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## DINNSEANCHAS

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# DINNSEANCHAS

## “FRINSEACH THÍR EOGHAIN”

### ÉAMONN DE HÓIR

Is beag duine nach eol dó an t-amhrán a bhfuil an teideal thuas air (Costello, *Amhráin Mhíoghe Scól*, 60). Má tá daoine ann a mheasas gurb é contae Thír Eoghain atá i gceist (fiú más aisteach leo-sin in amhrán as contae na Gaillimhe), is dócha go bhfuil go leor eile arb eol dóibh an nóta atá i gcló leis an amhrán (*op. cit.*) agus gurb é b.f. Tyrone, p. Dromacoo, b. Dunkellin, S.O. (Ga) 103, atá i gceist, áit ar imeall thoir chuan na Gaillimhe mar a raibh teach mór ag na Frinsigh tráth.

Is sa 17ú haois déag a fuair na Frinsigh an áit (bhí sé roimhe sin ag Iarlaí Clainne Ríocaird). De réir an *BSD* (eag. Simington, III, 256) fuair Arthur French 163<sup>rd</sup> ac. ann agus fuair George French 7 ac. faoi na Acts of Settlement and Explanation, ach níl a leithéidí de dheontais le fáil sna Abstracts of Grants . . . under the Acts of Settlement of Explanation (*App. to 15 Rep. Rec. Comm.*); is ar Jeffery French a bronnadh é faoi na hAchtanna sin (*op. cit.*, 257 (1679)).

De réir ailt sa *JGAHS*, IV, 227, is é Christopher French, a fuair bás 1676, a fuair an talamh i dtosach. Réitíonn sin leis an ráiteas i LS 170 (Oifig-Ghinealais), 125, adeir gur cheannaigh Christopher French as Mulpit, Co. na Gaillimhe, an t-eastát ann agus go bhfuair sé bás 30 Iúil 1676. Is ceart a thabhairt faoi deara go bhfuil beirt Fhrinseach, Christopher agus Jeffrey, luaite le par. Drumacoo in Simington, *The Transplantation to Connacht 1654-58*, 105.

Pé ar bith cén bhaint a bhí ag Jeffery leis an scéal, is cosúil go raibh an talamh ag Arthur, mac Christopher, ar ball; bhí seisean ina mhéara ar Ghaillimh 1691 nuair a ghéill an baile do William Shasana. D'iompaigh a mhac síúd, Christopher, ina protastúnach 1704 agus fuair sé bás 1718. An mac ba shine aige sin, Arthur, phós sé Olívia, iníon le John Usher agus Mary St. George. Ghlac a mac síúd, Christopher, an sloinneadh St. George chuige 1774, ag géilleadh do shocraíocht a rinne athair a mháthar (seanathair a mháthar de réir LS 170, ach is ar éigean a bheadh sé sin ceart), George Baron St. George. As sin amach St. George a bhí mar shloinneadh acu. *JGAHS*, IV, 227; LS 170, 125 (agus 117); féach freisin LS 112 (Oifig Ghinealais), 94.)

Bhí teach breá mór ag na Frinsigh i mbaile fearainn Tyrone atá ina fhothrach anois. Sa bhliain 1779 a tógadh an teach (*Georgian Society Records*, V, 91; tá tuairise ghearr ar an teach ansin agus pictiúir de san imleabhar céanna, plátaí CXII-CXIV). Dódh an teach le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha (Hayward, *This is Ireland: Connacht and the City of Galway*, 132).

Seo iad a bhfuil de thagairtí ar eolas agam don ainm:

Tirroyne	Inq. (RIA), I, 38 (1584)
Tyroine	<i>op. cit.</i> , III, 28 (1609)
Tirone	<i>op. cit.</i> , III, 153 (1617)
Tyrone	<i>op. cit.</i> , IV, 78 (1636)
Teereowen	Simington, <i>BSD</i> , III, 256
Muinntir Tir-Eoghain	de hÍde, <i>Abhráin . . . an Reachtabhraigh</i> (1933), 37n
Frionnsaigh Thíreóin	<i>op. cit.</i> , 203
Tír Eóghain	OSNB, 21
t'í:ro:n	an fhuaim ag Gaeilgeoir ó dhúchas an áit (tá mé faoi chomaoin ag Breandán Ó Ciobháin as ucht an eolais seo)

Is é rud ba mhaith liom a chur ar aghaidh anseo gur Tigh Reagh-amhain an bun atá leis an ainm. Ní mheasaim go dtig rud-mar seo a chruthú go hiomlán, ach réiteodh suíomh na háite seo leis an suíomh a thugtar do theach Reaghamhain sa scéal (Stokes & Windisch, *Irische Texte*, 2 ser., II, 225-31; Thurneysen, *Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteraturdenkmälern*, 92-5) agus ní dóigh liom go bhfuil aon mhórdheacracht ann i gcúrsaí foirme.

De réir an scéil bhí cónaí ar Reaghamhan (tá na foirmeacha *Regoman*, *Ragaman* le fáil freisin, agus ginideach *Regomon*, *Regamnai*, *Regamain*) i ndeisceart, nó in iarthar, Chonnacht, i bhfogas do chríoch Chorca Mrua, gar d'Áth Briúin (is ionann agus Áth Cliath Meadhraí) i dtuaisceart Uí Fhiachrach Aidhne. Ní hola a fheileas an tuairisc sin don áit atá faoi thrácht agam.

Ó thaobh foirme ní thig liom aon rud a bheadh ag freagairt go díreach a lua (ach cf. focail cosúil le *amhrán*, *tabhairt* a bhfuil [o:] iontu ar fud Chonnacht, cé nach é sin is coitianta ina leithéidí de chásanna). Ní deacair a shamhlú, áfach, gur [ro:n'] a bheadh ag freagairt anois do *Regamain* nó *Regomain*; is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara gur r leathan a bhí ag an gcainteoir, cé gur doiligh a rá cé mhéad is ceart a bheith ag braith air sin.

Má tá an ceart agam, Tír Reoin, déarfainn, an fhoirm ab fhearr a úsáid don ainm inniu.

Tá iarsmaí leasa sa bhaile fearainn, san áit a bhfuil Knockapreaghaun mar ainm air ar eagrán 1933 de S.O. 103, agus suíomh álainn air os cionn na farraige. Níl ann anois ach port íseal—ní airde.

measaim, ná 1m. é in áit ar bith—gan aon rian díge. Tuairim 32m, ar leithead atá an lios. D'fhéadfadh sé, measaim, gur anseo a bhí a theach ag Reaghamhan.

The name of the td. Tyrone in Co. Galway, which occurs in the song "Frinseach Thír Eoghain" may well represent rather Tigh Reaghamhain, referred to in the old story of Táin Bó Regamain.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Tuilleadh fá Imper

Níor mhise, b'éidir, mír eile fós a chur leis a' tsreath úd agam ar *Dinnseanchas*, II, 3, lch. 70, mar seo:

(viii) ó *imbe* + *thor* .i. "claidhe agus túr cosanta". Féach Foclóir an Acadaimh, s.v. *imbe* (b), ar chéill "claidhe". Féach, leis, d'Arbois de Jubainville *Les Noms Gaulois chez César*, lch. 15: *ime*, *imme*, *imbe* "clôtüre de champs, un fossé et un rejet de terre". Ar "Green" an aonaigh i nImper tá fós bun rounáilte sean-mhúta ina sheasamh i gcónaí; thiocfadh dó gur ar seo a tóigeadh an "tor" fadó.

### ÉAMONN MHAC AN FHAILIGH

[A further suggestion as to the possible meaning of the name Emper in Westmeath.]

### Bailte Árainn Mhór, Co. na Gaillimhe

Oirthear Áirne [ɔr a:r'n'i]	Fearann an Choirce
Cill Éinne	Gort na gCapall
Cill Rónáin [ru:ná:n']	Cill Mhuirbhígh
Mainistir	Sruthán [ʃru:n]
Eóchaill	Eóghanacht
Baile na Croige [kreg'i]	Craig an Chéirín [krag'ə x'e:r'i:n']
Corrbhach [kouu:x]	Bun Gabhla

MYLES DILLON

PLACENAMES OF THE PARISH OF KILCATHERINE

MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

Kilcatherine is the name of a civil parish in the barony of Bear, Co. Cork, a barony lying westward of the town of Bantry. The parish extends into sheets 101, 102, 114, and 115 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Cork on the scale of 6" to the mile (1/10560).

Its shore, sharply indented and cliffed, borders the Kenmare River, and in part faces the open Atlantic. The parish lies north of the Caha ridge, a ridge which takes its name, Ceacha, from a summit in Co. Kerry. *Ceacha* is probably the nominative of a dative-locative *ceachainn*; v. Dinneen, p. 1327 "Ceachainn, *f.*, a cliff-ledge or precipice; *al.*- ain, -ann (*Eyries*; cf. ceachaing, *old pret.* 3 *s.*, of cingim)". A river of the same name, Caha, rises on the north side of Shehy mountain, and on its course it is spanned by Ard na Ceachann bridge. It flows into the River Bandon east of Dunmanway. The parish name, Cill Chaitighern (k'i:l'axa't'iar'n'), "church of Caitighearn", is that of the old church in the townland of Gortgariff. Caitighearn is a man's name. Note Todd Lecture Series, vol. 6, p. 14: "He had three sons—namely Gortimer (it was he who warred against the Saxons), Catigern, and Pascent". In *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, p. 538, we find "Catt", a man's name, and Cattur (gen. Caittrenn), and Catchern, *op. cit.*, p. 534: A large ring-fort in the townland of Ardgroom Outward, is known as Lios na gCat.

The name-forms appear on	the following list:
1199 Cellchattigern	Decretal Letter of Pope Innocent III ( <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> , I, p. 108)
1267.2 [Cell] Cati(g)ern	<i>Annals of Inisfallen</i>
1291 Kylkateryn	<i>Reports on Public Records in Ireland</i> (1816-1820)
	Supplement to eighth report, p. 65.
1302.5 Aircenneach (Cille)	
Catighearn	<i>Annals of Inisfallen.</i>
1302 Kilcateryn	<i>Calendar of Documents Ire.</i> , 1302-7, p. 294.
1432 Kilcathyrnd	<i>Cal. of Papal Letters</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 50.
c. 1558 Kattrin	On a pen and ink sketch of the district round Bantry Bay. (Photostat in Nat. Lib. 16 L 5).
1595 Kattrin	Mercator's Atlas
1700 Kilkatiern	Dive Downes' Diary, <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 1908-9.

Abbreviations

- B.S.D. Books of Survey and Distribution.  
*Contrib.* *Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language* (published by the Royal Irish Academy).  
 Cork Inq. Cork Inquisitions, Royal Irish Academy.  
*J.C.H.A.S.* *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.*  
*J.R.S.A.I.* *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.*

In translation the word *cuas*, a large indentation in the cliffs along the seashore, is written *cuas*; *doire*, a wood or thicket usually on a steep incline, is written *derry*; *eisc* (*easc*), a marshy hollow, is written *esk*.

Ardacluggin td.

Arda Cloiginn, "high places of the peninsula".

Shore-names:

Tráigh an Staighre, "the terraced or stairs-like strand".  
 Cuas an Stáca, "cuas of the (sea-) stack". Cf. the Stags of Ireland's Eye and Broadhaven Bay, Co. Mayo. (N. *stackr*).  
 Cuas Dhónaill Mhóir, "big Dónall's cuas".  
 Sean-phointe, "old point".  
 Trá Chnarráigin, "little rock strand"; a fishing-ground where boats rowed back and forth awaiting a shoal of mackerel.  
 Cuas Dall, "blind cuas"; a steep-sided inlet turns to the right, but sea erosion has not yet broken through the next *cuas*.  
 Carraig na nÉan, "rock of the birds".  
 Pluais Sheáin Uí Sheághdha, "Seán Ó Séághdha's cave".  
 Cuas Bun an Chlaí, "the fence-end cuas".  
 Ballán Ramhar, "stout mound-shaped rock".  
 Carraig Iompair, "circumducting rock". A long narrow rock lies close and parallel to the shore. At its western end the shore recedes as a broad inlet. The waves strike the rock broadside and are forced round the eastern end and through the narrow passage, thus encircling the rock.  
 Cuas an Lamhacáin, "cuas of the crawling". It is possible to crawl upwards on all fours to the top of the rock from a boat; <lamhacáin.  
 Trá Phointín, "strand of little point".  
 Trá Bharra, "top strand".

Field-names:

Comhar an Úcaire, "(field of) the úcaire's reciprocal service".  
*Comhar*, mutually borrowed labour; *úcaire*, a fuller, tucker of cloth. The name Úcaire is an agnomen. It still survives in the peninsula. The real name is O'Sullivan. In a Tithe Applotment owned by Mr. P. O'Keeffe, Bantry and dated 27th April 1825, the name "Oukerré" appears twenty-five times for the parish of Kilnamanagh adjacent.

The comhar, or reciprocal service rendered, was probably in lieu of rent for a field or fields let.  
Páirc an Chorráin, "field of the angle".  
Gort na Cloiche, "field of the boulder".  
Páirc Phádraig, "Pádraig's field".

#### Ardgroom Inward td.

The name refers to two drumlins—Drom Ard and Drom Beag—on opposite sides of Ardgroom Harbour; Dhá Dhrom > á Dhrom > Ardgroom.

1594 Aghrem	<i>Morrin—Cgl. of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. II, p. 299.</i>
1601 Dadrome	<i>Fiants of Eliz. (6511)</i>
1618 Agrome	Cork. Inq.
1654-7 Agroome	B.S.D.
1658 Agroume	Parish Maps of Down Survey.

The village now known as Ardgroom was called Sliabh as late as the present century. It lies at the eastern end of an extensive bog area or *sliabh*.

Capall. This place takes its name from Abha na gCapall, "river of the horses". The *horses* refer, perhaps, to rocks in the estuary.

Coimín Deach'—Coimín Deachú, "little coomb of tithes". *Coimín* refers to a level bay or recess at the foot of a hill. From this bay a fault extends over the ridge. At this place in Páirc an tSéipéil is the site of a chapel which appears on a photo-copy of Bantry Bay etc. (16 L 5 Nat. Lib.). It is dated c. 1558. See also *J.C.H.A.S.*, vols. 63-4, p. 26.

Plás an Táilliúra, "the tailor's level place"; a flat-topped rock resembles a tailor's bench.

Bearna Bheag, "little gap".

Tuairín an Mhullaigh, "little pasture at the summit".

Cloch na Sochraide, "the funeral stone"; funerals passed along this route and the coffin was laid on the stone while the bearers rested.  
Mullach Ard, "high summit".

Rinn Bháid, "boat point".

Drom Beag, "lesser ridge".

Carraig Phréacháin, "periwinkle rock". It was customary for a fisherman to blow a large shell while on this rock assembling the fishermen. Dinneen: "Préachán, . . . préachán capall, a large white periwinkle; *prob. corr.* of faochán".

Cillíneach, "burial place for unbaptised children".

Leaca Riabhach, "striped or furrowed slope".

Cnoc na Móna, "the turf hill".

Faolán. A steep slope leading to a cliff-dgee over the sea. "The wild one" (?)

Céarta an Tornóra, "the turner's workshop".  
Droinn an Bhogaigh, "the bog ridge". The generic is pronounced "druin" locally. Note *doirtín* in *Dírrín Inyrygge, Dírrín Inyrygge* (Cork Inq., II, VII).  
Bóthár Buí, "yellow road".  
Samhail na Bó, "the cow's image": an outline on a boulder.

#### Shore-names:

Oileán Créach, "clayey island".

Carraig Bhuí, "yellow rock".

Carraig Sheáin Thaidhg, "Seán Thaidhg's rock".

Pallas Harbour takes its name from a *pallas* or *pallice*, one of the pressing or curing stations for pilchard established in the district by Sir Wm. Petty in 1672; cf. Cnocán na Pailise in td. of Kilkinnikín, par. of Kilnamanagh, and Pailís Éisc at Ballinskelligs (*J.C.H.A.S.*, Vol. V, p. 149, 151).

Scoth, "the projecting one": a little island projecting upwards.

Carraig Leath-Taoide, "half-tide rock"; exposed at half-tide. A pillar or landfall mark to guide the fishermen rests on it.

Cois, "leg". On the north western side of Ardgroom Harbour are two large drumlins. One of these has been cliffed on the north-east end by sea erosion. This has led to the formation of a spit of boulders and pebbles which rises to the east-south-east for about four hundred yards. A ridge of solid rock diverted its course roughly at right angles. The general appearance of the spit resembles the human leg.

Faill Mhór, "great cliff".

Carraig Sheáin Shúdaire, "Seán Súdaire's rock". Súdaire, "a shoemaker, tanner", may be an agnomen. Cf. Úcaire (supra).

Pointe an Mhadra, "dog's point". About a half-mile to the north-east is Carraig Mhainichín, "Mainichín's rock".

Faill na gCaorach, "cliff of the sheep".

Cuar-Fhail, "curved cliff".

Carraig Dhuáin, "kidney rock".

Béal na Carraige, "the rock passage". That part of Ardgroom Inward and Kilcatherine which borders the Kenmare River is about six miles long. The ridges of slate and shale on land follow the strike or "run" of the rock W.S.W., in the same direction as the Kenmare River, through which the ice of the Kerry-Cork glaciation was channelled. Of these ridges, four bear the name *droinn* as the basic element. On the shore-line two rocks, each over one hundred yards long and relatively very narrow, are breaking away from the bed-rock. Their lines of cleavage have not yet been quite eroded. They are named Carraig an Taoibhín and Carraig Thaoibhín. Readers will be familiar with the popular meaning of *taoibhín*, a side-patch on a shoe. The islands are also long and narrow, their

major axes pointing W.S.W. like those of the ridges and taoibhíns. Mineán. This, the smallest of the islands, is about forty-five yards long, quite narrow and low. A second islet of the same name, size, shape and distance from the shore lies five miles further on. On the south side of the peninsula, Bere Island (Oileán Mór, "insula magna or great Iland") is seven miles long. Landwards, Dinish Island, "the Little Iland called Doughe Irish" (*Hibernia Pacata*, London 1633, pp. 301, 304; Nat. Lib. 16 L 5), is about a half-mile in length. Two flat islets lie to the east of it, Mineán and Mineán Caol, "little one" and "narrow little one".

- ✓ Cuas na Néallfartaí, "cuas of the tormentil".
- ✓ Faill an tSlugaídh, "cliff of the gurgling or gulping".
- ✓ Smuilc, "snout".
- ✓ Cuas Mór, "great cuas".
- ✓ Leac na bPortán, "rock of the crabs".
- ✓ Cuas Préacháin, "raven cuas".
- ✓ Rinn na nÉan, "birds' point".
- ✓ Trá Scairte, "thicket strand".
- ✓ Cuas. This is a natural arch. It forms a little strand at the inland side.
- ✓ Bun an tSrutháin, "the stream end".
- ✓ Tráigín Bhun an Chláí, "little strand at Bun an Chláí" ("fence end").
- ✓ Tráigh an Locháin, "strand of the lakelet".
- ✓ Tráigh an Ime, "butter strand"; butter was taken from here to the market at Sneem.
- ✓ Trá Ghainimh, "sandy strand".
- ✓ Góilín an Chuais, "cuas inlet". *To*
- ✓ Breac-Ros, "speckled promontory"; a promontory-ridge running parallel to the shore, and almost disconnected from it.
- ✓ Carcair, "a prison" (Lat. *carcer*) seems by extension to imply, in place-names, a need for caution, a feeling of incarceration or imprisonment, due to the risky circumstances of the place. *Príosún*, "a prison", and *daingean*, "a stronghold", are used in the same sense. The name occurs three times in the parish. To enter Breacros (supra) at high water, it is necessary to cross a tidal channel. The approach to the channel and beyond it consists of peaty soil at high water level. The ground is sodden and rushy and known as the Biríneach "rushy place, place of little spikes".

In the townland named Faunkill and the Woods a little stream enters the sea through a level area of peatland at the head of Ballycrovane harbour. The surface is rushy and is flooded at high water level. Tide erosion has broadened the little estuary, and within living memory a number of peat islets have stood there. These probably gave rise to the -s (plural) in the name—The Carcars. From this head of the harbour a short route to Eyerics lay along the south shore. It seems likely that before erosion the path traversed

the peat and over the streamlet; this nearer way saved a round-about of nearly two hundred yards.

In the townland of Coulagh a path runs across a broad marsh overgrown with rushes and subject to flooding. This place is known as The Carcairí.

Príosún Chamais, in Co. Galway (td. Camus Oughter, 6" sheet 65), is a marsh, said to have been formerly very soft and dangerous.

Príosún, in Innisbofin East, is a steep slope ending in a cliff over the sea.

About four miles W.S.W. of Carcair (supra) are Daingean Dubh and Daingean Bhríde. These rocks lie close to one another and to the shore. Daingean Dubh is dark in colour. To fish from it one must step down the side-wall of a vertical fissure opening seawards. The dangerous way down is known as the Drapa ("al. drap, draip, dreapa; an impassible break in a cliff", Dinneen). At ebb tide the rock was reached by wading in water two feet deep. If fishing were good the fisherman fished on for some time and swam back to the shore when finished. The approach to Daingean Bhríde is scarcely less difficult.

Illaunacuirree. This rocky island is known locally as "Oileán na gCaidhrí" and "Oileán na gCaighdí". Dinneen (pp. 299, 867) states that slender *d* interchanges with *r*, and that *r* interchanges with *d* as in *boighreán*, *boighdeán*, *pocaire*, *pocáide*. There are many open fissures along the outer shore of the island. A close view of the spacing and of the grouping of these fissures may throw some light on the name-form.

- ✓ Pointe Mór, "great point".
- ✓ Góilín Mór, "great inlet".
- ✓ Góilín na Clodaraí. This is a calm inlet of shingle and muddy clay near low water mark; *clodach*, *cladach*, "muddy, miry".
- ✓ Carraig an Ghunna, "gun rock". There is no local explanation.
- ✓ Carraig Bhraindí, "brandy rock"; a barrel of brandy was once salvaged near the rock.

**Ardgroom Outward td.** (v. Ardroom Inward, supra).

- ✓ Ardgroom Village (v. supra).
- ✓ Sliabh Rua, "red moorland".
- ✓ Fán-Shliabh, "sloping moor".
- ✓ Céaslach, "flank place". A steep-sided rocky mountain spur reaches W.S.W. from the main mountain block. It ends at the entrance to Glenbeg where it is also very steep. Dinneen interprets *céasán* as "a lean or narrow rump" and RIA Dictionary as "flank".
- ✓ Tollach, "cavity place"; fallen rocks have formed a number of cavities on the steep N.E. side of Céaslach.
- ✓ Cnoc na bhFiacal, "hill of the teeth"; it has a notched outline.
- ✓ Fionnchúm, "fair, whitish coomb", takes its name from *fionnán*, a

coarse grass which turns white with age. This coomb is actually in Co. Kerry.

Cúm Clochán, "cairns coomb", has two mounds.

Canfie, Ceann Feadha, "head or top of wood". 'Ceanfie' (Cork Inq.). This placename is also found in the parish of Tuosist, Co. Kerry.

Gort an Leasa, "field of the lios".

Lios na gCat "cats' lios".

Corrach, "a level low-lying plain".

Drom Ard, "high ridge".

Goirtín, "little field".

Ceap Clochráin, "plot at stepping stones".

Barra Coille, "wood-top".

Cathair, "a stone ring-fort".

*Shore-names:*

Carraig Fhada, "long rock".

Sróin, "nose".

Tí an Ghuail, "coal-shed".

**Aughabrack td.**

Achadh Broc. "badgers' field", or "grey speckled field"; broc, *n.*, a badger; *a.*, grey, speckled.

**Ballycrovane td.**

Béal a' Chorraigh Bháin > Béal a' Ch'ro Bháin > Ballycrovane, "the gap at the corrach bán, or reclaimed bog". The fields east of the gap are still known as the corrachs.

Lic na Scríbhneorachta, "the rock of writing"; there are marks on the rock.

Caol Rua. *Caol*, "a bog-stream", often refers to the land on both sides of the stream; *rua*, "red", possibly refers to the peat soil.

Cúil Raide, "bog-myrtle corner".

Cró na nGabhar, "goats' pen".

Ula, "an ula, square altar of dry masonry, 'station' in doing rounds", according to Dinneen.

Góilín, "little inlet".

*Shore-names:*

Trá Dhiarmaid Samháin, "Diarmaid Samháin's strand". This name is an agnomen of O'Houlihan locally. It appears as "*mac Samáin*" in Geinealach Uí Uallacháin (R.I.A. MS., 23 M 17, p. 81).

Tráigín na Scoilte [tra:g'i:n' na'skol'i], "little strand of the fissure".

Bloc na hUla, "Ula block", a bulky part of the shore rock jutting into the inlet of Trá na hUla.

Trá na hUla, "Ula strand".

Carraig na Sliúipe, "rock of the sloop". A sloop once struck the rock.

Oileán Reachtaire, "Reachtaire's island". The *reachtaire* was a small farmer who rented some milch-cows with grazing and other facilities. The word lingers on as an agnomen.

*Field-names:*

Páirc na hUla, "Ula field".

Talamh Garbh, "rough ground".

Móinteán Beag, "little peaty field".

Gáirdín Shíle, "Síle's garden".

Eisc Fhliuch, "wet *esk*".

Garraí Dubh, "dark (soil) garden".

An Cré, "the clay (field)".

The Búrcach. A field of light soil with deep peat underneath in which much bog deal is found.

**Barrees td.**

Na Barraí, "the tops"; a high place overlooking the *sliabh* or bog-land.

Cloch Liath, "grey boulder".

Cnoicín, "little hill".

Bearna Ghaoithe, "windy gap".

Mám, "the pass".

**Bawnard td.**

Bán Ard, "high lea-land".

**Boffickil td.**

The N.E. part of the townland is low and sheltered from the prevailing wind. It is well covered with ash, hazel, holly, rowan, etc. This sheltered recess narrows as it approaches the mountain. The narrow part is called Gleann. The traditional pronunciation is "báifcíl" [ba:'f'ik'il], and it has been interpreted as Bádhdh Fiadh-Choille, "the recess of the wild wood". Coill "the wood" and Fánchoill, in the townland of Faunkill and the Woods, "the sparse wood", adjoin it on the N.E.; the ridge of Ard an Ghalláin lies in between.

Cnoc na nEasc, "the hill of the *esks* or marshy hollows".

Mám an Ghadaí, "the pass of the thief".

Béal, "gap".

Eisc na hAltórach, "the *esk* of the altar". The reference is to a wedge-shaped gallery grave. These, in the eighteenth century, were sometimes called "Danes' Altars". (*Antiquities of the Irish Country-*

side, p. 51—Seán P Ó Riordáin.)

Comhla Bhreac, "speckled door-leaf"; the dark outline of a door on a grey rock-face.

The Muings—na muingeanna—reclaimed boggy swamps.

Falaigh na Muc, "the pigs' sty"; a boulder-strewn recess on a hill.

Tigín an Chóngair, "little house at the near way".

#### Shore-names:

Pointe Glas, "green point".

Pointe Caol, "narrow point".

Carraig Phortáin, "crab rock"; the rock resembles a crab at half-tide.

Carraig Ghainimh, "rock of Trá Ghainimh".

Trá Ghainimh, "sandy strand".

#### Field-names:

Móinteán na Foghla, "peaty field of the (cattle) trespass".

Eisc na Faoilne, "esk of the sea-gull".

Páirc na gClárach, "field of the boards". Remnants of an old boat were strewn about the field.

Drom Phal, "Poll's ridge".

Páirc Dhoimhin, "deep field".

Eisc Dhoimhin, "deep esk".

Coinleach, "stubble field".

Eisc na Daraí, "esk of the oak".

Grafaláil, "grubbing", "hoeing".

Sean-pháirc, "old field" (long under tillage).

Páirc Trí Chúinne, "three corner field".

Ros, "copse".

Páirc Bhán, "lea field".

Cnocán Dearg, "red hillock", referring to the colour of the tillage, dearg, as contrasted with lea.

#### Bunskeellig td.

Bun Sceilge, the base of Sceilgín, a conical rock rising some hundreds of feet above its base.

Loch na Seandraoithe, "lake of the wizards"; there is no local explanation of the name.

Milleens, Na Millíní, "the knolls".

(To be continued)

## FOILSEACHÁIN 1971

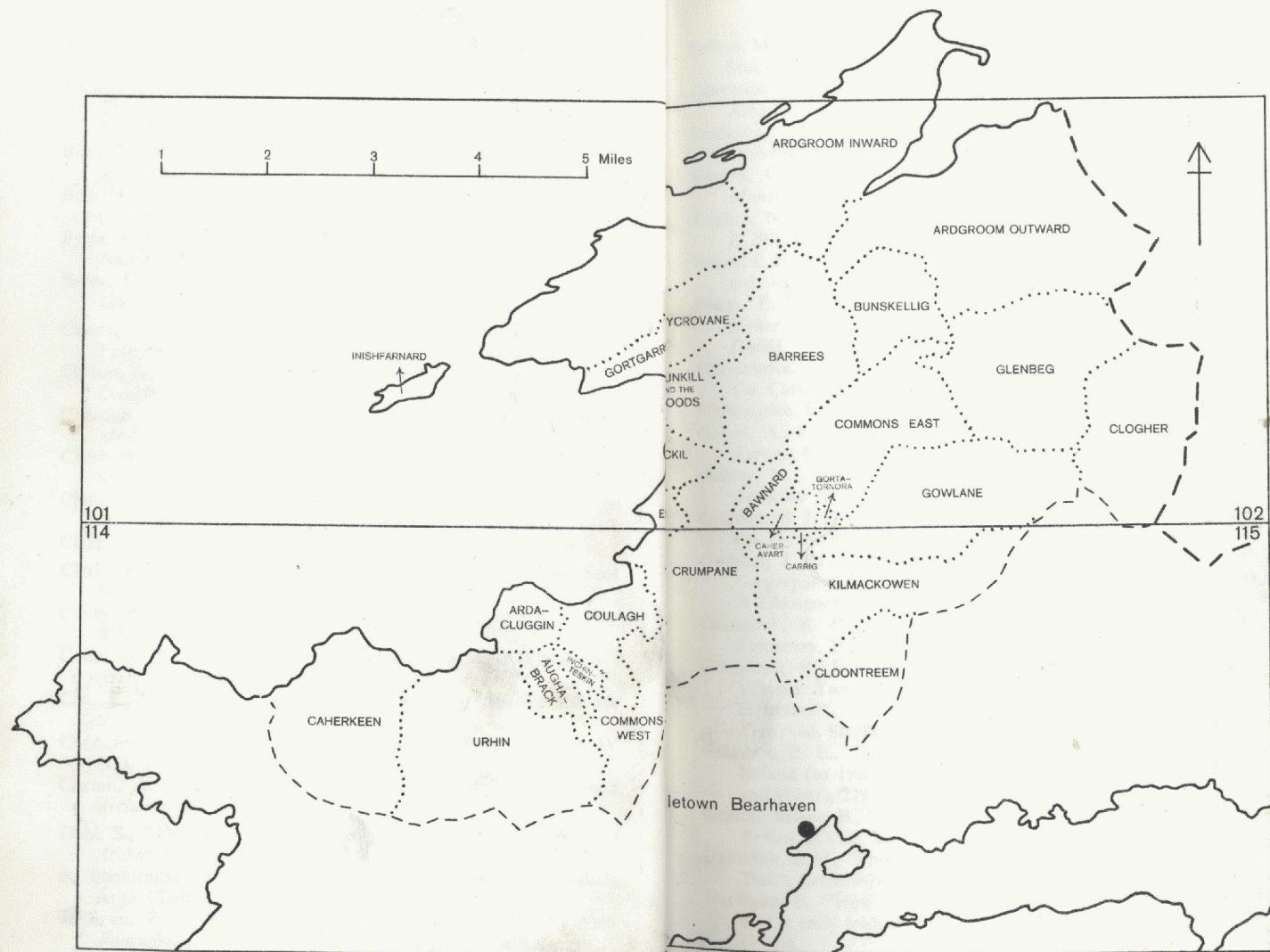
Tá anseo thíos liosta de leabhair agus d'ailt i dtréimhseacháin a bheadh fóinteach don té a mbeadh spéis aige i logainmneacha. Beimid buíoch as ucht easnaimh sa liosta a chur in iúl dúinn.

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágfar an dáta amach má 1971 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseacháin tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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## AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

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

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm 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<sup>o</sup> (S. O.).

**Tullyvin Tulaigh Bhinn** c. an Chabháin: b. Tullygarvey;  
p. Kildrumsherdan; S.O. 17.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Tullevyn  | <i>Cal. Crew MSS.</i> , I, 377 (1566)                                     |
| 2. barony of Tollevyn,<br>Tollewin                                 | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, 391 (1584)  |
| 3. Tullevin  | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 4891 (1586)   |
| 4. Tullyvyn  | <i>op. cit.</i> , 6657 (1602)   |
| 5. [barony of] Tullaghvin  | <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 2 Jac. I (1606)  |
| 6. [Barony of] . . . Tullaghvin                                    | Lodge MSS., Jac. I, I, 312 (1606)   |
| 7. [barony of] Tollewin  | <i>Anal. Hib.</i> , III, 204 (1608)                                       |
| 8. Bally tollewin  | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 207 (1608)   |
| 9. Tulliúine   | <i>Escheated Counties M<sup>c</sup>p</i> (1609)                           |
| 10. Tullabin   | Hill, <i>Plantation in Ulster</i> , 346, 347 (1610)                       |
| 11. Tullavin   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 458 (=Tullavyn. <i>Cal. Crew MSS.</i> , VI, 394) (1619) |
| 12. Tullavin   | <i>Breifne</i> , I, (1622)  |
| 13. [barony of] Tulloghvein  | Dunlop, <i>Ire. under the Commonwe<sup>l</sup>th</i> , II, 399 (1654)     |
| 14. Tullyvyn   | BSD, 211 (17 <sup>ú</sup> haois)  |
| 15. Eoghan ruadh mac Cathail . . . do thóig caisleán Tolaigh Bhinn | Breifne, IV, No. 13, 71 (1526)  |
| 16. Caisleán Thulaigh bhinn  | LS (RIA) 23 F 12, 2a  |
| 17. Caisleán Thulaighe bhinn                                       | LS (RIA) 23 E 26, 271   |
| 18. Caisleán Tuilighe bin  | LS (RIA) 23 M 5, 189  |
| 19. Caisleán Thulle bhinn  | LS (RIA) 23 O 36, 164   |
| 20. Tulach Maoin, Maen's hill: Maon is a man's name [JO'D]         | OSNB, II, 73  |
| 21. Tulach Mhaoín, 4 Masters 1524                                  | <i>ib.</i>  |

22. Tullaigh bhinn, melodious. A castle is said to have been built by Brady—called caisleán Mhaitear. There was a castle here called caisleán tullaigh bhinn built by Owen O'Reilly for his son John at the request of his wife. *ib.* (nótaí pinn luaidhe)
23. . . . in the list of the Castles of Breifny . . . it is stated that the "Castle of Tulla-Mhaoín was erected by Eugenius Rufus, the son of Cathal O'Reilly . . .". This castle is now pointed out as Tullyvin . . . OSL, 116 (JO'D)
24. John Brady of Corgreagh T.L. . . . says that he met with a MS. in which, it was said, that Owen O'Reilly built a castle at Tullyvin . . . he says the orthography was Caisleán Thullaigh Bhinn. (He is wrong. JO'D). *op. cit.*, 126 (P. O'K)
25. The following list of the Castles of Breifny is postfixed to the pedigree of O'Reilly . . . "The Castle of Tullach Mhaoín (Tullyvin) by Owen Roe (the son of Cathal) . . .". *op. cit.*, 166-8 (JO'D)
26. *Tulach Moain*, i.e. Moan's hill, now called in Irish tulaigh mhaoín, and *anglice* Tullavin. *ARÉ*, V, 1375 n<sup>e</sup>
27. . . . Tulach Fhinn . . . where Fionn Mac Cumhaill . . . may have been interred; but it is now called Tullyvin. *JRSAI*, III, 90
28. It has also been stated that Mian, a son of Conall, was the legendary engineer who constructed the defences of Ulster (the supposed Black Pig's Dyke) and after whom Tullyvin (Tulach Mhaoín) is named. O'Connell, *Dioc. of Kilmore*, 14
29. *tola'vin* gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is dócha gurb é saothar Sheáin Uí Dhonnabháin, go háirithe san eagar a chuir sé ar Annála Ríochta Éireann, is mó atá mar bhonn leis an suíomh a cheapas eagarthóirí agus scoláirí eile d'áiteanna atá luaithe i dtéacsanna Gaeilge. Mar gheall ar a mhéid a bhítear ag braith ar a shaothar tá sé tábhachtach go gceartófaí é aon uair a chuaigh sé amú (agus ní go minic é). Is measa ná sin é nuair atá iarracht de lorg an tseachmaill chéanna ar an *Onom. Goed.* (féach faoi *tulach moain*, 656b (Tullyvin atá i gceist le Tullamin anseo); *tulach moghain*, *tulach mongáin*, 657a).

Is é rud a tharla don Donnabhánach, is léir, (1) nuair a casadh *tulach mhoain* air, gur mheas sé gur dearmad é sin do *tulach mhaoín* agus (2) gur mheas sé gurbh ionann sin agus Tullyvin (tá an dá rud léirithe aige in OSL 115-6, ag tagairt do *ARÉ*, s.a. 1524). Dáiríre, mar tá ráite ag Carney, *Poems on the O'Reillys*, 308, s.v. Tulach Mongáin, agus ag de hÓir, *Breifne*, IV, no. 13, 86, s.v. Tulach Moáin, is ionann Tulach Mhaoín nó Tulach Mhoghain agus Tulach Mhóngáin (féach de hÓir, "An t-athrú *onga* > *ú* i roinnt logainmneacha", *Dinnseanchas*, I, 8) agus sin é, ar ndóigh, b.f. Tullymongan Lr.,

Up., p. Urney, b. Loughtee Up., S.O. 20, 25. Tá an caisleán i dTulach Mhongáin luaite, chomh maith le Caisleán Thulaigh Bhinn, i measc caisleán na Raghailleach agus deirtear (e.g., *Breifne*, IV, No. 13, 70, s.c. 1487) gurb é Toirdhealbhach mac Sheáin an oinigh, a thóg é.

Is leor mar chruthúnas ar dhearmad an Donnabhánaigh tagairt a dhéanamh don iontráil faoin mbliain 1487 (*Breifne*, IV, No. 13, 70) do bhás Thoirdealbhach mhic Sheáin an oinigh “do rinn caisleán agus badhún Tolcha Moáin”. San iontráil ag freagairt dó sin in *ARÉ* (IV, 1146), Tulaigh Mongáin a thugtar ar an gcaisleán agus in *AU*, III, 316 tá “i Tulaigh-Moghain (no—Mongain)” (idir na línte sa LS, is cosúil, atá an dara leagan). Leagan éigin de Tulach Mhongáin atá i ngach cóip atá ar eolas againn de liosta chaisleán na Raghailleach ag tagairt don chaisleán a thóg Toirdhealbhach mac Sheáin an oinigh.

I gcás Uimh. 25 thuas ní thig linn a bheith cinnte cén chaoi ar chuir an Donnabhánach Tullach Mhaoín síos don chaisleán a thóg Eoghan Rua mac Chathail, ach dhealródh sé gur thóg sé é ón ls. a scríobh Pilib Mac Brádaigh a bhí i seilbh an Chapt. Beresford-Munday agus atá anois i leabharlann Choláiste na Tríonóide (féach Carney, *A Genealogical History of the O'Reillys*, 9, 21). Sa liosta caisleán sa ls. seo tá “Caislan tuilighe mhaoin”, ach is focal breise é “mhaoin”, atá curtha isteach idir na línte agus measaimid gur ag duine eile é seachas an príomhscríobhaí. Ní heol dúinn aon chóip eile den téacs sin (a bhfuil tiontú air i gelóg ar Carney, *op. cit.*, 12, as ls. eile) nach leagan éigin de *Tuligh Bhinn* atá ann. Ní dóigh linn go bhfuil aon amhras ann gur ag Seán Mac Brádaigh a bhí an ceart sa chás seo agus nach ag an Donnabhánach (féach Uimh. 24 thuas).

Ní mheasaimid, mar sin, go bhfuil aon amhras ceart ann faoi fhoirm an ainm. Is é a bhfuil d’amhras ann, céard é atá sa dara focal? D’fhéadfadh sé gurb é an aidiacht *binn* é: cé gur ‘ceolmhar’ an bhun-bhrí atá leis an bhfocal, tá brí níos leithne, ‘taitneamhach, fóna’, freisin leis (féach, mar shampla, an úsáid a luaitear leis an bhfocal in Mac Clúin, *Caint an Chláir*, agus Breatnach, *Seanc-Chaint na nDéise*, II). Nó thiocthadh dó gurb é ginideach an fhocail *binn*, ‘mullach sléibhe’ é: is minic an siolla deiridh ar lár i gcásanna den sórt sin, i bhfoinsí Béarla ar aon nós.

Ní mórán cabhrach leis an gceist a shocrú scrúdú a dhéanamh ar an láthair féin. Ar S.O. 17 taispeántar suíomh caisleáin i ndeisceart an bh. f. achar beag ó thuaidh ón sruthán. Ní thig linn a bheith cinnte gurb é caisleán na Raghailleach a bhí anseo: deir an Lieut. Stotherd, R. E., 13 Samhain 1836, i bhfreagra ar cheist ó Larcom (O.S. Memoranda, Cavan, 187), “Private McDonald says that there are the foundation, scarcely perceptible above the ground, of an

old castle [in Tullyvin], but that it was built by Moore Esq. the present proprietor’s great grand Uncle”. Tá an talamh ar a raibh an caisleán seo íseal, agus ní fhéadfaí a rá go raibh tulach ná binn ann. Tá, áfach, ceithre ardphointe níos faide ó thuaidh sa bh. f., iad uilig ar airde c. 300’, agus tá cosúlacht ar chuid acu ar a laghad go raibh lios ar a mbarr. D’fhéadfadh sé gur ar cheann acu sin a bhí an caisleán ag na Raghailigh, nó murarbh ea, gur ó cheann acu a fuair an b. f. a ainm (b’fhéidir ó lios a bhí ann sular tógadh an caisleán). D’fhéadfaí *tulach* a thabhairt ar aon cheann de na hardphointí sin. Is ceist eile é an bhféadfaí *binn* a rá leo; is éadóichí é, dar linn, mar is annamh an focal á úsáid le tulacha ísle den sórt seo (féach *Dianseanchas*, IV, 4-5). Is é is dóichí, mar sin, gurb é an aidiacht *binn* atá i gceist anseo, cé nár mhiste linn tuilleadh fianaise mar thacaíocht don tuairim sin.

[Documentation of Tullyvin. O’Donovan confused Tulach Mhaoín (for Tulach Mhongáin) with this place. The second word in the name seems most likely to be adj. *binn*.]

**Bunclody Bun Clóidí** c. Loch Garman; b. Scarawalsh; p. St. Mary’s, Newtownbarry; S.O. 9.

1. Bun(e)clodye CS, IX, 272 (1655)
2. Bunclodagh Clayton MS. 27 (PRO) (1657)
3. Bunclody alias Lodge MSS (PRO), Fairs & Markets, 157 (1728)
4. Bunclody Ainsworth Reports on Private Collections (NL), VI, 1574 (1764)
5. Newtown Barry Taylor & Skinner, 154 (1778)
6. go Bun Cloidigh *McGrath, Cinnlae Amhlaoibh Uí Shúilleabháin*, I, 26 (1827)
7. o Bhun Cloidigh (no Cloidighe) *op. cit.*, IV, 214.
8. Bun clóidighe, clody-mouth OSNB (p. Barragh, Ce), II, 34 (ag tagairt do “The junction of the River Slaney & Clody near the Slaney Bridge”)
9. Newtownbarry OSNB (p. St. Mary’s, Newtownbarry, LG), I, 44; II, 3.

Cé nach mórán fianaise atá don seanainm, níl aon amhras faoi: is é Bun Clóidí é, ag tagairt don áit a ritheann an abhainn, an Chlóidigh, isteach sa tSláine. (Tá Bareclodye, Bareclodge, sa CS, IX, 259, 275, is é sin Barr Clóidí, ar an áit a n-éiríonn an abhainn.) Ina leabhar, *Bun Clóidí: A History of the District*, 3, 90-2, insíonn an tAth. Séamas S. de Vál cé mar tugadh Newtownbarry ar an sráid-

bhaile. Fuair James Barry as Baile Átha Cliath (bhí tailte aige i gcontae Chill Dara freisin agus bhí oifigí éagsúla aige sa chontae sin) seilbh ar an mbaile sa bhliain 1719. An bhliain chéanna phós Judith, a iníon, John Maxwell, a raibh baint aige le contae an Chabháin (bhí sé ina M.P. don chontae sin ó 1727 go ndearnadh Baron Farnham de 1756). Fuair James Barry bás 1725 agus ba í a iníon, Judith, a oidhre; sa bhliain 1728 (Uimh. 3 thuas) is túsce a fhaighimid tagairt don ainm Newtownbarry (i gcuimhne ar Judith nó ar a hathair) nuair a bronnadh paitinn le haghaidh aontai sa sráidbhaile ar John Maxwell.

Tá cur síos ag an Ath. de Vál freisin, *op. cit.*, 4-6, ar cé mar cuireadh deireadh leis an ainm Newtownbarry. Sa bhliain 1920 d'fhéach Comhairle Chontae Loch Garman leis an ainm a athrú go dtí Bunclóidighe, ach ní raibh aon údarás dlí chuige san am agus ní dearnadh an t-athrú go hoifigiúil, cé gur thug go leor daoine droim láimhe as sin amach le Newtownbarry mar ainm. Arís tuairim 1943 tugadh faoin ainm a athrú, ach arís níorbh fhéidir an t-athrú a dhéanamh go hoifigiúil, d'ainneoin an chuid is mó go mór de phobal na háite a bheith ar thaobh an athraithe. Ar deireadh athraíodh ainm an tsráidbhaile go hoifigiúil ó Newtownbarry go dtí Bunclody sa bhliain 1950.

Ní miste anseo breathnú ar ainm na habhann féin agus, i dtosach, a bhfuil de leaganacha de ar eolas againn a thabhairt.

- |              |   |                             |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 10. Coady    | } | CS, X, 13 (1655)            |
| 11. Clody    |   |                             |
| 12. Clodigh  |   | CS, IX, 272-5 (1655)        |
| 13. Clodighe |   | CS, IX, 273 (1655)          |
| 14. Clodagh  |   | Clayton MS. 27 (PRO) (1657) |

15. Clóidighe, muddy river OSNB (p. Barragh, Ce), II, 3  
 16. Droichead na Clóidighe *op. cit.*, II, 29 (ar Clody Bridge)  
 17. Cloideach .i. muddy, miry OSNB (p. St. Mary's, LG), II, 10

Níl an fhianaise d'ainm na habhann chomh hiomlán is ba mhaith linn (ach oiread le hainm an tsráidbhaile), ach níl aon amhras gurb é an t-ainm Clóideach é. Cé go ndeireann an Donnabhánach (*ARÉ*, I, 373) gur dócha gur don abhainn seo a thagraíos Gleann Cloitighe (atá luaite *ib.* faoin mbliain 769), níl aon fhianaise ann gur dí.

Is ainm é seo atá le fáil measartha coitianta in Éirinn ar aibhneacha nach bhfuil rómhór: tá Claudy River ag rith isteach sa Bhanna i nDoire (S.O. 33; cf. dúin cloitighe, *Onom.* 380a); is é is dóichí gur ainm abhann go bunúsach atá in ainm shráidbhaile Claudy i nDoire (S.O. 23, 29) agus b'fhéidir gur fíor sin freisin i gcás bailte fearainn Clady Beg, Clady More agus an Clady Water in Ard

Mhacha (S.O. 20, 21; v. *Bulletin Ulster P.N. Society*, V, 31) agus i gcás shráidbhaile Clady i dTír Eoghain (S.O. 9; v. claidech, clóitech, *Onom.*, 235b, 235a); tá Clodiagh River in Uíbh Fhailí (S.O. 15) agus Clodiagh River i bPort Láirge (S.O. 8) agus Clodiagh River eile i dTiobraid Árann (S.O. 46); agus tá Clydagh River i Maigh Eo (S.O. 60). (I gcás aibhneacha, is don leathanach den léarscáil ar a bhfuil an béal a thugtar an tagairt.) Cé go dteastódh an fhianaise do gach ceann ar leith acu a scrúdú as féin lena chinntiú, is é is dóichí gurb é an focal *clóideach* atá i gceist iontu sin ar fad. Ón bhfianaise is eol dúinn faoi láthair ar aon nós dhealródh sé go bhfuil an chéad siolla fada sna hainmneacha sin agus, sa mhéid go bhfuil fianaise faoin inscean ann, gur baininscneach don fhocal. (Tá Clady River i nDún na nGall (S.O. 32), ach ón bhfianaise atá againn —ní mór í—is cosúil gur gearr atá an chéad siolla; dá réir sin, ní bhainfeadh an t-ainm sin leis an sliocht eile.)

Tá cur síos ar chuid de na hainmneacha seo nó ar ainmneacha atá gaolmhar leo in *Bulletin Ulster P.N. Society*, V, 27-8, 31; Joyce, *Irish Names of Places* (1922), II, 394-6; Watson, *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, 44; Thomas, *Enwau Afonydd a Nentydd Cymru*, 8-12; Pokorny, *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, I, 607. Is é is bunchiall do fhréamh an fhocail, is cosúil, 'nám, glanaim', agus d'fhágfadh sin gurb é brí a bheadh le hainm na habhann 'an ceann glan' nó 'an ceann a ghlanas (na bruacha)'.

[Documentation of the name Bunclody, meaning 'mouth of the Clóideach'. The river-name comes from a root meaning 'to wash, to clean' and means 'the clean one' or 'the one that washes (the banks)'.]

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. V, Uimh. 2

Nollaig, 1972

## PLACENAMES OF THE PARISH OF KILCATHERINE

(continued)

### MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

#### Caheravart td.

Cathair Mhairt, "beef *cathair*". The ancient church of Kilmacowen was situated within this cathair. It is referred to as Cellmaceogain in the Decretal Letter of Innocent III in 1199. Since the name does not appear on subsequent lists, it probably ceased to function as a parish church soon after that date. Kilmacowen is now the name of the adjoining townland. The cathair and the small townland which surrounds it are each called Cathair Mhairt. It is an unusual name considered in the context of names of ancient church sites in the peninsula.

An extract—Lambeth Lib. Collection, No. 614, p. 197—gives a list of "Denominations for Measuring Land in Ireland" in which marts and martlands are mentioned. In 1565 Sir Owen O'Sullivan was expected, in default of certain services, to pay one beef annually to McCarthy Mór (*Cal. of Carew MSS.*, 1517-74, p. 366). At this time, and later, the lands of Kilmacowen (which then included the present td. of Cathair Mhairt), Nyhinche (Inches), Ballicaslane (Castletown), Derrikevin (?)\* were occupied by the McCarthys of Clan Dermond—Clann Diarmada. (*Gleanings from Ir. Hist.*, W. F. T. Butler, map, p. 60). Another branch of Clan Dermond had lands in the barony of Glanarought. This branch paid beeves to the Earl of Desmond. "The quarter of Killinne, in the half-barony of Glenraghto, pays yearly three beeves, forty shillings, for Dowgollo, four shillings". (*Desmond Surveys*, ed. J. A. Murphy, *Ir. MSS. Comm.*, Sec. 71). This shows the value of one beef as thirteen shillings and four pence, i.e. one mark. The Clan Dermond of Bere paid £2.6.8. to the Earl of Desmond (Butler, p. 61). This

\*The four lands of Clan Dermond are contiguous on the map in *Gleanings from Irish History*. Derrikevin probably represents Derymihan (Derynehin in Maps of the Down Survey). It lies adjacent to Castletown.

amount would represent the value of three beeves with some addition for Dowgollo, etc. For explanation of Dowgollo see Butler's *Gleanings from Ir. History*, p. 20. It is possible that the land around the cathair was a martland, that is, an area on which a rent of beeves, or later, its equivalent in sterling, had been plotted.

#### Caherkeen td.

This townland is known locally as Cathair Caim [ˌkahir'ki:m], Cam's Cathair? It is written *Carkem* in Parish Maps of the Down Survey, 1658. The form in BSD is Cahirquin.

Fionnbhogach (ˈfʲunu:gəx) is a hollow in the mountain from which the peat bed has been removed. Cf. "fionna-mhóin . . . bog moss (*sphagnum*)"—Dinneen.

Spéalán, a fissure in the rock on the hill; the floor as one enters slopes downward.

Eisc Dhoimhin, "deep esk".

Garraithe Arda, "high gardens".

Bun na bPort, "end of the bogs".

Seanbhaile, "old homestead".

Foithir-Shliabh. *Foithir*, "land sloping to the edge of a cliff"; *shliabh*, "rough moorland". The place is used as a common.

#### Shore-names:

Pointe Búí, "yellow point".

Pointe an Licín, "point of the slender rock".

Cuas an Roidhneáin (pron. roidhthneáin), "cuas at the smooth slope".

Boilg Thrá na Ráithí, "boilg of Trá na Ráithí".

Trá na Ráithí, "strand of the shoals" (of mackerel).

The Goblachán, "little point place".

Point of Ráithfhis, "point at shoaling stance", Pointe Ráithfhis (*J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. XCII, Part 1).

Carraig Aoil, "bright or gleaming rock". The rock lies in an open position in Coulagh Bay, and as a consequence the waves, in a ground sea, break around it for some time before they are seen to break around other rocks, points, or islands in the bay. *Adhbha aoilcheathach ar ochtaibh ailne an aicor*, "a building made of gleaming showers" (*Contrib.*).

Colú, "ledge" on shore.

Carraig Fhada, "long rock".

Lúb Dhaingean, "loop of (Carraig) Dhaingean".

Carraig Dhaingean, "rock of strongholds". There are three fishing stances on this rock. Access to all three is dangerous. (See Daingean Dubh, td. of Kilcatherine below.)

Faill an Iolair, "cliff of the eagle".

Bun Uisce, "water's end". This little stream flows down from the steep Foithir-Shliabh and splashes into the sea. Local informant, Mr. J. Harrington, has said "There is scarcely any water in the stream except in very wet weather. The ridge above it is called Droumgour". May it be inferred from this evidence that the little stream is a gamhar or winter-stream, and that the name of the ridge is Drom Gamhair, "ridge of winter-stream"? (See "Gamhar—a 'Winter' Stream", *Dinnseanchas*, I, 43.)

Pointe Righe na hUileann, "point of Righe na hUileann". Righe na hUileann, "slope at angular rock". To those who lived near and fished from the rock it was known as Carraig Chea(nn) Righe, "slope-end rock".

Cuas na Teorann, "boundary cuas".

Glaise na Teorann, "the boundary stream" (referring to the boundary of the parish).

#### Carrig td.

Carraig, "a rock".

#### Clogher td.

Clochár, "stony place".

#### Cloontreem td.

Clann Troim, "Clann of Trom"?

Cumar na gCapall, "ravine of the horses".

Carraigeacha Sleamhaine, "slippery rocks".

Moing Liath, "grey marsh".

Cnoc an Iolair, "eagle hill".

Cladrach Broic, "badger set"; the badger sometimes uses a *cladrach* or rock-strewn recess in which to burrow his set.

Gap of Clai Nua, "new fence gap".

Mám Chnoicín, "pass by Cnoicín or little hill".

Carn na Bolgaí, "cairn of the small-pox"; a heap of square stones remains. There is no local explanation.

#### Field-names:

Páircín Clocháin, "little field of stone heap".

Páircín na Lice, "the rock field".

Móinteán Bán, "lea peat-land".

#### Commons East td.

Droimeann, *lit.* "a white-backed cow"; a stream name.

Glaslough, Glas-Loch, "green lake".

Páirceanna Thuaidh, "northern fields".

Cnoc Nua, "new hill".

#### Commons West td.

Coulagh Ard, "high Coulagh" (see Coulagh td.)

Coomeshan. A short valley between two enclosing mountains is steep walled at one end and is barred by a cross ridge which forms a narrow corner angle; at the other end of the valley two bluffs of lower height than the mountains extend from each, and are separated by a spillway through an angular outlet. Cúm Uiseann, "coomb of angles"?

Maoinín, "little bare eminence".

#### Coulagh td.

c. 1558 Kolag	Photostat 16 L 5 Nat. Lib.
1577 Cwolog	<i>Fiants of Eliz.</i> (3083)
1598 Couleh	<i>Gleanings from Irish History</i> —Butler, p. 64.
1601 Colig	<i>Fiants of Eliz.</i> (6511)
1637 Cowlagh	Cork Inq.
1700 Cuolagh	Dive Downes' Diary.

Cuailleach: "Locally they are quite positive that it is *cuailleach*, a place abounding in poles and branchless trees" (Joyce, III, p. 269); "Cuailleach, pertaining to poles or trees". (Dinneen). Note two declensions, "Muircheartach na Cuailleach" and "Trá na Cuailí". Dive Downes wrote: "There are the ruins of a chapel at Cuolagh in this parish". A cillineach or burial place for unbaptized infants now occupies the site. The adjoining field is called the Seantóir. It does not appear as glebe in the General Valuation of Rateable Property, Barony of Bear, 1852. The chapel is shown on the photostat (supra) as a roofed structure surmounted by a cross.

The Carcairi (see *Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 8-9).

Feora, "the green edge at the sea-shore".

Trá na Cuailí, "Coulagh strand".

Trá na Péiste, "strand of the 'monster'." This may refer to some large fish or mammal cast up by the sea.

Trá Ghainimh, "sandy strand".

Trá Inse an tSeiscinn, "Inchinteskin strand".

#### Shore-names:

Carraig an Easpaig, "bishop's rock". It is believed that a bishop coming from Skelligs Rock was drowned here.

Carraigeacha, "rocks".

#### Crumpane td.

The name of this townland is pronounced "Cromthán", and in all likelihood it refers to the downward semi-curving outline of the

hill. This name is limited locally to the high sloping land immediately at the foot of the hill and extending westwards for a short distance. The remaining parts of the townland, which are much lower, have their own special names. Gort na Caithise is an exception. It refers to one holding only. It is a sunny sheltered spot. The southern aspect perhaps, gave it the designation *caithis*, "of good appearance, etc.". Fail Dearg, "red cliff".

Clais, "hollow".

Ceabhrach. The soil here is barren. There is little top-soil on the clay. The meaning of the name has been connected locally with the barrenness of the soil. In the neighbourhood of Sneem, Co. Kerry, the word has been applied to an unproductive fowl etc.

The Points. A slight gradient of about one hundred and fifty yards in length, on the road at Inches.

Caolinches, Caolinse, "narrow inches".

Abha na Caolinse, "Caolinches river".

Poillinse, "gorge of Inches"; the river flows through a gorge here.

Páirc an Chabhlaeaidh, "the field of contention" (<callshaoth).

Páirceanna Eachain, "bleak windy fields".

Páirc an Chomair, "field of the ravine".

Báinseacháin, "little greens"—a level green on the hillside.

Na Mullacha, "the summits". The plural refers to the grazing reaches extending to the top of a long hill-ridge.

Bóthar Dubh, "black road".

#### Eyeries td.

1618 Eyries (Cork Inq.)

1654-7 Eyries (B.S.D.)

1658 Eyries (Par. Maps of Down Survey)

The village of Eyeries is situated on the lower outstretching reaches of a hilly region to the north-east. The land inclines steeply on the northern and western sides of the village. Ridges and hummocks with grassy sloping sides are a significant feature in the immediate vicinity of the village. These latter slopes, though of a lesser size, continue over a generally lowering land surface to the south-west, along the edge of the flat fields of Eyeries Beag. Na hIar-Righthé > Na hAorai > Eyeries, "the westering slopes". Na hIar-Righthé Beaga > Na hAorai Beaga > Eyeries Beag. Cf. Fail Righe, "cliff of the slope or reach", Fail Righe Bhuí, "cliff of the yellow slope", in Dursey Island, and Fail Righe Fhosaidh, "cliff of the buttressed slope", td. of Cineál Mór, par. of Kilnarnagh (*Dinnseanchas*, II, 2).

Goirtín, "little field".

Screathan, "scree place".

Páirc an Chabhlaeigh, "field of contention, dispute" (<callshaoth).  
Cnocán, "knoll".  
The Mullachs, fields leading to the mullach or summit.  
Draigheanach, "blackthorn place".  
Bun an Bhaile, "end of the townland".  
Cloch Mairc, "perched boulder" [kloha'mir'k']. The name occurs three times. A similar boulder in the par. of Kilkaskan is pronounced [klox'mir'k'].  
Cnoicin Pheaidí Néill, "Paddy O'Neill's hill".  
Cloch Mairc, see supra.  
Gort an Bhealaigh, "near-way field".  
Droichead Átha Gadaí; "bridge of Áth Gadaí". The Áth Gadaí or robber's ford lay south of the bridge.  
Biríneach, "place of 'bireens' or little spikes", in this case the common rush.  
Ceap an Fhuill, "plot or bed of remnants"?  
Gort na Boilge. The field has a convex surface. "Boilg, -e, f., a great swelling of the sea; . . . the disease of swelling in cattle" (Dinneen).

*Shore-names:*

Trá Gharbh, "rough strand".  
Feora, "green shore-edge".  
Carraig Ghoirtín, "Gurten rock".  
The Páil, "the pale or paling". A thick dry-wall of round stones.  
Faill Ghlas, "grey cliff".  
The Cruaidhs. Fishing-grounds where the sea-floor is hard, stony and uneven. Na Cruanta? "Cruanta, valleys, ravines" (Dinneen).  
Cruaidh Bheag, "little *cruaidh*".  
Pointe na gCíní, "point of the paps".  
Leac Sheáin Uí Mhurchadha, "Seán Ó Murchadha's rock".  
Trá Gharbh, "rough strand".  
Pointe Thráigh Bháid, "Tráigh Bháid point".  
Tráigh Bháid, "boat strand".  
Aonrais—~~Eyeris Island~~ Aonarínis > Aonrais, "the all alone island". "Claoininis which has been taken over into English as 'Cleenish' (*Hermathena*, vol. 23-4, p. 212); "Laggish, 'hollow haugh', 'haugh in the hollow (*lag-innis*)" (Watson, *Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* p. 183). Cf. Carraig Aonair, Fastnet Rock.  
Leac, "rock".  
Carraig na Seagá, "rock of the shags or green cormorants".  
Carraig Fhada, "long rock".  
Trá Ghainimh, "sandy strand".  
Srúill, "channel".  
Cuas Mothogainí, "mahogany *cuas*". A balk of mahogany was

salvaged here.  
Trá Dhoimhin, "deep strand".  
Boilg Chéin, "Cian's boilg".  
Oileán an Mhadra Uisce, "otter island".  
Trá an Uisce, "strand of the water". A little stream flows down.  
Tráighín an Lochá, "little strand of the pool".  
Carraig Dhraigheanaigh, "Draigheanach rock".  
Carraigín Darby, "Darby's rock".  
Gob an tSoic, "the snouted beak".  
Trá an Adhmaid, "strand of the timber".  
Lochána(íbh), pools on the shore at ebb tide.  
Clíothrach. A reef with upstanding spurs. "Clíathrach, the ribs, a skeleton; a hurdle passage. (*smt. pron. clíothrach*)" (Dinneen). Cf. *creachail* (*infra*).  
Carraig Léith Mhór, "great Carraig Léith".  
Carraig Léith Bheag, "little Carraig Léith".  
Trá Liath, "grey strand".  
Carraig Chiscéime. To fish from this rock one steps across from another rock. The sea runs between. As the passage is over a yard wide, it is necessary to thrust one leg firmly forward to get a safe foothold. v. Dinneen, s.v. *cis*, "cis do chois nó sos do láimh, lean upon a sprained leg and ease a sprained arm", lit. "*lean-stepping* rock".  
Pointe Glas, "green point".  
Cuas Mór, "great *cuas*".  
Trá na Reanna, "strand at the point".  
Pointe an Tairbh, "point of the bull". The reference is to the roar of the sea in a storm. Cf. Búithreach, "bellowing", td. of Reentrusk, par. of Kilnarnagh.  
Tarbh Mór, "great bull". A high rock at Pointe an Tairbh.  
Tarbh Beag, "little bull". A smaller rock at the same place.  
Boilg an Tairbh, "submerged rock of the bull".  
Ballán Sleamhain, "slippery bulky rock".  
Trá na Cabhlaí, "strand of the (derelict) hull". A ship was wrecked in a storm and its hull was driven ashore at this strand.  
Breán-Tráigh, "ill-odoured strand", from decaying sea-weed.  
The Point.  
The Pallis. See Pallas Harbour, *Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 7.  
An Scornach. A curved and narrow part of Caolinse River as it nears the sea.

**Faunkill and the Woods td.**

Coill agus Fánchoill. The lower part of the townland is sheltered and wooded. It is known as Coill. The higher part is exposed, and

the bushes are thinly scattered. Fánchoill, "sparse wood", "straying wood".

Ceap na Muclach (or Mucfhalach?), "paddock of the piggeries". The "Scars", Na Scaracha, "the shares or divisions". Outlands shared among those who had their holdings in Ballycrovane. Ard na Ceártan, "forge height".

The "Carcars". See *Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 8-9.

Gallán. A monolith seventeen feet high, bearing the inscription "Maqi Decceddás avi Turanias". Referring to Turanias, Mac Alistair says, "It seems etymologically connected with words like 'thunder', and the genealogy may mean that the stone commemorates one Maqvós-Decceddás, who traced his ancestry to a goddess named Turanias". (*Jr. Epigraphy*, III, p. 50).

Ceap Uí Laidhin [k'api:'li:n'], "Lyne's tillage plot".

Ard an Ghalláin, "the gallán height".

Coill, "wood" (see under the townland name).

Eisc Eoghain Saoir, "Eoghan Saoir's esk".

Eisc na Cuallachta. Because of its good pasture cattle were assembled in this hollow for grazing only. See Dinneen: "Cuallacht, - a, f., a sept, a tribe, a clan; a band or company; *orig.* cuanlacht from cuan". Mac Bain has "Cuallach, herding or tending cattle". The word seems to derive from *cuan+sluagh>cuallach*, to which the addition of *t* gives the abstract noun *cuallacht*, "assemblage", a collective meaning. Dry cattle continually in the open air were given hay in this hollow in winter. This was the only form of tending. Cuar Cuallachta was the earlier name of Blair's Cove, Co. Cork (O.S.N.B.).

Mám an Ghadaí, "the thief's pass".

#### Shore-names:

Pointe Dóite, "burnt point".

Cuas.

Pointe Mhuircheartaigh [pi:n't'i'v'r'uhərtig], "Morty's point".

Trá Chéime. At one end of the strand a number of steps lead to a higher path along the shore; lit. "strand of stepping".

#### Field-names:

Móinteán na Ceártan, "(reclaimed) peatland at the forge".

Garraí na Gorta, "(potato) field of scarcity".

Tuar, "paddock", etc.

Droinn na Brice, "speckled ridge"; cf. *brici*, a name of a cow; "the ridge of the speckled one?" "Speckled part?"

Faill Mhaidí, "cliff of sticks" (lengths of bog deal?).

Soth Féitheáin, "bush at swampy place".

#### Glenbeg td.

Gleann Beag, "little glen".

Tuairín na Mná, "the woman's paddock or milking ground".

Gabhlán, "river confluence".

Garraithe Arda, "high enclosures".

Inse, "inches" (low-lying land along the banks of a river).

Leithinse, "inchland along one bank".

Leaca Bhuí Réidh, "smooth Leaca Bhuí".

Leaca Bhuí, "yellow hillside".

Uckside, Ucht Saighde, "upstanding mountain-breast". The breast slopes upwards and, at a point, rises very steeply along its entire breadth. Cf. "Ag seasamh 'na shaighid, (he) standing bolt upright" (Dinneen).

In the townland of Rinn Troisc (Reentrusk O.S.), par. Kilnmanagh, a fault runs down a steep mountain side. It looks strikingly rectangular in cross-section. The upright sides are jagged and edged. The summit, where the fault seemingly ends, is named B'lach (<Mullach) Saighdeáin.

#### Gortatornora td.

Gort an Tornóra, "the turner's field".

#### Gortgariff td.

Gort Garbh, "coarse field".

Gort, "field".

Leaca na Giolcaí, "slope of the broom".

Ard na Caillí, "high place of the cailleach".

The Cailleach Bhéarach, "the Old Woman of Béara" (a perched boulder).

An Seantóir (<Sanctáir, "sanctuary"), a few acres of glebe beside the old church. This is designated "glebe" in the General Valuation of Rateable Property, Barony of Bear, 1852.

Áth an Chróchair, "ford of the bier". At funerals the bearers laid down the bier and rested for a while at this spot. Cf. "'Corpach', place of bodies, here it is said, the bodies carried to Iona for burial rested to await sailing". (*Place Names of the Highlands and Islands*, p. 180, Mac Bain).

Teampall or The Church. The district around the old church.

Féith, "stream", flowing through swampy ground.

Rinn, "point".

#### Shore-names:

Trá Mhór, "great strand".

Cuas Mór, "great cuas".

Pointe na Reanna, "point of Rinn".

Ród na Reanna, "the roadstead of Rinn".  
Méanach, "mouth place"—the broader open end of Ballycrovane Harbour.

Ag faire ar an srúill a's na puntanna dubha,  
Ó Charraig na Sliúip' go Méanach.  
Intent on the "pool" and the dark punts  
From Carraig na Sliúipe to Méanach.

Dinneen: "... méan mara, the mouth of the sea (obs.)". Cf. Cuas an Mhéanaigh, a cliffed inlet on the northern seaward end of Ballydonegan Bay, td. of Allihies, par. of Kilmamanagh.

Ród Mhéanaigh, "roadstead of Méanach".

Cuaisín, "little *cuas*".

Ród Bheag, "little roadstead". These "roads" were fished for whiting etc.

Capall, "horse". A rock in the sea.

Súnta Beag, "little sound".

Illaunaméanla. This island is separated from the mainland by a narrow passage, An Chala. The sheltered part of the harbour at the eastern end of the passage is known as Bun na Cala, "the end of the passage". Beyond the western end is Méanach (supra). Oileán na Méan-chala > Oileán na Méan'ch'la > Illaunaméanla, "island of the mouth-passage", i.e. the passage leading to Méanach.

Carraig an tSúnta, "the sound rock".

Carraig Chomhranna. It is said that a ship carrying a cargo of flax sought shelter in the harbour from a storm. Her cargo had shifted and caused a list. To get her on an even keel, the crew unloaded part of the cargo on the rock, and then redistributed it on the deck. Carraig Chomhranna, "rock of apportioning" (see Dinneen under *comhróinn*).

#### Gowlane td.

Gabhlán, "river confluence".

Béal an Choimín Bhoig, "gap of the soggy little coomb".

Cúm Ciach, "misty coomb".

Inse, "inch or river-meadow".

Leaca an Fraoigh, "the heather slope".

Cladach, "flat stony place".

Coimín Búí, "little yellow coomb".

Comar an Phúca, "ravine of the pooka".

Sean-Talamh, "old ground".

Na hInse, "inches or river-meadows".

#### Inches td.

Inse, "inches or river-meadows".

Inchy (B.S.D.)

Nyhinché 1641 (*Gleanings from Ir. History*, p. 60)

Inchy (Cork Inq.)

Formanes, Na Formáin, is the name of the N.W. slope of a long flat-topped ridge called Ré Mhór. Seen laterally from a distance, this slope appears to have a plane surface. If, however one ascends the ridge from a point anywhere along the base, one meets a series of gentle slopes. The gradient varies continually, but is never steep. A sloping field in the td. of Ardgroom Inward and a playing pitch which is approached by a gentle slope are each called Adhmán. They are not far apart. The first syllable of the placename Formanes is probably *for-*, "over-, hyper-". Could *adhmán* be the basic element? Na Formáin, "the over-looking easy gradients"?

Droichidín na gCat, "little bridge of the cats".

Páirc Mhór, "great field".

Leaca, "hill slope".

Droichead an Mhuilinn, "the mill bridge".

Milleens: Millíní, "little knolls".

Inse Chloch, "stony inches".

Grafadh Mór, "big grubbed field".

Na hArda, "the heights" (fields).

Mioscais, a mountain of nearly thirteen hundred feet, is steep and rocky. Viewed from the N.E. its bell-shaped dome curves into the foothill of Maoilín (supra) and further south, into the straight ridge of Mullacha (supra). In between, it curves deeper to the broad valley of Inches. On the opposite side of the mountain is the valley of Inchinteskin and Aughabrack. This coincidence of hill, ridge and valley, and the nature of the mountain as a pasture is expressed in the line "Mioscais na gcomar a chnuasaíonn fuacht a's féar". Mioscais of the valleys hoards cold and pasture. "Cumar, a ravine, a valley; the coincidence of hills with low lands, hence a tract consisting of highlands and valleys" (Dinneen).

The basic element in the name is possibly *mioth-fhos*, "a poor grazing-stance". As regards *mioth*, note "Mioth ná maith, good or bad" (Dinneen, p. 750); for *fos* see *JRSAI*, XCH, 83-4. The stressed final syllable is *cas*, "steep". See *Contrib.*: "cas . . . of terrain, mountains, etc. sometimes translated 'steep'; hi Cruachain cais, don thsleibh ch. . . steep, . . . re slis Locha Cuilig cais, precipitous".

#### Inchinteskin td.

Inse an tSeiscinn, "the marshy inch".

Cnapóg, "hillock".

#### Inishfarnard Island

Inis Fearann Ard, "island of the high enclosures". The enclosed

fields occupy a high position. The low land around the shore is wet and unproductive. *Contrib.*: “ferann o, n., m., *land, domain, territory*, of a definite area, large or small; gen. of land possessed or occupied by an individual, tribe or nation”. At the south-western end of the island are two deep fissures which cut off two islets. The latter take their names—Braithdeán Beag and Braithdeán Mór—from the necks or fissures. Cf. “Bráighe na linne, the neck or sluice of the mill-pond” (Dinneen, p. 663). On a pen and ink sketch of Bantry Bay (photostat in Nat. Lib. 16 L 5 and dated c. 1558) the island is named “Inisbriardard”, Inis Braghad Ard, “high Inis Braghad”, as distinct from the low islets.

Cuas an Bháid, “the boat *cuas*”.

Pointe Charraig na bPortán, “point of Carraig na bPortán” (“crabs’ rock”).

Cuas na Lánún, “*cuas* of the pair”, named from the outline of a man and woman on the rock-face.

Cuas Dúnta, “enclosed *cuas*”; the entrance is rocky and shallow.

Tráigh an Dúna, “the fort strand”; the outline of a ring-fort is near it.

Pointe Mhuircheartaigh, “Morty’s point”.

Cuas Dhonncha, “Donncha’s *cuas*”.

Cuas an Uisce, “water *cuas*”.

Faill an Dúna, “the fort cliff”.

Creachail. A tidal rock off shore. It has upstanding spurs and, viewed from a boat, it resembles a *creachail*, i.e. the root part of a pine stump laid bare in a cut-away bog.

Rabhartach, “the stormy place, place of heavy seas”. This is an area of sea between Creachail and a tidal rock extending towards it from the island.

Cuas an Chalaithé, “the ferry *cuas*”.

An Scoilt, “the fissure”.

Oileán na gCaorach, “island of the sheep”.

Struicín an Teampaill is a submerged rock about a mile to the S.W. of the island. It has a pinnacle which is visible below the surface at ebb tide. The name means “the church spire”. It is now generally known as Teampall.

#### Kilcatherine td.

See name of the parish (*Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 4).

Droinn Cheapaire, “Ceapaire’s ridge”; *ceapaire*, “a last-maker”.

Claondoire, “inclined oak-wood”. The oak still grows on the steep incline.

Bun na Coille, “base of the wood”, i.e. Claondoire.

Doirín an Chrionaigh, “little *derry* of the decayed wood”.

Gort Broc, “grey or speckled field” or “badgers’ field”. (See Aughabrack td.).

Loch Fada, “long lake”.

Dearg-ghruadh, “red brow”.

Faill na Stiuimine, “cliff of the stems”. The rock at the top of the cliff resembles an inverted boat with two stems.

Faill na Seamróige, “shamrock cliff”.

Doire Mheigill, “whiskered *derry*”.

Loch an Phréacháin, “raven loch”.

Eisc Bhán, “whitish *esk*”.

Eisc Bhán Íochtair, “lower Eisc Bhán”.

Maoil, “bare summit”.

Muing Foistine, “buttressed swamp or fen”. The steep N.W. side of this swamp is buttressed by five long rock terraces shelving one above the other. *Fosadh*, “prop, buttress”, + coll. pl. suffix - *ne*. Cf. Dinneen: “Foisteán . . . a terrace, bench, or flight of benches resembling a staircase . . .”.

Carraig, “rock”.

Buailé, “booley”. A secondary milking place during summer grazing on the hills.

Doire Mhór, “great *derry*”. Derrymore (Cork Inq.).

Eisc an Bhaçaigh, “*esk* of the lame one”.

Doire Atha Bháid (*ˌd̪oːɾəːxəˈw̪aːdʲ*), “*derry* of the boat creek”. At the strand of Trá Chaillí a tiny creek runs landwards and on one bank boats were secured during the winter period. The *derry* faces the strand. Dinneen: “Atha, a creek (Ker.)”.

Pluais an Mhada Ruaidh, “the fox den”.

Gairbhleaca, “rough slope”.

Eisc an Ghiorré, “hare *esk*”.

Cnocán na mBuachaillí, “knoll of the boys”. Boys met here and amused themselves on Sunday afternoons.

Eisc an Phréacháin, “rook *esk*”.

Droinn an Chuais, “ridge of the *cuas*”. A natural arch has penetrated the ridge and has formed a little strand on the inland side. This *cuas* is now referred to as Cuas fé Thalamh, “underground *cuas*”.

Droinn na mBéileac, “ridge of caves”. Cf. Béilic, a mountain near Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh.

Faill na bPiléar, “cliff of the shots”. Local tradition says that a passing ship fired shots at this cliff. The marks remain.

Faill an Réidhneáin, “cliff at the smooth slope”.

Cárthan, “rowan, mountain-ash”. Cf. Cárthan, Carhen (*Uí Ráthach*, p. 15).

Loch an Lín, “flax pond”.

Lic Locháin, “Lochán rock”.

- ✓ Féith Bhuí, "yellow swamp".
- ✓ Bán Srutháin, "stream lea-ground".
- Locha Lín, "flax ponds".
- Leacht, "grave". Over one hundred yards S.W. of this grave is a cave known as "Pluais Diarmaid na Cairbre, "cave of Diarmaid of Carbery". Local tradition says that Diarmaid, a fugitive, lived in the cave, was captured and shot. He was buried at the leacht. Thenceforth, people passing by said a prayer and placed a stone on the grave.
- ✓ Doire Ulaidh (*dir'óló*), "ula derry" (*Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 10).
- ✓ Gort an tSléibhe, "the hill field".
- Na Failteacha, "the cliffs".
- ✓ Uladh Bheag, "little ula".
- ✓ Cnocáin Bhreaca, "speckled knolls".
- ✓ Cláí Glas, "green fence".
- ✓ Leath-Chnoc, "hillside".
- ✓ Tuairín Bán na Gréine, "sunny lea paddock".
- ✓ Eiscín an Ghair, "little *esk* of the short-cut".

*Shores-names:*

- Pointe Raithní, "bracken point".
- Oileán Donncha, "Donncha's point".
- Carraig Fhada, "long rock".
- Oileán 'ac Baoithín, "island of son of Baoithín"; cf. Gort Baoithín in td. of Ballyguin (*Triocha-céad Chorca Dhuibhne*, p. 22).
- Oileán na Glasláithche (*i,l'a:nglas'la:x'i*). The name refers to a slippery green alga found in the lower reaches of the shore at ebb tide. The word also applies to pond scum in fresh water; "... the adjacent lakes of Coomglaslaw", td. of Coomasaharn, par. of Glenbehy, Iveragh, Kerry. (*J.C.H.A.S.*, vol. 63, p. 1). Dinneen, p. 1052: "Sláthach, -aigh, *pl. id., m.*, slime in water; láthach (*Don*); cf. slaightheach and slaidhreadh".
- Trá na Séirdíní, "strand of the pilchard".
- Leac Réidh, "smooth rock".
- Oileán Saidhbhín, "Saidhbhín's rock".
- Lochán Gallaigh. This long sea-loch was a favourite place for fishing connor (wrasse). A few fish strung together by means of a twisted twig was called a "strap" of fish. "Gallach=gadlach"; "Gad, a withe, a twisted twig", etc.; "-lach, g. -laigh, suffix arising from ... -loing (binds)" (Dinneen).
- Trá an Chapail, "the horse strand".
- Carraig na nÉan, "birds' rock".
- Poll an Doirín, "pool at the derry".
- Cuas na gCon, "otters' *cuas*".
- Faill na gCon, "cliff of Cuas na gCon".

Carraig an Dúna, "rock of the (promontory) fort". (See *J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. 51, pp. 1-16).

Cuas an Dúna, "the fort *cuas*".

Rinn, "point".

Cuas Dhonnchadha Uí Rathaile, "Donnchadh Ó Rathaile's *cuas*".

Trá Chuain, "inlet strand".

Trá Chuain Duibh, "dark inlet strand".

Carraig Dhonn, "brown rock".

Daingean Dubh (*Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 9).

Daingean Bhríde (*Dinnseanchas*, V (1), 9).

Cuas Locha, "loch *cuas*".

Carraig an Taoibhín, "rock of the side-wedge"; pron. taebhín.

Maolach, "bare bald place".

Mineán, "kid". In *Dinnseanchas*, V, 8, Mineán in the td. of Ard-groom Inward has been translated "little one". It has been learned that *mionnán*, "a kid", is pronounced *mineán* locally. *Muc, capall, siorrach* are also used as names for sea rocks in this and adjoining parishes.

Muc Mhór, "big pig".

Muc Bheag, "little pig".

Cuas Maide, "cuas of the sticks". Pieces of timber were often salvaged here.

Cloch Bharr an Phoainte, "boulder at the top of the point". This boulder has been called "Gallán Charraig Thaoibhín" by a man who lived for some years in Innisfarnard Island. It indicates how places along the shore sometimes bear two names—one, a local name, and another named from the seaward side. Note Mizen Head, Galley Head, Seven Heads etc.

Oileán Glas, "green island".

Trá Bhán, "white strand".

Cuaisín, "little *cuas*".

Carraig na bPortán, "crabs' rock".

Trá Locha na nGabhar, "strand of Loch na nGabhar".

Loch na nGabhar, "loch of the scad".

Poll an Phúca, "cave of the púca".

Trá Bheag, "little strand".

Gortgariff td. intervenes here, and it has fifteen shore names recorded. Beyond it Kilcatherine td. again borders the sea, with only one shore-name: Trá Chaillí, "old woman's strand". (See *Cailleach Bhéarach supra*.)

*Field-names:*

- Buaile Bheag, "little booley".  
Comar Caol, "narrow cutting".  
Páirc an Chnoic, "hill field".  
Páirc Gharbh, "coarse field".  
Páirc na gCabhlach, "field of roofless houses, outhouses etc.".   
Páirc Bhán, "lea field".  
Páirc na nGaosadán, "field of the ragweed".  
Inse, "inch-land".  
Páirc Dhonnchadha (Uí) Bhriain, "Donnchadh Ó Briain's field".  
Leaca, "slope".  
Páirc Ard, "high field".  
Páirc Dhoimhin, "deep field".  
Móinéar Sheáin (Uí) Shéaghda, "Seán Ó Séaghda's meadow".  
Gairdíní Mhuircheartaigh, "Morty's gardens".  
Gort, "oatfield, tilled field".

**Kilmacowen td.** (See Caheravart, supra)

- Cnapóg, "hillock".  
Baile na bhFaillteach, "homestead of the cliffs".  
Áth Garbh, "rough ford".  
An Caol, "the marsh", by extension from *caol* "a marshy stream".  
Páircanna Bóthair, "roadside fields".  
Más Réidh, "smooth foot-hill".  
Sliabh na gCapall, "moor of the horses".  
Cúm Málainn, "coomb of Málainn".  
Málainn, "brow"; a high mountain.  
Leac na nGabhar, "rock of the goats".  
Splionc-fhos, "pinnacle grazing stance". This hill pasture is N.E. of the great hill-brow of Málainn (Maulin). Splionc, loc. splinc.

**Urhin td.**

Irhen (Cork Inq., B.S.D., *Gleanings from Irish History*—Butler, p. 64).

A high cliffed shore runs irregularly from Trá Bharra in the N.E. to Trá Bháid W.S.W. Some distance inland the road runs S.W. Level fields extend from the road to the edge of this high shore. Oircheann: *or*, "edge, shore"; *ceann*, "end"; "edge end, shore end". Cuimín Ceoidh, "foggy little coomb". Eisc an Bhithiúnaigh, "thief's *esk*". The second component of the name is used figuratively. It refers to the echo when cattle are lowing, etc. Sciathach. The northern side of a mountain known as Knockoura. The slope is steep and bulges, wing-like, towards the N.W. Sciathach,

"wing place".

Knockoura summit marks the boundary of Urhin and Knockoura townlands. The mountain takes its name from the S.E. flank, at the foot of which lies the little village of Knockoura.

"Cnoc Uara (a hill in Bere Haven)" (Ancient His. of the Kingdom of Kerry, *J.C.H.A.S.*, vol. vi, p. 106).

"Knockooragh" (Dive Downes' Diary 1700).

The name is pronounced Cnoc Uara and Cnoc Uartha locally. This suggests that the final syllable is the adjectival affix *-dha*. Cf. *muinteartha muinteartha, órdha órtha*, etc. The root-word seems to be *odhar*, "dun, yellow brown", but it is pronounced *uar*, as in *maol odhar* (locally *maol uar*); note *úrach* for *odhrach* (Dinneen, p. 1299) and *úrán* for *odhrán* (Triocho-Céad Chorca Dhuibhne, p. 196). Hence Cnoc Odhartha, "brownish yellow hill".

Cnoicín, "little hill".

Screathan, "stony slope".

Gort Dromalach, "ridgy place field".

*Shore-names:*

Pointe Chomhaid, "point of Coad".

Cuas Daimh, "ox *cuas*". There is an easy way to the foot of the cliff, and cattle seek the shade there in hot weather.

Coad, Comhad (**ko:d**): This cliff is equidistant by sea, from the strands Trá Bharra and Trá Bháid. The name Comhad (Comhfhad) means "equal length". It marks the half-way point on the journey from one strand to the other. *Contrib.*, 378, "Comfhot (fot). Also com(fh)at, comot, cubat, *equal length* (of time or space) . . . co fuair licc a chomhfat, 'a stone of the right length' (for grave) . . . Hence in concrete sense *grave*". The townland of Coad par. of Kilerohane, Co. Kerry, takes its name from a large stone standing in the old graveyard. (Joyce, II, p. 474). Coad in the par. of Killinaboy near Corofin, Co. Clare also takes its name from a stone "which was as long as Teige O Quin". (Joyce, III, p. 236.) The Clare name is pronounced **ko:'ad**.

Carraig Fhada an Chomhaid, "long rock of the comhfhad".

Carraig Dhubh, "black rock".

Trá Bháid, "boat strand".

I am grateful to Mr. Robert Harrington for his valuable list of names from the parish. I am also indebted to the following persons for their fine contribution of shore-names and of a small number of names of remote places in the mountains: Messrs. Cornelius Harrington, Jeremiah Harrington, Daniel Harrington, John Harrington, John Healy, Maurice Kelly, Michael Lynch, Christy

O'Connell, Hugh O'Connell, Jeremiah O'Neill, James O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Sullivan, Quinlan O'Sullivan and John M. O'Sullivan.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTE ON ILLAUNNACUIRREE

(*Dinnseanchas*, V (1), p. 9)

On the shores of this island many of the cracks or joints (roughly at right angles to the W.S.W. strike of the rock) have developed into open straight-walled fissures. This is particularly so on the outer shore. It is reasonable to suspect that this fissured rock extends outward underwater. Mr. Morty O'Sullivan, td. of Ahabeg, par. of Killaconenagh, says that *caedh* is a submerged rock six to ten feet below the surface. It has a vertical face alongside which connor (wrasse) is fished to advantage. See Dinneen: "Caoth, *pl.* caoithe and caotha, *m.*, a bog-hole . . . *al caodh* (*caedh*, *Sup.*); *cf. Sc.* quaw"; "— *Rach*, *m.f.*, *suffix*, -bond, -tie; *smt. coll.* in meaning". *Caedh* + *suff.* -*rach* > *caedhreach*, *f.* *Oileán na gCaedhrí*, "island of the submerged vertical rock-faces?" From a 25" map of the island it would appear that the shore fissures are in three groups.

MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

#### TRISTEL- IN THE PLACE-NAME CASTLEDERMOT

JOHN McNEAL DODGSON

The name-form *Tristeldermot* for *Diseart Diarmada* (Castledermot, co. Kildare) and the discussion of this and other examples of the type in *Dinnseanchas*, IV, 126-131 (kindly translated for me by Mr. Éamonn de hÓir), prompt the following remarks:

1. *tristel-* in this type of place-name probably represents a Norman French pronunciation of OF *tristre*, *trister* "a hunting-station", not an independent word, and the persistence of the form *tristel-* for *tristre* indicates a strong, persistent Norman influence in the tradition of this series of place-names;

2. the substitution of OF *tristre* rather than OF *desert* for OIr *diseart* in these place-names suggests that, where alternating with OF *tristre* in a place-name, OIr *diseart* might denote a monastery (perhaps at a remote place) at a place of pilgrimage.

The theme *tristel-* in *Tristeldermot* and other Irish place-names is explained, *op. cit.*, 130-131, as a diminutive of OF *triste*, *tristre* "a hunting-station"; i.e. an OF *\*tristel*, not recorded in independent use and rather difficult to give meaning. The only *-el*-suffix derivative of OF *triste* on record is English, the ME or eModE *trystell*, an English *-el*-suffix sb. derivative from ME *tryst* (one of the loan-word forms from OF *triste*), which only appears in the group *trystell-tre* c. 1500, "tree where a tryst is kept" (OED). This ME *trystell-* is obviously alternative to ME or eModE *trysty* (*tryst* + *-y*-suffix) adj., "of or pertaining to a tryst", as in *trysty tre* 16th century, "trysting tree" (OED). It is obvious that the *tristel-* in the Irish p.ns. is unlikely, on grounds of date and function, to be this late ME *trystell-*.

Although there is no reason for supposing the formation impossible, it is also unlikely that an OF *-el* diminutive would only appear in composition form; if it had existed it could be expected to turn up in independent use. The word *triste*, *tristre* was in frequent and significant use in medieval times, to describe a not unimportant activity. It is likely that an *-el* diminutive would also tend to turn up frequently.

In the circumstances, where OF *triste*, *tristre* appear as independent forms, but *tristel-* only appears as a composition-form, we ought to consider *tristel-* as a modification of *tristre*, not as an independent derivative of *triste*. This is a real possibility. If we begin with OF *tristre* or *trister* (cf. the ME forms *tristre*, *tryster(e)*, *trystor*), and remember that the word would be brought into Irish place-names by Norman influence, we can apply to the form *tristre*, *trister* the normal phonological tests which we apply in the elucidation of Norman alterations of English place-names, such as

are demonstrated in, say, R. E. Zachrisson, *Anglo-Norman Influence in English Place-Names*, Lund 1909, or the phonology section in O. von Feilitzen *Pre-Conquest Personal-Names of Domesday Book*, Uppsala 1937. Commonplace effects of Norman French pronunciation are the interchange of unstressed *le* (*el*), *ne* (*en*), *re* (*er*) (Zachrisson 141-5), dissimilatory loss of *r* when an *r* appears in a following syllable (Zachrisson 136), change or interchange of the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*, which tended also to vocalize into a common sound (Zachrisson 120-133), dissimilation of *r-r* > *r-l* (Zachrisson 120). Now, if we set up the examples of Irish place-names in *tristel-* given *op. cit.* 130, as models of place-names in *triste*, *trister*, the following structures appear:

<i>trister-d-rm-</i> ,	<i>tristre-d-rm-</i>	(Castledermot)
<i>trister-l-r-n</i> ,	<i>tristre-l-r-n</i>	(Inch St. Lawrence)
<i>trister-d-l-n</i> ,	<i>tristre-d-l-n</i>	(Castledillon)
<i>trister-m-n</i> ,	<i>tristre-m-n</i>	(Dysartmoon)
<i>trister-k-r-n</i> ,	<i>tristre-k-r-n</i>	(Castlekeeran)
<i>trister-l-n</i> ,	<i>tristre-l-n</i>	(Tristelloneth)
<i>trister-b-l</i> ,	<i>tristre-b-l</i> , <i>trister-d-l</i> , <i>tristre-d-l</i>	(Tristebale, Tristeldale).

In each of these models there occurs one or more of the conditions required for Norman French *r-l* interchange, i.e. change of *trister* to *tristel*, *tristre* to *tristle*, by dissimilation of the *-er*, *-re* in *trister*, *tristre* from *r* or *n* in a following syllable, by assimilation of the *r* to an *l* in a following syllable, by interchange of unstressed *-er* > *-el*, or by a combination of these processes.

In short, since these place-names contain the conditions necessary to provoke Norman French *r-l* interchange, since there are occasional spellings for Castledermot like *Tristedermot*, *Tristerdermot* (*op. cit.*, p. 126, Nos. 5, 7) to illustrate it in operation, and since there seems to be no record of OF *\*tristel* as an independent word or as a simplex or second element in place-names, it would appear to be the case that in these Irish place-names like Castledermot we see a Norman French treatment of OF *tristre*. The form *tristel-* in these place-names is a Norman-French modification of the word *tristre*, a pronunciation used in certain phonetic contexts (especially in place-name compositions), and not a separate word at all.

The substitution of OF *tristre* for OIr *diseart* is interesting and puzzling. As is observed, *op. cit.*, p. 130, it is difficult to see *tristel-* as representing a corruption of *diseart*. If the interchange of *triste* and *diseart* were the result of phonetic confusion, then it must be the result of Normans hearing in a French or Irish pronunciation of *diseart* a sound similar to a French pronunciation of *triste*, *trister*. This would require a pronunciation of *diseart* with unvoiced initial

*d-* (> [t]) and with loss of final *-t* in inter-consonantal compounded position (the latter a typical Norman French possibility, the former not so obvious), approximating to [\*ti:sər] [\*ti:ssər] which might also represent *tristre* with loss of its first *r* by Norman French dissimilation, and loss of its second *t* by, again, Norman French loss of interconsonantal *t*. The available spellings do not give clear evidence of these approximations. Further material may add support. More likely, we have to consider the semantic grounds for equation of *triste* and *diseart*. By what process does OIr *diseart* (< Lat. *desertum*) come to mean "monastery" rather than "hermitage" or "desert, wild place, lonely place, wilderness"? Why is OIr *diseart* equated with OF *triste* instead of OF *desert* (< Lat. *desertum*)? It looks as if an OIr *diseart* was more an OF *triste* than an OF *desert* at the time when these name-form alternations were being made. It may be possible to contribute a little information about the meaning of OIr *diseart* by considering the distinction of meaning between OF *desert* and OF *triste* which made the latter the preferred substitute for *diseart*.

About the meaning of OF *desert* there seems to be little doubt. As a word and as a p.n. element it was "a wild, deserted place, a wilderness". It does not have the sense-development association with monasteries which OIr *diseart* carries. Among English place-names Beaudesert (Staffordshire, 1293), and Beaudesert (Warwickshire, 1181) are Norman French feudal manorial names, for a manor and a castle in wild forest country: neither has to do with a monastic establishment. OF *desert* may be thought nearer to the original meaning of Lat. *desertum*.

The meaning of OF *triste* is also clearly recorded. In order to indicate that sense in OF *triste* which made it preferable to OF *desert* as a substitute for OIr *diseart*, it will be useful to supplement with one or two further illustrations the lexicography given in OED s.v. *tryst* sb. (whence *trystell-*, *trysty-*), vb. (whence *tryster*, *trysting*), *trist* sb<sup>2</sup>, *tristre* sb., noting also DuCange and Godefroy. Even E. Tryce Martin, *The Record Interpreter* (2nd edn., London 1910), p. 334, s.v. *trista* "place where hounds are posted during a deer drive; the service of placing or holding them there", citing John Manwood, *A Treatise and Discourse of the Lawes of the Forest* (1598), I, 86, reminds us that in medieval times the term (known to lexicography in the forms English *tryst*, *tristre*, *tryster*, *trist*, *trystor*, Latin *trist(r)a*, *tristera*, *tristria*), denoted particularly a hunting-station. At a *tristre*, a huntsman would rendezvous with his lord and render service at the hunting, a hunter would stand to shoot game driven towards him, a hunting-party would meet.

In English place-names the ME word *triste* is not frequent as an element, having, so far, been observed in only three instances. (By

accident, the English Place-Name Society uses the head form *trystor*, one of the ME variants of *tristre*.) By the nature of their use and location, *tristres* would not be major settlements, nor frequently recorded outside the Forest Proceedings. The memory and identity of their location and name could soon be lost when the ancient royal Forest laws and customs lapsed from use. In Yorkshire, West Riding, *Trysterlandes* (1362) and Trister Hill (6<sup>th</sup> Ord. Surv. map), YW I (English Place-Name Society Volume XXX), 310, 327, occur in the neighbouring townships of Hoyland Swaine and Denby, and they must refer to two hunting stations, two venues for "meets", in the same range of country. In Cheshire, Fittontown in Over Alderley township, Ch I (English Place-Name Society Volume XLIV), 101, was *Fytonnestrystre* e14, *Tristria Fyton* 1384, "Fitton's hunting-station", alluding to a place in the royal Forest of Macclesfield in the territory held by the Fitton family. In these examples the word *tristre* enters into the place-name.

In the same county, the mill Thornton Mill in Thornton le Moors township, Ch III (English Place-Name Society Volume XLVI), 258, was *molendinum aquaticum super Inesmerssh, in tristera inter forestam de Wirhale et forestam de la Mare* 1357, "a water-mill upon Ince Marsh (*Ince*, a p.n. from PrWelsh *inis* "island") in a *tristre* between the (royal) Forest of Wirral and the (royal) Forest of Delamere". This *tristre* would seem to have been a hunting "meet" or venue common to the two forests, which marched with each other at this place on R. Gowy. This place is described as a *tristre* but the word is not a name-element here.

There is an allusion to another *tristre* of the Royal Forest of Macclesfield, which, however, is not even called a *tristre* although it is used precisely as a *tristre*, and is in fact one, at Ch I (English Place-Name Society Volume XLIV), 128, s.n. Greenways, in Macclesfield Forest township. This place is on an ancient road "Green Way" or "The Green Gate" across the moors into Derbyshire. The Downes family held lands in the Forest of Macclesfield in free forestership by service of holding their lord's (the Earl of Derby's) stirrup and blowing a horn at Midsummer's Day at the *green gate head*. This place was, therefore, the *tristre* where the Downes had to meet his overlord at the midsummer hunting in the royal Forest of Macclesfield of which the Derby was the hereditary Steward and Chief Forester. This place at Greenway was Downes's *tristre*, just as Fittontown was Fitton's *tristre*, and at these places in due season these foresters would meet their overlord to do that duty service by which they held their fees. A *tristre* like Fittontown could develop into a hunting-lodge and a hamlet. One like the Downes's *tristre*, could remain uninhabited and undeveloped, where at best a tent may have been pitched once a year. But both

would have features in common; they would be at remote places in the forest, to which at certain times people would resort for special purposes (the special purposes of hunting, paying fealty to one's overlord, meeting the other members of one's social order).

Now, is it not possible that OF *tristre* may have had a sense, related to these feudal and venery contexts, of "a place (perhaps a remote place) to which people resort at certain times for a special purpose or a meeting"? Allied to this, the OF word may have retained, outside that hunting and shooting Norman feudal legality with which our records so closely link it, some connotations of its original Germanic cognates, the senses of "trust, entrusting, confidence, confiding, being strong and trustworthy", shown in OED *trist* sb.<sup>1</sup>, adj.<sup>1</sup>, vb. (whence *tristen* vb.), *traist* sb., vb., *trust* sb.<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, adj.<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, vb. The reason for the alternation of OIr *diseart* and OF *tristre* in certain Irish place-names could be, that OIr *diseart* in certain instances denoted a monastic foundation at a site to which, at certain times, people resorted for some special purpose or meeting in the way that people resorted to a *tristre*. The special purpose of the "trysting" at a *diseart* may have been for the hunting, or for parliaments. But this could hardly be the case for all these Irish places. We need some more generally applicable circumstance. I would be interesting to find out whether the *diseart* places which came to be called *tristre*- were monastic establishments at the scenes of particular veneration, such as might lead to seasonal or annual pilgrimage to the place. Such occasional resort and assembly would be exactly after the pattern of use seen at a hunting-tristre.

DEOISÍ NA hÉIREANN I ndIAIDH SHIONAID  
CHEANANNAIS, 1152—TEÁCSANNA

BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

A. As “Provinciale” de chuid Albinus sa lámhscríbhinn Vaticanus Ottoboni Latinus 3057, folio 140 verso, a scríobhadh in 1188-9.

B. As lámhscríbhinn uimh. 92 san École de Médecine de Montpellier, folio [81] verso. Scríobhadh an ls. sa 12ú aois, ach scríobhadh isteach an téacs againne i ndiaidh na coda eile.

A

In ybernia sunt prouincie iiiii.  
Tempore domini Eugenii pape iii  
facta est diuisio totius ybernie  
in iiiii metropoles per Johannem  
paparonem, p[re]s[by]terum Cardinalem  
tituli sancti Laurentii in damaso,  
apostolice sedis legatum, hoc modo.

Metropolitanus armachie, primas  
totius ybernie hos habet  
suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum connerinensem  
Episcopum de dundalehglas  
Episcopum lugundunensem  
Episcopum cluaniraird  
[E]piscopum de conannas  
Episcopum de ardachad  
Episcopum de rathboth  
Episcopum de Rathlurig  
Episcopum de damliagg  
Episcopum de darrih

Metropolitanus dublinensis hos  
habet suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum de clendalacha  
Episcopum de ferna  
Episcopum de cainnig  
Episcopum de lethglenn  
Episcopum de celdara

Metropolitanus cassellennensis  
habet hos suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum de celdalua  
Episcopum de Luninech  
Episcopum de insula Gathai  
Episcopum de celliunabrach  
Episcopum de ymlech  
Episcopum de roscreen

B

In hibernia sunt prouincie iiiii<sup>or</sup>.  
Tempore Domni EuGenii p[ap]e iii  
facta est diuisio tocius hibernie  
i[n] iiiii<sup>or</sup> metropoles per iohannem  
pap[ar]onem, p[re]s[by]terum cardinalem  
tituli S[an]cti laur[entii] in da[m]jaso,  
apostolice [se]dis legatum, modo.

Metropolitanus armachie, primas  
tocius hibernie hos habet  
suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum conriensem  
Episcopum de dunda lehglas  
Episcopum lugundunensem  
Episcopum de clunirand  
Episcopum de conannas  
Episcopum de aredahad  
Episcopum de Rathboth  
Episcopum de Rathlurig  
Episcopum de damliagg  
Episcopum de darnth

Metropolitanus dublinensis hos  
habet suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum de clendalacha  
Episcopum de ferna  
Episcopum de camnig  
Episcopum de lethglen  
Episcopum de celdara

Metropolitanus cassellennensis  
hos habet suffraganeos sub se  
Episcopum de celdalna  
Episcopum de lulineo  
Episcopum de insula gathai  
Episcopum de celliunabrach  
Episcopum de ymlech  
Episcopum de roscrea

Episcopum de Watifordia  
[E]piscopum de lismor  
Episcopum de cluanuama  
Episcopum de corchaia  
Episcopum de rosailithir  
Episcopum de ardfert

Due autem ecclesie sunt sub  
eodem archiepiscopo que dicunt  
se debere habere episcopos  
quorum nomina sunt hec,  
Ardinor et  
Mungarath

Metropolitanus tuamensis hos  
episcopos suffraganeos  
habet sub se  
Episcopum de mageo  
Episcopum de cellalaid  
Episcopum de Roscommon  
Episcopum de culuanfert  
Episcopum de achad  
Episcopum de conairi  
Episcopum de celmunduach

Episcopum de Watifordida  
Episcopum de lismor  
Episcopum de cluanuama  
Episcopum de corchaia  
40 Episcopum de rosailithir  
Episcopum de ardfert

Due autem ecclesie sunt sub  
eodem archiepiscopo que dicunt  
se habere debere episcopos,  
45 quorum nomina sunt hec,  
Ardimor et  
Mungarath

Metropolitanus Tuatuensis hos  
suffraganeos  
50 habet sub se  
Episcopum de mageo  
Episcopum Cellaaid  
Episcopum de rosconconnon  
Episcopum de culuanfat  
55 Episcopum de alcbal  
Episcopum de conairi  
Episcopum de celmunduach

C. As an “Liber Censuum” sa lámhscríbhinn Vaticanus Latinus 8486, folio 58 recto go 61 recto, a scríobhadh in 1192.

D. As James Ware, *Hiberniae et Antiquitatibus ejus*, lgh. 73-76 (eag. 1654 agus 1658).

C

RÉAMHRÁ AR F. II R.  
Incipit Liber Censuum Romane  
ecclesie a Centio Camerario  
compositus sec[un]dum Antiquorum  
patrum Regesta et memorialia  
diuersa. Anno Incarnationis  
Domini < > m c o xc o ii o,  
Pontificatus Celestini  
pape iii, Anno ii<sup>o</sup>.

HYBERNIA

Tempore Domini Eugenii pape iii  
facta est diuisio totius  
hybernie in quatuor metropoles  
per Johannem Paperonem,  
p[re]s[by]ter[um] Cardinalem tituli  
sancti Laurentii in Damaso,  
apostolice sedis legatum, ut  
inferius adnotatur.

D

Johannes Paparo Presbyter Cardinalis  
tituli S. Laurentii in Damaso, Legatus  
ab Eugenio III in Hiberniam missus  
quatuor Pallia secum detulit, quae—  
5 quatuor Archiepiscopis tradidit,  
Armachano sci. Dublinensi, Casseliensi  
et Tuamensi. . . . In ea Synodo cuilibet  
Archiepiscopo certus Suffraganeorum  
numerus subjectus est et assignatus.  
10 Horum dispositio, in codice censuum  
cameralium Centii Camerarii, qui fuit  
postea Honorius III, ita exhibitur,

In Archiepiscopatu Armachic qui est Primas totius hybernie.	20	Sub Archiepiscopo Armachano
In episcopatu Connerinensi		Episcopatus de Conner
In episcopatu de Dundaleghlas Ecclesia s[an]cti patritii de Duno, dimidiam unciam auri.		„ „ Dun-daleghlas
In episcopatu Lugundunensi Ecclesia s[an]cte marie de Iuduno, xx S. Sterlingorum	25	„ „ Lugud
In episcopatu Cluaniraird		„ „ Cluainiard
In episcopatu de Conannas		„ „ Conannas
In episcopatu de Ardachad	30	„ „ Ardachad
In episcopatu de Rathboth		„ „ Rathboth
In episcopatu de Rathlurig		„ „ Rathlurig
In episcopatu de Damliagg		„ „ Damliag
In episcopatu de Darrih		„ „ Darrich
In Archiepiscopatu Dublinensi	35	Sub Archiepiscopo Dublinensi
In episcopatu de clendalachi		Episcopatus de Clendelachi
In episcopatu de ferna		„ „ Fern
In episcopatu de cainic		„ „ Cainic
In episcopatu de glen		„ „ Leghlin
In episcopatu de ce(l)ldarac	40	„ „ Childar
In archiepiscopatu Cassellenensi		Sub Archiepiscopo Casselliensi
In episcopatu de cendaluan		Episcopatus de Cendaluan
In episcopatu de lunech		„ „ Limerich
In episcopatu de insula gathay hospitale s[an]cti iohannis Dublinense ii solidos sterlingorum	45	„ „ Insula Gathay
In episcopatu de Cellumabrach		„ „ Cellumabrach
In episcopatu de ymlech		„ „ Ole-imlech
In episcopatu de Deroscreensi	50	„ „ Roscreen
In episcopatu de Waltifordian		„ „ Waltifordian
In episcopatu de lismor		„ „ Lismor
In episcopatu de cluanuaman		„ „ Cluainvanian
In episcopatu de Corcaia		„ „ Corcaia
In episcopatu de rosulithir	55	„ „ Ros-aithir
In episcopatu de ardfer		„ „ Ardfer
In archiepiscopatu Tuamensi		Sub Archiepiscopo Tuamensi
In episcopatu de Mageo		Episcopatus de Mageo
In episcopatu de Cellalaid		„ „ Cell-alaid
In episcopatu de Roscoman	60	„ „ Roscoman
In episcopatu de Culuanfert		„ „ Culuanfert
In episcopatu de Achad		„ „ Achad
In episcopatu de Conairi		„ „ Cinani
In episcopatu de Celmunduach		„ „ Celmunduach

E. As W. Stubbs eaq., *Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi*, I, lgh. 26-28  
(*Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores*, 49).

Praeterea venerunt ibidem ad eum omnes archiepiscopi et episcopi  
Hyberniae, et eum in regem et dominum susceperunt, et fidelitates  
ei iuraverunt contra omnes homines. Et inde recepit ab unoquoque  
archiepiscopo et episcopo litteras suas in modum cartae extra  
sigillum pendentes, et confirmantes ei et haeredibus suum regnum  
Hyberniae, et testimonium perhibentes ipsos eum et haeredes suos  
sibi in reges et dominos constituisse in perpetuum. Sunt itaque  
in Hybernia, archiepiscopi quatuor, quorum unus est primas totius  
Hyberniae; et habent sub se novem et viginti suffraganeos. Erat  
autem tunc temporis Gelasius Armachensis urbis archiepiscopus,  
totius Hyberniae primas, habens sub se octo suffraganeos,  
quorum nomina haec sunt, et ipse iuravit regi fidelitatem.

Edanus, Lughbdunensis episcopus	
Mauricius, Tarensis episcopus	
Malachias, Thuensis episcopus	15
Neemias, Chonderensis episcopus	
Gillebertus, Rathpothensis episcopus	
Thaddeus, Cenenersis episcopus	
Christianus, Ardahachdensis episcopus	
Eleuzerius, Cluenerardensis episcopus	20

Similiter Donatus Cassellensis archiepiscopus, fecit ibidem  
fidelitatem domino regi Angliae cum suffraganeis suis, quorum  
nomina haec sunt, habet enim undecim suffraganeos.

Christianus Lismorensis episcopus, apostolicae sedis legatus	25
Korcensis episcopus	
Immelechensis episcopus	
Cluanuimensis episcopus	
Arthmorensis episcopus	
Lumpniacensis episcopus	30
Kildabewensis episcopus	
Waterfordensis episcopus	
Arthfertensis episcopus	
Rosensis episcopus	
Finnabrensis episcopus	35

Similiter Laurentius Duvelinensis archiepiscopus iuravit ei  
fidelitatem, et ejus quinque suffraganei, quorum nomina haec sunt.

Bistaghnnensis episcopus	
Fernensis episcopus	
Lethglensis episcopus	40
Kildarensis episcopus	
Eariopolensis episcopus	
Similiter Catholicus Tuaimensis archiepiscopus, iuravit ei fidelitatem, et ejus quinque suffraganei, quorum nomina haec sunt.	45
Chienfernensis episcopus	
Killathensis episcopus	
Maigonensis episcopus	
Aelfonensis episcopus	
Achahthonrensis episcopus	

An t-eagarthóir faoi ndeara an phoncaíocht. Comharthaíonn cló iodálach scaoileadh noid.

SIGLA

- [ ] in easnamh sa bhuntéacs, nó scriosta.
- < > doléite sa bhuntéacs.
- ( ) breis, i láimh eile, sa bhuntéacs.

Cuirfear nótaí téacs ar fáil, agus déanfar taifeach ar an bhfianaise thuas agus ar fhianaise nach i in alt eile.

[A number of texts of early lists of Irish dioceses. Textual notes and a consideration of the evidence provided will follow in another article.]

AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo foilsímid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Braine 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 den 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<sup>o</sup> (S. O.).

**Dromiskin Droim Ineaslainn** c. Lú; b. Louth;  
p. Dromiskin; S.O. 12, 15.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Drummeskin    | Chart, <i>Reg. of John Swayne</i> , 2 (c. 1218-20)                       |
| 2. Drumminiskeli | <i>CDI</i> , I, 152 (1221)   |
| 3. Drummeselin   | <i>op. cit.</i> , I, 366 (1238)  |
| 4. Druminiselin  | <i>CLAJ</i> , III, 325 (1238)  |
| 5. Dromiskyn     | <i>CDI</i> , II, 22 (1253)   |
| 6. Drumeskyn     | <i>op. cit.</i> , III, 336 (1290)  |
| 7. Drumeskin     | Theiner, <i>Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot.</i> , 224, 225 (1322)                |
| 8. Drumeskin     | <i>Cal. Pap. Lett.</i> , II, 219 (1322)                                  |
| 9. Drummenisklin | Brooks, <i>Reg. Hosp. S. John Bapt.</i> , 170 (?)                        |
| 10. Drumeskyn    | <i>PRIA</i> , XLIV C 51 (1351?)  |
| 11. Drumeskyn    | Lodge MSS., Old Book, 346 (1358)   |
| 12. Dromesken    | Chart, <i>op. cit.</i> , 6 (1362?)                                       |
| 13. Drum(m)eskyn | Lawlor, "Cal. Reg. Archb. Sweteman",                                     |
| 14. Dromeskyn    | <i>PRIA</i> , XXIX C 219-90 (1361-80)                                    |
| 15. Dromesky     | <i>op. cit.</i> , 240 (1366)   |
| 16. Drommeskyn   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 234 (1367?)  |
| 17. Dromeskyn    | McNeill & Otway-Ruthven, <i>Dowdall Deeds</i> , 122 (1387)               |
| 18. Dromeskin    | Lawlor, "Cal. Reg. Archb. Fleming", <i>PRIA</i> , XXX C 119-62 (1408-16) |
| 19. Drummeskyn   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 137 (?), 123 (1409)                                    |
| 20. Drummesken   | Chart, <i>op. cit.</i> , 48, 57, 115, 133, 136, 137, 152 (1426-35)       |
| 21. Drummeskin   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 57, 68, 83, 184, 187 (1427-41)                         |
| 22. Drummeskyn   | <i>op. cit.</i> , 68, 115 (1427-9)                                       |
| 23. Dromiskyn    | McNeill & Otway-Ruthven, <i>op. cit.</i> , 172,                          |
| 24. Drommiskyn   | 173 (1430, 1431)   |
| 25. Dromyskyn    | Chart, <i>op. cit.</i> , 162 (1435)                                      |

26. Dromeskyn *op. cit.*, 181 (1439)  
 27. Drumesk *op. cit.*, 186 (1441 (-2?))  
 28. Dromisken *op. cit.*, 191 (1444)  
 29. Druminskyn McNeill & Otway-Ruthven, *op. cit.*, 212 (1500)  
*op. cit.*, 212 (1501)  
 30. Dromyskin *CLAJ*, IV, 242 (1525)  
 31. druim *inasgluinn* White, *Extents of Ir. Mon. Poss.*, 230 (1540)  
 32. Drummyskyn *op. cit.*, 236 (1540)  
 33. Drommyskyn *op. cit.*, 238 (1540)  
 34. Drumnskyn *Fiants Hen. VIII*, 196 (1541)  
 35. Drommyskyn *op. cit.*, 289 (1542)  
 36. Dromysgen *op. cit.*, 296 (1542)  
 37. Dromiskin *op. cit.*, 534 (?)  
 38. Drumysken *op. cit.*, 541 (?)  
 39. Dromysken *CLAJ*, VI, 220, 221 (1544)  
 40. Drumyskyn }  
 41. Dromyskyn } *Fiants Ed. VI*, 568 (1550)  
 42. Dromysken *op. cit.*, 906 (1551)  
 43. Drommysken *Fiants Ph. & Mary*, 245 (1558)  
 44. Drommyskin *op. cit.*, 253 (1558)  
 45. Drummysken *Fiants Eliz.*, 163 (1559)  
 46. Dromiskyn *op. cit.*, 763 (1565)  
 47. Drommysken *op. cit.*, 1312 (1569)  
 48. Dromyskeyne *op. cit.*, 4326 (1584)  
 49. Dromysken *op. cit.*, 5877 (1594)  
 50. Dromyskyn *Inq. Lcg.*, 14 Jac. I (1622)  
 51. Dromisken *CLAJ*, VI, 5 (1622)  
 52. Dromsken *Inq. Lcg.*, 16 Jac. I (1624)  
 53. Dromiskine }  
 54. Dromiskyne } *op. cit.*, 22 Jac. I (1624?), 19 Car. I (1630), 45 Car. I (1640)  
 55. Dromiskin *op. cit.*, 50 Car. I, 14 Car. I (Drogheda) (1645)
- 
57. druim enesclaind *Onom.*, 363b  
 58. druim findasclaind *op. cit.*, 364a  
 59. druim inasclaind *op. cit.*, 365a
- 
60. Druim, pron. drum, ionasglain, church of the stream; druim inis cluain, pron. clunn; druim innis linn; Druim Ionasgluinn. Drumiskin—this is the established English name. OSNB, 7
61. Dromiskin Parish . . . is invariably called by the people Drum Ionascluinn, paraiste Dhrum etc. Thomas Duffy says the name

is Druim (dorsum) Inis (insulae) Linn (stagni, lactis)—literally “the ridge (back) or rising ground of the island of the lake (pool)”—because it is evident from the townland of Dromiskin being surrounded with low marshy ground, that it was formerly insulated by water. Perhaps it is so called from its being surrounded with *even* boggy ground. He gave also another name, Druim (dorsum) Inis (insulae) Cluainn (secessus) (cluain he says signifies a church or *resting place*) but this last name he acknowledges to have been taken from the Abbé Mageoghegan.

OSL, 152

63. The place is now called in English Drumiskin, but always Druminsklin by the natives of the Fews and Cualgne, who speak the Irish language very fluently.

ARÉ, I, 394n

64. . . . Dromiskin, still called by the Irish speakers of the country *Druim Inisclainn*.

Atlantis, IV, 182n

65. **dro'miskin** gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Tá achoimre ar stair na háite in Killanin & Duignan, *Shell Guide* (1967), 207, Harbison, *Guide to the National Monuments of Ireland*, 161-2, agus Gwynn & Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland*, 34. Tá eolas níos iomláine sa *JRSAI*, XXVII, 101-13; is fiú freisin féachaint ar *CLAJ*, I (1), 30-2, cé nach dtuigimid an ráiteas ann nach é Lughaidh a bhunaigh an mhainistir in aimsire Phádraig, i bhfianaise an ráitis shoiléir sa *Vita Tripartita* (Stokes, *Tripartite Life*, I, 76; Mulchrone, *Bethu Phátraic*, I, 49). Tá léarscáil foilsithe sa *CLAJ*, XV, 353, a thugas eolas faoin áit agus faoi úinéireacht na talún ann sa bhliain 1683. Ní miste a lua go mórtar go fóill san áit ainm an naoimh, Rónán, a fuair bás 664.

Tá an oiread tagairtí don áit i gcáipéisí Gaeilge gur mheasamar go mb'fhearr gan an liosta iomlán a thabhairt ach tagairt a dhéanamh don áit san *Onomasticon Goedelicum* a bhfuil an chuid is mó acu luaite (Uimh. 57-9 thuas). Ní miste a rá ina dtaobh gur fíorannamh a bhíos an fhoirm *findasclaind* ann agus go measaimid nach bhfuil ann ach dearmad; cé gur faoi *d. enesclainn* a thugtar an chuid is mó go mór de na tagairtí, is coitianta go mór foirmeacha le *i (inesclaind* agus a leithéid).

Ní mheasaimid go bhfuil aon amhras ann gurb é an focal *inasclann* atá sa dara cuid den ainm. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara nach bhfuil an / le feiceáil sna cáipéisí Béarla, seachas i gcuid de na cinn is luaithe díobh (Uimh. 2, 3, 9 thuas), agus go bhfuil siolla cailte freisin sa chuid is mó díobh, cé nár tharla a leithéid sa Ghaeilge thad is bhí sí á labhairt sa cheantar (féach Uimh. 60-4 thuas).

Measaimid, áfach, go bhfuil ceist ann faoi bhri an fhocail. De

réir *Contr. to a Dict. of the Ir. Lang.*, I, col. 250, s.v. *inescland* (tá sé as ord na haibitre), ciallaíonn an focal “a torrent, a swift, turbulent stream” agus tá sin bunaithe, is cosúil, ar Shanas Chormaic, áit a ndeirtear (*Anecdota from Irish MSS.*, IV, 66) gur ó *in-esc-lond* é agus go gciallaíonn sé “srib lond. .i. srib luath nó trén”. Thug an tAth. Lorcán P. Ua Muireadhaigh (*CLAJ*, II, 234) “ridge of the pure water-(spring)” mar mhíniú, ach ní léir cén bunús a bhí aige leis.

Mar tá luaite ag Joyce, *Irish Names of Places* (1922), II, 406, tá roinnt áiteanna eile ar cosúil iad a bheith ar aonainm leis an áit seo. Seo iad agus a bhfuil d’eolas againn fúthu (tá ceann le cois a bhfuil ag Joyce ina measc):

**Druminiskin** c. na Mí; b. Kells Lr.; p. Moynalty; S.O. 4.

Drummislin	<i>CS</i> , V, 302 (1655)
Drimiskin	<i>DS bar. map</i> (c. 1660)
Drymyinstlin	<i>Inq. Lag.</i> , 3 Car. II (1664)
druim ineasglainn, ridge of the strong stream	OSNB, I, 38
<b>dromə'N'ifk'in'</b>	fuaim an lae inniu

**Druminisclín** c. an Chabháin; b. Tullygarvey; p. Annagh; S.O. 11.

Dromiskin	} <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 67 Car. I (1640; níl sé cinnte ar fad gur don áit atá i gceist againn na tagairtí seo, ach is é is dóichí gurb ea)
Dromesklin(i)an	
Dromminisklin	<i>BSD</i> , 209 (17ú haois)
Druim ineasglainn, Ridge of the stream	OSNB, II, 15
<b>drom'mifl'in'</b>	fuaim an lae inniu

**Druminiskil** c. an Chabháin; b. Tullyhunco; p. Kildallan; S.O. 19.

Drummenuskilan	} <i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 24 Car. I (1629)
Dromenisklein	
Dromisklin	
Druim ineascail, ridge of the nook	OSNB, I, 66
<b>drom'miniskil</b>	fuaim an lae inniu

**Druminisclín** c. an Chabháin; b. Castlerahan; p. Crosserlough; S.O. 32.

Dromenesclyne	<i>Inq. Ult.</i> , 1 Jac. I (1604)
Drumnesgleinn	<i>op. cit.</i> , 32 Car. I (1631)
Drumisle	<i>DS. bar. map</i> (c. 1660)
Drumissle	<i>BSD</i> , 195 (17ú haois)
druim ionasclainn, druim ineasclainn, Ridge of the stream of water.	The local pronunciation is Druminiskillen.
	OSNB, I, 28
<b>dro'minifl'in'</b>	fuaim an lae inniu

Rinneamar scrúdú ar na háiteanna sin ar fad agus dá thoradh tá an-amhras orainn mbri atá curtha síos don fhocal (mar bhí, is cosúil, ar Joyce, *op. cit.*, II, 407). Níl, agus ní mheasaimid go mbeadh ag aon am, sruth luath ná tréan in aon cheann acu. A bhfuil de shrutháin iontu is rudaí beaga gan tábhacht iad. Tá, nó bhí, roinnt bogaigh nó portaigh i ngach ceann acu agus, má tá cúrsaí uisce i gceist leis an bhfocal, b'fhéidir gur rud den sórt sin a chiallaíos sé.

[Documentation of the name Dromiskin, representing Droim Ineasclainn. Examination of the topography in the case of this and some other examples of the same name throws doubt on the explanation of the second word as meaning “fast or strong stream”.]

#### Nóta breise faoi Dhíseart Diarmada

Nuair a bhí an nóta faoi Dhíseart Diarmada á chur le chéile againn (*Dinnseanchas*, IV, 126), rinneamar tagairt don ainm Tristelbale nó Tristeldale (*CDI*, V, 259, 267), nárbh eol dúinn faoina shuíomh ach gur tugadh síos dó gur i ndéanacht an Mhuilinn Chearr a bhí sé. Níor thugamar faoi deara ag an am go raibh tagairt ag an Ath. C. Ó Conbhuí, “The Lands of St. Mary’s Abbey, Dublin” (*PRIA*, 62 C 80-1) d’áit a raibh Disertale air (tá leaganacha éagsúla den ainm luaite ag an Ath. Ó Conbhuí). Deir sé, agus fianaise mhaith aige leis, gurb ionann Disertale agus b. f. Dysart, p. Killulagh, b. Delvin, IM 13. Is cosúil gur ó Díseart Tola don ainm (le haghaidh tagairtí féach *Onom.*, 347b, agus féach freisin OSL, Westmeath, II, 109-15, áit a ndeirtear an Donnabhánach gur fuaim Deesart Taula a bhí leis). Níl ach láthair na heaglais marcáilte ar an léarscáil inniu agus deir an Donnabhánach, *op. cit.*, II, 109, go raibh an tseaneaglais agus an reilig “almost effaced” ina am siúd.

Más ionann an Disertale seo ag an Ath. Ó Conbhuí agus Tristelbale/Tristeldale, tá suíomh an ainm dheiridh sin aimsithe againn. Is é is dóichí gurb ionann, mar bhí an b.f. Dysart eile a

d'fhéadfadh a bheith i gceist (p. Dysart, b. Moyashel & Magheradernon, IM 25) i ndéanacht Loch Seimhdí agus ba ó Díseart Maoltuile é (Walsh, *Placenames of Westmeath* (1957), 203-4).

[The Tristellbale/Tristeldale referred to in the note on Castledermot appears to be identical with the Disertale of Fr. C. Ó Conbhui and to be represented by the townland of Dysart in the parish of Killulagh in co. Westmeath.]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Logainm Breatnaise i gCo. Chill Dara

I measc bhailiúchán an Dr. Liam Price, go ndéana Dia grásta air, do logainmneacha cho. Chill Dara (atá anois i mBrainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis), tá na tagairtí seo a leanas d'áit i mb. f. Killinane, p. Kilcullen, b. Kilcullen, S.O. (CD) 28, 32, 33:

1. Finchoit                      MacNeill, *Cal. of Reg. of Archb. Aen*, 52 (c. 1228)
  2. Pencoyt                      *Anal. Hib.*, X, 212 (c. 1530)
  3. Johnstonpynguet            *Inq. Lag.*, 4 Eliz. (1582)
  4. Johnston pingnet            *Fiants Eliz.*, 5257 (1588)
  5. Johnston Pinquet            *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 39 (1604)
  6. Johnstowne pignet            CS, VIII, 76 (1654-5)
  7. Johnstowne pignet            CS, VIII, 77 (1654-5)
- Is dócha gur don áit chéanna na tagairtí seo:
8. Capella de Penkoyt        Gilbert, *Crede Mihi*, 147 (1212 x 1228)
  9. Henry FitzRys, son of Henry, lord of Penkoyte, confirms the grants . . . of the advowson of the chapel anciently called Kylengly, but, after the arrival of the English and Welsh in Ireland, Penkoyte . . .  
*App. 20 Rep. Dep. Keeper*, 57 (c. 1282)
  10. Henry de Pencoit        *op. cit.*, 58 (1283) (Art Ó Maolfabhail a thug na trí thagairt sin dom)
  11. Henry de Puncheyt, 1 fourth of a Knight's fee in the vill of Pench [oit . . .]  
*CDI*, II, 467-8 (1282-3)

Féach freisin Archdall, *Mon. Hib.*, 159, 160.

Ón bhfianaise eile, ní féidir gan a mheas gur dearmad é an *f* in Uimh. 1 agus gur *p* ba chóir a bheith ann. Is deacair aon mhíniú a fheicáil ar an ainm seachas gurb iad na focail Bhreatnaise *pen* "ceann", *coed* "coill" atá ann. Níl an t-ainm ar eolas sa bhaile fearainn anois.

## ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

[Documentation from the late Dr. Liam Price's collection, of an obsolete Kildare placename which seems to incorporate Welsh *pen* "head" and *coed* "wood".]

### The Irish Topographical Society

The following letter from "Mr. C. S. Power, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Topographical Society" was published in Arthur Griffith's paper *Sinn Féin*, 20th January 1912:

Apropos of the remarks of Mr. Justice Ross at the Trinity College Gaelic Society on the beauty of our Gaelic Place Names and the importance of understanding and preserving them, it will interest his Lordship and your readers to know that the Irish Topographical Society has already compiled, from the most authentic MSS., the Irish forms and the meanings of nearly three-fourths of all the Place Names in Ireland.

Before proceeding with their publication they are also accumulating a mass of historical and antiquarian matter associated with the places mentioned which it is hoped will make the forthcoming volumes not only invaluable to the student but profoundly interesting to the ordinary reader.

Having received no assistance at all from the residents of many districts the Society has been reluctantly compelled to ignore these districts entirely for the present, but if those who desire the publication within a reasonable period of a volume dealing with their particular neighbourhood will communicate with me I will be glad to inform them how best they can expedite that event.

Lest I may be misunderstood, let me say here, that the Irish Topographical Society solicits no pecuniary assistance, that no subscriptions are payable by its members, and that the only thing it desires is co-operation in the fascinating work of compiling the necessary material from the sources that are available.

Can anyone provide further information regarding this society? It would be interesting to know if they did, in fact, publish anything, or if their material is still extant in MS. form.

DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

### Tuilleadh faoin Irish Topographical Society

Tá roinnt eolais faoin gcumann sa leabhar a scríobh Marcus Bourke, *The O'Rahilly* (1967). Seo mar deir sé ar leathanaigh 46-7:

All this time Rahilly continued his study of Irish history, local and national. Two ventures of his merit special mention. In the Ordnance Survey office in the Phoenix Park one day in 1911 he came across what soon came to be called the O'Donovan Papers—the original field-notebooks compiled by the great scholar John O'Donovan in the first half of the nineteenth century. Then nearly three-quarters of a century old, they were deteriorating rapidly in condition and would soon be indecipherable [dáiríre tá bail mhaith ar na hAinmleabhair inniu féin agus níl aon deacracht iad a léamh, cé gur fíor gur thréig an dúch roinnt; chuir an Leabharlann Náisiúnta ar mhionscannán iad roinnt blianta ó shin]; should this happen a priceless fund of topographical knowledge and a mine of information on local history would be lost for ever.

Whether or not the Ordnance Survey officials declined to offer any positive assistance in the preservation of this material cannot be said. At times like this Rahilly's persistence knew no bounds. Having formed an Irish Topographical Society apparently for this express purpose, he secured permission for the Society to copy out the note-books itself. Gathering together a small group of intimate friends, among them his sister Anna, his nephew Richard Humphreys, Mrs. John Wyse Power (widow of a famous Fenian journalist), her son Charles (later a judge of the Circuit Court), her daughter Nancy and the indefatigable Arthur Griffith, he made a permanent daily appointment for 10 a.m. in a room specially set aside for the newly-formed society.

Every morning the green car drove through the gates of the Ordnance Survey estate with the team of amateur copyists detailed to work that day. One of the survivors recently recalled how the sight of the apparently endless rows of shelves of note-books dismayed him. It took nearly two years to complete the job; when it was over 100,000 names and numerous sketches had been saved for posterity. This material was later worked on by the late Father Michael O'Flanagan, the Sinn Féin publicist; it now reposes, unedited and unpublished, in the library of University College, Dublin [ní hea; is sa tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis atá na hAinmleabhair i gcónaí].

ÉAMONN DE HÓIR

Tá na shlipeanna a scríobh sé i Leabharlann an Chol. Ull. Conroy

## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. V, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh, 1973

### THREE SETTLEMENT NAMES IN COUNTY DOWN: THE TURTARS OF INISHARGY; DUNSFORT; TOLLUMGRANGE

DEIRDRE FLANAGAN

#### The Turtars of Inishargy

The detailed inquisition on the territories of North Down, contained in *Inq. Ult.* (*Canc.*), no. 2 Jac. I, A.D. 1605, lists among the "minor' territor' sive habitationes stirpium" of the Great Ards "Iez Turtars de Iniscargie". Inishargy is described in *Cal. Pat. Rolls James I*, 39a (A.D. 1604) as parcel of the estate of Brian oge O'Flynn: "A certain island or lough called Inischargy, 8 villages or townlands being about or near said island . . . parcel of the estate of Brian oge O'Flynn attained." O'Laverty (*Diocese of Down and Connor*, I, 428) deduced from the combined evidence of these entries that the term Turtar is a corruption of the sept-name Uí Tuirtri, a sept whose identifying surname was Ó Floinn, some of whom, he suggests, had been dispersed from their homeland in mid-Antrim by the intrusion of Clann Aodha Buidhe in the post-Norman period. Uí Tuirtri, prior to the Norman Conquest, had extended eastwards across the Bann to establish the kingdom they continued to hold within the Earldom of Ulster. The rural deanery of Turtyre<sup>1</sup> (embracing the modern baronies of Antrim Lower, Toome Lower, part of Kilconway, Glenarm Lower) is seen as an indication of the extent of the Uí Tuirtri kingdom in the late 13th century. It is uncertain how close an indication this is.

We do, however, have a close detailing of the lands of the later Turtars of Inishargy in the unpublished *Exchequer Inquisitions*, Co. Down, Jacob' I, pp. 13-14 (A.D. 1603). Here Brian oge O'Flinne is expressly associated with the "Turters lande":

Brian oge O'Flinne de Enischargie in com' Downe . . . seisit' ut de feod' de Insul' sive Lough voc' Enischargie jac' in Magn' Ards in com' Downe, de 8 vill' sive villat' terr' insul' praed' circum communit' voc' le Turters lande viz vill' de Enischargye, Ballegarvagane, BalleCarbubbin, Ballaabakine,

Ballecodine, Ballelinpe, Balleglasserye, de un' qr' terr' in Bang' Breg & om' al' qr' terr' voc' le Church qr' de Inaskargye, de qr' voc' le qr' de Carmon, qr' voc' le Fish' qr', de om' terr' ten' & heredit' in vill' praedict' vel in camp' earumdem ac de advocac' rect' sive vicar' de Enischargye praed' . . .

This represents the greater part of the civil parish of Inishargy, Barony of Ards Upper; the current townland name-forms, corresponding to the sequence *supra*, are Inishargy, Ballygarvan, Kirkubbin, Ballyobegan, Roddans, Ballylimp, Glastry; the eighth townland is possibly the sum of the four named quarters, only one name of which has survived, O.S. Fish Quarter townland.

The association of the (Uí Tuirtri) O'Flynnns with North Down in the late 15th century is suggested by the sequence of ruling surnames in a letter sent "to the Kynge oure souverian lord" from the clergy and nobles of Co. Down, complaining of the "importable werres vpon youre said liege people daly continued both by see and land by see with Bretones and with Scottes of the oute Isles whiche both w<sup>t</sup> Irishmen m<sup>e</sup>gywlyn henry Oneylle Con Oneylle m<sup>e</sup>gyunusse m<sup>e</sup>cartan and the Offlynnes . . ." <sup>2</sup> Here the O'Flynnns are listed in association with Co. Down rather than Co. Antrim names.

Further evidence of O'Flynn settlement in the Ards is afforded by the following: Edm. O Flynnn of the little Ardes (*Fiants Eliz.* 6712, A.D. 1602); Edm. O Flynnne of the Ards, gent. (*ibid.*); Edmond O Flyn de Rowe, gent. (*Chy. Inq. on Savage Est.*, A.D. 1612).

In Griffith's Valuation, 1862, the main concentration in Ulster of the surname (O') Flinn / (O') Flynn / Lynn / Linn is in the North Down area, in the baronies of Ards Upper (10 instances), Castle-reagh Upper (11 instances) and Kinelarty (26 instances). Here the Flinn / Flynn form is by far the commonest of the variants. Within the former "Turtars lands" only one instance is recorded (in Glastry td), the other 9 Ards Upper instances occurring in the townlands immediately to the south and east. There is no positive indication whether or not the distribution in the baronies of Castle-reagh and Kinelarty represents pre-plantation settlement (i.e. a wider spread of Uí Tuirtri dispersal and settlement) or simply migrant post-plantation spread from the Turtars lands in the Ards. The former might be suggested by the pocketed concentration of 16 instances within the parish of Loughinisland (Kinelarty), some distance from the Ards.

O'Laverty (*op. cit.*, I, 429) stated that the surname Ó Floinn survived as Lynn / Linn in Co. Antrim. Griffith's Valuation has a significantly high incidence of Lynn / Linn within or near the original Co. Antrim Uí Tuirtri territory: baronies of Toome Lower, 16, Toome Upper, 6, Antrim Lower, 8, Kilconway, 6;

within this area the greatest concentration is in Portgleneone parish, with 10 instances.<sup>3</sup>

1. As represented in the Papal Taxation, 1306 (cf. Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.*, 82 ff.).
2. ed. Reeves, *PRIA*, V, 132 f. For full discussion of date, cf. G. F. Savage-Armstrong, *The Savage Family in Ulster*, 71.
3. Griffith's Valuation shows that the surname Lynn / Linn was also well represented in Co. Derry, but more widely dispersed. The barony distribution is as follows: Coleraine 5, Coleraine Liberties 6, Keenaght 13, Loughinsholin 13, Tirkeeran 8.

Dunsfort td, Co. Down; Lecale bar.; Dunsfort par.; O.S. 38.

1. Rogerus de Dunseforth      Witness to *Nendrum Charters*, I, II (late 12th c.)
2. Rogerus de Duneseforthe      *Nendrum Chrtter*, III (1194)
3. Ecclesia de Dunseford      *Nendrum Charter*, III (1194)
4. Rogerus de Dunseford      Witness to *Nendrum Charter*, V (late 12th c.)
5. Ecclesia de Dunesford      *Pap. Tax.*, 1306 (ex Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.*, 36)
6. Rectoria de Dunessord      *Exch. Inq.*, 3 Ed. VI (1549)
- alias Dunessorthe
7. Rectory of Dunsford      *Fiants Eliz.*, 1659 (1570)
8. Rectory of Dunforde      *Fiants Eliz.*, 5767 (1592)
9. Praebenda de Dunsporte      *Charter James I, 1609* (ex Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.*, 179)
10. Ecclesia de Dunsfort      *Terrier of Down and Connor* (1615)
11. Dunfford      *Inq. Ult.*, 8 Jac. I (1618)
12. Dunsford, ecclesia de,      *Exch. Inq.*, 8 Car. I (1632)
- 2 vill' de
13. Dunsford      *Inq. Ult.*, 33 Car. I (1632), 80 Car. I (1636), 107 Car. I (1645 ?) 17 Car. II (1662)
14. Dunford Parish      DS bar. map (c. 1660)
- Duneforth
15. Dunsford      *Census 1659*, 71; (2 towns) BSD (c. 1661)
16. Dunforth      *Hiberniae Delinectio* (1685)
17. 'dɔnzfɔrd      Local pronunciation

Nos. 2 and 3 *supra* relate to a grant made by Rogerus de Dunesforth to St. Mary's Abbey, York and to the monks of Nendrum (Mahee Island, Co. Down, sh. 17) of "ecclesia de Auelori, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis . . . et omnes ecclesias alias, et donationes ecclesiarum de tota terra mea, excepta ecclesia de Dunseford, libere,

&c; pro salute domini mei Johannis de Curci, qui mihi hanc contulit terram; . . . Anno Incarnationis Domini MC. nonagesimo quarto, in capitulo Eboracensi, quando fraternitatem et societatem suscepit. . . ." (Reeves, *Ecl. Antiq.*, 191). At the instigation of de Courcy, Nendrum had been reconstituted as a cell of St. Bees, Cumberland, dependent on St. Mary's Abbey, York. Rogerus de Dunseforthe was witness to three grants in connection with the establishment of this cell (nos. 1 and 4 *supra*); these charters were drawn up locally, Charter V, as expressly stated, in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Down.<sup>1</sup>

The association of Dunsforth, Lower Clare, West Riding of Yorkshire with St. Mary's Abbey, York, provides evidence for the provenance both of Roger and of the place-name Dunsfort, Co. Down. A confirmation of grants to St. Mary's, York, A.D. 1157, includes "In Dunesford j carucatam terre et dimidiam, in Brantona ij carucatas."<sup>2</sup> (Brantona is Branton Green, within the township of Upper Dunsforth.) The Yorkshire Dunsforth (earlier Dunsford), attested from 1086, has been shown to be the OE personal name *Dun(n)* and *ford*.<sup>3</sup> Seemingly it took root on Irish soil without the usual defining "town" or "baile". In form no. 3 *supra* Dunseford is still a personal name; in form no. 5 it is, almost certainly, a place-name. There is no evidence that Dunsford was stabilised as a surname in East Down, thus the personal associations of the name Dunsford may well have disappeared at an early stage.

O'Laverty (*Diocese of Down and Connor*, I, 175) records the tradition that the old church of Dunsfort was dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin. The local Church of Ireland church occupies the site of the Norman church; it is known as St. Mary's Church. The rectory of Dunsfort was, at the time of the Dissolution, appropriate to the Abbey of St. Patrick in Down (*Exch. Inq.*, 3 Ed. VI). But the *Terrier* (1615) states "It is of ye Priory of St. John's Downe" (Fratres Cruciferi). The townland of Dunsfort was held in the 17th century by Simon Jordan (cf. sources cited under no. 13 *supra*), a member of one of the established Norman families of Lecale.

1. *Nendrum Charters* are edited by Reeves, *Ecl. Antiq.*, 190-4.
2. Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, no. 354.
3. *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, V (*English Place-Name Soc.*, XXXIV), 83.

**Tollumgrange td.**, Lr., Up., Co. Down; Lecale bar.; Dunsfort par.; O.S. 38, 45.

1. Holmgrange, 2 carucates in Archdall, *Mon. Hib.*, I, 272 (1380) (citing King's *Collectanea*, 370)

2. Holmegrung, 1 car' in *Cal. Canc. Hib.*, 242 (1427)
3. Holmegraunge, 1 car' in *Exch. Inq.*, 3 Ed. VI (1549)
4. Holmegrange, rectory of *Fiants Eliz.*, 4788 (1585)
5. Holmegrange *Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I*, 14a (1603)
6. Ballinetingrange, vil' de *Inq. Ult.*, 2 Jac. I (1605)
7. Tollingrangoth, Chappel of *Terrier of Down and Connor* (1615)
8. Tullumgranshagh, *Ul. Vis.* 1622  
Capella de
9. Holmegrange, 1 bal. in Lodge, *Rec. Rolls*, 3 Car. I (1627)
10. Hollumgrange, rector' de; *Exch. Inq.*, 8 Car. I (1632)  
2 vill' de
11. Tullingrange, rectory of *Inq. Ult.*, 75 Car. I (1636), 109  
Car. I  
*Inq. Ult.*, 75 Car. I (1636)
12. Ballentingrange al'  
Balletullegrange
13. Hollingrange alias  
Tollumgrange  
Lodge, *Rec. Rolls*, Chas. I, I, 429  
(1637)
14. Ballintingrange al'  
Ballytullygrange  
*Inq. Ult.*, 109 Car. I
15. Collemgrange *Census 1659*
16. Tullinagranges, two townes BSD (c. 1661)
17. Tollemgranges, 2 carucat' *Inq. Ult.*, 22 Car. II (1662)
18. Tullemgrany *Sub. Rolls* (1663)
19. Tullymagrange otherwise  
Tullumgranges *Indenture 1706*
20. Tallumgrange *Map of The Manor of Downpatrick*,  
1710  
*Southwell Rental*, 1729
21. Tallumgrange, 2 towns
22. Tullynagrang otherwise  
Tullamgranges } *Indenture 1760*
23. Tullygrange otherwise  
Tollumgrange } *OSNB*
24. Talamh a' ghraínsigh } *Local pronunciation*
25. Talamh na Gráínsighe }
26. 'tɒləm'greindʒ;  
'tɒləmɔ'greindʒ

The early forms show that the initial element is *holm*. Topographically there is nothing to distinguish<sup>1</sup> the townland as a *holm* in any of the attested meanings of *holm* as a place-name element (cf. *English Place-Name Society*, XXV, 258-9). The explanation which suggests itself is that the *holm* of Tollumgrange refers to Holme Abbey (alias Holm Cultram) in Cumberland. Records from 1380 onwards show that Tollumgrange was a possession of Grey Abbey, which abbey was founded by Africa, wife of John de Courcy, in 1193 and colonised by monks from Holm Cultram. G. de Hofmo,

Abbot was a witness to a grant by John de Courcy to the Abbey of St. Patrick, Down, c. 1193<sup>2</sup>; this grant, to judge from the names of the other witnesses, was drawn up in either the Diocese of Down or the Diocese of Connor. The connection between Grey Abbey and Holm Cultram was maintained for some time: "1222, Dominus Adam Abbas de Holmcultram suo cessit officio; cui successit Dominus Radulfus Abbas de Jugo Dei in Hibernica . . .". "1237, Obiit Dominus Gillebertus Abbas de Holmcultram . . . Cui successit Dominus Johannes Abbas de Jugo Dei. Et de Jugo Dei pastoraalem curam suscepit Nicholaus ejusdem domus Prior." (ex Reeves, *Eccles. Antiq.*, 92). In 1380 Walter Barnewood held two carucates of land in Holmgrange from the abbot of Grey Abbey (no. 1 *supra*). In 1427 Janico d'Artois was seized of "1 mes' & 1 caruc' in Holmegrung ex dono abbatis & conv' beatae Marie de Jugo Dei" (no. 2 *supra*). Records nos. 3-9, 13 and 17 *supra* enter Tollumgrange as a possession of Grey Abbey; nos. 3, 9 and 13 mention only 1 carucate etc. in Tollumgrange, no. 17 mentions 2. The *Terrier* (1615) records that Grey Abbey had both the spirituals and temporalis of Tollumgrange.

The two carucates or towns mentioned in a number of the records are, presumably, represented by the O.S. townlands of Tollumgrange Lower and Upper<sup>3</sup>; the two units are marked on the map of *The Manor of Downpatrick, 1710*. While the element *grange* without qualification is common in place-names, the occurrence of several granges in Lecale, each of them the property of one or other of the monastic houses in East Down, necessitated the addition of some distinguishing qualification, thus Crookedgrange, now Grangicam, Grangebanc, the Grange of Saul, now Saul Quarter, Abbotgrange (*Papal Taxation, 1306*) and likewise Holmgrange, now Tullumgrange.

Two significant features are illustrated in the 17th-century spelling-forms: (a) the retention of the *l* sound in *holm*, a sound which was disappearing by this stage in English (cf. The Abbey Hom, 1599, sub Holme Abbey, Cumberland, *English Place-Name Society*, XXI, 288-9) (b) the appearance of the prosthetic *t* which came to be stabilised in the place-name. Most of the Anglo-Norman place-names in East Down were Gaelicised in the post-Norman period; forms 7 and 8 *supra* indicate at least a semi-Gaelicisation of Holmgrange (*grange* > *gráinseach*). The prosthetic *t* could be seen as a back-formation in the Gaelicisation of the name: Holmgrange > Tolmghráinseach > Tullumgranshagh (no. 8 *supra*) > Tollumgrange. Cf. Norse *hólmr* > Sc. Gaelic *tolm* (Henderson, *The Norse Influence on Gaelic Scotland*, 170, 346). It might be argued that the *holm* of Holmgrange dates from the Viking period in Ireland, was prefixed as a locative qualification to Norman *grange*, and was later Gaelicised *tolm* as in Sc. Gaelic. But in view of the absence of any obvious topographical identification within Tollumgrange and the non-

occurrence of further instances of the element in Lecale, this is less likely to have been the case.

1. Tollumgrange is bounded on two sides by river-courses, and a case might be made for its being *holm* in the sense of inland "island". But other townlands in the neighbourhood would be better applicants for the term.
2. Cf. *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, vol. 5, no. 2, 421.
3. It is unlikely that *baile* was ever part of the place-name. In two of the three documented instances the *baile* prefix appears to be used to distinguish the townland from the rectory.

## DEOISÍ NA hÉIREANN I nDIAIDH SHIONAID CHEANANNAIS, 1152—FOINISÍ ÉAGSÚLA

### BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Tá na deoisí sa liosta seo in ord aibítre de réir chúige. Tá a ngairmí cóirithe de réir foinse agus dáta, le súil go dtabharfaí faoi ndeara aon éifeacht a bheadh ag am agus ag láthair scríofa ar ilghairm na ndeoisí faoi leith. Pléifear cúlra polaitiúil agus eaglasta na ndeoisí agus a ngairm ar ócáid eile. Tá tagarthaí iomadúla sna foinsí ar baineadh leas astu, d'espaisg nár luadh a ngairm leo, agus nár áiríodh anseo iad dá bharr sin.

Glactar leis gur iontrála comhaimseartha ar an iomlán atá sna hannála Gaelacha, ach nach dócha gur amhlaidh d'annála Gallda na hÉireann sa tréimhse seo. Fianaise chomhaimseartha atá sna cairteanna éagsúla, sna páipéirí stáit agus i litreacha an Phápa, a sholáthraíonn a bhfuil d'fhianaise de bhreis ar annála. Tá de mhíbhuntáise ag na páipéirí stáit gur chuir na heagarthóirí leagan caighdeánach Béarla ar logainmneacha aithnidiúla de ghnáth. Is ó fhianaise inmheánach a thángthas ar dhátaí fhorhmór na gcairteanna, rud a fhágann easpa cruinnis iontu in éamais bhreis taighde.

Deineadh caighdeánú ar leaganacha Gaeilge sa liosta, ach cuireadh an líon mór leagan Laidine ar fáil gan athrú ar mhaithe le heolas ar fhuaimniú, agus ionas go mb'fhusa leaganacha truaillithe a aithint.

Siad teorainneacha dheoisí an lae inniu a taispeántar ar an léarscáil, ach gur dealaíodh óna chéile iad súd atá nascaithe anois. Bhí athraithe móra á ndéanamh ar theorainneacha isteach go maith sa 13ú aois. Ní taispeántar teorainneacha na ndeoisí a bhí imithe i sa léig faoi lár na 13ú aoise, ach i gcás Mhaigh Eo. Níor deineadh deoise de Ghailimh, a bhí ina bardainse ó 1484 i leith, go dtí 1831, agus is deacair an gaol idir í agus Eanách Dhúin a mheas.

Tagarthaí fánacha ar chúiseanna faoi leith a tugadh ó 1250 amach, agus maolaíodh ar líon na leaganacha Laidine a bhí

“caighdeánaithe”, ó 1200 amach. Táim faoi chomaoin ag Éamonn de hÓir as tagarthaí i J. R. a chur ar fáil.

#### ARD MHACHA

- Comharba Phádraig: A.U. 1157 (2), 1162 (3), 1164, 1166 (2), 1172, 1175, 1180, 1200, 1207, 1260, 1270, 1293, 1346. A.I. 1174, 1201. A.T. 1152, 1157 (2). A.B. 1174, 1175, 1196, 1237. A.L.C. 1172, 1180, 1196, 1206, 1237, 1241 (3), 1248, 1260, 1263, 1269, 1293. A.C. 1237, 1241, 1260. A.R.É. 1152 (2), 1157 (2), 1162 (3), 1166, 1167 (2), 1176, 1190, 1199, 1206, 1241.
- Comharbas Phádraig: A.U. 1174, 1181, 1184. A.L.C. 1181, 1184. A.R.É. 1181, 1184.
- Comharba Phádraig agus Príomháidh Éireann: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1216. A.L.C. 1201. A.R.É. 1172, 1201, 1216.
- Comharba Phádraig, Príomháidh Ard Mhacha agus Éireann Uile: A.R.É. 1173.
- Comharba Phádraig, Ardeaspag agus Príomháidh Ard Mhacha agus Éireann Uile: A.U. 1174. A.L.C. 1174.
- Comharba Phádraig agus Ardphríomháidh Éireann Uile: A.U. 1201.
- Easpag Ard Mhacha: A.C. 1260.
- Easpag Ard Mhacha agus Cheinéal Fearadhaigh: A.U. 1185. A.L.C. 1186. A.R.É. 1186.
- Ardeaspag Ard Mhacha: A.U. 1240, 1242, 1246, 1248, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1264, 1265, 1270. A.I. 1261. A.L.C. 1303. A.R.É. 1247, 1248.
- Archiep. Ar(d)machanus: A.U. 1261, 1262, 1266. M.A. c. 1153. P.H. 1198, 1202, 1205, 1211, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1256. AN.S.M. 1241, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1270.
- Archiep. Ardmachenensis: AN.M.F. 1178. P.H. 1172.
- Archiep. Ardmach': AN.M.F. 1227, 1229.
- Archiep. Ardmaghanus: P.R. 1219.
- Ardeaspagóide Ard Mhacha: A.U. 1246.
- Príomháidh Ard Mhacha: A.L.C. 1242. A.C.N. 1153, 1237, 1241.
- Príomháidh Ard Mhacha, Fear Ionaid Phádraig: A.U. 1360.
- Primas Ardmach': AN.M.F. 1201.
- Primas Ardmachanus: AN.S.M. 1180, 1201, 1216. B.B.L. 1201.
- Archiep. Armachanus . . . Primas: P.H. 1255.
- Príomháidh Éireann: A.L.C. 1172, 1216.
- Príomháidheacht Éireann: A.L.C. 1220.
- Primas Hibernie: AN.M.F. 1220.
- Archiep. Armachanus, Primas Hibernie: AN.H. 1174, AN.S.M. 1174, 1201. P.H. 1257, 1258. C.S.M. 1180-84. R.A.S.T. 1202-16 (2).
- Archbishop of Ardmach, Primate of Ireland: P.R. 1294.

- Primas Totius Hibernie: A.B. 1201.
- Archiep. Armachanus, Totius Hibernie Primas: AN.S.M. 1216. P.H. 1258. C.S.M. 1180-84 (?), 1202-16 (5), 1217-27, 1227-37. M.A. 1206-16 (?). R. 1202-5.
- Archiep. Ardmaccensis, Totius Hibernie Primas: C.S.M. 1175-80, 1180-84 (?), 1206-16.
- Primatia . . . per totam Yberniam: P.H. 1244.
- Armachana Provincia: P.H. 1213, c. 1247.

#### ARDACH

- Easpag Chonmhaicne: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1178, 1216, 1224, 1230, 1230, 1237. A.T. 1168. A.C.N. 1215. A.B. 1178, 1188, 1230, 1237. A.L.C. 1230, 1230, 1237. A.C. 1224, 1230, 1230, 1237. A.R.É. 1166, 1178, 1215, 1224, 1230, 1230, 1237.
- Easpag Ardachaidh: A.L.C. 1216.
- Easpag Fear mBréifne . . . i nArdachadh: A.R.É. 1168.
- Ardachadensis: P.H. 1216, 1235 (2), 1245, 1252. C.S.M. 1217-24. AN.S.M. 1224.
- Ardac(h)ensis: C.S.M. c. 1231, 1232-37. C.D.I. 1202.
- Arkdadensis: C.S.M. 1256-81.

#### CILL MHÓR/CEANANNSA

- Easpag Thír Briúin: A.U. 1179. A.R.É. 1179.
- Easpag Ó mBriúin: F.F. 1152. A.B. 1178. A.L.C. 1231. A.C. 1231.
- Easpag Ó mBriúin Bréifne: A.R.É. 1231.
- Easpag na Bréifne: A.U. 1231, 1285, 1314, 1355, 1369. A.L.C. 1250, 1285, 1314. A.C. 1250. A.R.É. 1250.
- Tirbrunensis: C.S.M. 1228-40.
- Tirbrun': P.R. 1250.
- Tirburn': P.R. 1286.
- Tybruinensis: P.H. 1245.
- Tyrbrynnensis: P.R. 1251.
- Tirbiniensis: P.H. 1247.
- Easpag Cheanannsa: A.L.C. 1211.
- Kenanensis: P.H. 1216.
- Cenan': C.D.I. 1202.
- Episc. Kenles: C.S.M. 1180-90.

#### CLOCHAR/LÚ

- Easpag Oirghiall: A.U. 1187, 1218, 1319, 1356, 1358, 1369. A.C.N. 1170 (recte 1180?). A.B. 1182, 1186. A.L.C. 1182, 1193, 1197, 1217. A.R.É. 1182, 1187, 1217.
- Episc. Ergalliae: M.A. c. 1153.
- Ergalensis: Reg. Cl. (dáta?).
- Easpag Chlochair: A.U. 1267, 1288, 1319.

Cloc(h)orensis: P.H. 1217, 1235, 1237, 1240, 1246. C.S.M. c. 1233 (3).  
C.D.I. 1202, 1227. Reg. Cl. (dáta?).  
De Clokar': CL. R. 1252.  
Clokorensis: P.R. 1218.  
Lugudensis: M.A. 1163-71.  
Lugwdensis: R.P.O.S. c. 1166.  
Lugdunensis: R.A.S.T. c. 1187-91. Cairt C. 1187-89.  
Episc. Lug': CR.M. c. 1180-97. R.P. O.S. 1170-80, c. 1182.  
De Lubgud: L.Alb. c. 1179.

#### CLUAIN MHC NÓIS

Easpag Chluain Mhic Nóis: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1214, 1220, 1278.  
A.T. 1174. A.C.N. 1199 (?), 1213, 1236. A.B. 1186. A.L.C.  
1214, 1253, 1278, 1302. A.C. 1253. A.R.É. 1213, 1219, 1224.  
Easpag Chluana: A.U. 1297, 1298. A.T. 1158. A.L.C. 1220, 1246 (?),  
1297, 1298. A.C. 1246 (?).  
Clo (i)nsis: P.H. 1235, 1239, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1259, 1260. C.S.M.  
1227, 1227-36. P.R. 1253, 1260.  
Cloanensis: C.D.I. 1202, 1216.  
Cluanensis: P.R. 1251.  
Fairche Iarthar Mídhe do chur le cathaoir Chluain Mhic Nóis:  
A.T. 1174. A.R.É. 1174.  
Archbishop with the O Neills and Connaught: A.C.N. 1206.  
Easpag Chluain Feartha agus Chluain Mhic Nóis: A.R.É. 1187.

#### COINNIRE

Easpag Choinnire: A.L.C. 1297.  
Con(d)erensis: A.U. 1266. M.A. 1178-1200. P.H. 1233, c. 1246,  
1257. P.R. 1256.  
Cemerensis: C.D.I. 1225.  
De Conere: M.A. 1178-1204.  
Easpag Choinnire agus Dhál nAraidhe: A.U. 1174. A.L.C. 1174.  
A.R.É. 1174.  
Easpag Dhál nAraidhe: F.F. 1152.  
De Daluard: M.A. c. 1179.  
De Dalnard: R. 1178-84 (?).

#### DOIRE/RÁTH LÚRAIGH

Easpag Cheinéal Eoghain: F.F. 1152. A.B. 1185, 1230. A.L.C. 1185,  
1230, 1279, 1293.  
Episc. Keneleogain: C.S.M. 1185-1230.  
Easpag Cheinéal Eoghain agus Thuaisceart Éireann: A.U. 1173.  
Ardeaspag Cheinéal Eoghain: A.T. 1173.  
Easpag Chlainne Eoghain: A.C. 1230.

Easpag Thír Eoghain: A.U. 1204, 1230, 1279, 1293. A.R.É. 1203,  
1230.

Episcopus Tireheogain: M.A. c. 1153.  
Easpag Dhoire: A.U. 1293, 1319.  
Darensis: P.H. 1247 (?), 1254.  
Easpag Dhoire agus Ráth Bhoth agus Thuaisceart Éireann Uile:  
A.L.C. 1173.  
Easpag Ráth Lúraigh: A.U. 1218.  
Rathlurensis: P.H. 1241, 1247. C.S.M. 1227-30. Reg. Cl. (dáta?).  
Radhlurensis: P.R. 1245.  
Rathuilensis: P.H. 1241.  
Rathlur.: C.S.M. 1227.  
Anichlucensis (sic): P.H. 1254.  
Easpag Ard Mhacha: A.U. 1185.

#### DOIRE (easpagóide oinigh Fh. Uí Bhrolcháin)

Comharba Cholm Cille: A.U. 1158, 1161 (2), 1162 (2), 1163, 1164 (2),  
1166 (2), 1175. A.L.C. 1175. A.R.É. 1158, 1161, 1162, 1163,  
1164, 1175.  
Comharba Dhoire: A.R.É. 1169.

#### DROIM MÓR

Episc. de Uvehe: R. 1178-84.  
Dromorensis: P.H. 1244, c. 1246. C.S.M. 1227-40 (2).

#### DÚN

Easpag Uladh: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1175. A.T. 1175, 1175. A.B. 1175,  
1175. A.L.C. 1204. A.R.É. 1175.  
Dunensis: R. 1178-84. M.A. 1178-1200, 1183, 1224-42. R.A.S.T.  
1176-1202, 1213-24. C.D.I. 1229.  
Dunnorensis: A.U. 1266.  
Dumensis: P.R. 1258.  
De Duno: M.A. c. 1179, R. 1202-05.  
De Dun: HOV. 1177. G.R.H. 1177.

#### AN MHÍ/CLUAIN IORAIRD

Easpag Chluain Ioraird: F.F. 1152. A.L.C. 1191.  
Easpag Chluana: A.U. 1173. A.R.É. 1173.  
Episc. Clunardie: R.A.S.T. 1177-91.  
De Clunard: c. 1192-1203.  
De Cluinairt: L.Alb. c. 1179.  
Clu(a)nar(d)ensis: C.S.M. 1177-91, 1180-91, 1192-1201 (?). R.A.S.T.  
1177-91 (7), 1192, c. 1192-1203 (3).  
Clonartensis: R.A.S.T. 1177-91.  
Clunardensis/Midensis: R.A.S.T. 1205.

Easpag (na) Mí: A.U. 1374. A.C.N. 1170 (recte 1180?), 1225. A.B. 1230. A.L.C. 1230, 1263. A.C. 1230. A.R.É. 1226, 1230. L.C. 1161.

Ardeaspag na Mí: A.T. 1173.

Midensis: AN.M.F. 1224. P.H. 1202-36 (18). C.S.M. 1224-52 (11). R.A.S.T. 1192-1224 (64). M.A. 1192-1224. L.Alb. c. 1210. CL.R. 1245.

De Mide: C.S.M. 1192-1224 (2).

Episc. Midie: AN.M.F. 1226, 1227, 1230, 1232. C.S.M. 1255-82.

Fairche Iarthar Mídhe do chur le cathaoir Chluain Mhic Nóis: A.T. 1174. A.R.É. 1174.

#### RÁTH BHOITH

Easpag Thír Chonaill: A.U. 1204, 1271, 1337. A.L.C. 1298. A.R.É. 1203.

Episc. Tirconail: M.A. c. 1153.

Easpag Ráth Bhoith: A.U. 1253, 1299, 1319 (2). A.L.C. 1275.

Rathbotensis: P.H. 1198, 1241, 1252, 1253.

Ratbotensis: P.R. 1261, 1262.

Ra(th)potensis: A.U. 1255, 1261, 1266 (2). P.H. 1256.

Easpag . . . Ráth Bhoith Thír Chonaill: A.L.C. 1266.

Easpag Dhoire agus Ráth Bhoith: A.L.C. 1173. A.R.É. 1173.

#### BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

Ardeaspag (Bhaile) Átha Cliath: A.C.N. 1153, 1170 (recte 1180?). A.L.C. 1256. A.R.É. 1157.

Easpag Átha Cliath: F.F. 1152.

Easpag Átha Cliath agus Ardeaspag Laighean: A.U. 1162. A.C.N. 1170 (recte 1180?).

Ardeaspag Laighean: A.R.É. 1167, 1180.

Ardeaspag Gall agus Laighean: A.R.É. 1162.

Archiep. Dublinensis: P.H. 1172, 1179, 1182, 1203, 1216 (3), 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1225, 1227. C.S.M. 1181-1271 (18). R.A.S.T. 1174-80. M.A. 1163-71, 1206. L.Alb. c. 1179. L.Nig. 1182-86, 1225-28. Cam. c. 1186. G.R.H. 1185, 1189. AN.H. 1152, 1180. HOV. 1175, 1179, 1181, 1182, 1185, 1189.

Archiep. Divilinensis: G.R.H. 1189. HOV. 1175.

Archiep. Duvelinensis: G.R.H. 1175 (3).

Archiep. Dubl': AN.M.F. 1162, 1211, 1217, 1228.

Archiep. Duvel.: R.P.O.S. c. 1182.

Archiep. Divelin(i)ae: HOV. 1175, 1181, 1192.

Archiep. Dublinie: AN. H. 1194, 1202.

Primatus: Séala S.S. 1213-28.

Provincia Dublinensis: P.H. 1213, 1221.

#### CILL DARA

Easpag Chill Dara: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1160. A.T. 1160, 1175. A.L.C. 1223. A.R.É. 1160, 1175, 1222.

De Kildaria: M.A. c. 1158.

De Celdarach: L.Alb. c. 1179.

Cilldarnensis: A.I. 1223.

Kildarensis: C.D.I. 1222.

Darensis: AN.M.F. 1232. P.H. 1179, 1206, 1216 (2), 1219, 1220 (2), 1222, 1224, 1225 (2). C.S.M. c. 1177-1206, c. 1220. M.A. c. 1178, C.D.I. 1206, 1222. R.A.S.T. 1206-23 (4), 1233-58.

Dariensis: P.H. 1182, 1190, 1198.

#### FEARNA/LOCH GARMAN

Easpag Fearna: A.U. 1223. A.C.N. 1222. A.L.C. 1223. A.R.É. 1222.

Fernensis: A.I. 1223. AN.M.F. 1223. P.H. 1179, 1203, 1207, 1216 (3), 1218 (2), 1224. C.S.M. 1186-1223 (4), 1224-1346 (3). R.A.S.T. 1224-53 (3). C.A.D. c. 1207 (2). M.A. c. 1158. CAM. c. 1186.

G.R.H. 1189. B.B.L. c. 1226, 1257.

Ferlensis: C.D.I. 1226.

De Ferlis: C.D.I. 1209.

Easpag Ó gCeinnsealach: A.L.C. 1183. A.R.É. 1183.

Wesefordensis qui et Fernensis dicitur: CAM. c. 1186.

Waisfordensis: P.H. 1182.

Wesefordensis: C.S.M. c. 1180-1223.

De Weseford: M.A. c. 1178. C.S.M. 1180-83, 1183-1223 (2).

Easpag Loch Garman: A.L.C. 1209 (recte Port Láirge ?).

#### GLEANN DÁ LOCH

Easpag Ghleann dá Loch: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1173. A.T. 1173. A.L.C. 1186. A.R.É. 1173.

Glendalensis: P.H. 1179.

Glinnilensis: C.S.M. 1192-1212 (3).

Glennalachensis/Glendalachensis: P.H. 1179 (3).

Clindelahcensis: R.A.S.T. 1176-92.

De Glind: M.A. 1206.

De Glendelau: C.R.M. c. 1193 (2).

De Glendaloch: C.A.A.R. 1176-86, 1192-1212 (2).

De Glindelach: C.A.A.R. 1189-1214, 1216-28, c. 1214.

De Glandelach: C.A.A.R. c. 1214.

De Gludelach': C.D.I. 1213.

De Gleudesach: M.A. 1214.

De Glendalocha: M.A. 1163-71.

De Glendelacha: CR.M. c. 1182.

De Glendalacha: R.P.O.S. c. 1166. C.A.A.R. 1185.

De Glendelauche: C.A.R.R. c. 1193.  
De Glindelache: M.A. c. 1158. C.S.M. c. 1200, 1192-1212.  
De Glindelaghan: C.D.I. 1204.

#### LEITHGHLINN

Easpag Leithghlinne: F.F. 1152. A.L.C. 1181. A.R.É. 1181.  
Leighlinensis: M.A. c. 1158.  
Le(th)glen(n)ensis: C.A.D. 1162-65. P.H. 1198 (2), 1199 (2), 1204, 1234.  
Lech(g)(e)li(n)ensis: CAM. c. 1186. P.H. 1179, 1182, 1216, 1219, 1231, 1233, 1235. C.S.M. 1202, 1233. R.A.S.T. 1192-1201 (4), 1202-28 (2). AN.S.M. 1217.  
Leth(e)linensis: M.A. 1178. R.A.S.T. 1192-1201.  
De Lechglin: C.S.M. 1192-1201.

#### OSRAÍ/CILL CHAINNIGH

Easpag Osraí: F.F. 1152. A.T. 1178. A.L.C. 1202. A.R.É. 1178.  
Episc. Ossoriensis et Com[arba] Ciarain: AN.Lag. 1178.  
Hosrigensis: A.I. 1317.  
Ossragensis: P.H. 1179.  
Ossorgensis: P.H. 1224. R.A.S.T. 1202-18.  
Ossorensis: M.A. c. 1158.  
Osserianensis: P.H. 1182. M.A. 1218-31. B.B.L. 1245. CL.R. 1245.  
Ossoriensis: P.H. 1216 (2), 1219 (2), 1220 (2), 1222, 1224, 1231, 1233, 1235 (2). C.S.M. 1180-1202 (2), 1202-1221 (2). R.A.S.T. 1180-1202 (3), 1202-43 (7). C.A.D. 1202-27 (7).  
Episc. Oseri(a)e: M.A. 1180-99. P.H. 1198.  
De Oserie: M.A. c. 1178. C.S.M. 1180-83.  
De Ossoria: C.S.M. 1180-1202.

#### INSE GALL

Episcopatus Insularum: P.H. 1182.  
“... Dublinensi archiepiscopo ... metropolitico iure subiectos  
... episcopatum Waisfordensem ... Osserianensem ...  
Lecheliensem ... Dariensem, et episcopatum Insularum ...”  
Episcopus Insularum: Theiner c. 1219.  
“... episcopum Insularum ... ad Dublinensem Archiepiscopum  
metropolitanum loci ... transmiserunt ... ut ... impenderet  
munus consecrationis eidem ...”

#### CAISEAL

Ardeaspag Chaisil: A.U. 1216, 1253, 1302. A.I. 1253, 1277, 1280, 1283. A.B. 1182. A.L.C. 1253, 1302. A.C. 1253. A.R.É. 1158, 1216.

Ardeaspag Mumhan: F.F. 1152 (2). A.U. 1158, 1182. A.B. 1158. A.L.C. 1182, 1206. A.R.É. 1182.  
Ardeaspag Chaiseal Mumhan: A.L.C. 1255. A.C. 1255.  
Archiep. Momoniae: A.U. 1253.  
Archiep. Cas(s)il(i)ensis: A.I. 1232, 1238, 1239. A.B. 1253. AN.S.M. 1194, 1195. AN.M.F. 1182, 1252 (2), P.H. 1172, 1198 (2), 1203, 1210, 1211, 1218, 1219 (3), 1220 (2). C.S.M. 1192-1206. R.A.S.T. 1192-1206. B.B.L. c. 1193, c. 1205, c. 1226. B.M. 1172-79. G.R.H. 1175. HOV. 1175.  
Archiep. Casel.: M.A. c. 1180.  
Archiep. de Cassel: C.S.M. 1192-1206.  
Episc. Casilensis: A.I. 1311.  
Casselensis Provincia: P.H. 1213, 1221, 1252.  
Provincia Cassellie: R.A.S.T. (dáta ?).

#### AIRD MHÓR

Ardmorensis: B.M. 1172-79. P.H. 1210.

#### ARD FHEARTA/CIARRAÍ

Comharba Bhréanainn, Easpag Chiarráí: F.F. 1152.  
Easpag Chiarráí Luachra: A.R.É. 1161.  
Easpag Iarmhumhan: A.I. 1193, 1207.  
Ardeaspag Iarthar Éireann: A.I. 1161.  
Art(h)fertensis: P.H. 1200, 1218, 1219, 1224, 1225. B.B.L. c. 1205, c. 1226, 1225-37. R.A.S.T. 1218-23 (2).  
Artfarttensis: P.R. 1221.  
Ardfertensis: P.H. 1210, 1235.  
Arfertensis: P.H. 1200, 1224.  
Arfarttensis: P.R. 1222.  
De Artfartt: C.D.I. 1221.  
De Arfart: C.D.I. 1222.

#### CILL DALUA

Easpag Chill Dalua: A.U. 1164, 1216, 1299. A.I. 1195, 1252 (2), 1267, 1281. A.L.C. 1194, 1299. A.R.É. 1164, 1194, 1195, 1215, 1247.  
Easpag Thuadhmmumhan: A.T. 1161, 1164. A.R.É. 1161.  
Ardeaspag Dhál gCais: A.T. 1158.  
Kildelocensis: R.A.S.T. 1216-21 (2).  
Laonicensis: P.R. 1267.  
Laon(i)ensis: A.I. 1222, 1311. P.H. 1198, 1210, 1211, 1215, 1226, 1237. P.R. 1222. B.B.L. 1201 (2), c. 1226. C.D.I. 1216, 1227.  
Launiensis: P.R. 1268.  
De Laonia: C.D.I. 1216.  
De Laon: C.D.I. 1221, 1222.

## CILL FHIONNÚRACH

- Easpag Chorca Mruadh: A.U. 1300. A.I. 1281. A.L.C. 1300.  
 Finnabarensis: P.H. 1210, 1226, 1251. B.B.L. c. 1205, 1255. Dijon D  
 1251-55.  
 Finnabrensis: P.R. 1264.  
 Finnavaresis: Dijon C c. 1226.  
 Findbarensis: P.H. 1211.  
 Fumwarrensis: P.H. 1218, 1224.  
 Finwarrensis: P.H. 1219.  
 Finanwarrensis: P.H. 1224.  
 Finoverrensis: P.H. 1235 (2).  
 Finabarunsis: P.R. 1256.  
 Finnabricensis: Dijon B c. 1226.

## CLUAIN UAMHA

- Easpag Chluain Uamha: A.I. 1159, 1284. A.T. 1167. A.R.É. 1167.  
 Easpag Chluana: A.I. 1264. A.R.É. 1224.  
 Cluanaensis: A.I. 1205.  
 Clonensis Uamha: A.I. 1223.  
 Cluanensis: B.M. 1172-79. P.H. 1210.  
 Clun(i)ensis: P.H. 1215. P.R. 1226.  
 Cloenensis: R.A.S.T. 1177-91. C.D.I. 1224 (2). P.R. 1226.  
 Oloonensis (sic): P.H. 1253.  
 Clonensis: A.I. 1240, 1311, 1317. P.H. 1226, 1237, 1245, 1246,  
 1247 (2). B.B.L. c. 1205, 1237, 1255. C.D.I. 1224.  
 Episc. Clon': INQ.P.M. 1252 (?).  
 Colonensis: P.R. 1280.

## CORCAIGH

- Easpag Chorcaí: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1172, 1302. A.T. 1172. A.B. 1172,  
 1188. A.L.C. 1172, 1182, 1206, 1302. A.R.É. 1172. 1251.  
 Episc. Corcagiae: A.I. 1317  
 Corcag (i)ensis: P.H. 1212 (2), 1224 (2), 1251. R.A.S.T. 1174-82 (3).  
 c. 1185, 1192-1224 (2). B.B.L. c. 1230, 1255.  
 Episc. Corkeigensis: P.H. 1245.  
 Episc. Corcaiensis: P.H. 1198, 1199.  
 Episc. Corken.: B.M. 1172-79.  
 Episc. Cork: B.B.L. c. 1205.  
 De Corcaia: R.A.S.T. 1174-82, 1182-87.

## IMLEACH

- An tEaspag . . . Comharba Ailbhe: A.I. 1163, 1173.  
 Easpag Imleach Iubhair: A.U. 1163. A.I. 1197, 1281. A.T. 1163.  
 A.L.C. 1250. A.C. 1250. A.R.É. 1250.  
 Easpag Imligh: F.F. 1152. A.I. 1265.  
 Easpag Imligh agus Comharba Ailbhe: A.R.É. 1163.

- De Hunlech Yuer: C.S.M. 1209.  
 Ymlicensis: Dijon B c. 1226.  
 Imilicensis: P.H. 1218 (2), 1219 (2), 1224 (2). C.S.M. 1215. Dijon C  
 c. 1226.  
 Im(a)lacensis: A.I. 1308, 1311. P.H. 1231. B.B.L. c. 1205, c. 1226,  
 1228-36 (2).  
 Imelacensis: C.D.I. 1222.  
 Ymil(i)acensis: P.H. 1251, 1253 (2).

## INIS CATHAIGH

- Easpag Inis Cathaigh: A.R.É. 1188.

## LIOS MÓR

- Easpag Leasa Móir: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1159. A.I. 1253, 1268, 1270,  
 1279, 1281. A.B. 1253. A.L.C. 1186, 1253. A.C. 1253. A.R.É.  
 1159.  
 Lismorensis: A.I. 1308, 1311. A.B. 1186. AN.M.F. 1252. M.A.  
 c. 1158, c. 1180. B.M. 1172-79. P.H. 1172, 1203, 1212, 1219,  
 1231, 1235. C.S.M. 1180-1202. B.B.L. c. 1226, 1235 (2). AN.H.  
 1186. AN.S.M. 1186.  
 Lysmoriensis: AN.Clyn 1253.  
 Lissemorensis: R.A.S.T. 1219.

## LUMINEACH

- Easpag Luimnigh: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1302. A.L.C. 1302. A.R.É. 1167.  
 Lunicensis: M.A. c. 1180.  
 Lumnicanus: B.B.L. c. 1193.  
 Limericensis: B.M. 1172-79. P.H. 1211, 1212, 1218 (2), 1219 (2),  
 1226, 1227. B.B.L. 1192-1207 (4), passim. Dijon B c. 1226.  
 Limilicensis: P.H. 1224.  
 Lumpnicensis: P.H. 1210.  
 Lubricensis: P.H. 1224.  
 Limbricensis: P.H. 1253.  
 Lumnicensis: Dijon C c. 1226.  
 Linricensis: Dijon D 1251-55.

## PORT LÁIRGE

- Easpag Phort Láirge: F.F. 1152. A.L.C. 1182. A.R.É. 1208.  
 Waterford(i)ensis: A.I. 1308. P.H. 1210, 1218, 1252 (3). C.S.M.  
 1232-50. R.A.S.T. 1204-09. B.B.L. c. 1205.  
 Vaterfortensis: A.I. 1223.  
 Watrefordensis: P.H. 1218, 1224.  
 Watafordensis: P.H. 1203 (2), 1212 (3), 1219 (3), 1252.  
 Of Waterford: A.C.N. 1207.  
 Episc. Waterfordi(a)e: HOV. 1175. G.R.H. 1175. C.S.M. 1204-23.  
 M.A. 1206.

ROS

Easpag Ros Oilithre: A.I. 1278. A.R.É. 1168.  
 Easpag Rois: A.R.É. 1240.  
 Rosensis: A.I. 1223. P.H. 1210, 1211, 1235. R.A.S.T. 1254-69.  
 B.M. 1172-79. B.B.L. 1201 (2), c. 1205, c. 1226. Dijon C c. 1226.  
 Roscensis: P.H. 1198.  
 Yossensis: Dijon B c. 1226.  
 De Rossellechry: J.R. 1299.

ROS CRÉ

Easpag Éile agus Ros Cré: A.R.É. 1161.  
 Easpag Rois: A.T. 1161.

TUAIM

Ardeaspag Thuama (dá Ghualann): A.U. 1250 (2), 1256, 1258, 1259, 1279, 1288 (2). A.C.N. 1256, 1257, 1258. A.B. 1237, 1254. A.L.C. 1236, 1237, 1238, 1250, 1255 (2), 1256. A.C. 1238, 1250, 1255 (2), 1256, 1258 (2).  
 Easpag Thuama: A.R.É. 1236.  
 Archiep. Tuamensis: A.C. 1245. B.M. 1172-79. P.H. 1172, 1200, 1203 (2), 1212, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1225, C.S.M. 1233-38 (4). AN.S.M. 1238. G.R.H. 1175. HOV. 1175, 1179. Dijon A c. 1224.  
 Archiep. Tuarc': C.D.I. 1226.  
 Ardeaspag Thuaim dá Ghualann agus Chonnacht Uile: A.L.C. 1249. A.C. 1249.  
 Ardeaspag Chonnacht Uile: A.C.N. 1200.  
 Ardeaspag Chonnacht: A.U. 1161. A.I. 1160, 1201. A.C.N. 1170 (recte 1180 ?). A.L.C. 1265 (2), 1307 (2). A.C. 1241. A.R.É. 1167.  
 Ardeaspag Chúige Chonnacht: A.T. 1161, 1172. A.L.C. 1201.  
 Archiep. Connachtie: A.B. 1161, 1201.  
 Archiep. Cunnac': C.D.I. 1178.  
 Ardeaspagóideacht Thuama (=Cúige eaglasta): A.R.É. 1247.  
 Tuamensis Provincia: P.H. 1213.

ACHADH CONAIRE

Easpag Luighe: F.F. 1152. A.U. 1214, 1219, 1226, 1230, 1237, 1263, 1265, 1312, 1344. A.B. 1230. A.L.C. 1214, 1219, 1230, 1237, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1312. A.C. 1226, 1229, 1230, 1237. A.R.É. 1213, 1218, 1226, 1230, 1237.  
 Easpag Achadh Conaire: A.B. 1237.  
 Ac(h)adensis: P.H. 1237, 1248. C.D.I. 1219. AN.S.M. 1226. P.R. 1251. Dijon A c. 1224.  
 Akadensis: P.H. 1249. C.S.M. 1320. P.R. 1266.



Archadensis: P.H. 1240, 1248.  
Achadnensis: Dijon A c. 1224 (ag de Jubainville).  
De Achard'na: P.R. 1246.

AIL FINN/ROS COMÁIN

Easpag Oirthear Chonnacht: F.F. 1152.  
Easpag Chonnacht: A.U. 1354.  
Easpag na dTuath: A.U. 1168.  
Easpag Shíol Muireadhaigh: A.U. 1168, 1174, 1215, 1229, 1231, 1246, 1354. A.T. 1174. A.B. 1168, 1174. A.L.C. 1201, 1215, 1244, 1262. A.C. 1229, 1244, 1246, 1247, 1253, 1258. A.R.É. 1174, 1214, 1229.  
Easpag Mhaigh Í (Moye Íe): A.C.N. 1170 (recte 1180 ?).  
Easpag Ail Finn: A.U. 1195, 1227, 1244, 1246, 1262, 1265, 1284 (2), 1296, 1297, 1303. A.C.N. 1228, 1244. A.B. 1231, 1253. A.L.C. 1195, 1231 (2), 1232 (2), 1244, 1246 (2), 1247, 1253, 1258, 1265 (2), 1284 (3), 1296, 1297. A.C. 1227, 1231 (2), 1232, 1244. A.R.É. 1195, 1231, 1232, 1244, 1246.  
Elfinensis: A.B. 1229. A.L.C. 1245. A.C. 1245. P.H. 1245, 1255, c. 1260. C.S.M. c. 1180-95, c. 1230, c. 1231. Dijon A c. 1224.  
Elifinensis: A.B. 1195.

CILL ALA

Easpag Ó bhFiachrach: A.U. 1234. A.T. 1176. A.B. 1176. A.R.É. 1234.  
Easpag Ó bhFiachrach Muaidhe: A.B. 1234.  
Easpag Ó nAmhalghaidh: A.L.C. 1206, 1234. A.C. 1234. A.R.É. 1205.  
Easpag Chill Ala: A.U. 1275, 1280, 1306, 1343. A.L.C. 1253, 1275, 1280, 1305. A.C. 1253.  
Aladensis: P.H. 1199, 1240. P.R. 1253. Dijon A c. 1224.

CILL MHIC DHUACH

Easpag Ó bhFiachrach: A.L.C. 1253. A.C. 1253. A.R.É. 1214.  
Easpag Ó bhFiachrach Aidhne: A.L.C. 1247. A.C. 1247. A.R.É. 1248.  
Easpag Ó bhFiachrach agus Cheinéal Aodha: A.C. 1224. A.R.É. 1224.  
Easpag Chill Mhic Dhuach: A.U. 1290, 1307. A.L.C. 1290, 1307. A.R.É. 1203.  
Duacensis: P.H. 1200, 1203, 1212. C.D.I. 1227, 1229.  
Cluacensis: C.D.I., 1255.

CLUAIN FEARTA

Easpag Ó Maine: A.T. 1173.  
Easpag Ó Maine agus Chonnacht: A.U. 1171.

Easpag Ó Maine Connacht: A.L.C. 1171.  
 Easpag Chluain Fearta Bréanainn: A.U. 1171, 1173, 1319, 1377.  
 A.I. 1171. A.B. 1173. A.L.C. 1186, 1259, 1263, 1267. A.C.  
 1259. A.R.É. 1171, 1173, 1186, 1202.  
 Easpag Chluain Fearta: A.U. 1259, 1263. A.T. 1171. A.C.N.  
 1170 (recte 1180?). A.B. 1171.  
 Easpag Chluana (?): A.R.É. 1247.  
 Clua(i)nfertensis: P.H. 1200, 1212, 1218. Dijon A c. 1224. (Cluam-  
 fratertensis ag de Jubainville).  
 Cluamfertensis: P.H. 1218, 1219 (2).  
 Clonfertensis: Séala C.F. c. 1226-59.  
 Clo(a)nfertensis: P.H. 1224, 1227, 1235. B.B.L. 1268-89.  
 Clatfortensis: P.R. 1267.

EANACH DHÚIN

Easpag Eanach Dhúin: A.U. 1241, 1328. A.L.C. 1241, 1250. A.C.  
 1241, 1250. A.R.É. 1201, 1241, 1250.  
 Heg(h)dunensis: G.R.H. 1189 (2).  
 Henechdun': CL.R. 1252.  
 Enachdunensis: P.H. 1227, 1251 (2). C.S.M. 1189-1201 (2). CL.R.  
 1253. Séala G. 1306-23.  
 Enechdunensis: P.H. 1218 (2), 1219 (2), 1224, 1247.  
 Enactinensis: P.H. 1212.  
 Henedunensis: P.H. 1226.  
 Euunatdunena Epa: Séala G. 1306-23.  
 De Ennaghduin: P.R. 1284. J.R. 1306.

MAIGH EO

Easpag Mhaigh Eo: A.U. 1183, 1210. A.B. 1184. A.L.C. 1185,  
 1210.  
 Easpag Mhaigh Eo na Saxan: A.R.É. 1209.

CNOC MUAIDHE (?)

Easpag Chnoc Muaidhe: A.L.C. 1216.

Foinsí agus Noid

A.B. Annála na Búille i *Revue Celtique* XLI-XLIV, eag. A. M. Freeman.  
 A.C. *Annála Chomacht*, eag. A. M. Freeman.  
 A.C.N. *The Annals of Clonmacnoise*, eag. D. Murphy.  
 A.I. *Annála Inis Faithleann*, eag. S. Mac Airt.  
 A.L.C. *Annála Loch Cé* II, eag. W. M. Hennessy.  
 AN.Lag. Ex *Annalibus Lageniensibus* i W. Carrigan, *The History and*  
*Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory* I, 23.  
 AN.Clyn *Johannes Clyn, Annales Hibernie*, eag. R. Butler (Ir. Arch. Soc.).  
 AN.H. *Annales Hibernie i Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, eag. J. T.  
 Gilbert.  
 AN.S.M. *Annales Monasterii B.M. Virginis i Chartularies of St. Mary's*  
*Abbey*, eag. J. T. Gilbert.  
 A.R.É. *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann* II, III, eag. J. O. Donovan.  
 A.T. *Annála Thighearnaigh i Revue Celtique* XVI-XVIII, eag. W. Stokes.

A.U. *Annála Uladh* I, II, eag. W. Hennessy.  
 B.B.L. *The Black Book of Limerick*, eag. J. Mac Caffrey.  
 B.M. Cairt le Diarmaid Mac Cárthaigh i Brit. Museum Add. 4793 f. 70.  
 (i gcló i C. A. Webster, *The Diocese of Cork*, 375).  
 C.A.A.R. *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register*, eag. Charles Mc Neill.  
 C.A.D. "The Charters of the Abbey of Duiske" i *P.R.I.A.* XXXV C, I,  
 eag. C. M. Butler agus J. H. Bernard.  
 Cairt C. "A Charter of Cristin, Bishop of Louth" i *P.R.I.A.* XXXII C, 28,  
 eag. H. J. Lawlor.  
 CAM. *Giraldi Cambrensis Opera* I, De Rebus a Se Gestis, eag. J. S.  
 Brewer.  
 C.D.I. *Calendar of Documents, Ireland* I.  
 CL.R. Close Rolls agus Calendar of Close Rolls.  
 CR.M. *Crede Mihi*, eag. J. T. Gilbert.  
 C.S.M. *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey* I, II, eag. J. T. Gilbert.  
 Dijon A, B, C, D.—Cairteanna le Cathal Crobhdhearg, le Donchadh  
 Cairbreach, le Cathal (?) Ó Grada agus le Conchabhar Ó Briain  
 fá seach, i Cartulaire de Citeaux, uimh. 167, ff. 87, 88, Archives  
 départementales de la Cote-d'Or, Dijon (i gcló i *Revue Celtique*  
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*Review* XXVIII, eag. G. H. Orpen (A amháin)).  
 F.F. Seathrún Céitinn, *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* III., eag. P. S. Dinneen  
 (I.T.S.).  
 G.R.H. *Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi* I, II, eag. W. Stubbs (Rerum Britanni-  
 carum Medii Aevi Scriptores, 49).  
 HOV. *Rogerus Hovedenus, Chronica*, eag. W. Stubbs (Rerum Britanni-  
 carum Medii Aevi Scriptores, 51).  
 INQ.P.M. Inquisitions Post Mortem.  
 J.R. *Calendar of Justiciary Rolls*.  
 L.Alb. "A Calendar . . . of The Liber Albus" i *P.R.I.A.* XXVII, C, I,  
 eag. H. J. Lawlor.  
 L.C. *Notitiae as Leabhar Cheanannais 1033-1161*, eag. Mac Niocaill.  
 L.Nig. "A Calendar of The Liber Niger" i *P.R.I.A.* XXVII C, I, eag. H. J.  
 Lawlor.  
 M.A. W. Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* VI, ii.  
 P.H. *Pontificia Hibernica* I, II, eag. M. P. Sheehy.  
 P.R. Patent Rolls agus Calendar of Patent Rolls.  
 R. W. Reeves, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*,  
 191, 192 (cairteanna easpaig Dhúin).  
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 Reg.Cl. "The Register of Clogher" i *Clogher Record* VII, 361. eag. K. W.  
 Nicholls.  
 R.P.O.S. *Registrum Prioratus Omnium Sanctorum*, eag. R. Butler.  
 Séala C. F. Séala easpaig Chluain Fearta in E.C. R. Armstrong, *Irish Seal-*  
*Matrices and Seals*, 40.  
 Séala G. Dhá shéala Gilbert, easpag Eanach Dhúin in E. C. R. Armstrong,  
 43, 44.  
 Séala S. S. Séala eaglais San Seapulcar, Baile Átha Cliath in E. C. R. Arm-  
 strong, *Irish Seal-Matrices and Seals*, 52.  
 Theiner A. Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum*, XXXI.

Sigla

[ ] in easnamh sa bhuntéacs.  
 ( ) in easnamh i samplaí áirithe.  
 ( ) i ndiaidh dátaí, chun líon na sampla faoi dháta áirithe a chur in iúl.

[A catalogue of the various titles, with dates, of the dioceses after 1152 from  
 the Irish annals and other contemporary sources.]

SOME ERRIS PLACENAMES: PRONUNCIATION

ÉAMONN MHAC AN FHAILIGH

- IE*        *The Irish of Erris*, 1968 (Mac an Fhailigh).  
*JRSAI*    *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.  
*Kn*        *Erris in the Irish Highlands*, 1836 (P. Knight).  
*Mac N*    "Place-Names and Family Names" in section 1, part 3, of *Clare Island Survey*, Proc. RIA, vol. xxxi (John Mac Neill).  
*OSL*     Ordnance Survey Letters, Mayo, I (O'Donovan).

On a visit to Fallmore some years ago I took with me a number of 6-inch O.S. maps and was able to ascertain the traditional Irish pronunciation of many of the placenames marked on these. My informants were all men who knew these coasts well from the sea.

The names are taken in the order in which they appear on the map, reading anti-clockwise. Some names, well known locally but not entered on the map, are intercalated. These are printed in italics. The phonetic symbols used are the same as in *IE* with the exception of (x') for (ç). For abbreviated references to informants see *IE*, pp. xv, xvii.

Many of the names are composed of words in common everyday use. Some components recur, e.g. *alt* "cliff", *carrraigín* "low rock off shore", *cuiséal* "creek, cove", *druim* "back", *fál* "field", *léim* "passage between islands", *uaigh* "cove, cave in rocks". Bird-names are sometimes components, e.g. *cábhóg* "chough", *caróg* "little gull", *fionnóg* "scald-crow", *roilleach* "oyster-catcher". Personal names too are represented, e.g. *Bháitéar*, *Caogán*, *Doimnic*, *Feichín*, *Fuaidreán*, *Mac Mcíthín*. Some names contain elements obscure to me, notably nos. 10, 22, 26, 31, 59, 73, 95, 96, 98, 104, 110.

Sheet 23

1. Inishkea North, usually *bal'ə* 'her' in *if* 'g'e:jə or simply *ən bal'ə* 'her'.
2. Carrickawilt *karik' ə* 'wilt'.
3. Cregnarullagh *kr'ag Nə* 'riL'əx.
4. Carricknaweelion *karik' Nə* 'wi:l'əN.
5. Belcung *b'e:l* 'kuŋ.
6. Cushealnasilloge *kife:l Nə* 'fil'o:g'ə.
7. Cushealagavna *kife:l ə* 'ɣāwnə.
8. Ooghnafinnogy *kife:l Nə* 'f'iNə:g'ə.
9. Pluddany Rocks *ə* 'pludə:n.
10. Gubnadaglee *gob Nə* 'd'agli:.
11. Inishkea South, usually *bal'ə* 'hiər in *if* 'g'e:jə or simply *ən bal'ə* 'hiər.
12. Bellatnauve *b'e:l ə* 'trā:w.

13. Laganchormore *Lag ə* N'əŋkir'ə 'wə:r'.
14. Ooghcám *uə(x')* 'xam.
15. Altcarriknagoog *aLt Nə* 'ga:wə:g.
16. Cashlanawullaun *kife:l ə* 'wuLə:n'.
17. Moylenanagh *m'aL Nə* 'N'ax.
18. Carrigeenmoylenanagh *karig'i:n' v'aL Nə* 'N'ax.
19. Altasnaghta *aLt ə* 'tr'āxd.
20. Ooghsawý *uəx' ə* 'tāfi:.
21. *Ceann na hÁirde* *k'aN Nə* 'hə:rd'ə.
22. *Claidhe a' Debrán* *kləij ə* 'd'o:ra:n.
23. *Cloch Maor* *kləx* 'm(w)i:r.
24. *An Ulthainn ə* *NolhiN'*, "mar bhe' roilic". (I neglected to ascertain whether this is in S. or N. Inishkea.)

Sheet 23A

25. Duffur Rock *dif'ər*.
26. Carrickmoneagh *'man'i:x* / *'man'iax*, also *'maN'iax* (from one informant).
27. Carrigea *'karəgi:.*

Sheet 24

28. Portacarn *port ə* 'xə:riN'.
29. Tiraun *trə:n*.
30. Newtown *ə* *bal'e Nu:.*
31. *Cúl a' Chumainn* *ku:l ə* 'xumiN', the long strand between Tiraun Point and Carricklahan.
32. Carricklahan *ə* *xarik'* 'l'ahən.
33. Portglosh *port* 'ɣlɔʃ.
34. Tonadoon *tə:n' ə* 'du:n', sometimes humorously called *tə:n' ə* 'dəun'.
35. Letterbeg, now known as Glosh *glɔʃ*.
36. *An Cuiséal ə* *kife:l*, "taobh ó thua gon Tower".
37. *Poll na Seantuine* *pəL ə* 'faNtin'ə, "amach ón Tower sa gladach" (MMT).
38. *Gob a' Phonta gob ə* 'fuNtə, "near Tower".
39. *Bun na bhFál buN Nə* 'wə:l, on side-road leading to Tonadoon.
40. *An Stofraí ən'* 'ji:frɪ:, on the main road in Glosh, "aniar ó theach Cheití—daoíní maith' ann".
41. *Cloch na Sgian klo(x) Nə* 'jg'iaən, also on main road at Glosh; "fear go Chiobúnach—maruíof ann é".
42. Nakil or Surgeview, now known as *Tóin na hOltáí to:(n) Nə* 'həLti:.
43. St. Deribla's Well, known simply as *an Dabhaigh ə* *dəu(w)i:.*
44. *Carrraigín a' tSaillí(e)* *karig'i:n' ə* 'talt', W. of *Tóin na hOltáí*.
45. *Port a' Chaisil port ə* 'xafil', W. of *Tóin na hOltáí*.

46. Termon ə t'arəmən; the hill is called ʃL'iwə ə t'arəmiN'.
47. *Druim a' Dreólán drim' ə 'dr'ó:lá:n*, a hill beside Blacksod at S. E. extremity of Fallmore tl.
48. *Cnoc na Caolóige krūk Nə 'ki:ló:g'ə*, a hill towards an *Tearmann* looking from Fallmore village.
49. Portfeheen port 'f'ehi:n'.
50. Doobeg Point gob Nə 'dū:jə 'b'ig'ə.
51. Carrigeenmore ə karig'i:n' 'mó:r.
52. Mc Maheen's House (Site of) t'ax r'ik' wāx'i:n' 'orif.
53. Aghleam əN 'axl'e:m'.
54. Cartron ə 'kartu:r.
55. Moyrahan Point m(w)i: 'rahin' / mu 'rahin'.
56. Clogher ə kloxər.
57. Duvillaun Clogher devl'a:n ə 'xloxir'.
58. Mullaghroe ə muLəx 'ruə.
59. Feorinyeo f'ó:riN' i: 'ó:.
60. Divish div'if.
61. *Carraigin Eibhlín óig karig'i:n' 'evl'i:n' 'ó:g'*, the unnamed rock shown on map S. of Ardelly Point.
62. Elly 'el'i:.

Sheet 33

63. *Gob Gheamail gob 'jamil'*, the point W. of Portmore and pointing towards Cloghnahakilla.
64. Cloghnahakilla klox Nə 'hak'íl'ə.
65. Portmore ə port 'mó:r.
66. *Port na gCloch port Nə 'glox*, the western part of Portmore.
67. *Bun an Fheóráin bun ə 'N'ó:ra:n'*, on left, S. of road going from Fallmore graveyard to Portmore, beside the little bridge just before reaching the strand.
68. St. Deribla's Grave L'abi: 'jer'u:l'ə.
69. Fallmore ən fa:l 'mó:r.
70. Portnacrimma port Nə 'krim'ə / porhna 'krim'ə (Sb).
71. Cartrongilbert ə 'kartu:r.
72. Carrigeenemon karig'i:n' 'e:miN'.
73. Gubaphumba gob ə 'fumbə.
74. Monument to a Boat's Crew, an *Leachta ə L'axd(ə)*.
75. Manraghfoodran manhrəx 'uədr'a:n.
76. Knocknagnaue krūk Nə 'grā:w.
77. Gaghta Island g'axd(ə).
78. Leamareha Island L'e:m' ə 'reh.
79. Duvillaun beg devl'a:n 'b'eg.
80. Keely Island 'ki:li:.
81. *Léim tire L'e:m' 't'ir'ə*, "eidir Léim a' Reth agus Cloch na hAicille". Another name for this passage is *Léim na Boilge bige L'e:m' Nə 'b(w)el'ig'ə 'b'ig'ə*.

82. *An tÁis ə t'a:ʃ*, the passage "eidir Léim a' Reth agus Geacht".
83. *An Léim mór ə L'e:m' 'mó:r*, the passage "eidir Geacht agus Doivleán beg—cuineál ann".
84. *An tSunda ə tiNdə / ə tuNdə*, the very narrow passage which separates Duvillaun beg from Keely; "leithead a' churaigh ann".

Sheet 33 A

85. Duvillaun more devl'a:n 'mó:r or simply 'devl'a:n.
86. Leamabridaun L'e:m' ə 'wruða:n'.
87. Gubnalecka ə L'ek', i.e. the landing rock.
88. Ooghnamuckory uəx' Nə muk 'ruə. (*muc rua*="bream").
89. Subterranean Passage, an *Tollscán ə 'tulsqa:n*; the arched mouth of this is called ə 'b'e:ló:d'.
90. Orragoon 'arəgu:n.
91. Altnamarnagh aLt Nə 'ma:rN'əx.
92. Drumacappul Islands drim' ə 'xapil'. The northern (?) spur of Drumacappul is known as *Cos Dhruim a' Chapail 'kos rim' ə 'xapil'*.
93. Turduvillaun 'tər 'devl'a:n.
94. Shiraghy Islands Nə 'ʃurhəxi: / Nə 'ʃurʃəxi:.
95. Altnacranny aLt Nə 'kra:ni:.
96. Cloghgormleel klox 'ɣorəmi:l.
97. Altbuckaun aLt ə 'wuka:n'; "báitheadh bean ann".
98. Ooghnashanaragan ə 't'an'arəgən'.
99. Carricknashasry karik' Nə 'ʃasəri:.
100. Gubnageeragh gob Nə 'gi:rəx.
101. Pollnamaddy poL Nə 'mad'i:; timber wrack often collected here.
102. Inneonelahān əN' t'iN'u:n' 'L'ahən; the point of this is called gob Nə 'hiN'u:n'ə.
103. Pollnaronty poL Nə 'ro:Nti:.
104. Pollatinty poL ə 'N'iNti:.
105. Killeen ə 'k'íl'i:n'.
106. *Léim Thor Doivleán L'e:m' 'hor 'devl'a:n*, the narrow water separating Turduvillaun from the main island.
107. *Tollscán Thor Doivleán tulsqa:n hor devl'a:n*, the subterranean passage under Turduvillaun.
108. *Carraigin na Cránaí karig'i:n' Nə 'kra:ni:*, shown on map S. E. of Altnacranny but unnamed.
109. *Foithir na Cíbe f(w)ehir' Nə 'k'i:b'ə*; E. of Altnacranny.
110. *Gob na gCaóiséal gob Nə 'gi:ʃe:l*; "thoir".
111. *Alt na gCaróg aLt Nə 'garo:g*.
112. *Alt Chaogáin aLt 'xi:ga:n'*.
113. *Alt Dhoimnic aLt 'ɣim'n'ik'*.
114. *Gob Bháitéir gob 'wa:t'e:r'*.

115. *Leic na nÉan L'ek' Nə 'N'e:n.*  
 116. *Foithir a' tSamhaidh f(w)ehir' ə 'tāwi:.*

#### Comments

- An tÁis* (82). See *IE* (index) s.v. *dis*.  
*Carrigea* (27). The suffix *-ee /-i:/* may be compared with *-y /-i:/* in Keely (80). Can this */-i:/* represent a word for "island" of Norse origin?  
*Carricknashasry* (99). This name occurs also in Clare Island. Mac N., p. 26, suggests *seisrighe*. Cf. Dinneen, s.v. *seisreach*.  
*Claidhe a' Deórán* (22). There is a place named *Muigh Deórán* beside *an Tuairín* in Dooyork (?) (O.S. Sheet 25).  
*Cloghnahakilla* (64). See Nakil below.  
*Duvillaun* (85). Kn's spelling is *Devilane* (p. 112) and *Divilane* (p. 29). In Fallmore the meaning given for this name is "ileán du(bh) na mónadh" (Sb). Some say Naomh Ciarán is buried in Duvillaun, but MCD disputes this and maintains that it is "Naomh Gríochán atá curthaí i nDoivléan". "In Devilane Island no rat will live" (Kn., p. 112). This belief still lives on.  
*Elly* (62). O'Donovan (OSL, p. 131) adduces evidence in support of *Oileach* "stonehouse"; but note that eclipsing *n-* is palatal, thus ə N'el'i: "in Elly".  
*Foithir na Cibe* (109). "Tá alt, féar, agus coiníní ann". *Foithir na Craobhe* occurs in Clare Island (item 280, p. 35). Mac N. translates *foithir* as "shelter or shrubbery" and says that it "seems to be an ancient compound of *fo* and *tír*". Certainly no shrubbery could thrive in Duvillaun today. Cf. Dinneen, s.v. *fothar*.  
*Gaghta* (77). I have never got any interpretation of this name. Part of *Gaghta* (the N.W. part, I think) is called *a' Mús*.  
*Gob Gheamail* (63). This is named after the Gambles, whose big house (in Irish *cuisleán Gheamail*) is shown on the map. There is no trace of the big house left. Kn (p. 53) tells us that Gamble, one of the early settlers under Sir Arthur Shaen, first introduced rabbits from Westmeath into Erris. See also *An Gaodhal*, Feabhra 1897, p. 3.  
*Gob na gCaoiséal* (110). One informant (Wm) would link this with the local expression *tairneó' mé na gaoiséil asad* "I'll pull the windpipe out of you". The *g* in the placename, however, seems to be eclipsing *g* of the gen. pl.  
*Leamarcha* (78). *Léim* here is applied not to a passage between islands as usual, but to the island itself. According to local tradition a lamb of St. Deirbhile's jumped the distance between this and the mainland: "sgoith uan a bhí ag Naomh Geiriúile go léim é" (Sb).

- Mc Maheen's House (52). "... Mc Maheen of Erros, whose house was said to be the most western in Connaught in his time. His name is well known in every part of the county ..." (OSL, p. 134). Mc Maheen looms large in local lore. See *IE*, p. 69; *An Gaodhal*, cit. *supra*.  
*Manraghfoodran* (75). *manrach* (<*bannrach*) in Erris means "a roofless building" or "a house in ruins", often used to pen sheep. According to local tradition the first four to come to occupy this part of the Mullet were Fuaidreán, Hoireach, Feichín, and Mac Maithín (Wm). Hoireach /*hər'əx*/ does not appear to have left his name on the map.  
*Moyrahan* (55). There is another *Muigh Rathain* in the Mullet, i.e. Morahan near Baurhave, for which I have once seen the spelling *Maoth Rathain*.  
*Nakil* (42). For interpretation of this and of *Cloghnahakilla* (64) see Professor T. S. Ó Máille's article in *JRSAL*, vol. 88, part II (1958), pp. 93- and in particular p. 99. The plural turns up in the expression *Sé an fear is fheár ins na hAicilleachai é .i. sa tír* (Wm).  
*Poll na Seantuine* (37). Kn (p. 116) spells this *Pullnashanthinna*. There are at least two other occurrences on the coast of N. Mayo. O'Rahilly discusses this name in *Gedelica*, p. 176.  
*Port a' Cháisil* (45). Kn (p. 115) explains *cashil* as an "enclosure for cattle".  
*Termon* (46). *An Tearmann* was a "dúithche easbuic (Ghallda)" (Wm).  
*Tiraun* (29). This is monosyllabic, dat. ə *dra:n*, gen. *pobəl hra:n'*.  
*Tóin na hOltai* (42). I have never got a satisfactory explanation for this puzzling name. See Ó Máille, *op. cit.*, p. 93 ftn.

#### Addendum

- Here may be added two further names (outside the area covered by the sheets mentioned above).  
*Blackrock ə tər*. Blackrock Lighthouse is built on this (*Láithaus ə 'tír'*). "In 1862 a cuireadh an solus ar a' Tor" (Wm). *Faraor nach bhfuil sibh thiar ag sgíthán a' Tuir* is a local expression often used by a mother when "moithered" by noisy children (MMt).  
*A' Brúnach ə 'bru:nəx*. This is a dangerous rock "trí mhíle taobh thiar gon Tor", on which ships in olden times were often wrecked. It was described to me as something like this { "mar bhe' fear n-a sheasamh air".

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 easnamh 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 1972 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 foilsímid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine nach bhfuil luaite agus a chabhróidh le foirm nó bri 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 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.).

Carrigaholt Carraig an Chabhaltaigh c. an Chláir; b. Moyarta; p. Moyarta; b.f. Rinemackaderrig; S.O. 65.

1. Carryckycolly *Fiants Eliz.*, 1340 (1569)
2. Car(r)ick Cowlagh *Cal. State Pap. Ire. 1574-85*, 256, 258, 259 (1580)
3. Carg-e-colle } *op. cit. 1588-92*, 30 (1588)
4. Caryge-e-colle } *Fiants Eliz.*, 6183 (1597)
5. Carriggcowlie } *Cal. Carew MSS.*, III, 426 (1600)
6. Carygoholoughe } *op. cit.*, III, 433 (1600)
7. Carigoholoughe } *Fiants Eliz.*, 6615 (1602)
8. ? Carrickhole } *op. cit.*, 6765 (1603)
9. ? Carykegowle } *Cal. Pat. Rolls J. I.*, 52 (1604)
10. ? Carrigowlie } *Inq. (RIA)*, I, 84, 86 (1608)
11. Carrigaghowla } *op. cit.*, I, 90 (1608)
12. Carriggathoulla } *op. cit.*, I, 93 (1608)
13. Carriggacoulla } *Cal. Carew MSS.*, VI, 431 (1619)
14. Carriggachulla } *op. cit.*, I, 93 (1608)
15. Carriggachoulla } *Cal. Carew MSS.*, VI, 431 (1619)
16. Carrigholoughe } *op. cit.*, I, 93 (1608)

1580c Carrigaholt

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Gr. an Chláir 108 (E 2 14 TCD)

17. Carrighoulta Inq. (RIA), II, 43 (1625)  
 18. Carrig Icoulta } *op. cit.*, II, 193 (1627)  
 19. Carrig Icowlta }  
 20. Carrick Colta Dunlop, *Ireland under the Commonwealth*, II, 91 (1651)  
 21. Carigaholta *Census 1659*, 184  
 22. Carrigholt Inq. (RIA), I, 225 (1696)  
 23. Rathony East et *op. cit.*, I, 245 (1696)  
 West als Carrigcolta  
 24. Carrigaholty } *op. cit.*, I, 266 (1696)  
 25. Carrigaholt }  
 26. Carrigholty *op. cit.*, I, 286 (1696)  
 27. Carrigicoulty 6 *Rep. Dep. Keeper*, 82 (1696)
28. i ccomhfochraibh chairge an cobhlaigh *ARÉ*, VI, 2090 (1598)  
 29. re haghaidh chairge an cobhlaigh *ARÉ*, VI, 2108 (1599)  
 30. ó Charraig an Chabhlaigh Ó Donnchadha, *An Leabhar Muimhneach*, 233  
 31. Brian an Chobhlaigh *op. cit.*, 346  
 32. i gCarraig (ccairice, ls.) an Chobhlaigh *op. cit.*, 375  
 33. i gcarraig in chobhlaigh } O'Grady, *Caithréim*  
 34. ó charraig in chobhlaigh } *Thoirdealbhaigh*, I, 192  
 35. ó Charraig an Chabhlaigh Ó hÓgáin; *Conntae an Chláir*, 144 (LS)  
 36. ó Carrig a Colltaigh LS (RIA) 24 L 22, 185r  
 37. ó Carruig a cobalta *op. cit.*, 194v  
 38. ó charraig an Chabhlaigh LS (RIA) 24 M 17, 58  
 39. a CCaruic an Chábhluigh Connellan, *An Duanaire* (Fiann aigheacht), 33 (TCD 54 U 127)
40. Carraig a chobhaltaigh, rock fleet, or rock of the fleet OSNB, I, 34  
 41. now corruptly pronounced in the Irish language Carraig a' chobhaltaigh *ARÉ*, VI, 2090 n(v. freisin 2108n)  
 42. ,karig'ə'xəuLTig' } fuaim Ghaeilgeoirí an lae inniu  
 43. ,karig'ə'xəuLTə } (ach deirtear gur ó Ultaigh a chuir fúthu san áit an t-ainm)

Tá cur síos ag Westropp ar an gcaisleán in alt, "Notes on the Lesser Castles or 'Peel Towers' of the County Clare", *PRIA*, XXI

C 352 (áit a ndeireann sé gur dócha gur in aimsir Elizabeth a tógadh é) agus ar an gceantar ar fad in alt eile, "Carrigaholt (Co. Clare) and its Neighbourhood", *NMAJ*, I, 219; II, 29, 103, 134.

D'ainneoin na tuairime atá san áit gur ó Ultaigh a chuir fúthu ann a tháinig an t-ainm, níl aon amhras ann gurb é an focal *cabhlaich* atá i gceist ann. Níl aon chuntas againn, ar ndóigh, ar an eachtra ba bhun leis an ainm a chumadh. Ainm sráidbhaile anois é, ach is don charraig ar a bhfuil an caisleán tógtha a thagraíós an t-ainm ó cheart, ní foláir. Caithfidh gur cuid í sin de Rinn Mhic an Deirg, a bhfuil a hainm anois tugtha ar an mb. f. ar fad. An *alias* atá luaite le Carraig an Chabhlaigh in Uimh. 23, freagraíonn sé sin do bh. f. Rahone E., W., atá teorainneach le b.f. Rinemackaderrig don taobh thiar.

I bhfoirm an lae inniu tá fuaim [T] tagtha isteach tar éis an [L]. Is in Uimh. 17 thuas is túisce atá sin le feiceáil, sa bhliain 1625. Ó tharla go bhfuil fianaise measartha iomlán ar fáil roimhe sin (ón gcéad sampla in 1569), agus gur dóichí cuid mhaith de na leaganacha a bheith bunaithe ar an rud a chualathas níos mó ná ar shoirm scríofa, is féidir a mheas gur faoin am sin, nó go gearr roimhe, a tharla an t-athrú sa bhfuaim. Is mó is cosúil an scéal a bheith amhlaidh an *t* a bheith le fáil sna leaganacha Béarla as sin amach gan briseadh.

Ní féidir dáta a chur leis na leaganacha as foinsí Gaeilge ar an gcaoi chéanna, mar is deacair a rá in aon chás ar leith an ar shoinse scríofa atá níos sine fós atá an leagan bunaithe nó nach ea. Níl aon cheann de na LSS a úsáidíodh leis *An Leabhar Muimhneach* a fhoilsiú baol ar chomh sean le 1625, ach is cosúil gur ar thráchtas a scríobhadh thart faoin am sin, nó roimhe, tráchtas a bhí bunaithe é féin ar rud ba shine fós, a bunaidh iad ar fad. Is le hUimh. 36, 37 amháin i measc na bhfoinsí Gaeilge is féidir dáta cruinn a chur, mar sna cásanna sin is i nótaí scríobhaí a bhaineas leis an mbliain 1832 atá siad le fáil; agus, ar ndóigh, ní hiontas an *t* a bheith iontu chomh deireanach sin.

Ní heol dúinn aon mhíniú ar an athrú fuaim atá léirithe san ainm, ná ní thagann aon sampla eile dá leithéid chun ár gcumhne.

[Documentation of the name Carrigaholt, which represents Carraig an Chabhlaigh, earlier Carraig an Chabhlaigh, "rock of the fleet". The sound-change seems to have taken place shortly before 1625.]

# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. V, Uimh. 4

Nollaig, 1973

## CARN UÍ NÉID

### DIARMUID Ó MURCHADHA

#### Réamhrá

Le breis agus leathchéad bliain anuas tá an t-ainm “Carn Uí Néid” le feiceáil ar léarscáileanna agus i dtéacsleabhair mar leagan Gaeilge Mízen Head i gCo. Chorcaí. Bíonn eolas faoi leith ag daltaí scoile ar an gceann tíre seo toisc go n-áirítear go bhfuil Éire—mar adeir téacsleabhar amháin—“tuairim is 300 míle ar fhaid, ón mBinn Mhóir i gCo. Aontroma go Carn Uí Néid i gCo. Chorcaighe”.

Ní hé seo an t-ainm atá ar fáil i gcaint na ndaoine, áfach. An lá atá inniu ann, *Carn* a thugann iascairí Chléire ar an áit. Mar seo a thrácht Seán Mac Coitir air in amhrán a chum sé ag tosach na haoise seo faoin tideal “Oileán beag is ea Cléire”:

Tá cuid des na bádaibh ag imeacht amach ar Charraig Aonair

Mar atá na maicréilí go trom is go ramhair,

Agus tuilleadh ar súil gaoithe ag imeacht siar suas ar Charn  
Chun iascach ó Bhéarra an tseachtain seo chugainn.<sup>1</sup>

In amhrán eile ó Chléire, “Véarsa na Sceillige”, a bhailigh an tAth. D. Ó Floinn, tá na línte seo:

Nuair a ragham go Ceann an Chairn suas,

Bog an siota fada fairsing léi,

Agus beimid insna Sceallagaibh

Ar theacht an mheadhoin lae amáireach.<sup>2</sup>

Fuair Cinaoth Bale, Ardoifigeach Logainmneacha, dhá leagan ó shean-Ghaeilgeoir, Pádraig Ó hUrdail, as Baile na Carraige i mBéarra.

(1) *k'əuNə'xariN'* (Ceann a' Chairn)

(2) *'karəNu:n'e:N* (?)

Ní dóigh liom gur leagan truaillithe traidisiúnta de “Charn Uí Néid” atá sa dara ceann anseo; go háirithe ba dheacair a mhíniú conas a athródh *i*: go *u*: i lár baill. Is cosúla go mór gur iarracht faoi ainm a chonaic sé scríofa atá ann. D'inis an t-Uas. Bale dom go gcuireadh Pádraig an-suim i mbrí agus i mbunús focal, agus go raibh sé in ann leagan de logainm eile ón Down Survey a lua.

Tabharfar faoi deara gur *Carn* (gan aon alt) adeirtear, ainneoin gur *The Mizen* is gnáthach le Béarlóirí an cheantair a thabhairt ar

an gceann tíre. D'fhéadfadh "Ceann a' Chairn" a fhás mar seo: Ceann Charn > Ceann Chairn > Ceann a' Chairn. I leathrann a cnuasaíodh i mBéarra c. 1930 agus a cuireadh i leith Dhiarmuid na Bolgaighe (c. 1755-1846) tá an líne seo:

Ceann Charn coimhthigheach do chuir san oidhche ar strae mé.<sup>3</sup>

(Ní miste a lua nach ionann ar fad "Carn" agus "Mizen Head". Tá an ceann tíre agus an teach solais i mbaile fearainn Cloghane. Pé seancharn a bhí ann tráth—agus níl aon rian de anois ann—ní foláir nó bhí sé i gceann den dá bhaile fearainn Carronmore agus Carronbeg, atá tamall beag soir ón gceann tíre.)

Ní mór, dá bhrí sin, na seanfhoinní a scrúdú féachaint an giorrúchán é an t-ainm "Carn" ar an seanainm "Carn Uí Néid".

#### *Carn Uí Néid*

Dar le lucht an tseanchais bhí baint idir an t-ainm seo agus na laochra (nó déithe) go ndéantar trácht orthu sa seanscéal "Cath (dédenach) Maige Tuired", a insíonn dúinn conas mar bhris Tuatha Dé Danann ar na Fomoire. Balar (Bailbhéimneach) ua Néid, Breas mac Ealathan mhic Néid agus Lugh (Lámhfhada), mac iníon Bhalair, atá i gceist. Ainneoin gur minic a luaitear imeachtaí CMT ins na seanscríbhinní, níor mhair ach cóip amháin de sheaninsint ar an scéal,<sup>4</sup> agus níl aon trácht ann ar Charn Uí Néid. Ach tá leagan de CMT ón 17ú aois<sup>5</sup> a thugann cuntas ar na háiteanna go léir (agus dhá ainm ar gach ceann díobh) gur ghabh Balar tríothu agus é ag teitheadh roimh Lugh, gur chríochnaigh sé

... tar iomdhorchaibh imchiana Ó n-Eachach . . . do Charn Eóluirg<sup>6</sup> risa ráitear Carn Í Néid in n-iarthur Éireann. I ngearrinsint eile<sup>7</sup> ón 17ú aois ar an scéal instear dúinn:

teichis Balar fo thrí ass an chath . . . 7 téid for imghabháil Logha go Carn Uí Néid 7 níor bho dídean dó. Is ann sin tháil Lugh a cheann día sheanathair.

Níor chóir a mheas, áfach, gur sa 17ú aois a ceanglaíodh ainm Bhalair le Carn Uí Néid. Tá rann i ndán Ghiolla Mo-Dutu (12ú aois) mar leanas:

Balar mac Doit meic Neid nertmair  
Fhir moir os meid Echtair ait  
uad chantar carn anaith fheindeadh  
ara rabaig aenfhear airc.<sup>8</sup>

Tá ceist achrannach amháin anseo, cén fáth nár tugadh "Carn Balair" ar an áit, má ceapadh gur maraíodh Balar ann. B'shin mar luaigh file de chuid na mBuillearach é, c. 1570, agus é ag cur síos ar cheithre arda na hÉireann:

Ó Chuan Éirne bhiathus baidhbh  
siar go Carn Balair na mBéimeann . . .

Ó Chuan Iorrúis na sreabh síthe  
go Baile Cliath chatha Gall.<sup>9</sup>

Ní cosúil gur bhaist aon fhile eile "Carn Balair" ar an áit,<sup>10</sup> agus a chúis féin leis sin, dar liom. Ag an tráth go raibh snáitheanna an scéil á bhfi le chéile<sup>11</sup> bhí traidisiúin éagsúla i dtaobh an chatha ann. Tá dán i n*Duanaire Finn*<sup>12</sup> mar a n-instear arís dúinn gur mharaigh Lugh Balar, ach ní hionann ar fad an insint agus an ceann i CMT. Ní luaitear Carn Uí Néid ann ach oiread. Ansin i ndán Gilla Cóemáin<sup>13</sup> deirtear linn gurbh é Nuada Argatlám a mharaigh Balar.

Cuntas eile ar fad a fhaighimid ón Lebor Gabála agus ón Dindshenchus,<sup>14</sup> is é sin, gurbh é Bress mac Elathan (mhic Néid) a maraíodh ar an láthair úd agus a thug a ainm do "Charn Uí Néid". Instear dúinn gur éiligh Bress riar céad fear de bhainne ó gach teaghlach in Éirinn ach gur éirigh le Lugh nimh a chur in áit an bhainne agus go mb'éigean do Bhress 300 buicéad de a ól ("geis dosum gan a ol a mbligfidhe ann") ionas gur thit sé marbh ar an láthair.

Lebor Gabála:

Atbath Bress i Carn hú Néit  
do cheilg Loga cen lánbreic  
ropo domna trota trá  
ól rota i rricht ind lomma.<sup>15</sup>

Dindshenchus:

Hi Carn húi Néit néamda  
romarb in géic grúamda  
mar attib cen amun  
dig don rodub rúamda.<sup>16</sup>

"Lecht Bressi co mbúada" an chéad líne den leagan meadarach den Dindshenchus, agus "unde Carn úi Neit nominatur" an líne deiridh den leagan próis,<sup>17</sup> ionas nach mbeadh aon amhras sa scéal. Ach arís, cén fáth nár tugadh Carn Breisse ar an áit—"Carn Breissi mic Ealathan mic Neid" mar a thug Micheál Ó Cléirigh air sa 17ú aois?<sup>18</sup>

Is léir gur theastaigh ó lucht na scéalta ionad maraithe Balair/Breisse a shuíomh chomh fada amach ó dheas agus a fhéadfaidís é.<sup>19</sup> Ach nuair a tháinig lucht na scéalafochta / Dindshenchus / Lebor Gabála chun a scríofa san 11ú/12ú aois, fuair siad an dá thraidisiúin ag teacht salach ar a chéile. Thángthas ar réiteach na faidhbe, ní foláir, nuair a chuimhnigh fear éirimiúil éigin gur áiríodh Bress (chomh maith le Balar) ina "ua" le Néd.<sup>20</sup> Ní raibh le déanamh dá réir sin ach "Carn Uí Néid" a bhaisteadh ar an áit.<sup>21</sup>

D'fhéadfaí a áiteamh gur sheanda an t-ainm Carn Uí Néid ná ceachtar den dá scéal, agus gur cumadh na scéalta mar mhíniú ar an ainm—ní nach annamh a dhéanamh, go háirithe sa Dindshenchus. Ach ina choinne sin, ní cosúil gur tosaíodh ar chumadh logainm-

neacha go mbeadh *Uí* ina lár go dtí gur tosaíodh ar shloinnthe (agus *Ua* ag a dtosach) a úsáid. Is ait an rud é go bhfuil suas le 470 logainm i measc na nginealach i Rawlinson B. 502, ls. a bhaineann le tosach an 12ú aois, agus gurb é “Carn Uí Néid” an t-aon cheann díobh go bhfuil *Uí* ina lár. (Tá *Húa* i dtrí cinn eile.) Tá an am céanna, is cosúil go raibh patrún na logainmneacha agus *Uí* iontu leagtha síos faoi sin. I Lebar na Núachongbála (c. 1150) tá cinn ar nós Lecht huí duib, Domhnach hui síthis agus Ros Uí Michain le feiceáil.<sup>22</sup>

Is í Rawl. B. 502 an lámhscríbhinn is seanda go bhfaightear Carn Uí Néid inti. I measc na nginealach tá giota darb tideal “De Raind hÉrenn Inso” mar a bhfuil an abairt seo:

Is í dano rann Dál Chais i nDessmumain óthá Belach Conglais anair co Carn Húi Néit.<sup>23</sup>

Ar an gcéad amharc, déarfadh duine gur leor d’fhianaise é seo toisc (a) gur i ls. de chuid tosaigh an 12ú aois agus nach i gcomhthéacs CMT a fhaightear é, agus (b) go dtugann sé leid mhaith maidir le suíomh na háite.<sup>24</sup> Ach nuair a scrúdaítear “De Raind hÉrenn Inso” ní deacair lochtaí a fháil air. Ar an gcéad dul síos is cosúil go raibh dlúthbhaint idir lucht na nginealach agus údair Lebor Gabála.<sup>25</sup> Fós, ní cuid de na ginealaigh féin go fíor é, ach léiriú polaitiúil ar “chearta” Dál Cais sa Mhumhain. Tá an léiriú seo chomh fairsing agus chomh háibhéileach sin gur chosúil nach bhféadfaí a leithéid a scríobh roimh an 11ú aois, má chuimhnítear gur ag deireadh an 10ú aois a tháinig an borradh tobann úd faoi Dhál Cais. De thoradh an bhorrtha chéanna níor mhór do na ginealeolaithe Dál Cais a cheangal le hEoghanacht Mumhan, agus rinneadh é sin trí deartháir a bhronnadh ar Eógan Mór (mac Ailill Aulomm), Cormac Cass—“a quo Dál Cais .i. in Déis”. (Níor úsáideadh an teideal “Dál Cais” roimh an 10ú aois). Mar seo a mhínigh údar “De Raind hÉrenn Inso” an scéal:

(a) Roinneadh Éire idir Conn (Cétchathach) agus Mug Nuadat (.i. Leth Cuinn agus Leth Moga); b’ionann Mug Nuadat agus Eógan Mór.

(b) Roinn Ailill Aulomm “certleth hÉrenn” (.i. Leth Moga) idir Cormac Cass agus Fiachu Mullethan (mac Eógain). Déantar mion-chur síos ar theorainní an fhearainn sin agus instear dúinn gur Lugaid Mend (iar-iarua le Cormac Cass) a ghlac seilbh air.

(c) Tugtar lánchuntas ar chríocha Dál Cais i dTuamhumhain, in Urmhumhain, i nDeasmhumhain agus in Iarmhumhain.

Níor mhór, ar ndóigh, a cheilt nach mbíodh comhacht ar bith riamh ag Dál Cais sa chuid ba mhó den Mhumhain—agus go háirithe i nDeasmhumhain—go dtí gur chuir Brian Bórainne cath Belach Lechta ar Mál Muad, rí Chaisil, sa bhliain 978 A.D. Chuige sin, úsáideadh logainmneacha go raibh blas seanda orthu. In

Urmhumhain, mar shampla, bhí “Ferta Conaill Echluaithe” áirithe i measc a dtailte. Bhí “Ferta Conaill” sa dúiche sin, ceart go leor,<sup>26</sup> ach is cosúil gurb í cúis gur cuireadh “Echluaithe” leis an ainm anseo ná gur luaigh ginealeolaí amháin gurbh ó “Cass mac Conaill Echluaithe” a shíolraigh Dál Cais.<sup>27</sup> Sa tslí chéanna cuireadh crot ársa ar abairt de shaghas “ó Charn co Corcaig” trí “óthá Belach Conglais anair co Carn Húi Néit” a dhéanamh de. Bhí (de réir na seanscríbhinní a luaitear san *Onomasticon*) Belach Conglais éigin thart ar chuan Chorcaí, ach ní heol dúinn cá raibh sé. Níl aon trácht ar an ainm i gcaipéisí oifigiúla ón 12ú aois anuas—ní hionann agus an ceann i gCo. Chill Mhantáin gur rinneadh “Baltinglass” de—agus dealraíonn an scéal nár mhór é eolas lucht an 12ú aois faoi.<sup>28</sup> Tá scata ainmneacha eile luaite i “Raind hÉrenn” nár éirigh le eagarthóir an *Onomasticon* a aimsiú in aon fhoinse eile, ná fiú suíomh deimhnitheach a thabhairt dóibh, mar atá: Mulluch Cláire, Áth Temra, Fert Sceinde, Dún nEchlas, Caithir Cairn Riabhaich, Fid Cétinis, Fidmag mBera, Áth mBorrome, Druim Cormaic.

Pé scéal é, ón uair a bhí bunús maith “líteartha” leis an ainm “Carn Uí Néid”, leanadh dá úsáid d’fhonn an pointe ab uachtaraí ó dheas in Éirinn a chur i gcéill, go háirithe ag filí Leath Cuinn nach raibh aon eolas acu ar an áit. Sa dán meán-Ghaeilge “Dún Eogain Bél forsind loch” a ríomhann eachtraí rí Chonnacht sa séú aois, feicimid an rann seo:

Trian a shlúgaigh dar Lúachair siar  
Co Cnoc mBréanainn isin sliab,  
A trían aile úad fo dess  
Co Carn Húi Néit na n-éces.<sup>29</sup>

I ndán leis an bhfile Ultach, Giolla Brighde mac Con Midhe, c. 1273 (“Tongnadh mh’aisling i nEamhain”) tá na línte seo:

Ó Charn Í Néid, núaidhi an clár  
Éire Chuinn, go Cloich Sdocán:  
ní fhuighi ón Chloich gusan gCarn  
duine tar nach roich Roalbh.<sup>30</sup>

I gcuntas eile ó Ultaibh ar ghníomhartha chlannmhac Néill Naoighiallaigh tá an abairt seo:

ro loisceisit iertain co Dún cCaoin et co  
Baoi Béirre et co Carn Uí Neid.<sup>31</sup>

Tá leagan ait den ainm i ndán ar Aodh Ó Broin a chum Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn ag deireadh an 16ú aois:

dearbh dá tí, má’s fíor a n-éibert Flann  
beidh fad chíos go haoil ó Néid modh Chairn.<sup>32</sup>

Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara, áfach, nach bhfaightear an t-ainm riamh sna hAnnála, go dtí gur thosaigh aos liteartha an 17ú aois ag éirí na seanscríbhinní athuair. Bhí daoine mar Mhicheál Ó Cléirigh, Seathrún Céitinn, agus an Dubhaltach mac Fir Bhisigh

go mór faoi anáil an Lebor Gabála agus na dtéacsanna a bhí gaolmhar leis.<sup>33</sup> In *Annála Rioghachta Éireann* tá: “goill agus gaoidhil na Mumhan ó Bearba co Carn Uí Neid” (s.a. 1569) agus: “ó charn Breissi mic Ealathan mic Neid i niarthar deisceirt chóiccidh cloinne deirectine go Cnoc Medhsíuil i cConnachtaibh” (s.a. 1580). Ag an gCéitinneach tá: “Fad na hÉireann ó Charn Uí Néid go Cloich an Stocáin agus a tarsna ó’n Innbhear Mhór go hIorrus Domhnann” agus “Fairche Chorcaighe ó Chorcaigh go Carn Uí Néid is ó Abhainn Mhóir budh dheas go fairge.”<sup>34</sup>

Sa dán “I Sagsoibh Loitior Leath Cuinn” a scríobh file Ultach, Ruaidhrí óg ó hEachuidhéin, ag deireadh an 17ú aois, tá an rann seo leanas:

Ní tearc neach ó fhuinn Túaighe  
's is fiú a n-adhbhar anbhuaine  
go Carn Í Néid siar mur soin  
do thréig a gciall da chumhaidh.<sup>35</sup>

Ba ag deireadh an 17ú aois leis a cuireadh an díolaim aisteach úd, “Leabhar Oiris”, le chéile.<sup>36</sup> Tá dhá dhán ann a cuirtear i leith (a) “Mac Giolla Caoimh”:

Innis dúinn t'éadail a thuaidh  
Ar árdri shluaigh Chairn Í Néid

agus (b) “Mac Liag”:

Do chuadhus go Cian an Chairn  
Níor thriath gan tairm an tír theann.

Ní instear dúinn cad a bhí Cian (mac Máil Muaid) agus a shlua ag déanamh amuigh ag “Carn Uí Néid”; ní raibh, ar ndóigh, puinn tábhachta ag baint leis an áit ach amháin mar chomhartha teorann. Ní gá na dánta nua-aimseartha seo a scagadh níos faide; tá sin déanta go maith ag Colm Ó Lochlainn (*Éigse*, iv, 33-47). “A mythical poet” a thugann sé ar “Mac Giolla Caoimh” agus “a pure invention” ar “Mac Liag”.

Is suntasach an ní é gurbh é Tadhg Ó Neachtain (duine den bheirt a scríobh Is. R.I.A. 23 G 8 mar a bhfuil an chóip is sine de dhán “Mac Liag”) a scríobh an bailiúchán annála i H.1.15 (T.C.D.) idir 1729 agus 1745. Tá an t-annál seo aige faoin dáta 960 A.D.:

do snadhmadh sith idir Bhrian mhac Cinneidigh ⁊ Chian mhac Maolmuaidh, ar iocht Shaidhbh ingean Briain do tabhairt na mnaoi do Chían ⁊ ceannus shleachtadh Eogain mhoir, go teacht do Saoirbhreathach mhac Donncaidh chum righe, ⁊ a chuid fearainn féin annsin .i. o Charn tighearnaigh go Carn Uí Néid.

Lean scríobhnóir H.1.7 (“Dublin A.I.”) a lorg ach d'athraigh sé an dáta go dtí 979 A.D. (faoi thionchar Ware, b'fhéidir) agus nuair a bhí “Ó Charran Tiagharna” scríofa aige scríos sé amach an focal “Tiagharna” arís agus rinne “ó Charran uí Néid go Corcaidh” as.

Ní fios dúinn cá bhfuarthas an t-annál seo ach leanann sé lorg an “Leabhar Oiris”.

Sa 19ú aois, ar ndóigh, ba é Seán Ó Donnabháin an fear a rinne “Carn Uí Néid” a athbheochan agus a chur “ar an léarscáil”.

#### *Carn Uí Ghláimhín*

Is léir gur ar sheanscribhinní agus nach ar sheanchas a linne féin a bhí scríobhnóirí an 17ú aois ag braith toisc gur ainm eile ar fad a bhí in úsáid ag muintir na háite sa 16ú-17ú aois, Carn Uí Ghláimhín nó Carn Ó nGláimhín. Tá an ainm sin le fáil i gcaithréim Thomáis, Iarla Urmhumhan, a scríobh Flann Mac Eóghain meic Craith c. 1614 A.D.

Lá a cCloich Sdocáin ag breith buaidh,  
lá a Sligeach ag deilbh deaghshluaigh,  
an lá d'fhialghlan na n-arm sídh  
um Charn ngrianmhar Ó nGláimhín.<sup>37</sup>

I ndán eile a cumadh c. 1588 A.D. ar eachtraí an Bhuiltéaraigh chéanna tá leagan eile de:

d'éis a tháirdil go hUíbh Ráthach  
ní raibh áird ar aoghuire.  
Teagh hÍ Ghláimhín leis do háitigheadh,  
ní nach áirmhionn aonduine.<sup>38</sup>

Feicimid mar ainm bhaile fearainn é in *Inquisitio* den bhliain 1636 ar thailte Dhomhnaill Mhic Chárthaigh (Riabhaigh).<sup>39</sup> D'fhaigheadh an fear sin cíos

... ex Cloghane-Iculline ... *Carnebegg-Cnoriske* ...  
Crookehaven ... Lissygriffyne ... *Carren-Iglavine*.

Nós a bhí an-choitianta ó theacht na Normánach anuas ba ea sloinne an tsealbhóra a chur le hainm bhaile fearainn. B'fthurasta é sin a dhéanamh le hainm chomh gairid le “Carn”; ní dócha go ndéanfaí amhlaidh le “Carn Uí Néid”. Maidir le “Carnebegg-Cnoriske” is deacair a rá cad is ciall don dara chuid den ainm.<sup>40</sup>

Tá “Carren Iglavins” agus “Carranbeg” ar fáil sa Down Survey agus san *Book of Survey and Distribution* chomh maith. Faoi lár an 17ú aois bhí na sloinnte ag imeacht as úsáid agus ba mar “Carranmore” agus “Currenbege”<sup>41</sup> a scríobhadh na hainmneacha sa bhliain 1659<sup>42</sup>—agus, ar ndóigh, ó shin i leith. Is í an tuairisc dheiridh ar an ainm ná an tagairt a rinne an tEaspag Dive Downes dó sa bhliain 1700:

“Carrenmore, also Carrenoglaven, belonging to the Bishop of Corke, lies to the east of Missen Head.”<sup>43</sup>

Maidir le Muintir Ghláimhín, ní mór é ár n-eolas orthu. Sa dán le Cathán Ó Duinnín<sup>44</sup> instear dúinn gur shíolraigh siad ó Fhlann Laoi (Uí Eachach Mumhan):

Gláimhín file teann don tír  
óna slointer í Gláimhín.

Lasmuigh de sin táimid ag braith go hiomlán ar thagairt Sir Richard Cox sa bhliain 1687.<sup>45</sup>

Myntervary . . . This territory was, according to Irish custome, given to O'Daly who was successively Bard to O Mahown and Carew and to O Glavin who was their Termond or Steward and by these names of Daly etc. I designe the family and not any particular person.

[Ní hionann, ar ndóigh, leithinis Mhuintir Bháire agus an ceann ar a bhfuil Carn (Uí Ghláimhín).]

In áit eile deir Cox:

Carbry . . . extending from Kingsale to the bay of Bantry, or perhaps, as the Irish verse has it (from Carrig-o-glavin to Cork).<sup>46</sup>

De réir Fiant Eliz. 3036<sup>47</sup> (A.D. 1577) tugadh pardún do “Florence mc Donnogh O Mahowne of Downemanishe” [Dún Maghnus] agus do scata eile a bhí mar lucht leanúna aige, ní foláir. Ina measc bhí “John juvenis O Glavine of Clonecuile” [? Glannokillenagh]. Bhí dhá theaghlach den sloinne sa pharóiste [Kilcoe] aimsir an Griffith Valuation Survey, agus de réir J. M. Burke, ag scríobh dó san *J.C.H.A.S.* ins na blianta 1904 agus 1914, bhí roinnt daoine den sloinne fós sa cheantar an uair úd.

*Carn*

Grend<sup>48</sup> Muman o Charn co Cliu  
imnot breith assa leith adíu  
grend Connacht a hEctge úair  
grend fer nHerend ra hoenuair.

Rann é seo as “immarbáig” i dtaobh “bairgen” atá le fáil i Lebar na Núachongbála (46a). Ainmníonn sé “Carn” agus “Cliu” (.i. oirthear Cho. Luimnigh, de réir *Onom. Goed*) mar theorainní na Mumhan sa 12ú aois.

Sa Lebar Brecc tá an seanscéal “Aislinge meic Conglinne” le fáil. De réir Kuno Meyer, a chuir an scéal in eagar (1892), cumadh an leagan sin thart ar dheireadh an 12ú aois, agus tá roinnt mhaith logainmneacha ann a bhaineann le comharsanacht Chorcaí. Trí huairé luaitear ann:

caera find cacha tighe ó Charnn [ó Charnd, ó Chárn] co  
Corcecaig.

I leagan amháin den dán “Breitheamh Éireann as é Pádraig” tá an rann seo:

Uí Eachach ó Chárn go Corcaigh  
Suas ar áilne  
As é a rún as rath réidhe  
Ar chul Baire.<sup>49</sup>

Tugann Seathrún Céitinn<sup>50</sup> agus Colgan<sup>51</sup> sleachta as an dán seo chomh maith, agus cuireann an bheirt acu i leith Oengus Céle Dé agus Saltair na Rann é. Ní hamhlaidh do Lebar na Núachongbála, mar a bhfuil an chóip is sine den dán (“Hú Néill uile ar cúl Coluim”).<sup>52</sup> Ní deirtear ina thaobh ansiúd ach “breth ind angil andsin etir ard noebaib Herend.” Ná níl an rann i dtaobh Baire ann; tá an chóip is sine den leagan sin i ls. le Micheál Ó Cléirigh a scríobhadh sa bhliain 1627-8.<sup>53</sup> Ní heol dúinn, mar sin, cén uair a cumadh an rann seo, ach is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara go n-áirítear “o Charn go Corcaigh” ann mar theorainní críocha Ua n-Eachach agus críocha fairche Chorcaí araon.

In *Annála Uladh*, A.D. 1528, feicimid an leagan céanna arís:

Mac Carrthaigh riábach, idon, Domnall, mac Finghin,  
tigerna o Charn co Corcaich . . . d’fhagbail báis an bliadhain  
si.

Ag scríobh dó sa bhliain 1621, thug Pilib Ó Súilleabháin Béarra (fear a rugadh in Oileán Baoi) fad na hÉireann faoi mar a rinne Giolla Brighde é sa 13ú aois. Ach in ionad “Carn Uí Néid” chuir sé isteach “Carinno” (tuiséal ochsleáoch; *karn* an fhuaim a bheadh ar an bhfocal faoin am sin):

Ego igitur peritissimorum regionum opinionem a veteribus traditam secutus, longitudinem Bea [nóta imill: “Bea, vel Bui”] insula, in qua sum ipse natus, in mare maxime porrecta Hispaniam versus, vel Carinno [nóta imill: “Carrain”] promontorio, & Clochstacano in Ultonia sito contra Scotiam diffinio.<sup>54</sup>

Tamall gearr in a dhiaidh sin, scríobh údar *Pacata Hibernia*<sup>55</sup> (1633) mar leanas:

. . . the Haven of Beere is situated twelve miles to the Northward of that Promontory or foreland (so well knowne by the name of) Myssenhead or Caronhead.

Ba é an dála céanna é ag filí an deiscirt san 18ú agus sa 19ú aois. Sa tuireamh a chum Aodhagán Ó Rathaille ar bhás Ghearailt, mac Ridire an Ghleanna<sup>56</sup> (c. 1709), tá na línte seo:

Tug fiadh Fáil go cráidhte déarach  
Ó Charn teas go hAileach Néide.

[In áiteanna eile agus cnoc i gCo. Chiarraí i gceist aige (? Carran, 1989’, laisteach de Chill Gharbháin), usáideann sé an t-alt i gcónaí: “Dha Chích Dhanann ’s an Carn ag comhghol” (128); “Triath na Mainge an Charainn ’s an tSléibhe” (214); “Is tighearna an Charainn is Cairbrigh taobh leat” (218).]

San “Mairbhne do Sheán Puxley” (ob. 1750) le file anaithnid, tá an líne seo:

O shráid an Daingin go Carn mar a mbíodh na heoin,<sup>57</sup>  
agus i Mairbhne mhic Finghin Duibh (ob. 1809) le Diarmuid na

Bolgaighe Ó Séaghdha tá:

Eochair gach cathair ó Charn go Tuaim an Chléir.<sup>58</sup>  
Ag Tomás Ruadh Ó Súilleabháin (1785-1848), file eile ó Uíbh Ráthach, tá an leagan seo:

An t-Uan ag labhairt ar Cheann an Chairn  
Mar a ndeintear bascadh do chéad long.<sup>59</sup>

#### Achomair

Is léir ón méid atá curtha le chéile thuas go bhfuil an t-ainm *Carn* ar fáil ón 12ú aois anuas go dtí an aois seo, agus is suntasach an ní é go bhfuil filí agus scríobhnóirí Dheasmhumhan ar aon fhocal i dtaobh an leagain sin. Rud eile, taispeánann easpa an ailt ó thús gurbh inchurtha é le seanainmneacha ar nós Áru, Caisel, Irrus, Temair, ainm coitianta aonair agus feidhm logainm leis. Má bhí ainm duine nó focal éigin eile riamh i ndiaidh *Carn* is cosúil go raibh sé imithe as cuimhne na ndaoine sular tosaíodh ar an ainm a scríobh in aon chor. I dtaca le “Carn Uí Néid” de, dá ndéantaí giorrúchán air sin san 12ú-13ú aois, bheadh duine ag súil le “*An Carn*”. (Féach gur “gusan gCarn” a bhí mar ghearrfhoirm ag Giolla Brighde c. 1273 A.D.). I gcás Daingean Uí Chúis, mar shampla (Daingean I Cubais, *A.I.* 1316 A.D.) is gnáthaí le fada an lá “*An Daingean*” a thabhairt air; chomh fada siar leis an mbliain 1398 tá “baile an Daingin” le fáil.<sup>60</sup>

Is í mo thuairim gur cumadh “Carn Uí Néid” thart ar 1100 A.D. agus gur oir do na filí agus don aos liteartha ainm iomráiteach mar é a bheith acu ar an bpointe ba shia ó dheas sa tír. Is iomaí slí, ar ndóigh, a cumtar logainmneacha, ach sa chás seo ní dóigh liom gur ghlac an mhuintir a mhair i gcomharsanacht na háite riamh leis mar ainm. Is cosúil go raibh “Carn” in úsáid sular chuir aon duine “Uí Néid” leis agus gur leanadh de úsáid an ainm sin anuas go dtí an lá inniu. Bhí “Uí Ghláimhín” ag a dheireadh tamall sa 16ú-17ú aois, go háirithe ag daoine a bhí ag trácht ar an mbaile fearainn ann, ach maidir leis an gceann tíre nó comhartha críche féin ba é “Carn” an fforainm—móide ainm a fhás as sin, “Ceann Charn” nó “Ceann an Chairn”.

1. An t-Ath. T. Ó Murchú, S.C., a chuir an t-eolas seo ó Chléire chugam.
2. *Béalóideas*, xi (1948), 68.
3. Seán Ó Súilleabháin, *Diarmuid na Bolgaighe agus a Chómhursain*, 5.
4. Sa ls. Harleian 5280, ls. den 15ú aois i Músaem na Breataine. In eag. ag Whitley Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, xii, 52-130.
5. Ls. 24 P 9 san R.I.A. In eag. ag Brian Ó Cuív, *Cath Muighe Tuireadh*, Dublin Inst. Adv. Studies, 1945.
6. Bhí mearbhall éigin ar an scéalai anseo. Bhí Carn Eolairg áirithe i gCúige Uladh agus ceann i gCúige Chonnacht (de réir *Onom. Goed.*) ach ní heol dom aon fhoinse eile a thugann C. Eoluirg ar C. Uí Néid. Bhí an scéalai, ar ndóigh ar a dhícheall ag soláthar malairt ainm do gach ionad dar luaigh sé.

7. As ls. H. 4, 25 (T.C.D.) in eag. ag Brian Ó Cuív, *Celtica*, ii, 64-6.
8. Luaite ag James Carney (*Butler Poems*, 126), as Lec. 208 b 37. Tá an dán i Lebar na Núachongbála (137 b 26) leis ach níl an dá líne deiridh den rann seo ann. I Leabhar Ó Maine (98 a 27) tá malairt focal sa tríú líne: *uad raitheir carn inaith fheinead*. Mheas an t-Ollamh Carney go mb'fhéidir gur *Uí Néid* ba chóir a bheith ann in ionad *anaith, inaith*.
9. J. Carney, *Butler Poems*, xi.
10. Tá “suididh thiar a mbeind Balair” ins na Irish Grammatical Tracts, uimh. 1107 (in eag. ag Bergin, *Ériu*, xiii-x, Supp.) ach níl a fhios agam an é an áit chéanna atá i gceist. Tá tagairt amháin san *Onom. Goed.* do “Carn Balair” (as an Book of the Dean of Lismore) ach ba i dtuaisceart na hÉireann a bhí sé, de réir dealraimh. Tríd is tríd, ní dóigh liom go bhfuil dóthain údarachta leis mar ainm chun go dtabharfaí creidiúnas do thuairim O’Rahilly (*EIHM*, 60n) gurbh inchurtha Carn Uí Néid (toisc ainm Bhalair a bheith luaite leis) le Bolerion (Land’s End) sa Bhreatain.
11. “It seems to be true that the story under consideration [CMT] is indeed the product of an eleventh- or twelfth-century redactor working mainly upon ninth-century material.” G. Murphy, *Éigse*, vii, 195.
12. In eag. ag E. Mac Néill (I.T.S.), i, Uimh. xvi. “Late 12th or early 13th century poem” adeir G. Murphy (*Éigse*, vii, 196n) faoin dán seo.
13. *Book of Leinster* (eag. Best, Bergin, O’Brien), iii, 474.
14. Tá leagan den Lebor Gabála agus leagan den Dindschenchus araon le fáil i Lebar na Núachongbála (“Book of Leinster”) agus is cinnte go bhfuil dlúthghaol eatarthu.
15. Lebar na Núachongbála 11a. *Book of Leinster* (eag. Best etc.), i, 42.
16. *The Metrical Dindschenchus* (eag. E. Gwynn), iii, 216-223. Leagan próis atá i LL.
17. Rennes Dindschenchas, eag. W. Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, xv (uimh. 46).
18. *A.R.É.*, A.D. 1580.
19. Cé go n-áirítear go hionduál “Carn Uí Néid” mar an ionad is sia ó dheas in Éirinn, tá Ceann na Bró (ar an dtaobh thoir de Bhá na hEornan) níos sia ó dheas ná é. Ach, ar ndóigh, ní raibh leacht ar bith ansíúd.
20. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara gur “Carn *hú* Néit” atá i LL (Leb. Gab.) agus “Carn *úa* Neit” in áit amháin sa Rennes Dindschenchus.
21. B’fhéidir, leis, gurbh ionann cás don ainm seo agus d’ainm Orosius, “*Scenae* [? recte *Senae*] fluminis ostium” gur rinneadh “Inbher Scéne” de sa Lebor Gabála agus i mórchuid lss. eile. D’ainmnigh Ptolemy ceann tíre in iardheisceart na tíre mar *ἡρώτων ἔκρον* (“pure Greek” de réir T. F. O’Rahilly, *EIHM*, 2). Ar léigh scríobhaí éigin mar \*Netion é, focal a chuirfeadh *Nét* agus *ua Néit* i gcumhne dó?
22. De réir an *Onomasticon Goedelicum*.
23. M. A. O’Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, I, 207.
24. Ní léir ó chuntais CMT, L. Gab. etc. cá raibh “Carn Uí Néid”. Mheas Stokes, eagarthóir an Rennes Dindschenchus, gur ag an Seancheann (Cionn tSáile) a bhí sé.
25. “The pedigree-makers and the authors of Lebor Gabála worked hand in hand”. T. F. O’Rahilly, *EIHM*, 267.
26. Féach *Onom. Goed.*
27. Rawl. B. 502, 152 a 44. (*Corp. Gen. Hib.* I, 235.)
28. Fáth amháin, b’fhéidir, gur toghadh an t-ainm seo ná gur mhínic “belaig” agus “sligeda” mar theorainní in Éirinn fadó. Féach P. Ó Riain, “Boundary Association in Early Irish Society”, *Studia Celtica*, vii (1972), 12-29.
29. LL, 375a. Curtha in eag. ag Meyer, *Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie*, iii, 302-4.
30. Curtha in eag. (as R.I.A. A. iv. 3) ag G. Murphy, *Éigse*, iv, 80-111. Tá

- Cloch Sdocán (Cloch an Stocáin ag an gCéitínneach) in aice leis an nGearrán (Garronpoint) i gCo. Aontroma.
31. Brussels MS. 6131 x 6133, i gcló in *Irisleabhar Mhá Nuad*, 32 (1933), 41.
  32. E. Knott, *Poems of Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn*, i, 254; ii, 278. S. mac Airt, *Leabhar Branach*, 54. Mheas E. Knott. go mb'fhéidir gur chóir "Néidmhang Cairn . . . a kind of slang form of Carn Uí Néid" a léamh, ach bhí sí in amhras faoi.
  33. "It [L. Gab.] was accepted unquestioningly as historical truth by scholars like the Four Masters, Keating, and Duaid mac Fírbis". T. F. O'Rahilly, *EIHM*, 263-4.
  34. *Forus Feasa ar Éirinn* (eag. Comyn agus Dineen, I.T.S.), i, 130; iii, 304. Is léir go bhfuair sé an chéad tagairt as dán Ghiolla Brighde nó as foinse a bhí gaolmhar leis, agus ní foláir nó mhúnlaigh sé an tarna ceann as an ngnáth-leagan "ó Charn go Corcaigh".
  35. *Leabhar Cloinne Aodhe Buidhe*, 143 (ls. R.I.A. 24. P. 33 a scríobh Ruaidhrí Ó Huiginn, 1680) in eag. ag T. Ó Donnchadha, Coim. LSS. na hÉirean 1931.
  36. In eag. ag R. I. Best, *Ériu*, i, 74-112. Níl sé ar fáil in aon ls. níos luaithe ná 1711. Tá na dánta i gcló chomh maith ag Hardiman (*Irish Minstrelsy*, ii, 202, 208) agus in *Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge*, 1896, 68, ff.
  37. *Poems on the Butlers* (eag. J. Carney), líne 1696.
  38. *Ibid.*, líne 1799.
  39. *Miscellany of the Celtic Society* (1849), eag. John O'Donovan.
  40. Ní ghlacfaínn le tuairim J. M. Burke (*J.C.H.A.S.*, 1904) ". . . Carn beag Uí h-Uarisce . . . a Lugadian sept." B'fhéidir go raibh dearmad ar an nDonnabhánach maidir leis an bhfeiscín agus go raibh dhá bhaile fearainn i gceist. Ar léarscáil an Down Survey (par. Kilmoe) tá baile fearainn *Corish* idir "Cloghane & Caher" agus "Carranbeg".
  41. Níl de chiall ag *beag* agus *mór* an tréimhse sin ach go raibh an baile fearainn roinnte idir bheirt, agus feirm amháin ní ba mhó ná an ceann eile. De réir an Down Survey, bhí 52 acra (plandála) i Carran Iglavins agus 51 i Carranbeg. Faoi láthair tá 173 acra i Corranmore agus 162 i Corranbeg.
  42. *Census of Ireland c. 1659*, eag. S. Pender.
  43. Brady, *Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, i, 173.
  44. *Leabhar Muimhneach* (eag. T. Ó Donnchadha), 186.
  45. "Regnum Corcagiense", ls. 11966 sa Leabharlann Náisiúnta. Thóg mé an chéad ghiota as alt le Anne O'Sullivan, *Éigse*, xiv, 30, agus an tarna ceann as *J.C.H.A.S.*, 1902, 170.
  46. Níl a fhios agam cén véarsa é seo, murar "Ó Charn go Corcaigh" atá i gceist aige. B'fhéidir gur ar "Carrig" anseo a bhunaigh an Donnabhánach an nóta a scríobh sé i *Miscell. Celt. Soc.*, 1849, nóta ba chúis le "Carrac Uí Ghláimhín" a bheith san *Onomasticon*. Níl aon bhunús leis an ainm "Eoganacht ua Neit" (san *Onom.*) ach oiread. As *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh* an tagairt sin, agus d'athin an t-eagarthóir (J. H. Todd) gur dhearmad é. "h. netach" [i. ua n-Echach] atá i leagan LL. agus is furasta a fheiceáil gur ghiorrúchán lámhscríbhíne ba chúis le "ua Neit".
  47. *13th Report Dep. Keeper of Records*.
  48. "Challenge" an t-aistriúchán a rinne T. P. O'Nowlan (a chuir an iomarbháigh in eagar in *Ériu*, i, 128-135) ar an bhfocal *grend*. Deir Pádraig Ó Riain, Col. na hOllscoile, Corcaigh, liom gur dóigh leis gur cirte "annoyance" nó "source of irritation" mar aistriú air.
  49. I gcló i *Cambrensis Eversus* (1848), ii, 778. Rev. M. Kelly an t-eagarthóir ach ba é Seán Ó Donnabháin a ghlac cúram na ngiotai Gaeilge air féin.
  50. Eagrán I.T.S., iii, 192.
  51. *Acta SS.*, 646.

52. LL., 367. In eag. ag D. T. Brosnan, *Arch. Hib.*, i, 361-2.
53. R.I.A. B. iv. 2. f. 146. Uí Eathach o Chárn go Corcaigh. suas ar aille. ise arún isa rinne. ar cul Bairre.
54. *Hist. Cath. Ibernica Compendium*, Tom. i, lib. i, cap. iv, luaite ag G. Murphy, *Éigse*, iv, 104-5.
55. Eagrán 1810, 585.
56. *Dánta Aodhagáin Uí Rathaille*, in eag. ag Dineen agus O'Donoghue (I.T.S.), 156.
57. S. Ó Súilleabháin, *Diarmuid na Bolgaighe*, 200. Leagan béil den mhairbhne é seo a fuarthas ó Chonchubhar Ó hÉalaithe i dTuath Ó Siosta, 1909.
58. *Ibid.*, 74.
59. *Amhráin Thomáis Ruaidh* in eag. ag Séamus Dubh (Gill, 1914), 107.
60. Leabhar Mhic Charthaigh (*Misc. Irish Annals*, eag. S. Ó hInnse).

[A consideration of the evidence for the name-form Carn Uí Néid (Mizen Head, Co. Cork). The original name is held to be *Carn*, the addition being a literary one of about 1100, the earlier form continuing in local usage until the present day. The townland was known in the 16th-17th century as *Carn Uí Ghláimhín*, from the proprietor. In the later period the headland itself was known as *Ceann Charn* or *Ceann an Chairn*.]

## SOME PATRICIAN SITES OF EASTERN CONNACHT

K. W. NICHOLLS

### Senchell Dumaigi

The accounts of St. Patrick's itinerary in Connacht in Tirechan and the *Vita Tripartita* make him go from Elphin to *Dumacha Oa nAilella* [*Dumecha nepotum Ailella*],<sup>1</sup> where he founded a church called *Senchell Dumaigi* [*senella cella Dumiche*]. The obvious identification of this church is of course with Shankill in the barony of Roscommon, a little more than a mile west of Elphin, and I have no doubt that this identification is the correct one. It is definitely this Shankill which is referred to in the *Annals of Connacht* when they record in 1461 the death of Murgius macUilliam h. Flannacan, *saccart senchill Dumcha* and canon of the chapter of Elphin. Shankill was at this date and later within the O Flannagan territory<sup>2</sup> and the lands of Shankill had already in the previous century been held under the archbishops of Tuam by a branch of that lineage.<sup>3</sup> Again, the fact that Shankill was part of the lands belonging to the archbishops within the diocese of Elphin almost certainly identifies it as a Patrician church.<sup>4</sup>

The passage in Tirechan which immediately follows the record of the founding of the *senella cella Dumiche* makes Patrick, after leaving that place, *exiit per montem filiorum Aillelo* to found a church at *Tamnuch*, the modern Tawnagh in Tirerrill Barony, County Sligo.<sup>5</sup> This, as was perceived by Hogan (*Onomasticon Goedelicum*, s.v. d.[umach] hua nAilella), indicates that *Dumacha* was situated south of the mountains, and not, therefore, in the present Tirerrill, but the name of the Uí Ailella has hitherto proved a stumbling bloc to its identification. However, another reference in the *Vita Tripartita* shows that in the early period the territory of the Uí Ailella extended into the plains of Connacht to the west of Corca Ochlann. This relates that after founding the church of *Cill mor maigi glaiss* (Kilmore), Patrick *venit in fines Corcu Ochland fri auu Ailella disiu ocus fri Bagna antuath*; in this context *disiu* ("hence") is to be understood as meaning "from the east", the viewpoint of the author of the *Vita* as well as, in this case, the direction from which Patrick had come. The Uí Ailella, one of the original *teora Connachta* along with the Uí Briuin and Uí Fiachrach, declined at a fairly early date and none of the collections, to my knowledge, preserves any genealogies of their descendants other than those of certain saints.<sup>6</sup> The race seems to disappear from history after the record of their defeat at Ardmaicrime in 792.<sup>7</sup>

### Sendomnach

As we have seen, one version of Patrick's travels in Connacht available to Tirechan and the author of the *Vita Tripartita* brought him, after leaving *Dumacha*, across the mountains of the Uí Ailella to found a church at Tawnagh,<sup>8</sup> but this represented a diversion from the itinerary in its finally accepted form, in which he goes next to the well of *Clicbach* [*Clebach*] "in the sides of Cruachu", where occurred the episode of the baptism, death and burial of the daughters of King Laoghaire and which was thereafter dedicated to St. Patrick for ever. The *Vita* appears to call this place by the name *Sendomnach Maigi Ai*. From thence Patrick went to *Tir Cairedo* [*Mag Cairetha*], where he founded a church at *Ard Licci*, that is, *Sen Donnach* [*Ard Licce, quae sic vocatur Sendomnach*]. We are thus told of two sites called Sendomnach, neither of which is immediately or certainly identifiable. However, as Hogan (*op. cit.*, s.v. Clebach) saw, the only site which seems to fit the location of the well of *Clicbach* "in the sides of Cruachan" is the well called on the O.S. Maps Tobercroghoor, in the townland of Kilnanooan in the south of Elphin Parish. Now Kilnanooan was formerly church land, and what is interesting, there was formerly another townland of identical name, also church land, about four miles to the east (it has now been absorbed into the curiously-named townland of Laghtcausk). It may be of interest to collect the earlier forms of the name or names:

#### (1) Kilnanooan

The quarter of Killnendwane with its tithes . . . belongs to the abbey of Twilske (Inquisition of 10 August 1591, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Inquisitions, Exchequer ser., Co. Roscommon).

A quarter called Killnedwan *alias* Killendowan, granted to Tirlogh O Byrne, 1593 (*Fiants, Elizabeth*, 5826).

The quarter of Killyndowan (Inquisition *p.m.* on Edward White, 16 May 1611, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Inquisitions, Exchequer ser., Co. Roscommon).

The quarter of Kilnnewan, held by Sir Patrick Barnewall, 1617 (Great Office for Roscommon Barony, in T.C.D. MS E.3.7).

(The identify throughout is shown by the grouping with the quarter of Carne).

Killnedon, 1 qr. (*B.S.D.*, I, p. 80).

#### (2) Obsolete.

Two parcels in the Clonty called Laghtcausk and Kyllendowne, containing one third of a town, or one quarter and a third, which with their tithes should belong to the monastery of Inshvicriny

[Inchmacnerin] in Loghkee (Inquisition of 4 November 1586, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Inquisitions, Exchequer ser., Co. Roscommon).

Laghtaske and Killadowne leased to Richard Kindlemarshe, 1588 (*Fiants, Elizabeth*, 5151).

Leskask otherwise Laghtask and Killadowne, granted to Sir John King, 1616 (*Cal. Ir. Pat. Roll Jas. I.*, p. 313; again, p. 406).

The Trian of Killineedowne and Laghtkaske, held by Sir Christopher Nugent,<sup>9</sup> 1617 (Great Office for Roscommon Barony, in T.C.D. MS E.3.7). (A *trian* is 1½ quarters). Latheaske [\*Lathcaske] 1 qr. ⅓ of a qr. (*B.S.D.*, I, p. 80).

Is it possible that in Killmanooan and its obsolete namesake we have the two Sendomnachs of the *Vita*?

#### Ardsenlis

From *Ard Licci* Patrick went to *Ard Senlis* [*Arddsenlis*] where he erected a church in which he placed the holy maiden Lallócc. Here we are once more on firm ground in identifying it with Kildallogge in Kiltrustan Parish.<sup>10</sup> Kildallogge also belonged to the archbishops of Tuam.<sup>11</sup> The *-d-* in the present name is presumably the result of dissimilation, and in the *Annals of Connacht*, under the year 1422, the name is in fact written *Cell Laloc*. If further proof of the identity were necessary, it is to be found in the references of the *Book of Leinster* (ff. 354e, 372a) to SS. Eithne and Lallóc ó *Senlus iarmBadgna*, “to the west of Slievebawn”.

#### Druime

The traditional itinerary, after the episode involving Patrick's alleged baptism and blessing of the sons of Briun—in which there would appear to have been confusion as early as the time of Tirechan between *Dunha Selce* (and *Mag Selce*) in Magh Ai and *Seola* in the west of Connacht<sup>12</sup>—brings him into the territory of the *Greccraide* [*Gregirgi*] of *Loch Teget* (Lough Gara), where he founded a church at *Indruime* [*Drummae*]. There is no question that this is to be identified with the church of Drum, on the south bank of the Boyle River between Boyle and Lough Key, and this indicates that in the sixth and seventh centuries the territory of the *Greccraige* extended as far east as Lough Key. The *Greccraige*, like the *Uí Ailella*, are a race who disappear early from history and of whom there are no recorded genealogies; in the later medieval period their territory was ruled by the O Garas, descendants of their neighbours the *Luighne*. The lands of Drum would also appear to have belonged to the

priory of Inchmacnerin and to have been included in “the three quarters of the church of Dryne” which are said to have belonged to that monastery.<sup>13</sup> Dryne (called Kildryne in an inquisition of 15 January 1584-5) is the church of Templenadriney, in Erris townland immediately adjoining Drum. By a curious blunder the church of Drum is marked on the 1914 edition of the 6" O.S. sheet under the name of Easmacneirc; the latter was of course the older name of the well-known church of Assylin, to the west of Boyle.<sup>14</sup>

1. *Vita Tripartita*, ed. Stokes, I, 98-9; Tirechan's collections, in *ibid.*, II, 314. (The readings from Tirechan are throughout enclosed in square brackets.)
2. The two qrs. of Shankill were the two qrs. in “Cowrin Ilannigane” which belonged to the archbishop of Tuam in 1585 (*Composicion Booke of Conought*, 153, 157; cf. *B.S.D.*, I, p. 820).
3. An extract preserved by Archbishop Ussher from the ancient rental of Tuam, compiled in the time of Archbishop Malachy MacAedha (1312-48), has the item “de Senkyll 5 unciae, coloni vero ejus Seophry Semkilly [\*Seinkilly ?] O Flanagan et ejus posterii” (Bodleian Library, Add. MS. C.299, *ad finem*).
4. It seems probable that the transference of these Patrician lands in Connacht from the primate of Armagh to the archbishop of Tuam was part of the settlement between them regarding Patrick's land in Connacht which was made in 1241 (*Annals of Connacht*, 1241.12). The other lands in Elphin Diocese which we know to have been held by the archbishop were Oran (*Composicion Booke*, 84, “Worgan *alias* Warham”; it is, of course, the *Cill garad* of the *Vita*), Kildallogge (see below) and Ballycummin (including also the modern townlands of Kilcock, Annagh and Rushport; Knox, *Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala and Achonry*, 190). Surely these lands, on the banks of the Shannon where it forms Lough Boderg, must represent the *Cell Buadmail* [*Caill Boidmail*], so called from Patrick's charioteer who died there after the crossing of the Shannon, which the lives declare to have belonged to the successors of Patrick (*Vita*, I, 93-4; II, 311)?
5. II, 314. The *Vita*, however, says merely that he went through the territories of *Uí Ailella* (*tria crichai ua nAilella*: I, 98-9).
6. Printed (from the *Book of Uí Maine*) in J. G. O'Keefe, *Irish Texts*, III (1931), p. 103. The genealogies are those of Bishop Maine *m. Caechain m. Eirc m. Rossa m. Ailella* and of the eight sons of a certain Cal (they were of *Cluain Aird* in Ciarraige Airtigh, i.e. Cloonard in Tibohine Parish, Co. Roscommon). The *maccu Erc* or *cenel macc nErc*, from whom *Eas mac nEirc* (now Assylin, see “Druime”, and *n.* 14) took its name and who according to the Patrician lives were cursed by St. Patrick for their theft of his horses were, according to one version of the story, kinsmen of this Bishop Maine of *Uí Ailella* (who interceded for them with Patrick) (*Vita*, I, 108-9, 144-7; II, 319); they were thus presumably the descendants of the latter's grandfather *Erc*, grandson of *Ailell*.
7. Byrne, *Irish Kings and High-Kings*, 249. A genealogical tract on the Clann Cathail, a branch of *Uí Briuin*, preserves the name of an *Aedh* “of Bernas” king of *Uí Ailella* (T.C.D. MS H.2.7, cols. 33, 34; also in *The O Clery Book of Genealogies*, ed. Pender, § 1161); as his daughter Muirgel was the mother of one of the sons of Artgaile macCathail, king of Connacht (d. 791) he must have belonged to the middle of the eighth century.
8. The early biographers retained a tradition of three distinct journeys by Patrick in Connacht (*Vita*, I, 146-7; II, 329) which they nevertheless fused

into a single itinerary. The confusion can be seen here and in the fact that the same item, a record that Patrick *exiit trans montem filiorum Aillelo* to found churches at Tawnagh, Aghanagh, etc. appears again in Tirechan (II, 328) in a quite impossible place, immediately after the saint's crossing of the Moy. There was also a memory of a *southward* journey by Patrick across the Curlews into Magh Luirg (I, 142-3).

9. This was Sir Christopher Nugent of Moyrath, Co. Meath, whose father Thomas Nugent had acquired the castle of Karginriogh and the territory of Clanarta (*Clann Fhaghartaigh*) in Co. Roscommon (P.R.O.I., C.P., H.115). Laghtcausk and Killnanooan were within this territory. Clann Fhaghartaigh took its name from Faghartach mac Cathail (d. 796), who is described as king of *Magh Ai* in the genealogical tract on the Clann Cathail in T.C.D. MS H.2.7 (f. 35; = *The O Clery Book of Genealogies*, § 1135); in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it belonged to that sept of the O Connors descended from Brian Ballach (d. 1418): a deed of 1609 speaks of "Cowrin slight Bryane Callogh [*sic*] otherwise called Clanfarty" (P.R.O.I., Transcripts of deeds and wills in inquisitions (Chancery ser.), Co. Galway, p. 194). Presumably the Nugents acquired it from this sept. For the castle of Cairgin riabhach Chlainne Fhaghartaigh see *A.L.C.*, II, 186, and the inquisition *p.m.* on Sir Christopher Nugent (15 April 1623, in Chancery ser., Co. Roscommon) which calls it "Carginreogh Clonferta". It probably stood in or near Cloonyquin demesne. It, and not Castlereagh, must be the Caislen riabhach Chlainne Fhaghartaigh of *A.C.* (1526.9) and *A.L.C.* (II, 256, 264).
10. This identification was suggested by Knox (*op. cit.*, 48), but he was puzzled by the intrusive *-d-*.
11. *B.S.D.*, I, p. 73; these were the two qrs. in the Clonties belonging to the archbishop in the *Composscion Booke* (p. 157).
12. The itinerary relates how Patrick came from *Cell garad* (Oran) to *Mag Selce* [*Selca*], that is, to *Duma Selce* [*acumines Selcae*], where he met the sons of Briun. He is then made to found a church on *Loch Selce* namely *Domnach Maigi Selce*, in which he baptised the *Uí Briuin* (I, 104-5, 108-9; II, 319). Now there is no doubt that this *Domnach Maigi Selce* is identical with the *Domnach mor Maigi Seolai . . . la uu Briuin Seolai, fota a Ailffinn siar [aeclisia magna Saeoli]* referred to earlier on in a different context (I, 96-7; II, 313), the modern Donaghpatrick in Clare Barony, Co. Galway, in the territory of *Uí Briuin Seola*. This identification was made by Roger O'Flaherty, who thereupon identified *Loch Selce* with Lough Hacket beside Donaghpatrick (*Ogygia*, 374). On the other hand, *Duma Selce* (*Dumha Sealga*) was beside Carn Fraoich in Magh Ai. Did the original tradition make Patrick meet, bless and baptize the *Uí Briuin* at Magh Seola in the west, and was this already altered for political reasons by the time of Tirechan, in order to give the *Uí Briuin* a "charter" in Magh Ai? I am not qualified to deal with the linguistic aspects of the confusion between *Selce* and *Seolai* (*Saeoli*).
13. *Cal. Ir. Pat. Roll Jas.* I, 313, 406; inquisition of 15 January 1584/5, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Inquisitions, Exchequer ser., Co. Roscommon. In 1617 the half-qr. of Drum and the qr. of Dryna belonged, among other lands, to Sir John King, to whom Inchmacnerin and its possessions had been granted in the preceding year (Great Office for Boyle Barony, in T.C.D. MS E.3.7).
14. See Hogan, *op. cit.*, s.vv. Es da Conna and Ess mac n-eirc, and, especially, *A.F.M.*, III, 160 (= *A.L.C.*, I, 240), 202 (= *A.U.*, II, 270).

## DEOISÍ NA hÉIREANN I ndIAIDH SHIONAID CHEANANNAIS, 1152—NÓTAÍ TÉACSA

### BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

Nótaí ar na lámhscríbhinní, ar na téacsanna atá ar lgh. 52-55 agus ar thuairimí na dtráchtairí, atá anso. Tá iomlán na fianaise ar na deoisí róchasta le go bhféadfaí í a ionnramh i gceart i riocht ailt dá leithéid seo. Biodh san mar leathscéal ar an mbreith gan taca a tabharfar ó am go chéile ar thuairimí na dtráchtairí.

Ó mhionscannáin i Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann a tógadh na téacsanna A, B, C, le haghaidh an eagráin seo.

#### A.

Tá sé in eagar cheana féin ag Fabre agus Duchesne i *Le Liber Censuum*<sup>1</sup> II, 101-102, ón ls. Ottoboni 3057. Tugaim anso an cur síos atá déanta ar an ls. sa tsaothar san (I, 2, 32). Ls. meamraim 160 duilleog is ea í, agus dhá cholún in aghaidh an leathanaigh inti, a scríobhadh ag deireadh an 12ú haois, in 1188 ar a luaithe. Tá tagairt sa phroibhinsial, atá i leabhar X den saothar, do bhreith a thug an Pápa ar an 29ú Deireadh Fómhair, 1188. Ceapadh Albinus féin ina Chairdinéal ar Albano i ndeireadh na Bealtaine, 1189, agus ós rud é ná tagraíonn sé don ngradam san a bheith bainte amach aige, sa réamhrá dírbheathaisnéiseach a chuir sé leis an saothar, ní miste glacadh leis gur críochnaíodh an obair idir an dá dháta thuas. Tá aon leabhar déag ar fad sa tsaothar, arb é atá ann díolaim ilghnéitheach a chuir Albinus le chéile thar na blianta. Ní hÍ an bhunchóip atá anso againn, ach cóip a dhein scríobhaithe éagsúla ar fholáireamh Albinus. Pléifear an gaol atá idir na téacsanna A agus B faoi B, thíos.

Tosnaíonn an téacs A ar bharr an cholúin chlé de dhuilleog 140 verso, agus críochnaíonn sé leath slí síos air, geall leis. Ritheann na línte atá san eagrán seo isteach ina chéile go dlúth, agus leanann teideal an chéad aonaid eile sa phroibhinsial "In Dalmatia" ar aon líne le "celmunduach", gan briseadh.

Tugaim anso léamh an eagarthóra i *Le Liber Censuum*, II, 101-102, sna cásanna ná tagann sé le léamh an eagráin seo. Tagraíonn na huimhreacha do línte an eagráin seo.

2. domni (Is cirte é seo. Níl ach nod do "m" sa téacs.). 5. Paparum presbiterum. 53. Roscommon. 56. Conarri.

#### Nótaí téacsa

1. Tagann an líne seo i ndiaidh na bhfocal "Tempore domini Eugenii" chun aon líne amháin a dhéanamh sa ls. Is léir gur fhág an scríobhaí an ceannlíne sa bhunchóip ar lár, gur thug sé a bhotún faoi ndeara nuair a bhí na focail thuas scríbe aige agus gur leor leis

mar leigheas ar an scéal an ceannlíne a chur díreach ina ndiaidh, i lár abairte.

## B.

Tá an téacs seo in eagar ag H. J. Lawlor i *P.R.I.A.*, 36 C, 16-22 (1922), ó chóip a dhein E. J. Gwynn i Montpellier<sup>2</sup> tamall gairid roimhe sin. Tá Lawlor den dtuairim go mb'fhéidir gur ó Clairvaux a tháinig an ls., i dteannta roinnt eile ón áit sin agus ó Troyes atá i gcuasach Montpellier, agus go mb'fhéidir gurb é Naomh Bearnard a chóip an liosta ó Achta Cheanannais a bhí á dtabhairt ar ais don Róimh ag Paparo. Bhí suim aige i gcúrsaí na hÉireann ón dteangmháil a bhí aige le Naomh Maolmhaadhóg agus thug sé ard-mholadh do Paparo mar leagáid i litir dá chuid.<sup>3</sup> Admhaíonn Lawlor ná beiff ag súil leis na focail "Tempore Domni Eugenii" sa téacs nuair is áirithe gur cailleadh Bearnard mí tar éis bháis Eugenius in 1153, ach fós deir sé ná cuireann san as don argóint. Treasaíonn an tuairim seo a bhfuil ráite aige níos luaithe, áfach, sé sin go bhfuil na téacsanna A agus B síolraithe ó bhunchóip a scríobhadh idir a deich agus cúig bliana déag i ndiaidh Shionaid Cheanannais. Tá an méid seo ráite faoi B sa *Handbook of British Chronology*,<sup>4</sup> 302, "what seems to be an earlier and contemporary version that has been copied into Montpellier Ms. 92" agus é á chur i gcomparáid le A agus C. Tá Lawlor á leanúint anso, ní foláir. I *Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland*,<sup>5</sup> 67, deirtear gur ó Mhainistir Shisteirseach Pontigny an ls. ach ní luaitear aon fhianaise leis sin. Tá Pontigny i ngiorracht 80 míle do Clairvaux.

Pé duine a scríobh an liosta seo, bhí suim faoi leith aige in Éirinn mar ná fuil sa ls. ach deoisí na hÉireann in éamais na ndeoisí eile atá áirithe ag Albinus agus ag Cencius. Is cinnte, áfach, gur ón bproibhinsial a cuireadh le chéile sa Róimh, ar a mbeidh trácht thíos faoi C, a tógadh é agus nach go díreach ón liosta a thóg Paparo thar n-ais don Róimh leis in 1152. A chruthú san an teideal "In hibernia sunt prouincie iiii.0r" Tá an fhoirmle sin i dtús gach tíre i bproibhinsial Albinus, agus ní oiriúnódh sí téacs nár cuireadh le chéile é d'aon ghnó mar phroibhinsial ina raibh breis agus tír amháin áirithe. Ní baintear leas as an bhfoirmle sin sa Liber Censuum, agus mar sin níl aon bhaol gur ó C nó ó chóip de a tógadh B. Ní móide gur ó leagan Albinus den bproibhinsial a tógadh é mar ná fuil ach an chóip aonair di sa Vatacáin ar fáil.

Tá leagan eile den bproibhinsial, áfach, atá neamhspleách ar Albinus agus ar Cencius, ar fáil i lss. ón 13ú agus ón 14ú haois. Tá an chóip is sine de beagnach comhaimseartha le A agus C, agus tá sí ar fáil sa Chronique de Robert de Saint-Marien d'Auxerre, sa ls. Auxerre uimh. 132. Tá Auxerre, Clairvaux agus Pontigny beagnach ar chomhfhaid óna chéile. Os rud é ná raibh ar mo chumas an ls.

in Auxerre a iniúchadh, níl aon deimhniú agam go bhfuil Éire áirithe sa phroibhinsial, ach má tá, is cruthú é go raibh teacht ar liosta de dheoisí na hÉireann i gceantar Clairvaux agus Pontigny ag deireadh an 12ú haois. Ceist eile é an bhfuil an fhoirmle a luadh thuas sa leagan so. Ós rud é nach fada óna chéile iad Montpellier agus Avignon níor thógtha ar dhuine a mheas go mb'fhéidir gur bhain cóip den bproibhinsial Avignon amach i leabharlann an Phápa sa 14ú haois, agus gur sa cheantar san a scríobhadh ls. 92. Níl aon amhras, áfach, ná go mbaineann peannaireacht B le tréimhse i bhfad níos luaithe ná an 14ú haois. Tá sí ar aon dul le peannaireacht na dtéacs eile sa ls., ach gur lú í—de bharr ganntanais spáis, b'fhéidir. Mar fhocal scoir ní mór a lua go gcruthaíonn an truailliú ar 55, 56 in A agus B, agus ar 62, 63 i C agus D go síolraíonn an cheithre théacs ó leagan a bhí truaillithe sa tslí céanna. Tá críoch "Historia Regum Britannie" ar an gceathrú tosaigh den gcolún clé ar dhuilleog 81 verso agus tús "Historia Anglorum" ar bharr 82 recto. Iónann an téacs B an colún agus trí ceathrúna a fágadh folamh eatarthu. Is léir gur scríobhadh an réamhrá, línte 1-7, isteach i ndiaidh na coda eile mar go bhfuil na línte 6 agus 7, gan an focal "tituli" a bheith san áireamh, scríte ar chiumhais an leathanaigh de bharr easpa spáis.

Tugaim anso léamh Lawlor ina eagrán súd, ins na cásanna ná tagann sé le léamh an eagráin seo. Tagraíonn na huimhreacha do línte an eagráin seo.

2. Domini. 5. Paparo. 6. laurencii. 11. conuerensem. 28. cassellennensis (líne os cionn an "s" deiridh in easnamh.). 55. aicbal.

### Nótaí téacs

1-7. An-thréigthe chomh fada le "apostolice" agus is deacair iad a léamh.

15. An deoise ar ar tugadh Cill Mhór níos déanaí. Admhaíonn Gwynn agus Hadcock, *op. cit.*, 82 agus 88, go mb'fhéidir gur i gCeanannas a bhí cathaoir na deoise sin ag an am so. Bréagnaíonn siad an tuairim sin, áfach, lena bhfuil ráite acu, *op. cit.*, 67 agus 88, mar a dtuigeann siad Dairinis Locha Uachtair le "Darnth" (líne 20, q.v.), á áiteamh gur ann a bhí cathaoir Chille Móire ag an am so. Níl aon bhunús leis an dtuairim.

18, 20. Deir Lawlor faoi easpaig an dá dheoise seo "in fact the same person".

20. Deir Lawlor "apparently a corruption of Dairiu, dat. of Daire". Bréagnaíonn Gwynn agus Hadcock an ráiteas seo go neamhcheart. Féach nóta 15 thuas.

55. "It may read aicbal or aicbai" adeir Lawlor. Truailliú ar "achad" atá ann, dar leis.

55, 56. Deir Lawlor gur áiríodh mar dhá dheoise dhá mhír an

ainm Achadh Conaire ach "we must infer that they stood in the original record". Deir Gwynn agus Hadcock, *op. cit.*, 99, "Clonmacnois . . . has been omitted owing to a double entry of Achonry as Aicbal and Conairi". Tá Ware á leanúint acu anso. Féach D. 63. Bheadh claonadh agam féin a mheas gur truailliú ar "Enachduin" atá ar 55, gur scríobhadh "achad" in áit "enach", gur luigh súil an scríobhaí ar "conairi" i ndiaidh "achad" nuair a chas sé ar an mbunchóip agus gurb é "conairi" a bhreac sé síos go lom mar theideal ar an gcéad deoise eile. Tá san ar fad amhrasach, áfach, mar ná fuil tagairt chinnte d'Eanach Dhúin mar dheoise go dtí 1189.

57. Níl aon bhunús le ráiteas Gwynn agus Hadcock, *op. cit.*, 87, "Duach" appears as one of the suffragan sees of Tuam on Cardinal Paparo's list."

### C.

Tá sé in eagar cheana ag Fabre agus Duchesne, *op. cit.*, I, 232-234, ó Vaticanus 8486. Tá cuntas ar an ls. agus ar a chúrla le fáil *op. cit.*, I, 18, 26, 27, agus tugtar suim na cainte anso. Ls. meamraim faoi chlúdach leathair bhúí is ea í, ina raibh tráth 263 duilleog ar 35 × 24 cm. Leanann duilleog 99 duilleog 74 anois, mar gur cailleadh dhá ghabhál agus gur diláithríodh gabhál eile le linn atcheangailte. Duilleoga bunaidh iad 136 as an 263, siad san dd. 11-155, in ocht ngabhál déag, agus ocht nduilleog sa ghabhál. Is orthu so a chóip Liam Rofio, cléireach an cheamair aspalda agus scríobhaí sa tseansailéireacht, saothar Cencius ar fhólaireamh an údair féin in 1192. Tá an dáta luaite i dteideal an tsaothair atá ar línte 7-8 an eagráin seo. I 1235 uimhríodh ranna na ls. ó l go 288, agus feabhsaíodh na rúbricí.

Is ar na láithreacha inar fearadh an riarachán, mar a raibh éileamh uirthi go rialta, a bhí an ls. á cumhdach. Is cosúil gur tugadh go Lyons faoi dhó i ar ócáid na gcomhairlí a tionóladh ann i 1245 agus i 1272. Aistríodh go Assisi ar dtús i agus ansan go Avignon (1339), i dteannta chartlann an Phápa, sa 14ú haois.

Siad so na cóipeanna is tábhachtaí a shíolraigh uaithi (tá na dátaí idir lúibíní): Firenze, Riccardianus 228 (1224), 229 (1388). Archivi Vaticani, arm. XV, 1 (c. 1279), arm. XXV, 18 (-1431). Parisinus 4188 (c. 1402). Tá trí chóip déag de Riccardianus 229, a deineadh idir an 15ú agus an 18ú haois, ar fáil. Is ó Riccardianus 228 a shíolraigh na cóipeanna ar fad atá ar marthain.

Ní deir Cencius linn cá bhfuair sé an t-abhar atá aige ina leabhar cánach ach tugann sé le fios go raibh sé ag braith ar iarrachtaí a deineadh faoi Eugenius III (1145-1153) agus Adrianus IV (1154-59) chun slacht a chur ar chóras cánach an Phápa. B'iad Benedictus agus Boson na ceamaróirí faoi na Pápaí sin. Bhí eolas thar an ngnáth ag Boson ar limistéirí ar chiumhais na Críostaíochta óna

sheirbhís don leagáid Nioclás Breakspeare, a raibh sé mar ghnó aige cúigí eaglasta nua a bhunú sa Scandanáiv in 1152 agus in 1153. Bhí sé féin ina leagáid i Sasana in 1159. Nuair a dhein Pápa de Breakspeare (Adrianus IV), cheap sé a dheisceabal, Boson, ina cheamaróir. Chrom so, láithreach, ar eagar a chur ar an leabhar cánach agus níorbh aon iontas é dá mbainfeadh sé leas as creatalach éigin i bhfoirm phroibhinsial chun san a chur i gcrích. Bhí "Notitia" na Gaille agus "Notitia" na Spáinne ar marthain fós sa 12ú haois agus na cathracha Rómhánacha áirithe iontu, agus bhí liosta na ndeoisí Iodáileacha ar fáil chomh maith. Chun proibhinsial uilíoch don eaglais Laidineach a chur ar fáil ba ghá deoisí an tuaiscirt agus an oirthír a chur leo sin agus níl aon amhras ná go raibh Boson cáilithe chuige de bharr a thaithe agus de bharr a phoist. Bhí cluas an Phápa Alexander III (1159-1181) aige, agus é i mbun oibre ar bheathaí na bPápaí go dtína bhás in 1178. Pé lámh a bhí aige i dtiomsú an phroibhinsial is léir go raibh sé sa riocht ina bhfuil sé i leagan Albinus faoin mbliain 1166. Tá cúigí nua-bhunaithe na hÉireann (1152), Trondheim (1154), Palermo (1154), Uppsala (1164), agus Messina (1166) áirithe sa leagan san, ach níl deoise Hebron agus ard-deoise Petra, a bunaíodh araon in 1166, cé go bhfuilid i leagan Cencius. Ní raibh an leabhar cánach fite isteach leis an bproibhinsial fós, a chomhartha san nach amhlaidh atá i leagan Albinus. Pé amhras atá ann faoi údar an phroibhinsial is léir gur ón gceamar aspalda a eascair sé agus go bhfuil comharthaí sóirt an leabhair riaracháin air. Scoláire agus cnuasaitheoir ab ea Albinus agus tá cur síos aige sa dírbheathaisnéis a scríobh sé mar réamhrá sa ls. 3057, "Incipiunt Gesta Pauperis Scholaris Albini", ar an nós a bhí aige cóip a dhéanamh dó féin ar leathanaigh scaoilte d'aon cháipéis a raibh teacht aige uirthi. Ghlac sé le rudaí mar a bhíodar. Níor riaraitheoir é agus níorbh fheidhmeannach riamh é sa cheamar aspalda, agus mar sin ní raibh an chaoi aige leithéid phroibhinsial uiligh a chur le chéile, ná an meon a spreagfadh é chuige. Is féidir a rá mar sin nach cóip de théacs A é C. Cé gurbh fheidhmeannach é Cencius—ceamaróir Celestinus III ab ea é ar dhein Pápa de féin mar Honorius III (1216-1227)—níorbh é a chuir an proibhinsial le chéile mar gur cosúil go raibh cóip de ag Albinus in 1166. Mar sin ní cóip é A de C, ná d'aon leagan luath de C. Léiríonn an t-ionannas focal sa réamhrá a ghabhann le A agus C agus an truailliú atá déanta ar A 55, 56 agus C 62, 63 gur ón mbunleagan céanna a shíolraíodar.

Críochnaíonn liosta "Scotia" ar dhuilleog 57 verso agus tá teideal an téacs C i gceannlitreacha ar bharr 58 recto. Tá dhá cholún in aghaidh an leathanaigh agus trí dheoise in aghaidh an cholúin. Tá fuíollach spáis idir na deoisí le haghaidh na dtáblaí cánach, ach níor ríomhadh aon cháin ach i gcás an Dúin, Lú agus Bhaile Átha

Cliath. Uair éigin idir 1192 agus 1217 a deineadh an trí iontráil sin, mar is cuid den mbunscríbhinn iad i Riccardianus 228 a scríobhadh in 1217. Ní hionann dúch ná peannaireacht dóibh agus don mbun-teacs sa ls. 3057. Seachas an sean-uimhriú 58-61 atá ar bharr na nduilleog ar a bhfuil an téacs C tá uimhriú eile 59-62 clóbhuailte ag a mbun.

Tugaim anso léamh an eagarthóra i *Le Liber Censuum*, I, 232-234, sna cásanna ná tagann sé le léamh an eagráin seo. Tagraíonn na huimhreacha do línte an eagráin seo. Tá na línte 1-8 i gcló in *op. cit.*, I, 1.

6. Dominice. 24. untiam. 27. xx solidos. 33. Dainliagg. 37. Fern. 38. Cairuc. 40. Chyldarac. 43. Limiríech. 48. Clumabrach. 49. episcopatu Oleymlech. 53. Cluanuama. 55. Rosailithir. 60. Roscommon.

#### Nótaí téacs

19. Deir Duchesne nárbh ann do Chill Mhór ná do Dhroim Mór, atá in easnamh ar an liosta seo, sa 12ú haois. Tá tagairt do Dhroim Mór againn, áfach, ó 1180 nó mar sin. Féach 29 do Chill Mhór.
22. Deir Duchesne gur dócha gur “Dundalk” atá i gceist anso, ach gur aistríodh an chathaoir go “Dun” nó “Downpatrick” ina dhiaidh sin. Dar ndóigh, is ionann Dún dá Leathghlas agus Dún.
- 23, 24. Eaglais mhainistir na mBeinidicteach, a bhí ina hardeaglais ag an ndeoise, atá i gceist.
25. Deir Duchesne, agus an ceart aige, gurb ionann é seo agus Clochar, ach ní fíor dó gur cealaíodh go luath é ar mhaithe le deoise na Mí, mar gur isteach le hArd Mhacha a cuireadh é.
26. Eaglais na príóireachta Aigistíní, a bhí ina hardeaglais ag an ndeoise, í seo.
28. Bhí an Mhí mar ainm ar an ndeoise seo níos déanaí, mar a deir Duchesne. Féach 29 agus 33.
29. Deoise Chille Móire atá i gceist anso. Féach an nóta ar B, 15 thuas. Ní fíor do Duchesne gur cealaíodh go luath í ar mhaithe le deoise na Mí, cé gur leis an ndeoise sin a ghaibh Ceanannas féin nuair a chaill Ó Ruairc a fhorlámhas uirthi.
32. I gCo. Dhoire atá Ráth Lúraigh, a bhfuil Machaire Rátha air anois, agus ní i gCo. Thír Eoghain mar atá ráite ag Duchesne.
33. Tá líne os cionn an “g” deiridh sa ls. Is fíor a ndeir Duchesne gur táthaíodh é seo le deoise na Mí (Cluain Ioraird) níos déanaí.
35. Faoi seo is cóir an iontráil atá ar na línte 45-47 a bheith. Tá míniú an-shimplí ar an mbotún. Ag bun na nduilleog 58 verso agus 59 verso atá Baile Átha Cliath agus Inis Cathaigh fá seach. Is fuirist duilleog a shamhlú á casadh i ngan fhios, díreach agus scríobhaí ar tí nóta a scríobh san áit a bhí aimsithe aige. Dheimhnigh an Pápa Clemens III cairt an ospidéal seo Naoimh Eoin in 1188 agus ghearr unsa óir in aghaidh na bliana mar cháin air.<sup>6</sup>

36. Níl ráiteas Duchesne gur táthaíodh Gleann dá Loch le Baile Átha Cliath i 1214 cruinn sa mhéid gur i 1216 a dheimhnigh an Pápa Innocentius III an tathú a fhógair John, rí Shasana, i 1213 tar éis bháis an easpaig dhéanaigh.<sup>7</sup>

38. Tá dul amú ar Duchesne nuair a deir sé go raibh “Cairiuc” mar ainm ar cheann de na láithreacha mar a raibh cathaoir Osraí nó gur buanaíodh i gCill Chainnigh í. Cill Chainnigh féin atá i gceist, dar ndóigh, mar gur “cainic” atá sa ls.

39. Leithghlinn atá i gceist anso.

40. Is deacair a bheith cinnte den dtéacs anso toisc leasú leibideach a bheith déanta air i malairt peannaireachta agus le dúch atá tréigthe. Tuigtear domhsa gur “l” atá sa litir atá os cionn an “e” i “celandarac” na bunscríbhinne, agus gur aníos idir “e” agus “l” a thagann cos an chomhartha intlise. Tuigeadh do Duchesne gur “h” atá ann agus gur idir “c” agus “e” a thagann an chos. Ní miste a thabhairt faoi ndeara gur “Childar” atá i D, 40.

Tá neamhaird déanta san eagrán seo, agus in eagrán Fabre agus Duchesne, de líne gairid os cionn an chéad “a” de “ce(l)ldarac” sa ls.

45-47. Féach nóta 35 thuas. Tá spás mór idir an iontráil seo agus ainm na deoise, murab ionann agus na hiontrála faoi Dhún agus Lú.

48. Deir Duchesne gur “Cellumabrach” atá sa ls., “sed ‘el’ punctis notatum est”.

51. Tá líne gairid os cionn an “n” sa ls.

56. Ní fíor do Duchesne gur aistríodh an chathaoir ó Ard Fhearta go hAchadh Deo níos déanaí.

58. Ní fíor arís do Duchesne gur i ndiaidh an Reifirméisin a táthaíodh Maigh Eo le Tuaim. Dheimhnigh Innocentius III i 1216 agus Honorius III in 1217 an tathú a dheimhnigh an leagáid “Johannes tituli Sancti Stephani . . . cardinalis” i 1202.

60. Ba léir do Duchesne gur Ail Finn a bhí air seo níos déanaí.

63. Féach an nóta D, 61.

Tá an nóta seo ag Lawlor, *op. cit.*, 20, “Fabre also, more dogmatically than Ware, identifies Conairi with Clonmacnoise, giving no reason for his opinion”. Níor thugas aon chaint dá leithéid faoi ndeara i *Le Liber Censuum* agus níl ar mo chumas í a sheiceáil anois mar ná raibh ach iasacht míosa agam den saothar san ó ollscoil eachtrannach.

#### D.

Tá eagrán 1654 agus 1658 den dtéacs<sup>8</sup> mar a chéile ach go bhfuil difríocht sa tráchteaireacht a luaifear faoi nóta 63, thíos.

Cóip is ea D de C, mar a deir Ware ina réamhra, ach is intuigthe ó na difríochtaí atá eatarthu nach ó Vaticanus 8486 a deineadh cóip

Ware, nó más ea nár leanadh an bhun-chóip go dlúth. Bhain Ware leas as an abhar atá anso ina leabhar ar easpaig na hÉireann,<sup>9</sup> agus is tré mhéan an leabhair sin a tháinig an Loinseach air, mar atá ráite aige ina shaothar féin.<sup>10</sup>

#### Nótaí téacs

25. Deir Ware gurb ionann Lú agus Clochar, gur dheoisí neamhspleácha iad araon roimhe sin, agus gur táthaíodh Lú le hArd Mhacha níos déanaí.

28. Deir Ware gur tugadh an Mhí ar an ndeoise seo níos déanaí, agus go raibh tús áite sa chliarlathas, i ndiaidh na n-ardeaspag, ag easpag na Mí.

29. Níor thuig Ware gur Cill Mhór atá i gceist leis na ndeoise seo, mar deir sé gur táthaíodh leis an Mhí í. Níos faide ar aghaidh deir sé ná fuil aon trácht sa liosta ar dheoise “Triburnensis”, nó “Kilmorensis” mar a tugadh uirthi níos déanaí, á rá gur cheap an t-easpag “Andreas Bradeus” eaglais pharóiste “S. Felimeí de Kilmore” ina hardeaglais, le cead an Phápa Nicholas V, timpeall 1453.

32. Deir Ware gur táthaíodh Ráth Lúraigh le Doire.

33. Deir Ware gur cuireadh isteach i ndeoise na Mí í.

34. Féach 32.

35. Ní fíor do Ware gur tugadh “Episcopatus Insularum” air seo i litir Lucius III in 1182. Is do Inse Gall a déantar tagairt ansan. Tá an ceart aige gur táthaíodh Gleann dá Loch le Baile Átha Cliath le linn an ardeaspaga Henry de Londres.

37. Deir Ware ná fuil aon bhunús leis an dtuairim go raibh Fearná faoi dháine dheoise Menevia na Breataine Bige, tráth.

44. Deir Ware gur táthaíodh é seo le Luimneach i ndiaidh theacht na Normanach. Féach *Dinnsenchcs*, IV, 113-125.

50. Deir Ware gur táthaíodh é seo le Cill Dalua i ndiaidh theacht na Normanach.

58. Deir sé gur táthaíodh é seo le Tuaim, níos déanaí.

60. Deir sé gur aistríodh an chathaoir go hAil Finn.

62. Deir sé gurb é Achadh Conaire atá i gceist anso.

63. In eagrán 1654 deir Ware gurb é seo Ceanannas agus é á áireamh faoi dhó mar go raibh aighneas fúithi idir Ardeaspag Ard Mhacha agus Ardeaspag Thuama, gach duine acu á áiteamh gur bhain sé lena chúige féin. Bhí Cill Mhór agus Ardachadh á n-éileamh ag Tuaim mar gur Connachtaigh a bhí iontu. In eagrán 1658 tá Ware ar a mhalairt de thuairim, “Non possum non suspicari ‘Cinani’ corrupte ibi legi pro Cluana (vulgo Clonmacnoisa) tum ob nominis affinitatem, tum ob sedis illius propinquitatem”. Sí seo an tuairim a nochtann sé i *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, 96, agus a leanann an Loinseach,<sup>10</sup> *op. cit.*, I, 271 agus II, 218.

#### E.

Seo liosta de na heaspaga a umhlaigh d’Anraí II i bPort Láirge uair éigin idir 18.10.1171 agus 6.11.1171 atá ar fáil i saothar a cuirtear i leith Benedict of Peterborough<sup>11</sup> de ghnáth. Tá Stubbs den dtuairim, áfach, gurb é Richard Fitz-Neal an t-údar agus gurb é an saothar dá chuid ar ar thug sé “Tricolumnis” atá anso. Bhí súd ina Chisteoir ar Shasana ó 1159 go 1198 agus dhein easpag Londain de in 1189. Rith an smaoineamh le Stubbs go mb’fhéidir gurb é Rogerus Hovedenus an t-údar, ach chuir sé uaidh arís é. In alt dá cuid<sup>12</sup> tugann Doris M. Stenton breis fianaise i dtaobh an údair chun solais, agus seo í a breith ar an gceist, “It seems therefore reasonable to suggest that the narrative known as *Benedict* is the first draft of Howden’s chronicle”.

Tá an chroinic seo Hovedenus,<sup>13</sup> ina bhfuil cóip de E againne, bunaithe ar Gesta idir na blianta 1169 agus 1192, i dtuairim Stubbs. Luaitear le Hovedenus í i gceann de na cóipeanna luatha. Cléireach i gcúirt Anraí II ab ea é seo agus teacht aige ar eolas ná beadh ag an ngnáthdhuine, mar is léir óna shaothar. Cuntas comháineartha, is costúil, atá i Gesta ar imeachtaí na mbliain 1171 go 1177, ach tá malairt eagarthóireachta déanta ag Hovedenus air sa chroinic. Tá Gesta le fáil ins na lss. B. M. Cotton Julius A XI ar cóip an-luath í den mbunscríbhinn, agus B. M. Cotton Vitellius E XVII, a bhaineann le tús an 13ú haois. Tá cuid I agus cuid II de chroinic Hovedenus ar fáil sna lss. B. M. Reg. 14C2 agus Bodleian Laud 582, fá seach, ón láimh chéanna, i bpeannaireacht an 12ú haois.

Bhí an liosta seo in E ar eolas ag Ware agus ag an Loinseach.

Tugaim anso malairtí ón ls. Vitellius (=V) agus ó Chroinic Hovedenus (=H), de réir eagrán Stubbs. Tagraíonn na huimhreacha do línte an eagráin seo.

1-12. . . . in Hybernia sunt quatuor archiepiscopi, et viginti et novem episcopi quorum nomina haec sunt; Gelasius Arcmacensis archiepiscopus, totius Hiberniae primas, habet sub se octo suffraganeos, quorum nomina haec sunt, H. 13. Lughdunensis, V; Lugdunensis, H. 14. Tharensis, H. 15. Tuenensis, V. 17. Rathpotensis, V. 21-23. Donatus Casselensis archiepiscopus habet sub se X suffraganeos, H. 26. In easnamh í H. 27. Inmeleccensis, H. 28. Cluanumensis, H. 29. Arcmorensis, H. 31. Kildarewensis, V; Kildareuensis, H. 33. Archifertensis, V; Arthferdensis, H. 35. Franabrensis, V. 36. Divelinensis, V. 36, 37. Laurentius Dublinensis archiepiscopus habet sub se quinque suffraganeos, quorum nomina haec sunt, H. 38. Bistagnensis, V. 40. Letglensis, V; Leghglensis, H. 42. Eripolensis, H. 43. Tuarinensis, V. 43, 44. Catholicus Tuaimensis archiepiscopus habet sub se quinque suffraganeos, quorum nomina sunt haec, H. 45. Chienfennensis, V; Kyenfernensis, H. 46. Killatensis, V; Kynlathensis, H. 48. Aelfinensis, H. 49. Achathkonrensis, H.

#### Nótaí téacs

1. Tá sé le tuiscint ón dtéacs a ghabhann roimhe seo gurb é Port **Láirge** atá i gceist le “ibidem” agus is léir ón gcaint a leanann an

liosta gur ina dhiaidh sin a tionóladh Sionad Chaisil, "Praeterea rex circa festum Sancti Leonardi misit Nicolaum capellanum suum et Radulphum archidiaconum de Landaf clericum suum, archiepiscopus et episcopis Hiberniae. Et ipsi cum praedictis archiepiscopis et episcopis magnum celebraverunt concilium apud Cassellensem civitatem". Ar an 6ú Shamhna atá féile N. Leonard.

14. Doire atá anso.

15. Dún atá anso.

38. Gleann dá Loch (bistagnum). Faoi thionchar an téacs seo, ní foláir, a luann an Loinseach deoise "Bistagnensis", *op. cit.*, I, 302.

42. Osraí atá anso, agus é ainmnithe ó Chill Chainnigh, "cathair na Feoire", Eriopolis. Tá déantús den tsghas céanna le tabhairt faoi ndeara i Jerpoint (Jeripons), "droichead na Feoire".

#### TAGAIRTÍ

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2. H. J. Lawlor, "A fresh authority for the Synod of Kells", *P.R.I.A.*, 36 C, 16-22 (1922). Tá an cur síos seo ar ls. 92 de l'école de Médecine de Montpellier i *Catalogue General des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements*, I, 320. Paris 1849. "In-folio sur velin. 1° Gaufridi Mone-mutensis historiae regum Britanniae. 2° Divisio Hiberniae in IV provincias. 3° Venerabilis Bedae presbiteri historia Anglorum. —XII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Le n° 2 est ajouté, et n'occupe que deux seules colonnes . . ."
3. J. P. Migne, *Patrologia Latina*, C, XXXII, 496.
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6. M. P. Sheehy, *Pontificia Hibernica*, I, 61-63.
7. *Op. cit.*, I, 171, 172.
8. J. Ware, *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus*, 73-76. 1654, 1658.
9. J. Ware, *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*. 1665.
10. J. Linchaeus, *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*. 1672.
11. *Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi*, I, II, ead. W. Stubbs (Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, 49).
12. D. M. Stenton, "Roger of Howden and 'Benedict'," *English Historical Review*, 68 (1953), 574-582.
13. Rogerus Hovedenus, *Chronica*, ead. W. Stubbs (Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, 51), 30, 31.

[An account of the Mss. in which the material edited on pp. 52-5 *supra*, containing early lists of Irish dioceses, is to be found, with a discussion of the background of this material. Previous editions are commented on.]

#### CORRIGENDA

*Dinnseanchas*, IV, 121. In áit "Vatican L. 3057, 8486" léigh "Vatican Ottoboni L. 3057, Vatican L. 8486".

*ibid.*, V, 53. In áit "Hiberniae et Antiquitatibus ejus" léigh "De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus".

*ibid.*, V, 82. In áit "Luighe" léigh "Luighne".

*ibid.*, V, 85. In áit "E. C. R. Armstrong, 43, 44" léigh "E. C. R. Armstrong, *Irish Seal-Matrices and Seals*, 43, 44".

#### 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 luaithe agus a chabhróidh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch den duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

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

**Ballon Balana** c. Cheatharlach; b. Forth; p. Ballon; S.O. 13.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Balanna           | Sheehy, <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> , I, 130 (1204)   |
| 2. Balyn             | <i>CDI</i> , V, 250 (1302×1306)                       |
| 3. Balhyn            | <i>Cal. Papal Letters</i> , VIII, 462 (1435)          |
| 4. Baland            | <i>op. cit.</i> , XII, 36 (1459), 500 (1466)          |
| 5. Ballyn            | <i>Fiants Ed. VI</i> , 719 (1551)                     |
| 6. Ballyn            | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 504 (1563)                      |
| 7. Ballan            | <i>op. cit.</i> , 1060 (1567)                         |
| 8. Ballen            | Carew MS. 635, 87 (c. 1570?) (as cáipéisí Liam Price) |
| 9. Ballan            | <i>Fiants Eliz.</i> , 2935 (1576)                     |
| 10. Ballin           | <i>Cal. Pat. Rolls J. I</i> , 53 (1604)               |
| 11. Ballen           | <i>op. cit.</i> , 276 (1615)                          |
| 12. Ballar or Ballen | <i>op. cit.</i> , 338 (1617)                          |
| 13. Ballane          | <i>op. cit.</i> , 411 (1618), 445 (1619)              |

14. Ballan *op. cit.*, 549 (1622)  
 15. Ballon *CS*, X, 13 (1654 × 1656)  
 16. ? Balla *Census 1659*, 355  
 17. Ballin *DS barony map* (c. 1660)  
 18. Ballin *Hiberniae Delineatio* (1685)  
 19. Ballin *BSD*, 75 (17ú haois)
20. ó Balana Stokes, *Féilire huí Gormáin*, 204  
 21. ó Balana *Martyrology of Donegal*, 284
22. Ballán, a well *OSNB*, 13; *PBNB*, 5  
 23. The name of this parish does not appear to me to be of ecclesiastical origin, and its topographical signification is not understood locally, but in other parts of Ireland and in some of the Irish romances the word Bullán, Bullan is always understood to mean a well, spring, pump or water vessel.  
*OSL*, 411 (Eugene Curry)  
 gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu
24. 'balon

Tá alt fada, "The Parish of Ballon, County Carlow", ag Edward O'Toole in *JKAS*, XI, 201. Cé go ndeireann sé, lch. 214, gur "Ballán = A Well" is bun leis an ainm, cuireann sé ar aghaidh, lch. 229, gurb ionann Ballon agus Bablua(i)n, ainm atá luaite sa Dinnseanchas. Ní mheasaimid, áfach, go bhfuil aon fhianaise don ionannas (d'ainneoin roinnt cosúlachta a bheith ag foirm an dá ainm le chéile). Is léir gur ainm abhann atá sa Dinnseanchas agus ní móide, dar linn, gur d'abhainn a thagraíos Balana: don chnoc nó don tseaneaglais ag a bhun is dóichí dó tagairt.

Trí phríomhtheoiric atá ann ag míniú an ainm: (1) an ceann atá léirithe in Uimh. 22, 23 thuas, gur tobar atá i geist (*bclán* nó *bullán* an focal a bheadh ann); (2) gur ó "Ui-Ballein" an t-ainm (Comerford, *Collections relating to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin*, III, 110); (3) gur don chnoc a thagraíos an t-ainm, sa chéill "rud cruinn", agus gurb é an focal *ballán* atá ann (*Ó Máille*, "Bullaun is Ainmneacha Gaolmhara", *Galvia*, VI, 50-9).

Measaimid gur féidir an dara teoiric a fhágáil as an áireamh ar fad. Is annamh ainm cine in Éirinn á úsáid ach ag tagairt do dhúiche, mura gcuirtear focal eile roimhe (mar déantar i *Mainistir Fhear Mai* nó a leithéid). Níor mhór fianaise an-chinnta a bheith againn sula bhféadfaí glacadh leis. Is beag an t-eolas a thugas an t-aon tagairt is eol dúinn don chine (*ARÉ*, II, 842; "Annals of Tigernach", *Rev. Celt.*, XVII, 381); go deimhin níl an fhoirm féin cinnte, mar "do Uib Allan" atá in *Annála Thighearnaigh*, i gcomórtas le "lá hUibh Balláin" in *Annála Ríochta Éireann*.

Tá an dá theoiric eile bunaithe ar bhríonna éagsúla atá leis an

bhfocal amháin, *ballán*. Is cinnte go bhféadann an bhrí "poll cruinn i gloch (a bhféadfadh uisce lonnú ann)" a bheith leis an bhfocal; agus as sin is dócha go bhféadfadh an bhrí "tobar" teacht, cé go dteastódh deimhniú a fháil go dtáinig an forás sin ar bhrí an fhocail dáiríre. Agus gan amhras tá dhá thobar bheannaithe ar an gcnoc. Arís tá léirithe ag an Máilleach ina alt go bhféadann an bhrí "rud cruinn, tulach chruinn" a bheith leis an bhfocal i logainmneacha, agus gan amhras tá an cnoc anseo ar rud chomh suntasach agus tá ar fáil.

Ach ní mheasaimid go dtugann ceachtar den dá theoiric oiread airde is ba chóir ar fhoirmeacha Uimh. 1 agus Uimh. 20 thuas (is deimhniú é Uimh. 21 nach dearmad é Uimh. 20, ach is ar éigean is féidir a rá gur ó fhoinsé neamhspleách é). Is é Uimh. 1 an tagairt is sine againn don áit i gcáipéis eachtrannach. Is cinnte gur cóip de na hainmneacha a cuireadh chuige as Éirinn a rinne cléireach na Róimhe sa cháipéis seo agus is léir ar na hainmneacha eile atá sa cháipéis go raibh eolas maith cruinn ar na foirmeacha cearta Gaeilge ag an gcléireach a chéadscríobh na hainmneacha in Éirinn (cé go bhfuil corrdhearmad cóipeála le haithint). Ní hé amháin gur foirm luath í, mar sin, ach is foirm í ar dóigh gur féidir linn iontaoibh a chur aisti. Is foirm luath í freisin Uimh. 20 agus arís is ó fhoinsé údarásach di. Ag an am céanna tá an dá fhoinsé neamhspleách agus ní féidir gan a mheas, mar sin, go bhfuil againn anseo an cheart-foirm bhunaidh (nó, ar a laghad, rud is cóngaraí di ná tá againn in aon cheann de na foirmeacha eile). Ní miste a lua nach bhfuil aon amhras, ón gcomhthéacs, gur don áit seo a thagraíos Uimh. 1, agus go bhfuil fianaise (nárbh eol d'eagarthóir an téacs) gur dó a thagraíos Uimh. 20 sa mhéad gur Tobar Cruach (*OSL*, 411; nóta pinn luaidhe ar chúl *OSNB*) is ainm do cheann den dá thobar agus gurb é *Cruaidh Cosfhada* an naomh a chomórtar sa bhféilire.

Is é an tuairim atá againne, mar sin, d'ainneoin an dealraimh atá leis an dá theoiric sin ar bhealaí eile, agus d'ainneoin na bhfoirmeacha eile den ainm atá ar fáil, gurb é Balana an fhoirm cheart. Ní thig linn a rá, áfach, cén chiall atá leis an ainm.

[Documentation of the name Ballon, which, despite other attractive theories, must, on the evidence of the earliest and best forms, represent Balana. The meaning is, however, not known.]