

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. III, 1968-69

Teileann	1
<i>T. S. Ó Máille</i>	
Belach Feile	6
<i>Liam Price</i>	
Foilseacháin 1967	11
Some place-names from <i>The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare</i> <i>K. W. Nicholls</i>	25
Logainmneacha ó Bharúntacht Mhaigh Fhearta, Co. an Chláir—I	38
<i>Breandán Ó Ciobháin</i>	
Dán le Standish Hayes O'Grady	49
<i>Diarmuid Ó Murchadha</i>	
Some place-names from <i>The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare:</i> an additional note	61
<i>K. W. Nicholls</i>	
Nóta faoi bhéim na Gaeilge i logainmneacha chontae Chill Mhantáin	63
<i>Éamonn de hÓir</i>	
Mornington or Marinerstown	73
<i>Micheál Mac an Bháird</i>	

Foilseacháin 1968	75
Some place-names from <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> K. W. Nicholls	85
Logainmneacha ó bharúntacht Mhaigh Fhearta, Co. an Chláir—II Breandán Ó Ciobháin	99
Ainmneacha na mbailte poist: alt léirmheasa Breandán Mac Giolla Choille	109
As Cartlann na Logainmneacha:	
Hayes	17
Bellanamullia	19
Horseleap: nóta breise	22
Fahan	52
Moone	55
Baldoyle	80
Castleshane Demesne	82
Pilltown	114
Ballycommon	115
Nótaí agus Ceisteanna:	
Aonach Ímpir ^o Pádraig Ó Niatháin	84
Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist	84
Corrigendum	84
Mullaghcleevaun, Co. Chill Mhantáin Donn S. Piatt	117
“Bal” i logainmneacha Donn S. Piatt	117

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. III, Uimh. 1

Meitheamh, 1968

TEILEANN

T. S. Ó MÁILLE

I

Is é an t-ainm *Teileann* i dTír Chonail atá ina bhun don alt seo, ach measaim go bhfuil glac áitainmneacha eile sa tír a bhfuil an focal céanna le fáil iontu. De bharr na cosúlachta atá acu lena chéile sa scríobh, agus i ngeall ar an airí aicianta chéanna a bheith le feiceáil ins gach aon áit acu, cuirim na hainmneacha seo thíos ar aghaidh mar chinn a mheasaim a bheith bunaithe ar an bhfocal céanna is atá san ainm *Teileann*, nó *Teelin* i mBéarla. Le gach ainm tugaim fuaimniú áitiúil na haimsire seo i gcrúcaí cearnógacha; níor chualas ag Gaeilgeoirí ach uimhir 2.

Co. an Chabháin

1. *Corratillan*, baile fearainn (SO 9); [ˌkɔrəˈtʲilʲən].
Co. Dhún na nGall
2. *Teelin*, sráidbhaile, cuan is ceann tíre, i mbaile fearainn Rinn na Cille (SO 96); [ˈtʲelʲən].
Co. na Mí
3. *Ballintillan*, baile fearainn (SO 5); [ˌbʲalʲənʲˈtʲilʲən].
4. *Crockateelan*, cnoc i mbaile fearainn *Feagh* (SO 4); [ˌkɾokəˈtʲilʲən].
5. *Mullaghdíllon*, baile fearainn (SO 19); [ˌmʲuləˈdʲilʲən].
6. *Mullaghteelin*, baile fearainn (SO 27, 28, 33, 34); [ˌmʲuləˈtʲi:lʲən].
Co. Mhuineacháin
7. *Listellan*, baile fearainn (SO 12); [lʲisʲˈtʲelʲən], [lʲisʲˈdʲelʲən].

Ainm eile den tsórt céanna, dar liom, mar atá *Listellian*, Co. Dhún na nGall (SO 53, 61), baile fearainn gar do Leitir Ceanainn, ní raibh aon ní le feiceáil ar an talamh agam, sa mbliain 1960, a dhearbhódh ciall an anma. Fiú an leasa, bhí sé imithe, ach bhí muintir na háite in an *Fort Field*, mar a thugadar air, a thaispeáint, bíodh nach raibh tada sa ngaraí féin thar chorrchloch mhór agus corrmhóta íseal briste gan chuma.

Tugaim sa roinn seo gach a bhfuil faighte agam de mhalarta leagan ar na hainmneacha thuas.

1. *Cortelan* (List, lch. 25); *Cortelan, Corratellian, Curratillion, Coratillion, Corratellane, Cor a tSileáin, hill of the runnell or trickling of water, Corratillan* (NB, Co. an Chabháin, paráiste Theampall Phuir, ii 2).

2. *Cuan Teilionn* (ARÉ, vi 2222, A.D. 1600); *Tyllin* (DS, par. Ghleann Cholm Cille, indéacs is lch. 76); *Telen* (*Anal. Hib.*, iml. III, lch. 181, A.D. 1608); *Telen-Head, corrupted from St. Helen's Head, Boreum Ptolemy, St. Helen's Head or Telan* (Ware, *Irish Antiquities*, iml. II, lgh. 38, 203); *Tillin* (Top. Index, lch. 363b); *Cape Tellin, Tellin-haven, a round bay, with good sand ground, which will contain about thirty ships, Telling-head, Saint Helens-head al. Telen* (Boate, *History of Ireland*, lgh. 33, 40, 194); *Cape Telling* (léarscáil Rocque, 1794); *Teelan Harbour* (NB, Co. Dhún na nGall, paráiste Chill Charthaigh, lch. 35); *Teelin, Tyllin, Tiellen, Telling, Tillen, Cuan Teilion, Telion is the proper name, Cean[n] Theilin, Telin Head, St. Helen's Mercator* (NB, Co. Dhún na nGall, paráiste Ghleann Cholm Cille, iml. II, lch. 21); *Telion, Telion Harbour* (OSL, Co. Dhún na nGall, lgh. 211, 218, 223, 233). Tugaim leaganacha Ghaeilge na haimsire seo den ainm thíos (§III, 2).

3. *Ballintillan* (DS, paráiste na Cille Bige, indéacs is lch. 90); *Ballintillan* (Top. Index, 91a); *Ballintyllan, Ballintillan, Bullancléan, Ballintillen, Baile an tSileáin, town of the runnel* (NB, Co. na Mí, paráiste na Cille Bige, lch. 8).

4. Níl seanleagan ar bith agam ar an ainm seo.

5. *Mullaghdelline, Mullagh Delline* (DS, Co. na Mí, paráiste Bhaile Shláine, indéacs is lch. 194); *Mullaghdelline, Mullagh Delline, Mullaghdellen, Mullaghdillon, Mullagh Dellon, Mulladillon, Mullaghdillen, Mullaghdellin, Mullach Dilin, Dillon's hill or summit, Mulla-dellin* (NB, Co. na Mí, paráiste Bhaile Shláine, lch. 21).

6. *Mullateelin, Mullateelein* (DS, Co. na Mí, paráiste Moorechurch, indéacs is lch. 44); *Mullatillin* (Top. Index, 319a); *Mullahtelling, Mullaghteeling(e), Mullaghteeling(e)* (Civ. Sur., Co. na Mí, paráiste Moorechurch, indéacs is lgh. 8, 9); *Mullaghteene, Mullaghtellin, Mulletelyne, Malaghtilan, Mullaghtilan, Mullaghtealing, Mullaghtillan, Mullaghteelan, Mullaghteelin, Mullach Silin, summit of the cherries, it is very possible that this is called after the family of Teeling* (NB, Co. na Mí, paráiste Moorechurch, lch. 8).

7. *Lisstellan* (DS, paráiste Killevan, indéacs is lch. 75); *Listellan, Lestellan, Listillen, Lios Teilleáin, Tellan's Fort* (NB, Co. Mhuineacháin, paráiste Killeevan, ii 23).

Mar bhunús don ainm *Teileann*, cuirim ar aghaidh anseo an focal Meánghaeilge *tellend* "mias", focal a mheasaim a bheith le fáil ina dhiaidh sin sa Nua-Ghaeilge mar *tilleann*. Níl agam as téacsanna ach dhá eisiompláir den fhocal. As téacs Meánghaeilge, *Imramh Curaigh Maíle Dúin*, an chéad deismireacht ina bhfaightear an focal, áit a léitear *di chilarnaib umaidhib agus di thellendaib becaib umaidhib*.¹ Is cinnte gur mias de shaghas éigin a chiallaigh *tellend* ina leitheid de théacs.

Eisiompláir as amhrán Nuaghaeilge atá sa dara ceann, as filíocht Phádraig Mhic Giolla Fhionntain,² agus is cuid súl gurb as, mar is as Tuaisceart Chondae na Mí cheithre cinn de na hainmneacha atá i dtrácht anseo. Thiocthadh dhó gur chuidigh na hainmneacha sin leis an bhfocal *teileann, tileann*, a choinneáil ar eolas go dtí le linn Phádraig. Séard a léitear sa téacs úd, *Ach d'easbaidh an éoga ní ghnothuigheann cléire an tilleann déirce ar mharbhaibh*. Rinne an t-eagarthóir *tilleann (déirce)* a chiallú mar "donation, offering", dá shamhlú le *tuillin* "desert, merit", agus le *tuilcheanach* "a handsel, luckpenny", as foclóir an Raghallaigh.³ Measaim nach bhfuil in *tilleann* ach foirm eile den fhocal *tellend*, agus gurbh fheiliúnaí "mias déirce" a thuiscin as, mar a bheadh pláta ann, nó soitheach den tsórt a chuirfí thart le déirceanna nó síntiúisí a bhailiú.

Ní athrú de bhri *-cil- > -il-*, ná ní ro-ghann solaoíidí air i nGaeilge Thír Chonail, canúint a bhfuil an t-athrú céanna ina shaintréith inti, mar thaspéineas focla de leitheid *dilín (<deilín), dilbh (<deilbh), silg (<seilg), silbh (<seilbh), spile (<speile)*.⁴ Ina cheann sin, freagraíonn an t-athrú céanna sa dá leagan den ainm is mó cloistear inniu, mar atá *Teileann, Tileann*. Ar láimh eile, i nGaeilge an Tuaiscirt, is mór le rá an t-athrú [L'] > [l'] i lár focail, agus is deacair a mhíniú san ainm seo, marab é an chaoi a ndeacha an fhoirm Bhéarla den ainm i gcion air. Ina dhiaidh sin féin, tá somplaí dá leitheid le fáil sa nGaeilge i gcoitinne, fiú i lsi Meánghaeilge, go háirithe in áitainmneacha; féach *duilleabhar, duileabhar, uille, uile*,⁵ *Dún Aillinne, Dún Ailinne (Alene), Aillend, Ailend(Cill Dara), Muille, Muile, Cuilleann, Cuileann*.⁶ Sa leagan *Teilionn* (§II, 2, thuas), tá an

1. W. Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, X, 82-83; tá eagrán eile den scéal céanna, as Is éigin nach luaitear, in IG, IV, Mí na Nollag, 1892, lch. 173a (*do thellenaibh*).

2. Éamonn Ó Tuathail, *Rainn agus Amhrán*, xii, 32 agus gluais; as sin, cuireadh in ÓD an míniú céanna, lch. 1207a, s.v. *tilleann*.

3. Is cosúil gur as Gaeilge na hAlban a thóig an Raghallach an focal; cuireadh i bhfoclóir an Bhrianaigh ina dhiaidh sin é, agus arís in ÓD, lch. 1271b, s.v. *tuilleamh*.

4. A. Sommerfelt, *Dialect of Torr, Co. Donegal*, §457, §520; E. C. Quiggin, *A Dialect of Donegal*, §90, §111, §114; H. Wagner, *Gaeilge Theilinn*, §133, §530.

5. "Irish Grammatical Tracts" (*Ériu*, IX, 61, §12, etc.).

6. Onom., s.v.

t-athrú le fáil chomh fada thiar le aimsir na gCeithre Máistrí, bíodh go raibh *tilleann* in amhrán Phádraig Mhic Giolla Fhionntain, tarraingt ar chéad blian ina dhiaidh sin. Údar Ultach amháin, Éinrí Ó Muirgheasa, b'ionduail dó *Tiolan* (*Tioluin*, sa ngingin), a scríobh ina nótaí féin, suas go dtí thimpeall 's deich mbliain fhichead ó shin,⁷ ach is deacair *-l-* leathan a dhearbhuí anois in aon bhun cainte; *Teilean* a scríobh an t-údar céanna, faoi dhó ar aon nós, in *Céad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, lgh. 77, 266.

I bhfoclóir an Acadaimh Ríoga, cuireadh an focal *tellend* chun siobairne le *teilléan* ("beach", más fíor), ach gan trácht ar a dheacra is atá sé siolla deiridh an dá fhocal a thabhairt chun réitigh, ní thig, ar chor ar bith, "beach" agus "soitheach" a mhalartú ar a chéile sna téacsanna atá i gcló ansin.⁸

Is cuid sundais *-ee-* an chéad tsiolla sa bhfoirm oifigiúil Bhéarla den áitainm a bheith le fáil freisin i malarta leagan ainmneacha 4, 5, 6. In ainm 5, thiocfadh *-d-* as *-cht-> -chd-*, rud a d'fhágfadh nach bhfuil aon riail Ghaeilge in aghaidh *Mullach Teilinn* a bheith ar an áit. Mar fhocal scuir, tig a lua nach gann ainmneacha soithí in áitainmneacha na hÉireann, mar *adhain*, *coire*, *dabhach*, *mias*, is a samhail. Cloisim *dish* ag lucht ceirde i mBéarla, ar lagán in urlár tí nó scioból.

IV

Tugaim fairnis sa gcaibidil seo ar an ngíodán ins gach baile fearainn ina bhfuil an poll, nó teileann, le fáil as a mbaistear an áit.

1. Déanann bóthar an rí dhá leith den bhaile fearainn, agus tá cnoc mór is cnoc beag ins gach aon leath. Níl aon ní sonrúch sa leath thoir, ach i mullach an chnoic mhóir thiar (*Lynch's Hill*), agus ar a shleasa, tá a cúig nó a sé de phoill éadoimhne; déanamh fochupáin atá orthu, bíodh nach rochuinn uilig iad. Poill ghairbhéil a deirtear a bheith iontu, ach gan trácht ar a suíomh, níl a ndóthain méid iontu le gur baineadh mórán gairbhéil astu riamh. Más dóibh ar fad a nítear tagairt san áitainm, is ina ginide iolraidh a bheadh an dara cuid den ainm, *Cor Teileann*.

2. Is fíorfeiceálach cuan cruinn na háite, ar dhéanamh méise nó fochupáin; féach go ndearnadh tagairt do chruinneas an chuain i leabhar staire Bhoates, trí chéad blian ó shin (§II, 2, thuas).

3. I lár na tóran ó thuaidh den gharaf ar a bhfuil LI an anma marcáilte ar an léarscáil, tá poll bog fliuch; ní rochuinn é, ach is deacair a chuma thabhairt chun grinnis de bharr a bhfuil d'fhásrach

7. *Dhá Chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, lgh. 59, 75, 77, 244, 405, 439, 450; *Tiolan* atá aige in *Céad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, lgh. 29, 203.

8. T-túthaigíd, col. 114, s.v. *teilléan*.

thart air. Hinsíodh dom gur ann a dhéanadh mná an bhaile éadaí a níochan, tráth, agus go dtugtaí *Sruthán* [sru:an] ar an bpoll.⁹

4. Achar gearr siar ó mhullach an chnoic tá poll éadomhain adeirtear a bheith aicionta. Ag bun an chnoic, ar an taobh thiar, tá sloch gairbhéil, ach d'innis únaera na talúna dhom gur fosclaíodh ina lá féin é, agus gur talamh réidh a bhí ann go dtí sin.

5. I mullach an chnoic sa leath thiar den bhaile fearainn, tá poll ubhchruthach suite, thimpeall 's céad slat soir ó thuaidh de phointe 495; thimpeall 's 25' × 15' a thuis, agus déarfainn gur poll aicionta é.

6. An gíodán ar a bhfuil *Quarry* marcáilte ar an léarscáil, idir LA an anma agus Δ 487, ní cairéal olc ná maith é, ach poll mór éadomhain aicionta ar shleas thoir an chnoic. Ní cuma anchrúinn ar fad atá air, ach d'fhéadfaí garbhchuma méise a mheas dó.

7. Idir an dá lios atá sa mbaile fearainn, tá lagán bog fliuch; cuma mhúileata a chonaic mé sa mbliain 1960 air, agus sin a chuma ar léarscáil 25" na bliana 1920. Ní mar sin dó ar léarscáil 6" na bliana 1838, áit a dtaispeántear cruinneas éigin ar thaobh amháin den lagán; más cruinn uilig a bhí an ball céanna tráth, ba mhaith an t-údar anma don áit é.¹⁰

Nodanna:

- ARÉ *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann*, Seán Ó Donnabháin, eagr.
 DS *Down Survey*.
 IG *Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge* (*The Gaelic Journal*).
 List J. Ireland, *A List of the Several Townlands in County Cavan* (gan dáta).
 NB J. O. Donovan, *Ordnance Survey Field Name Books*.
 ÓD P. Ó Duinnín, *Foclóir Gaeidhíle agus Béarla*.
 Onom. E. Hogan, *Onomasticon Goedelicum*.
 OSL J. O. Donovan, *Ordnance Survey Letters*.
 SO Léarscáile 6" na Seilbhéarachta Ordonáis (cló 1838, ach nuair adeirtear a mhalairt).
 Top. Index Y. M. Goblet, *Topographical index to the townlands and parishes of Ireland*.

[The above article deals primarily with the Donegal placename, *Teelin*, but six similar names are listed with it. Middle Irish *tellend* "dish", probably found in 18th century Irish, also, as *tilleann*, is suggested as the basis for the names, as applied topographically to a hollow in the ground.]

9. *Blessed Well Road* atá ar an mbóthar a shíneas ó dheas ó dhroichead Ard Macha ansíud; *St. John's Well* atá ar an tobar beannaithe ar aghaidh na fáschoille amach.

10. Déanamh fochupáin, gan dabht, a chonaiceas, sa mbliain 1960, ar chuid lár an leasa ó dheas ansin; *Listellan* atá air sin ar léarscáil 25" 1920. Is beag lios, áfach, nach maolaíonn an aimsir, agus tá le feiceáil nach ionann cuma an leasa úd ar léarscáil 6" 1838 agus ar léarscáil 25" 1920.

BELACH FEILE

LIAM PRICE

[After Dr. Liam Price's death, his collections and papers relating to placenames were presented to the Placenames Branch of the Ordnance Survey by the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, through the good offices of Professor Myles Dillon.

The note now published was among Dr. Price's papers. It appears to be a copy of a letter written by him in 1955 in answer to an inquiry by Père Grosjean. It should be stressed that its publication was not contemplated by the late Dr. Price, nor did it have the benefit of the revision he would undoubtedly have made, in form and content, if publication were suggested to him.

No change has been made in Dr. Price's note, except for the omission of one or two sentences which seemed unnecessary.]

Belach means a passway, a road, often a pass through mountains; also in early placenames a pass through a wood or forest, as in the name Belach Gabhrain.

The oldest record of the name Belach Feile is in the Martyrology of Tallaght (Book of Leinster, 356b): Bricc Fheli o Belach Fheli. The placename Belach Feile has been copied from this or some other early record into the lists of genealogies of saints in the Book of Leinster, the Leabhar Breac, the Book of Lecan, etc. In the 17th century Colgan (Acta SS., 73) has "S. Brecus de Belabh [*sic: read Belach*] Ele", and the Genealogiae Regum et Sanctorum, compiled in 1630, call the saint "Breac Bealaigh Ele".

The earliest record we have of the battle of 735 is probably that in the Annals of Ulster, where the entry has simply "bellum" without any mention of a place. The other early records, A. Tigernach, A. Innisfallen, call it *cath Fele*. Under the same year A. Tigernach have *Mo Bricco Belaig Feli pausavit*. In the latter romantic story, *Cath Almaine*, the battle of 735 is again called *cath Feli*.

In the 17th century Keating records the name of the battle as *cath Bhealaigh Feile*, and the Four Masters write it *cath Bealaigh Ele*. Why do they call it *bealach Feile*, or *Ele*, when the early annals have simply *Fele*?

It is possible that they were copying from some early source which is now lost, or that they had some information which we have not; but I think it is more probable that the answer is that they took the name from some of the early entries relating to the saint, some

of which have *belach Fele* and others *Fele*, and that they assumed that the names were identical.

I would not say, however, that this is of much importance, for the natural meaning of the entry in the Martyrology of Tallaght seems to me to be "Bricc who settled in Fele and had his cell at Belach Fele". So I think we may assume that *Belach Fele* was a place in *Fele*.

None of the early references contain any statement to show where these places were. We are told, however, that the battle of 735 was fought between Cathal king of Munster and the men of Leinster (the king of Leinster at this time was Faelan, of the Ui Dunlainge of North Leinster). Apparently Cathal was making an attempt to establish suzerainty over Leinster, in which he was unsuccessful. The king of Ossory was killed in the battle. The wording of the annal suggests that he was fighting on the side of Munster: O'Rahilly, *Early Irish History*, p. 18.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the battle was fought somewhere in or near Ossory, and near the boundary between Munster and Leinster, and probably at the northern end of that boundary.

Colgan, ASS. 73, substitutes Belach Ele for Belach Fheli in his reference to S. Brec (Mobriccu). He also locates the place in his Index Topographicus, Acta SS. p. 873, where he has "Belach-Ele locus in Elia Regione Momon". This means the territory called in Irish *Eile* or *Ele*, or in its anglicised form Ely O'Carroll. This was a district in the north-east corner of Munster territory, adjoining north Leinster and Ossory. In it are some very early ecclesiastical sites, for example, Kinnitty (S. Finan Cam), and Roscrea (S. Cronan) (see Plummer, V.S.H., ii, pp. 26, 88). Evidently the Four Masters, and O'Clery in the Genealogiae, accepted this identification. It would seem to give a very suitable location for the battle.

There is, however, a serious difficulty about this identification, viz., the loss of the initial letter F. The district name Ele was originally the name of a population group; it was very well known, and is frequently found in early sources, Book of Leinster, Annals of Ulster, etc., but it is not spelled with an F in any of them. Loss of initial F does not as a rule occur in Irish. On the contrary, "in a number of words which in Old Irish began with a vowel, F is prefixed in the later language" (see the Royal Irish Academy Dictionary, fasc. III, F—fochraic). This throws doubt on Colgan's identification of the names Fele and Ele.

Fele is an old river name. It occurs in a list of notable rivers in the form *Fele* (nom. s.), and again as a river name, *Feile* (gen. s.), in the Metrical Dindshenchus (ed. Gwynn, vol. i, p. 42; vol. iii, p. 248). Two rivers of the name are known, one in Co. Kerry, and one on

the Kerry-Limerick border (*Feil* in Keating's account of the Synod of Rath Breasail; and see O'Donovan's note, *Annals of the 4 Masters*, i, p. 37). No river of the name is known in Ely O'Carroll. The river on the northern borders of Ele (Ely O'Carroll) marked a very important boundary, dividing ancient Munster from Midhe; this is the present boundary between the dioceses of Killaloe and Meath. It is called the Camcor river. One of its upper branches in the Slieve Bloom Mountains runs through a glen called Glenafelly; this might represent *gleann na Feile*, but the original Irish form is uncertain, and one could not base an argument on the name.

In the name *Fele* the initial F would have been silent and not pronounced after the article, even in the old Irish period, i.e., before 900 (see Thurneysen, *Grammar of Old Irish*, pp. 85, 142). This, however, would not explain the fact that the letter F does not occur in the spelling of the district name *Ele* in Irish documents. There is a suggestion of it in the Latin Lives of the Saints, where the name is usually spelled *Hele*, *Hely* (see Plummer *V.S.H.*: Carthach lxi, Munnu ix, xii, Ciaran Saigir lv, xxvii); the H might represent an Fh sound.

One could perhaps say that the river name *Fele* and the territorial name *Ele* might both be ultimately derived from a form *ind Fele*, of unknown meaning and that in the district name the initial F, being unpronounced, might have fallen out of use and been forgotten at a very early period, being preserved only as an archaism in the written record in the annal of 735 and in the Martyrology of Tallaght (c. 800).

Sean Mac Airt's identification, which you are not inclined to accept, is ultimately derived from Colgan.

To sum up, the position appears to be that, if Colgan's identification can be accepted, it gives a very suitable location for the battle of 735. If it cannot be accepted, there seems to be nothing to show where *Fele* was; all we can say is that the battle was almost certainly fought somewhere on the borders of Munster, Leinster and Ossory.

As to *Belach Feile*, I can find no indication of its exact position. The name suggests that it was a passway leading into *Fele*. If we are to look for it in Ely O'Carroll, there are several passes in the Slieve Bloom Mountains to which the name might have been given. The *Slighe Dala*, one of the five great roads of ancient Ireland, led from Tara to Munster past these mountains. Roscrea, in Ely, was on the *Slighe Dala*. At the Synod of Rath Breasail the *Slighe Dala* was named as the eastern boundary of the diocese of Killaloe; this is the boundary between *Ele* and *Ossory*. The road may have run just south of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, or it may have passed

to the north of them and down along the western side, past *Kinnitty*.

An old name, *bealach mor maighe Dala*, is still preserved as *Ballaghmore*, east of *Roscrea* (*Onom. Goed.*, p. 102). A passway over the mountains, east of *Kinnitty*, is known as the *Black Gap*. But I can find no trace of a name like *Belach Feile*.

As to the likelihood of an error having occurred in the record of the saint's death in the same year as the battle, I do not feel competent to offer an opinion. You will notice, however, that the two entries are found in *Tigernach's Annals*.

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Ll. 356b. (Martyrology of Tallaght, Jan. 15).

Bricc Fheli o bel- Fheli.

Ll. 348 d.

Mobriccu belaiq fheile m. Silain m. Dubthaig m. Fergnai m. Muredaig m. Sinill chossaig m. Bregain Brigaich m. Oengusa asl' m. Eogain Bricc m. Fiach' suidgi m. Feidl' r.

Leabhar Breac 15 col. b.

Mobricco belaiq fheile m. Silain (etc.).

Lec. 104 (fac. 41v.).

Mo brico belaiq feile (etc.).

Ll. 366 f. Lists of saints of the same name.

Breccan .i. craibdech (six others: then) B. feili.

AU 734 (recte 735)

Bellum inter Mumain & Laigniu, ubi multi de Laignibh & pene innumerabiles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallach mac Faelchair rex Osraighi cecidit; sed Cathal filius Finnguine rex Muman euasit.

A. Tigernach. Rev. Celt. xvii, p. 238.

Cath Féle eter Mumain & Laigniu, uibi muilf do Laignib et pene innumerabiles de [Mu]main perierunt, in quo Cellach mac Faelcair ri Osraige cecidit, & da mac Cormaic Rosa rfg na nDessi. Cathal mac Findghaine ri Muman euasit.

p. 239 (same year). Mo Bricco Belaig Feli pausavit.

A. Innisfallen 735.

Cath Féle eter Cathal mc. Finguine & Foelán rfg Laigen, i torchair Foelchar ri Osraige, & Cathal victor fuit.

(Editor's note. "Feli (gen.), al. *Belach Éli*, stated to be Ely O'Carroll, i.e. in bars. of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, Offaly".)

McFirbis, Genealogies 719

Mo-briocco (no Brec) bealaigh Fhele m. Siolain m. Dubthaig (etc.).

Colgan, A.S.H., p. 73, col. I. Caput II.

De Sanctis ex familia S. Midae siue Domo Desiorum oriundis . . . sanctos 23 ex semine Fiachi Sugdii qui est author Domus Desiorum per tres filios . . .

S. Breucus de Belabh Ele, filius Silani filii Dubtaciai f. Ferngae f. Muredaciai f. Sinelli f. Breacani f. Angussi leathain f. Eugenii Breac f. Artchorbi f. Fiachi, &c, 15 Januarii.

Keating 164b (I.T.S. ed., III, 146)

the battle of Bealach Feile was fought between Munster and Leinster, wherein fell many Munstermen and Leinstermen, together with Ceallach son of Faolchur, king of Osruighe. It was Cathal son of Fionghuine king of Munster who won that battle.

(Editor's note: Bealach Féile, not identified.)

A.F.M. 730 (recte 735)

S. Mobrioccu Bealaigh Fele décc . . . Cath Bealaigh Ele etir Cathal mac Finguine ri Mumhan, & Laighniu . . .

(O'Donovan's notes: "Bealach Fele.—Not identified". "Bealach-Éle.—Locus in Elia [Carolina] Regione Momoniae.—Colgan, *Acta SS.*, Ind. Topogr., p. 873".

LG (*O'Clery's Lebor Gabala*, 23 K 32 R.I.A.), p. 84, line 25.

As ina Flaith tomaidn Siuire 7 Fele Ercre la Mumhain, tomaidn tri fionn, 7 tri ccoimde.

(repeated in *A.F.M.*, i, 36) Na haibhne, Siúir, Féil, Ercre lá Mumhain, na trí Fionna & na trí Coimde.

(O'Donovan's note. "Feil.—There is a river of this name in the county of Kerry, giving name to the village of Abbeyfeale . . . it is . . . evident . . . that the river Corrane . . . in the west of the same county, was also originally called 'Abhainn-Feile', and that is the river here alluded to".)

Cath Almaine. *Rev. Celt.*, xxiv, p. 45. (YBL, H.2. 16, TCD, col. 939, and Book of Fermoy, p. 128.)

Romantic story of the battle of Almu, A.D. 722, in which the high-king was defeated and killed.

At the end of the story it is added that Cathal mac Findgune afterwards marched against Faelan king of Leinster. Cuirther and sin cath Feli iter Faelan & Cathal, & docer Faelcar ri Osraidi and, & brister an cath ar Laignib.

(W. Stokes adds the note: "This seems to be the battle of Belach Ele, Four Masters, 731. If so, the f of Feile is prosthetic".)

Keating 173b, 174a. (I.T.S. ed., III, p. 304)

Féil, western boundary of diocese of Limerick. The river Feale. Slighe Dala, the eastern boundary of the diocese of Killaloe.

Plummer, V.S.H., i, p. 194

S. Carthach's church of Drumcullen. In the diocese of Meath, about a mile from Kinnitty, which is on the other side of the river Camcor, in the diocese of Killaloe. (On the Down Survey map of 1657 this river is called "Camchord".)

Archivium Hibernicum, i, pp. 5, 7.

The ancient boundary of Midhe (Meath) between Drumcullen and Birr was the river Abhann Chara.

Cal. Pat. Rolls, Jas. I, p. 467

1620. Grant to Laurence Parsons. The castle and fortilage of Birr, the water-mill and lands of Birr, Ballindaragh and Bealaneale alias Cappineale, except the castle and bawn of Ballindarragh, and 30a. of pasture in the fields of Ballindarragh adjacent to the lands of Cronkill, Clonkella, Killinfadda, Clondagh, & Clonlegagh, extending from the river Brosna to the lands of Sesseragh brack, containing 380 a. pasture and 187 a. bog & moor . . .

Compare *Cooke's History of Birr* (1875), p. 38. On p. 43 the writer says that there was a fishing weir on the little Brusna river, close to Birr, at the part of Cappaneal called Tircoragh. (These names are not on the O.S. maps.)

Hist. of Birr, p. 1. The Comcor or Chamchord river is also called Slewmore. do. pp. 15, 157. Pass over the Slieve Bloom Mountains called the Gap of Glendine, into Queen's Co. and Ossory. (He says it is called Bladine on Mercator's map, 1623; but this is a mistake; what is written on the map is "Bliew Blemy et Bladine montes"; it is meant for the name of the Slieve Bloom mountains, and "Bladine" is an error for "Bladme".) p. 156. He says there is a pass leading over the mountains from Kinnitty.

early Dutch map

"Bladina mons": (i.e. the Irish "Bladma").

Liber Hymnorum 190

Tuad-Muma extends from Leim Conculaind to Slige Dalad, and from Echtge to Eiblinn.

Bb. 225

Breacan Feli.

Slige Dala. Dindshenchus.

Poem at Ll. 155b; prose at Ll. 169b. Poem and prose at Bb. 203b (facs. 380); the poem is the same as in Ll., but the prose is different. Lec. 239v b has poems and prose.

Down Survey map, 1657. Barony of Ballybritt.

The names "Ballinafolly" and "Bealnahauly" are shown at the east boundary of Birr parish, more or less where the 1840 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. map of King's Co. has Fortel and Kingsborough.

FOILSEACHÁIN 1967

Tá anseo thíos liosta de leabhair agus d'ailt i dtréimhseacháin a bheadh fóinteach don té a mbeadh spéis aige i logainmeacha. 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 1967 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseacháin 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 chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm Gaeilge atá molta mar fhoirm oifigiúil 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.).

Hayes Carn Ulfa c. na Mí; b. Skreen; p. Ardmulchan; b.f. Hays-town and Carnuff Little; S.O. 25, 26.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. ?(Robert) Carnolf | <i>Cal. Just. Rolls</i> , II, 185 (1306) |
| 2. ?(Robert) Carnolf | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 239 (1306) |
| 3. ?(Robert) Carnulf | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 33 (1308) |
| 4. ?(William de) Kyngestoun | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 151 (1310) |
| 5. ?(William) Kyngestoun | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 266 (1312) |
| 6. ?(William de) Kyngestoun | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 277 (1313) |
| 7. Carnulfe | } <i>Fiants Hen. VIII</i> , 250 (1541) |
| 8. Heyeston | |
| 9. Kingeston | |
| 10. Heyston | <i>Fiants Ed. VI</i> , 743 (1551) |
| 11. Carnulf | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 5777 (1593) |
| 12. Carnulphe | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 5804 (1593) |
| 13. Heiston | |
| 13A. Kingestone | |
| 14. Carnolfe | <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 12 Car. I (1626) |
| 15. Heiston | <i>op. cit.</i> , 81 Car. I (1633) |
| 16. Hayeston | <i>op. cit.</i> , 85 Car. I (1633); 118 Car. I (1636); 158 Car. I (1640?) |
| 17. Carnulfe | <i>CS</i> , V, 42, 64, 65 (1655) |

18. Cardnuffe *op. cit.*, V, 53 (1655)
 19. Great Cornulfe *op. cit.*, V, 65 (1655)
 20. Heystowne *op. cit.*, V, 42, 64, 65 (1655)
 21. Haystowne *op. cit.*, V, 43 (1655)
 22. Haysetowne *op. cit.*, V, 44 (1655)
 23. Kingston *op. cit.*, V, 42 (1655)
 24. Kingstowne *op. cit.*, V, 64 (1655)
 25. Kingstownev *op. cit.*, V, 65 (1655)
 26. Hayeston *Census 1659*, 484
 27. Hysetowne & Carnulfe } DS bar. map (c. 1660)
 28. Kingstowne & Great Carnulfe }
 29. Carnulfe (nó Carnulfe) } BSD, 138 (17ú aois)
 & Hysesowne }
 30. Kingstowne & great Carnulfe }
 31. Great Carnulfe *Anal. Hib.*, XV, 341 (1664)
 32. Caernulfe *op. cit.*, XV, 342 (c. 1664)
 33. Kingstowne, Kingstown *op. cit.*, XV, 341 (1664)
 34. Hayestowne *op. cit.*, XV, 343 (1671)
 35. Great Carnulfe *op. cit.*, XV, 344 (1672)
 36. Kingstowne *op. cit.*, XV, 344 (1672)
 37. Carnulf *op. cit.*, XV, 347 (1692)
 38. Hysetown *op. cit.*, XV, 347 (1692)
 39. Hayes Seward, *Top. Hib.* (1795)

40. Baile Héigh OSNB, 7
 41. Carnalla? ib. (nóta pinn luaidhe)
 42. he:z, 'he:ztəun gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is é is cosúil gur don áit seo tagairtí Uimh. 1, 2, 3 thuas, cé nach féidir linn a bheith cinnte amach is amach de; is amhrasaí Uimh. 4, 5, 6, ach d'fhéadfadh sé gur don áit seo freisin iad.

Níl aon sráidbhaile anseo, ach tá Hayes mar ainm ar phost-oifig i mb. f. Haystown and Carnuff Little ar eagrán 1912 de S.O. 25. Is cosúil gur ón teach mór ar a bhfuil Hay's House sa bh.f. céanna a fuair sí an t-ainm. Is léir go bhfuil ainm an tí mhóir ceangailte le hainm an bh.f. agus ceangal idir é sin freisin agus ainm an bh.f. atá taobh leis, Kingstown and Carnuff Great (tá bh.f. Haystown and Carnuff Little ag freagairt d'Uimh. 27 agus bh.f. Kingstown and Carnuff Great ag freagairt d'Uimh. 28). Is é is cosúil, mar sin, go mbíodh Carnuff, nó an leagan ba bhun leis, ar an dá bh.f. tráth, dúiche measartha mór; gur scoilteadh an dúiche ansin ina dhá cuid nó trí, Hayestown ar chuid, Kingstown ar chuid eile agus Carnuff,

b'fhéidir, ar chuid eile fós, ach is cinnte ar aon nós gur mhair an chuimhne go mbíodh Carnuff ar an iomlán.

Is deacair a rá cén bunús atá le Hayestown mar ainm: bhí Uí Aodha sa cheantar ginearálta seo tráth (v. *Onom.*, 60, s.v. ui aeda odba), ach is sloinneadh Sasanach é Hayes chomh maith agus, cé nach eol dúinn aon bhaint a bheith ag daoine den sloinneadh sin leis an áit seo, b'fhéidir gurb é an sloinneadh Sasanach is dóicé a bheith ann. Ní heol dúinn, ach oiread, cén bunús atá le *Kingstown* mar ainm, ach, más é an áit seo atá i gceist in Uimh. 4, 5, 6 thuas, téann an t-ainm siar fada go maith.

I dtaobh *Carnuff*, is beag an t-amhras atá ann gur Carn Ulfa é (féach gur tar éis an 17ú aois a d'imigh an *l* as foirm an ainm; má tá Uimh. 41 le trust, d'fhéadfadh sé go raibh sé sa chaint go fóill ann san 19ú aois). Tá tagairt d'Ulfa agus dá charn, mar mheasaimid, in Van Hamel, *Lebor Breatnach*, 12, agus tagairtí eile dó in Gwynn, *Metrical Dindshenchas*, III, 164, agus in *Foras Feasa*, II, 112-6. Ba dhuine de na Cruithnigh é, más fíor, a raibh baint acu le hArd Leamhnachta i gcontae Loch Garman (v. *Onom.*, 42). Deir an Céitinneach go bhfuair Ulfa agus roinnt dá bhráithre talamh "i mBreaghmaigh i Midhe". De réir leagan Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta (van Hamel, *loc. cit.*) is i mBreaghaibh a bhí a charn agus is rídhócha, ó fhoirm an ainm, gur anseo atá sé. Níl aon charn marcáilte ar an léarscáil, ach léirigh scrúdú ar an láthair féin go bhfuil carn réasúnta suntasach i mb.f. Kingstown and Carnuff Great. Ar S.O. 26 atá sé, san áit a bhfuil pointe triantánachta 460', 27.1 cm. ó bharr na léarscáile agus 0.1 cm. óna taobh chlé. Nuair a chuireamar an carn in iúl do Stiúrthóir na Suirbhéireachta Seandálaíochta, scrúdaigh seisean é agus dúirt linn nach raibh aon amhras air gur carn adhlaithe é, cé nach bhféadfadh sé a rá cén sórt adhlacain a bheadh le fáil ann (níor mhór é a thochailt leis sin a chinntiú).

[Documentation of the name *Hayes/Hayestown* and the associated names *Kingstown, Carnuff*. The last seems fairly certainly to represent Carn Ulfa and to commemorate the burial-place of the Pict, Ulfa, mentioned in the Dinnseanchas. A burial cairn has been found.]

Bellanamullia Béal Átha na Muille c. Ros Comáin; b. Athlone South; p. St. Peter's; S.O. 51, 52.

1. Bellnerumly *Census 1659*, 590
2. go Bail' Áth' Moille *Éigse*, VI, 219 (1794)
3. Craginalavin otherwise Rental (ex OSNB)
Ballinamulla

4. *Criggaun na lavaun* was the original name of the whole townland, but now this name comprises only the western half of it, and the

whole townland is known by the name of *Béal-na-mBuillé*, a name which it derives from a ford on which a Bridge is now built

Béalnamullia is also the Irish name of Strokes-town in the north of the County but this Béal-na-mullia near Athlone is not yet called Strokestown, because there is no town at it. Let me remark that no man woman or child in the parish would recognize the townland as *Ballinamulla* as the agent and the son of a *Mister James Kelly* have written it, while every man woman, child and fool in the country knows it at once when they hear the sound of *Bale (Beul)-na m-Buillé* (of the strokes)

O.S. Memoranda, 122-4 (JOD, 22-vi-1837)

5. . . . a bridge called in Irish Béal átha na mbuille (the mouth of the ford of *strokes*) and in English, I am told, Strokestown. This was certainly the site of a memorable battle, but I could find no tradition connected with it.

OSL, I, 68 (JOD, 22-vi-1837)

6. *b'e:lənə'mól'i* gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu.

7. *b'e:lənə: 'míl'i* an fhuaim ag sean-Ghaillegeoir as Ceathrú an Tairbh, tuairim 7 míle ó láthair; toisc moill a chur ar St. Ruth ann agus é ag cúlú ó Bhaile Átha Luain a fuair an áit an t-ainm dúirt sé.

Mar is léir, ní mórán foirmeacha atá againn den ainm seo, ach réitíonn Uimh. 2 (ag cuimhneamh gur minic *baile* in ionad *béal* ag údar an dáin; féach *Éigse*, VI, 293; VII, 274), 5, 7 (ach meititéis bheag a bheith ann) go han-mhaith le chéile.

Measaimid go bhfreagraíonn an t-ainm seo d'ainm atá le fáil i gcuid de na hannála. Luann *ARÉ*, III, 220 (1225) ó Néill dul go Feadha Átha Luain agus fanacht dhá oíche "ag Muilleann guanach". Ag freagairt dó sin tá "ic Muillibh-Uanach" in *AU*, II, 274 (1225); "ag Muillibh Uanach" in *Loch Cé*, I, 272 (1224); agus "oc Mullach hUainide" in *Annála Conn.*, 1225.5. Ar thagairtí eile a ndéalraíonn sé gur don áit chéanna iad tá "Uillinn uanach do loscadh", *ARÉ*, III, 412 (1270) (= "Uille Uanach", *Loch Cé*, I, 466 (1270); "Mullach Uainide", *Annála Conn.*, 1270.8); "caslen Mullaig Uainide", *Annála Conn.*, 1236.3 (= "caislén Muille Uanach", *Loch Cé*, I, 332 (1236)). Is ceart a rá, i gcás *Annála Conn.*, gurb é an t-eagarthóir a chuir an forceann leis an gcéad fhocal i ngach cás: is é rud a bhíos sa LS (*RIA C.iii.1*) *mull-* agus d'fhéadfaí dá réir *mullibh*, *mullinn* nó *mulle* a

scríobh dó chomh maith céanna. I bhfianaise na n-annála eile, is cosúil gurb é a leithéid sin ba cheart a scríobh.

Dúirt an Donnabhánach (*ARÉ*, III, 412) gurb é b.f. Onagh, p. Taghmaconnell, b. Athlone S., S.O. 51, a bhí i gceist agus, mar is iondúil, lean na heagarthóirí eile é. D'fhéadfadh sé nach raibh d'fhianaise aige ach cosúlacht an ainm agus ní miste, dá bhri sin, an cheist a scrúdú arís.

Is é an rud is cinnte atá againn faoin áit atá luaite sna hannála go raibh sé i bhFeá Átha Luain. Ní heol dúinn aon liosta iomlán de na tailte a bhí sna Feá seo, ach ó na tailte atá luaite iontu (*Inq. (RIA)*, I, 79 (1587), I, 188 (1604); *Comp. Bk. of Conn.*, 173 (1585)) níl aon fhianaise ann go mbeadh b.f. Onagh laistigh díobh (ná ní bheadh sé taobh istigh díobh de réir na léarscáile a chuir an Donnabhánach le *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*), ach tá sé geall le bheith cinnte go mbeadh b.f. Bellanamullia iontu, mar tá tailte ó thuaidh agus ó dheas de luaite. Níl b.f. Bellanamullia ach tuairim 1½ míle siar ó Bhaile Átha Luain, ach tá b.f. Onagh tuairim 7 míle siar uaidh.

Tá sé ráite (*Annála Conn.*, 1236.3) gur tógadh caisleán "Mullaig Uainide". Níl aon rian caisleáin le feiceáil ar an léarscáil i gceachtar den dá bh.f., Onagh ná Bellanamullia, ach achar beag lasmuigh de theorainn an dara b.f. díobh, i mb.f. Cartron (S.O. 52), tá fothrach Cartron Castle marcáilte. Is dócha gur dó seo a thagrafos an Donnabhánach (OSL, I, 68), "the ruins of a house (of considerable importance in its day but not very large) which is pointed at as the banquetting hall in which St. Ruth was amusing himself while Athlone was being stormed by his enemy" (cf. an míniú faoi Uimh. 7 thuas). Fiú muran caisleán a bhí sa bhfoirgneamh seo, d'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gur ar láthair an tseanchaisleáin a tógadh é.

Tá gach cosúlacht ar an ainm atá luaite sna hannála gurb é an focal *muileann* (cé gur deacair, sa chás sin *Uillinn*, *ARÉ*, III, 412, a mhíniú), nó an t-íolra *muille*, *muillibh* (v. *RIA Dict.*, s.v. *muilend*) atá san ainm. Más ea, neartaíonn sé sin freisin le b.f. Bellanamullia de rogha ar bh.f. Onagh. Níl aon rian muilinn ar an léarscáil i mb.f. Onagh ná aon chosúlacht srutháin a d'oibreodh muileann; cosúlacht gharbh atá ar chuid mhaith den talamh ann, agus, san iomlán, ní cosúil le háit é a mbeadh súil ag duine le muileann, gan trácht ar mhuilte. Ní mar sin do bh.f. Bellanamullia: de réir OSNB, 7, bhí dhá mhuilleann ann agus tá na srutha agus na foirgnimh le feiceáil ar an léarscáil go fóill.

San iomlán, mar sin, measaimid go bhfreagraíonn Béal Átha na Muille (=na muilte) don Muileann/Muille (G)uanach/Uainí

atá luaite sna hannála. Is deacair tuairim cheart a thabhairt céard tá sa dara cuid den ainm sin, ná fiú cén fhoirm di is ceart.

Ní miste a rá go raibh dearmad ar an Donnabhánach faoin gcath (féach Uimh. 5 thuas). Tá tagairtí le fáil in *Éigse*, VI, 282. Is cosúil gurb é b.f. Bellanamullia, p. Bumlin, b. Roscommon, S.O. 29, láthair an chatha agus gurb é cosúlacht an dá ainm le chéile a chuir an Donnabhánach amú.

[Documentation and discussion of the name Bellanamullia in Roscommon. It seems that it should be identified with Muileann/Muille (G)uanach/Uainí of the annals. The modern name would, therefore, be Béal Átha na Muille (of the mills).]

Horseleap: nóta breise (v. *Dimseanchas*, II, 115)

Nuair a bhí an nóta faoin ainm seo á scríobh, níor thugamar faoi deara an tagairt ag an Ath. Diarmuid Mac Iomhair (*CLAJ*, XV, 325) don traidisiún gur san áit seo, Baile Átha an Urchair, a chaith Ceat mac Mághach inchinn Mheasgeaghra le Conchubhar mac Neasa, urchar dá dtáinig bás Chonchubhair seacht mbliana ina dhiaidh sin. Áth Doire dhá Bhaoth a bhí ar an áth roimhe sin, is cosúil, ón scéal faoi bhás Chonchubhair (féach Meyer, *Death-Tales of the Ulster Heroes*). Más fíor, áfach, go dtug Ceann Bearraide Conchubhar ar a dhroim leis as sin go dtí Ardachadh ar Shliabh Fuaid (v. *Onom.*, 36) in imeacht leath lae, is doiligh a shamhlú gur ag Baile Átha an Urchair a goineadh Conchubhar, d'ainneoin go ndeireann Mícheál ó Cléirigh gurb ann (v. O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, 276, 593; *Mart. Donegal*, xliii).

[A reference, overlooked in the earlier note, to the tradition connecting the wounding of Conchubhar mac Neasa with Baile Átha an Urchair.]

SOME PLACE-NAMES FROM "THE RED BOOK OF THE EARLS OF KILDARE"

K. W. NICHOLLS

The following notes are intended to give or suggest identifications of a number of place-names in *The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare* (ed. G. Mac Niocaill, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1964), either unidentified or, in some cases, incorrectly identified in the index. The greater part of the names dealt with are in counties Galway, Cork, and Limerick; with few exceptions, I have not been able to give attention to those in Leinster. Even for the areas mentioned, the present notes do not pretend to any sort of completeness; I only hope that, as they are, they may prove of some assistance to historians and topographers.

Kinnelerke (7), Kinellert, *Kinellerc (57), ? Kynaeth (*Kynalerch ?) (135). Kinnelerke (*Cinéal *Eirc* ?; there were an *Uí Eirc*, and *Uí Eirc Uisci*, traditionally connected with the *Uí Fidheinte* (*Book of Lecan*, f. 218r-v), was a *tuath* in Co. Limerick, somewhere near Kenry, and the division in no. 135 of the burgages of Adare into those in Kenry and those in Kynaeth suggests that, if the latter name is an error for *Kynalerch, the latter *tuath* may have comprised the district on the eastern bank of the Maigne, corresponding to Kenry on the west. A Plea Roll of 1290 mentions 20 a. of land in Cathirdrynin, Gortdrumagh, and Gortfade in Kynnalerk (Repertory of Plea Rolls, P.R.O.I., ii, p. 201; cf. p. 392); unfortunately none of these names, which were those of small parcels, can be located.

Ballydonegyn (8). Ballydouegyn occurs in a Plea Roll of 1296 along with Glennan (Glenane, Mogeely Par., Imokilly Bar.) (Rep. of Plea Rolls, iii, p. 381) and Balydonegan, along with Glennans, Iuerger, and Aghemyn (Ahavine, Kilmacdonogh Par., Imokilly Bar.) in 1303 *ibid.*, x, p. 112). It is also perhaps the Balydufgyn, held by Thomas Hodynet, mentioned in the same year *ibid.*, p. 151). It was probably, therefore, adjacent to Lochnehorn, but the name does not seem to occur in any later source.

Lochnehorn (8). Deerpark, Mogeely Par., Imokilly Bar. (Ó Buachalla, "An Early Fourteenth-Century Place-Name list, etc.",

Dinnseanchas, II, 2, p. 45). The name occurs in a number of 13th and 14th century sources as held by the Hodnet family, who still held it in the 16th century.

GA Kilkatherach Mothan (28), Colcatherath Modan (48), Collachrath Mochan (49). As it is expressly stated (28) to be situated beside the sea the editor's identification with Kilcarrooraun, an inland townland, cannot stand.

GA Lysmochy between the church lands of Kilgolgin and Killeych (28), Lyssmyedagis (48), Lyssmechy (49). The name reappears in 17th and 18th century records as that of one of the quarters of Kilcolgan: a settlement made in 1676 by the 7th Earl of Clanrickard has "the castle, town, and 4½ qrs. of Killcolgan, viz. Cahirpeake and Cloone-loughan 1 qr., Killilee 1 qr., Creigboy 1 qr., Lissmea 1 qr., and Coolenecrossy ½ qr.". The qr. of Lismay again appears as part of the lands of Kilcolgan in a deed of 1744 (original deeds). By exclusion Lissmea would appear to correspond to the modern townland of Kilcolgan, Dunkellin Bar., Co. Galway, as Creigboy was the modern Caherpeak West (see 1837 O.S. Map).

Grene, Asgrene (30), Grene, Esgrene (45, 47, 73, 105-6, 116, 133). The distinction between Grene, the modern parish of Grean in Clanwilliam and Coonagh Baronies, Co. Limerick, and Esgrene, the parish of Tuogh (formerly Tuoghesigreny, etc., see *Cal. Pat. Rolls Ire., Jas. I*, p. 89; Fiants, Henry VIII, 1545; cf. further Salvaged Chancery Pleadings, P.R.O.I., Bundle V, no. 56) in Ownybeg Bar., should be noted.

Rathmore (30, etc.). This is, of course, the parish (and two townlands) of Rathmore in North Naas Bar., Co. Kildare, not the obscure townland of Rathmore in Carbery Bar., which is not in the *Civil Survey*.

Corbally (35, 184-6). Perhaps the "Corbally by the Rede Montayn" which occurs in the Kildare Rental (B. M. Harleian MS 3756, f. 21^d) and which must be the Corbally (in Crehelp Par., Talbotstown Lower Bar., Co. Wicklow) mentioned by the late Dr. Liam Price in his *Place-Names of Co. Wicklow* (p. 206). For "The Red Mountains" (*Sliabh Ruadh*), the mountains of west Wicklow, see Fiants, Elizabeth, 1415-6.

GA Lysserwyll near Clare in Connacht (42), Lissawell next Clare, etc. (190). Lissarulla, Clare Par., Dunkellin Bar., Co. Galway. The name appears as Lysferwyl in 1326 (*Cal. Memoranda Rolls, P.R.O.I.*, xv,

p. 145) and Lyfferwyl [*sic*] in 1332 (*ibid.*, xvii, p. 198). It is Lysarowly in 1573 (S.P. 63/45 no. 35, i; "Lysacowly" in error in *J. Galway A. & H. S.*, I, p. 115); Lissarowla in 1617 (Inquisition in T.C.D. MS E. 3.7) and Lisaruell in the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 107). The form *Lios Aramhla*, which occurs in an Irish MS of 1714 (N.L.I. MS G. 177, p. 81; there is another copy of the same text in R.I.A. MS 23 M 17) seems devoid of any etymological value.

Strus (60). The name should be restored as *Struf. Now Srove, Kilcolgan Par., Dunkellin Bar. The townland was formerly much more extensive (see map of 1701 in B. M. Add. MS. 13,956, f. 45). The name appears in the 1617 inquisitions as Srowuffe and Sruayve (T.C.D. MS. E.3.7). GA

Balym^cdonkadha, Balym^cdonyth, Balym^cdonecheth (60). In 1617 the Earl of Clanrickard was seised, among other lands in Dunkellin Barony, of the quarter of BallymConagh, the quarter of Roughan (Rooghaun, Ardahan Par.) and 3 cartrons of Cregginclary (Cregclare) quarter (T.C.D. MS. E. 3.7). BallymConagh and Roughan do not appear either in the Letters Patent of 1610 to the Earl (*Cal. Pat. Rolls Ire., Jas. I*, p. 177) or in the *B.S.D.*, and in each case must be included in the "2 qrs. and 3 cartrons of Cregniclary" (*B.S.D.*, III, p. 267). The map of Co. Galway in *Hiberniae Delinatio* shows "B[jally] mcCong" in a position corresponding to that of the modern Ballybaun and Ballyboy (Ardahan Par.), between Cregaclare and Srove. GA

Forwyre (60). As it is grouped with Carekyn (Carrigeen, Killeely Par., Dunkellin Bar.), it probably formed part of the modern townlands of that name. The name is presumably the Irish **Forbhair*, but it must be distinguished from the better-known place of that name, the district around Cloondadau in the south of Leitrim Barony, Co. Galway.² GA

Croscoly, Crosbohivy (60). These were read by the late G. H. Orpen as Crostohy and Crosbohivy respectively (H. T. Knox, "Kilcolgan", *J. Galway A. & H. S.*, IX, pp. 129 ff.). Knox's identification with Crossooha, Kinvarradoorus Par., Kiltartan Bar., is certainly correct. GA In the receiver's account for the manor of Kilcolgan, 1354, Croswey was one of the lands held by O Heyn (P.R.O. (London) S.C. 6, 1239/31).

Cacherfordaly (60). Read by Orpen (*loc. cit.*) as Cathersordaly, which the later forms show to be correct. It appears as Cahirsirally in 1569 (Fiants, Eliz., 1428); Chaherscarlie [*sic*] in 1588 (*ibid.*,

5236-7; O'Donovan, *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 405); Cahirsirally (held by Oliver Martin) in 1617 (Inquisition in T.C.D. MS. E. 3.7); "Cahirsirily and Killinkeagh" in 1635 (Armagh MS., Claims of the Innocents, 1663, Claim of Oliver and Maggie Martin); Carserall [sic] in the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 45) and on the *Hiberniae Delineatio* map; and Cahersiralla on the forfeiture map of 1701 (B.M. Add. MS. 13, 956, f. 37), which shows that Cahersiralla and Killeensiviny together corresponded to the modern townlands of Caherawoneen N. & S., and Turloughkeeloge, in Kinvarradoorus Parish.

Lothomoyr (60), read Lochomoyr by Orpen (*loc. cit.*). Loughcurra, Kinvarradoorus Parish, which adjoined Cahersiralla. In the 1617 inquisitions it occurs as Loghcowra and Loghtowra [sic] (T.C.D. MS. E. 3.7).

Rathalbelyng (60). Rahalvan in the 1617 inquisition, Rahalban in the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 45) and in *Hiberniae Delineatio*. It is Rahallabane on the map of Cahersiralla already referred to, which shows that it corresponded to the northern portion of the present Caherglassaun, Kilvarradoorus Parish.

Sehanganath, Seanganath (60). Probably the modern Shigaunagh, Killinny Par., Kiltartan Bar. This is the Sheanganagh of *The Compossicion Booke of Conought* (pp. 34, 51), which curiously places it in Dunkellin Barony. Kon Roe O Kahan of Shinganagh was pardoned in the same year, 1585 (Fiants, Eliz., 4707); the O Cahenys appear as landowners in Signanagh (the modern Shigaunagh) in 1617, when the form Singaneighteragh also appears (T.C.D. MS. E. 3.7). The name is Shenghan in the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 46).

Kildonryrs, *Kildourys (60). Knox's identification (*loc. cit.*) as "the wood of Doorus" seems to me sound. Kilduryrs occurs in the receiver's account for Kilcolgan in 1348 and (as one of the townlands held by O Heyn) in that of 1354 (P.R.O., London, S.C. 6, 1239/30, 31).

Leychardan (60). Lahardaun, Killinnan Par., Dunkellin Bar.

Balydoynyn (60). Probably Ballygunneen, Killinnan Par., Loughrea Bar.

Clochan Corrach (60). Cloghaun, Killinnan Par., Loughrea Bar.

Balyblohach (60). Ballyblowagh (*B.S.D.*, III, p. 332), a *baile* of 4 qrs. corresponding to the modern townlands of Ballyshea and Pollnashinnagh, Killinnan Par., Dunkellin Bar.

Lysloyn (60), held by William Marescall, is probably the modern Ballymariscal, Ardrahan Par., Dunkellin (formerly Kiltartan) Bar.

Balyduf (60). Probably Ballinduff, Ardrahan Par., Kiltartan Bar.

Balychery (60). If the name is the scribe's error for *Balyclery it would represent Ballylara, Ardrahan Par., which is Ballyglary *alias* Ballycleara in the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 250). Its position in the list suggests this identification.

Rathyn (60). The modern townlands of Raheen Demesne, Raheen-Kilkelly and Coolfin, Ardrahan Par., Kiltartan (formerly Dunkellin) Bar.

Cathermyng (60). I do not think that this could be Caherawoneen, as identified by the editor. See note to Cacherfordaly above.

Domnarsene (60). Probably Drumharsna, Ardrahan Par., Dunkellin Bar., the scribe having dropped an *r* after the first letter.

M^cblok, Molwolg (60). The first of these forms was read by Orpen (*loc. cit.*) as Marblok. Both represent, I think, an early form of the name which is now Mulroog (Kilcolgan Par.), but the change to the modern form had already taken place by the end of the 16th century (Mulcrugg, 1587: Fiants, Eliz., 4079; Moylrowg in 1617 inquisition).

Cloultan (a contracted form, *Clonlocan?), Clonlocham (60), Clonlathan Ylothan (67). Caherpeak and Clonloghan, 1 qr., in 1610 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls Ire., Jas. I, p. 177*) and 1676 (reference *s.v.* Lyssimochy, *supra*). It is possible, however, that the Clonlocham held by Thomas Olayan or Oloicham in 1289 was the present Killeenmunterlane, adjoining Kilcolgan, which was still held by the O Lean or O Lane family in the 17th century (1617 inquisition; *B.S.D.*, III, pp. 234, 255). The "Master Mauritius" who held Clonlathan (*Ylethan?) in 1252 was perhaps the Mauritius O Leayn who became Bishop of Kilmacduagh and died in 1283.

Leyskenyn (60). Read as Lyskevin by Orpen (*loc. cit.*), and accordingly identified by Knox (I think correctly) with Liskevin in Kilcolgan Parish.

Balymacgrey (60). BallymcCrahie in the 1617 inquisition; Ballymacacraeth or Ballinrath [sic] of the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 247); Ballim^craeth of *Hiberniae Delineatio*. The modern Castletaylor, in Ardrahan Par.

Coychill (60). As it was held in 1289 by Thomas Crok it is probably Cloghroak, Ardrahan Par., which took its name from that family (Cloghcroky in 1573 (S.P. 63, 45 no. 35, i); Cloghrocka and Cloghnacroky in the 1617 inquisition; *Cloch an Chrócaigh* in an Irish MS of 1714 (N.L.I. MS. G. 177, p. 81)).

Nunchedath (67). Perhaps to be restored as *Nunchendath and to be identified with Funshinmore and -beg in Kinvarradooos Par., Kiltartan Bar. On the other hand, the name might be basically the same as the Womdeded of no. 60 (unidentified, but in the neighbourhood of Killogilleen).

Rathdrumen (77), Rathdromyn (78), Rathdromen (79). (This and the four places named with it were all in the north-west of the territory of Offaly.) Rathdrum, Ballycommon Par., Philipstown Lower Bar., Co. Offaly.

Enechren (77), Enechtren (78, 79). It might be Anaghfeyre named after Clonmore in the 1547 Survey of Offaly (*Hermathena*, XX (1930), p. 343). The name appears as Anaghforway in Fiants, Edward VI, 690, and if the places are identical the second element of the name must be a different one from that used in the fourteenth century. Anaghfeyre would seem, from the boundaries given, to be the later Cappanur, in Geashill Par. and Bar.

Blachlon (77, 78, 79). Bracklin, Ballycommon Parish.

Clonmor (77, 78, 79). Clonmore, Geashill Par. and Bar. It adjoins Ballycommon Parish.

Balycoman (77, 78, 79). Ballycommon, Philipstown Lower Bar.

Kensal in the county of Waterford (85, 87). Kinsalebeg Par., Decies within Drum Bar. (cf. *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, IV, p. 262). In the Rental (f. 88) it appears as "the Lytle Kylsale".

A message called the Blakehalle . . . in Areste (111, 138). According to the 1541 extents of the forfeited Kildare lands, the manor of Arast included Themocho (Timahoe; cf. no. 138), Ballenegyll (Gilltown), and Carwoke (Garvoe). The Blakehalle in Areste is probably the "castle or fortress called Blakcastel in the town of Clane" mentioned in the same survey (P.R.O., London, S.P. 65/3).

Great and Little Keppagh (111). This is more probably the Keapock of the *Civil Survey* (VIII, p. 150), the "Kepock in the town of Clane"

of the 1541 extents, where the Earls of Kildare held lands, the modern Firmount (3 townlands, in Clane Par. and Bar.), than the modern Ballynagappagh (same Par. and Bar.).

Primoreston (127). Perhaps Ballinfreera in Croom Par., Coshma Bar. It is Ballyenphryor in the 1541 extents (S.P. 65, 3), but does not ever seem to have been ecclesiastical property.

Ballynechan (127). Ballynoecanne in the 1541 extents, Ballynucane of the *Civil Survey* (IV, p. 139), in the south of the present townland of Tooreen, Croom Par.

Dungarve (131). This knight's fee, held by Richard de Carreu, must be Dungarvan in Gowran Bar., Co. Kilkenny, which was held during the 13th century by the Carews of Cork (Brooks, *Knights' Fees*, p. 70; Repertory of Plea Rolls, P.R.O.I., vii, p. 83). In the present list Dungarve is followed by Rathculbin, also in Co. Kilkenny. In the list in no. 125 it and Dergard in Carby seem to have been run together to give a "Dergard in Carby . . . late held by Richard de Carreu"; *per contra*, in the Pipe Roll of 1434-5 (quoted J. Otway-Ruthven, "Knight's Fees in Kildare, Leix, and Offaly", *J.R.S.A.I.*, 91, pp. 175-6) a similar confusion has produced "Dongarve in Carby", if, indeed, the identity of name is not in this case accidental.

Galbarieston (132). Cf. *Cal. of Ormond Deeds*, I, no. 393, which shows that in 1305 the Gallebarryn family held lands in Lyskeryn, Buriffeld, Rossathy, Lysnard, and Balisagirtan of Sir Raymond Le Ercdekne. Unfortunately none of these names survive, although references to Rossathy are not uncommon in the records. Another deed in the same collection (*op. cit.*, no. 119) mentions Balisagardan as held (1254) of the Baron of Naas, lord of Carrickittle, while another of earlier date mentions "Rosachy" as adjoining the lands of the Bishop of Emly (*ibid.*, no. 95). This latter reference could be either to the demesne lands around Emly itself or to Kildromin (Kilteely Par.) which also belonged to the See, but I am inclined to think the former. The difficulty is that we do not know the eastern³ limits of the barony of Carrickittle; it certainly included the parishes of Kilteely and Ballinlough, but it is possible that it also extended to that of Templebredon. The rectory of Templebredon (formerly Carrygininvis, etc., see Seymour, *Diocese of Emly*, p. 138; cf. *C.S.*, IV, pp. 39, 96), like that of Ballinlough, belonged to the Hospitallers, to whom the tithes of Karketal had been confirmed in 1212 (*Regestrum de Kilmainham*, p. 140; *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*, p. 116). Could the curious townland-name Cloghilabarreela, in

Templebredon Par., which appears in the *Civil Survey* of Limerick (IV, p. 27) as Cloghkillbarrihissy but in a boundary description in that for Tipperary (II, p. 62) as Cloghkillyvarrin, preserve in a corrupted form the surname Galbarry or Gallebarry, perhaps with the addition of a further element? Two persons with the surname le Rede appear as jurors for the extent of Carrickittle in the *Red Book*; cf. the townland of Cloghaready in Templebredon.

Ballylegh (132). Ballinlough, Par. and Tnld., Smallcounty Bar.

Corbaly (133). In Green Par., Clanwilliam Bar. (see *C.S.*, IV, p. 71).

Geleston (135). Ballygeale, Adare and Killonahan Parishes, Coshma Bar. As Ballygeyll it formed part of the demesnes of Adare in 1641 (*C.S.*, IV, p. 142).

Villa Ade Brachnok and Villa Radulfi Brachnok (135). Ballybronoge, Killonaghan Par., Pubblebrien Bar. The name Brachnok, Brannock seems to be quite distinct from *Breathnach*, though perhaps etymologically derived from the same root.

Ballycachlan (135), held by the Purcells. Ballyculhane, Kildimo Par., Kenry Bar., which still belonged to the Purcells in the 17th century.

Bowly (135). Perhaps Boulabally, Adare Par.

Lez Killenis (135). Perhaps Killeen, Adare Par. This must be distinct from the Kilyns of no. 54, which was in Corcomohide.

Dustorrhagh, *Dufcorragh (138), Dufernorrhagh (150). Both these names probably stand for the modern Dohora, Coshma Bar., Co. Limerick. In the 1541 extents of the forfeited lands of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, it appears as Dowcarath (S.P. 65/3) and in the *Civil Survey* (IV, pp. 137, 149) as Dowghcurragh and Ducharagh.

Johnston in le Coylagh (138). Probably Johnstown, Hollywood Par., Talbotstown Lower Bar., Co. Wicklow.

Villa Hibernicorum juxta Adkyp in tenemento de Balmor (138). This is perhaps the Irishtoune mentioned by Archbishop Alen (*Cal. Archbishop Alen's Register*, p. 192). For Adkyp cf. *ibid.*, pp. 34, 73, 91, 122-3, 191; it adjoined Ballivlactan (p. 34), which, as suggested by the late Dr. Liam Price (*Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*, p. 255) was probably Russellstown (Villa Blundell, which was in Adkip, adjoined the lands of Thomas Russell, *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, pp. 122-4)

and I am personally of opinion that it corresponded to the present Boystown or Baltiboy Lower (Boystown Upper being the old Kilpatrick or Arthurstown, cf. *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, p. 121; the name Arthurstown may have also extended to Tulfarris, cf. *ibid.*, p. 124). Could the name Boystown have been derived from the William le Bays who held Adkyp in the 13th century (*ibid.*, pp. 73, 91)? I am suspicious of Dr. Liam Price's derivation of it from James Boys, as it was already well established in the latter's lifetime.

Milton (149), Le Milton with the advowson of the church of Balygady (157). The second of these references shows that the Milltown in question must be that in Ballingaddy Par., Coshlea Bar., Co. Limerick. In 1317 the manor of Balygady was held of an earlier Gerald de Rochefort (*C[alendarium Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum] C[ancellariae] H[iberniae]*, p. 24) and in the procuration tables of the Diocese of Limerick (c. 1410) the presentation of Ballygady Church is said to belong to "the heirs of Rochefort" (*Black Book of Limerick*, p. 147). In the 17th century Milltown paid "Chief rent, Suit of Court, and services" to the Earl of Kildare (*C.S.*, IV, p. 238).

Thomaston (149), Thomastoun (151), Thomaston next Lodhyn (157). Although the last of these references would suggest a connection with Ludden (-more and -beg) in the barony of Clanwilliam, Co. Limerick, there would seem to be no question that the place intended is Thomastown in Kilbreedy-Minor Par., Coshma Bar. In 151 Thomastown is named between *Tankardstown and *Tobernea, the geographical position of Thomastown. In the 17th century Thomastown paid chief rent to the Earl of Kildare (*C.S.*, IV, p. 122). Dirgaylwan (149), Dyrgalvan (157). Derrygalvin Parish is, of course, in Clanwilliam Barony, Co. Limerick, not in the barony of the same name in Tipperary, as is stated in the Index.

Collan (149, 157). This is probably Cullane (3 townlands) in Ballylanders Par., Coshlea Bar. (cf. Rathcoyn, *infra*).

Corbyn (149), Corbyng (151). Curraghbinny, in Carrigaline Par., Kerrycurrihy Bar., Co. Cork, which is called Currybinny *alias* Corbinny in a deed of 1730 (Registry of Deeds, vol. 30, p. 545, no. 19, 378). Corbyne or Corbyn is also named among the Earl's lands in the Kildare Rental (ff. 21, 89). A deed of 1727 recites that Francis Boyle (afterwards Viscount Shannon), by his deed of August 25, 1655, conveyed the 2 plowlands of Curreybyny in the barony of Kerrycurryhy to Richard Power, "subject to the old and ancient reserved rent of £3. 6. 8 payable to George, Earl of Kildare, and his heirs" (Reg. of Deeds, vol. 19, p. 117, no. 9,787).

Courblethan (149), cantred of Curiblethan (151). The deanery of Ocurbliethan (*Uí Chuirb Liatháin*; on the formation of this name Mr. Donnchadh Ó Corráin has drawn my attention to the note by Kuno Meyer, "Zur Bezeichnung des Patronymes im Irischen", in *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, VIII, pp. 178-9) comprised those parishes of the Diocese of Cork lying north of the Lee (see Ó Buachalla, *op. cit.*, *Dinnseanchas*, II, p. 65; *idem.*, "The Uí Liatháin and their septlands", *J.C.H.A.S.*, XLIV, pp. 35-6). The manor of Shandon was in Ocurblethan (*C.C.H.*, p. 100b).

Kilblane (149), Kilblathan (151). Kilbolane, a parish and townland in Orrery and Kilmore Barony, Co. Cork. It was held by the Roche-forts under the See of Cloyne (Pipe Roll of Cloyne, in *J.C.H.A.S.*, XX, p. 86, 131).

Lyshenan (151). In the Rental (f. 89) this appears as "Lysshannan vel Lysshanagh". I cannot identify it.

Foxeston (151). Ballinvuskig, Killanully Parish, Kerrycurrihy Barony. The form Bosk for Fox was normal in Gaelicised usage (see Woulfe, *Sloinnté Gaedheal is Gall*, p. 247; Fiants, *Eliz.*, 2472).

Cosdusser (151). In the Rental (f. 89) it appears as "Cosduf vel Cosdowff". In the inquisition taken in 1584 after the death of the earl of Desmond (I have used the copy in T.C.D. MS. F. 4. 25, f. 99v) Cosduffe, 1 car., occurs at the end of a list of lands which seems to be arranged in strict geographical order, following Grange and Douglas. It was presumably, therefore, in their immediate neighbourhood.

Kilnegleragh (151). Kilnaglery, Carrigaline Par.

Ballibetagh (151). Ballynametagh, Carrigaline Par. (Ó Buachalla, "An Early Fourteenth-Century Place-Name List, etc.", *Dinnseanchas*, II, p. 9).

Raghmisk, *Raghinisk (151). Rahanisky, Kilcully Par., Cork Bar.

Robert Carrew (lands of) (151). Perhaps Ballincarroona, Kilquane Par., Coshlea Bar. It might possibly be identical with the Blakerath in Deesbeg held by Michael de Carreu in 1290 (Rep. of Plea Rolls, ii, p. 204) and so, perhaps, with the Rathdoffe, held by Adam Leysshe as freeholder, of the 1541 extents.

Robert Goos (lands of) (151). Probably the Ballinguosy of the *Civil Survey* (IV, p. 241), now Bohernagore and adjacent townlands,

Ballingaddy Par., Coshlea Barony. In 1251 this land had been held by John Gos (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, no. 3203).

Rossagh (151). Probably Rossagh (3 townlands), now in Doneraile Par., Fermoy Bar., Co. Cork. In the Visitation of 1591 Rossagh appears as a separate parish (T.C.D. MS. E. 3. 14, ff. 154-63); by 1615 it had been joined to that of Doneraile. In a Plea Roll of 1327 the church of Rossagh, in Cloyne Diocese, appears as in Co. Limerick (*Cal. of Memoranda Rolls, P.R.O.I.*, xv, p. 116), and William Miagh of Rossagh was a collector for the cantred of Fontimkill, Co. Limerick,⁴ in 1375 (Richardson and Sayles, *Parliaments and Councils of Medieval Ireland*, I, p. 61). The cantred of Fontimkill (Fontemel, *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, nos. 93, 95) seems to have corresponded in general to the present barony of Coshlea, with, probably, the southernmost portion of Coshma. The tract *Crichad an Chaoilli* applies the term—afterwards name—*fonn timchill* to two areas, one around Kilbeheny and the other the *tuath* which included Rosach na Righraidhi (Rossagh), Cluas Dubhoigi (Cloustoge), and an Carcuir (Carker), and says that the true name of this latter *tuath* was Uí Rosa (Ed. and trans. J. G. O'Keeffe, "The Ancient Territory of Fermoy", *Ériu*, x (1928), pp. 175, 177). Mr. Donnchadh Ó Corráin has brought to my notice the fact that the Uí Rosa were the ruling stock of the Déis Beag (*Book of Lecan*, 228v; *Book of Ballymote*, 178; *Book of Uí Máine*, 29); the manor of Tobernea was in Desbeg (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, no. 3203). On the other hand, while Rossagh seems during the medieval period to have been regarded as in Co. Limerick, Carker and Cloustoge were probably in Co. Cork (cf. *P.R.O.I.*, Repertory of Plea Rolls, iv, p. 14; ix, pp. 106-7, where Cathergowe or Cathirgon, the unlocated Cathair Gobann of *Crichad an Chaoilli*, is also mentioned; *C.C.H.*, p. 9).

Brandon Synan (lands of) (151). These were held for the rent of a pound of pepper yearly, and in the 1541 extent of the manor of Tobernea Nicholas Senan appears as paying the same rent of a pound of pepper yearly for the lands of Castell Fewke (Castlepool, Doneraile Par., Co. Cork). This must therefore, like Rossagh, have been regarded as in Co. Limerick. In 1251 David fitzAdam (probably the ancestor of the Synans⁵) held one fee from the manor of Tiberneyin for this same rent of a pound of pepper (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, no. 3203); the fee so held was presumably, therefore, Castlepool.

Ballydolloghir (152, 153, 154), Balydolaghir (155, 156). Ballydeloher, a parish, but not now a townland, in Barrymore Barony. The old townland of this name is now represented by the townlands of Brooklodge and Brookville (Ó Buachalla, *op. cit.*, p. 63). It appears as Balyduflothir in 1358 (*C.C.H.*, p. 68).

Rathcoyn (157). Probably the Rathcony (now obsolete) named along with Cullane (Ballylanders Par., Coshlea Bar.) in 1618 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ire., Jas. I, p. 263*).

Ballytancard (157). This is probably the modern Tankardstown, Coshma Bar., and so identical with the Tancardesfee of no. 151. I can see no reason for the editor's identification with Tankerstown, Co. Tipperary.

Coulerak *alias* Couledolyc (162). In the Rental (f. 86v) this appears as Cowlncrotte, now Coolnacrutta in Glashare Par., Galmoy Bar., Co. Kilkenny.

Ranaban (162), Rathnabane in the Rental (f. 86v.), now Rathbane, Erke Par., Galmoy Bar.

Balydavy *alias* Ballygowyn (162). Ballygawny (f. 21) and Ballydauny *alias* Ballygoun (f. 86v.) in the Rental, now Ballygowney, Galmoy Bar.

Fertewac' (168). *Fir* (or *Feara Tethbha* (the form here, however, if correctly rendered by the original compiler would seem to be an adjectival form with final *-ch*). The "Mauricius Schynnach, rex de Fertewac" of this charter is the *Muirchertach Sinnach, rex Fer Tethba*, whose death is recorded by the *Annals of Connacht* in 1370.

Befforde (173), Beauford (174). Bert, Kilberry Par., Narragh and Reban West Bar., Co. Kildare (see *Cal. of Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kildare, no. 9 of Elizabeth*). The modern name would seem to be an abbreviated version of the earlier one.

Woteryllagh (198), Woghterillagh (199), Woghersillagh (200, 201). It was in Deece Barony, Co. Meath (Rental, f. 59, which names it between Moynalvy and Jenkinstown). In the early 17th century it appears as part of the lands of the Husseys of Mulhussey (*Cal. Inquis., Lagenia, Meath, no. 81 of James I, no. 63 of Charles I*). It is not in the *Civil Survey*, but was perhaps identical with the modern Mullagh (Kilmore Par., Deece Upper Bar.), which belonged in 1641 to Edward Hussey of Mulhussey and which does not appear by name in the inquisitions already cited.

Drommyn (198, 199). The context suggests that it may have been identical with the Ballidrom (now Ballindrum) of nos. 200 and 201, which, like Drommyn, is named between Glassely and "Ballyroy".

It is otherwise difficult to explain the omission of Drommyn from the later deeds. In the *Civil Survey* Ballindrum appears as Bellen-drumny and Ballinedromny (*C.S., VIII, pp. 119, 123*).

1. The references throughout are to the new, not the old, foliation.

2. The inquisition of 1617 found that the Earl of Clanrickard was seised of the 4 qrs. of Forour in Leitrim Barony (T.C.D. MS. E.3.7). By deed of April 24, 1669, William, Earl of Clanrickard, leased to Redmond Burke of Tiaquin the castle, bawn, town, and 4 qrs. of Forrower, viz. 1½ qr. of Cloonedagowne, 2 qrs. of Rossmore and Tonemaylcon, etc. (Deeds and Wills in Exchequer Inquisitions, Co. Galway, P.R.O.I., p. 625).

3. Its western boundary must have corresponded to that of the parishes of Ballinard and Ballynamona, which are respectively the Cathirusok (see Visitation of 1615, *Archivium Hibernicum, I, p. 293*) and the *Villa de Mora* or "Richardmoreston" which belonged to the barony of Any (*Cal. Doc. Ire., IV, pp. 204-5; Cal. Inquis. p.m., II, pp. 430-1; VI, p. 163*).

4. One of the other assessors was William Whit of Rath, the Rathnewhitagh which the *Civil Survey* (IV, p. 242) groups with Garryncoonagh, Effin Par.

5. Several references in the Plea Rolls show that Philip (son of William) Synan, or de Dunrayl (*fl.* 1300-1330), was the grandson of a David. There are a number of indications pointing to the identity of this David fitzAdam with the David son of Adam son of Sinad who occurs in Co. Wexford at the same period.

LOGAINMNEACHA Ó BHARÚNTACHT
MHAIGH FHEARTA, CO. AN CHLÁIR—I

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Cill Bheathach Thuaidh agus Theas

Tá breis agus dhá chéad ainm anseo in ord aibitre a bailíodh i Meitheamh na bliana 1965 ón mbeagán Gaeilgeoir dúchasach atá i gcóngar Cheann Léime. Ainmneacha cósta a bhfurmhór. Talamh garbh nó fluich is mó atá san áit agus gan ach 270 troigh ag an gcnocán is airde. Tá na failte féin an dá chéad troigh in áiteanna. Baintí leasú trá le haghaidh barraí, déantaí iascaireacht go seasta, agus bhíodh an phileoitíocht mar ghairm lán-aimsireach anseo anuas go dtí na fichidí. Níl ach an talmhaíocht anois ann.

Sé Annraoi de Bláca, a bhí bliain agus ceithre fichid d'aois an taca sin, a sholáthraigh iomlán a bhfuil anseo d'ainmneacha, nach mór. Cainteoir líofa is ea é gur féidir leis cuntas cruinn a thabhairt ar gach ainm acu in ainneoin é bheith in éamais radharc na súl ó bhí sé cúig bliana is daichead. Sholáthraigh sé abhar do na scoláirí Holmer (*The Dialects of Co. Clare*, I, II) agus Wagner (*Linguistic Atlas*, I, II).

Tá a pháirtí, Doncha Ó Deá (A) ceithre bliana níos óige ná é ach níl féith an dinnsheanchais chomh láidir céanna in aon chor ann. Is le muintir Chrota (B), lánú atá os cionn trí fichid bliain d'aois, roinnt bheag leagan sa liosta. Cé go raibh clú, tráth, ar Mhárta Mór Ó Fionnaíola (C) mar scéalaí, ní raibh aon teacht ar a chuid colais in aois a deich is ceithre fichid dó, bhí an chuimhne agus an éisteacht chomh hainnis sin aige.

Seasann A, B, C i ndiaidh leagan foghraíochta do na cainteoirí mar atá ceapaithe anseo agus nuair nach ann dóibh sé A. de Bláca an cainteoir.

Ar mhaithe le rialtacht, tugtar ainmneacha atá ar an léarscáil ordanáis 6" (lch. 71) sa riocht ina bhfuilid ansin. (Tá beagán ainm ná fuil le fáil ach ar shean-eagrán den léarscáil.) Dá bhrí sin tá Kilbaha North agus Kilbaha South mar theidil ar an dá shraith. Tá an uimhir a ghabhann le gach ainm le fáil arís ins na nótaí (má tá nóta ann) agus ar an léarscáil a ghabhann leis an alt seo.

Maidir leis na comharthaí, tá seo le rá. Níor cloíodh le córas fóinéimeach (féach Holmer, *op. cit.*, I). Ciallaíonn : i ndiaidh ghuta gur fada atá sé agus * gur leathfhada atá. Consain déadacha is ea L, N, D, T. Níl de dhifríocht idir j, w agus γ', v ach ná fuil cuimilt sa pheidhre tosaigh. Cuirtear an comhartha caoile ' i ndiaidh consain in airde. Is gnáth srónaíl ar ghuta atá i gcóngar chonsain srónach. Gabhann ' uasscríte roimh siolla ar a bhfuil an phríomh-bhéim agus ,

foscrite roimh siolla ar a bhfuil béim thánaiste. Comharthaíonn — go leanann tuis. gin. é.

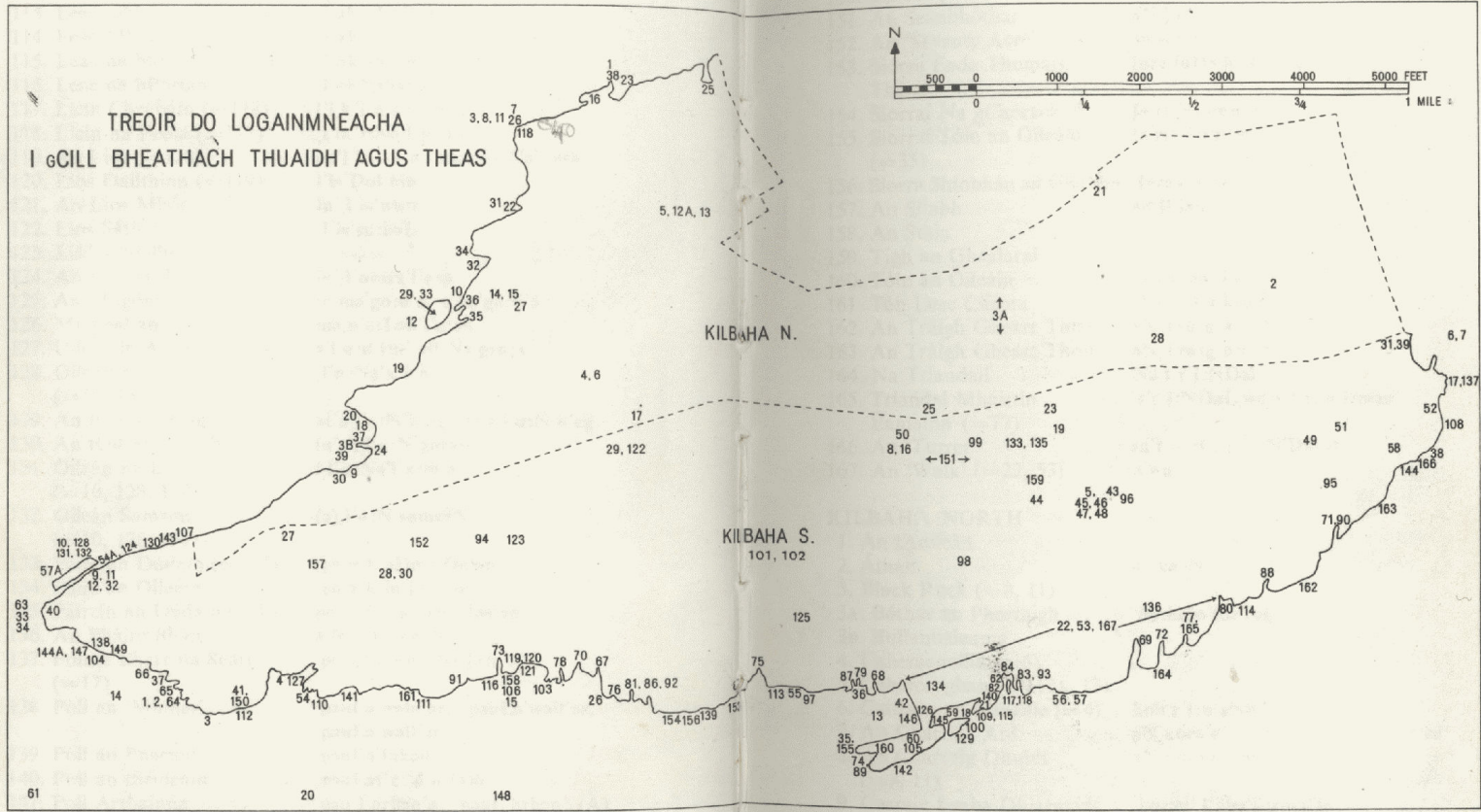
KILBAHA SOUTH

1. Aill na Fathaigh (=2,64) ,ail'Nə'fuhəg'
2. Aill na Fuachaise (=1,64) ,ail'Nə'fu:xəfə
3. Aill na gCreach ,ail'Nə'g'r'ax
4. Aill na gCruach
Aill na Groagh ,ail'Nə'gru'ax
5. Ard na bPileoitithe
(=45, 46, 47, 48) ,a:rDNəb'i:l'o:t'əhə
(ó) , wə:N'xəLəhə
6. Bá an Chalaithé (=7) 'bə:x'ail'əb'a'hi:;
7. Bá Chill Bheathach }
Bá Chille Beathaí } (=6) (ar) 'wə:xil'v'ahəx
8. Na Báirr Boicht (=16) Nə,bə:r'boxd'
9. An Ballán (=11, 12, 32) əN,bə'Lu:N (C)
10. An Ballán (=128, 131, 132) ə,bə'Lu:N, əN'bLu:N
11. An Ballán Ard (=9, 32) əNbə,La:'Nə:rD,— əvə,La:'n'i:rd'
12. Ballán na Léime bə,La:Nə'l'ə:m'ə
13. Bá na Dúine Móire 'bə:Nə,Du:n'ə'mu:r'ə
14. Banc na Fuachaise ,bəuŋkNə'fu:xəfə
15. Banc na Leasa ,bəuŋkNə'l'asə
16. An Barr Bocht (=8) in,bə:r'boxD
17. Barr na Searr (=137) ,bə:rNəfə:r
18. Béalóg na gCuracha b'i'a,Lo:gNə'guxə ə'ə'ə'
19. An Bearaic ən'b'arək', ə'b'arək' (A),
— əv'arək'
20. An Bhearna Dhearg ən,v'ə:rNə'jarəg
21. An Bord in'bo:rD
22. Bord Aille (=53, 167) bo:r'Dal'ə
23. Bóthar an Bhearaic (ó) ,wə:hərə'v'arək'
24. [scriosta]
25. An Bóthar Nua əN,bo:hər'Nu:
26. An Bhróin əN'vru'(ə)n',—Nə'bru:Nəx
27. The Cabin
28. Cahernaheanmna (=30)
29. Cahersaul (=122)
30. Caithrín na hAon Bhean (=28) ka,hr'i:Nə'he:nv'an
(ag) əN'gəLəhə
31. An Calaithe (=39)
32. Carraig an Bhalláin Aird (=9, 11) 'karəg'əvə,La:'n'i:rd' (A)
33. Carraig an Chinn ,karəg'ə'x'i:n'
34. Carraig an tSolais ,karəg'ə'ToLəf (C)
35. Carraigeacha an Oileáin (=155) 'karəg'əxə,in'l'ə'ən'

36. Carraig Mhártain ,karəg'wa:rTin'
 37. Carraig na Fuachaise ,karəg'Nə'fu:xəʃə
 38. Carraig na mBraghall ,karəg'Nə'mrəiəL
 39. An Cé (=31) in'k'ɛ:, — ə'x'ɛə nɔ:ɪ2: 12
 40. Ceann Leime kjəuN'l'ɛ:m'ə
 41. Na 'Churnholes' (=150) Nə 'ʃɔrən,ho:lz
 42. Clochara na Dúine Móire 'kLɔxərəNə,Du:n'ə'mu:r'ə
 43. An Chluais əN 'xLuəʃ
 44. Cnoc an Aitinn ,krukə'Net'in'
 45. Cnoc an Bhalláin ,krukə'vLə'(ə)n'
 (=5, 46, 47, 48)
 46. Cnocán Eoghain Uí kru'ka:,Nə:n'ixu:'ri:,
 Chomhraí krə'ka:,Nə:n'ixu:'ri:,
 (=5, 45, 47, 48) krə'ka:,Nu:n'ixu:'ri:
 47. Cnocán na bPileoitithe krə'ka:Nəb'i:'l':ot'əhə
 (=5, 45, 46, 48)
 48. Cnocán na nGabhar krə'ka:Nə'gəur,
 (=5, 45, 46, 47) kru'ka:Nə'gəur
 49. Cnoc Fada kruk'faDə
 50. An Cnoc Rua əN,kruk'ru'(ə)
 51. An Cnoicín əN,kri'k'i:n'
 52. An Coiléar x ən,kə'l'e:r ənka'l'a:r
 53. Cois Aille kə'ʃal'ə
 54. An Colúr əN,kə'Lu:r
 54A. Cuchullin's Leap
 55. Cúil Ghlaislic ,ku:l'ɣLəʃl'ik'
 56. Cúinne Antoinín (=57) ,ku:n'əuNTən'i:n'
 57. An Cúinne Dubh (=56) ən,ku:N'ə'du:v
 57A. Dermot and Grania's Rock
 58. Doondalhen House (i) Nu:N'Dal'in'
 59. An Dún Beag ən,Du:N'b'eg, ə,Du:N'b'og
 60. An Dún Mór (=105) in,Du:N'muər
 61. An Fharráige Mhór (ar) ə,warəg'ə'vuər
 62. The Fenian Cave (=82) Də,f'i:njən'k'e:v'
 63. An Frangach əN,frə'ŋax z flogach
 64. An Fuachais Ard (=1, 2) əN,fu:xə'ʃa:rD, (ar) ə,wɔxə'ʃa:rD
 65. An Fuachais Bheag əN,fu:xəʃ'v'jeg, Nə,fu:xəʃi:'hjəgə
 Na Fuachaisí Beaga }
 66. An Fuachais Mhór } əN,fu:xəʃ'vu:r, Nə,fu:xəʃi:'mu:rə
 Na Fuachaisí Móra }
 67. Gabhag an Chúil ,gəugə'xu'əl'
 68. Gabhag an Dilise ,gəugə'd'il'isg'
 69. Gabhag an Fhiach Duibh ,gəugən'iaxDiv', ,gəugənəx'Div'
 70. Gabhag an Spá ,gəugə'spa:
 71. Gabhag an 'Stile' (=90) ,gəugə'ʃd'a'il'

72. Gabhag Antoinín ,gəug'əuNTən'i:n'
 73. Gabhag Chaol An Leasa ,gəugxe:Lə'l'asə
 74. Gabhag 'Chumberland' ,gəug'xumbərl'an'd'
 (=89)
 75. Gabhag Ghlaislic ,gəug'ɣLəʃl'ik'
 76. Gabhag Liam Uí Mheára ,gəug,l'i:mi'v'ə:rə
 77. Gabhag Mháirtín Éamainn ,gəug,wa:r't'i:n'iamin'
 (=165)
 78. Gabhag Mháirtín Fheidhlim ,gəug'wə:rt'i:n'a'il'im'
 79. Gabhag Mhártain ,gəug'wa:rTin'
 80. Gabhag Mhóire ,gəug'wə:r'ə, ,gəug'və:r'ə
 81. Gabhag na Brónach ,gəug'Nə'bru:Nəx
 (=86, 92) ,gəug'Nəka'l'i:
 82. Gabhag na Caillí (=62) ,gəug'Nə'f'jo:Lə
 83. Gabhag na Feola (=93) ,gəug'Nə'NaNəm, ,gəug'Ne'Narəm
 84. Gabhag na nAnam (A)
 85. Gabhag Nóra Móinéar ,gəug,n'u:rəmu:n'e'r
 86. Gabhag Pheatsaí Théidí ,gəug,f'aTsi'he:d'i:
 (=81, 92)
 87. Gabhag Shéamais Tom ,gəug,he:məʃə't'am
 88. Gabhag Sheanáin Thaidhg ,gəughə'n'a:N'haig'
 89. Gabhag Tóin an Oilcáin ,gəug,Tu:n'an'l'a:n'
 (=74) Seanán
 90. Gabhag Thomáis Ó Catháin ,gəug,həma:ʃ(ə)kə'ha:n'
 (=71)
 91. Gabhaigín an Óin ,gəugi:n'i'No:n'
 92. Gabhaigín na Brónach ,gəugi:Nə'bru:Nəx
 (=81, 86)
 93. Gabhaigín na Feola (=83) ,gəug,i'Nə'f'jo:Lə
 94. Garraí Bheacháin ,gari:v'ə'xa:n'
 95. Garraí na bPiast ,gə,ri:Nə'b'irəʃD
 96. Garraí na Cluaise ,gə,ri:Nə'kLu:ʃə
 97. Glaislic 'gLəʃl'ik'
 98. An Gleaindí ə'g'l'an'd'i:
 99. Gleann Beag g'l'əuN'b'og
 100. Gob an Oilcáin Bhig (ó) 'ɣobin'i,l'a:n'n'v'ig'
 101. Na Goirt Ghlasa (=102) Nə,gur't'ɣLəʃə, Nə,gor't'ɣLəʃə
 102. An Gort Glas (=101) ə,gort'gLas (A)
 103. An Grumpar ə'grumpər
 104. An 'Hanging Gardens' in,haŋən'g'a:rdənz
 (=149)
 105. Horse Island (=60) (i),l'a:Nə'gəpəl
 106. Leac an Bhlácaigh ,l'akə'vLə:kəg'

107. Leac an Bhoilg ,l'akə'wil'əg'
 108. Leac an Chapail ,l'akə'xapəl'
 109. Leac an Oileáin (=115) ,l'akən'(i)'l'a:(ə)n'
 110. Leac Arthainne ,l'a'karhən'i, ,l'a'karhən' (A)
 111. Leac C(h)rota ,l'ak'xroTə, l'ak'kroTə
 112. An Leac Dhubh ən',l'ak'ɣuv
 113. Leac Ghlaislic ,l'ak'ɣLaf'l'ik'
 114. Leac Mhóire ,l'ak'vo:r'ə
 115. Leac na bhFear (=109) ,l'akNə'v'ar
 116. Leac na bPortán ,l'akNəbər'Ta:N
 117. Licín Chrubáin (=118) ,l'i,k'i:n'xrə'bá:n'
 118. Licín na Feola (=117) ,l'ik'i:Nə'f'jo:Lə
 119. An Lios (=120) ən'l'is, — ə'l'asə, — Nə'l'asə
 120. Lios Dailthinn (=119) l'is'Dəl'hin'
 121. An Lios Mhór in',l'is'wu:r
 122. Lios Sáthall (=29) ,l'is'sa:həL
 123. Lisdoondalhen *anna t'acair wile*
 124. An Lovers' Leap (=54A) in',l'ovərz'l'e:p
 125. An Mugóide in,mə'go:d'ə, ə,bə'go:d'ə
 126. Muinéal an Oileáin mə'n'e:Lən'l'a'ən'
 127. Oileáinín Aill na gCruach ə'l'a:n'i:n',ail'Nə'gru:x
 128. Oileán an Chinn ,l'a:Nə'x'i:n'
 (=10, 131, 132)
 129. An tOileán Beag ət'ə,l'a:N'b'og, ət'ə'l'a:N,b'eg
 130. An tOileán Garbh in't'i,l'a:N'garəv
 131. Oileán na Léime i,l'a:Nə'l'ε:m'ə
 (=10, 128, 132)
 132. Oileán Samson (ə),l'a:N'samsəN
 (=10, 128, 131)
 133. Páirc an Dúdáin (=135) ,pa:r'k'əDu'rə'Du'ən'
 134. Páirc an Oileáin ,pa:r'k'in'i'l'a'ən'
 135. Páircín an Dúdáin (=133) pa:r'k'i:n'əDu'rə'Du'ən'
 136. An Pháirc Bhán ə'fa:r'k''wa:N
 137. Pointe Bharr na Searr 'pi:n't'ə,wə:rNə'jə:r
 (=17)
 138. Poll an 'Mhiner' ,pəulə'wəin'ər, ,pəulə'wəil'ər,
 ,pəulə'wəil'ər'
 139. Poll an Phacaid ,pəulə'fakəd'
 140. Poll an tSéideáin ,pəulət'ε:d'a:(ə)n'
 141. Poll Arthainne ,pəul'arhən'ə, ,pəul'arhən' (A)
 142. An Poll Gorm ə(N),pəul'gorəm
 143. An Poll Leathan ə,pəul'ahəN
 144. Poll na mBraghall ,pəulNə'mrəiəL
 144A. Poll na Péiste (=147)
 145. Port na Dúine Bige 'porTNə,Du:n'ə'b'eg'ə



Bunaithe ar an Suirbhéireacht Ordánais le cead an Rialtais (Ceadúnas Uimh. 1231)

146. Port na Dúine Móire 'porTNə,Du:N'ə'mu:r'ə
 147. Poulnepeasta (=144A) ,pəuLNə'p'ε:jd'ə
 148. An Ribhéar ə(N),rə'v'e:r, —ə,rə'v'e:r,
 —ə,rə'v'e:r'
 149. An 'Rockery' (=104) əN'rukəri:
 150. Na Séadáin (=41) Nəʃe:'Du:(ə)n'
 151. An Seanbhóthar əN,ʃaNə'vo:hər
 152. An 'Seventy Acre' ən,seventi'e:kər
 153. Siorra Fada Thomáis ʃurə'fudə,hmɑ:'ʃ'hε:d'i'
 Théidí
 154. Siorraí Na gCaorach ʃə,ri:'Nə'ge:r'əx
 155. Siorraí Tóin an Oileáin ʃə'ri:,Tu:n'in'l'a'ə:n'
 (=35)
 156. Siorra Shiobhán an Ghabha 'ʃurəx'ə,wɑ:Nə'γəu
 157. An Sliabh ən'ʃl'iəv, in'ʃl'iəv
 158. An Staic ə(N)'sTak'
 159. Tigh an Ghealaráí ,t'chə'γ'əLəri:
 160. Tóin an Oileáin ,Tu:n'ən'l'a'(ə)n'
 161. Tón Leac Chrota 'Tu:N,l'a'kroTə
 162. An Tráigh Ghearr Thiar əN,Trɑ:g'a:r'hí:ər
 163. An Tráigh Ghearr Thoir əN,Trɑ:g'a:r'hí:r'
 164. Na Triandail Nə,t'r'i:NDəl'
 165. Triandal Mháirtín 't'r'i:NDəl,wɑ:r't'i:n'i:mən'
 Éamainn (=77)
 166. An 'Turret' ən't'urət', (ó) N'Dorət'
 167. An 'Walk' (=22, 53) ə'wɑ:k

KILBAHA NORTH

1. An tAoileán əN'Ti:l'a:N
 2. Áthán a:'xɑ:N
 3. Black Rock (=8, 11)
 3A. Bóthar an Phortaigh ,bo:hərə'forTəg'
 3B. Bullaunaleama
 4. Caheracoollia (=6)
 5. Cahercroghaun (=12A, 13)
 6. Caithrín an Chuaille (=4) kah,r'i:n'ə'xu'l'ə
 7. An Charraig Ard əN,xarə'g'a:rD, (ar) ə,garə'g'e'rd'
 8. An Charraig Dhubh əN,xarə'g'γuv
 (=3, 11)
 9. Carraig Leaba Dhiarmada 'karəg',l'əbə'ji:rməDə
 10. Carraig Leac na Nae 'karəg',l'akNə'Ne:
 11. Carraig na Súgach (=3, 8) ,karəg'Nə'su:gəx
 12. Carraig Oileán na bPréachán 'karəg',l'a:Nəb'r'i:'xɑ:N
 12A. Cathair Chruachán (de) ,xəhər'xru:'xɑ:N,
 (=5, 13) ,kahər'kru:'xɑ:N (B)

13. An Chathair Mhór (=5, 12A) əN,xəhər'vu:r
 14. Clais na Gainí (=15) kLafNəgə'n'i:
 15. Na Clasa (=14) Nə'kLasa
 16. An Coiléar əNkə'le'ər (B)
 17. Crosaire Sáthál krosər'ə'sa'L
 18. An Cúinne Dubh əN,ku:N'ə'Duv, —ə,xu:N'ə'Duv
 əN,ku:n'ə'Duv (A, B, C)
 19. An Cúinne Liath əN,ku:N'ə'l'i'ə, ə,ku:n'ə'l'i'ə
 20. An Doras ə'Duras
 21. An Fiain ən'f'i'an'
 22. Gabhag an Adhmaid ,gəugə'Nəiməd'
 23. Gabhag an Mhaide ,gəugə'wad'ə
 24. Gabhag Leaba Dhiarmada ,gəug,l'abə'ji:rməDə
 25. Gabhag na Lao ,gəugNə'Le:
 26. (An) Galachair ,gəLəxər', əN'gəLəxər' (B)
 ,gəLəxə:r' (C)
 27. Garraí an Eorna ,gəri:'Nə:rNə
 28. Garraí na Stairse ,gəri:Nə'sDər'ʃə
 29. Gull Island (=33) ,l'abə'ji:r(ə)məDə
 31. Leac an Uain Duibh ,l'akəNu:n'Div' (A)
 ,l'akəNu:N'Div' (C)
 ,l'akNə'Ne:
 32. Leac na Nae (i),l'ə:Nəb'r'i:'xə:N
 33. Oileán na bPréachán (=29) i,l'ə:Nəb'i:'xə:N (C)
 ,pi:n't'ə,l'akNə'Ne:
 34. Pointe Leac na Nae ,pəuLə'd'urən (B)
 35. Poll an Diúin ,pəuLə'd'ur:n' (C)
 ,pəuL.NəTo:r'n'i: (A, B, C)
 36. Poll na Tóirní 'sLəhərə,xu:N'ə'Duv
 37. Salachar an Chúinne Dubh (=39) 'sLəhər,γəugə'wad'ə
 38. Salachar Ghabhag an Mhaide 'sLəhər,l'abə'ji:rməDə (A)
 39. Salachar Leaba Dhiarmada (=37)
 40. An Tobairín ə(N),Tobə'r'i:n'

[Tagraíonn na huimhreacha d'uimhreacha an liosta. Seasáinn "Eachtra" do "Eachtra Thriúr Mhac Thoirdealbhaigh Mhic Stairn" le Mícheál Coimín atá i gcló i *Bláithfhleasg de Mhílseánaibh na Gaoidheige*, Baile Átha Cliath, 1893, eag. Padraig Ó Briain. Is don eagrán sin a déantar tagairt.]

KILBAHA SOUTH

- Ní hé seo an gnáth-ainm atá ar an áit, Ainm tagartha atá ann mar go ndeirtear gur anseo a chaith an triúr gaiscíoch, Cruachán, Sáthál agus Dailtheann iad féin le fail ("Eachtra", lch. 113). Triúr mac Thoirdealbhaigh Mhic Stairn ab ea iad.
- Féach 64.

- Instear an seéal céanna fén áit seo agus a instear fé 1.
- Trí oileán beag ná fuil ach a mbun fágtha anois, atá i gceist leis na cruacha seo, adeir an cainteoir. Ní fheadar an é seo an áit a luaitear in "Eachtra", lch. 108, mar a deirtear fé Dhiarmaid Ó Duibhne, gur "ghabh cuan agus calaidh i n-Aill na g-Curach ... agus do ghluais ... go cathair na h-Aonmhána". Tá Cahernaheanmna (q.v.) i ngiorracht ceathrú mhíle do Aill na gCruach.
- Is ann d'fhaireadh na píleoithe loingeas ag teacht isteach béal an Ribhéir.
- Leagan truaillithe is ea é seo leis an défhoghar a ach comhartha is ea é go ndéantar réimniú sa ghinideach ar "Cill Bheathach".
- Droch-thalamh a bhí ann.
- Is cosúil gurb i an fhail ar fad soir ó Cheann Léime atá i gceist leis an ainm seo agus le 11. Faill ingearach de bhreis is 200' atá inti den charraig lom. "Ballán ar fad is ea an aill" a dúirt A. de Bláca.
- Tá éiginnteacht ag baint leis an ainm seo, agus tá sé le braith ar chaint A. de Bláca go bhfuil amhras air féin fén ainm: "Ballán ar fad is ea an aill. Ach dúirt fear liomsa, seanfhear, go b'shin é an ainm a bhí ar an oileán, An Ballán". Sé is dóichí gur téarma ginearálta a bhí san ainm ar dtús a bhí bunaithe ar ghnéithe aiceanta an oileáin agus na tíre istigh. Fail ar carrage atá iontu araon. Níl an Ballán mar ainm ag na cainteoirí eile ar an oileán. Féach 9.
- Seo mar a chuireann A. de Bláca síos air: "Tá an charraig ansan sáite amach as an aill an áit ar sheasaigh sé, is léim sé amach. Tá rian a choice inti—Diarmaid agus Gráinne. Tá leac ann sáite amach tamall beag síos ón bhfear glas, agus níl sál na coise in aon chor ann, ach an méid sin amach don trough, síos tríd an leac mar a ghearrfá é". Féach 124 agus 131.
- Paiste mór carraigeacha cúpla céad slat amach ón bhfaill. Féach 64.
- Carraigeacha atá lasmuigh den lios.
- "Searr", gin. iolra de "siorra" (a reef, submerged rock).
- Cúig thigh déag de chuid sclábhaithe agus iascáir a bhí ann fadó. Iad a bheith ceangailte dá chéile fé ndear an ainm.
- Is ionann é seo agus béal an Ribhéir, idir Ceann Ciarraí agus Ceann Léime.
- Is ann a chaitheadh na mionusaisle áitiúla, Pilkingtons agus Cathánaigh, a mbéile cois farraige uaireanta.
- Casán bhálcaireachta ar chúmhais na faille siar a bhí ag na mionusaisle céanna agus ag "rúcaigh" (tourists).
- Leac chruinn go bhfuil leac eile in airde uirthi. Tá roinnt díobh le chéile. Tá an ainm, leis, ar an dtalamh atá ós a gcionn in airde
- Tigh mór leis na Cathánaigh (athmháistir) a bhí ann.
- Luaitear an chathair seo in "Eachtra", lgh. 99 agus 109.
- Tá tagairt di in "Eachtra", lch. 99. Féach 1.
- "Caladh" an leagan caighdeánta den bhfocal so. Tagraíonn an ainm don áit ina bhfuil na siopaí—is ar éigin gur sráidbhaile é.
- Fé uisce atá sí. Deir A. de Bláca: "Dh'á gcaithfeadh sí sin urchar mar a bheadh gunna mór, gaoth anoir a bheadh chugat. Caitheann sí trí uair".
- Féach 64.
- Braghall (fiach dubh, cormorant)
- Aonach an Ché a tugtaí ar an aonach a bhíodh anseo.
- Féach 150.
- "Paiste beag talún go mbeadh gabáiste ann agus cúpla iomaire prátaí", an cur síos a dhéin A. de Bláca ar chluais.
- Tá an t-alt is easnamh anseo de bharr comhthéacs.
- "Aill bheag" atá ann adeir A. de Bláca.
- "Ceann rabhnáilte a bheadh imithe isteach fén aill, cúil a ghlaotar air" adeir A. de Bláca.

56. Bhí talamh an fhir seo Antoinín lastuas de.
- 57A. Ionann agus 10, 128, 131, 132. Féach nóta 12.
58. Tigh mór Mharcais Uí Chatháin, athmháistir an tiarna talún Westby.
59. Is ar an dtráigh agus ar an bhfaill taobh thoir de Oileán na gCapall is gnáth an ainm á thabhairt anois. Deir A. de Bláca gur ón lios bheag ar an gceann thoir den oileán a tháinig an ainm.
60. Is ar an dtráigh agus ar an bhfaill taobh thuaidh de Oileán na gCapall is gnáth an ainm á thabhairt anois, cé gurb é an t-oileán féin an dúin ó cheart. Tá muintéal talún an-chaol á cheangal leis an dtír. Thángthas ar chnuasach mór sliogán éisc ag ceann theas an mhuinil tamall de bhlianta ó shoin.
62. Na mionuaisle a thug an ainm seo ar an áit.
63. Carraig chaol fada ar an dtaobh thuaidh de Charraig an Chinn ná nochtann go leath mara. Iasc ar dhéanamh an fhioigaigh (dog-fish) is ea an frangach, ach é bheith níos lú. Tá breicneach air.
64. Deir A. de Bláca gur de bharr Banc na Fuachaise, gur cuid de An Fuachais Bheag agus An Fuachais Mhór, a bheith lasmuigh dhi a baisteadh An Fuachais Ard nó Aill na Fuachaise ar an bhfaill istigh. Carraigeacha fé uisce atá i mBanc na Fuachaise. "Fochais" an ainm atá ar a leithéid sin de charraig i gCiarraí, agus féach go bhfuil leagan amháin den ainm atá á phlé againn ag teacht leis sin.
- In "Eachtra", lch. 103, tá tagairt do ollphiast "Dabhrán atá i n-Uathais Dabhráin láimh re Léim Chonchulainn". Is léir gur poll sa bhfaill atá i gceist anseo, agus ní fheadar ach ná fuil dhá fhocal "(f)uachais" agus "fochais" á meascadh inniu toisc iad a bheith mar mhíreanna in ainmneacha a bhí suite i ngiorracht dá chéile. Féach 147.
67. Cuas nó góilín a bheadh mar chur síos ar áit dá leithéid seo in áiteanna eile.
69. Bhíodh nead ag an bhfiach dubh ann.
70. Tá tobar anseo go bhfuil cáil ar an uisce atá ann.
71. Bhí an "stíle" i gclaf a bhí lastuas di ar an dtalamh.
72. Bhí talamh Antoinín lastuas di.
74. Caitheadh long den ainm "The Cumberland" isteach ann agus chúlaigh sí amach slán arís, le hatharach gaoithe.
78. Thit Máirtín Fheidhlim le faill anseo agus maraíodh é.
80. Bhí baint éigin ag bean den ainm Móire leis an áit.
81. Tá an Bhróin cóngarach di.
82. Deireadh na seandaoine go raibh cailleach ag maireachtain ansin chun eagla a chur ar leanaí.
83. Ártach a bhí ládáilte le feoil, a chuaigh trí thine ar a slí ó Luimneach go háit éigin ina raibh cogadh ar siúl ag an am. Tháinig an fheoil isteach anseo. Bhí cuimhne ag seanathair A. de Bláca air.
84. Ártach go raibh arm (?) ann a tháinig isteach ann, a deirtear.
85. "Magner" atá mar Bhéarla ar an sloinne seo Moinéar.
86. Bádh Peatsaí Théidí anseo agus é ag baint leathab le linn rabharta.
87. Ba le Séamas Tom (Cearmadach) an talamh lastuas di.
88. Ba le Seanán Thaidhg an talamh lastuas di. Comhartha drochaimsire is ea an t-urchar a scaoileann an ghabhag seo nuair a teanntaíotar an t-aer istigh inti.
90. Ba le Tomás Ó Catháin an talamh lastuas di.
91. Téann sí isteach fén bhfaill agus éiríonn in airde istigh mar ar thit an chré. Sin é an óin (=uaimh) cé go ndeir A. de Bláca gurb é an ainm Eoin atá i gceist.
94. Ba leis an mBeachánach é.
96. Féach 43.
98. Gleann beag.

103. Leac a nochtann ag leath mara, mar a dtáinig iasc ar a dtugtar grumpar i dtír. Deir A. de Bláca go bhfaca sé ceann a bhí 34' ar fhaid agus gur déanamh an fhioigaigh atá air. Piast a thugadh na sean-iascairí ar a leithéid, agus deir sé gur cráin a tugtar ar a leithéid i gCiarraí.
104. Garraí beag ar thaobh na faille. Bhí bláthanna ann agus falla de chloch aoil timpeall air. Théadh an Cathánach agus a chairde ann sa tsamhradh. Is tré Pholl an "Mhiner" síos atá teacht air.
106. Nochtann sí i dtrá mhara rabharta. Bádh an Blácach, sin-seanathair Anhraoi, nuair a bhris sí agus é ag gabháil os a cionn i gcuairt.
107. Ag dul ón uisce suas go dtí an bhféar glas. "Tá bolg mór amach uirthi", adeir A. de Bláca.
110. Féach 141.
111. Ar thaobh na faille. Ba le Crotach an talamh lastuas.
114. Féach 80.
117. An sloinne Ó Corbáin (Corbett) atá anseo.
118. Féach 83.
119. Is don ngabhag ar an dtaobh thoir den lios a thagraíonn an ainm uaireanta. Féach 121.
120. Féach 37.
121. Is ar an ngabhag ar an dtaobh thoir den lios atá an ainm seo. Féach 119.
123. Ainm tacair é seo, dar liom. Cuireadh Lis- ina thosach i dtreo agus ná meascfaí le Doondalhen House é. Chomh maith leis sin ní ar an láthair seo atá Lios Dailthinn, ar fhianaise A. de Bláca, ach ar an bhfaill theas—agus tá a bhfuil ráite in "Eachtra", lch. 99, ag teacht leis sin.
124. Tá an ainm seo le fáil sa dréacht tosaigh den léarscáil ordanáis (1840). Féach 12 agus 131.
125. Seo a bhfuil le rá ag A. de Bláca fén ainm: "Ghlaoigh siad i ndeagha na clocha a bhí na seasamh é, piccóide". Deir D. Ó Deá, "Bog fhóide—portach a bhí annsan fadó, 'soft sod'. Ach níl sé bog inniu mar dódh ar fad fadó na háiteanna san".
128. Ceann Léime atá i gceist anseo.
130. Níl sé geartha amach ón dtír ar fad.
131. Féach 12 agus 124.
132. Deir A. de Bláca: "Chonaic mise é sul ar chuaigh Samson amach air, ach glaoth Oileán Samson na dheagha san air, 1893. Coimeádaí tigh an tsolais ba dh'ea é".
133. Deir A. de Bláca: "Aoinne a raghadh treasna na páirce san oiche raghadh sé ar strae—sea, lár an lae". Sin é a fhreagra ar cheist fé bhunús an ainme.
138. Síos tríd an bpoll so a théadh na huaisle le teacht amach ar thaobh na faille ins na "Hanging Gardens". Bhronn an Cathánach cúram an dréimire ar dhall den ainm Bradley. Toisc é bheith ag dul síos sa pholl, is dócha, a baisteadh "An Miner" air.
139. "Pacaid" a bhí mar ainm ar dhuine a bhíodh ag iascaireacht ann—Pacaid Nóra Tom. Bhí fear ar Inis Cathaigh go dtugtaí an ainm chéanna air.
140. Séidtear an saile in airde san aer as.
141. Deir A. de Bláca: "Arthainne, sin ainm a bhí ar fhear a bhíodh ag marú rine [róna] fadó, agus an-áit rine é".
142. Poll a théann ón dtaobh thuaidh go dtí an taobh theas den oileán agus gur féidir le currach gabháil tríd. Tá díon air an slí ar fad.
145. Tugtar port ar fhail gur cré nó dóib atá inti. Tugtar sruthaill ar a leithéid leis.
146. Féach 145.
147. Deir A. de Bláca: "An phiast a bhí ansan, an ceathrú deartháir a bhí ag Cruachán, Sál agus aige Dailthinn. Sin é an fear a bhí ag faire béal an Ribhéar le heagla go dtiocfadh an Ciarraíoch aneas. Bhí draíocht air".

Fén bpoll deir sé: “Díreach glan mar a bheadh tigh, gearrtha díreach isteach san aill agus in airde”. Is cosúil gurb é seo Uathais Dabhráin a luaitear i 64 (q.v.).

148. An gnáthainm ar an tSionainn. Tugtar ribhéar ar abha ar bith sa cheantar.
150. Séidtear an sáile in airde san aer as an dá pholl atá anseo.
153. Is ar an gcarraig seo a bhaineadh Tomás Théidí leathach.
154. Cúpla céad slat amach san uisce. Bhíodh caoire ag na tionóntaithe ar chiumhais na faille lastuas diobh le cead an tiarna talún.
156. Bhaineadh Siobhán an Ghabha (Céitineach) leathach ann.
157. An cúpla céad acra de thalamh gan briseadh, atá buailte le Ceann Léime. Tá an áit réidh agus fána ó dheas air. Tá féar garbh ag fás go tiubh air.
158. Carraig a bhíonn foilithe ag lán mara.
159. Fear de na Crotaigh go dtugtaí “An Gealaraf” air.
160. An deire thiar den oileán.
161. Gabhag a ritheann isteach i Leac Chrota.
162. Ní gaineamh ach leacacha atá ar an dtráigh seo.
163. Mar 162. Phléasc na huaisle poll sna leacacha anseo fadó, mar ionad snámha dóibh féin.
164. Glaotar na Triandail ar thrí ghabhag atá in aice a chéile anseo. Siad san 69, 72 agus 77.
165. Ní fheadar ach gur cumadóireacht atá san ainm seo de bharr Gabhag Mháirtín Éamainn (77) a bheith ar cheann de na trí gabhaig ar a nglaoatar na Triandail. Theastaigh ón gcainteoir a thaispeáint gurab ionann triandail agus gabhag.

KILBAHA NORTH

1. Carraig gur féidir dul amach inti i dtrá mhara.
2. Sruthán beag.
- 3b. ‘Bullawn’ ar an gcéad eagrán den léarscáil. Feach Kilbaha S., 12.
4. Féach 5.
5. Ainm eile ar Chaithrín an Chuaille is ea Cathair Chruachán, dar le A. de Bláca. An Chathair Mhór (13) a thugann sé ar an gcathair go bhfuil Caher-croghaun uirthi sa léarscáil. Deir “Eachtra” (lch. 98), “do rinne Crochán dún do féin le taoibh na fairrge thuaidh”. Tá sin ag teacht leis an léarscáil.
6. Féach 5.
9. Carraig bháite a bhriseann uaireanta. Tá Leaba Dhiarmada isteach uaithi.
11. Tugtar deargán ar an iasc so, súgach, i gCiarraí. “Bream” sa Bhéarla.
20. Poll isteach fén spor talún seo, ag dul ón bhfaill theas go dtí an fhaill thuaidh. Is cuimhin le A. de Bláca an ceann a bhí air á leagadh le farraige sa bhliain 1895.
21. Deir A. de Bláca, “Sin áit ná beadh treafa agus go mbeadh féar fada bán ann”.
22. Tá carraigeacha istigh inti a ghreamaíonn an t-adhmad a thagann isteach leis an dtaoide.
26. Ar an bhfaill laistigh den gCarraig Dhubh atá an ainm seo. Bhí fáinne iarainn sa charraig ann le curracha a cheangal leis faid a bheadh leathach á baint.
28. An ithir a bheith bán fé ndeara an ainm seo a bheith ar an áit. Talamh cuir an-mhaith é.
30. Ar thaobh na faille tamall síos ón mbarr, ach thit paiste mór den bhfaill seo tuairim is ocht mbliana ó shoin.
32. Leac mhór a shíneann ón uisce suas go barr na faille, agus fána uirthi sa tslí gur féidir dul suas síos. Mar mhíniú ar an ainm deirtear gur bhadh naonúr ann fadó.
33. Précháin bhána a tugtar ar fhaioiléin sa cheantar.

36. Poll sa talamh istigh gur féidir dul síos ann agus teacht amach ar thaobh na faille.
37. Carraigeacha ná nochtann riamh, ach tá siad dainséarach nuair atá at ins an bhfarraige.
38. Féach 37.
39. Féach 37.
40. Tá fíoruisce ag teacht tré pholl sa leac. Tagann an sáile isteach ann.

[A list of placenames from the townlands of Kilbaha North, Kilbaha South, in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare.]

DÁN LE STANDISH HAYES O'GRADY

DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

Tá an dán seo thíos ar fáil i ls. 5356 E (7) 1.4 i Leabharlann Náisiúnta na Breataine Bige, Aberystwyth. Foilsíodh le déanaí clár na lss. Gaeilge sa leabharlann sin, clár a ullmhaigh Pádraig Ó Riain ó Choláiste Ollscoile Chorcaí. B'eisean a thug eolas dom ar an dán seo—agus tuilleadh eolais nach é.

Rugadh Staindis Aodh Ó Gráda in aice le Caisleán Uí Chonaill, Co. Luimnigh, sa bhliain 1832. Chuir sé suim sa Ghaeilge le linn a óige agus bhí caidreamh aige le Seán Ó Donnabháin, le hEoghan Ó Comhraidhe agus le scoláirí eile na linne sin. Rinne sé eagar-thóireacht ar théacsanna Gaeilge, go háirithe sa díolaim darb teideal *Silva Gadelica*. Fuair sé bás sa bhliain 1915.

Is é teideal an dáin seo ná “S: H: O G's farewell to Aghamarta—by himself—1849”. Tá Aghamarta i bparóiste Theampall Bríde, Co. Chorcaí, leathshlí idir Charraig Uí Leighin agus Bun an Tábhairne. Tá eastát mór ann ar a bhfuil fothrach seanchaisleán na nUinnseadúnach (Wynchedons nó Nugents). Cé gur Aghamarta gnáth-theideal an eastáit, baineann tuairim is a leath le baile fearainn Aiteann Francach (French Furze). “Achadh Mháirta” an leagan Gaeilge atá ag Ó Gráda ar an ainm agus is léir gur mar sin (nó mar “Achadh Márta”) a fuaimítí é i dtosach an 19ú aois. Seo mar mhíniú seandúine ann do Crofton Croker agus Richard Sainthill é sa bhliain 1832: “the place where the best horses in Ireland are to be met with in the month of March” (Notes to Smith's *Cork*, 1892 ed., p. 228). Ach is léir gur Achadh Mháirtain an tseanfhoirm den ainm; féach m.sh. Amartyn, 1301; Aughyvarten, 1549; Aughe-warten, 1566. Bhí a fhios sin ag lucht an tSuirbhéireacht Ordnáis (féach O.S. Namebooks) ach chloigh siad leis an ngnáth-fhuaim agus fágadh an *n* deiridh ar lár sa leagan oifigiúil.

Cheannaigh Carew Smith O'Grady an t-eastát ó Lord Harborton sa bhliain 1824 agus bhí seilbh ag Muintir Ghráda ar Achadh Mhártain anuas go dtí 1919. Géag de Mhuintir Ghráda Chill Bhaile Eoghain (Co. Luimnigh) ba ea iad agus gaol acu dá bhrí sin le Viscount Guillamore. Mac dearthár leis an gcéad Viscount ba ea Staindis Aodh Ó Gráda; mar sin ní haon chúis iontais é gur chaith sé seal in Achadh Mhártain—pé fada nó gearr ní fios dúinn.

Sa bhliain 1852 (de réir an chomhartha uisce) a scríobh sé an ls. bheag ina bhfuil an dán seo. I mBaile Átha Cliath a bhí sé ag an am ach trí bhliain roimhe sin (ag cur i gcás gur fíor é gur sa bhliain 1849 a chum sé an dán) bhí sé “tar bóchna” agus é ag freastal ar cholaíste i Sasana in aois a sheacht mbliain déag. Sé seo an dán ina iomlán; níl d'athrú déanta ar an litriú agam ach na noda a scaoileadh agus dhá litir a chur isteach, idir lúibíní.

S: H: O'G's Farewell to Aghamarta—by himself—1849.

[i]

Beannacht leat Achadh mhárta a ghlan áruis oinig móige
Beannacht leat as an áit seo na dtárlassa tar bóchna
Beannacht leat gach lá pi ar fághan nó ar fóir dam
As beannacht ón athair neámhdha gan tlás ort na leorshruth.

[ii]

As díth atáid mo shúile ó d'fhúigeassa do bhánta
As gach radharc do chuireach buaidhreamh ar luasgadh as mo lársa
Do b'aoibhinn liom san tsamhradh gach crann ad dhóire sgáileach
As san ngeimhre gacha suairceas gan fuara an do lán teach.

[iii]

Gach maidin gheal ar néirghidhe go meidhreach as mo néallta
Ba thaitheamh ar gach binn ghluis am thimchioll fé mar dhéachainn
Nó dá m[b'] anacrach nó teinn mé ba leigheas dam ann sba réigheach
Ón bhfairrge shoir tigheacht mear na gaoithe sin tar méadan.

[iv]

An uair smaoinim ar do pháircibh nar ghnáth mé am leanbh éadtrom
Gan chuing gan chrádh go gáireach mar shearrach ann ag pléireacht
Is dian a thagan grádh dhuit trí fhál asteach mo chléibhse
As is sgíós ann sin go tnáidhte liom ag trácht ar bheith a ceéin uait.

[v]

Is cuimhin liom páirc an stuaice ba ramhar barra déise
As is cuimhin liom an gort mór leis do bhúire sgata méithmhart
Is cuimhin liom an drom as mo chú go pras ag géarruith
As gearrfhiadh amuigh dhá ruagadh le fuadar tar na maolchnuic.

[vi]

Ba bhreagh é do chuid fásaig a pháirc gheal an líne
As a pháirc shocair Áine nar ba shlán damh ó shíontaibh
Ar árdchnoc uí Núnáin do báluinn iad na luibheanna
An tuan bán go sásda roimh a mháthair ann ag rainncead[h].

Ó is annamh ainmneacha páirceanna á gcur i scríbhinn aimsir an drochshaoil, is fiú na cinn seo a chur i gcomórtas le hainmneacha an lae inniu. Ar an eastát seo, coiméadar ainm gach páirce i measc na gcuntaisí agus bíonn eolas orthu ag gach oibrí ann. Cé gur ainmneacha Béarla a bhformhór anois, tá roinnt de na cinn Ghaeilge a luaigh Ó Gráda á n-úsáid go coitianta fós, chomh maith le ceann nó dhó nár luaigh sé in aon chor.

- (1) *Páirc an stuaice* (? Páirc na stuaice). Níl an ainm seo anois ann ach tá dhá ainm eile go bhféadfadh baint a bheith acu leis: (a) Cruaichín (“Upper Crookeen; Lower Crookeen”) (b) Páirc a' Bundún [pa:rkəbən'du:n] a fuair ainm, is cosúil, ón gcrot aisteach atá ar chuid di; tharlódh nár mheas Ó Gráda go n-oifreadh an ainm seo dá chuid filíochta agus gur scríobh sé “stuaic” in ionad “bundún”.
- (2) *Gort mór*. Tá sé seo in úsáid i gcónaí. Páirc amháin a bhí ann 1842; tá sí i ndá chuid faoi láthair (“Upper Gortmore, Lower Gortmore”).
- (3) *An drom*. Tá sé seo, leis, in úsáid fós [droum,] mar ainm ar an gcuid is airde den eastát. Páirc amháin 1842, dhá cheann anois. (“Drom; Small Drom”, agus “Drom Wood” in aice leo).
- (4) *Páirc an líne* (?lín). Níl an ainm sin anois ann. Fástai líon sa dúiche i dtosach an 19ú céad agus tógadh muileann scuitseála sa bhaile fearainn taobh le hAchadh Mhártain sa bhliain 1816. (Tá cur síos ar an mb.f. seo, Gort na n-uan, i *Dinnseanchas*, Iml. ii, Uimh. i.) Bhí muileann eile in Achadh Mhártain féin.
- (5) *Páirc Áine*. An ainm cailte anois ach bhí sé ar fáil leathcéad bliain ó shin. (“Páirc Anna” ag K. V. O'Leary, *Journ. Cork H. & A. S.*, 1919).
- (6) *Cnoc Uí Núnáin*. Cé gur sloinne coitianta é Ó Núnáin (Noonan) sa pharóiste, ní hé atá san ainm páirce seo faoi láthair ach “Newenham's hill”. Déarfainn gur duine de mhuintir Newenham ón gCúil Mhór ar an dtaobh eile den abhainn a thug a ainm don chnoc agus gur aistrigh S. Ó Gráda go “Cnoc Uí Núnáin” é.

[A poem by Standish Hayes O'Grady saying farewell to Aghamarta, co. Cork, and mentioning some local names.]

AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo foilsimid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Ní ceart a bheith ag stúil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach, má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaithe 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 mar fhoirm oifigiúil 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.).

Fahan Fathain c. Dhún na nGall; b. Inishowen West; p. Fahan Upper; b.f. Figary, Carrowmullin, Glebe; S.O. 38.

1. Athomm'ra *CDI*, V, 215 (1302×1306)
2. Fathunmurra *Rotul. Pat. et Claus. Canc. Hib. Cal.*, 18 (1311)
3. Faynwor Reeves, *Colton's Visitation of Derry*, 64, 66 (1397)
4. Facham *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, VI, 255 (1412)
5. Fathynmura *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, VII, 113 (1419)
6. Fathan *op. cit.*, VII, 117 (1419)
7. Fathynmura }
8. Fachain } *Costello, De Annatis Hib.*, 216, 217 (1419)
9. Fathain *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, VII, 123 (1419)
10. Fachainmura *Costello, op. cit.*, 192 (1429)
11. Fathainmura *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, VIII, 97 (1429)
12. Fathinmura *Costello, op. cit.*, 194 (1432)
13. Fathonmura *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, IX, 150 (1442)
14. Fathon mura *Costello, op. cit.*, 196 (1442)
15. Fathynmura *Cal. Pap. Reg., Letters*, XI, 284 (1455)
16. Fathaynmura *op. cit.*, XII, 729, 730 (1469)
17. Fayinura *op. cit.*, XIII, 643 (1475)
18. Faine *Fiants Eliz.*, 5190, 5207 (1588)
19. Fawne *Generalle Description of Ulster* (léarscáil c. 1600)
20. the Fanne *CSPI*, 1600-1601, 277 (1601)
21. Fathen vulgo, Fawne *Anal. Hib.*, XII, 84 (c. 1605×1607)
latine Ahene Sancti Minoci
22. Fawen alias Fathen *op. cit.*, III, 171 (1608)
23. the Fawne, the Fane *Inq. Ult.*, 7 Jac. I (1611)

24. Faughan al' Fathen }
25. Fathen al' Fawen } *op. cit.*, 11 Jac. I (1621)
26. Fawne al' Fathen }
27. Ffauthen, ffauthen, Fauthen } *C.S.*, III, 8, 9, 13, 16 (1655)
28. Fenthen DS bar. map (c. 1660)
29. Fanthen *Hiberniae Delineatio* (1685)

30. Iar Othna Mura . . . Othain ainm na habhann as uaithe ainmnightir an baile i. Othain
Three Fragments of Ir. Annals, 10-2 (605)
31. Abb Othna Moire *Chron. Scot.*, 94 (654)
32. abbatis Othna Moire "Annals of Roscrea", *PRIA*, 59 C 154 (656)
ARÉ, I, 268 (657)
33. abb Othna móire *Chron. Scot.*, 120 (714)
34. for Othain móir *ARÉ*, I, 314 (716)
35. for Othain móir *Three Fragments of Ir. Annals*, 20 (717)
36. i n-Othain móir *ARÉ*, I, 318 (720)
37. abb Aithne *AU*, I, 176 (724)
38. abbas Othnae *ARÉ*, I, 358 (757)
39. abb Aithne móire *AU*, I, 226 (761)
40. princeps Othnae *ARÉ*, I, 372 (769)
41. abb Othna moire *AU*, I, 242 (773)
42. abbas Othnae móre "Annals of Roscrea", 164 (c. 775)
43. ab Ot[h]nae (Moire) *ARÉ*, I, 394 (788)
44. abb Othna *Ann. Inisf.*, 124 (818)
45. Fothad Othna *AU*, I, 312 (818)
46. Fothud fothnae *ARÉ*, I, 482 (850)
47. abb Othna *AU*, I, 360 (851)
48. princeps Othnae *ARÉ*, II, 896 (1070)
49. abb Othna *AU*, II, 20 (1070)
50. aircinnech [Fh]othna *ARÉ*, II, 958 (1098)
51. comharba Mura Othna *AU*, II, 60 (1098)
52. comarba Mhura [Fh]othna *ARÉ*, II, 966 (1101)
53. im Fhathain Mura *AU*, II, 66 (1101)
54. im Fhathain Mura (var., mhoir)
ARÉ, II, 1008 (1119)
55. aircindeach Othna móire *AU*, II, 100 (1119)
56. aircinnech [Fh]athna-móre *Loch Cé*, I, 110 (1119)
57. aircinnech Fathna móire *ARÉ*, II, 1052 (1136)
58. aircindech Fathna móire *Loch Cé*, I, 136 (1136)
59. aircinnech Fathna móire *Celtica*, I, 83
60. Fathuinn Mhura

61. O Fathuin Mura Walsh, *Gen. Reg. et Sanct. Hib.*, 47
 62. an buiredach Fathno Mura
 (var., Fathna Murau) ZCP, IX, 455
 63. Ó Faithin Fraser, Grosjean & O'Keeffe, *Irish Texts*, III, 47
 64. do loisg fathain 24 P 25 (RIA) 76 r b
-
65. Fáthan, a little green or field OSNB, 41
 66. . . . now written *Fahan* and pronounced *Fawn* Reeves, *Colton's Visitation of Derry*, 66 n.
 67. **fa:u** gnáthshuaim an lae inniu

Is léir go dtáinig roinnt athruithe ar fhoirm an ainm seo in imeacht aimsire, ó *Othain* go dtí *Fothain* go dtí *Fathain* (ach gur deacair a rá cé acu den dá athrú sin is túisce a tháinig) go dtí *Fáin* (de réir na fuaimne). Cé go bhfuil an fhoirm gan an *f* le léamh ag tús na 14ú haoise, is cosúil nach bhfuil ann ach litriú traidisiúnta: níl an fhoirm sin le fáil sna hannála tar éis thosach na 12ú haoise déag (Uimh. 53 ar aghaidh, cé is móite d'Uimh. 55, 56) agus tá foirm leis an *f* le fáil chomh luath le 818 (Uimh. 46), más litriú comhaimsireach é. Tuairim 1100 freisin a fhaighimid an t-athrú *o>a* agus níl a mhalairt le fáil sna foinsí Laidine agus Béarla ó c. 1300.

Ní thugann na foinsí Gaeilge aon aitheantas don athrú deiridh, cailliúint an *th*, rud a tharla measartha forleathan idir gutaí i dtuaisceart na tíre. Is léir ar na foinsí Béarla agus Laidine go raibh sé tarlaithe go maith roimh dheireadh na 16ú haoise (Uimh. 18 ar aghaidh, cé go mbíonn an litriú traidisiúnta le léamh ó am go ham). Más inchreidte Uimh. 3, bhí an t-athrú ann faoi 1397 agus tugann Uimh. 17 tacaíocht éigin dó sin, ach is deacair a bheith cinnte nach dearmaid iad gan tuilleadh tacaíochta; is fiú a lua, áfach, go bhfuil litriú cosúil le *Okaan* coitianta don sloinneadh ó *Catháin* sna cáipéisí Pápúla ó lár na 15ú haoise nó roimhe.

Is léir nach raibh an ceart ag an Donnabhánach (Uimh. 65) faoi bhrí an ainm. Ná ní móide gur ceart a rá gur "sheltered spot" é (mar tá ag Swan san alt spéisiúil, "Historical Associations of Fahan", *Donegal Annual*, V, 141), mar is cosúil go raibh an *f* i gcónaí sa bhfocal *foithin* (*fothain*) "scáth, foscadh". Is dóichí gurb é an focal *othan* atá ann (v. *RIA Dict.*), a chiallaíof, is cosúil, "uaigh nó tuamba"; is anseo, dá bhrí sin, a bheadh Mura, ab na mainistreach sa 7ú haois, curtha. (D'fhéadfadh an chrois atá sa reilig dul siar go dtí aimsir Mhura nó gar di.) Más fíor a bhfuil le tuiscint as Uimh. 30, áfach, gur leis an abhainn a bhaineas an t-ainm ó cheart, ní foláir bunús éigin eile a bheith leis, ach measaimid gur éadóichí é.

Tá fianaise éigin ann gur ghlac an aidiacht *mór* áit ainm an naoimh, mura meascán idir an dá fhocal a bhí ann. Go cinnte, tugadh *Fathain Bheag* ar pharóiste Fahan Lower, atá in Inis Eoghain freisin, achar beag ó thuaidh.

[Documentation of the name Fahan in Donegal and a discussion of its development. It appears to derive from *othan* "grave, tomb".]

Moone Maoin c. Chill Dara; b. Kilkea & Moone; p. Moone; S.O. 36, 38.

1. Maen *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, 5 (1179)
2. Maen *Pontificia Hib.*, I, 30 (1179)
3. Maen *Crede Mihi*, 7 (1179)
4. Moncolenkille *op. cit.*, 71 (1192 × 1212)
5. Moncolumpkill, Mon *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, 52 (1213 × 1228)
6. Moncolimkille *Pontificia Hib.*, I, 177 (1216)
- 6A. Moncolunkille *Crede Mihi*, 9 (1216)
7. Moncolunkeille *Pontificia Hib.*, I, 189 (1216)
8. Moncolunkille *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, 38 (1216)
9. Mon-Columpkill, Mon-Colompkill *op. cit.*, 47 (1227)
10. Moune *Pontificia Hib.*, II, 137 (1248)
11. Mon *Crede Mihi*, 145 (1256 × 1271)
12. Moun (var., Moim) *Pontificia Hib.*, II, 319 (1260)
13. Mon *CDI*, II, 161 (1272)
14. grange of Mone *op. cit.*, II, 544 (1284)
15. Moon *Cal. Justic. Rolls*, I, 171 (1297); 196 (1298)
op. cit., I, 183, 184 (1297); 369, 370 (1302)
16. Moen *op. cit.*, I, 185 (1297)
17. Mon *op. cit.*, I, 191 (1297)
18. grange of Mone *op. cit.*, I, 207 (1298)
19. Moon Colmekille *op. cit.*, I, 286 (1299)
20. Moun *CDI*, IV, 309 (1299)
21. Grange Moun, Mon *op. cit.*, IV, 310 (1299)
22. Moun *op. cit.*, V, 238 (1302 × 1306)
23. Mon *op. cit.*, V, 115, 116 (1304)
24. Mon, Moun *op. cit.*, V, 116, 117 (1304)
25. Grange Mohun, Moon *op. cit.*, V, 127, 128 (1305)
26. Mon *Cal. Justic. Rolls*, II, 28, 30 (1305)
27. Grange Mohoun, Moon *op. cit.*, II, 29 (1305)
28. Mon, Mohoun *op. cit.*, II, 266 (1306)
29. Moune *op. cit.*, III, 35 (1308); 148 (1310); 245 (1312)
30. Moon

31. Mon *op. cit.*, III, 158 (1310)
 32. Mone *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, 169 (1323)
 33. Mone *JRSAL*, VIII, 533 (1518)
 34. Mone *Cal. Alen's Reg.*, 298 (c. 1530)
 35. Monecolumkill *Anal. Hib.*, X, 206 (c. 1533)
 36. Moone Columbkyl *op. cit.*, X, 208 (c. 1533)
 37. Moone *op. cit.*, X, 211 (c. 1533)
 38. Mone *Fiants Ed. VI*, 122 (1547); 270 (1549)
 39. Monia *Fiants Eliz.*, 3474 (1578)
 40. Mowne *op. cit.*, 3863 (1582)
 41. Moone *op. cit.*, 5914 (1595); 6536 (1601); 6664 (1602)
 42. Moone *Inq. Lag.*, 8 Jac. I (1612); 40 Jac. I (1621); 2 Car. I (1625); 27 Car. I (1630); 88 Car. I (1641?); 4 Car. II (1663); 6 Car. II (1664)
CS, VIII, 103-122 (1654-5)
Census 1659, 404
DS bar. map (c. 1660)
46. airchinnech Máin Coluim cille *AU*, I, 512 (1004)
 47. abb Main Choluim Chille *ARÉ*, II, 780 (1014)
 48. Maein Choluim Chille *op. cit.*, II, 838 (1040)
 49. Maein Coluim cilli *Rev. Celt.*, XVII, 379 (1040)
 50. im Maen *Lives of Saints from Bk. of Lismore*, 29
 51. Maein *Mart. Don.*, 150
52. Maoin Cholaim chille, St. Columbkille's property
 OSNB, 1
 53. Maein Cholaim Chille, 4 Masters . . . St. Columbkille's wealth or property
 PBNB, 91
 54. That this was the place called Maein Cholaim Cille by the Annalists scarcely admits of doubt . . .
 OSL, II, 2

Bhí mainistir chluíteach de chomhthionól Choilm Cille anseo agus tá ceann de na hardchroiseanna is breátha sa tír ar an láthair go fóill. Is do bhunú na mainistreach a thagraíof an t-ainm, sa chiall "saibhreas, sealúchas", mar deir an Donnabhánach (Uimh. 52, 53).

Is léir ar na foirmeacha Béarla agus Laidine go dtáinig athrú ar fhuaim an ainm seo le himeacht aimsire (níor mhiste, b'fhéidir, é a chur i gcomórtas le Sliabh Bladhma, *Dinnseanchas*, II, 86). Is ceart a mheabhrú faoi chuid de na leaganacha is luaithe a thugtar nach bhfuil sna foirmeacha éagsúla, go minic, ach eagráin nó

cóipeanna éagsúla den aon bhuncháipéis amháin. Tá an chontúirt ann freisin nach fás nádúrtha sa Ghaeilge ar fad a bhí san athrú fuaime, go raibh tionchar air ag an sloinneadh *de Mo(h)un*, teaghlach a raibh seilbh acu ar an talamh tamall i ndeireadh na 12ú haoise agus i dtosach na 13ú haoise; is é an sloinneadh sin, is cosúil, agus ní hé ainm na háite féin atá sna foirmeacha *Grange Mohoun* agus, b'fhéidir, *Grange Moun*.

Is cosúil ar fhoirmeacha 1-3 gur fuaime éigin cosúil le *me:n* a bhí ar an ainm (ach d'fhéadfadh sé gur ar litriú na Gaeilge, níos mó ná ar an bhfuaim, atá na foirmeacha sin bunaithe agus go raibh an fhuaim athraithe cheana féin; níl iontu dáiríre ach aon fhoinshe amháin). Ó Uimh. 4 go dtí Uimh. 32 (ó c. 1200 go dtí tar éis 1300) guta eile atá le fáil san ainm, a scríobhtar *o* de ghnáth dó, ach *ou*, *oo*, *oe* naireanta; is é is dóichí gur *o*: é. Ó dheireadh na 16ú haoise déag (Uimh. 40), nó b'fhéidir roimhe, ar aghaidh, *u*: atá ann.

[Documentation of the name Moone in Kildare, with a discussion of the development of the pronunciation.]

1368
30.6.1969.

DINNSEANCHAS

Im. III, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh, 1969

SOME PLACE-NAMES FROM "THE RED BOOK OF THE EARLS OF KILDARE": AN ADDITIONAL NOTE*

K. W. NICHOLLS

Errata

- p. 36, l. 1. *For Rathcony read Rahcony.*
- l. 3. *For p. 263 read p. 363.*
- p. 37, n. 3. *For "Its western boundary must have corresponded to that of . . ." read "Its western boundary must have corresponded to the eastern boundary of . . ."*

Addenda

Kenalcumeschy Kertrad (1). The first part of this name certainly represents *Cinéal *Cummascaigh*, a name which, however, is not known from Gaelic sources. I am certain that Kenalcumeschy Kertrad which, like Oglassin, was given to Alexander fitzMaurice by Robert fitzStephen, represents the "Carbry in the county of Lymeryc" of deed no. 2, where it is grouped with Makelwy or Makelly in Co. Cork (Imokilly, which seems to have been contemporaneous with Oglassin, if we assume that the Oglassin of deed no. 1 was represented by the later manor and lordship of Inchiquin). In 1282 both Oglassan and Ocarbery were held by the heirs of Maurice fitzGerald from the minor heir of Thomas de Carew, the representative of fitzStephen (*Rep. D.K.*, 36, App., p. 70). There was an Uí Cummascaigh, perhaps the same group, among the tribes of Uí Conaill Gabhra (O'Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hibernicae*, I, 327a).

The land of Carbry or Ocarbery must have been identical with the cantred of Adlekath (Athlackagh) for which Maurice fitzGerald rendered the service of four knights in 1237 (BM Add. MS 4790, f. 169v), while the cantred of Crometh (Croom) mentioned in the same record must have been the same as the cantred of Kenry Huetred which had been given to his father Gerald by Philip of Worcester (*Red Book*, no. 7). In 1297 Maurice de Carreu (brother and heir of the Thomas mentioned above) sued Agnes de Valence for

*See *Dinnseanchas*, III, p. 25-37.

the service which he alleged she owed him out of her tenement of Athlacath in Okarbry (P.R.O.I., Repertory of Plea Rolls, v, p. 194).

Tipercathan (39). Ballintubbert?, Ballyadams Bar., Leix. This identification is suggested by the fact that in two charters enrolled upon the Plea Rolls of 1 & 2 Edward II (Rep. Plea Rolls, unbound sheets, iii, p. 37) Typircathan or Typerkathan is grouped with Balytarsyn, while in the 1549 survey of Leix (preserved in an abstract among Canon Carrigan's MSS, unnumbered notebooks, in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny) Ballyntobbride is similarly grouped with Balytarsne *alias* Cronoghe (now Crannagh, adjoining Ballintubbert).

Areste (111, 138). The earliest forms of this name known to me are the Arusna (c. 1172-6) and Aresna (1192) of *Crede Mihi* (nos. XLIV, XXXII).

Galbarieston (132). Seymour (*ref. cit.*) must have been relying upon the "Karrygyninvis *alias* Templibrydon" of Fiants, Elizabeth, 84. The modern Cloghilabarreela also appears as Cloghkillvarren in *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ire., Jas. I*, p. 281 (it is possible that I have missed an earlier reference in the same work). It is possible, however, that the knight's fee of Galbarieston corresponded to the parish of Agliscormuck rather than to that of Templebredon; the resemblance, however, between the Athenecalli given as one of the boundaries of Rosachi (*Cal. Orm. Deeds*, I, no. 95) and the modern Ballynagally is probably fortuitous, as the latter name seems to be invariably Ballynagallagh or Ballynagalagh in sixteenth and seventeenth century sources.

Rossagh (151). In a notice copied by Sir William Betham from a Plea Roll of 1326, referring to the same suit as that of 1327 cited by me, Gerald de Prendergast (father of the Maurice de Prendergast who was then suing Maurice, Bishop of Cloyne, for the advowson of Rossagh, is stated to have been seised of the manor of Kilcolman in *Co. Limerick* (Genealogical Office MS 190, p. 273).

NÓTA FAOI BHÉIM NA GAEILGE I LOGAINMNEACHA CHONTAE CHILL MHANTÁIN

ÉAMONN DE HÓIR

Mheasas nár mhiste féachaint cén t-eolas a d'fhéadfaí a bhaint as leabhar mór an Dr. Liam Price, *The Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*, faoi bhéim na Gaeilge sa cheantar sin. Bainim leas as an nod S1 do chéad siolla an fhocail agus as an nod S+1 do shiolla seachas an chéad siolla.

Is léir go bhfuil claonadh sna leaganacha Béarla de logainmneacha uaireanta an bhéim a chur níos cóngaraí don chéad siolla ná mar bhí sí sa Ghaeilge: tá leithéid *Dun'garvan* sa Bhéarla ag freagairt do *Dún Gar(a)'bhán* sa Ghaeilge,* 'Clones do *Cluain'Eois*, *Ki'Illelon* do *Cill Eil'tín*, *Bally'ferriter* do *Baile an Fheir'téaraigh* agus go leor eile. Sa leabhar seo féin tá roinnt samplaí (glacaim i gcoitinne anseo le taifeach an Dr. Price ar an ainm, mura gcuirim a mhalairt in iúl, ach ní chloím leis an litriú atá aige ar an leagan Gaeilge; tagraíonn na huimhreacha do leathanaigh an leabhair), 'Glendalough do *Gleann dá'Locha*, 43, *Kil'mullin* do *Cill Mo'ling*, 394, 'Tiglin do *Tigh'Glinne*, 396, 412.

Tá cásanna eile ann inar féidir a mheas go bhféadfadh tionchar a bheith ag an mBéarla ag tarraingt na béime ó S+1 go dtí S1, cé nach féidir a bheith cinnte go raibh an bhéim ar S+1 gan fianaise eile. I gcás cosúil le *Knock'miller* < *Cnoc an Mhuilleora* (is dóichí), 491, is cinnte go dtarraingeodh tionchar an fhocail Bhéarla, *miller*, an bhéim go dtí an *mill*-, fiú dá mba ar ar -*eor*- a bhí sí sa Ghaeilge. Sin é, measaim, a tharlódh freisin i gcásanna cosúil le *Castle'kevin* < *Caisleán Caoimhin*, 30, *Ballyflanigan* < *Baile mhic Fhlannagáin* (is dóichí), 445, *Money'carroll* < *Móin Uí Chearúill* (is dóichí), 399, etc.

Pointe eile nach foláir a mheabhrú nach ionann i gcónaí an bhéim ar an bhfocal ina aonar agus an bhéim air nuair is cuid d'abairt é. Tá athruithe cosúil le *cái'lin*, 'cailín *Domhnaigh* coitianta go maith. Dá bhrí sin, nuair atá ainm cosúil le 'Carrigeen'duff' < *Carraigin Dubh*, 29, i gceist, ní féidir a bheith cinnte uaidh nach ar an -*in* a bheadh an bhéim sa bhfocal *carraigin* ina aonar. Tá sampla maith den athrú sin sa leabhar féin, 'Coosheen Bridge, 430 (<Cabhaisín?) i gcomórtas le *Coo'sheen* ina aonar ag tagairt don áit chéanna (Price, "Place-Names of the Barony of Newcastle, County of Wicklow", *PRIA*, 44 C 175; úsáidim N mar nod dó feasta agus A

*Ciallaíonn an comhartha ' go bhfuil an bhéim ar an siolla ina dhiaidh.

do Price, "Place-Names of the Barony of Arklow, County of Wicklow", *PRIA*, 46 C 237 seq.).

Rinne mé nóta as an leabhar de na hainmneacha ar fad a bhféad-fadh, i bhfianaise Ghaeilge an lae inniu, an bhéim a bheith ar S+1 i bhfocal iontu (d'fhágas amach, ar ndóigh, ainmneacha nach raibh an bhéim a bhí ag teastáil marcáilte iontu). Bhí dhá rud soiléir go ginearálta as sin. (1) go raibh béim ar S+1 le fáil i gcuid de na focail sin sa cheantar, (2) gur ar S1 is coitianta a bhí an bhéim sna focail sin. Óna bhfuil ráite agam roimhe seo, is é is dóichí go mba choitianta an bhéim ar S+1 sa cheantar ná mar léiríos fuaim an lae inniu sna logainmneacha.

Rinneas roinnt iarrachtaí ar léarscáil a dhéanamh a thaispeánfadh titim an dá chineál bhéime, féachaint an bhféadfaí ceantar béime amháin sa chontae a scaradh ó cheantar na béime eile, ach níorbh fhéidir agus ní bheadh aon léarscáil den sórt, dá bhfoilsítí í, ach ag cur cinnteachta i gcéill nach bhfuil le fáil ón bhfianaise atá á scrúduit agam. San aicme focal a scrúdaíof (cinn a bhféadfadh, dar liom, an bhéim a bheith ar S+1) ba choitianta ar fud an chontae an bhéim ar S1, ach bhí samplaí scaipthe den bhéim ar S+1 le fáil ar fud an chontae chomh maith. Bhí an chosúlacht ann go raibh focail a raibh béim ar S+1 iontu níos coitianta sa triantán baile Chill Mhantán—Achadh Bheannach—an tInbhear Mór ná in áit ar bith eile sa chontae, ach d'fhéadfadh sé nach bhfuil ansin ach tionóisc. I gcoitinne b'fhéidir go raibh béim ar S+1 i gcoibhneas le béim ar S1 níos coitianta taobh thoir de na sléibhte agus taobh ó thuaidh den Abhainn Mhóir—Abhainn Eachroma ná sa chuid eile den chontae. Má bhí an contae ar an teorainn idir dhá chleachtadh, d'fhéadfadh sé nach raibh an bhéim socair i gcás chuid mhaith focal, ach í ag babhtáil idir an dá nós. B'fhéidir gur fianaise air sin an mhalairt bhéime atá le fáil laistigh den bh.f. amháin uaireanta. Is samplaí *scardán* (béim ar S1) agus *goirtín* (béim ar S+1) i mb.f. Ballygobban, lch. 84, S.O. 28, 29, 33, 34; *fotharán?*, *gabhlán* (béim ar S1) i gcomórtas le *caipín* (béim ar S+1) i mb.f. Cloghoge (béim ar S+1), lch. 32-3, S.O. 11, 12, 17, 18; agus tá tuilleadh samplaí ann, gan trácht ar bhailte fearainn atá in aice a chéile agus iad ar mhalairt bhéime.

Ach oiread is d'fhéadas bunús ceantar a fháil don difríocht bhéime, níor fhéadas í a cheangal le haicme éagsúla focal. Bhí an chosúlacht ann gur coitianta, roinnt, an bhéim ar S+1, i gcás focal dhá shiolla, nuair a bhí an chéad siolla gearr, ach is leis sin a bheifí ag súil agus ní mheasaim go bhfuil an oiread focal i gceist agus go bhféadfaí aon rómhuinín a chur sa chosúlacht. Ní miste a rá nár thugas ach dhá fhocal a chríochnaíos ar *-ach* faoi deara agus an

bhéim ar S+1 iontu, *coilleach* agus *currach*, an dá cheann taobh thiar de na sléibhte.

Tugaim anseo thíos liostaí de na focail a bhfuil an bhéim léirithe iontu i leabhar an Dr. Price agus a bhféadfadh an bhéim a bheith ar S+1 iontu (fágaim amach ainmneacha cosúil le Knockmiller, Castlekevin, Ballyflanigan, a mbeinn an-amhrasach, mar dúirt mé thuas, an léiríonn siad béim na Gaeilge; fágaim amach chomh maith ainmneacha a bhfuil iomarca amhrais ann faoina mbunús). Ciallaíonn comhartha ceiste i ndiaidh an fhocail go bhfuil roinnt éigin amhrais ann ab é an focal sin atá san ainm. Tar éis gach focail tugaim an t-ainm áite ina dtarlaíonn sé, le tagairt do leathanach leabhar an Dr. Price agus an leathanach de na léarscáileanna 6" (S.O.) ar a bhfuil sé (muran ainm baile fearainn an t-ainm, tugaim ainm an bh.f. agus an leathanach den léarscáil ar a bhfuil an b.f.). Nuair adeir an Dr. Price go bhfuil dhá shiolla ar comhbhéim, glacaim leis nach ar S1 a bhí an phríomhbhéim.

Liosta 1—béim ar S1

- Aoileán?: Balisland 374, S.O. 42, 46, 47.
Arragán?: Boleyhorrigan Bridge 51, b.f. Ballinastoe, S.O. 6, 7, 11, 12.
bánóg: Ballynamanoge 89, S.O. 38; Bawnoge 113, S.O. 28; Bawnoge 130, S.O. 26, 27; Bawnoge 228, b.f. Toor, S.O. 15, 16; Bawnoge 234, S.O. 16; Ballinabanoge 487, A 276, S.O. 45.
Baodhán?: Templeboodin 241, b.f. Lackan, S.O. 5, 10; St. Boodin's Well 242, b.f. Lackan, S.O. 5, 10.
bealach: Ballagh 72, S.O. 39. Bhí tuilleadh san ainm de réir na seanleaganacha.
beannach: Aghavannagh 55, S.O. 28, 29.
béicín: Bakeen 101, 508, b.f. Rathmeague, S.O. 33.
Beollán?: Ballyvolan 410, N 163, S.O. 19.
bodach: Ballynamuddagh 326, S.O. 8.
boínín: Ballyboneen 98, b.f. Carrignamuck, S.O. 33. "Little pound" adeir Price.
bollóg?: Camenabologue 55, S.O. 22.
bothlach: Bolagh 444, A 247, S.O. 30.
bréachmhaí (*gin*): Kilbrefy 174, S.O. 21.
Breatnach: Ballinabrannagh 471, A 260, S.O. 40.
briotás: Brittas 161, S.O. 22; Brittas 272, S.O. 1; Brittas 450, A 248, S.O. 36.
brocach, brocaí (*gin*): Brockagh 28, S.O. 17, 23, 32; Ballynabtocky 258, S.O. 6, 11.
buarán?: Boorawn 99, b.f. Knockananna, S.O. 33.
builleán?: Bullyaunbaun 259, b.f. Ballynascullage, S.O. 5. Is deacair

a rá cén focal atá anseo ach gur cosúil a chéad siolla a bheith gearr agus an dara ceann a bheith fada.
buinneán?: Knocknamunnion 175, S.O. 22.
cabhaisín: Coosheen Bridge 430, N 175, b.f. Drumdangan, S.O. 30.
Cf. *cabhaisín* i Liosta 2.
cabrach: Cabra 138, b.f. Goldenfort, S.O. 20, 21.
caipín?: Kilhoppeen 33, b.f. Cloghoge, S.O. 11, 12, 17, 18. Cf. *caipín* i Liosta 2.
canónach?: Ballygannon 10, S.O. 30.
caológ: Keeloge 402, N 158, S.O. 18, 19; Keeloge 474, A 262, S.O. 40. Cf. *caológ* i Liosta 2.
Caomhán: Kilcavan 345, S.O. 43, 47. Nó b'fhéidir gur Caoimhín atá i gceist san ainm.
caorán: féach *ciarán* thíos.
caorán, caoróg?: Clashnagerrawn, Clashngeerock 166, b.f. Camara, S.O. 22. Féach freisin *ciaróg*, *ciarán* thíos.
carragín: Carrigeenduff 29, S.O. 11, 17, 18; Carrigeenshinnagh 30, S.O. 17, 18. Cf. *carragín* i Liosta 2.
carrán: Caran 57, b.f. Ballinacor, S.O. 29; Cawran Brook (?) 178, b.f. Pollaghadoo, S.O. 22.
ceallúrach: Calary 305, S.O. 7, 8, 12, 13.
ceapach: Capagh 59, S.O. 34.
ceapóg: Ballykeppoge 445, A 246, S.O. 31.
céidín: Keadeen 117, S.O. 27.
ciaróg?: Ballyherrig 449, A 245. Ar na foirmeacha atá tugtha ba dhóichí *ciaróg* nó *caoróg* a bheith san ainm seo ná an sloinneadh *mac Ciothruadha*.
ciarán?: Knocknakeeraun 193, b.f. Kilbaylet, S.O. 15. B'fhéidir gur dhóichí *caorán* a bheith anseo ná *ciarán*.
cliabhán?: Mullagholeevaun, Cleevaun Lough 238, b.f. Ballynultagh, S.O. 5, 6, 10, 11. Is é an focal céanna atá sa dá ainm, ní foláir; ach ní réitíonn na seanleaganacha den chéad cheann go maith le *cliabhán*.
clocharán: Killacloran 75, S.O. 34, 39.
clochárnán?: Clorenawn 242, b.f. Lackan, S.O. 5, 10.
clogach: Clogga 487, A 277, S.O. 45.
cnocán: Ballyknockan 11, S.O. 30, 35; Crockawn house 51, b.f. Ballinastoe, S.O. 6, 7, 11, 12; Ballyknockan 108, S.O. 28; Crickawn(s) (?) 173, b.f. Kelshamore, S.O. 21; Crickawn 188, S.O. 15, 21; Ballyknockan 229, S.O. 10; Ballyknockan 259, b.f. Ballynascullage, S.O. 5; Ballyknockan Beg, More 437, N 173, S.O. 24, 25; Knockanduff 469, A 269, S.O. 40.
cnoicín: Crickeens 99, b.f. Kilcarney, S.O. 28, 33; Knickeen 174, S.O. 22. Cf. *cnoicín* i Liosta 2.
coillín?: Kluck(n)agollyeen 241, b.f. Kilbeg, S.O. 5, 10; Kishna-

golleen 242, b.f. Lackan, S.O. 5, 10; Lugaculleen Brook 256, b.f. Ballydonnell, S.O. 5, 6, 10, 11. Cheapfainn gur dóichí *coillín* anseo ná *cuileann*.
coillseach: Kelshabeg 108, S.O. 27; Kelsha 108, S.O. 27; Kelshamore 173, S.O. 21.
coinicéar?: Gornahunniker 266, b.f. Lugnagun, S.O. 5.
coinín: Ballinagoneen, S.O. 22, 23; Carrigagunneen 98, b.f. Carrignamuck, S.O. 98; Glanagunneen 228, b.f. Toor, S.O. 15, 16; Carrignagunneen 235, b.f. Ballinagee, S.O. 11, 16, 17; Gannagunneen 301, b.f. Powerscourt Mountain, S.O. 2, 6, 7, 12.
Comán: Kilcommon 90, b.f. Churchland, S.O. 38, 43; Kilcommon(?) 428, N 175, b.f. Bahana, S.O. 30.
Comhgán?: Kilquiggin 357, S.O. 37, 38, 42, 43.
copóg: Ballinagappoge 58, S.O. 29, 34.
corrach: Slievecorrach 227, S.O. 9, 10, 15, 16.
cosán: Cussaun 260, b.f. Ballysmuttan, S.O. 5, 6.
crannach, crannaí (*gin.*): Mullanacranna (?) 113, S.O. 28; Cranagh 451, A 249, S.O. 36.
craobhaí (*gin.*): Annacrivey 281, S.O. 3, 7.
Criadán?: Macreddin 69, S.O. 34. Is cosúla ar na seanfhoirmeacha *-ín* a bheith ina dheireadh.
criosadán?: Crissadaun 170, S.O. 22.
Cróinín: Tigroney 467, A 271, S.O. 35.
cúilín?: Ballycooleen 469, A 266, S.O. 40. Is dóichí *cúilín* ann, dar liom, ná ó *Cuilinn*.
Cuilleán?: Ballycullen 414, N 167, S.O. 24.
cúltóg: Cooltoges 214, b.f. Dunboyke, S.O. 15; Cooltoge 489, b.f. Barnacleagh, S.O. 40, 45.
dailtín?: Dalteen rock 228, b.f. Toor, S.O. 15, 16.
darach: Tomdarragh 48, S.O. 18; Knockandarragh 175, S.O. 21; Mulladarragh rath 175, b.f. Knockandarragh, S.O. 21; Lackandarragh 292, S.O. 7; Glendarragh 401, N 158, S.O. 12, 13.
Deorán, Deoráin?: Ballydoreen 404, N 162, S.O. 18, 19; Coal-yoreawn (?) 99, b.f. Kilcarney, S.O. 28, 33 (ní féidir a rá céard tá sa dara cuid den ainm seo: *feabhrán*, b'fhéidir, dar leis an Dr. Price, ach d'fhéadfadh sé gurb é an sloinneadh seo, nó *fuaran*, nó rud éigin eile é; is cosúil, in aon chás, an dá shiolla a bheith fada).
doirín: Derreen river 113, 367, b.f. Cornan West, Rath, Rath East, S.O. 28, 37, 42 (ach tá corrfoirm a thabharfadh le tuiscint gur ar an dara siolla a bhíodh an bhéim); Derreen rock 176, b.f. Leoh, S.O. 22.
dosán: Knockadosan 12, S.O. 30.

draighneán: Killadreenan 394, N 154, S.O. 13, 19.
 droimín: Drummin 82, S.O. 39; Drummin(?) 376, S.O. 46, 47;
 Drummin 388, N 151, S.O. 13. *Druimín* atá ag an Dr. Price do na trí cinn, ach d'fhéadfadh *dromainn* a bheith i gceist freisin, go háirithe don dara ceann. Cf. *droimín* i Liosta 2.
 drúthán?: Lugadroohaun 37, b.f. Laragh, S.O. 11, 17, 18, 23, 24. *Drúthán* nó *truán*, b'fhéidir, dar leis an Dr. Price, ach ní féidir a bheith cinnte. Is cosúil dhá shiolla fhada a bheith sa bhfocal.
 Eachán?: Ballygahan 463, A 266, S.O. 35. Luann an Dr. Price na sloinnte ó *Gaoithín*, mag *Eacháin* leis an ainm seo, ach tá sé in amhras fúthu. Measaim gur cosúla na seanfhoirmeacha le ó *Gácháin*, ach is deacair a bheith cinnte faoi.
 fásóg?: Fossoge 228, b.f. Slievercorragh, S.O. 9, 10, 15, 16.
 feadán: Fiddan 110, S.O. 27, 32; Ballineddan 159, S.O. 22, 28; Feddan 427, b.f. Moneystown, S.O. 24.
 feannóg: Tomnafinnoge 348, S.O. 43.
 Fearghas: Tulfarris 248, S.O. 9, 10.
 feircín: féach *oircín* thíos.
 Fionán?: Templefinan Grave Yard 235, b.f. Ballinagee, S.O. 11, 16, 17.
 fotharán?: Forawns 33, b.f. Cloghoge, S.O. 11, 12, 17, 18. Deir an Dr. Price go mb'fhéidir gur *fotharán* nó *fobharán* é.
 foraoistín?: Forristeen 196, S.O. 15.
 fraochán: féach *préachán* thíos.
 fuarán: Knockanooran 228, b.f. Toor, S.O. 15, 16. Féach freisin faoi *Deorán* thuas.
 fuinseog: Ballinafunshoge 16, S.O. 23; Ashtown or Ballinafunshoge 26, S.O. 12, 18; Coolafunshoge 91, S.O. 38.
 gabhlán: Gowlyawns 33, b.f. Cloghoge, S.O. 11, 12, 17, 18; Gowlan Brook 235, b.f. Ballinagee, S.O. 11, 16, 17; Annagolan 425, N 176, S.O. 18, 24; Garnagowlan 464, A 267, S.O. 40.
 gainimhe (*gín.*)?: Glaskenny 289, S.O. 7. Más é a bhí ann, bhí fuaim an *mh* imithe.
 Garbhán: Athgarvan 208, S.O. 9.
 garraí: Garrymore 12, S.O. 29, 30.
 Geannán?: Ballygannon 384, N 150, S.O. 13; Ballygannon More, Beg, 441, A 245, S.O. 30.
 gearrán?: Kilgarran 289, S.O. 7.
 giolcaí (*gín.*): Knocknagilky 100, S.O. 33.
 glanóg?: Glenogvore Brook 222, b.f. Oakwood, S.O. 16, 17.
 Gobán?: Ballygobban 84, S.O. 28, 29, 33, 34.
 grianán: Greenan Beg, More, S.O. 29, 30.
 leacín?: Lakeen 354, b.f. Ballymarroge, S.O. 42, 43. "A form of

leacain" adeir an Dr. Price leis, ach as an bhfoirm atá ann, is cosúla le díspeagadh ar *leac* é. Cf. *leicín* i Liosta 2.
 Luán: Dunlavin 195, S.O. 14, 15.
 móinín: Ballymoneen 406, N 163, S.O. 18; Ballymoneen 463, A 266, S.O. 35, 40.
 mongán: Mangans 94, S.O. 38. Cf. *mongán* i Liosta 2.
 muclach: Mucklagh 62, S.O. 29, 34; Mucklagh 78, S.O. 39.
 muirbeach: Murragh 424, N 172, b.f. Wicklow, S.O. 25. *Muirioch* a fhuaim, is cosúil.
 mullán: Mullans 94, S.O. 38 (is cosúil gur *Mullán Tobair Bhaiste* an t-ainm iomlán); Mullan 103, b.f. Slievenamough, S.O. 28, 33; Mullans 153, S.O. 15; Inchanamullan 236, b.f. Ballinagee, S.O. 11, 16, 17 (tá Inchanamulloge le fáil dó seo freisin, is cosúil, agus an bhéim ar SI sa *mullóg*); Mullauns 260, b.f. Ballysmuttan, S.O. 5, 6.
 mullóg: féach *mullán* thuas.
 mútóg?: Muttoge 93, b.f. Kyle, S.O. 33, 38.
 oircín?: Clonerkin 66, S.O. 29, 34. B'fhéidir gur dóichí *oircín* a bheith san ainm seo ná *feircín*.
 Órán?: Tinoranhill 150, 509, S.O. 20, 26.
 Páidín: Clonpadden 458, A 258, S.O. 36.
 préachán: Corrighreechawn 224, b.f. Oakwood, S.O. 16, 17. Is dócha gurb é an focal seo atá san ainm, d'ainneoin gur mheas an té a thug an t-eolas don Dr. Price gur *fraochán* a bhí i gceist.
 ráithín: Raheen 41, S.O. 18; Raheen 42, b.f. Roundwood, S.O. 18; Raheen 139, S.O. 26, 27; Raheen 178, S.O. 21; Raheens Mound 190, b.f. Donard, S.O. 15, 21; Raheen field 325, b.f. Templecarrig, S.O. 8; Ballyraheen 355, S.O. 43; Raheenmore 433, A 238, S.O. 31; Raheen 435, b.f. Kilpoole, S.O. 31; Raheen 474, A 262, S.O. 40; Raheenleagh 491, A 282, S.O. 39, 44, Cf. *ráithín* i Liosta 2.
 raithín: Cruckawnarannyeen 212, b.f. Corragh, S.O. 16, 22.
 réileán?: Tomriland 48, 507, S.O. 18, 24.
 Ríonaí (*gín.*): Templerainy 473, A 264, S.O. 40.
 Ruagán?: Ballyrogan 456, A 254, S.O. 36.
 ruán: Rooawn 100, b.f. Knocknagilky, S.O. 33; Ballyrooawn 480, A 276, S.O. 45.
 saileach: Corrasillagh 60, S.O. 22, 23, 28, 29; Cransillagh Brook 276, b.f. Kippure, S.O. 6; Corsillagh 402, N 158, S.O. 18, 19.
 saileog: Ballinasilloge 98, S.O. 33; Parknasilloge 295, S.O. 3, 7; Ballinasilloge 491, A 282, S.O. 39, 40.
 salach: Cronasallagh 68, S.O. 34, 35; Rathsallagh 153, S.O. 14, 15, 20; Castlesallagh(?) 168, S.O. 21; Ballysallagh 449, A 246,

S.O. 36. Ní móide gurb é an focal *salach* “neamhghlan, brocach” atá i gceist in aon chás acu seo, mar mheas an Dr. Price, ach an crann sailí.

scardán: Scordawn 84, b.f. Ballygobban, S.O. 28, 29, 33, 34.
 scológ: Ballynascullige 259, S.O. 5.
 seamróg: Knocknashamroge 100, S.O. 33. D’fhéadfadh sé gur dóichí an ginideach iolra anseo ná an ginideach uatha.

Sionnach?: Ballinashinnagh 391, N 178, S.O. 12, 13.
 sliogán: Glasnasliggan Brook 259, b.f. Ballynabrocky, S.O. 6, 11.
 smután: Ballysmutton 260, S.O. 5, 6.
 soilseán?: Shileshawn 230, b.f. Ballynastockan, S.O. 10.
 spincín: Carrickaspinkeen 281, b.f. Annacrivey, S.O. 3, 7. Caithfidh sé gurb é an focal seo atá san ainm.

spionán: Spinans 180, S.O. 21, 27.
 spóilín?: Monspolien Bridge 180, b.f. Snugborough, S.O. 21.
 sruthán: Sruhaun 136, S.O. 27; Sroughan 243, S.O. 5, 10; Agha-truhan Bridge 445, A 245, b.f. Ballyflanigan, S.O. 31, 36.
 stacán, stocán: Ballynastockan 230, S.O. 10.

Tagán?: Kiltegan 111, S.O. 27, 32. Ar chuid mhaith de na foirmeacha ón 16ú haois i leith, ar an bhfuaim a bhí leis san aois seo caite (OSL, 237) agus ar fhuaim an lae inniu, measfadh duine gur fuaim *téagán* a bhí ann. An bhféadfadh sé gur ó *Tadhgán* é?

tromán?: Trummawn 102, b.f. Slievenamough, S.O. 28, 33; Troman Brook, Troman Spring 229, b.f. Ballynockan, S.O. 10.

tulachán: Tullacawn 276, b.f. Kippure, S.O. 6.
 tulán: Tullawn 72, b.f. Three Wells, S.O. 34.
 urlár: Killahurler 490, A 281, S.O. 39, 40, 45. D’fhéadfadh tionchar a bheith ag an bhfocal Béarla *hurler* ar an mbéim i leagan Béarla an ainm. Ní léir dom fáth ar bith lena mheas gur ainm duine a bheadh anseo agus nach é an focal *urlár* é (cf. ó Máille, “*Urlár* in Áitainmneacha”, *Galvia*, III, 63). Níor thugas aon talamh réidh faoi deara i gceachtar den dá bh.f., Killahurler Upper, Lower, ach d’fhéadfadh a leithéid a bheith ann i ngan fhios dom. Soir ó thuaidh ón tseanreilig agus ón tseanchill i mb.f. Moorehill tá achar maith de thalamh réidh, ach go bhfuil fána beag ann. Níorbh iontas liom dá mba é seo an t-urlár agus dá mba í an reilig láthair na cille atá i gceist san ainm.

Liosta 2—béim ar S+1

beathánach, beitheánach: Bahana 63, S.O. 34, 35; Bahana 282, S.O. 7; Bahana 428, N 175, S.O. 30.
 boirchín?: Burkeen 420, N 168, S.O. 25.
 cabhaisín: Coosheen N 175, b.f. Drumdangan, S.O. 30. Cf. *cabhaisín*

i Liosta 1.
 caipín?: Clahoppeen 224, b.f. Oakwood, S.O. 16, 17. Cf. *caipín* i Liosta 1.
 caológ?: Keeloges 430, A 242, S.O. 30. Ach d’fhéadfadh sé gur *cúlóga* atá anseo. Cf. *caológ* i Liosta 1.
 carnán: féach *cornán* thíos.
 carraigín: Ballycarrigeen 10, S.O. 30. Cf. *carraigín* i Liosta 1.
 clochóg: Cloghoge 32, S.O. 11, 12, 17, 18; Cloghoge Brook 273, b.f. Cloghleagh, S.O. 2, 5, 6; Cloghoge 450, A 248, S.O. 36.
 cluainín: Cloneen 66, S.O. 34, 35.
 cnoicín: Knockeen 363, S.O. 37. Cf. *cnoicín* i Liosta 1.
 coilleach: Killough Bog 245, b.f. Baltyboys or Boystown, S.O. 5, 10.
 cornán?: Cornan East 108, S.O. 28. D’fhéadfadh sé, mar deir an Dr. Price, gur *cornán* nó *carnán* é.
 corrán: Cronawinnia 67, S.O. 34; Cronyhorn 344, S.O. 47; Ballycrone 392, N 154, S.O. 13; Cronroe 416, N 168, S.O. 24, 25.
 crosóg: Crossoge 153, S.O. 14, 15, 20, 21.
 currach: Corragh 211, S.O. 16, 22.
 doirín: féach Derreen River faoi *doirín* i Liosta 1.
 droibhéal: féach *gairbhéal* thíos.
 droimín: Drummin 34, S.O. 11, 17, 18. Cf. *droimín* i Liosta 1.
 fearbóg: Farabogue 95, b.f. Raheenteige, S.O. 38.
 gairbhéal?: Gravale 258, b.f. Ballynabrocky, S.O. 6, 11. Measann an Dr. Price go mb’fhéidir gur *droibhéal* a bhí anseo i dtosach agus gur ghlac *gairbhéal* a áit.
 goirtín: Gurtyeen 84, b.f. Ballygobban, S.O. 28, 29, 33, 34; Gorteen 353, S.O. 43.
 Ifín: Killafeen 36, b.f. Laragh, S.O. 17, 18, 23, 24.
 Léireán?: Ballylerane 284, S.O. 6. Tá sé an-amhrasach cén focal atá anseo, ach gur cosúil go raibh an dara siolla fada agus gur air a bhí an bhéim.
 leicín: Lickeen 23, S.O. 24. Cf. *leacín* i Liosta 1.
 lisín: Lisheens 277, S.O. 1.
 Maithfos?: Ballinaheese 475, A 261, S.O. 40.
 maoilín: Mweeleen 23, b.f. Trooperstown, S.O. 24.
 mongán: Mongan 483, A 279, S.O. 40. Cf. *mongán* i Liosta 1.
 ráithín: Knockraheen 402, N 177, S.O. 12, 18. Cf. *ráithín* i Liosta 1.
 reiligín: Relickeen 131, b.f. Clough, S.O. 26, 27; Relickeen or Riligeen 251, b.f. Kilmalum, S.O. (Cill Dara) 25.
 rosachán?: Rosahane 62, S.O. 29, 34.
 rosánach?: Rossana 419, N 171, S.O. 25. Níl sé cinnte, mar deir an Dr. Price, nach dhá fhocal, *ros eanaigh* nó a leithéid, atá san ainm.
 saileán? Knockatillane 277, S.O. 1, 2, 6.

sián, siánach: Sheeanabeg, Sheeanamore 71, S.O. 34.
stuaicín: Stookeen 369, b.f. Aghowle Upper, S.O. 42.

*Liosta 3—béim ar SI i gcomhfhocail**

bordchoill?: Borkill Beg, More 107, S.O. 32, 33.
collchoill: Callowhill 398, N 157, S.O. 18, 19.
corrbaile: féach Liosta 4.
creamhchoill: Craffield 67, S.O. 34.
dúghlas: Douglas River 214, b.f. Granamore, S.O. 16, 22.
eochoill: Oghill Brook(?) 230, b.f. Ballyknockan, S.O. 10; Oghil 454,
A 256, S.O. 35, 36.
leathbhearna: Levern 176, S.O. 15, 16, 21, 22. Cheapfainn gur dóichí
leathbhearna ná *liathbhearna*. Cf. *leathbhearna* i Liosta 4.
seanchill: Tobernashankill 109, b.f. Cornan East, S.O. 28; Shankill
279, S.O. 2, 6.

Liosta 4—béim ar an dara focal i gcomhfhocail

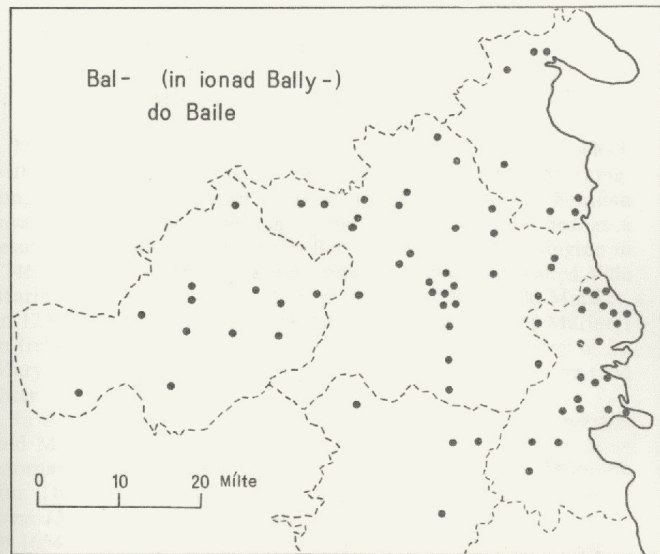
corrbaile: Corballis 12, S.O. 30. Creideann an Dr. Price, agus is é
is dóichí go bhfuil an ceart aige, gur faoi thionchar na
scribhinne a tháinig an fhuaim Cor'ballis agus gurb í an
fhuaim eile atá le fáil, 'Corbally, an fhuaim cheart. Más ea
is le Liosta 3 ba chóir an comhfhocal seo a chur.
leathbhearna: Lavarney Brook, Lavarney Spout 257, b.f. Ballylow,
S.O. 6, 11. Cf. *leathbhearna* i Liosta 3.
lomhchluain: Lumcloon 373, S.O. 37, 42.
seanchoire: Shanacorry 259, b.f. Ballynasculloge, 'S.O. 5. Níl aon
mhíniú ag an Dr. Price ar an ainm, ach seo é is dóichí a bheith
ann.
seanbaile: Shannavalla, 166, b.f. Cannow, S.O. 22; Shanavally or
Shanavalya 238, b.f. Ballynultagh, S.O. 5, 6, 10, 11.
seantuar: Shantoor or Shanathoor 167, b.f. Cannow, S.O. 22.

Liosta 5—roinnt ainmneacha a bhfuil an bhéim aisteach iontu†

'Cullen' tragh < *cuileanntrach*, 20, S.O. 23.
'Glendalough' < *gleann dá loch(a)*, 43, b.f. Seven Churches or Cama-
derry, S.O. 16, 17, 22, 23.

*Measaim go bhféadfadh sé nár bhain mé amach gach sampla díobh seo dá
bhfuil sa leabhar, go háirithe i gcás comhfhocal ársa. D'fhágas amach as an
Liosta seo agus go háirithe as Liosta 4 ainmneacha a raibh comhfhocail curtha
síos díobh ag an Dr. Price, ach a rabhas féin in amhras an raibh comhfhocail
iontu.

†D'fhéadfadh sé gurb é an chaoi ar athraigh an bhéim iontu sa leagan Béarla,
murab é nach bhfuil an ceart ag an Dr. Price sa mhíniú a thugas sé orthu.



Kil'mullin < *cill Moling*, 394, N 155, S.O. 13. Ní bheinn cinnte go bhfuil míniú an ainm ceart.

'Tiglin < *tigh glinne*, 396, N 156, S.O. 19 (*tigh glinn* atá in N 156).

'Tiglin < *tigh glinne* nó (mar atá in OSNB) *tigh mhic Fhloinn*, b'fhéidir, 412, N 165, S.O. 18, 19, 24.

[An analysis of the information from Wicklow placenames (based on Dr. Liam Price's *Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*) as to the word-stress in the Irish of Co. Wicklow.]

MORNINGTON OR MARINERSTOWN

MÍCHEÁL MAC AN BHÁIRD

Mornington in the barony of Lower Duleek, Co. Meath, which with Colpe constituted the medieval parish of Colpe-cum-Mornington, was a separate parish in its own right prior to the Norman invasion. The present spelling of the name was established as a result of the creation of the titles Baron and Earl of Mornington in 1746 and 1760. In the thirteenth century the place was called Villa Marinarii or Marinerstown after its proprietor Robert le Mariner. In 1234 Walter de Lacy granted the lands of the town of Mariners in Ireland near the port of Drogheda to God and the Abbey of St. Mary of Furness in England and the abbot and monks serving God there (*Cal. Gormanston Reg.*, 8).

In the Inquisitions of Elizabeth the name appears as Marinerston and Maryverston and in the Book of Forfeitures of Charles II as Mornanstowne. The county map of 1812 gives the name as Mornington. The name Normanston which appears in *the State of Ireland anno 1598* (p. 93 n.) is probably a copyist's error. The Civil Survey of 1654 lists John Draycott, Irish Papist, as one of the proprietors of Mornanstowne.

The modern Irish name Baile M'Ernáin or Baile Mo Ernáin is derived from a saint's name but the association with any of the saints thus called is not clear. Hogan in *Onomasticon Goedelicum* mentions Baile M'Ernáin and also Baile Uí Mhórnáin. The 1964 Stationery Office publication *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist i gCúige Laighean* lists Baile Uí Mhórnáin following the form given by O'Donovan in the Ordinance Survey Name Books.

Baile na Mairnéalach—the town of the sailors—is used by Ó Meachair in his History of Meath and Gibney's 1939 Report on East Meath also uses this form.

The ancient settlement site at Mornington stood near the point where the Colpe river joins the Boyne and it is said that it was here the the sons of Miled and their followers landed about 1700 B.C. One of the sons, Colpa the Swordsman, was drowned during the landing and this event gave the name Inbhear Colpa to the Boyne estuary. The adjacent townland of Colpe derives its name from the same source. Another of the Milesian brothers, Amergin, is, according to legend, buried beneath Millmount tumulus on the north bank of the Boyne at Drogheda.

Amergin was a poet and to him is attributed the mystic lay which begins:

"I am the Wind that blows over the sea,
I am the Wave of the ocean . . ."

This, it is said, was composed on first setting foot on Irish soil.

When St. Patrick landed at the Boyne estuary in 433 to commence his journey to Tara, tradition tells us that he tied up his boat in the Colpe river.

Sitric, the Danish chief defeated the Irish in a battle at Mornington in 1032 with a loss of three hundred men.

In 1603 King James granted to Sir George Carew, vice chamberlain to the queen "the tithes of the fish of Mornanston in the parish of Colpe".

During the siege of Drogheda in 1641 several engagements took place in and about Mornington. These are referred to at length by D'Alton in his History of Drogheda.

The pre-Reformation church in Mornington was dedicated to St. Columba. A turret at the west end was pierced for two bells. A slab in one of the walls records that in 1794 James Brabazon of Mornington appropriated a plot of ground there for his burial place.

There is no record of the erection of the first post-Reformation chapel at Mornington which is shown as a small rectangular building in the graveyard on the 1837 Ordinance map. The present church, dedicated to Mary, Star of the Sea, was built in 1841.

Mornington was one of the earliest seats of the Wellesleys and remained in the possession of the family until the estate was broken up and sold in 1816. There is still a popular local belief that Arthur Wellesley, later the famous Duke of Wellington, was born at Mornington.

At the base of a hill called Cnoc Bán in the "Glen" overlooking the Colpe river is a well dedicated to St. John. Now abandoned, this well was visited in living memory by people seeking cures for eye and ear disorders. Buttons, pieces of clothing and other personal items were hung on an elder bush overhanging the well. Local tradition says that herbs growing around the well had the virtue of curing coughs, skin infections and deafness.

The two stone structures at the Boyne mouth known as the "Maiden Tower" and the "Lady's Finger" have been described in detail by Wilde and D'Alton and references to their maintenance appear at intervals in the old records of Drogheda Corporation. The tower was built as a beacon for the safety of ships during Elizabeth's long war with O'Neill. Customs and tolls were levied by a charter of Elizabeth in aid of "erecting at Poolbeg (Dublin), a tower, similar to that recently built at the entrance of the harbour of Drogheda".

FOILSEACHÁIN 1968

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 1968 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 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 ag an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.), an bharúntacht (b.), an paráiste (p.) agus, más gá é, an baile fearainn (b.f.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6^o (S.O.).

Baldoyle Baile Dúill c. Bhaile Átha Cliath; b. Coolock; p. Baldoyle; S.O. 15.

1. Balidubgail Butler, *Reg. Prioratus Omnium Sanct.*, 50 (c. 1166)
2. Baledugall *op. cit.*, 20 (1172)
3. Balidogail *op. cit.*, 4; Sheehy, *Pont. Hib.*, I, 46 (1186/7)
4. Balydubgail Butler, *op. cit.*, 9; Sheehy, *op. cit.*, I, 181 (1203)
5. Balidogail Butler, *op. cit.*, 2; Sheehy, *op. cit.*, II, 48 (1234)
6. Balydugyl Butler, *op. cit.*, 53 (c. 1236)
7. Balidugil *op. cit.*, 51 (c. 1240)
8. Baledugall *CDI*, II, 134 (1268)
9. Balydowel Butler, *op. cit.*, 52 (1270)
10. Balidowyl *op. cit.*, 7 (1276)
11. Baledubgall Butler, *op. cit.*, 11; *CDI*, III, 283 (1290 ag aithris 1172)
12. Balydowyl *App. 20 Rep. Dep. Keeper*, 62 (c. 1294)
13. Balydowel *CDI*, V, 239 (1302 × 1306)
14. Balydowyl *Cal. Just. Rolls*, II, 508 (1306)
15. Balydoyl Butler, *op. cit.*, 52 (1319)
16. Baledubgall *op. cit.*, 12 (1348 ag aithris 1172)
17. Baledubgall *op. cit.*, 14 (1349 ag aithris 1172)
18. Balydoill "Cal. Reg. Sweteman", *PRIA*, XXIX C 233 (1371)
19. Baledubgall Butler, *op. cit.*, 18 (1395 ag aithris 1172)
20. Baldoyll Butler, *op. cit.*, 91 (1416)
21. Balydowyl *op. cit.*, 50, 51 52 (15ú aois)
22. Baldowill BM Add. Chart. 1974 (deireadh na 15ú aoise)
23. Ballidowill *Anal. Hib.*, X, 197 (1539)
24. Baldowyll Morrin, *Cal. Pat. & Close Rolls*, I, 28 (1536)

25. Baldowyle Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's Abbey*, II, 43 (1539-40)
26. Balldoyle *Inq. Lag.*, 12 Jac. I (1608)
27. Ball Doyle } CS, VII, 173 (1655)
28. Bally Doyle } }
29. Baldoyle BSD, 98 (17ú aois)
30. Baldala *Hiberniae Delineatio* (1685)

31. Baile Dubhghoill, Black Dane's town OSNB, 2
32. Baile Dubhghoill, town of the Black[sic]. Baile Dubhghaill, Dugald's town. The name Dubghall signifies Black Dane; it is now made Dowell, Dugald, and even Doyle.

PBNB, 3.

Baineann an t-ainm seo leo haicme ainmneacha atá coitianta go leor i dtuaisceart chúige Laighean, ainmneacha a bhfuil *Bal-* in ionad *Bally-* iontu sa leagan Béarla ag freagairt do *Baile*. Tugann an léarscáil idir leathanaigh 72, 73 tuairim faoin gceantar ina bhfuil an aicme sin le fáil. Leis an léarscáil a bheith cruinn ar fad níor mhór gach ainm díobh a scrúdú as féin lena chinntiú gur bhain sé leis an aicme: níl ar an léarscáil seo ach ainmneacha bailte fearainn ar *cosúil* go mbaineann siad leis an aicme. Fágadh amach, mar shampla, ainmneacha in *Balt-* a raibh an chosúlacht orthu gur *Bailte* ba bhun leo agus ainmneacha in *Balna-* ar chosúil gur ó *Baile na* iad (mar is minic é sin á ghiorrú sa Ghaeilge go dtí *Bail' na*). Cé nach féidir a rá gur léarscáil chruinn amach is amach í, mar sin, is é is dóichí go bhfuil an patrún a léiríodh sí ceart. Tuairim 80 ainm atá i gceist ar fad, iad uile ach 5 cinn (agus d'fhéadfadh sé go dtaispeánfadh taighde orthu sin nár bhain cuid acu leis an aicme seo chor ar bith ó cheart) i gcearta Bhaile Átha Cliath (go háirithe sa chuid ó thuaidh de), na Mí, na hIarmhí, Lú, Chill Dara (cúpla ainm i dtuaisceart an chontae). Sa chuid is mó den cheantar tá na hainmneacha dlúth go maith, ach ní foláir a mheabhú go bhfuil an cineál eile, *Bally-* do *Baile*, tréan freisin sa cheantar céanna (cuir Ballyfermot, abair, i gcomórtas le Baldoyle; agus féach Ballyboghil, *Dinnseanchas*, I, 74).

Is léir ar fhoirmeacha an ainm atá i gceist anseo gur *baile* ba bhun dá thús agus scríobhtar dá réir é anuas go dtí c. 1400 (Uimh. 20 an chéad shampla de *Bal-* san ainm), agus ó thús na 16ú aoise i leith (Uimh. 24 ar aghaidh) is é amháin, d'fhéadfaí a rá, atá ar fáil. Cé gur dócha go raibh an t-athrú ó *Bali-* nó a leithéid go dtí *Bal-* tarlaithe tamall sular léiríodh i scríbhinn é 1416, ní móide go dtéann sé siar an-fhada roimhe nó bheadh sé léirithe i gcuid de na foirmeacha. Is é is dóichí, mar sin, ó fhianaise an ainm seo (d'fhéadfadh sé go gcuirfeadh taighde ar ainmneacha eile den aicme cosúlacht eile

ar an scéal) gur athrú é a bhaineas leis an 14ú haois.

Is doiligh a rá cén míniú atá ar an ainme seo ainmneacha in aon cheantar amháin. B'fhéidir go dtabharfadh staidéar ar roinnt eile de na hainmneacha tuilleadh eolais dúinn. Measann daoine amanna baint a bheith ag na Lochlannaigh leis an scéal toisc na hainmneacha a bheith tréan sa cheantar Lochlannach ó thuaidh de Bhaile Átha Cliath, ach, má tá an ceart ann gur leis an 14ú haois a bhaineas an t-athrú, mar mheasfadh duine ó fhianaise an ainm seo, ní fhéadfadh sin a bheith amhlaidh. Rud eile, is cosúil go sineann na hainmneacha rófhada siar, i bhfad isteach i gcontae na hIarmhí; agus níl ainmneacha dá sórt le fáil, is cosúil, sna ceantair eile a raibh baint ag na Lochlannaigh leo. Is ceist é, fiú amháin, an rud é seo a bhaineas leis an mBéarla féin, rud a tharla i leaganacha galla na n-ainmneacha amháin, nó an rud é a tharla sa Ghaeilge. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go bhfuil *Baile an/na Rátha* le fáil i lámhscríbhinní Gaeilge ar chuid de na Balrath-anna atá sa cheantar (v. 23 P 1, 644, 836; 23 M 4, 184, 233; 23 M 17, 52 b; *Anal. Hib.*, III, 24), más féidir a bheith ag braith air sin mar fhianaise nár athraigh fuaim na n-ainmneacha sa Ghaeilge.

[Documentation of the name Baldoyle, one of a class of North Leinster names in which *Baile* is represented by *Bal-* rather than *Bally-*]

Castleshane Demesne Caisleán an tSiáin c. Mhuineacháin; b. Monaghan; p. Monaghan; S.O. 10, 14.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. castr' de Shean | } <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 44 Car. I (1630) |
| 2. Shean | |
| 3. Shedan al' Shean | |
| 4. Shean | <i>op. cit.</i> , 75 Car. I (1636) |
| 5. ? Cyan | <i>op. cit.</i> , 76 Car. I (1636) |
| 6. Sheadon al' Sheean | <i>op. cit.</i> , 81 Car. I (1636) |
| 7. Shedan al' Shean | <i>op. cit.</i> , 85 Car. I (1637) |
| 8. Castleshean | <i>Census 1659</i> , 149 |
| 9. Skedan al' [] | <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 6 Car. II (1662) |
| 10. Castleshane | Rushe, <i>Hist. of Monaghan for Two Hundred Years</i> , 312 (1663) |
| 11. Castle Shane | Shirley, <i>Monaghan</i> , 307 (1705) |
| 12. Castle Shane | Taylor & Skinner, 34 (1778) |
| 13. Caisleán Seaain, John's Castle. Shane Mac Mahon nomen fuit fundatoris OSNB, I, 19 | |
| 14. Caisleán Sidhean, Fairy Mount Shirley, <i>op. cit.</i> , 463 | |

B'fhéidir go raibh Gaeilgeoirí na háite féin ag dul amú os cionn céad bliain ó shin faoin ainm seo, más fianaise ar an tuiscint a

bhaineadar as an méid atá in OSNB (Uimh. 13). Ní tógtha, mar sin, ar scoláirí cosúil le Seosamh Laoide (*Post-Sheanchas*, I, 45; II, 46), Risteárd Ó Foghludha (*Log-ainmneacha*, 18) agus Joyce (*Irish Names of Places*, III, 198) má bhaineadar an tuiscint chéanna as (is léir gur ar OSNB, mar is gnách leis, a bhunaigh Joyce a thuairim sa chás seo). Is cinnte áfach, gur ag Shirley (Uimh. 14) a bhí an ceart, ar fhianaise Uimh. 1-7, 9 thuas, agus is é is cosúil gur *Sián* a bhí ar an áit go dtí gur tógadh an caisleán ann.

Is ceart tagairt a dhéanamh do *Caisleán Seáin* atá luaite i lámhscríbhinní Gaeilge agus ar dúradh, i gcásanna, gur don áit seo a thagair sé (féach *CLAJ*, I, Uimh. 2, 96; Laoide, *Seachrán Chairn tSiadhail*, 64, 83; Ó Muirgheasa, *Amhráin na Midhe*, I, 132, 135; Ó Muirgheasa, *Céad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, 161, 315). Níl aon fhianaise ón gcomhthéacs gurb é an áit seo atá i gceist in aon chás acu; d'fhéadfadh sé chomh maith céanna gur do Shane's Castle i gcontae Aontroma a thagraíod siad (mar tá luaite i gcúpla cás). Fiú más don áit seo é, bhí fianaise againn cheana (Uimh. 13) gur cosúil gur *Caisleán Seáin* a thuig Gaeilgeoirí an cheantair le hainm na háite seo agus níorbh iontas linn, mar sin, an fhoirm sin a fháil i lámhscríbhinní deireanacha nó in amhráin ó sheanchas béil. D'fhéadfadh sé go gcabhródh sé leis an meascán dá mbeadh *Seáin* agus *Siáin* cosúil le chéile ina bhfuaim; sna cásanna thuas ina bhfuil *Seáin* le fáil, is léir ar an meadracht gur *je:n'* ab fhuaim dó.

[Documentation of Castleshane, which derives from *Sián*.]

Aonach Impir

Ins an alt, Imper Unde Nominatur, a fhoilsigh Éamonn Mhac an Fhailigh in *Dinnseanchas*, II, lch. 68-71, déanann an t-údar tagairt don aonach a bhíodh ann. Deireann sé: "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".

Ins an Oifig Iris Phoiblí i mBaile Átha Cliath i measc Lámh-scribhinní Lodge tá leabhar amháin ina bhfuil eolas faoi na haontaí agus margat. Sé a uimhir thagrach ná 1A-53-63. In aimsir Rí Éamonn III fuair Theobald de Verdon paitinn margadh seachtainiúil (gach Déardaoin) do bheith ann agus aonach a leanfadh ar feadh ocht lá ag tosú ar an gCéadaoin i ndiaidh Domhnach Cincise. Sé an dáta atá leis an bpaitinn sin ná an 15ú Meán Fómhair, 1338. Fuair Oilibhéar Tuite paitinn eile an dara lá de mhí Mheithimh 1620. Margadh gach Luan a ceadaíodh dó agus aonach ar an Luan i ndiaidh Domhnach na Tríonóide. Níos déanaí fós, an 30ú Samhain 1738, fuair Sir Harry Tuite paitinn eile. Margadh gach Céadaoin a ceadaíodh agus ceithre aonach, 23 Márta, 20 Bealtaine, 29 Lúnasa agus 24 Deireadh Fómhair.

Ins an *Report of the Fairs and Markets Commission* 1853 is iad dátaí na n-aonach ná 3 Aibreán, 31 Bealtaine, 9 Meán Fómhair agus 4 Samhain. Déarfainn nach bhfuil ins na dátaí sin ach na dátaí i bpaitinn Sir Harry Tuite agus iad athraithe de thoradh glacadh leis an bhféilire Gréagóireach.

PÁDRAIG Ó NIATHÁIN

[A reference showing that the first patent for a fair at Imper was granted in 1338.]

Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist

Foilseofar go luath leabhar faoin teideal thuas (c. 180 lch., Oifig an tSoláthair, 5/-), ina bhfuil ainmneacha oifigiúla Gaeilge na mbailte poist don tír ar fad. I gcás chuid de na hainmneacha tugtar eolas faoina ngingideach agus faoina bhfuaimniú.

Corrigendum

De thionóisc fágadh dhá uimhir amach as an léarscáil a foilsíodh, idir leathanaigh 42, 43, in Iml. III, Uimh. 2. Ba chóir na huimhreacha 101, 102 a bheith istigh ar an léarscáil le hais a chéile díreach faoi bhun an ainm "Kilbaha S."

SOME PLACE-NAMES FROM PONTIFICIA HIBERNICA

K. W. NICHOLLS

As in my former contribution, "Some place-names from *The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare*" (*Dinnseanchas*, III, 25), the following notes do not make any sort of claim to exhaustiveness; they are simply intended to give or suggest identifications for a number of place-names occurring in the collection of Papal Chancery documents dealing with Ireland edited by Dr. Maurice P. Sheehy (*Pontificia Hibernica. Mediaeval Papal Chancery Documents concerning Ireland*, 640-1261. Dublin, 1962, 1965).

Vol. I, no. 28, p. 80. Tachmolin. Here Brooks' identification (*Knights' Fees, etc.*, p. 61) of the Tachmolin in which Odo de Carriou gave a burgage to Dunbrody Abbey with St. Mullins in Co. Carlow is surely the correct one. There is no ascertainable connection between the Carews of Idrone and Timolin (-beg) in Co. Kildare, which was part of the barony of Norragh, held at this date by Robert fitz-Richard, the founder of the nunnery there (Brooks, *op. cit.*, p. 154).

No. 29, p. 84. Rossinbardan. The second element of this name may be preserved in that of the modern townland of Kilwarden, in Clonard Parish, Co. Meath, where probably this and the three preceding names (Lesnebenny, Athlein and Ballychulennan) are to be sought. The names Kilnagallagh and Aghnagillagh (formerly Aghnegallagh, *Civil Survey*, V, p. 188) preserve the location of the nuns' lands in Clonard Parish.

No. 29, p. 84. "Ecclesia Sancte Marie de Dublinia cum villis Ballinsgellan" (etc.). As all the names in this confirmation are of nuns' churches and lands, "the church of St. Mary of Dublin" can only be that of St. Mary of Hogges outside the city (cf. McNeill, *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register*, p. 49). It is possible, therefore, that the Ballinsgellan which heads the list of its possessions is the original name of Calliaghstown in Newcastle Barony, Co. Dublin, which belonged to Hogges (see J. Otway-Ruthven, "The Mediaeval Church Lands of Co. Dublin", in *Mediaeval Studies presented to Aubrey Gwynn*, p. 69).

No. 29, p. 84. Kellogainechair. Killogeenaghan, Clononan Bar., Co. Westmeath. In the sixteenth century Killogeenaghan belonged to the nunnery of Odder, Co. Meath, which had succeeded to the possessions of that of Clonard; it is called "Killogeyrogh *alias* Killegeynogher" in an inquisition taken on 7 September 1612 (Exch. Inquis., Westmeath, no. 40 of Jas. I) which gives its boundaries.

No. 29, p. 84. Kelgel. Kilgill, Clare Bar., Co. Galway. Like the other possessions of Clonard in Connacht (Drumalgagh, etc.) it passed to the nunnery of Kilcreevanty. It appears as Kylgyll in the inquisition taken on the dissolution of Kilcreevanty in 1541 (Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 799) and as Kylghyll in Magherryvagh (*Machaire Riabhach*, the southern portion of Clare Bar., Co. Galway: the identification of *Grainsech* in *Machaire Riabhach* in Hennessy, *Annals of Loch Cé*, II, p. 566, is of course erroneous) in the grant of Kilcreevanty to the 2nd Earl of Clanrickard in 1570 (Fiants, Elizabeth, 1581; cf. *C[al.] P[at.] R[olls, Ire.] J[as.] I*, p. 178). It thereafter remained in the possession of the Clanrickards. (The statement in *B.S.D.*, III, p. 112, that Killgill had belonged to the abbey of Annaghdown [also granted to the Clanrickards] is due to confusion.)

In the confirmation of the possessions of Kilcreevanty by Pope Honorius III (*Pont. Hib.*, I, p. 240) the name appears as Lysgeal, but the identity, from its position on the list, seems certain.

No. 30, p. 87. Chaerebroch. Creroge, in Deece Lower Barony, Co. Meath, which belonged to St. Mary's of Trim at the Dissolution.

No. 61, p. 130. Druimcosinti. Vol. II, no. 495, p. 320. Drumcostentyne. This must be the Dromme of the *Extents of Monastic Possessions* (p. 83), where it is grouped with Barragh. It does not appear by name in Bishop Daniel Kavanagh's list of the churches of Leighlin Diocese (c. 1580; Carew MSS, Lambeth, vol. 635, f. 87) but it is probably to be identified with the "Templestowne" which is there given as a chapel of Barragh, the modern Ballintample in Forth Barony. Ballintample is now in Ardoyne Parish, but the Carlow Book of Survey and Distribution places all the part of Ardoyne Parish in Forth Barony in the parish of Barragh. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this district was known as Puble Drome (Fiants, Edward VI, 719; Fiants, Elizabeth, 504; *C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 52; Down Survey Parish Maps, Co. Carlow, Reeves Collection, N.L.I.), and this name was probably derived from that of Dromme or Drumcostentyne.

No. 61, p. 130. Hubargay (*Uí Bairrche*). It is misleading to equate

the ancient territory of *Uí Bairrche* or the cantred of Obargy which evolved from it, with the modern barony of Slievemargy. The immediately identifiable names of churches in the deanery of Obargy, as given in the Taxation of c. 1300 (Sweetman, *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, V, p. 249), are:

Leth (*Lech'), *Leighlinbridge*.

Wellys, *Wells*.

Senkyl, *Shankill*, Co. Kilkenny (the manor of Shankill was held of Joan Purcel, lady of Obargy, at her death in 1349: Carew MSS, Lambeth, vol. 606, f. 92).

Clodach, *Clodagh*.

Clenis (*Glenissen, *Gleann Uissin*), *Killeshin*.

Slefe, *Sleaty*.

Villa Pagani, *Painestown*.

Catherlach, *Carlow*.

Vetera Lech', *Old Leighlin*.

Carrik, *Ballinacarrig*.

From this it would appear that Obargy included only the south-eastern portion of Slievemargy Barony, along with the barony of Idrone West and a large portion of that of Carlow in Co. Carlow, and portion of that of Gowran in Co. Kilkenny. (Cf. also *Cal.Orm. Deeds*, I, nos. 465, 556; Hogan, *Onom. Goed.*, s.v. Cell mic Cathail.)

No. 61, p. 130. Hubuy (*Uí Buidhe*). The 1300 Taxation names in the deanery of Oboy only the churches of Killabban, Kilmohydde (apparently the church of Ballyadams; Kilmokide is grouped with Ballyadam and Ragilbert in the 1549 survey of Leix [copy in Carrigan MSS, St. Peter's College, Kilkenny]), and Rathcop (Rathaspick; according to Bishop Kavanagh's list of churches, already cited, it had appendant to it the chapels of Ardlesh (Arles), Castle-towne, and Clowney (Clonagh). Typercathan (Ballintubbert, Ballyadams Bar.) was also in Oboye (*Cal. Inquis. post mortem*, IV, p. 305), but the exact limits of the latter district to the west must remain uncertain. Bishop Kavanagh's list places the churches of Tullyemoye, Teaghalma (Tecolme), and Ballyaquillain (Ballycoolan, Timogue Par.) in the deanery of Omboye, but (except in the case of the first named, whose name—**Tulach Ó mBuidhe*—shows that it belonged to this territory) this cannot be accepted without reserve, as his accounts of the other deaneries of Leighlin Diocese differ widely from those of the Taxation. A reference copied by Sir William Betham from a Plea Roll of 27 Edward I shows that Strothyll (Shrulle, Slievemargy Bar.) was held of "the Castle of Adboy" (Gen. Office, MS 189, p. 196).

No. 69, p. 143. Inesbrit [*sic*]; p. 144. Inesbric. Inesbric, which is here grouped with Killaloan, cannot be identical with Illanyvrick (now Temple Yvrick, Decies-without-Drum Barony, Co. Waterford), the rectory of which in any case did not belong to St. Catherine's but to the abbey of Mothill. The name appears as Inchebrik in an extent of the manor of Balybothy (Ballyboe, in Temple-Ethny Parish) in 1415 (*Red Book of Ormond*, p. 124) and as Keilehiny *alias* Inisbricke, again as paying chief rent to Ballyboe, in an inquisition of 1633 (Chanc. Inquis., Tipp., no. 192 of Charles I). Keilehiny is perhaps the modern Kilheffernan, whose name appears as Kilhyhenarnagh in a Chancery Bill of 1632 (P.R.O.I., *Salved Chancery Pleadings*, Bundle P, no. 34). The Killiffernagh of the *Civil Survey* (I, p. 284) represents a transitional form between this and the present Kilheffernan, which is thus shown to be etymologically misleading. The land in Inesbric granted to St. Catherine's by Elias fitzNorman must be Priorstown, adjoining Kilheffernan, which belonged to the priory at the Dissolution (*Extents Mon. Poss.*, p. 343); the Chancery Bill cited (unfortunately very badly mutilated) shows that Sir Laurence Esmond, as grantee of Priorstown, made some sort of claim to the whole or part of Kilheffernan as well.

The tithes of "Inesbrit and Kilholuan" must have corresponded to the rectories of the two parishes of Killaloan and Temple-Ethny, both of which belonged to St. Katherine's. The fee of Elias fitzNorman in this area must have been identical with the later manor of Ballyboe, which the extents of 1415 and 1633, already cited, show to have comprised most of the lands in these two parishes. In 1374 we find William de la Rokele, the representative in the female line of Elias fitzNorman, quitclaiming the manor of Balybothy to the Earl of Ormond (*Cal. Orm. Deeds*, III, no. 351).

No. 69, p. 143. Mullochpissi. This is the Blakeracth of the 1540 *Monastic Extents* (p. 343) and the Rathduffe of the *Civil Survey* (II, p. 405), now represented by the townlands of Rathduff Upper and Lower and Giantsgrave, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, Co. Tipperary. In a deed of 1519 in the Ormond collection it appears as Blacraht or Rathduff or Mollahfysse (*Cal. Orm. Deeds*, IV, no. 49).

No. 69, p. 143. Odagatha Omilim. The first element is certainly, as recognised by the editor, *Uí Deaghaidh* (or *Uí Deaghadha*?). Of the second, which is perhaps corrupt, I can make nothing. The area in question is, however, almost certainly to be identified with the parishes of Kilbride and Kilcolumb in Ida Barony, Co. Kilkenny, whose rectories belonged to St. Catherine's.

No. 72, p. 149, n. 9. Piercestown-Laundy is in the barony of Duleek Upr., not that of Kells.

No. 72, p. 150. Killemelin. Kilbelin, Connall Bar. (see *Ext. Mon. Poss.*, p. 97; *C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 292; *Civil Survey*, VIII, p. 129).

No. 72, p. 150. Oreugan, terra Thome filii Mauritii. I am inclined to think that these names are pleonastic. Oreugan was held by the descendants of Thomas fitzMaurice from those of his elder brother Gerald (*Cal. Inquis.p.m.*, II, p. 252; *Cal. Orm. Deeds*, III, p. 31, states that Oreugan was then (1421) held *in capite*), and it is possible that the two entries in the confirmation represent grants from the overlord and the tenant respectively. According to a Plea Roll of 33 Edward I the church of Oreugan was held by the Hospitallers by the grant of Maurice fitzGerald (which?) (*Rep. Plea Rolls*, xi, p. 43).

No. 72, p. 150. Terra Riccardi Pincerne. Probably Typerwoldrich (now Paulstown), in Kilmacahill par., Co. Kilkenny (see *Cal. Orm. Deeds*, I, no. 49). The rectory of Kilmacahill belonged to the Hospitallers (*Ext. Mon. Poss.*, p. 98).

No. 72, p. 150. Balischauc. Ballyhoge, Shelmaliere West Bar., Co. Wexford. Balycaock in 1310 (*Cal. Just. Rolls, Ire.*, 1308-1314, pp. 159-60); Balicauk and Baliscaoke in the *Registrum de Kilmainham*; Ballykeioiocke in 1541 (Fiants, Henry VIII, 230); Ballykeocke in 1581 (Fiants, Elizabeth, 3693); Ballikeok in 1618 (*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 422, which names the townlands belonging to the Hospitallers' estate here, which extended also into the present barony of Bantry). The erroneous identification of this preceptory of the Knights of St. John with Ballyhack in Shelburne Barony goes back to Archdall; it has been uncritically repeated ever since. Ballyhack was in fact part of the demesne lands of Dunbrody (*Extents Mon. Poss.*, p. 355).

No. 72, p. 150. Inchescorch. This reference is to the rectory of Enniscorthy, which belonged to the Hospitallers (*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 422).¹ I think there are strong reasons against identifying either this or the following item (sancti Johannis de terra Helye de Prendleg'ast) with the priory of St. John beside Enniscorthy, which had nothing to do with the Hospitallers and which had been placed under the control of the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, by its founder Gerald de Prendergast (Gilbert, *Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas*, p. 196). Brooks (*Knights' Fees, etc.*, p. 142 & n. 1) quite misunderstood the situation, reading the two items ("de Inchescorch. Sancti Johannis de terra Helye de Prendleg'ast") together and similarly confusing the rectory of Enniscorthy (which belonged to the Hospitallers) with

that of St. John's. The Visitation of 1622 (I have used the copy in T.C.D. MS V.1.13) gives the rectories of Templeshennan, Kilbrid and Narlis, and Huskard (Ballyhuskard) as inappropriate to the priory of Enniscorthy. This priory is of course St. John's, to which its founder Gerald de Prendergast had given the churches of St. Senan of Inniscorthy and St. Brigid next Ardles (*Reg. St. Thomas*, pp. 186-7; Gilbert's *n. 2* on p. 187 should be ignored). St. Brigid next Ardles or Kilbrid-Narlis is the modern Kilbride in Ballyhuskard Parish. The Visitation of 1622 does not give the deaneries, but the earlier Visitation of 1610 (T.C.D. MS E.3.14, ff. 55-62) gives the churches of "St. Sennany cum Rathenlish", Kilbride-Narlis, and Ballehuskard (with those of "Killancoole and Ballichorkin", Killmokriss, Millenagh, *Kilmanagh, *Kilcormuck Roch, and "Ederdrom *alias* Edermine") as in the deanery of Sirmale (*Sil Mella*). These three rectories belonging to the priory of St. John's by Enniscorthy (now forming the two parishes of Ballyhuskard and Templeshannon) probably therefore coincided with the Prendergast fee of Schyrmal (for which see Brooks, *op. cit.*, pp. 129 ff., where, of course, the tentative location of Schyrmal must be rejected).

No. 72, p. 150. Sancti Johannis de terra Helye de Prendleg'ast. Could this be Castle-Ellis, Co. Wexford, where the rectory belonged to the Hospitallers (*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 422)? In the Visitation of 1610 this is called "Villa Hely cum capella de Villa Clin". This identity, however, is very doubtful.

No. 72, p. 151. Sancta Maria de Slef cultre. The ancient parish, and no doubt also the barony, of Slefcultre corresponded to the modern parish of Whitechurch (*Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds*, pp. 245-6). As observed by Brooks (*op. cit.*, pp. 10-11) the rectory did not belong to the Hospitallers at the dissolution.

No. 72, p. 151. Magdewin. I would suggest that this may be the name of the cantred of Moyeuon or Moyenen (*Magh Fheimhin*), which included the district around Knockgraffon, Co. Tipperary (see especially the list of townships amerced in the cantred of "Slefardagh and Moyeuon" in 1305: Eyre of Tipperary, calendar in P.R. O.I., pp. 140 ff.; it is the Moien of *Cal. Orm. Deeds*, III, p. 93). The rectories of Knockgraffon and Carrintober are given among the possessions of the preceptory of Any in 1604 (*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 59).

No. 72, p. 151. Stangenach. This is probably the Shenganath which occurs as a member of the manor of Lisronagh in 1333 (Curtis,

"Rental of the Manor of Lisronagh", *Proc. R.I.A.*, 43 C (1935), pp. 45-6). In the Eyre of Tipperary of 1305, already quoted, Schanganach appears in a group of four contiguous vills along with Fytheleristoun [probably the Felerdeston which seems to have been in Lisronagh (Curtis, *op. cit.*, p. 55)], Gibundyng, and Kilmor O Russythe [Kilmore]. If, however, its rectory remained with the Hospitallers it must have been in Rathronan Parish, not in that of Lisronagh.

No. 72, p. 151. Cathan; de feudo decem militum in honore Cathan. Cathan can only represent the careless copying by the Papal clerk of an original *Catheran, with contracted suprascript -er- (*Cath'an). It is the Katherain which with 10 knights' fees was granted by King John to Geoffrey de Marisco on 9 November 1200 (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, no. 139; on November 19 following he received a grant towards the fortification of his house of Katherain, *ibid.*, no. 140). Katherain or *Catheran represents, of course, *Cathair Aine, the castle of Any, now Knockainy, and the territory in question is the later barony of Any, forfeited by the Mariscoes and granted to the de Clares. The names which occur in the confirmation between Cathan and "de feudo decem militum . . ." are all of places within the barony of Any, and I am inclined to think that the first Cathan represents what became the Hospitallers' preceptory of Any (now Hospital, Co. Limerick) followed by the grants of individual parcels of tithes within the barony and finally by a blanket confirmation covering the whole. At the dissolution the rectorial tithes of what seems to have been the entire original barony of Any were inappropriate to the preceptory there.

No. 72, p. 151. Killguban. This is the Killgobbanemore and Killgobanebegg of the *Civil Survey* (IV, p. 101). The former is the modern Bottomstown, in Smallcounty Bar., while the latter seems to have been in the west of the present townland of Rathanny (where the Ordnance maps mark the holy well of Tobergobban and the site of a graveyard). Kelgoban is mentioned in 1244 as held by Geoffrey de Marisco of the Bishop of Emly (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, no. 2683).

No. 72, p. 151. Lunc. Knocklong, which in the 1287 and 1322 extents of the barony of Any is called Long (or "Loug") (*Cal. Inquis. p.m.*, II, no. 696; VI, no. 275). Although the parish is Cnockelonge in the monastic *Extents* (p. 116) it is again simply Long in the *Civil Survey* (IV, p. 233).

No. 72, p. 151. Terra Riccardi de Mora. Ballynamony, Smallcounty Bar. It appears as Richardmoreston in the extent of 1322 and as Villa de Mora, held by the heir of John de Mora, in that of 1287. It would seem, in the light of the present document, that the present name must represent an Irish pseudo-translation of the English—Morestown > Moretown > Baile na Móna—as it seems hardly likely, in view of the short period available (1200-1212), that the original Richard *de Mora* could have taken his name from a moor (móin) here. The name appears as Mortoun in 1339 (*Registrum de Kilmainham*, p. 113) and as Moreton and Moretown in the Elizabethan leases of the preceptory of Aney (Fiants, Elizabeth, 1258, 3250, 5347).

No. 72, p. 151. Terra Thome filii Radulphi. Thomas fitzRalph is mentioned in a Plea Roll of 32 Edward I (1304), which records a suit brought by Walran son of Robert and John son of Thomas against William, Bishop of Emly for rents from the lands of Dounollyn (Doonvullen, Ballybrood Par., Clanwilliam Bar.), Moriston, Burwodeston (Ballybrood; it appears as *Ecclesia de Bourewode* in the Taxation, and must have taken its name from an English settler of that name) and Kalfegher, of which Henry, former Bishop (1212-27), had disseised their ancestor Thomas son of Ralph, whose heirs they were (Rep. Plea Rolls, x, p. 455). Thomas fitzRalph must have left two daughters and co-heirs. I can find no other reference to this John son of Thomas, but in the 1287 extent of Any Walran son of Robert appears as holding $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee, unlocated but immediately followed by $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Cathyrhussok held by Henry son of John. That Walran's $\frac{1}{4}$ fee was also in Cathyrhussok is shown by the extent of 1322, which places both these $\frac{1}{4}$ fees, then held respectively by Philip le Joene and by Richard son of John (Henry's heir, see Rep. Plea Rolls, x, p. 320) in Cathyrhussok, and by a Plea Roll of 33 Edward I (1305) which shows the widow of Walran suing his heir Thomas son of Walran for her dower out of the manor of Cathyrhussok (Rep. Plea Rolls, xi, p. 304). It is probable that "the land of Thomas fitzRalph" of the confirmation was Cathyrhussok, the modern parish of Ballinard (see the 1615 Visitation of Emly, *Arch. Hib.*, I, p. 293), the rectory of which belonged to the Hospitallers at the dissolution, and that Henry son of John had in some way acquired the interest there of John son of Thomas (who was, perhaps, his father).

The same two persons, Walran son of Robert and Henry son of John, occur in the 1300 extent of the barony of Cahirkinlish as joint holders of $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight's fee in *Villa Aubini* (Ballyhobin in Ballybrood Parish) (*Red Book of Ormond*, p. 186). This $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of *Villa Aubini* must have included also the modern townland of Caherline, as

Obyneston and Cathirleyn are always grouped in the Plea Rolls, always in connection with Walran son of Robert and Henry son of John (Rep. Plea Rolls, xi, pp. 13, 294-5, 511, 514-5; in all these references except that on p. 511 the name of Obyneston has been variously corrupted by the modern copyist, into "Olyveston", etc.). The rectory of Ballybrood, however, did not belong to the Hospitallers of Any but, like those of the other parishes within the barony of Cahirkinlish, to the Butler foundation of Abbey-Owney.

No. 72, p. 151. Terra Henrici Pincerne. This must be Doonmoon, which was held by the heirs of Henry le Botiller from the barony of Any. In 1287 it was held by Maud le Boteler, widow of Henry's son John; in 1322 by Thomas de Multon of Egremont, her grandson through her daughter Edmunda.² The name of Doonmoon does not appear in the sixteenth and seventeenth century lists of rectories belonging to Any, but this is because it was grouped with Long (Knocklong) as the parish of Doon and Long (see MacLysaght, *The Kenmare Manuscripts*, p. 174).

Henry le Botiller, however, also held the extensive lordship of Aherlow in Cos. Limerick and Tipperary, which passed with his other lands to the Multons, and it is significant that "Narlagh" appears among the rectories belonging to the Hospital of Any in the sixteenth and seventeenth century lists. In 1346, however, the church of Atherlagh, with its dependant chapels of Corray, Dundirleke [Duntryleague], Glendowyn, and Kylmyhyn [Kilbeheny], was a secular rectory in the gift of the Multon heirs (*Cal. Gormanston Reg.*, p. 117) and the seventeenth century Visitations likewise record it as a secular rectory.

No. 72, p. 151. Terra Galfridi de Exse. *de Exse = del Esse = de Lesse* or *de Lees*, the older form of the name of the Lacys of Co. Limerick. This land can, I think, only be Bruff, the rectory of which belonged to the Hospitallers in 1326 (*Registrum de Kilmainham*, p. 6) and at the dissolution. Although the earliest specific reference I have been able so far to trace connecting the family of de Lesse with Bruff ("le Burch") is in 1290 (Rep. Plea Rolls, II, p. 318) there is no reason to believe that they had not been settled there from the beginning of the century.

No. 72, p. 151. Terra Godeberti de Rupe. Perhaps Rochestown, in Clanwilliam Barony. The rectory of Rocheston is given as a possession of Any in all the sixteenth and seventeenth century lists, and the only objection to this identification is that the position of "the lands of Godbert de la Roche" in the list would place them in the

diocese of Limerick (as the names in the confirmation seem to be arranged, as one would expect, in groups according to diocese) while Rochestown is in the diocese of Emly. It is to be noted, however, that Rochestown was held of the barony of Fedamore, the remainder of which was in the diocese of Limerick (Fiants, Elizabeth, 5274; "Ballinrossy *alias* [Ballin-] Roche") and it is possible that at the date of the confirmation the boundary of the dioceses in this area was uncertain.

No. 95, p. 174. Terra . . . Amauricii de Feipo. The name of Amauri de Feipo is preserved in the parish of Ballymorin in Co. Westmeath, originally *Almoritia* or *Villa Amoricii* (Elrington, *The Whole Works of James Ussher*, I, p. cxi; *Cal. Pap. Letters*, xiv, p. 297), which, like the lands in question (cf. Gilbert, *Reg. St. Thomas*, p. 47), adjoins Ballymore-Loughsewdy.

No. 154, p. 240. Bylystachayn. Read *Bylyscathayn, as in *Cal. Papal Letters*, V, p. 375. It is the *Bile Scaithen* of Hogan, *Onom. Goed*. It appears in the 1617 "great office" for Athlone Barony as the quarter of Billiskahin, held by John Moore of Brees (Rep. of Chancery Inquis. Co. Roscommon, in P.R.O.I.; the version in T.C.D. MS E.3.7, usually more accurate, has here the incorrect reading Balliskahin). From a comparison with the *B.S.D.*, it would appear to have been included in the lands of Carrowreagh, in Taghmacconnell parish, which John's son William Moore held in 1638.

No. 154, p. 241. Long. The suggested identification with Ship Hill in Onagh is supported by the occurrence of "the half-qr. of Loonge" among the Earl of Clanrickard's lands in this area in 1617. Onagh belonged at this date to the Clanrickards.

No. 154, p. 241. Danalym . . . , Danaly . . . Both of these prefixes, of course, should be read *Daualy (*Dhá bhaile*).

No. 154, p. 241. Raith Moechayn. In the 1663 claim of Donogh O Daly (Armagh MS, Claims of the Innocents) the 3 qrs. of Ramohane are named as the qrs. of Carrownacleagh, Claskanny, and Carrow-nereaghe. These are respectively Carrownaglogh (Killimordaly Par.), Clashaganny (Kiltullagh Par.), and Carrowreagh (Killimordaly Par.), all in Athenry Barony. Rahmoyhan occurs in 1609 among the lands held by the 4th Earl of Clanrickard, when "the qr. of Carrowneclogh in the town of Tworoe" (Turoe) is said to be part of it (Chanc. Inquis., Co. Galway, no. 8 of Jas. I) and the name also occurs among the Clanrickard lands in 1617 (Rathmohaine, in

Athenry Bar.) and in the inquisition *p.m.* on the 4th Earl in 1636 (Rathmoyhan).

No. 154, p. 241. Ballayn Padryg. This is the parish of Bullaun in Loughrea Barony, not the townland of that name in Clare. The Kilcreevanty lands here, granted to the Earls of Clanrickard, consisted of 4 qrs. (*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 179); the Headfort version of the Co. Galway *B.S.D.* give "the nunnery of Kilcrevant or the Earl of Clanrickard" as proprietor of the 4 qrs. of Carrowmore, Bellagare (now Bellayarha) and Knockanewollen, in Bullaun Parish.

No. 154, p. 241. Lysgeal. See Kelgell (*supra*).

No. 154, p. 241. Lysintagat. Listagartbegge and Listagartmore appear among the Kilcreevanty lands in the 1541 inquisition (see reference *s.v.* Kelgell, *supra*), where they immediately follow "Sedis Enatuanensis" (Annaghdown). They are the Lissintagortmore and Lissintagortbeg, in Annaghdown Parish, of the *B.S.D.* (III, pp. 110-1), and must have been in the immediate neighbourhood of Annaghdown, perhaps in the modern townland of that name.

No. 154, p. 241. Eanach. In the 1541 inquisition this is called *Ene monialum* and is named between the two Listagerts and Ballayne (Bullaun). It was possibly the portion of Shankill in Annaghdown Parish which the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 108) states to have belonged to "the Revenue of the Nunerie of Killcrevant" or, if there is confusion here in the *B.S.D.* as there is in the case of Kilgill (*s.v.* Kelgell, *supra*) it might correspond to Grangebegg in the same parish (the modern Grange) which the *B.S.D.* (p. 111) states to have belonged to "the Revenue of the Abbathie of Annaghdoon". It is not, however, named among the possessions of Annaghdown in *C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 179, and it is perhaps significant that it adjoins a townland of Annagh.

No. 154, p. 241. Leachat. Lehid, Dunmore Bar. This is the "Carrow-beath" of the printed *B.S.D.* (III, p. 308), an error for the Carrow-leath of the Headfort version. It is probably the Leac (named between Townnell [Tonmoyle] and Ardflower [Ardower]) of the 1541 inquisition. It occurs as Lehad in the inquisition *p.m.* on the 4th Earl of Clanrickard and as Lehad in 1686 (P.R.O.I., Records of the Rolls, viii, p. 221).

No. 154, p. 241. Hyacharcluana. The records show that the identification with Airgloony in Dunmore Barony is quite correct. It

appears as Hierclowe in the 1541 inquisition, and passed with the other Kilcreevanty lands to the Earls of Clanrickard.

This is the Iarthar Cluana which occurs in the Annals of Tigearnach among the boundaries of lands given by King Toirdhealbhach Ó Conchobhair to the church of Tuam in 1127 (*Révue Celtique*, XVIII, pp. 50-1, where the editor does not recognise that *Iarthar Cluana* is a proper name. *Cill Clumain* in the same record must be the modern Killaloonty, adjoining Airgloony).

No. 154, p. 241. Druymsulynd. This appears as Drumsullyn in the 1541 inquisition. It does not appear by name in the grant of Kilcreevanty in 1570 to the 2nd Earl of Clanrickard, but in 1588 Bryan Fitzwilliams had a lease of the nunnery of Inishmean in the island of Loghmeske, Co. Mayo, and of 4½ qrs. of land, with their tithes, in Joye's Country on the west side of the water of Loghmeske, viz. Dromselling, 1 qr., Fernaghe [now Fornoght, Ross Bar., Co. Galway], etc. (Fiants, Elizabeth, 5255). The inquisition taken on 20 March 1608, found that the 4th Earl of Clanrickard was seised in right of the nunnery of Kilcreevanty of rents out of many lands including Fearnoght and Glanlosky [Glenlusk, Ross Bar.] near Danguara, and Dromanasulyn, with other lands in Ross Barony (Chanc. Inquis., Co. Galway, no. 8 of Jas. I). Finally, in the inquisition *p.m.* taken after the 4th Earl's death, in 1636, the qr. of "Cromsallin [*sic*] *alias* Cearowgarve" appears (Chanc. Inquis., Co. Galway, no. 56 of Chas. I). This must be the Carrowgarve, held by the Earl of Clanrickard, of the *B.S.D.* (III, p. 28), the present Carrowgarraff, in Cong Parish and Ross Barony, but it is probable that the original Druymsulynd included some of the neighbouring townlands which also paid rent to Kilcreevanty, such as Fornoght and Glenlusk.

Vol. II, no. 268, p. 109 n. "... dimidium cantredi [terre in D]es-munt' . . . scilicet de Winterderich et Legarha . . ." (*read* le Garha). Muinter Doirc and an Garrgha, both in Corca Laidhe (Geinealach Chorca Laidhe, ed. O'Donovan, *Miscellany of the Celtic Society*, pp. 46-7, 50-1). An Garrgha (or Garrdha) was in or around the parish of Myross, in Carbery West Barony, Co. Cork (*ibid.*, p. 51 n. i); the position of Muinter Doirc is indicated by the sixteenth and seventeenth century denomination which preserved its name, Twoghmunterdorck (or -dorke) (*C.P.R.J.I.*, pp. 82, 288), the modern Toehead, in Carbery West Barony.

No. 475, p. 300. Ywoghyn, Yffathiatha. These corresponded respectively to the modern baronies of Iffa and Offa East and Iffa and

Offa West, which preserve their names in a corrupted form. (It is a pity that those who divided the old barony of Iffa and Offa in the nineteenth century did not realise that Iffa was the name of the eastern portion and Offa of the western.) The more usual form in the records of the name Ywoghyn is Iffowyn; the latest occurrence of the name which I have been able to discover is in 1381 (*Cal.Orm. Deeds*, II, no. 280). The modern form Iffa was in use by 1360 (*ibid.*, pp. 35 *et passim*); the only possible etymology, I think, is as a contraction of the former name. That it is a doublet of Offa (*Uí Fothaidh* [*Thire*]) seems to me in the highest degree unlikely; why should a variant of the name of Offa be adopted to denote an adjacent but distinct area, which already possessed a name of its own? The positions of the cantreds of Iffowyn and Offath are established quite definitely by the lists of villates amerced within them given in the 1306 Eyre of Tipperary (calendar in *P.R.O.I.*, pp. 1 ff.). Besides the modern barony of Iffa and Offa East, Iffowyn would seem also to have included a small portion of the present Slievardagh, at its south-eastern corner.

No. 495, p. 320. Rathdungilde. Rathdanie!, Kinneagh Par., Rathvilly Bar., Co. Carlow, which was Rathdonil in 1572 (*Cal.Orm. Deeds*, V, no. 232). It appears as Rathdonwyl in 1306 (Gilbert, *Reg. St. Thomas*, p. 422) and as Rathdownnell and Rathdunnegill in Alen's Repertorium Viride (*An. Hib.*, 10, pp. 206, 209). It lay in an era continually in dispute between the dioceses of Dublin and Leighlin.

No. 495, p. 320. Drumseed. *Read* *Drumfeed. Dromfea (Idrone East Bar.), a separate parish in the sixteenth and seventeenth century lists, but now forming a detached portion of the parish of Fennagh, also a Thomascourt rectory.

No. 495, p. 320. Inchegorie. Although here and elsewhere (*Reg. St. Thomas*, p. 116) placed in Leighlin Diocese, Alen in his Repertorium Viride names it (Inchegowre) as one of the chapels of Kinneagh (*An. Hib.*, 10, p. 207). In 1311 Incheogory was held by Sir John de Valle of the Butler manor of Tullagh (*Red Book of Ormond*, p. 3). It is probably to be sought in the parishes of Rahill, Rathmore, or the Rathdaniel portion of Kinneagh, in Rathvilly Barony.

No. 495, p. 320. Killache. Killahy, Crannagh Bar., Co. Kilkenny (see Lawlor, "A Calendar of the Liber Ruber of the Diocese of Ossory", in *Proc. R.I.A.*, 27 C, p. 182; cf. *Extents Mon. Poss.*, p. 44).

No. 495, p. 320. Rossnarrane. (Cf. *Reg. St. Thomas*, p. 118). This appears as Rosnaran in a charter of the de Valle family in 1322 ("Rosna an Baal, Arwyl" in *Cal.Orm. Deeds*, I, no. 559, should in fact read, as is shown by reference to the original, "Rosnaran, Bealcarwyl"). It occurs as Kilrosnaran, a chapel of Barragh Parish, in Bishop Kavanagh's list (cited above) and as Kilrosnaran in the 1622 Visitation (T.C.D. MS V.1.13). Both these sources place it in Leighlin Diocese, whereas the present document puts it in Ferns; the change shows that it must have lain on the border between the two. It is perhaps to be identified with one of the two church sites (besides Barragh itself) in Barragh Parish, Kildavin or Kilbrannish.

1. In the 1622 Visitation of Ferns Diocese (T.C.D. MS V.1.13) the rectories belonging to the Hospitallers of Kilclogan (as listed in *C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 422) are ascribed apparently quite at random to "the abbey of St. John Baptist" or "the abbey of St. John the Evangelist".

2. As I have published a short account of Henry le Botiller and his descendants in the *Journal of the Butler Society* I have avoided giving detailed references here.

LOGAINMNEACHA Ó BHARÚNTACHT MHAIGH FHEARTA, CO. AN CHLÁIR—II

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Paróiste Chill Bhaile Eoin.

Tá logainmneacha ó dhá bhaile fearainn sa pharóiste seo, Cill Bheathach Thuaidh agus Theas, i gcló ar lch. 38 den imleabhar seo. Gabhann a bhfuil ráite ansan faoi eagarthóireacht leis an liosta seo, leis. Tá so ag baint leis na hainmneacha atá anso, áfach, go bhfuil roinnt díobh truaillithe, agus nár aontaigh cainteoirí éagsúla faoina suíomh, uaireanta. Is gnáth alt an Bhéarla (Də) sa bhfoghraíocht á scaoileadh mar "an" sa ghnáth-litriú nuair a ghabhann sé le leagan Gaeilge.

Chomh maith leo súd atá luaite ar lch. 38, sholáthraigh na cainteoirí seo eolas (samhradh 1965, 1966): Tomás Ó Muirí (60), Troiscshliabh (D), Séamas Ó Neachtain (60). Troiscshliabh (E), Pádraig Ó hUallacháin (70), Cnoc na gCeathrún (F), Séamas Ó Beolláin (80), Tulaigh (G), Seán Ó Corbáin (60), Ceathrú na bhFaoilleán (H), Seán Ó Crota (70), Clochán Sabhán (I), Mártan Céitinn (80), Cill Bhaile Eoin (J), Antoinín Ó Cloicheasaigh (70), Réithe (K), Seán Ó Beacháin (70), Réithe (L), Tomás Ó Súilleabháin (60), Cluain Coinín (M), (anaithnid) (50), Uachtar Ard (X).

Níl aon mhór-chruinneas ins na haoiseanna a luaitear leis na daoine seo. Níl labhairt na Gaeilge fanta ach ag L. Níl ach beagán Gaeilge ag G, cé gurab í amháin a bhí aige go haois a sé déag nó mar sin.

CLOGHAUN BEG

(=CLB)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bóthar Trá | əN, kLoha:N 'b'eg,
əN, kLəha:N 'b'əg (C) |
| 2. An Creachallán | ,bo:hər'Tra: |
| 3. An Ghabhag Cham | iN'k'r'axə,La:N |
| 4. The Grave of the Yellow Men | əN,ɣəŋ'xəum |
| 5. Poll Carraigín | Də'gre:vəDə,jelə'min (A) |
| 6. Poll na Muice | ,pəuLkarə'g'i:n' |
| 7. An Trá Leathán | ,pəuLNə'mik'ə |
| | iN,Tra:g'ɪ'ahəN, |
| | əN,Tra:'ɪ'ahəN |
| | (do) N,Tra:'ɪ'a'əN (A) |

CLOGHAUNSAVAUN

(=CLS)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. An Caisleán (=3) | ,kLoha:Nsə'va:N, kLə,ha:Nsə'va:N,
kLə,ha:Nsə'wa'əN (C) |
| | (ə)kəʃ'ɪ'a:N |

2. Carraig an Chapail 'karəg'ə'xapɪ'
3. Cloghaunsavaun Castle (=1)
4. Leac an 'Murder' ,l'akə'worDər (I)
5. Staighre Fionnúcán ,sDəir'ə f'i'Nu:kəN (I)

CROSS (=CR)

1. Ard na Croise əN'xriʃ
2. An Chrois Bheag ,a:rDNə'krifə
3. The Mail Road əN,xriʃ'v'eg
3. The Mail Road Də,meɪ'l'ro:d' (G)

FEEARD (=FE)

1. An Cúinne Dubh 'f'i:ərD, (aill) 'i:ərD
2. Gabhal an dá Bhóthair Də,ku:N'ə'Duv (I)
3. Iloéal Fhiard (=8) 'gəuLə,Də'wo:hər
3. Iloéal Fhiard (=8) ,il'k'e:'Li:ərD (I)
3. Iloéal Fhiard (=8) 'Dil'ək'e:Li:ərD
4. Leac na bhFaoileán ,l'akNəwe:l'ɑ:N (I)
5. Poll 'Bradley' pəuL'bradli: (I)
6. Poll na gCaithneog ,pəuLNəgan'hə:g (I)
7. Poulbrista
8. Toorkeal (=3)

FODRY (=FO)

1. Bá Fhóidre 'fo:d'ər'ə
2. Banc na Beannachaire ,bu:'o:d'ər'ə
3. An Bheannachair 'bəuŋkNə,b'aNəxər'ə
3. An Bheannachair ə(N)'m'aNəxər' (A)
3. An Bheannachair əN'v'aNəxər' (A)
4. An Bhearna ə'v'ɑ:rNə
5. Carraig an dá Pholl 'karəg'ə,Də:'fəuL (I)
6. An Foiríre əNfə'r'i:r'(ə)
7. Foiríre Bheag fo,r'i:r'ə'v'jog (B)
8. An Foiríre Mhór əfə,r'i:r'ə'wu:r (B)
9. Gabhag an Choiléar ,gəugəxə'l'e:r
9. Gabhag an Choiléar ,gəugə've:ri: | ɛ: | ɔ: | ɪ: | ʊ: |
10. Gabhag an 'Mary' (=11) ,gəugNə'b'aNəxir'ə
11. Gabhag na Beannachaire (=10)
12. An Loch Bheag əN,Lox'v'eg
13. An Loch Mhór əN,Lox'vu:r
14. An Lorga ə'Lurəgə, (do) NLoxəgəN (B)
15. An Mhaoil Chitúin əN,wi:l'x'u:n' (C)
16. Oileáinín Rinn an Choire 'l'ɑ:n'i:n',rain'ə'xir'ə
17. An Pháirc Gharbh in,fər'k''ɣarəv
18. Pointe Fhóidre ,pi:n't'ə'o:d'ər'ə
19. Pointe na Beannachaire ,pi:n't'əNə'b'aNəxər'ə
20. Rinn an Choire ,rain'ə'xir'ə, ,rəin'ə'xir'ə

KILBALLYOWEN (KB)

1. An Branar 'k'ail',val'ə'o:n'
2. Garraí Áine ,k'ail'val'ə'hu:n'
3. Garraí an Bhóthair Nua (i) g'ail'wal'u:n'
4. Garraí an Tairbh ,k'i:l'wal'ə'hu:n' (C)
5. Garraí an Tobair in'branər (I)
6. Garraí Caol gə,ri:'ɑ:n'ə (J)
7. Páirc an Choiléir 'gəri:N,bo:hər'Nu: (J)
8. An Pháirc Mhór ,gəri:N' Tarəv (J)
9. Seanmhóinéar ,gəri:N'Tobər (J)
10. Teampall Chill Bhaile Eoin ,gəri:'ke:L (J)
10. Teampall Chill Bhaile Eoin ,pə:r'k'in''k'l'e:ər (J)
10. Teampall Chill Bhaile Eoin in'pə:r'k''mu:r (J)
10. Teampall Chill Bhaile Eoin 'faNə,wi:n'e:r (J)
10. Teampall Chill Bhaile Eoin 't'əumpəl,x'ail'wal'ə'u:n'

KILCLOHER (KC)

1. Bainsín Rua k'i:l' xLəhər', k'ail' xLəhər'
2. Gabhag an 'Hero' ,bəuŋk'i:n'ru: (M)
3. An Garrán ,gəugə'he:ro:
4. Gob an Gharráin (=5) əN'grɑ:n
5. Kiclogher Head (=4) ,gəhə'ɣrən'
6. Lisalappaun k'il'klohər,hed (A)
7. Lisguine
8. Lisroe
9. Mullacha na Caracha 'muLəxə,Nə'karəxə (M)
10. Poll Donán ,pəuLDə'Na:N
11. Poll 'Lady' pəu'l'e:d'i:
12. St. Senan's Well (=13)
13. Tobar Sheanáin (=12) Tobərt'i'n'ɑ:n', Tobər'hn'ɑ:n'

KILTRELLIG (KT)

1. Bóthar an Phortaigh k'ail',Tril'ig', k'i:l''Tril'əg
2. Bóthar na mBeaiteach — x'ail''Tril'ək
3. Cill Chuáin ,bo:hərə'forTəg'
4. Gabhag an tSrutháin ,bo:hərNə'm'at'əx
5. Gabhag na Curraí k'ail''xu'an'
6. Geata na Trá ,gəugəTrə'hɑ:n'
7. Leaba Chuáin ,gəugNəko'ri:
8. Leaca Chill Trileac ,g'əTəNə'Tru:
9. Leac an Aifrinín ,l'abə'xu'an'
10. Leac an Chapail 'l'akə,x'ail''Tril'ək
11. Leac an Dilisc Éisc ,l'akə'Nar'h'in', ,l'akə'Nərən' (A)
11. Leac an Dilisc Éisc 'l'akə'xupəl'
11. Leac an Dilisc Éisc 'l'akə,d'il'if'g'e:ʃg'

12. Loch an Chalaithé ,Loxə'xuLəhə
 13. An Stucán ə(N),sDu:'ka:N, əNsTo'ka:N
 14. Tobar Chuáin (=15) ,Tobər'xu'an'
 15. Toberrooan (=14)

LISSALOUGHGA (LIS)

1. Béal an Locha ,l'isə'Loxə
 ,b'i'aLə'Loxə,
 ,b'i'aLə'Lohə (A)

MONEEN (M)

1. Garraí Dhonncha ,mu:'n'i:n'
 ,gəri:'yuNəxə (I)
 2. Poll Phádraig ,pəuL'fə:ræg' (I)
 3. An Triochaire əN't'r'əxər'ə (C)

UGHTERARD (O)

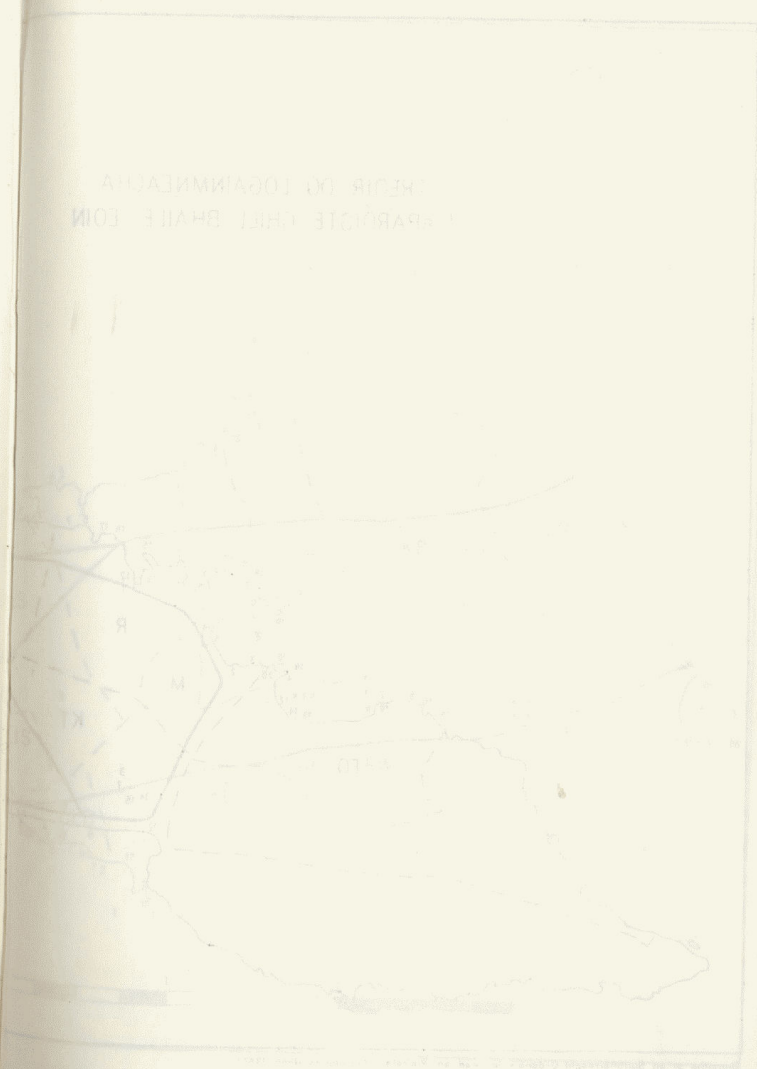
1. Ard Mhagadáin ,u:xDə'ru:rD
 ,a:rD'wəgəDu:n'
 2. Gull Island go'Ləil'ən'd' (I), ,hwəitkro:'zəil'ənd
 (X)
 3. Ilcéal Pheaidí Rua il'k'ɛ:L,f'ad'i:'ru'ə (I)
 4. Lios Chuinneagáin
 5. Poll an Chadáis ,pəuLəxə'Du:f (I)
 6. Poll an Chapaill ,pəuLə'xap'l' (I)
 7. Poll an Duine Mhairbh ,pəuLə'Din'ə'warəv (X)
 8. Poll an tSrutháin ,pəuLtrə'hə:n' (X)
 9. Poll na Meidre ,pəuLə'v'ed'ər'ə (D)
 10. Poll Páirteach ,pəuL'pə:r't'əx (G)
 11. An Trá Bheag əN,Trə:'v'əg (G), Trə:'v'əg' (D)
 Də,Trə:'v'jəg (I)

QUILTY (Q)

1. Leac an Mhadra əN'xi:l't'əx, id. (C)
 əN'ki:l't'əx
 2. Na Leaca Dearga ,l'akə'wəDərə (I)
 Də,l'akəd'arəgə (I)

REHY EAST (RE)

1. Aill an Chapaill ,re:hə'hir'
 ,əil'ə'xapəl' (H), ,ail'ə'xapəl' (L)
 2. Aill an Mhadra ,əil'ə'wəDərə (K), ,ail'ə'wəDərə (L)
 3. Bá Rinn Bheile (=27) 'ba:'rain'v'el'ə
 4. Bearna an Rinnín (=14) ,b'a:rNəNri'n'i:n' (H)
 5. Bóithrín an Chnoic ,bo:hr'i:n'ə'xrik' (H)
 6. Bun an Bhaile ,bun'ə'wal'ə (H)
 7. Carraig an Chnoic ,karəg'ə(N)'xrik' (H, K)
 ,karəg'ə'xNik' (L)
 8. Carraig Mháire Bateman ,karəg',və:r'ə'b'e:t'man



12. Loch an Chalaith

Losa'naLain

14. Tober Chuan (1-13)

Tober an tSuan

15. Toberroan (1-14)

Tober an tSuan

16. URSAL O'GHATA

Ursal O'ghata

1. Beal na Locha

Beal na Locha

17. MONEEN

Moneen

1. Carrig Chuan

Carrig Chuan

2. Poll Phadraig

Poll Phadraig

3. An Treachaire

An Treachaire

18. AN CHITREARD

An Chitread

1. Aill Mhagaidin

Aill Mhagaidin

2. Goll Island

Goll Island

3. Beal Phendri Bog

Beal Phendri Bog

4. Eow Chumbeagan

Eow Chumbeagan

5. Poll an Chadais

Poll an Chadais

6. Poll an tSapaill

Poll an tSapaill

7. Poll an Duine M'haigh

Poll an Duine M'haigh

8. Poll an tSabhaid

Poll an tSabhaid

9. Poll na Meithe

Poll na Meithe

10. Poll Pairweny

Poll Pairweny

11. An Tra Bhag

An Tra Bhag

19. QUILTY

Quilty

1. Lear an Mhara

Lear an Mhara

2. Na Leasa Duna

Na Leasa Duna

20. REHY

Rehy

1. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

2. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

3. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

4. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

5. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

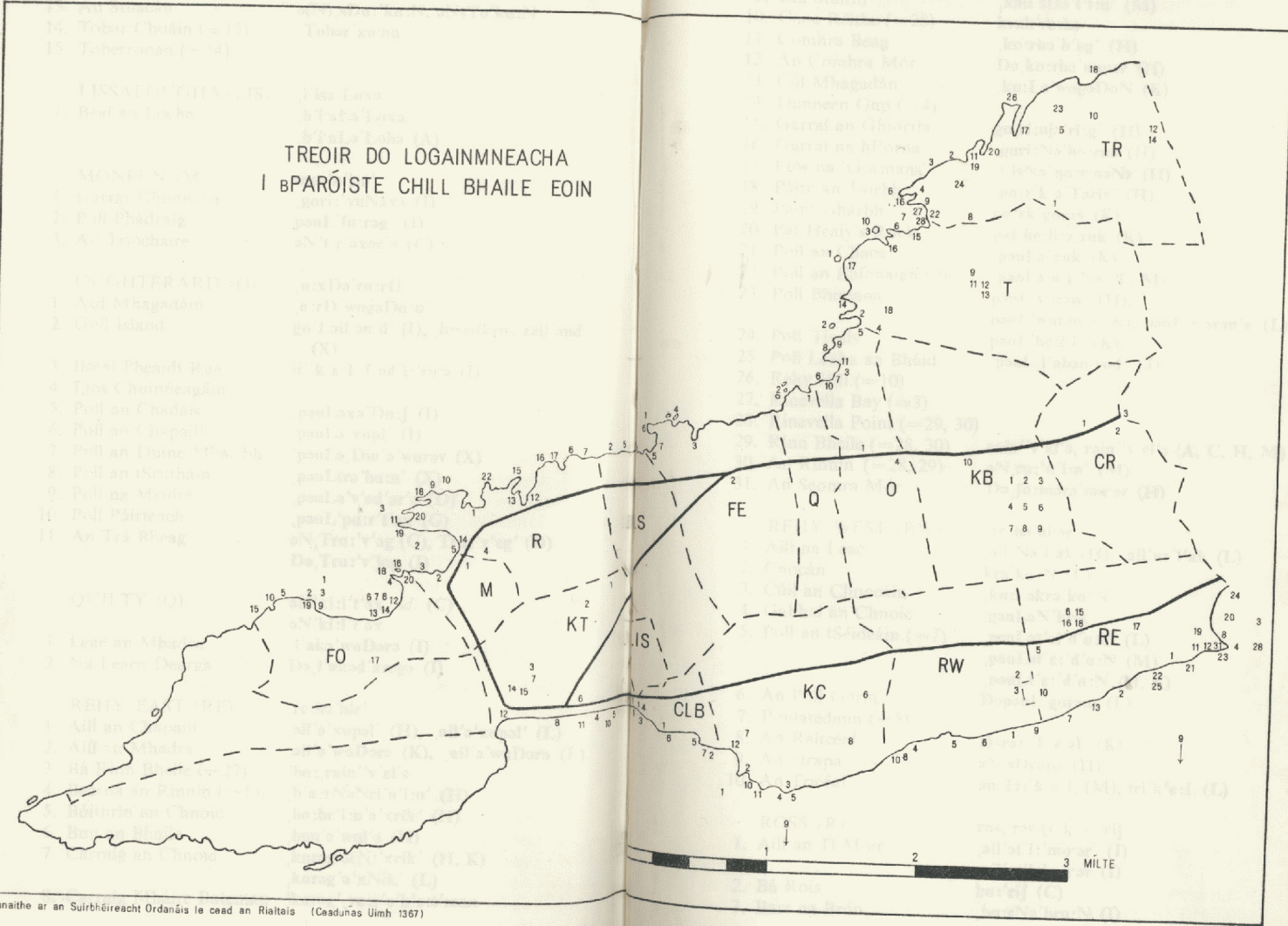
6. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

7. Aill an tSuan

Aill an tSuan

TREOIR DO LOGAINMNEACHA
I BPARÓISTE CHILL BHAILE EOIN



Bunaithe ar an Suirbhéireacht Ordánais le cead an Rialtais (Ceadúnas Uimh 1367)

9. Cill Suihín

Cill Suihín

1. Cill Suihín

Cill Suihín

2. An Cnecht Mór

An Cnecht Mór

3. Fál Mhagaidín

Fál Mhagaidín

4. Dunneen Goy (1-4)

Dunneen Goy (1-4)

5. Garraí an Ghloinn

Garraí an Ghloinn

6. Garraí an tSabhaid

Garraí an tSabhaid

7. Lios na Gúm

Lios na Gúm

8. Poll an tSapaill

Poll an tSapaill

9. Poll an tSabhaid

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| 9. Cill Stuífín | ,kəil'sDə'f'i:n' (M) |
| 10. Cnoc Réithe (=28) | kruk're:hə |
| 11. Comhra Beag | ,ko:rhə'b'eg' (H) |
| 12. An Comhra Mór | Də,ko:rhə'mu'er (H) |
| 13. Cúl Mhagadán | ,ku:Lə'wagəDaN (K) |
| 14. Dunneen Gap (=4) | |
| 15. Garraí an Ghiorra | gə,ri:njə'ri:g' (H) |
| 16. Garraí na hEorna | ,gəri:Nə'ho:rnə (H) |
| 17. Lios na 'Gormans' | ,l'isNə'pə:rməNz (H) |
| 18. Páirc an Tairbh | ,pə:r'k'ə'Təriv' (H) |
| 19. Páirc Gharbh | pə:rk'gərv (K) |
| 20. Pat Healy's Rock | pat'he:li:z,rak (K) |
| 21. Poll an Chaca | ,pəulə'xak (K) |
| 22. Poll an Fhíonaigh (?) | ,pəulə'n'i:Nə (L, M) |
| 23. Poll Bhireana | pəul'v'irənə (H),
pəul'wʊrən'ə (K), pəul'v'ərvən'ə (L) |
| 24. Poll 'Healy' | pəul'he:l'i: (K) |
| 25. Poll Leaba an Bháid | 'pəul,l'abən'vud' (J) |
| 26. Rehy Hill (=10) | |
| 27. Rinevella Bay (=3) | |
| 28. Rinevella Point (=29, 30) | |
| 29. Rinn Bheile (=28, 30) | rain'v'el'ə, rəin'v'el'ə (A, C, H, M) |
| 30. An Rinnín (=28, 29) | əN,ru:n'i:n' (M) |
| 31. An Seomra Mór | Də,fo:mərə'mu'er (H) |
| REHY WEST (RW) | |
| 1. Aill na Leac | ,re:hə'hi'ər |
| 2. Cnocán | ,əil'Nə'l'ak (H), ,ail'nə'l'ak (L) |
| 3. Cúil an Chnocáin | krə'ka:N (L) |
| 4. Gabhal an Chnoic | ,ku:l'əkərə'ka:N |
| 5. Poll an tSéideáin (=7) | ,gəuləN'krik'
,pəulət'əi'd'ə:n' (L)
,pəulət'ə: 'd'ə:n' (M)
,pəulət'ə: 'd'ə:n' (H, K) |
| 6. An Poll Gorm | Dəpəul'gərvəm (L) |
| 7. Poulatedaun (=5) | |
| 8. An Raitcéal | Dərat'k'e'əL (K) |
| 9. An Strapa | əN'sDrapə (H) |
| 10. An Tricéal | ən,tri'k'e:L (M), tri'k'e:L (L) |
| ROSS (R) | |
| 1. Aill an Tí Móir | ros, rəs (C), — rif
,əil'ət'i:'mər' (I)
,əil'ət'i:'mu'ər (I) |
| 2. Bá Rois | bə:'rif (C) |
| 3. Barr na Brón | ,bə:rNə'bru:N (I) |

4. Cill na Naoi Naomh (=23, 24) 'k'ail'nə, Ne:'Ne:v
 5. Clochar Rois ,kLoxə'rif
 6. An Chraig Bheag Də,krag'v'jog (I)
 7. Cúinne na Craige ,ku:N'əNə'krag'ə (I),
 ,ku:n'əNə'krag'ə (I)
 8. Dilcéal Rois (=12) ,Dil'k'e:L'rif
 9. Droichead Rois ,DrehəD'rif, id. (I)
 ,DrehəD'rif (B)
 10. Gabhag an Oileáin ,gəugən'ə'l'a:n' (I)
 11. Gabhag na Brón ,gəugNə'bru:N (I)
 12. Ilcéal Rois (=8) il',k'e:L'rif (I)
 13. Ilcéal Uí Ghionáin il',k'e:Li'γ'ə'Nu:n (I)
 il',x'e:Li'γ'i:'Nu:n' (I)
 14. Leaba an Bháid ,l'abəN'wə:d' (I)
 15. Leac an Ghiorra ,l'akəγ'a'ri'ə (I)
 16. Leac na mBraghall ,l'akNə'mrəəL (I)
 17. Leac Teaimí l'ak't'am'i: (I)
 18. Licín an Chúigir ,l'ik'i'n'ə'xu:g'ər' (I)
 19. Pointe Bhá Rois 'pi:n't'ə,wə:'rif
 20. Poll Mhichfl ,pəuL'v'hi:l' (I)
 21. Ross Bay (=2) 'smu:rl'ak (I)
 22. Smúrleac 'smu:rl'ak (I)
 23. Teampall na Naoi Naomh (=4, 24) 't'əumpəLə, Ne:'Ne:v
 24. Templenaeve (=4, 23) TRUSKLIEVE (TR) Trijk'l'i'əv, id. (C)
 1. The Acres 'Də:kərz (D)
 2. An Aill Bhriste ,Dəil'v'r'ifd'ə (F)
 3. Aill Mhairéide əil'v'(ə)'r'ə:d'ə (D)
 4. An Bhinn Də'b'i:n' (D, E)
 5. Bun Gort na hEorna 'buN,gərTNə'hə:rNə (E)
 6. An Charraig Bhréan əN,xarəγ'v'ri:N,
 ,karəγ'v'ri'əN (D)
 Də,karəγ'v'r'i'əN (G)
 Də'ku'əl' (D)
 ,g'l'əuNəγo:l'i:n' (D)
 Də,go:l'i:n'ə'd'il'ə'fg' (E)
 ,gərTə'Du:xə (E)
 7. An Chúil Də'ku'əl' (D)
 8. Gleann an Ghóilín ,g'l'əuNəγo:l'i:n' (D)
 9. Góilín an Dilisc Də,go:l'i:n'ə'd'il'ə'fg' (E)
 10. Gorta Dúcha ,gərTə'Du:xə (E)
 11. Illaunglas (=15) 'l'is,waxə'Du: (E)
 12. Lios Mhacha Dáith (=13) 'l'is,waxə'Du: (E)
 13. Liswachadau (=12) 'l'is,waxə'Du: (E)
 14. Macha Dáith ,maxə'Du: (D)

15. An t-Oileán Glas (=11) Də,Lə:N'gLas (D, G),
 i,l'a:N'gLas (E)
 16. Poll an Chruana ,pəuLəxu:Nə (D, G)
 17. Poll an Daimh (=25) ,pəuLə'Dav', id. (D, F)
 18. Poll an tSéideáin (=21) ,pəuLət'ai'd'a:n' (D)
 19. Poll Briste pəuL'b'r'ifd'ə (D)
 20. Poll Caol pəuL'ke'əL (D)
 21. Poll na Madraí Rua (=18) 'pəuLNə,maDəri:'ru: (D)
 22. An Poll Salach Də,pəuL'sLax (D)
 23. Portach an Daimh pər,Taxə'Dav'
 24. Portach na gCaorach pər,TaxNə'gi:rax (D)
 25. Pouladav (=17) Də'spl'i:γ'k' (F)
 26. An Splinc sDrəp'h'jog (E)
 27. Strapa Beag Də,sDrəpə'mu'ər (E)
 28. An Strapa Mór 'TuLəγ', id. (C), — hə'Li:
 Də,blak'rak (I)
 Də'Du:N (D, I, X)
 TULLIG (T)
 1. Black Rock d'u:n'h'il (D)
 2. Doondoiilroe ,gəugNə'm'ə:n'ə (F)
 3. Duloughry's Island Də'g'i'əL (G)
 4. Dún Hill go:l'i:n'hə'Li:
 5. Gabhag na Méine 8. Gowleen (=7)
 6. An Giall 9. Lisroe
 7. Góilín Thulaí (=8) 10. Oileán Ristead
 8. Gowleen (=7) i,l'a:N'rif'd'u:rD (D)
 9. Lisroe ,l'a:N'rif't'u:rD (G)
 10. Oileán Ristead ,pə:r'k'ə'xəpəl' (G)
 11. Páirc an Chapail ,pə:r'k'əγ'r'a'si: (G)
 12. Páirc an Ghréasáil pə:r'k'wi: (G)
 13. Páirc Bhuí ,pəuLə'Du:Nə (D)
 14. Poll an Dúna ,pəuLə'γəu (G)
 15. Poll an Ghabha ,pəuLə'n'im'ə (D, G)
 16. Poll an Ime ,pəuLNə'mik'ə (E)
 17. Poll na Muice pər,TaxNə'Du:n'ə
 18. Portach na Dúine AINMNEACHA FÁNACHA
 1. Baile na bPiast ,bul'əNə'b'i'əsD (C)
 2. Cill Tréin (i) g'ail't'r'ə:n' (G)

NÓTAÍ

- CLB. Ní áiríonn A. de B. mar bhaile fearainn é.
 2. Siorraí móra a ritheann amach san uisce.
 4. Long Phoirtingéileach a caitheadh isteach sa Ghabhag Cham. Bádh cúigeair agus cuireadh anso iad.

7. Na siorraí céanna a luadh i 2 thuas. Ní tráigh gainmhe í.

CLS.

2. Capall a bhí ag fear ag tarrac gairbhéil, thit sí le fail ann.
4. Deirtear go gcaitf criúnna loinge, a bhíodh sa Chaisleán ar chuireadh, le fail agus go nglactaí seilbh ar a n-árthaí.
5. Fear den sloinneadh Ó Fionnúcáin ar ghnáth leis iascach ann. Ar thaobh na faille atá an staighre.

CR.

1. Ardán talún.
2. Achar talún.
3. An príomh-bhóthar ó Charraig an Chabhaltaigh go Cill Bheathach.

FE.

3. Gabhag chaol fhada. Deir A. de Bláca gurb ionann 'dílceál' (Dil'k'eəL, 'd'el'ək'e:L d'il'k'e:L) agus 'creek'. Is léir ná raibh sé cinnte den bhfuaim agus ní foláir nó gur alt an Bhéarla (the) faoi ndear an 'd' i dtosach an fhocail aige. Deir I, a chaith a shaol in aice na háite, gurb ionann 'ilcéal' agus 'creek'. Tá an leagan 'Tourkeal' (féach 8) ar an dréacht tosaigh den léarscáil ordanáis (1841), ach níl aon mhíniú ag Seán Ó Donnabháin ar an ainm sa Name Book. Tá 'Iocéal Rois' agus 'Icéal Uí Ghionáin' i Ros, 'Iocéal Pheadí Rua' in Uachtar Ard agus 'An Raitcéal' agus 'An Tricéal' (leaganacha truaillithe de 'Iocéal?') i Réithe Thiar.
6. 'Puffin' an Béarla a cuirtear ar chaitheog sa dúthaigh.

FO.

3. Siorraí a ritheann i bhfad amach san uisce.
4. Bearna a ritheann ó thuaidh tré na leacacha a ritheann amach ón bpointe.
6. fə'r'i:ɾ' agus fə'r'i:ɾə an dá leagan a bhí ag A. de Bláca ar an bhfocal, an dara leagan amháin a bhí ag gach cainteoir eile. De réir an Bhléaigh, banc grin agus cloch é seo a thriomaíonn i dtrá mhara agus a fhágann dhá loch (12 agus 13) laistigh de. Deir A gur 'Lorga' (14) atá mar ainm ar an mbanc, agus gur 'clochara' níos faide soir uaidh an Foiríre. Dar leis an mBlácach sí an Lorga an chuid den mbanc a ritheann isteach idir an dá loch. Deir B. go bhfuil dá fhoiríre ann (7, 8) gan a suíomh a bheith ar eolas aige.
10. Ártach den ainm 'The Mary' le last buaicis agus brící a caitheadh isteach ann 46 de bhlianta ó shoin.
- 12, 13, 14. Féach 6.
15. Siorraí a ritheann amach ón gceann tíre.

KB.

1. Ainm páirce.

KC.

2. Bád guail 'The Hero' ó Ghlasú a cailleadh ann le linn óige A. de Bláca.
3. An ceann tíre ar an dtaobh thiar theas den mbaile fearainn.
6. Tá 'Lios Lapán' agus 'Lios a' Lapáin' sa Name Book (1841), agus tá an leagan 'Lissluphann' ar an dréacht tosaigh den léarscáil.
7. 'Lios Goibhinn or Lios Goidheinn', 'Lisguine' atá le fáil i Memoranda (Clare), I, lch. 486 (comhfhreagras ó shuirbhéireacht na bliana 1841). Ní luaitear an ainm sa Name Book.
9. Leagan truaillithe. Banc é seo atá dhá mhíle nó trí amach, ó dheas ón dtalamh.
11. Tháinig bean isteach anso a bád i mBaile an Bhuinneánaigh i gCiarraf.

KT.

Deir A. de Bláca gur 'troigh-leac' (foot-stone) atá i gceist i. an leac ar ar shnámh Naomh Cuán timpeall Cheann Léime ó Ros go Cill Trileac nuair a cuireadh peaca ina leith. Chuir sé an leac ina seasamh i gCill Chuáin.

2. Géag de threabhcas na mBlácach ar ghnáth an t-ainm 'Batt' a bheith orthu.
5. Coimeádaí currach ann fadó.
7. An áit ina bhfuil an leac ar ar shnámh Naomh Cuán (féach KT). An té a tuíodh inti agus a dtíteadh a chodladh air bhí sé leighiste (Féach 14).
9. Leac leibhéalta agus faille ard os a chionn. Deir A. de Bláca nárbh ionadh leis dá léifí aifreann ('ar'hən) ann fadó.
11. 'Dileasc a mbíonn musal air'.
14. Tugtaí turas air Máirt nó Déardaoin seachtain ar bith le haghaidh leigheas na súl. Bhí Leaba Chuáin sa turas leis (féach 9).

LIS.

Tá A. de Bláca den dtuairim gur cuid de Chlochán Sabhán é seo.

M.

3. Siorraí móra fairsing.

O.

1. Tá fear den sloinneadh Ó Magadáin (Ó Madagáin) ina chónaí anso.
3. Féach FE 3.
4. Le fáil i Name Book na Suirbhéireachta (1841). Tá Liscunningham ar dhréacht tosaigh na léarscála.
5. Bhí last cadáis ar long a caitheadh isteach anso.
10. Tá teora dhá fheirm os a chionn in airde.
11. Tá tobar beannaithe ag bun na faille anso.

Q.

1. Báití madraí anso.
2. Dearg ón bhfeamnach.

RE. Deirtear go mbíodh tine ar Chnoc Réithe mar threoir do loingeas sa tseanam sar ar tógadh an tigh solais ag Ceann Léime. Bhí cúram na tine, uair, ar Eoghan ó Catháin go bhfuil páirc agus tobar ar an gcnoc ainmnithe uaidh. Deir L gur 'ré' (re:) is bun leis an bhfocal 'réithe' agus gur 'solas' is ciall leis—é ag tagairt don dtine. Tá an tuairim eile ann gur 'reithe' (ram) atá i gceist.

4. Scoilt sa charraig treasna an pointe.
9. Banc atá cúpla míle amach. Cathair faoi uisce is ea Cill Stuífín i mbéaloidéas an Chláir. Nochtann sí gach seachtú bliain agus tuarann sí an bás don té a chífídh í. Siar ó dheas ó Cheann Caillí atá sí de réir bhéaloidéasa thuaisceart an chontae.
- 11, 12. Poill isteach sa bhfáil.
13. 'Madigan's Hole' an Béarla a chuir K air.
14. Tá so le fáil ar an dréacht tosaigh den léarscáil ordanáis agus ar Memoranda, I, 486. Níl aon tagairt sa Name Book dó.
25. Suíomh éiginnte.
30. D'fhéadfadh an fhuaim (u:) a bheith anso faoi thionchar an fhocail 'dúinín', mar gur ar an Rinnín atá 'Dunneen Gap'.

31. Poll isteach sa bhfail.

RW.

3. Gleann beag idir dhá chnoc.
9. Céimeanna ar thaobh na faille.
- 8, 10. Féach FE 3. Leaganacha éagsúla den aon ainm amháin iad so, déarfainn, ach níor éirigh liom deimhin a dhéanamh de sin. Deir K go gcuirtí curracha sos isteach san uisce ann ó bharr na faille mar go raibh fána réidh ar an leac. Gabhag ná ritheann ró-fhada isteach atá i gceist ag L.

R.

1. Bhí cónaí ar fhathach ar a dtugtaí Roibeard Rois sa tigh mór a bhí anso, más fíor.
3. Na siorraí a ritheann amach ón bpointe.
5. Balláin mhóra cloiche ar chiumhais na trá. Táid cruinn ó shuathadh na farrage.
7. Lúb isteach sa talamh.
8. Féach FE 3 agus R 12.
9. Stua nádúrtha.
- 12, 13. Féach FE 3. Gabhag fhada chaol atá iontu araon.
14. Coimeádaí bád ann, tráth.
17. Bhíodh fear den ainm Teaimí ag iascach ann.
18. Cúigear a bád ann.

TR.

1. Portach a bhfuil ranna fada caola déanta dhe.
4. Cnocán ar an dtaobh thuaidh den ngóilín.
7. Sufomh éiginnte.
18. Is sine 21 mar ainm ar an áit seo.
- 27, 28. Dhá shiorra a ritheann i bhfad amach.

T.

2. 'Dún a' Doill Ruaidh Fort of the Redhaired Blind Man' atá sa Name Book ag Seán ó Donnabháin. Dún leithinse é seo, ach dála a lán dún, tagraíonn an t-ainm don dtalamh mórthimpeall, leis. Bhíodh rincí anso fadó.
3. Tá an sloinne seo fós sa chónagar.
5. Sufomh éiginnte.
6. Carraig a ritheann amach san uisce.

AINMNEACHA FÁNACHA

1. Comhthéacs: 'Fóidire is Ros
Cill Bheathach na gcloch
Is Baile na bPiaist
Is Fiairdín bhocht'
Nuair a ceistíodh C faoin suíomh d'fhreagair sé 'ansan soir ó dheas athá sé.'
2. Comhthéacs: Dúirt fear an tí le fear déirce a bhuaill isteach:
'Bhí do bhean anso inné
agus tú féin inniu ar a bonn'
Fear déirce: 'Dá mbeadh mo bheansa anso inné
Ní bheadh mo léintín daite ar mo dhrom
Ach tá sí curtha i gCill Tréin, mo léin,
Agus leac ar a ceann.'

[A list of names from the parish of Kilballyowen, in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare.]

AINMNEACHA NA mBAILTE POIST: ALT LÉIRMHEASA

BREANDÁN MAC GIOLLA CHOILLE

Is é an chéad ní ba mhaith liom a dhéanamh soiléir i dtosach an léirmheasa seo ar *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist*¹ gur tuata mé sna cúrsaí. Tá staidéar ar logainmneacha—go háirithe ó bunaíodh an Coimisiún Logainmneacha—fásta ina ghnó cruinn scolártha. Ní ar chaitheamh aimsire ná ar mhearthuairimíocht atá sé bunaithe a thuilleadh ach ar thaighde fharsaing agus ar bhreithiúnas géar an scoláire. Mar sin féin is ceadmhach don tuata féin saothar na scoláirí a scrúdú agus féachaint leis an dul chun cinn sa bhrainte seo den léann a thuiscint. Is don tuata an leabhar seo mar is uirlis í chun deireadh a chur leis an iliomad leaganacha d'ainmneacha atá ar fáil i gcomharthaí poiblí agus i gcáipéisí oifigiúla agus aon leagan amháin, údarásach agus inghlactha, bheith dá aithint ag cách.

I

Is é atá sa leabhar seo liosta údarásach d'ainmneacha na mbailte poist (i. na bailte is mó sa 32 chontae) a réitigh Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis agus ar aontaigh Coimisiún na Logainmneacha leis. Réiteach fada foighneach a bhí ann. Lena linn scrúdaíodh na foinsí scríofa i dtéacsanna Gaeilge agus Béarla agus ina theannta sin an fhianaise áitiúil atá ar fáil. I ndiaidh don Bhrainte agus don Choimisiún an fhianaise a iniúchadh agus aontú ar bhreithiúnas i dtaobh na n-ainmneacha cuireadh liostaí sealadacha de na hainmneacha ar fáil don phobal—Cúigí Mumhan agus Chonnacht i 1960, Cúige Uladh i 1962 agus Cúige Laighean i 1964. Sna foilseacháin sin mífíodh go raibh beartaithe ag an Choimisiún "athscrúdú a dhéanamh ar na hainmneacha . . . i dtéannta a chéile, sula bhfoilseofaí liosta údarásach díobh, d'fhonn pointí ar leith litrithe agus gramadaí a shocrú, ar dheacair breith a thabhairt orthu go minic i gcás ainm aonair, agus d'fhonn ainmneacha den deilbh chéanna a thabhairt chun comhréire nuair ba chuí sin". Tá sé le tuiscint go bhfuil an tréimhse thriaileach thart agus tá againn anois in aon leabhar amháin leagan údarásach, athscrúdaithe d'ainm gach baile poist sa tír.

Sa leabhar seo tá ainmneacha na mbailte poist in eagar cúigí, contaethe agus ainmneacha bailte (leaganacha Béarla sa chás deiridh) agus an t-iomlán faoi réir ord foiclóra. I ndiaidh ainm gach baile tugtar seoladh. Ina lán cásanna is ionann an seoladh seo agus ainm an bhaile mhóir is giorra mar aon leis an chontae (e.g. Gort Uí

1. *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist*. Oifig an tSolatháir, Baile Átha Cliath, 1969; viii + 187 lgh.; cúig scilling a luach.

Mhadáin, Baile Locha Riach, Co. na Gaillimhe); i gcásanna eile tugtar ainm baile nó cathrach atá i bhfad ón áit (e.g. Valentia Island = Dairbhre, Cill Airne) nó i gcontae eile (Dowth, Co. na Mí = Dubhadh, Droichead Átha, Co. Lú). Ní chuirfidh an seoladh "aisteach" seo as don duine nach bhfuil uaidh ach an leagan Gaeilge d'ainm an bhaile mar tá siad in ord foclóra, gach ceann ina chontae ceart féin. Ní seolta géografacha iad—is giorra Dairbhre do Chathair Saidhbhín nó do Chill Airne agus tá 16 mhíle bóthair idir Cill Dhuinsí (Ich. 117) i gCo. an Dúin agus Béal Feirste atá luaite leis sa leabhar seo. Is ar riachtanais poist agus ar *Eolaí an Phoist* atá an leabhar seo bunaithe agus dá bhrí sin is mó is nodanna poist iad ná seolta sa ghnáthchéill den fhocal. Tá dhá rud le rá faoi sin. San eagrán is deireanaí d'*Eolaí an Phoist* (1969) tá liosta in ord foclóra don tír ar fad d'ainmneacha Béarla agus Gaeilge na mbaile poist ach is iad na seanleaganacha a bhí á moladh roimh ré an Choimisiúin atá le fáil ann. Dá bhrí sin tá súil agam go nglacfaidh an Roinn Poist agus Telegrafa feasta leis na hainmneacha mar atá siad sa leabhar seo. Sa dara dul síos, má tá liosta bailte poist le foilsíú feasta in *Eolaí an Phoist*, is ar éigin is gá don Bhrainte Logainmneacha cloí leis na seoltaí poist ná an contae a thabhairt i ndiaidh gach ainm (nach leor é a thabhairt mar rith-teideal ar bharr an leathanaigh?).

Tá dhá nuafocht sa liosta atá sa leabhar seo. Baineann an chéad cheann le tuiseal ginideach na n-ainmneacha. Sa réamhrá tugtar treoir shoiléir faoin chaoi le ginideach gach ainm a dhéanamh. I gcás ainmfhocal nach bhfuil an t-alt rompu ach a bhfuil aidiacht nó ainmfhocal eile sa ghinideach nó abairtín ina ndiaidh, ní dhéantar ach an túschonsan a shéimhiú (e.g. pobal Thóin re Gaoith); sna hainmneacha eile cuirtear na gnáthrialacha i bhfeidhm (e.g. pobal na Coille Móire). D'fhonn deacrachtaí úsáide a laghdú tugtar foirm ghinideach (g. an nod a sheasann di) a lán logainmneacha sa liosta féin e.g. an Muileann gCearr, pobal an Mhuilinn Chearr. Is maith ann an cúnadh breise seo. Tar éis dó an Ghaeilge cheart a aimsiú ar ainm áite, is í an ghinideach an deacracht is mó a bheadh le sárú ag duine.

Baineann an dara nuafocht le fuaimiú na n-ainmneacha. In aon ainm nach gceaptar gur leor an gnáthlitríú mar threoir tugtar i gcomharthaí foghraíocht an fhuaim atá ag cainteoirí an cheantair féin nó a bhí acu le linn don Ghaeilge bheith i réim ann. Tuigim go bhfuil a thábhacht féin ag baint le foghraíocht na n-ainmneacha seo, go háirithe nuair is gá í a chur san áireamh mar chuid den fhianaise áitiúil d'fhonn an ceartleagan Gaeilge a aimsiú. Ach níor léir dom i gcónaí an cúnadh in úsáid na n-ainmneacha seo a bhí le fáil san eolas foghraíocht. An mar threoir chun iad a rá atá na comharthaí breactha síos? Tá fhios agam gur mar **go:lə** a deirtear Gabhla i

nDún na nGall ach an gá **su:rd** a rá le Sord i gCo. Bhaile Átha Cliath seachas é a rá mar a scríobhtar é? Thall agus abhus ba mhó de dheacracht dom an t-eolas ná bheith dá éagmais e.g. Ceannanas i gCo. na Mí a bhfuil **k'ənədəs** ag gabháil leis mar fhuaim. Nó an gá aon aird a thabhairt ar an ghuta tacair mar atá in **ə(n') fənə'x'əun** (an Seancheann, Cionn tSáile)? Toisc gur liosta é seo don tír fré chéile, ní léir dom an tábhacht a bhaineann le aithint a thabhairt d'fhuaimneanna áitiúla. In aon fhocal amháin, sílim nár mhiste an prionsabal agus an fheidhm atá ag gabháil leis an fhoghraíocht sa leabhar seo a mhíniú tuilleadh.

Tá cúnadh amháin eile sa leabhar atá ar fheabhas. Ina chúl tá innéacs do na hainmneacha Gaeilge agus a leithéid eile do na hainmneacha Béarla. Réitíodh fadhb innéacsála na n-ainmneacha Gaeilge trína gcur in ord foclóra gan *h* an tséimhíthe a chur san áireamh agus trín alt (agus aon *t*- nó *h*- a leanann dó) a thabhairt ar chúl an ainm (e.g. Sraith, an t-).

Tugann an t-innéacs Gaeilge le tuiscint dom nárbh fhurasta mian úd an Choimisiúin—"ainmneacha den deilbh chéanna a thabhairt chun comhréire"—a chur i gcrích. Tá *Doire*, *Faiche*, *Sráidbhaile* firinsneach agus baininsneach sa liosta; baininsneach is mó atá *Ráth* (An Ráth Mhór, Ráth Fhearna) ach tá samplaí firinsneach ann chomh maith (Ráth Garbh agus Ráth Fearnáin); tá *Cloch* agus *Cloich* (e.g. An Chloich Mhóir) araon ann. Ní foláir nó tá cúiseanna (?tréimhsí éagsúla de stair na teanga nó canúna bheith i geist) leis an mhírialtacht seo ach laghdódh sé an obair thagartha agus an t-ualach ar an chuimhne dá gceadóidh prionsabail na logainmneolaíochta a leithéid seo a thabhairt chun aon fhoirme.

II

Tá obair seo na logainmneacha cosúil leis an obair a chaithfí a dhéanamh i dteach nár tugadh aire mhaith dó le fada an lá. Bheadh tuiscint an-mhaith ag lucht an ghianta ar an deannach agus ar an salachar gan trácht ar an mí-eagar ann; ach ní bheadh ag an té a thiocfadh ann don chéad uair tar éis do na glantóirí an obair a chur i gcrích. Ar ámharaí an tsaol tá pictiúr sách cruinn againn ar ainmneacha na mbailte poist sular tugadh i gceart faoina n-athchóiriú. Tá an léiriú air sin le fáil sa liosta a d'fhoilsítí in *Eolaí an Phoist* agus, chun méid na hoibre a rinneadh ar na hainmneacha seo a mheas, chuireas an liosta mar atá sa leabhar seo i gcomórtas leis an liosta in *Eolaí an Phoist*, eagrán 1954. I gCo. Thiobraid Árann tá 118 de bhailte poist; tá athrú déanta i 77 ceann acu. I gCo. Bhaile Átha Cliath rinneadh athrú ar 56 as 105 ainmneacha. Má tá na contaetha eile ar aon dul leo sin, tá tuilleadh agus 50% d'ainmneacha na mbailte poist athraithe, a bheag nó a mhór, sna blianta

ó thosaigh an Brainse Logainmneacha ag cur dlús leis an obair seo. Ní beag sin mar theist ar a saothar. Ar ndóigh, ní athrú bunúsach atá i gceist i ngach ceann acu ach b'fhéidir nach lúide sin an taighde nár mhór a dhéanamh chun an t-údarás a sholáthar don athrú. Tá idir athrú "beag" agus athrú "mhór" sna 133 ainmneacha a scrúd-aíos. Ar na cinn bheaga tá: athrú guta (Baile an Fhantaigh in áit B. an Fhuntaigh, Inse Chór in áit I. Chaoir), séimhiú a chur isteach nó a fhágáil ar lár (Dumhach Thrá in áit D. Trágha, Ráth Cúil in áit R. Chúil), athrú inscne (An Cúl Bán in áit An Chúil Bhán) agus caighdeánú litrithe go simplí (Baile an Gharraí in áit B. an Gharrdha). Chomh maith leis an méid sin, is féidir trí chlaonadh is suntasá ná sin a aithint:

1. giorrú ainmneacha;
2. an t-alt bheith á chur le ainmneacha; agus
3. bunathrú á dhéanamh orthu.

Is líonmhaire go mór na samplaí den ghiorrú i gCo. Thiobraid Árann ná i gCo. Bhaile Átha Cliath. Níl aon bhaile mór le rá i measc cinn Cho. Bhaile Átha Cliath ar gearradh an deireadh d'fobh—Clochrán in ionad Cloichreán Suird, Tamhlacht in ionad Tamhlacht Mhaoilruain, agus An Rinn in ionad Rinn Mhuirbhtean. Is minicí in úsáid againn ainmneacha na mbailte i dThiobraid Árann a giorraíodh agus beidh cumha ina ndiaidh, fiú ag an duine a thuigeann an call atá le giorrú—Caiseal (C. Mumhan) An Chloichín (Cloichín an Mhargaidh), an Chathair (Cathair Dhún Iascaigh), An tAonach (A. Urmhumhan). Is dócha gur in ainm an dúchais atá an t-alt á chur isteach i gcuid mhaith áiteanna. Tá sé níos nádúrtha trácht ar an *Charraig Dhubh* ná ar *Charraig Dhubh* (Co. BÁC), ar an *Teampall Uachtarach* ná ar *Theampall Uachtarach*.

Is léire fós obair an Bhrainse sna logainmneacha a bhfuil athrú ó bhun déanta ar an ainm iomlán nó ar fhocal amháin ana hainmneacha dhá fhocal. Ní miste roinnt samplaí a thabhairt, logainmneacha bunathraithe i dtosach. I gCo. BÁC tá Baile Bhlainséir (Blanchardstown) in áit Baile Luindín; Cnocán Doirinne (Dollymount) in áit Baile na gCorr; Áth an Ghainimh (Sandyford) in áit Taobh na Coille; Cill Shalcháin (an gá an séimhiú ar an litir *s*?) in áit Coill tSaileacháin (Kilsallaghan). I gCo. Thiobraid Árann tá Bealach Achaille (Ballycahill) in áit Baile Chathail; Glaise an Ghuail (Coalbrook) in áit Baile Uilliam; Crois na Rae (Rear Cross) in áit Réidh Ardnóige Mór. Mar shamplaí den dara cineál bunathraithe tá: i gCo. BÁC, Domhnach Bat (Donabate) in áit Domhnach Bheathach; Ráth Eanaigh (Raheny) in áit Ráth Eanna, agus i gCo. TÁ, Ráth Cae (Rathkea) in áit Ráth Chaoch; Caisleán Laighnigh (Castleiney) in áit Caiseal Aoibhne; Cill Shléibhe (Killea) in áit Cill Aodha.

Má tá sé iontaoifa breith ghinearálta a bhunú ar an scrúdú seo ar dhá chontae, dealraíonn go ndearnadh bunathrú ar bhreis agus trian d'ainmneacha na mbailte poist idir 1954 agus 1969. Ní miste a rá gur codán an-mhór é sin den iomlán. Ar ndóigh ní de réir líon na n-athraithe amháin is ceart an obair a mheas; is tábhachtaí fós a gcineál agus a gcáilíocht. Toisc nach leabhar taighde ar logainmneacha atá i gceist anseo ach leabhar ina dtugtar toradh na taighde, ní bheadh sé oiriúnach an fhianaise nó suim féin di a thabhairt mar mhíniú ar an leagan den ainm a mholtar. (Mar sin féin is trua liom nach ndearnadh léiriú ginearálta ar an mhodh taighde agus ar an modh breithnithe atá ag an Bhrainse agus ag an Choimisiún.) Agus gan an fhianaise sin ní féidir an obair a mheas ach i dtéarmaí ginearálta. Agus sin ráite, is léir domsa ar léamh an liosta gur féidir glacadh leis an áiteamh a dhéantar sa réamhrá, gur ar bhonn taighde a rinneadh an obair. Dá bhrí sin, is ceart go bhfáilteofar roimh an leabhar seo mar is ann a gheofar an liosta d'ainmneacha bailte poist is críochnúla dar foilsíodh fós.

III

Muna mbeadh aon chruthúnas eile air, taispeánann na haltanna "As Cartlann na Logainmneacha" a fhoilsítear i ngach eagrán de *Dinnseanchas* farsainge an chuardaigh i measc foinsí agus an scagadh mion ar fhianaise is gá a dhéanamh sula nglactar le foirm údarásach d'aon ainm ar leith. Taispeánann siad freisin nach bhfuil san ainm socraithe ach an chéim deiridh ar bhealach fada na taighde. Más mór an dua idir an chéim tosaigh agus an ceann deiridh, measaim go mbeadh suim ag an phobal léinn san eolas a bhailítear feadh an bhealaigh. Tá súil agam go dtabharfaidh Brainse an Logainmneacha faoi liosta bailte a fhoilsíú (a)air contae ar chontae) agus cuimriú ann ar an fhaisnéis atá i gCartlann na Logainmneacha.

[A review article on *Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist*.]

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 chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch den 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 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.).

Pilltown Baile an Phoill c. Chill Chainnigh; b. Iverk; p. Fiddown; S.O. 39.

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| 1. Ballyfoyle | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> , III, 171 (1452-3) |
| 2. Ballifoile al' Piltowne | <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 31 Jac I (1621) |
| 3. Piltowne | <i>op. cit.</i> , 29 Car. I (1630), 69 Car. I (1635) |
| 4. Ballyfoyle, alias Piltowne | Lodge MSS., Chas I, II, 67 (1639) |
| 5. Pilltowne | <i>Census 1659</i> , 419 |
| 6. Pilltowne | D.S. bar. map (c. 1660) |
| 7. Pilltowne | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (1685) |
| 8. Pilltowne | BSD, 172 (17ú aois) |
| 9. maidm baile an fhPuill | } <i>Celtica</i> , VI, 150 |
| 10. Catha Baile an Phuill | |
| 11. Baile-an-phoill | |
12. Baile an phoill, town of the pill, or inlet of a river
OSNB, I, 36.
13. Irish speakers call it *Muillin*, and sometimes *Muillin-vollian-file* (Muileann Bhaile an Phoill) . . . Formerly it was called simply Baile an Phóill, which means the Town of the Glen or Hollow.
Carrigan, Ossory, IV, 222.

Tá an ceart ag an Donnabhánach faoin gciall atá leis an bhfocal *poll* sa chás seo agus tá sé coitianta go leor sa chiall sin in ainmneacha áite in oirdheisceart na tíre. Tugtar go háirithe é ar inbhear srutháin nó ar chainéal tríd an ngaineamh ar an gcósta (tá sruthán measartha casta anseo, Pil River ar an léarscáil, a ritheas isteach sa tSiúir). *Pill* nó *pile* is gnáthaí mar leagan Béarla agus tá sin le fáil go coitianta ar an taobh eile de Mhuir Éireann, sa Bhreatain Bhig agus sa Chorn.

D'fhéadfadh sé gurb é an gnáthfhocal *poll* é (rud a thochlófaí nó a thollfaí), ach brí eile a bheith leis, nó gur focal eile é atá ar aonfhoirm. Deir Stokes, *Acallamh na Senórach*, 420, gur ón bhfocal sean-Bhéarla *pól* (a thug *pool* an nua-Bhéarla) an focal Gaeilge *poll*, ach tá amhras ar scoláirí na Breataine faoi ghaol na bhfocal éagsúla (nó na leaganacha éagsúla den fhocal céanna) atá le fáil i logainmneacha ansin (féach Smith, *English Place-Name Elements*, s.v. *pól, pol, poll, pull, pwill, pyll*). Caithfidh sé gur ina iasacht anoir a tháinig an focal sa Ghaeilge, ar aon nós, pé focal nó pé teanga a thug dúinn é.

[Documentation of Pilltown, which contains an example of the word *poll*, apparently borrowed into Irish, meaning 'creek' or something similar and corresponding to *pill* in parts of Britain.]

Ballycommon Baile Uí Chomáin c. Thiobraid Árann; b. Ormond Lr.; p. Monsea; S.O. 14, 20.

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| 1. Ballycomen | <i>Inq. (RIA)</i> , I, 58 (1547) |
| 2. Ballycoman | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> , V, 188 (1570) |
| 3. ? Ballicomin | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 15 (1585) |
| 4. ? Ballycomyn | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 52 (1593) |
| 5. ? Ballycomy | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 77 (1595) |
| 6. ? Ballecomyn | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 85 (1595-6) |
| 7. ? Ballycomyn | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 172 (1614) |
| 8. Ballycomane | <i>CS</i> , II, 294, 300-2 (1654) |
| 9. Ballycomane | <i>Census 1659</i> , 299 |
| 10. Ballycomane | DS bar. map (c. 1660) |
| 11. Ballicoman | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (1685) |
| 12. Ballicomane | BSD, 262 (17ú aois) |
13. Baile Uí Chomáin, O'Coman's town, OSNB, 6
14. **bali:** 'kamən gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is deacair a bheith cinnte gur don áit seo a thagraíonn Uimh. 3-7 thuas, ach is cosúil gurb é sin a mheas an t-eagarthóir agus is é is dóichí go bhfuil an ceart aige. Ba mhaith, áfach, dá bhféadfaí é a chinntiú, mar is sna foirmeacha sin amháin atá *-in*, *-yn* le fáil i ndeireadh an ainm.

Ar na foirmeacha féin, ba dheacair a bheith cinnte céard a bhí sa chuid deiridh den ainm agus is ar an bhfocal *coimin* is túisce a smaoineofaí agus is leis sin a ghlac an Laoideach (*Post-Sheanchas*, I, 28, II, 30) agus an Dr. Risteárd Ó Foghludha (*Log-Ainmneacha*, 6), d'ainneoin a raibh in OSNB (Uimh. 13 thuas); chloígh Joyce, mar ba ghnách leis, le hOSNB.

De réir an *CS*, II, 300, is ag Sir Morish Hurly a bhí an talamh agus is é is dóichí gur óna shloinneadh bunaidh (féach Woulfe s.v. Ó Comáin) a fuair an talamh a ainm. Dúirt an Breitheamh Diarmuid Ua Gléasáin linn i litir 18-III-1959, go ndéana Dia grásta air, "The family of Hurly of Knocklong, Co. Limerick, are found in *CS*. of 1654 but they only came in a comparatively short time before through intermarriage with the Butlers and the Ui Hogan who were also intermarried with the family of the earls of Desmond in the 16th cent.", agus, níos faide amach sa litir chéanna, deir sé, "the occupation by the Hurleys in 1654 may be due to the Ua Hogain marriage or to a relationship with the Butler or Cantwell families of Ballyartella and Dromineer", sa chaoi go measfaí nach raibh sé cinnte ar fad, dá mhéad a chuid eolais ar stair an cheantair, cén chaoi ná cén uair a tháinig na Hurleys isteach san áit. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go raibh, de réir an *CS*, tailte eile sa pharóiste ag daoine den sloinneadh seachas Sir Thomas, fianaise, dar linn, nach ó chleamhnas a rinneadh tamall gearr roimh an *CS* a fuair eadar seilbh. Is ceart a rá go ndeireann an Dr. MacLysaght, *Irish Families*, 186, gur Ó hUirthile a bhí ar mhuintir Chnoc Loinge, lenar bhain Sir Thomas, ach, ar an bhfianaise atá againn, is deacair gan a mheas gur ó bhréagthiontú ar an sloinneadh Ó Comáin a fuair an áit seo a ainm.

[Documentation of Ballycommon, which appears, despite some indications to the contrary, to derive from the surname Ó Comáin.]

NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

Mullaghecleavaun, Co. Chill Mhantáin

Tá tagairt don ainm seo agus seanleaganacha de ag Price, *Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*, 238. Sílim gur "Mullaí an tSliabh Báin" é. Fuaireas an leagan i líne den amhrán "Caitlín Triall" a chuala mé in Oileán Gabhla 1924.

Níl bó is níl gamhain 's níl caora amháin

Ó bhruach Loch Eiligh go Mullaí an tSliabh Báin

Nach dtabharfainn, etc.

Maidir le *Báin* in áit Bháin mhíneodh an sean-neodrach é, mar tá le fáil in *Béal an Átha Móir*.

DONN S. PIATT

"Bal" i logainmneacha

Maidir leis an nóta faoi "Baldoyle" (*Dinnseanchas*, III, 80), theagmhaigh an Ghaeilge agus an Béarla le chéile i gcás "Balgree" i bparóiste Chill Scíre i gContae na Mí. "Bail Graoi", an *l* caol slán agus an *e* báite, an fhuaim a bhí ag Tomás Mac Eochagáin ("The Badger Keogan"), a rugadh agus a tógadh sa cheantar.

Dúirt Val Jackson liom—seanduine eisean a raibh an-eolas aige ar logainmneacha Fhine Gall gur "Bel" an fhuaim a bhí ag na daoine in go leor cásanna—luaigh sé "Belbutcher" (Balbutcher, Toghrainn Cheantair Dhroim Conrach, Tuath, mar shampla) agus gur "feirm" an bhrí a bhí leis. Áit ar bith i bhFhine Gall a raibh Bally sa Bhéarla, ba focal eile é, dar leis, i.e. Bealach nó Baile Átha, rud a fhágfadh Baile Átha Bachaille, Bealach Munna, etc. againn. Ní thig liom féin smaoineamh ach ar cheithre "Bally" i bhFhine Gall, Ballykey, Ballyboughal, Ballymun agus Ballyhoy in mBinn Éadair. Dar ndóigh, tá "Bal" ar "bhaile" fairsing in Albain—Balmoral, Balmaha, Balnacraig, Balnagown, Balquhidder, Balmaclellan. Níl baint ag Ballyfermot leis an scéal—tá sé ró-fhada ó dheas. "Bally" an gnáthrud taobh ó dheas den Life, i gcead do Baldonnel. Ach tá troime "Bal"-anna taobh thuaidh den Tulca, Balbutcher, Balcarris, Balgriffin, Baldoyle, Balcunnin, Baltrasna, Balcadden, Balkill, etc.

B'fhiú na heisceachta sa cheantar sin a athscrúdú. Ní oibreoidh teoiric Val Jackson i ngach cás, b'fhéidir, ach oibreoidh sé ina mbunús, sílim. Oibríonn sé le Ballykey, Baile an Chao, Ballyhoy, Baile Uí hEochadha, agus, b'fhéidir, le Bealach Munna. Ní chuirfeadh sé iontas orm dá n-oibríodh an riaiil i gcás "Ballyboughal" féin.

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