

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. IV, 1970-71

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DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. IV. Uimh. 1

Meitheamh, 1970

ROINNT NÓTAÍ AR SLIABH, BINN, CRUACH IN

AINMNEACHA CNOC

ÉAMONN DE HÓIR

Is deacair teacht ar liosta d'ainmneacha cnoc atá sách iomlán le gurbh fhéidir le duine líon maith samplaí de mhír a mbeadh spéis aige inti a phiocadh amach d'fhonn staidéar a dhéanamh uirthi. Is féidir, ar ndóigh, teacht ar roinnt de na hainmneacha i liosta na mbailte fearainn, ach ní liosta róshásúil é, as a nádúr, agus ní féidir a chuartú ann, dáiríre, ach míreanna a bhfuil eolas orthu cheana agus sin i dtosach an ainm.

Ar na hábhair sin bheartaíos ar liosta a chur le chéile ó na léarscáileanna féin agus is iad na léarscáileanna a d'úsáid mé chuige léarscáileanna $\frac{1}{2}$ " na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis. Is é an ráth ar bhaineas leas astu sin nach cosúil gur mó an méad ainmneacha cnoc atá le fáil ar an léarscáil 1", atá á ligean as cló in aon chás, agus gur rómhór líom an saothar a ghabhfadh le cuartú na léarscáileanna 6" don tír ar fad. Bhreacas síos gach ainm ar chosúil, ón léarscáil, gur ainm cnoic é, ach níor bhacas le hainmneacha a gceapfaí brí chnoic a bheith leo murar chosúil ón léarscáil gur le cnoc a ghabhadar; dá mbeadh ainm cosúil le Slieveboy, mar sin, ar shráidbhaile, ní bheadh sé curtha síos agam de ghnáth. Is mar sin is cothroime, mheasas, a bheadh patrún ainmneacha na gcnoc le feicéail; d'fhág sé gur fhéadas airde an chnoic a chur leis an ainm de ghnáth agus bhí de thoradh air freisin go bhfuair eas ainmneacha nach raibh so-aitheanta mar ainmneacha cnoc ar fhoirm an ainm féin. Is é is dóichí, dar liom, nach bhfuil aon locht ar an liosta seo agam, mar shampla cothrom d'ainmneacha cnoc, nach mbeadh ar liosta de na hainmneacha sin a bhunófaí ar na léarscáileanna 6". Ag an am céanna ní foláir cuimhneamh, agus an méad atá agam sna nótaí seo á mheas, ar an ábhar ar a bhfuil sé bunaithe agus ar na teorainneacha atá leis an ábhar sin.

Is mó atá sé i gceist agam sna nótaí seo ceisteanna a spreagadh ná iad a fhreagairt. Níor mhór cuid mhaith eile taighde sula bhféadfai tabhairt faoina bhfreagairt. Is ceart dom a rá nach bhfuil seanfhoirmeacha de na hainmneacha cuartaithe chor ar bith agam: tá a bhfuil le rá agam bunaithe ar an leagan atá ar an léarscáil amháin.

sliabh

Dá luafai ainmneacha cnoc le duine, is dócha gurb é an focal seo is túisce a thiocfadh ina cheann. Ina dhiaidh sin is minic nach do chnoc a thagraíós sé chor ar bith ach do mhóinteán ard, uaireanta d'ardchlár fairsing cosúil le Sliabh Luachra nó Sliabh Fuaid. Ar ndóigh tá sé coitianta freisin ar bheanna scoite cosúil le Sliabh gCallann i gcontae Dhoire nó Sliabh na mBan i gcontae Thiobraid Árann agus b'fhéidir gur raon ardchnoc atá i gceist i gcásanna eile, cosúil le Sliabh gCrot (an seanainm ar na Gaibhlte). Tá an dá bhri curtha síos don fhocal i bhfoclóir an Acadaimh, "a mountain, a mountain-range" agus "a moor". Is cosúil go bhfuil an éagsúlacht chéanna le fáil sa bhri in Albain (Nicolaisen, "The Distribution of certain Gaelic Mountain-Names", *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, XLV, 123) agus is fíor faoin tír seo freisin, chomh fada lem eolas, an rud adeir Nicolaisen faoi Gháidhlig na hAlban, nach mbaintear leas as an bhfocal inniu sa chaint (san uatha ar aon nós) ag tagairt do bhinn ard, nó don rud a dtugtar *mountain* air de ghnáth i mBéarla. Is doiligh a rá cé acu ciall is bunúsaí: d'fhéadfadh sé, go deimhin, nach bunúsaí ceann ná an ceann eile, ach gur do chineál áirithe talún a thagraíós an focal go bunúsach, talamh ard gan mórán tairbhe a d'fhéadfadh a bheith fíorchrochta nó measartha cothrom.

Rinneas scrúdú ó thaobh airde ar na hainmneacha sa liosta agam a thosaíos le *sliabh*. Nuair is do chnoc nó a leithéid a thagraíós an t-ainm, is i dtús an ainm, ar ndóigh, a bhíos an focal *sliabh* (taobh amuigh de bheagán cásanna, nár chuireas san áireamh, cosúil le *Corrshliabh*); i gcás *sliabh* a bheith mar dara nó tríú mír, Cill Shléibhe abair, is do rud éigin seachas an cnoc a thagraíós an t-ainm agus ní foláir an cnoc a bhfuil tagairt dó a chuartú, agus ní furasta é a aimsiú le cinnteacht go minic. Is ceart a rá, ó thaobh an scrúdaithe seo ar an airde, gur mó, mar gheall ar an mbealach ar cuireadh le chéile é, a bheadh ainmneacha ardchnoc le fáil ann ná ainmneacha tulachán ísle.

2355 ainm cnoc atá sa liosta iomlán agus díobh sin tá 286, nó 12.14%, nach bhfuil airde curtha síos agam dóibh, toisc nach raibh an airde inléite nó gur le raon cnoc a bhain an t-ainm ar an léarscáil: d'fhágas iad sin as an áireamh ar fad. Seo mar tá na hainmneacha eile roinnte ó thaobh airde:

0'-499'	500'-999'	1000'-1499'	1500'-1999'	2000' suas
16.67%	36.93%	27.43%	12.13%	6.82%

Agus seo mar tá i gcás na n-ainmneacha a bhfuil *sliabh* ina dtús (104 ar fad, gan na cinn nach bhfuil airde curtha síos agam dóibh a chur san áireamh):

0'-499'	500'-999'	1000'-1499'	1500'-1999'	2000' suas
6.73%	25.00%	37.50%	16.35%	14.42%

As sin tá cosúlacht ann gur mó atá an focal ceangailte le talamh fíorard: tá an céatadán faoi bhun 1000' níos ísle ná an céatadán don iomlán, agus cuid mhaith níos ísle faoi bhun 500'; os cionn 1000' tá an céatadán níos airde ná an céatadán don iomlán, agus cuid mhaith níos airde os cionn 2000'. Bheadh sé le tuiscint as sin go mb'fhéidir gur le beanna arda, nó measartha ard, a bhaineas *sliabh* ó cheart i logainmneacha. Ar ndóigh, tá níos mó i gceist dáiríre ná airde os cionn na farraige; is tábhachtaí don té a bheartnaíos ar chnoc, agus ba thábhachtaí do na daoine a d'ainmnigh é, déanamh an chnoic agus a airde os cionn na talún ina thimpeall. Ní gá ach oiread, ar ndóigh, go mbeadh na hainmneacha ar fad ar aonaois agus, dá réir, d'fhéadfadh sé nach é an bhri chéanna a bhí leis an bhfocal i ngach cás nuair a cumadh na hainmneacha. Níor mhór freisin ganntanas ainmneacha a bhfuil *sliabh* iontu in Albain a chur san áireamh, agus a suíomh ansin (féach Nicolaisen, *op. cit.*, 123-4; Nicolaisen, "Slew- and *sliabh*", *Scottish Studies*, IX, 91-106), comharthaí b'fhéidir go ndeachaigh an focal as úsáid i logainmneacha réasúnta luath, in Albain ar aon nós.

Ní miste a lua gurb é Sliabh Dónairt i gcontae an Dúin (Slieve Donard ar an léarscáil), 2796', an cnoc ab airde dá bhfuair agus an focal *sliabh* ina thús agus gurbh é Sliabh Chathail (?) (Slievecahill) i gcontae Chiarraí, 297', an ceann ab ísle.

Is fiú féachaint ar an gcaoi a bhfuil ainmneacha a bhfuil *sliabh* ina dtús scaipthe tríd an tír (is trua nach bhféadaim léarscáil a fhoilsiú lena léiriú). Tá na hainmneacha an-trom i gcontae an Dúin (b'fhéidir go bhfuil siad neamhchoitianta trom i mBeanna Boirche toisc gur bailíodh níos mó ainmneacha cnoc ansin ná in áiteanna eile) agus isteach i ndeisceart chontae Ard Mhacha; i gcoitinne tá siad trom go maith san oirthuaisceart, taobh ó thuaidh de líne idir Doire agus Droichead Átha, go garbh, agus Inis Eoghain a chur san áireamh. Tá scaipeadh réasúnta ar na hainmneacha sa chuid eile den tír (taobh amuigh den talamh íseal i lár na tíre), ach is beag díobh atá le fáil ar shléibhte chontae Phort Láirge, in iarthar chontae Chorcaí, i ndeisceart ná in oirthear chontae Chiarraí, ná taobh thiar de líne ó Ghailimh go Doire, go garbh, cé is moite

d'Inis Eoghain.

Ní féidir mórán a rá faoin geineál ainmneacha atá i gceist gan na foinsí a chuartú i dtosach, rud nach bhfuil déanta agam. Ach gheobhadh duine an tuairim ó leaganacha na léarscáile go bhféadfadh cuid mhaith de na hainmneacha a bheith réasúnta sean: níl a mbrí soiléir ar an gcéad amharc agus tá cosúlacht na fíorsheandachta ar roinnt acu. Tá sé le tabhairt faoi deara freisin, i gcomórtas le hainmneacha a thosaíos le *cnoc*, abair, gurb annamh dathanna luaite le *sliabh* (as an iomlán 129 ainm, níl ach *bán* (1), *breac* (1), *buí* (3), *glas* (1), *riabhach* (1), *rua* (3)).

binn

Ní hionann agus *sliabh*, níl aon éagsúlacht bhri i gceist sa bhfocal seo. Ní miste dom a rá nach dóigh liom go bhfuil an ceart ag Nicolaisen (*Trans. Gaelic Soc. of Inverness*, XLV, 115) nuair adeir sé faoi *beim*, "Because of the scarcity of this element in Irish hill-nomenclature it may be truly called a Scottish-Gaelic mountain-word". 73 sampla de mar chéad mhír a bhaineas den léarscáil, beagnach 0% den líon atá agam le *sliabh* agus beagán níos mó ná tá agam le *cruach*. B'fhéidir go bhfuil an foca' níos líonmhaire in Albain mar mhír in ainmneacha cnoc ná tá in Éirinn—ní féidir comórtas a dhéanamh idir na figiúirí agamsa agus na figiúirí ag Nicolaisen—ach ní féidir a shéanadh go bhfuil sé coitianta go maith anseo.

Is mar seo atá na cnoic ar mo liosta a bhfuil *binn* ina dtús roinnte ó thaobh airde (64 ar fad atá ann a bhfuil a n-airde breactha síos agam):

0'-499'	500'-999'	1000'-1499'	1500'-1999'	2000' suas
1.56%	18.75%	29.69%	31.25%	18.75%

I gcomórtas leis na céatadán do na hainmneacha cnoc san iomlán (féach lch. 2 thuas) tá na céatadán don fhocal seo íseal faoi bhun 1000', agus an-íseal faoi bhun 500', ar aondul idir 1000' agus 1499' agus níos airde cuid mhaith ó 1500' suas. Léiríonn sé sin, agus níl ann ach an rud a mbeifí ag súil leis, gur le cnoic arda a bhaineas an focal go speisialta; arís, ar ndóigh, airde os cionn na talún ina thimpeall a bheadh i gceist níos mó ná airde os cionn na farraige agus is é is dóichí go mbeadh baint mhór ag déanamh an chnoic leis an scéal freisin. Binn Chaorach (Beenkeeragh) i gcontae Chiarraí, 3314', an cnoc is airde ar mo liosta agus Binn Mhór (Benmore) i gcontae na Gaillimhe an ceann is ísle, 315' (agus is é

t-aon cheann agam é faoi bhun 500'). Is léir ó chomórtas leis na céatadán do *sliabh* (lch. 3 thuas) gur mó a théas *binn* leis na cnoic is airde, de bheagán ar aon nós, agus gur lú a théas sé leis na cinn ísle.

Tá ainmneacha a bhfuil *binn* ina dtosach le fáil go flúirseach in iarthar chontae Chiarraí agus sa triantán idir Cathair na Mart, Conga agus an Clochán i gcontae Mhaigh Eo agus na Gaillimhe. Tá roinnt réasúnta díobh in iarthuaisceart chúige Uladh agus anuas chomh fada le Loch Aillíonn i gcontae Liatroma. Tá beagán sna Gaibhlte agus in iarthar chontae Mhaigh Eo, ach is ar éigean má tá dada le fáil sa chuid eile den tír. I gcomórtas le *sliabh* is iad is coitianta in iarthar chúige Uladh (*sliabh* san oirthear) agus i gcúige Chonnacht; tá an dá rud le fáil in iarthar chontae Chiarraí, ach is coitianta *binn*, go háirithe sa chuid ó dheas den chontae.

Arís is deacair rud ar bith tairbheach a rá faoi dheilbh na n-ainmneacha gan fianaise do na foirmeacha a bheith cuartaithe. Ach i gcoitinne gheobhadh duine an tuairim, d'ainneoin corrcheann cosúil le Binn Ghulbain, gur ainmneacha deireanacha atá i gceist, rud a mheas Nicolaisen (*Trans. Gaelic Soc. of Inverness*, XLV, 117) a bhí fíor freisin i gcás na hAlban. Tá réim níos leithne dathanna á húsáid le *binn* ná le *sliabh* (*bán* (5), *breac* (2), *buí* (2), *dearg* (1), *dubh* (1), *gorm* (3), *riabhach* (1)) agus is líonmhara go mór na hainmneacha a bhfuil dathanna i gceist iontu (15 as 73).

cruach

Ach oiread le *binn* ní eol dúinn ach brí amháin a bheith i gceist sa bhfocal seo. Ní heol dom an bhfuil an focal coitianta i logainmneacha in Albain, ach ní cheapaim go bhfuil.

Is mar seo atá na cnoic ar mo liosta a bhfuil *cruach* ina dtosach roinnte ó thaobh airde (57 ar fad a bhfuil a n-airde curtha síos agam):

0'-499'	500'-999'	1000'-1499'	1500'-1999'	2000' suas
5.26%	45.61%	29.82%	10.53%	8.77%

I gcomórtas leis na céatadán do na cnoic fré chéile (féach lch. 2 thuas), is ábhar iontais é, measaim, líon chomh hard d'ainmneacha le *cruach* a bheith le fáil faoi bhun 1000' (tá beagnach a leath idir 500' agus 999'). Idir sin agus an tuairim a thugas na céatadán os cionn 1000', ní cosúil gur airde (airde os cionn na farraige ar aon nós) is mó atá i gceist le *cruach*. Den trí fhocal is é seo is ísle céatadán os cionn 1500' agus is airde faoi bhun 1000'. D'fhéadfadh sé gur

tábhachtaí don mhír seo déanamh an chnoic ná a airde. Cruach Phádraig i gcontae Mhaigh Eo, 2510', an cnoc is airde a fuair leis an bhfocal seo ina thús agus Cruach na Sealg (?) (Croaghna-shallog) i gcontae Dhún na nGall, 397', an ceann is ísle.

Ó thaobh suíomh na n-ainmneacha líonann na hainmneacha a bhfuil *cruach* ina dtosach cuid de na bearnaí a fhágas an dá aicme eile. Go háirithe tá siad seo an-tréan i gcontae Dhún na nGall, taobh amuigh d'Inis Eoghain. Níl ach cinn fhánacha aon áit eile sa tír, ach b'fhéidir gur fiú a lua go bhfuil trí cinn sa cheantar enochach ar theorainn chontaetha Thiobhraid Árann—Phort Láirge agus go bhfuil trí cinn i gCorca Dhuibhne i gcontae Chiarraí (áit a bhfuil samplaí de gach mír acu le fáil).

Is deacair, ar ndóigh, mórán a rá faoi dheilbh na n-ainmneacha gan taighde, ach, i gcoitinne, féachann na hainmneacha deireanach. Tá *cruach*, agus go háirithe *cruachán*, le fáil sách minic ina n-aonar, gan aon fhocal eile a bheith leo. Ní fheicim ach ainm amháin a bhfuil dath i gceist ann (*breac*).

[Some notes on *sliabh*, *binn*, *cruach* in hill-names as shown on O.S. $\frac{1}{2}$ " maps. Analysis of hill-heights seems to indicate that *sliabh* and *binn* occur more frequently on the higher hills, whereas *cruach* is very common for lower hills. The distributions show the greatest concentration of *sliabh* in the north-east, of *binn* in west Kerry and in west Connaught, of *cruach* in Donegal.]

TWO OBSOLETE PLACE-NAMES IN CO. MEATH

J. OTWAY-RUTHVEN

Ath ferna is identified in the *Onomasticon* as Aghafarnan in the parish of Enniskeen, bar. Lower Kells. It seems, however, to be really the Affernan or Offernan of the medieval Anglo-Irish deeds, which was certainly in the barony of Lower Duleek, and seems to have consisted of the parish of Painestown, and probably Kentstown as well. At any rate, in the de Verdon partition of 1332 John Crauill is said to hold 20 ploughlands in Offerna: that is, an area of 2,400 acres, which would be equivalent to some 6,000 statute acres¹ which is the combined area of the two parishes (*Proc. R.I.A.*, 66 C, no. 5, p. 432). We hear of Offernan first in a series of undated charters which probably belong to the second half of the thirteenth century relating to "Rolandiston in Offerna in the tenement of Dyuleek" (J. Mills and M. J. McEnery, *Calendar of the Gormanston Register*, pp. 42-3), and the same phrase is used in dated charters up to 1361 (*ibid.*, pp. 42-4). In 1352 Rolandstown is described as near Paynestoun (*ibid.*, p. 45), and the *Civil Survey of Meath* shows it as one of the boundaries of the townland of Painestown, in which it has since been absorbed.

Mag Muireda is identified in the *Onomasticon* as probably the Murrough between Baldoyle and Portmarnock. It was, however, in the parish of Moorechurch, bar. Upper Duleek. In 1332 Fromund le Brune held five and a half ploughlands at Moymurthie (*Proc. R.I.A.*, 66 C, no. 5, p. 425), and in 1327 and 1357 Richardstown, par. Moorechurch, is described as in the tenement of Moymurthy or Maymorthy (*Gormanston Register*, pp. 25-6). Moorechurch existed by the beginning of the thirteenth century as the church of St. Mary de Prato, and had become the church of Mora by 1281 (E. St. J. Brooks, *The Irish Cartularies of Llanthony Prima and Secunda*, pp. 77, 237, and *passim*): it is common at this period to find tenement used to describe an area which was also a parish, and it is very likely that Mora and Moymurthy were alternative names. By 1540, however, Mymordry was one of the townlands of the parish of Moorechurch (C. MacNeill, *Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions*, p. 315), and in the first half of the seventeenth century it appears in inquisitions as Moymordry alias Mymorthy, Moynarde and Moynardry (*Inquisitions*, Meath, Charles I, nos. 153, 157, 160). The *Civil Survey of Meath* shows that it was at this time the area contained in the modern townlands of Briarleas and Mosney.

1. For the equation of the acre of the documents with $2\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, which seems to be generally correct for the middle ages, see *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1889, p. 35.

LOGAINMNEACHA Ó BHARÚNTAcht
MHAIGH FHEARTA, CO. AN CHLÁIR—III

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Féach *Dinnseanchas* III, 38, 99 le haghaidh nótaí eagarthóireachta a bhaineann leis an sraith seo. Sholáthraigh na cainteoirí breise seo eolas chomh maith leo siúd atá ainmnithe ar na leathanaigh sin: Micheál Bradley (80), Dún Fhathaigh (N), Éamon Gineá (80), Ráth Úna (0), Micheál Ó Maoileanaigh (70), Ceathrú na bhFaoilleán (P); Micháel Mac Domhnaill (70), Réithe (Q); Pádraig Mac Mathúna (70), Ceathrú na bhFaoilleán (R).

Sé 0 an t-aon Ghaeilgeoir ina measc, ach is fada é gan taithí ar labhairt na teanga.

Paróiste Mhaigh Fhearta

BELLIA (B)	'b'el'ə
BREAGHVA (BR)	'b'r'e:fə, 'b'r'i:fə
1. Lisheen River	
CAMMOGE (CAM)	kə'mo:g (N, O)
1. An Bád Beag (=2)	əN,bu:d'b'eg
2. The Ferry (=1)	Də'f'eri: (O)
3. Poll an Chapail	,pəuLə'kapəl' (N)
CARRIGAHOLT TOWN (C)	,karəg'ə'xəuLTə, ,karəg'ə'həuLTə (C, M, O)
	,karəg'ə'həuLTəg' (O), ,karəg'əN'xəuLTəg' (O)
CARROWAWEELAUN (CAR)	k'ar,hu:'Nəwəi'l'a:N, k'ahə,ru:wəi'l'a:N (C), k'ar,hu:'Nəwə:l'a:N (O)
1. Aill an Fhíonaigh	,əil'ə'ni:nə (D), ,əil'ə'n'i:nə (F)
2. An Baile Nua (=13)	əN,bal'ə'Nu:
3. Na Balláin	Də,hə'lə:Nz (D)
4. Béal Aill an Fhíonaigh	'b'i:əL,əil'nə'n'i:nə (D)
5. Bealanaglass or Goleen Bay (=6)	
6. Béal Átha Glais (=5)	,b'i:Lə'hə'gLaʃ (O)
7. The Black Clif	Də,b'l'a'k'l'if't' (F)
8. Gabhag an Spá	,gəugə'sbə: (D, P)
9. Góilín Bhéal Thulaigh Glais (=10)	go:l'i:n',v'i:LhəLə'gLaʃ
10. Goleen Bay or Bealanaglass (=9)	
11. Lacknabarnagh (=12)	

12. Leac na mBairneach (=11) ,l'akNə'ma:r'n'əx
13. Newtown (=2)
14. Poll an Chragaide ,pəuLə'krəgəDə (F),
,pəuLə'krəgər'ə (P)
,pəuLən'i:'hu:n' (F),
,pəuLən'i:'hu:n' (P)
15. Poll an Níocháin Də,pəuL'Duv (F)
16. An Poll Dubh pəuL'gorəm (F, P)
17. Poll Gorm ,pəuL.Nə'mik'ə (F, I)
18. Poll na Muice ,pəuLə'jd'a:rd (F)
19. Poll Risteard ,fərə'b'eg' (F)
20. Siorra Beag ,fərə'mu:r' (F)
21. Siorra Mór ə'sbə: (F)
22. An Spá ,sbərəi'l'i:n' (F)
23. Spor Aillín

CLAREFIELD (CL)

CLOONCONEEN (CLO)

1. Cloch an Ghleamaigh
2. Luimneach Bheag
DOONAHA EAST (DE)
Də:'Nahə, id. (O), Du:'Nahə (C, J)
Du:'Nu:hə (O)

DOONAHA WEST (DW)

1. Glaisín
2. Glaisín Buoy
3. Lisroneen
4. Lisfuadnaheirka
5. Tuama Cheatharnaigh an
Chuibhrinn
6. Tuama Thaidhg Ui Laoire
FURROOR UPPER (FU)

FURROOR LOWER (FL)

1. Lisboy
KILCASHEEN (KC)
1. Cill Chaisín
KILCREDAUN (KCR)

1. Aill an Dréimire
2. Carraig an Dréimire (=8)
3. Cloch an Ghleamaigh
4. An Cnocán
5. An Cúl Riabhach

,k'l'əuNkə'n'i:n',
id. (M), ,kLəuNkə'n'i:n' (C, J)
,kLoxə'g'l'aməg'
,Lim'in'əx'v'jəg', id. (C, J)
Du:'Nahə, id. (O), Du:'Nahə (C, J)
Du:'Nu:hə (O)

gLa'ʃi:n', id. (N)
gLa,ʃi:n'bəi

fru:r'hir', fru:r', id. (C),
'fru:ər, id. (O)

,k'ail'ka'ʃi:n' (O)

,k'i:l'xrə'Du'ən',
,k'ail'xLə'Du'ən',
,kail'xrə'Du'ən' (C),
,k'ail'xər'Du:N (O)
,ail'ə'd'r'ɛ:m'ər'ə, id. (M)
,karəg'ə'd'r'ɛ:m'ər'ə, id. (I, L)
,kLoxə'g'l'amə (M)
əN,kNə'ka:N (M)
Də,ku:L'ri'əx (Q), ku:L'ri'əx (M),
ku:L'ri'əg' (L), ə,ku:l'ri'əg' (L)

6. Gabhag an Dréimire ,gəʊgə'd'r'ɛ:m'ər'ə
 7. Gabhag an tSaighdiúra ,gəʊgəsəi'l'u:rə (Q)
 8. Ladder Rock (=2)
 9. Poll na nGardai ,pəʊL.Nəgə:r'Di: (L),
 ,pəʊLəɣər'Di: (M)
 10. Scoilt na Rón ,sgol't'Nə'ru:N (M)
 11. An Teampaillín (=13) ən't'əumpəl'i:n' (M)
 12. Teampall Shéarlais
 13. Templeanard (=11)
 14. An Tobar Beannaithe (=15)
 15. Tobercredaun (=14)
 KILLEENAGH (KGH) in'k'i'l'i:n'əx
 1. Lisroe k'i'l'in'ə, k'ai'l'in'ə,
 KILLINNY (KNY) k'i'l'in'əv' (C), k'i'l'i:n'ə (O)
 1. Lisnagreeve ,krukNəg'ar'hu:N,
 KNOCKNAGARHOON ,kNukNəg'ar'hu:N (C)
 (KNG) Dəil'və:N (F)
 1. An Aill Bhán ,əil'nəm'ə'nə:n (F)
 2. Aill na Mionnán Də:r'Dəil' (F)
 3. An Ardaill
 4. Ayle Də,b'il'd'ən'grəun'd' (F)
 5. The Building Ground Də'Lu:b (D, F)
 6. An Lúb
 7. Oldtown
 LISHEENCRONY (LC) ,l'ifi:n'kro:n'ə,
 ,l'ifi:n'xro:n'ə (C),
 ,l'ifi:n'kro:Nə, id. (M, O)
 k'ail'kro:nə
 1. Cill Cróine (=2)
 2. Kilcrony Church (=1)
 3. Lios Fhinn
 4. Lisheencrony Nə,mu:'xə:n'
 5. Lismadine
 6. Lismaguine
 7. Na Múcháin
 8. Poll na gCoileach
 9. Poulmagolloor
 10. Tobercrony
 11. An Trá Bhán (=12)
 12. White Strand (=11)
 LISHEENFURROOR (LF) əN,Trə:'wə:N
 MOVEEN EAST (ME) ,l'ifi:n'fru:r', ,l'ifi:n'fru:r (O)
 mə'v'i:n', id. (C, O), mu'v'i:n' (O)
 1. Aill Dhiarmada əil'ji:rəDə (D)
 2. Aill na nGabhar ,əil'Nə'gəʊr (H)
 3. Na Comhraí Də,ko:r'hi:z (R)

4. Na Cormada Nə'korməDə (R),
 Də'korə,məDə (P)
 5. Na Dumhcha Beaga (=6) Də,Du:xə'b'eg'ə (R)
 ,d'u:hə'b'eg'ə (P)
 6. Doughabegga (=5)
 7. Grean Rock
 8. Illaudoon
 9. The Sailer's Grave Də,se:l'ərz'gre:v' (P)
 MOVEEN WEST (MW)
 1. An Aill Bhriste ,Dəil'v'r'ifd'ə (P)
 2. An Bhró Də'bro: (D, F)
 3. Caisleán Dúin Lice (=5)
 4. Castle Point
 5. Doonlicka Castle (=3)
 6. Dún na Lice ,Du:Nə'l'ik'ə
 7. Gattaphilenatraw (=8) 'g'aTə,wəil'ə'Tru: (P)
 8. Geata Faill na Trá (=7)
 9. Illaunavaur
 10. Illaunonearaun (=15, 16)
 11. The Lantern Də'l'anTərn (F)
 12. Leac an Bhuilg ,l'akə'wil'əg' (H)
 13. Lisduff
 14. Lisroe
 15. Oileán an Fhéaráin (=10, 16) ə,l'ɑ:Nən'i:rə'nə', id. (C)
 16. Oileán Healy (=10, 15) l'ɑ:N'hə:l'i:
 17. Poll an Chapaill ,pəʊLə'kapəl' (P)
 18. Poll an Chait (=19) ,pəʊLə'kət' (P), ,pəʊLə'xit' (H)
 19. Poulmagat (=18)
 20. Poulmagun

- MOYARTA EAST (MYE) 'mə:rTə, id. (C, M, O)
 'hɑ: ,xarəg'ə'xəʊLTə
 1. Bá Charraig an Chabhaltaigh (=2)
 2. Carrigaholt Bay (=1)
 3. Cill Mhaigh Fhearta
 4. An Feorann ,k'ail'və:rTə
 5. Lissyhunna ən'f'jo:rən (M)

- MOYARTA WEST (MYW)
 1. An Cé (=4, 5) in'k'ɛ:ə
 2. An Crompán əN,kru:m'pə:N,
 əN,krəum'pə:N (M)
 3. Lissagreenaun

4. Old Quay (=1, 5)
5. An Seanché (=1, 4)

NEWTOWN EAST (NE)

1. St. Martin's Well

NEWTOWN WEST (NW)

QUERRIN (Q)

1. Barr na Leac
2. Bríd Thaidhg's
3. Corlis (=4)
4. Corrlis (=3)
5. Gabhag an Mhadra
6. Poll Bog
7. Red Village
8. Teampall Míoch (=9)
9. Templemeagh (=8)
10. Tobar Mhichíl

RAHANISKA (R)

1. Lios na Fallaingé (=2)
2. Ráth an Uisce (=1)

RAHOONA EAST (RE)

1. Na Cloiginn
2. Lissanuola
3. Páirc na Sceach
4. Poll an Phortaigh (=5)
5. An Portach Báite (=4)

RAHOONA WEST (RW)

RINEMACKADERRIG (RMD)

1. An Cé Nua (=3)
2. An Furry Hill
3. New Quay (=1)
4. Ród Charraig an Chabhaltaigh
5. Tobersenán

SHANGANAGH (S)

TULLAROE (T)

ə, jaNə'x'ɛ:

ˌbʊl'ə'Nu: (O)
se:n't'ma:rt'ənz (N)

əN'ki:rən, id. (C)
ˌbʊ:rNə'tak, id. (N)
b'r'i:d'haig'z (N)

'kɔ:rl'əs, id. (N)
ˌgəʊgə'vəDərə (N)
pəʊL'bog (N)

t'əʊm, əL'm'r'ax (N)

ˌTobərv'ə'hi:l', id. (N)

ˌrɑ:hə'Nifg'ə,
ˌrɑ:hə'n'ifg'ə (N, O)

ˌrɑ'hʊ:Nə, rə'hʊ:Nə, id. (C, M, O),
ˌrɑ:həʊNə (O)
Nə'kLig'ən'

ˌpɑ:r'k'Nə'fg'əx (O)
ˌpəʊLə'fɔrTəg', id. (M)
əN, pərTəx'hə:t'ə,
ˌpərTəx'hə:t'ə (K)

'rəɪn', v'ik'əd'ir'əg', id. (M),
'rəɪn', məkə'd'irəg' (O)
(dtí) Ng'ɛ:'Nu:
əN, fəri'hil'

'rɔ:D, xarəg'ə'xəʊLTə

ʃi'Nə:Nəx, ʃə'n'ən'əx (N)

t'ʊlə'rɔ: (O)

12

NÓTAÍ

[Nodanna:O.S.L.—litreacha suirbhéarachta a scríobh Eoghan Ó Comhraí sa bhliain 1835. F.P.—an dréacht tosaigh den léarscáil ordanáis a deineadh in 1840. N.Book—Name Book inar scríobhadh nótaí ar logainmneacha le linn na suirbhéarachta in 1840.]

CAM.

- 1, 2. Mar logainm anois ar an áit a mbíodh bád calathóireachta, tráth.

C. Deir A. de Bláca: “Bhí an charraig, d'airigh mise, áit éigin amuigh insa mbá, ach ní chiféa in aonchor í. Long a tháinig ann ósna hOlltaigh thuaidh fadó, agus bhuaíl sí ar an gcarraig agus cailleadh í. Ní fheadar an raibh sí chun Carraig an Chabhaltaigh a thógaint. Ansan glaoth Carraig an Olltaigh ('aʊLTə) uirthi (an charraig)”.

CAR.

3. Carraigeacha fada san uisce.
4. Bá bheag.
8. Tá tobar ann ag bun na faille.
14. Gabhag bheag.
15. Poll sa leac a líonann le sáile. Deintear snámh ann.
16. Gabhag.
17. Mar 15.
23. Bior faille.

CL. “Gort a' Chláraigh”—N.Book.

CLO. Tugtar faoin ainm a mhíniú mar “Gleann Coinín” uaireanta.
“Cluain Coinín”—N.Book.

2. Sráidbhaile beag ná fuil ach cupla tigh fágtha anois ann. Deir A. de Bláca: “Sé an chiall a fuair sé an ainm, bhí daoine anchrosta ann. Sin é a dúirt seanfhear liomsa”. Deir M go gcuireadh daoine ó Luimneach fúthu ann ar feadh leath na bliana, ag bailiú dilisc agus miongán, agus “ag féachaint amach ar na schooners”.

DW. “Dún Athaigh, Fhathaigh”—N.Book. Féach 4.

2. Tá banc ann. Tá “Doonaha Shoal” ar an Admiralty Chart 1547.
3. Féach 4.
4. “Lios Fuaid na hAdhairce”—N.Book.

“Dún Athaice or Lios na Fuadh. It occupies the extreme edge of a moderate ridge, skirted west, south and east by a noisy little stream.—I know this spot well, being born and reared within forty paces of it. There are many spots about the place traditionally known as the graves of persons slain in combat by Fuaid na hAdhairce, such as Tuama Thadhaig Uí Laoghair, Tuama Cheatharnaic an Chuíbhrrinn, and Fuadh na hAdhairce still maintains a respectable and prominent place in the numerous legends of this neighbourhood, as my bare shins and toes could well attest on many a hard winter night, some twenty years ago”.—O.S.L.

Ón gcuntas seo is léir gurb é seo an lios ar a bhfuil “Liscroneen” ar an léarscáil. Tá rian tí Uí Chomhraí le feiscint fós.

- 5, 6. Féach 4.

KC.

1. “Cill Chaisín”—N.Book.
“This was a deserted burying place in the year 1739, but in the ensuing year

when famine and pestilence raged through the country and dead human bodies were to be met with by the roads and ditches, my grandfather Melachlin-Garbh-O'Comhraidhe, who tenanted at will (being a Papist) the tract of land now called Moveen and in which Kilcasheen is situated, employed himself, his workmen, his horses and sledges in carrying the victims of the plague from all parts of the neighbouring district and burying them here, so that it has continued ever since to be a burial place, though not a popular one".—O.S.L.

KCR. "Tá bád sa gcill (g'ail)" adeireadh píleoitithe Chill Bheathach nuair a bheadh bád chun ancaire soir isteach ó Chill Chrodáin, sé sin i Ród Charraig an Chabhaltaigh.

1. Deir A. de Bláca ná féadfaí dul síos ann gan dréimire.
5. Bá bheag.
9. Tá an ainm seo truaillithe, ach tuigim as gur gardaí cósta atá i gceist.
12. "called Teampall Shearlais, from Charles Mac Donnell Esq. having been buried in it".—O.S.L.
13. "Teampull an Aoirid, the church of the height"—N.Book.
- 14, 15. "Tobar Chrodáin"—N.Book.
"At the bottom of a cleft in the very face of the headland is the fresh water Holy Well of St. Cradaun, ranking amongst the most popular wells in Ireland for the cure of all diseases, but more especially diseases of the eyes and limbs. The well is sunk in the solid rock and is overflowed by the salt sea at every full tide, but the moment the tide recedes the water in the well is as pure and fresh as ever. There is a small cave or recess in the cliff behind it in which people are in the habit of spending whole nights in prayer in fulfilment of vows made in times of danger from sickness, drowning etc. There is a large heap of small stones and pebbles on the bank above, deposited there by the votaries while performing the Turras".—O.S.L.
Deir A. de Bláca gur deartháireacha iad na naoimh Cuán, Crodán agus Cróna.

KGH. "Cill-Fhinídeach"—O.S.L.

1. "Lios Ruadh"—N.Book.

KNY. Bhí sé le braith ar na cainteoirí go raibh an ainm seo agus KGH imithe in achran orthu.

"Cill Eithne, Cill Ithne, Cill Finne"—N.Book.

Deir A. de Bláca: "Tá cill ann leis. Bhí mise ag obair an áit a bhfuil sí ar an bpáirc. Cill a' Linbh—leanaí a cuireadh ann.—na clocha leagtha ar an ardáinín beag. Clocha bána isea iad agus tá poill iontu, timpeall $\frac{1}{2}$ orlach nó mar sin, chun coinne a choinéáilt. N'fheaca mé ballaí ná faic ann ach go bhfuil ardán ann".

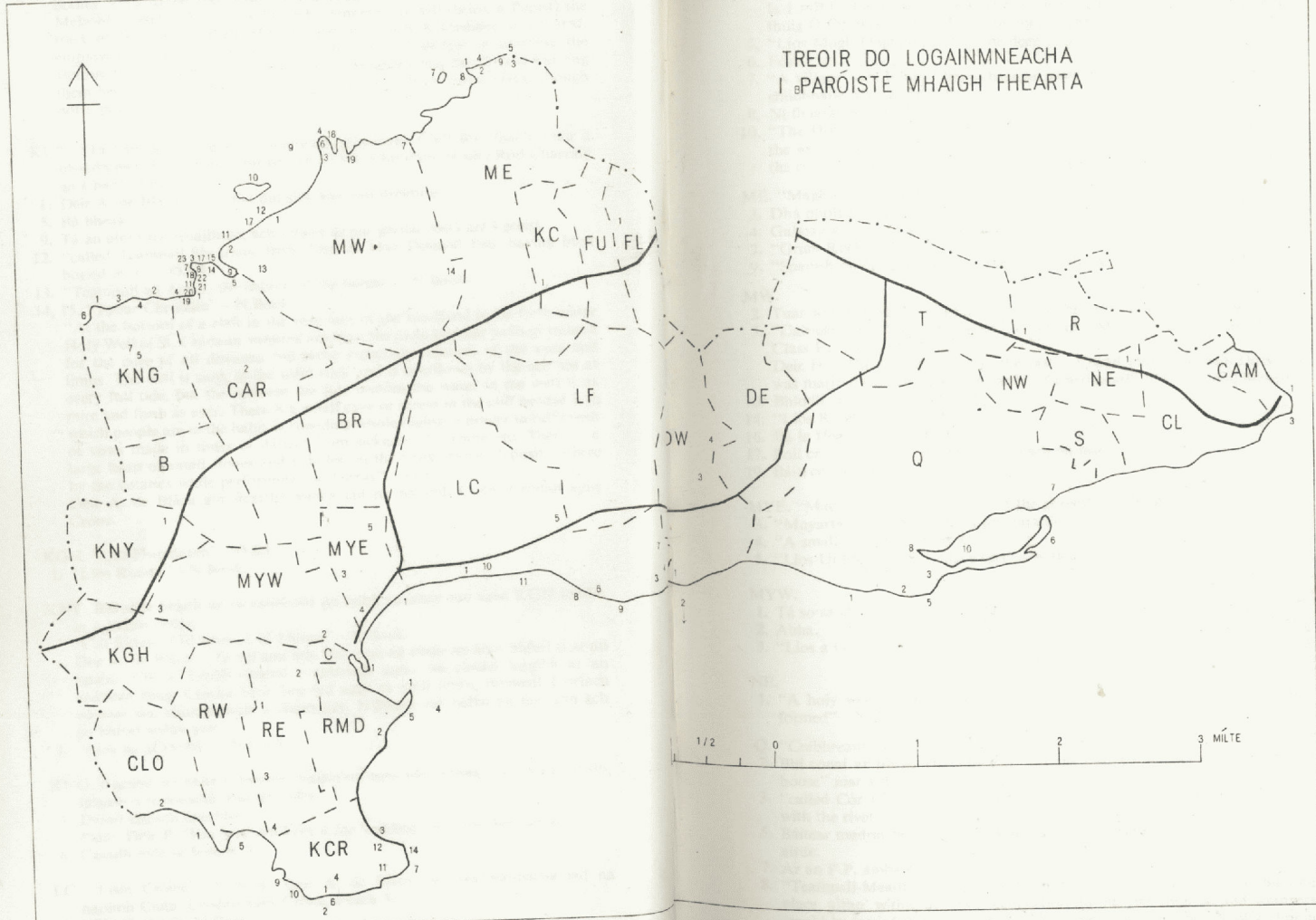
1. "Lios na gCraobh"—N.Book.

KNG. I gcaint na háite is ionann ceathrúna agus páircanna cearnacha, sé sin, talamh a roinneadh suas go rialta.

3. Deintí iascach óna bharr.
5. Páirc. Deir F "The landlord kept it for building there for themselves".
6. Casadh mór sa bhfaill.

LC. "Lisín Cróine"—N.Book. Deir A. de Bláca gur deartháireacha iad na naoimh Cuán, Crodán agus Cróna. Féach 3.

1. "Cill Cróine"—N.Book.
- 3, 4. "From Carrigaholt east about a mile and a half, a line of seven forts runs



TREOIR DO LOGAINMNEACHA
I PARÓISTE MHAIGH FHEARTA

Bunaithe ar an Suirbhéireacht Ordánais le cead an Rialtais (Ceadúnas Uimh 1483)

from Lios Mhac Fhinn on the river to Lios Fhinn on the very edge of the bog, distance about one mile. They are all in one Townland named Lis-Fhinn".—O.S.L.

Is í mB.F. Lisheencrony atá na liosanna, agus ní foláir mar sin, nó gur thuig Ó Comhraí "Lios Fhinn" ón ngiortúchán "Lisheen".

5. "Lios Moch Doimhin, fort of the deep plain"—N.Book.
6. Féach 3.
7. "A village"—N.Book. "Bhí titheanna móra ann" a dúirt A. de Bláca. Tá sráidbhaile beag ar an F.P.
8. Ní fhuarathas leagan foghraíochta de seo.
10. "The Holy Well of St. Croine is situated within the churchyard a little to the west of the church, at which stations continue to be performed still, and the cure of soreness of the eyes expected in return".—O.S.L.

ME. "Magh mhín"—N.Book.

3. Dhá pholl ar thaobh na faille.
4. Gabhag a dtagadh a lán adhmaid isteach inti.
7. "Grian Rock"—F.P.
9. "Spanish sailors came in there the time of the Armada" (?) a dúirt P.

MW.

2. Tuar soinne an fharrage a chloisint ag briseadh ar an gcarraig seo.
3. "Caislean-Duin-Lice—belonging to Tirlagh Mac Mahon in ms. T.C.D. Class E.2. 14"—O.S.L.
Deir H: "The man that was in the castle, Ceann Duach (k'jəuN'Du:x), he was married to a girl from the castle of Carrigaholt. She was Mac Mahon".
10. Bhíodh caoire ar féarach ann.
14. "Lios Ruadh"—N.Book.
16. Ba le Healy an talamh laistigh de.
17. Poll cruinn doimhin ina ndeintí iascach ón leac.
19. Báití cait ann.

MYE. "Magh Fhearta [*sic*], plain of the graves"—N.Book.

3. "Moyarta Graveyard" atá ar an léarscáil.
4. "A small village"—N.Book.
5. "Lios Uí hUnna, O'Hunna's fort"—N.Book.

MYW.

1. Tá so sa chaint mar ainm ar Charraig an Chabhaltaigh.
2. Abha.
3. "Lios a Ghrianáin"—N.Book.

NE.

1. "A holy well called after St. Martin and at which Stations are still performed"—N.Book.
- Q. "Cuibhreann, a dividend. Cluain Cárthainn"—N.Book.
2. Bhí cónaí ar Bhríd Thaidhg ann "till the thunder hit the clift outside the house" mar a dúirt N.
3. "called Cór Lios from its occupying a little angle made by a small creek with the river".—O.S.L.
5. Báitear madraí sa pholl a bhriseann ó thóin na gabhaige tríd an dtalamh in airde.
7. Ar an F.P. amháin.
8. "Teampall-Meadhach or Meade's Church. This is now a popular burying place, altho' within my own recollection no one but children and strangers would be buried in it, because it was not believed to be the site of a church

or consecrated ground. This burial place is traditionally believed to have derived its origin from the following circumstance: "A Williamite soldier of the name of John Meade got a settlement somewhere about Milltown-Malbay, at the same time that one of Lord Clare's Kearnes had located himself in the wood of Querrin. This Kearne who is believed to be one of the Mac Mahons—favored John Meade with a visit, on which occasion—carrying away with him oxen and sheep—was able to gain his own residence—and waited the coming of the enemy.—Meade's party—tearing down the house—and then jumping down—victory for a long time seemed doubtful.—Meade was the bravest man. The Kearne finding him in close engagement—stole behind him and plunged a long knife into his side.—every man of Meade's party was killed. The bodies were all carried to about a mile to the west, where they were buried on the brink of a little creek by the Shannon".—O.S.L.

10. Tobar fíoruisce a bhíonn foilithe ag leath mara. Tugtaí turas ann.

R.

1, 2. "Rath an Uisce or Lios na Fallaingne. It is the principal abode of the 'good people' of this quarter, and various stories of their good and evil acts are on current record in the surrounding district".—O.S.L. "Fort Mantle"—F.P.

RE. Tuigeadh do A. de Bláca gur Úna, iníon ie Tadhg Caoch a bhí i gcaisleán Charraig an Chabhaltaigh atá i gceist anso—"Maran réidhscair a fuair sí nó aon rud, nuair a glaoth'na deaghaidh Ráth Úna, Réidh Úna". "Ráth Úna"—N.Book agus O.S.L.

2. "Lios an Úala, Liosan Nuala, Nuala's little fort"—N.Book.

RMD. "The son of the redhaired man, it was thought" (O).

"Rinn Mhic a' Deirg, point or promontory of the son of Derg"—N.Book.

4. Féach KCR.

S. "Sean-ánach", "Seangánach, a place of pismires or ants"—N.Book.

T. "Tulaigh Ruadh, Tula Ruadh"—N.Book.

A list of names from the parish of Moyarta, in the barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare.

FOILSEACHÁIN 1969

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 1969 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseachán tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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AS CARLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo foilsimid 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 a chabhródh 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 socraithe ar chomhairle an Choimisiúin 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.).

Ballymahon Baile Uí Mhatháin c. an Longfoirt; b. Rathcline, Shrúle; p. Shrúle, Noughaval; S.O. 27.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Ballimaghan | } | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 6266 (1599) |
| 2. Ballivaghan | | |
| 3. Ballimaghane | | |
| 4. Ballymahon | | |
| | | Farrell, <i>History of the County Longford</i> , 141 (1657) |
| 5. Ballimaghan | | <i>Census 1659</i> , 451 |
| 6. Ballimahon | | DS bar. map (Rathlin) (c. 1660) |
| 7. Ballymoghon | | Lodge MSS., Fair and Markets, 109 (1677) |
| 8. B:maha | | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (1685) |
| 9. Ballymaghan | | BSD, 124 (17ú aois) |
| 10. Ballymalion | | MacNamee, <i>Ardagh</i> , 390 (1744) |
| 11. Ballymahon | | <i>Ardagh & Clonmacnoise Antiq. Soc. Journ.</i> , I (5), 60 (1759) |
| <hr/> | | |
| 12. caisslen Baile h. Mathan | | Ó hInnse, <i>Miscellaneous Irish Annals</i> , 162 (1401) |
| 13. caislén bhaili h. mhathan | | annála in H. I. 18 (TCD), 132 (1401) |
| 14. bordúir ghlasa Bhaile Uí Mhatháin | | <i>Éigse</i> , VI, 214 (1794) |
| 15. as baillaighmhotháin | | LS 23 Q 18 (RIA), 81 (1818) |
| <hr/> | | |
| 16. Baile Uí Mhatháin, local Irish name (Mahon's town) | | OSNB (p. Shrúle), I, 4 |
| 17. ·bali:'mahon | | gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu |
| 18. ·bali:'mahon | | fuaime a bhíodh ag seandaoine |

Tá nóta faoin ainm ag Éamonn Ó Tuathail, *Éigse*, VI, 287.

Ar fhoirm Bhéarla an lae inniu cheapfadh duine gur *Baile Mathúna* nó *Baile Uí Mhathúna* a bhí i gceist san ainm agus is leagan díobh a luaigh Seosamh Laoide (*Post-Sheanchas*, I, 30; II, 37) agus an Dr. Risteárd Ó Foghludha (*Log-ainmneacha*, 8). Agus dúirt Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary*, I, 146, "This place is supposed to have derived its name from Mahon, King of Thomond, who, according to O'Halloran and other writers, defeated Fergal, son of Ruarc, in a great battle which took place here in 960".

Ní mórán cabhrach na luathfhoirmeacha Béarla, mar ba deacair aon bhrí chinnte a bhaint astu d'uireasa na bhfoirmeacha Gaeilge atá againn. Is iad na foirmeacha Gaeilge a chinntíof an t-ainm agus is léir nach raibh aon amhras faoina fhoirm i measc Gaeilgeoirí anuas go dtí lár na 19ú haoise ar aon nós. B'fhéidir gurb ionann an sloinneadh seo agus *Ó Mocháin*, ach, más ea, is cosúil gur athraigh fuaim an *ch* anseo go dtí fuaim *h*, agus sin chomh luath le tuairim 1400 ar a dheireanaí (féach Uimh. 12, 13 thuas). Nó b'fhéidir gur ó dhíspeagadh ar *Matha é*.

Is mar tá léirithe thuas (Uimh. 17, 18) a chualamarna an fhuaim agus is dócha gurb é fuaim Uimh. 18 a bhí i gceist ag Donn S. Piatt, go ndéana Dia grásta air, nuair a dúirt sé i litir chugainn gur *Bailya-Mohhun* a deireadh na seandaoine. Dúirt Éamonn Mhac an Fhailigh, áfach, i litir chugainn 1962, "the local traditional pronunciation . . . is Ballymaan *bal'i:ma:n* . . . Silent intervocalic *-th-* is usual in the district". I litir eile chugainn 1970 d'athdhearbhagh Éamonn Mhac an Fhailigh gur *bal'i:ma:n* a chuala sé ina óige ó sheanfhuindúirí a tógadh in aice an bhaile, cé go bhfuil *bal'i:ma:hon* le cloisteáil go coitianta níos faide ó láthair agus gur leis a ghlactar anois mar fhuaim "cheart".

[Documentation of the name Ballymahon, which clearly represents *Baile Uí Mhatháin*, despite earlier conjectures.]

Killevy Cill Shléibhe c. Ard Mhacha; b. Orrior Up.; p. Killevy; b.f. Meigh; S.O. 29.

1. Kylsleby "Cal. Reg. Fleming", *PRIA*, XXX C 105 (1406)
2. Kylsleue Chart, *Reg. of John Swayne*, 157 (1435)
3. Cillslebe Costello, *De Annatis Hib.*, 24 (1534×1535)
4. Cisslebe *op. cit.*, 14 (1535)
5. Kilsleive "Dowdall's Register", *CLAJ*, VI, 92 (1542)
6. Kylsleive *op. cit.*, *CLAJ*, VII, 95
7. Killeue A Generalle Description of Ulster, *Irish Historical Atlas*, I, 1 (1602×1603)
8. Killeeue Map of South-East Ulster, *op. cit.*, I, 2 (1602×1603)

9. Killeuie *Escheated Counties Maps* (1609)
10. Killeve *Inq. Ult.*, App. I (1609) (= *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 375b)
11. Kilsleve *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 128a (1609), 159a (1610) otherwise Killeve
- 12? Kilslea *Inq. Ult.*, 42 Car. I (c. 1640)
13. Killsleeveh } *UJA*, series 3, II, 218, 227, 230, 236 (1657)
14. Killsleeveeth }
15. Killsleeven }
16. Kilsleeve *Census 1659*, 30
17. Killevey *CLAJ*, VII, 347 (1681)
18. Killslecue *Hiberniae Delineatio* (1685)

19. Darercae Cille sleibe *AU*, I, 38 (516)
Cuilinn
20. Darerca Cille Slebe *Chron. Scot.*, 38 (514)
Cuilinn
21. Darerca Cille Sléibhe *ARÉ*, I, 168 (517)
Cuilinn
22. Coinecenn Cille Sléibhe *op. cit.*, I, 266 (654)
23. Concaine Cille Slebe *Chron. Scot.*, 94 (653)
24. *conainghe* chille sléibhe annála in H. I. 18, 66 (657)
25. Con Cainne Cille Slebe "Annals of Roscrea", *PRIA*, 59 C 154
26. Indred Cille sleibhe *AU*, I, 444 (922)
27. galloibh .i. Cille Slebe *Chron. Scot.*, 194 (922)
28. Duibhlitir Cille slebhthe *ARÉ*, II, 608 (921)
29. i Cill sleibhe *AU*, I, 560 (1029)
30. hí Cill Sléibhe *ARÉ*, II, 816 (1029)
31. i cCill shleibhe *op. cit.*, II, 1080 (1146)
32. Cailleach Cille slebhe *op. cit.*, II, 1090 (1150)
33. co Cill sléibhe *op. cit.*, II, 1150 (1163)
34. millset . . . Cell Shleibi *Book of Leinster*, V, 1319
35. Moninne Cille Scilbhe Walsh, *Gen. Regum et Sanct. Hib.*, 47
36. Cill tsleibhe *Martyrology of Donegal*, 186
37. Cell Slebi (*var.*, Bellslebi, Bellselbi, Belselbhi) Plummer, *Acta Sanct. Hib.*, II, 63
38. i gCill-tsléibhe *Foras Feasa*, I, 114
39. a gCill Shleibhe *CLAJ*, V, 158
40. mBaile Chillshléibhe Laoide, *Sgéalaidhe Óirghiall*, 118
41. Pátrún Chillshléibhe *op. cit.*, 91
42. dTea'pall Chill Shléibhe Ó Muirgheasa, *Dhá Chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh*, 354
43. a CCillshléibhe LS 23 G 11 (RIA), 256 (19ú haois)
44. bh páirche Chillshléibhe *op. cit.*, IIIa

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. IV, Uimh. 2

Nollaig, 1970

CRÁEB TELCHA: CREW, CO. ANTRIM

DEIRDRE FLANAGAN

The identity of Cráeb Telcha with Crew td. (Glenavy Par., Bo. Upper Massereene, Co. Antrim, O.S. 59, 63), or more precisely with Crew Hill (635' O.D.) within the townland, has been accepted on circumstantial evidence rather than strict place-name equation. Reeves suggested that Cráeb Telcha lay "towards the north of the modern county of Down, somewhere in Castlereagh".¹ O'Laverty,² subsequently, identified Cráeb Telcha unequivocally with Crew Hill, but produced no conclusive evidence of identification. Editors of Annals have vacillated between tentative and absolute identification of Cráeb Telcha with Crew. In *Onomasticon Goedelicum* the identification has been left as tentative. The map name-forms (nos. 6-8) listed below provide the onomastic link between Cráeb Telcha of the Irish sources and O.S. Crew, Crew Hill.

The Irish documentation on Cráeb Telcha reduces itself, in the main,³ to the record of four historical events (nos. 1-4 *infra*) and one topographical sequence in saga (no. 5 *infra*). In each instance one record-source is cited in full. Other sources cited are records of, or references to, the event in question.

1. "Cath Craibe telcha etir Ultu ⁊ cenel nEogain, co remaind for Ultu, co torchair ann Eochaid mac Ardghair, ri Uladh, ⁊ Dubhtuinne a brathair, ⁊ a da mac .i. Cuduilig ⁊ Domnall, ⁊ ar int sluaigh arcena etir maith ⁊ saith .i. Gairbith ri .H. nEchdach ⁊ Gilla Patraic mac Tomaltaigh ⁊ Cumuscach mac Flathroi ⁊ Dubslannga mac Aedhai, ⁊ Cathalan mac Etroch, ⁊ Conene mac Muirchertaigh, ⁊ forglu Ulad archeana; ⁊ do shiacht in inguin co dun Echdach⁴ ⁊ co Druim bó.⁵ Do rochair ann dono Aedh mac Domnaill .H. Neill, ri Ailigh . . ."

AU, I, 510-12 (1004)

Cath Craoibe telchu
Cath Craoibhe tulcha

Chron. Scot., 240 (A.D. 1002)
FM, II, 750 (A.D. 1003), *Leabhar Oiris*,
Ériu, I, 81

Cath Craíbe Tilcha
cath na Craibe
Cath Craíbe Telcha
Cath craibi telcha

Book of Leinster, I, 98 (26 a 11)
op. cit., III, 502 (131 b 22)
Book of Leinster, IV, 794 (183 a 57)
Lec. 59 b 45

Cath craibi tulcha
cath Craibhe Tulcha
go Craoibh Tulcha;
Aodh Craoibhe Tulcha
Lá Craoibhe Tolcha

Lec. 310vb 23
Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, 134
Ó Donnchadha, *Leabhar Cloinne*
Aodha Buidhe, 26
op. cit., 154

2. "Sloghadh la Domnall hUa Lochlainn 7 la Tuaiscert Erenn tar Tuaim⁶ i n-Ulltaibh. Ula[i]dh dono i Craibh-telcha illongport. Comhraicit a n-dí marcsloigh: maidhes for marcsluagh Uladh 7 marbthair hUa Amhrain ann. Facaid Ula[i]dh iar sin allongport 7 loiscit Cenel-Eogain é 7 tescait Craibh-tealcha". *AU*, II, 62 (A.D. 1099)

ig Croibh thelcha: tescait croibh thelcha *Loch Cé*, I, 84 (A.D. 1099)
ag Craoibh tulcha: tescait Craobh Tulcha *FM*, II, 960-2 (A.D. 1099)
(The Annals record the Ulaid reprisal on Cenél nEogain: "Sloghadh la hUlltu co Tealach-n-óc,⁷ co rothescsat a biledha".

AU, II, 84, A.D. 1111)

3. "Slóighedh dna lá Tighernán Ua Ruairc 7 lá Donnchadh Ua cCearbhaill i nUlltaibh, co Craibh Telcha, co ro creachsat an tír 7 co ffarceabhsiot Cúladh ina righe doridhise. Acht chena ro dío chuireadh fó cédóir o Ulltaibh budhdéin". *FM*, II, 1086 (A.D. 1149)

4. "Is ann bai Brian hi cCraoibh Tulcha, ocus Ulaidh aga bhíatadh ann". *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, 136. (Brian Bóramha's halt at Craobh Tulcha follows on his expedition around Ireland, A.D. 1005).

5. "Documlaiset iarum a Purt Ríg⁸ dar fairgi. corra gabsat i rRind Roiss,⁹ as saide for Semniu.¹⁰ for Latharnu.¹¹ for Mag Line.¹² for Ollorbai.¹³ for Tulaig Roisc.¹⁴ for Ard Slebe.¹⁵ for Craib Telcha.¹⁶ for Mag nErcaite.¹⁷ for Banna¹⁸. . ." *Immacallam in dá Thúarad*, *Book of Leinster*, IV, 815 (186 a). Edited with translation *Rev. Celt.* XXVI, 4-64, 1905.

(The topographical sequence, in itself, suggests the equation of Craeb Telcha with Crew, as O'Lavery has indicated.¹⁹ The absence of evidence on the identity of Mag nErcaite breaks the sequence of locatable points.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. K: Crewhollage | <i>Map of Ulster</i> , c. 1590, |
| (drawing of two-peaked hill) ²⁰ | <i>Greenwich Mar. Mus.</i> |
| 7. Knockcruhollagh | Jobson, <i>Province of Ulster</i> , 1590 |
| (drawing of single-peaked hill) | |
| 8. Knockcruhollagh | <i>Speed, Province of Ulster</i> |
| | <i>Described</i> , 1610. |
| 9. Ballycrewe | <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 1 Car. I (1625) |
| 10. Crew | Pender, <i>Census of Ireland</i> (c. 1659) |
| 11. Crow | Petty, <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (c. 1680) |
| 12. Crew | <i>Conway Estate Map</i> , 1729 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Crew | Lendrick, <i>Map of Antrim</i> , 1780 |
| 14. Crew | <i>Map of Lough Neagh</i> , 1785 |
| 15. Crow | Scale, <i>An Hibernian Atlas</i> , 1788 |
| 16. Crew (Rev. Cupples, Old Lough Neagh, H 1729) "Craobh, a wide branching tree" | OSNB |
| 17. ōa kru: | Local pronunciation |

If the detail of the map spelling-forms (nos. 6-8) is dependable, it would point to a local form Craobh Thulcha (as in the *Loch Cé* entry under no. 2). The most probable reason for the entry of the name on 16th and early 17th century maps is the prominence of Crew Hill in an otherwise lowlying area. From its slopes the view extends southwards to the Mourne Mountains and westwards across Lough Neagh. The hill, known simply as The Crew, has been cultivated across its top. O'Lavery records the discovery of a few stone-lined graves on the summit. He does not, however, mention The Crew Stone, an object of local interest. It is a rough boulder of rock, on the hill-top; superficially, it is difficult to tell whether or not it has been naturally deposited there. There is still extant the local tradition that The Crew was the inauguration site of the "Kings of Ulster"; that two battles had been fought here and that a great tree had been cut down. The chair itself, locally a "wishing-chair", a large piece of rock with a rough depression, is on the S.E. slope of the hill, set into the ditch on the side of The Crew Road, a few yards from the bottom of The Crew Lane. It is said that it has been moved a little from its original site. Also on the S.E. slope of The Crew Hill, on the 600' contour, is "The Forth", a double-banked tree-lined ring-fort in a good state of preservation. In the extreme North of the townland, not in such close association with the Crew complex, is a large single-banked tree-lined ring-fort, under cultivation.

The O.S. Memoirs, which have a good coverage of South Antrim, have no record of The Crew monuments; this is strange in view of the survival in the popular memory of The Crew associations. The Memoirs do have a specific comment on the prevalence of planter names in the parish. The incidence and associations of Crew names, Crew Hills, even Crew Stones, bear investigation. *Inq. Ult.*, 4 Jac. I (A.D. 1612), 40 Car. I (A.D. 1640) and 10 Car. II (A.D. 1661) have the following reference to Creeveroe, the name of the townland adjoining Navan, Co. Armagh (O.S. 12): "usque ad magnū lapidē coiter vocat' Crewroe". Less than two miles S.E. of Tullaghoge td. (Tulach Óg) there is a prominent Crew Hill, 398' O.D., in Tamnylennan td., Tyrone, O.S. 47. On the upper slope of the hill, within the 300' contour, there is marked a ("Gothic") Grey Stone. *AU*, II, 384 (A.D. 1295) record: "Brian, mac Aedha buidhe hUi Neill, ri

Ceniuil-Eogain, do marbadh la Domnall (mac Briain) hU[i]-a Neill ḡ ar mor do Ghallaibh ḡ do Ghaidhelaibh 'maille fris (Maidm na Craibhe)". This Craeb has been identified with that of Fir na Craibhe in N.E. County Derry. In *An Leabhar Eoghanach* (Ó Donnchadha, *op. cit.*, 31) it is stated to be in Tulach Óg: "Cath Craoibhe i dTulaigh Óg do thabhairt do Dhomhnall Ua Néill, agus Brian mac Aodha Buidhe do mharbhadh ann . . .".

1. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*, p. 342.
2. *An Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor*, II, pp. 294 ff.
3. I have failed to locate the reference in *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, p. 299: "C. Tulcha in Dal-Riade, Lis. 147b".
4. Duneight td., Blaris par., Co. Down (O.S. 14).
5. Drumbo td., Drumbo par., Co. Down (O.S. 9, 15).
6. Toome td., Duneane par., Co. Antrim (O.S. 42, 48). Fertas (or Fersat) Tuama, at Toome-bridge, is a well attested crossing-point on the Lower Bann (cf. *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, pp. 412, 414).
7. The name is preserved as Tullaghoge td., Desertcreat par., Co. Tyrone. Tullaghoge Fort, the seat of kingship of Cenél nEogain at this period, is in the adjoining td. of Ballymully Glebe, Co. Tyrone (O.S. 38).
8. Unidentified. It appears to have been on the coast of Kintyre, Scotland.
9. Unidentified. Possibly Skernaghan Point, beside Brown's Bay, in the north of Island Magee, Co. Antrim (O.S. 41).
10. Island Magee, Co. Antrim (O.S. 41, 47).
11. The district of Larne, formerly more extensive than the compass of Larne par., Co. Antrim (O.S. 35, 40).
12. A plain in South Antrim, centred on the valley of The Six Mile Water. The name is retained as that of a small td., Moylinny, Antrim par., Co. Antrim (O.S. 50).
13. The Six Mile Water, Co. Antrim.
14. Lullyrusk td. and par., Co. Antrim (O.S. 59, 60).
15. The name has not survived. It may refer to Cairn Hill, Ballypitmave td., Co. Antrim (O.S. 59).
16. Croeb taulcha *Rawl. B 502 v. 1*.
17. Unidentified. It appears to refer to the low-lying land S.W. of Crew.
18. The Upper Bann.
19. *Op. cit.*, II, p. 298.
20. The second peak most probably indicates Cairn Hill, north of The Crew Hill.

MISCELLANEA: COUNTIES CARLOW AND WICKLOW

K. W. NICHOLLS

The parish of Ballyellin

The civil parish of Ballyellin, Co. Carlow, is one of the extreme examples of a parish whose area lies in widely separated portions. Besides the principal portion around Ballyellin itself (with a small detached fragment close by) in the barony of Idrone East, it includes the townlands of Kyle—in which is an ancient church site—and four others in the barony of St. Mullins Lower, three miles from the nearest part of the "home" part of the parish, and three townlands in the barony of Forth, two of which—Ardbearn and Bendinstown—lie together, about ten miles from the nearest part of the portion around Ballyellin, while a third townland in Forth belonging to the parish, Raheenkillane, lies about eight miles from the "home" portion.

The explanation of this curious arrangement is, I think, to be found in a charter preserved among the Duisk charters in the Ormond collection.¹ By this charter Alan Beg, with the consent of his daughter and heiress Cecilia and her husband William de Kantintone, granted to the abbey of Duisk the church of Dunmactathec² with its sanctuary lands and what belongs to it, namely, the chapel of Rathkenny and the chapel of Rathsenboth in Fodhred, with their sanctuary lands. Dunmactathec (*Dún mhic Taidhg*) must, as suggested by Orpen, have been the original name of Ballyellin, which owes its modern name to the Alan Beg³ of the charter, appearing as *Villa Alani* in the "1306" Taxation,⁴ and it is therefore a natural conclusion that the two chapelries named must represent the two outlying portions of the parish. One of these, as has been said, centres around the townland of Kyle with its ruined church site. Kyle is an abbreviation of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century name, which appears as Kiltrathginney in 1604 (*Cal. Patent Rolls, Ire., James I*, p. 51), Kiltraghgyne in 1616 (*Repertory of Inquisitions, Lagenia*, Co. Carlow, no. 63 of Charles I) and Kilragynny in 1621 (*Analecta Hibernica*, 25, p. 20) and it seems certain that in the second element of this name we have the Rathkenny of Alan's charter. In this case it would follow that Rathsenboth in Fodhred must represent the Forth portion of the parish. The modern name of the most important townland of this portion, Bendinstown, is derived from the Bendivill family, *Villa Bendivill*⁵ appearing as a separate church in the deanery of Fotherd in the "1306" Taxation. The boundaries of the isolated townland of Raheenkillane suggest that it, which lies in an area still heavily wooded in the seventeenth century, might represent the share of the common woodland of

Forth which belonged to Bendinstown.

The unity of this scattered parish was, of course, preserved by the fact that it was inappropriate to the abbey of Duisck and, after the Dissolution, to the proprietors of the latter, while there were no other Duisck impropriations in its immediate neighbourhood with which its boundaries could be confused. It is interesting to note that these scattered areas, which must coincide with the fiefs held by Alan Beg, had apparently been formed into a parish centred on the church of Dunmactathec before the date of their grant to Duisck.

Gilbertstown

Among the possessions which Walter de Ridelesford gave to the nunnery of Graney which he had founded and which were confirmed in the surviving bull of Pope Innocent III (British Museum Add. MS 4792, ff. 114-5) was the patronage of the church of St. Nicholas of Baliulderic in Fotheredonolan. Dr. Maurice P. Sheehy,⁵ who read the name as Baliusderic—after inspecting the original, however, I have no doubt that Baliulderic is the correct reading—rightly identified this with Gilbertstown, Co. Carlow, the only rectory in Forth which is known to have been a possession of Graney. The correction of the reading of the name enables one to cite in this context a charter printed by Brooks in the *Register of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin* (no. 424), by which Griffin son of Gilbert grants to that house a mark of silver yearly out of the mill of Balyoldrich. The charter also grants lands in Cahirkinlish, Co. Limerick, but the rubric in the chartulary reads “Baliholdryk. Lag[enia]” and the charter occurs at the end of the section devoted to the diocese of Leighlin. In Gilbert, the father of Griffin, do we have the eponym of the present name, Gilbertstown?

Kilcommon

In the Visitations of 1610 and 1622 of the diocese of Ferns the church and parish of Kilcommon, in Ballinacor South Barony, Co. Wicklow, appear respectively as Ishercommen and as Kilcommon *alias* Ishercommen,⁶ indicating an original form *Disert *Commáin* (or **Camáin*?). This, I think, is sufficient to identify Kilcommon with the Ystrekaman of a deed (dating from c. 1250-70) in the Ormond collection,⁷ by which Roger son of Erchebald granted to Sir Theobald le Botiller all the lands in Ystrekaman which Sir Gerald de Prendergast had given to his father Erchebald son of Richard. Is it possible, too, that this is the mysterious Triscum in which Ralph de Guines gave two burgages⁸ to the nuns of Graney, which were confirmed by the bull of Pope Innocent III? (This identification is not necessarily confirmed by the mention of the lands of the nuns of Graney among the boundaries of those granted by

Roger son of Erchebald, as the nuns had also been granted by Adam de Rupe a carucate of land in Sirlethi, which must represent *Sil Elathaigh* (Shillelagh), and Kilcommon was in the rural deanery of Shillelagh.)

Conery

In the list of churches of the diocese of Dublin in *Crede Mihi* and in the “1306” Taxation⁹ the church of Coneri occurs in conjunction with that of Kyltagan (Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow). In his *Repertorium Viride*¹⁰ Archbishop Alen groups together the churches of Cunery and Kiltagan, both inappropriate to the nuns of Graney and situated in Omayle, as having been usurped from the diocese of Dublin by the bishops of Leighlin. In a secular context Conery occurs, grouped with Kinneagh, as part of the barony of Kilkea. In 1282 Walter de Ridelesford held 20 carucates in Conery and 5 carucates in Kynheth (Kinneagh) of that barony by the service of one knight, and the extent of 1311 records Sir Walter de Ridelesford as holding 26 carucates in Kynnegh and Coningjury.¹¹ In 1295 he was at suit with Ralph Patrick (an important landowner in the Butler lordship of Tullow, see *Red Book of Ormond*, pp. 3, 4) regarding the tenement of Connory.¹²

No attempt, to my knowledge, has been made to identify Conery. I intend to suggest that in it we have the original name, hitherto unknown, of Hacketstown, Co. Carlow (the parish of Hacketstown, of course, extends into Co. Wicklow). The geographical location of Hacketstown Parish suggests it as a natural candidate for grouping with Kiltegan, while its rectory—like that of Kiltegan—belonged at the dissolution to Graney. It is true that the late Dr. Liam Price (*sit ei terra laevis!*) states that Hacketstown in the middle ages formed part of the Butler barony of Tullow or Ofelimy (*Place-names of Co. Wicklow*, pp. 103-6), but I cannot see on what evidence he bases this statement, which he seems to have assumed to be also true of Kiltegan Parish. In fact no place-name in either parish can be certainly (or even tentatively, if we except the possibility that Drim, formerly Dromdellin [Price, *op. cit.*, p. 159] is the Dromedelgy of the extent) identified in the 1303 extent of the lordship of Tullow, while the possession of their rectories by Graney strongly suggests that they belonged originally to the Ridelesford fief. The place-name Butler's Wood (now Humewood) in Kiltegan, heavily relied on by Dr. Price, in reality proves nothing, as it could have derived its name from some junior member of the family.^{12A} (There is no question, I may add, that Kilranelagh Parish, *per contra*, did form part of the Butler lordship; to the evidence given by the occurrence of place-names within it in connection with the Butler lordship can be added the fact that in the seventeenth century it was reckoned as

part of the rectory of Rathvilly [*C.P.R.J.I.*, p. 510]). On the other hand, we know that in the late thirteenth century at least the manor of Kiltegan belonged to that family of Hacket which held half of Kinneigh from the barony of Kilkea, the other half being held from the same barony by the branch of the Ridelesfords mentioned above. E. St. J. Brooks, in his article on "The de Ridelesfords"¹³ does not seem to have clearly grasped the existence of two fiefs in Kinneigh and confuses the two families, the descendants of Sir Haket fitz-Robert and those (presumably) of Sir Haket de Ridelesford, who held them.¹⁴ Haket fitzRobert was probably the son of the Sir Robert fitzRoulyn who occurs as disputing the advowson of Kinneigh in the time of the Archbishop Luke of Dublin (1228-55) and as a witness to various charters;¹⁵ he was in turn the father of Robert fitzHaket whose daughter and heiress Margaret became the wife of Philip de Ridelesford, who in 1282 was holding the Hacket moiety of Kinneigh in her right.¹⁶ In 1302 Alice, widow of Thomas Haket sued Walter de Ridelesford, as custodian of the lands and heirs of this Margaret, for her dower in the lands of Kennegh, Reughcurry, Kyltagan and Ardassan in Co. Kildare.¹⁷ Reughcurry occurs in 1303 as Rukurry in Co. Kildare and as held by the two daughters and coheresses of Philip de Ridelesford and Margaret Haket;¹⁸ it is perhaps to be identified with the present Rathgorrhagh (pronounced Rawgorra) in Kiltegan Parish. In 1308 Henry Baret and Mabel his wife, one of the daughters and coheresses, granted half of the manors of Kynney and Kyltagan and of the advowson of half the church of Kynney to Walter de Ridelesford.¹⁹ If Kiltagan does not appear, as does the Hacket half of Kinneigh, in the 1282 and 1311 extents of the barony of Kilkea it may be because it was held by the privileged tenure of frank-marriage; it is certainly equally absent from the extent of Tullow.

1. J. H. Bernard and Lady Constance Butler, "The Charters of the Abbey of Duisck", *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, XXXV C (1918), no. 14.

2. Duntactathec in Bernard and Butler is a misreading.

3. The surname Beg, which appears in Ireland in the years immediately following the invasion, must represent the French *bégue* (stutterer) rather than the Irish *beag*.

4. *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, V, p. 250. Aleynston or Aleynbeggiston appears (as a possession of the de Caunteton family, into which Alan Beg's daughter and heiress had married) in the Justiciary Rolls of 1312 (P.R.O.I., MS Calendar of Justiciary Roll 6 Edward II, pp. 345, 347).

5. *Pontificia Hibernica*, I, p. 138.

6. T.C.D. MSS E. 3.14 (f.60) and V. 1.13.

7. *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, I, no. 240. No. 239 is a badly-edited (see Errata) version of the same deed from a medieval transcript, representing a duplication of calendaring between Berry and Curtis (see Introduction to the vol.).

8. Dr. Sheehy (*Pontificia Hibernica*, I, p. 138) reads *de burgagia* but *duo burgagia* seems to me the more probable reading.

9. *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, V, p. 243.

10. *Analecta Hibernica*, 10, p. 210.

11. *Cal. Doc. Ire.*, II, no. 2010; *Red Book of Ormond*, p. 12. Coningjury is probably a scribally corrupt form.

12. *Cal. Just. Rolls, Ire.*, 1295-1303, p. 76.

12A. Very possibly Sir Thomas le Botiller (d. 1329), who acquired many lands in what is now west Co. Wicklow. A mutilated fragment of a roll containing copies of the title deeds of his lands survives in the Public Record Office, London (C. 47. 9/11).

13. (Part II) *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXII (1952), pp. 45-61.

14. There were probably two Haket de Ridelesfords; an earlier one who may well have been, as Brooks suggested, a younger son of Walter de Ridelesford I, and a later one who is the subject of *Cal. Orm. Deeds*, I, no. 91 (misdated in calendar; for the witnesses cf. nos. 125, 129) to which Sir Haket fitzRobert was a witness, thus establishing their separate identity.

15. *Calendar Archbishop Alen's Register*, p. 81; *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, I, pp. 388-9. He occurs, along with an otherwise unknown brother of his, Roelin, and with Haket de Ridelesford, as a witness to a charter of Richard de Cogan granting the lands of Kilniebren, near Dunderg and the water of Clodach (the Glencullen or Cookstown River), to Stephen Cook (Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson B.499 f.63v).

16. For the descent see the notice of a suit regarding the advowson of Kinneigh, made by Sir William Betham from a Plea Roll of 1319 (Genealogical Office MS 190 pp. 256-7). Philip and Margaret left two daughters and coheresses.

17. P.R.O.I., *Calendar of Memoranda Rolls*, I, p. 215.

18. P.R.O.I., *Repertory of Plea Rolls*, x, p. 362.

19. *Ibid.*, unbound sheets, sect. iv, p. 73.

LOGAINMNEACHA Ó BHARÚNTAUGHT

MHAIGH FHEARTA, CO. AN CHLÁIR—IV

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Féach na míreanna sa tsraith seo atá foilsithe cheana féin i *Dinnseanchas* le haghaidh nótaí eagarthóireachta. De bhreis orthu siúd atá ainmnithe go dtí seo, sholáthraigh na cainteoirí seo abhar don mhír seo: Pádraig Ó Briain (50), Cuaisín (S), Pádraig Ferman (75), An Baile Ard (T), Micheál Ó Seachnasaigh (80), Fuathach (U), Tadhg Mac an Aircinnigh (75), Fuathach (V), Séamas Ó Fuaráin (70), Cill Chaoi (W). Níl labhairt na Gaeilge ag aon duine acu.

Bailíodh an t-abhar atá anso sa bhliain 1966, agus deineadh athbhreithniú ar chuid de i 1970.

Paróiste Chill Fhéarach

BALLYONAN or
DOONAGHBOY (BoD)

ˌbaliːˈo:nˈə (V)

BAUNMORE (BM)

bəːNˈmo:r (O)

1. Kilnamanorha
2. Tobernamanorha

CORBALLY (CB)

əNˈkorəˈwəlˈə

1. Aill an tSamhaidh Thiar
2. Aill an tSamhaidh Thoir
3. Aill na Botha
4. Na Baoil
5. An Bárcach Beag (=7)
6. An Bárcach Mór (=8)
7. Biraghty Beg (=5)
8. Biraghty More (=6)
9. The Blind
10. An Bóithrin
11. Broanty (=12)
12. Na Bróinte (=11)
13. Byrne's Cove
14. Carraig an Dilisc (=19)
15. Chimney Bay
16. Chimney Hill (=27)
17. An Clochar
18. Coosheen (=20)
19. Corrigadhelisk (=14)

ˈəilˈə, Tuːˈhiːər (S)

ˈəilˈə Tuːˈhiːr (S)

ˈəilˈnə ˈbohə (S)

Nəˈbe:lˈ

Də ˌbɑːrkəxˈbˈegˈ (S)

Də ˌbɑːrkəxˈmuːər (S)

Dəˈbləind (S)

Də ˌboːˈri:n (S)

Dəˈbroːnˈʃəz (S), Dəˈbroːnˈtˈə z (W)

ˌboɾəNzəzˈkoːv (S)

ˌkærəgˈə dˈilˈəʃg (S)

ˈtʃimˈənˈiːˈbˈeː (S)

ˈtʃimˈənˈiːˈhilˈ (S)

Deˈkløhər (S)

20. Cuaisín (=18)

21. Foxhole (=37)

22. Gabhag an Adhmaid

23. Gabhag an Ghráisc (?)

24. Gabhag Peaidí Cathail

25. George's Head

26. Illaunabaha Point

27. Kerwan's Hill (=16)

28. Lackglass (=29)

29. An Leac Ghlas (=28)

30. Leac na mBan

31. Leac na bPortán

32. An Méirínín

33. Muragha Rock (=34)

34. Murchadh (=33)

35. Nashes Point

36. Poll an Ime

37. Poll an Mhadarua (=21)

38. Srón na Súmairí (?)

39. The Thunderbolts

40. An Uainín

DOONAGHBOY or

BALLYONAN (BoD)

DOUGH (D)

1. The Blocks

2. Brídeog

3. Na Gabhaig

4. Lios an Chairn

5. Lisnaleagaun Cave

6. Moore Bay

EMLAGH (E)

1. Cill

FARRIHY (FA)

1. An Bhéalóg

2. An Bhearna

3. Black Lough

4. Cill

5. An Clochar

6. An Cnap

7. Cnap an tSagairt

8. Gabhag na Splanc

kuːˈʃiːnˈ, id. (T)

ˌgəʊgəˈnˈəiməD (S)

ˌgəʊgəˈruːʃg (S)

ˈgəʊg ˌpɑːdˈiː ˈkəhəlˈ (S)

ˌdˈʒɑːrdˈʒəzˈhedˈ

Də ˌlækˈgləs (S)

ˌlˈaknəˈmən (S)

ˌlˈakNəbərˈtɑːN (S)

əNˌmˈɛːrˈnˈiːnˈ (S)

ˈmɔɾəxə (S)

ˌpəʊLəˈnˈimˈə (S)

ˌpəʊLəwəDəˈruː (W)

ˌsuːNəˈsuːmɔɾə (S)

D əˈTuNDər ˌboːlts (S)

D ənˈuːˈnˈiːnˈ (S)

ˌDuːNəxˈbiː (C), ˌDuNəxˈbiː (C),

ˌdˈunəxˈbəi (O), ˌDəuNəxˈbəi (O)

Dəux, Duːx (O)

Nəˈbləks

briːˈdˈoːg (W)

Dəˈgəʊgz (W)

muːrˈbˈeː

ˈimˈəlˈəx (O)

ˈfərˈəhə

Də ˌbˈiːˈlɔːg (S)

Də ˌbˈɑːrənə (S)

Dəˈkˈlˈøhər (S)

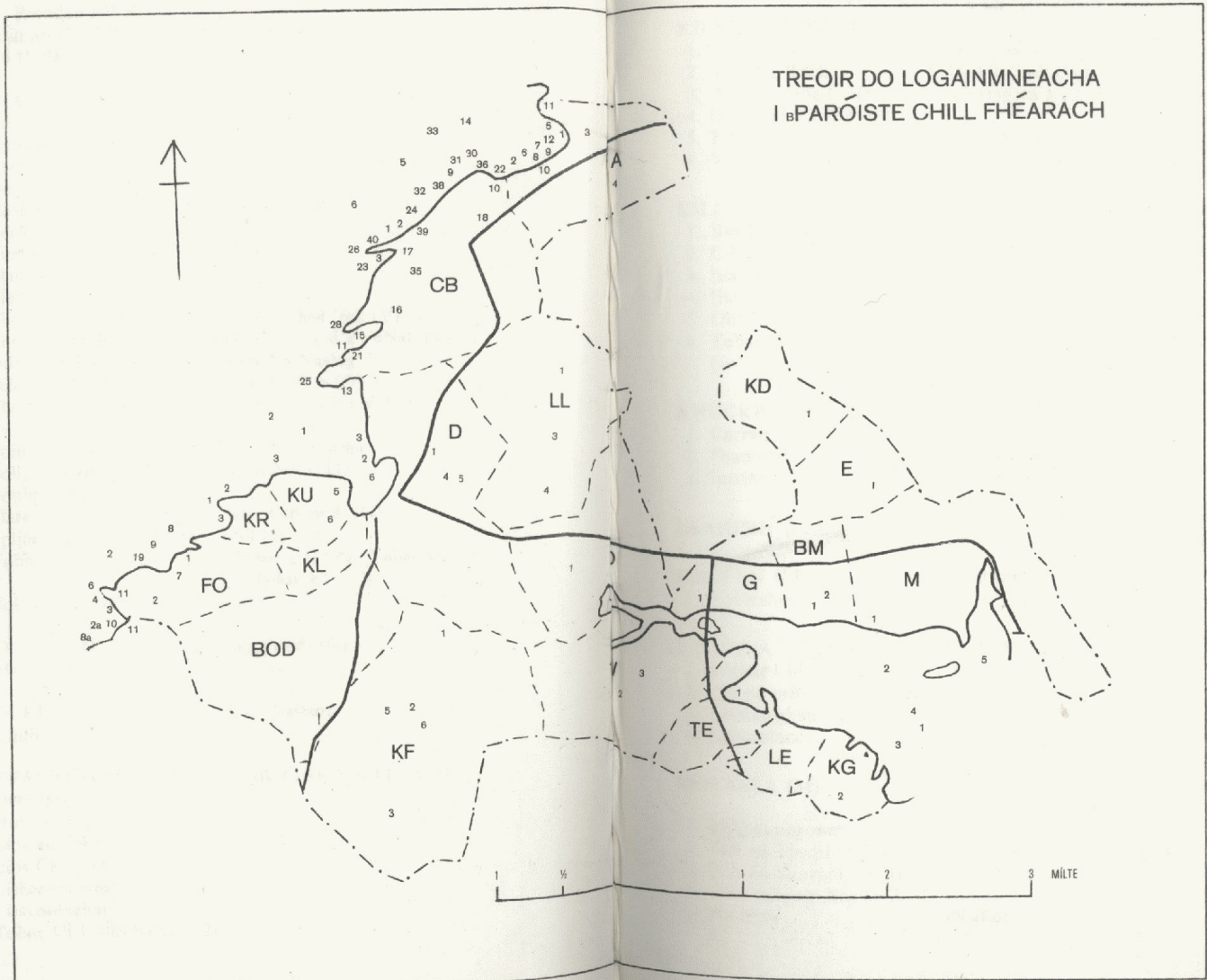
Də ˌkəˈnəp (S)

ˌkNəpəˈsɑ ˌgərT (S)

ˌgəʊgnəˈsbləʊŋk (S)

9. Na Gabhaig **Də'gəugz** (S)
10. St. Brendan's Well **,Tu:Nə'l'a:n'** (S)
11. Tóin an Oileáin **Du:r'La:r'i:n'** (S)
12. An tUrláirín **,fu:həx, id.** (O), **ə'fu:həx** (C)
,əil'ə'wil't' (U)
- FOOHAGH (FO)**
1. Aill an Mhoilt **,karəg'ə'brəiəL** (V)
2. Bishop's Island (=12)
3. Carraig na mBraghall **Də'Du:N** (R)
4. Doonaunroe (=5)
5. An Dún (=4)
6. Foothagh Point (=15)
7. Fuathaí (=14, 16, 17) **'fu:əxs** (U)
8. Illaunawhila (=13, 18)
9. Illaunpoulfouhy (=10)
10. The Lionhead Rock (=9) **Də,Ləin'hed''rak** (V)
11. The Mermaids' Tunnel **Də,m'erm'ε:d'z't'uNəl'** (V)
12. Oileán an Easpoig (=2) **ə,l'a:Nə'Nasbig'**
13. Oileán na Foille (?) (=8, 18) **i,l'a:Nə'fil'ə** (O)
14. The Pigeon Cave **Də'p'id'zəN,k'ε:v'** (V)
(=7, 16, 17)
15. Pointe na Fuathaí (=6) **,pi:n't'əNə'fu:hə**
16. Poll na Fuathaí (=7, 14, 17) **,pəuLNəfu:'hi:**
17. Poulntoohy (=7, 14, 16)
18. Slate Island (=8, 13) **'sle:t'əil'ən'd'** (U)
19. Splinc **sb'l'i:ŋ'k'** (U)
20. Tobar Caoi (=21) **,Tobər'x'i:** (R), **,Tobər'xi:** (H),
,Tobər'k'i: (U)
21. Toberkee (=20)
- GARRAUN (G)** **in,gə'ra:N** (O)
1. Blackweir
- KILDEEMA (KD)** **k'il'd'aimo:**
1. Kildimo
- KILFEARAGH (KF)** **k'ail'f'i:rə, k'ai'l'f'ərəx** (O)
1. Deholagh
2. Holy Well (=7)
3. Lios an Óir (=4)
4. Lios Cré (=3)
5. Lisheennagreany
6. Lissyoolaghan
7. Tobar Uí Uallacháin (=2)

TREOIR DO LOGAINMNEACHA
I bPARÓISTE CHILL FHÉARÁCH



- KILKEE LOWER (KL) k'i:l'xi:, *id.* (C),
k'ail'xi:, *id.* (O, M)
- KILKEE UPPER (KU)
1. The Beam Də'b'i:m' (W)
 2. The Big Rock Də,b'ig'ruk (W)
 3. An Dogairne (=4) əN'Dogərn'ə, *id.* (O), 'Du:r'n'ə (O)
 4. Duggerna Rock (=3)
 5. Edmond Point ,əd'mən'pəint' (W)
 6. St. Senan's Well

- KILNAGALLIAGH (KG) ,k'ail'Nəgə'l'ax (O)
1. Black Island
 2. Cill na gCailleach
 3. Illaunbeg
 4. Illaunmore
 5. Our Lady's Well (=6) əur,l'ɛ:d'i:z'wel' (O)
 6. Tobar Cill na gCailleach (=5) 'Tobər,k'ail'Nəgə'l'ax (O)

- KNOCKROE (KR)
1. Carraig Dhearbí ,kərə'g'arb'i: (V, W)
 2. Diamond Rock Də,d'əimənd'ruk (V)
 3. Intrinsic Bay in,Trinzək'b'e:

LEAHEEN (LE)

- LISDEEN (LD) l'iz'd'i:n', *id.* (O)
1. Tobershask

- LISLUINAGHAN (LL) l'is'LuNəxə:n', l'is'LiNəxən'
1. Bóthar Chill tSeanáin 'bo:hər,x'ail't'ə'n'a:n'
 2. Cill na mBúcláí
 3. Lisluinaghan
 4. Lissmoloney

- MOYASTA (M) mə:'hasDə, mə'hasDə, mə'asDə
mə'hasDə (O), mə:'asDə (O)

1. Bohaunnagower ,pəulə'Torki:, ,pəulə'Turki:
2. Poll an Turcaí (=3, 4) ,pəulNəfə'ri:, *id.* (O)
3. Poll na Siorraí (=2, 4)
4. Poulnasherry Bay (=2, 3)
5. An Slab in'sLab

TERMON EAST (TE)

əN'Tarəmin', əN'Ta:rmən',
't'a:rməN (O)

1. St. Senan's Well (=2)
2. Tobar Seanán (=1)

TERMON WEST (TW)

1. Cill
2. Ráth Cuáin
3. Tarmon Fort

NÓTAÍ

[Nodanna: Féach Iml. IV, Uimh. 1, lch. 13.]

BOD. "Baile Ui Eóghnáin, O'Hownan's town"—N. Book.
Is annamh Ballyonan sa chaint anois.

BM. "Bán Muar"—N. Book.

1. "There is a small burying place in the townland of Bawnmore called Cill-na-mBan-Órtha i.e. the Church of the Women of Prayers or of the Golden Hair"—O.S.L.
2. "There is a Holy Well here called Tober-na mBan-Ortha at which Stations continue to be performed, but on no particular day"—O.S.L.

CB.

3. "They said it was the house of the goats". (S)
4. Ní raibh d'eolas ag A. de Bláca fúthu ach gur chuala sé sean-iascairi ag rá go raibh a leithéidí i mball éigin lastuaidh de Chill Chaoi.
10. "Down the side of the cliff like a track of goats". (S)
12. "Querns"—F. P. Dhá charraig.
21. Ar an F. P. amháin.
27. Ar an F. P. amháin.
33. Carraig leibhéalta a ndéantar iascach uaithe.
36. Ar an F. P. amháin.
37. Gabhag bheag.
39. Carraig atá ag gobadh amach san uisce.
40. Poll sa talamh os cionn na faille.
41. Tuigim "uamhainín" (uaimh) leis an bhfocal so.

BOD. "Dunach Buidhe, not Domhnach a church. Yellow dun or fort".—N. Book.

D. "Dúmhach, sandbanks"—N. Book.

1. Títhe a thóg an rialtas áitiúil.
2. Leac a ritheann amach san uisce.
4. Deir E. Ó Comhraí (O.S.L.) gur ardán an taobh inmheánach den lios seo—go leor pasáistí faoi thalamh agus leacacha os a gcionn. Seacht mbliana déag roimhe sin, deir sé, thochail feirmeoir an áit nuair a greamaíodh cos bó faoi thalamh. Ó shin i leith, ní foláir, a tugadh Lios na Liagán air.
5. Féach 4. "Cnoc a Liagáin, Lios na Liagán"—N. Book.
6. Tá so le fáil ar léarscáileanna ón 16ú aois i leith, m.sh. Boazio agus, b'féidir, T.C.D. Ms. 1209 (mír 63) mar a bhfuil "Tramori" ar láthair Pholl na Siorraí (Moyasta). Tá suíomh ainmneacha eile ar an léarscáil seo bun os cionn.

E. "Imleach"—N. Book.

1. "A burying place for children but not now used"—N. Book.

FA. "Fairithe"—N. Book.

4. "burying place for children and strangers"—N. Book.
7. (=6?) Carraig ag trá mhara mar a dtéadh sagart ag snámh, blianta ó shin.
8. Splanc a bhuaill é, adeir S.
10. "Tobar Breanail, St. Brendan's Well"—N. Book.
Ba chuimhin le S an t-ainm a chloisint.
12. Tá uisce tanál ann.

FO.

2. "The popular name of this Island is Oilean-an-Easbaig-Ghortaigh, i.e. the Stinky Bishop's Island, but there is no traditional account of the Bishop"—O.S.L.
4. Leithinis agus scoilt ag an muineál.
7. Dhá pholl isteach faoin bhfaill.
10. Tá dealramh ceann leoin uirthi.
11. Chonaic a athair murúcha ann agus é óg. (V)
19. Fail ar agus poll isteach fúithi.
20. Deartháir do Naomh Seanán é Caoi, dar le H. Bhí leigheas anso ar ghalar na súl, agus deir V go dtugtar turas fós ann ar an nDéardaoin nó ar an nDomhnach i rith na bliana. Bhíodh "gabháil" (go:L) sé sin, cóthálán chun rince ann, Domhaintí samhraidh, sa tsean-am.

G. "Garrán, a shrubbery"—N. Book.

1. "Curadh Dhubh, Cora Dubh, blackweir"—N. Book.

KD. "The townland of Kilimo"—O.S.L. "Pronounced Cill Íoma"—N. Book.

1. Ar an F. P. tá an mionainm "Kildimo" mar a bhfuil "Grave Yd." ar an léarscáil anois.

KF. "Cill Fhiarach, Cill Fiachrach, St. Fiachra's church"—N. Book.

- "Cill-Fhiachraigh, but of this saint there is no recollection in the parish"—O.S.L.
1. Ar an F. P. amháin.
 - 3, 4. "Lios an Óir, Lios Cré. Lisanoir or Liscreagh"—N. Book.
 5. "Lisín na Gréine"—N. Book.
 6. "Lios Ui Ualachain, a modern name from John Holohan"—N. Book.
 7. "Tubar Ui Ualachain, a modern name from Jn. Holohan and not considered holy. Situated east of the glebe".—N. Book.
"Holy Well" atá ar an léarscáil anois dó.

KU. "Cill Chaoidhe"—N. Book.

- 1, 2. Bionn an fharraige ag síor-bhriseadh ar an dá charraig foilithe seo. B'féidir gur "maidhm" (mi:m), carraig ar a mbriseann farraige atá i "Beam".
5. Cailleadh "The Ship Edmond" anso, agus fuarathas 98 goor ar an dtráigh an mhaidean dar gcionn, más fíor.
6. "Another fine spring well near the site of the burying place called Tobar-Seanan, at which Stations continue still to be performed"—O.S.L.

KG. "Cill na gCailleach, church of the nuns"—N. Book.

2. "There is a burying ground called Cill-na-gCailleach, i.e. Church of the Nuns, lying in the townland to which it has given name. Parts of the walls of the Church were standing here within my own recollection, but now there is not a vestige of it to be seen".—O.S.L.

Tá "Burial Ground" ar an léarscáil anois.

5, 6. Bhí sé le tuiscint ó chaint O agus a mhná gur do St. Martin's Well i New-town East (féach thuas lch. 12) a thagraíonn an dá ainm seo. Tugtar turas ann ar an 11ú Samhain (féile Mhártain) agus go ceann naoi lá ina dhiaidh san. Níl aon tagairt do thobar beannaithe i KG, agus d'féadfadh dul amú a bheith ar O faoin ainm agus faoin suíomh.

KR. "Cnoc Ruadh"—N. Book.

1. Bádh beirt fhear nuair a hiontaíodh currach anso, ach sheas an tríf fear, Dearbí, ar an gcarraig nó gur thánathas i gcabhair air.

3. "Intrinsic Bay"—Memoranda na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (1841). Deir A. de Bláca gur cailleadh long den ainm Intrinsic, ó Learpholl, anso, agus gur bádh "an cailín agus a fear agus na mairnéalaigh".

LE. "Léithínídhé, little grey spots of land"—N. Book.

LD. "Lios Duínn"—O.S.L. "Lios Doinn, Dun's fort"—N. Book.

LL. "Lios Luinn-Eacháin"—O.S.L. "Lios Loineacháin"—N. Book.

1. Ó Chill Chaol go Cill tSeanáin.

2. "A burial place for children called Cill na mBúclaidhe"—N. Book.

4. Ar an F. P. amháin.

M. "Mógh hasta, Magh hasta, plain of Asta"—N. Book.

3. Tuigtear anois gur siorraí .i. carraigeacha atá i gceist anso. Níl siorraí ann, áfach. I léarscáil Cho. an Chláir le Pelham (1787) tá "Poolanishery Harbour" agus "Oyster Hole" marcáilte istigh sa chuan. Tá mianach na n-oisrí sa phluda atá ann. Poll na n-Oisrí an t-ainm ó bhunús.

5. Ag tagairt don bpluda.

TE. "Tarmain, Tearmonn"—N. Book.

2. "Tobar Seanan. Saint Sinon's Well or Tubbershunnaun—Local. Sometimes overflowed by the tide".—N. Book.

TW.

1. Sa N. Book amháin: "Kill, situated in Tarmon West T. Land to the right of road leading from Kilfeeragh to Black Weir Bridge. A burying place for children exclusively".

2. Sa N. Book amháin: "Ráith Ceann or Racán. Rath Cuain, Cuan's fort. Situated S.W. of Tarmon fort in Tarmon West Townland".

3. Sa N. Book agus ar an F. P.

[A list of names from the parish of Kilfeeragh, in the barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare.]

CORRIGENDUM (Iml. IV, Uimh. 1)

Ar lch. 11 léigh "Illaunadoon" in áit "Illaudoon" (Moveen East, Uimh. 8).

ADDENDA (Iml. IV, Uimh. 1, lgh. 10 agus 11)

MOVEEN EAST

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2a. Bod an Mhagaidh | ,boDə'vugə (U, V) |
| 8a. Lamb Island | l'a'məil'ən'd' (V) |
| 10. Na Siorraí | Də'fə'ri:z (V) |
| 11. The Tub | Də't'ob (V) |

NÓTAÍ

- 2a. Carraig chaol ard san uisce. Tugtar "Candlestick Island" agus "Trick of the Joke" leis uirthi.
5. Féach 11.
11. Poll sa charraig istigh ins na Dumhcha Beaga, a dtéidís ag snámh ann. Tuigtear do V gur Dabhcha Beaga (small tubs) atá san ainm sin.

ADDENDUM (Iml. IV, Uimh. 1, lch. 15)

- NE. 1. Féach mar bhreis lch. faoi KG. 5.

AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

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

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

Garryhill An Gharbhchoill c. Cheatharlach; b. Idrone E.;
p. Dunleckny, Myshall; S.O. 16, 17, 19, 20.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. in Garghill | Butler, <i>Annals of Ireland by Thady Dowling</i> , 25 (1397) |
| 2. de Gerrowcheyll | <i>op. cit.</i> , 38 (1545) |
| 3. Garrowkyll | <i>Fiants Ed. VI</i> , 259 (1549) |
| 4. Garrawcheill | Butler, <i>op. cit.</i> , 41 (1568) |
| 5. the Garghill | <i>Cal. Carew Mss.</i> , I, 422 (1572) |
| 6. the Garquell | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 424 (1573) |
| 7. Garghill | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 2858 (1576) |
| 8. de Garrovcheill | Butler, <i>op. cit.</i> , 43 (1580) |
| 9. Garchill | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 4938 (1586) |
| 10. Garkill | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 6632 (1602) |
| 11. Garckill | |
| 12. Garkill | |
| 13. Garrichill | } <i>Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I</i> , 140 (=Lodge Mss., Jac. I, I, 388) (1609) |
| 14. Garrchill | |
| 15. Garchill | |
| 16. Garrhoile or Corsewood | } <i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 27 Car. I (1631) |
| 17. Mac Morrhoole na Garrchoyle | |
| 18. Garrchoyle | |
| 19. Garrihill | } <i>CS</i> , X, 9 (1654×1656) |
| 20. Garryhill | |
| | |
| | } <i>Census 1659</i> , 357 |
| | |
| | |
| | } <i>15 Rep. Com. of Public Rec. Ire.</i> , 134 (1668) |
| | |
| | |
| 21. Garrahill | } <i>op. cit.</i> , 366 (1703) |
| 22. Garryhill | |
| 23. Sliocht na Garbhchoille | <u>LS (RIA) 23 H 22, 24</u> |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 24. Gara choill .i. Garbh-choill, | OSNB (p. Dunleckny), 15 |
| rough wood | |
| 25. Garbh-coill, rough wood | OSNB (p. Myshall), I, 10 |
| Garbh? | |
| 26. The Irish name seems to be | Gara Choill |
| | OSL, 230 |
| 27. gari:'hil | gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu |

Cé go gceapfaí ar fhoirm Bhéarla an lae inniu gur *hill* an Bhéarla a bhí i gceist san ainm seo, léiríonn na seanfhoirmeacha Béarla, anuas go dtí c. 1650, nach ea. Fiú gan an deimhniú atá le fáil sa leagan Gaeilge (Uimh. 23) agus ó OSNB agus OSL (Uimh. 24-6), tugann cuid de na luathfhoirmeacha Béarla leagan réasúnta maith den ainm dúinn agus scaoileann Uimh. 16 an rún ar fad linn.

Tá an chosúlacht ar chuid de na foirmeacha Béarla (Uimh. 2, 4, 8, 16, 18) gur deoghar, rud éigin cosúil le [əi], a bhí sa siolla deiridh, agus sin, is cosúil, ó lár na 16ú haoise ar aon nós (féach O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, 51-2). B'fhéidir gur sampla é an t-ainm seo freisin de chailliúint an *bh* sa bhfocal *garbh* (féach O'Rahilly, *op. cit.*, 76-7), ach d'fhéadfadh sé nach bhfuil ann ach nár thug Béarlóirí faoi deara é mar fhuaim roimh an [x]. Tá an chosúlacht ar fhoirmeacha 2, 3, 4, 8 go raibh fuaim an *bh* ann go dtí tuairim lár na 16ú haoise ar aon nós.

Is fiú, ón eolas a thugas sé faoi stair na háite, an sliocht sa *CS*, X, 9, a thabhairt ina iomláine: "The sept of the Kavenaghs was (immediatly before the first Conquest) kings of Leinster, since which time their fall was such that the chief of that name and his posteritie made their principall abode at the town of Garrchoile or Corsewood, scituate upon the east borders of the barony of Idrone aforesaid, betaking themselves to that place for securitie it being a place of fastnes and compassed with very large woods and bogs where they have continued untill of late. The Chief of which sept since they fell from being kings of Leinster have been successively intituled by the name or creation of Mac Morrhoole [deimhniú na míon-scannán den LS] na Garrchoyle untill of late ages. This sept of all the Irish families was the most numerous and of greatest power within the counties of Catherlagh and Wexford. The said barony of Idrone and St. Mollins did for the most part belong unto them, they were estated alsoe in the baronies of Catherlagh & Forth. This House of Garrchoyle for a testimony that they were the eldest of the Kavenaghs and, descended from the stock of the king's of Leinster, had a great seate and a vessell or cup to drinke out of called Corne-cam-more . . ."

Deirtear go bhfuil cuid den seanchaisleán—caisleán na gCaomhánach, is dócha—i mballa ghairdín Garryhill House, a thóg Iarla

Bessborough. Chuir na Bessboroughs scoil thalmhaíochta ar bun san áit agus chuir siad tús freisin le tionscal lása ann.

Tá deireadh anois leis an bhfiantas a shamhlófaí le cuntas an *Civil Survey*. Cosúlacht mhéith atá ar an áit, feirmeacha maithe agus roinnt crann scaipthe (ach is deacair a bheith cinnte gur iarsmaí ó na seanchoillte iad agus nach sa 19ú haois a cuireadh iad). Tá an áit de leataoibh ó na bóithre móra go fóill, cé nach bhfuil sé i bhfad ó bhailte móra. Soir ó dheas uaidh tá binn mhaorga Stua Laighean le feiceáil.

[Documentation of the name Garryhill, which derives from *An Gharbhchoill*. The place was a refuge of the Kavanaghs.]

Ballyhaise Béal Átha hÉis c. an Chabháin; b. Loughtee Up; p. Castleterra; b.f. Townparks; S.O. 16.

1. Ballyhaies *Cal. Carew Mss.*, V, 124 (1611)
2. Ballyhayes *Lodge Mss.*, Jac. I, III, 382 (= *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 283) (1615)
3. Balliheas *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 403 (1618)
4. Bellahais O'Connell, *Schools and Scholars of Breifne*, 63 (1620)
5. Ateteeduffe *Lodge Mss.*, Fair & Markets, 19 (1629)
alias Ballyhayes
6. the Manor of Aghateeduffe *alias* Ballyhayes *Morrin, Cal. Pat. & Close Rolls, Char. I*, 481 (= *Lodge Mss.*, Car. I, I, 181) (1629)
7. Ballyhaies
8. Agheteeduffe al' Ballyhayes
9. Ballehayes
10. Ballyhayes
11. Agheeteeduffe *alias* Ballyboyes *Lodge Mss.*, Car. I, II, 192 (1639)
12. Ballyhaies *Inq. Ult.*, 63 Car. I (1639)
13. Ballyheys *Hickson, Ireland in the 17th Cent.*, I, 307 (1643)
14. Ballyhayes *Inq. Ult.*, 7 Car. II (1661)
15. Balahes O'Connell, *op. cit.*, 64 (1666)
16. Ballyhays *Anal. Hib.*, XVII, 308 (1696)
17. Ballyhaise *op. cit.*, XVII, 298 (1702)
18. Bally - Haize *King, Henry's Upper Lough Erne in 1739*, 3
19. Ballyhays *Anal. Hib.*, XVII, 298 (1741)
20. Ballihaise *op. cit.*, XVII, 232 (1754, 1758)
21. Ballyheas *Breifny Antiq. Journ.*, II, 95 (1764)
22. Ballyhaise *Anal. Hib.*, XVII, 298 (1776)
23. Ballyhayes
24. Ballyhays } Taylor and Skinner (1778)

25. Ballyheas *Breifny Antiq. Journ.*, II, 97 (1787)
26. Ballyhaise *Anal. Hib.*, XVII, 298 (1790, 1798)
27. Ballihaise *op. cit.*, XVII, 232 (1800)

28. go Beal Atha Haeis *Anal. Hib.*, III, 31
29. Sasanaigh . . . Átha hEois *op. cit.*, III, 37
30. idir Bhéul Áth hÉis } *Carney, Geneal. Hist. of the*
31. timchioll Béal Áth hÉis } *O'Reillys*, 51 (=LS (RIA) 23 F 15, 96)
32. ideir bheal atha héis } LS (RIA) 23 E 26, 273
33. timchíall bhel atha héis }
34. idir beul Atha Heis } LS (TCD) H. I. 15, 854
35. timchioll Bhéul Ata Heis }
36. eideir Beal a héis } LS (RIA) 23 M 5, 93
37. tiomchiol bheal Ath heis }
38. Bealath heis }
39. timchiol beal atha heis } LS (RIA) 23 M 5, 149
- agus tiomchiol Bheal*
- atha heis*
40. beal atha héis } LS (RIA) 23 O 36, 106
41. timchiol Bheal atha heis }

42. Beal atha Hayes, Hayes ford-mouth. A man named Hays lived N.E. by N. of the Bridge of Ballyhays OSNB, II, 63
43. **bali:'he:z**, **bal'he:z** gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu (cé gur dúradh linn gur "Bell-a-hays" adeireadh na seanfhundúirí i gcomharsanacht an bhaile féin)

Is ceart a rá gurb é an t-ábhar céanna atá i gceist in Uimh. 30-41, ach, ós cúrsaí foirme atá i gceist, tá tábhacht leis na malairtí ar fad a thabhairt. Tá eolas faoi ábhar na lámhscríbhinní agus faoin ngaol atá acu le chéile sa réamhrá le Carney, *A Genealogical History of the O'Reillys*.

Is ar fhianaise na bhfoirmeacha Gaeilge (Uimh. 28, 30-41), agus fhoirm OSNB (Uimh. 42) amháin atá le tuiscint gur *béal átha* agus nach *baile* atá i gceist san ainm. Cé go bhfuil *Bella-* le fáil i gceann de na foirmeacha Béarla (Uimh. 4), déarfá gur dearmad é tar éis comórtas a dhéanamh leis na foirmeacha Béarla eile, murach foirmeacha iontaoifa a bheith againn ó lámhscríbhinní Gaeilge mar thaca dó.

I dtaobh dheireadh an ainm, tá an fhianaise ar fad, foirmeacha

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. IV, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh, 1971

LEATHBHAILE FEARAINN I gCOIS FHARRAIGE

TOMÁS Ó CONCHEANAINN

Séard atá san alt seo tuairisc ar logainmneacha mo bhaile dhúchais, Baile an tSagairt, an leataobh thoir de *Spiddle East*¹ (S.O., Gaillimh, 92). Tá an leathbhaile fearainn seo ag síneadh ó Chloich na nGabhar ar an ggladach suas go Trosca na gCapall (*Truskaunnagappul*).²

Ainmníodh an baile ó shagart a bhí ina chónaí ann aimsir na géarleanúna, an tAth. Mícheál Ó Luachra. Taobh thuas den Droichead Beag (39), ar chlé, a bhí an teach aige, san áit a raibh tigh Mhullen³ (an teach céanna b'fhéidir) san aois seo.

Níor bhac mé leis na trí chineál ainmneacha seo⁴ a chur sa liosta: (1) ainmneacha coitianta tuairisce a mbeadh a riar féin díobh ag chuile mhuintir, mar “an iothlainn”, “garraí an dorais”, “an garraí thiar”, “an garraí thoir”, “an garraí thíos” (nó “an garraí ó dheas”), “an garraí thuas” (nó “an garraí ó thuaidh”), “an garraí cúil” (i.e. ar chúl garraí eile), “an garraí mór”, “an garraí beag”; (2) ainmneacha nach raibh in úsáid ach go han-teoranta mar “garraí na ngéabha”, “tobairín na lachan”, “garraí an choirce”; (3) ainmneacha a bhí in úsáid coitianta go maith achar gearr aimsire, mar “garraí an chapaill”, “garraí an tairbh”, “talamh Nally”,⁵ “easca Pháidín Mhóir”.⁶

Bhfodh cúis mhaith le ainm duine a chur in ainm garraí (seachas go mba leis an garraí) agus logainm buan a dhéanamh de, mar seo: (1) nach mbeadh ach aon gharraí amháin ag an duine (“garraí Mhóráin”); (2) gurbh é an duine a bhí i gceist a thug an garraí isteach as an gcriathrach (“garraí Sheáin Una”, is cosúil); (3) gur thart ar theach nó in aice leis a bheadh an garraí (“garraí Mhaitiú”). Níl a fhios agam cén ceangal a bhí idir an duine agus an garraí in uimh. 25-7, 49, 50. Is ag na seandaoine amháin a bheadh uimh. 10, 25-7, 80, 82. Mo dheartháir Máirtín, atá ar an mbaile, a scríobh síos an chuid dheiridh sin ó na seandaoine.⁷

Logainmneacha buana⁸

1. An tOileán Mór (*Ilauunmoredonnellan*). Carraig mhór sa bhfarraige nach mbíonn leis ach le trá rabharta; curtha síos ar aghaidh fochtar Bh. an tS. ar an léarscáil; ag gabháil le Baile an Domhnalláin (an leataobh thiar de *Spiddle East*) ó cheart; an tuairisc seo agam ar an oileán sin ó Mháirtín Ó Neachtain, Baile an Domhnalláin: “I mBaile an Domhnalláin—amach ar aghaidh an chora—

atá an tOileán Mór"; "tá an tOileán Mór ar aghaidh Bhaile an Domhnalláin. Bhíodh fir as an mbaile ag gabháil amach sa geurach fadó ag baint fheamainne air. Chuaigh bád mór suas tirm air. Tá an t-ancaire ann fós".

2. Cloich na nGabhar. Meall mór creagach ar an gcladach, soir ó bhun bhóithrín an chladaigh; cuid di ag síneadh amach sa bhfarraige (mar is léir ón léarscáil); píosa beag talamh féir ar an taobh thuas di agus is anseo a bhíodh a cuid gabhar ag an gCailleach Bhéara nuair a bhíodh sí thart an bealach seo!

3. Carraig Nally.⁹ Aill fhada íseal le farraige ag síneadh le Cloich na nGabhar, taobh an tSiáin; í ainmnithe, is cosúil, ó dhuine den mhuintir sin a bhí ar an mbaile (agus a bhíodh ag iascach ansin).

4. An Charraig Bhuí. Carraig mhór bhainte atá síos ón duirling, san áit a dtéann an Sruthán amach. Bíonn sí leis le trá agus tirm le trá rabharta; a hainm buanaithe ag lucht iascaigh.

5. Bóithrín an Chladaigh. Ó dheas de Bhóthar an Rí, achar beag siar ó cheann bhóthar Bh. an tS. An cineál seo bóithrín agus a ainm an-choitianta i gCois Fharraige. Cnocán an Chladaigh taobh thoir de.

6. An Sruthán (*Ballintaggart Stream*)=7.

7. Abhainn¹⁰ Bhaile an tSagairt. Deireadh na seandaoine gur le haghaidh an mhuilinn a bhí ag an Teach Mór a tugadh an abhainn (sruthán) seo anuas tríd an mbaile. Níl an muileann ar an léarscáil. Seans gurb é an chaoi ar ligeadh tuilleadh d'uisce Loch na gCaorán Dubh isteach san "abhainn" seo nuair a rinneadh an muileann. An "abhainn" ag dul siar treasna faoi Bhóithrín an Chladaigh. Is síos trí Churrach na Fionnóige (10) atá a cúrsa taispeáinte ar an léarscáil.

8. Poll Bhairtliméid. Poll uisce. (tanaí) ag béal "abhainn" Bh. an tS.; aníos ón duirling.

9. Talamh Choleman [*'xɔ:lmən*]. Cuid den talamh atá in fochtar an bhaile, taobh an tSiáin. Ba tiarna é Coleman agus sa Sián a bhí sé ina chónaí, sa teach mór íseal (*Sheaunroe Ho.*)¹¹ atá ag Coláiste Chonnacht.

10. Currach na Fionnóige. Talamh íseal fliuch i mbun Bh. an tS., soir ó Bhóithrín an Chladaigh¹² agus achar beag aníos ó Chloich na nGabhar.

11. Garraí na dTáilliúirí. Garraí a bhí ag muintir táilliúra; an garraí domhain móinéir ar thaobh Bhaile an Domhnalláin (an leicean thiar den bhaile fearainn) de Bhóithrín an Chladaigh.

12. Droichidín Mhóráin [*dre:d'i:n'vo:ra:n*]. An droichead beag san áit a dtéann "abhainn" Bh. an tS. faoi Bhóthar an Rí; ainmnithe ó Tommy Moran a raibh teach aige ag ceann bhóthar Bh. an tS. An tiarna, Mrs. Bunbury ("Bean Bhun") a thug ann é; teach agus garraí (=13) aige uaithi (i ndeireadh an chéid seo caite); an teach (ag ceann an bhóthair) leagtha le fada.

13. Garraí Mhóráin. Garraí beag idir ceann an bhóthair agus an

"abhainn"; féach 12.

14. Ceann an Bhóthair. Dhá leataobh leathna anseo (ag tigh Mhóráin) fadó.

15. Cloch an Chaiptín. Cloch atá faoi chéim sa gclaf, leathchéad slat suas ó Cheann an Bhóthair, ar chlé. Ainmníodh í ó chaiptín a bhí sa Teach Mór fadó¹³ agus a bhí in ann a dhul de léim uirthi as a sheasamh agus a dhá lámh ina phóca aige.

16. Garraí an Aitinn. Garraí a bhfuil aiteann ann; ag an gcéad ard atá ar bhóthar an bhaile; ar chlé.

17. Garraí an Mhuilinn. An garraí, ar dheis ag an droichead, a bhfuil an seanmhuileann ann; an muileann sin ina scioból le fada; an roth ar iarraidh ó thosach na haoise seo, nó mar sin.

18. Lochán na Súmairi.¹⁴ Taobh thoir den bhóthar; achar beag síos ón muileann.

19. Droichidín an Mhuilinn. An chéad droichead (ó Cheann an Bhóthair) ar bhóthar Bh. an tS. In aice an tseanmhuilinn.

20. Geata an "Lawn". Geata an Tí Mhóir; buailte le geata an tseanmhuilinn.

21. An "Lawn". Faiche an Tí Mhóir.

22. An Teach Mór. *Spindle House* ar an léarscáil. "The Manor House" a thugaidís féin air sa chéad leath den aois seo. Thugtaí "Tigh Falmer" [*t'i:f'ɑ:mər*] air freisin, ó dhuine de mhuintir Falmer, lucht muilte plúir i nGaillimh, a phós iníon Bhunbury. Ba í Mrs. Palmer seo an tiarna deiridh agus ó mhair sí i bhfad i ndiaidh a fir tharlódh gur uaithisi is mó a ainmníodh an teach agus an talamh ("Tigh Falmer", "talamh Falmer").

23. An "Pond". Lochán a bhí i bhfaiche an Tí Mhóir. Líonadh isteach é le gairid.

23. Na Goirt Bhána. Ar thalamh Falmer (talamh an Tí Mhóir).

25. Garraí Anna¹⁵ Hubbard. Ar thalamh an Tí Mhóir (soir uaidh).

26. Garraí Suzanne [*su:'sæn*]. Ar thalamh an Tí Mhóir (soir uaidh).

27. Garraí Thompson (nó Thomson). Ar thalamh an Tí Mhóir (soir uaidh).

28. An Geata Dubh. An geata cúil a bhí ar thalamh an Tí Mhóir, ag an gcéad ard suas ón seanmhuileann; an geata bainte as le roinnt bheag blianta; teach nua déanta isteach ó bhéal an gheata.

29. Ard an Gheata Dubh. An t-ard atá luaite in 28.

30. An Garraí Mór. Garraí soir ó thuaidh ó Ard an Gheata Dubh, a mbíodh crainnte úll, etc., ann.

31. Garraí na gCaorach. An garraí atá taobh thoir den Gharraí Mór; bealach do na caoirigh déanta in fochtar an sconsa.

32. Garraí na Raithní. Garraí garbh ar an taobh eile den bhóthar; raitheach go tréan ann. Is dóigh go mbaintí an raitheach le

haghaidh leaba do bheithigh.

33. Sceachín na dTincéaraí. Suas ó Ard an Gheata Dubh a bhí sí; tincéaraí ag campáil ansin fadó.

34. Tobar an tSeanbhaile. Siar ón gcéad airdín eile. Ballaí an tSeanbhaile le feiceáil ann fós, siar uaidh; an Seanbhaile an leathdoiséin tithe atá marcáilte ar an léarscáil anuas ó Bhaile an Domhnalláin (*Ballydonnellan*).

35. Cloch na Scíthe. Cloch mhór atá faoin gclai suas ón airdín deiridh a luadh, ar dheis, ar leataobh an bhóthair; cosán soir ann.

36. Ailltreachaí Sheáin Gréasaí. Mealltrachaí garbha, taobh thiar den Sruthán, achar beag anuas ón gcéad droichead eile.

37. Tobar an Bhaile. Tobar atá idir an bóthar agus an Sruthán, aniar ó Ailltreachaí Sheáin Gréasaí.

38. Garraí an tSeagail. Garraí íseal, ag síneadh leis an Sruthán, idir Ailltreachaí Sheáin Gréasaí agus an droichead (39).

39. An Droichead Beag (uaireanta “An Droichidín”). An droichead atá ar an Sruthán; luaite in 38.

40. Na Cumannachaí. Garrantaí taobh thoir den Sruthán. Bóithrín soir ann, ar aghaidh an bhaile (*Ballintaggart*); sé nó seacht de thithe marcáilte ann ar an léarscáil; ina bhaile beag ar leith fadó (cf. 58). Tugtar “Na Cummins” freisin ar an áit seo.

41. Garraí na Sióg. Ó thuaidh de na Cumannachaí, ar an taobh thoir den Sruthán.

42. Bearna an Mhaide. Ar bharr an aird os cionn an bhaile a bhí an bhearna seo.

43. Garraí an Asail. Garraí a mbíodh asal a bhí ag stiobhard a bhí ag an Teach Mór (ag Bean Bhun, meastar); an garraí beag íseal ar chlé suas ó Bhearna an Mhaide agus san áit a bhfuil seanbhealach cairr siar. D’fhan an t-ainm seo ar an ngarraí mar go mba asal drochmhúinte é agus gur bhain sé plaic as éadan a mháistir.

44. Clochar an tSaighdiúra. An clochar atá siar tamall ó Gharraí an Asail, in aice le teorainn Bhaile an Domhnalláin; saighdiúr a bhí ar a theitheadh ann.

45. Cloch lár an Bhóthair. Giall cloiche a bhí ag síneadh amach ar an mbóthar, ar dheis ag an gcéad ard eile, ar aghaidh an tseanchoiléir.

46. Clais ghainimh Chloch lár an Bhóthair. Coiléar agus clais ghainimh le chéile; bainte as an gCnocán Mór (thíos).

47. An Cnocán Mór (thíos). An meall as ar bhaineadh an coiléar atá luaite in 45-6.

48. Cosán Nóra Gréasaí. Suas ón ard, ar dheis idir dhá gharraí.

49. Garraí Nóra Gréasaí. An garraí (ina dhá chuid) a bhfuil an cosán (48) ag dul isteach ann. Bhí teachín nó bráca ann.

50. Muing an Mháilligh. An garraí taobh thoir de 49; é ag síneadh leis an abhainn (“An Abhainn” nó “Abhainn an tSiáin” a thugtar

ar 6, 7 anseo ar theorainn an dá bhaile).

51. Cosán na gCaorach. Garraí fada díreach, ar an taobh thiar den bhóthar; ag síneadh siar go dtí barr bhóithrín Bhaile an Domhnalláin.

52. Na Cosáin. Uimh. 51 agus garraí fada eile (ina chúpla cuid) atá ag síneadh leis; “An Cosán” an ceann ó thuaidh.

53. Páirc na Ráibe. Garraí fada bog ar aghaidh an Chosáin; bealach cairr isteach le fána ann; ráib á cur ann fadó, sa chuid thoir.

54. An Ráib=53.

55. Ráib Mhullen=53. Ag muintir Mhullen a bhí sí sa chéad leath den aois seo (agus roimhe sin).

56. Garraí an Gheata. An garraí ar chlé anuas ón gcéad bhóithrín eile (ar chlé); cosán ar an taobh istigh den gharraí seo; geata adhmaid (nó maidí treasna?) a bhí ann (in aice le 51) is dóigh.

57. Bóithrín an Mheill. Luaite in 56; ag dul siar go dtí an Meall (nó an Meall Mór); féach 58.

58. An Meall Mór (*Malmore*) nó an Meall. Meall mór eibhir is bun leis an ainm. Ar an mbaile (cúig nó sé de thithe ar an léarscáil) a bhí ann fadó a thugtaí an t-ainm, sul má leathnaigh an t-ainm Baile an tSagairt suas amach. “Ar an Meall”¹⁶ a chloisfeá anois=ar láthair an bhaile a bhí ann; gan ann anois ach aon teach amháin.

59. Cloch an Mheill. Cloch mhór atá suite ar bhruach an Mheill (58).

60. Garraí an Mheill. An t-ainm a thugadh chuile mhuintir i mBaile an tSagairt (an baile thíos) ar aon gharraí a bhí acu siar bóithrín an Mheill.

61. Garraí an Tobair. An dara garraí ar dheis siar bóithrín an Mheill; an tobar ann i gcónaí.

62. Garraí an Chlochair. Garraí clochair atá suas ón Meall; creig agus mealltrachaí scaoilte ann.

63. An Bhuaile. An t-ainm atá ar chúpla garraí idir bóithrín an Mheill agus an Sruthán; roinnt buailteachaí taobh thoir freisin. Ainm coitianta ar an mbaile é. Tá an Bhuaileteog Bheag agus an Bhuaileteog Mhór ann freisin.

64. Garraí an Tóchair. An garraí le bóthar, ar dheis, díreach taobh thuas den tóchar atá ar an Sruthán.

65. Tobar an Mhianaigh [ə'v'i:Nə]. Órán atá faoi chloch beag agus an t-uisce ag dul faoi thóchairín agus ag teacht aníos ar thaobh deas an bhóthair suas ó Gharraí an Tóchar, ag bun an chéad aird eile; dath an mhianaigh ar an uisce; é clúdaithe anois ó leathnaíodh an bóthar beagán le gairid. “Poll an Mhianaigh” ar chlé.

66. Garraí an Locháin. An garraí atá ar bharr an aird a luadh in 65; lochán (atá le feiceáil ón mbóthar) ann; garraí mór fada a bhfuil cheithre chuid ann: thugtaí “Garraí Bhráca Bheairtle” air, nó ar an gcuid thoir de, fadó (eolas éiginnte é seo).

66A. An Lochán Mór. I nGarraí an Locháin.

67. Garraí Sheáin Úna. An garraí taobh thuas de Gharraí an Locháin: é ina chúpla cuid ach an t-iomlán i gceist, sílim; teachfín marcáilte ann ar an léarscáil; an criathrach thart air an t-am sin (1841); an t-ainm in úsáid sa seanchas le leathchéad bliain faoi bhráca a bheith ann ag buachaillí a bhí ar a gcaomhúint aimsir an Chogaidh Chathartha.

68. Buaille Nally (uaireanta “Na Buailteacháí”). Na garrantaí soir ar dheis taobh thuas de Gharraí Sheáin Úna; an t-ainm ar an talamh sul má rinneadh na garrantaí; talamh bog cíbe.

69. An Seangheata. An áit a gcríochnaíonn na garrantaí (go cothrom ar gach aon taobh den bhóthar); céad slat anuas ó dheireadh an chosáin a bhí ag dul suas thar na garrantaí nuair a rinneadh an léarscáil.

70. An Common [ˈkʊ:mən]. An talamh cimín ó thuaidh den Seangheata; gan aon garraí idir an Seangheata agus an Cnocán Mór (san áit a bhfuil deireadh briste—cosán—an bhóthair ar an léarscáil).

71. An Cnocán Mór (thuas). Cnocán (agus ard sa mbóthar) san áit a gcríochnaíonn an cosán atá luaite in 69.

72. Portach Tam Pheadair. Portach, ar chlé, ó dheas de na garrantaí atá thuas i mbarr an bhaile; é siar ón gcéad tóchar eile; T. Ph., an duine deiridh a bhain móin ann, beo sa dara leath den chéad seo caite.

73. Garraí Mhaitiú. Garraí ainmnithe ó stíobhard a bhí ag Bean Bhun (san aois seo caite); ballaí an tí a bhí ag M. le feiceáil ón mbóthar, suas ó 72.

74. Talamh Mhaitiú. Na garrantaí atá taobh thiar de bhóthar ó 72 go dtí an chéad ard eile ar an mbóthar; forleathnú ainm ó 73.

75. Easca Mhaitiú. Cuid de 74.

76. Na hEascafochaí. Na garrantaí fada boga ar dheis ón gCnocán Mór go dtí an chéad ard eile ar an mbóthar; iad (cuid mhaith) idir an bóthar agus Loch Bheag Throsca na gCapall (*Lough Begtruskaunnagappul*); an loch sin taoscha ó thart ar thosach na haoise seo; gan 73-6 ann nuair a rinneadh an léarscáil.

77. An Tamhnaigh. An leicean ard sléibhe ar chlé ó Thalamh Mhaitiú go barr an bhóthair thuas (gan an bóthar ag teacht thar an Meall Mór nuair a tarraingeadh an léarscáil, ach cosán as sin go dtí an Cnocán Mór, 71); ballaí seantí ar íochtar na Tamhnaí (ag an gClais Ghainimh).

78. Cloch na Tamhnaí. Cloch mhór i lár na Tamhnaí aniar ó Ard Trosca (ard ar bhóthar an Spidéil agus Mhaigh Cuilinn ag Trosca na gCapall); amharc maith den chloich seo ag an té a bheadh ag tóraíocht beithíoch ar an Tamhnaigh.

79. Ard na Tamhnaí. An t-ard géar ar bhóthar Bh. an tS. ag barr

na nEascafochaí, díreach ag an gClais Ghainimh.

80. An Balla Nua. Ar an Tamhnaigh ar bhruach an Chlais Ghainimh; gan ach iarsma de ann anois.

81. An Droim [ˈdri:m]. An leicean thoir den sliabh idir na hEascafochaí agus barr an bhóthair; droim fada eibhir ag síneadh suas le bóthar ann.

82. Gleann na Maidí. Anuas beagán ó cheann an bhóthair; maidí giúsaf a bhaintí ann.

83. Portach Chinidí (<Kennedy). Portach maith atá taobh thoir den Droim; é ainmnithe ó stíobhard a bhí ag Bean Bhun.

84. Trosca¹⁷ na gCapall. An talamh sléibhe atá i mbarr an bhaile agus achar maith isteach i ndeisceart pharáiste Mhaigh Cuilinn; seans gurb é an chuid chothrom atá suas ó bharr an bhóthair Trosca na gCapall ó cheart; caiple a bheith ar féarach ar cíos ann fadó is bun leis an ainm.

1. Is den léarscáil a tóigeadh na foirmeacha atá i litriú an Bhéarla i gcló iodáileach.

2. Ní fhreagraíonn an chuid *-aun-* d'fhuaim na Gaeilge ann.

3. Níl aon leagan eile ag muintir an bhaile ar na sloinnte “Mullen”, “Nally”: t’i:vuLin’ agus kúrig’nal’i: (uimh. 3) adéirtear.

4. B’ábhair ailt ar leith iad seo iontu féin.

5. Gan an t-ainm seo chomh sean le uimh. 3.

6. Thugtaí corruair “easca Staighean” uirthi seo. Leathfhocal *staighean* a bhí ag Páidín (f.c. 1938); thugadh sé é (is costúil) ar rud ar bith a bheadh mór nó fairsing; ciallaíonn *staighean* cluiche éanachaí farraige san áit a mbeadh briseadh éisc; in aice le Ros an Mhíl a tógadh an fear sin.

7. Go háirithe ó m’athair agus ó Mhurchadh Ó Conghaola (†1970), Baile an Dombhalláin, seanfhear eolach, go ndéana Dia trócaire air.

8. i.e. 19ú–20ú céad.

9. An t-ainm seo níos sine ná talamh Nally.

10. “Abhainn” an t-ainm coitianta ach “An Sruthán” ag pointí áirithe; “An Sruthán” is sine; féach freisin uimh. 50.

11. Sa Sián agus sa gCoileach [ˈkɔl’əx] a bhí dúiche Choloman (sloinneadh); an t-ainm Sián Rua ag na seandaoine ar an gcuid íochtarach den Sián, thart ar Choláiste Chonnacht (atá ar thalamh ard).

12. San áit ar mheas na Seilbhéaraí an Sruthán a bheith ag dul i bhfarraige (lena chúrsa a mheas ón droichead).

13. B’fhéidir gurbh é an caiptín sin an fear a bhí sa Teach Mór agus a d’imigh as cabhlach Shasana (nó a rinne mí-réir éigin mar sin) agus dá bharr sin gur scaoil bád mór cogaidh urchar slabhra leis an Teach Mór oíche a raibh na fuinneogaí lasta suas ann. Sa lochán (An “Pond”), nó in aice leis, a thit an t-urchar agus bhí an slabhra mór ansin ar feadh na mblianta (agus is dóigh go bhfuil fós).

14. i.e. “tadpoles”.

15. Fuaim Ghaelach leis an ainm [ˈaʊnə].

16. Déirtear “an Mheill” anois leis an meall féin, m. sh. “thuas ar an Meill” (faoi anáil uimh. 59 is dóigh).

17. Iarracht déanta agam in *Dinnseanchas*, II, 16-17 (1966), ar an bhfocal seo a mhíniú.

[A collection of stable minor names from part of the townland of Spiddle East, Co. Galway, S.O. 92.]

PLACENAMES OF INISMURRAY

MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

Inismurray, a sandstone island in Donegal Bay, lies four miles and a half from Streea, the nearest point of the mainland of County Sligo. It is in the parish of Ahamlish (*Áth Imlaisi, infra*) and barony of Carbury. Beyond the island, to the west, are three sandstone rocks. One, Bo Mór, rises about ten feet above high-water mark, another, Seadán, is visible at half tide, and a third, Leic Bhúí, is visible at ebb. Both island and rocks are probably the western extremity, at sea, of the Mullaghmore Sandstone, an outcrop from beneath the general limestone of North Sligo.

The major axis of the island is east west, and it is a little more than a mile in length; its greatest breadth is slightly more than half as long. The island is low, and generally level, the highest point at the western end being some seventy feet above sea-level. The submerged rocks near the island are known as "boilgs", a term similarly applied along the south-west coast of Ireland. Elevations of the sandy sea-floor are called "banes".

Inismurray has been uninhabited since 1948, when the last eight families migrated voluntarily to the mainland. Tradition holds that desertion followed by resettlement has been recurrent throughout the centuries. Continued occupation of the island would have depended on an adequate proportion of able-bodied men to sustain, among other things, communication by boat with the mainland.

Despite its present appearance of desertion, and its isolation, the island is interesting because of its monastic ruins and other archaeological evidence of past activity. There are references to Inismurray in the Annals: Wakeman, in his Survey of the *Antiquarian Remains of Inismurray*, gives us the following information (pp. 8-9):

"The Feilire of Oengus, at August 12th, contains the subjoined passage:

"The calling of Laisrén of the Island of Muiredaich, great, magnified".

The Martyrology of Donegal presents the following notice:

"August 12. Molaisse, i.e. Laisrén, son of Deglán of Inis Muiredaich in the north (i.e. the north of Connaught); he it was who, at the cross of Ath-Imlaisi, pronounced sentence of banishment on St. Columba."

It is interesting that one of the stations in Inismurray is named Reilig Óráin, St. Oran's Cemetery. About 150 yards east-south-east from Reilig Óráin is Port an Churraigh—the curragh landing place: so too, in Iona, Reilig Oran, the burying-place of Oran, is close to

the harbour known as Port-a-Churric. (See *Iona and Some Satellites* pp. 23 and 136.—Hannan.)

Inismurray is now exclusively associated with the memory of St. Molaise. In the Annals of the Four Masters we read:

"A.D. 747. Dicolla, son of Meinide, Abbot of Inis-Muiredaich, died".

"A.D. 798. Mac Laisre, the Learned, of Inis-Muiredaich, died".

"A.D. 802. Inis-Muiredaich was burned by the foreigners, and they attacked Ros Commain".

The following list gives some references to the name of the island:

Inis Muridaig—*Cogadh Gaedheal re Gallaih* (*Book of Leinster*, Vol. V, p. 1332)

Inis Muiredhaigh—*Chronicon Scotorum*, p. 390

Inis Muiredhaigh—*Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492

Inis Muiredhaigh—*Silva Gadelica*, p. 42

Inis Muiredhaigh—*Annals of Loch Cé*, Vol. ii, p. 157:

"[1612] The calends of January, this year of the age of the Lord, one thousand six hundred and twelve years, Maeleoin O Dalaigh, died on the festival day of the dead, and was interred in Inis-Muiredhaigh, etc."

Insula Muredachi—Ordnance Survey Letters, p. 36.

A short distance to the east of the central north-south axis of the island, and near its south coast, is a large caiseal, roughly circular in shape, and its wall varies from seven to fifteen feet in thickness at the base. This is known as "The Caiseal" ['kə ʃəl] and within its walls are the following:

Teach Molaise [t'akmə'ləʃ], "the house or oratory of St. Molaise". It is called after the patron saint of the island, and is the best preserved of the three small churches inside the Caiseal.

Teampall na bhFhear [t'ampəlnə'v'ar] "the church of the men" is sometimes known as Teampall Molaise, and as Teampall Mór [t'ampəl'mo:r]. According to Wakeman this is considered to be a church, as distinguished from an oratory. Men are interred in the cemetery which surrounds it. The burial ground for women is some distance outside the caiseal at Teampall na mBan [t'ampəlnə'man].

Teampall na Tine [t'ampəlnə't'in'u:] "the church of the fire", a structure, according to Wakeman, not older than the fourteenth century, has been also known as Teach na Tine. The legend exists, that here, of old, burned a perpetual fire, from which any extinguished hearths on the island were rekindled. It was believed that all the island's fires were kindled or relit from Teach na Tine.

Within the Caiseal there are also three bee-hive cells. One of these, Toorybrenell [to:ri'brin'il], is also known as the "School-house".

Of this, O'Donovan, in O.S. Letters p. 37, dated July 1836, says: "It is called by the natives Tuar Uí Bhreunail i.e. O'Brenal's Tuar or Tower". In interpreting *tráthán*, an oratory, he says: "The natives say that the word *Tráthán* signifies a place where the monks sung their *trátha* or vespers. I think, however, that it is a corruption of *Turrán*, and means a little Tower In this I am borne out by Tuar Uí Bhreunail, where the word appears in its primitive form Tuar". The following anecdote is of interest: Dominic Harte, the last of the native speakers on the island, died in 1949, aged eighty-six. He related during his life-time, that his mother had told him that Toorybrenell meant "the virgin's waking-place"—*Tórradh Bhruinille*—and that she added: "She must have been very well thought of, when the monks allowed her to be waked in there", i.e. inside the caiseal. Note, however, the different vowel-sounds in Tuar and *Tórradh*.

A second cell is known as *Tráthán an Charghais*, "the Lent oratory". Tradition says that it was here the monks assembled for vespers.

Teach an Allais [t'akə'naliʃ]. This is a stone-roofed structure abutting on the outside of the eastern wall of the Caiseal, and shaped somewhat like a horse-shoe. It has an aperture measuring two feet square, and it is known as "the sweat-house". It is supposed to have been used in somewhat the same way as the Turkish baths of today. Sites of sweat-houses have been found recently in Cos. Sligo and Roscommon. There are four such places in Rathlin Island bearing the name *Tigh Fallais*. They occur too, in Cos. Cavan, Tyrone, and Down (*JRSAI*, 1890, p. 165, and 1891, p. 589).

Na Clocha Breaca [Də'b'r'akə,ʃto:nz] "the speckled stones". This is the largest of three quadrangular structures—styled "altars"—within the caiseal. It derives its name from a large number of stones laid on its surface. They are known as cursing stones or swearing stones. Several of them, according to Dr. Heraughty, are decorated, some ornately.

Teampall na mBan [t'ampəlnə'mən] "the women's church". This has already been mentioned and it is also known as *Teampall Muire*. It stands a little distance to the south of the caiseal.

Tobar Molaise [təbərənə'ləʃ]. A well named in honour of St. Molaise, it stands close to the caiseal. It is covered by a stone-roofed structure. Near the parish church of Ahamlish, on the mainland opposite is another well of the same name. Another reference to the name Molaise is found in *Pollmolasha* on the mainland shore (O.S. sheet IV, 12 & 8).

Altóir Bheag [ə:l̪t̪ə'b'og] "the little altar", is similar in construction to *Na Clocha Breaca*, and has a number of stones on its upper surface. This exhausts the list of the remains in Caiseal and its immediate vicinity.

Wakeman tells us how, around the shore of the island, and at a more or less uniform distance from one another, there is a number of *leachta* or stations. The *leachta* are of uncemented stones, set in the form of a cube, and averaging about five feet in breadth and height. They are surmounted by a miniature pillar, engraved with the figure of a cross. From some of these the stone has been removed. The inhabitants of the island had no particular patron-day, but the station was traditionally performed on the fifteenth of August. The rounds were begun at *Teach Molaise*, and, moving clock-wise, from station to station, the pilgrims made a circuit of the island.

Ollamurray, *Ulaidh Mhuire* [ulə'wirə]. An *ula*, altar or station, named in honour of the Blessed Virgin. This was the third station of the circuit.

Tráthán na Riar [t'ra:nə'riər, t'ra:nə're:r]. Dinneen gives us two forms: *Tráthán na Riar*, "the services' oratory", and *Tráthán na Rí-Fhear*, "the oratory of the princes (or good men?)". To the inhabitants of the island who left in 1948, the station was known as *Tráthán na Rian*, and by no other name.

Leachta (?) *na Sagart* [l'axrənə'sagərt]. There is a tradition that three priests who had been drowned are buried here.

Crossmore [kroʃ'vo:r]. *Leachta Croise Móire* "monument of the great cross". This station takes its name from a cross which rises from the centre of an altar, standing within the enclosure of a low stone wall.

Trahance [tra:'ne:, tra:'ni:]. Wakeman considers this structure unusual in having a surrounding rampart, unnecessary for the requirements of religious exercises. It may, he suggests, have been mistaken in later times for a station, since an altar called "*Altóir*" stands at a short distance from it. *Tráthán Aodha*, means, according to O'Donovan, "Aodh's oratory or station".

Tobar na Córach [təbərənə'ko:rəx] "the well of the fair wind" is situated close to *Tráthán Aodha*. When, during a long period of stormy weather, communication with the mainland was necessary, it was believed that by draining the waters of the well into the sea, the storm would abate. Consequently, the well was known as *Tobar na Córach*.

Laghta Patrick [l'axtə'fə:rik]. *Leachta Phádraig* is a station at the eastern extremity of the island. The cross-inscribed upright stone is missing.

Tobernasool [təbərənə'su:l]. *Tobar na Súil*—the water of this well was used as a cure for sore eyes.

Treenodomore [t'r'i:no:d'mo:r]. *Tríonóid Mhór*, "the great station of the Trinity".

Treenodebeg [t'r'i:no:d'v'og]. *Tríonóid Bheag*, "the little station of the Trinity".

Crossatemple: Cros an Teampaill. This name was not known in the island in 1949. Its use is attributed to Wakeman, who also called it the Station of Mary. The teampall or temple referred to is, according to Dr. Heraughty, Teampall na mBan nearby. The cross refers to two sculptured crosses on a small flat stone, which rises from the usual table or base.

Laghta Columbkille [*L'axtə,kolam'k'iL'*]: Leachta Cholm Cille. This is an altar or station named in honour of St. Colmcille, and is one of the best preserved of its type on the island. It is the first station.

Relickoran [*rel'ig'o:rin'*]. Reilig Óráin, the cemetery of Óráin, a contemporary of St. Colmcille. It is similar to those already described and is the second station.

In the past, the western part of the island was named Baile Thiar [*baL'ə'he:r, baL'ə'hi:r*] and the eastern part Baile Thoir [*baL'ə'hir'*], suggesting, in a sense, that *baile* meant the whole island. The extreme western end is now known as Canavalla, Ceann an Bhaile [*k'anə'vaL'ə*], the end of the baile. The late Dominic Harte, when about to walk or stroll, usually said: "I am going over the town".

The eastern part of the island is known as Rue, Rubha [*ru:*], a salient, point of land, etc. Part of the north-east is called Teernaneane [*t'i:rnə'N'e:n*], Tír na nÉan "the land of the birds", because that part of the island is more frequented by birds than any other part. An adjacent stony field with sparse vegetation is called Gantrach "the place of scarcity".

I am grateful to Mr. Dominic Harte, Cairns, Moneygold, Co. Sligo for the following names of places round the shore of the island, and for his detailed account of Bomore and the neighbouring tidal rocks; the pronunciation of the names is also his.

The list of names, beginning with The Harbour or Clasaí Mór, follows the shore in a clockwise direction, around the island.

(1) The Harbour, or Clasaí Mór [*klasi'mo:r*]. A number of deep inlets, cut into the rock, and varying in length from about seventeen to one hundred feet, are known as *clasees*. The sides are roughly parallel. Classy Bán, on the opposite shore, near Mullaghmore, gives Classybán Castle its name. O'Donovan (O.S. Letters, p. 42) writes "Claisidh Mór", and Wakeman in 1884 writes it "Clashymore". Nevertheless, the form used here is *clasaí*, cf. Altanaclossagh on the shore of the mainland (O.S. 25" sheet LV, 15). The form *clais* is common in placenames on land. In this case the hollows or entrenchments apply to the sea-floor. The word *poll* is applied to the shorter deep inlets.

(2) The Cnap Scéith [*krap'jk'e:*]. An upward, steep-sided rock, bulging from a broad flat base. An Cnap Scéithe "the jutting knob".

(3) Clasaí na Muic' [*klasi'nə'mik'*]. Clasaí na Muice "the clasaí of the pig". The reference is to a protruding part of the rock which resembles a pig's head.

(4) Poll ma Réidh [*polmə're:*]. At the entrance to Clasaí na Muic', on the northern side, is a level area of rock. It measures about thirty yards by twenty. One may step from there to a ledge lower down and fish in the *poll* or deep pool. Poll má Réidh "the pool at the level place".

(5) The Fear Forain [*f'ar'forin'*]. This is a large square rock in fairly deep water. It is not covered at high tide. At ebb tide it has a little beach of large stones, which, through movement in stormy weather, have eroded the base somewhat. Very low down on the east side is a crevice or *cuas* which usually holds a piper lobster. Perhaps this useful crevice gave the rock its name: farr,g. fairre, a pillar, post, prop; purrán, a little crevice. An Fharr Phurráin "the creviced rock"?

(6) Clasaí na gCloch [*klasi'nə'gloch*]. "The *clasaí* of the stones".

(7) Clasaí Bealach a Réigin [*klasi,b'aləxə're:g'in'*]. Clasaí Bhealach Uí Réagáin "the *clasaí* at or near O'Regan's pathway". This is the local interpretation. The surname does not appear on O'Donovan's list of 1836, nor on Wakeman's list of 1884. Two fields in the holding which in O'Donovan's time was owned by Pádraig Heraughty are known respectively as Upper and Lower Fál a Réigin [*falo're:g'in'*]. Bealach a Réigin is on the same holding. It was a custom to give the use of a field or fields to a workman employed by the owner.

(8) Poll na Bhéin [*polnə'v'e:n*]. Poll na nDuibhéan "the pool of the cormorants". Cormorants haunt the rocks nearby, known as Bun na nDuibhéan.

(9) Oileán is Tiar [*il'a:ni'ft'iar*]. "West island" is immediately to the west of the harbour, and possibly got its name from the inhabitants, as they entered or left Clasaí Mór in their boats.

(10) Colbha Donn [*kolu'don*]. "The brown ledge".

(11) Mantrach [*mantrəx*]. A ridge of boulder clay slopes inland. It is steep and smooth. Its seaward face is known as Alt Buí [*alt'bi:*], from which a fishing bank in the sea derives its name, Banc an Ailt Bhuí (No. 15 below). Immediately behind the ridge is a sheep-pen, *manrach*, which gives the ridge its name.

(12) Leac na Sruif [*L'aknə'srif'*]. Leac na Sruithe "the rock of the current". The current sweeps past this rock at speed. Where the River Bonet enters Lough Gill, Co. Sligo, and causes a strong current in the estuarine part, the nearby hillside is known as "Sriff".

(13) Poll Bhillí [*pol'vil'i:*]. "Billy's pool".

(14) Clasaí Bhab [*klasi'wab*]. "Bob's clasaí". A man named Bob was drowned here. At the landward end, a small cavern having a

narrow entrance gives rise to a whistling sound when the wind blows from the south. This is Poll an Phíobaire "the hole of the (fairy) piper".

(15) Banc an Ailt Bhuí ['bʌŋkə,nəL't'vi:]. This fishing-bank is about a mile out at sea. It takes its name from the seaward side of Manntrach (No. 11). Banc an Ailt Bhuí "the (fishing) bank of Alt Bui"; Alt Bui, "yellow cliff".

(16) Fáirleac na Garbhlinne [fʌ:rL'aknə'gʌ:rlən]. This rock is stepped or terraced. From three-quarters to full tide the swell spills over the rock-terraces (the terraces indicate the stratification planes) into Clasaí Bhab, and, except in very calm weather, it breaks as a wave as it comes over. Fairleac na Garbhlinne, "the shelving rock of the rough waters". *Fáir-* (*for-*) means "hyper-, over-, etc."; *leac*, according to Dinneen, may be applied to any sedimentary rock. Dinneen also has *faróg* "a natural terrace on shore or hill", *farragán* "a shelving rocky place, a ledge or terrace".

(17) Rinn Bhuí [riN'wi:]. "Yellow point".

(18) Clasaí na Garbhlinne [klasi'nə'gʌ:rlən]. "The *clasaí* of the rough waters".

(19) Righealán [ri:lə:n (?)]. The rock slopes gently from one side to the other. The name is probably from *righe* "a slope". Cf. "Réidhleán, a level place or area; 'Rylane', in place-names". (Dinneen, p. 889).

(20) Torr Rock ['torak]. A rock in the sea opposite Righealán. It is flat, low, and covered with seaweed. *Torr* "a pile, a heap". *Torrán* "a heap, a pile, a hillock".

(21) Tón na Luinne [to:nə'liŋ'ə]. A long smooth rock stretches into the sea. It is almost level, and nine or ten feet wide. The sea-end slopes suddenly downwards as a steep ramp. In a strong groundswell the rock splits the incoming waves and a heavy shower of spray is thrown upwards many feet, falls and drenches it. This rock is never submerged, not even by a spring tide. *Lonn* "a heavy swell in the sea"; *tón* seems to refer to the sea-end of the rock (note also *tonn* "a splash of water", Dinneen).

(22) Clasaí Eoghain Óig [klasi'ʊ:no:g]. "Eoghan óg's clasaí". The descendants of Eoghan óg still bear the agnomen. The family name is Conway, and it is generally held that this is another form of the name O'Connor.

(23) Log na Mullach [lognə'moləx]. "The hollow of the ridges".

(24) Clasaí Phaddy Ó Néill [klasi'fadi'o'ne:l]. Paddy O'Neill's clasaí.

(25) Poll Seantoinne Theas [polə'santiN'ə'jas]. This is the southern entrance of a cavern into which the waves rush. (See No. 27.)

(26) Oileán Ceann an Bhaile [il'ʌ:n,k'anə'wal'ə]. "The island of Canavalla" (*supra*).

(27) Poll Seantoinne [polə'santiN'ə]. A cavern almost five hundred feet long extends from the shore to an inner lagoon in a S.-N. direction. The waves rise as they advance through the narrow high-walled space, and break spectacularly at the northern exit. Poll na seantoinne is a common name for blow-holes. Speaking of one at Lismuinga, (O.S. map No. 17), Westropp says: "The Pollnashantuna is one of those large funnel-shaped hollows, down to an underground stream, or to the sea. The name occurs at several places in North Mayo, notably Downpatrick in Tirawley and in North Mullet". (*JRSAL*, XLV, 274). He mentions similar caverns in Co. Clare, and among them the Poulshanta near Ruan in West Clare. The name occurs in the townland of Kilkinahan in the barony of Bere.

Dinneen (p. 1004) suggests that *sean* may be under the influence of *sain* "special, different". This points to a translation as "the cavern of the special wave". Cf. also *son* (p. 1086).

(28) Poll Seantoinne Thuaidh [polə'santiN'ə'ho:i].

(29) Rubha Ghearr [ru:'jɛ:r]. "The short point".

(30) Cladach an Ime [kladəxəN'im'ə]. "The flat stony shore of the butter". Butter is believed to have drifted in here as a result of a ship-wreck.

(31) Lochán na nUamhna [loxə:nə'nu:u:ni:]. "The lochán of the caves". A long stretch of sandstone having a vertical face is severely eroded by the storms' movement of large stones along its base. The caves vary in size; that next to the lochán is about thirteen feet square by three or four feet high.

(32) Poll an Ancaire [polə'naŋkərə]. A ship, named the "Margate Knight", was wrecked here. The anchor still lies in the pool.

(33) Cúbacháí ['ku:bəxi:]. Portánach is a long rock of almost three hundred yards; the channel which separates it from the mainland varies from about twenty-seven to thirty-six yards across. This channel is slightly serpentine; from N.E., it runs W.S.W., and gradually curves to S.W. At this exit, on the mainland side, the shore-line curves round to form a narrow inlet, some fifty-two yards long, running N.E., i.e., in the reverse direction. The curve or bend is the most westerly point of the mainland, and is called Cúbacháí "the bends or curves".

(34) Portánach ['portə'nəx]. "The crab place". Crabs are plentiful here.

(35) The Éaló of Portánach [de:lo:av'portə'nəx]. A silent current moves through the channel. There is a danger of being trapped, if fishing from certain rocks during the flowing tide. Older people, conscious of this, sometimes urged: "Mind the éaló of Portánach".

(36) Slinn of Portánach [ʃl'in'ə'portə'nəx]. "The flat of Portánach".

(36A) Cloch Mór [klox'mo:r]. "The big boulder".

(37) Clasaí Leachta (?) na Sagart ['klasiː, l'axrənə'sagərt]. "The *clasaí* of Leachta na Sagart" (*supra*).

(38) Inneoin Leaca na nGé ['iN'u:n', l'akənə'ŋ'e:]. "The pilaster of Leaca na nGé". A long rock with vertical sides juts into the sea. From one side extends a rectangular buttress, the sides of which are also vertical. This word, *inneoin*, occurs in Nos. 63 and 68.

(39) Leaca na nGé [l'akənə'ŋ'e:]. "The brow of the geese".

(40) Poll a Bú Fea [pələ'bu:f'e:]. This is a cave where the wave, rushing in, compresses the air to such an extent, that it is forced back through the entrance, blowing spray outwards and upwards. The name seems to be onomatopoeic, *bú* representing the sound during the inward compression, and *fea* that of the outward release.

(41) Rógach ['rɔ:gəx]. Rógach is a long, level rock, stretching into the sea. The cracks or joints are at right angles to one another, and to the horizontal bedding planes. The removal of regular-shaped blocks, by storms, has left it with a number of steps or shelves, on both sides, one above the other.

Rógach may represent Urógach. Dinneen equates *uróg* with *urbhac* (*ur* "edge" + *bac* "an angular space, fire-hob etc."). In the context of the name-form Rógach, the reference seems to be to the series of *regular-shaped* steps; hence "the stepped place". A limestone rock on the foreshore at Bundoran juts into the sea; it has terraces similar to those of Rógach and is known as Rógaí.

The omission of the initial vowel in Rógach and Rógaí may be compared with Oirthircheann > Rircheann > Rerrin, translated, and now generally known as, East End, Bere Island, Co. Cork.

(42) Clasaí na Rógaí ['klasiːnə'rɔ:gi:]. "The *clasaí* of Rógaí".

(43) Leic an Eádain [l'eki'n'e:diːn]. "The rock-face".

(43A) Oileán Mhánais [iL'ɑ:n'wɑ:nif]. "Mánas's island".

(44) Poll a chorca [pələ'xɔrkə]. Sea-urchins at the bottom of the pool give a purple effect to the water. The name is probably Poll Corcaire, or Poll Corcra "the purple pool".

(45) Portaigh (an) Bhaile [pɔrti'wal'ə]. "The village bogs". A bog at the back of the village.

(45A) Clasaí Portaigh (an) Bhaile ['klasiː pɔrti'wal'ə].

(46) Oileán Mhaighrí (?) [iL'ɑ:n'wɑ:rə, iL'ɑ:n'wɑ:r'ə]. This name-form possibly refers to *maghar*, which, unlocalised, is explained by Dinneen as "sprats, spawn, small samples of anything". Mr. Harte understands that the little island was named after a small fish which was more numerous here than elsewhere along the shore. It has been described as being about the size of a coalfish, of a reddish-brown colour on the back and down the sides. The belly was white or greyish-white.

The name *maghar* appears on lists of names of fishes from Teelin, Downings Bay and various coastal districts in Co. Donegal (*Irish*

Naturalists' Journal, VIII, 424). The fish may be a growing pollack.

(47) Lochán Mór [lɔxɑ:n'mo:r]. "The large pool".

(48) Oileán Glas [iL'ɑ:n'gləs]. "The green island".

(49) Cnap [krəp]. This is a hump on a rock floor. "A hump, a knob".

(50) Lochán Tír na nÉan [lɔxɑ:n'ti:rən'e:n]. "The pool of Tír na nÉan".

(51) Cloch Dhubh [klɔx'ɣu:]. "Black boulder".

(52) Cloch Gharbh [klɔx'ɣaru:]. "Rough boulder".

(53) Rubha Thuaidh [ru:ə'hɔ:i]. "Rue North" (*supra*).

(54) Cuileach [kɛL'əx]. At the eastern end of the island the rock extends underneath the sea for some hundreds of yards eastwards. This is overlaid by stones and gravel, built up by the waves from the west, which have been refracted along the north and south shores of the island. About a half mile on either side of this tombola are two boils, Boilg Thuaidh and Boilg Theas. In ground sea, when these boils break, a wave from each sweeps in the direction of the tombola, where they clash, throwing the spray upwards from ten to thirty feet.

According to O'Rahilly (*Celtica*, I, 371) *cuilithe* came to be associated with eddying or bubbling water, under the influence of the phrase *cuilithe gairneáin* "whirlpool etc.". This would be the condition obtaining towards the tip of the tombola in ordinary non-stormy circumstances.

Cuilitheach > Cuileach "the eddying place".

(55) Clocha na Giúróige [klɔxənə'g'u:rɔ:g'ə]. "The rocks of the tern". It lies beyond No. 54 and is submerged at high water.

(55A) Boilg Dheas [bil'ig'i'jas].

(56) Rubha Dheas [ru:'jas]. "South Rue".

(57) Rinn an Chosáin [riN'ə'xosa:n]. "The point of the footway".

(58) Loch na mBádaí [lɔxənə'ma:di:]. "The loch of the boats", also known as Loch na Ceilpe, "the loch of the kelp".

(59) Leic na Tóna [lek'nə'tu:nə]. A very slippery rock where the unwary came to grief.

(60) Poll (an) Bhloc [pɔl'flɔk]. "The pool or inlet of the blocks". The men of the island were interested in the quantities of seaweed thrown up by the storms in the inlets. It was used in the production of kelp. A mass of seaweed rolled up by the "in-wash" was usually referred to as a *block*.

(61) Pointe Brady [pɔn'tə'bre:d'i:]. "Brady's point".

(62) Leac na gCaorach [l'aknə'gi:rəx]. "The rock of the sheep". Sheep for the market were put aboard the boats here.

(63) Inneoin Bheag [iN'u:n'v'æg]. "The little pilaster buttress" or "supporting stone".

(64) Cloch Mór. "The big boulder".

(65) Lochán Gráinne [ˌloxɑːnˈgrɑːNˈə]. “Gráinne’s lochán” or “pool”.

(66) Lochán Diarmada [ˌloxɑːnˈd̪i̯ɑrməd]. “Diarmaid’s pool”.

(67) Leac (?) Mháire Ní Airt [ˈLˌaxˌwɑrəniːˈart]. “Máire ní Airt’s flagstone”.

(68) Inneoin [ˈiNˈuːn]. “Supporting stone” or “pilaster”.

(69) Portachurry [ˌpɔrtəˈxɔri]. Port an Churaigh “curragh landing-place”.

(70) Loch na Rónta [ˌlɔknəˈruːntə]. “The loch of the seals”.

(71) Loch Ard. “The high loch”.

(72) Smut Buí [smɔtˈbiː]. “The yellow snout”—a rock.

(73) Leac na Deibhe [ˌlɔkənˈdeɪə]. “The rock of change” (of wind). When the wind changed from north to south, the waves splashed against the face of the rock, making a loud noise. *Deibhe*, “difference, variety”.

(74) Poll Madadh [pɔlˈmɑd̪uː]. “Otters’ pool”.

(75) Poll a Rún vick [ˌpɔləˈruːnˈvʲik]. A seal is usually found in the pool and the name-form may be Poll Rón-mhuice, “seal pool”. *Muc róin* “a seal”; note the omission of final *e* in nos. 2, 3, and 12.

(76) Clasaí Mhic Giolla Phádraig [ˌklɔsikˈgʲilˈfaːrik]. “Mac Giolla Phádraig’s clasaí”.

(77) Tonn Cham [tɔrˈxam]. “The crooked wave”. The wave rolls in obliquely across the flag.

(78) Clasaí Ghearr [ˌklasiˈg̪eːr]. “The short *clasi*”. It is the shortest of the clases.

(79) Cloch na tSapars [ˌklɔxnəˈtʰapərs]. “The sappers’ boulder”.

(80) Éadan Leathan [ˌeːd̪inˈLˌahən]. “The broad rock-face”.

(81) Cruachán [ˈkr̪uəxɑːn]. This is an eminence on the landward side of No. 82; “the little hill” or “mound”.

(82) Cailleach [ˈkɑLˌəx]. The rock to which this name refers is visible until the tide is about three-quarters full. It is difficult to associate it with its name. There is no local evidence that the figurative meanings of *cailleach* are particularly relevant: *Cailleach*, a veiled woman, a hag, an old woman; *fig.* a stone boat-anchor, a female crab, a dogfish, a cormorant, a seashore nymph, etc. It is tempting to suggest that the last meaning is relevant, as there stands, on the opposite side of the Harbour, another rock, the Fear Forain (No. 5).

(83) Poll Brása [pɔlˈbrɑːsə]. A rectangular inlet of about eighteen feet by two and a half to three feet is cut in the rock. It traps dried bits of seaweed, wood, etc. and, in summer-time, jelly-fish. The name may be derived from *praiseach*, figuratively “broken bits”; Poll Praise “the pool of the broken bits”. Cf. the doublets *praisléad*, *braisléad*; *pras*, *bras*; *piardóg*, *béardóg*. Note, however, *breasaidhe* “a sea-bream” (*Irish Naturalists’ Journal*, VIII, 346).

(84) Oileán Buí [ˌiLˈɑːnˈbiː]. “Yellow island”.

(85) Cloch Liath [ˌklɔxˈlʲeː]. “Grey stone”.

(86) Lochán an Chatha (?) [ˌloxɑːnəˈxahə, ˌloxɑːnəˈg̪ɑː, ˌloxɑːnəˈhɑː]. A flat rock at the harbour-side was used for landing or embarking. Near its centre is a depression which retains the salt water. It is about three feet deep. The tradition remains that here a great fight occurred between an invading force and the inhabitants. “The pool of the battle”.

(87) Lochán an Ghainimh [ˌloxɑːnəˈg̪anˈ(h)i]. “The lakelet or pool of the sand”.

Bomore and its tidal rocks: About two miles to the north of the island is a rock called Bomore [bɔˈmɔːr]. It rises some ten or twelve feet over the high water mark. The name appears as Boahinshi Rocks in Larkin’s map, and it is known locally as Bomoreahinsha and Bomore. “The last is most general” (OSNB, Par. Aghamlish, II, 22).

At the western side of Bomore, a rock appears at half tide. As the tide falls further, this rock is seen to be part of Bomore. It is known as Bo Beag [bɔˈbˌəg]. Cf. Bowe Veg and Clet y Bowe Veg “the little tidal rock” and “the isolated rock of the Bowe Veg”, in the Isle of Man (*Place Names of the Isle of Man—Kneen*, p. 17); “bodh, a rock over which the waves break; from N. bothi, a breaker”. (*Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland*, p. 143); “Bodi, a tidal rock” (Kneen, *op. cit.*, p. 643, Vol. VI). “Bow Beg Chitterland, a place for white pollocks [Little Kitterland-rock]” (*A Manx Scrap-book—W. W. Gill*, p. 92).

Close to Bo Beag on the western side is a number of submerged rocks, called Clochán a dheas (Clochán Theas) on the South side and Clochán a hói (Clochán Thuaidh) on the north side. (Cf. Bogha Clachan, Clachan Reef in Rathlin Island, Co. Antrim, s. v. bogha “wave, reef”, *Irish Language in Rathlin Island—Holmer*, p. 165).

Another place-name common to all three islands may be mentioned: Rue point, at the E. end of Inishmurray, at the S. end of Rathlin, and on the N.E. shore of Man.

On the eastern side, Bomore is separated by a clasaí, from a tidal rock called Leic Bhuí [Lˌekˈviː] “the yellow rock”. At the southern entrance, at low tide, an angular face of Bomore is seen to be covered with creathnach (Rhodymenia palmata—Clare Island Survey—RIA 1911). This is an edible young seaweed which grows on mussels. The face is known as Leac na Creathnaí.

Half way through the clasaí, in the middle of the passage, is a submerged rock awash at three quarters tide. A current runs through from N. to S. during the flowing tide, along both sides of the rock. The reverse occurs during ebb. A rock lying in a tidal stream causes

a reverse flow on its down-stream side; this forms a depression as the water eddies downwards. Clasaí na Sútairne [ˌklasiːnəˈsuːtərNˈə] “the clasaí of the eddies”.

Some distance to the east of Bomore lies another rock called Seadán [ˈʃadən]. It appears shortly after the tide begins to ebb. The name refers to the noise made by the water’s splashing around it; *ag seadail sáile* “splashing spray”. Seadán “the splashing one”.

Boilg na Glamháí. This boilg lies between Seadán and Leic Bhuí. Note *glámhach* “murmuring, noisy”; *glámhán* “a murmuring, complaining” (Dinneen). At night, or in a fog, did the fisherman differentiate between Seadán and Boilg na Glamháí by their respective sounds, i.e. splashing and murmuring?

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I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1970 an dáta 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 foilsimid 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 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 oifigiúil Gaeilge, 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".

Boho Botha c. Fhear Manach; b. Clanawley; p. Boho;
b.f. Tullyholvin Lr.; S.O. 21.

1. Delbota *CDI*, V, 212 (1302×1306)
2. Botha *Costello, De Annatis Hib.*, I, 48;
Cal. Pap. Letters, VIII, 429 (1432)
Fiants Eliz., 4810 (1586)
Clogher Record, II, 206 (1591)
3. Boey
4. Bohefellan
5. The parish church of Boha
... it is possessed by Munter Dylan and Clan Magarraghan, as corbes *Inq. Ult.*, XXXV (1603)
6. the herenagh land of Boghae
... and that O'Fellan and his sept are the herenaghes of the said land, under whome there is another sept in the nature of an herenagh called Clanmcgaraghan *Inq. Ult.*, Appendix VI (1609)
Seward, Top. Hib., Appendix, 12 (1617-8)
Census 1659, 103
DS bar. map (c. 1660)
7. Bohoge *Arch. Hib.*, II, 167 (c. 1671)
Hiberniae Delineatio (1685)
BSD, 29, 30, 32 (17ú haois)
Clogher Record, II, 280 (1718-9)
8. Bohue
9. Booha
10. Booth
11. Boha
12. Boha
13. Bow
14. Bowe church ... the tearmonaghs were O'Fealan and Magarraghan *op. cit.*, II, 290 (1718-9)

15. Seana O Fiala[i]n . . . *AU*, III, 282 (1483)
oirchinneach Both
16. a m-Bothaibh *op. cit.*, III, 324 (1487)
17. i mbothaibh *ARÉ*, IV, 1146 (1487)
18. a m-Bothaibh Muinntiri-Fialain *AU*, III, 426 (1498)
19. i mbothaibh muintire fialain *ARÉ*, IV, 1246 (1498)
20. i mbothaibh *op. cit.*, V, 1346 (1520)
21. ? a mbothaigh I Fhialain *Loch Cé*, II, 360 (1552)
22. O Fialáin agus Clann Mhe Garacháin for Bhoith Uí Fhialáin *Ua Duinnín, Me Guidhir Fhearmanach*, 27
23. p[aróiste] { bhó a cow *LS (RIA) 3 C 7, 337 r*
 { bhogha a bow Qu ?
24. poraiste na boithe, old T. Quin, *OSNB*, 1
Parish of the hut
25. bo: gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Féach Lowry-Corry, "Ancient Church Sites and Graveyards in Co. Fermanagh", *JRSAI*, XLIX, 35-46 (i mb. f. Toneel [North] adeir sí a bhí an tseaneaglais); Chart, *Prelim. Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*, 160. Ní cosúil go bhfuil aon rian den eaglais féin ann anois, cé go bhfuil cuid d'ardchrois i reilig na heaglaise Caitlicí a thaispeánas láthair na seanreilige. Tá doras ón tseaneaglais pharóiste san eaglais pharóiste (Eaglais na hÉireann) i mb. f. Farnaconnell (Chart, *op. cit.*, 160).

Níl aon bh. f. den ainm ann, ná ní féidir a rá go bhfuil aon sráid-bhaile. Ar S.O. 21 (eagrán 1908) tá an t-ainm scríofa ar cheantar i mb. f. Tullyholvin Lr., Drumgamph; in aice leis bhí beairic póilíní, oifig phoist, scoil agus muileann. Ach caithfidh sé gur le láthair na seaneaglaise i mb. f. Toneel North, tuairim 1½ míle siar ó thuaidh, a bhaineas an t-ainm ó cheart.

I gceann dá chuid leabhar nótaí i mBrainse na Logainmneacha deir R. V. Walker gur do bh. f. Bofealan i gco. an Chabháin (b. Tullyhaw, p. Templeport, S.O. 10, 11) an tagairt atá tugtha thuas faoi Uimh. 21, ach dhealródh sé go mb'fhéidir nach raibh d'fhianaise aige leis (seachas, ar ndóigh, cosúlacht an dá ainm) ach gur leis na Ruarcaigh a bhain an iontráil agus gur dhóichí leis, mar sin, an áit a bheith i gco. an Chabháin. Pé rud faoin tagairt sin, níl aon amhras gur tagairtí don áit atá i gceist againn anseo na tagairtí eile.

Má tá aon amhras ann ab é uatha nó iolra atá an chuid is mó ar fad den fhianaise (i gcomórtas leis sin tá cuid mhaith amhras ann faoin bpointe céanna i gcás Templeshanbo i gco. Loch Garman—féach

de hÓir, "Nóta faoi dhá logainm i gContae Loch Garman", *The Past*, VIII, 75).

Is dócha gurb é an míniú atá ar Uimh. 21, más don áit seo é, agus ar Uimh. 7 gur drochleaganacha iad (b'fhéidir gurb shin é an míniú atá freisin ar an tagairt do *bóthóg*, *Onom.*, 121 1, ach ní heol dúinn cén fhoinsé atá i gceist). B'fhéidir gur tiontú Béarla ar an ainm atá in Uimh. 10, cé gur i Laidin atá an cháipéis.

Ar fhuaim an lae inniu (Uimh. 25) agus ar Uimh. 13, 14, 23 (is doiligh a rá cé mhéad údaráis atá le hUimh. 23, ach dhealródh an fhoirm a bheith bunaithe ar ghnás na cainte sa 19ú haois), is cosúil gur léiriú é an t-ainm seo ar [h] idir gutaí titim ar lár, mar tharla go forleathan sa leath thuaidh den tír. Más féidir a bheith ag braith ar Uimh. 3, b'fhéidir go raibh sin tarlaithe roimh 1585, ach níl sé le feiceáil arís roimh 1718 (Uimh. 13).

Tá tagairt ag de hÓir, *op. cit.*, don úsáid mhinic a bhaintear as an bhfocal *both* ag tagairt, de réir cosúlachta, d'fhoirgneamh eaglasta de shórt éigin. Bíonn idir uatha agus iolra le fáil. Féach freisin an t-alt le Deirdre Uí Fhlannagáin, "'Both' sna Logainmneacha", *An tUltach*, Iúil 1970. Mar thaispeánas Uimh. 5, 6, 14, 15, 22, is ó shloinneadh na n-oirchinneach a cuireadh *Uí Fhialdán* leis an ainm.

[Documentation of the name Boho in Fermanagh, which represents *botha*, an element fairly common in ecclesiastical names which presumably refers to a building of some kind.]

Ballymoe Béal Átha Mó c. na Gaillimhe; b. Ballymoe; p. Drumatemple; b.f. Durrow; S.O. 2.

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Athmow | <i>Cal. Justic. Rolls</i> , II, 14 (1305) |
| 2. ? Bellamowe | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 1475 (1570) |
| 3. Beallamoe | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , IV, 472 (1574) |
| 4. Bealamoe | Freeman, <i>Comp. Booke of Con.</i> , 80 (1585) |
| 5. Belamoe | <i>op. cit.</i> , 80, 82, 84-7, 90, 92, 178 (1585-6) |
| 6. Bellamoe | <i>op. cit.</i> , 82, 90-1 (1586) |
| 7. Bailamoe | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 4843 (1586) |
| 8. Bealeamo | <i>op. cit.</i> , 5306 (1589) |
| 9. Ballimore | <i>Cal. Carew MSS.</i> , IV, 450 (1603) |
| 10. Ballemoo | <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 193 (1611) |
| 11. Ballemoe, Bealamoe | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (1685) |
| 12. [c]ó Ath mogha | <i>Rev. Celt.</i> , XVIII, 298 (1177) |
| 13. droichet Beoil Atha Modho | <i>Ann. Conn.</i> , 1530.4 |
| 14. droichet Atha Modha | <i>Loch Cé</i> , II, 270 (1530) |
| 15. droichet atha mogha | <i>ARÉ</i> , V, 1398 (1530) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. droichet bheoil atha modha | } <i>op. cit.</i> , VI, 1962 (1595) |
| 17. go hath modha | |
| 18. Áth Moga | |
| 19. Ath Moga | Best & O'Brien, <i>Book of Leinster</i> , II, 265 |
| 20. Áth Modha (<i>var.</i> , moga) | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 397
O'Rahilly, <i>Stowe Version of Táin Bó Cuailgne</i> , 6
<i>op. cit.</i> , 159 |
| 21. Ath Mogha | LBL (macasamhail), lch, 115 a 20 |
| 22. for ath moga | <i>op. cit.</i> , lch. 115 b 4 |
| 23. ath moga | Leabhar Leacáin (macasamhail), f. 184 r a 21 |
| 24. o ath moga | Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta (macasamhail), lch. 256 a 8 |
| 25. o ath moga | O'Donovan, <i>Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many</i> , 6 |
| 26. co h-Ath Mogha | LS (RIA) 23 P 1, 51b |
| 27. ó ath Mogha | ó Raithbheartaigh, <i>Genealogical Tracts</i> , I, 121 |
| 28. a Ath Moga | Stokes, <i>Acallamh na Senórach</i> , 113 |
| 29. co hÁth mór, re n-abar | Ní Shéaghda, <i>Agallamh na Senórach</i> , I, 160 |
| Áth moga isin tan-so | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 80 |
| 30. Ath Mór Mogha | <i>Éigse</i> , VI, 220 |
| 31. bhaidhbh Áth[a] Mogha | |
| 32. go Baile Áth' Mogha (<i>ls.</i> , mógh) | LS (RIA) 24 P 25, 76 r a |
| 33. Béal athá mogha | LS (RIA) 23 E 7, 121 |
| 34. A mbel-ata-mo (:bó) | <i>op. cit.</i> , 124 |
| 35. bel atha mó | <i>op. cit.</i> , 130 |
| 36. go Bel-ata-mo | <i>op. cit.</i> , 132 |
| 37. Béal-athá-mó | <i>op. cit.</i> , 164 |
| 38. a mbel-atha-moghadh | <i>op. cit.</i> , 197 |
| 39. ó Fearraghail Bhél-atha-moghadh | |
| 40. go bél-atha-mó | <i>op. cit.</i> , 326 |
| 41. Bel-atha-moghadh | <i>op. cit.</i> , 331 |
| 42. Béal átha Mógha, Mouth of Mogh's ford, os vadi Moghi, 4 Masters | PBNB (Gaillimh), 14 |
| 43. Béal átha Módha, mouth of Moe's ford, Four Masters . . . | |
- Modh (pronounced Moe) was one of the Firvolgs who flourished here in the time of Oilild and Meave, king and queen of Connaught in the first century of the Christian era. The correct anglicising of this name would be Bellamoe, but custom has

established Ballymoe too firmly and too long to alter it now.—
J.O'D.

44. bal'i: 'mo: PBNB (Ros Comáin), 6
an ghnáthfhuaim sa cheantar
féin
45. b'e:la: 'mo: an fhuaim ag Gaeilgeoirí
Ghleann na Madadh

Ainm sráidbhaile é seo (agus ón sráidbhaile a fuair an bharúntacht, i gcontaetha na Gaillimhe agus Ros Comáin, a hainm). Dúirt an tAth. Mícheál Ó Conalláin, i nóta a scríobh sé 1947, gur i mb. f. Durrow a bhí an sráidbhaile an uair sin, “ach ceithre fichid bliain ó shin ba i mb. f. Chluainí a bhíodh sé agus ar an taobh eile d’abhainn an Fhionnasclainn. Maidir leis an áth ní raibh sé thar Suca mar a bhfuil droichead Bhéal Átha Mogha anois ann ach ag ball eadar Coirrlíos Sgéach agus Cluain na Dara ag dul isteach d’abhainn an Fhionnasclainn sa tSuca”. Ní heol dúinn cén t-údar a bhí ag an Ath. Ó Conalláin leis na ráitis sin, ach is i mb. f. Durrow a taispeánadh an sráidbhaile ar chéad léarscáil 6” na Suirbhéireachta (dáta na suirbhéireachta 1838).

Níl d’amhras faoi fhoirm an ainm ach an *gh* nó *dh* ba chóir a bheith sa bhfocal deiridh ó cheart (i litriú an lae inniu, ar ndóigh, ní bhíonn ceachtar acu le scríobh agus níl aon amhras gur fuaim **mo**: is ceart ar an bhfocal atá i gceist). Pé acu é is cosúil gur tuigeadh gur ainm duine a bhí i gceist agus an duine féin, Modha (nó, mar ba chirte measaim) Modh Mionadhmadadh (nó, Mionadhmadach?), a raibh, más fíor, teach aige anseo agus a bhí ina ollamh cearda ag Méabh Chonnacht (*Celtic Review*, II, 114; féach freisin *JRSAL*, XCI, 124) luaithe. D’fhéadfadh sé gurb é an duine céanna, nó ar a laghadh an t-ainm céanna, atá i gceist i gCuan Mó agus in Inse Mó (v. Stokes, *Metrical Dindshenchas*, III, 408; ach gur *Modh* foirm an ghinidigh anseo). Más *gh* an ceart b’fhéidir gurb é an focal *mug* (*mog*) ‘sclábhaf’ atá i gceist. Ar ndóigh is deacair a bheith cinnte in aon chás den sórt seo an ainm duine atá i gceist dáiríre nó ar cumadh an duine leis an ainm a mhíniú.

Is doiligh a rá cén uair a tháinig *Béal* isteach san ainm: 1530 an dáta is luaithe againn dó (Uimh. 13), ach d’fhéadfadh sé gur sine ná sin é. D’fhéadfadh sé freisin gur mhair an dá leagan le taobh a chéile tamall agus, b’fhéidir, malairt bhrí leo, ceann ag tagairt don áth féin san abhainn agus an ceann eile don bhruach mar ar fhás an baile. Ní miste a rá gur léir gur dearmad é *baile* in Uimh. 32; is léir sin, ní hé amháin ó na foirmeacha eile ach ó ainmneacha eile ag údar an dáin chéanna ina bhfuil *baile* aige in áit *béal* (v. *Éigse*, VI, 293, VII, 274).

Uimh. 34-41 is as lámhscríbhinn iad le Brian ó Fearaíl,

scríobhaí maith a chaith an chuid is mó dá shaol i geomharsanacht na háite seo (v. *Cat. Ir. MSS in RIA*, 154-5; *Éigse*, V, 158-63).

[Documentation of Ballymoe, co. Galway, which represents Béal Átha Mó. The last word may be a personal name, variously written *Mogh*, *Modh*, *Modha* and possibly also occurring in Cuan Mó (Clew Bay) and Inse Mó (the islands of Clew Bay).]

DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. IV, Uimh. 4

Nollaig, 1971

THE NAMES OF DOWNPATRICK

DEIRDRE FLANAGAN

The name Dún Pádraig is the latest of a number of names formerly applied to the site of the town of Downpatrick. It has no currency prior to the early 17th century and its increasingly frequent use in documentation from 1617 onwards is doubtless to be associated with the creation of the Manor of Downpatrick in that year. The name predates the manor: "ad Dounum Patricii" is recorded in Bodley's *Visit to Lecale*, 1603.¹ In the Norman and post-Norman period the name in Latin and English documentation is simply Dunum / Dun / Down(e).² In Irish writing in the medieval period the common form is Dún, never Dún Pádraig. In the O.S. Memoirs it is noted that Downpatrick is "more commonly called by the country people Down". Even today, Down, rather than Downpatrick, is the local usage.

The Patrick-element ultimately stems from the cathedral dedication, "Ecclesia S. Patricii Duni", attested in 1183 when de Courcy granted the Benedictine Abbey of St. Werburg in Chester ten carucates of land in return for their founding a Benedictine Abbey "in ecclesia Patricii Duni".³ Ware states that this church had previously been dedicated to the Holy Trinity and that de Courcy had expelled secular canons from it: "This conquerer also in the Year 1183 removed the secular Canons out of this Church, and in their Room substituted Benedictin Monks out of the Abby of St. Werburg in Chester; and about the same time, at the instance of Courcey, that Cathedral, although it was before consecrated to the Blessed Trinity, was dedicated to the Honour of St. Patrick".⁴

An earlier reference to the renaming of the church is contained in *Laud Annals* (a 15th-century compilation), A.D. 1204: "Quia Johannes Courcy expulsit seculares Canonicos de ecclesia Cathedrali Dunensi . . . et Sancta Trinitas fuit ibidem et (in) sede magnitudinis, et ipse Johannes deposuit eum de ecclesia, et ordinavit capellam pro ea ymagine, et in magna ecclesia posuit ymaginem Sancti Patricii . . .".⁵ The Church of St. Patrick is the first item listed in the grant by Malachias III to the new abbey: "concessi . . . ecclesiam Sancti Patricii de Dun cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ad opus prioris et nigrorum monachorum".⁶ In *Census Romanae Ecclesiae*, 1192, the

Church of St. Patrick is noted: "In episcopatu de Dundaleghlas. Ecclesia Sancti Patricii de Duno . . ." ⁷ Three charters of this period have mention of "Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis"; two of these, (2) and (3) *infra*, are seen to be subsequent to the founding of the Abbey of St. Patrick, and *ipso facto* subsequent to the naming of the Church of St. Patrick:

(1) Grant by de Courcy of certain lands to "... episcopo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Dun" ⁸

(2) *Carta Mclachiae Dunensis Episcopi Monachis de S. Bega de Ecclesia de Neddrum*. Malachias states: "Hanc vero concessionem feci in ecclesia S. Trinitatis de Duno, in praesentia domini Johannis de Curci, coram Reginaldo episcopo Dalnard, . . . et Willielmo priore de S. Patricio, . . ." ⁹

(3) Confirmation by de Lacy of a grant by de Courcy to Radulphus, Bishop of Down. The first item of this grant is the Church of the Holy Trinity: "... quas Johannes de Curcy dudum per cartam suam fecit domino Radulpho, tunc Episcopo loci praedicti, Abbati de Sancto Patricio . . . videlicet in Lethcapel ecclesiam sanctae Trinitatis in Rathkelter, cum territorio adjacente . . ." This grant was made 1202 x 1204. ¹⁰

In the charters referred to under (2) and (3) *supra* we have the contemporaneous use of the titles "Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis" and "Prior/Abbas de Sancto Patricio". The latter title derives from Ecclesia S. Patricii (as shown *supra*), which, we are given to believe, had previously been the Church of the Holy Trinity. Two possible explanations of the situation suggest themselves. The first is that references to Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis under (2) and (3) above might be seen as overlapping usage. This, presumably, was the view held by Orpen ¹¹ in identifying "Ecclesia sanctae Trinitatis in Rathkelter" with the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, consequently identifying Rathkelter with Cathedral Hill. The alternative explanation is that in the period in which the name is documented Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis and Ecclesia Sancti Patricii were two distinct and separate units. Perhaps this is what is reflected in the reference to "capella pro ea ymagine" in the sensational story in *Laud Annals*. In all, the equation of the Church of the Holy Trinity with that of the medieval Cathedral Church of St. Patrick is not clearcut, and cannot be made without reservation. ¹²

By Ware's time the Cathedral dedication had been changed to that of the Holy Trinity, and this has remained the title of the Cathedral of Down. James I, in 1609, by letters patent created certain dignities and prebends in the Cathedral of Down "quae modo vocatur Ecclesia Cathedralis Sancti Patricii de Duno, abhinc erit et vocabitur Ecclesia Cathedralis Sanctae Trinitatis de Duno . . ." ¹³

Despite the valuable documentation on Downpatrick provided by Reeves, ¹⁴ the additional topographical information provided by O'Lavery ¹⁵ and Parkinson, ¹⁶ and not least the references in *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, the distinction in application and reference between the several names used of the town-site is obscure. In an attempt to clarify the situation the documentation on these names is detailed below.

§ 1 Dún Lethglaise/Dún da Lethglas: Topographical Reference

Both Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas are identified by editors with O.S. Downpatrick. Much confusion has resulted from the assumption made by writers from the 17th century onwards that Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas are alternative forms of the same name, the former being the earlier, the latter the later. This is further confused by Ráth Cealtchair being seen as "the old name of Down". Some light is immediately thrown on the matter by a consideration of the following points:

(i) Downpatrick is sited on a ridge from which two spurs jut out into the formerly tidal marshes of the Quoile, that to the west being Cathedral Hill and that to the east O.S. Rathkeltair. ¹⁷ The attested position of the former Round Tower, described by Harris (1744) ¹⁸ as standing about 40 feet from the Cathedral and depicted to the left of the Cathedral in an 18th-century View of Downpatrick, ¹⁹ establishes Cathedral Hill as the site of the 9th-10th-century monastery, termed in annalistic records Dún Lethglaise (*cf.* § 2 *infra*).

(ii) Cathedral Hill is the site of a prehistoric hill-fort, within the defences of which stood the Early Christian monastery, Dún Lethglaise and the later Church and Abbey of St. Patrick. The other spur, O.S. Rathkeltair but locally called "The Mount" (*cf.* § 10 *infra*), is the site of an earthwork, consisting of a motte, set within an earlier steep-banked enclosure.

(iii) In annalistic documentation (*cf.* § 2 *infra*) the name used from 1069 onwards of the native monastic site / the Cathedral and Episcopal See / the medieval town is Dún da Lethglas (or simply Dún). Jocelin, writing in Inch across the river from Downpatrick, towards the end of the 12th century, gives us to understand (*cf.* § 6, *no. 2 infra*) that the name Dún da Lethglas was as applicable to "The Mount" as it was to Cathedral Hill.

(iv) Fr. Edmund Mac Cana, ²⁰ writing c. 1643, uses Dún da Lethglas with specific and exclusive reference to the site of "The Mount" (O.S. Rathkeltair):

"In the middle of the city stands the Church of St. Patrick, to which were translated his sacred remains. With this edifice was connected a monastery of the order of St. Benedict . . .

The little hill ²¹ called Dun-da-leth-ghlas, from which Down takes

its name, is situate outside the city on the north-east.

In the valley which lies beneath, on the south-east, is a monastery of the order of St. Francis . . .”.

The topographical sequence in Mac Cana's account leaves us in no doubt as to the identity of his Dun-da-leth-ghlas with the site of "The Mount". We have no evidence, other than this record, that the name was still current in the 17th century. It does not appear in 17th-century grants and inquisitions; we do, however, have an occasional instance of its use in Irish writing as late as the 13th and 14th century (*cf.* § 2, § 3 *infra*). Can we accept Mac Cana's identification of Dún da Lethglas as a record of 17th-century topographical lore? Mac Cana had family associations with Downpatrick, if he was not, in fact, a native of the area; he comments on events in the town which his grandfather had witnessed. The *Itinerary* has no conscious literary or antiquarian pretensions. Mac Cana clearly set great store by local information and most of the commentary is based on this. Reeves saw this as its most valuable feature. In the preface to his published translation of the *Itinerary* Reeves says of it: "It will be seen that it is marked by a few historical inaccuracies, and such as might be expected in a compilation made from local information, at a time when access could not easily be had to written documents. But in a topographical point of view it is remarkably trustworthy . . .”.

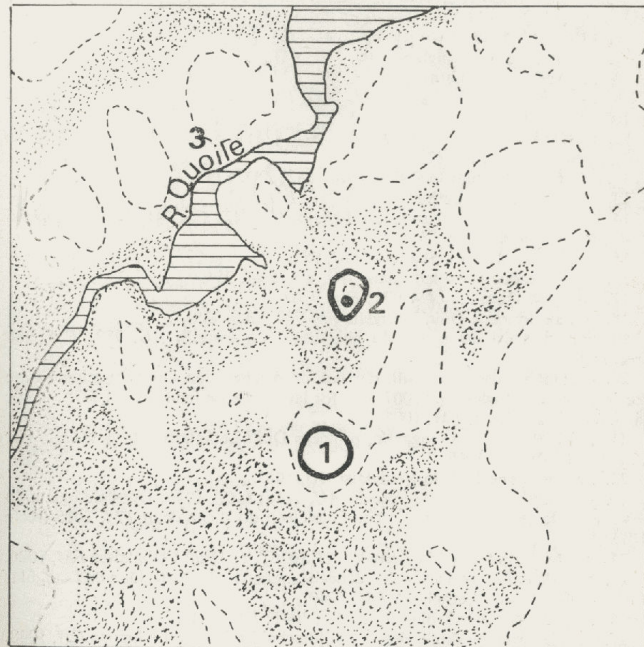
Cathedral Hill can be seen to have been the site of the early monastery of Dún Lethglaise. The 17th-century local identification of Dún da Lethglas is with "The Mount" or the site of "The Mount". This would establish Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas as names which, in their primary application, had reference to separate *dún*-units, names which, in their primary application, cannot be seen as alternatives of each other.

§ 2 Annalistic Documentation: Dún Lethglaise/Dún da Lethglas

Only one annalistic source is cited in full, generally *AU*; corresponding documentation in the other sets of annals is detailed only if the place-name form differs significantly in composition or in spelling from the key-entry, or if the content of the entry has some relevance to the discussion of the name. References are to the year of the entry.

[Abbreviations: *AU*=*Annals of Ulster*; *FM*=*Annals of the Four Masters*; *CS*=*Chronicum Scotorum*; *Tig.*=*Annals of Tigernach*; *Clon.*=*Annals of Clonmacnoise*; *L.Cé*=*Annals of Loch Cé*; *Conn.*=*Annals of Connacht*; *Dub. AI*=*"Dublin Annals of Innisfallen"*; *MIA*=*Miscellaneous Irish Annals*.]

1. Ro hadhnacht . . . corp Patraic . . . i nDún da leathglas *FM*, 495.
2. Expugnatio Duin Lethghlaissi *AU*, 496; Duin Lethglaise *AU*, 498;



Map of Downpatrick area showing locations of (1) Cathedral Hill, (2) "The Mount", O.S. Rathkeltair and (3) Inch.

(Stipple indicates former tidal extent of the River Quoile; broken line is 50 foot contour.)

(After D. M. Waterman, with permission.)

- ... Dúinlethglaisi *CS*, 493.
3. ro hadhnacht a corp i nDún i naon tumba la Patraice *FM*, 525.
 4. ... in coach do dhun (*ex Libro Cuanach*) *AU*, 553.
 5. Quies Fergusso episcopi Duna Lethglaise (*ed. note*: The name was originally written (in the genit. form) *droma lethglaise* ... in A, as in B, but a rude attempt had been made in the former MS. to alter *droma* ... to Duna, to make the name Dun lethglaise ..., the usual form). *AU*, 584; ... Droma Lethglaisi *Tig.*, *CS*; ... Droma Lethglaise *FM*, 583; ... Dromleahglaisy *Clon.*, 587; ... epscop Let[h]glaise *Annals of Roscrea*.²²
 6. Mors Scannlain dhuin lethglaisi *AU*, 753; *FM*, 748; *Tig.*
 7. ... abbas Duin lethglaisi *AU*, 780; *FM*, 775.
 8. ... abbas Duin Lethglaisi *AU*, 790; *FM*, 785 (rectè 790).
 9. ... abbas Duin Lethglaisi *AU*, 800; *FM*, 795.
 10. ... abb Dúin Lethglaisi *FM*, 823.
 11. Slat Duin Lethglaisi du genntio *AU*, 825; *CS*, 825; Dún da lethghlais dorgain la Galloib *FM*, 823.
 12. ... princeps Duin Lethglaisi *AU*, 882; *FM*, 879.
 13. ... sacart Duin Lethglaise *AU*, 941; *FM*, 939.
 14. Dun lethglaisi do arcain do Ghallaib *AU*, 942; *CS*, 941; Dún Lethglaisi *FM*, 940; Donleithglasse *Clon.*, 935.
 15. ... saccart Dúin Lethglaisi *FM*, 951.
 16. ... sui epscop Duin leth glaisi *AU*, 956; *FM*, 954.
 17. comarba Duin ... *AU*, 972; *FM*, 970.
 18. ... airchinnech Dúin Lethglais *FM* 988 (rectè 989).
 19. Dunlethglaisi do arcain do ghallaibh, ⁊ a loscadh *AU*, 989; *FM*, 988 (rectè 989).
 20. Motadhan mac Domnaill, ri Ulad, do marbad don Dure i n-ecluis Brigte for lar Duin da lethglas *AU*, 1007; ... for lar Duine Lethglaisi *CS* 1005; ... for lar Dúine Leathghlaisi *FM*, 1005.
 21. ... Scanlain .H. Dungalain, princeps Duin Lethglaisi; sarugud Duin fair ... *AU*, 1010; *FM*, 1009.
 22. ... airchinnech Duin Lethglaisi *AU*, 1015.
 23. Dun Lethglaisi do uile-loscadh *AU*, 1016; *L.Cé*, 1016; Dúndaletghlass do loscadh uile cona daimhliacc ⁊ cona cloictech do thene déait *FM*, 1015 (rectè 1016).
 24. ... fer legind Duin da Lethglas *AI*, 1026; ... Duin Lethglaise *FM*, 1026.
 25. Dun da lethglas do loscadh 7 ilchealla archena *AU*, 1040; Dun da Lethghlais *L.Cé*, 1040; Dún dá Lethghlass *FM*, 1040.
 26. ... Epscop Duinlethglaisi ... *SC*, 1041; *FM*, 1043.
 27. ... tigherna Airghiall, deg, ⁊ a adhnachal i nDún da Lethghlas *FM*, 1048.
 28. aircinnech Duin-leth-glaise ... *AU*, 1057.
 29. aircinnech Duin-leth-glaise ... *AU*, 1067; *FM*, 1067.
 30. aircinnech Duin ... *AU* 1068; *FM*, 1068.
 31. Dun-da-lethglas ... ab igne dis[s]ipata[re] sunt *AU*, 1069; *L.Cé*, 1069; *FM*, 1069.
 32. ... ri Uladh do marbadh ... i n-Dun-da-lethglas *AU*, 1081; *AI*, 1081.3; *L.Cé*, 1081.
 33. ... aircinnech Duin *AU*, 1083; *L.Cé*, 1083; *FM*, 1083.
 34. Senóir mc. Mail Mo-Lua, primánchara Hérend, vitam suam feliciter finiuit i nDún da Lethglas *AI*, 1095.7.
 35. aircinnech Duin ... *AU*, 1099; *FM*, 1099.
 36. comarba Dúin dá Lethglas ... *AI*, 1106.7.
 37. Tene dí ait do loscadh Duin-da-lethglas, eter Raith 7 Trian *AU*, 1111; *L.Cé*, 1111; *FM*, 1111.
 38. epscop Duin-da-lethglas ... *AU*, 1117; Dúin dá lethghlais *FM*, 1117.

39. Do dheachtattar foireann díbh for innsibh Locha Cuan. Ro airgseat dan Inis Cumhscairdh lethghlais,²³ Ceall Aedhain, Magh Bile, Bendchor, ⁊ uile chealla an tíre archena cénmotha Dún ⁊ Sabhall *FM*, 1149.

40. ... ri Uladh, décc iar bpeandaind i nDún da lethghlas, ⁊ a adhnacal i ndún budhdéisin *FM*, 1157.

41. ... isin baile i n-dernadh in comhairle ainfirean sin, idon, i n-Dun ... romarbadh é fein o (a) derbrathair i n-Dun *AU*, 1170; *L.Cé*, 1170; *FM*, 1170.

42. Dun-dalethglas do mhilledh do hEoan-do-Chuirt ⁊ do na riteribh tangadur imaille ris ⁊ caistel do dhenamh doib ann *AU*, 1177; Dún da lethghlais *L.Cé*; Sluaiccedh la John do cuirt & las na ridiribh i ndal araidhe ⁊ co dun da lethghlass ... Ro hoircceadh ⁊ ro milleadh dun da lethghlass la John ... Do ronadh dona caislen léo ann *FM*, 1177; Tainig ridiri croda Sean do Cuirsi gu mbuidhjin ridiri ... gan fis gu Dun Da Leathglass ⁊ rangadar ann gan airiughadh, ⁊ do rinneadar claidhe o muir go muir uman Dun. Ro tinoiseat iar sin Ulaidh uile im Ruaidhri Mac Duinn Sh[le]ibhe do toghail an Duin for Sean, ⁊ o rangadar an Dun do theithadur ar cul gan deabhaidh gan cath ar faiscin na Saxonac ... *MIA*, 1178; Táinig Ridire cródha do Ghallaibh .i. Seán de Courcy ... go Dún dá Leath ghlais et do rinneadar claidhe ó mhuir go muir ann,²⁴ et dún daingeann cloch et criadh, gur mhillsiad an baile et Uladh uile ... *Dub. AI*, 1177.

43. táinic hEoan co n-a ritiribh o Dhun ... co Machaire-Conaille *AU*, 1178; ... co Dún *L.Cé*, 1178.

44. Sean do Cuirsi dfagbhail Dun Da Leathglass folum ⁊ teacht gu hAth nGlaisi do ⁊ caislen do deanum do ann ⁊ a aitiughadh *MIA*, 1180; Seaghan de Courcy d'fagbháil Dún dá Leath ghlais tré eolódh oidhche et teacht go hAth nGlaisne, et caisleán do dheánamh do ann *Dub. AI*.

45. Sir John Coursey returned again to Downe Da-leahglasse and repaired to his house there *Clon.*, 1181.

46. ... iar ccor chatha eturra i ndun da letglas *FM*, 1203; the town of Downe daleithglasse *Clon.*, 1203; Cath idir Ugho de Lasi ⁊ Sean do Cuirse a nDun anar gabhadh Sean ... gurb eigin dó a tigearnus ⁊ a caislenas fein do Hughha *MIA*, 1203.

47. Cath Droma-de[i]jrg²⁵ (in loco qui dicitur Dromma-derg) ag Dun-da-leathghlais *AU*, 1260; Brien O Neyll ... do marbad ... ac Dun da Leathglass (*location in marg.*) *AI*, 1260.3; Maidhm ... do Ghalloibh Dúin forra ... a geath Druma derg ag Dún dá lethghlas *L.Cé*, 1260; Cath Droma deirce ag dún da lethglass *FM*, 1260; the Battle of Dawne-da-leathglasse *Clon.*, 1260.

48. Sluaighedh ... co Dun-da-leathglas *AU*, 1375; ... for gallaibh dúin da lethglas *FM*, 1375; ... ar Gallaibh Dúin da leth ghlais *L.Cé, Conn.*, 1375.

Discounting some minor variation, there are basically two name-forms documented above, Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas; in general, the former is employed until the early 11th century, the latter from the 11th century onwards. Two pre-11th century instances of Dún da Lethglas occur in *FM* (nos. 1 and 11 *supra*); no. 1 can be discounted as non-contemporary and the remaining single instance can hardly be seen as significant. Other variations in the pre-11th-century documentation occur in *FM*: Dún Lethglaisi (no. 14) and Dún Lethglais (no. 18). Neither of these variations is documented elsewhere, consequently their occurrence here is unlikely to be significant. The occurrence of Dún (unqualified) in nos. 3 and 4 *supra* does not accord with the commonly attested Irish usage in the early period. The name-form in no. 5, Druim Lethglaise, does not recur

in documentation. Several factors would suggest the identity with Dún Lethglaise: that it has an ecclesiastical association, that there is only one documented "Lethglas" place-name, Downpatrick, and that the *Annals of Roscrea* have simply the genitive of Lethglas.

Although the substitution of Dún da Lethglas for Dún Lethglaise in the several sets of annals is not totally aligned,²⁶ it is clear that the transition in annalistic usage from the former to the latter name-form occurs within the range of nos. 20-31 *supra*, between the years 1007 and 1069. Neither in *AU* nor in *FM* is there a clean break with the former usage; both name forms are documented in each set of annals within the transition period. The earliest significant usage of Dún da Lethglas in the annals is in *AU*, 1007 (no. 20). It may be worth noting that *AU* documentation up to this point had reference exclusively to ecclesiastical matters—records of dignitaries, plunderings and burnings (presumably of the monastery), etc., whereas in 1007 we have reference to a civic event in an ecclesiastical location (*cf.* the notice in § 3, no. 1, where the location is Lethglai[s]). Corresponding entries in *CS* and *FM* have Dún Lethglaisi, distinguished only by the genitive inflection *dúine*, which does not recur in the annalistic documentation of the name. *AU* is the only one of the three entries under no. 20 that mentions *ecluis Brigitte*:²⁷ this is the only reference I have encountered to *ecluis Brigitte* in the Downpatrick association. *AU*, however, continues to employ Dún Lethglaise after 1007 for what are clearly monastic notices (*cf.* nos. 21, 22, 23, 28 & 29). No. 25 is the first "Dún da Lethglas" entry which is common to *AU*, *L.Cé* and *FM*. The earliest record of the name in *AI* is in 1026, and is Dún da Lethglas. From 1069 (no. 31) onwards, all annalistic records employ Dún da Lethglas or, with increasing frequency, Dún.

Within the range of entries from no. 20 to no. 31 it is difficult to distinguish any significant difference between the precise reference of Dún Lethglaise and that of Dún da Lethglas. Dún Lethglaise referred and continues to refer to a monastic unit; Dún da Lethglas may also be used with monastic reference (no. 23 *FM* & no. 24 *AI*) and it emerges as the episcopal title (no. 38) and somewhat later as the diocesan title. Yet the name-forms Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas, though related in element-content, are two distinct name-compositions. They are clearly neither alternative forms of the same name nor variants of the same name. (They are never given as alternatives of each other in the dependable sources.) The impression gained is that the change from Dún Lethglaise to Dún da Lethglas was more than simply a chance happening. It has been shown (*supra* § 1) that the weight of extant evidence points to there having been two distinct and separate *dún*-units, Dún Lethglaise being applied to the early monastery on Cathedral Hill and Dún da

Lethglas to the site of "The Mount". The name-transition period noted above (nos. 20-31 *supra*) is, by its own record, a period of upheaval. Dún Lethglaise is totally burned in 1016 (*AU*); Dún da Lethglas is burned in 1040 (*AU*); Dún da Lethglas was destroyed by fire in 1069 (*AU*). The associations of the name Dún Lethglaise are almost exclusively ecclesiastic; while Dún da Lethglas also has attested ecclesiastic reference, its civic associations are well attested (*cf.* nos. 42 *ff. supra* and § 4, nos. 5-9 *infra*). The name-change illustrated in the annals from 1007 to 1069 might be seen as precedence gained by the primarily civic name, Dún da Lethglas, over the early monastic name, Dún Lethglaise—the emergence of Dún da Lethglas with extended rather than definitive reference as an "address" name.

By the Norman period the name is totally established as Dún da Lethglas or Dún. The unit that de Courcy captured, destroyed and built a "caistel" in was Dún da Lethglas in annalistic documentation (no. 42 *supra*). The record points to its being of civic rather than monastic importance. Whether or not the name Dún da Lethglas in this context refers strictly to the *dún*-earthwork or referred in an associated sense to a wider settlement area (including Cathedral Hill) is not indicated by the annalistic evidence. (The definitive and extended references of Dún da Lethglas are not necessarily mutually exclusive.) In the account as given by Giraldus Cambrensis the emphasis is also on Down as a civic unit; again, whether this is strictly the earthwork or encompasses a wider area is not clear from the description: "Trium itaque dierum per Mediam et terram Urielensem emenso itinere, quarto die mane Dunensem civitatem, citra defensionis obstaculum, circa kalendas Februarii, hospes et hostis inopinatus intravit: rege Dunlevo tam subiti casus eventu statim in fugam converso".²⁸ Of Mac Donnshléibhe's attack on Down he writes: "Videns autem Dunlevus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis undique viribus, cum decem bellatorum milibus infra octo dies hostes in urbe viriliter invadit. . . . Prospiciens itaque Johannes hostiles acies acriter ad urbem accedere, . . . potius obviam exire, et viribus dimicando belli fata tentare, quam exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter erexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi et fame confici longe praelegit".²⁹ Giraldus had not been in Down and it is doubtful if his use of the term "urbs" of Down can be seen as significant.³⁰ (Down would, as an episcopal see, merit the term "civitas"). Orpen³¹ and subsequently Lawlor³² identified de Courcy's "caistel" (no. 42 *supra*) with the motte locally known as "The Mount", the motte within what is seen to be Dún da Lethglas. John O'Donovan had mentioned in the O.S. Letters its association in local tradition with de Courcy: "Some of the inhabitants will tell you that John de Courcy encamped in it (*i.e.* "the Rath near

Downpatrick").³³ *An Archaeological Survey of Co. Down*³⁴ expresses reservations: "It must remain uncertain whether any part of this (*i.e.* the motte) represents the fortification put up by John de Courcy following his capture of Downpatrick in 1177". At another point it is ceded³⁵ "However, this earthwork looks like a partially finished motte thrown up within an existing earthwork, which could answer to Giraldus Cambrensis' description—for what it is worth—'. . . exili municipio etc.'"

De Courcy's withdrawal from Dún da Lethglas and his coming to Áth Glaise / Glaisne³⁶ is attested only in *MIA* and *Dub. AI* (no. 44 *supra*); the *MIA* statement that he left Dun da Leathglass "folom" ("empty") might be seen to correspond with the archaeological conclusion that the motte had not been completed and showed little sign of continuous occupation.³⁷ De Courcy's return to Downe Da Leahglass is recorded in *Clon.*, 1181.³⁸ Whatever credence can be given to less dependable sets of annals such as *Clon.* and *Dub. AI*, several sets of annals locate de Courcy in Dún da Lethglas when he was defeated and captured by de Lacy in 1203 (*cf.* no. 46). Here Dún da Lethglas is almost certainly being used with extended reference to indicate the growing medieval town. No. 48 indicates that as late as 1375 the full name Dún da Lethglas was still in use of the Norman town of Dun / Down(e).

§ 3 Dún Lethglaise: Other Irish Documentation

1. Matodan mac Domnaill se mís in Torc mac Duib Thuinni ros marb i lLethglais
Book of Leinster, 41 d 12
2. In da ailither déc i lLethglais Máir
Irish Litanies, p. 66
3. (a) Celtchair Mór mac Uthechair á Lethglais atúaid
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúailnge (LL)*, p. 124
(b) Celtchair mac Uitechair a Dun Lethglaisi atúaidh
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúailnge (Stowe)*, p. 135
4. Celtchair mac Cuthechair i lLethglais
O'Rahilly, *op. cit. (LL)*, p. 112
5. Dún Lethglaise, ubi sepultus est Patricius
Muirchú (cf. Mulchrone, Bethu Phátraic), p. 149
6. iscell mór Dún Lethglaise
Fiacc's Hymn (*cf. Trip. Life of Patrick*, p. 408)
7. in Derlus fri Dún Lethglaisi andess
Mulchrone, *op. cit.*, p. 25
8. co n-ici baili itá indiu Dún Lethglaisi
ibid., p. 149
9. Isésede bó inDerlus fri Dún Lethglaisi indess
L. Brecc Homily (*cf. Trip. Life of Patrick*, p. 452)
10. Roadnacht tra Pátraic . . . hiñDun Lethglaisi
ibid., *loc. cit.*, p. 486
11. insola quae vocatur Crannach Duinlethglaise³⁹
Note in Wurzburg Gospel (*cf. AU*, IV, cxxxiii)
12. Dún Lethglaisi (but also Dún and Dún da Lethglas)
Betha Patraic from Lives of Saints (Lismore) p. 18

13. Atbath Celtchair . . . fri Dún Lethglasse anair
Book of Leinster, 31 b 17
14. i Maig Iris . . . fri Dun Lethglaisi aniar
Yellow Book of Lecan, 180a

Forms 1-4 show that the basic place-name, from which the *dún* took its name, was Lethglas. The association of Lethglas of nos. 1-4 with both Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas can be established on several grounds. No. 1 *supra* records the same event as § 2, no. 20, where the *AU* location is Dún da Lethglas, the earliest use of the name-form in *AU*. The association of Lethglas with Dún Lethglaise is clearly established by notices 3 (a) and 3 (b) *supra*. (Further instances in § 10, nos. 1-3.) No. 2 *supra* is the only documented instance of Lethglas Már I have encountered; since the place-name Lethglas is attested only in the Downpatrick context, it seems safe to include Lethglas Már in this documentation.

Excepting the Lethglas of no. 1, the references *supra* are either in a heroic association (nos. 2-4, 13 & 14) or in an (early) ecclesiastical association (nos. 5-12).

§ 4 Dún da Lethglas: Other Irish Documentation

1. Dún dá Lethglass linib tuile, sūairc, srethmas co saine,
conid adba amra uile for bruig Banba braine.
Bruchst. der älteren Lyrik Irlands, p. 61
2. Secht meic Trichim
Laegaire ic Dun
Ailill i mMaig Bile
Dichú ic Sabull
Durthech ic Oendruim
Eogan i Cill Chlethi
Niall i Cill Chlethi
Rus ic Dun da Lethglas
deochain
Book of Leinster, 349 c
3. Ó Dhún Dá Leathghlas na leann,
as i righreileag Éireann
Carney, *Topographical Poems*, p. 16
4. Mobí Indsi Cuscraid⁴⁰ .i. a táib Duin da leathglas
Fél. Oeng. (Notes), p. 170
5. hUi Laegairi a nDun Da-leath-glas
ZCP, 13, p. 346
6. Claid Fiachach a nDun Da-leath-glas
ZCP, 14, p. 80
7. Claid Condmaig⁴¹ a nDun Daleathglas
ZCP, 14, p. 82
8. hUi Chairill a nDun Daleathglaisi
ZCP, 14, p. 82
9. Niall m. Aeda (is eside romarbsad hUi Chreithim a nDun Daleathglas co torchair ceathroime duin uaithib ind do claind Fiachach co brath)
ZCP, 14, p. 84
10. Ag so cathoire Chúigidh Uladh, mar atá Ard Macha . . . is Dún dá Leathghlas
Keating, *Foras Feasa*, III, p. 298

11. Fairche easbuig Dúin dá Leathghlas
ibid., III, p. 302
12. Gillaodar O Cathasag, Herhennanus Dundailethglas
Charter of Newry, c. 1158 (*cf. Reeves, op. cit.*,
p. 148 n)
13. Lebar Duin Daleathglas referred to in *Bk. of Lecan* (*cf. ZCP*, 13, p. 308)
14. in episcopatu de Dundaleghlas
Census Romanae Ecclesiae, 1192 (*ex Reeves, op. cit.*, p. 164)
15. Dioc. of Dundaleglas
Cal. Pap. Reg., A.D. 1282
16. Dun da lethglas (*passim*) Kelleher, *Betha Columb Chille*
17. longDhún da Leathghlas Poem on Battle of Down, 1260, by Giolla
(but Dún *passim*) Brighde Mac Con Midhe⁴³
18. Dun choic aibne glossed Dun da Leathglas
Book of Lecan, 210 v a 16
19. Cathair na curadh frisi raitear Dun da Leathglas isin tansa. Is annsin bai
Cealtcair mac Uicheachair *Stowe Ms. (R.I.A.) C 1 2*, 16 v
20. Celtchair Mór mac Uithidir a Ráith Celtchair a Dún Dá Lethglas
Watson, *Mesca Ulad*, p. 27

The earliest linguistic reference *supra* to Dún da Lethglas is contained in the stanza cited in no. 1 (from a metrical tract, *Mittelirische Verslehren*, ii, § 34).⁴³ It indicates that the name Dún da Lethglas was used contemporaneously with Dún Lethglaise (as detailed in § 2 and § 3 *supra*) and was not simply “the later name”.

Nos. 5-9 *supra* (from *Senchas Sil hIr*),⁴⁴ and to a lesser extent no. 2, testify to settlement in or at Dún da Lethglas in the Early Historic Period. The sons of Trichem (no. 2 *supra*) are represented as contemporary with Patrick.⁴⁵ Uí Laegaire of no. 5 descend from Laegaire of no. 2.⁴⁶ Cland Fiachach, Cland Condmaig and Uí Chairill are related branches of Cenél Deamáin (*cf. ZCP*, 14, pp. 78 ff.); Fiacha's obit is given as 788, that of Cairill (*a quo* Cland Cairill) as 818 and Cairill's brother Loingseach is the progenitor of Cland Condmaig.⁴⁷

The monastic and see notices in nos. 10-12, 14 and 15 *supra* have post 11th-century reference and accord with the name-usage in the annals. No. 16 has reference to the early monastic site; since the text is so late it is questionable if the use of Dún da Lethglas here is significant. In no. 4, the glossed location of Inch, it is not clear whether Dún da Lethglas has primary or extended reference.

I have encountered no further reference to either of the alternative names of Dún da Lethglas noted in nos. 18 and 19 *supra*.⁴⁸ The Ráith Celtchair association of no. 20 is discussed in § 10 *infra*.

§ 5 Dún Lethglaise/Dún da Lethglas: Latin Sources

1. . . . in Civitate posita in Regione Ultorum prope mare, nomine Dun-da-Lethghlas; . . . et sepelietur in arce Leath glaise.
 - . . . ad arcem Leath glasse (ubi sepultus est S. Patricius et B. Brigida, et reliquae beatissimi Abbatis Columbae)
- Animosus, Vita Brigita, Tr. Thaum.*, pp. 563, 554

2. Dun leth glaise *passim* *Tertia Vita S. Patricii, Tr. Thaum.*, pp. 28 f.
3. a priscis Scriptoribus Dun-lethglais, & aliquando Dun dailethglas, *passim* vocatur
Tr. Thaum., note, p. 34
4. Castrum Lethglasse, Dun Lethglasse
Quarta Vita S. Patricii, Tr. Thaum., p. 47
5. Dundailethglas, Ecclesia de *Vita S. Columbae, Tr. Thaum.*, p. 408
6. Druimlethglais, S. Fergussius de
Acta SS., p. 794
7. Ecclesiam Cathedralem de Druim-leithglais, quam hodie Dunensem appellamus
Acta SS., p. 794, note
8. is cell mór Dun-leth-glaise (*ex Fiacc's Hymn*), translated “et est Ecclesia celebris in Dundailethglas” *Tr. Thaum.*, p. 3
9. Arx . . . Leath-laidhi vel, ut postea appellatur, Leath-glaysse, quam urbs Dunensis . . .
Ussher, *Opera*, VI, p. 450
10. in arce Ladglaise vel Leathglaysse
ibid., p. 457
11. a civitate Dun-daleath-ghlas
ibid., p. 435

In no. 1 the use of both name-forms might be significant; this could be better assessed if the text could be dated with certainty.⁴⁹ In general, the spelling-forms in the secondary Latin sources are not as reliable as those in the earlier Irish sources, as no. 8 above illustrates. The spelling-form Druim-leithglais (nos. 6 & 7) is not attested elsewhere in the recognised sources, nor are the forms Leath-laidhi (no. 9) and Ladglaise⁵⁰ (no. 10).

§ 6 Dún da Lethglas: Dinnsheanchas

1. Dun da Leathglas os gach lis
sloinnfid a hainm gan ainfis
mac is ingen Dicon dein
braide Laegaire meic Neill
tucadh a Temraich annso
aenglas iarainn atorra

Ro muigh in glas robo greim
tre cumachtaib in tailginn
tria feytaib Padraic iarsin
ro eloigsit a Teamraigh

Leathglas laime ceachtair dib
iarna rochtain a rotir;
is de sin in fath fa fuil
Duin da Leathglas a nUlltaib

D.U.N.D.A. *Stowe MS. C 1 2 R.I.A. f. 16*

2. Jocelin also records this traditional explanation:
. . . De loco namque in quo carcerati tenebantur, a Dunensi civitate distante dieta praegrandi . . . illos transportans unum in loco ubi nunc [in] Dun aedificata est Ecclesia S. Patricii, alterum in monticulo vicino, circumcluso palude pelagi, dimisit, et catenis concontractis vocabulum scilicet Dun-da-leathglas est sortitus.
Sexta Vita S. Patricii, cap. 38, Tr. Thaum.

Jocelin's “monticulus vicinus” is seen to be the site of “The Mount”, Mac Cana's Dun da Lethglas.⁵¹ The accompanying map

shows that it was almost totally surrounded by the tidal flow from the Quoile. It has been stated *supra* (§ 1, iii) that Jocelin's reference shows that, in his day at least, the name Dún da Lethglas was as applicable to "The Mount" as it was to Cathedral Hill. In no. 1 *supra* no precise location is given to the *dún*. The impression gained is that Dún da Lethglas had secular rather than ecclesiastical reference.

The "official" explanation of Dún da Lethglas, for which we have an approximate date in the case of no. 2, might indicate that the meaning of Lethglas, and of Dún da Lethglas, was no longer understood by the late 12th century, indeed that the place-name Leathglas (*cf.* § 3, nos. 1-4) had dropped out of current use by that time. There are, however, sufficient instances in Dinnsheanchas literature to illustrate that the "official" false etymology presented did not preclude a proper understanding of the place-name.⁵²

§ 7 Lethglas: Dún Lethglaise: Dún da Lethglas

The references given in § 3, nos. 1-4 *supra* show that the basic name-composition is Lethglas. The weight of the accumulated evidence (summarised in § 1 *supra*) points to Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas being two distinct and separate name-compositions, Dún Lethglaise having reference to the early monastic site on Cathedral Hill, Dún da Lethglas in its primary application having reference to the earthwork named Rathkeltair on the current O.S. 6" sheet, locally known as "The Mount". Both *dún*-names stem from the basic Lethglas name-form. Dún Lethglaise is simply *dún* with locative qualification, the *gen. sg.* of Lethglas. Whether or not the name Dún Lethglaise and the *dún*-earthwork predate the ecclesiastical unit the documentation does not indicate. If Dún Lethglaise emerged primarily as the name of the ecclesiastical unit, it is a very rare instance of the element *dún* with ecclesiastical reference. Dún da Lethglas comprises *dún* + either the numeral *dá* and the *gen. dual* of *lethglas* or the *gen. pl.* of the article (*inda > da*)⁵³ and the *gen. pl.* of *lethglas*.

The exact meaning of Lethglas is problematic. There would seem to be two possible interpretations, either of which would accord with the topography:

(a) *lethglas*, "greensided (place)", compound of *leth*, "side" and *glas*, "green", used as *subst., f.* Lethglas, in this sense, could be seen to apply to the land which was bordered by the tidal marshes of the Quoile. Instances of *lethglas, adj.*, have been noted: *Luoch Lethglass . . . lethglass e o talmáin go mullach a cinn* (*cf. Contrib. R.I.A. sub leth, Compds.*); *Druim Lochain Lethglais* appears also to contain *lethglas, adj.* (*cf. Onom. Goed., s. v.*). *cf. also Onom. Goed.* Achadh Lethderg, Dún Leithfinn, Lethnocht.⁵⁴ Similar in

formation to Lethglas / Dún Lethglaise is Áth Lethdeirge (unidentified), *LL*, 170 a, 199 a, *YBL*, 195, *col.* 2. It can be argued that Lethderg here could be either "red-sided (place)" or "one side of the Derg (river?)".

(b) *lethglas*, "(land along) one side of a stream or current", compound of *leth*, "side" ("one of two sides") and *glas, ā, f.*, "stream", "current". Similar in formation is Lethglenn, O.S. Old Leighlin, Carlow, sh. 11, although *lethglenn* here could be seen as either "half-glen" or as "glenside". *Cf. also fo leittreib lethglenn, Saltair na Rann, 1.* 4720. For *leth* used of "side of river" *cf. for cehtar in da leithe*, "on either side" (of a stream), *Laws, IV*, 144.11. The *glas* of Lethglas could be seen to be the flow of the Quoile; *lethglas*, then, would mean "land which bordered on the Quoile".⁵⁵ (This could have had specific reference to the spurred ridge of land on which Downpatrick now stands or it might have embraced the tidal-flow area of the Quoile, with its several islands.)

The forms Lethglas and Dún Lethglaise are intelligible in terms of either of the suggested explanations. Dún da Lethglas poses further problems. No plural form of Lethglas appears in the documentation. A suggestion of plurality is contained in the form Lethglas Már (§ 3, no. 2 *supra*), pointing possibly to a corresponding Lethglas Bec (or perhaps even to several places called Lethglas). The compound Lethglas is not documented as a place-name except in the Downpatrick complex; the *már* qualification would, therefore, be unnecessary in the context of the country as a whole. The Lethglas Már of the Irish Litanies appears to refer to the early monastic unit, sited on Cathedral Hill, the larger of the two spurs of land which jut out into the tidal marshes. The smaller spur, on which "The Mount" is sited, may have been Lethglas Bec. Dún *dá* Lethglas ("the *dún* of the two Lethglasa") might have slightly more to commend it than Dún (in)da Lethglas ("the *dún* of the Lethglas-units"), but only marginally so.

§ 8 Associated Names

In the medieval period the town, the Bishoprick and the Cathedral come to be referred to as Dunum, Dún and Down(e). The use of Dún, without qualification, is attested in pre-Norman usage in the annals (*cf.* § 2 *supra*); this, undoubtedly, was accelerated by the Norman use of Dunum, Doune, etc., without qualification, attested in early Norman documentation. The name "Prioratus Sancti Patricii de Cyrgballa" appears in a Papal Bull of Clement VII, 1530-31;⁵⁶ from its context it is unquestionably St. Patrick's of Down. I have failed to find any other instance of this name-form.

In 17th-century documentation a hitherto undocumented name appears with reference to "The Mount", Mac Cana's Dún da

Lethglas:

1. The Rundmount *alias* Donescosue
alias Downrosue *Rec. Rolls* (Lodge), 1637
(*Chas. I, vol. I, 429 ff.*)
2. le Roundmont al' Donescosue
Inq. Ult., no. 22 Car. 11 (1662)
3. 'Sir James King called it in 1612 "the round Mount *alias* Downeroskae".
Downeroskae seems a name derived from its situation, and signifying the
fortress in the Marsh.' *O.S. Letters, Co. Down, Letter 28*

Neither name is documented in the 18th-century estate papers. On *Map of the Manor of Downpatrick, 1710* the earthwork is entered as The English Mount; on *Map of the Demesne of Downpatrick, 1729* it is entered as English Mount. Presumably, the Round Mount, later English Mount, referred primarily to the motte within the banked enclosure, and came to be applied to the unit *in toto* as the term "The Mount" is today. Whether or not the alternative name, Donescosue etc., also had primary reference to the motte is not clear. On the whole, although the evidence is far from satisfactory, the reading Donescosue (that of the published text) carries most weight. Lawlor⁵⁷ took Donescosue to signify "de Courcy's *dún*"; in the absence of corroborative documentation this must be seen as tentative. The term *dún*, however, was still in use of fortified earthworks in the Norman period, as motte-names such as Doonavernon (*Ant.*, sh. 13) and Dungall (*Ant.*, sh. 27) illustrate. Alternatively, it might be argued that Donescosue contains a mutilated form of Cúscraid and is related in reference to nearby Inis Cúscraid (*Inch, cf. § 9 infra*). If this were so, one might expect to find some allusion to it in the Cúscraid Mend Macha references. As can be seen *infra*, Cúscraid Mend Macha's association is with the *inis* rather than with a *dún*.

§ 9 Inch

(*Táin Bó Cúalnge*)

1. (a) Atá Cuscraid Mend Macha mac Conchobuir i nInis Cuscraid ina chess
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúalnge* (LL), p. 6
- (b) . . . Cumsgraigh Mend Macha . . . i nIndis Cumsgraig . . .
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúalnge* (Stowe), p. 8
2. (a) Cúscraid Mend Machae mac Conchobuir ó Inis Cuscraid
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (LL), p. 20
- (b) Cumsgr(aidh) Mend Macha . . . o In(is Cumh)sgraigh
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (Stowe), p. 24

(*Martyrologies*)

3. moBiu Inse Cúscraid (: dúnaid) *Fél Oeng.*, p. 164
4. Mobi Indsi Cuscraid .i. a táib Duin da leathglas *Fél. Oeng. (notes)*, p. 170
5. Dobi Insi Causcraigh *Tall. (text)*, p. 57
6. Bití Insi Caumscaigh *Tall. (text)*, p. 58
7. abb Innse Cumhscaigh *Fel. Gorm. (gloss)*, p. 140
8. (Bite) Inse Cumscaigh (now Inishcourcy, Co. Down—*ed.*)
Fel. Gorm. (gloss), p. 146

9. S. David insi Cuscraigh *Mart. Don. (note)*, p. 398
10. . . . Insi Cumscaigh *Mart. Don.*, p. 198

(*Annals*)

11. . . . cor' ort Cill Cleithe γ Inis Cuf]scaigh *Tig.*; (Innis Chosgraigh *Tig.*,
H 1 18 *Trinity Coll.*); . . . Cumhscaigh *FM*, 1001.
12. Inis Cumhscaigh *FM*, 1149
13. aircinnech Innsi-Cu]m]scaigh *AU*, 1061; Inis Cumscaigh *FM*, 1061

(*Charters, Registers etc.*)

14. Aeda Maglanha, Erenanus de Insecumscray (subscribing witness to Newry
Charter, c. 1153) *ex Reeves, Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 93
15. . . . insulam v Cuscri⁵⁸ *Letter of Malachy (III), Bp. of Down, post 1180*
16. Abbatia de Ynes in insula de Ynescuscrae. . . . in insulam suam de Ynescuscrae.
Coucher Book of Furness, I, p. 12
17. Insula Curcii *Tabula (Cistercian), 1189-90 or 1219, cf. Mac
Niocaill, Na Manaigh Liatha in Eirinn, pp. 3-6*
18. Adam, abbas de Ynes (subscribing witness to a charter of Jordan de Courcy)
ex Reeves, Eccl. Antiq., p. 191
19. E. de Ynes (subscribing witness to a charter of John de Courcy)
Mon. Angl., VI, p. 1125
20. Abbas de Ines (A.D. 1205) *Pontificia Hibernica, I, p. 134*

Ines, Ynes and Insula continue to be the common name-form in the medieval period. Inch is the common form in 17th-century documentation; occasionally it is called "the island of the Inch" (*Inq. Ult.*, no. 22 Car. II). Harris (in 1744) has the double form "Inch-Isle or Inis Curcey"⁵⁹ (included in a list of the islands in Strangford Lough). Archdall enters the monastery as Iniscourcey.⁶⁰ I have encountered no instance of the "Curcey / Courcey" qualification in the wide range of 17th-century documentation. It would, then, be surprising if Harris' Inis-Curcey was current in the 18th century. It is much more likely to have stemmed ultimately from the Insula Curcii (no. 17 *supra*) of the Cistercian *tabula*. The Curcii of Insula Curcii does not, as many writers have indicated, derive directly from John de Courcy, the founder of Inch Abbey, but emanates from the Cúscraid (and variants) of earlier usage. It is not so much a corruption of the original form (as has been assumed) as a conscious play on words.⁶¹ There are no indications that the form Inchcourcy etc. had any real local usage.

The earliest attested spelling-form of the original name is Inis Cúscraid (no. 3 *supra*; *cf.* also nos. 1 (a), 2 (a)); this also seems to be the form reflected in no. 15. Causcraid and Cumscaigh are attested variants of Cúscraid (*cf.* O'Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, p. 579 *sub* Cúscraid). No. 14 would suggest that the variant Cumscaigh also had local usage. The identity of Cúscraid with Cúscraid Mend Macha of the Ulster Cycle is attested only in *Táin Bó Cúalnge* as citations 1 and 2 *supra* and in the same formula as "Atá Celtchair mac Cuthechair ina dún 'na chess" (*cf.* § 10, no. 2

infra). Celtchair mac Cuthechair's association is with the site of Downpatrick.

§ 10 Ráth Celtchair

1. (a) Celtchair mac Cuitheochair ó Dún Lethglaisi atúaid
Strachan & O'Keefe, *Táin Bo Cúailnge* (YBL), p. 111
- (b) Celtchair Mór mac Uthechair á Lethglais atúaid
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúailnge* (LL), p. 124
- (c) Cealtchair mac Uitechair a Dun Lethglaisi atúaidh
O'Rahilly, *Táin Bó Cúailnge* (Stowe), p. 135
2. (a) atá Celtchar mac Guthidir . . . i nDún Lethglaisse
Best & Bergin, *Lebor na Huidre*, p. 144 (*ex TBC*)
- (b) Atá Celtchair mac Cuthechair ina dún 'na chess
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (LL), p. 6
- (c) Ata Celtchair mac Uithechair i nDún 'na ceas
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (Stowe), p. 8
3. (a) co Celtchar mac Cuithechair co Lethglais . . .
Strachan & O'Keefe, *op. cit.*, p. 104
- (b) co Celtchair mac Cuthechair i Lethglais
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (LL), p. 112
- (c) co Celtchar mac Guthechair, co Lethglend
Ó Fiannachta, *Táin Bó Cúailnge*, p. 75
- (d) co Cealtcair mac Uithechair, co Lethglinn
O'Rahilly, *op. cit.* (Stowe), p. 126
4. Celtchair Mór mac Uithidir a Ráith Celtchair a Dún Dá Lethglas
Watson, *Mesca Ulad*, p. 27
5. Dun imbia meseirgi, a raith celtair mic Duach
(cited from "Testamentum Patricii"), Ussher's *Opera*,
VI, p. 457
6. Cathair na curadh frisi raitear Dun da Leathglas isin tansa. Is annsin bai
Cealtcair mac Uichechair . . .
Stowe MS C 1 2, 16v
7. Bresal, mac Aodha Róin, ri Uladh, do mharbhadh acc Dun Celtchair.
(O'Donovan identifies the name with "the large fort near Downpatrick")
FM, I, p. 330 (A.D. 733)
8. Civitas posita in Regione Ultorum prope mare, nomine Dun-dá-Lethghlas;
quae priscis temporibus Aras Kealtuir filii Cuitheachyr comitis regis Ultorum
Conchubhair F. Nessa, vocabatur
Animosus, *Vita Brigita, Tr. Thaum.*, p. 563
9. . . . ecclesiam sanctae Trinitatis in Rathkelter
Confirmation of grant by de Courcy to Radulphus,
1202×1204. *ex Reeves, Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 165
10. cath Aircealtra for Ultaibh (*footnote*: Aircealtair. O'Flaherty calls it Aras-
Keltair, which was one of the names of the large rath at Downpatrick—*ed.*)
FM, I, 58 (A.M. 4169)
11. "That Aras-keltair, or Raith-keltair mhic Duach, is the same as Down . . . ;
concerning which in the will of saint Patrick published with his name, Dun
a mbia m'eis erge a Raith Chealtair mhic Duach . . ."
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, II, p. 117
12. ". . . it is not improbable that Down-Patrick, in Irish Dun, and by another
Name Rath-Keltair, was so called from a large Rath now to be seen near it".
Harris, *Antient and Present State of Co. Down* (1744),
p. 215

13. "The round Mount alias Downeroscae . . . This is the large fort to the
North of Downpatrick anciently called Dún Cealtchair". *Initialled J. O'D.*
O.S. Name Book, Parish of Down
14. "The Rath near Downpatrick is the largest barbaric fortress I have yet met.
Sir James King called it in 1612 "The Round Mount alias Downeroscae",
but it is unquestionably the Dun Cealtair and Arx Lethglaysse of the older
writers of the life of St. Patrick. . . . The new County Gaol and fort of
Keltair the son of Duach vie with each other in size"
O.S. Letters, Co. Down, letter 28
15. "The large fort close to Downpatrick was called 'Rath-Keltair' or 'Rath
Coilletar' signifying 'The fortress of the woody country'."
O.S. Memoirs, Downpatrick Parish
16. "The Rath or mount on the N.W. side of Down called 'Rath Keltair Mac
Dhua', The mount of Keltair the son of Dhua from whence comes Dua,
Duna (Lat. Dunum), Down . . . Here it is said stood the palace of the Kings
of Ulidia.
"Ancient names of Downpatrick: Dunda, Duna, Dunda-leith-glasse,
Keltair, Aras Keltair, Rath-Keltair and Leith-glasse".
O.S. Matier's Down and Ballee Memoirs
17. ". . . a warrior called *Celtchair na g-cath*, . . . one of the heroes of the *Red
Branch* . . . resided here; and his abode is supposed to have been within the
large earthen fort, which . . . lies close to the cathedral, on the north. From
him the spot was called Aras Cealtair . . . and sometimes Rath Chealtair
. . . or Dun Celtchair".
Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 142
18. "On this mound was the residence of Celtchar of the battles . . . From him
the fortress was called Aras Cealtair . . . Rath Chealtair . . . and Dun
Celtchair"
O'Laverty, *Dioc. of Down and Connor*, I, pp. 266-7
19. "About midway between the gaol and the Quoile River is a structure,
familiarily called 'the Mount'. Celtchair is said to have resided here, and
hence Rathkeltair. It was here that the early kings of the surrounding country
lived and where the princes of Ulidia were crowned.
There is a very prevalent opinion in the town that this mount, the Cathedral
and Inch Abbey are connected by subterranean passage, and there is pointed
out the entrance to this passage at Inch".
Typescript of a lecture on Downpatrick, read by Ed.
Parkinson, 24 March, 1893.

The earthwork specifically referred to in nos. 7, 10 and 12-17
supra is that entered on O.S. Down sh. 37 (1932 *ed.*) as Rathkeltair,
locally called "The Mount", called Dun-da-leath-ghlas by Mac
Cana. Harris (1744) cannot be seen as an authority for the identity
of Rath-Keltair. His comment (no. 12 *supra*) is somewhat
ambivalent; in his description of the "Fort or Rath at Down-
patrick" (*loc. cit.*, p. 217) he gives no name to the earthwork. There
is no clear indication that the name Ráth Celtchair had a natural
usage locally in the 1830s, when the information in nos. 13-16 *supra*
was recorded. In no. 16 it is recorded as one of the "ancient names"
of Downpatrick. The discrepancy between the form recorded by
O'Donovan, Dún Cealtchair (nos. 13 & 14) and that recorded in
the O.S. Memoirs, Rath-Keltair (nos. 15 & 16), in itself points to
antiquarianism, either local or recorded. This O.S. record is,

presumably, the source of the map-name Rathkeltair (not entered on the 1834 or 1857 map-sheets). Reeves' comment (no. 17 *supra*), the substance of which is later advanced by O'Laverty (no. 18 *supra*), has all the appearance of documentary rather than local authority. Parkinson's identification of Ráth Celtchair is not a record of the local tradition of his time.⁶² Nowhere in the 18th- and 19th-century notices is there evidence of any current local authority for attaching the Celtchair tradition and the associated name or names to the earthwork locally called "The Mount".

The association of Celtchair mac Uthechair (and variants), a mythical warrior of the Ulster Cycle of Tales, with the Downpatrick area is well attested in saga, as is illustrated in no. 1-4 *supra* (and less directly in nos. 6 & 8). Celtair mac Duach of no. 5 *supra* shares the name-association of Ráth Celtchair. (Raith-keltair mhic Duach of no. 11 and Rath Keltair Mac Dhua of no. 16 appear to derive from the source of no. 5.) That Ráth Celtchair was a real name and not simply an imaginary location is proven by no. 9 *supra*, where "Rathkeltair" is documented in a Norman grant as a current place-name.

Ráth Celtchair, as such, is not mentioned in the *Táin* references. In references 1 (b) and 3 (a)-(d) from the *Táin* the location for Celtchair is simply Lethgla(i), with assimilation to the better known name Lethglenn in 3 (c) and (d). The more specific location in the *Táin* is Dún Lethglaise, documented in 1 (a), 1 (c) and 2 (a), and possibly implied in 2 (b). (In 2 (c) the *dún* has been reduced to an "address".) On the other hand, no. 4 has the equation of Ráth Celtchair and Dún da Lethglas; it could be argued that this is not a strict identification of two units, and that Dún da Lethglas here is a general location, an "address".⁶³ (Cathair⁶⁴ na curad in no. 6 does not, to my knowledge, recur in the Downpatrick documentation. It has the appearance of a fanciful name. There is, however, the possibility that Cyrgballa (*cf.* § 8) is a related corrupt name-form. In view of the uncertainty, the notice is not being treated as significant in the discussion on Ráth Celtchair.) In so far as the Celtchair-notices in saga indicate an associated unit, the weight of the evidence favours Dún Lethglaise rather than Dún da Lethglas. Certainly, the "raith celtair mic Duach" of Ussher's quotation (no. 5 *supra*) would, from its context, indicate a Cathedral Hill location.

The documentation *supra* of the actual name Ráth Celtchair can be reduced to three notices only: one in saga (no. 4), the quotation by Ussher (no. 5) and one notice in a Norman grant (no. 11). The name, therefore, still had specific reference in the Early Norman period. It cannot have been totally eclipsed by the Dún Lethglaise / Dún da Lethglas nomenclature, as its absence from standard historical notices might otherwise suggest. Orpen saw in the reference

"ecclesiam sanctae Trinitatis in Rathkeltair" (no. 9) clear evidence of the identity of Ráth Celtchair with Cathedral Hill, early Dún Lethglaise. This identification was based on the assumption that Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis was identical with Ecclesia Sancti Patricii; this equation, as has been shown *supra* (§ 1), cannot be made without reservation. In general, however, the weight of the accumulated evidence does favour the location of Ráth Celtchair on Cathedral Hill,⁶⁵ although absolute corroboration is lacking. Accepting the weight of the evidence, Ráth Cealtair appears to have applied to the prehistoric hill-fort which encloses Cathedral Hill, within which the early monastic unit, Dún Lethglaise, stood. The name Ráth Celtchair could have survived in usage alongside monastic Dún Lethglaise with specific reference either to the embankment (the *ráth* itself) or to the total extent of the hill-fort enclosure. It may be in this latter sense that the name Rathkeltair is employed in the de Courcy grant, as a specific indicator of the total hill-top enclosure in preference to the term Dun(um), which by this time had extended reference.

Westropp took the lines "Atbath Celtchair . . . frí Dún Lethglaise anair" (*cf.* § 3, no. 13) as evidence that Ráth Celtchair lay to the east of Dún Lethglaise, and could be identified with "The Mount".⁶⁶ The lines, however, refer only to Celtchair's *death* to the east of Dún Lethglaise; furthermore, his recorded death-tale tells that he was slain in combat away from his home base.⁶⁷

Citations of Aras Cealtair (nos. 10, 16, 17 & 18 *supra*), together with citations by Ware (*Bishops*, p. 193) and Harris (*op. cit.*, p. 26) appear to derive from a common source, the *Vita Brigita* (no. 8 *supra*). Áras Kealtuir has more of the appearance of an associated term than of a real place-name. (It is the only *áras*-name listed in *Onom. Goed.*) In no. 8 it is equated with the *civitas* of Dun-da-Lethghlas; the imprecise nature of the content of the statement detracts from its value in the present discussion.

Dún Celtchair appears only once in the Irish documentation *supra* (no. 7); one might make a case for its being implied in 2 (b). If it is at all associated with the Downpatrick complex, it is not as established a name as Ráth Celtchair.

1. *Ulster Jour. Archaeol.*, 2 (1854), p. 77.

2. The de Courcy farthings, Ulster Museum, nos. 330-339 have the inscription PATRICII/DE DUNO (*cf.* Dolley, M. and Seaby, W., *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, Ulster Museum, Belfast, part I, plate VI*). This is not an early instance of Dunum Patricii.

3. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, VI, p. 1124.

4. *History of the Bishops of Ireland* (1739), p. 194.

5. *Chart. St. Mary's Abbey*, II, p. 309.

6. Mac Niocaill, *Cartae Dunenses, XII-XIII Céad, Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 419.

7. Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq. of Down, Connor and Dromore*, p. 164 note.
8. Mac Niocaill, *op. cit.*, p. 419. Mac Niocaill dates it 1176 × 1183.
9. Reeves, *op. cit.*, p. 192.
10. *ibid.*, p. 165.
11. *Jour. Roy. Soc. Antiq., Ireland, XXXVII*, p. 137. Orpen stated that the grant referred to in (3) *supra* was probably a confirmation of a previous grant to Malachias III. If this were so, an earlier name-form might be retained. There is no certainty in the matter; the grant itself includes "et de omnibus terris et possessionibus domino M. nuper episcopo loci praedicti, et successoribus suis per cartam prefati Johannis concessis".
12. R. E. Parkinson, *Ulster Jour. Archaeol., Ser. 3, vol. 3, pp. 60 ff.*, has advanced the theory that Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis was on the site of the present parish church.
13. Reeves, *op. cit.*, pp. 177-8.
14. *ibid.*, pp. 160-79, 223-32.
15. *Diocese of Down and Connor*, I, pp. 248 ff., V, *passim*.
16. *The City of Downe* (1928).
17. *cf.* accompanying map.
18. *Antient and Present State of the County of Down*, p. 220.
19. *An Archaeological Survey of Co. Down*, plate 88.
20. *Irish Itinerary of Father Edmund MacCana, ed. and trans. Reeves, Ulster Jour. Archaeol.*, 2 (1854), pp. 44 ff.
21. R. E. Parkinson, *loc. cit.*, identified Mac Cana's Dun-da-leth-ghlas with Windmill Hill. The term used by Mac Cana here is *tumulus*. *Tumulus* is used in another instance in the text to describe the island of Dunnyneill, "which rises like a mound" ("quae in tumulum assurgit"), which island Harris later describes as "a round island like a Danish fort". *Collis* is the usual term for "hill" in the text. The term *tumulus* as used of Dun-da-Leth-ghlas was probably the Latin rendering of the local term "The Mount".
22. *PRIA*, 59 C, p. 148.
23. The appearance of Lethghlais here (as distinct from Dun) is problematic. O'Donovan notes: "This should be omitted here, because Lethghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick". Lethghlais is seen to be the district name of Down (*cf.* §3, nos. 1-4 *infra*), and here it may simply be a locational qualification of Inis Cumhscraidh, although the attested *gen.* is Lethglaise.
24. Lawlor saw this as the outer vallum of "The Mount" on the town side of the earthwork. (*Cf. Proc. Belfast Nat. Hist. and Philosophic Soc.*, 1919-20, p. 107.) R. E. Parkinson (*loc. cit.*, p. 61) has suggested it might have been across the narrow isthmus of land to the east of the town site.
25. Unidentified. Could this be Druim Lethglaise of no. 5 *supra*?
26. Annalistic source material is obviously a factor but too specialised for discussion here.
27. Not located. Its location could be significant in the present discussion.
28. *Expugnatio Hibernica*, p. 339.
29. *ibid.*, 340.
30. I am grateful to Dr. Scott, Dept. of Latin, Queen's University, for his advice.
31. *Jour. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland, XXXVII*, pp. 138-9.
32. *Proc. Belfast Nat. Hist. and Philosophic Soc.*, 1919-20, p. 107.
33. *Down*, no. 28.
34. p. 203.
35. p. 273.
36. The name is unidentified.
37. *cf.* Lawlor, *loc. cit.*, pp. 105 ff.; also, *An Archaeological Survey of Co. Down*, p. 203.



38. Lawlor advanced a conjectural reconstruction of "De Courcy's castle" within the town of Down, in the division called Castle Quarter in the 18th century. *cf. Ulster Jour. of Archaeol., Ser. 3, vol. I, pp. 198 ff.* R. E. Parkinson, *ibid.*, ser. 3, vol. 3, pp. 56 ff. has argued cogently against the existence of a de Courcy castle within Castle Quarter.

39. Identified by MacCarthy as "Cranny Island in the south-western arm of Strangford Lough, a few miles from Downpatrick". There is no record of Cranny Is., as such, either in formal documentation or in local tradition. Fr. Mc Keown, *Down and Connor Hist. Soc. Jour.*, V, p. 33, argues for an identification with Wood Island, Hollymount td., to the west of Downpatrick.

40. *cf. §9 infra.*

41. Among the lands granted in 1183 by Bp. Malachy to the Abbey of Down is Balioconewi, tentatively identified with Ballycowan, Drumbo par., Co. Down (*cf. Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, V, no. 2, pp. 419, 478). The location indicated by the sequence of place-names in the grant is on or around the site of modern Downpatrick. The equation with Cland Condmaig suggests itself.

42. *Miscellany of the Celtic Society*, p. 164. Mr. N. Williams kindly supplied me with the emended reading.

43. Shaped from earlier material into a unified tract probably in the 11th century. (*cf. Early Irish Metrics*, v.) The stanza in no. 1 *supra* is unlikely to be later than the 10th century.

44. *ZCP*, 13, 308 ff., 14, 44 ff.

45. *cf. Bethu Phátraic (ed. Mulchrone)*, p. 25.

46. *ZCP*, 13, p. 347.

47. *ZCP*, 14, p. 83 notes.

48. Names such as these, if they are not simply fanciful names, could have been in current use of early habitation sites, other than Dún Lethglaise and Dún da Lethglas, in the Downpatrick area, sites such as the Bronze Age habitation site recently discovered at Meadowlands, Downpatrick (*cf. Ulster Jour. Archaeol.*, ser. 3, vol. 27, 31 ff.).

49. There are indications that the text might be 9th or 10th century, but there is no certainty in the matter (*cf. Kenny's Sources*, p. 362).

50. *cf. Ladcathel for Leth Cathail in 1226-7 (cf. Reeves, Eccl. Antiq., p. 205).*

51. *cf. Jour. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, XXXV, p. 405, XXXVII, p. 138.

52. Ráth Mór Maige Line (*Met. Dind.*, IV, 144) is an outstanding example.

53. *cf. Thurneysen, Da- in irischen Ortsnamen, ZCP*, 14, 271-2.

54. *cf. Watson, Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, p. 507, on Lethnot.

55. The Quoile (*Jr. Caol*) was a narrow water-course. The name appears originally to have applied to the flow alongside Downpatrick. There is, of course, the possibility that the *glas* of Lethglas could have referred to some stream flowing from the upper land on the east into the tidal estuary of the Quoile. In the absence of any direct evidence, either physiographic or documentary, it is unrewarding to speculate between the Quoile and an alternative.

56. *De Annatis Hiberniae*, p. 115.

57. *Proc. B.N.H.P.S.* 1919-20, p. 107.

58. *Medieval Studies presented to Aubrey Gwynn, plate facing p. 32.* I am grateful to Dr. G. Mac Niocaill for indicating this reading.

59. *op. cit.*, p. 154.

60. *Monasticon*, p. 273.

61. Dr. G. Mac Niocaill has confirmed this opinion, citing such instances among Cistercian monastery names as Cnoc Muaidhe : Collis Victoriae, Mainistir na Corann : Chorus S. Benedicti.

62. I am grateful to Mr. R. E. Parkinson for confirmation on this point.

63. It looks as though one of the names was originally a locational gloss on the other.

64. *Cathair*, as a *pl.-n.* element, is of very rare occurrence in the North-East.
65. The clearest equation of Ráth Celtair with Dún Lethglaise is in *no.* 5. I have been unable to find the original source of this reference. Ware also cites it in *S. Patricio Adscripta Opuscula* (1656), p. 109: "Necnon de Duno, istud Latine, sic expressum; Dunum, ubi erit mea resurrectio, in colle Celtaris filii Duach". If the reference is to be relied on, is it possible that the original name was Ráth Celtchair maic Duach and that the Celtchair mac Uthechair tradition became attracted to it? Another consideration is that the Lethglas location of Celtchair in saga may have become attracted to the better-known name Dún Lethglaise, and that Celtchair mac Uthechair's original association was with some other early settlement-unit in the Lethglas area. What does emerge from the documentation is that there is little evidence for the identification of Ráth Celtchair with Dún da Lethglas, O.S. Rathkeltair.

66. *Jour. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, XXXV, p. 406.

67. *cf. Todd Lecture Ser.*, XIV, 24 ff.

LOGAINMNEACHA Ó BHARÚNTACHT MHAIGH FHEARTA, CO. AN CHLAIR—V INIS CATHAIGH

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Seo cnuasach logainmneacha a sholáthraigh Annraoi de Bláca i 1965, maraon le líon beag ainm as Beatha Sheanáin agus foinsí eile. Féach *Dinnseanchas*, III, 38 le haghaidh eolais ar Annraoi agus ar an modh eagarthóireachta. Chaith Annraoi tréimhse fada ar Inis Cathaigh i dteannta a ghaolta le linn a óige, agus chuaigh sé ar scoil ann. Ní raibh Gaeilge ag na leanaí, ach labhradh na daoine fásta i leis an ngaeilgeoir ó Chill Bheathach i dtreo is gur cruinne a thug súd seanchas an oileáin leis.

Ní miste éirim staire Inis Cathaigh a thabhairt anso chun go dtuigfí an traidisiún a choinnigh beo go dtí an lá inniu logainmneacha atá le fáil i dtéacs a bhfuil rian na Sean-Ghaeilge air (Beatha A).

In ainneoin an t-oileán a bheith buailte suas le cósta an Chláir, ní hann amháin a bhí tearmainn eaglasta dá chuid. Bhíodar i gCiarraí Thuaidh agus i Luimneach Thiar, leis, agus bhí dlúthchaidreamh aige le Cathair Luimnigh. Léiríonn na ginealaigh go raibh buíonta d'Alltraighe Chiarraí lonnaithe in iarthar an Chláir leis na cianta (D. Ó Corráin, *JKAHS*, II, 33). Chuir rí Ó bhFidh-gheinte in iúil do Sheanáin gur leis féin Inis Cathaigh chomh maith le hoileáin eile "Luimnigh" (Beatha A, 67), agus marar fíor féin é, níl aon amhras faoin gcaidreamh. Na Lochlannaigh faoi ndeara an ceangal le cathair Luimnigh, is cosúil, agus siad, leis, b'fhéidir a thug "Scattery" ar an oileán.

Rugadh Seanán i Magh Locha, i ngiorracht do Chill Rois; Gerginn de Chorca Bhaicinn a athair agus Coimgheall d'Alltraighe a mháthair (Beatha A, 54 agus 57). Timpeall na bliana 488 a rugadh é más fíor (Mescall, 11). Fuair sé bás in aois a 118 bliain dó ar an 8ú Márta, 554 (Beatha B, 159), agus is ar an lá san (VIII IDUS MARTII) a comórtar é i bhFéilire Dhún na nGall. Tugtar an 22ú Feabhra (VIII KAL. MAR.) mar lá féile (Beatha A, 54), agus an 1ú Márta (Ware B, 502).

Tá sé ráite gurb é Naomh Pádraig céad-caspag an oileáin (Ware B, 502; Usher, 873) agus go raibh gradam ardeaspag acu siúd a tháinig ina dhiaidh (Usher, 873).

Níl trácht ar Inis Cathaigh ins na hAnnála go dtí 797 (A.I.F.). Luaitear ab i 797, 863, 901, 1095, ab-easpag i 974, seachnab i 994, easpag i 958, comharba i 995, 997, 1033, 1041, 1054, 1081, 1129, 1202, comharba-easpag i 1070 agus airchinneach-easpag i 1119 (A.I.F.). Duine acu san ab ea Cinaed ó Con Mind easpag "Lis Moir agus Inse Cathaigh" (958).

Ní dócha go bhfuil an ceart ag O Halloran, nuair a deir sé gur chreach na Lochlannaigh Inis Cathaigh in 816 (O Halloran, III, 208), cé gur scriosadar an Sceilg timpeall an ama san (A.I.F., 824). Bhíodar lonnaithe inti sa 10ú céad, áfach, mar do dhíbir Maghnus mac Arailt ó Inse Gall Íomhar, tighearna Gall Luimnigh, aisti i 974 (A.I.F.), 972 (A.R.É.). Is gearr go raibh Íomhar thar n-ais ann mar do mhairbh Brian mac Ceinnéidigh é féin agus a bheirt mhac san oileán i 977 (A.I.F.). Is in Inis Cathaigh arís a shaor Brian fear léinn Rois Ailithir, a bhí gafa ag na Lochlannaigh (A.I.F., 990).

Fuair an t-caspag Ó Leannáin, airchinneach Inse Cathaigh bás i 1119 (A.I.F.). Níor áiríodh Inis Cathaigh i measc na ndeóisí críche nua a bunaíodh i 1111 i Seanad Ráth Breasail (Céitinn, III, 298). Tá sí áirithe mar dheoise sa liosta a luaitear le Paparo, leagáid an Phápa i Seanad Cheanannais (1152), agus atá ar fáil i lámhscríbhinní ón 12ú aois sa Vatacáin (*Provinciale Albinus*, 1188, *Liber Censuum*, 1192) agus i Montpellier (*PRIA* (1922), 18) agus i Ware A, 86. Cé ná fuil trácht ar easpag Inis Cathaigh ina measc súd a thug móid dílseachta do Annraoi II i 1171 (Stubbs, *Gesta Hen. Sec.*, I, 26), cailleadh Aodh Ó Beacháin, easpag Inse Cathaigh i 1188 (A.R.É.). Bhronn Domhnall Mór Ó Briain, "Rex Limericensis", Inis Cathaigh ar Mhainistir an Chláir ("de Forgio") i 1189 (*JRSAL*, XXII, 78). In Inquisition a dhein Meyler FitzHenry ar thailte a bhain le heaglais Luimnigh ("ad ecclesiam Limeric spectantibus") i 1201 tá leath Inis Cathaigh áirithe (*B.B.L.*, 25) agus tá an scéal céanna ag Inquisition le W. de Burgo (*B.B.L.*, 27). Mar bharr air sin deir Usher (Usher, 873) gur roinneadh deoise Inis Cathaigh idir dheoisí Luimnigh, Chill Dalua agus Ard Fhearta, agus deir Ware gur cuireadh isteach le deoise Luimnigh i "post Anglorum ingressum" (Ware A, 86).

Is intuigthe ón bhfianaise ilghnéitheach seo gur "easpag cille" ar an nós Gaelach ab ea Ó Leannáin—b'é an t-airchinneach é—agus gur fheidhmigh sé mar easpag ins na tearmainn éagsúla ar dhá thaobh na Sionainne. Ní foláir nó bhí sé ina easpag roimh 1111. Thug Muircheartach ó Briain tacaíocht láidir don bhfeachtas athnuachana a raibh bunú na ndeóisí críche mar thoradh air, agus bhí tionchar aige ar an roinnt a deineadh, dá réir. Óna bhás i 1119 go dtí gur tháinig Domhnall Mór i gcumhacht i 1168, bhí na Brianaigh lag. Is léir gur deineadh iarracht sa dá sheanad eaglasta ar dheoisí a dhéanamh comhtheorannach le haonaid pholaitiúla. Bhain Inis Cathaigh agus Ros Cré neamhspleáchas amach ar Chill Dalua i 1152 de bharr teip na mBrianaigh, b'fhéidir. Tá tacaíocht le fáil don dtuairim sin sa mhéid gur imíodar araon i léig i réimeas Dhomhnaill Mhóir. Tagann san leis an dearcadh a bhí ag Paparo i leith na ndeóisí beaga. Tuairisciotar in achta sheanaid dheoise na Mí i 1216 gur mhol sé go ndéanfaí déanachtaí tuaithe díobh de réir mar a fuair na heaspaig bás (Wilkins, I, 547). Bhronn Domhnall Mór an

t-oileán ar Mhainistir an Chláir bliain tar éis bháis Aodh Uí Bheacháin agus is dócha gur ag an am gcéanna a scaoileadh na tearmainn leis an trí dheoise ina bhfuilid suite. Cailleadh Domhnall, a ghairm rí Luimnigh de féin, i 1194. Bhí Uí Fidhgeinte bascaithe aige, agus Donnabhánaigh agus Coileánaigh seolta aige go hiarthar Chorcaí. Lonnaigh na Normánaigh i Luimneach go luath sa 12ú aois ach choinnigh rí John cathair Luimnigh agus "the cantred of the Ostmen there" dó féin (*C.D.I.*, 24). Níl aon dream gur dóichí go raibh cearta acu ar leath Inis Cathaigh ná na Lochlannaigh seo, cearta nár géilleadh dóibh nuair a bhí Domhnall Mór mar rí acu. Bhí Lochlannaigh mar easpaig ar Luimneach nó gur ceapadh Donnchadh Ó Briain (1188-1207), agus bhí 12 Lochlannach, 12 Sasanach agus 12 Éireannach ar an ngiúiré ag FitzHenry agus de Burgo. Mar sin a roinneadh an t-oileán féin idir dhá dheoise.

Tugann cáipéis ón mbliain 1400 léargas ar staid nua Inis Cathaigh. "Ar iarratas ón bPrióir J. Ohogani, ón gcaibidil agus óna buan-shéiplínigh i maoreaglais shaolta, choláisteach Sheanáin in Inis Cathaigh, i ndeoise Chill Dalua, deimhníonn an Pápa bunú na heaglaise réamhráite chun onóra Dé, na Maighdine Sior-ógh agus N. Seanáin in aimsir chianaosta ag uaisle cráifeacha ón gceantar, agus a cinneadh mar eaglais choláisteach leo níos déanaí" (*C.P.R.*, V, 271). Is ionann san is a rá go raibh an gradam ab airde aici a fhéadfadh a bheith ag eaglais nár shuíomh easpaig í.

Bhí sé mar nós i dtús an 12ú céad caibidil shaolta a cheapadh in áit na caibidle rialta agus ní miste a mheas gurb é an dála céanna ag Inis Cathaigh é. Dhein easpag Luimnigh é sa chathair, i 1205 "anglicanam considerantes consuetudinem" (*B.B.L.*, 115). Is cinnte go raibh an beart curtha i gcrích roimh 1290, mar sa bhliain sin agus arís i 1296 tá tagairt do Thomas Capell nó la Chapelin dar teideal "custos Ecclesiae sive Domus St. Senani" in Inis Cathaigh, agus i 1290 arís tá tagairt do Donatus O Mulmuna a bhí ina custos uair éigin roimhe sin (Harris, 243; 244.). Tá tagairt i 1397 do chanóntacht agus preibid Inis Cathaigh, i gCill Dalua (*C.P.R.*, V, 64). Tuigfear an teideal "custos" ó thagarthaí a leanann. I gcáipéis dar dáta 1418, deir easpag Luimnigh go bhfuil seilbh á ghlacadh aige ar thalamh in Inis Cathaigh a bhain le heaglais Luimnigh, ach a bhí imithe ó sheilbh na heaglaise sin le blianta fada. Tagraíonn sé do choinbhint ar an oileán, a ghabhann le deoise Luimnigh, maraon le dhá aonad déag talún sa leath theas den oileán. Tá na sagairt ar leo na haonaid seo ag cur fúthu i ndeoise Ard Fhearta in áit a bheith sa choinbhint, mar ba chóir dóibh (Begley, I, 392). Tá tagairt eile i 1418 do aonad talún a ghabhann le hEaglais N. Seanáin ar thaobh Chill Dalua den oileán (*C.P.R.*, VII, 100).

Tá tagarthaí in Annáidí an Phápa—Luimneach i 1446 (*A.H.*, X, 118) agus i 1503 (*A.H.*, X, 156), agus Ciarraí i 1507 (*A.H.*, XXI, 47)

—do “ecclesia de Alto Angelorum, Limericensis diocesis”. Sin í an choinbhint ar Ard na nAingeal. Is léir ó thagarthaí iomadúla ins na hAnnáidí agus i *C.P.R.* gur Ciarraigh agus Luimnigh an dara ag a ceaptaí sa leath theas, agus is léir ó Annáidí Chill Dalua (*A.H.*, X) gur Cláirínigh a ceaptaí sa leath thuaidh. Léiríonn na foinsí seo go léir go raibh “custos” sa dá eaglais.

Bhí an eaglais suaithe go maith sa 14ú agus sa 15ú aois, idir shiosmaí, frith-Phápaí agus deoraíocht an Phápa in Avignon. Is in Avignon a bhí Innocentius VI nuair a cheap sé an bráthair Thomas ón Aonach mar easpag ar Inis Cathaigh i 1360. Ní cheadódh easpaig Chill Dalua, Luimnigh agus Ard Fhearta dó seilbh a ghlacadh, mar nár dheoise í. (Theiner, 316, 318, 324; *C.P.R.P.*, 461; *An.H.*, XII, 162.) Tá Inis Cathaigh ar liosta deoisi i láimh-scribhinn ón 14ú aois as Avignon (*A.H.*, VI, 145) agus tharlódh gur ó liosta Paparo a tógadh an t-ainm. “Insula Gathai” atá iontu araon mar litriú agus níl a leithéid sin le fáil in aon cháipéis eile, seachas *C.P.R.*, I, 476, dar dáta 1282, agus iad. Más mar sin atá, mhíneodh sé an mhí-thuisicint. Ceapadh Sasanach den ainm Richard mar easpag ar Inis Cathaigh arís i 1414, ach ní fhuair sé seilbh uirthi ach an oiread. Ní fíor do Gwynn agus Hadcock gur ceapadh easpag eile i 1447 (*Medieval Religious Houses in Ireland*, 97). In Inquisition a deineadh i 1576, dhearbhaigh áitritheoirí an oileáin gurb é “Bishop Mahowne alias the black Bishop” an t-easpag déanach a bhí ar Inis Cathaigh, céad bliain roimhe sin (Begley, I, 396). Ní fios cé hé seo, marar mheascadar é le Mathúin Ó Gríofa, easpag Chill Dalua (1463-83).

Tá míoneolas ar Inis Cathaigh le fáil in Inquisition de chuid Eilfse don mbliain 1576 (Begley, I, 395). Bhí áitritheoirí tuata i mbun gnótha san oileán agus dlúthchaidreamh acu le Cathair Luimnigh. Ar an ngiúiré bhí Myles Arthur, Nicholas Mahowne, Michell Richford ó Inis Cathaigh agus an ghairm “mercante” ag an dtiúir; Moriertagh O Colligan, Roory O Beeghan, “husbandman” iad araon ó Inis Cathaigh; Piers agus Domnike Creagh, “marchante” iad araon ó Luimneach. Bhí 4 acra talún, caisleán nua-thógtha, tigh beag cloiche, trí bhothán feidín, 1000 oisre sa bhliain ó gach bád oisrí a chuaigh go Luimneach agus 500 scadán ó gach bád scadán, maraon le 6s. 8p. sa bhliain ón “House of Synan” ag an gcomharba. B'é seo, is dócha, “Comharba Seanáin, An Calbhach mac Siacais mic Catháin” a fuair bás i 1581 (A.R.É.). Bhí 4 acra, 4 bhothán agus 6s. 8p. ón “House” réamhráite ag priér an “House of Synan”. Bhí 4 acra agus 4 bhothán ag “Custos” an “House”, agus 4 acra, dhá bhothán agus 3s. 4p. ón “House” ag an “sexten”. Bhí trí bhothán eile ag Nicholas Mahowne. Bhí dhá shéipéal gan díon agus “a parish church valued at nothing” ar an oileán chomh maith leis an “religious House of Synan”. Bhí tigh cloiche ar cíos ó easpag

Luimnigh ag James Striche agus ceann eile fós i gcomhsheilbh Myles Arthur agus Nicholas Mahowne. Dhearbhaigh an giúiré gur i gCo. Luimnigh a bhí an t-oileán. Deineadh contae de Luimneach i 1210 ach is ag an am so díreach (1576) a bhíothas i mbun oibre chun contae a dhéanamh don gClár (*Fiantis Elizabeth*, uimh. 1525, 2758, 2860). Ó Luimneach agus ó Inis Cathaigh ab ea baill an ghiúiré agus b'é a leas é a dhearbhu gur faoi dhlinse Luimnigh a bhí an t-oileán. Mura raibh sé de jure is cosúil go raibh de facto.

Tá Inis Cathaigh ainmnithe mar pharóiste i ndeoise Chill Dalua ar liosta ón 17ú aois (T.C.D., E. 2. 14). Timpeall na bliana 1742, áfach, bhain easpag Luimnigh an t-oileán de dheoise Chill Dalua (recuperavit) agus tháthaigh arís (iterum adjunxit) lena dheoise féin é (Begley, I, 403). In 1801 leag sé cúram an dá theaghlach, Kearney/Cartney agus Moran, a bhí ann ar shagart paróiste Bhéal Átha Longfoirt, i gCiarraí (Begley, I, 403). Ní ghlacfaidís leis, áfach, cé gur bagraíodh coinnealbhá orthu, agus faoi dheire thug easpag Luimnigh cúram an oileáin thar n-ais do shagairt Chill Rois (Begley, I, 408).

Dhíol Bardas Luimnigh 4 acra ar an oileán leis an Ordnance Service i 1810 agus thug sé léas buan ar an oileán do Sir C. Marrett, Alderman, i 1824 (Lenihan, 460). Cuireadh an t-oileán isteach le barúntacht Mhaigh Fhearta ar ordú an Privy Council i 1853 (Lenihan, 512), biodh is gur ann a bhí sé áirithe ó 1839 ag an Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Díshealbhaíodh a raibh de thineontaithe ar an oileán i 1827 nó mar sin (*JRSAI*, 1894/5, 259, nóta).

Fuair Anraoi de Bláca cuntas rí-shuimiúil ar atháitriú an oileáin in 1843, ó Fheidhlim Ó Braonáin, fear a bhí páirteach san eachtra. An 12ú Márta na bliana sin, nuair a bhí iascairí Chill Bheathach amuigh ag marú longaí séideadh an “Windsor Castle” isteach béal an Ribhéir agus a trí crann briste. Bhí plúr, cadás agus rum mar last aice. Ní raibh éinne beo inti, ach go bhfacathas fia inti, más fíor. Chrom roinnt daoine ar an bhfearas a thabhairt i dtír aisti. Cuireadh fios ar fhir an chustaim go Luimneach agus nuair a tháingadar súd theith a raibh inti ach ceathrar déag. Nuair a chonaic fir an chustaim nár ardaíodh na haistí agus go raibh “marc an rí, an broadarrow” gearrtha ar an long, tairgíodh deontas do lucht a tarrthála. Fuair an naonúr pileoite £120 an duine agus an cúigear feirmeoir £80 an duine. Chuir Marcas Ó Catháin, athmháistir, scéala go dtí an tiarna talún, Westby, agus mhol dó lucht an airgid a chur isteach go hInis Cathaigh mar thineontaithe. Bhí an t-oileán faoi chaoire, an t-am so, agus gan ann ach Eoghan, deartháir Mharcais, agus Móránach ó Chiarraí thuaidh. Siad so na sloinntea bhí ar an daoine a tháinig: Ó hAnracháin, Ó Crota, Mac Mathúna, Ó Maoileacáin, Ó Gríofa, Ó Braonáin, Ó Scanláin, Ó Coisteala, Mac Cárthaigh, Bradley. Bhí muirín i ngach aon tigh agus leath-

chéad dalta sa scoil nuair a bhí Annraoi ar an oileán. Tháinig meath ar loingseoireacht sa tSionainn idir an dá chogadh mór, agus bhí ar mhuintir an oileáin bailiú leo go dtí an gCeapaigh láimh le Cill Rois, mar ar lean cuid acu den phileoitíocht. D'imíodh a lán acu ar bord loinge i gcabhlaigh éagsúla, agus thug Braonánach díobh, a bhí ina chaptaoin áirthaigh ag Admiral Byrd (U.S.A.) san iarracht a thug sé faoin Mol thuaidh i dtosach na haoise, turas abhaile dhá bhliain ó shoin!

Ba nós le maor Luimnigh teacht chomh fada le hInis Cathaigh agus sleá a chaitheamh i bhfarraige ann anuas go dtí tosach na haoise seo. Tráchtfar ar an mbéaloideas a ghaibh le háiteanna ins na nótaí, ach ní miste tagairt a dhéanamh don dturas a deintí ar an oileán, anso. Deir A. de Bláca gur i dtrá mhara a deintí an turas mórtimpeall an oileáin. Cé ná raibh cuimhne ró-mhaith aige ar na gnáiseanna a bhain leis, ríomh sé iad mar seo. Tosnaíft ag an gcloch aoil a bhí ina seasamh ag Pointe na Meallach. Théidís ar a nglúine ansan agus arís ag an leac atá ag an gcé, go bhfuil scríobh uirthi. Thiar i dTóin an Oileáin, níor mhór 8 nó 9 gclocha a bhailiú agus iad a thabhairt suas insa sruthaill. Théidís ar a nglúine arís ag an leac atá ag an Meall, tar éis dóibh an títpeall a dhéanamh. Naoi dturas timpeall na reilige ag Teampall na Marbh, ar mhullach an fhalla. Bhíodh deoch uisce acu ó Thobar Sheanáin ansan. Thógaidís leo go dtí an mórtíir an chré agus na clocha beaga atá i Leaba Sheanáin. Tagraíonn Graham do na sluaite a thugadh turas ar an oileán ar Luan Cáscá (Mescal, 65).

Ní miste nós amháin eile a bhain le hInis Cathaigh a lua. Seoltaí báid nua ar deiseal timpeall uirthi agus cuirte clocha beaga ón dtráigh isteach iontu (Mescal, 65, 66). Féach gur thug Seanán, leis, turas ar deiseal timpeall uirthi á beannú, tar éis dó Cathach a dhíbirt aisti, agus gheall an t-aingeal dó ná báfaí éinne a d'fhágfadh an t-oileán nó go bhfillfeadh sé arís (Beatha A, 67). Níl fágtha ar Inis Cathaigh anois ach muintir Mhic Mhathúna.

Níl spás in alt mar é seo chun an fhianaise a tugadh go dtí seo a chíoradh mar ba chóir. Is fíor san go háirithe i dtaca le comharbaí Sheanáin. Tá easnaimh sa bhfianaise a fhágann nach féidir a rá go cinnte go raibh an gradam sin le hoidhreacht ag Mac Catháin i gcónaí (féach A.R.É., 1581), bíodh is gur fhan sé acu i ndiaidh díshealbhú eaglasta an 16ú aoise. Cathánaigh a bhí mar athmháistrí ar Inis Cathaigh san aois seo caite, ach deirtear gurb é an sloinneadh Ó Catháin a bhí orthu so agus gur phós duine acu iníon Mhic Catháin tráth éigin (Mescal, 68). Is acu a bhíodh an clog órtha ar a dtugtaí mionn. Duine dhíobh ab ea Roibeard Ó Catháin a d'aistrigh an Tiomna Nua "go Gaodhailge Chúige Mumhan" (Dublin, 1858). Sa tagairt do "Nicholas Cahan et ancestores sui vocate Corubbne de Terrymone Shynan" in Inquisition de chuid 1604, deirtear gurb

ionann an "corrubbne" agus "overseare and keeper" (Begley, I, 399). Más amhlaidh atá cén difríocht a bhí idir é agus an "custos" a bhí ar Theampall Mhuire, "The House of Synan" agus ar Theampall Ard na nAingeal? Is léir ó chuid de na tagarthaí atá luaite thuas gur thuataigh iad cuid de na séiplínigh a bhí iontu. Bunús Normánach atá le Siacas (<Jaques), ainm athar agus seanathar an chomharba a fuair bás i 1581 (A.R.É.), pé slí ar ghlacadar súd chucu féin é.

SCATTERY ISLAND

- | | |
|--|---|
| | in'əf'kuə in'əf'ku(h),
,l'ɑ:nin'əf'ku(h), 'fɡ'aTəri: |
| 1. Abbey Church (=37, 41) | |
| 2. Ard na nAingeal (=23) | ɑ:rDNə'Nəŋ'əl |
| 3. Banc Rinn Eanaigh
(=7, 14a) | ,bəŋkɾəi'n'ənə |
| 4. Battery | əN'b'aTəri: |
| 5. An Caisleán (=9) | əN,kəf'l'ɑ:n |
| 6. An Carcas | ə'karkəs |
| 7. Carraig an Draoi
(=3 ?, 14a) | |
| 8. Carraig Dhonnáin | ,kərəŋ'ə'Nɑ'n', ,kərəŋ'h'n'ɑ'n' |
| 9. Castle (=5) | |
| 10. Cloghaus or Round Tower
(=35, 38) | |
| 11. An Com | (ins) ə'gəum |
| 12. An Croisín (= 13) | ə,kɾə'ʃi:n', ə,xɾə'ʃi:n' |
| 13. Crusheen Point (=12) | |
| 14. Cúl na Gainmhe | ,ku:LNəŋə'n'i: |
| 14a. Dairinis (=3 ?, 7) | |
| 15. Deirc Sheanáin (=26) | |
| 16. Fán na nEach | |
| 17. Fawley's Point | ,fɑ:Li:z'pəin't' |
| 18. An Góilín | əN,go:l'i:n' |
| 19. The Gunners' House | Də,guNəɾz'həus |
| 20. Hog Island (=21, 22) | ə,l'ɑ:n'həŋ |
| 21. Inis Beag (=20, 22) | |
| 22. Inishbig or Hog Island
(=21) | |
| 23. Knocknanangel (=2) | |
| 24. Knocknanangel Church (=39) | |
| 25. Lady's Grave | |
| 26. Leaba Sheanáin (=15) | ,l'abə'h'n'ɑ'n' |
| 26a. Leac an Chathaigh | |
| 27. Leac na nAingeal | |

28. Mall Point (=30)
 29. An Meall
 30. Pointe na Meallach

ə(ŋ) 'm'jəu(ə)L, ə 'm'əuL
 ,pi:n't'əNə'm'əuLə(x),
 (ar),fi:n't'ən'v'əuəl'

31. Rineanna (=32)
 32. Rinn Eanaigh (=31)
 33. Ród Inis Cathaigh (=36)
 34. Roilig an Aingil
 35. Round Tower (=10, 38)
 36. Scattery Roads (=33)

rəi'nanə
 ,ro:di:n'f'kəə

37. An Séipéal (=1, 41)
 38. An Stípil (=10, 35)
 39. Teampall Cnoic na nAingéal (=24)

in' ,sE:'p'e:L
 ən'f'd'i:p'əi'

40. Teampall Jer (=43, 45)

,t'əumpəL'dʒɔr

41. Teampall Mhuire (=1, 37)

42. Teampall na Marbh (=44)

,t'əumpəL.Nə'marəv

43. Teampall Sheanáin (=40, 45)

,t'əumpəL'h'n'ə:n'

44. Templenamarve (=42)

45. Templesenan (=40, 43)

46. Tobar Sheanáin (=47)

əN,Tobər'h'n'ə:n'

47. Tobersenan (=46)

48. Tóin an Oileáin

,Tu:n'ən't'əən'

NÓTAÍ

(Tagraíonn na huimhreacha don liosta)

Fuair Inis Cathaigh a hainm ón bpiast, Cathach, nár scaoil éinne ar an oileán agus a choinnigh a húir “in óige” le haghaidh Seanáin (Beatha A, 56). Ruaig Seanán í go Dubhloch Sléibhe Colláin ó thuaidh (Beatha A, 67). Sé seo an t-aon ainm atá ar an oileán i bhfoinsi Gaelacha ó gach airde go dtí an lá inniu. Tá “Innis Catha”, mar shampla, ag M. Ó Braonáin ina dhán ar an Sionainn i 1794 (*Eigse*, VI, 233).

Cé ná fuil an leagan “Scattery” le fáil níos luaithe ná an 17ú aois, —“E. Catre” i Jansonius, Mounster (c. 1630), agus “Inishskattery” sa Down Survey (c. 1660) — d’fheadfadh sé leanúint ar aghaidh ins an “cantred of the Ostmen” i Luimneach gan é bheith le fáil i gcáipéisí eaglasta. Tá trácht ar “the liberty of the Ostmen” i Luimneach i Plea Roll ón mbliain 1295 (Curtis, 406) agus ní miste a mheas gur thugadar súd a dtraidisiún féin ar aghaidh go maith ins na méanaoiseanna. Tá tuairisc i réamhrá an ailt seo ar na Lochlannaigh a bhí lonnaithe ar Inis Cathaigh agus ar leath an oileáin a bheith “i Luimnigh”. Tá tagairt do chabblaigh éagsúla ag ionsaí a chéile ag Inis Cathaigh i 1127 agus do “Se(na)n mac Gollsci” a bheith ina “sttirasmund” ar long amháin (A.I.F.). Focal Lochlannais is ea “sttirasmund” atá áirithe ag Bugge (*Miscellany K. Meyer*, 295) agus Marstrander (*Bidrag til det Norske Sprogs Historie*, 73) agus is inspéise go dtabharfaí é mar theideal ar fhear den ainm Seanán sa chomhthéacs seo. Nil sloinne an fhir le fáil in aon áit eile ach ní féidir a rá gur de bhunús Lochlannach é gan fianaise. Ní miste an

focal “Scattery” a thairfeach ar mhaithe le soiléire. “S”, foircheann an fhocail “Inis”; “catter”, “Cathaigh” (καθαι) agus claochló ar an “y” go “r” (consain leanúnacha iad araon) faoi thionchar an fhoirchinn “ar” a bhí coitianta sa ghinideach sa Lochlannais; “Ey”, an focal ar oileán sa Lochlannais (Féach Ireland’s Eye, Lambay, Dalkey etc.).

Maidir leis an leagan Cathay(ensis) atá le fáil i gcáipéisí Páipúla (Theiner, 316, 318, 324 agus C.P.R.P., 461) sa 14ú aois, sé is dóichí gurb é Cathay iomráiteach oirthear domhain a chuaigh i bhfeidhm air.

Leaganacha, le dáta, as cáipéisí: Insula Gathay, 12ú aois, Vatican L. 3057, 8486, Montpell. Medic. 92; Inisketty 1189 (*JRSAL*, XXII, 78); Inyscathedch 1201 (*B.B.L.*); Inyscathy c. 1200 (*B.B.L.*), 1290 (Harris, 243); Insula Gathai 1282 (*C.P.R.*, I), 14ú aois (*A.H.*, VI, 145); Cathay(ensis) 14ú aois (Theiner, *C.P.R.P.*); Cathag(ensis) 1364 (*An.H.*, XII, 162); Katad(ensis) 1414 (*C.P.R.P.*); Inyskathaigh c. 1400 (*C.P.R.*, V, VI, VII); Yniskate, Iniskay, Innyskathid, Iniscayg c. 1500 (*C.P.R.*, XIII, XIV); Innyskagay 1446 (*A.H.*, X, 118); Inyskathayg 1428 (*A.H.*, X, 17), Iniskayd 1446 (*A.H.*, X, 34), Iniskahy 1483 (*A.H.*, X, 69), Inyschahy 1507 (*A.H.*, XXI, 47); Innesvattye 1576 (Begley, 395).

Tá na leaganacha seo le fáil ar léarscáileanna:

Enys Katen 1575? (T.C.D., Hardiman 2); Enesskagh 1589 (Jobson, T.C.D. Hardiman 36); Ennis Carfin (doiléir) c. 1600 (T.C.D. Hardiman 63); Enis Catu c. 1600 (Boazio); Enis Catu(o?) c. 1600 (T.C.D., Hardiman 1) Catne 1610 (Speed); E. Catne c. 1630 (Jansonius, Connaught); E. Catre c. 1630 (Jansonius, Mounster); Katen 1635? (Hondius); Inish Skatery c. 1660 (Down Survey), agus 1685 (Hiberniae Delineatio). Tá “Scattery” coitianta sa Bhéarla ón 18ú aois.

1. “The Cathedral or Damliag” (O.S.L.). “The Daimhliag” (N. Book). “Damliag” (F.P.). “Abbey Church” (S.O. 1842).
2. Le linn do Sheanáin a bheith ag caint le “Raphel” ar Mhullach Feise, d’ardaigh na haingil é féin agus an leac ar a raibh sé ina shuí, leo go dtí an genocán atá in Inis Cathaigh. Ón eachtra san a hainmníodh Ard na nAingéal agus Leac na nAingéal (Beatha A, 66), (Beatha B, 77).
 — Ecclesiae de Alto Angelorum, Limericensis diocesis —” (*A.H.*, X, 118 (1446); X, 156 (1503); XXI, 47 (1507)). “Teampall Cnuic na nAingéal” (O.S.L. agus F.P.). “Knocknanangle Church” (S.O. 1842).
 Deir A. de Bláca go ndeireadh muintir an oileáin gur anso “a thit an chlog órtha ón spéir”, cé gur gnáthaí a rá gur i gCill tSeanáin, ó thuaidh ó Chill Rois a thit sé. I seilbh na gCathánach a bhí an clog so agus tugtaí mionn air i gcás “cattle stealing, assault and abduction” (Dwyer, 501). Tá cur síos ag Westropp air, maraon le pictiúirí (*JRSAL*, 1900, 237). Féach 26a.
4. Chuire seo a cheannaigh an Ordnance Service 4 acra talún i 1810, is dócha (Lenihan, 460).
5. Bhí so á thógaint ag an gcomharba i 1576 (Begley 396). Thógadh uaisle cheantar Chill Rois clocha as agus ní raibh fanta ach urlár amháin ina gcoinnítí móin le linn A. de Bláca.
6. Áit íseal a dtagadh an taoide isteach tríd an glochar ann uaireanta. Bhí cúpla tígh taobh leis.
7. “Outside Rinn Eanaigh Point is a rock called Carraig an Draoi, the remains of an island called Dair-inis, which is mentioned in St. Senan’s Life” (O.S.L.).
 Chuir rí Ó bhFidhgheinte a dhraoi, Mac Táil, go hInis Cathaigh chun Seanán a ruaigeadh aisti mar go mba leis féin í. Fuair Seanán an lámh uachtar agus theith Mac Táil i gceo drafochta go Dairinis, a bhí “ar bhéalaibh Innsí Cathaigh anairdheas”. “Tháinig an mhuir tháirsti agus bádh an draoi agus a mhuintir, conadh í sin Carac na nDruadh inniu”

- (Beatha A, 69). Deir údar eile nár "Iéir ar maidin di acht Carraig na nDruagh amháin". (Beatha B, 93).
- Ar Bhanc Rinn Eanaigh a bhí Dairinis agus an charraig, is dócha.
8. Talamh chlochach í seo a nochtann ag lag trá. Fásann feamnach go tiubh ann. Bhí an claonadh ag A. de Bláca an t-ainm a rá amhail is dá mbeadh "Seanán" mar mhír aige, ach nuair a cheistíos é dúirt sé "Ní deiridís Seanán in aonchor ach *karag' ó'Na-on'*". "Chuaigh Dondán mac Léith, dalta do Sheanán agus beirt gharún ag baint dílis. Thug an mhuir a nae uathu agus bádh an bheirt óg. Lá ar na mhárach thug Seanán slán ina mbeathaidh arís iad. D'impiodar air iad a scaoileadh ar ais go dtí an mbeatha aoihbhinn as a dtámgadar, agus do dhein" (Beatha A, 70). Deartháir do Sheanán ab ea Liath (Beatha A, 67). Ní tugtar aon ainm ar an gearraig san insint seo. "a ccarraig nDonán" (Beatha B, 111). "Corraig Dhonáin" (O.S.L. agus F.P.). Féach "Donnan mac Leith mic Geirginn" (*Genealogiae Regum et Sanctorum Hiberniae* (P. Walsh), 78).
10. "An Stípil" a bhí ag muintir na háite air (A. de Bláca). "The Round Tower, called in Irish, Clogas Inse Cathaigh" (O.S.L.). "Round Tower" (F.P.). "Clogaus or Round Tower" (S.O. 1842). "Clogas" atá mar chur sios ag M. Ó Braonáin ó Cho. Ros Comáin ina dhán ar an Sionainn i 1794 (*Éigse*, VI, 233). "Clogas ionna raibh 115 troighthe ar aoidre" (Beatha B, 161).
12. "Pointe an Chroisín" (O.S.L. agus F.P.).
15. "An t-ochtmbhadh lá do mhídh Márta, 554 d'éag Seanán an aois a chéad agus ocht mbladhna déag agus ró hádhhlacadh é ar innis Cathaigh, taobh shiar húaigh do Theampcholl Mhuire mar a bhfuil an feart dá ngoirtear Deirc Sheanáin" (Beatha B, 159).
16. Ní raibh an t-ainm ag A. de Bláca ach tá cuntas aige ar an áit "a slogadh dhá chapall agus carráiste a tháinig chun díobháil éigin a dhéanamh don oileán. Páircin beag ó thuaidh ón Battery san ísleán agus timpeall leathacra ann. An t-aon spota san oileán ná cíféa an Stípil uaidh. Bhí cros gearrtha ina lár ó chlái go clái, ardáinín beag rannáilte". Thug an draoi, Mac Táil, "dhá chairbtheach" ri ó bhFidhgeinte leis nuair a thug sé faoi Sheanáin a ruaigeadh. Scoireadar na capaill ar an oileán (Beatha A, 68). Nuair a bádh Mac Táil i nDairinis bhagair an rí díoltas ar Sheanáin mura dtabharfadh sé aire do na capaill. "Ní ba mísi bus echaire duit" arsa Seanán, agus leis sin shloig an talamh na capaill "i bhFán na nEach, in iarthar Innse Cathaigh" (Beatha A, 69). "Fán na nEach" (Beatha B, 95).
17. "Bhí fear ins an oileán, maor eile, go nglaoi'tí Fawley air" (A. de Bláca).
18. Tugtaí móin ó Chill Rois isteach mar seo go dtí an loch, i lán mara (A. de Bláca).
19. "Master Gunners' Ho." (F.P.). Marab ionann agus feirmeoirí bhíodh airgead póca ag na pilcoitithe, agus áit acu chun é chaitheamh i gceaintin na "gunners" (A. de Bláca).
20. "Ennis big" (T.C.D. Hardiman 63 (17ú aois)), "Inishbeg" (Down Survey (c. 1660) agus Hiberniae Delineatio (1685)). Forbairt "beg/big" > pig > hog atá i gceist. Tá oileán beag eile i léarscáileanna Jansonius (Enis Pike), Hondius (Pyke agus Pyk), agus Blome (Pyke), dar dáta 1630, 1635? agus 1690 fá seach, ar costúil gurb ionann é agus leithinis atá inniu sa Chuibhreann (Querrin), agus d'fhéadfadh tionchar a bheith aige ar fhoirm an ainme "Inis Beag". Tá Enys Lin díreach lastoir d'Inis Cathaigh i Hardiman 2 (1575?). Anso a cuireadh máthair Sheanáin, más fíor, agus nuair a thug súd an t-eiteach di faoina hadhlacadh ar Inis Cathaigh dhein sí an tairngreacht go mbeadh béic na mná rua le cloisint fós ann. Bhí Neil Dhearg ann agus d'óladh sí braon (A. de Bláca). Is ann a bhí cónaí ar mháthair agus deirfúir Sheanáin (Beatha A, 72).

24. Féach 2.
25. "Old Grave" (F.P.). "A flag said to cover the body of the lady who desired to obtain entrance to the island for sepulture, but who was repulsed by St. Senan" (O.S.L.). Ní raibh ainm cloiste ag A. de Bláca air ach bhíodh trácht ar leac a cíftí ag lag trá, mar a raibh bean ghaoil éigin le Seanán curtha toisc ná scaoilfeadh sé níos sia í ná trá mhara. "Canir, naomhógh do Bheanntraighe" ar taibhríodh di go raibh "tor tine" os cionn gach cill in Éirinn agus an tor ba mhó dhíobh os cionn Inis Cathaigh, chuaigh sí "cosaibh tirmaibh" go "port Innsi Cathaigh". D'fhan sí "na seasamh forsin tuind" agus í ag áiteamh ar Sheanáin nár chóir dó mná a bhac ón oileán agus dúirt leis nár lú a tháinig Críost do shlánú ban ná do shlánú fear. Ghéill sé "inad a haiseirghe for brú thuinde" dhí sa deire agus fuair sí bás chomh luath agus a leag sí a cos ar an dtalamh. Éinne a "thaidh-leas a reeles ria ndul for in muir ní baithfider nogu tí aris" (Beatha A, 72, 73). Féach "Conair" (Beatha B, 123). Cheap Thomas Moore amhrán ar an eachtra seo: "St. Senanus and The Lady" (*The Poetical Works*, 201, London, 1848).
26. Féach 15.
- "An áit a bhfuil sé curtha, an áit a dtéann siad ag lorg an chre dhá mbeadh na seadáin, wireworm, ag gearradh an gheabhair—é a chroitheadh ar an dtalamh. Níor leag bean a cos riamh ann. Aon bhean nó cailín a chuaigh ansan isteach ní bheadh aon mhuirín orthu. Tá clocha beaga ann, comh bog le caic agus is mó duine a thug na clocha leo. Do dhéanfa mar a bheadh croí iad" (A. de Bláca).
- "It appears that the greater portion of the earth which covered the bed has been removed by the islanders, and scattered on their tillage, owing to its supposed efficacy in killing worms. Small olive-coloured stones, taken from the bed, were put in drinking water to cure diseases. These stones the seamen in the vicinity used to wear as amulets about their person. [It was] the custom for men to take off their shoes and stockings when [going] into the bed. Women should not set foot in it" (Mescal, 62).
- Tá an méid seo le rá ag Rev. S. Malone, *JRSAL*, 1894/5, 259, nóta:
- "I have the authority of the Ven. Dean Kenny, of Ennis for stating that while he was P.P. of Kilrush, one of his curates, the Rev. S. Walsh, having one day got into Scatterry Island, and wishing to break down the superstitious feeling, as he deemed it, which prevented the females from walking over the bed of St. Senan, urged all the women of the island to enter it. The only noticeable result or coincidence was that all of them in a few days were evicted for ever. This happened about 1827".
- 26a. "Gach uair donítear éagóir ar Inis Cathaigh agus ar Cill Rois agus ar Thearmoinn Sheanáin go coitcheann tig Seanán go Lic an Chathaigh agus tabhairdh trí gártha idir chlog agus duine agus tíochead na naoimh sin uile do dhíoghal na héagórach donítear ar Sheanáin" (Beatha B, 187).
27. Féach 2.
- 28, 29, 30. Pointe an Mheill (O.S.L. agus F.P.).
- "Dá mbeireadh an taoille ansan ort, ní raghfá ó dheas go bráth, nuair athá an mhuir ag imeacht. Nuair a bheadh an mhuir ag teacht, siar ó sheas a gheofá amuigh le heagla go dtabharfadh an taoille soir tu. Sin é an chiall a nglaohtar An Meall air, meallfadh an taoille tu" (A. de Bláca).
- 31, 32. Rinn Eanaigh (O.S.L. agus F.P.).
33. Bhíodh ar loingeas feitheamh anso le haghaidh cóir gaoithe agus taoide chun dul go Luimneach.
34. Nuair a bhí Naomh Pádraig in iarthar Luimnigh, chuir sé "Maculatus agus Latius, sacart agus deochan do Rómhánchaibh" chun Corca Bhaiscinn a bhaisteadh. Thógadar "reigléas agus port a n-cisirghe do thaobh poirt Innse

- Cathaigh, don leith thuaidh in achomair Reilgi Aingil Dé", mar bhí a fhios acu gur í "Relic in Aingil" in Inis Cathaigh a bheadh aiséirí Sheanáin (Beatha A, 56).
37. "An teampall mór atá le bais an Stípil. Ná fuil Naomh Seanán ar an mbinn thoir di gearrtha amach os cionn na fuinneoige. Cloch aoil is ea í (i.e. an dealbh)" (A. de Bláca).
39. Féach 2.
Tugadh "St. Gabriel's Church" leis air (Mescal, 63).
41. Féach 43.
"taobh shiar huaigh do Theampcholl Mhuire mar a bhfuil an feart, dá ngoirtear Deirc Sheanáin" (Beatha B, 159).
"the Collegiate Church major . . . foundation in honour of God, St. Mary the Virgin and the said saint (Senan)". (C.P.R., V, 271).
43. "Teampull Sheanáin" (O.S.L.). "Temple-Sennaun" (F.P.).
44. "Teampull na Marbh" (O.S.L.). "Temple na Marbh" (F.P.). "Templena-marve" (S.O. 1842). "Here the people of the island bury the dead. Graham says: Scattery is one of the most popular burial-places in the county but in the case of stormy weather Shanakill, near Kilrush is used. The country people believe that all the bodies buried in the latter place are conveyed under the bed of the river into the holy ground of Iniscattery" (Mescal, 63).
B'é deonú Dé é adúirt an t-ardaingéal "Raphel" le Seanán "ní ba hífearnach jar mbrath an té dara ragha úir na hinnsí . . .
Ní blaisfe peannaíd acht éag
An té tara téid a húir". (Beatha A, 67)
Cuireadh in Inis Cathaigh Onóra Ní Bhriain, bean Uí Chonchúir Chiarraí i 1583 agus Mairéad Ní Bhriain bean Thraolaigh Mhic Mhathúna i 1591 (A.R.É.).
- 46, 47. "Toabar Sheannain" (O.S.L.). "Tober-sennaun" (F.P.).
Tá sé cearnógach agus falla na thimpeall.
"Down to the recent period the sailors of Limerick used to resort to it in a solemn manner, and take some of its water to their ships, with a view of allaying thereby tempests at sea" (Mescal, 65).
Ba nós do gharsún óg cupán uisce a shíneadh chúchu súd a bhí ag déanamh an turasa, ach bhí san cosctha ar chailín (A. de Bláca).
Thóg Seanán cuaille coill agus thochail sé mar a dúirt an t-aingéal leis, agus bhí an t-aingéal ag glanadh an chre as an sli. Nuair a bhí an obair déanta sháigh Seanán an cuaille ar bhruach an tobair agus d'fhás sé mar a bheadh crann coill láithreach. Dúirt an t-aingéal ná triomódh an tobar faid a bhí áitreabh sa chill sin, agus go leigheasfaí gach galar a tabharfaí chuige. (Beatha A, 71; Beatha B, 119).
48. Tá so mar ainm ar an dtaobh thiar den oileán ar fad.

Foinsí agus Noid

- A.H.: *Archivium Hibernicum*
An. H.: *Analecta Hibernica*
A.I.F.: *Annála Inis Faithleann*
A.R.É.: *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann*
B.B.L.: *The Black Book of Limerick* (eag. James Mac Caffrey).
Beatha A: Beatha Shenáin, *Lives of the Saints from the Book of Lismore*, Whitley Stokes
Beatha B: Beatha Sheanáin (athscríobh ar théacs Meán-Ghaeilge), Royal Irish Academy 24 C 29
Begley: John Begley, *The Diocese of Limerick*, I-III (1906)
C.D.I.: *Calendar of Documents, Ireland* (1171-1251)

- Céitinn: Seathrún Céitinn, *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*, I-IV (I.T.S.)
C.P.R.: *Calendar of Papal Registers (Letters)*
C.P.R.P.: *Calendar of Papal Registers (Petitions to the Pope)*, I (Bliss)
Curtis: Edmund Curtis, *A History of Medieval Ireland*
Dwyer: Philip Dwyer, *The Diocese of Killaloe* (1878)
F.P.: Fair Plan (1841) (dréacht-léarscáil na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis)
Harris: Walter Harris, *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis XIII* (láimh-scribhinn sa Leabharlann Náisiunta)
JRSAI: *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*
JKAHS: *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*
Lenihan: Maurice Lenihan, *Limerick* (1866)
Mescal: Daniel Mescal, *The Story of Inis Cathaigh* (1902)
N. Book: Ordnance Survey Name Book (1841)
O Halloran: Sylvester O Halloran, *A History of Ireland*, I-III (1819)
O.S.L.: Ordnance Survey Letters (1839)
PRIA: *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*
S.O. 1842: Eagrán 1842 de léarscáil 6" na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis
T.C.D.: Trinity College Dublin
Theiner: A. Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum* (An Róimh, 1864)
Usher: J. Usher, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates* (De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis) (1639)
Ware A: J. Ware, *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus* (1658)
Ware B: J. Ware, *History of Ireland* (eag. Harris).
Wilkins: David Wilkins, *Concilia Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae*, I-IV (London, 1737)

[A list of placenames from Scattery Island, together with an account of the historical background.]

AS CARLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

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

Ag barr an áilt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm oifigiúil Gaeilge, 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.).

Castledermot Discart Diarmada c. Chill Dara; b. Kilkea & Moone; p. Castledermot; S.O. 38, 40.

1. Disserdiarmada MacNeill, *Cal. Reg. Archb. Alen*, 5 (=Sheehy, *Pontificia Hib.*, I, 30) (1179)
2. Tristeldermot Sheehy, *op. cit.*, I, 138 (=CDI, I, 53) (1207)
3. Tristelderemod CDI, I, 211 (1226)
4. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, I, 429 (1247)
5. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, I, 444 (1248)
6. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, I, 439 (1248)
7. Tristerdermot *op. cit.*, I, 446 (1249)
8. Trystell Dermote *Cal. Carew MSS.*, V, 124 (1262)
9. Tristeldermot MacNeill, *op. cit.*, 114 (1264)
10. Tristeldermond CDI, II, 377 (1280)
11. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, II, 379 (1280)
12. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, II, 379, 380 (1280), 385 (1281), 467 (1282), 561 (1284); III, 49 (1285)
13. Trestildermot *op. cit.*, III, 60 (1285), 95, 124, 126 (1286)
14. Tresteldermot *op. cit.*, III, 148 (1287)
15. Tritesteldermot *op. cit.*, III, 379 (1290)
16. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, III, 407, 415, 416 (1291)
17. Tristildermot *op. cit.*, III, 415 (1291)
18. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, III, 517 (1292); IV, 1 (1292), 31, 56 (1293), 124 (1294-5), 92 (1295), 128 (1295-6)
19. Tristledermot *op. cit.*, IV, 108 (1295), 142 (1296)
20. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, IV, 161 (1294-6)

21. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, IV, 131, 139, 154, 156, 170 (1296), 178, 198, 209, 214, 222 (1297), 234, 235, 240, 243, 252, 267, 284 (1298), 298, 304 (1299), 323 (1298-9)
22. Tresteldermot *op. cit.*, IV, 316, 333 (1299)
23. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, IV, 332 (1299)
24. Trestildermot *op. cit.*, IV, 356 (1300)
25. Thristeldermot *op. cit.*, IV, 374, 375 (1301)
26. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 25, 36 (1302)
27. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 54 (1302)
28. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 81 (1303), 102 (1304), 127, 128, 136, 137 (1305)
29. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 130 (1305)
30. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 145 (1305)
31. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 242 (1302 × 1306)
32. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 243, 244 (1302 × 1306)
33. desertum Dermitii, id est, Tristildermot Butler, *Jacobi Grace . . . Annales*, 82 (1316)
34. Thristeldermot *Cal. Carew MSS.*, V, 369 (1318)
35. Tristeldermot *op. cit.*, V, 353 (1272 × 1327)
36. Tristeldermot Mac Niocaill, *Red Bk. of the Earls of Kildare*, 106 (1329), 117 (1331)
37. Tristeldermot MacNeill, *op. cit.*, 216 (1366)
- 37A. Tristeldermot *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, II, 117, 118 (1370)
38. Thristel-Dermond *Cal. Carew MSS.*, V, 379 (1395)
39. Tristildermot *Cal. Pap. Letters*, V, 86 (1397)
40. Tresteldermoth *Cal. Carew MSS.*, V, 382 (1377 × 1399)
41. Tristildermote *op. cit.*, V, 342 (1408)
42. Tristolldiarmod *Cal. Pap. Letters*, XI, 576 (1460)
43. Casteldermot *JRSAL*, VIII, 532 (1518)
44. Castledermott MacNeill, *op. cit.*, 278 (1531)
45. Tristeldermot(t) MacNeill, *op. cit.*, 278, 279 (1531)
46. Castle Dermot *Cal. Carew MSS.*, I, 47 (1532)
47. Thristeldermott *op. cit.*, I, 131 (1537)
48. Tristeldermot Fiant's Hen. VIII, 80 (1539)
49. Tresteldermot *op. cit.*, 120 (1540)
- 49A. Thrysteldermott White, *Ir. Monastic Possessions*, 124 (1540)
- 49B. Thristeldermott, Thrysteldermott, Dysedermott *op. cit.*, 168 (1540)
50. Thrysteldermott or Castledermott *Cal. State papers, Ire.*, 1509-73, 58 (1541)

51. Castell Dermot
 52. Tristildermot
 53. Trysteldermot, Tristeldermot
 54. Tristeldermot
 55. Tristel Dermote, Tristeldermot
 56. Tristeldermott
 57. Disertedermot alias Tristeldermot }
 58. Disertdermot }
 59. Tristeldermot }
 60. Castledermott }
 61. Casteldermott }
 62. Tristeldermote }
 63. Castell Dermont }
 64. Casteldermod }
 65. Castle Dermot }
 66. Tristeldermott
 67. Tristledermot
 68. Tristeldermott
 69. Castledermot
 70. Castle Dermott
 71. Tristeldermot(e)
 72. Tristeldermott
 73. Tristeldermote
 74. Tristeldermot
 75. Castle Dermot
 76. Castledermode
 77. Castle Dermonde
 78. Castle Dermott

Fiants Hen. VIII, 290 (1542)

op. cit., 304 (1542)

op. cit., 364 (1543)

Fiants Ed. VI, 162 (1548)

op. cit., 240 (1549)

Fiants Eliz., 6785 (1561)

op. cit., 422 (1562)

op. cit., 879 (1566)

op. cit., 1067 (1567)

op. cit., 1294 (1569)

op. cit., 1354 (1569)

op. cit., 1834 (1571)

op. cit., 2709 (1575)

Cal. State Papers, Ire., 1574-85, 70 (1575)

Fiants Eliz., 2954 (1577)

op. cit., 3014 (1577)

op. cit., 3419 (1578)

op. cit., 3497 (1578)

Cal. Carew MSS., II, 140 (1578)

Fiants Eliz., 3709 (1581)

op. cit., 4012 (1582)

op. cit., 4408 (1584)

op. cit., 5417 (1590)

op. cit., 6409 (1600)

Cal. Carew Mss. III, 431 (1600)

op. cit., IV, 447 (1603)

op. cit., VI, 24 (1608)

79. Congbáil Dísirt Diarmata *Ann. Inisfallen*, 812

80. Orgain disirt Diarmata *AU*, I, 346 (841) (= *Chron. Scot.*, 144 (842), *ARÉ*, I, 462 (841))

81. i n-disirt Diarmata *AU*, I, 348 (842)

82. i nDisiurt Diarmada O'Donovan, *Three Fragments*, 184 (869)

83. princeps disirt Diarmata *AU*, I, 390 (875)

84. is in Disiort Diarmada }
 85. Disiort Diarmada }
 86. go Disiort Diarmata }
 87. princeps disirt Diarmata } O'Donovan, *op. cit.*, 204, 214 (908)

AU, I, 444 (922)

88. Disirt Diarmuta *Rev. Celt.*, XVII, 379 (=Disert Diarmatta, *ARÉ*, II, 838 (1040))
ARÉ, II, 864 (1054)
89. ferleighind . . . Disirt Diarmada *AU*, II, 76 (1106)
90. Disirt-Diarmata *Ann. Conn.*, 1405.4 (=im diseart diarmada, *ARÉ*, IV, 784 (1405))
91. Disirt Diarmata Leabhar Bhaile an Mhóta (macasamhail) 166 b 10
 Leabhar Bui Leacáin (macasamhail), 208 b 17
 Stokes, "On the Calendar of Oengus" (1880), cvi
Foras Feasa, III, 200
92. diseart diarmata *op. cit.*, III, 202
93. díSSERT diarmada *op. cit.*, III, 210
94. indisiurt diarmuta
95. abb Disirt Diarmada }
 96. roilig Diarmada mic Aodha Róin .i. Disirt Diarmada }
 97. i nDisirt Diarmada }
 98. go Disirt Diarmada } *op. cit.*, III, 210
99. Disert Diarmada, St. Dermot's desert or wilderness OSNB I, 17
100. Disert Diarmada, St. Dermot's desert or wilderness. 4 Masters PBNB, 22
101. . . . the place anciently called Diseart Diarmada is the same with that now called Castledermot . . . The general opinion among the people is that, Castledermot obtained this name from a Castle that stood there formerly, and Dermot, King of Leinster, who occupied the Castle
 OSL, II, 60 (T. O'C.)

Glacann Gwynn & Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland*, 31, le ráiteas Annála Inis Faithleann (Uimh. 79 thuas) gur bhunaigh Diarmaid mac Aedha Róin, rí Chorca Baiscinn an diseart seo sa bhliain 812, d'ainneoin go ndeireann eagarthóir na nAnnála gur cosúil go bhfuil dhá iontráil measctha le chéile anseo. Is é is dóichí gur sa bhliain sin a bunaíodh an diseart ceart go leor, ach gurb é Diarmaid mac mic Aodha Róin a fuair bás 823 (*ARÉ*, I, 434) nó 825 (*AU*, I, 318-20; féach freisin *Chron. Scot.*, 132) an bunaitheoir. Is é is dóichí gurb é Aodh Rón atá i gceist an rí Uladh a maraíodh 732 (*ARÉ*, I, 330) nó 735 (*AU*, I, 190). Tá roinnt iarsmaí mainistreach ar an láthair go fóill a bhaineas, de réir cosúlachta, leis an tréimhse ón 9ú haois (na croiseanna) go dtí an 12ú haois (an áirse), nó mar sin (chomh maith le hiarsmaí dhá mhainistir eile a bhain le tréimhse ba dheireanaí). Is anseo a oileadh Cormac mac Cuileannáin,

ri léannta Chaisil (féach *ARÉ*, I, 536), agus is ann freisin atá sé curtha (féach O'Donovan, *Three Fragments*, 214).

Níl aon cheist ann faoin ainm Gaeilge, measaimid, seachas, b'fhéidir, cé chomh deireanach is mhair an seanainm, Díseart Diarmada, ar bhéala Gaeilgeoiri an cheantair, rud nach eol dúinn aon fhianaise air. Is é is cosúil gur ar fhianaise stairiúil a bhunaigh lucht na céad suirbhéireachta a dtuairim gurbh é Díseart Diarmada an t-ainm Gaeilge (Uimh. 99, 100, 101 thuas) agus ní léir ar a bhfianaise an raibh an t-ainm sin le fáil go fóill sa chaint (tá sé le tuiscint as Uimh. 101, b'fhéidir, nach raibh, ach níl sé soiléir amach is amach).

Is ón bhfocal Laidine *desertum* don fhocal *díseart*, ar ndóigh, agus "áit uaigneach, fásach" a bhunchiall, ach is deacair idirdhealú a dhéanamh idir é agus "mainistir" i gcuid de na samplaí. Cinnte ní dhítreabhach aonair a bhíodh i ndíseart go minic, ach comhthionól fear nó ban. D'fhéadfadh sé gur "mainistir le rial dhian" a bhí i gceist leis scaití, cé nár mhór tuilleadh staidéir a dhéanamh ar úsáid an fhocail leis sin a chruthú nó a bhréagnú.

Tá na leaganacha gallda le *Tristel*-nó a leithéid spéisiúil agus is deacair a mheas gur ó thruailliú éigin ar *díseart* a tháinig siad (cé go bhfuil *isert* agus fiú *easter* le fáil ag freagairt do *díseart* in ainmneacha eile). Tá an leagan céanna le fáil i gcás roinnt ainmneacha eile: Díseart Labhráin, a bhfuil leaganacha cosúil le *Tristel* laueran le fáil dó (Inch St. Lawrence, Co. Luimnigh; v. Mac Spealáin, *Stair Aos Trí Muighe*, 257); Díseart Iolladhain, a bhfuil leaganacha cosúil le *Tristeldolan* le fáil dó (Castledillon, Co. Chill Dara); Díseart Muadhain (?), a bhfuil leaganacha cosúil le *Tristelmochan* le fáil dó (ach ní go minic é, chomh fada agus is eol dúinn; *Dysartmoon* i go. Chill Chainnigh atá i gceist); Díseart Chiaráin a bhfuil leaganacha cosúil le *Trystelkeran* le fáil dó (Castlekeeran, Co. na Mí). Níl ach dhá ainm eile ar ár n-eolas a bhfuil *tristel*-iontu, cé go bhféadfadh tuilleadh a bheith ann, agus ní thig linn a rá ina gcás siúd an raibh *díseart* le fáil sna hainmneacha, ná cén t-ainm atá ag freagairt dóibh inniu: is iad *Tristelloneth* (*Cal. Just. Rolls*, I, 257 (1299); i go. Bhaile Átha Cliath) agus *Tristelbale* nó *Tristeldale* (*CDI*, V, 259, 267 (1302 × 1306); i ndéanacht an Mhuilinn Chearr, Co. na hIarmhí) iad.

Chumar i gcomhairle leis an Ollamh Alan J. Bliss i roinn an tSean-Bhéarla agus an Mheán-Bhéarla i gColáiste Ollscoile Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus d'iarr seisean cabhair chomh maith ar an Dr. Joseph Long i roinn na Fraincise sa Choláiste céanna. Is mór atáimid faoi chomaoin ag an mbeirt acu as ucht ar thugadar d'eolas dúinn: is ar an eolas sin atá a bhfuil le rá againn faoin bhfocal *tristel* bunaithe.

Ní cosúil go bhfuil aon sampla den fhocal *tristel* féin le fáil, ach

is ar éigean atá aon amhras ann gur díspeagadh é ar an bhfocal Sean-Fhraincise *triste*, *tristre* (a bhfuil gaol éigin idir é agus na focail Bhéarla *tryst*, *trust*) a bhfuil leaganacha Meán-Laidine, *trista*, *tristra* (v. Du Cange), agus Bhéarla, *trist* (v. *OED* agus cf. na log-ainmneacha *Trysterlandes*, *Trister Hill*, Smith, *Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, I, 310, 327) de le fáil. Is cosúil gur mar seo a d'fhás brí an fhocail: "áit a bhféadfaí a bheith ag coinne géim a bheith ar fáil" > "áit a rachadh duine i bhfolach ag súil le géim" > "áit fhoscáidh do lucht seilge" > "both, nó teach beag cónaithe, faoin tuath (in áit iargúlta?)". Is sa chiall dheiridh amháin a d'fhéadfadh an focal tagairt do *Díseart* Diarmada agus is é is dóichí gur don mhainistir, mar bhí sí nuair a chuir na Normanaigh eolas ar an áit, a thagrafos an focal. Is léir ó na hiarsmaí atá fágtha agus ó thagairtí stairiúla nach láthair dhíthreabhaigh amháin a bhí anseo, ach mainistir ina raibh comhthionól faoi rial de shórt éigin. Mar dúramar thuas b'fhiú tuilleadh staidéir a dhéanamh ar an bhfocal *díseart* d'fhonn a bhrí chruinn, agus aon athruithe a tháinig ar an mbrí, a dhéanamh amach.

Cé go bhfuil sé ráite gur thóg Walter de Riddlesford caisleán anseo 1181 (caisleán adhmaid a bheadh ann), tá roinnt amhrais ann, measaimid, faoin bhfianaise (féach Orpen, *Ireland under the Normans*, I, 386, *English Historical Review*, XXII (1907), 248, agus cf. *ARÉ*, III, 71 n⁷). Tá cosúlacht ar chuid de na tagairtí don bhaile sna meánaoiseanna, áfach (tionól parlaimintí ann, mar shampla), go raibh caisleán de shórt éigin ann, ach ní gá go mbeadh sé chomh luath le 1181. Ó tharla nach bhfuil aon sampla ar eolas againn don leagan *Castledermot* roimh 1518 (Uimh. 43 thuas; i leabhar cíosa le hIarla Chill Dara), is é is dóichí nach é an seanchaisleán, má bhí sé ann, is cúis leis an leagan sin den ainm, ach an caisleán a thóg Iarla Chill Dara 1505 (*JKAS*, I, 366; Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, I, 87).

[Documentation of the name *Castledermot*, originally *Díseart* Diarmada (referring to the monastic foundation there). The word *tristel* is French, a diminutive of *triste*, *tristre*, apparently used here in the sense "simple country dwelling" and referring to the monastery. The forms with *castle*- apparently derive from the castle built in 1505 by the Earl of Kildare.]