then under Anglo-Norman control. The original text was in the Plea Rolls of Edward I in the Public Record Office, Dublin, but these unfortunately perished in the 1922 fire. However, the Record Commissioners had, some time in the last century, made a transcript of these Rolls, running to twenty volumes, twelve of which survived the 1922 fire. The present document is found in Volume 8 (classed 1A—49—58), pp. 76-91 (p. 86 is blank). These pages are a transcript of original Plea Roll No. 55, membranes 41-57.

The Latin title of this document on p. 76 reads (in translation) "Extracts from Fines and Amercements of County Cork made in the presence of Walter Lenfaunt and his co-adjutor justiciaries on circuit there for the 15 days after Easter"; it belongs to the Rolls for the 29th year of Edward I, that is, 1301. The document is simply a very long list of townland names (approximately six hundred<sup>2</sup> in all) interspersed occasionally with personal names (these number ninety-seven); these items are arranged in ten sections representing the ten cantreds into which Anglo-Norman Cork was then divided. As the title indicates this is an index of the official records of the Justiciaries' Easter sittings at Cork in 1301 and it is puzzling as to why the compiler preferred, in the main, to index the placenames rather than the personal names found in the records.

The title of this document would lead us to understand that it simply was an index of fines for criminal or civil offences at the 1301 session, but a study of the list of placenames enumerated makes it evident that we have here a complete property list of the area dealt with; the names listed are representative of every part of every cantred of Anglo-Norman Cork, even to the most remote bounds; it is probable that the "fines and amerancements" included a general levy on all lords and freeholders; even the bishops of Cork and Cloyne are listed as well as the abbots of the chief monasteries of

the area. It is important to note that King Edward I was at that time imposing many new levies and taxes to raise money for the Scottish war.

In a recent article in this Journal<sup>3</sup> I have shown that in the 12th-14th century period the official *bailte* or townlands were generally of considerable size—usually one thousand to three thousand statute acres. Taking this into account it is highly probable that a majority of the primary townlands of 14th century Norman Cork are listed in the present document.

It is, however, fairly certain that a number of townland names are missing. One reason is that the compiler in some cases indexes personal names instead of placenames. As we are interested in this document as an ancient placename record, the substituting of personal names in some places takes somewhat from its value. Occasionally, however, these early Norman or Danish surnames are of interest, as many of the families who held properties in 1301 left their names in the holdings which they then possessed. For instance the placename Sythan (*Sídheán*) now Carrigshane in the Midleton district is followed by an item reading: Copyner—the surname Coppinger; the townland now next to Carrigshane on the south side is Coppingerstown.

Certain townland names are missing from our 1301 list for another reason: some of the larger properties, such as the private estates of the chief lords, contained quite a number of denominations, but in our list, as a general rule, only the name of the manor or lordship is given in such cases. Fortunately, however, it is often possible to get the details of the townland make-up of such estates from 13th and 14th century inquisitions. Thus we have in the Plea Roll document for the Cantred of Makylle (*Imokilly*) a splendid list consisting of 126 townland names and 9 personal names. But the townlands which constituted the private estate of the manor of Inchiquin (*Killeagh-Youghal* district) are not listed—the property is simply described as “*Inchecoynne*”. An inquisition taken in 1288<sup>4</sup> regarding this Manor of Inchequin fills the gap, as it lists about 20 townlands which were privately held by the lord, as demesne lands and lands let out to short-term tenants called *betagii*. There are a number of such inquisitions which help to supplement our 1301 document.

While the majority of the placenames listed are of Irish origin, it is not surprising, after a century of Anglo-Norman occupation, to find a sprinkling of new names imposed by the settlers, e.g. Castleton, Milton, Arnoldston, Brouneston and Pembrokston. A rather puzzling feature is the absence of such new names from the long *Imokilly* list (mentioned above)—there is not a single name of purely Norman origin here, although this district had been thickly planted from the first days of the Norman settlement of Cork. The placenames listed for Obathan (*Ibane* and *Barryroe*) in west Cork are also exclusively Irish.

In preparing the present document for publication I have used a photostat copy of the Record Commissioners nineteenth-century transcript in the Public Record Office. Many errors in spelling are noticeable; some of these were undoubtedly in the fourteenth-century original, but it is not too much to assume that many were due to incorrect transcription by the scribe of the Record Commissioners' copy. In the fourteenth-century Latin script *t* and *c* are very much alike, *-in-* and *-ni-* are often written *-m-* and vice versa. Identification of placenames where possible are given in appended notes.

In editing, all placenames are given as they appear in the Record Commissioners' transcript, even where the spelling is obviously incorrect. In such cases the correct forms are given in the footnotes. The main title and some odd pieces of text which are in Latin have been translated to English; personal names are usually in the genitive (Latin) and these also have been rendered into English, e.g., *Willielmi Baret*, “of William Baret”. The first item (placename or personal name) of each section is preceded by the phrase *De Vil'* . . . (= *De Villis*), “of the Villes . . .” thus, *De Vil' Tamelag, Ros, Boly, Barran* etc.; this phrase also precedes the first item in each page of the fourteenth-century original and must be regarded as governing each item in the section or page which follows.

For help in identifying placenames I am sincerely grateful to Rev. James Rice, P.P.; Rev. J. Coombes, C.C.; Rev. T. J. Walsh, P.P.; Messrs. John T. Collins, Diarmuid Ó Murchadha, M.A. and Pádraig Ó Niatháin, Ordnance Survey, Dublin.

1. I am indebted to Rev. James Rice, P.P. of Ballyhea, Co. Cork, for bringing this document to my notice.

2. This includes about twenty-five duplications. The appearance of a name twice on the list indicated, perhaps, that there were two separate properties at that place.

3. *Dinnseanchas*, Iml. I, Uimh. 4 (Nollaig, 1965), pp. 87-93.

4. Caulfield, *Council Bk. of Corpn. of Youghal*, xxiv; *CDI*, III, 202.

EXTRACTS FROM FINES AND AMERCEMENTS OF COUNTY OF CORK MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF WALTER LENFAUNT AND HIS CO-ADJUTOR JUSTICIARIES ON CIRCUIT THERE FOR THE 15 DAYS AFTER EASTER.

Kinalbek<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Inchonenan,<sup>2</sup> Cnokroth,<sup>3</sup> Cnokan,<sup>4</sup> Dunkeyn,<sup>5</sup> Corcassell,<sup>6</sup> Gyllemoleston,<sup>7</sup> Bryn,<sup>8</sup> Coulroth,<sup>9</sup> Kykara,<sup>10</sup> Moysketh,<sup>11</sup> Balyboudon,<sup>12</sup> Braydcor,<sup>13</sup> Cloncul,<sup>14</sup> Gagys,<sup>15</sup> Kyllughyn,<sup>16</sup> Dundrynan,<sup>17</sup> Keppaghsalagh,<sup>18</sup> Knokyle,<sup>19</sup> Coulagvaney,<sup>20</sup> Balmachutch,<sup>21</sup> Kyllengalagh,<sup>22</sup> Tylachmothyl,<sup>23</sup> Baly-negylle,<sup>24</sup> Dundrynan,<sup>25</sup> Ardenegyth,<sup>26</sup> Ardloman,<sup>27</sup> of the Castle

of Dundrynan,<sup>28</sup> Kylmaygnan,<sup>29</sup> Nathyrlagh,<sup>30</sup> Kilcrey,<sup>31</sup> Corbaly,<sup>32</sup> Moyaly,<sup>33</sup> Lyskenagh,<sup>34</sup> Cormoore,<sup>35</sup> Corbeg,<sup>36</sup> Athnehowe,<sup>37</sup> Hycheston,<sup>38</sup> Dysertmor,<sup>39</sup> Balybrochenan,<sup>40</sup> Kylneglore,<sup>41</sup> Moyaghgyllyn,<sup>42</sup> Balymakedan,<sup>43</sup> Balycorkye,<sup>44</sup> Balymoymyghyl,<sup>45</sup> Tolaghsalowy,<sup>46</sup> Cnokkenemalevok,<sup>47</sup> Mylleton,<sup>48</sup> Caryggrowan,<sup>49</sup> Stonhus,<sup>50</sup> Hysken,<sup>51</sup> Dromny,<sup>52</sup> Goly,<sup>53</sup> and Hygyston.<sup>54</sup>

1. This cantred corresponded with, (a) the portion of the old tribe-land of Cinél mBéice (later, approximately, the barony of Kinalmeaky) which was then in Anglo-Norman hands; the remainder—the parish of Kilbrogan and parts of Brinny and Templemartin—was then in possession of the O Mahony sept; (b) a large tract of Muskerry south of the Lee (Nos. 24-54 above) then called Ui Flann Lua (Ifflanloe, Flanlow, etc.) extending from Dundrynan (or Castlemore) to Carrigrohane. In an inquisition taken on the death of Miles de Courcey 1372 this whole cantred is more correctly described as “Cantred of Kinalbeg and Flanlow” and was let by de Courcey to Philip de Barry “the Barry Óg” who held the castle of Inishannon and Rincoran. (Smith, *History of Cork* (1892), I, 214.)

2. Inishannon town, par. of Inishannon. The town stands on the townlands of Farnahoe and Laherfineen.

3. Knockroe, same par.

4. Knockane (Down Survey map) now included in Knockroe (No. 3 above).

5. Dromkeen, par. of Inishannon.

6. Cor Castle, same parish.

7. Not identified.

8. Brinny, par. of Brinny.

9. Not identified.

10. leg. Kynara? Moneen in parishes of Brinny and Templemartin appears as Killinare in Civil Survey of Muskerry (1656).

11. Moskeigh, par. of Templemartin.

12. Ballymodan: there is now no townland of name, but this is the name of the parish south of Bandon river at Bandon town. Ballymodan old church was on Gully townland.

13. Probably Corravreeda (Corr a' Bhraighead), same par. (with elements transposed).

14. Clancool, same par.

15. Read Gagyn: Gaggan, same par.

16. Probably Killowen, par. of Killowen, west of Bandon.

17. Castlemore, Moviddy par. (see No. 25), but this may be an error for Dundanier, Inishannon par.

18. Probably Cappaknockan, par. of Desertserges.

19. Read Knokvyle? Knockavilly, on Kill townland, par. of Knockavilly.

20. Not identified.

21. ? Tuocusheen, Knockavilly parish. Towyhecushy (Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale*, 324).

22. Killeen, par. of Inishannon, on which Crossbarry village stands.

23. Ballyhandle (-hander), Knockavilly par., immediately north of no. 22. The old name is still found in Fiants of Elizabeth.

24. The enumerator now moves to Bride Valley. Ballingully, Moviddy par.

25. Castlemore, par. of Moviddy.

26. Probably Bellmount, par. Moviddy, earlier Ardenclui.

27. Perhaps Knockardbleghane (now Crookstown), beside Ardenclui, par. of Moviddy.

28. Castle of Castlemore, Moviddy par.

29. Kilbonane, Kilbonane parish.

30. Aherla, same parish.

31. Kilcrea, Desertmore parish.

32. Corbally, Corbally parish near Waterfall.

33. Aglish, par. of Aglish.

34. Probably Castle Inch, Ovens parish. Perhaps this name should read Inyskenagh.

35. Curramore, Ovens parish.

36. Currabeg, same parish.

37. Ovens, par. of same name.

38. Garryhesty, Desertmore par.

39. Desertmore. There is now no townland of this name; Desertmore old church is in Clashanaffrin townland, Desertmore par.

40. Probably Ballygroman, Desertmore par.

41. Kilnaglorry, parish of same name.

42. Maglin, St. Nicholas par. Ballincollig town is in this townland.

43. Old Abbey alias Ballymackadane, Inishkenny parish.

44. Perhaps Curraheen, same parish.

45. Rochfordstown (Castlewhite), same par.

46. Tulligmore and -beg, Ballinaboy par.

47. Knocknamallege, Inishkenny par.

48. Not identified. ?Mylane, St. Finbar's parish (near Killumney).

49. Carrigrohane, in par. of same name.

50. Stonehouse—an early Norman term for castle—*cloch* (clogh, clough) in Irish. Perhaps Cloghmacullig, near Ballincollig.

51. Probably Inishkenny, par. of same name. Read Inysken?

52. leg. Homny? Kilenehomny (Fiants of Eliz.) now Killumney, St. Finbar's parish.

53. Probably Ballingully, Kilneglory par.

54. This may be identical with Hycheston (No. 38 above).

#### Cantred of Kenalethe<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Boye,<sup>2</sup> of Walter Geel,<sup>3</sup> of Ade de la Pulle,<sup>4</sup> Balysyd,<sup>5</sup> Balyelan,<sup>6</sup> of Thomas Mol,<sup>7</sup> of Henry Candelan,<sup>8</sup> Belgol,<sup>9</sup> Rosdenlyng,<sup>10</sup> Of the villes of Rincorran,<sup>11</sup> Balicherath,<sup>12</sup> Glenoure,<sup>13</sup> Mamyn,<sup>14</sup> Legan,<sup>15</sup> Gortoye,<sup>16</sup> Arnoldeston,<sup>17</sup> Kylmyde,<sup>18</sup> Athibride,<sup>19</sup> Granath,<sup>20</sup> Gorthtuly,<sup>21</sup> Polathupe,<sup>22</sup> Nothvale,<sup>23</sup> Kryssere,<sup>24</sup> Coly,<sup>25</sup> Latifarel.<sup>26</sup>

1. This cantred corresponds to the modern barony of Kinalea, except that in 1301 the parishes of Inishannon, Knockavilly and part of Brinny, now in bar. of Kinalea, were in the cantred of Kinalbek (Kinalmeaky). Four of the items listed are personal names and four townland names (Nos. 13-16) are misplaced: they belong to the cantred of Fermoy in north-east Cork.

2. Ballinaboy, par. of same name.

3. His holding cannot be traced.

4. Cf. Ballinphellic, Dunderrow parish.

5. Ballyheedy, Ballinaboy par.

6. Probably Boulalng, par. of Cullen.

7. Cf. Ballynamaul near Ballymartle.

8. Surname now Cantillon; holding cannot be traced.

9. Belgooly, Kilmonoge par.

10. Probably Ryncullyng, south of Belgooly, Kilmonoge par. (Inq. Jas. I. 1618), now Ringville.
11. Ringcurran, now Charles Fort, par. of Ringcurran.
12. Not identified.
- 13-16. Glanworth, Manning, Ballylegan and Currahoo in Glanworth district, north Cork.
17. Arlinstown, Ballymartle par.
18. Ballymartle, in par. of same name.
19. Not identified.
20. Granig, Tracton par.
21. Probably Gortnalicky (?Gort Tuilche), Clontead par.
22. Ballyfoyle (Baile Phuill). Pollakerhup, Pollakelip (Papal Tax 1302-6).
23. Nohoval, par. of same name.
24. Read Kryffechere (Creamh-dhoire), now Kinure, par. of Kinure.
25. Read Colyn: Cullen in par. of same name. Colyn (Papal Tax. 1302-1306).
26. Not identified.

#### Cantred of Obathan<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Tamelag,<sup>2</sup> Ros,<sup>3</sup> Boly,<sup>4</sup> Barran,<sup>5</sup> Crodhary,<sup>6</sup> Adhyryth veteris monasterii,<sup>7</sup> Dyserdkreun,<sup>8</sup> Kylmelod,<sup>9</sup> Fynnath,<sup>10</sup> Lyssum-felan,<sup>11</sup> Fythonoth,<sup>12</sup> Doncullyn,<sup>13</sup> Ratherdroun,<sup>14</sup> Natherych,<sup>15</sup> Kylcofthy,<sup>16</sup> Balynard,<sup>17</sup> Rennovillan,<sup>18</sup> Gargyn,<sup>19</sup> Scythanagh,<sup>20</sup> Kylvynys,<sup>21</sup> Balycarsene,<sup>22</sup> Kysylagh,<sup>23</sup> Leghnagh,<sup>24</sup> Rathmolnyr,<sup>25</sup> Ard Odufan,<sup>26</sup> Aghedallan,<sup>27</sup> island of Inchedoune,<sup>28</sup> Ard Ofeyly,<sup>29</sup> Kylkeran,<sup>30</sup> Crevagh,<sup>31</sup> Cammys,<sup>32</sup> Rath,<sup>33</sup> Mokerous,<sup>34</sup> Inchedone,<sup>35</sup> Kylcofthy,<sup>36</sup> Dysercroygne,<sup>37</sup> and Rothaly.<sup>38</sup>

1. Now represented approximately by the barony of Ibane and Barryroe. In pre-Norman times this was the territory of the Uí Badamna, a section of the Corca Laighde (O Driscoll) tribe.
2. Timoleague townland, in parish of same name.
3. Not identified.
4. Not identified.
5. Burrane, Kilmaloda par.
6. Cruary E. & W., Templeomalus par.
7. Probably Aghamanister, Abbeymahon parish. This seems to be the Nadryd and Nathrug of Papal Tax. 1302-1306; vide *Annals of Inisfallen* 1231, Aedh Ó Donnchadha died, and was buried in the old monastery of Uí Badamna.
8. Desert, par. of same name (at east side of Clonakilty). Disertcrum (Decretal Letter to Bp. of Cork 1199, *Ir. Eccles. Rec.*, Sept. 1952, p. 216).
9. Kilmaloda, par. of same name.
10. Probably *Finnmhag*, later Carrigfunevoy (Inq. Chas. I), Cariginway (Down Survey map), parish of Templequinlan.
11. Probably Lisselane, Kilnagross parish.
12. ?Bohona, Castleventry parish.
13. Not identified.
14. Not identified.
15. Probably the same as No. 7. Cf. Nathrug (form in Papal Tax. 1302-6).
16. Perhaps Kilcourse, Templequinlan parish.
17. Not identified.
18. Perhaps Ring, Templeomalus par., but see No. 19.
19. Probably Reengarrigeen, Kilmaloda par. Ringarrogon (DS map).

20. Probably Shanaghobarravane, Lislee par., locally "Sheenagh".
21. Not identified.
22. Original reading was probably Balycarrene. Balycardeen, Lislee parish.
23. Read Kysylagh. Kilsillagh, par. of same name; near Lislee.
24. Lehenagh, Abbeymahon par.; west of Lislee.
25. Not identified.
26. Ardgehan, Abbeymahon parish.
27. Aghadallane, Templeomalus par.
28. Inchydoney Island, Clonakilty Bay.
29. Ardfield, par. of same name.
30. Kilkerranmore parish.
31. Creaghmore and Creaghbeg, Kilkerranmore parish.
32. Camus, same parish.
33. Castlefreke, originally known as Rath and Rathbarry, Rathbarry parish.
34. Muckruss, Ardfield parish.
35. Identical with No. 28 above.
36. Identical with No. 16.
37. Identical with No. 8.
38. May be for Mothaly, the Magalaidh of Decretal Letter of 1199 to Bishop of Cork (*Ir. Eccles. Rec.*, Sept. 1952, p. 216). This latter place was probably Templeomalus which is near No. 37—Desert (Disertcrum, Decretal Letter, 1199).

#### Cantred of Kynaeth-Ytherach<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Balycatyn,<sup>2</sup> Cloncalyth,<sup>3</sup> Kysynekyll,<sup>4</sup> Gortegrenan,<sup>5</sup> Rathgronde,<sup>6</sup> Loghmagh,<sup>7</sup> Clonbothy,<sup>8</sup> Kilbrekan,<sup>9</sup> Balagh,<sup>10</sup> Coule-man,<sup>11</sup> Mayleske,<sup>12</sup> Kylcocan,<sup>13</sup> Kynsale,<sup>14</sup> Rynron,<sup>15</sup> of Nicholas son of William,<sup>16</sup> of Robert Haydon,<sup>17</sup> of Henry Cog,<sup>18</sup> of Nicholas Rawe,<sup>19</sup> Killony,<sup>20</sup> Houldernesse,<sup>21</sup> Kempe,<sup>22</sup> of William Baret,<sup>23</sup> Milleton,<sup>24</sup> Ardathyn,<sup>25</sup> Gortencrosse,<sup>26</sup> Garthelagh,<sup>27</sup> Balyde-wise,<sup>28</sup> Coulmeny,<sup>29</sup> Corrotheran,<sup>30</sup> Clonbothy,<sup>31</sup> Clonechyl,<sup>32</sup> Rathlaryn,<sup>33</sup> Borynd,<sup>34</sup> Of the villes of Rathdrouchy,<sup>35</sup> Cloncoise,<sup>36</sup> Kylgoban,<sup>37</sup> Nove ville,<sup>38</sup> Kylmehallok,<sup>39</sup> Kenkylle,<sup>40</sup> Droundogh,<sup>41</sup> Lethmony,<sup>42</sup> Dernecayse,<sup>43</sup> Sleogallan,<sup>44</sup> Lyssarde,<sup>45</sup> and Tanwor.<sup>46</sup>

1. This cantred, as its name Kynaeth-ytherach "Lower Kinalea" indicates, was the southern portion of the old Cinél Aedha tribeland (the O Mahony septlands). In modern times this area is represented by the baronies of Kinsale and Courceys and the Kilbrittain district of the barony of Carbery. It was later than 1301 that the MacCarthy Reaghs of Carbery wrested Kilbrittain from the de Courcey family.
2. Ballycatten, Rathclarin par. (near Kilbrittain); there is a place called Ballycatten further east near Ballinspittle.
3. Clooncalla More and -Beg, Rathclarin parish.
4. Kilshinihan, Kilbrittain par.
5. This name, along with No. 6 and perhaps No. 7, seems to be misplaced; probably Gortigrenane, Kilpatrick parish—see Kerycurk No. 34 below.
6. Perhaps Reagrove, Ballyfoile parish—it appears as Rathgrove (Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale*, xxxviii), Rathagrae (Down Survey maps).
7. Unidentified.
8. Clonbouig, Ringrone and Templetrine parishes.
9. Probably Kilbrittain, parish of same name.

10. Probably Ballymore and Ballybeg, Kilbrittain par.
11. Coolmain, Ringrone par.
12. Perhaps Aghalosky, Kilmaloda parish (Down Survey map).
13. Read Kylcoran? Perhaps Kilkerran, Ringrone par.
14. Kinsale town and lands; chief seat of the de Courceys.
15. Ringrone, par. of same name; another seat of the de Courceys.
16. Probably of the de Courcey family. The holdings of Nicholas and of the next three persons have not been identified.
17. See 16.
18. See 16.
19. See 16.
20. Killowny, Kilroan parish (near Ballinspittle).
21. Old Head of Kinsale alias Downmacpatrick, Ringrone par.
22. Also Kempestown. The Escheats and Wards Record (1303-6) says that Annora, wife of John de Courcey, had dower in 1299 off Ballycouig, Belagh, Barretstown, *Kempestown*, Oldernase, Rinron and mill, and the weir of Titsax. (*Cal. Carew MSS.*, VI, 21 f., 36 b).
23. See Barretstown, note 22.
24. Not identified.
25. Ardmartin, Clontead parish.
26. Gortnacrusa, Templetrine par.
27. Probably Garrylucas, Ringrone par.
28. Ballydownis, Templetrine par.
29. Coolmain, Ringrone par.; already recorded No. 11 above.
30. Currarane, Templetrine par.
31. Duplicate of No. 8, Clonbouig.
32. Probably duplicate of No. 3, Clooncalla.
33. Rathclarin, name of parish.
34. Burren, Rathclarin par.
35. Rathdrought, Ballinadee par.
26. Cloncouse, Ballinadee par.
37. Kilgobbin, same par.
38. Not identified.
39. Not identified. May be Kylmehannok, Kilmonoge par. In 1312 Milo de Courcey granted to Robt. Herford kt., a parcel of land in Kynsale and Kilmehallok (Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale*, xii).
40. Read Senkylle, Shankill, Rathclarin parish.
41. Dromdough, Ringrone par.
42. Leighmoney More and -Beg in parishes of Leighmoney and Dunderrow.
43. Derryngasha, Leighmony par.
44. Slievegallane, same par.
45. Lissard, same parish.
46. Seems corrupt, leg. ? Tasasson (Tisaxon, parish of same name).

*Appendix to Cantred of Kynaeth-ytherach.*

Inquisition into property of Milo de Courcey of Ringrone, 24 June 1372. (Caulfield, *Council Book of Kinsale*, x; Smith, *History of Cork* (1892), I, 214). Identifications are given in brackets.

Milo de Courcey died seized of the manor of Rynroun (no. 15 above), of the lands of Tasan (Tixaxon) and the rent in Kynsale (No. 14 above). These are the names of the sub-denominations and tenants pertaining to the manor of Rynroun (*which are not obliterated*) viz. Philip son of William de Barry for the cantred of Kenalegh and (cantred of) Kinalbeg and Flanlow (Kinalmeaky & Ifflanloe): he had the service of 3 knights fees of John fitz Gerat Core of Garffenaught (Garristown); Bernard Herford seven knights fees in Borynd (No. 34), three

knights fees in Rymowylan (see cantred of Obathan No. 18); the cantred of Moyscrllyn (barony of Muskerry); tenants in Cullagh; Philip Whyte in Balycoegechenan; tenants in Coulther; in Corchothy; in Aydonestown (No. 17 above); Nicholas de Courcey in Ardras; Almaric de Courcey in Carrickmolynd (Carrigavullen, Ringrone par.); in Kilkeran (No. 13 above); tenants in Laurasistown; in Corgawly (Currahallie, Ringrone, Inq. Jas. I, Sept. 1620); in Colynystown; in Balydonwys (No. 28 above); in Estmiltown; a mill at le Miltown (No. 24 above); tenants in Ballagh (No. 10 above); in Warengistown; in Clonbeg (see No. 8 above); in Lisclery (see Cantred of Kerycurk, No. 50); the ferry of Dongall (ferry of Carrigaloe, on Great Island near Cobh); tenants in vill of Dongall (Donegal, on Great Island).

Kerycurk<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Bouner,<sup>2</sup> Beaver,<sup>3</sup> Balethe,<sup>4</sup> Kylmony,<sup>5</sup> Lonyston,<sup>6</sup> Ardarre,<sup>7</sup> Balidony,<sup>8</sup> Glyncollan,<sup>9</sup> Balibetag,<sup>10</sup> Milton,<sup>11</sup> Coulmor,<sup>12</sup> Coulkyn,<sup>13</sup> Bermehele,<sup>14</sup> Rosbeg,<sup>15</sup> Fayth,<sup>16</sup> Cork,<sup>17</sup> Weam,<sup>18</sup> of St. Stephan's,<sup>19</sup> Nard,<sup>20</sup> of John the baptist,<sup>21</sup> of St. Nicholas's,<sup>22</sup> of St. Brigid's,<sup>23</sup> of St. John the evangelist,<sup>24</sup> Gillneglerath,<sup>25</sup> Amartyn,<sup>26</sup> Faghlyath,<sup>27</sup> Lysbernath,<sup>28</sup> Rathnakely,<sup>29</sup> Lysonan,<sup>30</sup> Crosson,<sup>31</sup> Fynbroy,<sup>32</sup> Balikerran,<sup>33</sup> Gortestronan,<sup>34</sup> Doufalas,<sup>35</sup> Maghy,<sup>36</sup> Vincent son of Walter,<sup>37</sup> Corkenboy,<sup>38</sup> Lethnath,<sup>39</sup> Balilaan,<sup>40</sup> of John Copiner,<sup>41</sup> of Ade Bertilomey,<sup>42</sup> Kyllynley,<sup>43</sup> Rathmackylle,<sup>44</sup> Kyllynley,<sup>45</sup> Kylgavere,<sup>46</sup> Craneston,<sup>47</sup> Rathdermod,<sup>48</sup> Balidofthy,<sup>49</sup> Lysclery,<sup>50</sup> Faenard,<sup>51</sup> Glynnny,<sup>52</sup> Rathemyn,<sup>53</sup> Dangnekyre,<sup>54</sup> Balicallan,<sup>55</sup> Glynnmacdof,<sup>56</sup> Balicrosson,<sup>57</sup> of the city of Cork.<sup>58</sup> Of the villes of St. Stephan,<sup>59</sup> of the Mill,<sup>60</sup> Henry de Rydellysford,<sup>61</sup> Douglas,<sup>62</sup> and Carrygrovan.<sup>63</sup> Of the abbot of Albo Tractu<sup>64</sup> in fines for transgressions: 40 d. Of Robert,<sup>65</sup> bishop of Cork, in fines for transgressions: 10 m.

1. This cantred of Kerycurk was based on the old territory of Ciarraighe Cuirche which extended from the south gate of Cork city to Templebreedy, south of Crosshaven. It is now represented by the barony of Kerricurrihy and the South Liberties of Cork.

2. Read Bouver, now Carrigaline, in parish of same name.

3. Same as 2.

4. Ballea, Lisclery parish.

5. Kilmoney, in parish of same name.

6. Probably for Ionyston (=Johnstown). There was a Ballyhonic (Seónac=John) at Barnahely Castle (Inq. Jas. I, 6 July 1618).

7. Ardarrig (near Douglas), Carrigaline parish.

8. Read Balydorny. Ballydorney (Charter Jas. I, 1609, Smith, *Hist. of Cork* (1892), I, 349), now Moneygourney, Carrigaline par. (near Douglas).

9. Cf. the wardship of Glincollan (Pipe Roll X Ed. I, 1281); may be Ballinrea.

10. Ballinametagh, Carrigaline par.

11. Not identified.

12. Coolmore, Carrigaline par.

13. Probably included in Coolmore, name now obsolete.

14. Barnahely, Barnahely parish.

15. Ballybricken, same parish. Rosbec (Decretal Letter to Bp. of Cork 1199).

16. This was the old townland which lay on the southwest side of the old city of Cork, on which stood the cathedral church of St. Finbar: *An Fhaitheche*, now represented by Greenmount, Crosses Green, etc.
17. This may refer to the suburb which lay immediately outside the south gate of Cork.
18. Weam, that is *An Uaimh*, the Abbey of de Antro or Gillabbeey, which stood on Gillabbeey rock between Connaught Avenue and College Road.
19. St. Stephen's priory and Leper Hospital at Friars Walk.
20. Church of St. Mary de Nard in Elizabeth Fort.
21. St. John the Baptist church belonged to the Knights Hospitallers' foundation on George's Quay.
22. St. Nicholas's church.
23. Now the Cat Fort.
24. St. John's was on the south side of Douglas Street.
25. Kilnaglery, Carrigaline parish.
26. Aghamarta, Templebreedy parish.
27. Fahalea, Carrigaline parish.
28. Rathbearnagh (Charter Jas. I, 1609, Smith, *Hist. of Cork* (1892), I, 349), now Ballinvuskig, Killanully parish.
29. Rathmacullig, Killanully parish.
30. This may be the "particle of Liscornan" which went with the parish of Lisclery in 1591. (Brady, *Records Cork, Cloyne & Ross*, I, 203).
31. Crosshaven, Templebreedy par.
32. Read Rynbroy. This was the old name of Hoddersfield, Templebreedy parish (see Census 1659, Down Survey maps).
33. Considering that No. 32 was Hoddersfield and next name (No. 34) is probably Gortigrenane, this place must be at or about Fountainstown (Ballymontane in 17th century), Kilpatrick par.
34. Probably Gortigrenane, Kilpatrick par.
35. Read Doufglas. Douglas village and townland, Carrigaline parish.
36. Read Maghyn now Mahon (Blackrock and district), St. Finbar's parish.
37. Nothing is known of this person or his holdings.
38. Curraghconway, St. Finbar's parish.
39. Lehenagh, St. Finbar's parish.
40. May be Balliman, now included in Castlewhite (Smith, *op. cit.*, I, 364).
41. Later Coppinger; they held lands at Coppingers-stang and Ballincurrag near Douglas.
42. Unidentified.
43. Killanully, parish of same name.
44. Rathmacullig, Killanully par. (same as 29 above).
45. Killanully, parish of same name (see 43).
46. This is probably the place called Aes Gabri in Decretal Letter of Pope Innocent III, 1199 to Bishop of Cork (*Ir. Eccles. Rec.*, Sept. 1952, p. 215), otherwise unidentified.
47. Ballincrannig, Ballinaboy par.
48. Rathdermot in Ballygarvan, Carrigaline par. Was a separate townland in Down Survey.
49. Ballyduhig, Carrigaline parish.
50. Lisclery. There is now no townland of the name, but it survives as name of parish near Carrigaline.
51. Unidentified.
52. Glinny, Cullen parish.
53. Raffeen, Lisclery parish.
54. This is probably *Daingean na Ciarraighe*; may have been Dundanion (? Dún-daingean), St. Finbar's par. (near Blackrock).

55. Unidentified.
56. There is a glen called Gleann na Muice Duibhe on western boundary of Gortigrenane and adjoining Ballygrissane (see No. 57).
57. Probably Ballygrissane, Carrigaline parish.
58. City of Cork, probably south suburb which was in this cantred. See No. 17 above.
59. Identical with 19 above.
60. The Mill, probably the Bishop's Mill.
61. Not identified.
62. Same as 35 above.
63. Carrigrohane, par. of same name.
64. The Cistercian Abbey of Tracton, Carigaline.
65. Robert Mac Donnchada, bishop of Cork, 1277-1302.

Cantred of Muskeridon<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Botavaunt,<sup>2</sup> Rathclare,<sup>3</sup> Lyskylyth,<sup>4</sup> Brigogo,<sup>5</sup> Wylton,<sup>6</sup> Moygauruth,<sup>7</sup> Sendrom,<sup>8</sup> Stacioston,<sup>9</sup> Balcath,<sup>10</sup> Ferts-keth,<sup>11</sup> Stapolyston,<sup>12</sup> Balikeran,<sup>13</sup> of John Stacpol,<sup>14</sup> Balyotheran,<sup>15</sup> Coylhenyny,<sup>16</sup> Coulkam,<sup>17</sup> Davyeston,<sup>18</sup> Kylgallan,<sup>19</sup> Groveston,<sup>20</sup> Leynath,<sup>21</sup> Kecheston,<sup>22</sup> Beveresgeston,<sup>23</sup> Cheneston,<sup>24</sup> Kylmac-lenyn,<sup>25</sup> Dromdouny,<sup>26</sup> Balirothan,<sup>27</sup> Clochynyenykyth,<sup>28</sup> Moy-neavereth,<sup>29</sup> Orrereyescastel,<sup>30</sup> Sopyltre.<sup>31</sup> Of the villes of Nicoles-ton,<sup>32</sup> Keneston,<sup>33</sup> Kylbryn,<sup>34</sup> Lysgriffyn,<sup>35</sup> Dergergan,<sup>36</sup> Kylclonan,<sup>37</sup> Brotoyn,<sup>38</sup> Lecheston,<sup>39</sup> Muellyston,<sup>40</sup> and Bolbekeston.<sup>41</sup> Of the villes of Thomas Crohan,<sup>42</sup> Kylgelan,<sup>43</sup> Kylcolman,<sup>44</sup> Balycawyrth,<sup>45</sup> Yncchiky,<sup>46</sup> Cathercothur,<sup>47</sup> Raneston,<sup>48</sup> Trewedyeston,<sup>49</sup> Callathys-rath,<sup>50</sup> Milton,<sup>51</sup> Forgythoneyr,<sup>52</sup> Keppan,<sup>53</sup> Clonchowrythe,<sup>54</sup> Brogyl,<sup>55</sup> Clonfade,<sup>56</sup> Howeston,<sup>57</sup> Coganesrath,<sup>58</sup> and Crannokes-ton.<sup>59</sup> Of the villes of Brotonyg,<sup>60</sup> Moylaueriyth,<sup>61</sup> Lyskerwyl,<sup>62</sup> Malatholyn,<sup>63</sup> and McCormok.<sup>64</sup>

1. Read Muskeridonegan. This cantred lay in north Cork around the towns of Buttevant, Charleville, Liscarroll, Kilbrin and Castlemagner. In the 11th and 12th centuries it was called Múscraighe Aedha and Múscraighe Dhonnagáin. It is now represented by the barony of Orrery and Kilmore and a small portion of that of Duhallow.
2. Buttevant, parish of same name.
3. Rathclare, same parish.
4. Liskelly, Kilbroney parish.
5. Bregoge, parish of same name; west of Buttevant.
6. Read Mylton; probably Milltown, Cooliney parish.
7. Kilmagoura, Shandrum parish.
8. Shandrum, same parish.
9. Unidentified.
10. Ballyhea, par. of same name. Belach Átha (*Ann. Inisfallen*, 1176).
11. Ardskeagh, par. of same name. Fert Scéithe (Féilire of Tallaght).
12. Probably Ballinguile, Kilbroney par. The Stapletons owned Ballinguile Castle.
13. Not identified.

14. There was a Ballestackaball in Ballyhea parish (DS barony map).
15. Ballynoran, Aglisdrinagh parish.
16. Cooliney, parish of same name. Cúil Emni (*Ann. Inisfallen*, 1176).
17. Coolcaum, Aglisdrinagh parish.
- 18-24. These remain unidentified and are probably misplaced.
25. Kilmaclenine, par. of same name.
26. Drumdowney, par. of same name.
27. Probably Ruanes, Ballyclough par. Ruane (Patent Jas. I, 1611).
28. Probably Ballyclough, par. of same name.
29. Castlemagner, parish of same name. "Ecclesia Monymandragh idem cum Castlemagner" (Brady, *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, Vol. II, sub Castlemagner.)
30. This seems to be identical with castle and lands of Castlemagner.
31. Subulter, parish of same name; beside Castlemagner. "Sopaltair in Forbraige" (Orrery), *Trip. Life of St. Patrick*.
32. Unidentified.
33. Perhaps Ballyheen, Kilbrin parish.
34. Kilbrin, same parish.
35. Lisgriffin, Buttevant parish.
36. Derryorgan, Ballyclough parish.
37. Read Kyclovan. Kilcovan (Pat. Rolls Jas. I), Kilclouan, Kilclopán (Down Survey barony map); seems to correspond with Tinnascart, Buttevant parish.
38. Churchtown, earlier Bruhenny, in parish of same name; near Buttevant.
39. Unidentified.
40. Unidentified.
41. Velvetstown, Buttevant parish.
42. Unidentified.
43. May be Kylbelan—Kilbolane.
44. Kilcolman was old name of Ballypierce, Rathgoggan (Charleville) parish.
45. Ballyhoura, Imphrick par. Bealach Abhrat.
46. Imphrick, same parish. Imthruc (Papal Tax. 1302-1306).
47. Caherconnor, same parish.
48. Not identified.
49. Probably Ballindridden, Aglisdrinagh parish.
50. Rathnacally, Cooliney par.
51. Milltown, same par. See No. 6 above.
52. Cf. "Parcel of Carrickclohir" (Pap. Tax. 1302-1306).
53. Kippane, Shandrum par.
54. Cloncourth, par. of same name, also called St. Patrick's Well, now in county Limerick.
55. Broghill, Ballyhea parish (near Charleville).
56. "Killinlonyfaddy and Kilbawry, 1 carucate, the property of Redmond Fitzgerald of Broghill" (Pat. James I).
57. Perhaps Ballyhubbo, Rathgoggan par.
58. Rathgoggan, parish of same name; Charleville town is in this townland.
59. Probably Garrynagranoge ("Crannocks' garden"), Rathgoggan parish.
60. Identical with 38 above. Churchtown alias Bruhenny.
61. This seems to be Moyglaura alias Moyge (Pat. Rolls Jas. I), now Moyge, Liscarroll parish. "Chapel of Moiolantrik" (Papal Tax. 1302-1306).
62. Liscarroll, same parish.
63. Unidentified.
64. Unidentified.

## CÓRAS AINMNITHE PÁIRCEANNA, GORT NA nUAN, CO. CHORCAÍ

### DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

Tá baile fearainn GORTNANOON (S.O. Corcaigh 99) i bparóiste Theampall Bríde, gar do Bhun an Tábhairne, láimh le Cuan Chorcaí. *Gort na n-uan* an fhoirm Ghaeilge sna O.S. Namebooks, leagan atá ar aon dul leis na seanfhoirmeacha (e.g., Gortenuone, 1639, Gortenuone, 1690). Más ait linn gort go mbeadh uain istigh ann, ní mór cuimhneamh nach raibh ciall an fhocail sin chomh cúngaithe tráth is atá sé in áiteanna anois; de réir D. Coghlan (*Ancient land-tenures in Ireland*): "Gort was the smallest plot of land held in severalty".

Dhá fheirm atá i nGort na nUan; tá timpeall dhá dtrian den bhaile faoi cheann acu, agus dob amhlaidh don scéal um thosach an 17ú aois. (Gortynownebeg, 1630, Gortmunonemore, 1657; tá an dá chuid le feiceáil ar léarscáil an Down Survey.) Agus is mór idir an dá chuid. Tá tuairim is 70 acra sa chuid bheag, breis is scór de pháirceanna beaga ann—.i. gur tháinig ré na n-inneall le fíor-dhéanaí—agus ainm Gaeilge ar gach páirc acu. De réir dealraimh bhí líon maith daoine ann tráth.

An chuid mhór (breis is 120 acra) ba le heastát Hoddersfield a bhain sí, ocht bpáirceanna leathana ann, agus gan ainm Gaeilge fágtha ar aon cheann acu, go bhfios dom. Mar sin, is le Gort na nUan "beag" a bhaineann ár scéal.

Breis is tríocha bliain ó shin chuaigh feirmeoir darbh ainm Conchubhar Sisk (R.I.P.) chun cónaithe ann. Faoi mar ba dhual do sheanóglach, chuir sé suim in iarsmaí ár sean, agus nuair a casadh air seanduine (Mac Cárthaigh ba shloinne dhó) a rugadh is a tógadh san áit, níor stad sé go bhfuair sé uaidh ainm ar gach páirc dá raibh aige—agus ní mar ábhar inspéise amháin ach chun a n-úsáidte. Ba ó Mhac Uí Shisk a fuair féin an liosta. Ainmneacha Gaeilge dob ea 21 díobh, gan ach ainm Béarla amháin ina measc, "field of the haggart"—agus tharlódh sé gur deacracht fuaimnithe (? páirc na hiothlainne) faoi deara sin. Sampla maith é an liosta seo chun an córas ainmnithe a bhí in úsáid sa cheantar a léiriú dhúinn—cé go bhfuil gnéithe faoi leith ag baint leis, mar a fheicfear ar ball.

Talamh méith atá sa chuid is mó den fheirm seo, é ar leiceann cnoic, carraig nó dhó agus roinnt aitinn ar a bharr, sruthán trí ghleann ag a bhun. Níl na hainmneacha ar an liosta san ord céanna is atá na páirceanna féin; tá siad grúpáilte ina n-aicmí. Tuigfear go bhfuil lorg an Bhéarla ar an bhfuaimniú:

1. Páirc na gainmhe	pa:rk'nəgə'n'i:
2. Páirc na carraige	pa:rk'nə'karəg'ə
3. Páirc an tí	pa:rk' ə't'i:
4. Páirc an dalláin	pa:rk'ədə'lə:n
5. <i>Field of the haggart</i>	
6. Páircín na ngamhain	pa:r'k'i:n' ə'goun'
7. Garraí shean-Dónaill	gə'riən'do:nəl
8. Garraí shean-Din	gə'riən'd'in'.
9. Lower praip	prap
10. Upper praip	
11. Cill (?Coill) bhúf	k'i:l' 'vi:
12. Gleann na linne	gl'ounə'l'ig'ə
13. Poll na (m)broc	poulnə'b'rok
14. Geata dearg	gətə 'darəg'
15. <i>The carraig</i>	'karəg'
16. Páirc an phinn	pa:rk'ə'f'i:n'
17. Clós na carraige	klo:s nə 'karəg'ə
18. Clóisín na carraige	klo:ʃi:n' ə'karəg'ə
19. Clós caol	klo:s 'ke:l
20. Clós mór	klo:s 'mu:r
21. Clós beag	klo:s 'b'og
22. Long clós	klo:s

Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara nach n-úsáidtear “páirc” ach i gcás an cheathrú cuid, nó mar sin, de na hainmneacha—agus níl aon bhaint ag an líon acraí leis an gceist. Tá dhá “gharraí” ann ach níl “gort” ar bith le fáil—tionchar ainm an bhaile fearainn, b’fhéidir. Cuid de na hainmneacha eile, is léir gur leathnaigh ainm ghné éigin iontu go dtí gur chiallaigh sé an pháirc ar fad, e.g., an Charraig, Poll na mbroc, Gleann na linne. Maidir le “praip” (i. tor nó sceach, de réir an Duinnínigh), tá traidisiún ann go raibh tithe anseo tráth agus breis is scór duine ina gcónaí iontu.

Fágann sin na “clósanna” agus Páirc an phinn—“field of the pen”, de réir K. V. O’Leary a bhailigh logainmneacha leathchéad bliain ó shin (*Cork Hist. & Arch. Journ.*, 1919). Níl an focal úd (?peann ?pinn) ag an Duinníneach, ach tá seans go mbíodh póna de shaghas éigin ann ó tharla gur “clós” is teideal do na sé páirceanna lena hais—agus focal é clós ná faightear mar ainm ar aon pháirc eile sa dúiche.

[Field-names in part of the td. of Gortnanooon, co. Cork, illustrating the naming-elements common in the district.]

## AINMNEACHA ÉIDEIMHNE

## TOMÁS Ó CONCHEANAINN

## I AONACH

(1) *Sliabh an Aonaigh*

Tá brí ar leith leis an bhfocal *aonach* i nGaeilge na hAlban nach bhfuil tuiscint uirthi i nGaeilge na hÉireann, sé sin, uimh. (2) anseo thíos ag Watson (*The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, 491): “*Aonach* has two very different meanings: (1) a place of union, an assembly, a fair or market; (2) a solitary place, a mountain top; both come from *aon*, one . . . . The second meaning is seen in an *t-Aonach Dearg*, ‘the red mountain top . . . .’” Sna “Additional Notes” luann sé (lch. 522) “*An t-Aonach Dubh*”.

Is léir as foclóirí Gaeilge na hAlban go ndearnadh forleathnú ar an dara brí sin thuas agus go gciallaíonn *aonach* “leirg”, “leitir” nó “fána géar” freisin. Seo mar atá *aonach* mínithe ag Armstrong, *A Gaelic Dictionary* (1825): “a hill, height, heath, desert place”; agus i bhFoclóir an Highland Society (*Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*, 1828): “a steep, a hill: praecipitium, mons”. Tharlódh sé go bhféadfaí fós an bhrí “cnoc” nó “leitir” a aimsiú i logainmneacha in Éirinn a bhfuil *aonach* iontu.<sup>1</sup>

I bparóiste Mhagh Cuilinn (S.O. Gaillimh 80) tá limistéar (a.2993 r.3 p.4) tugtha isteach faoin ainm *Slieveaneena*. Is “*Sliabh-an-fhiona*, mountain of the wine. Where smuggled wine was concealed” an míniú atá tugtha ag Joyce (*INP.*, iii. 557) air; ach ní fhéadfadh sin a bheith ceart ó tharla go bhfuil an dá *n* atá san ainm ina gconsain leathana i gcaint na ndaoine [ʃLiəwə'Ni:Nə]<sup>2</sup>. Is léir as an gcaint gur *sliabh an aonaigh* atá ann. Criathrach is talamh sléibhe atá sa chuid is mó den limistéar sin agus is deacair a chreidiúint go mbeadh tionól daoine ná aonach beithíoch ann. Tá cnoc maith mór, thart ar chúig chéad troigh ar airde, sa limistéar agus tharlódh sé gurb é an cnoc sin atá i gceist sa dara cuid den ainm.

(2) *Óenach Find*

Tá an logainm seo thuas luaite sa *Dindshenchas* ar bhealach a chuirfeadh i iúl gur áit ard nó cnoc atá i gceist:

*Dindgna n-Echtge, Óenach Find*

(Gwynn, *Met. Dinds.*, iii, p. 304, 1.5)

Ó tharla go gciallaíonn *dindgna* áit ard nó mullach suntasach (féach *RIA Contrib.*) agus go bhfuil an focal sin i gcomhaisnéis le *Oenach Find* anseo thuas is léir gur áit ard de chineál éigin atá i gceist leis an bhfocal *óenach* anseo.

(3) “Nochan fhaicim an táonach” (Oisín)

I nDuanaire Finn sa dán a thosaíonn le *A bhen dén folcadh mo chinn* tá Oisín ag caoineadh na hóige agus na maise atá imithe uaidh. Ag trácht dó ar a shúile deir sé:

Gíodh íad na súile so hsuas  
issin sen-chionn etorbhúas  
anocht gíod frēamha fola  
robsad géma glas-tana.

Anoidhche ré dorcha doill  
ní b[h]ērdaois coiscéim n-iomroill  
anocht ge dēchuinn amach  
nochan fhaicim<sup>3</sup> an táonach (DF, i, 5.22-23).

Má tá brí chinnte na hoíche leis an bhfocal *anocht* anseo ní dóigh gur tagairt d’aonach sa chiall “assembly” nó “fair” atá i gceist. Is cosúil gur rud nó toirt a mbeadh méid mhór le tuiscint leis atá i gceist le *aonach* anseo.

Cé nach n-abrann Oisín go bhfuil sé dall is mian leis a chur in iúl nach bhfuil amharc ar bith aige san oíche. Níor chuir an tOllamh Ó Murchadha an focal seo i ngluais an DF. An bhféadfadh sé gur “cnoc”, nó a léithéid, atá i gceist le *aonach* anseo? Déarfainn go bhfuil cosúlacht seanfhocail ar an gcaint seo *Nochan fhaicim(?) an táonach*.

## II \*TROSC, TROSCA

Tá míniú áirithe tugtha ag Joyce (INP, iii, 586) ar an bhfoirm Béarlachais logainm *Trusk* ach is léir nach fiú aird a thabhairt ach ar an méid seo ann: “a component of names, generally of mountains, of frequent occurrence”. Is le hiarthar na tíre, ó Cho. an Chláir go Tír Chonaill, a bhaineann an beagán samplaí atá luaite ansin aige.

Creidim go bhféadfadh sé gurb é an focal *tur-*, mar atá in *turlach*, atá taobh thiar den *tr-* san fhocal *trosc* agus gurb é cumasc an dá fhocal *tur* agus *e(a)sc* [ask] <[æsk] atá ann.

Is “uisce” nó “uisce domhain” a thugtar mar mhíniú ar *esc* i seanghluaiseanna áirithe; féach *RIA Dict.*, fasc. ii, s.v. 1 *esc*. Ach i nGluais Uí Mhaolchonaire is féith *uisce cechraig* (sé sin, is cosúil, bogach nó scraith ghlugair) atá mar mhíniú ar *esc* (féach *RIA Dict. loc. cit.*). Ó tharla gur leathan don ghrúpa *tr-* san fhoirm *trosc* caithfidh sé (má tá an miondealú seo ceart) nach bhfuil cumasc an dá chuid *tur* agus *e(a)sc* chomh sean is go gcoinneodh sé caoile an ghuta tosaigh a chuirtear in iúl le litriú na seanteanga *esc*. Más é an cumasc seo atá ann, chaill guta an dara focail [ask] <[æsk] aon

fhad a bhí ann nuair a cuireadh sa chomhfhocail é agus gan béim ach ar an siolla tosaigh. Is dóigh nach mbeadh i nguta an dara siolla tar éis tamaill ach guta doiléir, mar seo [turæsk]. Samhlaím gur coimríodh an focal ansin agus go ndearnadh [trosk] de, trí idirchéim [træsk], faoi anál na bhfocal *trosc* (“codfish”) agus *troscadh* (“fasting”), an dá fhocal atá luaite ag Joyce mar mhíniú ar an logainm seo.

In *RIA Dict.*, fasc. ii s.v. *esca*, deirtear “probably a by-form of *I esc* (*eisc*); cf. *seisc*, *sesca* etc.” Mura bhfuil in *esc* agus *esca* ach foirmeacha gaolmhara agus go gciallaíonn siad (do réir fhoclóir an Acadaimh), faoi seach, “water” (*esc*) agus “a bog, quagmire; a depression, puddle” (*esca*) d’fhéadfadh an dá fhoirm ghaolmhara, *trosc* agus *troscā*, a bheith ann ag an am céanna agus pé difríocht brí atá eatarthu go bunúsach a bheith ag freagairt don difríocht a bhí idir *esc* agus *esca*. Mar sin déarfainn gur [tur+askə] is bun leis an bhfoirm *troscā*, sé sin, easca thirm.

I gCois Fharráige tá píosa beag talamh sléibhe (a.189 r.2. p.6) atá curtha síos (S.O. Gallimh, 92) faoin bhfoirm *Truskaunnagappul*. Is *troskəNə'ga:pəL* atá i gcaint na ndaoine. Ó dheas uaidh, beagán, taobh amuigh d’íochtar *Throsca(?) na gCapall*, tá píosa beag (i lár shliabh Bhaile an Domhnallán) a dtugtar *troscā na sceiche* [troskəNə 'ʃk'eh'i:] air.

Ar an mbaile is gaire dó sin (ar thaobh an Spidéil), Baile Liam, tá cúpla píosa beag i mbarr an bhaile a dtugann na daoine na *troscā beaga* [Nə troski: b'ogə] orthu.

Ón tuairisc a chuir mé ar bhí an fhocail \**troscā* i gCois Fharráige tuigtear dhom gur talamh é atá níos tirme ná *easca*. Maidir le *Trosca na gCapall* creideann na daoine thart ansin go bhfuil baint ag loime na talún nó easpa féaraigh leis an ainm.

## III RIASC

Tá an ghluais seo le fáil i *Sanas Chormaic* (YBL): *riasc* .i. *ro-uisce*; féach *RIA Contrib.* s.v. *riasc*. Ní léir as sin amháin céard atá sa chuid tosaigh *ro-*, murab é an t-ainmfhocail *róe* (*ré*, *rae*) “a level piece of ground”, atá ann; féach *RIA Contrib.* S. v. 2 *róe*. Is léir as an *-sc* leathan nach as cumasc *róe* agus *uisce* a tháinig an focal *riasc*. Tharlódh sé gurb é atá ann cumasc *róe* (*ré*, *rae*) agus *esc* (an focal a bhí i gceist le *trosc* thuas), mar seo, *r(o)é+e(a)sc>\*ré(a)sc>riasc*. Féach mar a mheastar an focal *róe* a bheith ina chéadmhír comhainme in *róe-mag*, SR 616 (féach *RIA Contrib.* 2 *róe ad fin.*). Más é seo taifeach ceart (*róe+esc*) an fhocail bheadh an bhéim ar an gcéadmhír *r(o)é* agus ní chaillfeadh sé aon chuid d’fhad a ghuta. Chuideodh an guta cúil in *e(a)sc* [ask] <[æsk] leis an défhoghar *ia* [iə] a thabhairt chun cinn sa chumasc \**ré(a)sc*. Sa chás seo ní

“uisce” an bhrí ba hoiriúnaí leis an bhfocal *esc* ach an bhrí atá leis do réir Ghluais Uí Mhaolchonaire, sé sin, *féith uisce cehraig*, (*RIA Dict.*, fasc. ii, s.v. 1 *esc*).

*Ainm Gaeilge ar “heron”.*

Tá an fhoirm *corr-iasc*, *corr iasc*, le fáil i roinnt foclóirí (O’Reilly; Ó Duinnín; McKenna, *English-Irish Phrase Dictionary*). Cé go gcuireann O’Reilly *corr-iasc* agus *corr-mhónadh* le chéile mar cheannfhocal agus iad ar aon bhrí aige, “a crane, a stork”, is é “heron” na tíre seo atá i gceist. Níl an fhoirm *corr iasc* ag Meyer sna *Contributions*; ná i bhfoclóir Uí Bhriain (*Irish-English Dictionary*, Paris, 1768). Ach tá an focal chomhshuite *coirriasg* i bhfoclóir Ls. Walsh agus Uí Neachtain (Marsh’s Library), a cuireadh le chéile 1712-30, s.v. *ardea*, mar seo, “*punnán, coirriasg*”. I bhfoclóir Uí Bheaglaoich agus Mhic Cuirtín (Paris, 1732) tá seo: “*crane, f. corriasgach, éan*”. Tharlódh sé gur as foclóir Uí Raghallaigh a thóg A. R. Forbes (*Gaelic Names of Beasts, Birds, etc.*, Edinburgh, 1905) an dá fhoirm *corr-iasg*, “the crane”, “stork”, agus *corr-mhona* nó *-mhonaidh*, “crane”, “the heron”. Is ó Forbes a fuair Dwelly an chéad fhoirm díobh sin ach gur mar seo, *corra-iasg*, a scríobh sé é. San *Irish Naturalist*<sup>4</sup> (1915), lch. 113, chuir R. F. Scharff *corr iasc* (foirm Uí Raghallaigh adeir sé) mar aistriú ar “crane”, ach go raibh amhras air faoi mar is léir as an gcomhartha ceiste.

Is ‘*kaure:jk*’ a tugtar ar an éan abhann agus portaigh seo i gCois Fharráige agus dála na bhfoirmeacha seo<sup>5</sup> *corr mhóna*, *corr léana* agus *corr ghrian* (“bittern”) measaim gurb é adhbha an éin seo (“heron”) atá i gceist sa dara siolla agus gurb é atá san ainm ó cheart *corr réise/riasc(a)*. Dealú mícheart foghraíochta, de bharr cumasc na gconsan *-rr+r-* is cúis leis na foirmeacha *corr éisc* agus *corr iasc*. Tá an míniú seo ag Amhlaoihbh Ó Súilleabháin ina *Chinnlae* (7. IV. 1829) ar an ainm: “Is iomdha eun ar a nglaohdhaid *corr .i.* éan le gob fada noch a mhaireas ar iasg, mar atá cuirridín, corriasg, corrmhonadh. . . .” (an tOllamh de Bhaldráithe a mheabhraigh an tagairt seo dom). Tá deacracht áirithe leis an dara cuid den fhoirm *corr iasc*. Ní sheasann sé le réasún gur ginideach iolra *riasc* atá taobh thiar di. Is dóigh gur giorrú ar an nginideach uatha *riasca* atá ann. Déarfainn go bhfuil neartú leis an tuairim dheiridh sin le fáil as na foirmeacha seo thíos atá ag Pilib Ó Súilleabháin san *Zoilmastix*. Is iad seo, is cosúil, na samplaí is sine atá ar fáil a fhreagrann don fhoirm *corr iasc*:— *coirri iaska*, *coirri ieska*, *coirri ieskigh*<sup>6</sup>.

1. Tá an bhrí “a hill” tugtha ag O’Reilly, *Irish-English Dictionary*, ach ní dóigh gur as foinse bunúsach é; cé gur cosúil gurb é sin an chéad uair a cuireadh an bhrí sin leis an bhfocal i bhfoclóir clóbhuailte Gaeilge. Ní thugann Shaw, *A Galic and English Dictionary* (1780), de mhíniú ar *aonach* ach “a hill, fir”.

2. *Sleaveaney* atá tugtha air san *Book of Survey and Distribution*. B’fhéidir go bhfuil sé le tuiscint as an bhfoirm sin go raibh an guta deiridh (y) i bhfuaim an fhocail sa seachtú aois déag níor airde ná tá sé anois (a) i gcaint na háite sin.

3. Tá coigeartú déanta ar roinnt foirmeacha anseo ag an Ollamh Ó Murchadha in *DF* iii, 16.

4. Luaite ag McCionnaith, *Foclóir Béarla agus Gaedhilge*.

5. I bhfoclóirí éagsúla.

6. In “Appendix A” a chuir an Dr. Tomás de Bhaldráithe in eagar le haghaidh an *Zoilmastix* sa leabhar *Selections from the Zoilmastix of Philip O’Sullivan Beare*, eag. Thomas J. O’Donnell, S.J., M.A.

[I. Some indications that *aonach* is applied to a hill, or hill-slope, in Ireland as it is in Scotland. II. Derivation of *trasc(a)* from *tur+easc(a)*. III. Derivation of *riasc* from *rē+easc* (the Irish word for “heron” taken to incorporate *riasc* rather than *iasc*).]

## FOILSEACHÁIN 1965

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 in iúl dúinn.

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1965 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseacháin 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 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 (ach is é an fhoirm atá molta mar fhoirm bhuan acu a thugtar i gcás Rathlin Island), 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.).

**Rathlin Island Reachlainn** c. Aontroma; p. Rathlin Island; b. Cary; S.O. 1.

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Insula de Rathlin       | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , VI, 352 (1212/3)   |
| 2. the island of Rathrim   | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 352 (1213)  |
| 3. Rachrunn                | Reeves, <i>Down, Connor &amp; Dromore</i> , 288 (1215, 1220)                                    |
| 4. the island of Rachry    | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , VI, 352 (1277/8)   |
| 5. Racry                   | <i>Cal. Inq. post mortem</i> , I, 63 b (1277/8)   |
| 6. Insula de Raghery       | <i>Cal. Rotul. Pat.</i> , 84 b (1318/9)   |
| 7. ragri                   | Westropp, "Early Italian Maps of Ireland from 1300-1600", <i>PRIA.</i> , XXX C 425 (1339, 1367) |
| 8. Rauchryne               | Barbour, <i>The Bruce</i> (ed. Skeat, 1894), I, 77-9, 81, 94 (c. 1375)                          |
| 9. ragrany                 | Westropp, <i>op. cit.</i> , 425 (1426)  |
| 10. ragrini                | Westropp, <i>op. cit.</i> , 425 (1497, 1513)  |
| 11. the Island of Raghlin  | O'Laverty, <i>Down &amp; Connor</i> , IV, 357 (1551)  |
| 12. the Rathlyns }         | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , I, 243 (1553)  |
| 13. the Rathlens }         |   |
| 14. the island of Raghlyns | O'Laverty, <i>op. cit.</i> , IV, 360 (1557)   |
| 15. Raghra                 | <i>Early Maps of the British Isles</i> , No. 17 (Nowell) (c. 1560)                              |
| 16. Raghline               | Hill, <i>MacDonnells of Antrim</i> , 139 (1565)   |
| 17. the Raghlines          | O'Laverty, <i>op. cit.</i> , IV, 360 (1568)   |

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| 18. the Raghlines                                 | Hill, <i>op. cit.</i> , 151 (1569)                           |
| 19. the Raghlines                                 | O'Laverty, <i>op. cit.</i> , IV, 363 (1575)                  |
| 20. the island of the Rawghlins                   | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , II, 16 (1575)                       |
| 21. the island of the Raughlins                   | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 21 (1575)                              |
| 22. the island of Raghlyns                        | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 351, 359 (1583)                        |
| 23. The Raghlin                                   | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 380 (1584)                             |
| 24. the Rawlins                                   | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 383 (1584)                             |
| 25. the Ile of Raghlines                          | <i>U.J.A.</i> , II, 155 (1586)                               |
| 26. Racklyn                                       | Westropp, <i>op. cit.</i> , 425 (1589)                       |
| 27. Raghlines                                     | Westropp, <i>op. cit.</i> , 425 (1590)                       |
| 28. Roughlen                                      | <i>Cal. State Pap. Ire.</i> , 1601-3, 676                    |
| 29. the Island called the Raughlins               | Lodge MSS. (PRO., Baile Átha Cliath), Jas. I, I, 63 (1604)   |
| 30. the island of Rathlyn                         | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , VI, 366 (1618)                      |
| 31. Rawlines }                                    | O'Laverty, <i>op. cit.</i> , 374-5 (1622)                    |
| 32. Raughlines }                                  |  |
| 33. the Raghlines                                 | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , VI, 438 (1623)                      |
| 34. the Island of the Raghlines }                 |  |
| 35. isle of Rachraye                              | <i>Lib. Munerum Pub. Hib.</i> , IV, 145 a (1641)             |
| 36. the Ragheries                                 | Hickson, <i>Ireland in 17th Cent.</i> , I, 280 (1653)        |
| 37. The Island of Rathry                          | Pender, <i>Census 1659</i> , 19.                             |
| 38. Rawghlins                                     | Account of Dioc. of Down & Connor (PRO, Béal Feirste) (1693) |
| 39. Rachri Island                                 | <i>Celtica</i> , V, 222 (1699)                               |
| <hr/>   |  |
| 40. ? ecclaise Rechrainne                         | <i>FM</i> , I, 250 (630)                                     |
| 41. co reachrainn                                 | <i>FM</i> , V, 1520 (1551)                                   |
| 42. in insula nomine Reachraynd (var. Rechrannnd) | Plummer, <i>Vitae Sanct. Hib.</i> , II, 18                   |
| 43. ? ecclesiam Reachrann                         | "Annals of Roscrea", <i>PRIA</i> , LIX C 152 (634)           |
| 44. ? i Rachlainn                                 | O'Grady, <i>Silva Gadelica</i> , I, 282                      |
| 45. ? Reachrainn                                  | <i>Foras Feasa</i> , I, 198                                  |
| 46. Racha (var. Raca, Racca, Recca)               | van Hamel, <i>Lebor Bretnach</i> , 23                        |
| 47. Rechru  | Anderson, <i>Adomnan's Life of Columba</i> , 222             |
| 48. in Rechrea . . . insula                       | <i>op. cit.</i> , 436  |
| 49. Rachluinn                                     | O'Donnchadha, <i>Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe</i> , 52       |

50. clár Rachlann (: lachmhall) *op. cit.*, 159  
 51. go Rachroinn, maithe MacSweeney, *Caithréim Conghail Cláiringhnigh*, 84  
 52. ? ó Rachluinn (*var.* rachluing) Mac Erlean, *Duan. Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair*, II, 68  
 53. Rachrainn LS C vi 2 (RIA), 211 c  
 54. Rachlainn LS 23 N 6 (RIA), 148 a  
 55. Rachlainn O'Grady, *op. cit.*, I, 103  
 56. rachlainn (nó rachrainn) *op. cit.*, I, 175  
 57. Rachlonn Ní Shéaghdha, *Agallamh na Sean-órach*, I, 36  
 58. Rachrainn *op. cit.*, II, 160  
 59. Rachlainn nó Rachrainn Stokes, *Acallamh na Senórach*, 103  
 60. Rachlainn *op. cit.*, 13  
 61. a Rac[h]ruind *op. cit.*, 140  
 62. ó Rachluinn Carney, *Poems on the Butlers*, 75

63. Reachlainn, rocky island OSNB, 65  
 64. Pron. in Rathlin Reachlainn, Reachbhainn Laoide, *Post-Sheanchas*, II, 104  
 65. An inhabitant or native is a Rathlineach . . . Rathlin Island, or Reachry (Reachra), as it is called here in English . . . *Irisleabhar na Gaedh.*, IV, 44  
 66. **raxəri, ruheri, raxərin', raxlin', rahjin'** Holmer, *Irish Lang. in Rathlin*, 225  
 67. **ra:xlan** Wagner, *Linguistic Atlas*, I, xivc  
 68. **'raxəri:** Brainse na Logainmneacha

Deir O Rahilly (*Early Ir. Hist. & Myth.*, 14) gur cosúil gur *Rechrann* an fhoirm is sine den ainmneach agus gur deireanaí d'fhoirm *Rechru*. Pé rud faoi sin, níl aon amhras faoin bhfoirm *Reachra* a bheith ann; is sa bhforás a tháinig ar an ainm ina dhiaidh sin atá díol amhras.

I dtaobh fhuaim an lae inniu, is cosúil gur mar seo atá: **'raxəri:** an ghnáthfhoirm, ach tá **'raxlin'** le fáil corruair agus is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara gur ó ghaeilgeoirí dúchais as an oileán a fuair Wagner Uimh. 67. Is léir ó na foirmeacha thuas go dtéann an dá fhoirm fada go maith siar (féach Uimh. 1, 2, 4, 5 etc.). Ní bheadh sé mínádúrtha sa Ghaeilge go n-athródh *Reachra* go dtí *Reachraidh* (gin. *Reachradh* nó *Reachraidhe*) nó go dtí *Reachrainn* (gin. *Reachrainn* nó *Reachrainne*), ach b'aic an rud é go leanfadh an dá fhoirm beo taobh le chéile ar feadh seacht gcéad bliain nó tuilleadh. Is aic freisin gur ó *Reachlainn*, gan amhras, a tháinig foirm oifigiúil an lae inniu,

*Rathlin*, cé gur *Raghery* an rud is coitianta i gcaint. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara nach bhfuil, go bhfios dúinn, aon fhoirm cosúil le *Reachraidh* le fáil i scríbhinn Ghaeilge.

Ag cur na nithe sin le chéile, is é an chosúlacht atá ar an scéal gur athraigh an t-ainm mar seo sa Ghaeilge, *Reachra* > *Reachrainn* > *Reachlainn*. Ach cé as a dtáinig an fhoirm *Raghery* nó *Reachraidh*? D'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gur ó leagan Lochlannaise é, *Reachra* + *ey* (=oileán, cf. *Dalk-ey*, Deilginis), agus gur lean an fhoirm sin in úsáid ag lucht an Bhéarla, ó na Lochlannaigh, taobh le *Reachrainn* nó *Reachlainn* ag lucht na Gaeilge. Tharla a leithéid i gcás *Waterford* taobh le *Port Láirge*, *Wexford* taobh le *Loch Garman* agus tuilleadh, ach, sna cásanna sin, meastar go raibh cóilíneachtaí Lochlannacha sna háiteanna a mhair isteach sa tréimhse Normannach. Ní heol dúinn go raibh cóilíneacht den chineál i *Reachlainn*, ach is deacair aon mhíniú eile a fheiceáil ar an bhfianaise.

Is ceart a rá gur deacair go minic an t-ainm seo a aithint, i gcáipéisí Gaeilge, ón *Reachra* eile (> *Reachrainn*, is cosúil), Lambay Island, i gcontae Bhaile Átha Cliath.

[Documentation of the name *Rathlin*. The later development in Irish seems to have been *Reachra* > *Reachrainn* > *Reachlainn*. The form *Raghery* may have come from a Norse version, *Reachra* + *ey*.]

**Tynagh Tíne** c. na Gallimhe; b. Leitrim; p. Tynagh; S.O. 116, 117.

1. Tineac *Arch. Hib.*, XXI, 73 (1505)
2. Tineah alias de Rosfintail *op. cit.*, XXI, 74 (1531)
3. Theacneac *Fiants Hen. VIII*, 263 (1541)
4. =Thacneac *Morrin, Cal. Pat. & Close Rolls*, I, 82 (1541)
5. Theacneaghe *Fiants Hen. VIII*, 378 (1543)
6. Tynaight *Fiants Eliz.*, 3718 (1581)
7. Tynae *Inq. (RIA)*, I, 35-6 (1584)
8. Teanagh *op. cit.*, I, 136 (1585)
9. Tynagh *Fiants Eliz.*, 4691 (1585)
10. Tynagh *Freeman, Comp. Bk. of Con.*, 36 (1585)
11. tincagh *op. cit.*, 49 (1585)
12. Tenaghe *Valor Beneficiorum Eccles. in Hib.* (Exshaw, 1741), 25 (1585 × 1628)
13. Tyneagh *Inq. (RIA)*, III, 33 (1609)
14. Tineagh *op. cit.*, III, 189 (1617)
15. Tyneagh *op. cit.*, II, 16 (1626)
16. Tynagh *op. cit.*, IV, 79 (1636)
17. Tyneagh *op. cit.*, IV, 94 (1636)
18. Tinagh *op. cit.*, II, 35 (1668?)

19. Teenagh Simington, *BSD*, III, 206-8 (17ú aois)  
 20. Tynagh *op. cit.*, III, 208 (17ú aois)  
 21. Teynagh *Hiberniae Delineatio* (c. 1680)  
 22. Tuneagh Inq. (RIA), II, 96, 181 (1696)  
 23. Tyneagh *op. cit.*, II, 199, 214 (1696)

24. The parish of Teena . . . The local pronunciation of this name, is so identically the same both in English and Irish, as given by every one, whom I consulted, that it is impossible to explain the meaning of it as an Irish word. The only Irish form of it, I could obtain, is Tíneáth, which indeed may be no other than an attempt at Hibernicising the word Teena.

Teena may, with probability, be considered as an Anglicised form of 't-aonach which signifies *the fair or meeting* . . . the village of Teena . . .

- OSL, II, 487-8 (T. O'Connor)  
 25. Tíneath, i.e., tigh an átha, i.e. local, house of the ford . . . always called Teenagh in the country. tig an áith, the house at the ford PBNB, 120  
 26. Tigh an fheadha, house of the wood (Tíneath, *i bpeann luaidhe*) OSNB  
 27. Tigh Neatha *Ar Aghaidh*, Eanáir 1937 (léiriú ar an bhfuaim?)  
 28. Ní *Tíne* ach *Tí Nea* atá ar Tynagh (Gaillimh). Mar sin adeir Gaeilgeoirí agus Béarlóirí é. *N*, ailveolach nó carbadach atá ann, gutaí fada tosaigh iad an *ea* agus an *í*. *Feasta*, Eanáir 1961, 20  
 29. 't'i:n'ə an ghnáthfhuaim sa cheantar  
 30. t'i:'n'ə seanfhear amháin sa cheantar

Tá an áit seo ar eolas go maith anois mar gheall ar an mianach mór ann. Baineann deacracht le hainm na háite, áfach. Fiú an fhuaim, níl sí cinnte. Dhearbhaigh roinnt daoine dúinn, seachas a bhfuil luaithe thuas, go raibh fuaim éigin cosúil le 't'i:n'a: nó t'i:n'ahə ann; ach rinneamar cuartach mion ar an gceantar agus ní bhfuair-eamar ag aon duine é (Uimh. 30 an rud is cóngaraí dó; ní feasach sinn go bhfuil aon ghaeilgeoir fágtha in aice na háite). Cé nach bhfuil brí Uimh. 24 soiléir amach is amach, dhealródh sé gur 't'i:n'ə an ghnáthfhuaim a bhí ar an ainm fiú sa bhliain 1838. D'ainneoin go dteastódh an bhéim a bheith ar an dara siolla do na mínithe atá in Uimh. 25, 26, léiríonn an líne faoin *ee* in Uimh. 25 gur ar an siolla sin a bhí an bhéim. San iomlán, is é an chosúlacht atá ar scéal go bhféadfadh sé gur t'i:'N'a: (nó t'i:'N'ahə) an

tseanfhuaim, ach gur athraigh sí go dtí 't'i:n'ə agus go dtéann an t-athrú sin níos faide siar ná bheadh duine ag súil.

Réiteodh an tuairim sin leis na foirmeacha scríofa. Tá an chosúlacht ar Uimh. 3, 4, 5 gur *teach* a bhí i dtús an ainm; más ea, *tigh* a léiríofa na foirmeacha eile. Is deacair a rá ó na foirmeacha scríofa cá raibh an bhéim, ach, más *teach/tigh* a bhí i dtús an ainm, bheifí ag súil go luffeadh sí ar an siolla ina dhiaidh sin. Tá cosúlacht ar na foirmeacha scríofa gur chríochnaigh an dara focal le *c* nó *ch* (féach chomh coitianta is tá *gh* ina ndeireadh agus *c* i ndeireadh Uimh. 1, 3, 4).

Cé go bhféadfaí tuairimí a chaitheamh faoi bhunús an ainm (*tigh*+?, ceapaimid), níorbh fhéidir aon chinnteacht a fháil gan tuilleadh fianaise. Is cosúil gur *Tíne* é le tamall maith.

[Documentation of the name *Tynagh*. It may derive from *tigh*+?]

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. II, Uimh. 2

Nollaig, 1966

## BLÚIRE CILLSHEANCHAIS FAOI FHAIRCHE CHILL DARA

### ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Tá an téacs seo le fáil ar dhá bhileog fóilió atá ceangailte i LS. A 31 i leabharlann na bProinsiasach i nDún Mhuire, Cill Iníon Léinín. Tá mé faoi chomaoín ag an ord as ucht cead a thabhairt dom an téacs a fhoilsiú agus ag an Athair Cathaldus as ucht a chuirteise nuair a bhíos ag obair ar an lámhscríbhinn.

Tá leagan den téacs seo i gcló cheana ag Comerford, *Collections relating to the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin*, I, 257-61, ach tá an leagan sin easnamhach agus lochtach. Cuireann Comerford an cháipéis i leith an Dr. mac Eochagáin, easpag Chill Dara 1629-44, agus deir sé gur don Ath. Seán mac Colgan a hullmhaíodh í. Is cosúil gur mar sin a bhí agus gur sa bhliain 1638 a cuireadh an cháipéis chuig an Ath. mac Colgan (v. *Celtica*, I, 294). Tá stampa leabharlann San Iosadór sa Róimh ar an lámhscríbhinn ag deireadh an téacs.

Níl d'athrú déanta agam anseo ar théacs na lámhscríbhinne ach gur scaoileas na nodanna agus gur chuireas eagar ar an bponcaíocht agus ar na cinnlitreacha. Rud ar bith atá idir lúibíní cearnacha, is liom féin é. Seasann na litreacha iodálacha sa téacs do litreacha a bhfuil an deilbh ghaelach orthu sa lámhscríbhinn.

Ní thugaim leagan Comerford de na hainmneacha de ghnáth, mar is minic lochtach iad; ní heol dom an ar an lámhscríbhinn seo féin a bhunaigh sé a théacs nó ar chóip di. Ní leanaim é, ach oiread, faoi shuíomh na n-áiteanna atá luaite, ach déanaim tagairt don tsuíomh a thugas sé nuair a d'fhéadfadh sin a bheith fóinteach; i gcásanna is léir nach raibh an ceart aige faoin suíomh a luas sé.

Tá mé buíoch de mo chara, an Dr. Gearóid mac Niocaill, as ucht cabhrú liom roinnt focal sa lámhscríbhinn a léamh agus den Dr. Liam Price as ucht cabhrú liom cuid de na háiteanna a aithint.

Tá na nodanna seo agam sna nótaí do na contaetha: CD, Cill Dara; La, Laois; UF, Uíbh Fhailí.

67

Descriptio Ecclesiae Kildariensis, et omnium fere Ecclesiarum, Capellarum, ac Locorum Sanctorum in tota Diecoesi Kildarensi existentium.

Ecclesia Kildariensis fundata erat mox post S. Patricii adventum in Hyberniam, cui primo praefuit S. Episcopus Lonius, et post illum Iverus. Eius patrona est S. Brigida. Sita est autem civitas Kildaria in provincia Lageniae, intra 20 milliaria anglica ad Dublinium ab occidentali parte eiusdem metropolitanae ciuitatis; estque caput non solum diecoesis Kildariensis, sed etiam totius Comitatus Kildariae, de qua eiusdem Comites denominationem sortiuntur. In hac ecclesia Kildariensi erant antiquitus quatuor aut quinque dignitates, vz., Archidiaconus, Decanus, Cancellarius, Thesaurarius et Cantor: quatuor item Canonici, 8 praebendae, et Collegium Canonicorum exstructum erat prope ipsam ecclesiam. Longitudo autem diecoesis Kildariensis extenditur ab oppido Leonensi,<sup>1</sup> intra 7 miliaria anglica ad Dublinium, usque ad viam quae vocatur Bealagh [nó Boalagh nó Boolagh] Garman<sup>2</sup> in monte qui Sliu-blaoma<sup>3</sup> nominatur, per 24 miliaria aut circiter, quae quidem via Lageniam separat ex illa parte a Momonia. Latitudo autem eiusdem diecoesis non protrahitur vltra 12 aut 14 miliaria, a limittibus oppidorum de Ballysonan<sup>4</sup> et Kilruish<sup>5</sup> cum Norraghmore<sup>6</sup> et Buole-beg<sup>7</sup> in australi plaga ad fluuium de Boin<sup>8</sup> in septemtrionali parte, diuidentem hoc diecoesim a Midensi; et ita haec diecoesis ab aquilonari parte habet Midensem diecoesim per totum, ab orientali vero, et partem ab australi, habet Dubliniensem diecoesim; et cum diecoesi Laghlinensi confinit ex eadem parte aust[r]ali, cum diecoesi denique Laonensi ex parte, et cum Midensi iungitur in occidentali.

Haec diecoesis diuiditur in quatuor Decanatus foraneos, .m. [ní heol dom cé dó a seasann an nod seo], Kildariensem, Nasensem, Killyhensem, et Clanensem. Decanatus Kildariensis situatur in medio diecoesis circuitque ipsam ciuitatem Kildariam ex qualibet parte. Nasensis iacet inter australem et occidentalem partem eiusdem ciuitatis. Killyhensis directe [di éiginnte] ab occidentali, et partem etiam a septemtrionali latere. Claonensis denique [nique éiginnte] partim ab orientali et partim septemtrionali plaga eiusdem ciuitatis extenditur [en éiginnte; is cosúla le in é]. In quolibet vero horum Decanatum erant antiquitus plures ecclesiae parochiales, monasteria religiosorum, capellae quamplurimae et hermitae, ac hospitalia quaedam infirmorum, et caemiteria aliqua consecrata sine capellis aut ecclesijs; haec autem nunc, et ex quo protestantes illa in suam possessionem usurparunt, destructa sunt et ruinae proxima.

In Decanatu Kildariensi erant subsequentes ecclesiae parochiales, ecclesia cathedralis Kildariensis,<sup>9</sup> ecclesia de Tully,<sup>10</sup> ecclesia de Dunena,<sup>11</sup> ecclesia de Dunmurry,<sup>12</sup> ecclesia de Balleknavin,<sup>13</sup> ecclesia

de Leakagh,<sup>14</sup> ecclesia de Balle-Thomas,<sup>15</sup> ecclesia de Rathangan,<sup>16</sup> ecclesia de Ballenoullord,<sup>17</sup> ecclesia de Clunsost,<sup>18</sup> cuius patronus est S. Berchan, ecclesia de Moglyhy siue Clungrene,<sup>19</sup> cuius patronus est Sanctus Caomanus, ecclesia de Cluncurry<sup>20</sup> Sancti Brandani, ecclesia de Ffithcullyn,<sup>21</sup> cuius patronus est Sanctus Beoanus Episcopus, ecclesia de Rathernine,<sup>22</sup> ecclesia de Kilmaog<sup>23</sup> [il éiginnte], cuius patronus est *Maodhog*, ecclesia de Ballypollard,<sup>24</sup> ecclesia de Ballymorishanvillar,<sup>25</sup> ecclesia de Athgarvan,<sup>26</sup> ecclesia de Ballysax,<sup>27</sup> ecclesia de Ballysonan,<sup>28</sup> ecclesia de Kilruish,<sup>29</sup> ecclesia de Vrnny,<sup>30</sup> ecclesia de Ballyhaury,<sup>31</sup> ecclesia de Belath-breakaine,<sup>32</sup> ecclesia de Monastirevin<sup>33</sup> [irevin éiginnte], ecclesia de Ley<sup>34</sup> et ecclesia de Cuilbeanchoir.<sup>35</sup> 27.

In eodem vero Decanatu sunt sequentes capellae, vel potius earum loca, vz., capella Sanctae Brigidae Kildariae,<sup>36</sup> capella S. Brigidae de Rathbridy,<sup>37</sup> capella de Knocknagalleagh,<sup>38</sup> capella de Killorais<sup>39</sup> Sancti Laurentij, capella Sancti Michaelis de Bally-Elis,<sup>40</sup> capella de Kiltechain<sup>41</sup> et alia capella ibidem quae vocatur *teampull anuabhair*,<sup>42</sup> capella de Grainseagh-clare,<sup>43</sup> capella de Killmuyny,<sup>44</sup> capella quae vocatur *teampull na sumach*<sup>45</sup> iuxta Rathangan,<sup>46</sup> capella prope Cuilangeaine,<sup>47</sup> capella Insulae S. Berachani<sup>48</sup> iuxta Dyrre-an Mully,<sup>49</sup> capella de Clun-More,<sup>50</sup> capella de *cuasan-caoinhghin*,<sup>51</sup> capella de Cluonbolge,<sup>52</sup> cuius patronus est S. *Caomhan*, capella de Lullymore<sup>53</sup> S. Patricij, alia eiusdem Sancti capella in Alonia,<sup>54</sup> capella de Carrickmore,<sup>55</sup> capella de Ballemuillyn,<sup>56</sup> capella de Carne,<sup>57</sup> capella de Balle-manny,<sup>58</sup> capella de Ballenamona,<sup>59</sup> capella de Ballevalter,<sup>60</sup> capella Sanctae Brigidae quae dicitur *coll brighdi*,<sup>61</sup> capella de Killdaigen,<sup>62</sup> capella de Tyrchoger,<sup>63</sup> capella quae dicitur *teampull mic an damhra*,<sup>64</sup> capella de Killmolahyne,<sup>65</sup> capella S. Joannis Baptistae de Imo,<sup>66</sup> capella S. Brigidae de Moyrgath,<sup>67</sup> capella de Kilmoyan,<sup>68</sup> capella de Killmeanain,<sup>69</sup> capella de Portnahynsy,<sup>70</sup> capella de Dyrrevilly<sup>71</sup> in qua antiquitus morabatur semper vnus haeremita.

In hoc item Decanatu sunt subsequencia monasteria, primo, conventus sanctimonialium ordinis Canonicorum regularium Sancti Augustini in Kildaria,<sup>72</sup> cuius erat filia S. Brigida, et postea abatissa, conventus Fratrum Minorum et Carmelitarum in eadem ciuitate. Item conventus ordinis Cistercensis [*Cri-?* is cosúil litir eile a bheith tar éis C, ach níl sí soiléir] qui vocatur a Sancto Eveino,<sup>73</sup> et iuxta capellam de Kilmaynan<sup>74</sup> dicitur fuisse domus aut conventus sanctimonialium. Item in eodem Decanatu est hospitale unum Kildariae,<sup>75</sup> et aliud in Walterstowne siue *bailli ualtair*,<sup>76</sup> et in eodem sunt caemiteria quaedam consecrata ab ecclesijs disiuncta, vt caemiterium de Ballebrune,<sup>77</sup> caemiterium de Cnockanillar,<sup>78</sup> caemiterium de Killballebarruin,<sup>79</sup> caemiterium de Kilneantoige

[o éiginnte],<sup>80</sup> caemiterium de Kilbreakain,<sup>81</sup> caemiterium de Imocuala.<sup>82</sup>

In Decanatu autem Naasensi sunt subsequentes ecclesiae parochiales, vz., ecclesia S. Davidis de Nasse,<sup>83</sup> ecclesia de Fornoghts,<sup>84</sup> ecclesia S. Joannis Baptistae Villae Sancti Joannis,<sup>85</sup> ecclesia S. Laurentij de Ballekerdiff,<sup>86</sup> ecclesia de Shierlogs-towne,<sup>87</sup> ecclesia de Balleboudon,<sup>88</sup> ecclesia Templi [líne trí chois an l sa LS.] Albi,<sup>89</sup> ecclesia de Killy,<sup>90</sup> ecclesia S. Mariae de Lyons,<sup>91</sup> ecclesia de Killyssy,<sup>92</sup> ecclesia de Carnalua,<sup>93</sup> ecclesia de Ballenamamatha<sup>94</sup> et ecclesia de Seanchanail.<sup>95</sup> 13.

In eodem Decanatu sunt subsequentes capellae, nempe, capella Sanctissimae Trinitatis de Nas,<sup>96</sup> capella de Higginstowne,<sup>97</sup> capella de Lady Castle,<sup>98</sup> capella de Buishops Courte<sup>99</sup> et capella de Ballearbone.<sup>100</sup>

Conventus vero religiosorum, qui sunt in praedicto Decanatu, sunt conventus Canoniorum regularium S. Augustini de Canaimore,<sup>101</sup> conventus Sancti Joannis ordinis militantium in oppido de Nas<sup>102</sup> et conventus Fratrum Praedicatorum et alius haeremitarum S. Augustini in eodem oppido. In hoc eodem Decanatu est hospitale Magdalenae de Nasse.<sup>103</sup>

In Decanatu Killyhensi erant subsequentes ecclesiae parochiales, scilicet, ecclesia Sanctae Brigidae de Rossanolluis,<sup>104</sup> ecclesia Sancti Ffenani de Reynamore,<sup>105</sup> ecclesia de Killmanman,<sup>106</sup> ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Castlebreak,<sup>107</sup> ecclesia Sancti Danielis de Killyhy,<sup>108</sup> ecclesia Sancti Columbani de Cluinyhorke,<sup>109</sup> ecclesia de Vrnny,<sup>110</sup> ecclesia S. Conalli de Balleanteampuill,<sup>111</sup> ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Gesill<sup>112</sup> et ecclesia Sanctae Brigidae de Bally-Comain,<sup>113</sup> ecclesia de Killodurry alias Phillipstowne,<sup>114</sup> ecclesia S. Colmani de Kilclunfearte,<sup>115</sup> ecclesia Sancti Patricij de Cruaghain,<sup>116</sup> ecclesia de Ballemc-william,<sup>117</sup> ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Ballevirley,<sup>118</sup> ecclesia de Ballenakilly<sup>119</sup> et ecclesia de Manistir-feoris,<sup>120</sup> quae 17.

In eodem sunt subsequentes capellae, nempe, capella de Killurine,<sup>121</sup> capella de Breaklouin,<sup>122</sup> capella Sancti Joannis Baptistae de Toberdala,<sup>123</sup> capella Sancti Colmani de Ballenacilly,<sup>124</sup> capella de Ballykein,<sup>125</sup> capella quae vocatur *teampull sirín*<sup>126</sup> in parochia de Clunehorke,<sup>127</sup> capella dicta *teampull seannaidi*<sup>128</sup> parochiae de Nurny,<sup>129</sup> et capella nominata Kilmalinoge<sup>130</sup> eiusdem parochiae, capella de Bealloghmaona,<sup>131</sup> capella de Killirrara<sup>132</sup> et alia capella in parochia de Bally Commaine<sup>133</sup> et capella sanctimonialium de Killyhy.<sup>134</sup> 11.

Item in hoc Decanatu erant antiquitus duo conventus, unus Canoniorum regularium Sancti Augustini de Killyhy<sup>135</sup> et alius Fratrum Minorum eius oppidi,<sup>136</sup> et conventus de *mainistir feoruis*.<sup>136</sup> Denique in hoc Decanatu erant duo caemiteria consecrata disiuncta

ab ecclesijs, .m. [ní heol dom cé dó a seasann an nod seo], caemiterium de Kilbegge<sup>137</sup> iuxta *Tenchensy*<sup>138</sup> et caemiterium iuxta Isker<sup>139</sup> in parochia de Ballymcwilliam,<sup>140</sup> et domus aut cella anachoritae invenitur in oppido de Killyhy.<sup>141</sup>

In Decanatu denique Claonensi sunt subsequentes ecclesiae parochiales, vz., ecclesia Clanensis,<sup>142</sup> ecclesia Templi Sanctae Brigidae,<sup>143</sup> ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Kearhuagh,<sup>144</sup> ecclesia S. Joannis Baptistae de Kealla-begga,<sup>145</sup> ecclesia S. Ffearanain [nó -anani] vel Fforranani [nó -anain] de Dunings vel Dun *fheann*,<sup>146</sup> ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Moynau,<sup>147</sup> ecclesia S. Mochuo de Barryn,<sup>148</sup> ecclesia S. Galli de Killcoke,<sup>149</sup> ecclesia S. Germani de Cluinseanvo,<sup>150</sup> ecclesia S. Petri de Dunaghcaha,<sup>151</sup> ecclesia S. Mariae de Ballyna-fayhy,<sup>152</sup> ecclesia S. Kynegin de Tymochuo,<sup>153</sup> ecclesia de Ballynascolloigy,<sup>154</sup> ecclesia de Clun-Connery,<sup>155</sup> cuius patronus est S. Moynan Episcopus, ecclesia de Carbry,<sup>156</sup> cui subiectae sunt aliae septem ecclesiae in Clanfeoris,<sup>157</sup> licet et ipsae parochiales sint, vz., ecclesia de Bally-Moyler,<sup>158</sup> ecclesia de Ardchoil,<sup>159</sup> ecclesia de Dunfeart,<sup>160</sup> ecclesia de Ballymacadam,<sup>161</sup> ecclesia de Ballyna Drymny,<sup>162</sup> ecclesia de Killregny<sup>163</sup> et ecclesia de Carrick.<sup>164</sup> 22.

Capellae vero quae in hoc Decanatu reperiuntur sunt subsequentes, .m. [ní heol dom cé dó a seasann an nod seo], capella S. Mariae Magdalenae iuxta Clane,<sup>165</sup> cum qua erat hospitale infirmorum, capella iuxta fluvium Liffiy in Kearough,<sup>166</sup> capella de Ballyhinseri alias Gingerstowne,<sup>167</sup> capella de Stevenstowne,<sup>168</sup> capella de Ballybarry,<sup>169</sup> capella de Rath-Coffy,<sup>170</sup> capella de Larhagh,<sup>171</sup> cappella de Grangaghmore,<sup>172</sup> capella S. Patricij de Killieghtherhyr,<sup>173</sup> capella quae vocatur *teampull domhnaill i suarda*<sup>174</sup> et capella de Teaghknyvain.<sup>175</sup> 11.

Conventus vero religiosorum huius Decanatus sunt hi, vz., conventus tertius ordinis S. Ffrancisci de Clane,<sup>176</sup> conventus Carmelitarum de Clunconery,<sup>177</sup> conventus de Monister-ffeoris,<sup>178</sup> quem patres ordinis Minorum asserunt esse suam<sup>179</sup> sed hic conventus est in decanatu Killyhensi.<sup>179</sup> In hoc etiam Decanatu est unum caemiterium consecratum, ab ecclesia separatum, in Ardchoil,<sup>180</sup> et una cella siue domus anachoritae et haec sunt loca sacra quae in diecoesi Kildariensi reperiuntur.

1. Lyons, p. Lyons, b. Salt S., CD 15.

2. Is cosúil gurb ionann é seo agus Bellaghgerman, atá luaite in *Inq. Lag.*, Com' Regis, 14 Jac. I (1621) (tá mé faoi chomaoín ag an Dr. Liam Price as ucht na tagairte). Sníonn sruthán darb ainm Glashetubberlynine tríd an mbealach seo agus tá an sruthán ar theorainn thoir Fhásach Eile. Deir an Dr. Price gur deacair a rá go cruinn cá bhfuil an bealach seo, ach gur cosúil dó bheith i bpar. Letterluna, b. Ballybritt, UF 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, i dtuaisceart Shliabh Bladhma.

3. Sliabh Bladhma.

4. Ballyshannon, Ballyshannon Demesne, p. Ballyshannon, b. Offaly W., CD 28, 32.

5. Kiltrush, p. Kiltrush, b. Offaly W., CD 32.
6. Narraghmore, Narraghmore Demesne, p. Narraghmore, b. Narragh & Reban E., CD 32, 36.
7. Boleybeg, p. Narraghmore, b. Narragh & Reban E., CD 32, 36.
8. An Bhóinn.
9. Baile Chill Dara.
10. Tully E., Tully W., p. Tully, b. Offaly E., CD 22, 23, 27, 28.
11. Duneany, p. Duneany, b. Offaly W., CD 27.
12. Dunmurry E., Dunmurry W., p. Dunmurry, b. Offaly E., CD 22.
13. Knavinstown, p. Knavinstown, b. Offaly W., CD 22.
14. Lackagh Beg, Lackagh More, p. Lackagh, b. Offaly W., CD 22.
15. Thomastown E., Thomastown W., p. Thomastown, b. Offaly E., CD 17, 22.
16. Rathangan, Rathangan Demesne, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 16, 17.
17. Ballinowlart S., p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 28.
18. Clonsast Lr., Clonsast Up., p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 27.
19. Is cosúil go seasann sé seo do phar. Moyligh (*DS bar. map*, Coolestown; *Hib. Del.*) i dtuaisceart p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF (v. *JKAS*, IV, 447, agus cf. "The Lordship of Moley", *Hermathena*, XLV, 344). D'fhéadfadh sé go seasann an dara cuid den ainm do bh.f. Cloncreen, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 19, ina bhfuil fothrach teampaill.
20. Cloncurry, p. Cloncurry, b. Offaly E., CD 17.
21. Feighcullen, p. Feighcullen, b. Offaly E., CD 17.
22. Rathernan, p. Rathernan, b. Connell, CD 18.
23. Kilmeage, Kilmeage Little, p. Kilmeage, b. Connell, CD 13, 18.
24. Pollardstown, p. Pollardstown, b. Offaly E., CD 23.
25. Morristownbiller, p. Morristownbiller, b. Connell, CD 23.
26. (Blackrath and) Athgarvan, p. Greatconnell, b. Connell, CD 23, 28.
27. Ballysax Great, Ballysax Little, Ballysaxhills, Ballysaxplain, p. Ballysax, b. Offaly E., CD 28.
28. Ballyshannon, Ballyshannon Demesne, p. Ballyshannon, b. Offaly W., CD 28, 32.
29. Kiltrush, p. Kiltrush, b. Offaly W., CD 32. *Killurigh* a scríobhas Comerford dó seo.
30. Nurney, Nurney Demesne, p. Nurney, b. Offaly W., CD 27, 31.
31. Harristown Lr., Up., p. Harristown, b. Offaly W., CD 27.
32. p. Ballybrackan, b. Offaly W. Tá an reilig agus fothrach an teampaill i mb.f. Fasagh, p. Ballybrackan, b. Offaly W., CD 26, 27.
33. Monasterevin, p. Monasterevin, b. Offaly W., CD 21, 26.
34. Lea, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 5.
35. Coolbanagher, p. Coolbanagher, b. Portnahinch, La 8, 13.
36. Baile Chill Dara.
37. Rathbride, p. Tully, b. Offaly E., CD 17, 18, 22, 23.
38. Knocknagalliagh, p. Kildare, b. Offaly E., CD 22.
39. Is dóichí gurb ionann é seo agus Killlaurence, *Hib. Del.*, Killlaurence, *DS bar. map* (is é sin, go garbh, an chuid thiar de bh.f. Knavinstown, p. Knavinstown, b. Offaly W., CD 22). Deir Comerford gurb ionann é seo agus Kiltrush, p. of Suncroft (v. Uimh. 29 thuas), ach ní réiteodh sin leis an geomthéacs.
40. Ellistown, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 22.
41. Kiltaghan N., Kiltaghan S., p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 16, 17, 21, 22.
42. Is dóichí gurb é seo ainm na reilige nó an teampaill a bhí i mb.f. Mount-prospect, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 17 (v. *JKAS*, V, 159; ní heol dom an reilig a thaispeánt ar aon eagrán den léarscáil 6", ach luaitear fothrach teampaill a bheith sa bh.f. in OSNB, p. Rathangan, lch. 62. Deir an Dr. Liam Price liom gurb é seo Ballinure, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 16 (mar deir Comerford), ach tá sin i bhfad ó Uimh. 41.

43. Grangeclare, p. Grangeclare, b. Offaly E., CD 22.
44. Kilmoney N., Kilmoney S., p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 17, 22.
45. "Probably Kiltahane", adeir Comerford, ach sin é Uimh. 41 thuas. Deir an Dr. Liam Price liom go dtaispeánann léarscáil Taylor de Chill Dara (1783) é seo i dtuaisceart Rathangan Demesne, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 17.
46. Rathangan, Rathangan Demesne, p. Rathangan, b. Offaly E., CD 16, 17.
47. Coolygagan, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 20, 28.
48. ? Walshisland, p. Geashill, b. Philipstown Up., UF 19, 27. Ceapann an Dr. Liam Price go mb'fhéidir gurb é Bracknagh, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 27, 28, é.
49. B'fhéidir Millgrove, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 27 (Derremullen, *Inq. Lag.*, 7 Car. I; Derinvoller, Derrivellen, *op. cit.*, 21 Jac. I; Dyrrynemollen, *Hermathena*, XLV, 344).
50. Clonmore, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 27.
51. Ní heol dom cá bhfuil sé seo.
52. Clonbullogue, p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 19, 20.
53. Lullymore E., Lullymore W., p. Lullymore, b. Offaly E., CD 12, 17.
54. Almhain, dúthaigh ina raibh Fiodh Almhaine (Allenwood), Móin Almhaine agus Cnoc Almhaine. Déanann Comerford, go hearraídeach is cosúil, aon teampaill amháin de seo agus den chéad cheann eile, mar seo, *Capella S. Patritii in alonia de Carrickmore*, ach d'fhéadfadh sé go bhfuil an ceart aige gurb ionann an teampaill seo in Almhain agus an reilig agus an fothrach teampaill atá faoin ainm Crosspatrick i mb.f. Ballintine, p. Kilmeage, b. Connell, CD 18.
55. Carrick, p. Rathernan, b. Carbury, CD 17, 18 (Carrickmore hill, *Hib. Del.*, Carrickmore, ye hill of Carick, *DS bar. map*).
56. Milltown, p. Feighcullen, b. Connell, CD 18, 23.
57. Carn, p. Carn, b. Offaly E., CD 28.
58. Ballymany, p. Ballymany, b. Offaly E., CD 23.
59. "Perhaps the Yewtree, P. of Monasterevan", Comerford (i mb.f. Clogheen, p. Lackagh, b. Offaly W., CD 21), ach ní dhealródh sé sin a bheith ceart. B'fhéidir gurb é Kingsbog or Common é, p. Kildare, b. Offaly E., CD 27, ach ní heol dom aon leagan cosúil le Ballenamona a bheith air.
60. Walterstown, p. Walterstown, b. Offaly W., CD 27.
61. Ní fhéadfadh sé gurb ionann é seo agus ceachtar den dá pharóiste Kilbride in Uíbh Fhailí, mar a thugtar le tuiscint in *Arch. Hib.* II, suppl., 59 n., mar bheadh gach aon cheann acu achar fada lasmuigh den déagánacht. D'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gurb ionann é agus Kilbride, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 4, 5, 8, 9 (deir an Dr. Liam Price liom gurb ionann é seo agus Colbryde m'Adawra, *Fiants Eliz.*, 596 (1564), Colbryd Makadawra, *op. cit.*, 1654 (1570); ach cf. Uimh. 64), nó an áit a bhfuil St. Bridget's Well i mb.f. Tully E., p. Tully, b. Offaly E., CD 22, 23, 27, 28, nó an áit a bhfuil St. Bridget's Well i mb.f. Rivers-town, p. Ballybrackan, b. Offaly W., CD 26, nó an Coolebride atá luaite in *JKAS*, IV, 188 (bheadh sé seo in aice le Ballintogher, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 5, 9; féach freisin *JKAS*, XIII, 98-9).
62. Kildangan, p. Kildangan, b. Offaly W., CD 27.
63. Tirhogar, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 5.
64. B'fhéidir Kilbride, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 4, 5, 8, 9, nó Ballintogher, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 5, 9 (féach a bhfuil thuas faoi Uimh. 61).
65. D'fhéadfadh sé gurb é Kilmullen, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 5, é seo, mar deir Comerford (Kilmullin, *DS bar. map*; Killmaltagh al' Killmallin, *Inq. Lag.*, 4 Gul. III), nó Kilemalaghine (*JKAS*, IV, 189) idir Ballybrittas agus Jamestown or Ballyteigeduff, La 9.
66. Emo Park, p. Coolbanagher, b. Portnahinch, La 8, 9.
67. Morett, p. Coolbanagher, b. Portnahinch, La 8, 9, 13, 14.

68, 69. Is deacair iad seo a idirdhealú ó chéile. Is ionann ceann acu (Uimh. 68, deir Comerford) agus Ivy Church i mb.f. Acragar, p. Ardea, b. Portnahinch, La 8 (v. *JKAS*, IV, 193), agus is ionann an ceann eile agus Kilmainham, p. Ardea, b. Portnahinch, La 8.

70. Portnahinch, p. Ardea, b. Portnahinch, La 4.

71. Is dóichí Derryvilla, p. Clonyhurk, b. Philipstown Up., UF 34 (Derryville, léarscáil *Hermathena*, XLV, 352). *Dyrrenly* a scríobhas Comerford dó seo agus deir sé gurb ionann é agus Derrylea (p. Lackagh, b. Offaly W., CD 21), ach is é an drochleagan atá aige, déarfainn, a thug an tuairim sin dó.

72. Baile Chill Dara.

73. I Mainistir Eimhín.

74. Féach Uimh. 68, 69, thuas.

75. Baile Chill Dara.

76. Walterstown, p. Walterstown, b. Offaly W., CD 27.

77. Brownstown Lr., Up., Great, Little, p. Carn, Ballysax, b. Offaly E., CD 28.

78. Eaglehill, p. Kilrush, b. Offaly W., CD 27, 28.

79. Is dóichí Baronstown E., Baronstown W., p. Rathernan, b. Connell, CD 18.

Bhí reilig anseo ar a dtugtaí "the Kells" (*JKAS*, IV, 465).

80. Kilnantoge Lr., Kilnantoge Up., p. Clonsast, b. Coolestown, UF 28.

81. Kilbrackan, p. Lea, b. Portnahinch, La 9.

82. Is dóichí Emo Park, p. Coolbanagher, b. Portnahinch, La. 8, 9.

83. Nás, CD 19.

84. Forenaghts Great, Forenaghts Little, p. Forenaghts, b. Salt S., CD 19.

85. Johnstown, p. Johnstown, b. Naas N., CD 19.

86. Kerdiffstown, p. Kerdiffstown, b. Naas N., CD 14, 19.

87. Sherlockstown, p. Sherlockstown, b. Naas N., CD 14, 19.

88. Bodensown, p. Bodensown, b. Naas N., CD 14, 19.

89. Whitechurch, p. Whitechurch, b. Naas N., CD 14.

90. Kill E., Kill W., Killhill, p. Kill, b. Salt S., CD 14, 19, 20.

91. Lyons, p. Lyons, b. Salt S., CD 15.

92. Killashee, p. Killashee, b. Naas N., S., CD 24.

93. Carnalway, p. Carnalway, b. Naas S., CD 24, 29.

94. Ladytown, p. Ladytown, b. Connell, CD 18, 19, 23, 24.

95. Oldconnell, p. Oldconnell, b. Connell, CD 18, 23.

96. Nás.

97. Jigginstown, p. Naas, b. Naas N., CD 19, 24. Deir Comerford gurb ionann é seo agus Hainestown (*recte* Haynestown), ach ní heol dom aon leagan cosúil le Higginstowne air sin (Henshetown, *Hib. Del.*: Heyneston, 1541, *JKAS*, VI, 104; Ballyhynny or Ballyhynay (?), 1522, *Arch. Hib.*, II, suppl., 70 n.; agus féach *JKAS*, IX, 249). Ar an láimh eile, is minic Siggenstown nó a leithéid ar Jigginstown (Siginstowne, *CS*, VIII, 66, agus féach *JKAS*, XII, 343); bhí fothrach teampaill ann ar a dtugtaí Temple Carragh (*JKAS*, V, 355).

98. Ladycastle Lr., Ladycastle Up., p. Whitechurch, b. Naas N., CD 14.

99. Bishopscourt Lr., Bishopscourt Up., p. Oughterard, b. Salt S., CD 14, 15, 19, 20.

100. B'fhéidir, mar deir an Dr. Liam Price liom, Barrettstown, p. Oldconnell, b. Connell, CD 18, cé go bhfuil sé ar an taobh thiar den Life (féach Uimh. 169).

101. Greatconnell, p. Greatconnell, b. Connell, CD 23.

102. Nás.

103. Nás.

104. Rosenallis, p. Rosenallis, b. Tinnahinch, La 3, 7.

105. Rearymore, p. Rearymore, b. Tinnahinch, La, 2, 3.

106. Kilmannan, p. Kilmannan, b. Tinnahinch, La 2.

107. Castlebrack, p. Castlebrack, b. Tinnahinch, La 1.

108. Killeigh, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 25. Dearmad é *Danielis* anseo, dar le Comerford, le haghaidh *Dashinchell*.

109. Clonyhurk, p. Clonyhurk, b. Philipstown Up., UF 33.

110. Urney, p. Ballykean, b. Philipstown Up., UF 26. *Urny*, sive *Ballycunneen* atá ag Comerford anseo.

111. Ballintemple, p. Geashill, b. Philipstown Up., UF 18, 19, 26, 27.

112. Geashill, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 26.

113. Ballycommon, p. Ballycommon, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 17, 18.

114. Killaderry, p. Killaderry, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 10, 18; agus Daingean (Philipstown tráth), p. Killaderry, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 18.

115. Kilclonfert, p. Kilclonfert, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 10. B'fhéidir gur Clúmhán (nó Clamhán?) é an Colmanus seo ó cheart: tá St. Clavin's Well ar an léarscáil 6" agus cf. Colmanstown i gCo. na Gaillimhe ar Baile úf Chlúmháin.

116. Croghan Demesne, Croghanhill, Oldcroghan, p. Croghan, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 10.

117. Ballymacwilliam, p. Ballymacwilliam, b. Warrenstown, UF 4, 11.

118. Ballyburly, p. Ballyburly, b. Warrenstown, UF 4, 11.

119. Is dóichí Ballynakill, p. Ballynakill, b. Coolestown, UF 11, 19, ach cf. Uimh. 124 thíos.

120. Monasteroris, p. Monasteroris, b. Coolestown, UF 11, 12.

121. Killurin, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 24, 25.

122. Bracklin Big, Little, p. Ballycommon, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 9.

123. Toberdaly, p. Castlejordan, b. Warrenstown, UF 10, 11.

124. Is dóichí Ballynakill, p. Geashill, b. Philipstown Up., UF 18, 26, ach cf. Uimh. 119 thuas.

125. Ballykean, p. Ballykean, b. Philipstown Up., UF 26.

126. ? Templekieran i mb.f. Sranure, p. Ballykean, b. Philipstown Up., UF 26 (ní bheadh sé seo i bhfad ó theorainn pharóiste Clonyhurk), nó, mar deir an Dr. Liam Price liom, b'fhéidir gurb é Kilkeeran, p. Clonyhurk, b. Philipstown Up., UF 33, é.

127. p. Clonyhurk, b. Philipstown Up., UF 33, 34.

128. B'fhéidir Templeshenane i mb.f. Bogtown, p. Ballykean, b. Philipstown Up., UF 26 (v. *JKAS*, IV, 417).

129. Is ionann é seo, measaim, agus p. Ballykean, b. Geashill, Philipstown Up., UF 25, 26, 27, 33, 34.

130. ? Kilmaloge, p. Clonyhurk, b. Philipstown Up., UF 34; ach tá sean-teampall Kilmanoge i mb.f. Aghanvilla, p. Ballykean, Geashill, b. Philipstown Up., UF 26, agus tá na seanleaganacha seo ar m'eolas: Kilmalenock (or Kill-mcKnock, alias Killmaltinoge), *JKAS*, IV, 416; Kilmalinog, *Hib. Del.*; Killmalinog, *DS bar. map*; agus, ceapaim, Kilmelenoke, *Hermathena*, XLV, 350.

131. Ballymooney, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 18, 26 (Bealaghivoony, *Inq. Lag.*, 8 Jac. I (1612); Bealaghymone, *Hermathena*, XLV, 341; Bealaghymoyne, *Fiants Ed. VI*, 690 (1551)).

132. ? Kilmurry, p. Ballycommon, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 9, 10. *Killerane* a scríobhas Comerford.

133. p. Ballycommon, b. Philipstown Lr., UF 9, 10, 17, 18.

134. Killeigh, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 25.

135. Killeigh, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 25.

136. Ag láimh eile. Monasteroris, p. Monasteroris, b. Coolestown, UF 11, 12.

137. Kyle, p. Rearymore, b. Tinnahinch, La 3.

138. Tinnahinch, p. Rearymore, b. Tinnahinch, La 3, 6, 7.

139. ? Esker Beg, More, p. Ballynakill, Monasteroris, b. Coolestown, UF 11, 18, 19 (ní bheidís an-fhada ó phar. Ballymacwilliam).

140. p. Ballymacwilliam, b. Warrenstown, UF 4, 11, 12.

141. Killeigh, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 25.

142. Clane, p. Clane, b. Clane, CD 14.  
 143. Is dóichí reilig agus fothrach teampaill i mb.f. Waterstown, p. Brideschurch, b. Clane, CD 19, mar deir Comerford.  
 144. Carragh, p. Carragh, b. Clane, CD 18, 19.  
 145. Killybegs, Killybegs Demesne, p. Killybegs, b. Clane, CD 13.  
 146. Downings N., Downings S., p. Downings, b. Clane, CD 13.  
 147. Mainham, p. Mainham, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 10, 14.  
 148. Barreen, p. Balraheen, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 10. Balraine atá ar an mb.f., CS, VIII, 210-1; dhealródh sé gur ón ainm amháin a tháinig an dá leagan atá ann inniu, Barreen (ar an mb.f.), agus Balraheen (ar an bp.). D'fhéad-fadh sé gurb é Baile (an) Ráithín ó bhunús é.  
 149. Kilcock, p. Kilcock, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 5.  
 150. Clonshanbo, p. Clonshanbo, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 9, 10.  
 151. Donadea, Donadea Demesne, p. Donadea, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 9, 10.  
 152. Ballynafagh, p. Ballynafagh, b. Clane, CD 9, 13.  
 153. Timahoe E., Timahoe W., p. Timahoe, b. Clane, CD 8, 9.  
 154. Hortland, p. Scullogestown, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 4, 9 (v. JKAS, IV, 88; VI, 103-4, 356-7; VII, 210; CS, VIII, 203). Gach seans go gclúdaíonn sé freisin na bailte fearainn eile atá sa pharóiste anois.  
 155. Cloncurry, p. Cloncurry, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 4.  
 156. Carbury, p. Carbury, b. Carbury, CD 8.  
 157. Clann Feorais. Is ionann é agus b. Carbury (*Onom.* 241 b).  
 158. Mylerstown, p. Mylerstown, b. Carbury, CD 3, 8.  
 159. Ardkill, p. Ardkill, b. Carbury, CD 3, 8.  
 160. Dunferth, p. Dunferth, b. Carbury, CD 4.  
 161. Cadamstown, p. Cadamstown, b. Carbury, CD 3.  
 162. Ballynadrumny, p. Ballynadrumny, b. Carbury, CD 1, 3.  
 163. Kilrainy, p. Kilrainy, b. Carbury, CD 2, 3.  
 164. Carrick, p. Carrick, b. Carbury, CD 2, 7.  
 165. Clane, p. Clane, b. Clane, CD 14.  
 166. Carragh, p. Carragh, b. Clane, CD 18, 19. Deir Comerford gurb ionann é seo agus Yeomanstown; b'fhéidir gurb é rud atá i gceist aige gur ansin a bhí láthair an teampaill, ach níl a leithéid ar an léarscáil inniu. Ní theagmhafonn b.f. Carragh leis an Life, ach tá b.f. Yeomanstown ar a bruach, idir í agus b.f. Carragh.  
 167. Gingerstown, p. Carragh, b. Clane, CD 18, 19.  
 168. Ní heol dom cá bhfuil sé seo. Ní hé "Stephenstown, near Naas" (Stephens-town N., Stephenstown S., p. Killashee, b. Naas S., CD 24) é, mar deir Comerford, mar bheadh sé sin i ndéagánacht Náis. Deir an Dr. Liam Price liom go mb'fhéidir gurb é Staplestown, p. Ballynafagh, b. Clane, CD 9, atá i gceist.  
 169. B'fhéidir Barrettstown, p. Oldconnell, b. Connell, CD 18 (Barrettstown, alias Ballivarrah, Barristown, alias Ballyvarre, JKAS, VIII, 512), nó Barrettstown, p. Brideschurch, b. Clane, CD 14, 19.  
 170. Rathcoffey N., Rathcoffey S., Rathcoffey Demesne, p. Balraheen, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 10.  
 171. Is dóichí Laragh, Laragh Demesne, p. Kilcock, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 5, 10.  
 172. Grange, p. Cloncurry, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 4, 5. (Grangemore, CS, VIII, 201).  
 173. Killeighter, p. Cloncurry, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 4 (Killiaghterry, Killiaghterry, Killiaghteery, CS, VIII, 198-202; Killioughterrenny, DS bar. map).  
 174. Ní heol dom cá bhfuil sé seo.  
 175. Ticknevin, p. Kilpatrick, b. Carbury, CD 8, 12.  
 176. Clane, p. Clane, b. Clane, CD 14.

177. Cloncurry, p. Cloncurry, b. Ikeathy & Oughterany, CD 4.  
 178. Is cosúil le Monasteroris, p. Monasteroris, b. Coolestown, UF 11, 12, é seo, ach, más é sin é, is dearmad é (mar deir an nóta ag láimh eile sa LS.), mar bhí sé sin i ndéagánacht Chill Aichidh (Killeigh).  
 179. Ag láimh eile. Killeigh, p. Geashill, b. Geashill, UF 25.  
 180. Ardkill, p. Ardkill, b. Carbury, CD 3, 8.  
 [A document listing the ecclesiastical establishments of the diocese of Kildare. It was apparently prepared in 1638 by Dr. MacGeoghegan, Bishop of Kildare, for Fr. John Colgan.]

We very much regret the death of Liam Ó Buachalla while this section of his article was going through the press and we sympathise with his family in their great loss. Go dtuga Dia suaimhneas síoraí dó.

AN EARLY FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PLACENAME LIST  
 FOR ANGLO-NORMAN CORK (continued)

LIAM Ó BUACHALLA

Cantred of Fermoy<sup>1</sup>

- Of the villes of Moyale,<sup>2</sup> Gerald de Rupe,<sup>3</sup> Carrygdonbeg,<sup>4</sup> of Thomas Appollun,<sup>5</sup> Polyn Omohehan,<sup>6</sup> Gragurthyn,<sup>7</sup> Thomaston,<sup>8</sup> McEyther,<sup>9</sup> Dany Jonyston,<sup>10</sup> Lemlech,<sup>11</sup> Ade—,<sup>12</sup> Ochomeston,<sup>13</sup> Cnokbreyk,<sup>14</sup> of Henry Martin,<sup>15</sup> Kylcomere,<sup>16</sup> Castleton,<sup>17</sup> Rynynys,<sup>18</sup> Brygiston,<sup>19</sup> Donrayl,<sup>20</sup> Brigone,<sup>21</sup> Kylourd,<sup>22</sup> Fegmor,<sup>23</sup> Glennoure,<sup>24</sup> Gorttoye,<sup>25</sup> Clonton,<sup>26</sup> Kylcromglasse,<sup>27</sup> Brouneston,<sup>28</sup> Balyrith,<sup>29</sup> of Henry le Flemyn(n)g,<sup>30</sup> of Ade Russell,<sup>31</sup> Dromdonhery,<sup>32</sup> Ionodoneneliston,<sup>33</sup> Mayghelesmenor,<sup>34</sup> Legglasse,<sup>35</sup> Corran,<sup>36</sup> Moyege,<sup>37</sup> of Richard fitz Alan,<sup>38</sup> Rothan,<sup>39</sup> Godeline,<sup>40</sup> of John de Midia,<sup>41</sup> Balibanan,<sup>42</sup> Barnekyllyth,<sup>43</sup> Robert-Keryeston,<sup>44</sup> Haukereston,<sup>45</sup> Kylcounan,<sup>46</sup> Gragenekeloth,<sup>47</sup> Monacor,<sup>48</sup> Gragneketh,<sup>49</sup> le Wyth Okyf,<sup>50</sup> Kyllossan,<sup>51</sup> of John le Waleys,<sup>52</sup> of Molong Olanon,<sup>53</sup> of Philip de Barry de Carrygdonigan,<sup>54</sup> Gortachymor,<sup>55</sup> of John Ardyng,<sup>56</sup> of Philip fitz David,<sup>57</sup> Gragelenan,<sup>58</sup> of William Ardyng,<sup>59</sup> of Philip fitz Roger Beket,<sup>60</sup> of Thomas le Blount,<sup>61</sup> of Richard de Midia,<sup>62</sup> of John de Valle,<sup>63</sup> of Ade le Blake,<sup>64</sup> of William le Waleys,<sup>65</sup> Balygregyn,<sup>66</sup> of Reymund Beket,<sup>67</sup> of Michael Magnel,<sup>68</sup> of Henry de Rupe,<sup>69</sup> of David Pembrok,<sup>70</sup> of Hugo Pollard,<sup>71</sup> of John Russell,<sup>72</sup> Kyldrom,<sup>73</sup> of Philip fitz William Beket,<sup>74</sup> of Robert Albus,<sup>75</sup> of Robert Molend.<sup>76</sup> Of the villes of Kylsany,<sup>77</sup> Athoule,<sup>78</sup> of Nicholas Ruben,<sup>79</sup> Kyllacan,<sup>80</sup> Balmogole,<sup>81</sup> Croth,<sup>82</sup> Sonnachgoun,<sup>83</sup> Obek,<sup>84</sup> Molton,<sup>85</sup> Rathyn,<sup>86</sup> Glenrechean,<sup>87</sup> Silvestreston,<sup>88</sup> Malbroneston,<sup>89</sup> Bernmackywor,<sup>90</sup> Kyldarere,<sup>91</sup> Athcrosse,<sup>92</sup> Atlysmolag,<sup>93</sup> Carygdonan,<sup>94</sup> Legan,<sup>95</sup> Mathryeston,<sup>96</sup> Kylechyth,<sup>97</sup> Connabach,<sup>98</sup> Creg,<sup>99</sup>

1283  
De vilis  
Walch  
Mi to  
Lettere,<sup>100</sup> Mannyne<sup>101</sup> and Fegbeg.<sup>102</sup> Of the villes of Athoule<sup>103</sup> and Moyale.<sup>104</sup> Of the villes of Lathethe,<sup>105</sup> Balyconan,<sup>106</sup> Balydowyl,<sup>107</sup> Lathbalyconwor,<sup>108</sup> Brygeston,<sup>109</sup> Balyleth,<sup>110</sup> Dirwalne,<sup>111</sup> Balyanekan,<sup>112</sup> Monbanewe,<sup>113</sup> Degyn,<sup>114</sup> Lythemone,<sup>115</sup> Cathyrdron,<sup>116</sup> Kylbronan,<sup>117</sup> Tybirgregan,<sup>118</sup> Pembrokyston,<sup>119</sup> Crescrou,<sup>120</sup> Pollardhyston,<sup>121</sup> of Milo le Waleys,<sup>122</sup> Gortylbolle,<sup>123</sup> Garran,<sup>124</sup> Garrecormok,<sup>125</sup> Nardys,<sup>126</sup> Dernath<sup>127</sup> and Balyherderawyn,<sup>128</sup> of the Bishop of Cloyne<sup>129</sup> for Philip vicar of Athcarne<sup>130</sup> and others as they are named in this roll, as fines for their transgressions . . . of Nicholas, bishop of Cloyne,<sup>129</sup> for himself and his clerics. 60 l. of the Prior of Brigyston,<sup>19</sup> for leaving his priory some time ago, a 26s. payment for 17 years—22 l. 2s.

For the same 24s. per annum for 22 years—26 l. 8s.

1. This cantred corresponded to the old tribal territory of Fir Muighe. It included all north-east Cork from Mallow and Doneraile eastwards to the boundary of Co. Waterford; in more modern times the area approximated to the baronies of Fermoy and Condons—Clangibbon. In dealing with the medieval placenames of Fermoy territory it must be mentioned that there is in existence a detailed survey, entitled *Crichad an Chaoilli*, written in Irish probably in the late twelfth century which gives the names of 145 *bailte* or townlands, together with the names of the occupying tribal family in most instances. Some account of this survey has already been given in *Dinnseanchas*, I, 87-92.

According to this old survey the kingdom of Fermoy was divided into two almost equal parts called *tricha céd*. Eastern Fermoy, which lay around the modern centres of Glanworth (early seat of the O Keeffes, kings of Fermoy), Fermoy town and Mitchelstown, is dealt with in much detail in the twelfth century Irish survey; again the present Plea Roll list of 1301 gives the majority of the placenames recorded in the earlier document. There are besides a few new Anglo-Norman placenames and a small number of the properties are designated by their owners' names.

Western Fermoy, the district which lay around the modern towns of Mallow, Castletownroche and Doneraile, is not dealt with so thoroughly in the twelfth-century Irish survey, though most of the primary townlands are named. Likewise the Plea Roll list of 1301 has some drawbacks for the student of placenames—about one-third of the entries concerning this area are personal names and there are many new Norman placenames which did not survive down the centuries. Still, there is a long list of Irish placenames, some of which appear in the earlier Irish survey.

The following abbreviations are used in this section:

CC, *Crichad an Chaoilli*, edited Canon Patrick Power (1932), Cork Univ. Press.

PRC, *Pipe Roll of Cloyne 1364-1376*, edited Coleman 1918.

Roche Land Roll 1561. Book of Fermoy, folio 152, edited with translation by Liam Ó Buachalla, *JCHAS*, LV (1950), 92-95.

2. Magh nAla (CC), now Mallow town and townland, parish of same name.  
3. Vide Appendix below. He held 2 carucates in Tulaghynlech—perhaps Ballygarrett, now Spaglen, Mallow par. This Ballygarrett appears as Ballingerald in Pat. Jas. I, 1612.

4. Probably Carrigoon Beg, parish of Mallow.

5. Not traced.

6. This may be Colyn O Mohehan. There was a *Callinferriekerrie* alias Old Town in the manor of Mallow (Pat. Jas. I, 1612).

7. There was a Gortingraige in Manor of Mallow according to Patent Jas. I, 1612; Gortnagraiga, Mourneabbey par.

8. Perhaps Ballythomas, Ballyclough par., west of Mallow.

9. Read Moeyther or Kyleyther, now Killetra, Mallow par. Cill Aithchearda (BB 163 a).

10. Unidentified.

11. Unidentified.

12. Unidentified.

13. Unidentified.

14. Knockbrack, Rahan parish.

15. Not traced.

16. Kilcummer Upper & Lower, par. of same name. Cill Commuir (CC).

17. Castletownroche, par. of same name. Dún Cruadha was its twelfth-century name in CC. The older name appears in Surrender & Regrant Patent 1611 "Manor of Downegroe alias Castletowne".

18. Renny Upper & Lower, Kilcummer par. Na Rinne (CC).

19. Bridgetown Upper & Lower, par. of same name. Cill Laisre (CC).

20. Doneraile, par. of same name. Dún ar Aill (CC).

21. Brigown, par. of same name. Bri Gobhunn (CC).

22. Kilworth, par. of same name. Cill Uird (CC).

23. In twelfth-century CC it is said: "Feic Beg is half a *baile* and the other half-*baile* is Rath Siadail and An Corrán". It is probable that these latter places were also known as Féic Mór. Rath Siadhail is now Rathhealy and An Corrán is Strawhall, all in Clondulane parish (immediately east of Fermoy town).

24. Glanworth, par. of same name. Glenn Amhain (Ann. Inisfallen, 646).

25. Read Corrttoye, now Curraghoo, Glanworth par. Corr Thuaidhí (CC).

26. Clontinty, Glanworth par. CC has Glenn Cainntin at this point.

27. CC has "Cill Cromglaisi as a fuilit hÍ Cuain"; it lay near Manning and Glanworth; probably Ballyquane, Dunmahon par.

28. Unidentified.

29. Unidentified.

30. The Flemings held lands in the Glanworth district, cf. Flemingstown, Kilgullane par.

31. Russells connected with Clenor in fourteenth-century Pipe Roll of Cloyne.

32. Read Dromdouhery? May be Dromdeer, Doneraile par. Drumdier (BSD).

33. "John Donene's Town", now Dannanstown, Templeroan par. Donnans-town (DS barony map).

34. This seems to be the Magh Lis an Ibair of CC; probably Lissaniskey, Carrigleamleary par.

35. Licklash, Clondulane par. Leac Glas (CC).

36. Corane alias Curraghmore (Pat. Jas. I), now Strawhall, Clondulane par., on which is Curraghmore House. An Corrán (CC).

37. In the twelfth-century CC Magh bhFéce is given as the name of Glenn-amhain (Glanworth) or portion of that townland. The present *Moyege* seems identical.

38. Not traced.

39. This may be Ruadhán, now Ruanes, Ballyclough parish.

40. Not identified.

41. The *de Midia* or *Meagh* family held Ballymee, Cahermee and Lag (Kilfadda) townlands, Caherduggan parish. *Baile an Midhech* (Roche Land Roll 1561).

42. Ballyvonane, still used as name of portion of Caherduggan South, par. of same name.

43. Not identified.
44. Probably Curraghakerry, Caherduggan par. Cuirreach an Ciarraidhe (Roche Land Roll 1561). The Kerry family was Cambro-Norman, probably named from Kerry Hills in Wales (Montgomeryshire).
45. May be the Ballyhankyne in manor of Mallow (Pat. Jas. I, 1612).
46. This, almost certainly, should read Kylcornan, now Clogheen and Kilmacoom, Caherduggan par. Kilcornan was held by John de Kerry in 1366 (PRC).
47. Perhaps Graig, Templeroan par.
48. Probably Ballinamona, Templeroan par.
49. See No. 47.
50. Not identified.
51. Killissane, Monanimy par. Ceall Ossain (CC).
52. The le Waleys family held lands at Garran (now Garranecole, Clenor par.) in 1367 (PRC).
53. Probably O Lohan. A document concerning Kilfadda (Lag), Caherduggan par., in PRC 1366 mentions Galfrid O Lowhan and Richard O Lowhan.
54. Read Caherdowgan, now Caherduggan, par. of same name. Cathair Dubhagain (CC). This is one of the few instances in which compiler gives both name of owner and name of holding. Philip Barry de Catherdogan (PRC 1366).
55. "Gortaghyvore" Pat. Jas. I re Manor of Mallow 1612. In or near Ballyvinitier, Mallow par.
56. The Hardyngs are mentioned in connection with Kylfadda, Caherduggan par. (PRC).
57. Not traced.
58. Unidentified.
59. See No. 56.
60. The Bekets held manor of Clenor, Clenor par., in 1367 (PRC).
61. Not traced.
62. See No. 41, note.
63. de Valle or Wall family held Ballinaltig (Baile an Fháiltaigh, "Wall's Town"), Castletownroche par.
64. Not traced.
65. le Waleys or Walsh family held lands in Castletownroche par.
66. Ballygriffin, Wallstown par. Baile Hi Grigin (CC).
67. See No. 60.
68. Not traced.
69. Not traced.
70. Not traced.
71. The Pollards held lands in Brigown (Mitchelstown) par.
72. Not traced.
73. Kildrum, Brigown parish (at Mitchelstown). Ceall Droma (CC).
74. See No. 60.
75. Albus=white. Not traced.
76. Not traced.
77. Kilshanny, Brigown par. Cill tSenaigh (CC).
78. See 103 below, Athoule (Ath Ubhla) now Ballyhooley, but this (No. 78) may be error for Derrynanool, Marshalstown par. (near Mitchelstown).
79. Not traced.
80. Killakane, Brigown par. An dá Cenn Echain (CC).
81. Ballymagooly, Rahan par. (near Mallow). Baile Hi Mhulghuala (CC).
82. Croaghnacree, Doneraile par. Croch (CC).
83. Shanagh, Templeroan par. Sonnach Gobann (CC).
84. This was the *tuath* or tribal district in which No. 83 was situated. Uí Béce (CC).

85. Ballinvullen (DS barony map), now Killavullen, Ballymacmoy townland, Monanimy parish. BSD has Killvullen.
86. Rahan, parish of Rahan (DS maps), now Dromrahan, Rahan par. Rathan (CC).
87. ? Read Glennechean; may be the Baile Ui Fhiachain of CC. Ballyehane (DS maps), now Ballyshehan, Carrigleamleary parish.
88. Wallstown, par. of same name; in Papal Tax, 1302-1306, this place is "church of the vill of Silvester".
89. Unidentified.
90. Farahy, parish of same name; Bern Mic Imair (CC), *Maidm Bernni Meic Imair* (Ann. Inisfallen 1206), Barnmacyvore (Tax. 1302-1306).
91. Kildorrery, par. of same name.
92. Ahacross, par. of same name. Ath Cros (CC).
93. Ballynahalisk, parish of St. Natlash. Echlasca Mulaga (CC). *Baile na nEaclusc* (Roche Land Roll 1561). "Natlash" of the parish name "St. Natlash" is just an erroneous rendering of Echlasca.
94. Carrigdownane, par. of same name.
95. Ballylegan, Glanworth parish. Liagán Liganach (CC), Baile an Liagain (Roche Land Roll 1561).
96. Not traced.
97. Killathy, par. of same name. Ceall Aichedh (CC).
98. Conva, Ballyhooley par. Conbaidh (CC).
99. Cregg and Creggolympry townlands, Litter par. Creg (CC).
100. Castlehyde, Litter parish. Leitir (CC).
101. Manning, Glanworth parish. Manann (CC).
102. Now Mount Rivers and probably Shanacloon, Clondulane par. (v. *JCHAS*, XXIX (1921), 17). Feic Beg (CC), see note 23 above.
103. Now Ballyhooley, par. of same name. In Martra .i. Ath Ubla (CC).
104. Mallow. See note 2.
105. Read Lathnethe. Lethnotte and Lenagh (Cal. Just. Rolls 1300). In DS maps it appears as Lanaught & Clannagh and corresponds to Ballynoe, but the Leathnocht of CC extended southwards to Cornhill and to Ballyvoskillakeen.
106. Not traced.
107. Ballydoyle, Castletownroche par. Baile Uí Dubghaill (Roche Land Roll 1561).
108. In CC Leathbaile Hi Conchubair contained the subdenominations of Tech an Turtain (Carrigtoortane, Clondulane par.), Cluain Dallain (Clondulane, par. of same name), Móin Luachra and Ceall Garbhain, in all, it would seem, the part of Clondulane par. which lay south of the Blackwater.
109. Not identified.
110. Not identified.
111. Derryvillane, par. of same name. Daire Faibleáin (CC); the present pronunciation is Derra-vile-ane (accent on last syllable).
112. Ballyenahan (Ballyannihan), Derryvillane par. In twelfth-century CC the Uí Adhnacain family were the proprietors of *Daire Faibleáin* (No. 111 above).
113. In CC Móin Banba comes after Ceall Ghállain (Kilgullane) and seems to correspond with Bromhill and adjoining townlands, Kilgullane par.
114. Read Dengyn. Ballindangan, Ballydeloughy (Ballylough) parish. Dún Maelclaigh .i. Daingin Eoghanachta (CC).
115. Cloghleafin, Kilgullane par. Liathmuine (CC).
116. Caherdrinny, Glanworth par. Cathair Droinne (CC).
117. Read Kylbrocan. Kiltrislane, Brigown parish. Ceall Bracain (CC).
118. Tipra Grugain (CC), not identified, was in Brigown parish. *Kilgragan??*
119. Not identified.
120. Craes Cru (CC), Crosscroe, PRC. Was in Brigown par.

121. Pollardstown, Brigown par.
122. Not traced.
123. Gurteenaboul, Brigown par.
124. Garrane, Brigown par. Garran Hi Adhnacain (CC).
125. Carrac Cormaic (CC), probably now included in Mitchelstown, Brigown par.
126. This may be Na hArda in the Termonn of Bri Gobann (CC). The latter is Brigown par., but Na hArda has not been identified.
127. This is apparently Dervath, the Durmach of CC, now Drough, Marshalstown par., but it may also include Kilnadrow (Cill na Durmaighe?), Kilgullane par.
128. Ballyderown, Kilcrumper par. In the twelfth-century CC this *baile* included Uam Cróine, now Macronev parish.
129. Nicholas de Effingham 1284-1320.
130. Aghern parish, now united to Conna.

Appendix to Cantred of Fermoy

Extent of the Manor of Moylle (Mallow) Nov. 30th 1298 (Sweetman, CDI, iv, 263-4).

Demesne land of Moyal (Mallow) 160 acres; Culquth (? Cowlerowe in manor of Mallow, 1612) 16 acres, a pasture at Tylauchynlegh with woods; a pasture at Moyal with woods.

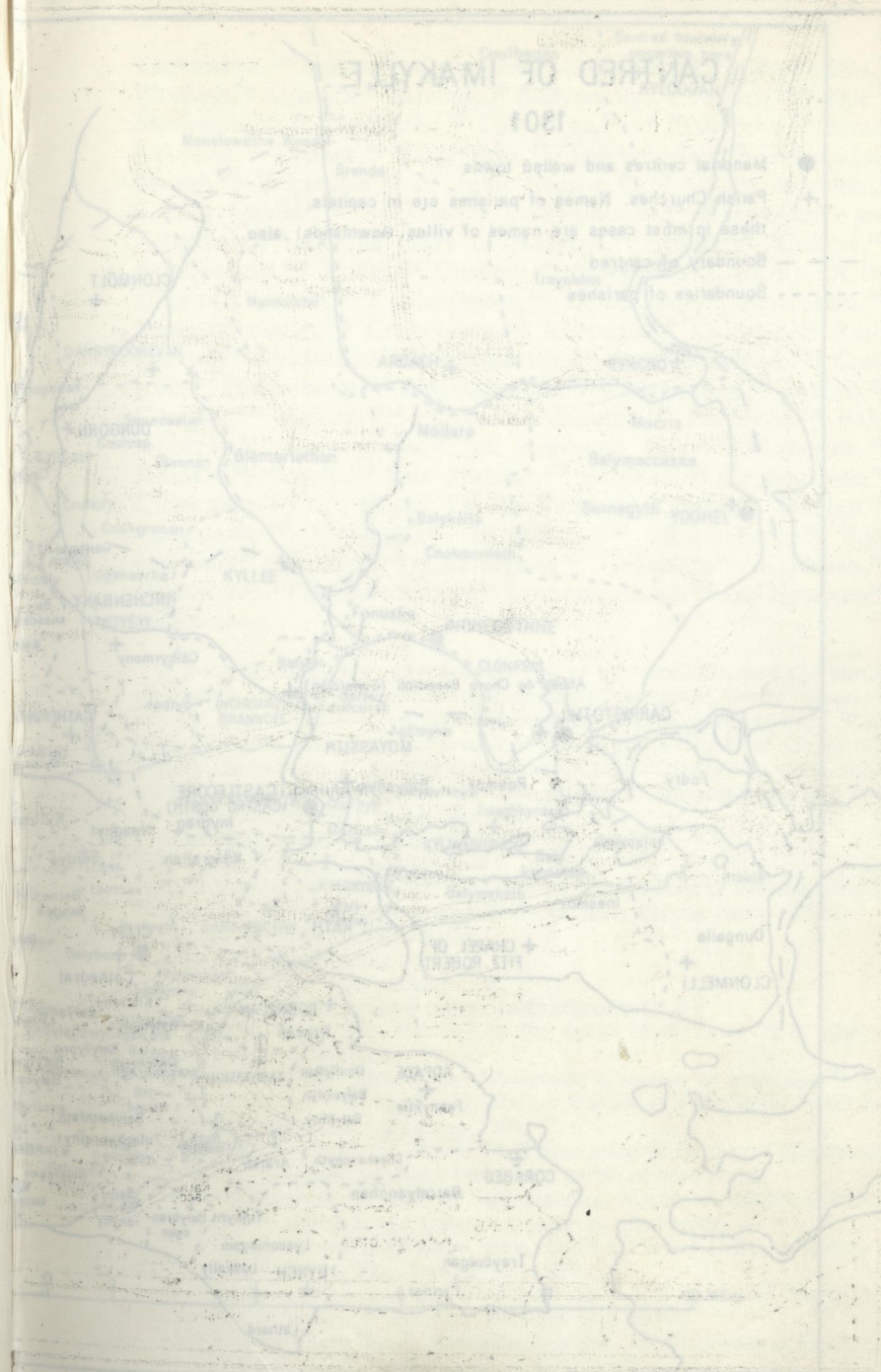
Free Tenants: Luke de la Roche 1 carucate at Gortauchmore (No. 55 above), Gilbert le Mynete(r) 1 carucate at Balygorman (Scarteen etc., par. of Mallow); Philip Cle(rk) 30 acres at . . . John son of Reymund de la Roche 1 carucate at Raythowam (Carrigoon?); Gerald de la Roche 2 carucates at Tulaghynlech (Tulach Finnleithid CC; v. No. 3 above); William de la Pulle 1 carucate at Dremtaoan and does suit at court of Tylauchynlegh; the burgesses of Moyal (Mallow) hold 3 carucates in burgages.

Farmers: Geoffrey le Hore holds 40 acres; Robert fitz Walter 3 carucates in Tylauchynlech.

Betagii:  $\frac{1}{2}$  carucate at Balygenenan, 2 carucates in Balyclery. A mill at Moyale and another at Tylauchynlech.

Makylle<sup>1</sup>

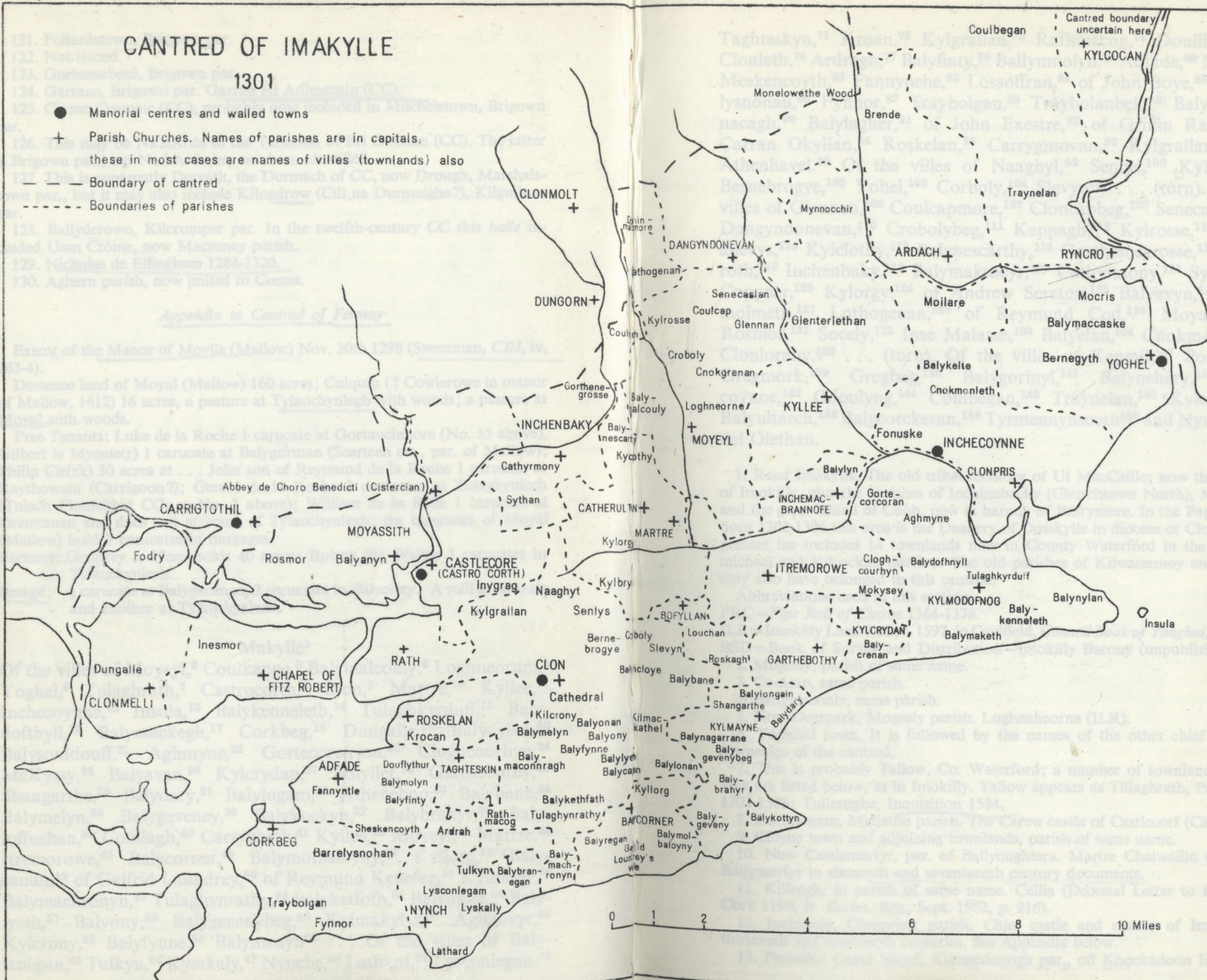
Of the villes of Moyeyl,<sup>2</sup> Coukkappe,<sup>3</sup> Balymalcouly,<sup>4</sup> Loghneorum,<sup>5</sup> Yoghel,<sup>6</sup> Tulaghrath,<sup>7</sup> Castrocorth,<sup>8</sup> Clon,<sup>9</sup> Martre,<sup>10</sup> Kylee,<sup>11</sup> Inchecoyne,<sup>12</sup> Insula,<sup>13</sup> Balykenneleth,<sup>14</sup> Tulaghkyrduff,<sup>15</sup> Balydofthyll,<sup>16</sup> Balymackegh,<sup>17</sup> Corkbeg,<sup>18</sup> Dungalle,<sup>19</sup> Balynylan,<sup>20</sup> Balysouldouff,<sup>21</sup> Aghmyne,<sup>22</sup> Gortecorc(r)an,<sup>23</sup> Cloghcourhyn,<sup>24</sup> McKyssy,<sup>25</sup> Balyavan,<sup>26</sup> Kylcrydan,<sup>27</sup> Botyller,<sup>28</sup> Garthebothy,<sup>29</sup> Shangarthe,<sup>30</sup> Balydary,<sup>31</sup> Balylogam,<sup>32</sup> Athenehoo,<sup>33</sup> Balybane,<sup>34</sup> Balymelyn,<sup>35</sup> Balygeveney,<sup>36</sup> Balykockyn,<sup>37</sup> Balybrahyr,<sup>38</sup> Balyloffuehan,<sup>39</sup> Coullagh,<sup>40</sup> Carrygheth,<sup>41</sup> Kylee,<sup>42</sup> Moyeyl,<sup>43</sup> Martre,<sup>44</sup> Itremorowe,<sup>45</sup> Balycorner,<sup>46</sup> Balymolbaloiny,<sup>47</sup> Kyllorg,<sup>48</sup> Balycanan,<sup>49</sup> of Galfrid Laundry,<sup>50</sup> of Reymund Kenefeg,<sup>51</sup> Kylmoor,<sup>52</sup> Balymachronyn,<sup>53</sup> Tulaghynrathy,<sup>54</sup> Balyketfoth,<sup>55</sup> Balyonan,<sup>56</sup> Balylyeth,<sup>57</sup> Balyony,<sup>58</sup> Balygenenybeg,<sup>59</sup> Kylmakylyr,<sup>60</sup> Aghgovyr,<sup>61</sup> Kylcrony,<sup>62</sup> Balyfynne,<sup>63</sup> Balymenyn<sup>64</sup> . . . Of the villes of Balylanegan,<sup>65</sup> Tulkyn,<sup>66</sup> Kysskaly,<sup>67</sup> Nynche,<sup>68</sup> Lathard,<sup>69</sup> Lysconlegan,<sup>70</sup>



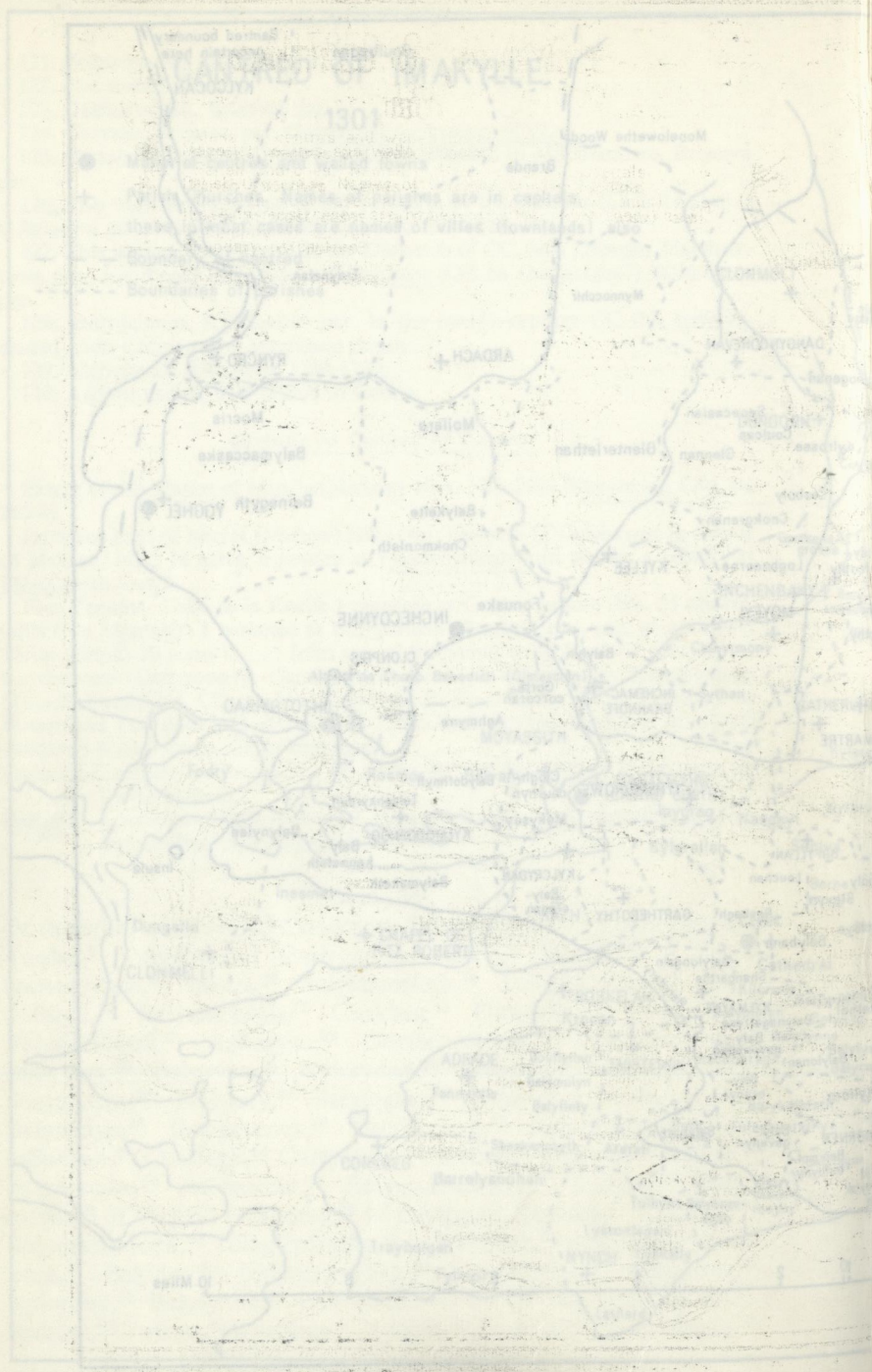
# CANTRED OF IMAKYLLE

1301

- Manorial centres and walled towns
- + Parish Churches. Names of parishes are in capitals, these in most cases are names of villes (townlands) also
- - - Boundary of cantred
- - - - Boundaries of parishes



Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission of the Government (Permit No. 820).



Taghteskyn,<sup>71</sup> Kroan,<sup>72</sup> Kylgrallan,<sup>73</sup> Rathmacog,<sup>74</sup> Doufflythur,<sup>75</sup> Clonleth,<sup>76</sup> Ardragh,<sup>77</sup> Balyfinty,<sup>78</sup> Ballynmolyn,<sup>79</sup> Adfade,<sup>80</sup> Noble,<sup>81</sup> Meskencoyth,<sup>82</sup> Fannynche,<sup>83</sup> Lossoffran,<sup>84</sup> of John Boye,<sup>85</sup> Barne-lysnohan,<sup>86</sup> Fynnor,<sup>87</sup> Traybolgan,<sup>88</sup> Traybolanbek,<sup>89</sup> Balymacon-nacagh,<sup>90</sup> Balylager,<sup>91</sup> of John Exestre,<sup>92</sup> of Griffin Randolf,<sup>93</sup> Carran Okyllan,<sup>94</sup> Roskelan,<sup>95</sup> Carrymovan,<sup>96</sup> Kylgrallan<sup>97</sup> and Athenhavel.<sup>98</sup> Of the villes of Naaghyl,<sup>99</sup> Senlys,<sup>100</sup> Kylbrye,<sup>101</sup> Bernebrogye,<sup>102</sup> Yohel,<sup>103</sup> Corboly,<sup>104</sup> Slevyn<sup>105</sup> . . . (torn). Of the villes of Glennan,<sup>106</sup> Coulcapmore,<sup>107</sup> Cloncapbeg,<sup>108</sup> Senecaslan,<sup>109</sup> Dangyndonevan,<sup>110</sup> Crobolybeg,<sup>111</sup> Keppagh,<sup>112</sup> Kylrosse,<sup>113</sup> Rath-anevys,<sup>114</sup> Kylclothy,<sup>115</sup> Balynescarthy,<sup>116</sup> Gorthtenegrosse,<sup>117</sup> Cou-lroth,<sup>118</sup> Inchenbaky,<sup>119</sup> Balymaktocy,<sup>120</sup> Cathyrmony,<sup>121</sup> Sythan,<sup>122</sup> Copyner,<sup>123</sup> Kylorgy,<sup>124</sup> of Andrew Sereton,<sup>125</sup> Balyavyn,<sup>126</sup> Baly-molmeth,<sup>127</sup> Lothogenan,<sup>128</sup> of Reymund Cod,<sup>129</sup> Moyassith,<sup>130</sup> Rosmor,<sup>131</sup> Socely,<sup>132</sup> Inse Malasse,<sup>133</sup> Balyelan,<sup>134</sup> Cnokmonyle,<sup>135</sup> Clonlorany,<sup>136</sup> . . . (torn). Of the villes of Kenmil,<sup>137</sup> Portluk,<sup>138</sup> Gregmork,<sup>139</sup> Gregbeg,<sup>140</sup> Balygormyl,<sup>141</sup> Balynehary,<sup>142</sup> Lys-coynne,<sup>143</sup> Odoulyng,<sup>144</sup> Coulbegan,<sup>145</sup> Traynelan,<sup>146</sup> Kylcocan,<sup>147</sup> Balyultarch,<sup>148</sup> Balycorckeran,<sup>149</sup> Tyrmennynscoth<sup>150</sup> and Nyweton<sup>151</sup> del Olethan.

1. Read Imakylle. The old tribal territory of Uí MacCaille; now the barony of Imokilly, plus the parishes of Inchinabacky (Churchtown North), Mogeeshia and the great Island of Cobh, now in barony of Barrymore. In the Papal Taxations 1302-1306 this area is the Deanery of Omakylle in diocese of Cloyne. The present list includes 14 townlands now in County Waterford in the Temple-michael and Kilcockan districts. The old parishes of Kilwatermoy and Tallow may also have belonged to this cantred.

Abbreviations used in this section:

PRC=*Pipe Roll of Cloyne* 1364-1376.

ILR=*Imokilly Land Roll*, c. 1597, in Caulfield, *Council Book of Youghal*, 568-578.

BSD=*Book of Survey and Distribution—Imokilly Barony* (unpublished).

2. Mogeely, parish of same name.
3. Coolcap, same parish.
4. Ballymacooly, same parish.
5. Now Deerpark, Mogeely parish. Loghnaheorna (ILR).
6. Youghal town. It is followed by the names of the other chief villes or townships of the cantred.
7. This is probably Tallow, Co. Waterford; a number of townlands in this area are listed below, as in Imokilly. Tallow appears as Tillagh Rath, Papal Tax. 1302-1306; Tulleroghe, *Inquisition* 1584.
8. Ballinacurra, Midleton parish. The Carew castle of Castlecoref (Castlecore).
9. Cloyne town and adjoining townlands, parish of same name.
10. Now Castlemartyr, par. of Ballyoughtera. Martre Chalwallin (PRC); Ballymartyr in sixteenth and seventeenth century documents.
11. Killeagh, in parish of same name. Cellia (Decretal Letter to Bishop of Cork 1199, *Ir. Eccles. Rec.*, Sept. 1952, p. 216).
12. Inchiquin, Clonpriest parish. Chief castle and manor of Imokilly in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. See Appendix below.
13. Probably Capel Island, Kilmacdonogh par., off Knockadoon Head.

14. Ballykinneally, Kilmacdonogh (Ballymacoda) parish.
15. Now Ballymacoda, Kilmacdonogh par. The Ercedekne (Archdeacon) family held this place in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They took the Irish name Mac Óda, hence Ballymacoda.
16. Read Balydofhnyll. Balydaniel, same parish.
17. Ballymackeagh, same parish. Mac Aidche (Oidhche) appears as a personal name in Uí MacCaille genealogies.
18. Corkbeg, parish of same name. Corcach Bec (Decretal Letter 1199).
19. Donegal, Clonmel parish, at west end of Great Island.
20. In Inchiquin inquisition 1350 Walter Kenefek held Kingbalynylan (read Ring-). Rinkinefeake (BSD), now Ring, Knockadoon etc., Kilmacdonogh parish.
21. Not identified. Was held by the Kenefek family in 1288. Perhaps Ballypherode etc.
22. Ahavine, Kilmacdonogh parish.
23. Gortcororan, same parish.
24. Probably Kilcraheen, Ightermurragh par. Killchurchin (ILR).
25. Imokishy, same parish.
26. Ballygavan (Inq. James I). May be the sub-division of Lisquinlan (Ightermurragh par.) named Ballingowne in Inq. Chas. I. No. 510.
27. Kilcredan, parish of same name.
28. Botyller is old form of surname Butler. Ballybutler, Garryvoe parish.
29. Garryvoe, same parish. Carybothy (PRC).
30. Shanagarry, Kilmahon parish.
31. Ballydare (PRC), Ballylongane and Ballygarry (BSD); now included in Ballylongane and Ardnahinch, Kilmahon parish; lay beside Garryvoe strand.
32. Read Ballylongain; Ballylongane, Kilmahon parish.
33. May be the Belahinneon (ILR), Ballihimon (BSD), now west half of Loughane, Bohillane parish.
34. Ballybane, Cloyne parish. Balybane (PRC).
35. Probably Ballymaloe, Kilmahon parish (adjoins Ballybane). Balymcloye (PRC).
36. Ballygeany, Cloyne parish. Balygeany (PRC).
37. Ballycottin, Cloyne parish. Balycottyn (PRC).
38. Ballybraher, Kilmahon parish.
39. Ballylonan near Balybraher (PRC) alias Balvonyghan (PRC); Ballyronahan (BSD), now Sunville, and west part of Ballybraher, Cloyne parish.
40. Coulahan (PRC). Was near Kilcredan.
41. Perhaps Carrigorostig, Ightermurragh parish.
42. Killeagh (see No. 11).
43. Mogeely (see No. 2).
44. Castlemartyr (see No. 10).
45. Ightermurragh, in parish of same name.
46. Churchtown South, in parish of same name (alias Ballintemple). Called Balicornere in Charter c. 1180 (*PRIA*, Vol. 43 (1936), Charter No. 10).
47. Maytown, same parish. Original Irish form Baile Uí Maoilbealtaine. In 1244 Bishop of Cloyne granted a messuage at Cloyne called the court of Imelbeltini to monastery of St. Nicholas' Exeter (*PRIA*, Vol. 43 (1936), p. 329).
48. Kilderrig, same parish.
49. Ballycrenane, Cloyne parish. Ballycanan (PRC), Balychononayne (ILR).
50. The Laundry (Landers) family held Ballylanders, Churchtown South Parish.
51. The Kennifick family held Ballyrobin, Ballywilliam & Tullagh, same parish.
52. Not identified.

53. Ballycroneen, Cloyne parish. Balymcstrony (PRC).
54. Tullagh, parishes of Cloyne, Churchtown South and Inch.
55. Ballycatoo, Churchtown South parish. Balykeyetwy (PRC).
56. Ballyonane, Cloyne parish. Balyonan (PRC).
57. Included in Kilbarraree, Cloyne parish. Balyley (PRC), Kyllballyley (*Council Book of Youghal*, Appendix D), Killballyree (BSD).
58. Bulgony (PRC)=Ballyony, Appendix D, *Council Book of Youghal*, now Lickane, Cloyne parish.
59. Read Balygevenybeg. Ballingarrane, Kilmahon parish; was not adjacent to Balygeveny, No. 36.
60. Kilmacahill, Cloyne parish. Kilmackalyn (PRC). *Reg. of St. Thomas's Abbey* (Gilbert), p. 208, has Kilmackathel (charter c. 1180).
61. This is probably the Agnadur of the Pipe Roll of Cloyne; it adjoined the Kilmacahill townland of the fourteenth century and has probably been absorbed into that latter denomination.
62. Kilcrone, Cloyne parish.
63. Ballyfinn, same parish.
64. Read Balymelyn, now Ballinwillin, Cloyne parish, west of Ballyfinn.
65. Ballybranagan, Titeskin parish.
66. Tullaheen, Inch parish.
67. Liscally (BSD), now included in Ballyshane, Inch parish.
68. Inch, same parish.
69. Lahard, Inch parish. Doonpoor and Poor Head on this townland.
70. Lisnacknockan (BSD) included Ballyshane, Inch parish.
71. Titeskin, parish of same name. Kilteskin is popular form of name.
72. Crocane, Rostellan parish.
73. Was in or near Ballytibbot, Inch parish. There is another Kylgrallan in Cloyne parish (No. 97 below).
74. Rathcuppoge, Titeskin & Cloyne parishes. Rathmacor (PRC).
75. Delliter (BSD), now Knockanemorney, Aghada parish.
76. Clonéaloe (ILR), Clonlea (BSD); seems to be included in Ardra or Ballytibbot.
77. Ardra, Titeskin parish.
78. Ballyinbeg & Buckstown, Aghada parish. Ballynemore and -begg, Aghada parish (BSD).
79. In *Hiberniae Delineatio* this appears as Ballinvillan, now included in Knockanemorney, Aghada parish.
80. Aghada, parish of same name. Archadfadda (Decretal Letter 1199).
81. A surname. The Noble family held property in Cloyne in fourteenth century (PRC)
82. Read Sheskencyth. Probably Seskintnane, Aghada parish (BSD), Seiskintnon (ILR), now Ballyvaloon, Aghada par.
83. Fany-an-tle (ILR), mentioned with Acridowane (ILR) which is now included in southern part of Aghada townland, Aghada parish.
84. Perhaps Ballysovane, Aghada parish. Read Lyssoffan?
85. His lands not traced.
86. Barra-leassa-duain (ILR), Barrilassydown (BSD), now included in Ballyhook, parish of Corkbeg.
87. Finnure, same parish.
- 88, 89. Trabolgan, same parish.
90. Read Balymacconnaragh. Ballymacandrick, Cloyne parish.
91. Unidentified.
92. In sixteenth-century ILR the Dexeters held lands west of Cloyne at Kilva, Ballydwyre, etc.
93. Not traced.

94. Read Garran OKyllan. The name appears as (In)cheogaryanochillan (first two letters doubtful) in Charter of about 1180, which also mentions Corkbeg and Aghada (*PRIA*, Vol. 43 (1936), Charter No. 33).

95. Rostellan, parish of same name.

96. In *Census 1659* a townland named Carrigmovane appears in Mogeeshah parish. It seems to correspond with Knockgriffin on west side of Midleton.

97. Kilgrellane, Cloyne parish.

98. Perhaps Aughane, Rostellan parish.

99. Read Naaghyt. Naythe (PRC), now Teadmore and Teadbeg, Cloyne parish.

100. Sheanliss, Cloyne parish.

101. Kilbree, Ballyoughtera parish.

102. Barnabrow, Cloyne parish.

103. This should probably be Bohelan; Bothelan (PRC), now Bohillane in parish of same name. It is near 102 and 104.

104. Corboly alias Ballyrussell (PRC). Ballyrussell, Cloyne parish.

105. Sleveen, Cloyne parish.

106. Glenane, parishes of Mogeely and Killeagh.

107. Coolcap, Mogeely parish; same as No. 3 above.

108. Read Coolcapbeg. Coolcap, Mogeely parish.

109. Castletown, same parish.

110. Dangandonevan, parish of Dangandonevan (BSD), now Kilcounty, Dangandonovan parish.

111. Crobally, Mogeely parish.

112. Kippane (BSD), now included in Kilrush, Mogeely parish.

113. Kilrush, Mogeely parish.

114. Probably Annistown, Mogeely parish.

115. Kyllclochur, mentioned in PRC with Ballinascarty (No. 116). Probably old church site at Kilmountain; later name is however non-ecclesiastical: "Killmountaine alias Mountaines Wood" (Inq. Chas. I).

116. Ballinascarty, Ballyoughtera parish.

117. This is probably Ballynona, which lies next to Ballinascarty and where there is a well named *Tobar Ghuirt na gCros*.

118. Couragh, Dungourney parish, which lies near the last two places. Collragh (Pat. Roll Jas. I). The original Irish form was perhaps *Callráth*.

119. Churchtown (North), Inchinabaky (Churchtown) parish.

120. Read Balmakcotyr. Dunsfort, Midleton parish was Scart MacCotter in BSD and was then part of Cahermone (see 121).

121. Cahermone, Midleton parish.

122. Carrigshane, Midleton parish, where there is a prominent conical hill (*sidheán*).

123. The surname Coppinger. Coppingerstown on south side of Carrigshane.

124. Killuriga, Ballyoughtera (Castlemartyr) parish.

125. A Roger Sereston was juror at Inquisition taken at Castlemartyr in 1354 (PRC); but I have not discovered what lands the family held.

126. Read probably Balyanyn, now Ballyannan, Mogeeshah parish. Balyanyn (PRC).

127. Ballynametagh, Mogeely parish, may be a corrupt form of this name.

128. Perhaps to be read Rathogenan; Rathkenaine (Pat. Rolls Jas. I, p. 130), Rathcannon (BSD). Rathcanning, Dungourney parish.

129. A John son of Richard Cod (Cott) held Moyashe (which is the next place mentioned below, No. 130), according to PRC.

130. Name survives in parish name Mogeeshah (Moyashe in PRC); in a later roll dated 1634 Moyashe townland is identified with Garryduff, Mogeeshah parish.

131. Rossmore, same parish (near Carrigtwohill).

132. This seems corrupt; read Foady? In Norman script *s* and *f* are very much alike and the transcriber often confuses them. Foaty (Fota) which lies near Rossmore; they appear as Fodri and Rosmore in Reg. St. Thomas's Abbey (unpublished version). Fodry in grant of Lord David de Barry (1221-1262).

133. "the island called Illane Mollashe near Carrictothill" 1379 (*Cal. Ormond Deeds*). May be Harpers Island near Fota.

134. This place, "Balyelan, parcel belonging to Oglassyn (Clonpriest) rectory" (Papal Tax. 1302-1306), lay near Kilcredan.

135. Knockmonlea, Clonpriest parish (near Youghal).

136. Not identified. The next 14 townlands, as far as they can be identified, are in Co. Waterford.

137. May be Camphire, parish of Lismore, which may originally have been Ceann-phuill.

138. There is a Port na gCloch (100 acres) directly across the river from Camphire in Dromore, parish of Aghlish.

139. Read Gregmore. Probably Graigue, parish of Aghlish, bar. Decies-within-Drum, Co. Waterford.

140. See 139.

141. Not identified.

142. Not identified.

143. Not identified.

144. Not identified.

145. Coolbeggan, Templemichael parish.

146. Probably Ballinatray, Templemichael parish.

147. Kilcockan, parish of same name.

148. Not identified.

149. Not identified.

150. May be Tircullen, Kilwatermoy parish. Cf. Ballynafinshoge, Kilwatermoy parish. Balyfinsoge (*Civil Survey 1656*). The original name may have been Tír Mionsaighe, "place of scant herbage".

151. Ballynoe, parish of Ballynoe, Co. Cork. Ballenoalyeghan (Pat. Rolls Jas. I, 1607) setting out lands in Manor of Conna.

#### Appendix to Makylle (Imokilly) cantred

Inquisition Post Mortem, relating to the Manor of Inchecoyn and the Ville de Yochil (Youghal) taken 16 Edw. I anno 1288 (Caulfield, *Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal*, xxxiv-xxxv). (Identifications are given in parentheses).

*Demesne lands*: Inchecoyn, 5 carucates of arable land (in late 16th cent. ILR these are named as: Clonpriest 1 carucate, Pollmore 1 car., Clonard 1 car., Cuylenacranagh 1 pl., Cuyleaponere 1 car., Cuylnaclohyfinny 1 car.), Gortcorkran 3 acres, Curragh 5 carucates (read acres), Wood at Moylare (Mullarie, Clonpriest par.) 40 a., Wood at Monelowethe (Monaloo, Mogeely North par.) 20 a., Wood at Clonlyn 40 a., Clonherlynn, Wood at Mottras (Muckridge, Youghal par.).

*Betags' Lands*: le Clontyns 2 carucates; Gortcorkran (No. 23 above) 1 car.; le Gurtyns  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; Mottrismor and Macrisbeg (Muckridge, Youghal par.) 2 car.; Balmaccaske (Ballymacask, Youghal par.) 1 car.; Balikelte (Ballykilty, Clonpriest par.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  car.; Cnocmonleth (Knockmonlea, Clonpriest par.) 1 car.; Lismalbigan 1 car.; Balimacconewil 1 car.; Vernegeyth (Barnageehy, Youghal par.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; Balitun 1 car.; Kilbrege 1 car.; Cappach (probably Knocknagappagh, Ardagh par.) 1 car.; Balylyn (Ballyling, Ightermurragh par.) 1 car.; Balikenachys 2 car.; Drumhathsalach 1 car.; Bren (Breeda, Ardagh par.) 1 car.

*Free Tenants:* Philip de Capella, Kille (Killeagh, par. of same name) 3 knights fees; Simon de Cantelowe, Frouske (Fanisk, Clonpriest par.) 1 car., Kilbridon (Kilcredan, par. of same name) 3 car. and Coullachath 1 car.; William de Cantelupe, Inchemacannofe (Inchenacranagh, Ightermurragh par.) 3 car., Baliling (Ballyling, Ightermurragh par.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; John fitz Stephen, Baliling  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; Henry le Dawenoys, Balimacoly (no. 4 above) 1 car.; Thomas fitz Philip, Loythorne (No. 5 above) 1 car., Cnocgrenan (Drominane, Mogeely par.) 1 car.; Tankard fitz Hugh, Coulkappe (No. 3 above) 1 car.; Nicholas de Inteberg, Glenmannys (Glenane, No. 106 above) 7 car., Admyn (Aghavine, No. 22 above); Corgene le Waleys, Glenterlethain (Ballycurraginny, Killeagh par.); Rys Maddock, Mynnocchir (Meenoughter, Ardagh par.) 1 car.; Philip fitz William, Ardach (Ardagh, par. of same name) 5 car.; Reymund Kenfeg, Rathmohugnan (probable Rathcuppage, Cloyne par.) 1 car., Balisouldone (see No. 21 above) 3 car.; Jordan de Excetre, Offaregus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  knights fee; Reginald de Dene, Offaregus  $\frac{1}{2}$  knights fee; John fitz Robert, Silidurduf 2 car.; Walter Clement, Killelan 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; Ralph fitz Patrick, Balimelan 3 car. (No. 20?); David de Curcy, Balykemelith (Ballykinneally, No. 14 above) 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  car.; David de Curcy, le Rath (Rathcoursey, Garranekennifiek par.) 5 car.; Maurice Ercedekne, Tylachkirduf (Ballymacoda, No. 15 above) 8 car.; John le Poher, Balimaketh (Ballymackeagh, No. 17 above) 2 car.; John le Poher, Sangarthe (No. 30 above) 3 knights fees; Robert de Marcys, les Unche (No. 68 above) 3 knights fees; Gilbert le Waleys, Roskelan (No. 95 above) 3 knights fees.

An Inquisition relating to the Manor of Inchiquin taken in 1321, and which follows the above inquisition in Caulfield, *Council Book of Youghal*, gives the following additional items:

*Demesne Lands:* Garranglas and Le Hagard 9 acres, Rodmolkeran 37 a., Polgorm 20 a., Clonpris (now Clonpriest, par. of same name) 60 a., Cam 20 a., Rathsynyl and Belaghnedaragh 76 a., 1 carucate demesne near Loghnegiunyle, Blackemor 26 a., Gorthre (perhaps Gortaroo, Clonpriest par.) 14 a., Gortloghran 46 a., Lisglas 10 a., Rathnegonyl 24 a., Clasganif 40 a., Park 9 a., Le Rothain 11 a.

*Betaghs' Lands:* Cortenydor 5a. (Coulnedok 5 a., 1350 inquisition), Balmckelan  $\frac{1}{2}$  carucate (Balymakalan 60 a., 1350 inquisition).

*Free Tenants:* Philip de Barry 5 carucates in Inesmor (=William son of David de Barry and John son of John de Barry 5 carucates in Ynchemor, 1350 inquisition; this is the Great Island, Cork Harbour); Island 14 a., called Balledeilond (read Balleneilond—now Capel Island, see No. 20 above).

An inquisition taken in 1350 concerning Manor of Inchiquin has the following additional items:

*Free Tenants:* John Power 1 knights fee in Kyskenelan (read Lyskenelan, now Lisquinlan, Ightermurragh par.); Walter Kenefeg 1 carucate in Balmor; William de Cantelowe 30 a. in Le Carrick; Jordan de Cantelowe, 1 carucate in Barryeston (probably Ballinvarrig, Clonpriest parish); Thomas Unack  $\frac{1}{2}$  car. Greneogygh (perhaps Barnageehy, Youghal parish).

(To be concluded in the next issue.)

## DURSEY ISLAND AND SOME PLACENAMES

### MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

Béara lies between Bantry Bay (Cuan Baoi) and Kenmare River, and Dursey Island extends four miles beyond the head of the peninsula. This note is a commentary on the "Bull Rock", and its relevance to the etymology of "Dursey". A list of local placenames, with suggested translations, is added.

The ancient name of Dursey was Inis Baoi, and in modern times it has been variously known as Baoi Bhéara, Oileán Baoi, and Baoi. It seems, however, that formerly the territory known as Baoi was part of the land in the peninsula lying to the south of the central range, around the Castle of Dunboy and bordering Cuan Baoi or Bantry Bay. It must have extended to Dursey Sound. "O'Donovan, in a note in the Celtic Miscellany p. 358, says that the lands of Baei, i.e. the lands of the Castle of Dunbaei, or Dunboy, were originally part of Corca Laidhe, the territory of the O'Driscolls, and that the Irish called Dursey Island 'Oileán Baei Bheirre'" (*JCHAS*, 1909, p. 151).

Nearly three miles to the west of the island is the Bull Rock, once known as Teach nDuind, or Donn's House, and later as Ti' Duinn, An Tarbh, and sometimes, locally, as An Gheadach. This latter name arose, probably, because of a high archway passing through the rock at sea-level. The sunlight, shining on the surface of the water, may be plainly seen through the archway, from a point on the mainland eighteen miles distant. *Geadach* means a spotted animal and especially a spotted cow, or an animal such as a horse having a white star on the forehead. *Gead* means a blaze, or white star or lozenge, an atom, point, spot, equated with *ball*.

Two other rocks, the Cow, and the Calf, lie nearer the island, and are known as An Bhó and An Laogh. In Kelly's 1874 reproduction of a print of Ireland during the Elizabethan wars, the Cow and the Calf are named in English, but in a map, *State Papers Ireland, Henry VIII*, Vol. 2 (1834, Standidge, London) (late 16th century), the Bull Rock appears as "Mekolagh", the Cow Rock as "Toune", and the Calf Rock as "Ghedagh". An old chart (S. Thornton, circa 1720) shows the Bull Rock as "Mossalooche", the Cow Rock as "Town", and the Calf Rock as "Grelagh".<sup>1</sup>

The name "Dursey" seems to be *Thjórsey*, "Bull's Island", that is, the island at or near the Bull Rock. It seems, indeed, to be a translation of Inis Tarbhna (Onom. p. 470).

From the point of view of translation, I quote from Henderson's *Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland*, p. 27: "When two peoples come in contact, it is human to dabble in translation whether it be well

or ill done". To illustrate his point, the author gives three examples, the last of which is of special interest in this context: "Thurso, according to the Gaelic 'Inbhir-Thiórsa', would be thiórsa-á, 'bull water', a river-name which occurs in Iceland, and has been suggested to have some connection with Ptolemy's 'Tarvedrum'"; McBain (*Placenames of the Highlands and Islands*, p. 6): "The Cape of Travedum or Travedrum may be regarded as one of the horns of Thurso Bay; the word means 'bull head', from Tarvos, now Tarbh, bull. That this is the locality meant, seems to be proved by the name 'Thurso', older Thórsa, for Thjórsa, bull water, a name which appears also in Iceland". Watson (p. 36) writes: "Thjórsá, 'Bull's Water'".

*Tarbhna* is a derivative of *tarb*, bull. If used collectively, Inis Tarbhna means "the Island of the Bull Rocks", that is, Dursey Island, and the name could possibly have been used by seamen, who, sailing past, regarded the rocks and island as a group. Compare the use of *Durseys*, *Dorsies*, etc., in the list of name-forms below. "The Hogs", a name used by seamen at present for the islands of Scariff and Deenish at the head of the next peninsula, appears on Kelly's reproduction of a print of Ireland during the Elizabethan Wars (*supra*).

The name Inis Tarbhna has sometimes been assigned to the Bull Rock (*Onom.*, p. 470; *E. Irish His. & Myth.*, p. 492, n. 2). Inis Bui and Bai have been similarly applied (*JCHAS*, 1909, p. 151; O'Curry, *Battle of Magh Léana*, p. 27 n.).

A list of name-forms for Bai follows:

Inis Bai	<i>Onom.</i> , p. 461
Inis Bui	„ p. 462
Bai Bheirre	„ p. 95
1302 Boy	State Papers 1302
1593 Boy	<i>Calendar of Pat. Rolls</i> , II, 295-301
1603 Buyveary	<i>Fiants of Elizabeth</i> , 6764

In an article entitled "Early Italian Maps in Ireland" (*PRIA*, XXX), by Westropp, the following name-forms appear for Dursey:

1339 dorrosey	1436 dro . . .
1351 drocata	1445 drosey
1367 droron	1450 drusei
1373 Idrosey	1497 drossi
1375 drorosey	1513, 1552 drosey
1384 doroxei	1544 drusei
1385 dross	1570 Dorsey
1426 Drossi	1589 Dorsey

1589 Dorsees	<i>Fiants of Elizabeth</i> , 5344
1603 Dursyes	Cork Inquisitions (R.I.A.)

1632 Dorsey	<i>JCHAS</i> , I A, 98
1633 Dorsies	<i>Pac. Hib.</i> , II, 563
1687 Durros	<i>JCHAS</i> , VIII, 79
1700 Dorses	<i>JCHAS</i> , 1908-9
1750 the Durseys	Smith, <i>Hist. of Cork</i> , I, 297
1750 Cape Dorses	
alias the Dursey's	<i>op. cit.</i> , II, 296

Mr. Pronnséas O'Sullivan, Old Head, Kinsale, has kindly supplied the following names of places in Dursey and in the nearby mainland, and has given valuable help in their interpretation.

*Maolán*. This is a high crag facing northwards. It means a bleak eminence.

*Goirtín Réidhleáin*, the little field of the level place.

*Cuaisin na gCrothóg*, the little cave of the coal-fish.

*Carraig Fhiachna*, cormorant rock. The rock is submerged at high tide, and when exposed, it is frequented by the *fiach mara* or cormorant. The derivative *fiachna* probably explains Carraig Ianna, a rock in the sea near Waterville, Co. Kerry, and it is a fair inference that Doire Fhiadhna—the thicket or grove of game—explains Doire Ianna (Derriana). (See *Uí Ráthach*, 41, 48.)

*Faill Righe*, the cliff of the slope or reach.

*Faill Righe Bhuidhe*, the cliff of the yellow slope.

*Faill Ríosaig*. This may be *Faill Righe Fhosaidh*—the cliff of the "buttress" slope—as the slope extends to sea-level, at the end of a series of cliffs.

*Tráigín na Maighdeog*, the little strand of the scallop shells.

*Colbha na Seagai*, the ledge of the shags or green cormorants.

*Na Cailleacha*, two spurs of rock resembling cormorants. *Cailleach* is a figurative name for the cormorant.

*Rúitín*, a protruding round rock, visible at ebb tide, and probably so called from its resemblance to the ankle bone (*rúitín*).

*Foilhunish*, *faill chonfhois*, the cliff of the otter (*cú dohráin*) stance. Compare *Cuas na gCon*, otters' cave, on the shore of Kenmare River, par. of Eyeries. The otter is known as the "water-dog", "madra uisce", in this district.

*Faill an Ime*. To translate this as the cliff of the butter is not convincing. There is no tradition connected with the name. Compare, however, *Tráigh an Ime* on the shore of Kenmare River, par. of Eyeries, and *Cladach an Ime* in Innishmurray Island, Co. Sligo.

*Oileán Éallbhach*, the island of the broods or flocks. The name is pronounced "Aolvuch" and "Iallvuch". Compare *Na hÉillíní*, a cluster of sea-rocks east of Cruit, on the coast of Donegal. The narrow strait between the island and the mainland is known as *Scolba*.

*Scolb* sometimes means a piece of wood, especially of bog-deal. In Connemara, the word is often applied to the branches of trees, laid transversely on soft ground, to form the foundation of a road. A wooden bridge has recently been laid across the strait. Perhaps the name *Scolba* suggests the existence of a bridge in former times.

*Cúl na Reanna Móire*, the rere (sheltered?) side of the great point.

*Foithir*. This is the name of a townland. Dinneen explains the word as a grass-grown surface, sloping down to the edge of a cliff, an exact description of this place and of the two which follow.

*Firkail*. This is "Foithir-chaol", the narrow *foithir*. This name also occurs near Glengariff.

*Faill Fhoithirneáin*, the cliff of the little *foithir*. The surface of the little *foithir* shows that it had been tilled in former times.

*Faill Bhrághaid*. This name occurs once in the island and once in the mainland. While *brágha* generally means a neck, gorge, or pass, Dinneen states that the form *brághaid* sometimes means sheltered land, breasting a rock or cliff. The description seems to suit the cliff on the mainland; the cliff in the island has an isthmus or neck.

*Cuas Tuinne*, wave cave. The wave possibly breaks in an unusual way against or through the cave. Compare Poll na Seantuinne in Innismurray Island, Donegal Bay. Here the wave rises as it advances through a narrow high-walled inlet, and breaks in a spectacular way when it reaches the broader pool inside, hence the intensive *sean-*. Poll na Seantuinne is a common name for blow-holes.

*Leaba na Naobh*. This is probably a corruption of "Leaba na Naebh", the resting-place of the canoes, and it refers to a gently sloping shelf of rock, beyond the reach of the storm; vid. Dinneen under *naoi*: *naobh* or *naomh-* in compos.; dim. *naomhóg*, *naobhóg*; Lat. *navis*, "Cuas na n(Nae) the canoe cave in Cloichear, par. of Dunurlin, Corca Dhuibhne". Dinneen also gives: "earlier form *nói* which gl. 'cimba' (Mulc.)". This latter word *ciomba* (Lat. *cymba*), a small boat, still survives in the peninsula, and in Uí Ráthach as an agnomen of certain families.

*Oileán na Naobh*, *oileán na naebh*, the island of the canoes.

*Dobharach*. Two streams flow into Ballydonegan Bay. Here, close to the shore, is a fishing ground called *Dobharach*. It means "at water", "at streams", etc. Watson (p. 453) in discussing the occurrence of *dobhar* as a term in name-forms in Scotland, England and France states: "The furthest south instance in England is Dover for 'Dubris', 'at streams', with reference to two brooks which enter the sea near Dover harbour".

*Faill Bhóluis*, the cliff of the hill or outland pasture. This name occurs at Bolus and Bolus Head in Kerry, and as Mount Bolus in Offaly. It is probably derived from *bólach-fhos*. *Bólach* (Bó-shluagh), means cattle, kine, the number of cattle kept on a farm. *Fos* is a

stance, frequently a grazing stance—an element common in place-names. Since *ch* is pronounced *th* in some words, such as *leochail*, *teicheadh*, *dachad*, etc., *th* is substituted for the former to simplify the following transition in pronunciation: *bólach-fhos* > *bólath-fhos* > *ból'th'os* > *bólus*.

In hilly parts, in summer, the farmer usually supplements his field pastures with hill grazing. In the morning when the cows have been milked, the herd is driven to the nearby hill to graze for the day. It is driven back in the evening to be milked. The compound suggested above seems to convey a hint of this practice.

1. My thanks are due to Mr. Patrick O'Keeffe, Bantry, for the loan of these maps.

## 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 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 (ach is é an fhoirm atá molta go buan acu a thugtar i gcás Malahide), an contae in 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.).

**Malahide Mullach Íde** c. Bhaile Átha Cliath; p. Malahide; b. Coolock; S.O. 12.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Malachida     | McNeill, <i>Cal. Alen's Reg.</i> , 33 (1181×1212)               |
| 2. Mullachydebeg | Gilbert, <i>Chart. of St. Mary's Abbey</i> , I, 130 (1192×1211) |
| 3. Mulachydebeg  | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 131 (1192×1211)                            |
| 4. Molachydebeg  | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 132 (1192×1211)                            |
| 5. Mollachydebeg | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 133 (1192×1211)                            |
| 6. Molachyde     | Gilbert, <i>Crede Mihi</i> , 139 (1212×1228)                    |
| 7. Molachide     | <i>Cal. Inq. p.m.</i> , I, 106 (1290-1)                         |
| 8. Malachidy     | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 117 (1292-3)                               |
| 9. Molachide     | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , V, 231 (1307-8).                       |
| 10. Molaghide    | Gilbert, <i>Chart. of St. Mary's Abbey</i> , II, 370 (1329)     |

11. Molaghyde *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, II, 27 (1357)  
 12. Molahyde *White, Dignitas Decani*, 47 (1431)  
 13. Mallahide *McNeill, op. cit.*, 251 (1489)  
 14. Malaghyde *Arch. Hib.*, VIII, 22n (1526)  
 15. Malahide *McNeill, op. cit.*, 295 (1529 × 1534)  
 16. Malachyde *Anal. Hib.*, X, 193 (1533)  
 17. Malehide *Gilbert, Chart. of St. Mary's Abbey*, II, 73 (1539-40)  
 18. Malahyd *D'Alton, Hist. of Co. Dublin*, 193 (1547)  
 19. Malahyde *Cal. Carew MSS.*, V, 194 (16ú aois)  
 20. Malaheyd *op. cit.*, V, 152 (16ú aois)  
 21. Malahid *op. cit.*, V, 153, 154 (16ú aois)  
 22. Malahide *Fiants Phil. & Mary*, 66 (1555)  
 23. Malahyde *Fiants Eliz.*, 92 (1559)  
 24. Malahide *op. cit.*, 542, 2444, 3280, 4148, 6241 (1563, 1574, 1578, 1583, 1598)  
 24A. Mullaghide *op. cit.*, 738 (1565)  
 25. Mallahid *op. cit.*, 2117 (1572)  
 26. Mullaghid *op. cit.*, 3182 (1577)  
 27. Malaghid *op. cit.*, 5764 (1592)  
 28. Mallahide *op. cit.*, 6013 (1596)  
 29. Mallahoid *op. cit.*, 6242 (1598)  
 30. Mallahide *Inq. Lag. (contae)*, 11 Jac. I (1607); 19 Jac. I (1611); 37 Jac. I (1618); 23 Jac. II (1687)  
 31. Malahide *op. cit.*, 11 Jac. I (1607); 26 Jac. I (1617); 53 Jac. I (1623); (cathair) 22 Car. I (1635)  
 32. Malahide *Arch. Hib.*, VIII, 22 (1615)  
 33. Malahoide *Inq. Lag. (contae)*, 31 Jac. I (1617)  
 34. Lough Malohed léarscáil 16 B 12 (LN) (1680 × 1700)  
 35. Malahide *Report. Novum*, I, 145 (1697)

36. Mala hide, Hyde's hill-brow or brae

OSNB

Luadh leaganacha éagsúla Gaeilge leis an ainm seo, *Mullach Íde* (Laoide, *Post-Sheanchas*, I, 95), *Béal Átha Thíd* (Joyce, *INP*, III, 497; cf. áth tíd, baile átha thíd, *Onom.*, 70 b, 77b), *Maol 'a hÍde* (Ó Foghludha, *Log-Ainmneacha*, 55). Is cosúil gur mheas an tAth. M. V. Ronan gur *Meilg Thaoide* é (v. *Arch. Hib.*, VIII, 22 n).

Cheapfadh duine go bhféadfaí a bheith ag braith ar na tagairtí atá sna hannála do "Sir Séamas Bhaile Átha Thíd" (litriúcháin éagsúla; v. *AU*, II, 552 (1375), *ARÉ*, IV, 662 (1375), *Ann. Conn.*, 1375.5, *ALC*, II, 50 (1375), *Galvia*, V, 38 (1370)). Glacann na heagarthóirí leis an leagan mar thagairt do Malahide, cé go n-admh-aíonn cuid acu an tagairt do "Sir Séamas" mar dheacracht, mar, ní hé amháin nach raibh Sir James Talbot ina Fhear Ionaid, ach ní

cosúil go raibh aon Sir James Talbot ann san am. Deir an Donnabh-ánach go mb'fhéidir gurb é Sir Thomas a bhí i gceist. Rugadh Sir Thomas 1328 agus bhí sé beo chomh deireanach le 1372 ar a laghad (*Burke's Peerage* (1963), 2373), ach ní cosúil go raibh aon phost ard aige. Deir an tOllamh Otway-Ruthven i litir chuig Brainse na Logainmneacha: "I am fairly certain that the man the annals refer to is really Sir James de la Hyde, who, according to a set of Anglo-Irish annals printed in Gilbert's *Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey* (vol. II, p. 283), was sent by the Earl of March to govern Ulster and was killed by 'Mcgynowes'. They give this under the year 1370, but the annals are not always accurate in their dating. He was probably killed in 1374 . . ." Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go dtugann *ARÉ alahid* mar mhalairt leagain ar *bhaile atha thíd*, rud a réiteodh leis an tuairim gur leagan de *de la Hyde* é. Is cosúil gur féidir *Baile Átha Thíd* a fhágáil as an áireamh mar leagan den ainm seo.

I dtaobh *Inbhear Meilge* nó *Meilg Thaoide*, deir an tAth. Ronan go dtáinig an t-ainm "because of some disaster or danger in the estuary" (v. *RIA Dict.*, s.v. melg). Tugann sé fianaise go bhféadfadh baint a bheith idir *Inbhear Meilge* (nó *Meilghe*; v. Best & Lawlor, *Mart. of Tallaght*, 12, Stokes, *Fél. húi Gormáin*, 24, *Mart. of Donegal*, 28) agus Malahide, ach ní fianaise chinnte í. Fiú más don cheantar a thagraíós *Inbhear Meilg(h)e*, d'fhéadfadh sé gur don *inbhear féin* é, a mbíodh *Inbhear Domhnann* mar ainm air. Is cinnte nach cosúil ar na foirmeacha gur ó *meilg* a tháinig an t-ainm agus, más é an focal *melg* atá ann, b'éadóichí *inbhear* titim ar lár roimhe.

Cé nach dtugann na foirmeacha treoir chinnte, is cosúla le *Mullach Íde* iad ná le rud ar bith eile. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara gur *Mol-* nó *Mul-* a scríobhtar anuas go dtí an 15ú aois, cé is moite de Uimh. 1 agus 8. Is ar éigean atá aon amhras ann gur *mullach* atá sa chéad chuid den ainm. Is deacair teacht ar aon chinnteacht faoin dara mír ann.

[Documentation of the name Malahide. Though various derivations have been suggested, *Mullach Íde* is probably the best; the first element is almost certainly *mullach*. The *Baile Átha Thíd* which has been equated with it seems to be a corruption of the surname *de la Hyde*.]

**Creegh An Chríoch** c. an Chláir; b. Moyarta; p. Kilmacduane; S.O. 47, 48.

1. ? Criagh *Fiants Eliz.*, 6617 (1602)
2. Krigh als Cloneoughtragh *DS bar. map* (c. 1660)
3. Krigh *Hib. Del.* (c. 1680)
4. Krighe als Cloneoghdroogh BSD (QRO) (17ú aois)
5. Krigh alias Clonoghtragh léarscáil 1703 (ex OSNB)



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# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. II, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh, 1967

## AN EARLY FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PLACENAME LIST FOR ANGLO-NORMAN CORK (Continued)

### LIAM Ó BUACHALLA

#### Olethan<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Cnokmourne,<sup>2</sup> Comaghtyf,<sup>3</sup> Aghcarne,<sup>4</sup> Derleth,<sup>5</sup> Moye,<sup>6</sup> Kyllynuer,<sup>7</sup> Lysnebryne,<sup>8</sup> Lathbalycolman,<sup>9</sup> Neweton,<sup>10</sup> Trussyn,<sup>11</sup> Balylogan,<sup>12</sup> of John Lodesop,<sup>13</sup> of Richard Tyntagel,<sup>14</sup> of Philip de Caunteton,<sup>15</sup> Lyscoule,<sup>16</sup> of Laurence Albus,<sup>17</sup> of Robert Gogh,<sup>18</sup>, of Robert Leyth,<sup>19</sup> Balydolothy,<sup>20</sup> Coulissyll,<sup>21</sup> Dunkytill,<sup>22</sup> Shendon,<sup>23</sup> Castleton,<sup>24</sup> of David de Staunton,<sup>25</sup> Corkepan,<sup>26</sup> Walyston,<sup>27</sup> Carrygtohyll,<sup>28</sup> Kappagh,<sup>29</sup> of Richard de Clavyle,<sup>30</sup> of Walter de Clavyle,<sup>31</sup> Corbaly,<sup>32</sup> Lyssahagh,<sup>33</sup> Kyldonevyn,<sup>34</sup> Kynderyn,<sup>35</sup> Brouneston,<sup>36</sup> Gorgoyneston,<sup>37</sup> Belagheyn,<sup>38</sup> Balymonthyn,<sup>39</sup> Balykyle,<sup>40</sup> Balynfare,<sup>41</sup> Couldorhyth,<sup>42</sup> Kyllyle,<sup>43</sup> Cnokmoryn,<sup>44</sup> Glenfreghan,<sup>45</sup> Cnokbrek,<sup>46</sup> Garthehetheny,<sup>47</sup> Kylyfntyn,<sup>48</sup> Ballymoly,<sup>49</sup> Balygogh,<sup>50</sup> Kylmoryn,<sup>51</sup> Kylmorynbeg,<sup>52</sup>, Castrum Olethan,<sup>53</sup> Rathgormok,<sup>54</sup> Woldyng,<sup>55</sup> Ballidyne<sup>56</sup> . . . obliterated . . . Of the villes of Richard Mythagh,<sup>57</sup> Gartheneghelyn,<sup>58</sup> of Richard

### AN DR. LIAM PRICE, R.I.P.

Is dona linn bás an Dr. Liam Price an 23 Eanáir, 1967, suaimhneas síoraí go raibh aige.

Chuir an Dr. Price domhainspéis sa stair agus sa tseandálaíocht agus is iomaí foilseachán a tháinig uaidh ar na hábhair sin. Is saothar fíorthábhachtach, toradh ar thaghde na mblianta fada, a leabhar *The Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*.

Bhí an Dr. Price ina chomhalta den Choimisiún Logainmneacha ón bliain 1951. Bhí baint aige freisin le bunú an Chumainn Logainmneacha agus bhí sé ina Éarlamh ar an gCumann nuair a fuair sé bás.

Eyvon,<sup>59</sup> Balyffalan,<sup>60</sup> Balynegalle,<sup>61</sup> of William le Waleys,<sup>62</sup> Gortewro,<sup>63</sup> of Reymund de Reyn,<sup>64</sup> of Simon Lewlyn,<sup>65</sup> Rothmisky,<sup>66</sup> of O' de Braddeley,<sup>67</sup> Brethnagh,<sup>68</sup> Ardreygge,<sup>69</sup> Balmochlan,<sup>70</sup> of Richard Bourghil,<sup>71</sup> Lyfoule,<sup>72</sup> of Walter Myagh,<sup>73</sup> of Philip fitz John,<sup>74</sup> Lyscourfyn,<sup>75</sup> Faydargan,<sup>76</sup> of Robert de Ferers,<sup>77</sup> Balygarran,<sup>78</sup> Dromor,<sup>79</sup> and Balykaygh.<sup>80</sup> Of the villes of Olenpok,<sup>81</sup> Clonmolt,<sup>82</sup> Dekneston,<sup>83</sup> of John Candelan,<sup>84</sup> of Robert Bryde,<sup>85</sup> Mounygeffray,<sup>86</sup> Rathcone,<sup>87</sup> Balcarsyn<sup>88</sup> and Grangie.<sup>89</sup>

1. This was the tribal territory of Uí Liatháin, in modern times the baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon (latter approximately equals modern parish of Conna) and the North Liberties of Cork city. In most early Anglo-Norman documents that area contained two separate cantreds: Olethan, extending from Carrigtwohill to Castlelyons, the chief territory of the de Barrys, and Ocurblethan which extended from Cork city to Watergrasshill. The latter area, it would seem, was at first granted to the de Prendergasts, but during the thirteenth century it fell under the political lordship of the de Barrys; consequently the entire area appears as a single cantred (Olethan) in 1301.

Although the present section of the Plea Roll list runs to eighty-eight items, twenty-one of the entries are personal names, a fact which detracts somewhat from its value as a placename record. Again it would seem that the villes which lay within the demesne lands of the de Barry manors of Carrigtwohill and Castlelyons are not named separately; these lands covered a considerable area—according to Carew MSS. 1600 they amounted to 48 ploughlands or nearly one-fifth of the entire territory. Unfortunately, we have no early Norman inquisitions concerning these manors, corresponding to the extent of the manor of Inchiquin made in 1288.

2. Knockmorne, parish of same name (DS barony map); now Kilclare Upper and Lower, Knockmorne parish.

3. Undoubtedly this should be read Connaghtye. Conoghie and Shaneconoghie (Pat. Rolls Jas. I); Conhy (DS map); now Conna, parish of Knockmorne.

4. Aghacarren (Pat. Rolls Jas. I), now Aghern E. & W., parish of same name.

5. ? Read Delleth—perhaps Modelligo, Knockmorne par.; or Pellick, Castlelyons par. (beside Aghern).

6. Mogeely Upper & Lower, parish of same name (east of Conna).

7. Probably Kilmacow, Mogeely parish. Lismccou (DS map).

8. Lisnobryn (Pat. Jas. I). Lisnabrin, Mogeely parish.

9. Glanballycowlynane (Pat. Jas. I, 1607), Ballyconnelan (Lismore Papers 1617), Glanballyconlane (DS map). In O.S. maps this area is now represented by sixteen townlands in southern part of Mogeely parish.

10. Ballynoe, parish of same name. This name appears on the present 1301 list—cantred of Imokylle, No. 151—as Nyweton del Olethan. Ballenoaolyeghan in Manor of Conoghie (Conna) (Pat. Jas. I, 1607).

11. Not identified.

12. Probably Ballinlegane, Ballynoe parish. Ballinlagan (Pat. Jas. I, 1607).

13. Not identified.

14. Not identified.

15. de Caunteton, original form of surname Condon; perhaps Condonstown, Clonmult parish (near Ballynoe).

16. Lisgoold, par. of same name.

17. Albus, a surname, is more usually rendered White. Apparently this is the family which held Blossomgrove, par. of Ballydeloher (see No. 20 below).

Blossomgrove appears as Rathynyty (Ráth an Fhaoitigh, "White's Rath") in Inquisition dated 1624, also BSD.

18. This is the surname Gough; this family held Ballingohig ("Gough's Town") immediately north of Blossomgrove (No. 17) and in par. of Killaspigumullane. "Gougheston in Kylassputmallan" in deeds dated 1355 and 1376.

19. Not identified.

20. Ballydolloghry (Inq. Jas. I, 1624); now Brooklodge and Brookville, Ballydeloher par. Note that old name survives in parish name; locally Baile Luachra.

21. Kilcoolishal alias Factory Hill, Caherlag par.

22. Dunkettle, same parish.

23. Shandon, par. of same name, on north side of Cork city.

24. It is probable that 24 and 25 represent a single entry in the original roll. The castle of the Stantons was at Lota, Rathcooney parish, in east suburbs of Cork. The name Luaithteach (Lota) appears in the Annals known as *Leabhar Mhic Charthaigh* at year 1240. (*Miscellaneous Annals*, ed. Ó hInnse.)

25. See 24.

26. Currykippane alias Mountdesert, par. of Currykippane.

27. Probably Wallingstown, Little Island parish.

28. Carrigtwohill, parish of same name. Chief manorial centre of the de Barrys, lords of Olethan.

29. Not identified.

30. The de Clavyle lands near Carrigtwohill are set out in a deed by which Lord David fitz William de Barry (c. 1221-1261) granted to his nephew, Lord Robert de Clavilla, a carucate of land in the Lordship of Carrigtwohill called Ross McBrin (read Ross McClin, now part of Killacloyne, parish of Carrigtwohill), another on the hill near Kilkerry, and a third in Doughallaghbeg (now Killahora, Caherlag parish) and 2 islands and 20 acres of land in KilmcClyne (Killacloyne) near Fodry (Fota)—Inq. Jas. I, No. 66, 1624.

31. See 30.

32. Corbally, Ardnageehy parish.

33. Not identified.

34. Not identified.

35. Probably to be read Kyldenyn. Kildinan, Rathcormack parish. Killdeynyn (towns and villages burned by Hugh O'Neill 1559), Kildineene (BSD).

36. Ballybrowney, Rathcormack parish.

37. Perhaps Ballydorgan, Castlelyons parish. Ballygerigane alias Ballydorgane (Cork Inquisitions, Vol. 4, No. 316).

38. Probably Templevalley, Mogeely parish. Balagh (Pap. Tax. 1302-06).

39. Ballymonteen, Ballynoe parish.

40. Not identified.

41. Not identified.

42. Cooladurragh, Knockmorne parish. Cowldorogh (Pat. Jas. I, 1607).

43. Kildilly alias Currihine (Pat. Jas. I, 1607). Curraheen, Knockmorne parish.

44. See No. 2 above.

45. Glenafriaghane (O'Neills Raid 1599). Glenville, Ardnageehy parish.

46. Perhaps Ballybrack, Dunbulloge parish (near Glenville).

47. Read Gartheneghety. Garthenegethy (Pap. Tax. 1302-1306), now Ardnageehy, parish of same name.

48. Killunton, Ardnageehy parish. (Cill Fhionntain).

49. Ballinwillin, Gortroe parish.

50. Not identified.

51. Killamurren, Gortroe parish.

52. Part of Killamurren (No. 51). Kilmorinbeg (O'Neills Raid 1599).
53. Castlelyons, a chief manorial centre of the de Barrys. Castlelyons castle and village stand on the townlands of Kill St. Anne and Mohera, Castlelyons parish.
54. Rathcormack, parish of same name.
55. Not identified.
56. Not identified.
57. Not identified. Mythagh and Myagh (see No. 73) are early forms of the surname Meade.
58. This may be Garryncongellonye (Cork Inquisitions, Vol. 7, p. 183), now included in Clonmult.
59. The name Eynon, which is probably the Welsh Einion, is used as both Christian name and surname by the Anglo-Normans. As a common noun the Welsh *einnion* means "anvil" cognate with Irish *inneoin*. The townlands of Ballynona (locally understood as Baile Inneona), Dungourney parish, probably represent the lands of the Eynon family.
60. Read probably Balyspalan, now Ballyspillane, parish of same name. Balyspalan (Papal Tax. 1302-06).
61. Ballynagaule, Dungourney parish (near No. 59).
62. The le Waleys or Walsh family here mentioned probably held the large townlands of Walshtownmore and -beg, Templenacarriga and Ballyspillane parishes.
63. Perhaps this should read Gortecro, now Gortacroe, Ballyspillane parish.
64. Not traced.
65. Not traced.
66. Rahanisky, Kilcully parish (on north side of Cork city).
67. Not identified.
68. Read Brethvagh, now Britway, parish of same name. Bregwach, Brethnagh (Pap. Tax. 1302-06).
69. Ardra, Britway parish. Ardraghe (O'Neills Raid 1599).
70. Ballyvolane, Britway parish. Ballimoghlan (Hib. Delineatio map), Ballyvohlane alias Ballyvoholane (Deed 1702 in *Barrymore*, p. 161).
71. Not identified.
72. Probably to be read Lysorle. Lissurla, Gortroe parish.
73. Not identified.
74. Not identified.
75. This seems to be a variant of Kilcurfin (church and churchyard) on townland of Annegrove, Carrigtwohill parish.
76. Fahydorgan, Carrigtwohill parish.
77. The townland originally called Ferristown, later Forresttown, parish of Carrigtwohill, was perhaps named from the de Ferers family. Ferristowne (Inq. Chas. I), Forresttown alias Ferristown (Barrymore deed 1791).
78. "The vill and lands of Ballynegarrane, Coolenepishy, Barryfony and Auldcourt, 2 carucates" (Cork Inquisitions RIA, Vol. 7, No. 452), Ballygarrain (O'Neills Raid 1599); now Peafield and Oldcourt, Templebodan parish.
79. Drommor (Pap. Tax. 1302-06); Dromor, Dromor Odyrryn (Pipe Roll of Cloyne 1356); now Templebodan, parish of same name.
80. This is apparently Baile Uí Chathaigh, now Ballyogaha (Baile Ó gCathaigh), Gortroe parish (beside Templebodan).
81. Read probably Glenrok. ? Glenreagh, Ballynoe parish.
82. Now Clonmult, parish of same name.
83. Not identified.
84. Not identified.
85. Not identified.

86. This may be Ballyharoon, Rathcooney parish, which probably is Baile Sheathruín, "Geoffrey's Town".

87. Rathcooney, parish of same name.

88. Read ?Ballycarrin.

89. Probably Grange, Castlelyons parish.

#### Appendix to Olethan

Ecclesiastical Taxation 1302-1306 of Deanery of Olethan (*CDI*, V, 311-313) (Identifications in parentheses.)

Rathcormok, Castro Olethan (Castlelyons), Athcarne (Aghern), Cnocmurne (Knockmurne), Moile (Mogeely North), Balach (Templevalley), Nova Villa (Ballynoe), Clonmolthe (Clonmult), Dungorne (Dungourney), Balispalan (Ballyspillane), Drummore (Templebodan), Disert (Desert), Incheocolyn (Gortroe), Liscul (Lisgould), Balicarrane (Ballycurrany), Carrigtothil (Carrigtwohill), Kilcuffyn (Kilcurfin, Templecurraheen), Bretnagh (Britway), Kul (Coole), Carrigenach (Templenacarriga).

Deanery of Ocurbliethan (*CDI*, V, 319)

Corkapan (Currykippane), Kylcully (Kilcully), Dunbolg (Dunbulloge) Rathcona (Rathcooney), Garthenegeythe (Arndnageehy), Kyllannekan (Kilshanahan), Kyloan (Kilquane), Kylasputmallan (Killaspugmullane), Glynmaygyr (Glanmire—Templeusque), Balydufloythyr (Ballydeloher), Corthirlaga (Caherlag), Sandona (Shandon), Churches of St. Peter and Holy Trinity (in city), de Insula (Little Island).

A further list of the churches in the above deanery at *CDI*, V, 308, has the following additional item:

Church of Schenbaly (Templemichael, near Dunbulloge).

#### Muscritmitre<sup>1</sup>

Of the villes of Castrum de Mora,<sup>2</sup> Drumdredin,<sup>3</sup> of Richard Fox, vicar of Mora,<sup>4</sup> of Peter McLaderan de Gortnemoghlan,<sup>5</sup> of Philip Boy,<sup>6</sup> of Eyvon le Waleys,<sup>7</sup> of Cogan le Waleys,<sup>8</sup> Berneleth,<sup>9</sup> Cuknemath,<sup>10</sup> Movenagh,<sup>11</sup> Fergus,<sup>12</sup> Clonmolt,<sup>13</sup> Cadigan,<sup>14</sup> of Richard de Cogan,<sup>15</sup> of Griffin Yvor,<sup>16</sup> Scothan,<sup>17</sup> Scothachgriffin,<sup>18</sup> Droulapan,<sup>19</sup> Tulaghynlech,<sup>20</sup> of Gerald de Rupe,<sup>21</sup> of Philip Lewlin,<sup>22</sup> of John Lidir,<sup>23</sup> of Reymund fitz Hubert,<sup>24</sup> Maghka,<sup>25</sup> Kilsany,<sup>26</sup> del Bidel,<sup>27</sup> Ceskryth,<sup>28</sup> of Walter Ewyas,<sup>29</sup> Asconkire,<sup>30</sup> Balyholan,<sup>31</sup> Moymacteht,<sup>32</sup> Balymacowe,<sup>33</sup> of Robert fitz Payn,<sup>34</sup> of John Perot,<sup>35</sup> of Ade Carpenter<sup>36</sup> and of William Kery,<sup>37</sup> of the ville of Mora.<sup>38</sup>

1. Read Muscritmitne; in pre-Norman times the tribal territory of the Múscraige Mittine, which extended from the western outskirts of Cork city to the border of Co. Kerry. This territory is now represented by the baronies of East and West Muskerry and Barretts. The cantred of Muscry Omittonne was granted by King John in 1207 to Richard de Cogan. However, after the defeat of the Anglo-Norman forces at the battle of Callann, near Kenmare, in 1261, the McCarthys with their followers swarmed over the Kerry border, and the present document shows that in 1301 only about one-third of this territory remained in Anglo-Norman hands. Of this latter area the portion south of the Lee extending from Dundrynan (Castlemore) to Carrigrohane has already appeared in the section concerning the cantred of Kinalbek (see Kinalbek, Nos. 24-54). The

items on the present list, as far as they can be identified, lay for the most part within a triangle having as outer points Cork city, Mourne Abbey (near Mallow) and Fergus (on the Lee, near Coachford). In this section again quite a number of the entries are personal names. In two instances, both the name of the holding and that of the owner are given.

2. Now Castle-Barrett and Ballinamona, parish of Mourneabbey. A chief castle of the de Cogan in 1301, but later in the hands of the Barretts. The names Mora, Mourne etc., represent Móin; this place was situated on the western side of the Móin Mór, the old name of the Nagles Mountains and the moorland southwards to Bottle Hill.

3. Probably Dromore, 3 large townlands adjoining Mourneabbey, but in Kilshannig parish, cf. Dundreydyn and Mora, lands of John de Cogan, 1281 (*36th Rep. of Dep. Keeper*, p. 62).

4. That is, vicar of Mourneabbey parish, earlier called Templemichael.

5. Not identified.

6. Not identified.

7. Read Eynon le Waleys. Not identified.

8. Not identified.

9. Berrings, Inishcarra parish. Barnethety (Pap. Tax. 1302-06), Byrrencialeahie (Inquisition James I, No. 52, 1619).

10. Probably to be read Culinemanath; Aghgrenagh and Cuilnemanaghe (Inq. Jas. I, No. 52), now Agharinagh, Inishcarra parish.

11. From its position in the list this would be Carrignamuck, Magourney parish, later an important McCarthy castle. One of the chief holdings of John de Cogan in 1281 was Moheneth, probably identical with Movenagh.

12. Now Fergus townlands, parishes of AGLISH and Magourney.

13. Read Clonmole, now Clonmoyle, Aghabulloge parish.

14. This may be the Anglo-Norman surname Cadigan.

15. A Richard de Cogan held Fergus (No. 12) and Stedryth in 1281 (*36th Rep. of Dep. Keeper*).

16. Not identified.

17. Perhaps Shean, which adjoins Blarney on the north; all are in Garrycloyne parish.

18. Unidentified, but perhaps Scothach is a variant of No. 17. In the genealogy of the Múscraige Tire tribe (of Upper and Lower Ormond baronies, Co. Tipperary) their ancestor Connlae, who flourished c. A.D. 400, is said to have come from Scothach in Mittine (LL 323 f 27). Mittine is the present territory of Múscraige Mittine and it is unfortunate that we cannot identify this place. Scothach as the name was already nine centuries old in 1301.

19. Perhaps Dromahane, Kilshannig parish (Mourneabbey district).

20. In the Inquisition re Manor of Mallow 1298 (see Appendix to Cantred of Fermoy, *Dinnseanchas*, II, 44) this place was in the above manor and was held by Gerald de Rupe (see No. 21). The de Rupes or Roches held much lands in Muskerry in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; according to Pipe Roll of Cloyne 1364-76 they held extensive lands in the east side of Donoughmore parish. They were the early freeholders of Carrignavar (see *Journal Cork Hist. and Arch. Society*, XII (1906), 66), and the northern part of Whitechurch parish was included in the barony of Fermoy at time of Down Survey.

21. See No. 20.

22. His lands not traced. The Lewellins also held in Olethan (see Olethan, No. 65).

23. The surname Leader, his lands not traced.

24. Not identified.

25. Not identified.

26. The name survives as the name of a parish, Kilshannig, but there is now no townland of that name.

27. The surname Biddel—lands not traced.

28. Perhaps the Stedryth held with Fergus (Fergus, AGLISH and Magourney parishes) by Richard de Cogan in 1281 (see No. 15). Cf. Nadrid, parish of Magourney, which adjoins Fergus.

29. Not identified.

30. Not identified.

31. Not identified.

32. Magmacthethyt (Papal Tax. 1302-1306); Maghmactechady (Pipe Roll Cloyne), now Matehy parish name; ancient church at Vicarstown.

33. Ballymacoo, Inishcarra parish.

34. Unidentified.

35. The Pirot or Perot family held lands in Donoughmore in fourteenth century (Pipe Roll of Cloyne).

36. Not identified.

37. The Kery family had lands near Doneraile and Buttevant (Pipe Roll of Cloyne).

38. Mourneabbey, see notes on Nos. 2 and 4.

#### Appendix to Muscricmitne

List of parish churches in Deanery of Muscriclyn (=cantred of Muscricmitne) in Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland 1302-6 (*CDI*, V, 315-316). Visit. 1615=Royal Visitation of Cork, Cloyne and Ross 1615 in *Archivium Hibernicum*, II, 204-5. Identifications are given in parentheses.

Deanery of Muscriclyn: Donnaghanere (Donnogaire alias Temple Gall, Visit. 1615, now Whitechurch); Garosclon (now Garryclone); Granach (Grenagh); Clonhirlyn (Cloherkin, Visit. 1615, now included in Matehy parish); Barnethety (Berrings); Magmacthethyt (Matehy); Balibudan (Ballyvodane, Donoughmore parish); Carrigrugan (Carrigrohane-beg); Donnaghmore (Donoughmore); Faytbullok (Aghabolloke alias Faubolkie, Visit. 1615, now Aghabulloge); Ratholeryn (Rathlernie alias Kilcolman, Visit. 1615, now Kilcolman, Magourney parish); Sancaslan (Oldcastle, Magourney parish); Clangedeur (unidentified); Macgorne (now Magourney alias Coachford); Athithnagh (Aghinagh); Clondroich (Clondrohid); Burnagh (Ballivourney alias Burnagh); Kilsany (now Kilshannig alias Glantane); Inescare (Inishcarra).

#### ADDENDA

The index of official records of fines and amercements dated Easter 1301, presented above is in its title styled "extracts" (*extracte*), vide *Dinnseanchas*, Iml. II, Uimh. 1 (Meitheamh 1966), p. 1. What may be a reference to the compiling of such extracts is contained in the "Roll of payments and expenses" Trinity term 1302 printed in *CDI*, V, 31-35; an item on p. 34 reads: "21 dozen of parchment for rolls and writs of the King to transcribe by divers clerks, and divers extracts to levy the Kings debts, 28s."

The section headed "Cantred of Muskeridon" (*Dinnseanchas*, Iml. II, Uimh. 1 (Meitheamh 1966)), concludes as follows (Nos. 60-64):

"... Of the villes of Brotonyg, Moylauerth, Lyskerwyl, Malatholyn and McCormok".

What appears to be the official record from which the above items were extracted appears in a list of fines dated July 2nd, 1302, printed in *CDI*, V, 36-37, and reads: "The *villatae* de Brunting, Moiolureth and Langkin for the escape of Molaugh MacCormuk". Note that the compiler of the "extracts" divided the name of the escaped person into two items; it shows that he was doing his work somewhat mechanically, and perhaps did not fully understand the document that he was indexing.

**Concluded.**

## IMPER UNDE NOMINATUR?

### ÉAMONN MHAC AN FHAILIGH

I nUíbh Mag Uais Midhe atá Imper, 'sé sin le rá i mbarúntacht Moygoish san Iarmhí. Ní feasach mé ar innis aonduine go fóill dúinn cés brí don ainm, amach ón mbuille fá thuairim atá breactha ar Field Namebook 13 .i. "Emperor, so called from the magnificence of the castle there"! Tá dhá litriú ar an ainm ag imeacht anois i mBéarla, mar atá: (i) *Empor*, an ceann is coitianta agus is lú a bhfuil údarás leis, an ceann a múintear ar scoil agus atá i n-úsáid ag an Eaglais agus ag Oifig a' Phosta; agus (ii) *Imper*, an fhuirm "oifigiúil" atá ar mhapaí, etc. *Imper* atá insa gcuid is mó de na sean-scríbhinní; [*imp'ər*] a bhí agus atá i gcónaí i gcaint na ndaoine. Ainm baile fearainn é (S 10) agus ainm paráiste cho maith. Leath-pharáiste Kilmacnevan anois é (W 98, 302 sqq.). Cuid den pharáiste an baile fearainn, ar ndó'.

Ar a' mbaile fearainn a thráchtas mé i dtoiseach: Tá an Eithne a' snighe thart air, agus lúb mhór ar an abhainn annsin. Tá sí mar bheith crú capaill. An méid talaimh atá taobh istigh den lúb—den chrú—sin Imper. Achar ón abhainn tosaíonn an talamh ag árdú. Druim mór leathan talaimh atá ann. Istigh ina lár an áit is oirde é. Tá timpeall míle go leith de fhaid ann ó bhun a' Ghreen go 'Ragruwán (*'Racruwán*), an áit a bhfuil sé ag gobadh isteach i lúb na haibhne. Rud beag le cois míle an meánleithead atá ann. Ar a' spota is oirde den druim árd seo tá ballaí sean-chaisleáin ina seasamh i gcónaí. An té sheasfadh ar bhalla an tsean-chaisleáin seo lá geal, bheadh radharc breá fada fairsing aige ar a' tír ins gach áird, agus ar na cnuc mágcuaird. Thíos faoi, níos goire 'ná míle dhó (ag a chosaí, mar déarfá), bheadh an Eithne le feiscint—soir dtuaidh, ó thuaidh, siar dtuaidh, siar, agus siar deas uaidh—agus fánán deas réidh ag goil síos go dtí í.

Tuilleadh agus leath-mhíle taobh ó dheas den chaisleán tá Green an aonaigh—talamh árd eile (san áit a bhfuil teach na scoile). Bhí clú agus cáil ar aonach Impir lá den tsaol. Tá 's agam ó bhéal-aithris na sean go raibh an t-aonach ann céad bliain ó shoin, agus céad go leith bliain ó shoin. Ach ní feasach mé cáide siar sa tsean-tsaol atá sé ag goil mar aonach, ná níor casadh liom ariamh aon chundas air i n-aon sean-leabhar. Eallach agus caoirigh a bhíodh ann: níor airigh mé riamh caint ar bith ar chaipíl. Ba le Diúideach a' tSonnaigh an talamh seo agus ba dó an custam. Bhíodh sé féin i láthair lá an aonaigh agus é ar mhuin eich. Thuit an t-aonach i léig aimsir a' chéad choga domhanda, agus níl aon chaint air ó shoin. Ar a' lá deireannach de mhí na Bealtaine a bhíodh sé. Bhíodh an-tabhairt amach ann a' lá sin. Bhíodh fir na tíre cruinn ann, agus

na mná ó chomhgar, agus roint ó chéin froisin, d'airínn. Bhíodh ceol agus ól ann, agus a' rud a leanas é go minic—scliúchas agus troid.

Stiall chaol (san áit a bhfuil a' bóthar mór inniu—an bóthar théans thar a' tSéipéal), sin a raibh de thalamh chruaidh thirim mar cheangal idir Imper agus an tír amuigh ó dheas sa tsean-tsaol fadó, arae bhí portaigh ar a' dá thaobh. Thoir bhí an Eascaidh ag an abhainn, agus a' portach idir Rathdubh [*'Radu*] agus Ballallen, annsin portach caol Chúl 'Raini a' síneadh go dtí an Currach. Ar a' taobh eile bhí an Portach Mór ag goil i bhfad siar ó dheas. Bhí Imper ina oileán, 'g ionsaí. Caithfidh sé go mb'áit so-chosanta go maith a bhí ann.

Bhí gradam paráiste ag *Imper* sna meán-aoiseannaí (W 302); ach ní istigh a bhí an teampall ach amuigh i mbaile fearainn Churchtown (Baile an Teampaill i nGaeilge, do réir W 303), san áit a bhfuil a' roilig. Go dtí an lá atá inniu ann déarfaidh fear Impir "above at the Church" leat, agus é ag caint ar a' roilig.

#### Sna Sean-scríbhinní

- (a) Laidin agus Béarla:  
 "Ecclesia de Imper", Taxation of 1302-6 (W 302).  
 Fians of Henry VIII, uimh. 105 (bl. 1539-40), "... to Impere ..."  
 agus "... church of Impere ..." (W 303).  
 Fians of Elizabeth, uimh. 467 (bl. 1562), agus 5769 (bl. 1592),  
 "rectories of ... Imper ..." (W 30).  
 605 (bl. 1564) "pardon to ... Maurice Fitzgerald of Ymper,  
 Eogan alias One mc Cavill of the same ..."  
 1240 (bl. 1568) "grant to Gerald, Earl of Kildare of ... Imper  
 ..."  
 2645 (bl. 1575) "pardon to Patr. mc Tirralagh of Imper,  
 horseman".  
 3829 (bl. 1581-2) "pardon to ... Patr. mc Terrelly of Emper,  
 horseman".  
 4240 (bl. 1583) "pardon to Patr. mc Tirlagh of Imper".  
 Mac Firbis' *Annals of Ireland*, 229: "1451—The Castle of Imper  
 fell downe ..." (W 304).

- (b) Gaeilge:  
*Miscellaneous Irish Annals*, Fragn. III, 174 (bl. 1405 §7) "Caislen  
 Impir do dhenamh le Anndriudh mac Henri mic Nicoil  
 Dalatún"; agus 178 (bl. 1406 §7) "tempull Padraic a nnImper  
 do loscudh la clainn Milis Dalatun".  
 (*Annála Connacht*, agus) *Ann. Loch Cé*, ii, 94 (bl. 1401 §5)  
 "Muircheartach occ mac Muircheartaigh móir meg Eochacan

do marbhadh . . . i mbeol atha Impir do en urchur gai, la Geroitt mac Roberd Dalatun, i comhescur oidchi . . ." (W 98) *Ann. Ríoghachta Éireann* (bl. 1467), "Creacha dirimhe la Tadhg ua Concobhair, la mag Eochagain, agus la mac Feórais for mag Tetbha gur aircset an tír ó Impir go Baile mic Uilliam". Ó Cléirigh, *Book of Genealogies*, 267, "Muintir Impir" (Daltons) (W 304). Mac Fírphisigh, 836, ". . . i nImpir . . ." (W 331, 337).

Ins na solaidí Gaeilge thuas tá *Impir* againn do thaoibhréim agus do thuillréim, ach níl sompla ar bith ann don ainmnidh. Ceart go leor tá "a nImpir" insa gcéad sompla thuas, ach tugtar faoi deara gur i bprionda Iodáileach atá *-er*, rud a chiallaíof gur nod é. Nach bhféadfaí *-ir* a scríobh d'fhuascailt air lán cho maith? Sin rud nach bhfuilim deimhnitheach mar gheall air, nó go bhfeice mé céard tá sa láimh-scríbhinn. Thiocfadh dó gur *Impir* an focal agus gur focal gan diall é. Agus cúrsaí brí dó, seo baramhla:

- (i) gur ó *emporium* dó, i ngioll ar an aonach;
- (ii) gur as *imb+chor* a d'fhás sé, ón gcasadh san abhainn;
- (iii) gur de *imb+thír* a rinneadh;
- (iv) gurb ionann é agus *iomaire*, ó thárla gur druim fada atá sa gcuid thíos de ag a' gcaisleán;
- (v) gur as *imb+sheir* é;
- (vi) gur *iomarchur* / *iomachur* ar chéill "ferry" atá ann, ós rud é go bhfuil áth san abhainn ann, agus go mb'éidir go mbíthí ag cur daoine thar caladh ann sa tsean-aimsir;
- (vii) gur as *imbe* nó *imbithe+ar* a d'fhás, ó thárla gur áit é a bhí beagnach "dúinte isteach" (nó *imbithe*) ag portaigh 'gus bogaigh fadó. (Féach Thurneysen, *Gram. O. Ir.*, §§715, 725.)

I n-aghaidh (i) tá an méid seo le rá: Ní hionann *emporium* agus aonach; ní mar a chéile baileach iad. Agus go deimhin b'aduain leat ainm Laidne ar aonach san áit sin. Rud eile, níl deimhniú fianaise againn go raibh an t-aonach ann cho fada sin siar sa tsean-tsaol, cho fada siar le 1302 go háirithe. Maidir le (ii) *imb+chor*, déarf ar liom nach ndéanfaí *p* caol de *b+ch*, ná *p* leathan ach oiread, cho luath le 1302. (Ach féach *dam péin* in *Todd Lecture Series*, VI, lch. 44). Ó loighe an talaimh déarfá nach mbeadh (iii) *imb+thír* i bhfad as bealach, ar chéill "taladh imeallach", "taladh imill", "tír thart timpeall". Rud eile dó, tórainn idir dhá thír an Eithne annseo. Budh í an tórainn í idir an Anghaile agus Dúthaigh Dhalatúnach. I dtaobh (iv) *Imper* agus *iomaire*, ní hionann iad, bíodh gur cosúil. Níl *p* ar bith i n-*iomaire*, agus *m* leathan atá ann. Níl an *-e* deiridh i n-*Imper*. Rud eile, is le *Ummerra* agus ní le *Imper* de Bhéarla air a

bheitheá a' dúil. Maidir le (v), ní furusta cuma speire nó sála fheiscint ar shuíomh na tíre. I dtaobh (v) *ioma(r)chur*, an méid a bhí le rá i n-aghaidh *imb+chor* thuas, is ionraíte ina aghaidh seo froisin é. Más *Imper* (i. *Impear*) an focal, agus murab *Impir* é, tá deallramh ar *imbe+ar* nó ar *imbithe+ar* > *imbithear* > *imbithear* > *impear*. Níl fhios agam nach é an réiteach é is fhearr a bhfuil deallramh air.

Tá mé buíoch ó chroí don Ollamh T. S. Ó Máille as ucht cupla pointe a mheabhru dhom agus mé ag iarraidh ceart a bhaint as an ainm seo.

S 10 = mapa shé n-orlach na Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis, Sheet 10.  
W = *The Placenames of Westmeath*, Rev. Paul Walsh, eagrán 1957.

[A discussion of the situation and meaning of Emper in Westmeath.]

## LEPROSY AND CERTAIN IRISH PLACE NAMES

GERARD A. LEE

I have discussed elsewhere ("The Leper Hospitals of Munster", *NMAJ*, X, 12) the significance of the words *leper* and *leprosy* and the dedication of leper hospitals to St. Lazarus, whence they were often called "lazar houses", as well as to St. Mary Magdalen and St. Stephen. I also mentioned the use of the word *martar* for a leper: in County Cork, the town of Castlemartyr is called in Irish, Baile na Martra, which means the town of the lepers or maimed persons and the townland was formerly called Leperstown.

A medieval leper hospital dedicated to St. Stephen stood outside the city walls of Dublin and on the site of the present-day Mercer's Hospital. It is referred to in the Corporation records for the year 1230 when lands between Tipperstown and Kilmacud were conveyed for the use of the hospital. The lands then became known as *Baile na Lobhar*, or Leperstown, which name in English survived until the middle of the nineteenth century, when it became euphemistically changed to Leopardstown, as may be seen from the marriage registers of Sandymount parish. The chief source of revenue of the hospital of St. Stephen was the estate of *Baile na Lobhar*.

Another leper hospital near Dublin was dedicated to St. Laurence and it stood on a townland still called by that name lying between Chapelizod and Palmerston in County Dublin. The name Palmerston or Palmerstown is frequently given to a townland in which a medieval hospital was founded. The name is derived from the word

*palmer* meaning a pilgrim who had visited the holy places in Palestine and who brought back a palm branch, or a cross made from a palm leaf, in token of the fact. There are at least ten townland names in Ireland associated with the word, and a leper hospital is believed to have existed on, or near, the area of each. It is known that many lepers went from Ireland to the shrine of St. James at Compostella in Spain, and some may also have gone to the Holy Land via the Republic of Venice and friendly Rhodes of the Knights Hospitallers.

In north County Dublin there is a civil parish of Palmerstown near Balrothery and there is also a Palmerstown in the civil parish of Balrothery in that county. There is a townland of Palmershill in the parish of Aghaboe in Laoighis and a Palmersland in the civil parish of Louth in the old County District of Dundalk. In the parish of Athenry, County Galway, is a townland of Palmerston and a townland called Palmer's Hill exists in the civil parish of St. Patrick'srock near Cashel. The name Palmerstown is also found both in the civil parish of St. Canice and that of St. Patrick in County Kilkenny, while the lands of Palmerstown and Palmerstown Demesne are situate in the civil parish of Johnstown near the town of Naas, County Kildare.

About the year 1220, Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, founded a hospital in honour of God and St. James in a place called the Steyne "near the City of Dublin" where the Steyne River flowed into the Liffey adjacent to the present Townsend Street. About the year 1226, a lazaretto was built on the site for pilgrims embarking for the shrine of St. James at Compostella, and from which the termination of the present Townsend Street receives the name Lazar's Hill, which was often written Lazy, or Lazie, Hill. It was only in the year 1771, during the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Townsend, that the name was altered from Lazar's Hill. In John Speed's map of 1610 an area marked "The Hospital" is shown on Lazar's Hill. To the present day Townsend Street is called in Irish Sráid Chnuic na Lobhar, the street of the Leper's hill or Lazar's Hill.

The leper hospital of St. Stephen in the city of Waterford was founded by King John in the early part of the thirteenth century. The hospital was endowed with several holdings in the parish of St. Stephen as well as with, *inter alia*, the lands of Leperstown in the parish of Killea and barony of Gaultier.

A leper hospital was built at Ardfert, County Kerry in 1312 by Nicholas Fitzmaurice (Smith: *County Kerry* (Dublin 1756)) and among the townlands in Ardfert parish are Ballinprior (or Priors-town) and Gortaspiddale or the hospital field. In the town of Tralee one finds the townland of Cloonalour or the leper's meadow.

About the year 1230, Sir David Latimer, Seneschal of Cashel,

built a hospital for lepers about a mile outside the walls of the town. Near the site of the lazaretto is the townland of Knocksaintlour which, in translation, probably means "the hill of St. Lazarus" (who was the patron saint of lepers), the word *lour* being a corruption of *lobhar* meaning a leper or lazaretto.

At Kinsale, the name *Tobar-na-lobhar* is given to a well cut out of a pile of rock where it is traditionally believed that lepers lived and used the waters of the well, while there is a Knocknalour in the parish of Kilrush, County Wexford, and a Knocknalower in the parish of Kilcommon, County Mayo. There are four townlands bearing the name Flower Hill being, respectively, in Counties Antrim, Galway, Sligo and Waterford. These, or some of them, are believed to be a corruption of Knocknalower or Knocknalour, the hill of the lepers, thereby totally hiding the real meaning of the name. The name Knockaunalour also appears at Glenville in the parish of Ardnageehy in County Cork, while, in the parish of Killinaboy in County Clare, there is a townland of Poulnalour meaning the lepers hole or well.

In the Book of Rights (p. 49) the epithet applied to Slieve Lougher, near Castleisland, in Kerry is *Luachair na Lubhair*—Lougher of the Lepers, and Joyce considers that in Rathnalour in the parish of Newchapel near Clonmel the diseased persons may have sheltered within the enclosure of the old fort (Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, II, 82). Ballynalour—the town of the lepers—is a townland in the parish of St. Mullin's in County Carlow, while, near Kanturk, County Cork, is a place called Dromalour or the ridge of the lepers. There are also places in Cork, Tipperary and Galway called, respectively, Gortnalour, Gortnalower and Gortnaloura—the lepers' field. Whenever we find a name containing the word it may generally be inferred that some kind of hospital or asylum for lepers was formerly established there.

The word spital, or variations of it, usually indicates the presence in the district of a medieval hospital or, at least, land associated with such a hospital which was often administered by a preceptory or monastery. The word is of the same root and meaning as hospital and many of the institutions indicated by it were, no doubt, leper hospitals.

The village of Spiddal in Galway is sometimes said to have been named from an ancient hospice and sometimes from a leper hospital. A short distance from Buttevant in Cork the townland of Spital or Spital-Bridge is situate, and in his *History of Cork*, Dr. Charles Smith says that, in 1749, the ruins of a chapel of ease existed there. The name Spital also occurs in the parish of Cloyne.

In the civil parish of Ardnurcher in Westmeath occurs the townland of Spittaltown which is believed to have been the site of the

leper hospital of Ballenoragh which had lands at Ballyhatten and other places in this parish, while Spittaltown and Rahinashane is near Mullingar. There is also a Spiddal in Meath and Spittle in the civil parishes of Ballylanders and Darragh in Limerick. Spital-land is in the civil parish of Tipperary and a similar townland name occurs in Ardfinnan, also in the electoral division of Golden in that county, and near Limerick city and near Kinsale, while the almost similar name of Spital-lands describes a townland in the parish of St. Nicholas in Cork. Spittle Hill is a townland in the parish of Coleraine in Derry, while Spittle Ballee and Spittle Quarter are in the parish of Ballee in Down. The remains of the old *leprosarium* at Timoleague in Cork is found in the townland of Spital and Aghmanister in the parish of Abbeymahon.

The townlands of Spitalfield and Spittlefield are situate, respectively, in the parish of Fethard in Tipperary and Mullingar in Westmeath, while Gortaspiddale is a townland in the parish of Ardfert near Tralee in Kerry.

The name Maudlin (derived from Magdalene) or variations of it, usually indicates the presence in the district of a leper hospital or of lands associated with it.

Before 1540, the leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalene was annexed to the Priory of St. John the Baptist at Castledermot, County Kildare. In documents relating to the extent of monastic property in Ireland in 1540, reference is made to "the Maudelyns" and the priory is referred to as St. John's Hospital of Crutched Friars (Newport White: *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*, Dublin 1943).

An early leper hospital situate at Palmerstown to the north of Termonfechin, in County Louth, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. When the lepers were transferred to the hospital of St. Laurence, near the town of Drogheda, the newly arrived Dominicans appropriated the name of St. Mary Magdalene. The site of the Dominican priory is represented today by the Magdalene Steeple while, nearby, is Magdalene Street.

A leper hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene existed at Dundalk. In a document contained in *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*, mention is made of the lands in "the Mawdlennys". The leper hospital and chapel at Gowran in Kilkenny were also dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and by virtue of its proximity to the hospital, the east gate of the town was called the Magdalene gate. In the civil parish of St. John the townland of Maudlinsland exists.

In *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*, reference is also made to a parcel of land called "the Maudlins" near Kells. The existence of a former leper hospital there is commemorated by that name, and by the name Maudlin Street and Maudlin Bridge.

The leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalene (which, possibly, may

have been dedicated to St. Stephen) at Kilkenny is commemorated by the name Maudlin Street and by the fine remains of the hospital called the Magdalen Castle. The records of the Kilkenny Corporation refer to another castle close to it, but now destroyed, called the "Black Castle of the Magdalens". In the old County District of Castlecomer two townlands called Maudlin are situate.

The South Liberties of Limerick included four separate parishes in the later Middle Ages. The parish of Kilmurry, which was the most easterly of the four, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. This parish has ceased to exist as a unit of Catholic jurisdiction although the civil parish of Kilmurry remains. In the civil parish is situate the Catholic church of Monaleen which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene thus perpetuating the traditional dedication of Kilmurry. The medieval leper house of Limerick was situate either in that parish or in the parish of St. Nicholas, and, in the Cathedral of St. Mary, there is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene who was patroness of the guild of Barber Surgeons in the city.

In the civil parish of Naas in Kildare lies the townland of Maudlings, while a townland called Maudlins exists in the parish of St. Mary, and Electoral Division of New Ross, in Wexford. Maudlinstown is the name of another townland in New Ross.

The leper hospital at Thomastown, in Kilkenny, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and the cemetery is called Modaleen, after the hospital; the leper hospital at Trim in Meath was similarly dedicated, and part of its possessions were lands called Mawdeleys. To the present day the name survives in that of the townland of Maudlin, as well as the names Maudlin cottage and Maudlin graveyard. In Wexford a leper hospital was attached to the church of St. Mary Magdalene which gave its name to the parish of Maudlintown, while, at Enniscorthy, there is a Maudlin's Folly. Among the grants made by Elizabeth in 1578 was included a grant "of the custody, mastership and oversight of the spytle house or the Maudlens of Wicklooe".

CÚIL MHAOILE, CÚIL MHUINE, CÚIL MHAINE,  
CÚIL ÁINE

ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Is éachtach an saothar a rinne an tAthair Éamonn Ó hÓgáin ag tiomsú an *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, a foilsíodh os cionn caoga bliain ó shin. Níl leabhar ar bith is mó a chuir comaoin ar oibríthe logainmneacha in Éirinn, ná is minicí a mbaintear leas as. Ní locht ar shaothar chomh toirtiúil agus chomh bunúsach leis a rá go bhfuil corr-earráid ann; mar gheall ar thábhacht an leabhair do lucht logainmneacha, is tairbheach iad a cheartú.

Ag déanamh athscrúdú dom le gaird ar na hainmneacha Collooney agus Coolaney, ainm dhá bhaile nach bhfuil ach ceithre nó cúig mhíle ó chéile i gcontae Shligigh, mheasas promhadh a dhéanamh ar na tagairtí a thugas an *Onomasticon* do Collooney, féachaint ar don áit sin a thagraíodar ar fad agus an raibh aon chosúlacht ann gur thagair aon chuid acu do Coolaney, ainm atá cosúil go leor leis an gceann eile ina fhoirm. Tá na tagairtí atá i gceist le fáil san *Onomasticon* ar lch. 146, col. a, s.v. *caislén cúile maili*, agus ar lch. 321, col. a, b, s.v. *cúl mail*, *cúl máile*, *cúl maine* (faoi dhó); is ceart a rá nach ndéireann an t-údar i ngach cás gurb é Collooney atá i gceist, ach go dtugann sé le tuiscint, i gcuid de na cásanna, go bhféadfadh sé gurb é.

Tar éis dom cioradh a dhéanamh ar na tagairtí sin (bhí corcheann nár éirigh liom a aimsiú agus corcheann eile nárbh fhiú aird a thabhairt uirthi), agus ar roinnt eile, is deimhin liom gur do Collooney iad seo:

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. go cúil maoile         | <i>ARÉ</i> , III, 588 (1346) |
| 2. a Culmail              | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1346.7   |
| 3. i Culmhail             | <i>AU</i> , II, 484 (1346)   |
| 4. a Cul Maile            | <i>ALC</i> , I, 650 (1346)   |
| 5. fo chúil maile         | <i>ARÉ</i> , IV, 710 (1388)  |
| 6. fa Culmail             | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1388.2   |
| 7. fa Cúl Mail            | <i>ALC</i> , II, 66 (1388)   |
| 8. Caislen cuile maoile   | <i>ARÉ</i> , IV, 796 (1408)  |
| 9. Caislen chuile maoile  | <i>ARÉ</i> , IV, 1050 (1467) |
| 10. Caslen Cul Maili      | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1467.13  |
| 11. Caslen Cule Maili     | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1468.20  |
| 12. caislén chúile maoíle | <i>ARÉ</i> , V, 1334 (1516)  |
| 13. caislen Cúl Maile     | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1516.6   |
| 14. caislen Cul-maile     | <i>AU</i> , III, 522 (1516)  |
| 15. caislén Cúl mháile    | <i>ALC</i> , II, 224 (1516)  |
| 16. im chul maoile        | <i>ARÉ</i> , V, 1386 (1526)  |

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|---|---|
| 17. fa chaislen Chúl Máile  | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1526.17                                 |
| 18. fá caislen Culmaile   | <i>AU</i> , III, 564 (1526)                                 |
| 19. fá chaislén Cúlmaile  | <i>ALC</i> , II, 258 (1526)                                 |
| 20. Caislén chúile maoile   | <i>ARÉ</i> , V, 1392 (1528)                                 |
| 21. Caislen Cul Maile   | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1528.6                                  |
| 22. Caislén Cúlmaoile   | <i>ALC</i> , II, 266 (1528)                                 |
| 23. a Cul maeile  | <i>ALC</i> , II, 430 (1580)                                 |
| 24. droichet chula maoile   | <i>ARÉ</i> , V, 1852 (1586)                                 |
| 25. docum Cuilmhuine  | <i>ALC</i> , II, 472 (1586)                                 |
| 26. droichet chuile maoíle  | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 1976 (1595)                                |
| 27. droichet Chúile Maoile  | Walsh, <i>Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill</i> , I, 102    |
| 28. clann ndonnchaidh cuile muine   | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 2004 (1596)                                |
| 29. hi ccaislen chuile maoíle   | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 2016 (1597)                                |
| 30. Cuil Maoile   | Walsh, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 144                             |
| 31. Cul maoile . . . hi ccúil maoile . . . go cul maoíle . . . go cuil maoíle | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 2120-31 (1599)                             |
| 32. caistíall Cuilmaoile . . . Cuilmaoili . . . a Cuilmaoili                  | Walsh, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 212-6                           |
| 33. caislén cula maoile   | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 2136 (1599)                                |
| 34. go Cuilmaoile . . . caistíall Cúilemaoile                                 | Walsh, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 232-4                           |
| 35. cúl mhaóile   | <i>ARÉ</i> , VI, 2248 (1601)                                |
| 36. ó chúlmhuine  | 23 P 1 (RIA), 226   |
| 37. A culmaile  | 23 P 1 (RIA), 232   |
| 38. Chúlmhaeile (: Baeille)   | Ó Raghallaigh, <i>Filí agus Filidheacht Chonnacht</i> , 110 |
| 39. go cúlmuine (: uile)  | 24 P 27 (RIA), 141  |
| 40. Ar a' Chúil Mhaoile   | Ó Muirgheasa, <i>Dhá Chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh</i> , 303    |

I gceann an mhéid sin as cáipéisí Gaeilge, b'fhéidir nach miste na tagairtí seo a thabhairt as cáipéisí eile:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 41. Culmaley (called corruptly, Cooluny) | <i>Misc. Ir. Arch. Soc.</i> , I, 262  |
| 42. Kilnowney                            | <i>Misc. Celtic Soc.</i> , 206  |
| 43. in Kulmunium                         | Kelly, <i>Hist. Cath. Iberniae</i> (1850), 209                                  |
| 44. Collowny                             | Freeman, <i>Comp. Booke of Conought</i> , 120 (1585) <i>op. cit.</i> , 123, 128 |
| 45. Cowlwony                             |   |

46. Cowlewony	<i>op. cit.</i> , 125
47. Coulvony	<i>op. cit.</i> , 138
48. Colonney	<i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 4560 (1584)
49. Coloin	<i>op. cit.</i> , 4570 (1585)
50. Coolvony	<i>op. cit.</i> , 5597 (1591)
51. Cowlwony	<i>op. cit.</i> , 5796 (1593)

Ní fhéadaim a rá le cinnteacht gur do Collooney na tagairtí seo, ach is é is dóichí gurb ea:

52. caislén Cúile Mhaoile	<i>ARÉ</i> , II, 1020 (1124)
53. Cul Maile	<i>Chron. Scot.</i> , 324 (1120)
54. caisdel chul máoile	H.I.18 (TCD), f. 144 r (1124)
55. Kulmaile (now Killoony . . .)	O'Flaherty, <i>Iarconnaught</i> , 31
56. i ccúil maíle	<i>ARÉ</i> , III, 452 (1291)
57. hi Caraid Culmaili	<i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1291.6
58. ó Chul mhaoile	<i>ALC</i> , II, 356 (1551)
59. Cul Maoile	Walsh, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 296.

Is léir gur athraigh an t-ainm ó *Cúil Mhaoile* go dtí *Cúil Mhuine* agus nach é amháin go raibh an dara hainm in úsáid faoi 1585, ach go raibh a fhuaim ag teacht cheana i dtreo fhuaim an lae inniu: rud éigin cosúil le *ku:l'u:n'ə* a bhíodh ann, is cosúil (cf. *o:mə'lua* < Ó Maolmhuaidh). D'fhéadfadh sé gur mhair an dá ainm taobh le chéile tamall; nó murar mhair, ní foláir nó mhair cuimhne an tseanainm.

Ní heol dom aon tagairt i gcáipéis Ghaeilge do Coolaney, mura dó a thagraíos *Droichead Chúil Áine* (Laoide, *Seachrán Chairn tSiadhail*, 75), mar mheas Seosamh Laoide. Tá roinnt tagairtí ar m'eolas as cáipéisí Béarla, áfach, nach miste a thabhairt.

1. Cowleany	Freeman, <i>Comp. Booke of Conought</i> , 122, 125 (1585)
2. Cowlany	<i>op. cit.</i> , 127, 137
3. Collanny	<i>Fiants Eliz.</i> 3390 (1578)
4. Cowlanye	<i>op. cit.</i> , 4560 (1584)
5. Cullanye	<i>op. cit.</i> , 4873 (1586)
6. Colanie	} <i>op. cit.</i> , 5475 (1590)
7. Culanie	
8. Cowlany	
9. Cowlaine	} <i>op. cit.</i> , 5796 (1593)
10. Cowleany	
11. Coolany	<i>op. cit.</i> , 5808 (1593), 5815 (1593)

Is cosúil gur Cúil Áine é ó bhunús. Níl aon rian den *mh* i dtús an

dara mír, mar tá ina samhail de leaganacha i gcás Collooney. Ní fhéadfadh an ceart a bheith ag O'Rorke, *Hist. of Sligo*, II, 59, gur Cúil Abhann é.

Tá sraith eile tagairtí a bhaineas, dar liom, leis an aon áit amháin agus nach mbaineann le Collooney ná le Coolaney.

1. persun Chulmaine	<i>AU</i> , III, 144 (1439)
2. Biccair Chuil[e]maine	<i>AU</i> , III, 184 (1455)
3. Teampall Cuile-maine	<i>AU</i> , III, 288 (1484)
4. biocaire chuile maine	<i>ARÉ</i> , IV, 1248 (1499)
5. Bicaire Cuile-maine	<i>AU</i> , III, 440 (1499)
6. persun Cuil-maine	<i>AU</i> , III, 612 (1536)
7. deochon aed i cuil maine	Bb, lch. 112 b 36
8. i cuil maine i lurg	Lec, 41 r d 48
9. deochon aed i cuil maine	Lec, 80 v a 18
10. a cuil maine	LB, lch. 14 d
11. deochain Aed ó Chúil Maine	<i>Fél. huí Gorm.</i> , 166
12. Deochain Aodh, Chuile Máine	<i>Mart. Don.</i> , 192
13. Deochain Aedh, ó Chúil Máine	<i>op. cit.</i> , 230
14. athair Dheochuin Aodha i ccuil Mhaine	23 P 1 (RIA), 339
15. Dechoin edh . . . i ccuil-Maine	<i>op. cit.</i> , 713
16. Diaconus Aidus . . . in Ecclesia de Cuil-mane	Colgan, <i>Triadis Thaum.</i> , 231 b
17. . . the church of Culmani, in the diocese of Clogher	<i>Cal. Pap. Reg., Petitions</i> , I, 556 (1381)
18. . . rector parochialis ecclesie de Culmena Clocarensis dioc.	Costello, <i>de Annatis Hib.</i> , I, 40 (1483)

Ag leanacht lorg an Ath. Mhic Cholgan, deir cuid de na heagar-thóirí gurb ionann an áit seo agus par. Clonmany in Inis Eoghain, ach is léir nach bhfuil sin ceart. Ó na tagairtí thuas, b'ionad eaglasta é i bhfairche Chlochair agus i gceantar Luirg. Níl aon amhras gurb é (mar luaigh an tAth. Costello) an dara cuid d'ainm phar. Magheraculmoney i mbarúntacht Luirg i gco. Fhear Manach é (*Kulmany* a tugadh ar an bparóiste sin sa Chánaíocht Eaglasta 1306, v. *JRSAI*, XLIX, 36, table 1). Is i mb. f. Tullanaglug, S.O. 5, 6, a bhí eaglais an pharóiste (*JRSAI*, XLIX, 37).

Tá roinnt bheag tagairtí eile ar m'eolas, a bhfuil Clonmany nó Collooney luaithe le cuid acu, ach nach eol dom faoi láthair aon fhianaise a shocródh suíomh na n-áiteanna nó na háite lena mbaineann siad. Seo iad iad:

Congressio Cule Maeni	<i>AU</i> , I, 128-30 (676)
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Congressio Cuile Maine      *Chron. Scot.*, 104 (673)  
 Congressio cuile maine      H.I. 18 (TCD), f. 127 r (677)  
 Orgain Cúile moine      *ARÉ*, I, 470 (844)  
 culmhaine      24 P 25 (RIA), 76 r a  
 Iosgadh cúlmaine      *op. cit.*, 76 r b

Is ceart dom a rá gur dóigh nach cnuasach iomlán na tagairtí a thugaim thuas in aon chás; agus, i gcás Bb, Lec, LB, nach iad na LSS. bunaigh a scrúdaíos, ach na macasamhla.

[A reconsideration of the possible *Onomasticon* references to Collooney, originally *Cúil Mhaoile*, later *Cúil Mhuine*. References to Coolaney, apparently *Cúil Áine*, are also considered, as well as references to *Cúil Mhaine*, which is represented in the par. of Magheraculmoney.]

#### FOILSEACHÁIN 1966

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 in iúl dúinn.

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1966 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseachán tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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## AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo foilsímid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil 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 (ach is é an fhoirm atá molta go buan acu a thugtar i gcás Slieve Bloom), 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.).

**Upperland Áth an Phortáin** c. Dhoire; b. Loughinsholin; p. Maghera; S.O. 32, 33.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Aghfortlauy   | <i>Escheated Counties Map</i> (1609)                                    |
| 2. Amford Lame   | <i>Anal. Hib.</i> , VIII, 307 (1613)                                    |
| 3. Amfordlan     | <i>Londonderry and the London Companies 1609-1629</i> , plate 22 (1622) |
| 4. Aportlaughan  | CS, III, 180 (1655)   |
| 5. Aghfortlany   | <i>A Concise View of . . . the Irish Society</i> , Appendix, 76 (1662)  |
| 6. Aportlane     | HMR (cóip an Dr. Ó Ceallaigh) (1662)                                    |
| 7. Amford-Laune  | Lodge MSS., Geo. I, II, 275 (1751)                                      |
| 8. Amford-Laune  | Clarlann na nGníomhas (1751)  |
| 9. Uperland      | <i>loc. cit.</i> (1785)   |
| 10. Upperlane    | Parish Register (ex OSNB) (1788)  |
| 11. Upporlane    | <i>loc. cit.</i> (1790)   |
| 12. Amford Laane | Clarlann na nGníomhas (1791)  |
|                  | otherwise Amportane   |
| 13. Apportlane   | Parish Register (ex OSNB) (1793)  |
| 14. Upperland    | <i>loc. cit.</i> (1802)   |
| 15. Ampurtain    | léarscáil Sampson (1813)  |
- 
16. air Ath a' phortáin OSL, 146 (=ar Áth an Phortáin, Ó Muirgheasa, *Dhá Chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, 427)
17. Áth an phortáin, Ford of the little bank OSNB
18. Ampurtane (Ath an Phortáin, ford of the bank) . . . is mentioned in the Charter of Derry. It is now always called Upperlands. OSL, 149

19. Ath-an-purtain—The Ford of the little bank  
Munn, *Notes on the Place Names of . . . Londonderry*, 226

20. 'opər'lɔnz, 'opər'lɔnz gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is sampla maith é seo den mhórhruaillíú a d'fhéadfadh dul ar ainmneacha Gaeilge faoi thioncar Sasanach. Sa chás seo is dealraitheach gur imigh cosúlacht logainm ghlan-Bhéarla ar deireadh ar an ainm, bíodh gur sa Ghaeilge a bhí a bhunús.

Is deacair a mhíniú cén chaoi a dtáinig an *I* isteach sna leaganacha Béarla i dtosach. D'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gur ó dhearmad scríbhneoireachta é, ach tá an oiread éagsúlachta faoi phointí eile sna luathleaganacha Béarla (Uimh. 1-6) nach gceapfadh duine orthu gur ó aon fhréamhleagan amháin (a bhféadfadh an dearmad sin a bheith ann) a tháinig; tá dhá shraith foirmeacha ar a laghad i gceist (Uimh. 1, 5 ar thaobh amháin agus Uimh. 2, 3 ar an taobh eile; d'fhéadfadh Uimh. 4, 6 bheith neamhspléach de gach aon sraith) agus is éadóichí an dearmad céanna tarlú faoi dhó nó faoi thrí.

Tá Amportane ar chnuasach títhe, Amportane House, Amportane School marcáilte ar eagrán 1908 de S.O. 32, ach is cosúil ón bhfuaim atá leis an ainm anois sna cásanna sin, **ampər'te:n**, gur ó thraidisiún scríbhneoireachta a mhaireas an leagan sin. Ar ndóigh, taispeánann Uimh. 18 go raibh an seanleagan dúchasach ar eolas go fóill in 1834 ag Gaeilgeoirí sa cheantar; is cosúil, go deimhin, ó nóta leis an Dr. Séamas Ó Ceallaigh i measc a chuid páipéar i mBrainse na Logainmneacha, go raibh an leagan sin le fáil i bhfad níos deireanaí ag Gaeilgeoirí, ach is beag teagmháil a bhí go minic idir traidisiún béil na nGaeilgeoirí agus an traidisiún scríbhneoireachta a léirítear i gcáipéisí dlí agus i scríbhinní oifigiúla.

Ní hé an t-iasc atá i gceist le *portán* san ainm, ar ndóigh, ach "port beag": sníonn abhainn, an Chlóideach, le teorainn an bhaile fearainn.

[Documentation of the name *Upperland* in Derry, which derives from *Áth an Phortáin*.]

**Slieve Bloom Sliabh Bladhma** c. Laoise agus Uíbh Fhailí.

1. Slefblame *Cal. Justiciary Rolls 1305-7*, 85 (1305)
2. Slefblam *op. cit.*, 135 (1305)
3. Slefblame *op. cit.*, 467 (1305), 194 (1306), 242 (1306), 497 (1306)
4. Slefblathme *op. cit.*, 269 (1306)
5. Slesblanie *Annals of . . . Clyn*, 17 (1325)

6. Sleublewme *Hermathena*, XLV, 352, léarscáil (c. 1563)
7. Sliebleyme *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, V, 164 (1584-7)
8. Slewblowe Hogan, *Description of Ireland*, 78 (1598)
9. Slewblow *op. cit.*, 82
10. Shewblowne *op. cit.*, 89
11. Slibown Dymmok, *Treatise of Ireland*, 15 (c. 1600)
12. Sliboam *op. cit.*, 14
13. Slewebleome *Inq.*, Com. Regis, 14 Jac. I (1621)
14. Slieue Bloome *Annals Clonmacnoise*, 138 (1627)
15. Slieve Bloome *op. cit.*, 198
16. Sliau-blaoma *Dinnseanchas*, II, 30 (1638)
17. Slebblume *CS*, X, 11 (1654 x 1656)
18. Slewblewmey } *op. cit.*, X, 23
19. Slewbleymoy } *op. cit.*, X, 24
20. Slewblema } *op. cit.*, X, 33
21. Slewblloom } *op. cit.*, X, 33
22. Slewbloem } *op. cit.*, X, 33
23. ó Bhladhma Mac Erlean, *Duanaire Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair*, (: dtadhlainnse) II, 204 (c. 1680)
24. bárr Sliabh LS. G 199 (LN), 341 (19ú aois) blaedhma (: sgéula)

Níl aon amhras faoi mhodh scríofa an ainm i gcáipéisí Gaeilge. Tá roinnt tagairtí san *Onomasticon*, 116 (s.v. bladma), 605 (s.v. sliab bládma, sliab bladma). Mar fhorlíonadh ar an méid sin ní miste na tagairtí seo a thabhairt: Walsh, *Beatha Aodha Ruaidh*, I, 320; Plummer, *Bethada Náem nÉrenn*, I, 109; Plummer, *Vitae Sanct. Hib.*, I, 226; II, 4, 88, 97, 168, 215; Lynch (eag. O'Doherty), *De Praesulibus Hib.*, I, 362; Ó Donnchadha, *An Leabhar Muimhneach*, 33, 79; Carney, *Poems on the Butlers*, 93; McKenna, *Book of O'Hara*, 256; Knott, *Poems of Tadhg Dall*, I, 225; Ní Shéaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach*, I, 46, 241; O'Keefe, *Buile Shuibhne*, 48; *ARÉ*, I, 460, 516; II, 1172; III, 406; V, 1548, 1750; VI, 2076, 2276; *Foras Feasa*, I, 20; II, 82; III, 98, 170, 304; Gwynn, *Metrical Dindshenchas*, II, 54; *AU*, I, 344; *Chron. Scot.*, 142; *Annála Conn.*, 1269.7; *Loch Cé*, I, 460; Thurneysen, *Scéla Mucce meic Dathó*, 23; Carney, *Topographical Poems*, 61; Jackson, *Cath Maighe Léna*, 42; McKenna, *Iomarbhágh na bhFileadh*, II, 240.

Tugann na foirmeacha uimhrithe thuas léiriú éigin ar fhuaim an ainm agus mar d'athraigh sí. Ní leor, ar ndóigh, a bhfuil d'fhianaise ansin le teoiric choitianta ar bith a bhunú uirithi; chuige sin níor mhór fianaise den chineál céanna a bhailíú faoi ainmneacha eile agus an t-iomlán a scrúdú i dteannta a chéile, á mheas le haon fhianaise a bheadh ar fáil ó fhoinsí eile, ach níor mhór a mheabhrú nach gá go dtiocfadh aon athrú i réim ag an am céanna i ngach cuid

den tír. Agus an méid sin ráite, ní miste scrúdú a dhéanamh ar na foirmeacha thuas féachaint cén mheabhair is féidir a bhaint astu.

Ó fhoirmeacha 1-5, is cosúil go raibh a fhuaim caillte ag an *dh* sa chás seo faoi 1300 nó mar sin (cf. *Hermathena*, XLIV, 167 seq.) agus gur fuaim *ɑ*; nó fuaim cosúil leis, a bhí ag an nguta roimhe (ina thaobh seo féach O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, 178-80).

Mí-ámharach go leor tá bearna sa bhfianaise, de réir mar is eol dúinn í, ó luath go maith sa cheathrú aois déag go dtí lár na séú aoise déag nó mar sin, os cionn dhá chéad bliain. Baineann foirmeacha 6-20 ar fad leis an tréimhse idir c. 1563 agus 1656. Is deacair a rá an iarrachtaí iad ar fad ar an bhfuaim chéanna a léiriú (más ea, caithfidh sé gur rud éigin cosúil le *u*: atá sa ghuta faoin am seo) nó an tréimhse é ina raibh athrú ag tarlú agus ina raibh dhá fhuaim le cloisteáil (an guta ina *u*: nó ina *e*): tá cosúlacht ar fhoirmeacha 7, 16, 19, 20 fuaim cosúil le *e*: a bheith i gceist iontu, ach níl aon fhianaise láidir ann—foirm 16 is muiníní, b'fhéidir—nuair a chuimhnítear ar na dearmaid scríbhneoireachta atá coitianta i leaganacha dá gcineál. Má bhí an dá fhuaim le cloisteáil i ndeireadh na séú aoise déag agus i dtús na seachtú aoise déag, caithfidh sé, ar fhianaise fhoirm an lae inniu, gurb é an *u*: a bhí ag teacht i dtreis agus an *e*: a bhí ag imeacht as. Ar an bhfianaise atá ar ár n-eolas faoin ainm seo, mar sin, is é an chosúlacht a bheadh ar an scéal gur mar seo a bhí i gcanúint an cheantair: (1) go raibh fuaim *dh* caillte faoi 1300 nó mar sin; (2) gur cuireadh fad leis an *a* a bhí roimhe le *ɑ*: a thabhairt; (3) go raibh an *ɑ*: sin athraithe go dtí *e*: roimh lár na séú aoise déag; (4) go raibh an *e*: ag athrú go dtí *u*: faoi 1600 nó mar sin. Is lú deacracht a bheadh ann athrú ó *əi*, in ionad *ɑ*:; go dtí *e*: a shamhlú (mar luas O'Rahilly, *op. cit.*, 178-9), ach ní réitíonn an fhianaise thuas leis sin. Is lú deacracht a bheadh ann freisin athrú ó *e*: go dtí *u*: a shamhlú dá mba *e*: beolchruinn nó *u*: neamhchruinn a bheadh i gceist, nó dá mbeadh gach aon fhuaim acu ag dul i dtreo an láir, agus b'fhéidir, ar ndóigh, gur mar sin a bhí (ina thaobh seo cf. an sloinneadh Ó Maonaigh ag athrú go dtí Mooney i lár na tíre, v. *Arch. Hib.*, II, suppl., 47n., agus Bealaghymone, *Hermathena*, XLV, 341 (1550), ar Ballymooney < Bealach, nó Baile, Uí Mhaonaigh, is dócha).

Is féidir a mheas go mbaineann foirmeacha 1-22 ar fad leis an gceantar féin nó a chónagar, ach ní mar sin atá le foirmeacha 23, 24. Taispeánann siadsan go raibh athrú de chineál eile ar ghuta an ainm in áiteanna eile sa tír, go dtí *əi* i gcanúint Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair agus go dtí *e*: i gcanúint chontae na Mí.

[Documentation of the name Slieve Bloom and a discussion of the indication given by the forms of the development of the pronunciation.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Tuath-Bailenangeadh (Twoghballynegee, etc.)

The late Father Paul Walsh, in *The Placenames of Co. Westmeath*,<sup>1</sup> collects some references to Tuath-Bailenangeadh (Twoghballynegee, etc.), which he places in the Barony of Rathconrath, without being able to locate it further. It is difficult to understand his reasons for locating Tuath-Bailenangeadh in Rathconrath, as one of the sources which he quotes, an Elizabethan Fiant<sup>2</sup> of 1569, specifically describes Twoghballenegey as being part of the Rectory of Ballyloglo, "in M'Gawles Country called Callry", and the Parish of Ballyloughloe lies entirely in the Barony of Clonlonan. It occurred to me some time ago that Twoghballenegey, which belonged in 1637 to Gerrott Dalton of Dundonnell,<sup>3</sup> must be identical with the "Tuogh" (the modern Twyford) in Ballyloughloe Parish which was held in 1641 by a Gerrott Dalton, and recently, and quite accidentally, I came upon a reference in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin,<sup>4</sup> which places the matter beyond any doubt. This is a memorial of deeds of lease and release, dated 10-11th June, 1726, by which William Handcock of Twy, County Westmeath, conveyed in trust to Richard Warburton of Donecarney, County Dublin, among other lands, "the lands of Twyford, *alias* Treifford, *alias* Twy, *alias* Twogh, *alias* Twoghballynegee, *alias* Twoballynegee", in County Westmeath.

K. W. NICHOLLS

1. P. 364.

2. No. 1401.

3. In the printed Chancery Inquisition (No. 127 of Charles I), the Christian name Gerrott is missing. It can be restored from the Deeds and Wills in Chancery Inquisitions, Westmeath (P.R.O.I.), p. 22.

4. Vol. 52, p. 28, no. 33368.

### Nodanna d'ainmneacha na gcontaetha

B'fhéidir go bhfónfadh sé na nodanna atá in úsáid i mbrainse na logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis a fhoilsiú, d'fhonn go bhféadfadh daoine eile leas a bhaint astu dá mba mhian leo é. B'áis é, go deimhin, dá n-aithneodh údaráis an phoist iad, sa chaoi go bhféadfá iad a úsáid ar litreacha, i leaba ainm an chontae a scríobh amach go hiomlán.

Seo é an bunús atá leis an gcóras: más focal amháin atá in ainm an chontae, úsáidtear an chéad dá litir (Ao, Aontroim), ach is

cisceachtaí iad Luimneach (Lm), mar gheall ar Lú a bheith i gceist freisin, agus Dún (Dn), d'fhonn an síne a sheachaint nuair is féidir é. Má tá níos mó ná focal amháin i gceist in ainm an chontae, úsáidtear túslitir gach aon fhocail díobh, nó an chéad fhocail agus an fhocail dheiridh má tá trí fhocal i gceist (AM, Ard Mhacha; BC, Baile Átha Cliath); IM atá don Iarmhí amháin is dá mba dhá fhocal neamhspleácha a bheadh i gceist.

Aontroim	Ao	An Iarmhí	IM
Ard Mhacha	AM	Laois	La
Baile Átha Cliath	BC	Liatroim	Li
An Cabhán	Ca	Loch Garman	LG
Ceatharlach	Ce	An Longfort	Lo
Ciarraí	Ci	Lú	Lú
Cill Chainnigh	CC	Luimneach	Lm
Cill Dara	CD	Maigh Eo	ME
Cill Mhantáin	CM	An Mhí	Mí
An Clár	Cl	Muineachán	Mu
Corcaigh	Co	Port Láirge	PL
Doire	Do	Ros Comáin	RC
Dún	Dn	Sligeach	Sl
Dún na nGall	DG	Tiobraid Árann	TÁ
Fear Manach	FM	Tír Eoghain	TE
Gaillimh	Ga	Uíbh Fhailí	UF

[The county abbreviations used in the placenames office.]

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. II, Uimh. 4

Nollaig, 1967

## “MEACAN” IN ÁITAINMNEACHA

T. S. Ó MÁILLE

### I

Cuirim ina liosta anseo na hainmneacha atá i dtrácht san alt seo. Tugaim i gerúcaí le chuile ainm uimhir léarscáil 6<sup>o</sup> na seilbhéarachta ordonáis, a bhfuil an t-ainm le fáil uirthi. Ainmneacha bailte fearainn iad uilig ach 10, agus sin binn de dhá bhinn déag Bheanna Beola; ina cheann sin, sé an t-aon ainm amháin acu a chuala mé ag Gaeilgeoirí. *Meacanach* [m'akənəx] adeirtear sa dúiche úd leis an ainm; i gcás chuile áit eile, is mar seo a chualas an chuid ábharthach den ainm: *-mackan*, *-en* [makən], *mack(a)nagh* [maknə], [makənə], *mackney* [makni].

Co. an Chabháin, 1. *Mackan* (14, 19). Co. Chiarraí, 2. *Cloonmackon* (11). Co. an Chláir, 3. *Cloonmackan* (32), 4. *Tullymackan* (18). Co. Dhoire, 5. *Macknagh* (32). Co. Fhear Manach, 6. *Clonmackan* (40), 7. *Mackan Glebe* (33), 8. *Macknagh* (34). Co. na Gaillimhe, 9. *Gortnamackan* (105). 10. *Muckanaght* (23). Co. na hIarmhí, 11. *Mackanrany* (30). Co. Laoise, 12. *Ballymackan* (13). Co. Liatroma, 13. *Gortavackan* (32). 14. *Mackan* (27). Co. Luimnigh, 15. *Clonmacken* (5). Co. Thiobrad Árann, 16. (a) *Mackanagh Lower*, (b) *Mackanagh Upper* (73, 74). 17. (a) *Mackney (Bourke)*, (b) *Mackney (O'Brien)* (31, 37). Co. Thír Eoghain, 18. *Mackenny* (29). 19. *Ramackan* (36, 44).

D'fhág mé na hainmneacha seo as mo liosta ar chúiseanna éagsúla: *Carraig Meacain* [karəg'əim'akən'], oileáinín faraige siar ó Charna, Co. na Gaillimhe (76), ach ní raibh goir agam ar an áit a chuardach; *Mackney* (is tá trí ranna dhe ann), Co. na Gaillimhe (87), baile fearainn fíorchnocach nach raibh mé in an cinneadh ar aon ní suntasach ann; *Ranamackin*, Co. na Gaillimhe (116), áit a bhfuil [ranə'mak'ən'] d'fhuaimniú, agus tá *Ranymackin* scríofa dhó sa *Book of Survey and Distribution*, sa gcaoi gur cosúil gur focal eicín eile seachas *meacan* is cóir a thuiscin as.

## II

Le nach mbeidh fad ro-mhór san alt seo, tá mé ag brath malarta leagan ar na hainmneacha fhágáil as, mar níl cruthú ina bhfaca mé dhíobh go bhféadfadh aon fhocal ach *meacan* a bheith ag freagairt sna 19 d'ainmneacha.

Tá roinnt foirmeacha le fáil ón 17ú céad a thaispeáineas *-ine*, *-one*, *-yne*, ar *-en* *-un* leaganacha eile, ach mar is eol, ní fad ná dhá shiolla atá le tuiscint as a leitheid. Tá roinnt foirmeacha ann is léir a bheith ina dtruailleachas amach, ar nós *Cluanmteene* d'ainm 2, ar léarscáil Vallancey (NB, paráiste Lios Tuathail); agus tá somplaí d'earráidí scríbhneoireachta, mar *Ballemarkin* ar ainm 13. Maidir le ainm 10, níl agam dó ach leagan na léarscála 6".

## III

Taobh amuigh d'ainmneacha 10, 15 (*Cluain Mhac Con*), 18 (*Magh Cionaoith*), 19 (*Ráth Maic Fhinn*), bhunaigh Seán Ó Donnabháin is lucht a leanta ciall ainmneacha chaibidil 1 ar fhás *meacan* (an planda). Tagaim leis, sa méid atá an focal *meacan* iontu uilig, ach ní hé an planda a bhrí ansin. Fiú sa Meánghaeilge (LU 6450), cuireadh an focal ag fóint in athchiall ar chnap de mhúsla ar láimh duine. I nGaeilge an chéid seo, freisin, tá *meacan* ar eolas mar "cnap, meall", agus tugadh údarás cló don chiall úd mar leanas. *Meacain an chaointe* "meall sa sgornaigh le teann guil" (T. Ó Máille, *An Béal Beo*, lch. 117), *Bhí meacain innti lena raibh caointe aici* (S. Ó Ruadháin, *Pádraic Mháire Bhán*, lch. 161). *Meacan an chaointe, meacan an ghéire, meacan balbh ina ghlór* (M. Ó Cadhain, *Idir Shgradh is Dáiríre*, lgh. 235, 283, 347). Ó Ghaeilge na hAlban, tá eolas ar an bhfocal *meacanaich* "sobbing". Ní léir dhom caoile *n* sa gcéad dá dheismireacht, marab in aimhriocht í; measaim gur leathan is cóir í, agus isí atá tugtha ag an Máilleach i ngluais a leabhair (lch. 202a). Leathan, fireann, a chuala mé an focal i gcomhnaí, in áiteacha éagsúla i gConamara. Lena chois sin, thioctadh dhó gur "meall" ba chóir a thuiscin as *muirear na meacan* (*Duanaire Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair*, III, 172). "Carrotty crowd" an chiall atá tugtha ag an Athair Mac Giolla Eáin leis an leagan san áit chéanna, ach samhlaím leis gur bheag an díbliú é sin ó theanga mhaslaitheach Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair ar na brúisceanna a bhí luaite san amhrán. An téama talmhaíochta atá sa dara leath den líne, más cruinn, ní gá dhó bheith ag fearadh go trom ar an dream ar tugadh *muirear na meacan* orthu; ina cheann sin, measaim gur troime ba mhaslaitheach an leagan a léamh mar "dream na gcnap-racha" de bharr fásanna, ar an éadan, b'fhéidir, a d'fhágfadh cuma ghránna orthu.

Ón 17ú céad, tá againn an aidiacht chomhfheilteach, *meacanta*, sa leagan *inghean mhór mheacanta* ("Parl. Chloinne Tomás",

*Gadelica*, lch. 48); "láidir, groí", nó a leitheid, is mó bheadh i dteannta leis an bhfocal *mór*, agus bíodh gur *sciambhach álainn* adeirtear leis an gciallín úd áiteacha eile sa téacs, ní cosc é sin ar í bheith mór dalba, freisin. Arís, sa dara heagrán d'fhilíocht Aodhagáin Uí Rathaille, léitear (*Bráthair Chárrthaigh Mainge mhín mheacanta mhórdha* (lch. 120), agus *Ó Donnchadha an Ghleanna ba mheacanta i gcomhlann* (lch. 122); "stout" an míniú sa dá áit. I gcéad eagrán na filíochta, tugadh *macanta* "gentle" (lgh. 116, 117), "steadfast" (lgh. 118, 119). San 18ú céad, scríobh Tadhg Gaelach *diúc mear meacanta*, agus *céile an mharcaigh mhir mheacanta* (R. Ó Foghludha, *Tadhg Gaedhlach*, lgh. 88, 135), áit a bhfuil an focal mínithe mar "groí, teann" (lch. 53).

As an gcéad seo, faghtear *meacanta* "of respectable or reputable title, up to date, ripe as Irish speakers understand it" (Domhnall Ó Murchadha, is S. Laoide, *Beirt Ghaeilgeoirí ina gComhnuidhe sa gCathair*, 1911, lgh. 25, 82a), *duine meacanta*=duine deas fuinte fáisgíthe faghartha fuinniúil ná beadh ró-mhór (B. Ó Cuív, *Cnósach Focal ó Bhaile Bhúirne*, lch. 154). Samhlaím leis gur "dalba, teann, substainteach, mar bheadh cnap trom ann" a chiallaíos *meacanta* as bun ins na leaganacha seo uilig; níl in "heroic, brave", "respectable, reputable", ach aidiachtaí atá fáiscithe as an dalbaíocht is as an tsubstaint.

Ós cúrsaí dínshanchais dó, de bharr a bhfuil thuas, agus í §IV, measaim gur "meall, meall do chnoc" a chiallaíos *meacan* ins na hainmneacha i §I. Ar an gcaoi chéanna, "cnapach, meall aige" a chiallaíos *meacnach* iontu; is buineann *meacnach* mar ainmfhocal, mar is léir ón ainm *Rathnamacknee* (Co. Loch gCarman, S.O. 42, 47). Ar thaobh amháin, d'fhéadfadh an tabharthaí bhuineann bheith ag fóint in áit na hainmní in *Mackney*, etc., fearacht *Cappy*<*Ceap-aigh*, *Tully*<*Tulaigh*, etc. Ar an taobh eile, de bharr na bhfoirmeacha (*Mecneche*, *Mecnaige*, *Mecnaidi*) atá tugtha in *Onom. Goed.*, lch. 537b, d'fhéadfadh *Mackney*, etc., seasamh don fhoirm *Meacnaí* le giorrchan ar an siolla deiridh; gan tuilleadh fianaise, ní thig an scéal a dhearbhuí.

## IV

Sa roinn seo, tugaim fairneis ar an ngíodán ina bhfuil an *meacan*, nó an talamh crochta, a mheasaim a bheith ina údar anma don áit. I gcuid de na háiteacha, níl sa limistéar uilig ach an t-aonchnoc amháin; in áiteacha eile, tá an cnoc ar an bpointe is airde san áit, nó is ar ghíodán suntasach atá sé, nó i gceartlár an bhaile fhearainn, nó gar d'áitreabh daoine. Maoileann de dhroim lárard is mó atá ag freagairt don mheacan (ainmneacha 2, 3, 7, 11b, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19). 19). I gceithre cinn d'áiteacha, is dromainn é atá crochta ag ceann amháin is íseall ag an gceann eile (ainmneacha 4, 5, 6, 11a). Cnap cruinn de thulán atá in ainmneacha 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17.

1. Cnoc ard cruinn barr-réidh idir *Mackan House* agus láthair CK an anma. 2. Ag pointe triantánachta 238, i lár an bhaile fhearainn, tá thimpeall 's 400 slat de chnoc íseall lárard ag síneadh soir is siar, le cuid de ar an taobh thiar den bhóthar. 3. Tá cnoc lárard ó thuaidh anseo, idir pointe 245 is láthair ON an anma, a dtugtar *Cloonmackan Hill* air; tá a mhacasamhail de chnoc thart ar phointe 256, sa ngiódán ó dheas den bhaile fearainn. D'fheilfeadh ceachtar acu sin mar údar anma don áit, nó d'fheilfeadh an dá cheann más *Chuain na Meacan* is ceart ar an áit. 4. Ag pointe 108, sa gcuid thoir-thuaidh den bhaile fearainn, tá cnoc thoir-ard, thiar-íseall, ag síneadh soir is siar.

5. Sa leath thoir den bhaile fearainn atá an cnoc ag síneadh ó thuaidh is ó dheas, agus is soiléir é ón mbóthar mór idir Machaire Rátha is Suaitreach. 6. Níl sa mbaile fearainn seo ach an t-aon iomaire amháin; síneann sé soir is siar, agus is airde ag an gceann thoir é. 7. Is suntasach an dromainn lárard anseo, mar ghearrann bóthar an rí ina dhá leath ina cheartlár é. 8. *Macknagh Hill* adeirtear leis an gcnoc san áit úd, agus síneann sé soir is siar ó phointe 261 sa leath ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn. 9. Ag láthair CK an anma, tá cheithre cinn de thuláin fheiceálacha ina ró, ag freagairt don ghinide iolraidh a bheadh in *Gort na Meacan*; eatorru sin is an teach mór (*Millmount House*), tá móta ard cuar, ach d'innis únaera an tí dhom gur tóigeadh sin d'aonuaim le cuimhne an duine.

10. Meall de bhinn ard bharrmhaol. 11. (a) *Mackanrany* adeirtear leis an leath thiar den áit, (b) *Mackan* leis an leath thoir di. Sa gcuid thiar, síneann iomairín glas 200 slat ó bhóthar na tórann, agus tá lag tanaí ina lár áit a bhfuil an teach déanta. Sa gcuid thoir, tá dromainn fhéarghlas mhín ag síneadh ó thuaidh is ó dheas, 600 slat ó bhóthar na tórann, is ar an taobh ó dheas den bhóithrín. 12. Droim lárard féarach, ag síneadh ó thuaidh is ó dheas, ag pointe triantánachta 404, atá ina údar anma don áit seo. 13. 600 slat de dhroim lárard atá anseo, ag síneadh ó thuaidh is ó dheas i lár an bhaile fhearainn; tá an pointe is airde achairín ó dheas d'aonteach comhnaí na háite. 14. Sa gceathrú thiar-thuaidh den bhaile fearainn, ar an taobh ó thuaidh de láthair MAC an anma, tá cnoc cruinn féarmhar, gan aon airde mhór ann, ach é feiceálach. 15. Droim íseall lárard atá ag síneadh soir ó thuaidh as ionad *Clonmacken House*; tamall ó thuaidh de láthair AC an anma atá an pointe is airde de.

16. Dromainn ghlas lárard atá feiceálach anseo, ag an gceann ó thuaidh de *Mackanagh Upper*; is cosúil gur ionann í is *Knockmoyle* (pointe triantánachta 1054). 17. Aon chnoc cruinn amháin atá sa bhaile fhearainn seo go léir. Is údar suime an fonóta seo, as leitir a scríobh Richard Bourke ag Lt. Wilkinson, oifigeach seilbhéarachta, i Mí Feabhra, 1841: *There are several Mackneys in this neighbourhood and called after the proprietor, or the occupier's name, such as*

*hollow in Mackney, and White in Mackney, and Jaques in Mackney. The townland that I live upon is a small one and contains only my Estate and that of Mr O'Brien of Dublin. I don't think it has any additional name like the other Mackneys—yet the ordnance surveyors from themselves call'd my Estate Mackney Burke, and the remainder of the townland Mackney O'Brien* (NB, Co. Thiobrad Árann, paráiste *Kilnarath*, lgh. 26, 27). 18. Cnoc maol lárard amháin atá sa dá bhaile fhearainn seo ar fad. 19. Sa leath ó dheas den áit, tá cnoc glas cruinn ag an lios atá marcáilte ar an léarscáil le hais an bhóthair mhóir.

Is mór atá me faoi chomaoin ag Éamonn de hÓir, Coimisiún na Logainmneacha, agus ag Éamonn Mac Giolla Phádraig, Lios Darach, Co. Mhuineacháin; an fear thall ar sheanleaganacha roinnt mhaith de na hainmneacha thuas, agus an fear i bhfus ar eolas ar shuíomh ainm 1.

[A consideration of the word *meacan* in placenames. The word seems to be applied frequently to a thick lump and hence, in toponymy, to a hill, or short ridge.]

## TOBAR FINNMHUIGHE—SLÁN PÁDRAIG

K. W. NICHOLLS

Tópur Findmaigi .i. Slán. Fons Findmaige, qui dicitur Slán. (*Betha Phatraic. The Tripartite Life of Patrick*, ed. Mulchrone, p. 75.)

The villate of Slanpatrick, claimed by Florence, Archbishop of Tuam, against Matthew McGillerod and Thomas O Makyn, who call to warrantary R., Archbishop of Armagh, 1254 (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, II, no. 360).

Slanpatrick, Rectory and Vicarage of (in Deanery of Mayo, Tuam Diocese), 1302-6 (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, V, p. 232).

Papal licence to Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, to exchange

the lands of Turlacha, Slanpatrick, and Kilmuduny, 1351 (*Cal. of Papal Reg.—Letters*, III, p. 298).

The parish church of Slanpadrig “which is not more than a mile from that of Clancubyan” (both in Tuam Diocese), 1461 (*Cal. Papal Reg.—Letters*, XII, p. 147).

Slanpadraig, vicarage (in Tuam Diocese), 1472 (*Cal. Papal Reg.—Letters*, XIII, p. 295).

Esclann Padrig, vicarage (in Tuam Diocese), 1591 (TCD MS E.3.14, f. 185).

Templeantlare, alias Slany, rectory belonging to the monastery of Killnemollagh in Munster, and vicarage—the church ruinous (in Deanery of Ballyheane, Tuam Diocese), 1622 (Marsh’s Library, Dublin, MS Z. 3.13, p. 103).

Carrowslane, 1 qr. (in grant to Sir John Bingham), 1614 (*Cal. of Patent Rolls, Ireland, James I*, p. 271).

The qr. of Slane (held by Sir Henry Bingham), 1638 (*Strafford Inquisition of Co. Mayo*, p. 180).

“Slaine, one Quarter, belonging to ye Towne Land of Ballenew”, in Aglishcoyne Parish, Carra Barony, Co. Mayo (*BSD*, II, *County of Mayo*, p. 135).

It would seem from the references cited above that Slán Pádraig is to be identified with the ruined church and graveyard in the townland of Ballynew, in Aglish Parish and Carra Barony, about a mile to the north-east of Castlebar. This is the only church site which in any way agrees with the description of the church of Slanpadrig in 1461 as being “not more than a mile” from that of Clancubyan (*Clann Cuain*, i.e. Aglish—“Eaglas oge Linchuayne” [*sic*] in the Visitation of 1622 cited above). Immediately adjacent to the ruined church of Ballynew the Ordnance Survey Map marks a holy well with the name of Toberatran (*Tobar an tSráin* < \**Tobar an tSláin*?) which must be the well mentioned in the Patrician Life. The “Templeantlare” of 1622 may be the copyist’s error for \*Templeantlane. The late Hubert T. Knox (*JRSAI*, 31 (1901), p. 36; cf. also his *Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam*, etc., p. 42), while perceiving the identity of the Patrician Tobar Finn-mhuighe with the later Slanpatrick, identified it (apparently on the ground of the resemblance of name, although this is quite accidental and unetymological) with Manulla (*Magh Fhindalbha*) and this erroneous identification has unfortunately been followed by the editors of volumes XII and XIII of the *Calendar of Papal Registers—Letters*, although the references to Manulla and Slanpatrick in the Papal Registers, as well as in the Visitation of 1622, make it quite clear that they were distinct churches.

## LOGAINMNEACHA AS TORAÍ, TÍR CHONAILL

## NOLLAIG Ó hURMOLTAIGH

Tá an t-oileán seo suite ocht míle ó thuaidh den phointe is deise dó ar tír mór Thír Chonail. Tá sé dhá mhíle go leith ar fad, ach níl sé baol ar chomh leathan (corrach beag le 800 acraí). Tá dhá bhaile ar an oileán, agus tuairim’s ar 230 daoine ina gcónaí iontu. Tá an t-oileán ar déanamh dinge, ard ar an chósta thuaidh agus íseal ar an chósta theas, agus eatorru sin tá an talamh measartha mín, ach gan chrainn ná aibhneacha, ná go deimhin pointe suntasach ar bith; ní hionadh ar bith é gan mórán logainmneacha bheith i lár an oileáin! Ach tá neart logainmneacha le fáil ar an chósta nó tá éagsúlacht go leor ansin.

Gaeilge amháin atá ag muintir Thoraí, agus le fírinne níl leagan Béarla de logainm ar bith anseo. Bheirim anseo an leagan foghraíochta mar a bhí sé ag muintir na háite (b’éigean an córas ceart a shimpliú rud beag de thairbhe cúrsaí clódoireachta); ansin rinne mé iarracht ciall a bhaint as, ach, mo léan, tá níos mó ná crux amháin ann go fóill. Go minic níl agam ach buille faoi thuairim ná níor thuig muintir an oileáin na logainmneacha uilig, agus ní raibh siad le fáil i bhfoinse ar bith eile. Níor mhórán cuidiú an léarscáil S.O. sa mhéid seo, agus tá cupla logainm ansin nár éirigh liom theacht orthu inniu ar chor ar bith.

Caithfidh mé buíochas ó chroí a ghabháil le Seán Ó hEochaidh agus leis an Ollamh Ó Duilearga as an Choimisiún Béaloideasa as ucht cead a thabhairt domh cnuasacht logainmneacha de chuid Sheáin a úsáid.

Toraigh—*tari*—Tory Island S.O.

Baile Thiar—*bal’ə ‘hiər*—West Town S.O.

Baile Thoir—*bal’ə ‘hər*—East Town S.O.

Baile Láir—*bal’ə ‘la:r’*

Baile Úr—*bal’ə ‘u:r*

An Ceann Thiar—*ə k’uN ‘hiər*—West Town S.O.

An Ceann Thoir—*ə k’uN ‘hir*—East Town S.O.

Teampall an Mhór-sheisear—*t’ampəl ə ‘wo.riʃər*—Temple

Anvorehesher S.O.

An Altóir—*ə ‘NaLter’*—Altar S.O.

An Reilig—*ə ‘ril’ig’*

An Ulaidh—*ə ‘Nuli*—Carn S.O.

Ulaidh Bhríd—*uli ‘v’r’i:d’*

Ulaidh an Pheacaidh—*uli n ‘f’aki*

Tobar Choluncille—*tubər xoləm’k’iL’ə*

Tobar Mháire Alec—*tubər wair ‘alik’*—Saunder’s Well S.O.

An Mhainnir Mhór—ə,waN'ər' 'wo:r  
An Mhainnir Bheag—ə,waN'ər' 'vug  
{ Mainnir na Muc—,maN'ər' Nə 'muk  
Rannaigh—'ra:ni

Seo ainm eile ar Mhainnir na Muc.

Teach an tSolais—t'ε 'tolif—Lighthouse S.O.  
An Cloig-theach—ə 'klak'ə—Cloigtheach S.O.  
Loch O Thuaidh—,Lox ə 'huɛi—Lough Ahooy S.O.  
Loch O Dheas—,Lox ə 'jəs—Lough Ayes S.O.  
Loch O Thoir—,Lox ə 'hir'—Lough Aher S.O.  
An Camus Beag—ə kaməs 'b'ug  
An Camus Mór—ə kaməs 'mo:r—Camusmore Bay S.O.  
Sruth Doilg—sru 'dil'ig'  
An Chainéal—ə 'haN'əl  
*Páirceanna*  
An Más—ə 'ma:s  
An Ráid—ə 'ra:d'  
An Cnocán—ə 'krukan  
An Curraoin—ə 'kuRin'  
An Fhaithche—ə 'Neix'  
Léana na Faithche—,L'e:nə Nə 'foix'ə  
Léana an Mháis—,L'e:nə 'wa:f  
Léana an Bháid Mhóir—,L'e:nə wa:d' 'wo:r'

*Logainmneacha an Chósta*

(Cuairt deiseal ag toiseacht ag teach an tsolais)

Builg Scrigeach—bwil'ig' 'f'k'r'ig'a—Bulligscreggagh S.O. Scrigeach  
=creagach

Tor na Scrigighe—tar Nə 'f'k'r'ig'i

Feadán an 'Wasp'—,f'adan ə 'wa:sp

Seo an feadán, nó scoilt, ar briseadh an H.M.S. Wasp ann sa bhliain 1884

Scoilt an Duilisc Mhóir—,skoL't' ə dil'isk' 'wo:r'

Rinn na nGiúróg—riN ə 'ŋ'u:rog

Scoilt an Mhuiriseáin—skoL't' ə 'wirifan'—Scoltmorris S.O.

Tá an focal 'muirísín' ag an Duinníneach; ach creideann muintir

Thoraí go bhfuil baint aige seo leis an fhocal 'mór-sheisear'.

Rinn na mBallán Dubh—,riN ə malan 'duw

An Bhuilg Chaoch—ə wil'ig' 'xλ:

{ An Bhuilg Mhór—ə wil'ig' 'wo:r

{ Dallóg—'daLog

Seo ainm eile ar an Bhuilg Mhór.

Scoilt an Toir Ghlais—,skoL't' ə tir' 'ylif

Uaimh an tSolais—,u:i ə 'tolif—Oweyntholish S.O.

Scoilt na Binne Briste—,skoL't' Nə b'IN'ə 'b'r'ist'ə

Uaimh na gCailín—,u: i Nə 'gal'in'

Cailleadh beirt chailín a bhí ag baint duilisc anseo.

Rinn na gCailín—riN ə 'gal'in'

Scoilt Uaimh na gCailín—,skoL't' u:i Nə 'gal'in'

An Tor Bán—ə tar 'ba:n—Torbane S.O.

Scoilt an Toir Bháin—,skoL't' ə tir' 'wa:n'

An Cnoc Rua—ə kruk'ruə—Crockroe S.O.

An Bhinn Ramhar—ə v'IN' 'rouər

An Rinn Ramhar—ə riN' 'rawər } Kinrawer S.O.?

Scoilt na Máirnealach—skoL't' Nə 'ma:rN'ələ—Scoltnamarlan S.O.

Creig Pheadair—k'r'ig' 'f'adər'

Ard Lár Thoinn—ard 'La:rhiN'—Ardlarheen S.O.

Tor na nÉanfhlaithe—tar Nə 'N'e:loi

Builg an 'Fair Home'—'bwil'ig' ə f'e r 'ho:m

Long eile a briseadh anseo.

Aice Mhic a' tSaoir—,εk'ə v'ik' ə 'tir'

Aice, sin áit a bhfaighfeá gliomaigh, nó partáin, nó a leithéid.

Domar—'dumər

domar=omar, iomar

Poirtín Ghlais—,port'in' 'ylif, ,purt'in' 'laf—Portnaglass S.O.

An Bhuilg Bhán—ə wil'ig' 'wa:n

Tor Phoirtín Ghlais—,tar fort'in' 'ylaf

Carraig an Tónacáin—,karik' ə 'tonəkan'

Uaimh an 'Chotton'—,u:i ə 'xotən

Long eile

An Uaimh Leathan—Nu:i 'L'əhən

Barr Uaimh—ba'Ruə, ba'Ruəv'

An Tor Ramhar—ə tar 'rouər

Gob ar Scolb—,guBər 'skaləb

Uaimh na Madadh—,u:i Nə 'maDu

Tor an Mholthaidh—tar ə 'waLhi

Is ionann moltheadh agus ualach.

Scoilt na Sealgóg—skoL't' Nə 'jaləgog—Scoltnashellig S.O.

Poll an Ghainimh—puL ə 'ɣɛN' iv'

Poll na Búirfeach—puL Nə 'bu:rf'a

Carraig a's Coinín—,karik' əs 'kon'in'

Stacán an Gharbh-phoirt—stakan ə 'ɣarəfort'—Stackangarvalt S.O.

Poll na gCurrach—puL Nə 'guRə

Tor Stacán Gharbh-phoirt—,tar stakan 'ɣarəfort'

Stríoc Dhubh Mheárnaid—,st'riək ɣu 'v'a:rnid'—Marnid Rock S.O.

Meárnaid—'m'a:rnid'—Marnid S.O.

Mac Gearra—ma. 'g'arə

Scoilt an tSagairt—skoL't' ə 'tagərt'—Scoltnasaggart S.O.

Na Toir Bheaga—Nə tir' 'v'ugə

Miodh-aird—**m'iyərt'**—Meggart S.O.  
 Creig Charley—**k'r'ig' t'fa:rie**  
 Taobh Beag—**tλ 'b'ug**  
 Poll an Chait—**puL ə 'xit'**  
 Scoilt na Péiste—**skoL't' Nə 'p'e:fd'ə**—Scoltnapaste S.O.  
 Uaimh na Péiste—**u:i Nə 'p'e:fd'ə**  
 Tor na Péiste—**tar Nə 'p'e:fd'ə**  
 Poll Jack—**puL 'd'ε.k'**  
 Móraid—**'mo:rid'**—Morard S.O.  
 Creig Pheáidí—**k'r'ig' 'f'a.d'i**  
 Tor Mhórada—**tar 'wo:rədə**  
 Uaimh na gColmán—**u:i Nə 'goləmən**  
 Tor na Coise—**tar Nə 'kofə**  
 An Uaimh Bheag—**Nu:i 'v'ug**  
 Uaimh Thor na Coise—**u:i har Nə 'kofə**  
 Uaimh na nGlasán—**u:i Nə 'ɣlasən**  
 Na hUaimheacha Beaga—**Nə 'hu:ijəxə 'b'ugə**  
 An Scoilt Leathan—**ə skoL't' 'L'əhən**  
 An Scoilt Dhearg—**ə skoL't' 'arəg**—Scoltderg S.O.  
 Poll Dubh Scoilt Dhearg—**puL'du skoL't' 'arəg**  
 Rinn an Ghlamhthair—**riN' ə 'Lafər'**—Rinlafferty S.O.  
 Tá an focal 'ghlamhtharsach' ag an Duinníneach.  
 Tor an Ghlamhthair—**tar ə 'Lafər'**  
 Uaimh na gCloch Breac—**u:i Nə glo 'b'r'ak**  
 Nead an Choinín—**N'ad ə 'xoN'in'**  
 Lag an Reithe—**Lag ə 'reiə**—Lagrehy S.O.  
 Uaimh Lag an Reithe—**u:i Lag ə 'reiə**  
 Tor an Beannachadh—**tar ə 'b'aNəhə**—Torbanny S.O.  
 Na hÁiteachaí Thiar—**Nə 'ha.t'ahi 'hiər**  
 Na hÁiteachaí Láir—**Nə 'ha.t'ahi 'La.r'**  
 Tor Uí Liadáin—**tar ə 'L'i:ədən'**  
 Builg na nÁiteacha—**'bwil'ig' Nə 'Na.t'əhə**  
 Uaimh na Creathnadh—**u:i Nə 'k'r' ahnu**  
 An Cosán Dearg—**ə kasan 'd'arəg**  
 Seomra Chiarke—**'jamrə 'xlark**  
 Scoilt Sheoirse—**skoL't' 'jo:rsə**—Scoltshoarsa S.O.  
 Mainnir Scoilt Sheoirse—**'maN'ir' skoL't' 'jo:rsə**  
 Poll an Lín—**puL ə 'L'i:n'**  
 Lofta Sheáin Uí Earcáin—**'Luotə je:n' i 'arkan'**  
 Leac an Uisce—**L'ak ə 'Ni'fk'ə**  
 Cnoc Ard Fhearghail—**'krukar 'd'ərəl**—Arderrill S.O.  
 Port Caladh O Thuaidh—**'port kalə 'hu.ɛi**  
 Port Caladh O Dheas—**'port kalə 'jəs** } Portachalla S.O.  
 Leac na nGrianradh—**L'ak Nə 'ɣ'ri:nrə**  
 Tor na bhFaoiléan—**tar Nə 'wi:l'an**—Tornaweelan S.O.

Tor na dTreaclár—**tar Nə 'd'r'axlar**—Tornadrallagh S.O.  
 Poll an Dúin—**puL ə 'du:n'**  
 Leabaidh Dhiarmada 'gus Ghráinne—**L'abi 'jirəmədə gəs 'ɣra:N'ə**  
 Leac na Leannán—**L'ak Nə 'L'aNən**—Wishing Stone S.O.  
 An Fheochair Mhór—**ə,N'ohər 'wo:r**—Nougherwore S.O.  
 Feochair na Leannán—**'f'ohər Nə 'L'aNən**  
 Poll an 'Rutton'?—**puL ə 'rutun'**  
 Long eile?  
 An Tor Mór—**ə tar 'mo:r**—Tormore S.O.  
 Lag an Cholbha—**Lag ə 'holəwə**  
 An Crochadh—**ə 'krohu**  
 Poll an Tobaca—**puL ə tə'bakə**  
 An Fheochair O Dheas—**'N'ohər ə 'jəs**  
 An Fheochair O Thuaidh—**'N'ohər ə 'hu.əi**  
 Leac an Urchair—**L'ak ə 'Nurəhər**  
 Uaimh an Toir Mhóir—**u:i ə tər 'wo:r'**  
 Leac an Toir Mhóir—**L'ak ə tər 'wo:r'**  
 Carraig an Mhullacháin—**'karik' ə 'wuləhən'**—Carrickavollaghan S.O.  
 An Inneoir—**ə 'N'iN'ər'**—The Anvil S.O.  
 Feochair na nUan—**'f'ohər Nə 'Nu:n**  
 Tor an Bhoid—**tar ə 'wəd'**—Torawid S.O.  
 Príosún Bhalor—**'p'r'i:sun 'walər**—Balor's Prison S.O.  
 Uaimh na Saileoige—**u:i Nə 'sələig'ə**  
 Sleamhnaigh Uachtar—**'sL'ouni 'wurtər**  
 Sleamhnaigh Íochtar—**'sL'ouni 'iərtər**  
 Tor an Chócha—**tar ə 'ho:**—Torahauv S.O.  
 Sleamhnaigh na gCurrach—**'sL'ouni Nə 'guRa**  
 Leac Thor an Chócha—**L'ak har ə 'ho:**  
 Béal Mór—**b'e:l 'mo:r**  
 Béal Beag—**b'e:l 'b'əg**  
 Tor Beag Phort an Dúin—**tar,b'əg fort ə 'du:n'**  
 Uaimh na Séidfeach—**u:i Nə 'se:d'f'a**  
 Port an Dúin—**port ə 'du:n'**—Port Doon S.O.  
 Leac an Dúin—**L'ak ə 'du:n'**  
 Poll na gCaorach—**puL Nə 'gE:rə**  
 Glas Laogh—**glas 'Lλ:**  
 Tor na mBan—**tar Nə 'man**—Torrnaman S.O.  
 Poll Thor na mBan—**puL har Nə 'man**  
 Fiadhnaise gan Iarraidh—**'f'i:nisə gə 'N'jeri**  
 Creig Thoir na mBan—**'k'r'ig' hir Nə 'man**—Carricknaman S.O.  
 Carn na nDuibhéan—**kar Nə 'Niv'an**  
 Poll na Búirfighe—**puL Nə 'bu:ri**  
 Poll an Stacáin—**puL ə 'stakan'**  
 Gob an Leacaigh—**gub ə 'L'aki**

Creig an Tuinclair—**k'r'ig' ə 'tiŋ'k'l'ar**  
 An Chúil-scoilt—**ə 'hu:l'skoL't'**  
 Port Doilg—**port 'əl'ig'**—Portdellig S.O.  
 Cairthe Phort Doilg—**ᵀkari fort 'əl'ig'**  
 An Charraig Fhada—**ə haRik' 'ɛDa**—Carrickadda S.O.  
 Builg na Carraige Fada—**ᵀbwil'ig' Nə kaRik'ə 'fɛDa**  
 Poll an Choirce—**puL ə 'xork'ə**  
 Scoilt Mhaighréada—**skoL't' 'wairədə**—Scoltmareade S.O.  
 Seomra Róis—**ᵀsamrə 'ro:f**  
 Ceann an Loca—**k'əN ə 'Lohə**  
 An Mhuiríneach—**ə 'wiriN'a**  
 Scoilt an Bháid Dheirg—**ᵀskoL't' ə wa. 'D'ir'ig'**  
 Pointe Hiúdaí Dhuibh—**ᵀpuN't'ə x'udi 'ɣiv'**  
 Scoilt an Chobhair—**ᵀskoL't' ə 'xo:r'**  
 Feadán na Builge—**f'adan ə 'bwil'ig'ə**  
 Pointe na Builge—**ᵀpuN't'ə Nə 'bwil'ig'ə**—Bullig S.O.  
 Scoilt Róise Bige—**ᵀskoL't' ro:fə 'b'ig'ə**  
 Creig Róise Bige—**ᵀk'r'ig' ro:fə 'b'ig'ə**  
 Scoilt an Ghearráin—**ᵀskoL't' ə 'jaRan'**—Scoltgarhyancaul  
 Scoilt Néill—**skoL't' 'N'e:L'**  
 Scoilt William—**skoL't' 'wiL'əm**  
 Tor Scoilt Néill—**ᵀtar skoL't' 'N'e:L'**  
 { Pointe Mhac Sparáin—**ᵀpuN't'ə wak 'sparan'**  
 { Pointe an Chaiphtín—**ᵀpuN't'ə 'xaf't'in'**  
 Seo ainm eile ar Phoinnte Mhac Sparáin.  
 Scoilt na Róntaí—**ᵀskoL't' Nə 'ro:Nti**  
 An Tóin Shalaigh—**ə to:n' 'hali**  
 Scoilt na bPoll Bhuidhe—**ᵀskoL't' Nə buL 'wi:ə**  
 Tóin na Rannach—**to:Nə 'raNə**  
 Cara Mhic Loinn—**ᵀkarə v'i'gliN'**  
 Poll an Ime—**ᵀpuL ə 'N'im'ə**  
 Poll an Chudgel—**ᵀpuL ə 'xuD'əl'**  
 Scoilt an Bhuideáil—**ᵀskoL't' ə 'wiD'al'**—Scoltawiddeal S.O.  
 Rinn na gCorcra—**riN ə 'garkrə**  
 Scoilt an Chreathnaigh—**ᵀskoL't' ə 'x'r'ahni**—Scoltnacranagh S.O.  
 An Cladach Bán—**ə klada 'ba:n**  
 Scoilt John Eoghain—**ᵀskoL't'on 'ō:n'**  
 Slodán na gCeithre gCóirnéal—**sLudan Nə g'ir'ə 'go:rN'əl**  
 Oileán Mhaighréada—**əl'an 'wairədə**  
 An Poll Dubh—**ə puL 'du?**  
 Poll Mhícheáil—**puL 'v'i:hal'**  
 An Chorr-charraig—**ə 'hoRhaRik'**  
 Scoilt an Ghlasáin—**ᵀskoL't' ə 'ɣlasan'**  
 Congbháil Mhór—**ᵀkunəwəl' 'wo:r**  
 Congbháil Bheag—**ᵀkunəwəl' 'v'ug**

Priocall—**'p'r'ikəl**  
 Ceann an Phoirt—**k'uN ə 'furt'**  
 An Poll Mór—**ə puL 'mo:r**  
 Rannach Cheann an Phoirt—**ᵀraNə x'anə 'furt'**  
 Seomra Cheann an Phoirt—**ᵀsamrə x'anə 'furt'**  
 Leac na gCaorach—**ᵀL'ak Nə 'gλ:rə**  
 Poll an Earabhail—**ᵀpuL ə 'NerəwəL'**  
 An Port Mór—**ə port 'mo:r**  
 Leac Ciúine—**L'a 'k'u:n'ə**  
 Feochair Ghearrán Éamoinn Uí Dhubhgáin—**f'ohər 'jaRan e:mən'**  
**i 'u:gan'**  
 Port an Churraigh—**ᵀport ə 'xuRi**  
 Cloch na Léimteach—**ᵀklo Nə 'L'e:m't'ə**  
 An Chros—**ə 'xras**—Cross S.O.  
 An Chéidh—**ə 'x'e:**—Pier S.O.  
 Barr na Céadhbha—**ᵀbaR Nə 'k'e:wə**  
 Aradan—**ᵀaRədan**  
 Seo ainm ar charraig taobh thiar den chéidh: ní thig le duine ar bith a mhíniú; an féidir go bhfuil baint aige leis an fhocal 'aradha' ag an Duinníneach?  
 An Leacach—**ə 'L'akə**  
 Poll an Rachta—**ᵀpuL ə 'ra.f**  
 Carn na nEach—**ᵀkar Nə 'N'ɛh**  
 Carn na Riabhóige—**ᵀkar Nə 'rɛ:wog'ə**  
 Builg Eoin Nellie—**ᵀbwil'ig' o:'Nali**  
 Sraithe an Chladaigh—**ᵀsrɛix'ə 'xladi**  
 Faoi 'n Chladach—**fwi:n 'xlada**  
 An Slodán Mór—**ə sLudan 'mo:r**  
 Cloch na Feannóige—**ᵀklo Nə 'f'aNəg'ə**  
 Na Poill Bhuidhe—**Nə piL' 'wi:ə**  
 Barr an Churraoin—**ᵀbaR ə 'xuRin'**  
 Poll na mBallán—**ᵀpuL Nə 'maLan**  
 Builg Thóin an Mháis—**ᵀbwil'ig' 'ho.n' ə 'wa:f**—Bullighonawaush S.O.  
 Tóin an Mháis—**to:n'ə 'wa:f**  
 Scoilt Dhearg Thóin an Mháis—**skoL't' 'jarəg ho.n' ə 'wa:f**  
 Áit Saortha?—**a:t' 'sλ:rhə**  
 Na Clocha Gorma—**Nə klohə 'gorəmə**  
 Oileán Úna—**ᵀil'an 'u.nə**  
 Rannach na Roithleach—**ᵀra.Na Nə 'rihl'a**  
 An Gainimh Láir—**ə ᵀgaN'əv' 'La:r'**  
 Rinn na Muirínighe—**ᵀriNə 'mwirin'i**—Rinnamurreeny S.O.  
 An Gainimh Thiar—**ə ᵀgaN'əv' 'hiər**  
 Slodán 'Echo'—**sLudan 'ɛ:ko**  
 Long eile a briseadh anseo.

Rinn na Cloiche Móire—*riNə klohə 'mo:r'ə*  
 Cloch na hÚsáide—*klo Nə 'hisəd'ə*  
 Rinn na hÚsáide—*riNə 'hisəd'ə*  
 Rinn an Duilisc—*riN' ə 'dil'isjk'*  
 Cladach an tSlabhaic—*kladə 'tLo:k'*  
 Rinn na gCrúbóg—*riNə 'grubog*  
 Cladach Bán Ceann an Locha—*kladə ,ba:n k'uNə 'Lohə*  
 Scoilt Mhaighréad' Óige—*skoL't' wairəd 'o:g'ə*  
 Scoilt an Bheathadhaigh—*skoL't' ə 'v'əhi*  
 An Feadán Mór—*ə f'adan 'mo:r*  
 Scoilt an Phoill Mhóir—*skoL't' ə fuL' 'wo:r'*  
 Tor an Dá Bhun—*tər ə da 'wun*—Toradavdun S.O.  
 An Chloch Chruinn—*ə xlo 'xriN'*  
 Leac an Dá Bhun—*L'ak ə da 'wun*  
 Builg Adharcaigh—*bwil'ig' 'e:rki*  
 An Leac Léith—*ə L'ak 'L'e:*  
 Aice Johnny Eoin—*ək'ə d'oni 'o:n'*

[A collection of placenames from Tory Island, Co. Donegal.]

## LIOSTA DE THAILTE RÓISTEACHA 1461

### ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

D'fhoilsigh Liam ó Buachalla, go ndéana Dia trócaire air, an téacs seo cheana (*JCHAS*, LV, 92-4) ó Leabhar Fhear Maí, RIA 23 E 29, lch. 153 (E), ach bhí an téacs bearnach go maith de bharr an oiread den LS a bheith doléite. Níorbh eol dó san am cóip den téacs a bheith i LS eile, LN G 45, lch. 183-9 (G), cóip a scríobhadh, de réir cosúlachta, nuair a bhí E níos soléite. Dúirt sé liom sula bhfuair sé bás go raibh ar intinn aige atheagar a chur ar an téacs, le cabhair G. Nuair nár thug Dia spás dó lena dhéanamh, mheasas féin tabhairt faoi agus tá mo dhícheall déanta agam le suíomh na n-áiteanna atá sa téacs a aithint sna nótaí, bíodh gur cinnte gur fearr a dhéanfadh Liam ó Buachalla féin é sin. Is i mbarúntacht Fhear Maí i gcontae Chorcaí atá na háiteanna ar fad ar éirigh liom a suíomh a aithint.

Is í G atá mar bhunús coiteann agam don eagrán, toisc gurb í is inléite, ach áit ar bith a raibh malairt leagain inléite ar E, is é leagan E a ghlacas de rogha; i ngach cás den sórt sin, áfach, tugaim leagan G freisin idir lúibíní cearnacha. Níl d'athrú curtha agam ar théacs na LSS ach go bhfuil na noda scaoilte agam i litreacha iodálacha (is minic nach mbíonn ach líne don siolla deiridh d'fhocal,

ach is annamh a bheadh aon amhras faoi céard ba chóir a scríobh di), gur uaim féin an phoncaíocht agus na cinnlitreacha.

Tá roinnt focal agus litreacha scríofa go héadrom in G (agus x os a gcionn go minic), mar chomhartha, measaim, nach raibh an scríobhaí cinnte den rud a bhí roimhe in E: tá na focail nó na litreacha sin curtha idir lúibíní cruinne agam anseo. Tá an méid den téacs nár fhéadas a dhéanamh amach in E curtha agam idir lúibíní uilleacha.

Chomh fada agus atá E inléite le comórtas a dhéanamh, is cóip chruinn di atá in G; is beag difríocht atá eatarthu.

Cé gur leis an 15ú aois a bhaineas an chuid is mó de E, de réir *Cat. RIA*, is sa 16ú aois a scríobh Torna ó Maolchonaire an chóip den rud a scríobh Domhnall ó Leighin sa bhliain 1461. De réir *Cat. NL*, is cosúil gurb é Barry O'Rafferty a scríobh G, agus sin idir 1802 agus 1805.

Rinne an tOllamh Gearóid mac Niocaill soilíos dom trína chur in iúl dom go raibh cóip den téacs i LS Choláiste Ollscoile Bhaile Átha Cliath 10, lch. 1-4 (C), agus trí chóip a rinne sé féin de C a bhronnadh orm. Chuireas C i gcomórtas le E agus le G, ach ní thugaim na variae lectiones atá inti, mar ní feabhas aon cheann acu ar a bhfuil sa dá LS eile. Tá téacs C an-bhearnach: go deimhin, le cabhair G, is féidir níos mó den téacs a léamh in E inniu féin ná mar tá in C.

Tá mé faoi chomaoín ag an Royal Irish Academy, ag Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann agus ag Coláiste Ollscoile Bhaile Átha Cliath as ucht cead a thabhairt dom leas a bhaint as na lámhscríbhinní atá i gceist.

is iso <rinntail<sup>1</sup>> firinnech <ferainn dolaidh<sup>2</sup> criche Ródsech do reir a maor agus a marusdal agus tugadar Dom>nall hua Leighin da scribadh co <comtrom do comairle an Roidsig agus maithe crio . . .>.

Leithsheisrech agus tri hacra co leith [leith, G] a Cuirr [cuirr, G] Tuaidh <e Mor<sup>3</sup>> da <trian seisrighe agus tri hacra (a Cuir) Tuaidhe Big<sup>4</sup>; tri seisrighe> co leith a mBaile an Locha<sup>5</sup> acht x n-acra da

1. Ón bhfocal Béarla *rental*, nó ón bhfocal gaolmhar sa mheán-Laidin nó sa bhFraincis Normanach.

2. *do leth* a scríobh eagarthóir *Cat. NL* (II, 58) anseo, ach ní mheasaim go bhfuil an ceart ann. Dol- atá sa LS, ach 17 a bhíos ag an scríobhaí i gcónaí do *leth*. Ní dóigh liom, ach oiread, go bhfuil leath na criche i gceist anseo, agus níl úsáid an réamhfhocail do nádúrtha. Tá dhá shampla den abairt *fearann dolaidh* in RIA Dict, s.v. *dolud*. Déarfainn gur brí theicniúil éigin atá léi: talamh a bheadh faoi cháin nó faoi chíos, nó rud den sórt sin.

3. Curraghoo More, p. Glanworth, S.O. 27. Curryhow, *Cal. Pat. Rolls James I* (Record Commission), 209/72 (*CPR* feasta), b'fhéidir.

4. Curraghoo Beg, p. Glanworth, S.O. 19, 27.

5. Ballydeloughy, p. Ballydeloughy, S.O. 19. Ballinloughie, *CPR*.

n-espaign; da seisrech agus trian seisrighi agus da acra x ((Coire D)aoillein<sup>6</sup>; seisrech) agus trian seisrighi agus ocht n-acra [nacra, G] a mBaile an Liagáin<sup>7</sup>; seisrech agus trian [trian, G] seisrighi agus ix n-acra a mBaile (an Ceitingigh<sup>8</sup>; da tri)an seisrighi agus da acra [acra, G] x co leith a mBaile na nEchlusc<sup>9</sup>; cuig xx acra a Lis na Cuirnech<sup>10</sup> (sesrech a mBaile an Onoca<sup>11</sup>) cethraime mir seisrighi a Raith na Buaile<sup>12</sup> leithseisrech a nGarrdho [Garrdho, G] Dubh<sup>13</sup> [nó, an Garrdho Dubh]; seisrech agus xx acra [acra, G] a mBaile na (nAnnlanc<sup>14</sup> da trian) seisrighi agus ix n-acra a mBaile an Donnanaigh<sup>15</sup> agus trian seisrighi agus tri [tri, G] hacra x a bferann [bferan, G] Pilib do bFal<sup>16</sup> agus (a bferan na hAghach<sup>17</sup>) agus ac Baile an Donnanaigh<sup>18</sup> atait; da acra x a cuid an [a, G] Roitsigh don Carraig Leith<sup>19</sup>; cethr (aime mir seisrighi an Carr)dha Ronug<sup>20</sup> ac Baile an Donnanaigh<sup>21</sup> [Donnanaigh, G]; cethruime mir seisrighi agus tri hacra a mBaile in Morganaigh Bec<sup>22</sup> (cethraime [cethre, G; ach is léir gur dearmad sin] mir seisrighi) isin Doire<sup>23</sup>; cuig xx acra a mBaile [mBaile, G] na Midech<sup>24</sup>; trian seisrighi an Cill Liath<sup>25</sup>; da trian seisrighi agus naoi (n-acra Moin Crubain<sup>26</sup> agus) a mBaile Uaitir<sup>27</sup>; trian [trian, G] seisrighi ac an Mainghnerach<sup>28</sup>

6. Derryvillane, p. Derryvillane, S.O. 18, 19, 27, is dóichí.

7. Ballylegan, p. Glanworth, S.O. 27. Ballinliegane, CPR.

8. Ballykeating, p. Glanworth, S.O. 26, 27. Ballinkeatingy, CPR.

9. Ballynahalisk, p. St. Natlash, S.O. 18, 26. Ballenynathliske, CPR.

10. Lisnagoorneen, p. Carrigdownane, Castletownroche, S.O. 26. Lisnagureinagh, CPR.

11. Gan aithint. Is cosúil le Baile an Onoca an rud atá sa LS, ach d'fhéadfadh sé gur B. an Cnoca é.

12. Gan aithint. Is cosúil gurb ionann é agus Rathinbwoly, CPR.

13. Gan aithint.

14. An chuid thoir theas de Ballyvoddy, p. St. Natlash, S.O. 18, 26.

15. Dannanstown, p. Templeroan, S.O. 18, 26. Downanestowne, CPR, is dócha.

16. Cf. Wallstown, p. Wallstown, S.O. 18, 26, b'fhéidir.

17. Gan aithint. Cf. Ballynehawe, *Fiants Eliz.*, 5291 (cóngarach, is cosúil, do Ballyarthur, p. Fermoy, b. Condons & Clangibbon, S.O. 27, 35).

18. Féach Uimh. 15.

19. Carrigleagh, p. Templeroan, Wallstown, S.O. 18, 26. Carriglieh, CPR.

20. Gan aithint. Leg. Garrdha. Garriroanag, CPR.

21. Féach Uimh. 15.

22. Gan aithint. Ballynymorriganaghbeg, CPR.

23. Gan aithint.

24. Meadstown, p. Farahy, S.O. 18. Ballinymiagh, CPR.

25. Gan aithint. Killieh, CPR (cóngarach d'Uimh. 24, nó ina chuid de, ba chóir dó a bheith).

26. Springvale, p. Kildorrery, S.O. 9, 18. Moanecrubane, CPR.

27. Gan aithint. Is é is dóichí gurb ionann é agus Waterstowne, CPR, agus é ceangailte le Moanecrubane (v. Uimh. 26). Cf. Uimh. 40.

28. *Mainghnerach* a scríobh Liam ó Buachalla dó seo agus *Magnier* (an sloinneadh) a chuir sé síos sa tiontú. Is é is dóichí gurb shin é atá i gceist.

[maingh ner-, E, G] a Lis na Tunatha<sup>29</sup> ocht seisrighi ac an Mainghnerach<sup>28</sup> [maingh ner-, E, G] a Lis na Tunatha<sup>29</sup> ocht seisrighi milligh [mill-, E, G; leg. minligh?] (an F)airce<sup>30</sup> (agus Aoidoire Dairem<sup>31</sup> leo) agus cethra seisrech sléibhi; tri [tri, G] seisrech agus da trian seisrighi agus 7 n-acra [nacra, G] minligh agus da seisrech shléibhi a tigern (us an Ruadhair<sup>32</sup> ac Cech Smais<sup>33</sup>) seisrech co leith acht 7 n-acra da n-espaign annsa Cluthar<sup>34</sup> leithsheisrech dipsin a Cill Concubair<sup>35</sup> leith (seisrech agus ocht n-acra ceb(us)<sup>35a</sup> a mBaile na Mona<sup>36</sup>) da trian seisrighi annsa tShondach<sup>37</sup> acht 7 n-acra da espaign; ocht n-acra x a mBaile an [na, G] Mo (na<sup>38</sup> (oreir d dolin)<sup>39</sup> leithseisrech agus) se hacra a mBaile Ualtair<sup>40</sup>; cethra seisrech a Caislén Caoimhín<sup>41</sup> [caomhín, G]; leithseisrech a mBaile [mBaile, G] an Garr (a<sup>42</sup> [garra, G]; —[sic, G] seisrech a mBaile an Bothair<sup>43</sup> agus) a mBaile Uilleag<sup>44</sup> [uill-, G, E]; cethra hacra xx a nGort na Cille<sup>45</sup> seisrech a mBaile [mBaile, G] hui

29. Gan aithint. Lisnytanahy, CPR (agus é ceangailte le Cahirrowe (=Carhoo, p. Kildorrery, S.O. 18)).

30. Farahy, p. Farahy, S.O. 18. Farrhie, CPR.

31. Gan aithint. Is cosúil ón gcomhthéacs gur ainm áite é, ach caithfidh sé go bhfuil truailliú ar an leagan.

32. Cf. p. Templeroan, S.O. 9, 8, 26, agus Ruane Castle i mb.f. Shanballymore Up., p. Templeroan, S.O. 18.

33. Gan aithint. Arís is cosúil le hainm áite é ón gcomhthéacs, ach níl mé cinnte céard ba chóir a léamh: sa chéad fhocal tá an c scríofa os cionn na líne, ech ar an líne; sa dara focal tá an nod do m os cionn an chéad s.

34. Clogher, p. Templeroan, S.O. 18.

35. Kilconnor, p. Doneraile, S.O. 18.

35a. Tá an nod don -us scríofa éadrom. B'fhéidir gur cebi ba chóir a léamh agus gur cib atá i gceist (cf. an gin. céibe ag an Duinnineach s.v. cíob).

36. Ballynamona, p. Templeroan, S.O. 18, b'fhéidir, ach cf. Uimh. 38. Tá dhá áit den ainm in CPR freisin.

37. Shanagh, p. Templeroan, S.O. 18. Sonnagh, CPR.

38. Gan aithint. Cf. Uimh. 36.

39. Tá na litreacha seo an-éadrom sa LS agus cosúlacht orthu go raibh amhras ar an scríbhneoir cé na litreacha iad. Ní fhéadaim leasú a mholadh orthu.

40. Gan aithint. Tá Ballywalter, p. Wallstown, S.O. 26 (a mhol Liam ó Buachalla) rófhada ó láthair, measaim. D'fhéadfadh sé gurb ionann é seo agus Ballywalter, CPR, atá ceangailte le Knockane-Inoge (v. Uimh. 47) agus cóngarach, is cosúil, do Farahy (Uimh. 30). Cf. Uimh. 27.

41. Castlekevin, p. Clenor, S.O. 25, 26. Castlekyvyne, CPR.

42. Is é is dóichí gur Baile an Gharráin ba chóir a léamh, mar rinne Liam ó Buachalla, agus gurb ionann é agus Ballygarrane, p. Clenor, S.O. 25, 26.

43. Ballinvoher, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26, is dóichí. Is cosúil gurb ionann é agus Ballenvohir, CPR (ceangailte le Ballidwill, v. Uimh. 46).

44. Leg. Baile Uilliam? Mar Baile Uilligh (sic) a léigh Liam ó Buachalla é agus mheas sé gurbh ionann é agus Ballyveelick, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26; d'fhéadfadh sin a bheith ceart, ach thuigfí ón téacs go raibh sé taobh le hUimh.

45. B'fhéidir gurb ionann é agus Ballywilucke, CPR.

45. Gan aithint.

Dubgaill;<sup>46</sup> tria (n *seisrighe* a Cnoc Indeog;<sup>47</sup> ocht) *seisrecha agus* da trian [trian, G] *seisrighe agus* ix n-acra [nacra, G] a mBaile [mBaile, G] an Fhaltaig<sup>48</sup> [fhaltaigh, G], *seisrech* dibhsin na sliabh nó na ha (inmne;<sup>48a</sup> —[sic, G] hacra xx a) mBaile Sheonag Fhind;<sup>49</sup> naoi n-acra xx an Baile Tarsna;<sup>50</sup> ocht n-acra agus cethra xx a Croch na C((i)anbhe<sup>51</sup> agus agra cuim) mac Claonuir<sup>52</sup> ar 4<sup>53</sup> hacra [hacra, G] xx dibhsin; cethra *seisrech* a tigernus Cuirrech [cuirrech, G] mic mic Hannraoi<sup>54</sup> agus (cefbuacain<sup>55</sup> [?] aigi cuigi)sin; *seisrech* a mBaile an Midigh<sup>56</sup> acht 7 n-acra [nacra, G] da esbaigh; da acra [acra, G] agus xx an Ban Garbh;<sup>57</sup> (ocht *seisrech* agus cethraimh)e mir *seisrighe* a Cathair Dubacáin;<sup>58</sup> da *seisrech* a Cuirrech an Ciarraidhe<sup>59</sup> acht 4 hacra [hacra, G] da esbaigh; e (in *seisrech* x a tigern)us Duin ar Aill<sup>60</sup> acht en acra x da esbaigh, agra 4 n-acra dibhsin a Cill Conghalaigh;<sup>61</sup> da sheisrech minligh agus (4 *seisrecha* sléibhi a) Caislén an Puca<sup>62</sup> agus ata *seisrech* shléibhi

46. Ballydoyle, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26. Ballidwill, *CPR*.

47. Gan aithint. Is é is dóichí gurb ionann é agus Knockane-Inoge, *CPR* (ceangailte le Ballywalter, v. Uimh. 40).

48. Ballinaltig Beg, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26.

48<sup>a</sup>. Ní heol dom an focal seo, ach gurb é, is dócha, atá in Móin Ainmne (v. Uimh. 65, 68); tagairt d'airí thalún a d'fheilfeadh mar chiall dó anseo.

49. Gan aithint. Is é is dóichí gurb ionann é agus Ballyhoanygywyne, *CPR* (atá luaite mar chuid de Downanestowne, v. Uimh. 15). Is ar éigean gurb é Ballyhimock, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26, é mar is costúil gur Ballyhymucke atá in *CPR* dó sin.

50. An chuid theas de Knockacappul, p. Wallstown, S.O. 26, is dóichí. Is é is dóichí gurb ionann é agus Ballytrasney, *CPR*.

51. Gan aithint. Ní raibh ag Liam ó Buachalla ach an chuid den ainm atá inléite in E agus thug sé Croaghnacree, p. Doneraile, S.O. 25 (Croaghnycry, *CPR*), mar aithint. D'fhéadfadh sin a bheith feiliúnach ó thaobh suimh, ach ní réitíonn sé le foirm iomlán an ainm, mar tá in G, má tá sí ceart ansin; ach b'fhéidir gur Cróch na Craoibhe ba chóir a léamh. Cf. freisin Castlesaffron, p. Doneraile, S.O. 17, 18, 25, 26.

52. Clenor N., S., p. Clenor, S.O. 25, ach ní thuigim brí an dá fhocal roimhe.

53. Mar naoi a léas Liam ó Buachalla an figiúr seo gach am agus sin é a thugas nóta ar lch. 191 de G le tuiscint, ach níl sé ceart.

54. Cornahinch, Lisnagrough agus Richardstown, p. Caherduggan, S.O. 17, 25. CurraghmcHenrie, *CPR*.

55. Tá na litreacha seo scríofa go soiléir, ach is léir go bhfuil truailliú éigin ann.

56. Ballymee, p. Caherduggan, S.O. 17, 25. Ballenvieg, *CPR*.

57. Roinn sa chuid thoir thuaidh de Clogheen, p. Caherduggan, S.O. 25. Banegarruffe, *CPR*.

58. Caherduggan N., S., p. Caherduggan, S.O. 25. Cahirdowgan, *CPR*.

59. Curraghakerry, p. Caherduggan, S.O. 25. Curragh-Ikierie, *CPR*.

60. Doneraile, p. Doneraile, S.O. 17, 25.

61. Gan aithint, ach cf. a ndeireann Grove White, *Topographical Notes*, III, 18, gur léir gurb é an Conghalach sin "the Coneely from whom a well at Doneraile is named . . . the name has now become obsolete, but its position can be determined by the well".

62. Castlepook N., S., p. Doneraile, S.O. 8, 17. Castlepowky, *CPR*.

*agus* cethruime [cethraime, G] mir [mir, G] *seisrighe* dar toimsedh ar in Sinanach<sup>63</sup> do minlech nach (gabann an Sinan)ach re ais; tri *seisrech* x a Carraig [cairaig, G] Leime Laogure;<sup>64</sup> ocht *seisrech* minligh a tigernus Mona hAinmne<sup>65</sup> [hainmne, G] agus *seisrech* a mBaile [mBaile, G] (an Cui)rrigh<sup>66</sup> acht 4 hacra [hacra, G] co leith da esbaigh agus leith*seisrech* a bferand [bhferand, G] Uilliam do Noclá<sup>67</sup> do reir shuitomhuís; cethra *seisrech* sléibhi ac Moin 83 Ainmigh<sup>68</sup> [ainmigh, G] o Com Tire Dubhain<sup>69</sup> nó co roinnend re mionlach;<sup>70</sup> cethra *seisrech* sléibhi ac Baile an Cuirrigh<sup>71</sup> [cuirrigh, G]; tri *seisrech* a Muine an Fhuarain;<sup>72</sup> ocht [ocht, G] n-acra x a Lios Berrtha<sup>73</sup> [beirtha, G]; cethra hacra agus sdang a bferann [bhferand, G] Dianus;<sup>74</sup> cethra (xx) acra ac mac an Midhigh a mesc feraind an tShionanaigh arna aontugadh [aontugadh, G] doibh araon do reir sultomhuís; agus re lind Daibith Moir<sup>75</sup> mic Muiris [muiris, G] do Roidsigh do scrioph Domnall [domhnall, G] hua Leighin sin ar tus, agus misi Torna mac Torna huí Maoilconaire [maol-conaire, G] do scribh an cairt so do Dáibhid<sup>76</sup> mac Muiris [muiris, G] mic Dáibhid mic Muiris [muiris, G] mic [ar lár, G] Daibith Moir [moir, G] agus d'Oilen<sup>77</sup> inghen Semuis mic [mic, G] Emainn meig Piarois a mBaile an Caisleín an Roitsigh<sup>78</sup> a longport ughdur agus ollamh agus deoradh<sup>79</sup> agus damhscol Eirenn, agus o

63. De bharr gan comhthéacs iomlán a bheith le fáil dó seo in E, ghlac Liam ó Buachalla leis mar ainm áite agus chuir sé Shinanagh, p. Imphrick, S.O. 7, 8, síos dó. Is léir, áfach, gurb é an sloinneadh é atá luaite le Caisleán an Phúca in *Fiants Eliz.*, 2244, 6558.

64. Carrig Demesne, p. Carrigleamleary, S.O. 33.

65. Monanimy Lr., Up., p. Monanimy, S.O. 26, 34. Moane-Aunemny, *CPR*. Cf. 48A, 68.

66. Ballincurrig, p. Monanimy, S.O. 34, b'fhéidir, ach cf. Uimh. 71.

67. Gan aithint, ach bhí an sloinneadh coitianta sa dúiche.

68. Féach Uimh. 65: d'ainneoin an neamhionannais foirme, is dócha gurb é an áit amháin atá i gceist.

69. Gan aithint.

70. Is deacair a rá an ainm áite é seo, nó ab é an focal *minleach* é atá sa téacs go minic.

71. Ballincurrig, p. Monanimy, S.O. 34, b'fhéidir, ach cf. Uimh. 66.

72. Gan aithint. Tá Monee E., W., p. Rahan, S.O. 33, 42 (atá luaite ag Liam ó Buachalla leis), rófhada ó láthair, measaim.

73. Gan aithint. Lisbarehie, *CPR*.

74. Gan aithint.

75. Seo é an Dáibhidh Mór a tháinig i dtiarnas 1448 agus a fuair bás roimh 1488 (*JCHAS*, XL, 42).

76. Seo é an Dáibhidh a tháinig i dtiarnas 1561 agus a fuair bás 1583 (*JCHAS*, XLI, 20, 28; tugtar dáta 1592 dá bhás ar lch. 20, ach is léir gur dearmad é sin ó *ARÉ*, v. lch. 28, agus ó dháta a chomharba, v. lch. 78).

77. Fuair bás 1583, *ARÉ*, V, 1798.

78. Castletownroche, p. Castletownroche, S.O. 26.

79. "Wandering scholars" an tiontú atá ag Liam ó Buachalla. Ní heol dom cén t-údar atá leis.

nach dechaigh aon gan beith buidech do reir laoiach Liathmuine<sup>80</sup> don [don, G] lanmoinsin [lanmoinsin, G] .i. an Roidsech agus ingen meig Piarois, agus co tucadh Dia comairli a litha agus a lesa doibh an cein rabaid abhus isin [isin, G] saogal agus flaithius <De tall gan> crich gan [gan, G] forcend; et is iadso na fiadain do bi do lathair ac a scribadh so as in sencairt .i. <an Sin>anach .i. Uilliam [uilliam, G] mac Semuis agus Emann Ban mac Seaain Ruaidh mic Geroid [tá spás beag roimh an bhfocal seo in E; litreacha éigin a scríobhadh mícheart agus a baineadh amach?] mic Emaind .i. <ceithirnach> tighé an Roidsigh agus Diarmaid hua Leighin .i. ollamh an Roidsigh agus Gothfraid hua Dalaigh mac Cerbhaill oig <agus ceim> oili maille rusin. Ando domini 1461<sup>81</sup> ais an tigerna in t-ansin.

80. Cloghleaifin, p. Kilgullane, Marshalstown, b. Condons & Clangibbon, S.O. 19. Féach Power, *Crichad an Chaoilli*, 85; *ARÉ*, I, 258.

81. Níl aon amhras faoin dáta agus is mar sin a léigh eagarthóirí *Cat. RIA* é (ach deir siad go mb'fhéidir gur duine eile a scríobh), ach 1561 a léigh Liam ó Buachalla agus, de réir *Cat. RIA*, an Dr. Todd. Is léir gurb é an dáta ar ar scríobh Domhnall ó Leighin an bhuncháipéis do Dháibhidh Mór atá i gceist agus nach é an dáta ar ar chóipeáil Torna ó Maoilchonaire í tuairim céad bliain ina dhiaidh sin.

[A list of certain Roche lands in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, compiled in 1461.]

## 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 ar súil go mbeadh 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.).

**Ballykinler Baile Coinnleora** c. an Dúin; b. Lecale Up.; p. Ballykinler; S.O. 37, 44.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lesscumalraig                  | <i>Cal. Christ Church Deeds</i> , Uimh. 10 (c. 1200) (=Lesscummaleig, <i>Reportorium Novum</i> , III, 259; Lesscummalraig, Reeves, <i>Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor and Dromore</i> , 211) |
| 2. Lismochan                      | Reeves, <i>op. cit.</i> , 28 (1306-7)   |
| 3. Lismoghan                      | <i>op. cit.</i> , 28 (1427)   |
| 4. Lesmalstyke alias Bally Kinlor | <i>Cal. Christ Church Deeds</i> , Uimh. 1129 (1518)   |
| 5. Kildenall alias Ballycandour   | <i>Cal. Alen's Register</i> , 288 (1529 × 1534)   |
| 6. Ballicanlor                    | <i>Cal. Christ Church Deeds</i> , Uimh. 434 (1542)  |
| 7. Ballekenloure                  | Reeves, <i>op. cit.</i> , 213 (1585)  |
| 8. Ballecanlenor                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 213 (1615)  |
| 9. Ballecanlener                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 213 (1622)  |
| 10. Ballykinlore                  | <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 5 Car. I (1625)  |
| 11. Ballekenlowre                 | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 11 Car. I (1628)  |
| 12. Ballykenlowre                 |   |
| 13. Ballykinlere                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 66 Car. I (1636)  |
| 14. Ballekinlore                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 70 Car. I (1636)  |
| 15. Ballykinlore                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 90 Car. I (1640)  |
| 16. Ballykynlore                  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 108 Car. I (?)  |
| 17. Ballykinloe                   | <i>Census 1659</i> , 71   |
| 18. Ballinkinlar                  | } DS bar. map (c. 1660)   |
| 19. Ballikinlar                   |   |
| 20. Ballykenlor                   |   |
| 21. Ballykinlor                   | <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 20 Car. II (1662)  |

22. Ballinkinlar *Hiberniae Delineatio* (c. 1680)

23. Baile Coinléura, town of the Candlestick  
OSNB, 1

24. . . . as soon as I heard it pronounced by an old Irishman, I said  
it must mean the town of the candlestick (horrid name!!). . . .  
OSL, 111-2

25. **bali:kinl̥ar**

Áit é seo a bhfuil cuimhne bhuan, mura cuimhne shuairc í, ag  
cuid mhaith den ghlúin a throid i gcogadh na saoirse air, an méid a  
mhaireas againn díobh go fóill; suaimhneas síoraí go bhfaighe an  
méid acu atá imithe ar shlí na firinne. Bhí campa géibhinn anseo  
ag na Sasanaigh sna blianta 1920-21 agus is ann a chaith cuid mhaith  
de na trodairí seal i mbraighdeanas.

De réir *Cal. Christ Church Deeds* (v. Uimh. 1 thuas), bhronn John  
de Curci an talamh seo ar Eaglais na Tríonóide i mBaile Átha Cliath  
agus tugann *Cal. Alen's Register* (v. Uimh. 5) an t-eolas breise gur  
le go mbeadh solas ar lasadh go síoraí os comhair na croise é (tá  
dhá dheontas measctha ar a chéile in *Alen's Register*; is é an áit seo  
atá i gceist againn an dara hainm atá luaite ag Uimh. 5, ach níl aon  
bhaint ag an ainm eile leis: sin é Cill Náile i gco. Thiobraid Árann).  
Is í an chrois atá i gceist, is dócha, an chrois mhíorúilteach a bhí san  
eaglais (v. *Crosthwaite, Bk. of Obits and Martyrology of . . . Christ  
Church*, vi-vii, 3).

Cé nach bhfuil aon fhoirm Ghaeilge den ainm ainmsithe againn,  
mura n-áirimid Uimh. 23, níl aon amhras, ó na foirmeacha atá  
againn agus ón stair, gur Baile Coinnleora an t-ainm. Tá meáchan  
na fianaise in aghaidh an t-alt a bheith san ainm: as Uimh. 18 agus  
as Uimh. 22 (foinsí atá gaolmhar le chéile), b'fhéidir go dtuigfí go  
raibh an t-alt ann, ach níl aon rian de in aon sampla eile, fiú in  
Uimh. 19.

Is léir ar na foirmeacha is luaithe (Uimh. 1-4) go raibh ainm eile  
in úsáid freisin, ainm ba shine, b'fhéidir, ná bronntanas an Chúirsigh,  
nó ainm giodáin eile ar baineadh leas as mar mhalairt. Is deacair a  
rá céard tá san ainm sin: is mór an difríocht atá idir cuid de na  
leaganacha agus cuid eile (idir Uimh. 1, 4 agus Uimh. 2, 3), má  
fhreagraíonn siad dá chéile chor ar bith. Tá an t-ainm atá léirithe  
in Uimh. 2, 3 le fáil i gcuid de cháipéisí na 17ú haoise i bhfoirm  
*Lissynaghan* (Inq. 11 Car. I, 1628), *Lismoghan* (Inq. 20 Car. II, 1662),  
*Lismoghan* (DS bar. map), *Lismagon* (*Hiberniae Delineatio*), mar  
ainm ar roinn eile talún seachas Baile Coinnleora; deir Reeves,  
*op. cit.*, 211-2, gurb é *Lismoghan* an t-ainm ceart, agus an t-ainm  
a bhí á úsáid lena linn féin, ar bh.f. Ballykinler Lower.

[Documentation of Ballykinler in Down and its derivation from a grant to  
Christchurch, Dublin, for a perpetual light before the crucifix.]

**Horseleap Áth an Urchair** c. na hIarmhí; b. Moycashel;  
p. Ardnurher or Horseleap; b.f. Kilbeg; S.O. 31, 37.

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|--|---|
| 1. Hadhnorkur                          | Orpen, <i>Song of Dermot and the Earl</i> , 228<br>(13ú aois)             |
| 2. Ardnorchur                          | } <i>CDI</i> , V, 257, 266 (1302-6)                                       |
| 3. Ardnorcher                          |   |
| 4. Arthnother                          |   |
| 5. Ardnurher                           |   |
| 6. Ardnorwicher                        |   |
|  |   |
| 7. Achanurcyr                          | Costello, <i>De Annatis Hib.</i> , I, 89 (1421)                           |
| 8. Athnurchayr                         | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 61 (1427)  |
| 9. Arnurhir                            | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 67 (1464)  |
| 10. Aynurghyr                          | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 68 (1466)  |
| 11. Anurgar                            | <i>Cal. Papal Reg., Letters</i> , XIII, 613 (1478)                        |
| 12. Armigar                            | Costello, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 70 (1478)                                  |
| 13. Hathynurchuyr                      | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 75 (1487)  |
| 14. Baleanurechyr                      | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 78 (1492)  |
| 15. Arnurchayr                         | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 78 (1493)  |
| 16. Ardnurghir                         | <i>JRSAI</i> , VII, 126 (1518 × 1562)                                     |
| 17. Ballanorghyr                       | <i>JRSAI</i> , VII, 129 (1518 × 1562)                                     |
| 18. Ardnurher, alias<br>Ballynurher    | Seward, <i>Top. Hib.</i> , App., 14 (1539 × 1540)                         |
| 19. Ballynurhill<br>alias Ballynorkeyr | <i>Fiants Ed. VI</i> , 1131 (1552)  |
| 20. Bealanurghir                       | <i>op. cit.</i> , 1209 (1553)   |
| 21. Ardnurgher                         | } <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 1 Eliz. (1558)                                       |
| 22. Ballanurgher                       |   |
| 23. Ballimugher                        |   |
| 24. Ardmugher                          | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 1240 (1568)   |
| 25. Ballenorcher                       | <i>op. cit.</i> , 1275 (1569)   |
| 26. Ardmurgher als<br>Ballimurgher     | <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 21 Jac. I (1619)<br>F.1.22 (TCD), f. 59v (1621 × 1625) |
| 27. Ballynurher al'<br>Ardnurher       | <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 93 Car. I (1634)                                       |
| 28. Ardrinagh al' Ballenorcher         | } <i>Inq. Lag.</i> (Uíbh Fhailí), 26<br>Car. I (1634)                     |
| 29. Ardnurher al' Ballynurher          |   |
| 30. Ardnoroghir                        | } <i>Census 1659</i> , 517  |
| 31. Ardnorcher                         |   |
| 32. Ardnorcher                         |   |
| 33. Ardnorcher                         |   |
| 34. Ardnorcher                         | DS bar. map (c. 1660)   |
| 35. Ardnorcher                         | BSD, 85-7 (17ú aois)  |
| 36. Ardnurher                          | BSD, 87<br><i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 1 Car. II (1664)                            |

37. Ardnurcher *Inq. Lag.* (Uíbh Fhailí), 3 Car. II (1677)  
 38. Ardnorcher *Hiberniae Delineatio* (c. 1680)  
 39. Ardnorchor . . . called Vallancey, *Collectanea*, I, 84 (1682)  
 also Horse-leap  
 40. Horselep Ch. Taylor & Skinner, 74 (1778)
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41. Caislén atha an urchair *ARÉ*, III, 92 (1192)  
 42. Caislén átha in Urchair *Loch Cé*, I, 186 (1192)  
 43. go caislén atha an urchair *ARÉ*, III, 156 (1207)  
 44. Caislén Atha an urchair *Loch Cé*, I, 236 (1207)  
 45. for Baili Athai an Urchair *Annála Conn.*, 1422.9  
 46. acc tigh brighde bhaile atha an urchoir *ARÉ*, IV, 1066 (1470)  
 47. forind Achad Buide Baile Atha ind Urchair *Annála Conn.*, 1470.7  
 48. Baile Ath in Urchair *Mart. Donegal*, xliii  
 49. go Baile atha an urchair *Ir. Arch. Soc. Misc.*, I, 192 (1526)  
 50. an fonnsa Átha an Urchair . . . Áth an Urchair ó Raghallaigh, *Filí agus Filidh-eacht Chonnacht*, 46
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51. bleáth an ruchar, local Irish name; Baile Atha an urchair, Town of Ath-an-Urchair, i.e. shot-ford OSNB, 2  
 52. bleath an ruchar, Town of shotford OSNB, 4  
 53. This place is now called Baile Átha an urchair (locally pronounced Bláh-an-ruchar) by the old people who speak Irish . . . OSNB, I, 93  
 54. Ath-an-urchair signifies the Ford of the shot, throw, cast or fling, but the tradition which accounted for the name is lost . . .  
 The Anglicized form Ardnurcher for Athnurcher, is of such long standing that it must be retained . . .  
*op. cit.*, I, 94-5  
 55. An old man 87, who lives near this town, told me that the castle of Horseleap was called by the Irish Leim-an-Eich, and I remember distinctly that the Annalists frequently mention a castle of that name situated in, or on the borders of the King's County.  
*op. cit.*, I, 97  
 56. a:rd'nortfær gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is ó bh.f. Ardnurcher a fhaigheas an áit a ainm agus is leis seo a bhaineas an fhuaim a thugtar ag Uimh. 56. *Horseleap* a thugtar de ghnáth ar an sráidbhaile beag i mb.f. Kilbeg, ach freagraíonn an dá ainm dá chéile, mar is i mb.f. Ardnurcher a bhí an caisleán agus an léim féin.

Tá sé ráite nuair a bhí Sir Hugh de Lacy ag teitheadh óna naimhde gur léim sé, ar a chapall, droichead an chaisleáin ó philéar go piléar. Deir an Donnabhánach (OSL, I, 92) go raibh an scéal sin sa bhéal-

oideas go fóill, ach ní heol dúinn an scéal roimh 1682, nuair a chuir Sir Henry Piers síos é (Vallancey, *Collectanea*, I, 84-5; OSL, I, 91-2) agus sin é freisin (Uimh. 41 thuas) an chéad tagairt atá againn don ainm Horseleap. Tugann Piers le tuiscint gurb é an Lásach atá i gceist an Sir Hugh a bhunaigh an caisleán (de réir *ARÉ*, III, 70-4, maraíodh é 1186, ach níor tógadh an caisleán go dtí 1192, *op. cit.*, III, 92). Is ar éigean is féidir a chreidiúint gur tharla an eachtra ba bhun leis an ainm chomh fada sin siar agus gan an t-ainm féin a bheith le fáil i scríbhinn go dtí 1682. Fiú murab é Sir Hugh ach Lásach éigin eile a bheadh i gceist, bhí deireadh leis na tiarnaí Lásacha roimh lár na 13ú haois agus bheadh an spás fada idir sin agus 1682 ina údar amhrais go fóill. D'ainneoin a ndeireann an Donnabhánach (v. Uimh. 55 thuas), ní heol dúinn aon tagairt do Léim an Eich mar ainm ar an gcaisleán.

Ó na foinsí Gaeilge ar fad, agus ó chuid mhaith de na foinsí eile, tá foirm cheart an ainm soiléir go leor, Áth an Urchair, Baile Átha an Urchair níos deireanaí (1422 an dáta is luaithe don fhoirm sin, v. Uimh. 45). Is aisteach, áfach, chomh luath is tháinig an fhoirm thruaillithe Ard- i gcáipéisí galla (ó thús na 14ú haoise, v. Uimh. 2, 3 etc.) agus chomh seasamhach is mhair sí, go dtí nach raibh le fáil ach í. Léiríonn leaganacha eile, níos deireanaí féin, gur dearmad scríbhneoireachta is bun léi (Uimh. 8, 10, 13 etc.) agus nach raibh aon athrú tagtha ar an bhfuaim. Is aistí fós, b'fhéidir, gur *Ardnurcher* a scríobh Conall mag Eochagáin tríd síos sa tiontú a chuir sé ar annála, de réir an eagráin chlóbhuailte (Murphy, *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, 217, 222, 226, 232, 234). Tá eolas le fáil ón Donnabhánach faoin bhforás a bhí tagtha ar fhuaim an ainm faoi 1837, ach níl aon leide le fáil sna foirmeacha thuas faoi cén uair a d'athraigh *baile átha* go dtí *bleáth ná urchair* go dtí *ruchar*.

D'fhéadfadh sé go bhfuil an ceart ag an Donnabhánach (Uimh. 54 thuas) nuair a deir sé gur ó urchar iomráiteach sleá nó a leithéid a fuair an áit an t-ainm, ach tá an focal *urchar* le fáil in ainmneacha eile ar fud na tíre agus b'fhéidir gur do ghné aiceanta éigin a thagraíodh sé.

[Documentation of the name Horseleap and its older alias, Ardnurcher < Áth an Urchair. Horseleap is said to derive from a famous leap before c. 1250, but the long interval between then and its first occurrence in 1682 leaves considerable doubt.]