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## AN CUMANN LOGAINMNEACHA

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Foilseofar iris an Chumainn, *Dinnseanchas*, dhá uair sa bhliain, faoi Mheitheamh agus faoi Nollaig. Síntiús bliantúil £1.00.

*The Society's journal, Dinnseanchas, will be published twice yearly, in June and December. Annual subscription £1.00.*

## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. VI, Uimh. 1

Meitheamh, 1974

### LOGAINMNEACHA MAR FHOINSE STAIRE

#### DEIRDRE UÍ FHLANNAGÁIN

[Léacht a tugadh ag Éigse Uladh i nGaoth Dobhair, 9ú Márta 1974]

Ainmneacha Gaeilge an chuid is mó de logainmneacha riaracháin na tíre, idir chontaethe, bharúntachtaí, pharóistí agus bhailte fearainn. Is iontach a laghad tionchar a bhí ag eachtrannaigh ar na logainmneacha. Is beag lorg a d'fhág na Lochlannaigh, diomaite de chrothán beag ainmneacha thart ar an chósta; ba threise an tionchar a bhí ag Normannaigh, ach nár bhuan go hiomlán an tionchar sin, nó rinneadh Gaelú ar chuid mhór de na hainmneacha Normannacha ag Gaeil agus, de réir cosúlachta, ag Gaill iad féin; agus an chuid is iontaí den scéal, a laghad logainmneacha Béarla atá againn ó ghabháltas agus plandáil an 17ú céad. Ar ndóigh, tá roinnt ainmneacha úra Béarla againn, go háirithe i dtimpeallacht na gcathrach agus na mbailte tionscail, ach is beag a líon i gcomhthéacs na tíre i gcoitinne. Cad chuige arbh fhiú do na plandálaithe Gallda cloí leis na logainmneacha Gaeilge? Cad chuige nach ndearna siad aistriú ar an chuid is simplí acu, macasamhail An Baile Mór, Baile Uí Mhurchú, Baile Mhic Conaíle, nó cad chuige nár chuir siad ainmneacha úra Béarla ina n-áit? Is dóiche gurb é an fáth a bhí leis go raibh na logainmneacha ceangailte go dleathach le seilbh ar na tailte. Nuair a dáileadh na tailte ar na tiarnaí talún sa 17ú céad is achair mhóra a bhí i gceist, barúntacht iomlán nó roinnt barúntachtaí, de ghnáth, agus bhí sé riachtanach na bailte fearainn laistigh de na hachair seo a ainmniú. Scríobhadh síos na hainmneacha Gaeilge ins na cáipéisí oifigiúla ar nós litriú an Bhéarla, mar chualathas iad ag scríbhneoirí Gallda na cúirte. Ansin nuair a ligeadh na bailte fearainn amach ar cíos leis na tionóntaí úra, is iad na hainmneacha Gaeilge go fóill a bhí ar na bailte seo. Mar sin, as siocair na logainmneacha Gaeilge bheith ceangailte le deontais agus le léasanna, buanaíodh iad mar logainmneacha dleathacha na tíre.

Rinneadh truailliú ar na logainmneacha sna scríbhinní nuair a breacadh síos ar nós an Bhéarla iad. Ach ba mheasa i bhfad an truailliú a rinneadh orthu diaidh ar ndiaidh sa chaint. Sa chéad áit, nuair nach dtuigtear a thuilleadh an chiall atá le logainm, bíonn an chontúirt ann i gcónaí go dtruaillfear é. Lena chois sin, ní raibh na

Béarlóirí ábalta na hainmneacha a fhuaimniú mar a bhí siad ag Gaeil. Bhí fuaimeanna ag Gaeil nach raibh in urlabhra an Ghaill; seans amannaí nár chuala na Gaill ar dóigh na fuaimeanna mar a bhí siad ag Gaeil, nó má chuala, nár thug siad aird orthu. Sampla maith den rud atá i gceist agam an t-ainm Béal Feirste (Béal Feirste sa chaighdeán): sa dara leath den 16ú céad tá an *r* le fáil i gcuid mhór de na leaganacha Béarla—Bealefarste, Belferst, Belfarste, Bellefarst; sin sular bunaíodh an baile úr Gallda ag Chichester i 1603. Ach ón pointe sin ar aghaidh Belfast (Bealfast, Be(a)lfaste)—an *r* cailte anois—a gheibhtear agus sin an leagan Béarla a gheibhtear go leanúnach ó shin i leith.

Mar sin, cé gur mhair na hainmneacha Gaeilge, níor mhair siad slán agus de réir mar chuaigh an Ghaeilg i léig ar fud na hÉireann, níor fágadh againn ach an leagan Béarla den ainm, é comh truaillithe sin go minic nach féidir an bhunfhoirm a aithint. Agus leis an bhunfhoirm sin a aimsiú, caithfear dul a thochailt sna seanscríbhinní leis an leagan is sine den ainm a lorgú nó dá fhad siar a théid an leagan, is amhlaidh is deise don bhunfhoirm Ghaeilge é. Sin an gnáthrud, ar scor ar bith. Don chuid is mó d'ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn ní féidir dul níos faide siar ná an 17ú céad agus de ghnáth bíonn a cúig nó a sé de mhalairt litrithe againn i bhfiosrúcháin agus i rollaí oifigiúla na tréimhse sin. Níos faide siar ná sin tá roinnt ainmneacha againn sna cáipéisí Normannacha agus, ar ndóigh, siad na ceantair a raibh seilbh ag Normannaigh orthu atá i gceist anseo. Agus má tá teacht againn ar an ainm sna seanscríbhinní Gaeilge, tá linn; is fearr sin ná sé leagan Normannacha, ná scór de leaganacha an 17ú céad.

Tá foinse amháin eile againn atá lán comh luachmhar leis na scríbhinní—níos luachmhaire, b'fhéidir. Áit a maireann an Ghaeilg go fóill maireann an logainm saor ón truailliú is dual dó sa Ghalltacht. Mar léiriú ar seo níl le déanamh againn ach an t-ainm mar atá sé ag cainteoirí dúchais a chur i gcomparáid le leagan Béarla na Suirbhéireachta Ordonáis—Béal Átha Seanaidh agus Ballyshannon; Leitir Ceanainn agus Letterkenny; Bealach Féich agus Ballybofey. Ag ullmhú na léachta seo dom rinne mé iarracht, fhad agus thiocfadh liom, an chaint a léiriú le hainmneacha as Tír Chonaill, bíodh nach bhfuil staidéar ar leith déanta agam orthu, nó chonachthas dom gur beag suim a bheadh ag Conallagh sna logainmneacha in oirthear an chúigidh ar fairsinge m'eolas orthu.

Trí chineál ainmneacha atá i gceist agam sa chaint seo ar logainmneacha mar fhoinsé staire. An chéad chineál, ainmneacha a insíonn a scéal féin, áitainmneacha arb ainmneacha daonra nó ainmneacha seantuath iad go bunúsach. An dara cineál, ainmneacha a bhfuil scéal inste orthu cheana féin sa dinnseanchas liteartha nó i seanchas

áitiúil na ndaoine. Agus an tríú cineál, ainmneacha a thagraíonn do ionaid chónaithe an tseanama—na dúnta, na ráthanna, na caisil, na cealla; ainmneacha bailte fearainn is mó atá i gceist agam anseo.

Tógaimis anois an chéad chineál: áitainmneacha arb ainmneacha daonra, ainmneacha seantuath nó ainmneacha sleachta iad go bunúsach. Is féidir fianaise na n-ainmneacha seo a tháthú le fianaise na gcáipéisí stairiúla le heolas a thabhairt dúinn ar shuíomh agus ar chríocha na seanríochtaí, idir mhór-ríochtaí agus mhionríochtaí. Go minic, is ionann ainm daonra agus ainm na ríochta a raibh an daonra sin i gceannas uirthi; níl le déanamh againn ach smaoineamh ar ainmneacha trí chúige—Laignin nó Cúige Laighean, Connacht nó Cúige Chonnacht agus Ulaidh nó Cúige Uladh. Is ainmneacha daonra Laignin agus Ulaidh, daonraí a raibh ceannas acu ar a gcuid féin den tír roimh thús ré na staire. Is sliocht-ainm Connacht, iadsan a shíolraigh ó Chonn Chéadchathach a mhair, de réir an tseanchais, sa dara céad iar Chríost.

Níorbh fhairsinge áitainm den chineál seo ná tiarnas na ríochta féin; agus níorbh ionann tiarnas ó thréimhse go chéile. Níorbh fhairsinge an áitainm Ulaidh ná tiarnas Uladh. An chéad Ulaidh a gcuirimid aithne air, seanchúige Uladh, shín sé, de réir an tseanchais, ó Dhrobhaois go Bóinn. B'ionann sin agus tiarnas Uladh roimh thús ré na staire; sin Ulaidh mar léirítear dúinn é sa Rúraíocht, an cúige a raibh Conchobhar mac Neasa i réim air in aimsir na Tána, i Ré na Craobhruaidhe. Tháinig cúnglú ar thiarnas Uladh faoi thús ré na staire agus tháinig cúnglú ar an áitainm Ulaidh dá réir. Ní raibh fágtha de thiarnas anois ag Ultaibh ach an tríú cuid den seanchúige, achar tíre ó Bhanna soir, ar chóimhead, chóir a bheith, le Contaethe Aontroma, An Dúin agus Tuaisceart Lú; is don ríocht theoranta seo amháin a thagair Ulaidh mar áitainm ón 5ú agus ón 6ú céad ar aghaidh. Seo Ulaidh na Normannach, an ríocht ar ghabh na Gaill seilbh uirthi i 1177 nuair a threascair De Courcy rí Uladh gur ghair sé Princeps Ultoniae de féin; seo Iarlacht Uladh go ceann cúpla céad eile.

Meastar gurb é Domhnall mac Briain Uí Néill, rí Chineál Eoghain, an chéad rí de Niallach a ghair an teideal Rí Uladh de féin nuair a scríobh sé litir ghearáin chuig an Phápa sa bhliain 1317 ar chuir sé an síniú *Donaldus Oneill Rex Ultoniae* léi.<sup>1</sup> De réir mar chuaigh cumhacht na Normannach i léig sa limistéar thoir, de réir mar leathnaigh seilbh agus tiarnas na Niallach, is amhlaidh is mó a chloígh an teideal Rí Uladh leo, go dtí gur thagair an téarma Ulaidh arís don tuaisceart i gcoitinne. Agus i dtús an 17ú céad baintear úsáid go foirmiúil as Ulster, Ultonia, Provincia Ultoniae—Cúige Uladh—le hachar iomlán an tuaiscirt faoina naoi gcontae a chur in iúl. Nuair a bhí ciall agus athchiall leis an áitainm Ulaidh i

rith na n-aoiseann, b'fhéidir nach ionadh níos mó ná ciall amháin a bheith leis an ainm Ulster inniu. Ní rud úr é, ar scor ar bith.

Triúr mac le Niall Naoighiallach, Conall, Eoghan agus Éanna, a rinne fearann claímh de iarthar sheanchúige Uladh agus a d'fhág a lorg ar ainmneacha Chontae Dhún na nGall. Sa chéad leath deu chúigiú haois, is cosúil, a ghabh siad seilbh ar na tailte seo gnr bhunaigh siad ríochtaí dóibh féin agus dá gcineálacha. Níorbh ionann Tír Chonaill na tréimhse sin agus Tír Chonaill na meánaoise. Iarthar an chontae a bhí ag Conall, nó Conall Gulban mar ghairtí de, agus ag Cineál Chonaill ina dhiaidhsan. Ón Eoghan seo a tháinig an t-ainm Inis Eoghain; is ansin sa tuaisceart a bhí Tír Eoghain i dtús báire, nó Tír Eoghain na hInse mar ghairtí di ar ball.<sup>2</sup> An tríú deartháir, Éanna, fuair seisean seilbh ar thailte méithe an Logáin ach, ar nós an toirtín mhóir agus an mhallacht, níor mhair a chineál, Cineál Éanna, ar feadh i bhfad, cé gur mhair an t-ainm Tír Éanna ar an dúiche anuas go dtí an 17ú céad.<sup>3</sup>

Le himeacht aimsire tháinig athrú ar thiarnas Chineál Chonaill agus Chineál Eoghain agus de réir mar tháinig, d'athraigh tagairt na n-ainmneacha a ghabh leo. Na fir ó thuaidh, Cineál Eoghain, ab eachtrúla den dá chineál; níor luaithe socraithe go tréan in Aileach iad ná thosaigh siad a bhrú soir agus soir ó dheas ag iarraidh tailte torthúla Airghialla a thógáil faoina smacht. Faoin 9ú agus an 10ú haois bhí smacht acu ar chuid mhór de lár an tseanchúige, bhí ríphort úr acu i dTulach Óg (i ngar do Dhún Geanainn) agus ceannas acu ar na tailte maguaird.<sup>4</sup> De réir mar chuaigh an gabháltas úr seo i lár tíre i dtreise is amhlaidh is fearr a d'fhóir sé dóibh ná an tseanfócht bhunaidh i dtuaisceart tíre, go dtí gur rug Tulach Óg barr bua ar Aileach mar cheannphort Chineál Eoghain. Ba í seo anois príomhríocht Chineál Eoghain, an chuid ba thábhachtaí den mhór-ríocht leitheadach a raibh siad i gceannas anois uirthi. Ba í seo anois Tír Eoghain úr na meánaoise; is í seo an ríocht ba bhun le hainm an chontae níos maille sa lá—Contae Thír Eoghain.

De réir mar thug ríoraí Chineál Eoghain a gcúl le tuaisceart na tíre, le Tír Eoghain na hInse, bhí Cineál Chonaill ag breith ar an fhaill. I gceann tamaill thóg siad Inis Eoghain agus Tír Éanna faoina gceannas;<sup>5</sup> leathnaigh tagairt an áitainm Tír Chonaill dá réir. Ní raibh Cineál Eoghain riamh sásta a ndúiche bhunaidh a ghéilleadh go hiomlán dóibh agus bhí Aileach mar chnámh spairne eatarthu beirt go dtáinig réim an dá chineál chun deiridh i dtús an 17ú céad.

Ainmneacha na gcineálacha móra a bhí á bplé againn go dtí seo. D'fhág na sleachta a d'eascair ó na cineálacha seo a n-ainm ar thailte fosta, nó ba iad sin na tuatha agus na mionríochtaí laistigh de thiarnas na gcineálacha móra. Is minic a bhunaítear ainm (agus

amannaí achar) na mionríochtaí ag barúntachtaí an lae inniu; tá seo le sonrú ar fud na tíre agus, i gcoitinne, is fearr an t-eolas a gheibhtear ar na seanríochtaí ó na barúntachtaí ná ó na contaethe iad féin. Sna Páipéir Stáit don bhliain 1607 tá liosta de thuatha Thír Chonaill mar bhí siad sular briseadh ar an tseanréim.<sup>6</sup> Is ainmneacha sleachta cuid acu seo. Maireann Tuath Bháineach agus Tuath Bhaollach mar ainmneacha barúntachta anois; mac le Conall Gulban, Éanna Boghaine, a d'fhág a ainm ar Thír Boghaine nó Báineach agus, ar ndóigh, bhí na Baollaigh ar cheann de phríomh-chlanna Chineál Chonaill sa mheánaois. Ó chuid de chéadsleachta Chineál Chonaill a tháinig na hainmneacha Tír Aodha, ainm na barúntachta i ndeisceart an chontae, agus Tír Lughach, an seanainm ar an cheantar idir Gaoth Dobhair agus Loch Súilí. Agus níor mhiste ainmneacha mar Bhaile Uí Bhaill a chur san áireamh fosta, baile a bhí ag Ó Baoill féin i ngar do Bhaile Dhún na nGall, Baile Mhic an Bhaird agus Leitir Mhic an Bhaird, tailte a bhí ag ollúna Uí Dhónaill le dán, Murbhach Uí Dhónaill, ceann de cheannphoirt na nDálach sa mheánaois, agus Oileán Uí Dhónaill i Loch Iasc, áit ar choinnigh siad a gcuid giall i ngéibheann, de réir an tseanchais.

Sin iad na hainmneacha a bhfuil a scéal, nó cuid dá scéal féin, le tuiscint astu. An dara cineál a bhí san áireamh agam, ainmneacha a bhfuil scéal orthu cheana féin sa dinnseanchas liteartha nó i mbeosheanchas na ndaoine. Ba ghné ar leith de shuíocht an fhile fadó an seanchas seo ar áitainmneacha. Ba chuid de dhualgas an fhile fadó seanchas ar ainm a aithris, ainm ar bith a gcuirfí ceist air faoi, agus dá dteipeadh air an scéal ceart a ríomh bhí sé náirithe go deo. Ón chleachtadh seo a tháinig an moll mór litríochta, idir dhánta agus phrós, a dtugtar an dinnseanchas air—scéalaíocht ar áitainmneacha na tíre. Ach ní hionann scéal ar ainm agus stair ar ainm; is rómhinic a b'fhearr le lucht seanchais an scéal áibhéileach ná an fhírinne lom. Mar shampla, níor leor leo Ráth Mhór, ríphort Dhál Araí (i gCo. Aontroma) a fhágáil mar bhí. Saolaíodh banríon ón aidiacht "mór", bean bhocht a d'éag go hantráthach ar chloisteáil di gur thréig a fear í agus is uathise, de réir an scéil, a fuair an ráth a hainm.<sup>7</sup> Is iomaí ainm a chastar ar an dóigh seo sa dinnseanchas agus dá uaisle an t-ainm féin, is mó a bhí scéal éifeachtach tuillte aige. Tógaimis Teamhair Breagh, mar shampla, an t-áitainm ba mhó cáil sa tír. Sé an chiall atá leis an fhocal *teamhair* "mullach", áit ard a mbeadh radharc maith uaidh. Ach níorbh fhiú leis na filí míniú lom den tseort sin a thabhairt ar an ríphort ba chlúití in Éirinn; ní raibh ábhar scéil ann. Chaithfí scéal a chumadh as an ainm, rud a rinneadh. Cathair Croshind ab ainm don phort ag Tuatha Dé Danann go dtáinig Clann Mhíleadh (sé sin na Gaeil) go ndearna Tea, bean Éireamhóin mhic Mhíleadh, cónaí sa longphort

gur adhlacadh í “iar múr amuig” (sé sin lasmuigh den mhúr nó den chlaí a bhí thart timpeall ar a teach), gur uathise atá “Temair”, an comhfhocal Tea agus múr.<sup>8</sup> Is iontach mar chuaigh an míniú fileata sin i bhfeidhm ar lucht seanchais na tíre nó is minic a ghlaoitear Múr Té nó Ráth Té ar Theamhair ag filí agus ag lucht seanchais. Amannaí bíonn dhá scéal mar rogha ar a chéile; sa tseanchas ar Eas Ruaidh,<sup>9</sup> mar shampla, fiafraítear dúinn:

“in fer nó in ben co mbríg bailb  
tuc for in síd in sáer-ainm?”

Agus tugtar fear agus bean dúinn: an bhean, ba í sin Ruadh, iníon Mháine mhéarsheing mhuaidh, ainnir álainn innár a tháinig thar toinn ar lorg an fhir dár thug sí grá, Aodh srónmhar mac Labhra, gur thit sí ina suan idir srotha an chuain, gur bádh í ina curach chré-umha. Agus más fear ab fhearr leat, seo mar atá an scéal: tháinig óglach chuig Aodh Ruadh mac Badhuirn lá, óglach a bhí inchurtha le céad fear, rinne conradh le hAodh go bhfanadh sé bliain iomlán ina sheirbhís ach go mbeadh tuarastal céad óglach ag teastáil uaidh ag deireadh na bliana. Ach i ndeireadh na bliana loic Aodh Ruadh air. “Ce cuirthear in muir am ceann”, arsa Aodh, “nocho bera uaim co brach acht urdail re cach n-oclach.” Agus chuir an t-óglach an mhuir ina cheann i bhfianaise fhir Éireann gur bádh Aodh Ruadh as tuarastal an óglaigh. Eas Ruaidh ar an eas ó shin i leith; Eas Duinn ab ainm dó roimhe sin.

Níl dán ar leith ar Loch Feabhail ach insítear dúinn i gceann de na dánta ar Aileach<sup>10</sup> gur ó Feabhal mac Lodain, lámh ghlégheal, guala róbhog, a fuair an loch a ainm. Agus Loch Feabhail mhic Lodain a ghairtear den loch, amannaí, ag lucht seanchais. Cé nach bhfuil an t-ainmfhocal *feabhal* (*febal*) le fáil i scríbhinní na Gaeilge, is ionann an focal *febal* agus *gweft* na Breathnaise,<sup>11</sup> focal a chiallaíonn “lip” sa Bhéarla. Is dóiche gur *feabhal* sa chiall seo is bun d’ainm an locha agus gur gin liteartha eile Feabhal mac Lodain.

Is fiú Béal Átha Seanaidh a chur san áireamh fosta, nó Áth Seanaidh mar ghairtí de i dtus báire. Níl míniú ar Áth Seanaidh sa dinnseanchas liteartha féin ach insítear dúinn i saothar seanchais eile gur thóg sé a ainm ó Rí Uladh darbh ainm Seanach, a maraíodh le Conall Gulban le taobh an átha. Léirigh an tOllamh Ó Máille<sup>12</sup> nach ainm duine atá i gceist anseo ach a oiread ach an focal *seanadh*, focal nach maireann sa Ghaeilge ach atá le fáil sna logainmneacha. Sé an chiall atá leis “slios cnoic”, “mala”, míniú atá ag cur go maith le luí na tíre ag Áth Seanaidh.

Mar sin féin, d’ainneoin a bhfuil ráite agam, níor mhaith an rud neamhshuim a dhéanamh den dinnseanchas liteartha ar fad, nó is minic téamaí dúchasacha, go háirithe téamaí a bhaineann leis an mhíotaseolaíocht, nasctha leis an bhréagchumadóireacht: an

seanchas ar Eamhain Mhacha, mar shampla, ar Bhrú na Bóinne, ar an Bhóinn féin, ar Chnóbha. Ach is rídheacair an méid atá dúchasach go fíor a dhealú ón mhéid nach bhfuil ann ach bréagchumadóireacht agus finscéalaíocht.

Sa seanchas beo is minic gurb iad na mionainmneacha is mó ata ina n-ábhar seanchais. Tá dhá ghné i gceist. Tá ainmneacha fileata againn: Léine Fhinn mhic Cumhaill, Sliocht an Fhir Mhóir, Leaba na Caillí, Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne agus a leithéid, ach cé gur maith an t-ábhar scéalaíochta iad is beag tábhacht leo mar fhoinse staire. Is minic a bhíonn ainmneacha peata den chineál seo ar na hiarsmaí cloiche—na galláin, na clocha tógála agus na seantumaí adhlactha ón Ré Neoilíotach—agus seanchas dá réir ar achan cheann acu. Ach sa bheosheanchas amháin a gheibhtear an scéal taobh thiar d’ainmneacha mar Bealach na gCreach, Cosán na mBráthar, Alt an Scáláin, Creag na Sagart, Tobar na Súl, Carraig Spáinneach, Teampall an Spáinnigh agus a macasamhail eile, ainmneacha ar cuid de stair áitiúil an cheantair iad.

An tréú cineál a chuir mé san áireamh ainmneacha a thagraíonn do ionaid chónaithe an tseanama. Is ainmneacha bailte fearainn cuid mhór acu seo. Ainmníodh bailte fearainn ar mhórán dóigh-eanna. Ainmníodh cuid mhór acu ó na daoine ar leo an baile; amannaí is ainm baiste atá i gceist sa logainm ach is minice an sloinneadh mar cháiliú, go háirithe ar an fhocal *baile* é féin—Baile Mhic Cionnaith, Baile Uí Ghormáin, Baile Uí Dhálaigh, Baile Uí Choighligh, Baile Uí Chasaide agus aroile. Mar mhaigh mé cheana féin, is geall le doiciméid ainmneacha den tseort sin; is minic gurb iad na hainmneacha seo an t-aon teist amháin dá maireann ar na clanna agus na teaghlaigh ar leo na tailte fadó, go háirithe sna ceantair sin a ndearnadh plandáil throm orthu agus díshealbhú ar na clanna dúchasacha. Tá roinnt eile de na bailte fearainn a thóg a n-ainm ón ghné ar leith a dhealaigh an baile féin ó na bailte maguaird: gné fisiciúil, go minic—an cnoc, an gleann, an fhearsaid, an choill, an doire, an muine agus a leithéid eile. An chuid is mó de logainmneacha Thír Chonaill, idir ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus mhionainmneacha, is do ghnéithe fisiciúla a thagraíonn siad. Ach i gcoitinne, is iad na bailte sin a ainmníodh ó ionad cónaithe, bíodh sé tuatach nó eaglasta, is iadsan is suimiúla ó thaobh stair a n-ainmneacha de. Thóg cuid mhór de na bailte ar fud na tíre a n-ainm óna leithéid: ón dún, ón ráth, ón lios, ón chathair, ón chaiseal nó ón chill, ón teampall, ón mhainistir, ón eaglais. Tá a thábhacht féin le hachan cheann de na hainmneacha seo; bhí a stair féin ar achan cheann acu tráth, ach gur rómhinic sin ceilte orainn inniu. Is iad na hainmneacha eaglasta is fearr a bhfuil fianaise againn orthu, nó is iad na manaigh a rinne bunús na

scríbhneoireachta sa tseanáire agus d'fhág siad againn féilirí eaglasta, naomhsheanchas agus beathaí na naomh, scríbhinní a bhfuil tagairt iontu do chuid mhór d'ainmneacha eaglasta na tíre, gan trácht ar na tagairtí atá acu do na cealla móra sna hannála. Ach d'ainneoin a saothair, tá mórán logainmneacha eaglasta a mhaireann atá gan iomrá sna seanscríbhinní. Féadaimid a bheith buíoch as an mheasarthacht.

Tógaimis na hionaid tuatacha ar dtús, na hainmneacha sin a thagraíonn don dún, don ráth, don lios, don chathair, don chaiseal. I gcoitinne, is sine iad mar logainmneacha ná na hainmneacha a bhfuil an téarma *baile* iontu, téarma nach bhfaightear go coitianta sna logainmneacha go dtí an 12ú céad.<sup>13</sup> Tagraíonn na logainmneacha seo, an chuid is mó acu ar scor ar bith, do na hionaid chónaithe a bhí ag ríthe, ag taoisigh agus ag feirmeoirí coitianta sa Luath-Ré Stairiúil, ó thart faoin 5ú céad ar aghaidh. Agus tá cuid acu níos luaithe ná sin, fiú; tá *dún*-ainmneacha againn agus tá *ráth*-ainmneacha againn a raibh tagairt acu do “longphoirt chnoic”, longphoirt mhóra dhaingne a thógtaí ar bharr cnoic sa Ré Réamh-stairiúil: Dún Ailinne i gCo. Chill Dara, Dún Beag i gCo. an Dúin, Ráth Chealtchair, ceann de na seanainmneacha ar Chnoc na hArdeaglaise i nDún Pádraig, Ráth na hEamhna is minic a ghairtear d'Eamhain Mhacha. Roinnt eile de na logainmneacha a bhfuil na míreanna a luaigh mé iontu, is ón mheánaois a thagann siad; léirítear seo nuair atá ainm pearsanta Normannach a gcáiliú: Dún Réamoinn, Ráth Maonais, Ráth Shiúrtáin, Lios Uataig. Ach tromlach na logainmneacha a bhfuil na míreanna *dún*, *ráth*, *lios*, *cathair* agus *caiseal* iontu is do ghnáthionad cónaithe na luathstaire a thagraíonn siad—an longphort cruinn a raibh claí, nó claíocha, trí cinn ar a mhéad, thart timpeall air. Claí cré, de ghnáth, a bhíonn thart timpeall ar an ráth agus ar an lios agus amannaí ar an dún; claí cloiche, de ghnáth, a bhíonn thart timpeall ar an chaiseal agus ar an chathair. Ní hionadh, mar sin, caiseal agus cathair a fháil go measartha flúirseach áit a bhfuil fairsinge agus fuíoll cloch—in iarthar na tíre. Ní heol dom difear ar bith ó thaobh céille de idir caiseal agus cathair. *Caiseal* an téarma atá le fáil i logainmneacha an cheantair thuaidh, ó Thír Chonaill ó dheas go Maigh Eo; *cathair* atá le fáil sna logainmneacha sa leith theas—ó Chontae na Gaillimhe go Ciarraí. Is dóiche gur *caiseal* an seantéarma cónaithe is coitianta i dTír Chonaill; tá An Caiseal agus An Caiseal Mór le fáil ar fud an chontae. Tá Caiseal na bhFiann againn ar Chruach an Iarainn, An Caiseal Riabhach, Caiseal na Cruite, Caiseal an Bhogaraigh, Srath Chaisil, Trá an Chaisil agus a lán eile.

*Lios* an gnáththéarma in oirthear agus i lár Chúige Uladh ar an longphort chruinn ach níl sé róchoitianta mar théarma i dTír

Chonaill. Tá crothán beag *lios*-ainmneacha i gceantair Ráth Bhoth agus Chill Mhic Réanáin, ceantair nach bhfuil ar dhóigh ar bith comh clochach, creagach le hiarthar an chontae.

Ach tá *dún*-ainmneacha againn ar fud an chontae agus tá *ráth*-ainmneacha againn fosta. *Dún* an téarma is mó gradam sa tseanlitríocht, an téarma is mó a mbaintear úsáid as ag tagairt do longphort rí nó longphort taoisigh. Nuair a théadh rí ar creach i gcíoch a chomharsan insítear dúinn sna hannála gur airg se “a n-uile cella 7 dune”<sup>14</sup>—na príomhionaid eaglasta agus na príomhionaid thuatacha. Nuair a bhí Pádraig Naofa ag fágáil slán ag Cineál Chonaill, i ndiaidh dó solas an chreidimh a leathadh orthu, deirtear gur bheannaigh sé Cineál Chonaill agus gur fhág a bheannacht “fora ndúine 7 fora n-inuera 7 fora cella”<sup>15</sup>—na gnéithe ba thábhachtaí dá dtiarnas. Tá *dún*-ainmneacha le fáil sa Bhreatain Mhór; tá siad le fáil ar Mhór-roinn na hEorpa sna tíortha sin a raibh na Ceiltigh i réim iontu tráth. Tá siad le fáil ar fud na hÉireann, an tromlach i lár tíre ach cuid mhaith acu fosta scaipte thart ar an chósta, ag tagairt amannaí do “longphort reanna”, *i.e.* longphort daingean ar bharr aille a raibh an aill féin mar chosaint air. Tá siad againn i dTír Chonaill, cuid mhaith acu ar an chósta nó i ngar don chósta: Dún Mór, Dún Allt, Dún Damh, Dún Fionnachaidh, Na Dúnaibh, Dún Lúiche, Dún Cionnaola agus a leithéid. Is minic ainm pearsanta mar cháiliú ar an dún ach gur deacair theacht ar aon eolas iontaofa ar an duine a luaitear. Is seanainm pearsanta Cionnaola (Ceann F(h)aoladh) agus luaitear flaith darb ainm Cendfaeladh mac Airndelaigh i nginealaigh Chineál Chonaill;<sup>16</sup> b'fhéidir gurb ionann é agus an té a thug a ainm do Dhún Cionnaola ach níl aon chinnteacht faoi.<sup>17</sup> An t-ainm pearsanta céanna atá i gceist sa logainm Cloich Chionnaola ach ní fios an é an duine céanna atá i gceist sa dá logainm. Tá líon mór *dún*-ainmneacha sa tír ar fad; níl tagairt sna seanscríbhinní ach don bheagán. De ghnáth, ní bhíonn de theist againn ar na seanlongphoirt seo ach an t-ainm féin agus an dún féin, má mhaireann sé slán.

D'fhág me *dún*-ainm an chontae go deireadh, Dún na nGall, nó ní dóigh liom go bhfuil teacht ar fhuascailt sásúil ar an ainm, dá shimplí é. Tá daoine ann a deir gurb iad Gaill na Mór-roinne atá i gceist, daoine eile a deir gurb iad na Lochlannaigh atá i gceist agus is dóiche go bhféadfaí na Normannaigh a chur san áireamh fosta, nó bhí siad i gceantar an Chaoluisce, thart faoi Bhéal Leice, nach bhfuil róshada ar shiúl ó Dhún na nGall. Dá mbeadh tagairt chinnte againn don logainm roimh 1170 d'fhéadfaí na Normannaigh a chur as an áireamh. Ach níl sin againn. Níl tagairt againn do Dhún na nGall sna scríbhinní go dtí lár na meánaoise, nuair a bunaíodh an mhainistir Phroinsiasach ansin i 1474. Ón am sin ar aghaidh tá

neart tagairtí againn sna hannála do Dhún na nGall, tagairtí don mhainistir úr, tagairtí don chaisleán úr a tógadh thart faoin am chéanna. Ach ní réitíonn na tagairtí seo fadhb an logainm. Ní féidir go fóill a bheith cinnte cé hiad na Gaill ónar ainmníodh an dún, nó an daoine ar chor ar bith atá i gceist. Nó tá an tuairim ann fosta gurb é an focal *gall*, “cloch” nó “gallán”, atá i gceist san ainm Dún na nGall. Tá tagairt in *Annála Ríoghachta Éirenn* faoin bhliain 1419 don ainm Áth na nGall; deir an Donnabhánach go raibh an t-áth seo achar beag siar ón chaisleán ar Abhainn Iasc agus gur dóiche go raibh suíomh an tseandúin i ngar dó. Bheinn féin den tuairim go dtugann an t-ainm breise seo tacaíocht don tuairim gur daoine, chan galláin, atá i gceist san ainm Dún na nGall agus go raibh Gaill de chineál éigin ar na gaobhair, lá den tsaol, cibé tír arbh as dóibh.

Má scrúdaítear na logainmneacha a bhfuil an mhír *ráth* iontu bhéarfáir faoi deara a laghad *ráth*-ainmneacha atá againn i dtuaisceart na tíre i gcomparáid lena liacht sa chuid eile den tír. Tá *ráth*-ainmneacha againn i dtuaisceart na tíre, bíodh gur ar an ghannchuid atá siad. Tá siad againn i dTír Chonaill: Ráth Maoláin, Ráth Mealtain, Ráth Ghlas, Ráth Bhoth, Ráth Cunga, Ráth Maí Aonaigh agus tuilleadh lena gcois. Bíonn suaitheantas eaglasta le cuid de na *ráth*-ainmneacha sa tuaisceart; is suímh eaglasta, mar shampla, Ráth Cunga, Ráth Maí Aonaigh agus, ar ndóigh, Ráth Bhoth ach gur cosúil go minic gur sine an *ráth*-ainm ná an chill—sé sin gur bunaíodh an chill laistigh de ráth thuatach nó, b’fhéidir, taobh léi, ionas gur thóg sí a hainm uaithi. Sin an chosúlacht atá ar Ráth Cunga agus Ráth Maí Aonaigh, cealla a chuirtear i leith Phádraig Naofa. Deirtear gurb é Colm Cille a bhunaigh Ráth Bhoth, cé gurb é Adhamhnán, ar den cheantar sin é, is mó a luaitear leis an chill i Ráth Bhoth ón 7ú céad ar aghaidh.<sup>18</sup>

Cuid mhaith de na seansuímh eaglasta níl tagairt eaglasta ar chor ar bith ina gcuid ainmneacha—Ráth Cunga agus Ráth Maí Aonaigh, mar shampla. Is cás ar leith Ráth Bhoth nó is minic a bhíonn tagairt eaglasta leis an mhír *both* sna logainmneacha. Agus tá seanchealla eile againn i dTír Chonaill nach bhfuil mír eaglasta ar bith ina n-ainmneacha—Cluain Maine agus Inis Caoil, áit ar adhlacadh Dallán Forgaill, file, de réir an tseanchais.<sup>19</sup> Is cosúil gur ainmníodh Inbhear Náile ón naomh a bhunaigh a chill ansin, Cill Náile, fear a bhí comhaimseartha le Colm Cille, mar insítear dúinn ag Mánus Ó Domhnaill;<sup>20</sup> agus tá Cluain Dabhaodóg againn, an chill a bhunaigh Dabhaodóg i bhFánaid, i dtuaisceart an chontae.<sup>21</sup>

Meastar gur *domhnach* an téarma eaglasta is sine dá bhfuil againn sna logainmneacha. Sna scríbhinní eaglasta bheirtear le fios dúinn gur le ré Phádraig a bhaineann an téarma. I m*Bethu Phátraic* cuirtear

in iúl dúinn gurb é Pádraig féin a bhunaigh cuid mhór de na domhnaigh; bíodh sin mar atá, is cinnte gur ón chéad seal de ré na Críostaíochta a fhaighimid na logainmneacha a bhfuil *domhnach* iontu. Tá Domhnach Mór Maí Tochair againn in Inis Eoghain agus Domhnach Mór Maí Iotha againn ó dheas uaidh; tá Domhnach Mór Maí Eine againn i dTír Aodha agus tá Domhnach Bile againn, cé gur Maigh Bhile (nó Bun an Phobail) a ghairtear de anois. Ba é Pádraig Naofa, de réir scéal a bheatha, a bhunaigh na suímh seo ar a chuairt aspalda ar Éirinn dó.<sup>22</sup>

*Ceall*, nó *cill*, an mhír eaglasta is coitianta sna logainmneacha. *Ceall* an gnáththéarma ag Gaeil ar na mainistreacha dúchasacha ón 6ú céad ar aghaidh. Aisteach go leor, cé go bhfuil an téarma *mainistir* le fáil sna scríbhinní eaglasta, níl sé le fáil sna logainmneacha eaglasta go dtí an 12ú céad, nuair a tógadh na hoird rialta isteach agus nuair a bunaíodh na mainistreacha úra leasaithe. Do na mainistreacha úra sin a thagraíonn an téarma *mainistir* sna logainmneacha. Is minic é mar mhalairt ar “abbey” sa Bhéarla: An Mhainistir Liath / Greyabbey, An Mhainistir Fhionn / Whiteabbey. Ach tá eisceacht mhór amháin ann, Mainistir Bhuithe, a bunaíodh ag Buithe i dtús ré na Críostaíochta. Sin an t-aon *mhainistir* amháin a bhfuil iomrá uirthi sna scríbhinní sa tréimhse dhúchasach; is minic nach dtugtar uirthi sna hannála ach “Mainistir” go lom. Ach is í an mhír *cill* a bhí á léiriú agam agus ní deacair sin a dhéanamh i dTír Chonaill. Tá Cill Mhic Réanáin againn, áit ar chaith Colm Cille seal dá óige, de réir an tseanchais air.<sup>23</sup> Tá Cill Bhairrinn againn i dTír Aodha, a chuirtear i leith Choilm Chille,<sup>24</sup> cé gurb é Bairrionn a d’fhág a ainm uirthi, mar insítear dúinn i bh*Féilire na Naomh nÉirennach* (l. 134): Bairrfhionn, epscop, ó Druimchuilind agus o Chill Bairrfhinn fri hEss Ruaidh atuaidh. Do cheneil Conaill Gulban, mic Neill, do.” Tá Cill Charthaigh againn, nó Cill Chartha mar bheirtear air, agus nóta beathaisnéise againn sna féilirí ar an Charthach chéanna: “Carthach, epscop, dalta Ciarain Saighre. . . . Is leis Inis Uachtair for Loch Sileann agus Cill Carthaigh i Tír Boghaine i cCenel Conaill.”<sup>25</sup> Cé gur thagair na *cill*-ainmneacha de ghnáth do mhainistir dhúchasach, tá ceann anseo agus ansiúd a thagraíonn do mhainistir oird, mainistir de chuid na meánaoise, cé gur minic nach féidir bheith cinnte nach raibh seanchill ann i dtús báire a d’fhág a hainm ar an áit. Is mainistir Phroinsiasach Cill Ó dTomhraid (Killydonnell sa leagan Bhéarla),<sup>26</sup> mainistir a bunaíodh sa chuid deiridh den 15ú céad, ach tá an chosúlacht ar an ainm gur sine é ná an mhainistir Phroinsiasach. Agus tá an chosúlacht chéanna ar an ainm Na Cealla Beaga, gur sine i bhfad an t-ainm agus tagairt an ainm ná an teach Proinsiasach a bunaíodh ansin ag deireadh na meánaoise.<sup>27</sup> Agus, ar ndóigh, tá

cill-ainmneacha againn nach bhfuil trácht ar bith orthu sna seanscríbhinní eaglasta nó i gcáipéisí na meánaoise. Cill Bhríde, amuigh ar Chruit, mar shampla; sa chás seo táimid ag brath go hiomlán ar an ainm féin agus ar an seanchas áitiúil. Seanreilig atá ann agus turas beannaithe, Turas Bhríde, in aice leis. De réir an tseanchais áitiúil bhí clochar ban anseo tráth; deirtear gurb í Cróine Bheag (a mhair sa 7ú céad) ó Theampall Cróine a thug na mná naofa go Cruit.<sup>28</sup> Tá an chosúlacht ann, mar sin, go mbaineann an t-ainm Cill Bhríde, agus an suíomh, leis an tréimhse dhúchasach.

Tá míreanna eaglasta eile againn sna logainmneacha. Is seanainm agus seansuíomh Teampall Cróine sna Rosa, mar insítear dúinn ag Mícheál Ó Cléirigh i bhFéilire na Naomh nÉrennach (l. 188): “Cróine Becc, ogh, ó Tempal Croine, a tTir Conuill, agus do Chenel cConuill Gulban, mic Neill dhisidhe.” Os a choinne sin, níl tagairt ar bith againn sna féilirí do Theampall Carna. Agus tá Díseart Eignigh againn in Inis Eoghain. Is do ré an mhanachais dhúchasaigh a thagraíonn an téarma *díseart*; is ainm pearsanta Eigneach ach níl trácht air ná ar a dhíseart sna seanscríbhinní eaglasta. Nuair a gheibhteas an mhír *teach* sna logainmneacha is teach eaglasta, de ghnáth, a bhíonn i geist, teach eaglasta, de ghnáth, ó ré dhúchasach an mhanachais. Tá Teach Baoithín againn in oirthear an chontae; chan amháin go bhfuil tagairt againn don teach eaglasta féin sna féilirí ach tá scéal mór ag Mícheál Ó Cléirigh<sup>29</sup> ar an Bhaoithín chéanna: “Baoithin, ab Ia Cholaim chille indiaidh Colaim chille fén, agus Tech Baoithin i cCenel Conaill a prim cheall, ár ba do chenel Conaill Gulban do. . . Baoithin, imorro, bai ceithre bliadhna in abdhaine in hI iar mbás Colaim cille. . . An trath do bhíodh ag ithe bídh a deiredh, Deus in adiutorium meum intende, etir gach én da greim. An tráth do bhíodh ag tionól arbha araon las na manchaibh do bíodh lámh anáirde aige ag guidhe De, agus lámh ag tionól an árbha. Ro fhaidh Baoithin a ainm iarsna ceithre bliadhnaibh remhráite do chum nimhe icomhainm an laoi do deachaid Colum cille do chum nimhe, A.D. 600.” Meascán breá den stair agus den scéalaíocht an seanchas seo ar Bhaoithín ó Theach Baoithín. Is trua nár mhair a leithéid de sheanchas ar na seanainmneacha eaglasta go léir.

1. Féach Hogan, J., “The Irish Law of Kingship”, *PRIA*, 40, leath. 225.
2. Mulchrone, K., *Bethu Phátraic*, I, leath. 94.
3. Féach Ó Domhnaill, N., “Talra Thír Chonaill”, *Irish Cumann Seanchais Dún na nGall*, I, uimh. 4, leath. 248.
4. Féach Ó Corráin, D., *Ireland before the Normans*, leath. 16-7.
5. Féach Hogan, J., *op. cit.*, leath. 224.
6. Féach Ó Domhnaill, N., *op. cit.*, leath. 248.
7. Gwynn, E., *The Metrical Dindshenchas*, IV, leath. 144.
8. *Ibid.*, I, leath. 2.

9. *Ibid.*, IV, leath. 2-8.
10. *Ibid.*, IV, leath. 112.
11. Féach *Celtica*, IX, leath. 212.
12. *Iris Cumann Seanchais Dún na nGall*, II, uimh. 3, leath. 499-501.
13. Féach *Celtica*, VI, leath. 119 seq.
14. *Annála Uladh*, A.D. 971.
15. Mulchrone, K., *op. cit.*, leath. 92.
16. *Analecta Hibernica*, 18, leath. 13.
17. Féach *Iris Cumann Seanchais Dún na nGall*, V, uimh. 1, leath. 53-4.
18. Féach Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. N., *Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland*, leath. 94.
19. *Féilire na Naomh nÉrennach*, leath. 30.
20. O’Kelleher, A. & Schoepperle, G., *Betha Coluimb Chille*, leath. 144.
21. *Féilire na Naomh nÉrennach*, leath. 198.
22. Mulchrone, K., *op. cit.*, leath. 89 seq.
23. O’Kelleher, A. & Schoepperle, G., *op. cit.*, leath. 40.
24. Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. N., *op. cit.*, leath. 388.
25. *Féilire na Naomh nÉrennach*, leath. 64.
26. Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. N., *op. cit.*, leath. 272.
27. *Ibid.*, leath. 272, 393.
28. *Bliainiris Thír Chonaill*, x, uimh. 1, leath. 71.
29. *Féilire na Naomh nÉrennach*, leath. 162, 164.

## PLACENAMES OF THE PARISH OF KILNAMANAGH

### MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

Kilnamanagh is the name of a civil parish lying at the W.S.W. end of the barony of Bear, Co. Cork. It extends into sheets 114, 126, and 127 of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps of Co. Cork. The parish includes Dursey island which is separated from the mainland by Dursey Sound.

The name Kilnamanagh, Cill na Manach, means “church of the monks”. It still survives as “Kilman”, the name of a field leading to the old church and graveyard in the td. of Cloan. “There was, it is said, formerly a house for monks here . . . The 13 March Mochevy als. Mochevoge’s day is observed in this parish.” (Dive Downes’ Diary, 1700, *J.C.H.A.S.*, 1908-9).

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|----------------|---|
| 1199 Cellmana  | Decretal Letter of Pope Innocent III<br>( <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> , I, p. 108)              |
| 1291 Kylman    | <i>Reports on Public Records in Ireland</i> (1816-1820),<br>Supplement to eighth report, p. 65. |
| 1302 Kilmana   | <i>Calendar of Documents Ire.</i> , 1302-7, p. 294.   |
| 1432 Kyllmeana | <i>Calendar of Papal Letters</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 424.   |
| 1618 Killvane  | Cork Inquisitions, Royal Irish Academy.   |
| 1700 Kilmannah | Dive Downes’ Diary, <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 1908-9.   |

Dursey is nearly four miles long, and it contains three townlands: Ballynacallagh, Kilmichael, and Tilickafinna. Its ancient name was Inis Bai, Inis Bui (*Onom.*, pp. 461, 462); Boy, Decretal Letter of Pope Innocent III, 1199 (*Pontificia Hibernica*, I, p. 108); Boy (*Calendar of Documents Ire.*, Vol. V, p. 294). It has later been known as Baoi Bhéara (1603; Buyveary, Fiants of Elizabeth 6764), Oileán Baoi, and Baoi (Morrin, *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, II, pp. 295-301). O Donovan, in a note in the *Celtic Miscellany*, p. 358, says that the lands of Baei, i.e., the lands of the Castle of Dunbaei, or Dunboy, were originally part of Corca Laidhe, the territory of the O Driscolls, and that the Irish called Dursey Island "Oileán Baei Bheirre". It may be inferred that the territory known as Baoi was that part of the land in the peninsula lying to the south of the central ridge known as the Caha range. It has been suggested locally that the qualifying element in Knockboy (the highest mountain of the range some 24 miles N.E. of Dunboy) is Baoi.

Dursey, however, had another ancient name, Inis Tarbhna (*Onom.*, p. 470). *Tarbhna* is a collective derivative of *tarbh* "bull". If *tarbhna* is taken as a collective noun, Inis Tarbhna means "bull island", as distinct from the rocks known as the Bull, Cow and Calf, which lie less than four miles to the west of Dursey. It appears to be a name used by Irish-speaking seamen, who, when sailing past, regarded the rocks and island as a group, and in this context the following name-forms involving -s (plural) may be mentioned:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1589 Island of Dorsees                 | Fiants of Elizabeth (5334).                        |
| 1603 Dursyes                           | Cork Inq.  |
| 1633 Dorsies                           | <i>Hibernia Pacata</i> (London 1633), p. 303.      |
| 1687 Durros                            | <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , VII, p. 79.                    |
| 1700 Dorses                            | Dive Downes Diary, <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , VII, p. 79. |
| 1750 the Durseys                       | Smith, <i>Hist of Cork</i> , I, p. 297.            |
| 1750 Cape Dorses<br>alias the Dursey's | <i>op. cit.</i> , II, p. 296.                      |

Mizen Head and Galley Head in Co. Cork are examples of names having a landward connotation. The Hogs is still current as a seamen's name for Scariff and Deenish islands off the coast of Kerry. It appears on Kelly's reproduction in 1874 of a print of Ireland during the Elizabethan wars. (See *Dinnseanchas*, II, 52.)

"When two peoples come into contact", said Henderson in *Norse Influence in Celtic Scotland*, p. 27, "it is human to dabble in translation whether it be well or ill done." Norse-speaking sailors, trading from the Norse city of Cork, might have changed Inis Tarbhna "bull island" to Thjorsey "bull's island". Watson, in *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, p. 36, writes "Thórsá,

Bull's Water". MacBain in *Place-Names of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, writes, "The cape of Travedum or Travedrum, may be regarded as one of the horns of Thurso Bay; the word means 'bull head', from Tarvos, now Tarbh, bull. That this is the locality meant, seems to be proved by the name, Thurso, older Thórsa for Thjórsa, 'bull water', a name which appears also in Iceland." Henderson writes "Ptolemy's *Tarvedrum* . . .".

The name Inis Tarbhna has sometimes been assigned to the Bull Rock (*Onom.*, p. 470; *E. Irish Hist. & Myth.*, p. 492, n. 2). Inis Bui and Inis Bai have been similarly assigned (*J.C.H.A.S.*, 1909, p. 151; O'Curry, *Battle of Magh Leana*, p. 27 n.).

Illanebeg "little island" lies close to Dursey. It was connected to the main island by a drawbridge at the time of the siege in 1602. It may now be reached by crossing over the seaweed-covered rocks at ebb tide. The crossing-place is known as Bathalach "sea-ford place", from N. *vadill* "a sea-ford". Henderson, *op. cit.*, pp. 137-8, says that *vadill* is "a ford, especially a sea-ford . . . in Shetland *vaadle* (cognate with English *wade*), a shallow where straits may be crossed".

The local name for Helvick Head, Co. Waterford, is Ceann an Bhathala "sea-ford head". Beyond the head is a little island which may be reached by wading at ebb tide. Henderson (*op. cit.*, pp. 137-8) interprets Benbecula, the name of an island in the Outer Hebrides, as "Ben of the Ford". In a reference to *vadill*, the qualifying element in the name, he says, "The word is properly written *fadhail*, the root vowel being short." Cf. Fothail, al. Fochail, g. Fochaile, the name of a tidal island in the estuary of the Fearthá river (An Góilín) which flows into Valentia Harbour, td. of Ballycarbery, par. of Cahir, bar. of Iveragh, Co. Kerry. (See *Uí Ráthach*, pp. 14, 20).

#### Abbreviations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| B.S.D.             | Books of Survey and Distribution.  |
| Par. M. of D. Sur. | Parish Maps of Down Survey.  |
| Contrib.           | <i>Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language</i> (published by the Royal Irish Academy). |
| J.C.H.A.S.         | <i>Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society</i> .                                 |
| J.R.S.A.I.         | <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> .                                    |
| Cork Inq.          | Cork Inquisitions, Royal Irish Academy.  |

In translation the word *cuas*, a large indentation in the cliffs along the seashore, is written *cuas*. *Boilg* is a submerged rock or reef, over which the sea swells, and, in a ground sea, breaks; it is written *boilg*. *Eisc* (*easc*), a marshy hollow, is written *esk*.

#### Allihies td.

Na hAlaithe "cliff-land, cliff-fields", <all+achadh. It is believed that the name refers to the land near the great cliffed and indented western shore of the townland and more especially its northern end. See Allachaidhe Beag, *Uí Ráthach*, p. 26.

Brisceach "brittle place"; the rock on the mountain side is covered with flag-stones.

An Gleann "the glen".

Log na nOighean "hollow of the reservoirs"; a number of catchment areas along this hollow on the hillside has each a dam which stored water for use in the local mines.

Glaise na Leamhnachta "the new milk stream".

Faill Bhainne "milk cliff" is near the stream.

Tulaigh "place of eminence".

Grafadh "grubbing".

Faill an tSionnaigh "the fox cliff".

Dúinín "(promontory) fort". (See *J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, pp. 1-16, 101-115.)

#### Shore-names:

Trá na Péiste "strand of the monster". It refers to a large fish cast upon the shore.

Trá an Phéarla "strand of the Pearl" (a ship which was wrecked here).

Cúl-Thráigh "back strand".

Tráigin Neil Ní Shé "Neil Ní Shé's little strand".

Cuas an Iomair "the trough *cuas*"; a deep inlet. Its parallel sides are steep and high and so is the landward end.

Cuas Caol "narrow *cuas*".

Cuas Chloch Dhubh "dark boulder *cuas*".

Cuas na gCuarleac "*cuas* of the curved rock-strata". This is a curved, open-ended groove in the shore rock. It is a synclinal trough in which the rock strata slope downward from opposite directions, so as to meet.

Faill Bhuí Thoir "yellow cliff east".

Faill Bhuí Láir "yellow cliff middle".

Cuas Caillí "cormorant *cuas*".

Cuas Stairs "stairs *cuas*". A wooden stairs was built here by the mining company.

Cuas an tSasanaigh "the Englishman's *cuas*". An Englishman was drowned here.

Cuas Gorm "blue *cuas*".

Cuas na gColúr "*cuas* of the pigeons".

Ballán Gharbhlinne "rock-hole of Garbhlinn" that is "rock-hole of the rough waters".

Srúill Gharbhlinne "Garbhlinn channel".

Pointe na Garbhlinne "point of Garbhlinn". Cf. Fáirleac na Garbhlinne "shelving rock of the rough waters", Innismurray Island (*Dinnseanchas*, IV, 66).

Cuas Gharbhlinne "*cuas* of Garbhlinn"

Cuas Bairneach Breá "*cuas* of fine (large) limpets".

Báinseacháin "sheep-walks".

An tSáile Shocair "the calm sea".

Struicín "pinnacle"; al. stairricín.

Daingean "stronghold", access to which is dangerous. (See *Dinnseanchas* V, 9.)

Oileán na bhFaoileán "gulls' island".

Goibín "little beak".

Leac Rua "red rock".

Mineán Beag "little Mineán"; *Mineán* "kid".

Mineán Mór "great Mineán".

Allihies Point, An Pointe "the point".

Cuas Leath-Arra "*cuas* of half satisfaction". This v-shaped, cliffed inlet is clogged by tidal rocks along one side. They extend to the central axis of the v. "Leath-arra, half satisfaction" (Dinneen, s.v. *leath*-). The rocks diminish the full utility of the inlet. The opposite half is deep. Connor (wrasse) is fished at its entrance.

Sean-Phointe "old point".

Cuas an Mhéanaigh "*cuas* of Méanach"; the inlet, with diverging sides, faces the outward and more open part of Ballydonegan Bay.

Méanach "mouth place" (v. *Dinnseanchas*, v, 38).

Carraig na nÉan "birds' rock".

Tráigin an Steoir "little strand at the store".

Carraig Liath "Liath's rock". *Liath* is an agnomen of O'Neill.

Trá Mhór "great strand".

Colú, a ledge of rock having a straight and vertical side.

#### Ballaghboy td.

1601 Ballaghbuoye

Fiants of Elizabeth (6511).

1618 Billaghbuye

Cork Inq.

1654-7 Ballaghboy

B.S.D.

1658 Ballaghbuy

Par. Maps of D. Sur.

Bealach Baoi "Durseway".

Géarán Ard "high, sharp-ridged incline".

#### Shore-names:

Glas-Láth is the name of a green slippery alga found in the lower part of the shore at ebb tide. The name applies also to pond scum in fresh water. See Oileán na Glas-Láithche, td. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, p. 42).

Oileán na Naebh "island of the canoes".  
 Pointe Glas-Fhiacla "green-tooth point"; from the grass margin along the shore, a tooth-shaped patch extends towards the point.  
 Cuas Gorm "blue *cuas*".  
 Cuas na gCrothóg 'cuas of the coal-fish'.  
 Ballán "mound-like rock".  
 Cruit "summit".  
 Áit Chrudhaigh "horse-shoe place"; the inlet is shaped like a horse-shoe. The original name-form was probably *crudhach* "horse-shoe place". A later adoption of *áit* "place" as a first component could have given rise to the genitive *crudhaigh*.  
 Lic Geamh "prattle rock", a reference to the noise of the water.  
 Faill Min-Iachtchinn "cliff of Min-Iacht-Cheann", that is, "subdued-groan end". The cliff on one side of an inlet slopes seaward to end at water level.  
 Pointe na nÉan "birds' point".  
 Cuas na Maidí "*cuas* of the sticks" (wreck material).  
 Cuas an Mhadra "otter *cuas*".  
 Cuas an Chuir "cuas of the curve".  
 Béal Átha Bó "approach to cows' creek".

#### Ballydonegan td.

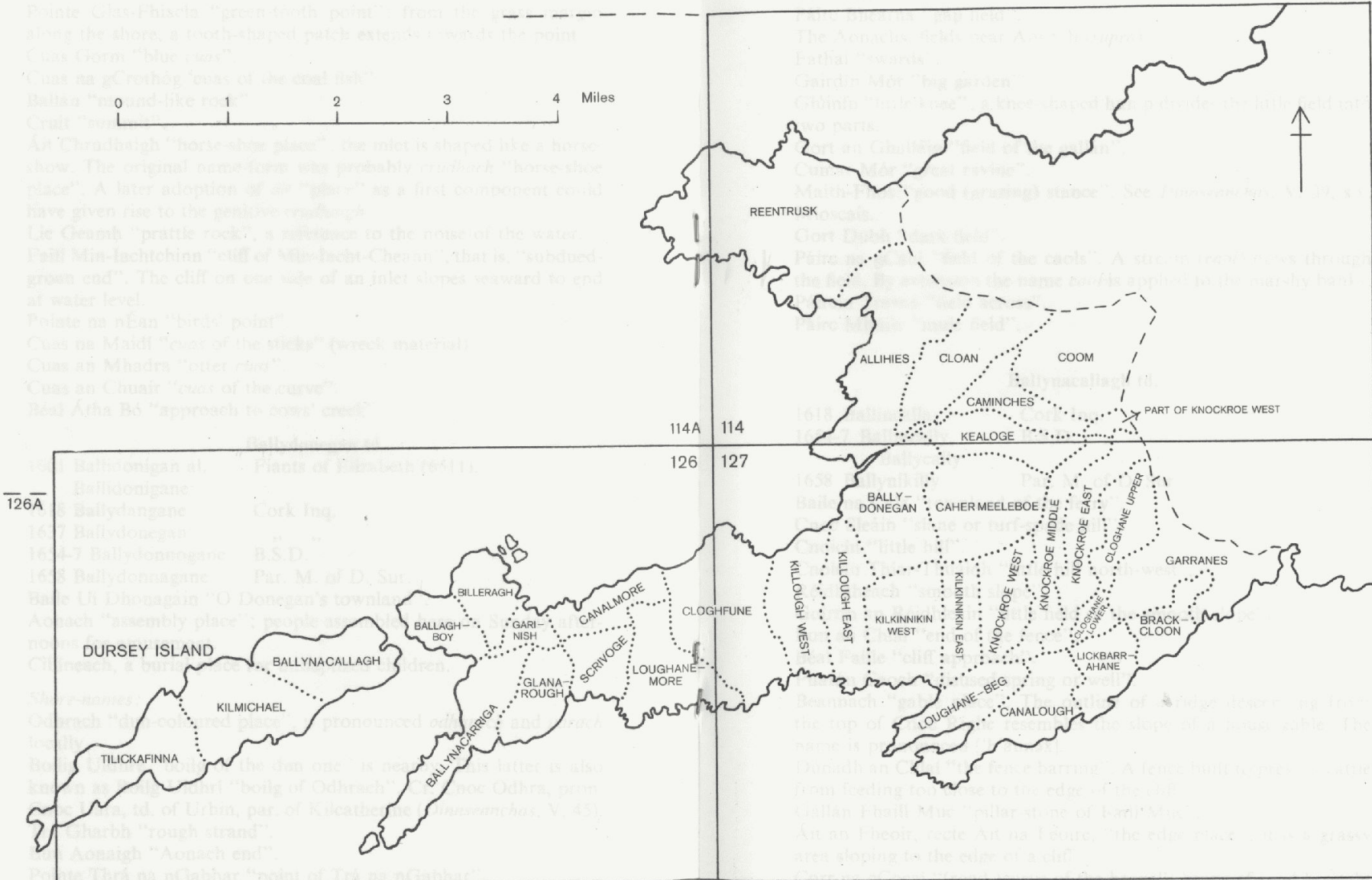
1601 Ballidonigan al. Fiants of Elizabeth (6511).  
 Ballidonigane  
 1618 Ballydangane Cork Inq.  
 1637 Ballydonegan " "  
 1654-7 Ballydonnogane B.S.D. "  
 1658 Ballydonnagane Par. M. of D. Sur.  
 Baile Uí Dhonagáin "O Donegan's townland".  
 Aonach "assembly place"; people assembled here on Sunday afternoons for amusement.  
 Cillíneach, a burial place for unbaptized children.

#### Shore-names:

Odhrach "dun-coloured place", is pronounced *odharach* and *uarach* locally.  
 Boilig Uidhre "boilg of the dun one" is nearby. This latter is also known as Boilg Uidhrí "boilg of Odhrach". Cr. Cnoc Odhra, pron. Cnoc Uara, td. of Urhin, par. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 45).  
 Trá Gharbh "rough strand".  
 Bun Aonaigh "Aonach end".  
 Pointe Thrá na nGabhar "point of Trá na nGabhar".  
 Trá na nGabhar "strand of the scad".  
 Carraig na Muice "the pig rock".  
 Trá na mBan "the women's strand".



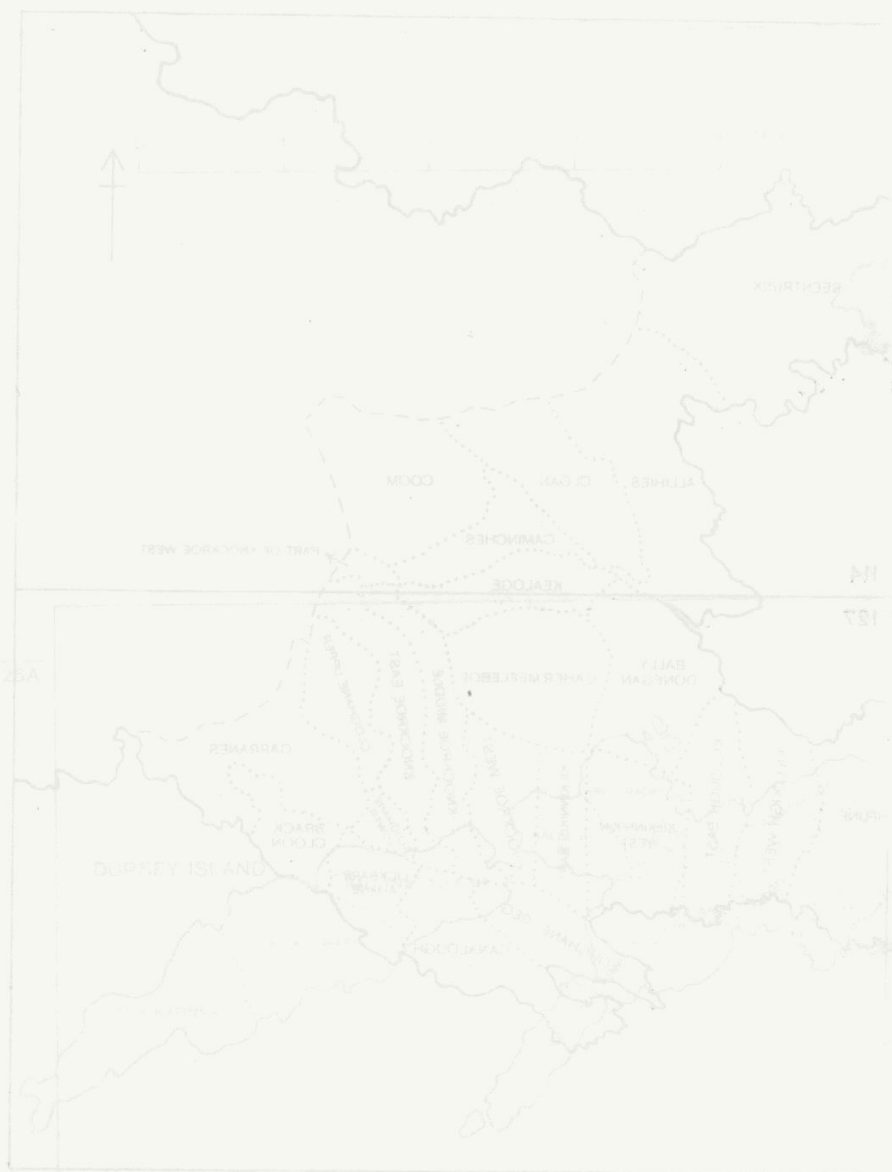
Droicín na Naebh "island of the canoes"  
 Pointe Glas-Fhaiscá "green tooth point", from the  
 along the shore, a tooth-shaped patch extends towards the point  
 Cúas Gorm "blue seas"  
 Cúas na gCrothóg "seas of the croak fish"  
 Ballán "island-like rock"  
 0 1 2 3 4 Miles  
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 have given rise to the genitive *crudhaigh*  
 Le Geann "prattle rock", a reference to the noise of the water  
 Pail Mhí-lachthinn "cuff of Mhí-lacht-Chéran", that is, "subdued-  
 green end". The cliff on one side of an inlet slopes forward to end  
 at water level.  
 Pointe na nÉan "birds' point"  
 Cúas na Maidh "coast of the sticks" (wreck material)  
 Cúas na Mhadra "coast of the mare"  
 Cúas an Chuair "coast of the curve"  
 Beal Átha Bó "approach to cows' creek"



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(Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the Government Permit No. 2059)

The Parish of Kilnamanagh Co. Cork



*Field-names:*

- Páirc Bhearna “gap field”.  
 The Aonachs, fields near Aonach (*supra*).  
 Fathaí “swards”.  
 Gairdín Mór “big garden”.  
 Glúinín “little knee”; a knee-shaped hump divides the little field into two parts.  
 Gort an Ghalláin “field of the gallán”.  
 Cumar Mór “great ravine”.  
 Maith-Fhos “good (grazing) stance”. See *Dinnseanchas*, V, 39, s.v. Mioscais.  
 Gort Dubh “dark field”.  
 Páirc na gCaol “field of the caols”. A stream (*caol*) flows through the field. By extension the name *caol* is applied to the marshy banks.  
 Páircín Trasna “field across”.  
 Páirc Mhúile “mule field”.

**Ballynacallagh td.**

- 1618 Ballincalla Cork Inq.  
 1654-7 Ballincally, B.S.D.  
     Ballycally  
 1658 Ballynikilly Par. M. of D. Sur.  
 Baile na Cala “townland of the ferry”.  
 Cnoc Sleáin “slane or turf-spade hill”.  
 Cnoicín “little hill”.  
 Cnoicín Thiar-Thuidh “little hill north-west”.  
 Réidhtheach “smooth slope”.  
 Goirtín an Réidhleáin “little field of the smooth slope”.  
 Bun an Chlaí “end of the fence”.  
 Béal Faille “cliff approach”.  
 Fuarán Caoch “disused spring or well”.  
 Beannach “gable place”. The outline of a ridge descending from the top of Cnoc Ríge resembles the slope of a house-gable. The name is pronounced [‘b’aunəx].  
 Dúnadh an Chlaí “the fence barring”. A fence built to prevent cattle from feeding too close to the edge of the cliff.  
 Gallán Fhail Muc “pillar-stone of Fail Muc”.  
 Áit an Fheoir, recte Áit na Feoire, “the edge place”; it is a grassy area sloping to the edge of a cliff.  
 Corr na gCocáí “(road-)curve of the heaps”; heaps of sand brought from the mainland were piled here.  
 Tiobraid, a holy well.  
 Tulaigh “mound”.

Shore-names:

Foilhunish, Fail Chonfhois, "cliff of otter-stance"; see *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCII, 83-4.

Áit Doimhin "deep place".

Goirtín an Réidhleáin "little (tilled) field at the smooth slope".

Meall "bulging rock" that is, seawards.

Fail Righe Bhuí "cliff of yellow slope".

Cuas a Ghialla < Cuas Uí Éala < Cuas Uí Éalaithe "Healy's cuas". This is the local interpretation. People of that name still live in Dursy. The omission of final *-the* from the present pronunciation may be compared with Na hIar-Righthé > Na hAorai > Eyeries td., par. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 33) and Subh-Innlighthe > Subh-Innli "the set or guided swell", td. of Faha West, par. of Kilcaskan. In this townland there is an opening in the shore rock which leads landwards to a broader inlet. The incoming waves from the S. pass through the opening, and in the passage are split centrally by a long, narrow, tidal rock. The resultant halves are ultimately diverted to the E. and W., and their respective erosions leave two roundish bays which, at ebb tide, are roughly equal in size and shape. v. Dinneen: "Subh, -uibh, *m.*, suction or drag of surf . . . cf. Eng. sough, (dial souffe)"; Innlithe, *p.a.* (as from v. Inlím) "prepared, ready".

Fail Bhriste "broken cliff".

Fail Righe "cliff at slope".

Cuas an Mhaoláin "cuas at the bleak eminence".

Maolán "bleak eminence".

Colú Rua "red ledge"; the cliff here is grey.

Cuas na Léithe "cuas at the grey place"; the cliff here is grey.

Galláin Dubha "black pillar-stones".

Bun Sleamhain "slippery end".

Fail Muc "cliff of pigs"; the pigs referred to are probably two rocks in the sea in front of the cliff. Cf. Muc Mhór, and Muc Bheag, two rocks in the sea, td. of Kilcatherine, par. of Kilcatherine.

Oileán na Muc "island of the pigs".

Gallán Fhail Muc "standing stone of Fail Muc".

Biorán "sharp point".

Caladh na mBó "ferry of the cows".

Lic an Bháid "the boat point".

Rinn Liath "grey point".

Loch Gaibhlfhionn "white two-pronged loch". The shore-line curves inward. A long rock lying in front gives the loch two exits. *Fionn* "white" refers to streaks of quartz on the cliff above.

Tráigín "little strand".

Bathalach "sea-ford place" (see above).

Ulanebeg

Oileán Beag "little island".

Cuas Gamhna "calf cuas".

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Poll Baoitheoige "painter pool". In calm weather boats are moored side by side in this loch. A rope from the stem of each is tied to the rock at one side of the inlet. The stern rope is fastened to the opposite rock. It is stated in MS. 1681, p. 273, Dept. of Irish Folklore, U.C.D., that *baoitheog* is the rope which connects the boat to the rock. The information was obtained locally in 1964, and it is suggested that the word is a derivative of *baoi*, a buoy. It was written Poll Bitheoige in 1928, and it is pronounced P. Bitheoige locally. Note Dinneen: "Baoi, *g. id., m.*, a buoy; *al. bioth.*"

Lár-Ghoin "entrance to middle (of island)", that is, to the pasture. v. Dinneen s.v. *gion*.

Cuas Dhiarmaid Bhrothail "Diarmaid Brothail's cuas". Brothail is an agnomen of some O Sullivan families.

Láthair an Chaisleáin "site of the castle".

Linn Liag "boulder water"; the entrance to this inlet is studded with great round boulders.

Cuas an dá Oileán "cuas of the two islands".

Cuas na gColúr "cuas of the pigeons".

Cuas na gCeirtlíni "cuas of the lumps".

Sinis < Sine-inis, "nipple island".

Bun an Tuisil "downfall end".

Cuaisín an Tiobraid "little cuas near the (holy) well".

Cuas Dubh "dark cuas".

Rinn Chaol "slender point".

Bun na hAbhann "river end".

Ballynacarriga td.

1618 Ballynacarriga Cork Inq.

Baile na Carraige "village at the rock".

Rinn "point".

Cúm an Ghalláin "coomb of the pillar stone".

Ré Mhín "smooth grassy slope".

Shore-names:

Tráigín "little strand"; pron. *al.* "tráin".

An tSeana-bhoilg "the old boilg" is about midway in Dursy Sound, and opposite Tráigín.

Pointe an Táilliúra "tailor's point".

Dainginín "little stronghold".

Fail Brághad "cliff at neck". A neck or isthmus connects the peninsula of Rinn with the rest of the townland. The cliff overlooking this isthmus on the north side is Fail Brághad Thuaidh, and that overlooking the south side is Fail Brághad Theas. A

similar shore configuration in Dursey gives the same names. Cf. *brágha na coise* "instep".

Cuas na Péiste "*cuas* of the (sea-) beast".

Faill Mineáin "cliff overlooking Mineán". Mineán "kid" is a small island.

Bachallach "crook place"; a rock juts into the sea and curves around like the crook of a stick.

Carraig Bithiún-Fhois. A seal frequented this rock and robbed the fish from the nets which were usually cast nearby. Since *-ch-* is often pronounced *-th-*, as in for example *fiche*, *fliche*, *leochail*, *th* is substituted for *ch* to simplify the following transition in pronunciation: Carraig Bithiúnach-Fhois > C. Bithiúnath-Fhois > Carraig Bithiún'-Fhois "rascal-stance rock".

Seosail. This point of land juts into the sea, and a subterranean passage cuts through its base or landward end. The noise of the sea in the passage is heard in the vicinity. Perhaps the name-form was *Seoise-Ail*, the first component being merely imitative and the second component *ail* "a rock". Cf. Dinneen, *s.v.* *seo-thó*, "cf. *seotha*, whisperings, murmurings (of a stream, etc.)".

Áit an Ghalláin "place of standing stone".

Faill Shalach "dingy cliff"; a dark cliff on both sides of a narrow inlet.

Cuas an Chapail "horse *cuas*".

An Scoil(t) "the fissure", also known as Léim an Scáil. Oileán Éalbhach "island of broods or flocks". Cf. Na hÉilíní, a cluster of sea-rocks east of Cruit on the coast of Donegal; "Álach, brood, progeny; -lbhach" (Dinneen).

Carraigín an Tairbh "little Bull Rock" is a submerged rock west of Oileán Éalbhach and to the south of it is the Cat Rock known as Do-Charraig "evil rock", because of the dangerous currents around it. Cf. *do-ghníomh* "evil action" (Dinneen).

Carraig Léim an Scáil "rock at Léim an Scáil".

Léim an Scáil "shadowed chasm". The peninsula of Rinn ends as a steep cliff of about one hundred feet high. It faces another sheer cliff of nearly the same height in Oileán Éalbhach. The chasm between is narrow. A boat may be poled through but the oars cannot be used in the ordinary way. The axis of the fissure points approximately N.N.W. by N., and so for periods of the day the whole year round it is partly shadowed. V. Dinneen.

Cuas na bhFrancach "*cuas* of the Frenchmen"; this is the local interpretation.

Leac Rua "red rock".

Boilg Chuas na Toinne "*boilg* of Cuas na Toinne".

Cuas na Toinne "the wave *cuas*".

Point of Gimlet; a formation on the shore-rock resembles a gimlet. Cf. Faill Buimbiol-Linn, Loughanemore td.

Fo-charraig Chuas Dearcaigh "submerged rock at Cuas Dearcaigh". Cuas Dearcaigh "*cuas* of the cave place". Cf. the Deirc and the Wee Deirc, shore caves, td. of Ballyconnell West, Co. Sligo.

Faill Brághad Theas "neck-cliff south".

Foithir Bheag "little place sloping to edge of cliff".

Pointe Fhoithir Bheag "point of Foithir Bheag".

#### Billeragh td.

1618 Bilyrraghbegg Cork Inq.

1618 Ballyrraghbegg Cork Inq.

Biolarach "cressy spring". Cf. Cnocán na Biolaráí, Watergrasshill, Co. Cork, for "water-cress hill", a hill adjacent to a place of cress or a cressy spring.

#### Shore-names:

Trá an Duilisc "dilisk strand"; dilisk is a kind of edible sea-plant.

Carraig Dhubh "dark rock".

Trá na gCloch "strand of the boulders".

Oileán Fada "long island" X

Rinn Leathan "broad point".

Gairinis "near island", that is, nearest the mainland.

Rinn Dubh "black point".

Oileán Beag, "little island" X

Tráigin na Maighdeog "little strand of the scallop shells".

Poll Gorm "blue pool".

Bealach Beag "little way (in)", a narrow shortcut for a boat between Gairinis and the mainland shore.

Na Cailleacha "the cormorants", a figurative name for two rocks.

Colú na Seagai "ledge of the shags or green cormorants".

Faill Righe "slope cliff".

#### Brackcloon td.

Breac-Chluain "spotted or speckled meadow-land", a townland of barren ridges and some meadow-land.

Cúm na Móna "coomb of the turf".

Caol na nGad "marsh of the osiers".

Leaca na hAbhann "the river slope".

#### Shore-names

Faill na gCaorach "cliff of the sheep".

Carraig na bPortán "rock of the crabs".

Ballán "mound".

Carraig Fhada "long rock".

Cuas na hUamhan "*cuas* of the cave".

*Field-names:*  
 Leaca "slope".  
 Struicíní "rock pinnacles".  
 Buaile Dhubh "dark booley or milking ground".  
 Inse Airgid Dhónaill "inch-land of Dónall's money". Dónall is believed to have buried his money here.  
 Muine Fada "long brake".  
 Páirc Mhór "big field".  
 Cnocán Ramhar "bulky knoll".  
 Páirc Fhuar "cold field".  
 Páirc na hInse "field of the inchland".  
 Sreathan "scree".  
 Cnocán na Móna "little hill of the turf".  
 The Point, the name of a hilly field having a rock pinnacle.  
 Na Sceacha "the thorn-bushes".  
 Páirc Ghalláin "gallán field".  
 Páirc Ghúit "field of the knapweed".  
 Eisc an Chonaigh "esk of the cotton-grass". See "Log an Chonaigh, cotton-grass hollow", Dinneen, p. 670.  
 Gort "field".  
 Buaile "booley" or field where cattle are kept for milking.

#### Cahermeeleboe td.

1601 Cahirmoilboe Fiantis of Elizabeth (6511).  
 1637 Cahirmilliboe Cork Inq.  
 1654-7 Cahirnilliboe B.S.D.  
 1658 Cahirvillaboe Par. M. of D. Sur.  
 Cathair Mhíle Bó "cathair of Míle Bó", a personal name?  
 An Gleann, "the glen".

Drom an Fheiridh "ridge of the notch". A long ridge extends down a hillside. It ends at the floor of the valley. A transverse fracture or ravine on the top of the ridge about forty yards from the end, suggests that, perhaps, the end slipped or slumped on an unstable floor. v. Dinneen: "Feireadh, -ridh, *m.* . . . a croze or groove in staves to receive the feather-edge of the bottom of barrels etc. . . . notch . . .".

#### *Field-names:*

Ards, Arda "high fields".  
 Ard Nua "new high (field)".  
 Ard an Fhómhair "the high harvest field".  
 Gort Búí "yellow field".  
 Coinleach "stubble place".  
 Páirc Nua "new field".  
 Caol Gad "the swampy ground of the twigs".

Cnoicín "little hill".  
 Páirc an Chnoic "the hill field".  
 Garraí Cam "crooked potato-field".

#### Caminches td.

Cúm-Inse "Coom inch-lands", the inch-lands on both sides of the river that flows from Coom td.  
 Poll na gCon "pool of the otters". Otters frequent this deep pool in the river.  
 Abha na gCúm-Inse "Cuminches river".

#### Canalmore td.

Cineál Mór "tribe of Mór". Cf. Cineál mBéice, Cineál Conaill etc.  
 Eisc Rua-Righe "esk of brown slope".

#### *Shore-names:*

Carraig na gCaorach "the sheep rock".  
 Faill Righe-Fhosaidh, see td. of Cloghfune.  
 Split of Foileye, Scoilt Faill Leagha. Note that the name Foileye extends over part of Canalmore td.  
 Suanán "quiet sleepy place?"; *pron.* suathnán.  
 Cuas an Uisce "stream cuas".  
 Faill an Uisce "cliff at stream".  
 Crú Capaill "horse-shoe", so named from the shape of the inlet.  
 Cf. Áit Chrudhaigh, Ballaghboy td.  
 Buaile "secondary milking ground".  
 Poillín "little pool".  
 Scoth Phoillín "Poillín (rock-)projection".  
 Carraig Bhán (?) "white rock?"

(To be continued)

## THE NAME OF MULLINAHONE

K. W. NICHOLLS

As can be seen from the early forms collected below, the modern form of this name is a corruption, arising through the operation of phonetic dissimilation, of an original form with *Mon-*.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Monehone, 1303                                  | Plea Roll no. 68, Michaelmas term, 32 Edward I, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Plea Rolls, x, p. 148.    |
| Moneho <sup>1</sup> , c. 1398-1435 <sup>2</sup> | Pipe Roll no. 76, in N.L.I. MS 761, p. 304.   |
| Monnehowne, 1551                                | Curtis, <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> , V, no. 39, p. 68.  |
| Monenehoen (and Killagh, manor of), 1635        | Inquisition of 4 July 1635, in P.R.O.I., Repertory of Inquisitions, Chancery series, Co. Tipperary. |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Monenohoen, 1635   | <i>ibid.</i>   |
| Mounehoen <i>alias</i><br>Monenehowe (manor of),<br>1637 | Patent Roll 13 Charles I, in P.R.O.I.,<br>Lodge MSS, Records of Rolls, vi,<br>p. 49. |
| The foord Aghmononhuane,<br>1654                         | <i>Civil Survey</i> , ed. Simington, I, 135.   |
| Mullinohoan, 1729  | Registry of Deeds, vol. 54, p. 164,<br>no. 39906.                                    |
| Mullinehoan, 1727  | <i>ibid.</i> , vol. 60, p. 61, no. 39907.  |
| Monenehoan, 1728   | <i>ibid.</i> , vol. 58, p. 204, no. 39190.   |
| Mullenehone, 1730  | <i>ibid.</i> , vol. 69, pp. 525-6, no. 49542.  |
| Molynahone, 1732   | <i>ibid.</i> , vol. 68, p. 424, no. 48771.   |
| Mullenahoane, 1732                                       | <i>ibid.</i> , vol. 91, p. 495, no. 65017.   |

Unfortunately the name seems to be of rather rare occurrence in the records, and the above are all the examples which I have been so far able to trace down to the year 1732. By the latter date it would seem that the modern form, in which the first intervocalic *-n-* has been dissimilated into *-ll-*, was firmly established. The single example of the older form authenticated for 1728 may have been based upon older documentary forms rather than upon current usage.

Exactly the same transformation has taken place in the homonymous townland of Mullennahone, in Kilmakevoge Parish, Ida Barony, County Kilkenny. A few examples will suffice:

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Monyhoo, c. 1400?      | Curtis, <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> , II, no. 440, p. 357. |
| Monynehoan, 1584-7     | <i>ibid.</i> , V, no. 146, p. 163.                      |
| Munnonewhoan, c. 1660. | Down Survey barony map, Ida. <sup>3</sup>               |

It is fairly certain that the varying forms of the final element represent Irish *-uamha*, *-uamhan*, but the first element of the name presents something of a puzzle. It is quite clear from the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century forms given that the first *-n-* had in each case a broad sound, thus ruling out, it seems to me, *muine-* as a possible first element—the latter invariably gives *moyn-*, *muin-* in Anglicised forms of that period. On the other hand it is hard to see the long vowel sound of *móin*—if this was in fact the first element in the names—being reduced in pronunciation to the short indeterminate vowel of the present forms.

1. The transcription of this name may be inaccurate, as the volume is a series of rough notes—mainly for genealogical purposes—by Sir William Betham.
2. A sheriff's account for Co. Tipperary from 22 Richard II to 14 Henry VI. The entry, however, relates to the estate of William Tobin of Ballagh, who seems to have died in 1379.
3. Munmonewhone in the Book of Survey and Distribution for Co. Kilkenny (P.R.O.I., at f. 148) is scribally corrupt and should be read \*Munnonewhone.

## FOILSEACHÁN 1973

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

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1973 an dáta atá tugtha). I gcás ailt i dtréimhseacháin tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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## AS CARLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo 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 a chabhródh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch don duine sin ach nóta faoin tagairt a chur chugainn.

Ag barr an ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla, an t-ainm oifigiúil Gaeilge, an contae ina bhfuil an áit (c.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6" (S.O.).

**Glenravel Gleann Fhreibhail c. Aontroma; S.O. 24, 28.**

1. Owen Glan Rawre 26 Rep. Dep. Keeper Pub. Rec. Ire., 45 (1605)
  2. Owen Rawre op. cit., 43, 45, 46 (1605)
  3. river Glanrawree Cal. Pat. Rolls Jac. I, 114 (1608)
  4. Glanrauen flu. UJA, I, 123 (léarscáil Speede 1610)
  5. Glenravil Inq. Ult., 4 Jac. I (1620)
  6. the water of Glenravell CS, X, 57 (1654-6)
  7. the river of Glenravell op. cit., 59
  8. the river Gleneravell op. cit., 59
  9. Glenravell Water op. cit., 60
  10. The Ravell water DS bar. map (b. Kilconway) (c. 1660)
  11. Auravill water op. cit. (b. Glennarne)
  12. Glanravall Down & Connor Hist. Soc. Jour., V, 52 (1668-9)
  13. 3 Townes & ½ a Towne of Glanrouill BSD, 139 (17ú haois)
  14. Glenravel Down & Connor Hist. Soc. Jour., III, 14 (1674)
  15. Ravel Water Léarscáil Lendrick de chontae Aontroma 1780 (dhá áit)
- 
16. tomaidm fregabla Bk. of Lecan (macasamhail), 574 a 11
  17. tomaidhm fregahala Bk. of Ballymote (macasamhail), 43 b 42
  18. tomaidm fregobail D. iv. 1 (RIA), 3v a
  19. tomaidm fregabuill D. iv. 3 (RIA), 20r b
  20. Tomaidhm Eithne . . . na teora Socc . . . Fregabhail ARÉ, I, 32 (a.m. 3510)
  21. Cath Crionna Fregabhail ARÉ, I, 114 (262)
  22. occ Fregabhail ARÉ, II, 584 (912)

23. oc Fregabul AU, I, 428 (913/4)  
 24. an abhainn da ngairthear *Fores Fecsa*, II, 116  
 Freaghobhal  
 25. Fregabhail O Flaherty, *Ogygia*, 187  
 26. glen'ravel gnáthfhuaim an lae inniu

Is léir gur ainm gleanna é seo agus go dtagann ainm an ghleanna ó ainm na habhann a ritheas tríd (agus is don abhainn agus ní don ghleann cuid mhór de na tagairtí thuas). De réir eagráin 1906 den léarscáil 6" síneann an Glenravel Water ó shráidbhaile Cargan (b.f. Cargan, p. Dunaghy, b. Kilconway, S.O. 24), ina bhfuil oifig phoist Glenravel, siar ó dheas tuairim trí mhíle go dtí an áit a gceanglaíonn sí leis an Skerry Water leis an Clogh River a dhéanamh (in aice leis an bpointe sin tá Glenravel School i mb.f. Lisnamanny, p. Dunaghy, b. Kilconway, S.O. 28). Deir Reeves, áfach, *Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, 334-5, go raibh an t-ainm fadó ar an Dungonnell Water (S.O. 24) agus, b'fhéidir, ar an Clogh River chomh maith (ach is deacair an rud atá i gceist aige a thuiscint go cruinn). Deir Deirdre Uí Fhlannagáin linn go bhfuil roinnt fianaise ann (agus luann sí uimh. 6-9 agus 15) go raibh an t-ainm ar an abhainn óna foinse go dtéann sí isteach sa Mhean. Aontaíonn cuid de na seanfhoinsí (uimh. 16-20, 24, 25 thuas) le Reeves nuair adeir sé go raibh an abhainn ina teorainn idir Dál Araí agus Dál Riada.

Níl aon amhras, dar linn, faoi fhoirm an ainm: *Freghabha(i)l* (mar léiríonn uimh. 16, 18 etc. go maith) á ghiorrú go dtí *Freabha(i)l* roimh 1600 ar an gcuid is deireanaí de. Is ó *fre* + *gabul* don ainm, mar sin. Tá an focal *gabha(i)l* sa chaint go fóill, é baininsneach de ghnáth anois, measaimid, cé go mbíodh sé firinsneach agus baininsneach (d'fhéadfadh sé gurb é sin is cúis leis an neamhréiteach idir cuid de na seanfhoirmeacha, uimh. 16-25 thuas); ar fhianaise foirmeacha cosúil le huimh. 4, 5, 11-14, is cosúil gur firinsneach atá ainm habhann anseo, ar a laghad sa tréimhse dheireanach. Níl sé neamhchoitianta ag aon am an focal *gabhal* a úsáid ag tagairt don áit a dtiocfadh dhá abhainn, nó dhá ghleann, nó chéile. I gcás an ghlifanna atá i gceist againn anseo is líonmhar iad na srutháin a thagas le chéile ann agus ní hiontas, mar sin, *gabha(i)l* á úsáid ag tagairt do cheann éigin de na comair.

Foirm eile de *fri* é *fre*, ar ndóigh, agus léiríonn fás an ainm gurb í an fhoirm sin a bhí againn anseo. An cheist a bheadh orainn cén chiall a bheadh leis an bhfocal sa chás seo. Tá alt fada ag J. E. C. Williams "On the Uses of Old Irish *fri* and its Cognates" (*Celtica*, III, 126) agus deir an t-údar ann gurb í an bhunchiall a bheadh le

*fri* "towards, opposite to, facing" agus go mb'fhéidir gur fhás brí eile "near, nearby" go han-luath. D'fhéadfadh sé gur ceann de na bríonna sin, "i dtreo (na gaibhle)", nó fiú, cé gur éadóichí é, "in aice (na gaibhle)" a d'fheilfeadh i gcás na habhann seo.

Cé go bhféadfadh sé, go teoiriciúil ar aon nós, gur abairt, réamhfhocal + ainmfhocal sa tuiseal áinís, a bheadh mar bhun leis an ainm, ní heol dúinn go dtarlaíonn logainmneacha den sórt sin sa Ghaeilge ach go hannamh agus sin in ainmneacha deireanacha (tá Faoi Chnoc in aice Chnoc Fola i gcontae Dhún na nGall agus Taobh Istigh (de) Mhuirthead in aice le Béal an Mhuirthead i gcontae Mhaigh Eo). Measaimid freisin go léiríonn fás an fhocail níos deireanaí gur ar an *frea*- a bhí an bhéim agus thiocfadh sé sin leis an tuairim gur comhfhocal ceart a bhí san ainm ó thús, cé go bhféadfaí a shamhlú nuair a d'éireodh an abairt (dá mb'abairt é) siochta ina ainm go n-aistreodh an bhéim chun tosaigh. San iomlán, mar sin, cé gur réamhfhocal agus ainmfhocal atá san ainm, is mar chomhfhocal agus ní mar abairt atá siad ann, dar linn, ar aondul, abair, le *fochla* "tuaisceart" <*fo-chlé* nó *eadarghabháil* "idirghabháil-tas" <*eter-gabál*.

Cé gur Glenravel Water atá ar an abhainn ar léarscáil 6" 1906, tugann Reeves, *Eccles. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, 334-5, "Ravel" uirthi; tá an fhoirm chéanna le feiceáil in uimh. 10 thuas agus is í, ar ndóigh, is cóngaraí do bhunainm na habhann. Ní foláir go dtáinig an fhoirm sin (agus an *f* bunaidh cailte) ó fhoirmeacha cosúil le *Abhainn Fhreabhail* (uimh. 2, 11 thuas). Dá mbeadh ainm na habhann baininsneach, *An Fhreabhail*, d'fhéadfadh an fhoirm teacht ar an gcaoi sin, ach ní heol dúinn aon fhianaise go raibh agus, mar dúramar, tugann ainm an ghleanna le fios nach raibh.

Ní cosúil go bhfuil aon bhrí leis na foirmeacha a bhfuil *r* in ionad *l* iontu (uimh. 1-3) agus measaimid gur dearmad is cúis leo.

[Documentation of the name Glenravel which represents Gleann Fhreabhail, earlier Gleann Fhreaghabhail. Fhreaghabhail is a river-name, from *fre*+*gabul*, possibly meaning something like "towards the fork".]

## NÓTAÍ AGUS CEISTEANNA

### Tuille and Aithbhe in Weir-names

A detailed historical survey by Dr. A. E. J. Went of the fisheries of the river Lee (*J.C.H.A.S.* lxx (1960) 24-39) quotes a grant made to Richard and Henry Tichborne in 1688. This included:

Aghanygiry-weare, an ebb-weare, 2s. 4d. Tullymore, a flood weare, 1s. 6d. Tullykallamagh, a flood-weare, 1s. 6d., Tullyvanagh, a flood-weare and Aghavadagaha, an ebb-weare, 1s. 6d. Tillingile-weare, Aghanohoughton weare, and Glanmire weare 3s., north suburbs of Cork city.

It is noticeable that all these names (excepting Glanmire, the name of a place) begin with either "Tully-" or "Agha-", not with *Cora* which in Cork, as elsewhere, was the usual Irish term for a weir. Furthermore, it is the flood-weirs which begin with "Tully-" and the ebb-weirs with "Agha-". The difference between these two types of head-weirs, as described by Dr. Went, was that while both were shaped like a V, the flood-weirs pointed upstream and worked with the incoming tide, while the ebb-weirs (the more usual type) pointed downstream, and were used with the ebb. Accordingly, it seems clear that the words *tuile* (flood-tide) and *aithbhe* (ebb-tide) were used (without the qualifying *cora*) to distinguish between them. It was not a seventeenth-century development as the weir-name Tullymore or Tullyvore (*Tuille mhór*) is mentioned in 1480, and another one, Tullycalvey, is also of the late fifteenth century.

Most of these weirs had gone out of operation even before 1841 and the names have disappeared with them. Not unexpectedly, they appear to have had no influence on townland names but there are two names in the Cork harbour area which may derive from *aithbhe* (pronounced 'ahə). One is Aghanesk (House) near Midleton (tld. Ballyvodock East) on the estuary of the Owenacurra, and the other is Aghamore (Cottage) near Carrigaline (tld. Kilnagleary) on the Owenabwee estuary. In the latter case, the 1842 Ordnance map (Cork 99) shows an ebb-weir at Morgan's Quay nearby, apparently the *aithbhe mhór* of the name.

Was this usage peculiar to Cork harbour or did it occur in other estuaries?

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# DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. VI, Uimh. 2

Nollaig, 1974

## PLACENAMES OF THE PARISH OF KILNAMANAGH (continued)

### MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

#### Canalough td.

Ciúin-loch, "calm, quiet lough"; a quiet back-water.

#### Shore-names:

Ceann an Ghóilín, "head of the inlet".

Góilín, "inlet".

Poll na bPortán, "pool of the crabs".

Carraig Dhubh, "black rock".

Rinn, "point".

Cis Thaebhín "retarding (force) of side-wedge (rock)". v. Dinneen: "Cis, -e, f., retarding force, restraint . . .". At one side of Rinn erosion is slowly breaking off a side-wedge. Both sides of this cleavage, as well as the end not yet eroded consist of high rock. The S.W. wind blows in and causes a noise as it is diverted upwards by the resistance of the end rock. As the wind rises the noise increases and often warns of a coming storm. Cf. Leac na Deibhe, "rock of change (of wind)", Inismurray Is. (*Dinnseanchas*, IV, p. 70), and Piper's Rock at the western entrance to Berehaven Harbour.

Carraig Éan, "birds' island".

Cuas Bhun Dún Rua, "cuas at end of Dún Rua."

Black Ball Head is evidently named from a conspicuous rounded knob of dark slate. On the summit is an old telegraph tower of the Napoleonic period. The old name was Dún Rua "red fort", a promontory fort. (See *J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, p. 9.)

Bun an Dúna, "end of the fort".

Cuas Dubh, "black (slaty) cuas".

Cuas an Ime, "butter cuas".

Céimíní, "little steps".

Faill Ghlas, "grey cliff".

Spor, "spur or promontory".

Cuas Daingin, "cuas of Daingean".

Daingean, "stronghold", a rock in the sea, access to which is dangerous. It is a good fishing stance.

Quarry Point takes its name from a slate quarry.  
 Cuas an Uisce, "the water *cuas*".  
 Fail Chuas an Uisce, "cliff of Cuas an Uisce".  
 Foithiríní, "little foithirs" or fields sloping to the edge of a cliff.  
 Cuas na Seisirí, "cuas of the plough-team". On St. Gobnait's day,  
 two horses, while ploughing the field, took fright and fell over the  
 adjacent cliff.

#### Cloan td.

Cluain, "pasture land".  
 Eisc na mBroc, "*esk* of the badgers".  
 The Bad Step. Across a broad surface of sloping rock a fissure of  
 about five or six feet wide, and perhaps over one hundred yards  
 long, was cut during mining operations in the last century. Transverse  
 horizontal pillars of rock were left unhewn as a safeguard against  
 rock-falls. One of these chunks, which is near the surface, has had  
 stones and clay laid on it to enable people to cross over the chasm  
 which is hundreds of feet deep. The crossing is now known as "The  
 Bad Step". About the close of the last century it was known as  
 Drapa.  
 Foradh, "mound".  
 Kilman, Cill na Manach, the name of the parish (*supra*) and of the  
 old church.  
 Log na nOigheann, "place or recess of the reservoirs"; three reservoirs  
 were built here as part of the water supply needed for mining.  
 Páirc na Staile, "the stallion field".

#### Cloghane Lower td.

Clochán, "heap of stones".

#### Field-names:

Na hInse, "inch-lands".  
 Páirc an Leasa, "the *lios* field".  
 Gort an Ghabhláin, "the confluence field".  
 Tuairíní, "little milking grounds".  
 Páirc an Chapaill, "the horse field".  
 Inse an Bhacaigh "inch-land of the lame one".

#### Cloghane Upper td. (see Cloghane Lower)

#### Cloghfune td.

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1601 Cloghfane  | Fiants of Elizabeth (6511) |
| 1601 Coghfine   | Fiants of Elizabeth (6511) |
| 1618 Cloghfone  | Cork Inq.                  |
| 1618 Cloghfrone | Cork Inq.                  |

The name used locally is Cloch Fhinn, "Fionn's boulder". There is  
 no local tradition of a white (*fionn*) rock.

Log Bán, "white hollow".  
 Bord an Aifrinín, "mass-rock", a flat rock.  
 Cnoicín, "little hill".

Turradh Nighe Mhúcháin. This is a spring on a hill. It comes from  
 a deep subterranean cave in the rock. In the past, people suffering  
 from bad eyesight visited the place to bathe their eyes. "Turradh, m.;  
 an underground recess"; "Múchán . . . *al.* an eye disease in horses"  
 (Dinneen).

Coisín na Teorann, "little shank at the boundary".

Leaca, "slope".

Cnoc na hUla, "hill of the Ula"; a pattern is held here on June 29th,  
 the feast of St. Michael.

Bun Abha, "stream end".

Cuas an Bháid, "the boat *cuas*".

Carraig Bó Finne, "white cow rock".

Searrach, "colt"; a name of an island. Cf. Colt Island, off Skerries,  
 Co. Dublin; Colt Rock, western entrance, Berehaven Harbour.

#### Shore-names:

Lis na Cáithe Duibhe, "rock of the dark spindrift".  
 Fail Uí Mhurchadha, "Murphy's cliff".  
 Oileán Dúinín, "island of Dúinín".  
 Pointe Dhúinín, "point of Dúinín"; Dúinín, a promontory fort, is  
 not listed in *J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, pp. 1-16, 101-115.  
 Fail na Droimínne, "white-ridged cliff". In very wet weather a  
 white stream flows over the cliff. Cf. Droimeann, a stream name,  
 Commons East td., par. of Kilcatherine, (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 31).  
 Carraig na bhFiach, "roch of the cormorants".  
 Fail na Róinte, "cliff of the seals".  
 Áitín Buí, "little yellow place".  
 Poll na gCaorach, "deep inlet of the sheep".  
 Sean-Droinn, "old ridge"; it overlooks a sheltered inlet; a safe  
 resort for fishermen when the weather worsened.  
 Lic Slinne, "smooth slate rock".  
 Pointe Céime, "point of Céim".  
 Céim Mór, "great Céim or pass".  
 Fail na Sliogach, "cliff of the shelly places".  
 Foileye, Fail Leagha < Fail Leaghtha, "eroding cliff". From Céim  
 the shore curves landward to the S.W. It then curves over a shorte-  
 distance towards the N.W. and thus resumes the general south  
 western line of the shore. The first curve, Fail Leagha, is a great

cliff of boulder clay; the second curved cliff forms the edge of a steep slope buttressed by a rock-bound base at sea level. This is known as Faill Ríosaidh < Faill Righe Fhosaidh "cliff of buttressed slope". These two cliffs extend over part of Canalmore td. Cf. Foileye, a shore cliff of boulder clay, west of the village of Kells, Co. Kerry.

Boilg Fhaille Leagha, "boilg of Foileye".

Faill Sheáin Chróin, "Seán Crón's Cliff".

Leaba na Naebh, "resting place of the canoes". It is a gently sloping shelf beyond the reach of the storm.

#### Field-names:

Gort na Scillinge Mór, "the great shilling-field"; Gort na Scillinge Beag "the little shilling-field". A shilling was paid as rent for both fields. Cf. The penny-field, td. of Eyeries, par. of Kilcatherine.

Páircín Beag, "little field".

Cnocán na nGamhna, "calves' knoll".

Loch Liath, "grey lake".

Sliabh Mór, "great moor".

Gort, "field".

Buailí, "booleys or temporary milking grounds".

Seirg-Fhéitheán, "dried swamp"; a strip of ground holds water in winter and dries up in summer.

Na Móinteáin, "the peaty fields".

Cnocán Caol, "narrow knoll".

Páirc Íochtair, "lower field".

Páirc Uachtair, "upper field".

#### Coom td.

Cúm, "coomb".

Eisc na gCapall, "esk of the horses".

#### Garinish td.

Gairinis, "near island", the island nearest the mainland. It is in the present td. of Billeragh.

Trá an tSleabhcháin, "strand of the sloke", an edible seaweed.

#### Garranes td.

"A sharp, rather steep incline resembling a cliff" is what Dinneen has written as the meaning of *géarán*, also *giaráin*. It describes modestly the feature which gives the td. its name *giaráin*. The place is now uninhabited. At the sites of the roofless houses a steep grassy declivity of varying gradients begins at an altitude of 200 feet. It extends over 500 yards along the shore. The pasture is good. It has

a southern aspect more or less. The slope ends at a cliff edge which varies from 100 to 50 feet above the sea. To the N.E. of the slope is a cliffed inlet. The highest point of this cliff reaches 500 feet. This is known as Cuas Saoth' < Cuas Saotha, 'cuas of loss'. Local opinion emphasises that this name applies to the slope also. All through the years domestic animals have fallen to death from slope and *cuas*. *Contrib.*, "saeth . . . trouble, hardship, distress, tribulation (both physical and mental): . . . saoth don ghaigedh . . . Domnoll (the death of) D. is a loss to chivalry."

Na hÁthanna, "the fords"; one, very wet soft ground, the other a stream; a good track now crosses these fords.

Plaosc, "round flattish hill-top".

Sean-Gharraí "old (potato-) field".

#### Shore-names:

Cuas an Chneamha, "cuas of the wild garlic".

Carraig Dhúinín, "rock of Dúinín".

Pointe Dhúinín, "point of Dúinín," a promontory fort.

Faill na nGamhna, "cliff of the calves".

Cuas Caol, "slender *cuas*".

Drom Sraithre, "straddle(-shaped) ridge".

Bloc Mór, "great block".

Cuas Saotha, "*cuas* of loss" (see above).

Na Giaráin, "spurred rocks" in the sea. v. Dinneen: *Géarán*, . . . a spur.

Faill Chuardha, "curved cliff".

Cuas Ard, "high *cuas*".

Oilean Ard, "high island".

#### Glanarough td.

1618 Gleanmore?

Cork Inq.

1618 Glanderagh

Cork Inq.

1654-7 Glanuragh

B.S.D.

1658 Glounreagh

Par. M. of D. Sur.

Gleann na Ráithe, "glen of the rath".

Firkeel, Foithir Chaol, "narrow place sloping to edge of cliff".

#### Shore-names:

Scoltadh, "split, splitting", is a narrow steep defile running down a hill-side; pronounced *scola* locally.

The Slat, "a flat, level, smooth rock". v. Dinneen: ". . . any long member in framework, . . . slat fuinneoge, a window-sill".

Colú, "ledge".

Cráite, "tormented"; this is the sea near a bulging cliffed shore

between two landward loops. The word seems to be the qualifying element of a missing generic. Perhaps the next name supplies it. Boilg Chráite, "boilg of Cráite", or "the troubled boilg". Carraig Úcaire, "Úcaire's rock". Úcaire is an agnomen of some O Sullivan families. Barr na Trá, "top of the strand".

#### Kealogue td.

Caológ possibly derives its name from a little stream which flows from the mountain along the N.E. side of the td. and enters Abha na gCúm-Inse. Maoilín, "little eminence". Cliathán na Réidhe, "side or flank of (mountain) flat". Guala, "(mountain) shoulder".

#### Fields-names:

Páirc an Tí, "field near the house".  
Gort, "field".  
Sliabh Garbh, "rough moor".  
Páircín an Láir, "the middle field".  
Léim, "a fence or ditch to be jumped" is in this field perhaps.  
Gairidí, "near places?".  
Sliabh Nua, "new moorland", that is, newly reclaimed.  
Engine-field.  
Alley-field.

#### Kilkinnikin East td.

1601 Kilconeagh Fiant of Elizabeth (6511).  
1618 Killconyhin Cork Inq.  
1654-7 Killcunihy B.S.D.  
1658 Kilcunihy Par. M. of D. Sur.  
Cill Choinchinn, "church of Cú Chinn". *Annals of Inisfallen* (a.d. 607): "The son of Colmán Rimid, and Conchenn his mother die"; (a.d. 793 n.): "The battle of Conchenn, in which the king of Corcu Duibhne fell . . . Possibly a personal name synonymous with the king of Corcu Duibhne"; *Early Ir. Hist. and Myth* (p. 240 n. 2): ". . . misidentify this Cú-cen-máthair . . . with the Munster king of that name who died in 665".

#### Field-names:

Garraí Barra, "top field".  
Oileán Beag, "little island" is distinctive when compared with adjacent fields. It is quite flat.  
Gort an Ghalláin, "field of the standing stone".

Páirc na Gile, "the bright field".  
Gairdíní, "gardens".  
Leadhbíní, "worthless little patches of land".  
Scabhatlán. A *scabhat*, a passage between houses, is usually three or four yards wide. In the present case the fences along the sides are twenty yards apart.  
Leath-Ghníomh, "half-gneeve". *Gníomh* a twelfth of a ploughland.  
Sean-Mhachaí, "old milking grounds".

#### Kilkinnikin West td.

Cill Choinchinn Thiar, "Kilkinnikin West".  
Poll Buí, "yellow pit".  
Bearna Dhearg, "red gap".  
Barr an Bhaile, "top of the townland".  
Bun an Bhaile, "lower end of townland".  
Cathair Mór, "cathair of (Cineál) Mór?" About three miles W.S.W. of Cahirmore is an elevated area which gives its name to the townland in which it lies. It is called Cineál Mór and it is tempting to conjecture if the Cineál Mór, "tribe of Mór?" once occupied Cathair Mór, and were forced westward to occupy less profitable soil. The name-form "Cahyrcroe", as marked on the parish map of the Down Survey, shows it to be Cahirmore.  
1601 Cahyrcrogh Fiant of Elizabeth (6511).  
1618 Cahyrcroagh Cork Inq.  
1654-7 Cahyrcrogh B.S.D.  
1658 Cahyrcroe Par. M. of D. Sur.  
Cathair Chruaiche, "rampart cathair?".

#### Shore-names:

Poll Mountain is a subterranean cavern. It was thought locally that the cavern extended inland as far as the mountain. Cf. mant mara, a coastal gap or inlet (Dinneen). Perhaps the name is Poll Manta, "cavern inlet".  
Cuaisín na Seabhac, "little *cuas* of the hawks".  
Cuas Gorm, "blue *cuas*".  
Carraig na bPortán, "rock of the crabs".  
Pointe Dubh, "black point".  
Trá Bheag, "little strand".  
Faill Tí Mhóir, "great circle cliff", curves around Trá Bheag (above) and Trá Mhór (td. of Loughanebeg) Low tidal rock separates the two strands within the semi-circle. Dinneen: "Tí, *gen. id. pl. -ithe, m. . . a circle, etc.*; outline, . . . cf. *Eng. tee, Icel. tja* (mark out)".  
Cnocán na Pailíse, "knoll of the pallas or pallice", a pressing or curing station for pilchard. These were first established in the pen-

insula by Sir Wm. Petty in 1672.

Carraig Chaca, "rock of (birds') droppings".

Carraig Liath, "grey rock".

Iadh-Oileán (pron. Iath-Oileán), "island of enclosing". The island is almost completely tidal. The fisherman who enters it at ebb tide is vigilant, as the rising tide surrounds it very quickly.

*Field-names:*

Gratha, "grubbing".

Gutaí, "muds"; a very muddy place.

Buailín na Ceártan, "little paddock at the forge".

**Killough East td.**

1199 Cellechdach Decretal Letter of Pope Innocent III (*Pontificia Hibernica*, I, p. 108).

1601 Killahagh Fiants of Elizabeth (6511).

1601 Killaghagh Fiants of Elizabeth (6511).

1618 Killaha al. Killagha Cork Inq.

1654-7 Killaghagh B.S.D.

1657 Killaghagh Par. M. of D. Sur.

Cill Eachach [ki:'l'ahəx], "church of Echuid". Note gen. *Echdach* in *Cellechdach* above.

The townlands of Kilkinnikin West (Cill Choinchinn *supra*) and Killough East (Cill Eachach) adjoin. It is interesting to note that, among other religious institutions, St. Abban visited Kill-achaid-Conchinn in Kerry (*Ecclesiastical Hist. of Ireland*—Brennan, p. 127). This reference is to the original "Celtic monastery of Killaha, Miltown, Co. Kerry, which was made a priory of Austen Canons in the thirteenth century, and is known in mediaeval records as the priory of the B. V. M. de Bello Loco". (See Notes from 34th Annual C.T.S. Conference, Killarney, June 1937).

Cnoicín Carrach, "bald stony little hill", so-called because of the removal of the top-sods for fuel.

Móin na nGaibhne, "the smiths' peat-bog". The smiths who worked for the mining company used the turf from the bog for shoeing wheels, etc.

*Shore-names:*

Liath-Oileáin, al. Léith-Oileáin, "grey islands".

Cuas Rubairte, "upset inlet", v. Dinneen: "Forbairt, -e, f., irritating . . . al. rubairt." This is a cliffed inlet facing S.W. From the N.E. or landward end a long tidal rock stretches seawards. At the outer end

it is separated from the cliff near it by a narrow fissure. The rock is low at the landward end and high at the outer end, where it cuts the incoming wave at the left of centre. The unimpeded part of the wave rushes inward, and now, in its confined space, rises and spills across the low part of the rock where it meets the water forced through the fissure. Almost simultaneously that part of the wave which crosses the outer high part of the rock spills over and skims the whole inlet leaving a waveless surface studded with uprising tongues of water.

Cuas Geal, "bright *cuas*".

Corley's Point.

The Loisníns, Na Loisníní, "the little points". Two slender points jut into the sea side by side. Los, a tail, point or end (Dinneen).

Carraig Dhubh, "black rock".

Ard Doimhin, "high place at the deep".

Faill an tSrutháin, "the stream cliff".

*Field-names:*

Gort Hanley, "Hanley's field".

Garraí an tSaoir, "the carpenter's garden".

Seantóir, "glebe land".

Tulaigh, "hill" or "eminence".

Leaca Chinn na gCaobach, "head-slope of the skuds".

Gort Fé Dhúna, "field near fort".

Goirtín Cnoic, "little hill field".

Áitín Búí, "little yellow place".

Gortlán Mór, "great roomy field".

Páirc Phódraig, "Pádraig's field".

Páirc Thobairín, "holy well field".

Grafadh, "grubbing".

Páirc Mhór, "big field".

**Killough West td.**

Sliabh Iarach, "western moorland".

Cillíneach, "burial ground for unbaptised children"; possibly the site of Cellechdach (above).

*Shore-names:*

Cuas an Chuilinn, "*cuas* of the holly tree".

Carraig Rócháin, "Rócháin's rock". Captain Rócháin's ship was wrecked here. Rócháin is an agnomen of McCarthy in the district.

Cuas Caol, "narrow *cuas*".

Cuas Ard, "high *cuas*".

An Lúb, "the loop", a curve or broad bight.

Faill an Truipín. A narrow dangerous path around this curved cliff

leads to sea level where wreck material is sometimes found after a storm. The name refers to the tricky pathway. v. Dinneen: "Tripín-teach, *a.*, tricky (Eyries); *cf.* truíp".

Carraig Dhubh, "black rock".

Eisc an Tuí, "*esk* of the straw".

Colú na Seagai, "ledge of the shags".

Faill na mBroc, "cliff of the badgers".

Oileán Cathail. The soft shale has been eroded and has left a straight-walled fissure three to four yards wide, and almost one hundred feet deep. It is over sixty yards long. Towards the landward end some great flag-stones have fallen crosswise against the island side of the fissure, and remain suspended about forty feet over the sea below. v. Dinneen: "Cathail, *f.*, a gap. (Rath)." Oileán Cathail < Oileán Caoth-Aille, "fissured-rock island?" See "Additional Note on Illaunnacuirree" (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 46).

#### Kilmichael td.

1302-7 Boy *Calendar of Documents, Ireland,*  
Vol. V, p. 294.

1654-7 Killmichaell B.S.D.

1700 Kilmichil Dive Downes' Diary

The td. derives its name from the church of St. Michael mentioned as "Boy", that is *Baoi*, in the taxation list above.

Cuan Mór, "great curved recess", seems to refer to a curved hollow on the S.W. flank of the hill which bears the name.

Cúm Mór, "great coomb".

Drom Rua, "red or brown ridge".

Eisc Fionn, "white *esk*", from *fionnán*, a coarse grass which grows on peat soil and turns white with age.

Bun Ard, "high end" of hill.

Leaca an Róid, "slope at the road".

Bear' Riabhach' < Beara Riabhacha, "streaked points or spurs" (of rock).

Cnocán na bhFiach, "knoll of the ravens".

Foithir, "field or fields sloping to edge of cliff".

Cúl Fraochnaigh, "remote heather-place".

Móin Ráinne, "spade-turf" or "spade-bog"; there are no deep peat bogs in Dursey. The ordinary spade is often used for cutting the peat, instead of the *sleán* or winged turf-spade.

#### Shore-names:

Carraig an Ghainimh, "rock of the sand".

Poll an Bháid, "pool of the boat".

Lic an Aoil, "gleaming rock". The waves, in a ground sea break around this rock for some time before they are seen to break around neighbouring rocks. Submerged spurs of rock nearby could be the cause. Cf. Carraig Aoil, *Dinnseanchas*, V, p. 30.

Áit Uí Loingseacháin, "Ó Loingseacháin's place or holding".

Cuaisín Dhonnchadh Bhuí, "Donnchadh Bui's little *cu*'s".

Garbhlinn, "rough waters".

Cuaisíní na Brice, "little inlets of the speckled place".

Cuas an Chomhartha, "*cuas* of the (land-)mark". Fishermen use land-marks to find the exact position of a fishing ground.

Faill an Ghalláin, "cliff of the standing stone".

Fo-charraig na Seagai [ 'focharig' na sa'gi: ], "submerged rock of the shags".

Capall Bui, "yellow horse"; a rock on the shore.

Licín na Bó, "little rock of the cow".

Licín na Trá, "little rock on the strand".

Cuas na bhFiach, "*cuas* of the ravens".

Leac na mBear Riabhach. From Bear' Riabhach' (*supra*) it is possible to walk down over the steep land surface and enter a boat at Leac na mBear Riabhach: hence the name, "Bear' Riabhach' rock".

Faill Cliabhán, "cliff of baskets". It is said locally that before the road to the townland was made all supplies were carried in baskets by the inhabitants through the dangerous defile of Bear' Riabhach', at the edge of Faill Cliabhán. The latter cliff is over 200 feet.

Faill Bólais, "cliff of *bólas* or hill pasture". Bólach-fhos > Ból'ch-fhos > Bólos? For *fos* see *JRSAI*, vol. 92, pp. 83-4.

Carraig Fhiachna, "cormorants' rock".

Faill Mineán, "cliff of Mineáin" ("kids"), three rocks in the sea overlooked by the cliff.

Carraigín na Cásca, "Causkey's rock". Causkey is an agnomen of Harrington families in the barony.

#### Knockroe East td.

Cnoc Rua, "red or brown hill".

Cathair an phúca, "the pooka's *cathair* or stone fort".

#### Knockree Middle td.

The Rays, Na Réidhe, "the gently-sloping places".

Gallán, "pillar-stone".

#### Field-names:

Gort, "field".

Tuar, "paddock".

An Pháirc Thuaidh, "the northern field".

Páirc Nua, "new field".  
 Tuairín, "little paddock".  
 Gort na Ráinne, "spade field"; probably unsuitable for using a plough.  
 Páirc an tSléibhe, "moor field".

**Knockroe West td.**

Tobairín, "(holy) well".

**Lickbarrahane td.**

1601 Lickbeargan Fiants of Elizabeth (6511).  
 1618 Lickbyaraghan Cork Inq.  
 1654-7 Lackberrighane B.S.D.  
 Lic Berracháin, "Berrachán's rock". A smooth, flat, slaty rock juts into the sea. It is stepped and used as a pier, and is known as "The Slat". Cf. slat fuinneoige "a window-sill". The tradition remains that a holy man named Berrachán landed here. It is said he was buried at Clais na Cille. A cairn marks the grave. Cf. parish of Glenbaraghan, Castlehaven, Co. Cork.  
 Clais na Cille, "hollow of the church".  
 Múr an Eidhneáin, "(rock-)wall of the ivy". The rockface is about eighty yards long. The height tapers from twenty feet at one end to a few feet at the other.

*Shore-names:*

Srón an Choileáin, "the pup's nose".  
 Faill Bhrídín, "Bridín's cliff".  
 Balláinín Loch an Ghamhna, "little mound at the calf-pond".  
 Faill Tobac, "tobacco cliff"; the shape of the rock resembles a plug of tobacco.  
 Lic Berracháin, The Slat (*supra*), "Berrachán's rock".  
 Poll Raidí, "Roddy's pool..; this interpretation is given with assurance.  
 Carraig Mhaitiú, "Matthew's rock".  
 Slinn, "slate"; slate was once quarried here.

*Field-names:*

Carraig na hUla, "ula rock".  
 Páirc Mhór, "big field".  
 Páirc Bheag, "little field".  
 Páirc an Leasa, "the *lios* field".  
 Páirc an Tobair, "field of the well".  
 Páirc Íochtarach, "lower field".  
 Páirc Galláin, "pillar-stone field".

Páirc an Oighinn, "field at the pool"; *Oigheann* is the name of a deep pool in the Clohane River.

**Loughane Beg td.**

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1618 Lochanbeg              | Cork Inq.          |
| 1618 Loghanbeg              | Cork Inq.          |
| 1654-7 Loughanebeg          | B.S.D.             |
| 1658 Laghanebeg             | Par. M. of D. Sur. |
| Lochán Beag, "little loch". |                    |

*Shore-names:*

Líonadh, lit. "filling". The incoming tide fills the creek or mouth of the river. Cf. Líonán near the head of Killery Bay in Connemara, and Líonán near Crookstown, Co. Cork (Joyce, II, p. 407).  
 Licín, "little rock or flagstone". It is a long narrow rock-point on the foreshore.  
 Trá Mhór, "great strand".  
 Carraig Chomhartha, "marked rock". This is a dangerous submerged rock having sharp pinnacles. Its position is marked by a little eminence exactly opposite, on the nearby shore.  
 Cuas Dall, "blind *cuas*", it is narrow and steep-sided; the landward erosion continues as a cave for a short distance.  
 Carraig Fhada, "long rock".  
 Cuas na Lúibe, "the *cuas* of the loop". The "loop" is a slight landward curve of the shore-line.  
 An Lúb, "the loop".  
 Carraig Dhaingin, "stronghold rock", is a rock near the shore. It is a good fishing stance, but access to it is difficult.  
 An Pointe, "the point", known on the maps as White Ball Head.  
 Leaca Rua, "red slope".  
 Cuas na mBád, "*cuas* of the boats".  
 Lochán Beag, "little loch", so called because it is not as broad as the inlet nearby.  
 Cois, "leg". This is a spit extending from the north shore of Lochán to about two-thirds of the way across the loch. It shelters the head of the loch, and thus gives the adjacent townland its name, Ciúin-Loch. Cf. Cois, td. of Ardgroom Inward, par. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 7).

*Field-names:*

Bun an Chnáimh, "end of the bone(-sod) or *cnámhfhód*", an unploughed strip between cultivated ridges.  
 Garraí Sheoirse, "George's potato-field".  
 The Poundeen, An Póinín, "the little pound".

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Cuan na Mara, "sea-curve (field)".  
 Buaráí?, Páirc na Buaráí?, "spancel field?".  
 Rinnín "(field of the) tip or top".  
 Páirc Uí Mhathúna, "O'Mahony's field".  
 Gratha, "grubbing".  
 Feora, "a green sward near a river".  
 Garraí Ard, "high garth".  
 Faiche, "field".  
 Gúta, "puddle".  
 Buaile, "milking-ground".  
 Páirc Shiobháin Ghabha, "Siobhán Gabha's field".  
 Páircanna Buí, "yellow fields".  
 Sponc, "coltsfoot".  
 Gort Caol, "narrow field".  
 Páircíní Doimhne, "deep little fields".

#### Loughane More td.

1618 Loghanemore Cork Inq.  
 1654-7 Loghanemore B.S.D.  
 1658 Laghanemore Par. M. of D. Sur.  
 Lochán Mór, "great lakelet"; a depression which holds water for most of the year.  
 Leaca Chruacháin, "mound slope", also known as Cnoc an Chaca, "hill of the (sheep-)dung".

#### Shore-names:

Faill Buimbiol-Linn, "cliff of wimble water". This great cliff overlooks a roughly rectangular inlet. A long tidal rock extends from near the middle of the entrance to one of the landward corners. It is shaped like a gimlet; the pointed part is at the landward end. Dinneen: "Buimbiol, *m.*, a gimlet, a wimble". Cf. Point of Gimlet, td. of Ballynacarriga.  
 Cuas of the Liner. From this square inlet a long slender rock juts into the sea. It resembles a liner.  
 Rinn na hAdhairce, "horn point".  
 Cuas na Staile, "stallion *cuas*".  
 Poll Dúinín, "Dúinín pool".  
 Dúinín, "little (promontory-)fort".  
 Róinseach, "seal cave". See Dinneen, p. 1343.  
 Faill an tSlogaidh, "cliff of the swallowing or gulping".  
 Rinn Liath, "grey point".  
 Cuaisín Bharramhail, "Barramhail's little *cuas*". *Barramhail* is an agnomen of certain O Sullivan families.  
 Spor, "spur, promontory".

Cuas Diarmada, "Diarmaid's *cuas*".  
 Oileán na bhFaoileán, "gulls' island".  
 Cuaisín na Teorann, "little *cuas* at the boundary".

#### Reentrusk td.

1654-7 Glenrick B.S.D.  
 1658 "Glenrisk being part of the parish of Killaghaninagh" Par. M. of D. Sur.  
 Rinn Troisc, "cod point".  
 Gort Achaidh, "corn- or oat-field in lea-land".  
 Réidh-Bhealach, "level way".  
 Céim an Éascaidh, "the easy way", as compared with Staighrí, the route taken by funerals.  
 Cnoc an Iolair, "eagle hill".  
 Eisc an Eidhneáin, "*esk* of the ivy"; pron. *eidhthneáin*.  
 Bealach an Chathairín, "path or way by Cathairín" ("little stone fort").  
 Log na Páirce Móire, "hollow of the great field".  
 Tóchar, "causeway, raised way".  
 Log Thóchair, "hollow of Tóchar".  
 Mullach Saighdeáin, "summit of upstanding (fault-)scarp". A fault runs down a steep mountain side. Its opposite sides are roughly parallel. Although it appears to have, in general, a rectangular cross-section, the rock along one side seems to have resisted erosion; it is upstanding, jagged and edged. In the past, turf was cut at the *mullach* or summit. Cf. Uckside, Ucht Saighde, "upstanding mountain breast", td. of Glenbeg, par. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 37).  
 Cnoc an Ghalláin, "hill of the standing stone".  
 Teampall an Dithreogh, "the hermit's church". This little ruin is used as a cillineach or burial place for unbaptised infants. The northern, western and eastern walls are down. The southern wall shows that it has been rebuilt of stone and clay. There remain, however, in this south wall the two door-jambs of an older structure. They are about one foot high, regular in shape, and well cemented with a hard mortar mixed with shell. In a pen and ink sketch of Bantry Bay c. 1558 (photostat Nat. Lib., 16 L 5), this ruin appears as a roofed structure surmounted by a cross, just as the parish churches of the peninsula appear and as the chapels at Coulagh and Ardgroom Inward tds. are shown. (See *Dinnseanchas*, V, Nos. 1, 2). The Parish Maps of the Down Survey show that the td. of Reentrusk belonged to the parish of Killaconenagh in 1658, and this church could once have been a chapel of ease. (See Glenrick above). The

ruin is known as Teampall an Díthreoigh. The point at the shore nearby was known to the fishermen from Claonach as Pointe an Disirt, "point of the secluded retreat". Dive Downes tells of the ruined state of the churches in the deanery in 1700. It is likely that this little church, like the others in the peninsula, became a ruin during the seventeenth century. There is a local tradition that the building was occupied by "a poor *díthreach*". The word is assigned locally to a "stray", a person or domestic animal that has wandered beyond limits, or is lost, etc. Perhaps some poor devout recluse rebuilt the walls and dwelt there. Apart from the generic in the name-form, there is no other local tradition about the original structure, or its purpose. The following excerpts written in 1700 in Dive Downes' Diary (*J.C.H.A.S.*, 1908-9) are relevant:

Par. of Kilkaskan: "No church in repair in Kilkaskan".

Par. of Killaconenagh: "The same day I viewed the church at Killaganeenah . . . the walls are standing uncovered . . . Dorses island is in this parish . . . There was a chapel in the Dorses called Kilmichil. Some of the walls are standing . . . There was a chapel in Berehaven Island called Ballinikilly, the walls are standing uncovered."

Parish of Kilnamanagh: "On Tuesday 11th June 1700 I went . . . to view the church of Kilmanagh . . . the greatest part of the walls are standing."

Parish of Kilcatherine: "There are the ruins of a chapel at Cuolagh." Teampall an Díthreoigh is situated in Coimín, a name explained by Dinneen as "pasture land of a village, pasture land". In the sketch of Bantry Bay, c. 1558 a roofed structure surmounted by a cross appears in the townland of Ardgroom Inward, par. of Kilcatherine. The rectangular site can be seen in Páirc an tSéipéil "chapel field". The place is called Coimín Deach", i.e. Coimin Deachú, "pasture-land of the tithes". This explanation seems more acceptable than "little coomb of tithes" as written in *Dinnseanchas*, V, 6. Was Coimín of Teampall an Díthreoigh once called Coimín Deachú? Both are in O Sullivan lands according to the map in *Gleanings from Irish History* by W. F. T. Butler.

Cnocán na Teorann, "boundary hill".

Eisc Bháid, "boat *esk*".

Stairhrí, "stairs or terraced places".

Claonach, "incline place".

Ballán an Loig, "mound of the hollow".

Log, "hollow".

Ballán Nóra Ní Dhuinn, "Nóra Ní Dhuinn's mound".

Guala, "shoulder".

Claonach Thiar, "west Claonach".

Eisc an chuillinn, "*esk* of the holly".

*Shore-names:*

Leacaí Buí, "yellow slopes".

Cuas Ghort Achaidh, "*cuas* of Gort Achaidh" (*supra*).

Tráigin Ghort Achaidh, "little strand of Gort Achaidh".

Cumar na mBallach, "deep pool of the connor or wrasse".

300 Carraig Fhada, "long rock".

Oileán Craoibhín, "island at Cuas Craoibhín".

Cuas Craoibhín, "bush *cuas*".

Ballán na Líonta, a bulky rock on which the nets were spread to dry.

Cf. Croch na Líonta "drying frame or horse for nets" (Dinneen, p. 665).

Cuaisín an Cholmóra, "little *cuas* of the hake".

Búireach, "bellowing"; submerged reefs caused a loud noise in a storm.

Rinn an Bhúirigh, "point of Búireach".

Rinn Mhór, "great point".

Carraig an Bhatail, "wattle (fishing-rod) rock".

Boilg an Ghóilín, "boilg of the forked inlet".

Calcaidí, pillars of dry stiff peat formed by sea erosion; they are on the strand at Claonach. "Calcaid, anything stiff, stiff clay" (Dinneen).

Góilín an Mhaide, "forked inlet of the piece of timber", i.e. wreck material.

Góilín Thuaidh, "northern forked inlet".

Góilín Chlaonaigh, "Claonach forked inlet."

Stacán, "high rock, a sea-stack".

Cuas Gorm, "blue *cuas*".

Cuas an Droichid, "the bridge *cuas*"; a natural arch is visible at half tide.

Cuas na Boilge Móire, "*cuas* of the great boilg".

Cuas na nGabhar, "*cuas* of the scad".

Sean-Chalaithe, "old ferry"; fishermen rowed back and forth in this fishing ground, awaiting a shoal of mackerel.

Ballán na Garbh-Linne, "mound(-rock) at rough waters". Cf.

Fáirleac na Garbhlinne, "terraced rock of the rough waters", Inismurray Is. (*Dinnseanchas*, IV, p. 66).

Cuas Chlaonaigh Thiar, "West Claonach *cuas*".

Faill na nUan, "lambs' cliff"; lambs have been lost there from time to time.

Pointe Caol, "slender point".

Pointe Mór, "great point".

Na Stacáin, "high rocks or stacks off the coast"; two in number.

An tIarann Smúdála, "the smoothing iron", so-called because of the

resemblance.

Boilg Droláin, "boilg of Drolán".

Drolán, "loop", is a broad rounded headland. v. Dinneen: "Drol . . . a loop", *Lúb*, "loop" is usually applied to a broad landward curve.

Trá Eisc Bháid, "Eisc Bháid strand".

Carraig Dhubh, "dark rock".

Oileán Liath, "grey island".

Cuas an Trúnca, "*cuas* of the trunk"; a trunk was cast ashore here.

Trá na Góige, "strand of the cleft". The name is written as it is pronounced locally. There is a wide deep cleft in the rock. It traps most of the wreck material cast up by the storms.

Oileán Beann, "horned isle"; there are two upward spurs on the rock.

Rinn Ruaidh, "red point".

Cuas na gColúr, "*cuas* of the pigeons".

Pointe an Dísirt, "point of the secluded retreat". See *Teampall an Dithreoiigh* (*supra*).

Cuas an Droichid, "the bridged *cuas*" is an arch caused by sea erosion.

Pointe na Droimfhinne, "point of the white-ridged place".

Oileán na nUan, "lambs' island".

Cuas na Droimfhinne, "*cuas* of the white-ridged place". Cf. *Druimfhionn*, a stream-name, td. of Commons East, par. of Kilcatherine (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 31).

Cuas an Ghainimh, "*cuas* of the sand".

Trá Gharb, "rough strand".

#### Field-names:

Gairgín, "crowfoot".

Gort "(oat-)field".

Carball, "boulder".

Féith, "swamp".

Leacanán, "little slope".

Eirbeall, "tail".

Goirtín, "little (oat-)field".

Eisc Dhoimhin, "deep *esk*".

Páirc an Uisce, "the wet field".

Leadhb, "strip of poor land".

Páirc Leath-chnoic, "hillside field".

Eisc Bhán, "lea *esk*".

Tuairín na gCloch, "little milking ground of the stones".

Log Mór, "great hollow".

Log an Bhaitín Bhuí, "hollow of the yellow cudgel".

Feora, "green shore-edge".

Loichín, pron. Loithín, "little lake"; a temporary lake of sea-water

after a storm.

Sean-uisce, "old water"; a wet place at the Point of Claonach.

Páirc an Chuais, "field near the *cuas*".

Carraig na bPortán, "crabs' rock".

Eisc an Ghrafaidh, "*esk* of grubbing".

Talamh Rua, "red ground"; from the colour of tilled soil.

Cnocán Rua, "red knoll".

Gairdíní, "gardens".

Páirc Nua, "new field".

Na Leacaí, "the slopes".

Na Leacanáin, "the little slopes".

Páirc na nGamhna, "the calves' field".

Béiteáil, "burnt ground", with a view to tillage.

Páirc an Bháin, "the lea-field".

Na Móinteáin, "the reclaimed peat-fields".

Cnocán an Choca, "the hay-cock knoll".

Eisc Fhliuch, "wet *esk*".

Cnocán Mór, "big knoll".

Inse, "inch-land".

Páirc Nua, "new field".

Eisc na hEorna, "barley *esk*".

Leaca na hEorna, "barley slope".

Manta, "gap", a gentle slope leading to a gap over a ridge.

Leaca Riabhach, "striped slopes".

Grafadh, "grubbing".

Dhá Dhroim an Ghrafaidh, "both ridges of the grubbed (field)".

Faill an Eidhneáin, "cliff of the ivy".

Cnocán na Raithní, "the bracken knoll".

Tuairín na nGamhnach, "the strippers' paddock".

Poll an Oighinn, "the boiler hole"; a still was hidden here.

Pluais Mhór, "great cave".

Eisc na Raithní, "fern *esk*".

Talamh na nGamhna, "the calves' ground".

Eisc Bhán, "whitish or lea *esk*".

Carraig Chnocáin an Phúca, "Cnocán an Phúca rock" ("pooka's knoll").

Portach Thomáis, "Tomás's bog".

#### Tilickafinna td.

1618 Tylickfynny Cork Inq.

1618 Tylicknyfynny Cork Inq.

1618 Knockmore Cork Inq.

1654-7 Knockmore B.S.D.

1658 Knockmore Par. M. of D. Sur.

Ti' (Tigh) Lice Finne, "white-rock house". A large whitish boulder forms the greater part of the gable of an outhouse. The latter was once used as a dwelling-house. Knockmore, Cnoc Mór, "great hill", is in the td. Two other lands, Ballinahowe and Bally McThomas, also appear in Cork Inq., 1618. They are not known in the parish now.

Maoil, "bleak, bare hill". See Brann-Righe (*infra*).

An Túr, "the watch-tower".

Cúl Raithearnaigh, "remote fern-place". The name-form has also been given as Cúl Rathanaigh.

Logán, "hollow", a low square area of grass, surrounded by furze.

Leaca Mhór, "great slope".

Lorga, "shank"; a slope resembling a shank or shin in outline.

401 Tobar na gCliathrach, "well of the hurdle passages"; in this case rushes are mown and laid on the swamp at the approach to the well. The water is used for cattle and for spraying potatoes.

Tobar Righe, "well at slope"; the water spouts from a spring in the rock.

The Aonachs. This is a very steep area of land close to the shore. It extends from Bun an tSrutháin (below) to Cuas na Loinge. About three generations ago it was fenced and divided equally among two holders. A right of way was given in the form of a path which still leads through the fields of both owners. The place is too steep to plough and tillage is done by spade. Horses are used to bring farm-yard manure in panniers to the fields. The name was probably Aonach before the division. Aonach seems to mean "a place apart, alone". Before division and cultivation it was a common, an outland distinct topographically from the cultivated holdings nearby.

Clái Geal na Maoile, "bright fence at Maoil, the bare round-topped hill"; the fence is of quartz stones.

Gairdín, "garden".

Brágha na Maoile, "isthmus of the Maoil".

Maoil Mhór, "great Maoil".

Maoil Bheag, "little Maoil".

#### Shore-names:

Cuaisín Dubh, "little dark *cuas*".

Pointe Dubh, "dark point".

Lic an Chorráin, "the angular rock".

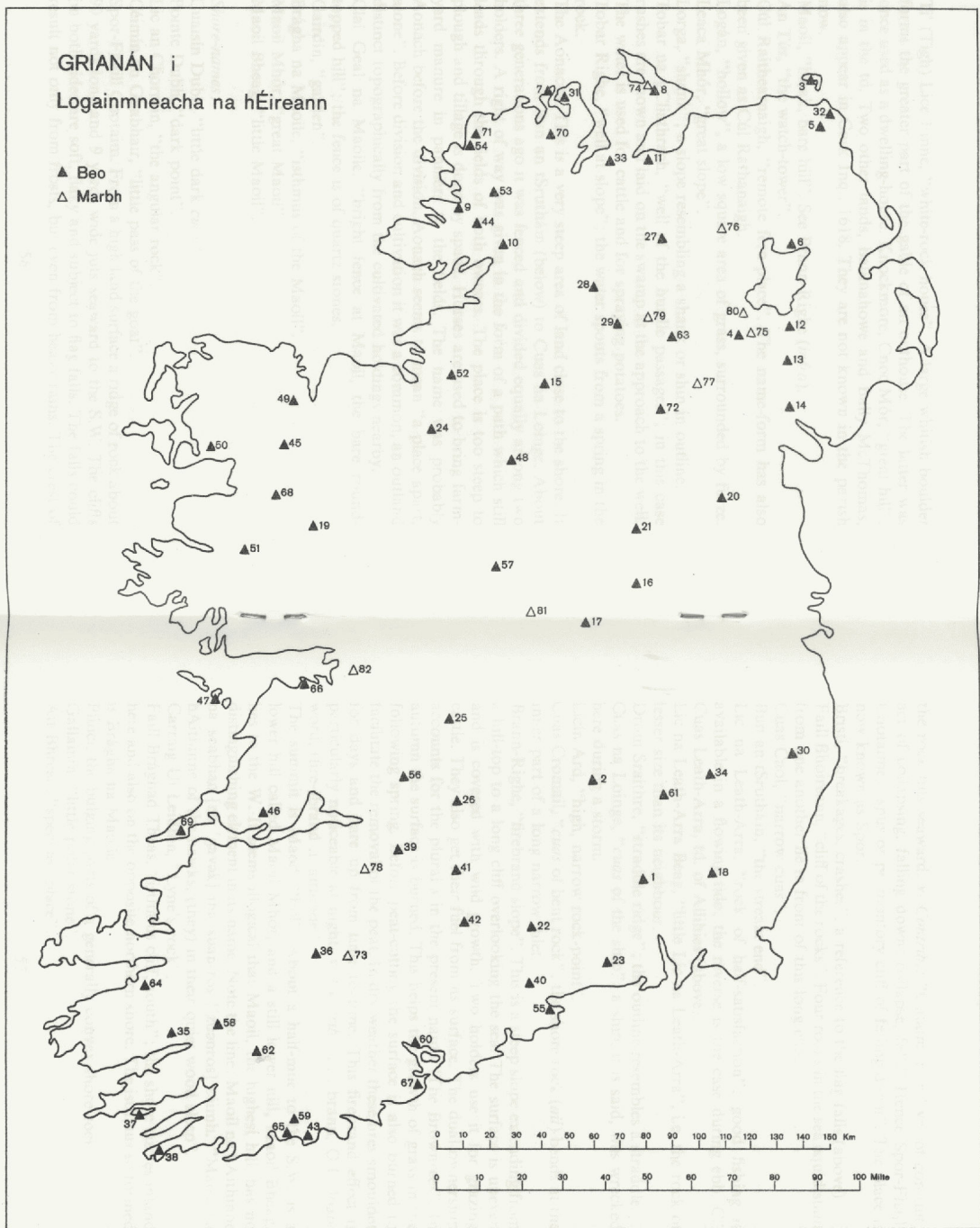
Céimín an Ghabhair, "little pass of the goat".

Spor-Fhail Chotaim. From a high land surface a ridge of rock about 90 yards long and 9 yards wide juts seaward to the S.W. The cliffs on both sides are soft, flaky and subject to flag falls. The falls could result not only from frosts, but even from heavy rains. The crest of



GRIANÁN i  
Logainmneacha na hÉireann

- ▲ Beo  
△ Marbh





the rock tilts seaward. v. *Contrib.*: “Cutaim [n, n.] vn. of con-tuit; act of collapsing, falling down; collapse, fall.” Hence Spor-Fhaill Chotaime, “spur or promontory cliff of falling down”. The place is now known as Spor.

Bristí, “breakages, crashes”, a reference to the flag falls (above).

Faill Bhoireann, “cliff of the rocks”. Four rocks in the sea equidistant from one another lie in front of this long cliff.

Cuas Caol, “narrow cuas”.

Bun an tSrutháin, “the stream end”.

Lic na Leath-Arra, “rock of half-satisfaction”; good fishing is available in a flowing tide; the reverse is the case during ebb. Cf. Cuas Leath-Arra, td. of Allihies (above).

Lic na Leath-Arra Beag, “little Lic na Leath-Arra”, i.e. the rock of lesser size than its neighbour.

Drom Sraithre, “straddle ridge”; the outline resembles a straddle.

Cuas na Loinge, “cuas of the ship”; a ship, it is said, was wrecked here during a storm.

Licin Ard, “high, narrow rock-point”.

Cuas Cromail, “cuas of bent rock”; the shore rock (*ail*) bends at the inner part of a long narrow inlet.

Brann-Righe, “firebrand slope”. This is a steep slope extending from a hill-top to a long cliff overlooking the sea. The surface is uneven and is covered with wild growth. Two holders use it for grazing cattle. They also get their fuel from its surface. The dual ownership accounts for the plural *s* in the present name “The Brownrees”. In autumn the surface is burned. This helps the growth of grass in the following spring. Before peat-cutting the surface is also burned to facilitate the removal of the peat. In dry weather these fires smoulder for days and flare up from time to time. This firebrand effect is particularly noticeable at night. v. *Contrib.*: . . . brann, O.E. loan-word, (fire-)brand .i. aithinde”.

The summit is Maoil, “hill”. About a half-mile to the S.W. is a lower hill called Maoil Mhór, and a still lower hill, Maoil Bheag, lies to the W. It seems illogical that Maoil, the highest hill, has no distinguishing element in its name. Note the line: Maoil na hAithinne na seabhac [nə 'zavək] ina suan-ros ['zuənrɔs] séimh. “Maoil na hAithinne of the hawks, (they) in their quiet wood sleep”.

Carraig Uí Leidhin, “Lyné’s rock”.

Faill Brághad Theas, “isthmus cliff, south”; the shore curves inland here and also on the opposite northern shore. The isthmus so formed is Brágha na Maoile.

Pluicí, the bulging parts of a generally convex shore rock.

Galláinín, “little pillar-stone”.

Áit Bhreac, “speckled place”.

Colaithe, "ledges"; there are two ledges; they have straight vertical sides and flat tops.

Carraig an Cholú, "rock of the ledge".

Lao, "calf"; a rock in the sea.

Cuas an Bhuachalla, "*cuas* of the boy"; that is, of the standing stone. Cf. Buachaill, a hill near Moll's Gap, Kenmare, Co. Kerry; it takes its name from a standing stone on its flank.

Cuas na Comhlann, "*cuas* of the door-leaf"; an outline on the rock resembles a door. Cf. Comhla Bhreac (*Dinnseanchas*, V, p. 12).

Pointe Mhaoil Bheag, "point of Maoil Bheag".

Colú Dubh, "dark ledge".

Pointe na Cathaoireach, "point at the chair"; a hollow in the rock resembles a chair.

Cuas Phártholáin, "Pártholán's *cuas*".

Faill Brághad Thuaidh, "isthmus cliff, north".

Faill Ath-Fhearanáin. In the past a small area of the slope above the cliff was reclaimed. The ridges and furrows still remain and hence the "cliff of the reclaimed little out-land".

Rúitín, a protruding round rock, visible at ebb tide. It resembles the ankle-bone (*rúitín*).

Colú Búí, "yellow ledge".

Dubh-Adharcach, "dark-horn place".

Art, "a stone, a rock" (Dinneen). The name has been pronounced *árt*. Cf. "Árd na Caithne (nó Art na C.)" (*Triochoa-céad chorca Dhuibhne*, p. 99).

Faill na gCapall, "cliff of the horses".

Coincín, "large nose, protruding nose"; a nose-like rock juts into the sea from a cliff.

Faill an Ime, "cliff of the butter"; butter was salvaged here.

Cuaisín na Seabhac, "little *cuas* of the hawks".

Oileán na gCánóg, "puffin island".

Cloch Mairc, "perched boulder".

Rinn Mhór, "great point".

Cúl na Reanna Móire, "back or sheltered side of Rinn Mhór".

#### The Bull, Cow and Calf Rocks

The rocks lie about three miles to the west of Dursey Island. They are named *An Tarbh*, *An Bhó* and *An Lao*. In Kelly's 1874 reproduction of a print of Ireland during the Elizabethan wars, the Cow and the Calf are named in English. In the late 16th century map in *State Papers Ireland*, Henry VIII, vol. 2, the Bull Rock appears as *Mekolagh*, the Cow as *Toune*, and the Calf as *Grelagh*. (See *Dinnseanchas*, II, p. 51). The name-form *Muclach* is known in Dursey, but it is not definitely localized: it is sometimes used for the Bull

Rock and sometimes for the Cow.

The Bull Rock is also known as *Ti' Duinn*, "Donn's house", earlier *Tech nDuind*. In "Contributions to a study in Irish Folklore" (*Béaloidéas*, vol. 18, 1948), Kate Muller Lisowski refers to an ancient tradition of a Gaelic God of Death named Donn whose residence and the abode of the dead were *Tech Duinn*. As she mentions, the remnants of this tradition were assembled by Meyer from Irish texts of the eighth to the tenth century.

Meyer suggested that *Tech Duinn* is referred to in the lines below because *Alma* may be *Alla*, a little river of the peninsula at the end of which is Dursey Island and *Tech Duind*. In these lines, translated by Eleanor Hull, the *Cailleach Bhéara* laments her dead lovers.

Is labar tonn mara máir rusgab im gaim comgabáil

Fermuid mac Moga indiu ni freiscim do cheilidiu

Is éol dam in dagníat: ráit ocus darráat

Curchasa Atha Alma, is fuar in adba hi fáat.

The sea-wave talks, across the frozen earth grim winter stalks.  
Young Fermud, son of Mugh, ne'er said me nay: Yet he comes  
not today.

How still they row, oar dipped by oar the wavering reeds among.

To Alma's shore they press, a ghostly throng, deeply they  
sleep, and long.

I wish to thank Mr. Seán Ó Súilleabháin for his courtesy in enabling me to read relevant MSS. in the Department of Irish Folklore, U.C.D., Mr. Muiris Midheach for his valuable list of one hundred and ten shore-names from Dursey Island, and to the following persons for their fine contributions of shore-names and other names from the parish: Messrs. Michael Dennehy, Eoghan Dudley, Patrick Griffin, Denis Harrington, Michael Harrington, Gerald Kelly, Maurice Kelly, John Lowney, Joseph Murphy, Michael O'Driscoll, Jeremiah O Leary, Joseph O Leary, Daniel O Shea, Bernard O Sullivan, Donal O Sullivan, Edward O Sullivan, Frank O Sullivan, Michael D. O Sullivan, Michael O Sullivan, John L. O Sullivan, Patrick O Sullivan, Ted O Sullivan, David Sheehan, Edward Sheehan, Mrs Valentine Sheehan.

## GRIANÁN I LOGAINMNEACHA\*

### ART Ó MAOLFABHAIL

An chéad uair dom Grianán Ailigh a fheiscint níor fhéadas gan dul go barr agus aoibhneas an radhairc máguaird a shú isteach. San am céanna líon an stair mo mheabhair agus dhírigh mo mhachnamh ar nádúr agus ar aois an ainm. Arbh ainm maoth liteartha é? Nó arbh ainm fírinneach é a chleacht an pobal cónaithe san áit nuair a bhí an balla ard tirim á thógáil agus imlíniú á dhéanamh i gcóir na bhfo-chlaíochta atá anois imithe nach mór síos faoin chré? Cárbh fhios nach ar an sliabh féin a bhí *grianán* á thabhairt sular tógadh an foirgneamh clochadh aileach? Arae is ionann *ail* agus cloch nó carraig.

In Annála Uladh 1101 A.D., léimid gur "scaoil" Muircheartach ó Briain Aileach, á ordú dá chuid fear na clocha féin a iompar leo abhaile go Tuamhain. Nuair a shroich Seán ó Donnabháin an láthair sa bhliain 1834 ní raibh, de réir a chuntais-sean, aon chuid den dún ársa níos airde ná sé through os cionn talaimh. Inniu, buíochas leis an Dr. Walter Bernard agus le feirmeoirí an cheantair idir 1874 agus 1878, tá an balla seacht dtroigh déag ar airde agus gura fada amhlaidh é (*P.R.I.A.*, 15, 1879, 415).

Pé scéal é, is é Grianán Ailigh a chuir ag smaoineamh ar na grianáin eile in Éirinn mé agus seo thíos garbthoradh ar an chuardach a lean an smaoineamh sin. Gabhaim buíochas le foireann Bhrainse na Logainmneacha as ucht tuairimíochta agus tagairtí ó am go chéile agus ba mhaith liom a lua anseo freisin gur le linn obair pháirce ar son na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis a scrúdaigh mé mórfhormhór na ngrianán atá feicthe agam.

\* \* \*

Táim á ghlacadh anseo, de bharr na foirme, gurb é an focal *grianán* atá ann dáiríre sna logainmneacha a liostaítear anseo thíos. Ar an chéad liosta tá 72 ainmneacha a bhfuil suíomh cinnte acu ar léarscáil na hÉireann .i. faightear ar léarscáil na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis iad; eisceachtaí is ea trí cinn (53, 54, 55) atá ar eolas anseo as obair pháirce ach nach bhfuil i gcló ar léarscáileanna. Tá na háiteanna go léir ar an chéad liosta seo feicthe agam ach má deirtear nach bhfuil.

Ar an dara liosta anseo (73-93) tá ainmneacha ar chosúil ó sheanfhoirmeacha go mbíodh an focal *grianán* iontu tráth. Cuid díobh seo maireann siad i gcónaí ach go bhfuil an *grianán* ligthe ar

\*Ag an chúigiú Comhdháil Idirnáisiúnta Léinn Cheiltigh 5-12 Aibreán 1975 tugadh léacht ghearr bunaithe ar ábhar an ailt seo.

lár acu; cuid eile acu ní mhaireann siad mar logainmneacha. Ainmneacha díobh seo arbh fhéidir iad a shuíomh ar an léarscáil (73-82) marcáladh ar an léarscáil dáilimh iad. Is beag de na háiteanna seo atá feicthe agam.

Is cóir a mheabhru freisin gur dócha go bhfuil grianáin eile ar fud na tíre idir ainmneacha atá ar léarscáileanna clóbhuailte agus ainmneacha nach bhfuil. Is dócha, ámh, go bhfuil mórfhormhór na mbailte fearainn le *grianán* aimsithe agam agus is tábhachtach an pointe é sin. B'fhéidir, ar ndóigh, go soláthródh tuilleadh taighde ar sheanscríbhinní tuilleadh grianán dúinn; b'fhéidir, lena chois sin, go ndíbreodh sé an grianán as roinnt bheag de na leaganacha nua-aimseartha.

Ar an chéad liosta anseo tá logainmneacha a bhfuil suíomh cinnte ar léarscáil na hÉireann inniu acu. Sa chuid is mó díobh is é an focal *grianán* leis féin atá san ainm. Tá éagsúlacht mhór ann ó thaobh mhéid na mbailte fearainn a bhfuil *grianán* orthu nó a bhfuil *grianán* san ainm atá orthu (ó 4 acra go 2243 acra) agus ó thaobh a réimse airde chomh maith (ó leibhéal na farraige go 2600' ach a bhformhór faoi 500'). Ní féidir, mar sin, gur léir i ngach cás cad air ar tugadh *gri-nán* iontu i gcéadóir.

Ó mo thaití féin táim sásta a rá gur suaitheanta feabhas an radhairc óna lán dá bhfuil de ghrianáin ar an chéad liosta seo. Tá cuid mhaith ann díobh, ámh, nach dtig liomsa sin a rá go dearfa ina dtaobh agus níor cheart cáilíocht an radhairc a bhrú ar ghrianán nuair nach léir go simplí an cháilíocht sin ann. Is cóir, pé scéal é, aird a thabhairt ar ghnáthchiall an fhocail *grianán* i logainm ag an chainteoir dúchais Gaeilge .i. áit ar a mbíonn an ghrian ag taitneamh go treisiúil nó ar chaoi speisialta éigin.

Ar na háiteanna atá ar an chéad liosta anseo is féidir aicmí áirithe a ainmniú cé go bhféadfadh gan brí ar bith bunúsach a bheith leis an aicmiú. Chomh fada is a bhaineann le radharc de, radharc síos ón ard a bhíonn ann ar an iomlán, síos ar thalamh le fán, síos ar thalamh leibhéalta agus go minic síos ar uisce. I gcásanna áirithe tá radharc cúng i bhfad ann, e.g. 5, 10, 27, 33, 40, 60. I mbeagán cásanna tá cnocán nó carraig go suntasach scoite ar an mhachaire ag bun fána géire, e.g. 1, 22, 59, 61.

\* \* \*

Tá stair fhada ag *grianán* sa Ghaeilge mar fhocal liteartha agus is deacair, dá bhrí sin, é a mheas mar fhocal praiticiúil laethúil. Is é a bhuaire mar fhocal liteartha a dhéanann deacair é a mheas de bhrí gur *cliché* cruthanta sa litríocht ar feadh na gcéadta bliain é maraon lena aidiachtaí coimhdeachta. Ina dhiaidh sin is uile is dócha go raibh beatha agus cúrsa dá chuid féin aige go laethúil i rith an ama. Mar fhocal liteartha is cosúil go gciallaíonn sé foirgneamh de shaghas

éigin is cuma cén aois le míle bliain anuas as a nglactar sampla. Is as beagán scríbhinní ina bhféachtar d'aonghnó leis an bhfocal *grianán* a mhíniú, agus as an traidisiún béil chomh maith, a thagann an chiall eile atá le *grianán* .i. píosa talaimh, bíodh sé beag nó mór, ard nó íseal, a bhfuil cáilíocht luaite leis a bhaineann le grian na spéire agus le teas. Don té a ghabhann a scrúdú na n-áiteanna inniu is furasta airde chomparáideach agus feabhas radhairc a thabhairt faoin aire go simplí. Is deacra go mór grianmharacht agus teaspach (más ceart an focal) a mheas.

Go bhfios dom is i scríbhinn ar a dtugtar de ghnáth *Coidéacs Mhilano* is luaite a fhaightear an focal *grianán*. Meastar gur ón 9ú haois don scríbhinn sin agus b'fhéidir gur san Iodáil a scríobhadh é ansin a fuarthas. Dán dúnta ocht rann dar tús *Tegdais adchondarc indiu* (Teach a chonaic mé inniu), is ann a fhaightear *grianán*. Dán diamhrach é seo a mholann an teach i gcaint de chineál a thugann orm a mheas gurb é an cholainn daonna is fíor-ábhar folaigh don dán. Más ceart mo thuiscint ansin samhlaím gur don chloigeann a thagrann an focal *grianán* san dán. Pé scéal é, is cuid de theach maisiúil an *grianán* seo san 9ú haois. De bharr drochstaid na lámhscríbhinne, is dócha, is bearnach an rann a dtarlaíonn *grianán* ann. (Stokes & Strachan, *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus* (1903), II, 292.)

I luathlitríocht na Gaeilge is iad na buntréithe a ghabhann le *grianán*,

- (I) é a ghabháil le teach cónaithe duine mór le rá
- (II) é a bheith ard
- (III) fuinneoga ann
- (IV) gloine luaite leis
- (V) radharc i bhfad uaidh
- (VI) é láimh leis an doras, os a chionn díreach, b'fhéidir
- (VII) é príobháideach ag tiarna an tí agus go háirithe ag a bhantracht.

Ainneoin fhaid na tréimhse liteartha atá faoi scrúdú ní chailleann an focal *grianán* i leith foirgneamh na saintréithe a liostaítear thuas.

Ar ndóigh ní fhaightear gach uile ghné díobh seo gach áit ina luaitear *grianán* sa litríocht ach faightear minic go leor iad. Mar shampla, tá páirt chomh tábhachtach ag an ghrianán i *bhFleá Bhricreann* a fhaightear i Leabhar na hUidhre (c. 1100 A.D.) go measaim gur fiú coimriú ar an chomhthéacs ann a thabhairt anseo.

Rinne Bricre *grianán* tríocha troigh ar airde. Chóirigh sé go maisiúil é agus chuir sé fuinneoga gloine ann ar gach taobh. As a leaba bhí radharc aige ar gach cuid den teach mhór . . .

Chuaigh Bricre maraon lena theaghlach as an teach go dtí an *grianán* . . .

Leag Cú Chulainn an rí-theach ionas gur chraith an dún uile

agus gur thit *grianán* Bhricreann ar lár agus gur thit Bricre agus a bhean san otrach ar lár an leasa idir na coin.

Luaitear *grianán* eile sa scéal céanna ach is i gConnachta a bhí. *Grianán* os cionn dorais dhúna Ailealla agus chuaigh infon Ailealla ann d'fhonn radharc níos fearr a bheith aici ná bhí ag daoine eile.

Le cois a bhfuil luaite tá páirt nach beag ag an ghrianán sna scéalta seo a leanas.

Agallamh na Seanórach (*Silva Gadolica*, I, 111; eagrán Nessa ní Shéaghdha, I, 63).

Buile Mhongáin (Kuno Meyer, *Imram Brian*, I, 56).

Altraim Thí da Mheadar (*ZCP*, XVIII, 202).

Eachtra Airt mhic Coinn (*Ériu*, III, 166-8).

Oidhe Chú Chulainn (Van Hamel, *Compert Con Culainn*, 79).

Tochmharc Éadaoine (*Ériu*, XII, 154, 156).

Dhá thagairt do ghrianáin dá bhfaightear i Leabhar na hUidhre, tá baol ann go mba údar mearbhaill iad. I dTochmharc Éadaoine, cé gur cuid seasamhach dá theach an *grianán* deirtear go n-iompraíodh an Mac Óg an *grianán* leis gach áit dá dtéadh. Caithfear seo a mhíniú as an chumhacht ósnádúrtha a bhíonn ag pearsain an scéil seo. In Oidhe Eachach mhic Mairí (Leabhar na hUidhre, líne 3086) tá an abairt *grianán faoin loch*. Is é tá anseo *grianán* tí Eachach a bádh nuair a mhaigh Loch nEathach.

Ó thaobh na seandálaíochta de tá plé déanta ar an ghrianán i gcomhthéacs Fhleá Bhricreann go príomha agus tacaíocht tugtha do shuíomh an ghrianáin os cionn dorais an dúna. (J. R. C. Hamilton, "Forts, Brochs and Wheel houses in Northern Scotland", *The Iron Age in Northern Britain*, ed. A. L. F. Rivet (1966), 120-122.)

Mar eilimint chaighdeánta i scéalta rómánsacha agus sna scéalta béaloideas atá síolraithe uathu, tá an *grianán* faoi thrácht fairsing ag Alan Bruford in *Béaloideas*, XXXIV, agus samplaí go leor aige.

B'áiféiseach a bheith ag súil le hionannas sa ghrianán ó thús go deireadh ré an fhocail. Sna scéalta luatha is dócha gur thuig an scéalaí go cruinn cad é an cineál ruda a bhí sa ghrianán aige. Faoin am gur *chliche* liteartha an focal is dócha gurbh fhanach bheith ag iarraidh airíonna fisiciúla a aimsiú go cruinn i gcomhthéacs liteartha cé gur cosúil gur coinníodh carachtar ginearálta an ghrianáin slán de réir na dtréithe a liostaíodh thuas.

Sa litríocht ón 12ú haois ar aghaidh is cosúil nach cruinn an chiall a bhíonn le *grianán* ach amháin gur áit le moladh i gcónaí riamh é. Is léir sin ó Annála Ríochta Éireann, 1088 A.D., nuair is comhainm "grianán glé" ar na flaithis. Tá a leithéid chéanna d'úsáid ag an Chéitinneach nuair a luann sé "grianán Dé" (*Trí Biorghaoithe an Bháis*, I, vii, 12) agus "maraon re Críost san ngríanán nglé-sholus ngeal-ruithneach ngríosthathneamhach úd na glóire" (*I.B.B.*, I,

vii, 12). Agus is cosúil nach seomra uachtarach ná a leithéid sin a bhí sa ghrianán ag Céitinn c. 1630 A.D. ach áras iomlán nuair a deir sé “An treas teach dá ngairthí Grianán na nInghéan mar a mbídís bainrioghna na gcúigeadhach, agus áitreabh ar leith san longphort soin ag gach ríoghain díobh go n-a bantracht” (*Foras Feasa*, IV, 557).

\* \* \*

Is scáinte ar fad na foinsí liteartha a luann *grianán* le talamh.

Cuireadh *Sanas Chormaic* le chéile timpeall 900 A.D. agus is spéisiúil an cnuasach focal é. Mar fhoclóir a thugann fréamhacha na bhfocal Gaeilge, ámh, is minicí an fhréamh aige mícheart ná ceart. I dtaobh an fhocail *Teamair* (*Teamair* (Teamhair) deir sé (agus cruth nuaGhaeilge anseo air):

Té mór, mór Té iníne Lughdach mhic Íotha; nó focal Gréigise a truaillíodh atá ann a chiallaíonn “breathnaím” (*téomora* i.e. *conspicio* na Laidine). Óir is teamhair gach áit óna bhfuil radharc maith pé acu sa tuaith nó sa teach don áit sin. Faoi mar deirtear teamhair na dtuath i. *grianán* nó tulach; teamhair an tí i. *grianán*.

Is é sin an leagan atá sa Leabhar Breac (c. 1395) in eagar ag Whitley Stokes, 1862, 42. Roghnaigh seisean leagan LB, deir sé, de bhrí gurb é is iomláine agus is sine. I Leabhar Ó Maine (184 a) ón aois chéanna tá leagan atá gar go maith do leagan LB ach tagairt do *grianán* níl ann. Agus sa Leabhar Laighneach féin (159a) faightear an píosa ar Theamhair ina aonar agus arís gan lua ar *grianán*.

I dtéacs eile a mhaireann sa LB amháin faightear *grianán* tíre arís. Téacs cráifeach é seo a meastar gurb é caint an 12ú haois atá ann.

Amhail is in uachtar sléibhe Sinai tugadh tall reacht do mhaca Israel, is amhlaidhsin d’fhoilsigh an spiorad naomh inniu a ghlanrúna do na haspail i ngrianán ró-ard Sléibhe Síóin .i. sa cenacal. (Robert Atkinson, *Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac* (1887), 192).

As an tagairt do Shliabh nó do Chnoc Síóin in Iarúsailéim agus *cenaculum* (seomra ite, seomra uachtarach) is deacair gan a thuiscint go raibh dhá chiall ag an údar le *grianán* agus é ag imirt rud beag leis an fhocal anseo.

Déarfainn gurb é seo sa Leabhar Breac an *grianán* tíre ón chaint laethúil ag teacht isteach sa traidisiúin scríofa. Is deacair a rá cén uair a thosaigh sé, ná cén áit. Im thuairimse ní luaithe é ná an 13ú haois, ach níl ann ach tuairim. Ba dheacair fianaise chríochnúil a fháil ar cheist mar í.

Bhain Seán Ó Donnabháin leas as an dara tagairt sin (LB 192) le haghaidh na breise a chuir sé le Foclóir uí Raghallaigh ach is dócha freisin go raibh aird aige ar na tuairimí a chruinnigh sé le linn a thuras taistil ar son na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis. “Grianán, a

usunny place. This name is often given to land in consequence of its beauty and fertility.” (OSL an Dúin, 60.) Tá tuilleadh aige ar an ábhar i Memoranda an Dúin, 33-34, agus in OSL chontae Dhoire, 250, agus i litir uaidh chuig Eoghan Ó Comhraí a bhíonn i dteannta OSL Dhoire, 22. Sa litir sin deir sé “grianán simply means solarium (as invariably rendered by the erudite and honest Colgan) . . .”.

\* \* \*

Maidir leis an “invariably rendered solarium” sin, ní féidir liomsa anseo bréag ná fíor a rá leis. Tá a fhios agam go bhfuil sé amhlaidh go mion minic ag Seán Ó Donnabháin féin as sin amach in ainmleabhair na Suirbhéireachta. As mac Colgan níl agam ach an tagairt seo a leanas agus ansin ní hé *solarium* ach (*terra*) *solaris* atá aige,

terra quam Hibernienses sua lingua solarem appellant (*ASS*, 11)

As scríbhinn ar a dtugtar Codex Salmanticensis atá an tagairt sin ag mac Colgan agus meastar gurb é atá ann leagan Laidine a rinneadh sa 14ú haois in Éirinn de bheathaí naomh (W. W. Heist, *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*, xxi, et seq.). Má tá an ceart ag Heist agus gur ar son daoine gan Gaeilge a rinneadh an leagan Laidine tá sampla againn thuas de mhíniú á dhéanamh ag duine le Gaeilge san 14ú haois. Ní cinnte, ar ndóigh, cén focal Gaeilge a bhí á mhíniú aige ach seo é nóta mhic Colgan ar an líne thuas:

Hibernice Grienan puta Grienan Cuanach, vel Grene, nempe Grena Cliath vocatur; ad cuius vocis significationem alludit author nam terram solarem denotat. Est utraque haec regiuncula in comitatu Limricensi (*ASS*, 13).

Is léir go raibh cleachtadh ag mac Colgan ar *grianán* mar fhocal nó mar logainm nó an dá rud agus gur shamhlaigh sé *grianán* le *terra solaris* an 14ú haois mar is dócha gur aithin sé aois na scríbhinne a raibh sé ag plé léi.

B’fhéidir nach ró-thábhachtach an pointe é ach tá difríocht idir *solarium* agus *terra solaris*. Foirgneamh é an *solarium* riamh. Píosa talaimh ar ndóigh *terra solaris*. Ach tharlódh mac Colgan a bheith ag tabhairt cuil leis an traidisiúin liteartha anseo agus ag cloí le caint laethúil. Is é sin le rá, cé gur foirgneamh de ghnáth é an *grianán* ina maireann den litriocht scríofa b’fhéidir go mbíodh *grianán* á thabhairt i logainmneacha ar fhíosa talaimh de chineál áirithe. Ba chabhair ag an bpointe seo fianaise chruinnithe na hAlban a bheith againn. Níl sin agam ach tá leid. I dtéacs i LS Ghleann Masain ón 15ú haois faightear an abairt “ar *grianán* cinn Connlocha” a bhfuil “on the level ground at the head of Conloch” curtha mar Bhéarla air. Maraon leis sin tá an nóta seo ag an eagarthóir:

Grianan, “a sunny spot”. Hence in mansions “a bower” and in rural landscape “a green dry plot”, on which, e.g. to spread peats for drying, a bleaching green and so forth. Grianan

Deirdri is still preserved as a local name on Loch Etive side.

Professor D. Mackinnon, *The Celtic Review*, 4, 1907-8, 205.

Níl againn as Éirinn sa scríobh ón 17ú haois i leith ach a bhfuil ag Amhlaoibh ó Súilleabháin in a dhialainn. Faoin dáta 13 Bealtaine 1832 agus é ag trácht ar threabhadh deir sé (i mBéarla) “the grianán or hollow [i. *san iomc ire*] exposed to the sun”. Focleolai i dtraidisiún Chormaic a bhí in Amhlaoibh, ar ndóigh, agus ní mór dúinn bheith aireach agus sinn ag glacadh bunús focail uaidh. Ach gan amhras ba mhór é eolas Amhlaoibh ar Ghaeilge a lae féin agus b’fhéidir gur grianán .i. log nó grianán .i. áit ghrianmhar, atá anseo aige de réir chaint na ndaoine. Faoin 15 Aibreán 1827, ámh, tá úsáid eile ar fad aige do ghrianán. Ar an lá sin thug sé féin agus cairde leis cuairt ar dhiméin tí mhóir in aice lena bhaile cónaithe, Callainn i gcontae Chill Chainnigh, agus adeir sé:

Is ró-álainn radharc na tíre ón ngrianán taitneamhach seo.

\* \* \*

Táimid fillte anois ar an ghrianán a bhfuil radharc ar leith uaidh agus ós le Grianán Ailigh a thosaíomar nfor mhiste beagán a rá ina thaobh sin mar shampla d’ainm liteartha. Aileach is gnách á thabhairt ar an ionad ríoga seo agus tá flúirse tagairtí ann dó i seanscríbhinní faoin ainm sin. Is i mBeatha Aodha Rua Uí Dhomhnaill le Lughaidh Ó Cléirigh ag fiorthosach na 17ú haois a fhaightear Grianán Ailigh don chéad uair. Tagairt atá ann do dhíscaoileadh Ailigh sa bhliain 1101. Ach ag cur san áireamh an stíl bhréag-ársa a chleacht Lughaidh is ceadmhach dúinn a mheas nach bhfuil i nGrianán Ailigh aige ach ainm liteartha. Ní fhaightear ach aon uair amháin eile é ag scríbhneoir sa traidisiún leanúnach Gaeilge agus sin in Annála Ríochta Éireann ag tagairt don scaoileadh céanna cé nach bhfuil ag Annála Uladh sa tagairt chéanna ach Aileach. B’fhéidir, ar ndóigh, go raibh Grianán Ailigh beo mar ainm ag tús an 17ú haois i dtuaisceart Éireann agus má bhí cé b’fhearr ná muintir Chléirigh leis an ainm a bheith acu?

San *Ordinance Survey Memoir of the Parish of Templemore* [1837] deirtear

The Grianan of Aileach is at present popularly called “GREENAN-ELY”, GREENAN-GORMLY” and, most commonly, “the *ould Forth of GREENAN*” (217).

Is dócha gurb é Seán ó Donnabháin a scríobh sin cé nach bhfuil a ainm leis ach ar bhealach ginearálta i dtosach an leabhair agus is dócha go gcaithfidimid glacadh leis an rud adeir sé cé nach eol domsa fianaise ar Grianán Ailigh a bheith sa chaint. Is fíor go bhfuil “Grianán Gormlaigh. Áit árd álainn” i liosta Gaeilge logainmneacha a scríobhadh san 18ú haois agus ar Gairmleadhach bráthar a scríobh é (*Celtica*, I, 69, 122). Glactar leis agus ar fhocal Uí Dhonn-

abháin, b’fhéidir, gurb é Aileach é cé go bhfuil beagán amhrais ann. Pé scéal é, is cosúil gurb é ó Donnabháin faoi deara buanú Grianán Ailigh mar ainm nua-aoiseach.

\* \* \*

Focal ón Laidin chlasaicigh is ea *sōlarium*. Is mar aidiacht a thosaigh sé timpeall dhá mhíle bliain ó shin—*horologium sōlarium* .i. uaireadóir gréine—agus uaidh sin chiallaigh sé uaireadóir de shaghas ar bith, pé acu a bheadh sé ag braith ar an ghrian nó nach mbeadh. Níor mhair an chiall seo aige, ámh, tar éis ré na Laidine clasaicí.

Bhí an dara ciall aige sa Laidin chlasaicigh agus is é sin an chiall a lean dó tríd na meánaoiseanna. Chiallaigh sé “cuid den teach a bheadh ar oscailt don ghréin agus go háirithe díon leibhéalta nó balcóin”. Sna meánaoiseanna tugadh *sōlarium* ar urlár uachtarach nó ar sheomra codlata uachtarach. San 11ú haois faightear an fhoirm aidiachtach *sōlaris* agus *sōlare* ar áit a bheadh oiriúnach le go dtógfaí *sōlarium* ann. Is dócha gurb é *sōlarium* is bun le *sōller* sa Ghearmáinis, agus *solar* sa Bhéarla, focail a chiallaíonn seomra uachtarach nó balcóin. I gcás na Fraincise luann du Cange *solier* leis an chiall chéanna cé go gcuireann sé ar ár súla dúinn go raibh focal eile sa Laidin chlasaicigh agus é bunaithe ar *sōlum* (i. talamh).. Is ionann *sōlarium* (sc. *vectigal*) agus cíos talaimh.

Is é an rud suimiúil anseo dúinn gur cosúil nár fhan an Ghaeilge leis an fhocal *sōlarium* teacht isteach mar iasacht. Ní ghlacaim leis gur focal neamhspleách Gaeilge é *grianán* a tharla ar chomhchiall nó ar chiall chóngarach le *sōlarium*. Measaim go bhfuil *grianán* ina aithris ar an fhocal Laidine, gur focal teicniúil é sa mhéid is nach díspeagadh atá ann ach focal nua ón fhréamh *grian*.

Is dócha go gcomharthaíonn téarma teicniúil teagmháil i gcúrsaí teicneolaíochta nó i gcúrsaí faisin. Déarfainn go dtarla an teagmháil seo luath go leor, timpeall 800 A.D., agus sin i gcomhthéacs tuata de bhí nach eol dom grianán sa naomhsheanchas.

Ach tá castachtaí ann i gcás an fhocail *grianán*. Luadh cheana *sōlum* agus *solum* na Laidine. Tá comhthaisme den tsórt céanna sa Ghaeilge mar atá *grian* na spéire agus *grian* “talamh”. Agus ansin tá *grean* “gairbhéal” ann más focal ar leith ón *grian* deiridh é. Tá dornán bailte fearainn in Éirinn a bhfuil *greenoge* i mBéarla orthu (cf. *graeonog* sa Bhreatnais, “gaineamhach, gairbhéalach”). Ansin is cóir an focal Béarla *greenhills* a lua, focal atá coitianta go leor in Éirinn mar logainm agus a chiallaíonn cnocáin ghainimhe. Agus is cóir gan neamhaird a dhéanamh de *greenmount* a fhaightear freisin mar logainm. Ba dheacair teacht slán tríothu sin ar fad.

Ábhar breise castachta i gcás logainmneacha is ea sloinnte. Ó *Grianáin* ón Ghaeilge agus *Grennan* nó *Grenan* ag Normannaigh,

tá cuid mhaith logainmneacha bunaithe orthu sin. Ní dócha go bhfuil an ceart ag McLysaght (*More Irish Families*, 129) nuair a deir sé nach sloinne ach an focal *grianán* atá i gcúig Ballygrennan i gcontae Luimnigh agus Ballygrenane amháin i gcontae Chiarraí. Más ag McLysaght atá an ceart is ait liom é de bhri nach bhfuil a leithéid .i. *bcile + gri + ár*, in áit ar bith eile in Éirinn. Is dóigh liomsa gur sloinnte atá iontu cé go dtiocfadh eisceacht nó dhó a bheith ina measc, go háirithe b.f. Ballygrennan, Lm, S. O. 5. Sloinne nó ainm atá freisin, dar liom, i mb. f. Grennanstown, Mí, S. O. 23, 29 agus i mb. f. Greenanstown, Mí, S. O. 12; sílim gur ainm atá i mb. f. Stagrennan (Stagreenan go dtí 1915), Mí, S. O. 20. Ní dócha go bhfuil b. f. Ballygreenan, TE, S. O. 59, dilís dá bhunfhoirm óir tá—ll ina dheireadh i bhfoinsí Béarla an 17ú haois (*Escheated Counties Map agus Inq. Ult.*). B. f. Greeneenagh, Ga, S. O. 105, b'fhéidir go bhfuil baint aige le *grianán* ach ní móide. B. f. Greenaghan, Ao, S. O. 20, 25, ghlac ó Donnabháin leis gurbh ionann ciall dó agus do *grianán* agus b'fhéidir nach bhfuil ann ach foirm neamhghnách Béarla ar an fhocal mar is maith a réitíonn sé ó thaobh suimh le go leor *grianán* .i. é ag éirí ó 0' go 1000' ar thaobh Ghleann Aireamh agus le hais na farraige.

#### Tuairimíocht

De bharr scaipeadh cothrom na ngrianán ar an léarscáil dáilimh agus de bhri gur bailte fearainn a bhformhór déarfainn gur ionaid measartha céimíúil, agus ionaid riaracháin freisin b'fhéidir, a bhí i bhformhór na ngrianán seo tráth. Is cosúil an dáileadh atá orthu leis an dáileadh atá ar *Dún-* mar a léiríonn Deirdre Flanagan é in *Onomc*, xvii, 170 .i. scaipthe ar fud na hÉireann gan é a bheith dlúth in áit ar bith. Is léir, mar sin féin, ó fhianaise chontae Dhún na nGall, mar shampla, áit a bhfuil dornán beag mionainmneacha, go bhfuil ar a laghad aicme amháin eile *grianán* ann seachas an t-ionad céimíúil. Is mar seo a mhíníme an scéal.

Ionad riaracháin is ea an baile fearainn agus más ainm as an Ghaeilge é is féidir glacadh leis go bhfuil an t-ainm sin ann ón 17ú haois ar a dhéanaí agus de ghnáth gur sine ná sin é. Déarfainn gur mar sin atá i gcás fhormhór na ngrianán beo atá liostaithe anseo agam agus gur sine go mór iad ná an 17ú haois. De bharr a chothroime atá na *grianáin* seo scaipthe ar léarscáil na hÉireann measaim go bhfuil gaol cóngarach acu lena chéile go ginearálta ó thaobh am a gcumtha agus ó thaobh réim an fhaisin a chuir á gcumadh iad.

Ní hí a ngrianmhaireacht a thug *grianán* ar na háiteanna seo atá i gceist agam ach cáilíochtaí eile a ghabhann leis an ghrianán mar chuid d'fhoirgneamh sa litríocht .i. airde chomparáideach os cionn an tsaoil mórtimpeall agus údarás agus céimíúlacht dá réir.

Ar nós *Dún-* tá *grianán* scaipthe go cothrom tríd an tír. Ní ionann agus *Dún-* is beag logainm beo a leanann mír eile *grianán* ann agus dá bhri sin, dar liom, ainm aicmiúil is ea *grianán* de shórt *baile na cille*, *an lár*, *an t-aerfort*; má bhíodh an dara mír i ndiaidh *grianán* sna hainmneacha atá beo anois is ait nach maireann sí i gcuid acu. Caithfidh nach raibh an dara mír ann riamh nó gur chaill sí a brí fad fadó agus nár féachadh nó nár ghá rud ar bith a chur ina háit.

Samhlaím tábhacht leis na láithreacha *grianánacha* seo. Áiteanna ab ea iad a mbíodh triall ag an phobal nó ag cuid den phobal go rialta orthu. Is é an pobal mar sin, nó cuid ar leith de, a bhaistfeadh *grianán* ar na láithreacha seo agus dá mbeadh rith leis an bhfaiséan ní fada a ghlacfadh sé air leathnú. Mar a dúradh thuas is é airde agus uaisleacht ghinearálta agus údarás na n-áiteanna a bheadh ina gcúis leis an chosúlacht a d'fheicfí idir iad agus an *grianán* i bhfoirgneamh.

Mar gheall ar chomh forleathan is atá na *grianáin* seanda seo theastódh tréimhse shocair nómhaireachta agus réimeas fairsing faoi le haghaidh leathnú an fhaisin. Measaim, chomh maith, go gcaithfeadh sin bheith réamhNormanach. Is í mo thuairim gur idir na blianta 1075 agus 1125 a tharla sé.

Is dócha gur stadadh de bheith ag cumadh mionainmneacha Gaeilge in Éirinn ag deireadh an 18ú haois ach amháin sna ceantair inar sheas an Ghaeilge go láidir go dtí lár an 19ú haois. Measaim go bhfuil an dara sraith *grianán* ann ar an chiall a luadh thuas as Albain (agus is anseo go háirithe a bheadh feidhm le fianaise ar *grianán* in Albain). .i. áit ghrianmhar, áit a bheadh maith chun triomaithe agus baint phraiticiúil ag an tréith sin le saol na ndaoine. Ní mhaireann díobh sin againn ach beagán agus iad sin in áiteanna inar sheas an Ghaeilge go deireanach. Mionainmneacha a bheadh iontu gan stádas gan buaine mar a bheadh ag ranna riaracháin. Ní éilim ar chor ar bith gur nua-chiall é seo le *grianán* san am a mbeadh na mionainmneacha á gcumadh ach gurb amhlaidh a thug méadú daonra agus glanadh tíre fuinneamh agus faisean as an úr dó. Cheanglóinn sin go háirithe le saothar ar an sliabh agus ar an bhfásach. B'fhéidir go mbeadh baint ar leith ag na prátaí, ag an líon agus ag an mhóin leis. Measaim gur idir 1650 agus 1800 a leagadh síos an dara sraith *grianán*.

#### Liosta 1

1. B. f. GRENAN, p. Thomastown, b. Gowran, CC; S.O. 28, 32; 653a, 50'-400'.
2. B.f. GRENAN, p. Durrow, b. Clarmallagh, La; S.O. 29, 35; 1152a; 300'-400'.
3. GREENAN, b.f. Ballygill middle, b. Cary, Ao; S.O.1. Plásóg ar 300'. Ópa na Ghrianáin gar dó; féach *grianán* i gCaithréim Chonghail Chláirínghnigh, 72.
4. B.f. GREENAN, p. Grange, b. Oneiland West, AM; S.O. 8; 194a, 100'-250'.

5. B.f. GREENAN, p. Culfeightrin, b. Cary, Ao; S.O. 9, 14; 941a; 300–1250'. 'gri:nanz sa chaint cé nach bhfuil dhá áit den ainm ann.
6. B.f. GREENAN, p. Duncane, b. Toome Lower, Ao; S.O. 49; 272a; 300'.
7. GREENAN, b. Dundooan Lower, p. Mevagh, b. Kilmacrenan, DG; S.O. 7. Cuas os cionn na farraige san fhail atá 100' ar airde. Poll an Ghrianáin an fhoirm atá ag muintir na háite.
8. GREENAN, b.f. Oort, p. Culdaff, b. Inishowen, DG; S.O. 12; 300'. Ainm feirme é seo.
9. GREENAN, b.f. Mulnaminmore, p. Inishkeel, b. Boylagh, DG; S.O. 65. Tulach ar airde 160'.
10. B.f. GREENAN, p. Killymard, b. Banagh, DG; S.O. 85, 94; 1477a; 100'–1200'.
11. B.f. GREENAN, p. Faughanvale, b. Tirkeeran, Do; S.O. 15; 149a; 50'–300'.
12. B.f. GREENAN, p. Dromore, b. Iveagh Lower, Upper Half, Dn; S.O. 20; 515a; 250'–350'. Greenmount mionainm i mb. f. Quilly taobh le b.f. Greenan.
13. B.f. GREENAN, p. Aghaderg, b. Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, Dn; S.O. 33, 34; 195a; 200'–400'. Radharc ó dheas uaidh ar Loch Bricleann; féach páirt an ghrianáin i scéal Fhleá Bricreann.
14. B.f. GREENAN, p. Newry, b. Lordship of Newry, Dn; S.O. 50, 51; 865a; 0'–400'. Greenwood Park agus Green Island ina mionainmneacha ann.
15. B.f. GREENAN, p. Kinawley, b. Clanawley, FM; S.O. 32, 37; 694a; 600'–1200'.
16. B.f. GREENAN, p. Killucan, b. Delvin, IM; S.O. 20; 4a; 300'. An grianán b.f. is lú.
17. B.f. GREENAN, p. Kilbeggan, b. Moycashel, IM; S.O. 32, 38; 315a; 300'.
18. B.f. GREENAN, p. Killann, b. Bantry, LG; S.O. 19; 316a; 200'–475'.
19. B.f. GREENAN, p. Crossboyne, b. Clanmorris, ME; S.O. 101; 57a; 200'–250'.
20. B.f. GREENAN, p. Drumcondra, b. Slane, Mí; S.O. 6; 312a; 100'–200'. "The field which is called le Grenan", McNeill & Otway Ruthven, *Dowdall Deeds*, 16/31; Laidin na 14ú haoise sa bhuncháipéis. B.f. Greenhills dhá mhíle slí soir ó dheas ó bh. f. Greenan.
21. B.f. GREENAN, p. Moylagh, b. Fore, Mí; S.O. 14, 15; 614a; 500'–600'.
22. B.f. GREENAN, p. Inishlounaght, b. Glenahiry, PL; S.O. 1; 194a; 50'–900'.
23. B.f. GREENAN, p. Rossmire, b. Decies without Drum, PL; S.O. 16; 898a; 300'–500'.
24. B.f. GREENAN, p. Toumour, b. Corran, SI; S.O. 40; 152a; 300'–500'.
25. GREENAN, b.f. & p. Terryglass, b. Lower Ormond, TÁ; S.O. 6; 40'. Páirc bheag crochta ó dheas é seo.
26. B.f. GREENAN, p. Templederry, b. Ormond Upper, TÁ; S.O. 33; 305a; 600'–900'.
27. B.f. GREENAN, p. Bodoney Lower, b. Strabane Upper, TE; S.O. 19; 318a; 400'–1000'.
28. B.f. GREENAN, p. Dromore, b. Omagh East, TE; S.O. 41; 1306a; 400'–1000'.
29. B.f. GREENAN, p. Kilskeery, b. Omagh East, TE; S.O. 57; 335a; 500'. Grannan National School 1869 ann. 'grænan a deirtear san áit. Mórán gainimhe agus gairbhéil ann.
30. B.f. GREENAN BEG & GREENAN MORE, p. Knockrath, b. Ballinacor North, CM; S.O. 29, 30; 31a & 344a; 300'–700'.
31. GREENAN HILL, b.f. Kindrum, p. Clondawaddog, b. Kilmacrenan,

- DG; S.O. 8; 100'.
32. GREENANMORE, b.f. West Torr, p. Culfeightrin, b. Cary, Ao; S.O. 9; 900'. 'gri:nanz adeirtear san áit (Féach uimhir 5).
33. GREENAN FORT, b.f. Toulett, p. Burt, b. Inishowen West, DG; S.O. 47; 800'. Is é seo Aileach nó Grianán Ailigh.
34. B.f. GREENANE, p. Killerrig, b. Carlow, Ce; S.O. 3; 67a; 300'.
35. B.f. GREENAN, p. Templenoe, b. Dunkerron South, Ci; S.O. 92; 697a; 0'–1000'. Greenane Islands san fharráige amach uaidh.
36. B.f. GREENANE, p. Kilroe, b. Duhallow, Co; S.O. 23; 283a; 300'–500'. Is dócha gur uaidh seo a ainmnítear Greenaun Bridge i bp. Clonfert.
37. B.f. GREENANE, p. Killaconenagh, b. Bear, Co; S.O. 128; 809a; 0'–900'. Sa bh.f. seo tá an pointe is airde ar an oileán agus is leis an bh.f. seo a ghabhann Greenane Island san fharráige amach uaidh.
38. B.f. GREENANE, p. Kilmoe, b. Carbery West, Co; S.O. 147; 57a; 100'–300'. 'gri:'ni:n a deirtear san áit. B'fhéidir gurb é seo an "3 acres arable" atá ar phaiste beag i mb.f. Gallerus Oughter ar an Down Survey.
39. B.f. GREENANE, p. Caherconlish, b. Clanwilliam, Lm; S.O. 14, 23; 236a; 200'–400'. Is é seo, is dócha, "Grenane Ightragh" agus "Grenane Voughtragh" an Civil Survey, 1654, 65/11, 12 le chéile. "Lethseisrech in dá grianán", "Seanchas Búrcach", (*Caithréim Thoirdealbhagh*, 160) agus "Grianán na mBreitheamhan", *An Leabhar Muimhneach*, 246. Luaitear freisin sa *Civil Survey*, 78/30, "Grenanbeg" agus de réir an chuntais bheadh sin timpeall dhá mhíle siar ó Greenane ach níl a thuairisc le fáil inniu.
40. B.f. GREENANE, p. Colligan, b. Decies without Drum, PL; S.O. 22, 30; 51a; 200'–300'.
41. B.f. GREENANE, p. Templenoe, b. Clanwilliam, TÁ; S.O. 59; 233a; 380'; "The town commonly called Grenan Onaght", *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, 1581 A.D., "Grenanonaght . . . the said Grenan", 1595; "Grynane Towne, Graynans-towne", *Census 1659*, 326/69.
42. GREENANE, b.f. Cullenagh, p. Shanrahan, b. Iffa & Offa West, TÁ; S.O. 80. Sliabh a théann os cionn 2600' é seo.
43. B.f. GREENANES, p. Ardfield, b. Ibane & Barryroe, Co; S.O. 144; 15a; 250'–350'. Is é seo, b'fhéidir, "Glebe-10 acres" ar léarscáil an Down Survey.
44. B.f. GREENANS, p. Inishkeel, b. Boylagh, DG; S.O. 75; 308a; 300'–600'. "Na Grianáin" sa Ghaeilge.
45. B.f. GREENANS, p. Turlough, b. Carra, ME; S.O. 59, 60; 1007a; 200'–1000'. 'gri:Nə:nz ag daoine óga ach 'gri:Nə:n ag seandaoine. "Grenane" *Strafford Inquisition* (1625 A.D.), 176, "Grynane", 178, 184.
46. GREENAUN, b.f. Drumdigas, p. Kilmurry, b. Clonderalaw, Ci; S.O. 58; 200'.
47. GREENAUN, b.f. Carrownlisheen, p. Inishmaan, b. Aran, Ga; S.O. 119. Ar an chladach theas nó ar an fhail, airde 30'; níl sé feicthe agam.
48. B.f. GREENAUN, p. Mohill, b. Leitrim, Li; S.O. 28, 32; 200a; 200'–300'.
49. B.f. GREENAUN, p. Ardagh, b. Tirawley, ME; S.O. 30; 286a; 100'. I gcúilín i mb. f. Cloonagh More taobh leis an bh. f. seo tá lios ar bharr enocáin 164'. 'gro:'nmo:ra tugtar airsean nó ar an chnocán.
50. B.f. GREENAUN, p. Kilcommon, b. Erris, ME; S.O. 56; 2243a; 50'–1650'.
51. B.f. GREENAUN, p. Ballinrobe, b. Ross, ME; S.O. 116A; 554a; 300'–700'.
52. B.f. GREENAUN NORTH & SOUTH, p. Drumlease, b. Drumahaire, Li; S.O. 10, 14; 188a & 147a; 50'–300'. 50'–150'. Tá na b.f. seo ar aghaidh a chéile sa ghéilín ar imeall thoir Loch Gile ach ní thagaid le chéile ag barr an

ghóilín mar a dtéann b.f. eile go dtí an t-uisce. D'ainneoin a ndeirtear in *Onom. Goed.*, 451b, ní hiad seo atá i gceist sa "Seanchas Búrcach"; féach uimhir 39 anseo.

53. AN GHRIANÁN, b.f. Meenadooan, p. Inishkeel, b. Boylagh, DG; S.O. 58, 59. /ə'jɾ'ianan i gcnuasach logainmneacha le James O'Kane, *Z.C.P.*, XXXI, 96. Ní thugtar a shuíomh; 600'-800' meánairde an bh.f. Níl an áit seo feicthe agam.

54. GRIANÁN, b.f. Menaduff, p. Tullaghobegly, b. Kilmacrenan, DG; S.O. 41. Ardán beag é seo timpeall 50' ar airde le taobh inbhear farraige. Níl an grianán seo ar léarscáil na S.O.

55. AN GRIANÁN, b.f. Gortnadiha Lower, p. Ringagonagh, b. Decies within Drum, PL; S.O. 36. Tuigtear sa Rinn gur ainm ar shruthán a théann sa bhfarraige atá anseo; sin, is dócha, de bharr logainm eile a bheith bunaithe air .i. BÉAL AN GHRIANÁIN.

56. GRIANÁN LACHTNA, b.f. Craiglea, p. Killaloe, b. Tulla, CI; S.O. 37. Ainm sa seanscrlbhinní é seo agus is dócha gurb é Seán ó Donnabháin faoi deara é dul ar an léarscáil. "This house was properly called *grianán* from the noble prospect which it commands . . ." OSL an Chláir, II, 355.

57. GRIANÁN MEIDHBHE, b.f. Inchcleraun, p. Cashel, b. Rathcline, Lo; S.O. 21. An chuid is airde (30') ar Inis Clothrann ar Loch Rí. Deir Seán ó Donnabháin go bhfuair sé sa chaint é (OSL RC, II, 193).

58. CARRIGAGREENAUN, b.f. Mangerton, p. Kilgarvan, b. Glanaroughty, Ci; S.O. 85; 800'.

59. B.f. CARRIGAGRENANE, p. Ross, b. Carbery East, West Division, Co; S.O. 121, 134; 470a; 400'-900'.

60. B.f. CARRIGRENAN, p. Little Island, b. Barrymore, Co; S.O. 75; 80a; 0'-50'.

61. B.f. CLOGRENAN, p. Cloydagh, b. Idrone west, Ce; S.O. 6, 7; p. Cloydagh, b. Slievemargy, La; S.O. 37; p. Killeshin, b. Slievemargy, La; S.O. 37; 1487a & 787a & 80a; 200'-1100'. Is dócha gur ionann *Clo-* anseo agus *cloch* .i. caisleán. "Lands, tenements, rents and services in the Grenan". *Cal. Ormond Deeds*, I, 356, 1350 A.D.

62. B.f. COORAGREENANE, p. Inchigeelagh, b. Muskerry west, Co; S.O. 81; 572a; 200'-700'.

63. B.f. CORGRENAN, p. Errigal Trough, b. Trough, Mu; S.O. 1; 59a; 200'-290'.

64. B.f. GORTAGREENANE, p. Killorglin, b. Dunkerron North, Ci; S.O. 64; 169a; 300'-700'.

65. B.f. GORTAGRENANE, p. Rathbarry, b. Ibane & Barryroe, Co; S.O. 143; 129a; 100'-300'.

66. GORTAGRENAN FORT, b.f. Rine, p. Oughtmama, b. Burren, CI; S.O. 2. Le hais na farraige é seo ar leithinis nach bhfuil thar 50' ar airde.

67. B.f. GORTIGRENANE, p. Kilpatrick, b. Kinalea, Co; S.O. 99; 466a; 0'-500'.

68. B.f. KNOCKAGREENAUN, p. Ballyhean, b. Carra, ME; S.O. 89; 88a; 100'-130'.

69. LISSAGREENAUN, b.f. Moyarta west, p. & b. Moyarta, CI; S.O. 65; 70'. Níl seo feicthe agam. Trácht air ag T. J. Westropp, *J.N.M.A.S.*, 1914, 169.

70. LOUGH GREENAN, p. & b. Kilmacrenan, DG; S.O. 35.

71. LOUGH NAGREENAN, b.f. Corveen, p. Tullaghobegly, b. Kilmacrenan, DG; S.O. 35.

72. B.f. MULLAGHGREENAN, p. Aghabog, b. Dartree, Mu; S.O. 17, 18; 176a; 400'-500'.

#### Liosta 2

Seo thíos ainmneacha ar dócha nó arbh fhéidir gur *grianán* a bhíodh iontu. Is cosúil go bhfuil cuid acu imithe as ar fad agus go maireann cuid eile go fóill faoi leagan nach bhfuil *grianán* caomhnaithe ann. Cuid acu, is féidir iad a shuíomh go cruinn inniu, cuid eile go garbh ach cruinn go leor don léarscáil dáilimh anseo, agus cuid eile fós ní leor liom a bhfuil agam d'fhianaise chun iad a shuíomh go sásúil. Níl na háiteanna díobh seo atá ar an léarscáil dáilimh scrúdaithe ar an dtalamh agam.

73. B.f. COPESTOWN, p. Buttevant, b. Orrery & Kilmore, Co; S.O. 24; 348a; 300'. Ballingarrune alias Greenane, 277a. Or. 5p., léarscáil ó 1702 A.D. 15 B 13 (7b) sa Leabharlann Náisiúnta.

74. B.f. CULDAFF GLEBE, p. Culfadd, b. Inishowen East, DG; S.O. 5; 161a; 0'-300'; REDFORD GLEBE, p. Clonca, b. Inishowen East, DG; S.O. 5, 12; 483a; 0'-300'; bhí an dá ghléib seo ina gcuid de cheathrú talaimh ar a dtugtar Dunagrína agus Dunagrínan, *Inq. Ult.*, 11 Jac. I (1621 A.D.); Dunagrínan san fhoinsé chéanna.

75. GRANGE FARM, b.f. Grange Lower, p. Newry, b. Oneilland West, AM; S.O. 9; 100'; ardán é os cionn portaigh atá ar thri thaobhanna de, thuaidh, thoir agus thiar; Lisgrenan mar bh. f. ar an áit ar léarscáil 1609 A.D., *Escheated Counties*, 5. 28.

76. B.f. GRANNY, p. Kilcronaghan, b. Loughinsholin, Do; S.O. 36, 41; 158a; 200'-300'; Dounagranan mar bh. f. ar léarscáil 1609 A.D., *Escheated Counties* 3.14.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grenah, *Analecta Hibernica* VIII, 307. Grenan (Granny?), *London and the Londonderry Companies*, 159, pláta 24. Dinigrinan (175/10), Dunigrinan (175/9), Dunigrinan 178/13 *Civil Survey* (1654).

77. B.f. GREENMOUNT, p. Clontibret, b. Cremorne, Mu; S.O. 10; 103a; 200'; Grenañ, *Inq. Ult.* XXVIII (1591 A.D.); Grynan, 6 Jac. I (1622 A.D.).

78. B.f. LACKA, p. Monasteranenagh, b. Pubblebrien, Lm; S.O. 22, 31; 163a. 130'-200'; leithseisrech lecan in ghrianáin, "Seanchas Síil Bhriain", (*Caithréim Thoirdealbhaigh*, 178); Leackinegrenane, half a plowland, *Civil Survey* (1654), 372/3.

79. B.f. KILGREEN LOWER & KILGREEN UPPER, p. Errigal, b. Clogher, TE; S.O. 52, 59; 88a & 73a; 400'; Lysneagart and Greenan al' Tenneece, 2 tates conteyning in parcels Tullyonan, Crosterney and Menecorreleene, *Inq. Ult.*, 40 Car. I, Tyrone (1633); Lisneowlart, Tenile, dhá bh.f. le hais a chéile ar léarscáil 1609 A.D., *Escheated Counties*, 3.18.

80. B.f. MAGHERY, p. Tartaraghan, b. Oneilland West, AM; S.O. 1; 356a; 50'-80'; Magheragreenan, 1557, *Inq. Ult.*, Magherygreny, *Escheated Counties Map* 1609, 5. 29; Magherygreenan, 1616, *Inq. Ult.* "Ir. *Machaire Griain*, or *M. grianach* (in gen. *grianaigh*), or *M. grianán*, The first means "plain of sand", the second "sandy plain", the third must be connected with grian "sand", rather than *grian* "sun", for Maghery is famous for its sand. But only *grianán* "sun-bower" or the like is attested in the dictionaries. It is not unlikely, however, that there was also a derivative *grianán* meaning perhaps "little sandy place" (J. B. Arthurs, *BUPNS*, V, 2, 44-45).

81. GRIANÁN, b.f. Mount Temple, p. Ballyloughloe, b. Clonlonan, IM; S.O. 30; "A subdivision in the townland of Mount Temple—called GRIANÁN which name it receives from a fort which stands upon it." Seán ó Donnabháin, *The Placenames of Westmeath*, Paul Walsh, 1957, 7. Ar airde 350' a bhí an caisleán. Castro, le bawne, etc. de Ballyloghtoe alias Grenan, *Inq. Lagen.*

106 Car. I (1635 A.D.); Grynan, *Hiberniæ Delinatio*, agus BSD, 96/30. Grenan, 92a. Or. 20p., *Acts of Settlement*, II, 158. (Féach Grianán Calruighe, *Onom. Goed.* 152b, ainm eile ar pharóiste Ballyloughloe.)

82. B.f. RINN, p. Killeely, b. Dunkellin, Ga; S.O. 103, 104; 433a; 50'-80', Royngrynan I qr. belonging to the castle and manor of Dunkellin, *Pat. Rolls James I*, 177b; Ringrenane I qr., BSD 299/19. Is dócha gurb é b.f. Rinn an áit; gob talaimh is ea é anois idir abhainn agus turlach.

83. CNOCGRENAN, *Cal. Inq. Post Mortem*, II, 16 Ed. I, 429, 1288 A.D.; is dócha gur ar léarscáil S.O. 66 de chontae Chorcaí a bhí sé.

84. EDENEGREANAN, *Cal. Pat. Rolls James I*, 392a; ODENEGREANAN, (Grange of O.), *Inq.* 1557 A.D., *Monasticon Hibernicum*, 28; is dócha gur i gcontae Ard Mhacha a bhí ach ní cinnte.

85. GREANAN, (along a river to G. mearing with Coolelan in the County of Kildare), *Civil Survey*, X, 26; i gcontae Chill Dara nó in Uibh Fhailí; ar S.O. 16 de chontae Chill Dara atá b.f. Coolelan.

86. LE GREANAN (the archbishop's land called le G.), *Alen's Register*, 1364 A.D.; i sráidbhaile Chluain Dolcáin i gcontae Bhaile Átha Cliath.

87. GREANANBEGG, GREANANMORE, *Inq. Ult.*, 6 Jac. I; 40 Car. I; 10 Car. II; i mb. Orior, AM.

88. GREANAN (E.), . . . seis' fuit de  $\frac{1}{4}$  vil' et terr' de Ballynure et Grenan 15 acr', *Inq. Lagen.*, 102 Car. I (1635 A.D.); Grenane 50 acr. arab. *Civil Survey* (1654) 283/43. I bp. Templeshanbo, i mb. Scarawalsh a bhí an Grenan(e) seo agus dá bhrí sin ar S.O. 14 nó 19 de chontae Loch Garman agus ní féidir gurb é b.f. Greenan, p. Killann (18 ar an liosta anseo) atá ann.

89. GRIAN(ÁN) NA CILLE, féach *Onom. Goed.*; dar leis-sean is in aice le Leithghlinn an Droichid, Ce, a bheadh.

90. GRIANÁN NA nINÍON i dTeamhair na Mí, féach *Onom. Goed.* faoi Grianán na nIngen.

91. GRIANÁN UÍ IRISNÚNACH, *Onom. Goed.* 451; áit éigin inar cuireadh leis an Leabhar Laighneach sa 15ú haois. Níl san *Ui Irisnúnach*, ámh, ach mí-léamh ar na focail a leanann *grianán* agus ní bhaineann siad leis.

92. NA GRIANÁN, *Béaloideas*, XXVII, 74; ó thuaidh ó Bhaile Dhún na nGall ach ón chomhthéacs ní go maith a oireann *grianán* ar bith dá bhfuil ar an léarscáil dáilimh dó cé go mb'fhéidir gurb é uimhir 10 atá i gceist.

93. MULLEGRENAN, 1 tat, *Inq. Ult.*, 13 Jac. I, baile Mhuineacháin (1624); is cosúil gur ar S.O. 12 de chontae Mhuineacháin a bhí agus gar do bh.f. Conaghy. Ní féidir gurb ionann é agus uimhir 72 ar an liosta seo mar tá sin luaite áit eile san ionchoisne chéanna.

#### AGUISÍN

Roinnt *grianán* ar ar thángthas le linn don alt seo bheith á chur i gcló. Níl siad marcáilte ar an léarscáil dáilimh.

ALTAGREENAN FORT, b.f. Lisball, p. Bailieborough, b. Clankee, Ca. S.O. 28. Cnocán i lúib abhann é seo ar airde 500'. Ainneoin é a bheith ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil i. 1836, níl sé in OSNB ná i Memoranda S.O. Tá ALTAGREENAN ar Fair Plan an pharóiste 1836.

B.f. GRALLAGHGREENAN, p. Drumballyrone, b. Upper Iveagh, Lower Part, Dn. S.O. 41. 445a; 300'-400'.? Grallaghepatrick, *Fiant Eliz.*, 4327 (1583-4).

B.f. TIGREENAN, p. Killrerin, b. Clare, Ga. S.O. 44. 415a. Ardán 250' nach bhfuil ach beagán os cionn an phortaigh tá timpeall air.

COOLEGRENAN, CS 1654, VI, 154/10. Ón chomhthéacs bheadh sé ina chuid de bh.f. Ballynamoyntragh, p. Kilmacleague, b. Gaultiere, PL. S.O. 27.

ESKERAGRENAN, 1 bal(liboe), *Pat. R.J. I*, 274a.?b.f. Eskragh, p. Killeeshil, b. Dungannon Lower, TE, S.O. 53, a bhfuil Greenmount ina mhionainm anois ann.

TIREGRENAN, *Inq. Ult.*, 38 Car. I. B.f. Tireenan, p. Donaghcavey, b. Clogher, TE. S.O. 50.

[Consideration and discussion of the element *grianán* in placenames. In the literature the word usually applies to part of a building, although it is also explained as meaning "a Place with a view". The meaning in the earlier stratum of placenames may be metaphorical, "elevated (or important) place", although no doubt the generally accepted meaning "sunny place" also occurs in the later names.]

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*The Society's journal, Dinnseanchas, will be published twice yearly,  
in June and December. Annual subscription £1.50.*

## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. VI, Uimh. 3

Meitheamh, 1975

### THE COMPOSITION OF THE IRISH SECTION OF THE CALENDAR OF SAINTS\*

PÁDRAIG Ó RIAIN

Áengus of Tallaght, writing about A.D. 800 in the epilogue to his metrical Calendar of Irish saints (Fél.)<sup>1</sup>, described his Latin sources in terms so precise as to afford a stark contrast with the vagueness of his Irish sources. Together with the works of Ambrose, Hilary, Jerome and Eusebius<sup>2</sup> he used, in his own words, a *slóiged lebur nÉrend*, "Ireland's host of books". Not one of this host of books is attributed to an author or otherwise specified, but Máel-Muire Ó Gormáin is surely correct in stating, in the preface of his own calendar (Gorm.), that Áengus composed his calendar "out of" the Martyrology of Tallaght (Mart. Tall.) which is also dated to around A.D. 800.<sup>3</sup> The lists in Mart. Tall. are in form of prose, in contrast to both Gorm. and Fél., but the martyrology lacks a preface. Consequently, nothing is set down with regard to its sources which John Henning, an authority on Fél. in particular, and on Irish liturgical documents in general, could only describe recently in terms that differ hardly at all from Áengus' description of his.

In the Martyrology of Tallaght there is for each day a section devoted to foreign saints which is in basic agreement with the

\*This article is a revised English version of a paper entitled *Éifeacht áite is treabhchais ar phearsain an naomhsheanchais* read to *An Cumann Logainmneacha* in Dublin on 24 January 1975.

Agus an uimhir seo de *Dhinnseanchas* á chur i gcló, cailleadh Éamonn de hÓir, eagarthóir na hirise agus rúnaí an Chumainn Logainmneacha.

Táimid faoi chomaoin aige as an ndúthracht a chaith sé leis an gcumann ó bhunaigh sé é i 1964. B'é a bhi i gceannas ar Oifig na Logainmneacha ó 1958.

Go raibh a luach saothair aige i láthair Dé.

Martyrology of St. Jerome, and another section devoted to Irish saints from sources unknown.<sup>4</sup>

Of all the documents on which the study of hagiography depends, the calendar or martyrology is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable. The eminent Bollandist, H. Delehaye, points to the great superiority of the liturgical sources, which include the calendar, over literary memorials, such as *acta* or *vita*, in establishing what he terms the "personnalité" of the saint.<sup>5</sup> Since the saint's festival falls on the day on which he left this world, Delehaye suggests that the evidence of the calendar may "date back" to this very day. Furthermore, it is the calendar which preserves what Delehaye calls *les coordonnées hagiographiques*, "the simple, but sufficient, elements necessary for the identification of a saint". The *coordonnées*, which are two in number, consist of the place and day associated with the saint's cult.

Clearly, however, the evidence of the calendar cannot be used with any confidence unless something is known of the manner of its composition. For those using the Roman calendar general guidelines do exist and the purpose of this article is to show that these apply with equal validity to the transmission and composition of the Irish calendar.<sup>6</sup> It will be seen too, however, that the composition of the Irish lists was influenced by the characteristic factor of genealogical affiliation.<sup>7</sup>

In the preface of their edition of Mart. Tall., Best and Lawlor drew attention to the number of doublets in the Roman section of the martyrology, and suggested that the Tallaght scribe had carelessly collated separate sources.<sup>8</sup> Though no attention is drawn to their number, doublets also occur in the Irish section of the martyrology. A case in point is the list for March 8 which reads:

Moconna Essa mac nEirc. Cronani Airdni. Colmani Chirr.  
Libranni sancti. Molaisi mac Aeda. Ailgniad. Curchach  
Clúana Lothor. Ciaran. Conanla Eassa Ruaidh. Liberi sancti.  
Siadail Chinn Locha. Mochua mac Nemain. Moconna Daire.  
Neman (.i. Dairinse). Mac Colaim Chirr.

Mo-Chonna of Es mac nEirc and of Daire, both foundations attributed to Colum Cille,<sup>9</sup> are clearly one and the same. Crónán of Airdne and Mo-Chua mac Nemain are possibly identical, since the latter is a hypocoristic form of the former. Libranni (Librán: Librén) may be no more than a variant diminutive of Liberi (Liber). Colmani Chirr and Mac Colaim Chirr must be closely related if not demonstrably identical.

The list of Irish saints for the following day, March 9, mentions both Brigit and Sétna twice. In fact, examples of doublets in lists for single days are so numerous as to be commonplace. Doublets

are not confined to single days, however. The same saint is found repeated under separate dates. Sometimes, the repetition is obvious. Mo-Chonna of Daire entered, as above, under March 8 is re-entered under May 3. Mochta of Louth is named in the lists for March 24 and August 19; on the latter day he is accompanied by Énán of Druim Ráithe who figures again in the list for September 18.

Less commonly, perhaps, there is hesitation with regard to the exact date of the saint's festival, his name being assigned to separate but, usually, adjacent days. Grellán of Lann is entered on September 17, 18. Ailbe of Imlech occurs in the lists for September 10, 12. In fact, this tendency is much more pronounced when separate calendars are compared. Mart. Tall. abounds in entries which are found in Gorm. on following or preceding days.

Doublets may occur in the Irish section of the calendar on single, adjacent or widely separated days. In the case of separated days, it may be inferred, when dealing with relatively unusual names, that, even where no place in particular is assigned to the saint, he forms a doublet with his namesake, or namesakes. For instance, the Dagán mac Colmada entered for September 13 is clearly identical with the Dagán entered without specification for March 12. Only two instances of the name occur and contextual evidence can be quoted in support of their identity.<sup>10</sup>

Not all the names of Irish saints are of as limited occurrence as Dagán, however. No less than 97, supposedly different saints of the name Colmán are entered by Mícheál Ó Cléirigh in the index to his Martyrology of Donegal (Mart. Don.). In the actual text, however, three Colmáin are entered for December 14; two for January 1, 13, February 2, May 21, September 26, October 24, November 1, 24 and December 12. The name Colmán is repeated in the lists for February 2-3, 7-8-9, March 30-31, May 20-21, June 15-16-17-18, July 11-12, September 11-12, 25-26, 29-30, October 6-7, 15-16, 18-19-20, 30-31, December 14-15.

Thus, on the evidence of the lists for single and adjacent days alone, the putative number of Colmáin may be reduced by as many as thirty. It may also be assumed that consideration of the possible doublets in (widely) separated lists would reduce the number by, at least, as many more.

The transmission of the Roman calendar reveals that doublets can occur for any one of three principal reasons, of which two are textual and the other "contextual". These are:<sup>11</sup>

- i. The careless collation of separate exemplars.
- ii. Notational confusion due to the limited range of numerical expression in the Roman calendar.
- iii. The interpolation, during transmission, of names of saints

which the scribe associates with the saint or saints proper to the festival.

The profusion of doublets in the Roman section of Mart. Tall. has been explained as being due to the first of the above reasons. Many of the doublets in the Irish section of the martyrology may be explained in the same terms. An example is provided by the list for January 20 in which the first and third entries read: *Ecce m.h. Chae i Lath[rach] Chain . . . Fechini Fobair*. As the editors note, both entries refer to Feichín of Fore. *Ecce, al.* Mo-*Ecce* is a hypocoristic form of Feichín and Láthrach Caín, though as yet unidentified, was, no doubt, one of the many places in which the saint's memory was venerated. The form *moccu Chae (vel leg. moccu Chainchi Febr. 19)* is possibly a survival of an earlier tradition of the saint's "plebeian" origin.<sup>12</sup> Clearly, a copyist, finding the two forms entered in different exemplars, or one form as a gloss on the other in a single exemplar, incorporated both into his own transcript.

Notational confusion gave rise to many of the doublets in the Roman calendar, but its importance in the Irish context has yet to be assessed. Grosjean, in his study of the occurrences of the name Patrick in the Irish calendar, explains the reference to a *Patricii abbatis* under May 16 (*xvii kal. iunias*) as being possibly due to confusion with an entry on Patrick under March 16 (*xvii kal. aprilis*).<sup>13</sup> A cursory examination of the lists does not reveal many other possible examples, however. A St. Mo-Laise is entered for January 19 and April 18, both *.xiii. kal.* in the Roman notation, and the same name figures in the lists for August 12 and September 12, both *.ii. idus*. However, it is possible that these examples are to be explained in terms of the third, contextual reason for the occurrence of doublets.

Delehaye illustrates the practice of contextual interpolation in the Roman calendar by means of the festival of June 19.<sup>14</sup> On this day the Milan saints, Gervasius and Protasius were celebrated along with several other saints, likewise of Milan, whose "real" festivals fell on other days. At some stage, a copyist, associating the extraneous saints with Gervasius and Protasius, interpolated them into the list for June 19.

The practice of contextual interpolation is particularly widespread in the transmission of the Irish calendar. Furthermore, the effect of attachment to a common place has not gone unnoticed. Fittingly, since he has devoted more study to the Irish saints than any other in this century, it was P. Grosjean, the noted Bollandist, who broached the subject in a note on St. Fintan Máeldub. He wrote:<sup>15</sup>

In effect, the more one becomes familiar with the ancient Irish

martyrology, principally represented by that of Tallaght, the more one becomes convinced that, very often, the bishops, abbots and abbesses of the one place are found grouped under the one date.

The most famous of the local saints attracted the others—called by Grosjean *de noms mis en rapport*—to him. For this practice the martyrologies of both East and West provide parallels. In Ireland, however, the festival did not remain proper to the most celebrated saint alone. "The saints of a given place, diocesan centre or monastery were really commemorated on the same or on successive days."

Grosjean illustrates his argument by drawing attention to the lists for February 1 (Kildare) and June 9 (Iona). Elsewhere he discusses the similarly formed lists for February 17 and October 11 (Áth Truim).<sup>16</sup> Other lists, such as January 3 (Dún Bleisce) and October 21 (Cluain Eidnig), might also be cited. On the whole, however, such lists must be regarded as exceptional. The terms of reference proposed by Grosjean are too restrictive to cover all or even a large number of lists.

Grosjean's single church as *the* factor of affiliation is best replaced by a number of churches, all belonging to the one district, more or less, as *a* factor of affiliation. Where association with the group of churches cannot be demonstrated, the factor of affiliation may well be the characteristically Irish notion of genealogical relationship. Very often, of course, since ecclesiastical succession in Ireland was normally hereditary, the two factors of affiliation coincide.

The change in emphasis may be illustrated by reference to the list in Mart. Tall. for June 13, with variants from Gorm. and Mart. Don. It reads:

Meic Nisi abbas Clúana meic Nois. Carilla i Tir Ross. Damnat Sleibhe Betha. Espoic Branduib (*om.* Gorm., Mart. Don.). Mocomae cruimthir Clúana Tiprat (*vel leg.* Mochumma. Cruimthir(án) ó Cluain Tioprat, Gorm. Mart. Don.).

Gorm. and Mart. Don. are followed in omitting Brandub who properly belongs to the list for June 3.<sup>17</sup> Mo-Chumma and Cruimthir(án) are read as separate entries, because Mart. Tall. can also be so read, and because there is evidence of the cult of a saint Cruimthir in the south-east Ulster area.<sup>18</sup> All but one of the saints listed can be shown to belong to an area corresponding to the south-eastern part of the diocese of Clogher, from the district around the town of Monaghan eastwards as far as the Louth-Monaghan border. The remaining saint can be shown to be affiliated to the saints of this area on genealogical grounds.

Cluain Tiprat and Tech Damnatan—Damnat's church in Sliab

Betha—form, so to speak, the western boundary of the district in question. Some ten miles south of Tech Damnatan lay the church of Druim Snechta, whose abbot, Cuimíne, had his festival on September 4. That he was the saint also intended for entry under June 13—as Mo-Chumma, hypocoristic of Cuimíne—is indicated by the fact that his “real” festival, September 4, again brings him into association with Mac Nise—here called Bishop of Connor—whose feast was on September 3. In terms of the hagiographical tradition both saints of the name Mac Nise were identical.<sup>19</sup>

Tír Rois, the district to which Cairell is assigned in all the calendars has not been identified.<sup>20</sup> Yet it can hardly be other than the territory known as Crích Rois, which, ‘embraced a portion of the barony of Farney, County Monaghan, and some of Meath and Louth’.<sup>21</sup> Variant forms such as Tír Chualann, Crích Chualann, Tír Chonaill, Crích Chonaill, show that *tír* could alternate with *crích*. Furthermore, a Cairell of Crích Rois does figure in the hagiographical records. In the list of saints of one name, reference is made to *Cairell Cilli Áird i Crích Ross*.<sup>22</sup> A Cairell also figures in the *vita* of Daig, patron of Inis Chaín Dega, on the Louth-Monaghan border.<sup>23</sup>

At first sight, Mac Nise’s assignment to Clonmacnoise would appear to deny the possibility of a topographical connection between him and the other saints. Yet, arguably, the opposite could be the case. Clonmacnoise was patronised chiefly by the Uí Maine who, in turn, were closely connected with Airgialla, of which Crích Rois formed part.<sup>24</sup> In fact, the cult of Cairell of Tír Rois expresses this relationship, since his festival was observed on June 13 not only in Airgialla but also in Uí Maine, where he is associated with the church of Cluain Chaín Chairill (*al.* Cluain Chairill).<sup>25</sup>

The characteristically Irish element of a saint’s dossier, his genealogy, substitutes for the absence of a clearly demonstrable topographical connection between Mac Nise and all the other saints of the list. Mac Nise, who was first called Áengus, was also known as Cáemán Brecc.<sup>26</sup> As such he belonged to the same family of saints as Sétina mac Nemain, patron of Cill Áine in the south-eastern corner of Monaghan,<sup>27</sup> adjacent to the church of Inis Chaín whose patron Daig belonged to the same family as Damnat of Sliab Betha.<sup>28</sup> In Leinster, Daig was known as Dagán of Inber Daile, and his festival fell on September 13, the same day as the three daughters of Colum from Airgialla.<sup>29</sup> On the following day was celebrated the festival of Cáemán Brecc.

On the evidence then of the list for June 13, the composition of an Irish list of saints may have been based on ties of place, in the extended sense of “territory”, or on ties of family in the sense of a

demonstrable genealogical connection between the saint and another saint in the locality. Saints thus brought into association with one another may be said to form a confraternity.<sup>30</sup>

It was the practice of the redactors of the Roman calendar to introduce saints, of whom nothing more than a bare mention in a *vita* was known, into the calendar on the same day as the subject of the *vita* concerned or on an immediately adjacent day. Delehaye quotes the case of Niceta and Aquila, saints who figure only in the *passio* of St. Christopher.<sup>31</sup> Their festival falls on July 24, the vigil of Christopher’s feast.

It would appear that the same practice was observed in the transmission of the Irish calendar. The list for September 13, as it appears in Mart. Don. is a case in point.<sup>32</sup> It reads:

Dagan, epscop, ó Inbher Daoile i nairther Laighen . . .  
Maoltolaigh, ó Druim Niad, i nUltoibh.  
Naomhán, mac Ua Duibh.  
Inghena Cholaim, ó Thigh inghen Colaim, i Cremthandaibh  
Caemneach.

Apart from the calendar-entry, there is, to my knowledge, only one reference in the hagiographical records to the daughters of Colum. It occurs in a passage from the *vita* of Daig mac Cairill, abbot of Inis Chaín Dega.<sup>33</sup> Daig, while visiting a people *dicitur Crimtanne*, brought back to life the three daughters of a man named Colum and, having taught them letters, founded for them a monastery called *domus filiarum Columbe* (Tech ingen Coluim). It may be assumed that the entry on the daughters of Colum was interpolated from Daig’s *vita* or one of its sources into the list for September 13 by a scribe or redactor who saw no reason to distinguish between Daig mac Cairill of Inis Chaín on the Louth-Monaghan border, and Dagán of Inber Daile in Wicklow. In identifying the saints, he was in accord with much of the hagiographical tradition.

Formally the saints are separated. The notice of Daig’s death is entered for 588, that of Dagán for 639.<sup>34</sup> Their pedigrees assign them to families more or less local to their respective areas of veneration. Thus, Daig is usually assigned to a branch of the descendants of Eogan mac Néill Naéigiallaig which settled the territory known as “In Brétach”, a part of Ulaid, now in North County Down.<sup>35</sup> Inis Chaín lay in what was formerly the Ulaid territory of Conaille Muirtheimne.<sup>36</sup> In his *vita* it is suggested that Daig belonged to the Ciannachta Breg.<sup>37</sup> Dagán is consistently assigned to the Dál Messin Corb within whose territory Inber Daile appears to have lain.<sup>38</sup>

The foregoing may be taken as an illustration of the effect of

schematizing influences on the tradition of the saint. On the other hand, his "true" identity is expressed covertly but nonetheless forcibly in various sources, particularly in the calendar of saints. The evidence of the list for September 13 is confirmed in the list for the previous day in a manner which again betrays the possible interdependence of calendar and *vita*. The entry concerned is that of Mo-Laise of Daiminis, who, under the form *Lassirianus . . . Damminensis . . . abbas*, is said, in the first paragraph of Daig's *vita*, to have baptized the saint.<sup>39</sup> Nowhere in the records is evidence to be found of a connection between Mo-Laise and Dagán, however, and on that basis it may be inferred that their proximity in the calendar rests on the identity of Dagán and Daig.

Dagán's other festival, March 12, provides supporting evidence. Included in the list for that day is a certain Dachuailén mac Guaire, whose connections will be examined in detail later in this article. Here, it is sufficient to note that Dachuailén's pedigree assigns him, not to the Dál Messin Corb, but to the descendants of Eogan mac Néill Noígiallaig, Daig's family.<sup>40</sup>

Dagán, it would appear, was often cast in the role proper to Daig. The converse is also true, however. Thus, despite the suggestion in the tract on the mothers of Irish saints that Caémgein of Glendalough was Dagán's maternal uncle,<sup>41</sup> no expression is given in the other hagiographical records to this very important relationship, at least in the person of Dagán.<sup>42</sup> Close ties between Daig and Caémgein are revealed, however, in the Irish Life of Berach who, we are told, was educated by Daig at Inis Chaín and favoured by him with the gift of a bell. The text continues:<sup>43</sup>

And Daigh left the graces of all these relics on the little bell, and this is Berach's bell (which is preserved) to this day in Glendalough. Daigh blessed Berach greatly and sent him to Coemgen.

In this case, Daig's mediatory role between Berach and Caémgein must have rested on his identity with Dagán, Caémgein's supposed nephew. Indeed, the identity of the saints is necessary to an understanding of the choice of Berach's early mentors on the part of the hagiographer. They were three in number, Daig, Caémgein and Etchén. Provided Daig be read as Dagán, all three are seen to belong to the Dál Messin Corb. The equivalence is again expressed in the lists for February 18 and the following day, which was one of Daig's festivals. The lists, as they appear in Mart. Tall. with variants and additions from other sources, are as follows:

February 18. Colman i mMuríab fri Móna ituaidh . . . Molibba i nUíb Eachach Ulad no i nUíb Garrchon. Oengus. Danielis episcopi. Nem espoc Droma Bertach . . .

Huidhrín o Dhruim Dresna. Sanctae Lasre Uirginis i nGlinn Medhoin.

[Berach (mac Nemnaill/Nemnainn/Nemain). Cúlán *alias* Dachuailén]<sup>44</sup>

February 19. Baethin meic Cuanach episcopi. Maol Dobarchon. Nodtat episcopi. Dego meic Nemuaill (Nemnaill, Gorm., Nenuaill, Mart. Don., Fechine mc.h. Cainchi o Leammaigh. Odrán Tíre Óenaigh. [Meic Nemhnaill, Mart. Don.]

The reading *Dego meic Nemuaill* can and should be read as two separate entries in Mart. Tall. and Gorm. In Mart. Don., while the reading does occur, provision is also made for a separate entry, *meic Nemhnaill*. Colgan read his copies of the calendars to contain a reference to Daig (without a paternal name), otherwise Daig mac Cairill of Inis Chain, and an entry on the sons of Nemnaill, otherwise Nemain.<sup>45</sup> Colgan's suspicion that the entry refers to Daig of Inis Chaín is confirmed by the internal evidence of the lists in the by now usual fashion of an intermediary. Mo-Libba, assigned to both Uí Echach Ulad and Uí Garrchon in the list for February 18, is distinguished by Colgan from Mo-Libba of Glendalough.<sup>46</sup> The overwhelming evidence of the records, however, suggests that the one saint was venerated in both Uí Echach Ulad and Uí Garrchon. Mo-Libba mac Araide of Dál nAraide, in which Uí Echach Ulad lay,<sup>47</sup> was a uterine brother of Mo-Baí, Mo-Énóc, *al.* Mo-Érnóc, and Dagán of Inber Daíle according to the tract on the mothers of Irish saints.<sup>48</sup> Elsewhere, as Colgan notes, the name of the southern Mo-Libba's father reads Colmaid,<sup>49</sup> but it may safely be inferred that the variant *Araide* is merely a reflex of the saint's association with Dál (earlier Moccu) nAraide. The fact that Mo-Libba's associations are with Dagán in point of descent, indicates that his proximity to Daig in the calendar rests on the identity of these two saints.

There are two strong candidates for identification with the entry *meic Nemnaill*. One is St. Berach whose main festival fell on February 15 but who is said to have been venerated in Scotland on February 18.<sup>50</sup> His pedigree reads *Berach mac Nemnaill meic Némargein . . .*<sup>51</sup> On occasion, however, the names of his father and/or grandfather take the forms Nemmann (gen.), Neman and Amargein.<sup>52</sup> The saint is also an associate of Daig, as we have seen, and the fact that he and Daig figure together in the one Life may again point to a relationship between calendar and *vita*, subject to the qualification that both are well-known saints, and neither one in any need of having a place found for him in the calendar.

The second candidate for identification as *mac Nemnaill* has

almost certainly been interpolated from a passage in a *vita*, or its source, into the calendar. He is Mo-Chua mac Nemain and his place in the list would appear to derive from his connection with Feichín of Fore otherwise Fechine moccu Chainche of Lemmach (?).<sup>53</sup> One Irish version of Feichín's Life used by Colgan, who styled it supplementary, no longer survives.<sup>54</sup> It contained an account of Feichín's travels in Leinster which brought him, Colgan informs us, to a church named "Teagh Mhac Nemhain" in the territory of Uí Fháeláin. The sons of Neman, according to Colgan, were called Eogan, Conall and Cairpre and their festival was celebrated on February 19.<sup>55</sup> The names of the saints are doubtless fabrications since they occur in a single, late source, the tract on the mothers of Irish saints, and in what is probably a derivative passage.<sup>56</sup> As with the three sons so-called of Niall Naéigiallach, the names evoke and were no doubt intended to evoke the northern territories of Cenél nEogain, Cenél Conaill and Cenél Cairpre. The festival of the saints, or more properly, perhaps, saint, was, indeed, February 19, as suggested by Colgan, but the very next passage in the *vita* of Feichín betrays the correct name of the saint concerned.

Feichín's visit to Tech Mac (meic?) Nemain is followed by an account of his encounter with a certain Mo-Chua at an unidentified place called Ard Sláine. Colgan conjectured that the reference was to the Mo-Chua celebrated on January 25, as his festival would then have fallen close to that of Feichín.<sup>57</sup> Almost certainly, however, the saint intended is Mo-Chua mac Nemain of Tech Mo-Chua, otherwise Tech Mo-Chua meic Nemain, now Timahoe in the barony of Clane, Co. Kildare.<sup>58</sup>

Neman, it may be argued, is to be distinguished from Nemnall. However, the two forms can alternate, as the name of Berach's father reveals. Similarly, Berach's namesake in diminutive, Berchán, has his father's name rendered as Neman in LBrecc and Nemnall in LL in parallel passages.<sup>59</sup>

The entry *meic Nemnaill* may refer then either to Berach or to Mo-Chua, or to both. It is hardly a coincidence that the Bishop said to have ordained Berach was the same Etchén as is assigned to Tech Mo-Chua meic Nemain.<sup>60</sup> And there is sufficient evidence to show that Mo-Chua belonged to the same confraternity of saints as Berach's tutor, Daig. Here, as elsewhere, the connections are spread over the fairly widely separated areas of South Eastern Monaghan and Eastern Leinster. Thus, Mo-Chua's other festival, March 8, possibly identifies him with Crónán of Airdne, otherwise Airdne Cáemáin, now Ardavan in Co. Wexford.<sup>61</sup> If the identification is correct, a connection is established with Cáemán, uterine brother of Cáemgein of Glendalough, Dagán's maternal

uncle.<sup>62</sup> Furthermore, the festival of Cáemán of Airdne fell on June 12, the vigil of the confraternity of saints of the South-Eastern Monaghan area. The list for March 9 provides supporting evidence since it contains an entry on Sétna of Cill Áine, now Killany, which lay in close proximity to Daig's church of Inis Chaín. Significantly, perhaps, this Sétna was also a son of Neman.<sup>63</sup>

So impeccable are the qualifications of Mo-Chua for confraternity membership that his rightful place among the saints in the lists for February 18 and 19 can hardly be disputed. It is not the least of the several curious coincidences in Colgan's treatment of these lists that he found room in them for a saint named Mo-Chúa.<sup>64</sup> In some, mostly foreign, martyrologies, reference is made on February 18 to a certain Irish Bishop or saint named "Culanus", otherwise "Cuculanus".<sup>65</sup> Colgan, who knew of no such saint,<sup>66</sup> chose to identify him with Caelán or, as he thought more likely, Dochuailén. He could hardly have stated a more appropriate preference. Dochuailén belonged to the same family of saints as Daig, and his other festival, March 12, is shared by Dagán.<sup>67</sup> Little more is known of Dochuailén but in Mart. Tall. for March 12, and in another early source his name is given as Mo-Chua Ailiúin (Ailéni), "Mo-chua of the island".<sup>68</sup> Elsewhere, it is suggested that Dachua was an alias of his and in some sources he is identified with Cuana, otherwise Mo-Chua of Áth Escrach in Galway.<sup>69</sup>

In sum, it may be stated that the composition of the Irish section of the calendar of saints followed much the same lines as that of the Roman calendar. Its main features were:

1. The creation of doublets in lists for single, adjacent or even widely separated days on textual or contextual grounds. Textual doublets, which normally are confined to lists for single, adjacent or notationally identical days, arise due to uncritical use of one or more than one exemplar. Contextual doublets, which normally occur in widely separated lists, arise from association of saints in the scribe's mind. The criteria governing this association are either place, in an extended sense, or pedigree, a characteristically Irish feature.

2. The interpolation into the calendar of saints' names excerpted from the Lives of other saints or their sources. Usually the interpolated name is of a little known saint. The name is interpolated into the list for the day on which the subject of the Life was venerated or into the list for an immediately adjacent day.

The evidence adduced with respect to the identity of Daig and Dagán serves as an illustration of the usefulness of the calendar in establishing the context of a saint. The identification of Tir Rois

on the evidence of other place-names in the list for June 13 illustrates the manner in which the influence of place on the composition of a list may help to identify its place-names.

The evidence adduced in the course of this article seems to indicate that what later became the diocese of Glendalough and (part of) the diocese of Clogher were closely connected in the early Irish church.<sup>70</sup> It should also be noted that the calendar—here in the form of the list for June 13—bears witness to the traditional link between Airgialla and Uí Maine.<sup>71</sup>

It is not suggested here that the evidence of the calendar is always reliable. It is suggested, however, that even where the calendar misleads, application of its in-built principles of composition may serve as a corrective measure. For instance, a gloss on Colmán moccu Beonna (*vel leg.* Beogna) in each of the calendars for January 22, which assigns him to Lismore, has been followed by all subsequent commentators from Colgan who, to supply his *actá*, conflates the traditions of no less than three separate Colmáin,<sup>72</sup> to Vernam Hull who, while discussing Colmán as the putative author of the *Aipgitir Chrábaid*, states that he was a native of Lismore.<sup>73</sup>

In fact, the entry for January 22 refers to the saint otherwise known as Colmán Ela who is described in his *vita* as *Colmanus filius Beugne*, and who belonged, on the evidence of the mainstream of the Irish genealogical tradition, to the Dál Sailne of Dál nAraide.<sup>74</sup> The connection with Dál nAraide lies at the base of the entry for January 22 since he is accompanied in the list by the three daughters of Comgall of Leitir in Dál nAraide.<sup>75</sup> They also are descended from Eochu mac Maireda, mythical ancestor of the Dál nAraide.<sup>76</sup>

Colmán Ela may have been venerated in Lismore on January 22. There is, for instance, the account of his encounter with Mo-Chuta prior to the latter's founding of Rathan, a church which, in any case, lay near Lann Ela in Fir Chell.<sup>77</sup> The actual assignment of Colmán to Lismore, however, is probably to be taken as evidence of Lismore participation in the transmission of the Irish calendar.<sup>78</sup> After all, *litánacht Hérenn*, "the chanting of Ireland's litanies", was one of Lismore's claims to fame in the ninth century and such devotion would perhaps have extended to the possession of a calendar of saints, and to a part in its transmission.<sup>79</sup>

1. *Fél.*<sup>2</sup> excii.

2. The non-Irish names, apart from Jerome on the martyrology ascribed to whom *Mart. Tall.* was based, should probably be viewed as a show of learning on Áengus' part. The identity of their works is uncertain. See Kenney, *Sources*, p. 480n. Cf. A. P. Forbes, *Kalendars of the Scottish saints* (Edinburgh, 1872), p. xvi.

3. *Gorm.*, pp. 4-5. Modern scholars are agreed on the accuracy of Máel-Muire's

statement. See *Mart. Tall.* xxi. Cf. J. Hennig in various articles (*Medieval Studies* (Toronto) 16, p. 166; 19, p. 227; 26, pp. 325-6).

4. J. Hennig, "Old Ireland and her liturgy" in McNally ed. *Old Ireland*, pp. 60-89. See p. 74. Hennig considers the Irish lists of saints to be "historical rather than liturgical" (*Éigse* vi, p. 55. Cf. *Medieval Studies* (Toronto) 26, p. 326).
5. H. Delehaye, *Cinq leçons sur la méthode hagiographique* (Bruxelles, 1934), p. 12.
6. The works on the composition and transmission of the Roman Calendar used in the preparation of this article are H. Quentin, *Les Martyrologies historiques du moyen âge* (Paris, 1908), H. Achelis, *Die Martyrologien ihre Geschichte und ihr Wert* (Berlin, 1900) and H. Delehaye, *op. cit.* (note 5). Reference is made *passim* to Delehaye.
7. This factor is important enough in P. Grosjean's view to constitute a Celtic *coordonnée hagiographique* in its own right, of equal value to the two *coordonnées* proposed by Delehaye (*Anal. Boll.* 76, p. 389n).
8. *Mart. Tall.*, p. xxiii.
9. Es mac nEirc (*Lis. Lives*, p. 30). Daire (*ibid.*, p. 27).
10. See below.
11. Delehaye, *op. cit.* (note 5), pp. 54-5.
12. J. V. Kelleher suggests that many of the later genealogies of saints, which obviously do not contain the formula *moccu*, were composed "to conceal forever the fact that some of the notable early clerics had been unpalatably plebeian" (*Stud. Hib.* 3, p. 119).
13. P. Grosjean, "S. Patrice d'Irlande et quelques homonymes dans les anciens martyrologes" in *The journal of ecclesiastical history* (1950), pp. 151-71. See p. 153.
14. Delehaye, *op. cit.* (note 5), p. 55.
15. P. Grosjean, "Notes d'hagiographie Celtique 15. S. Fintan Máeldub" in *Anal. Boll.* 69 (1951), pp. 77-88. See pp. 86-7.
16. Grosjean, *art. cit.* (note 13), p. 165.
17. See editors' note, *Mart. Tall.* June 13. The list for June 3 consists in the main of saints associated with Glendalough. One of these, Bishop Sillén, belonged to the same family as Brandub, as did, possibly, two or three of the saints included in the list for June 4 (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, pp. 127-8).
18. See *Anal. Boll.* 76 (1958), p. 411. Cf. Mulchrone, *B. Phátraic*, p. 139.
19. The commentary to *Fél.*<sup>2</sup> (Sept. 3) p. cxlii identifies Mac Nise of Connor with Cáemán Brecc mac Nise, one of whose festivals fell on June 12 (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 81). His first name, we are told, was Áengus. In the Life of Ciarán, Mac Nise of Clonmacnoise appears as Áengus mac Nise (*Lis. Lives*, p. 130).
20. Officially, at least, as reference to *Onom.* and to the indexes of the various calendars shows. John O'Hanlon, however, in his note to the entry, states: "it is said, Tir Rois is in the county of Monaghan" (*Lives of Ir. SS.* vi, p. 65) without naming his source, which was probably W. M. Hennessy's note in D. H. Kelly's edition of *De quibusdam episcopis (PRIA, Ir. MSS. Ser. i, p. 131)*.
21. *Onom.* "crích ross", quoting O'Donovan. See Rev. D. Mac Iomhair, "The Boundaries of Fir Rois" in *CLAT*, xv (1962), p. 144.
22. *Arch. Hib.* i, p. 355. The seven homonymous saints of the name Cairéll are inserted in the female section of the tract, but since our Cairéll is not further identified as daughter of anyone, and since most saints of the name in the literature are male in any case, we may take it that Cairéll of Cill Aird was also male.

23. Heist, *Vitae SS. Hib.*, p. 392.
24. F. J. Byrne (*Irish kings and high-kings* (pp. 85, 231)) suggests that a "genealogical fiction" was at the base of the supposed relationship between Airgialla and Uí Maine. If the saints are to be a guide, however, the "fiction" extended to Irish hagiography.
25. I wish to thank Monsignor Eric Mac Fhinn for drawing my attention to the celebration of Cairell in what was formerly Uí Maine. Cf. O'Hanlon, *loc. cit.* (note 20). The Uí Maine saint is set down as Cairell Sen mac Curnáin of the Dál nAraide in an anecdote published by K. Meyer in *ZCP* vii, p. 307.
26. See note 19 above.
27. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 81.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 45.
29. The identity of Daig and Dagán is discussed below.
30. Kenney (*Sources*, p. 299) uses the term confraternity in a much more comprehensive sense in his discussion of the composition of the Irish Lives of Saints. Contrary to what Kenney suggests, however, the selection of the *dramatis personae* of a saint's Life was governed in the same way as the calendar lists, by associations of place and pedigree. A case in point is the Irish Life of Mac Creiche to which I hope to devote a future article.
31. Delehaye, *op. cit.* (note 5), p. 61.
32. Cf. *Gorm.*, Sept 13. *Mart. Tall.* spreads the list over two days.
33. Heist, *Vitae SS. Hib.*, p. 392.
34. Daig (AU 587, FM 586, CS 586). Dagán (FM 639, CS 639). The period assigned to Dagán may be the more reliable if he is to be identified with the "Daganus episcopus" mentioned by Laurentius, Mellitus and Justus in their letter to the Irish bishops dated 604-10 (Haddan, Stubbs, *Councils and ecclesiastical documents*, iii, p. 61).
35. Daig's father, "Cairell m. Laisre Luinn m. Dalláin m. Eogain" (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 45) forms part of the genealogy called "genelach na Bredcha" in BB 73 *de*. Dillon's map to *Lebor na Cert* (ITS xlvi) places "In Brétach" in North County Down.
36. *Onom.* "inis cain dego".
37. Heist, *Vitae SS. Hib.*, p. 389. His birthplace is given as Insull in Brega, an otherwise unknown place. His father is set down as Cairell son of Dorona, a name which does not seem to occur elsewhere.
38. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, pp. 87-8. Inber Daile, now Ennereilly, lay in the barony of Arklow, Co. of Wicklow, within the diocese of Glendalough. The barony of Arklow and adjoining areas formed the territory of the Dál Messin Corb (*Onom.* "d. meisi corb").
39. Heist, *Vitae SS. Hib.*, p. 389.
40. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 45.
41. LL 373 a. Cf. LL 372 c.
42. Dagán does figure, however, in the Life of Mo-Cháemóc of Tír dá Glas (Plummer, *Vitae SS. Hib.* ii, p. 178) who is said to have been a brother of Cáemgein (LL 372 a. Cf. *Mart. Don.* May 1).
43. *BNNÉ* ii, p. 26. Trs. by Plummer.
44. Berach (Forbes, *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, p. 278; cf. O'Hanlon, *op. cit.* (note 20) ii, p. 629). The reference to the date is contained in the alphabetical index provided by Forbes but I have been unable to trace his source. Cúlán *etc.* (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 116. Cf. Colgan, *Acta SS. Hib.*, pp. 368-9).
45. *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 374. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 142. 33.
46. *Ibid.*, p. 368. Cf. p. 43. Mo-Libba's association with Uí Garrchon is attested in the church name, "Cellmolibbo", named with Menóc's church Glenn

- Faidle, among the churches of Wicklow (L. Price, *The Placenames of Co. Wicklow*, vii, pp. 439, 446).
47. *Onom.* "Uí Echach" (various entries).
48. LL 373a. The variant entry in LL 372 c makes Mo-Libba a son of Colmaid.
49. *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 368. Cf. LL. 372 c.
50. See note 44.
51. *BNNÉ* i, p. 23 (*Nemnaill* might be read as *Nemuaill*. Cf. *Mart. Tall.*).
52. Nemmann (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 59, *Fél.*<sup>3</sup> li); Neman (LBrecc 14 b. Cf. LL LL 347 d, BB 216 b, Lec. 40 V e, all of which have Nemaínd). Amargein (LL 347 d, BB 216 b, Lec. 40 V e, LBrecc 14 b, *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 59). Other variants such as Nemnad (Uí Maine 50 R fg) and Vendalus (sic. leg. Nendalus) (Plummer, *Vitae SS. Hib.* i, p. 76) also occur.
53. Colgan (*Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 140 n) chooses to distinguish these two saints of the name Feichín. However, "moccu Chainche" is clearly a variant of the "moccu Chae" attached to Ecca (read Feichín) of Fore in the *Mart. Tall.* list for January 20. Furthermore, in a marginal note to *Mart. Tall.* (p. 116), Fechine Fobair and Fechine moccu Chuinge appear to correspond to one another. Lemmach (?) has not been identified, but see O'Hanlon (*Lives of the Ir. SS.* ii, pp. 457-8) for some conjectures.
54. Colgan, *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 133 ff. The Irish Life of Feichín published by Stokes (*RC* xii, pp. 318-53) does not contain the relevant passage.
55. *Ibid.*, p. 142 n.
56. Colgan refers to the tract on the mothers of Irish saints, where the saints' mother is given as Fainche ingen Dallbrónaig. In a note to Colmán mac Neman, who is included in the list of Irish saints of one name, this information is repeated with additions (*Arch. Hib.* i, p. 362).
57. *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 142 n.
58. *Onom.* "tech mo-Chua", "uí faeláin"; *TL Index* "timahoe". In LL 353 a (cf. LBrecc 21 d) reference is made to Bishop Etchén "i Tig Dochua meic Neman". This church, now Timahoe in Co. Kildare, is to be distinguished from its better known namesake in Co. Laois. It may be the church entered as "Tegmochna" in the A.D. 1173 list of the lands of Glendalough though it now lies in the diocese of Kildare (O'Hanlon, *Lives of the Ir. SS.* vi, p. 83). Etchén belonged to the Dál Messin Corb as did Cáemgein of Glendalough (*Gen. Reg. et SS.*, pp. 86, 88). The church visited by Feichín does not seem however to have been Tech Mo-Chúa. W. M. Hennessy (*PRIA Ir. MSS Ser.* i, p. 129 n) identifies Tech Mo-Chúa as the modern Ticknevin, barony of Carbery, Co. Kildare, but they seem to have been separate churches, the latter deriving from a form such as the "Teagh mhac Neamhain" quoted by Colgan. An independent reference to this place occurs in the *Acallam Bece* (BLis. 198 V a 21 ff. Cf. N. Ní Sheaghda, *Agallamh na Seanórach* iii, pp. 162-3, where the name reads "Tighe meic Cáemháin"), and the impression is given that it lay near Lilcach (Lullymore) and Daire Branáin (Derrybrennan). Derrybrennan and Ticknevin lie in the modern parish of Kilpatrick, barony of Carbery, Co. Kildare. Lullymore gave its name to a neighbouring parish. Interesting is the fact that these three places, two at least of which were churches, are associated with wizardry in the *Acallam*. Tech ma(i)c Neman, if it be the modern Ticknevin, was very probably founded by Mo-Chúa mac Neman since Carbery and Clane are neighbouring baronies and since both are likely to have formed part of the greater territory of Uí Fháeláin.
59. LBrecc 22 b: LL 353 c.
60. *BNNÉ* i, p. 31. The more usual church assigned to Etchén is Cluain Fota Báetáin Aba in Westmeath. Even here, however, his association with Mo-

Chua mac Nemain found expression as may be seen in the Life of Colmán mac Luacháin (ed. Meyer, *RIA Todd Lect. Ser.* xvii, p. 34).

61. The editors of *Mart. Tall.* leave the Airdne mentioned under March 8 unidentified. Airdne Cáemáin is reserved in the martyrology for Cáemán himself (June 7, 12). However, another saint, Gobbán, is also assigned to an Airdne which may be read Airdne Dairinse (*Mart. Tall.*, March 26, May 30; cf. *Gorm.*). Dairinis is certainly the same as Dairinis Cáemáin, an island in Wexford Harbour (FM i, p. 430) near, or identical with, Airdne Cáemáin. Both Colgan (*Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 564) and O'Hanlon (*Lives of the Ir. SS.* iii, p. 264) make misleading conjectures regarding the identity of the place.
62. *BNÉ* i, p. 125, *Fél.*<sup>2</sup>, p. xcvi. Cf. *Mart. Tall.*, June 12 and LL 372 a, where Cáemán of Airdne, brother of Cáemgein, is identified as Cáemán Santlethan. Another stream of tradition connects Cáemán of Airdne with the Greagraige of Loch Techet (Mulchrone, *B.Phátraic*, p. 67; *Ir. Texts* , iip. 98).
63. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 81. Cf. *Mart. Don.*, March 9.
64. *Acta SS. Hib.*, pp. 368-9.
65. *Ibid.* "Cuculanus" is the form in Philip O'Sullivan Beara's Calendar of Saints (M. Kelly ed. *Historiae Catholicae Iberniae Compendium*, p. 49).
66. The name is not altogether unknown in Irish hagiography, as indeed Colgan himself was aware. In an annotation to *Gen. Reg. et SS.* (p. 116) he assigned Cúlán mac Eogain to February 18. (Colgan's responsibility for almost all the additional material in *Gen. Reg. et SS.* is asserted by Paul Walsh in his "Prefatory note"). A Bishop "Cuilen" is entered in the list for April 22 (*Mart. Tall.*).
67. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 45.
68. The editors of *Mart. Tall.* suggest that Mochuailén be read. The other source, which is certainly based on early material, is the list of Irish saints of one name (*Arch. Hib.* i, p. 335).
69. *Lis. Lives*, p. 300, *Ir. texts* iii, p. 94 § 201, p. 101 § 287; Lec. 164 R d.
70. Or more correctly, perhaps, the churches of Inis Chaín and Inber Daile (or Glendalough?) were inter-connected?
71. See note 24.
72. *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 154. The three Colmáin are, (1) Colmán Ó Liatháin whose feast fell on July 25. He is assigned to Lismore (*Fél.*<sup>2</sup>, p. cxx), (2) Colmán mac Finnabair, abbot of Lismore (†702) and (3) Colmán moccu Beogna whose connection with Lismore was of a very indirect character.
73. *Celtica* viii, p. 49-50. Stokes, in a note to his edition of "Cosc mo-Colmoc ui Beona", states simply that the author was "of Les-mór" (*Lis. Lives*, p. 359).
74. Plummer, *Vitae SS. Hib.* i, p. 259. His *vita* incorrectly assigns him to the Uí Néill. The mainstream of the hagiographical tradition makes him belong to the Dál nAraide (L.Brecc 21 a: *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, p. 95: cf. Uí Maine 51 R ab, *Fél.*<sup>2</sup>, p. cxlvii).
75. Various calendars, Jan. 22.
76. *Gen. Reg. et SS.*, pp. 95-6.
77. *Beatha Mochuda* (ITS xvi, p. 90).
78. A rough check of *Mart. Don.* showed 23 Lismore entries, two more than both Armagh (21) and Bangor (21). Iona has 18 and Glendalough 9. The breakdown in *Mart. Tall.* is Bangor (15), Lismore (13), Tallaght (7), Glendalough (7), Armagh (4). Lismore heads the list again in *Gorm.* with 20 entries. At the very least, these figures show that lists of Lismore saints were at the disposal of the Calendarists.
79. K. Meyer, *The triads of Ireland* (RIA Todd Lecture Ser. xiii), p. 2. The editor dated the text to the second half of the ninth century (*ibid.*, p. xi).

## AINMNEACHA NA nGARRAITHE: A NÁDÚR AGUS A dTÁBHACHT\*

BREANDÁN S. MAC AODHA

I 1967 rinneadh mionsuirbhéireacht ar an chaoi ina raibh an talamh roinnte i dtrí bhaile fearainn (Cré Dhubh, Tuar Beag agus an Cnocán Glas) atá suite idir leathmhíle agus míle taobh thiar den Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe (S.O. 92.VI, 92.VII, 92.X agus 92.XI). Chlúdaigh na bailte fearainn seo thart fá 454 acra, agus 30 gabháltas (15 acu i gCré Dhubh, 4 acu i dTuar Beag agus 11 acu i gCnocán Glas). B'é meán-mhéid gach gabháltas ná 15 acra. Ba bheag ceann acu nach raibh roinnte i ndornán píosaí scaite amach óna chéile, .i. bhí talamh gach éinne measctha le cuid a chomharsan. I mbunús na ngabháltas bhí idir 4 agus 12 blocanna scaite. Bhí na blocanna seo féin roinnte ina lán mionphíosáí nó garraithe, gach ceann acu timpeallaithe ag falla cloiche. Bhí 798 de na garraithe seo sa trí bhaile fearainn, .i. timpeall 26 garraithe ar an mheán i ngach gabháltas, agus 0.569 d'acra i ngach garraí. Bhain ainm faoi leith le gach ceann de na garraithe seo. De ghnáth b'ainmneacha cumaisc na hainmneacha seo. Rinneadh iarracht an grúpa ar fad acu a scagadh agus a rangú sa chaoi go bhféadfaí nádúr na mbun-eilimintí iontu a aithint. Ba choitianta i bhfad ainmneacha dé-eiliminteacha ná cinéal ar bith eile, ach bhí idir ainmneacha aon-eiliminte agus ainmneacha le hoiread agus ceithre eilimint faoi leith iontu sa

| Aicme  | Cineál                                       | Minicíocht | % de na heilimintí go léir |
|--------|--|------------|----------------------------|
| 1.     | Téarmaí a bhain le suíomh                    | 509        | 25.223                     |
| 2.     | Roinneanna talaimh                           | 398        | 19.722                     |
| 3.     | Gnéithe fisiciúla                            | 302        | 14.965                     |
| 4.     | Aidiachtaí ginearálta                        | 270        | 13.380                     |
| 5.     | Ainmneacha pearsanta                         | 128        | 6.343                      |
| 6.     | Téarmaí a bhain le gníomhaíochtaí faoi leith | 112        | 5.550                      |
| 7.     | Ainmneacha plandaí agus ainmhithe            | 91         | 4.509                      |
| 8.     | Téarmaí talmhaíochta                         | 78         | 3.865                      |
| 9.     | Téarmaí taistil                              | 70         | 3.469                      |
| 10.    | Gnéithe eile den chultúr ábhartha            | 54         | 2.676                      |
| 11.    | Eilimintí eile                               | 6          | .297                       |
| Iomlán |  | 2018       | 100.000                    |

\*Is achoimre é an t-alt seo ar léacht a tugadh don Chumann Logainmneacha ar 22.2.1968.

ghrúpa freisin. Rangáíodh na heilimintí in aon aicme déag de réir ord minicíochta. Seo thíos an toradh:

Scrúdaítear gach aicme acu sin anseo thíos, ceann i ndiaidh a chéile.

1. Mórchuid na dtéarmaí suímh, baineadh úsáid astu le hidirdhealú a dhéanamh idir garraithe gurbh ionann dóibh an chuid eile den ainm. Airde choibhneasta is mó a bhí i gceist: bhí na téarmaí *uachtar*, *lar* nó *íochtar* ag gabháil le breis agus trian (265) de na hainmneacha go léir, agus an téarma *barr* le 66 garraithe eile. Cuireadh treo in iúl go han-mhinic freisin: tharla *soir*, *siar*, *ó dheas*, nó *ó thuaidh* i 172 cásanna. Ní raibh téarmaí eile suímh coitianta ar chor ar bith. Níor breacadh síos ach na cinn seo a leanas: *is faide* (5) agus *abhus* (1).

2. Baineadh úsáid as seacht dtéarmaí faoi leith leis na roinneanna éagsúla talaimh a thabhairt i gcéill. Ba choitianta i bhfad téarma amháin acu—*garraí* (337)—ná aon cheann eile acu. Ina dhiaidh sin tháinig (in ord minicíochta) *páirc* (25), *roinn* (20), *faiche* (9), *stripe* (3), *common* (3) agus *piosa* (1).

3. Is féidir an 34 téarma a bhain le gnéithe fisiciúla a roinnt i dtrí fho-aicme: (a) iad sin a bhain leis an aeráid nó leis an aerbhrat; (b) iad sin a bhain go díreach leis an fharraige nó le habhainn nó le huisce; (c) an grúpa mór téarmaí a bhain le tírghnéithe nó le talamh. Maidir le (a) thuas níor tháinig ach dhá fhocal i gceist: *gaoth* (6) agus *grian* (1). Ba líonmhaire de bheagán na téarmaí in aicme (b): *cladach* (31), *tobar* (11), *trá* (9), *áth* (8), *sáile* (4), *sruthán* (4), *uisce* (1) agus *lochán* (1). Chomh maith leo sin baineadh úsáid as a lán téarmaí éagsúla le cur síos a dhéanamh ar áit fhliuch, *m.sh. poll* nó *pollán* (34), *easca* (15), *cabán* (10), *currach* (7), *criathrach* (5), *portach* nó *portachán* (5), *bogán* (4), *riasc* (3), *lag* (*phortach*) (2), agus *móin* (1). Ar na téarmaí in aicme (c) b'iad na cinn ba choitianta ná *cnoc* nó *cnocán* (43), *leac* nó *leacrachán* (35), *poll* nó *pollán* (34), agus *cloch* nó *clochaireach* (14). Breacadh síos freisin na cinn seo a leanas: *sliabh* (9), *scailp* (9), *ard* (9), *cré* (7), *aille* (6), *scaineamhán* (3), *gaineamh* (2), agus *gleann* nó *gleannán* (2). Fuarthas sampla amháin de gach focal acu seo a leanas: *dromán*, *aghaidh* agus *clais*.

4. Tugadh suntas do 22 aidiacht éagsúla. Bhain cúig cinn acu le dathanna (*bán*, *glas*, *dubh*, *rua*, *dearg*), bhain péire eile le méid (*mór*, *beag*) agus chuir trí cinn acu síos ar chrot (*leathan*, *cam*, *fada*). Bhain cúig aidiacht eile le tréithe fisiciúla nó fásra (*doimhin*, *bog*, *tanaí*, *garbh*, *fiáin*). Ba manglam fuíollach na haicme seo: *prindiseach*, *ard*, *dóite*, *nua*, *scoiltithe*, *cúil*, *breactha*. Ina lán cásanna bhain na haidiachta seo le heilimint tánaisteach éigin sa gharraí-ainm *m.sh. garraí na sceiche bige* nó *garraí na buáile móire*.

5. I gcás dhá scór de na garraithe ní raibh san ainm ach téarma roinne (*garraí*, nó a leithéid) agus ainm pearsanta leis féin, mar

shampla *garraí Mháire Thomáis* nó *garraí Eibhlín*, ach in 88 cás eile bhí eilimint bhreise éigin le fáil in éineacht leis an ainm, *m.sh. poll Richard thoir*, *garraí Thomáis thiar*, nó *garraí Bhrídeog íochtair*.

6. Bhain 112 de na hainmneacha le gníomhaíochta faoi leith, nó ba cur síos iad ar áiteachaí a mbíodh sain-úsáid ag roinnt leo, *m.sh. iothlann* (42) agus *tuar* (37) agus *buáile* (13). Bhí an eilimint *sráid* le fáil i 14 ainmneacha, ach ní raibh *gairdín* (2) coitianta ar chor ar bith. Bhí *stilleach* snaidhmthe go dlúth leis an dinnseanchas a bhain le ceithre gharraí.

7. Más iontach le rá é ar an 17 ainmfhocail éagsúla san aicme seo níor luadh ach dhá ainm—*an broc* (7) agus an *sionnach* (1). Ba bheag tagairt ach an oiread do bhlátha nó fiailí—*noiníní buí* (2) agus *fothnán* (.i. feochadán) (1). Ba líonmhaire i bhfad na tagairtí do shórtanna éagsúla fásra, *m.sh. raithneach* (8), *muing* (4) agus *luachair* (3), ach ar ndóigh b'as na gnéithe móra sofheicthe ar nós crann agus toanna agus adhmaid adhlactha ba mhinice a bais-teadh na garraithe, *m.sh. cuaille* (27), *áiteann* (13), *sceach* (6), *giúiseach* (6), *maide* (4) agus *sail* (3). Ní raibh *coill* ná *cuileann* le fáil ach in dhá chás, agus ní raibh ach tagairt aonarach do *iúr* agus *tomacha*.

8. B'aisteach an rúd é a laghad tagairt agus a bhí le fáil sna hainmneacha do chúrsaí talmhaíochta. Níor luadh ach trí chineál beostoic—*lao* (3), *muc* (1) agus *caora* (1). Ní raibh na heilimintí barrúla mórán níos líonmhaire: *plandaí* (7), *coirce* (4), *coilís* (3), *spionán* (2), *inniúin* (1), *meaingil* (1) agus *meirg* (1), ach bhí *líon* mar eilimint i dtrí ainm. Ba fairsinge an dáileadh ar na heilimintí a bhain le nádúr an talaimh, *m.sh. seantalamh* (14), *fóidín* (10) (*m.sh. fóidín an bhóthair*—*garraí* a gcaití scraitheacha isteach ann leis an ithir a dhoimhniú), *dúch* (9), *bántach* (3) agus *scraith* (2). Bhí corrrthagairt freisin do ghnéithe na hiothlainne, *m.sh. cruach* (5) agus *cocáí* (3), agus d'fhearaistí an fheirmeora, *m.sh. grafa* (4) agus *cliabh* (1).

9. Tharla gréasán na sealbhóireachta bheith chomh casta sin, ní díol iontais ar bith é go mbíodh an-tábhacht go deo ag baint leis an bhealach isteach chuig na garraithe, agus léiríodh an tábhacht seo ins na heilimintí “taistil”. Ba líonmhaire i bhfad *bóthar/bóithrín* (33) ná aon téarma eile san aicme seo, ach bhí 22 tagairt ann freisin do *cosán/cosáin/aicearra*, agus tháinig *tóchar* isteach in aon cheann déag de na hainmneacha. Luadh *corr* faoi cheathair.

10. Na tagairtí do ghnéithe eile den chultúr ábhartha, bhain siad ach go háirithe leis na foirgnimh (*m.sh. teach/seanteach* (13), *seid* (3), *caisleán* (1), *púirín* (1)) nó do na háitrithe (*m.sh. cathair* (2), *baile* (2)), ach bhí roinnt mhaith ainmneacha ann freisin inar deineadh

tagairt do chúrsaí talmhaíochta (m.sh. *balla* (8), *draen* (5), *teorainn* (4), *clái* (4) agus *leacht* (2)).

11. Níor thit isteach ins an rannóigin seo ach an dríodar nár bhféidir a rangú go sásúil faoi na haicmí eile, .i. focail ar nós *spré* agus *dúda* (*dúidín*) a bhain leis an dinnseanchas áitiúil.

Mar a bheadh súil leis nuair a chuimhnítear ar chóras sealbhóireachta an cheantair, bíonn patrún le sonrú sna hainmneacha ó ghabhálas go chéile. Faightear malairt leagain den ainm chéanna arís agus arís eile agus níl éagsúlacht mhór sa bhailiúchán ar an ábhar sin. Dá ainneoin sin is sórt pailmseiste iad na logainmneacha céanna agus insíonn siad roinnt mhaith i dtaobh stair shóisialta an cheantair, mar shampla léiríonn a theirce is atá na hainmneacha muirí gur pobal intíre a lonnaigh anseo. Tugann na hainmneacha leide éigin faoi úsáid an talaimh sa lá inniu (m.sh. *garráí na spíonán*) agus go fiú san aimsir atá caite (m.sh. *garráí an lín*). Is féidir roinnt mhaith a fhoghlaim uathu i dtaobh gníomhaíochta na ndaoine fadó (m.sh. *garráí na buaile móire*, *garráí na stilleach*, *tuar beag*). Is tobar doimhin eolais iad i dtaobh cinéal an fhásra (m.sh. *garráí dearg na raithní*, *garráí na haitinne*, *garráí na sceach*, *garráí an luachair*). Thar gach ní, áfach, tugann siad pictiúr de nádúr an talaimh (m.sh. *cnocán garbh*, *garráí na muinge*, *píosa fíáin*, *leac rua*, *lagphortach*).

Níor mhór a lán obair sheachtrach bhreise a dhéanamh fós chun sainchiall na n-eilimintí geografach ar nós *cabán*, *currach*, *riasc* nó *muing* a fhromhadh ach bheadh a lán le foghlaim as a leithéid de thaighde. B'fhiú, freisin, staidéir den chineál chéanna a chur i gcrích in áiteacha eile ar fud na Gaeltachta chun muiníneacht agus beachtaíocht na sainmhínithe úd a thástáil ar scála níos leithne agus chun difríochtaí reigiúnacha a léiriú.

[An analysis of the types of field-names found in three townlands in s.w. Co. Galway and of the comparative frequencies of the types and of some of the commoner elements.]

## NÓTAÍ FAOI ROINNT LOGAINMNEACHA IN OIRTHEAR CHONTAE CHILL DARA

ÉAMONN DE hÓIR

Níl aon bhaint ag na logainmneacha seo le chéile, seachas go mbaineann siad leis an gceantar céanna in oirthear chontae Chill Dara. Chuireas an t-eolas le chéile i dtosach roinnt blianta ó shin nuair a bhí comhdháil i mBaile Átha Cliath ag an Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland agus nuair a thug na teachtaí turas tríd an gceantar sin.

Tá an t-eolas bunaithe ar a bhfuil bailithe i mBrainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis; ar an ábhar ansin ar bhaineas leas as tá an bailiúchán a rinne an Dr. Liam Price, go ndéana Dia grásta air, don chontae agus a bhronn Institiúid Ardléinn Bhaile Átha Cliath, tar éis a bháis, ar Bhrainse na Logainmneacha.

Níor chuireas romham anseo scrúdú a dhéanamh ar gach ainm sa cheantar, ná an fhianaise ar fad a chur ar fáil faoi aon ainm. Ní raibh i gceist agam ach roinnt logainmneacha a mheasas a bheith spéisiúil a phlé agus suimiú a dhéanamh ar an bhfianaise nó tagairt a dhéanamh do phointí ar leith a bhain leo.

**Ardinod E., W.;** p. Ballymore Eustace; b. Naas S.; S.O. 29.

Deir Seán Ó Donnabháin in Ainmleabhar 1837 go bhfreagraíonn sé seo do Ard an Fhóid “height of the sod” agus, mar is gnách leis, leanann Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, III, 43, é. Ach ní go hiontach maith a réitíos an míniú sin leis na seanfhoirmeacha atá ar m'eolas: Ardenothe 1256, 1266 (*Cal. Archb. Alen's Reg.*, 124); Ardnoth 1537, Ardenoughe, Ardnoght 1540 (Forfeitures, NL, as bailiuchán Price); Ardenouth 1540 (*Ir. Mon. Poss.*, 63); Ardnought alias Ardvothe 1544 (*Fiants Hen. VIII*, 439); Ardnought alias Ardvothe 1571 (*Fiants Eliz.*, 1801); Ardnouth 1601 (*op. cit.*, 6538); Ardenwood 1654 (*CS*, VIII, 41). Is deacair a rá cén bhrí atá leis na foirmeacha, ach ní thagann an *d* i ndeireadh an ainm isteach go dtí 1654; *th* is mó atá le fáil roimhe sin agus ní bheifí ag súil leis sin ag freagairt do *d* na Gaeilge. Tá cosúlacht ar chuid de na foirmeacha gur fuaim [u:] nó [uə] a bhí sa siolla deiridh, ach [o:] a chuireas cuid de na foirmeacha eile in iúl (níl sé neamhchoitianta, áfach, *o* a fháil i bhfoirmeacha Béarla ag freagairt do *ua* na Gaeilge). D'fhéadfadh sé, b'fhéidir, gurb é Ard an Fhuatha “ard an taibhse” é ó na seanfhoirmeacha, ach is deacair aon mhíniú sásúil a thabhairt air.

[Seems unlikely, in view of the old forms, to represent Ard an Fhóid “height of the sod”. It could possibly represent Ard an Fhuatha “height of the spectre”.]

**Ballymore Eustace**; p. Ballymore Eustace; b. Naas S.; S.O. 29.

Níl aon amhras faoi bhunús an ainm seo; is é *An Baile Mór* é. Tá sé le fáil i leagan Laidine, *Magnam Villam*, agus i leagan béarlúil, *Ballimor(e)*, roimh 1200 (tá roinnt de na seanfhoirmeacha le fáil in *Reportorium Novum*, II, 122). Luaitear an áit sa *Leabhar Branach* (eag. Mac Airt, lch. 69). Deirtear gur anseo a maraíodh go fealltach 1228 Aodh mac Cathail chrobhdheirg uí Chonchúir, rí Chonnacht, i dteach Shéafra Mhairéis, ach measann Liam Price (*Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*, 225) nach anseo ach i mb. f. Knockroe a tharla sé, áit a raibh caisleán ag Geoffrey de Marisco agus áit a maireann an mionainm Boolia More.

B'áit tábhachtach é an Baile Mór do chosaint na Páile agus bhí caisleán ann tráth ag Ardeaspag Bhaile Átha Cliath (*JKAS*, III, 343-6). Ceapadh Thomas, mac le hOliver fitzEustace, ina chonstábla ar an gcaisleán 1373 (*JKAS*, III, 345) agus is cosúil gur lean na Ústásaigh san áit go dtí gur coigistíodh a gcuid talún i lár an 17ú haois. Is uathu, ar ndóigh, a cuireadh Eustace leis an leagan Béarla den ainm (1666 an chéad thagairt is eol dom don fhoirm Ballymore Eustace, ach tá Baile Mór na nÚstásach le fáil faoin mbliain 1546 in *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann*).

[Undoubtedly An Baile Mór "the big homestead". The addition of Eustace comes from their constabship of the castle, which began in the 14th century.]

**Bluebell**; p. Naas; b. Naas N.; S.O. 19, 24.

Ní heol dom aon tagairt don ainm is luaithe ná léarscáil Taylor den chontae 1783, ná níl aon eolas agam faoi bhunús an ainm. Is é is dóichí gur teach tábhairne a bhí i gceist leis i dtosach, mar bhí i gcás an bh. f. Bluebell i bparóiste Dhroimeanaigh i gcontae Bhaile Átha Cliath.

[No occurrence of the name known before 1783. It probably was originally the name of a tavern.]

**Boleybeg**; p. Ballymore Eustace; b. Naas S.; S.O. 29.

An Bhuaille Bheag é seo, gan mórán amhras. Is é a bhfuil d'amhras ann go gceapfadh duine ó chuid de na seanfhoirmeacha—Litell Booles 1547 (*Fiants Ed. VI*, 106) an ceann is luaithe is eol dom; the Little Booles 1597 (*Fiants Eliz.*, 6140)—go mb'fhéidir go raibh iolra i gceist, ach ní mar sin don chuid is mó de na foirmeacha.

Áitreabh sealadach, áit a n-aistreofaí beithigh chuige go sealadach sa samhradh, a thugtear leis an bhfocal *buaile* de ghnáth agus is cinnte go mbíonn an chiall sin leis, ach ní gá gurb í an chiall sin a bheadh leis i ngach cás. "Áit a mbeadh beithigh coinneithe ag fál"

an bhunchiall atá leis an bhfocal agus d'fhéadfadh sé gurb é is ciall dó i gcuid de na logainmneacha. Sa chás seo, áfach, tá seans maith ann gur áit do na beithigh sa samhradh a bhí i gceist, mar ba le hÚstásaigh an Bhaile Mhóir é, agus tá an Baile Mór féin tuairim dhá mhíle ó láthair.

[An Bhuaille Bheag "the small cow-enclosure or booly". It probably referred here to a summer pasture used by the Eustaces of Ballymore, who owned it, or their tenants.]

**Brannockstown**; p. Brannockstown, Gilltown; b. Naas S.; S.O. 29.

Cé nach bhfuil aon fhoirm Ghaeilge den ainm seo ar m'eolas, ní léir dom aon mhíniú air seachas gur leaththiontú é ar ainm Gaeilge, Baile an Bhreathnaigh nó Baile na mBreatnach. Breynokeston 1302 (*Cal. Just. Rolls*, I, 414) an fhoirm is luaithe is eol dom, nuair a bhí Robert Breynok ina chónaí ann. Tuairim trí mhíle as seo i mb.f. Killinane, p. Kilcullen, bhí ceann den bheagán ainmneacha Breatnaise in Éirinn, Pencoed, atá le fáil ó c. 1228 ach atá dearmadta anois (*Dinnseanchas*, V, 61).

[Although no Irish form is known, this must be a partial translation of Baile an Bhreathnaigh or Baile na mBreatnach "homestead of the Welshman or Welshmen". About three miles away was the now-lost Welsh placename Pencoed, evidenced from c. 1228.]

**Broadleas Commons**; p. Ballymore Eustace; b. Naas S.; S.O. 29.

Logainm Béarla é seo agus is léir ar an litriú Broadlays i gcáipéisí na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis gur fuaim [e:] a bhí sa dara siolla de *Broadleas*. Cuid den choimín a ghabh leis an mBaile Mór a bhí ann agus tá stráice fada caol den bh. f. ag síneadh ó thuaidh leis an abhainn go dtí an droichead trasna chuig an mBaile Mór. Ní foláir nó is aduaidh mar seo a thagadh beithigh an Bhaile Mhóir le dul ar féarach ar an gcoimín.

Mar tharla réasúnta coitianta, agus b'fhéidir níos coitianta ná mar léiríos an fhianaise atá ar fáil, rinneadh gaelú ar an ainm seo agus tá an leagan Broiléith le fáil 1784 i nóta Gaeilge i gclár an pharóiste (*Reportorium Novum*, II, 121). Is sa bh. f. seo a bhí an eaglais Chaitliceach in aimsir na bPéindlithe (*op. cit.*, II, 122).

[An English placename, referring to part of the common lands of Ballymore. A narrow strip of the townland extends as far as the bridge leading to Ballymore. The name was gaelicised and is found as Broiléith 1784.]

**Craddockstown E., W.**; p. Tipper; b. Naas N.; S.O. 19, 24.

Bunús Béarla is cosúil a bheith leis an ainm seo freisin, ón sloinneadh Craddock. Sa bhliain 1297 is túisce atá tagairt againn

don áit (mar Cradokeston, *Ccl. Just. Rolls*, I, 177) agus sa bhliain chéanna daoradh Gilbert Crad(d)oc, in éineacht le daoine eile, faoi chaisleán agus baile mór Chill Dara a chreachadh (*op. cit.*, I, 188, 190).

[Apparently of English origin, this name incorporates the surname Craddock. In 1297 Gilbert Craddock was sentenced for plundering the castle and town of Kildare.]

**Eadestown**; p. Rathmore; b. Naas N.; S.O. 19, 20, 24, 25.

Ní heol dom aon tagairt don ainm is luaithe ná Edeston 1539 (*Fiants Hen. VIII*, 80). Bunús Béarla atá leis an ainm, ach tá roinnt sloinne Béarla a d'fhéadfadh a bheith i gceist agus is deacair a rá cén ceann acu atá ann. Tá cosúlacht shiolla bhreise ar chuid de na foirmeacha, Edeston alias Edyston 1577 (*Fiants Eliz.*, 3146); Ediston 1611 (*Inq. Lag.*, 6 Jac. I). [e:dzteun] adeirtear inniu.

[Of English origin, first evidenced 1539. It is impossible to say which of a number of English surnames is involved. Some of the forms indicate the possibility of an extra syllable.]

**Halverstown**; p. Kilcullen; b. Kilcullen; S.O. 28.

Halweiston 1586 (*Fiants Eliz.*, 4925) an tagairt is luaithe ar m'eolas; go luath ina dhiaidh sin faighimid Halveston alias Ballyhallway 1599 (*op. cit.*, 6310). Dá réir sin, muran ainm Gaeilge ó bhunús é (cf. Brannockstown thuas), caithfidh sé go ndearnadh gaelú air (go dtí rud éigin cosúil le Baile Halbhaí) tar éis é a chumadh, rud a bhí coitianta go leor (Price, *Place-Names of Co. Wicklow*, lxxxvi: *Onoma*, XVII, 198-9). Sloinneadh Sasanach atá i gceist san ainm ar aon nós, cé nach eol dom an sloinneadh a bheith luaite sna gnáthleabhair thagartha; tá tagairt, áfach, do William le Haluer 1298 (*Ccl. Just. Rolls*, I, 202), a bhí, is cosúil, i gceantar Chill Dara. D'fhéadfadh sé, is dócha, gur ón bhfocal *half* don ainmfhocal tuairisce *halver* is bun leis an sloinneadh seo (chiallódh sé sin “duine a raibh leathpháirt aige i rud”), ach ba dhóichí, measaim, gur ón bhfocal meán-Bhéarla *helfe* “cois, sáfach” é agus gur “duine a dhéanas sáfaigh” a bheadh i gceist.

[First found 1586. Unless it was a translation of an original Irish name, it must have been gaelicised at some stage. The surname involved is an English one (a William le Haluer is mentioned 1298 and it probably means “one who makes helves”).]

**Kilcullen**; p. Kilcullen; b. Kilcullen, Naas S.; S.O. 28.

Tá sé déanta amach ag an Ollamh T. S. Ó Máille ina alt, “*Cuilleann in Áitainmneacha*” (*Béaloideas*, XXVIII, 50-64), gurb é

an focal *cuilleann* atá i gceist san áit seo, focal a chiallaíós, deir sé, “fánán rite nó fíor-rite”. Ar lch. 53 tugann sé roinnt mhaith tagairtí don ainm as scríbhinní Gaeilge; d'fhéadfaí cuid mhór a chur leis na tagairtí atá aige as cáipéisí Béarla nó Laidine, siar go dtí an ceann is luaithe is eol dom, Cellculind 1179 (Sheehy, *Pontificia Hibernica*, I, 30), ach ní mórán a chuirfidís lenár dtuiscint ar an ainm.

Is dócha gur ar éigean is gá a rá nach leis an áit a bhfuil baile Chill Chuillinn anois a bhaineas an t-ainm ó cheart, ach le Seanchill Chuillinn, áit a bhfuil iarsma na mainistreach go fóill. De réir an tseanchais is é Pádraig féin a bhunaigh an mhainistir agus d'fhág sé Iseirín agus mac Táil ann, ach tá ochtó bliain idir bás na beirte sna hannála (tá achoimre ar stair na mainistreach in Gwynn & Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland*, 42-3). Is é mac Táil is mó a luaitear leis an mainistir sna foinsí Gaeilge.

Kilcullenbridge a bhí ó cheart ar an áit a bhfuil baile Chill Chuillinn inniu (ní heol dom gur tugadh Cill Chuillinn an Droichid i nGaeilge air, mar tugadh Leithghlinn an Droichid ar Leighlinbridge, ach b'fhéidir gur tugadh). Is é Maurice Jak, canónach d'ardeaglais Chill Dara, a thóg an droichead anseo 1319, agus is é freisin a thóg droichead Leithghlinne an bhliain dar gcionn (Orpen, *Ireland under the Normans*, IV, 209).

[Ó Máille has argued that this means “church of the steep slope”. Old Kilcullen is, of course, the original site, where St. Patrick is said to have left Iserinus and Mac Táil. The present town of Kilcullen is really Kilcullenbridge, from the bridge built there early in the 14th century.]

**Killashee**; p. Killashee; b. Naas N., S.; S.O. 24.

Tá glactha go coitinata le tuairim an Donnabhánaigh gur Cill Uasaille is bun leis an ainm seo agus gur anseo a bhí an eaglais a bhunaigh Pádraig d'Uasaille (Auxilius). Is é is dóichí go bhfuil an ceart ann, bíodh gur deacair an forás ar fhoirm an ainm a mhíniú. Cé go bhfuil Cellusailli (atá an-chosúil leis an mbunfhoirm) le fáil 1179 (McNeill, *Cal. Archb. Alen's Reg.*, 5), áit a bhfuil sé luaite i sealúchais dheoise Ghleann dá Loch, tá foirm, Kyllussy, atá an-chosúil le foirm an lae inniu le fáil chomh luath le c. 1305 (*CDI*, V, 246), áit a luaitear gurb iad Ridirí Ospidéal Chill Mhaighneann a bhí mar reachtairí. Tuairim lár an 17ú haois is túisce a thagas foirmeacha le *-sh-* isteach. Nuair a bhí P. O'Keeffe d'fhoireann na Suirbhéir-eachta Ordanáis sa cheantar 1837, fuair sé amach gur Cill Úisigh a bhí á thabhairt i nGaeilge ar an áit agus gur thuig na daoine gur “uaigh Oisín” ba chiall don ainm (OSL, I, 167). Ní raibh aon chuimhne an uair sin, dúirt sé (*op. cit.*, I, 173) ar Uasaille. B'fhéidir

gur chabhraigh ainm bh. f. Rathasker (<Ráth Oscair, is cosúil), sa pharóiste céanna, leis an tuairim faoi Oisín a thabhairt ann.

[O'Donovan's opinion that this derives from Cill Uasaille "the church of Auxilius" is probably right, although it is hard to explain the phonetic development of the name.]

**Knockaulin**; p. Kilcullen; b. Kilcullen; S.O. 28.

Cé gur [na'ka:lín] adeirtear leis an ainm anois agus gurb é a bhí á rá leis, is cosúil, 1837, caithfidh sé gur ó Cnoc Aillinne don ainm, mar Dún Ail(l)inne nó Ail(l)eann (bíonn foirm le *l* le fáil chomh maith leis an *ll*) a bhí ar an dún mór ar an gcnoc atá á thochailt le roinnt blianta anois ag Bernard Wailes. Tá Ráth Aillinne mar ainm ar an dún i gcúpla foinsé de réir *Onom. Goed.*, 566, agus b'fhéidir gur dó sin a fhreagraíos an fhoirm Rathwelkin atá sa *CS VIII*, 75, 79 (tugann an Dr. Liam Price le tuiscint sa bhailiúchán a rinne sé gur don áit seo a thagraíos sé).

Ba longfort é seo le ríthe Laighean de réir an tseanchais, cé gur cosúla ón tochailt gur láthair searmanais a bhí ann ná láthair chónaithe. D'fhéadfadh sé gur mar gheall ar thábhacht an dúin i luathré na Críostaíochta a bunaíodh mainistir Chill Chuillinn lena thaobh.

Tá dhá mhíniú ar *Ailleann* tugtha sa Dinnseanchas (*Rev. Celt.*, XV, 309-11), gur ó Ailleann iníon Lughaidh rí Laighean é, a fuadaíodh agus a fuair bás le náire; agus gur ón bhfocal *ail* "cloch" é, mar gheall ar chloch throm a tógadh as díog an dúin nuair a bhí an dún á thógáil. Níor mhaith liom féin aon mhíniú a thairiscint ar an ainm.

[Must derive from Cnoc Aillinne, since Ail(l)eann or Dún Ail(l)inne was the name of the hillfort. It seems also to have been called Ráth Aillinne. The Dinnseanchas gives two explanations of the name, as from Ailleann, daughter of a king of Leinster, and from a heavy stone taken from the ditch of the fort.]

**Naas**; p. Naas, Tipper; b. Naas N.; S.O. 19.

Níl aon amhras gur Nás/an Nás a bhí ar an áit seo i nGaeilge agus go deimhin is áit é a bhfuil a ainm ar eolas go coitianta i bhfad lasmuigh de theorainn chontae Chill Dara. Ach is fiú, ina dhiaidh sin, súil a chaitheamh air.

Ba longfort é seo freisin le ríthe Laighean agus is minic luaite sna hannála agus sa litriocht é. Tar éis teacht na Normanach bhronn Strongbow an ceantar ar Mhuiris mac Gearailt. 1316 dhóigh na Brúsaigh an baile agus 1577 chreach Ruaidhrí óg Ó Mórdha é. Deirtear gur éiríodh as a úsáid mar longfort ríoga 904 (Comerford, *Collections*, II, 256). Is le tréimhse na Normanach, ar ndóigh, a

bhaineas an móta mór ar an taobh thiar den phríomhshráid, ach d'fhéadfadh sé, is dócha, gur ann freisin a bhí longfort ríthe Laighean sula dtáinig na Normanaigh.

Dáibhí na Breataine Bige a bhí mar phatrún ar an bparóiste (Sheehy, *Pontificia Hib.*, I, 150) agus bhíodh an chainneann á caitheamh ina ómós ar a lá féile sa 18ú haois, deirtear (OSL, I, 147-8).

Is é rud a chiallaíos *nás* sa chás seo, dar liom, "ionad tionóil", mar tá luaite i Sanas Chormaic (v. *RIA Dict.*, s.v. *nás, násad*). Tá an leagan gaolmhar, *násad*, le fáil sa bhfocal *Lúnasa* (<*Lug* + *násad*) agus is aisteach an rud é go ndeireann an Dinnseanchas go bhfuair an áit seo a ainm ó Nás iníon Ruaidhrí rí Breatain, a bhí pósta le Lugh.

An Nás an fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge atá socraithe, ach níl na foinsí ar aondul ar fad faoi úsáid an ailt leis an ainm. Ní mheasaim go mbíonn an t-alt le fáil chor ar bith sna foinsí Gaeilge is luaithe. Bíonn na foinsí Gaeilge deireanacha measctha ina n-úsáid; is minic nach mbíonn an t-alt ann, ach tá samplaí den alt a bheith á úsáid freisin (e.g., go taobh an Náis, Ls. 23 E 12 (RIA), 122, = Ó Muirgheasa, *Amhráin na Midhe*, I, 38) agus tá fiú "an tÁs" ag an mBráthair Ó Mealáin i lár an 16ú haois, *Anal. Hib.*, III, 47). Sna foinsí Béarla/Laidine tá an t-alt coitianta; ceann de na samplaí is luaithe atá ar m'eolas "apud le Naas" 1307 (Mac Niocaill, *Red Bk. of the Earls of Kildare*, 92) agus tá an t-alt le fáil réasúnta rialta, cé go bhfuil samplaí gan an t-alt le fáil freisin, anuas go dtí deireadh an 17ú haois (tá "taken at the Naas" 1697 i Ls 24 D 4 (RIA), 58, mar shampla). San iomlán déarfainn go léiríonn an fhianaise gur dócha (ní mheasaim gur féidir é a chur níos láidre ná sin) nach mbíodh an t-alt leis an ainm sa bhfíor-sheanam, ach go raibh sé á úsáid níos deireanaí, rud a tharla i gcásanna eile freisin.

[Like Knockaulin a seat of the Kings of Leinster. The name seems to mean "place of assembly". The definite article is not found in early Irish sources and later usage seems mixed; it is common, however, in English and Latin sources.]

**Newabbey**; p. Brannockstown; b. Naas S.; S.O. 28, 29.

D'ainneoin an ainm, tá an mhainistir tuairim cúig chéad bliain d'aois anois; is dócha gur i gcomórtas le seanmhainistir Chill Chuillinn a fuair sí an teideal "nua". De réir lámhscríbhinne a scríobhadh go luath sa 17ú haois faoi thithe na mBráithre Mionúir in Éirinn, is sa bhliain 1486 a bunaíodh an mhainistir (*Anal. Hib.*, VI, 85), áit a dtugtar "Conventus de Killcuillinn" uirthi ach a ndeirtear gur "prope pontem Killcuillinn" a bhí sí. Réitíonn sin le *ARÉ*, IV, 1138, áit a ndeirtear gur tionscnadh an mhainistir sa bhliain 1486, agus le roinnt údar eile. Ach deir Archdall (*Mon. Hib.*, 338), ar fhianaise Ware, gur sa bhliain 1460 a bunaíodh í. Agus

tugann foinsí eile 1470 mar dháta (tá achoimre ar an bhfianaise in Gwynn & Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland*, 251-2). Is duine de na hÚstásaigh a bhunaigh í ar aon nós, Roland Eustace (nó FitzEustace), Barún Portlester, agus is de féin agus dá bhean na dealbha atá ar leic thuamba sa reilig.

Níl mórán speisiúil faoin ainm féin: bunús Béarla atá leis, is léir (cé go bhféadfadh sé, ar ndóigh, go raibh leagan Gaeilge de ag cainteoirí Gaeilge) agus leaganacha éagsúla de New Abbey atá sa chuid is mó de na foirmeacha atá ar m'eolas, ach tá leagan Laidine, "in m[onasteri]o novo", le fáil ag Archdall (*Mon. Hib.*, 338) faoin mbliain 1494. Sa tagairt atá in *ARÉ* faoin mbliain 1486, "cill chuilind" a thugtar mar ainm ar an mainistir, ach is léir gur don mhainistir nua seo an tagairt (an teideal céanna a thugtar don mhainistir in *Anal. Hib.*, VI, 197, 200).

[The abbey was founded some 500 years ago by Roland Eustace, whose effigy, with his wife, is found in the graveyard. The name is obviously English. The monastery seems to have been called Cill Chuillinn in Irish.]

**Rathmore E., W.;** p. Rathmore; b. Naas N.; S.O. 19, 20, 25.

Ní mheasaim go bhfuil aon amhras ann gur don mhóta mór a thagraíos an t-ainm agus gur móta é ar ar tógadh caisleán Normanach nuair a fuair na Gearaltaigh seilbh ar an gceantar. B'áit thábhachtach é do chosaint na Páile ina dhiaidh sin agus ba mhinic faoi ionsaí é ag muintir Thuathail agus ag muintir Bhroin agus sa bhliain 1580 dhóigh dream de mhuintir Bhroin an baile (tá cur síos ar stair na háite in *JKAS*, III, 372-81). Is rud measartha coitianta é móta nó caisleán Normanach agus eaglais pharóiste a bheith taobh le chéile, mar tá siad anseo.

Níl ach dhá phointe amhrais a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann faoi fhoirm an ainm, an ceart an t-alt a bheith leis; agus an bhfuil *ráth* anseo firinsneach nó baininsneach, mar bíonn an dá rud le fáil i logainmneacha? Ní thugann na foinsí Béarla/Laidine atá ar m'eolas (téann siad siar go dtí Radmor c. 1200 *Cal. Archb. Alen's Reg.*, 28) aon fhianaise faoi cheachtar den dá phointe: níl an t-alt in úsáid in aon leagan díobh, ná níl aon lorg iontu de shéimhiú ar an *m* (ach is minic gur mar sin a bhíos i bhfoirmeacha as na foinsí sin, fiú i gcásanna a bhfuil fhios againn ó fhianaise eile go raibh an t-alt in úsáid agus séimhiú i gceist; dá bhrí sin ní féidir glacadh leis na foirmeacha sin sa chás seo mar fhianaise i gcoinne an ailt agus an tséimhithe). Níl ach dhá fhoirm ar m'eolas as cáipéisí Gaeilge; *an Ráith Mhór gur mhilleabhair* (Mac Airt, *Leabhar Branach*, 70; cé go ndeirtear san innéacs gurb é b.f. agus p. Rathmore i mbar. Ráith Bhile i gcontae Cheatharlach atá i gceist, aontáim féin leis an Donnabhánach (PBNB, 106) gur fearr a réitíos an áit seo i gcontae

Chill Dara leis an gcomhthéacs);\* *as e Geralt mac Muiris mie Geralt fuair . . . an Rath mor . . . (Anal. Hib.*, XVIII, 182). Aontaíonn an dá fhoinsé le chéile faoin alt. Cé nach n-aontaíonn siad faoin séimhiú, (1) is dóichí séimhiú a fhágáil ar lár trí dhearmad ná é a chur isteach trí dhearmad; (2) is dóichí eolas ar an bhfoirm a bhí sa cheantar féin a bheith le fáil sa Leabhar Branach ná i nginealaigh Mhichíl Uí Chléirigh; ach ní féidir a rá go bhfuil ceist an tséimhithe saor ó amhras, mar tá, dar liom, ceist an ailt. *An Ráith Mhór* an fhoirm atá leagtha síos go hoifigiúil (*Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist*, 36) agus is í an fhoirm is fearr í ar an bhfianaise is eol dom.

Tá ceist eile faoin ainm is deacra a réiteach: an ar an móta Normanach a tugadh an t-ainm, nó an raibh láthair chónaithe ann roimh theacht na Normanach ar ar tugadh an t-ainm agus gur lean an t-ainm den áit tar éis do na Normanaigh seilbh a ghlacadh air agus an móta a thógáil ann? Ní thig liom an cheist a fhreagairt. Lucht seandálaíochta amháin a d'fhéadfadh a rá linn, b'fhéidir, an raibh ráth de shórt éigin ann roimh an móta. Is cinnte go raibh coirp á gcur ann sular tógadh an móta, mar thángthas ar na huaigheanna nuair a bhí an áit á bhaint.

Ní heol dom, ach oiread, aon tagairt don áit is sine ná teacht na Normanach. Tá tagairt san *Onom. Goed.*, 575a, do "Rad Mór a Cuirriuch Liphi" agus tagraíonn an t-eagarthóir don áit seo é, ach is féidir neamhsuim a dhéanamh de ar roinnt cúiseanna, an ceann is tábhachtaí nach bhféadfadh an áit atá i gceist anseo agam a bheith i gCurrach Life.

Téann tagairt an *Onom. Goed.* siar ar deireadh go dtí gluais le téacs an Liber Hymnorum i ls. A2 i leabharlann na bProinsiasach i gCill Iníon Léinín. Ls. í sin is cosúil a bheith níos luaithe ná teacht na Normanach ("late 11th or early 12th cent.", Dillon, Mooney & de Brún, *Cat. Ir. MSS. in Franciscan Library, Killiney*, 2). Is é rud atá le léamh inti (tá mé faoi chomaoín ag an ord as ucht cead a thabhairt dom í a scrúdú) "cara tanic co brigít ca (r)ad mór a cuirriuch liphe". Aontaím le heagarthóir an *Onom. Goed.* go mb'fhéidir gur *r* an litir atá idir lúibíní agam, ach níl sí soiléir agus ní thig liom a bheith cinnte; níor éirigh le heagarthóirí an téacs an litir a léamh chor ar bith (Bernard & Atkinson, *The Irish Liber Hymnorum*, I, 121). Ar an dá chúis, mar sin, éiginnteacht na litreach agus an chinnteacht, más do ráth mór ar bith a thagraíos

\*Ní miste a rá, ach oiread, gur don áit atá i gceist againn anseo, mar dúirt K. W. Nicholls, *Dinnseanchas*, III, 26, na tagairtí in *Red Book of the Earls of Kildare* (eag. Mac Niocaill), agus nach do bh.f. Rathmore, p. Ardkill, b. Carbury, S.O. 8, mar dúirt an t-eagarthóir san innéacs.

an téacs, nach don cheann seo é, is féidir, mar dúirt mé, neamhshuim a dhéanamh den tagairt seo.

Tá roinnt ainmneacha bailte fearainn ann ina bhfuil *ráth* ceangailte le hainm pearsan Normanach (e.g., Rathpierce Lr., Up., i gcontae Loch Garman, dhá Rathredmond i gcontae Mhaigh Eo, agus féach *Dinnseanchas* VI, 8) agus d'fhéadfadh sé, cé go dteastódh fiosrú iomlán a dhéanamh faoin gceist, gur úsáideadh an focal ag tagairt do láithreacha Normanacha (is léir gur ghlac na Normanaigh/Sasanaigh leis an bhfocal *ráth* agus gur úsáideadar i gcumadóireachtaí Béarla é, *Onoma*, XVII, 197).

[Clearly An Ráth Mhór "the big earthen fort", but there is some doubt as to whether the name refers to the surviving Norman motte or to a pre-existing earthen fort. *Ráth* occurs in association with Norman personal names and it is clear that the word was borrowed into English.]

**Silliothill**; p. Carnalway; b. Naas S.; S.O. 23, 24.

Seo roinnt de na foirmeacha atá ar m'eolas. Selyot, Selyoc, 1302 (*Cal. Just. Rolls*, I, 439, *CDI*, V, 48; dhá leagan ar an gcáipéis amháin); Knocksellet 1585-6 (Archdall, *Mon. Hib.*, 802); Silliolehill c. 1590 (*Inq. Lag.*, 16 Eliz.); the Seliot 1612 as gníomhas 1442 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls J.I.*, 251); Knocksillet, Knocksilliot 1630 (*Inq. Lag.*, 27 Car. I); Siledhill 1654 (*CS*, VIII, 53); *Silliothill* 1783 (léarscáil Taylor de réir bhailiúchán Price; níor fhéadas an tagairt a sheiceáil). [sáled'hil] an fhuaim a chuala mé leis. Measaim go bhfuil an ceart ag Seán Ó Donnabháin san Ainmleabhar nuair adeir sé gur Sulchóid nó Sailchóid (<*sail* "saileach" + *cóit* "coil") is bun leis an ainm. Is é is dóichí nár cuireadh *cnoc* nó *hill* leis an mbunainm go dtí deireanach go maith; ní cosúil go raibh sé ann roimh 1442 ar a luaithe.

Tá b.f. eile den ainm céanna gar do bhaile mór Chill Dara (cé gur i bpar. Mhaoin atá sé). Tá mórán an réim chéanna foirmeacha le fáil dó sin: Selyot 1297 (*Cal. Just. Rolls*, I, 176); Silliat 1537 (*Cal. Ormond Deeds*, IV, 172); Sellat 1546 (*op. cit.*, IV, 293); Silliet 1588, 1589, 1602 (*Fiants Eliz.*, 5258, 5355, 6740); Silliet 1618, 1621 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls J. I.*, 373, 509); Syllyat 1655 (*DS bar. map*); Sillott 1659 (*Census*, 395); Silliatt c. 1660 (*BSD*, 54); Silliatt Hill 1669 (*15 Rep. Pub. Rec. Ire.*, 202), ach amháin nach bhfuil aon fhoirm le *cnoc* le fáil agus gur deireanaí a thagas an *hill* isteach. Níl fuaim an ainm sin cloiste agam, ach is é is dóichí gur *sulchóid* eile é, mar deir an Donnabhánach san Ainmleabhar.

[O'Donovan seems to have been right when he said this name derived from Sulchóid "sally wood". The addition of *hill* seems to be late. The Silliothill near Kildare town seems to have a similar derivation and the addition of *hill* there may be even later.]

## AS CARLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Faoin teideal seo foilsimid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil sna tagairtí a thugtar, ach má bhíonn tagairt ar eolas ag aon duine a chabhródh le foirm nó brí an ainm a chinntiú, bheimis buíoch 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.), chomh maith le huimhir an leathanaigh den léarscáil 6<sup>o</sup> (S.O.).

**Farnaght Farnocht** c. Liatroma; b. Mohill; p. Cloone; S.O. 36.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Farnaght  | <i>Census 1659</i> , 563                   |
| 2. Farnaght  | <i>DS. bar. map</i> (c. 1660)              |
| 3. Tarnagh   | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> (1685)         |
| 4. ffernaght | <i>BSD (QRO)</i> , 22 (17ú haois)          |
| 5. Fernaught | <i>Maps of Clements Estate</i> , 26 (1750) |

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 6. ? hi Fornocho  | <i>Annála Connacht</i> , 118 (1256)      |
| 7. ? a bFarnnacht | <i>Annals of Loch Cé</i> , I, 416 (1256) |

8. Fearnacht, a place of alders; Farnacht, a naked hill. Utrum ? [JOD]. air a bhfearnacht [le peann luaidhe]. Fuarnocht, Cold and naked, Mr. Quinn.

OSNB, II, 39

9. 'fa:rnət fuaim an lae inniu

Tá roinnt cur síos in annála éagsúla ar an eachtra dá dtagraíonn uimh. 6, 7 thuas (do na tagairtí féach *Breifne*, IV (1970), 64; tá dhá leagan den eachtra sna hannála atá i gcló ansin ar lch. 63-4), ach ní luaitear Fornocho/Farnacht ach sa dá shliocht annála atá luaite anseo. Dream de mhuintir Ruairc a chuaigh isteach ar fhearann mhuintir Raghallaigh agus ar casadh muintir Raghallaigh dóibh i bhFarnocht; briseadh ar mhuintir Raghallaigh agus maraíodh cuid mhaith díobh ann: sin é scéala na n-annála go hachomair. Cé go ndeireann eagarthóir *Annála Connacht* gurb ionann an áit ar troideadh an cath agus an áit atá i gceist againn anseo, dhealródh sé ó chuid de na leaganacha eile den eachtra gur in aice le Sliabh an Iarainn, achar maith ó thuaidh, a troideadh an cath. Níl na leaganacha ar fad ag teacht le chéile go hiomlán, áfach, agus b'fhéidir go bhfuil meascán éigin iontu. Is trua sin, mar chinnteodh na leaganacha sin foirm an bhunainm dá mba don áit seo iad.

Ós rud é nach féidir na foirmeacha sin a chur san áireamh, ní

foláir a admháil go bhfuil amhras éigin ann faoi bhunús an ainm, i bhfianaise na leaganacha a bhfuil *e* iontu sa chéad siolla (uimh. 1, 4, 5 thuas). Is léir go raibh amhras ar an Donnabhánach (uimh. 8 thuas) faoin ainm agus, ón dá fhoirm atá curtha síos, is deacair a rá an gcuala sé an t-ainm chor ar bith. Cuireann sé leis an amhras nach réitíonn an dá fhoirm in OSNB a bheadh bunaithe ar an gcaint, dar le duine, le chéile, “air a bhfearnacht” scríofa le peann luaidhe agus “Fuarnocht” ó Mr. Quinn (is léir ó thuairimí eile le Mr. Quinn in OSNB nach údar maith é).

Is ón Down Survey a tógadh na hainmneacha atá sa Book of Survey and Distribution. Dá bhrí sin ní foláir a mheas gur mó an t-údarás atá le huimh. 2 thuas ná le huimh. 4. Is ó uimh. 2, ar ndóigh, a shíolraíos uimh. 3 agus níl aon údarás breise aige féin. D’fhéadfadh sé gur ó uimh. 4 a shíolraíos uimh. 5, cé nach féidir a bheith cinnte de sin. Ó na foinsí scríofa, mar sin, ní thig linn a rá an leis na foirmeacha le *e* nó leis na foirmeacha le *a* is fearr atá údarás. Is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara, áfach, gur leis an *a* a théas fianaise na cainte inniu (uimh. 9), cé gur deacair a rá in aon chás ar leith cé chomh maith agus léiríos fuaim an lae inniu an fhuaim thraidisiúnta i gceantair an Bhéarla. Ar an iomlán measaimid gurb é Farnocht an fhoirm is fearr, cé nach féidir a bheith cinnte ar fad de.

Is ionann *farnocht*, ar ndóigh, agus *fornocht*. Mar ainmfhocal tugann Dinneen an bhrí “an exposed place” dó; “a bare, naked, or exposed hill” an bhrí a thugas Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, I, 400. Níl an focal neamhchoitianta i logainmneacha agus is do chnoc a thagraíos sé de ghnáth. Tá cnoc measartha suntasach 252’ san áit seo atá i gceist againn agus measaimid gur leis sin a bhaineas an bunainm. Ag bun an chnoic don taobh thiar tá reilig agus taobh léi ar an léarscáil 6” tá “Mote”, ach pé rud é (agus is deacair a rá céard é trí bhreathnú air), níl aon chosúlacht air gur móta Normanach é.

B’fhéidir nach miste tagairt a dhéanamh don bh.f. Clooncoe atá buailte le b.f. Farnaght. Taispeánann na foirmeacha Clownconga, *Census 1659*, 564. Clonecongoe, *DS bar. map*, nach bhfuil an ceart sa Cluain Cuach atá curtha síos dó in OSNB. Is léir gur Cluain Conga é, sampla eile de chailliúint an *-ng-* i logainmneacha (féach *Dinnseanchas*, I, 8-11). I dtuaisceart an bh.f. sníonn sruth ó Lough Errew, trí mhuineál caol talún go dtí Rinn Lough: sin é, ar ndóigh, an *conga*.

[Documentation of the name Farnaght, which appears, in spite of some doubt, to represent *Farnocht*. This would apply to a bare or exposed hill and would suit the topography. The adjoining townland of Clooncoe represents Cluain Conga, with loss of *-ng-* in the second word. *Conga* applies to a short stream flowing between two lakes.]

## CÚPLA LOGAINM DUIBHNEACH

### SEÁN Ó CINNÉIDE

Mar adeir An Seabhac ina mhórshaothar *Triocha Céad Chorca Dhuibhne* (TCCD),<sup>1</sup> tá go leor logainmneacha den limistéir sin nách féidir an bunús díobh a aimsiú le haon chinnteacht, go fóill ar aon chuma. Tá cúpla logainm áfach nár mhiste b’fhéidir iarracht a thabhairt ar mhíniú orra agus is iarracht dá leithéid an t-alt seo. Admhaíonn an t-údar nach iarracht léannta é, mar níl na cáilíochta cuí chuige sin aige, ach ar a shon sin is eile, ní miste na fadhbanna a nochtadh ag súil go rachadh údair cháilithe i ngleic leo.

#### 1. Baile An Fhiadhnaigh, Paróiste Mhárthan, 1.108 TCCD.

Ní mhíníonn An Seabhac an t-ainm ach tá an litriú *fhiadhnaigh* a thugann sé dréir foghair (*ianaigh*) na háite. Is gnáthach le muintir na háite áfach é a litriú mar *éanaigh* ach ní hionann go baileach an foghar áitiúil de *fhiadhnaigh* agus *éanaigh* agus is lú fós an chosúlacht idir cheachtar díobh sin agus *éanaigh* a scríotar anois agus arís. Tá Paróiste an Eanaigh san áit (1,303, TCCD) agus is léir ón foghar áitiúil *anaigh* don focal deiridh annsúd nach *eanach* leis féin atá i gceist in ainm an bhaile.

Más *fíadhnaigh* atá annsúd ní domheasta gur an t-ainm *fíodh-eanach* .i. eanach le fásra crann, go bunúsach é. Sampla de logainm gur cómhfhocal de *fíodh* é isea *Fíodh-inis* (Fionais) .i. oileán i gConnamara agus freisin oileán eile (Feenish) ag cumar Forgais agus Sionna i gCo. an Chláir.<sup>2</sup>

Toisg ós cionn 300 cás den logainm Eanach (Annagh) san tír, ní hionadh ach oiread cómhfhocal de sin le aidíocht nó ainm eile; cuir i gcás ní domheasta gur *loim-eanach* .i. an t-eanach lom, is bunús do Luimneach, atá mós coiteann mar logainm.<sup>3-4</sup> Dréir Joyce,<sup>5</sup> is “bare place” a chiallaíonn Luimneach ach fág nach féidir an míniú sin a bhréagnú, dar le duine gur *lomach* a bheadh ar áit lom dála *bogach* ar áit bhog, abair. Loch amháin atá ar a mheas go bhfuil *eanach* san ainm Luimneach (na Sionna) isea gur inmheasta ó sheanscríbhinní gur an t-Sionainn féin ag Luimneach nó an t-inbhear lastíos de atá i gceist.<sup>6</sup> Ar aon chuma tá Luimneach freisin ar bhaile fearainn ar imeall thoir Loch Coirribe agus na bailte Bárr-eanach, Eanach Thoir, Eanach Thiar agus Eanach Dhúin (Eanach Cuain, Annaghdown) sa chómharsanacht chéanna. Níltear ag rá gur deimhin gur *eanach lom* is brí le Luimneach (Loch Coirribe) ach oiread le Luimneach (na Sionna) ach is móide an seans an míniú

sin ar siúd a bheith ceart, é a bheith gar de oiread sin áiteanna le *eanach* orra.

[May derive from *fiodh-eanach*, a woody marsh.]

### 2. Imileá, Paróiste Mhárthan, 1.110 TCCD.

Aineoin go luann An Seabhac féin go bhfoghraíotar an t-ainm dréir an litriú *imileá*. .i. focal le trí shiollaí caola agus an bhéim ar an *-éá*, dar leis gur *imeall dhá áth* is bunús den ainm. Is fíor dhá áth a bheith ar an mbaile ach ní hinmheasta an baile ainmnithe uatha ach oiread leis an Riasc abair, ina bhfuil dhá áth freisin, ná ní mó údarás leis an ainm ceathair-shiollabach *imeall átha* a scríotar freisin do agus ina mbeadh siolla caol agus trí shiollaí leathana, dá labharfaí é. Ní mó fós údarás leis an ainm oifigiúil Emlagh atá don mbaile ar an léarscáil ordanáis; is áirithe an dearmad sin ag tarlú de bhárr cosúlachta foghair agus freisin, is dócha, toisg gur An tImleach Riabhach a tugtar ar an gcuid thiar den mbaile.

Tá trí ranna ar Imileá féin viz. Imileá an Bhóthair (Emlagh East) Imileá Beag nó Riabhach agus Imileá na gCrann (Emlagh West) agus suíomh ar an iarluaite díreach lasteas de Cheathrú an Teampaill i mBaile an Fhiadhnaigh. Tá an míniú *imill fheadha* cloiste agam air.

Ós ag tagairt do Imileá an Bhóthair é, ní miste a lua gur ainm ann atá dearmadta isea Lios a' Tná (tSnáith) atá luaite ag Seán Ó Donnabháin (1841).<sup>7</sup> Tá suíomh ar an lios seo tuairim 100 slat siar ón mbaile agus díreach lastigh de chlaidhe thuaidh an bhóthair. Níl aon ainm ar leith ar an lios seo anois ná ar dhá lios eile san mbaile céanna, ach tugtar Bórsa a' tSnáith ar pháirc atá ar an taobh theas den mbóthar tuairim 20 slat siar ó ionad an leasa. Ní heol dom céard is brí le *bórsa*, muran an Béarla *bourse* = *margadh* atá ann, ach níor chuala seanchaíocht faoi mhargadh de aon tsórt a bheith ar an mbaile. Freisin tá Páirc a' tSnáith ar pháirc atá tuairim 100 slat lastoir den mbaile agus díreach lasteas de bhóthar ag droichead na habhann. Deirtear go mbíodh líon dá shaothrú ann fadó. Is "Fort of the Thread", dála an scéil, an tiontó Béarla a dheineann Ó Donnabháin ar ainm an leasa.

[Local pronunciation scarcely supports *imeall dhá áth*. *Imill fheadha* (the verges of the wood) is a possible alternative.]

### 3. Cathair Bó Sine, Paróiste Chill Droman Theas, 1.52 TCCD.

Is Cathair Both Síne atá ag An Seabhac air ach níor chuala riamh air ach foghar dréir Cathair Bó Sine agus gan *í fada* in *sine*; go deimhin luann An Seabhac féin gur é seo an gnáthfhoghar don

logainm. Is *Caherboshing* atá ar an mbaile in "Census of Ireland" 1660 (feic tagras 16), agus bhéidir uime sin, gur *bó sheang* atá i gceist ann agus gur Cathair Bó Singe le ceart é. Deacracht amháin atá leis sin is ea nach gnáthach an t-athrú *ng* > n a thárlú in siolla atá faoi bhéim .i. muran cás de an *n* i *maine* i gCaisleán na *Maine* (mar foghraíotar i nDuibhneach é).

[May represent Cathair Bó Singe (the caher of the lean cow).]

### 4. Lios Na Caolbhuí, Paróiste An Chlocháin, 1.215, TCCD.

Dála *sine* thuas, tá brí *caolbhuí* dearmadta freisin, agus mar adeir An Seabhac, ní fheileann baininnsneacht an ainm do ainmneacha firinnsneacha mar caol (sruthán), caolbhach nó caolbhadh, a bheith i gceist. Is intuigthe an ghramadach áfach ach a mheas gur *bó chaolbhuí* atá i gceist ach gan *bó* a bheith luaite leis an ainm amhail agus ná luaitear *bó*, cuir i gcás, san logainm Cuas na Ceanainne .i. Ceann-fhinne (1.83 agus 130, TCCD), nó in ainmneacha mar An Droimfhionn, An Bhléinfhionn, An Ghlas Ghaibhleann (Ghaibhneach) agus An Mhaolbhuí. Dála na Glaise<sup>8</sup> agus na Maolbhuí,<sup>9</sup> agus na Finne in Inis Bó Finne,<sup>10</sup> b'fhéidir gur bó dhraíochta abea An Chaolbhuí, agus freisin í sin atá luaite in Cathair Bó Sine, ach ní heol dom aon tseanchaíocht orra.

[*Caolbhuí* (the slender one) may be a cow-name, like *ceannann*.]

### 5. An Baile Uachtarach, Paróiste Dhún Úrlann, 1.96, TCCD.

Tá an baile ina dhá chuid .i. An Baile Uachtarach Thiar agus An Baile Uachtarach Thoir, mar a tugtar anois orra. Is soir ó thuaidh áfach an suíomh atá ar an mbaile "thoir" i leith an bhaile "thiar", agus is Ballyoughtragh North agus Ballyoughtragh South atá dóibh seo ar leith san léarscáil ordanáis. Tá sean-chuimhne san áit gur Baile Shibéil a tugtaí ar an mBaile Uachtarach fadó<sup>11</sup> agus ar ndóigh tá a dheimhniú sin ins na hainmneacha Ballysebbill srl. a luaitear i gcáipéisí den tséú agus den tseachtú aois déag agus go bhfuil tagairt dóibh in TCCD. Mar a luann an Seabhac freisin, tugtar Ceann tSibéil fós ar an meall árd cnoic atá ós cionn an bhaile "thiar". Cuirtear foirgneamh ar a dtugtar Sybil House i leith an bhaile thiar (theas) san léarscáil ordanáis (1840) agus bhí suíomh air ag bun an bhaile agus tuairim leath mhíle soir ó thuaidh ón bhfothrach, Dún an Fhirtéaraigh. Bheadh ionad an tighe sin tuairim 50 slat siar díreach ón óstán (Dún an Óir) atá anois ann agus díreach lastiar den mbóthar chuig an bhaile "thiar". Tugtar An Staing (Stuing) ar dhá pháirc ann agus is áirithe gur an logthuiseal de *stang* .i. an ceathrú cuid de acra Gaelach, is bunús de súd. Is

aisteach ná fuil aon chuimhne anois san áit ar Thigh Shibéil ach dréir scríbhinní Phádraig Firtéar,<sup>12</sup> bhí teach cómhnaithe na bhFirtéarach ar an mBaile Uachtarach gar do Ghleann Stainge .i. an chlais dhoimhin atá le hais na Stainge agus tríd a shníomhann séiltheán uisce anuas on genoc. Tugtar gleann ar chlais dá leithéid i gCorca Dhuibhne, ms. Gleann na Draíochta i dTiorabháin agus Gleann na Finne i Márthain Tiar. Bíodh gur Dún an Fhírtéaraigh a tugtar anois ar an bhfothrach atá siar ó dheas ón mBaile Uachtarach Thiar (theas), is intuigthe ó Smith<sup>13</sup> go dtugtaí Caisleán nó Dún tSibéil fadó air. Dréir Smith freisin, ba bhaintreach de na Firtéaraigh í an Sibéal sin. Is deimhin go bhféamhaíonn *Sibéal* ó *Isabella* agus mar a tharlaíonn, tá Isabella le Fureter éigin luaite i gcúis dlí don mbliain 1300.<sup>14</sup> Luaitear i mbéalsheanchas na háite, gur fhuadaigh Piaras Firtéar, a crochadh in 1653, bean den ainm Sibéal Ní Loingsigh ó Iar-Chonnacht,<sup>15</sup> ach má tá bunús ar bith leis an eachtra, d'féadfadh gur Firtéarach eile roimh aimsir Phiarais a dhein an fuadach.

Tugann an t-ainm Baile Uachtarach, a chiallaíonn *baile theas*, le tuiscint go raibh Baile Íochtarach, a chiallaíonn *baile thuaidh* ag cómhfhreagairt do. Níl fianaise scríofa ná seanchais ar *íochtarach* sa chás seo, agus go háirithe ní An Baile Íochtarach, atá pléite in mír 6 thíos, an baile cómhfhreagach; tá sé seo *soir ó dheas* ó Bhaile Uachtarach Dhún Úrlann. Sa mhéid freisin go mbíonn suíomh ar bhailte theas agus thuaidh dá chéile in gach áit, níor leor mar shainiú orra na haidíochtaí *uachtarach* agus *íochtarach* leo féin nuair a hainmníodh na bailte úd don chéad uair. Uime sin, is áirithe gur “Sibéal” an príomhshainiú orra agus gur Baile Shibéil Uachtarach agus Baile Shibéil Íochtarach a tugtaí ar an dá bhaile ar a dtugtar An Baile Uachtarach Thiar agus An Baile Uachtarach Thoir ar leith, anois.

[May have been originally Baile Shibéil Uachtarach.]

6. Baile Íochtarach, Paróiste An Daingin agus Chill Droman Thuaidh, 1.30 agus 1.44, TCCD.

Téann an teora idir an dá pharóiste tríd an mbaile. Mar is intuigthe ó mhír 5 thuas, ní himheasta gur An Baile Uachtarach, atá cheithre mhíle i gcéin agus thiar thuaidh i nDún Úrlann, an baile cómhfhreagrach sa chás seo, agus uime sin is áirithe Baile Uachtarach (Theas) eile a bheith tráth ann agus suíomh air *lasteas* den mBaile Íochtarach (Thuaidh) seo. Freisin is áirithe sainiú eile de bhreis ar *íochtarach* agus *uachtarach* a bheith ar na bailte seo d'fhonn idirdhealú a dhéanamh eatorra agus bailte eile, nuair a hainmníodh ar dtús iad. Níl an sainiú sin a bhí ar Bhaile Íochtarach

ar eolas ón tseanchas áitiúil ná níl aon bhaile ar a dtugtar Baile Uachtarach anois, sa chómharsanacht ó dheas ón mBaile Íochtarach. Níl réiteach cinnte ar an fhaidhb ach oiread le fáil ó na leagain Béarla de logainmneacha i seanchaipéisí ach ar a shon sin, b'fhéidir go bhfuil, ar a laghad, éachtaint ar ainm iomlán an bhaile ins na leagain sin.

Tuairim míle *díreach* ó dheas ón mBaile Íochtarach agus beagnach ar imeall fairge i bParóiste Chill Droman Theas, tá baile ar a dtugtar Baile Móir anois (1.48 TCCD). Faoi láthair tá dhá roinn ar an mbaile agus iad i bhfogus a chéile .i. B.M. Thoir agus B.M. Thiar agus suíomh soir siar orra i leith a chéile, dá réir sin. In Inquisition 1621 áfach (atá luaite in TCCD), níl “thoir” ná “thiar” curtha i leith ranna an bhaile ach luaitear na ranna Ballymooremore, Ballymoorebegg, Ballymore Vochtragh (Uachtarach) agus Ballymore Ightragh. Ní gá go mbeadh na bailte uile seo fogusach ar a chéile agus uime sin b'fhéidir gur é Baile Íochtarach na linne seo an Baile Móir Íochtarach (thuaidh) atá luaite in Inq. 1621, agus a chómhfhreagróidh don mBaile Móir Uachtarach (theas) atá luaite annsúd freisin.

Díreach ar an dteorainn theas den mBaile Íochtarach féin tá An Baile Riabhach (1.31, TCCD). Tá Muileann an Ghlíomaigh (1.32, TCCD) agus Móin a Rí ar an dteorainn theas den mBaile Riabhach agus dá dheighilt ó thalamh Bhaile Móir féin atá lasteas fós. Is Ballymorereagh áfach an leagan oifigiúil Béarla atá ar an mBaile Riabhach agus is amhlaidh ainm Béarla dó in Census of Ireland, 1660. Bíodh gur le *riabhach* amháin a sainíotar an baile anois in allagar na háite, agus ná fuil aon chuimhne ar shainiú breise Gaeilge a bheith air, is inmheasta ón leagan Béarla go raibh, áfach. Thárlódh gur Móir (agus nach an aidíocht *mór*) atá i gceist, agus go deimhin is Baile Móir Riabhach atá údar áirithe Duibhneach ag tabhairt air.<sup>16</sup> Más é sin an t-ainm a bhí air, is beagnách deimhin gur *Móir* freisin an sainiú breise a bhí ar an mBaile Íochtarach (Thuaidh) atá díreach lastuaidh den mBaile Riabhach.

Níl cinnteacht faoi ionad B.M. Uachtarach (Theas) a luaitear in Inq. 1621 ach gur dócha go raibh sé thart ar B.M. na linne seo. Níl cinnteacht ach oiread faoi ionad B.M. Mór ná faoi B.M. Beag a luaitear annsúd freisin ach go mb'fhéidir gur é seo an Baile Beag i bParóiste Fionntrá (1.55, TCCD). Tá suíomh ar an mbaile seo tuairim míle siar ó thuaidh ó Bhaile Móir agus bíodh ná fuil aon tseanchas ná fianaise scríofa air, is beagnách deimhin sainiú de bhreis ar *beag* a bheith ar an mbaile sin freisin, nuair a hainmníodh ar dtús é. Maidir leis an sainiú *Móir*, ní mór is féidir a rá faoi de bhreis ar a bhfuil ráite ag An Seabhac cheana féin (1.48, TCCD) .i. gur beagnách deimhin gur ainm duine é agus go mb'fhéidir gur

Móire .i. an ginideach de Mór, a bhí ar dtús ann. Léiríonn easnamh an tséimhithe ar M in B.M. gur foirm an tuisil ainmnigh atá san logainm iomlán murab ionann agus foirm an logthuisil atá le tuiscint ón tséimhiú ar M i gcás *Tigh Mhóire* i nDún Chaoin (1.75, TCCD).

[May have been originally Baile Móir Íochtarach.]

#### 7. Aonach Bhaile An Chalaidh, Paróiste Dhún Úrlann.

Tá Baile An Chalaidh (Ballincolla) pléite ar l. 95 TCCD ach níl tagairt annsin don Aonach. Is machaire garbh, móinteánach, fiuch, gan foscadh ón tsin é An tAonach agus síneann sé gan briseadh, siar agus siar ó dheas ón mbaile go himeall farraige. Sé an foghar áitiúil céanna atá do agus atá don ngnáth-aonach (“fair”) agus is deimhin nach trualliu ar *eanach* é de bhrí go gcoinníotar an foghar *anach* (agus an ginideach *anaig* de) i gcás tagartha do Pharóiste an Eanaigh (1.303, TCCD). Is domheasta aonach daoine nó eallach dá thionól riamh air áfach, agus uime sin, b’fhéidir gur é an brí le *aonach* sa chás seo ná *fásach*, amhail mar atá do i nGaeilge na hAlban, agus gur cás eile de i nGaeilge Éireann é Sliabh An Aonaigh i Mágh Cuilinn na Gaillimhe.<sup>17</sup>

[*Aonach* here may mean “moor, waste ground”.]

#### 8. Márthain, Paróiste Mhárthan, 1.107, TCCD.

Logainm ná fuil míniu éasca air isea Márthain, ach nár mhiste sin a fhoillsiú ag súil go mbeadh an réiteach ag duine éigin. Deirtear *Márthain*, *Cruach Mhárthain* agus freisin *Abhainn Mhárthain* ach Paróiste *Mhárthan* agus dréir deallraimh, b’amhlaidh na foghair in 1841.<sup>18</sup> Is leagain gan *t*, ms Marhin, atá ins na cáipéisí den 16ú agus 17ú aois atá luaite in TCCD, ach tá Mathtyrin agus Morerathn araon air i gcáipéisí de dháta tuairm 1300.<sup>19</sup> Ní mór is fiú an mhéid sin ach amháin b’fhéidir gur intuigthe as go raibh *t* san ainm agus ná raibh sé séimhithe in iomlán go *h* fós. Is *Márthain* a sgríobh Ó Donnabháin (1841) agus tá sin dréir foghair na háite, ach sa mhéid go bhfuil claonadh ag *-thr-* idirghutach dul go *-rth-* i nDuibhneach ms., athrú > arthú, ní domheasta an fhréamhuíocht Máthrain > Márthain. Freisin d’fhéadfadh gur foirm an logthuisil adeirtear agus gur *-a* agus *-an* na siollaí deiridh den tuiséal ainmneach agus don nginideach ar leith. Toisg gur “i Márthain” agus nach abair, “i mBaile nó Cathair Mhárthain” adeirtear, ní móide gur ainm duine é. B’fhéidir go bhfuil baint ag a shuíomh .i. faoi bhun Máma (Chlásaigh) agus i ngabhal idir dhá shliasad cnoc, leis an

ainm, agus más *Máthra* go bunúsach é ní domheasta gur ball máthartha atá i gceist dála Dhá Chích D’anann, abair.

Tuairim 800 troigh ós cionn an bhaile agus síos ó Bheárna na Gaoithe ar Chruach Mhárthain tá foirse Abhann Mhárthain. Chualaidh duine den mbaile<sup>20</sup> atá anois 75 bliain Tobar an Loic dá thabhairt ag a sheanathair air “mar go raibh loc caorach ann—loc mná caillí a bhí ag aoireacht caorach ar Chruach Mhárthain”. Thárlódh gur An Chailleach atá chómh coiteann i logainmneacha atá i gceist annsin. Bé tuairim an údair chéanna agus inealltóra uisce a chuid farais ag scrúdú an tobair go raibh rian de láithreacha tógála ann. Lastuas thiar den mbaile tá clais dhoimhin ar a dtugtar Gleann na Finne.

[Unexplained. Could it be connected with *máthair*?]

#### Eighdeáin breise:

Mar is cás fós do, ní raibh coillte in Iarthar Dhuibhneach ag tús na 18ú aoise<sup>21</sup> agus is dócha gur uireasa crann san áit ba bhun leis an nganntanas adhmaid a bhí á chásamh ag fear ceannais Dhún An Óir in 1580.<sup>22</sup> Freisin ní fioghual adhmaid ach fioghual móna amháin a fuair i dtinnteáin Cheallúnaigh An Riaisg le linn uachaisiú air.<sup>23</sup> Ní dóichí rud freisin ná gur uireasa crann is mó faoi dear a shaibhre atá an áit in iarsmaí seandálaíochta cloch.

Cibé faoi loime na háite anois agus, dréir deallraimh, leis na céadta blian, léiríonn logainmneacha mar An Choill, Seana-Choill, Árd na Caithne, An Fiodh (Fiadh) Mór agus—más ceart na mínte thuas orra—Imilleá agus Baile An Fhiadhnaigh freisin, go raibh coillte flúirseach fadó in Iarthar Dhuibhneach. D’fhéadfadh freisin gur *ros* = *coill* atá san siolla deiridh *-rus* de Gallarus (1.114, TCCD) agus sin an tuairim atá ag Ó Donnabháin (1840). Toisg loch áfach a bheith ar theorainn thiar thuaidh an bhaile nó gur scéith sé go fairrge tríd an dumhach síos go luath san aois dheiridh, ní féidir a bheith deimhneach cé aca coill nó gob talmhan ag síneadh isteach i loch atá i gceist annsin.

Tugtar an Leitriúch ar an chuid thuaidh den leathinis ó Chnoc Bréanainn soir agus luann an Seabhac (1.211, TCCD), go dtugann muinntir na taoibhe sin, Duibhnigh orra sin san chuid eile den leathinis, a thabharfadh le tuiscint nach Duibhnigh iad féin. Níl cúntas ag seandaoine san Leitriúch thoir anois ar an idirdhealú sin, ach seandaoine ón gClochán agus Lios na Caolbhúí sa Leitriúch Thiar gur Ghaeilgeoirí dúchais a dtuismitheoirí, deir siad liom ná tabharfaidís féin ná a dtuismitheoirí, Duibhneach ar éinne ach ar dhuine ó Iarthar Dhuibhneach. Dá réir sin, b’fhéidir nach de sheans ar fad é go bhfuil ar a laghad 6 oghamchloch in Iarthar Dhuibh-

neach leis an sainiú *moccu Dovinias* (de shliocht na bandé Dobinia), ach as a liachtaí óghamchloch san chuid eile den leathinis ó Bhaile An tSagairt soir agus in Uíbh Ráthach (gur de thuath Chorca Dhuibhne freisin fadó é), níl an sainiú sin go fiú ar cheann amháin eile díobh.<sup>24</sup> Thuigfaí as sin b'fhéidir, ná raibh ach Iarthar Dhuibhneach i seilbh in sean-Duibhneach faoin am a cleachtadh an óghamscribhinn san áit agus go raibh an chuid eile den dtuath gafa faoi seo ag aicmí eile. Ar ndóigh is beagnách cinnte nárbh Dhuibh-nigh (Érna) ach Ciarraigh, iad na Uí Fhearba a bhí san Leitriúch.<sup>25</sup>

#### Buíochas

Gabhaim buíochas leis An Dr. Donncha Ó hAodha, An tOllamh Gearóid Mac Eóin agus Aindrias Ó Muimhneacháin as chómhráití thorthúla agus leis an Ath. Mícheál Ó Mainín, Cill Árne, as ucht chomhfhreagrachta ar Bhaile Uachtarach, agus le hÉamonn de hÓir, eagarthóir Dinnseanchais as ucht a dhea-chómhairle i gcás míniú ar chúpla logainm.

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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 i iúl dúinn.

I gcás leabhair tugtar an t-údar, an teideal, an foilsitheoir agus an dáta (ach fágtar an dáta amach más 1974 an dáta atá tugtha. I gcás ailt i dtréimhseacháin tugtar an t-údar, an teideal agus teideal an tréimhseacháin.

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## AN CUMANN LOGAINMNEACHA

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## DINNSEANCHAS

Iml. VI, Uimh. 4

Nollaig, 1977

## LIOSTA DEOISÍ ÓN 17ú CÉAD

### BREANDÁN Ó CÍOBHÁIN

I leabhar de chuid an údair Pax Iordanus a foilsíodh i Padua i 1650,<sup>1</sup> tá réimír dar teideal “Trophaeum Militantis Ecclesiae”<sup>2</sup> le Eusebius Iordanus a thóg cúram foilsitheoireachta an leabhair air féin nuair a cailleadh a dheartháir sa bhliain sin. Liosta Pápaí, Cairdinéal, Ardeaglais agus Ab na Críostaíochta ar fad atá sa réimír seo. Díol suime é liosta deoisí na hÉireann sa mhéid go dtugtar leagan Gaeilge i dteannta an leagan Laidne. Cé gur cosúil go bhfuil cuid de na leaganacha bunaithe ar an dteanga bheo, níl ina thuilleadh acu ach leaganacha calcaithe liteartha. Tá rian na bréag-ársáíochta ar a thuilleadh acu, agus tá a thuilleadh fós truaillithe. Tugtar faoi ndeara go mbaintear leas as roinnt focal Iodáilise (ouero, L’arcivescouato, di). Níl na leathanaigh uimhrithe sa réimhír seo.

Tá an méid seo le rá faoi leaganacha faoi leith. Tá dul amú ar an údar nuair adeir sé gur “Iuuertgon” atá mar ainm ag Éireannaigh ar a dtír féin. “Iwerddon” (=Éire) na Breathnaise is bun leis an leagan. Leagan liteartha ársa a shíolraíonn ó léarscáil Ptolomaeus is ea “Eblana” a tugtar mar alias do “Dublin”.

Tá deoise bréige amháin áirithe, sé sin Achadh Deo, atá áirithe mar dheoise leis ag Smith, adeir gur táthaíodh le Luimneach í i dteannta Ard Fhearta i 1660—faoi chóras Eaglais na hÉireann (*The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry*, 1756, lch. 67). Is cosúil gurb é faoi ndeara an botún seo gur dhéanacht é Achadh Deo a thóg isteach an leath theas ar fad de dheoise Ard Fhearta, a fhan faoi smacht Gael sna meánaoiseanna, marab ionann agus an leath thuaidh a bhí faoi smacht Normánach, agus a bhí neamhspleach go maith dá bharr san.

Tá deoise eile áirithe, sé sin Maigh Eo, a cuireadh ar ceal sa 13ú céad, ach ar ceapadh easpaig uirthi ar chúiseanna na raibh macánta sa 15ú agus sa 16ú céad, nó gur táthaíodh le Tuaim í i 1631. Déantar

tagairt d'Inis Cathaigh a d'imigh i léig go luath tar éis a bunaithe sa 12ú céad, ach ar ceapadh easpaigh uirthi go mírialta ó am go chéile sa 15ú agus sa 16ú céad. Deirtear sa liosta go bhfuil sí roinnte ar dheoisí eile.

Is cosúil go bhfuil "Gleann Dá Loch"—ná fuil áirithe—tar éis dul i bhfeidhm ar an leagan Gaeilge atá anso ar Leithghlin. Cuireadh deoise Ghleann Dá Loch ar ceal c. 1214 ach ceapadh easpaig uirthi, go mírialta arís, sa 15ú céad. Níl trácht uirthi mar dheoise ina dhiaidh san, ach b'fhuirist a shamhlú gur leag Eusebius Iordanus a shúil ar an ainm cóngarach do "Leithghlinn" ar sheanliosta éigin. Tá Cill Fhionnúrach áirithe faoi dhó, mar gur tuigeadh gur dhá dheoise a bhí i gceist leis an dá leagan a bhí ar láimh. Is dealrathach gur seanleagan caighdeánach (Laidean agus Gaeilge) atá sa chéad ceann, agus gur leagan bunaithe ar an dteanga bheo atá sa dara ceann.

Bheadh claonadh ag duine a mheas go bhfuil foirceann "Achaidgheo" (Achadh Conaire) faoi thionchar "Achadeo" agus "Maindhgheo".

Tá rian na bréagársáíochta ar "Cill da Luagh" agus ar "Osrudhe", b'fhéidir.

#### In Hibernia

In *Hirbenia* (sic): *ouero Irlanda Italis. Irlandt Germanis.*

*Erin Britannis. Iuvertgon Incolis.*

Archiepiscopatus Ardmachanus.

*L'arciuescouato d'Ardmacha.*

Episcopatus suffraganei

|               |                    |             |                     |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Medensis      | <i>di Midhe</i>    | Rapotensis  | <i>di Rathborg</i>  |
| Kylmorensis   | <i>di Cilmhor</i>  | Derensis    | <i>di Doire</i>     |
| Cluanensis    | <i>di Cluainis</i> | Dunensis    | <i>di Dun</i>       |
| Ardachanensis | <i>di Ardach</i>   | Conorensis  | <i>di Conaire</i>   |
| Clochorensis  | <i>di Clochar</i>  | Dromorensis | <i>di Drom mor.</i> |

} uniti

Archiepiscopatus Dublinensis

*L'arciuescouato di Dublin*

Episcopatus suffraganei

|              |                      |            |                          |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Kylldarensis | <i>di Cill. Dara</i> | Lachlensis | <i>di Loch da Lachan</i> |
| Fearnensis   | <i>di Fearná</i>     | Osoriensis | <i>di Osrudhe.</i>       |

Archiepiscopatus Casilensis

*L'arciuescouato di Casil*

Episcopatus suffraganei

|                     |                        |               |                             |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Lismorensis, &      | <i>di Limor, &amp;</i> | Acadeonensis  | <i>di Achadeo</i>           |
| Vuaterfordiensis    | <i>Port Lairge</i>     | Limiuensis    | <i>di Luimneack</i>         |
| Cluainensis, dictus | <i>di Cluaine, e</i>   | Laonensis     | <i>di Cill. da Luagh</i>    |
| Coreagensis         | <i>di Corcack</i>      | Imilicensis   | <i>di Imile</i>             |
| Rossensis           | <i>di Ross</i>         | Finibricensis | <i>di Finibre</i>           |
| Ardfeartensis       | <i>di Ardfearta</i>    | Finuariensis  | <i>di Gill. Fionmurach.</i> |

Olim erat Inischatensis, sed nunc diuisus, ad alios pertinet Episcopatus.

Archiepiscopatus Tuamensis

*L'Arciuescouato di Tuaim.*

Episcopatus suffraganei

|                 |                          |               |                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Duacensis       | <i>di Cill mhic Duac</i> | Elinensis     | <i>di Oil Finn</i>   |
| Cluanfeartensis | <i>di Cluain feart</i>   | Achacleoensis | <i>di Achaidgheo</i> |
| Mayonensis      | <i>di Maindhgheo</i>     | Aladensis     | <i>di Cill. Ala.</i> |

#### NÓTAÍ

1. "Pacis Iordani Vicentini, Episcopi Traguriensis, Elucubrations Diversae, Tribus Voluminibus Distinctae. Volumen Primum, De Re Sacra. Cui accessit Militantis Ecclesiae Trophaeum, Eusebio Iordano Auctore. Patavii, MDCL. Typis ac impensis Pauli Frambotti bibliopole." Is as an gcóip d'imleabhar I atá i leabharlann na mBráthar Mionúr i gCill Iníon Léinín a thógas an téacs. Sé an tAth. Pádraig Ó Súilleabháin, O.F.M., beannacht Dé leis, a dhírigh m'aird ar an leabhar ar dtúis. I leabharlann na mBráthar i Loch Garman a bhí sé nó gur tugadh go Cill Iníon Léinín é beagán blianta ó shoin. Is cosúil gur ó Choláiste San Antaine i Lováin a tháinig sé go Loch Garman, i dteannta na leabhar eile, i ndiaidh réabhlóid na Fraince. Tá cóip d'eagráin 1650 agus 1693 ("Venetiis") sa Bibliothèque Nationale i bPáras, agus cóipeanna d'eagrán 1729 ("Coloniae Allobrogum & Lugduni") sa British Museum agus i gColaiste Phádraig, Maigh Nuad. Tá sé cláraithe mícheart i gcatalóg an British Museum faoin ainm "Jordanus (Eusebius)", arb é is údar don réimír amháin. Ceapadh Pax Iordanus mar easpag ar Trau (i Iugsláive an lae inniu) in ardeaspagóide Spalato in aois a 36 bliana i 1623, agus cailleadh é i 1650 (G. Van Gulik & C. Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica*, 1923, III, 341 nóta 3). Cuireadh an deoise seo ar ceal i 1828 nuair a roinneadh idir dheoisí Sebenico agus Spalato i. (*Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche* X, 1938.). Is léir ón sainiú "Vicentini" a leanann ainm an údair i dteideal an leabhair, gur de bhunadh Vicenza na hIodaile é.

2. "Trophaeum Militantis Ecclesiae sive Summorum Pontificum Romanorum, Titulorum S.R.E. Eminentiss. Cardinalium, Patriarcharum Omnium, Cathedralium Ecclesiarum, ac Praecipuarum Totius Orbis Christiani Abbatiarum, Catalogus." Foilsíodh leabhar eile ó pheann an údair seo, faoin ainm Eusebio Giordano Vicentino, i Padua i 1652, dar teideal "Monte Summano Repurgato".

PLACENAMES OF THE PARISH OF KILLACONENAGH

MÍCHEÁL MAC CÁRTHAIGH

Killaconenagh is a civil parish in the barony of Bear, Co. Cork. It lies at the northern shore of Bantry Bay, and includes Bear Island. The parish extends into sheets 102, 114, 115, 116, 127, 128 and 129 of the 6" Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Cork (1/10560).

The name of the parish, Cill Acha nAoineach (k'i:l'axə'ni:n'ax), "church of St. Acha of Fasting" (*Pontificia Hibernica*, I p. 108n), is that of the old church in the townland of Curradonohoe.

Name-forms:

- 1291 Kyllogineg, *Reports on Public Records in Ireland* (1816-1820), Supplement to eighth report, p. 65.  
 1302 Killocomegragh, *Calendar of Documents Ire.* 1302-7, p. 294.  
 1432 Kylldeochonynac, *Cal. of Papal Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 424.  
 c. 1558 Kyllaghnyanny, On a pen and ink sketch of the district round Bantry Bay. (Photostat in National Library, 16L5.).  
 1601 Kilconeagh, *Fiants of Elizabeth* (6511).  
 1609-11 Killinano, Copy Map of Ireland by John Norden between 1609-11. Preserved in the State Papers Office, London. (See copy in *Ireland under Elizabeth* by O Sullivan Bear, edited 1903.).  
 1618 "... a n-úir Achaidh na n-Éan", *Journal of the Galway Arch. and Hist. Soc.*, vols. 9-10, p. 49. An elegy by Tadhg Ó Dálaigh on the death of Diarmaid O Sullivan in 1618.  
 1654-7 Killaghaninag, B.S.D.  
 1658 Killaghaninagh, Par. M. D. Sur.  
 1685 ni nagh, On a map of Munster by Thomas Phillips (MS. 3137, Nat. Library).

1700 Killaghinagh, Dive Downes.

Castletown derives its name from the castle of Clann Diarmada descendants of Diarmaid Mac Carthy king of Cork in the twelfth century. This castle was in the td. of Foildarrig.

The following name-forms show that Castletown was also known as Bearhaven, a name which is frequently used locally for the barony of Bear:

- 1565 Bearehaven, *Cal. of Carew MSS.* for 1565, p. 366.  
 1586-88 Clandermod, "A plotte of Beare haven and the parte adjoining"; map MPF 08, PRO (London).  
 1592 Bearehaven, *Fiants of Elizabeth* (5801).  
 1594 The castle and manor of Clandermod, Morrin—*Cal. of*

*Patent Rolls*, 2, Elizabeth, 1862, p. 266 (R.P. 941, National Library).

- 1597-8 Ballicastlane, "The Survey".  
 Clandermodie, op. cit.  
 Castle Dermot, op. cit.  
 1602 Castle Dermond, *Pac. Hib.*, p. 306.  
 1618 [of] Clandermodte, Cork Inq.  
 1618 Ballicaslane, op. cit.  
 1654-7 Bearhaven, B.S.D.  
 1658 Barehaven, Par. M. D. Sur.  
 1700 Berehaven, Dive Downes.  
 1750 Castletown alias Castledermot, Smith's *History of Cork*, I, p. 274 (Nat. Library, Ir. 94145s).

**Bear Island** or **Oileán Mór** contains ten townlands:

Dinneen mentions An Bealach Mór, a road across Bere Island. There is still local knowledge of it. Parts may be seen between Greenane townland and the Ballinakilla school, whence perhaps it coincided with the road leading to the Redoubt at the western shore.

Name-forms for the island:

- Inis Greagraidhe, O Curry, *Battle of Magh Léana*, p. 31.  
 Inis Greagraige, O Rahilly, *Early Ir. History and Mythology*, p. 190.  
 1302 Inysraggy, *Cal. of Papal Documents Ire.*, 1302-7, Vol. V, p. 294.  
 c. 1558 insula magna or Great Iland, Inisgaragy. On a pen and ink sketch of the district round Bantry Bay, (Photostat, Nat. Library, 16L5).  
 1586-88 great Iland, "A plotte of Bearhaven & the parte adjoining", PRO (London), MPF 308.  
 1601 Great Island, *Fiants of Elizabeth* (6511).  
 1602 Great Iland, *Pac. Hib.*

Aghabeg 116

Áth Beag, "little ford".

Field-names:

- Bogach Fada, "long bog".  
 Páircín an Bhacaigh, "little field of the lame one".  
 Deire na Glaise, "the stream end".  
 Páirc na Císí, "field of the improvised road or crossing".  
 Bogach an Fluighil, "bog of the refuse".  
 Páircín an Ghrafaidh, "the grubbed little field".  
 Páirc Íochtarach, "lower field".

Carraig Thomáis, "Thomas' rock".  
 Bogach Dhónailín, "little Donal's bog".  
 Garbh-Leaca, "rough slope".  
 Eisc Leathan, "broad esk".  
 Eisc na Roilleog, "esk of the bog myrtle".  
 Béiteáil Bhríde, "Brigid's burnt lea".  
 Portach Sheáin Uí Leidhin, "Seán O Lyne's bog".  
 Laislean < Leath-Ísleán, "partial slope"; a gentle incline at one end of a level field.  
 Shore-names:  
 Tráigín an Ghainimh, "little sandy strand".  
 Tráigín an Mhairbh, "little strand of the dead one"; a body was washed ashore here.  
 Carraig Ghainimh, "rock at Tráigín an Ghainimh".  
 Pointe Pheadair, "Peadar's point".  
 Carn Thomáis, Tomás' heap.  
 Lochán na nGabhar, "loch of the scad".  
 Trá na nDriseach, "strand of the brambles".  
 Trá na Mothal, "strand of the shaggy growths"; peat islets on the strand have bushy growths.  
 Carraig Mháirín, "Máirín's strand".  
 Béal na Trá, "mouth of the strand".  
 Trá na gCloch Ramhar, "strand of the bulky stones".  
 Sconnsa, "narrow cutting", a narrow cliffed inlet.  
 Faill Ard, "high cliff".  
 Scoth an Chladaigh, "tip or projection of the cladach".  
 Cladach, "flat stony inlet".  
 Cuaisín Thaidhg Bhuí, "Tadhg Búi's little cuas".  
 Carraig an Mhíl Mhóir, "rock of the grampus".  
 Bun Abha, "river end".

**Ardagh** (Bere Island) 115, 128

1618 Ardagh, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Ardagh, B.S.D.; 1658 Ardagh, Par. M. D. Sur.

Ardach, "high place".

Eisc an Chaoil, "esk at the bog-stream".  
 Corrach, "level low-lying plain".  
 Shore-names:  
 Cluiche-Fhos, "stance of preying upon". A short distance to the east of Donegan's Point flocks of sea-gulls may be seen in Summer to alight on one small space on the sea surface. Their cries can be heard at a distance as some rise up while others fly in to prey upon the passing shoal of sprat, or mackerel.

Tráigín an Bháid, "the boat strand".  
 Rinn an Churaigh, "coracle point"; a rock at the point resembles an inverted canoe.  
 Rinn na hEorna, "point at the barley-(fields)".  
 Rinn na nGall, "point of the foreigners".  
 Field-names:  
 Garrdha Caol, "narrow garden".  
 Arda, "heights".  
 Gort Gamhna, "calves' field".  
 Cathair, "circular stone fort".  
 Páirc Gharbh, "coarse (pasture-)field".  
 Béal Táil < Béal an tSáile, "approach to the sea (of Bantry Bay)". From a hill of 814 feet a falling projection extends northeastward, and the road from the west gradually rises as it turns southward round about the projection. Ultimately the view, hitherto one of the relatively narrow anchorage of Bearhaven, changes to the broader view of both sides of Bantry Bay.  
 Páirc Thaidhg, "Tadhg's field".  
 Páirc an Tobair, "the well field".  
 Páirc Gabhar, "goats' field".  
 Páirc an Aitinn, "the furze field".  
 Garrdha Cam, "crooked (tilled-) field".  
 Páirc Bhán, "lea field".  
 Páirc Fhómhair, "harvest field".

**Ardaragh East** (Bere Island) 116, 129

Ard Rátha, "rath height".

Shore-names:

Geal-Tráig, "bright strand".  
 Ceannlán (see Rerrin td. infra).  
 Carraig Úcaire, "Úcaire's rock". Úcaire is an agnomen of some O Sullivan families.  
 Carraig Eoghain, "Eoghan's rock".  
 Carraig Mhadraí, "dogfish rock", from *madra glas*, a bluish grey dogfish.  
 Carraig na nÉan, "rock of the birds".

**Ardaragh West** (Bere Island) 128, 129

Liath-Fhearann, "grey land".

Shore-names:

Cuas na bhFiach, "cuas of the cormorants".  
 Cois, "leg", a narrow peninsula resembling the human leg in outline. (See also *Dinnseanchas* V, 1, p. 7 and VI, 2, p. 49.) Lonehort

Harbour: v. Watson's *History of the Celtic Place Names of Scotland*, p. 493: "Longphort is a compound of long, a ship. . . . Primarily a sea term meaning ship-station, harbour", *longphort* came to mean an encampment, in which sense it is very common in Irish literature . . . *Longphort* is common in Irish names of places, and is usually anglicized as Longford, but appears also as Lonart, while near Limerick is Athlunkart, meaning 'disused fort or encampment' ". v. Joyce, I, p. 300: "In a few cases the word is disguised as Lonart near Killorglin Co. Kerry, . . . and it sometimes takes such forms as Lonehort, Lonehurt etc." v. *J.C.H.A.S.*, vol. 7, p. 283: "Loghort Castle, in manor of Kanturk . . .".

Scairt is a little peninsula which takes its name from "a natural cave or shelter" on its northern side. The name includes the inlet on its southern side.

Carraig Chomhaid. The little peninsulas of Cois and Scairt (above) may be regarded as the horns which partly enclose Lonehort Harbour. Midway at the entrance is Carraig Chomhaid (Chomhaid), "rock of equal length" from each horn.

Loch na mBan, "the women's loch", where women gathered *meadhbhán*, an edible seaweed.

Tónacán is a smooth, slippery rock sloping to the water's edge. cf. Leac an Tónacáin, a slippery flagstone on the coast of Valentia Harbour, Co. Kerry.

Tráigín an Locha, "little strand of the pool".

Cuas i dTalamh, "cuas at clay or soil". A long line of shore rock which is about thirty-five yards wide, has only one indentation. It cuts the rock and enters the boulder clay.

Field-names:

Garrdha Maothlach, "plashy enclosure".

Buailí, "milking grounds".

Garrdha Dubh, "dark garden".

Gort na Lice, "the rock field".

Sein-Fhéith, "old swamp or marsh", possibly never tilled.

#### Ardgannive 116

Ard Gainimh, "sand mount".

Shore-names:

Trá na Páirce, "Park strand"; the holders of Park td. (infra) take their supply of seaweed from here.

Góilín na Carraige Léithe, "forked inlet of the grey rock".

Carraig Liath, "grey rock".

Cloigeann, "headland"; a broad-headed tidal rock.

#### Ballard 115

Baile Ard, "high townland".

Cumar an Easaigh, "ravine of the waterfall".

Bun an Easaigh "river-end of the waterfall", now known as Waterfall.

#### Ballard Commons

Splionncfhos, "(grazing) stance at pinnacle". v. Dinneen s.v. splinnc.

Abha Gharbh, "rough stream".

#### Ballinakilla (Bere Island)

1637 Ballinekilly, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Ballynekilly, B.S.D.; 1658 Ballynekilly, Par. M.D. Sur; 1700 Ballinikilly, Dive Downes.

Baile na Cille, "townland of the church".

Láithreach, "spot of ground, venue"; a tract of level peatland between hill and ridge.

Céim, "pass".

Cnocán na gCapall, "the horses' knoll".

Cúm Gadhar, "coomb of dogs", or Cúm Ghadhra > Cúm Ghadhr, Gadhra's coomb?

Righe na nGallán, "slope of the pillar stones". In 1920 Westropp stated that there had been four such stones, that one was complete, that only the stumps of two others remained, and that a fourth was remembered by old people. (*J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. 51, p. 14.)

The Curras, Na Corraigh, "the reclaimed peat-fields".

Gorta(íbh) Móra, "large fields", a tract of good land.

Cnocán na gCat, "the cats' knoll".

Tobar Michíl, St. Michael's well. St. Michael is the patron saint of Bere Island.

Cúm Stuaice, "pinnacle coomb", a hill name.

Gaothán, "windy place".

Shore-names (South shore):

Faill Bhriste, "Broken cliff".

Cuan Charraig na nÉan, "Carraig na nÉan harbour".

(North shore)

Trá na Ceardchan, "the forge strand".

Caoth na bPoll, "vertical rock-face of the inlets"; the "generic" of this name has been altered to Céadh, quay.

Trí Cosa Corcáin, "three pot-legs", three tidal rocks equidistant from one another.

Browra Rocks, Bra(nn)ra, "reef".

Trá Chiaráin, "Ciaran's strand".

Góilín, "little forked inlet".

Trá Ghabhalda, "forked or two-pronged strand". There are two landing places on this strand. The tidal rock which separated them has had a slip built on it. The eastern part includes two further names: Bun Uisce, "water's end", and Trá Odhardha (trá:'uərə) dunnish or brownish yellow strand", a reference to the colour of the sand. (See Knockoura td. infra.)

Duibh-Fhéith, "hidden or concealed swamp"; as one approaches this little inlet in a boat, the low swamp at the landward side of the high shore-rock is hidden from view.

Field-names:

Páirc na Boilge, "field of the bulge"; it has a convex surface.

Páirc na Tóna, "bottom field" beyond the bulge.

Inse Réidhthigh, "inchland of commonage"; a field which was once part of a commonage. v. Dinneen: "Réidhtheach, -igh, pl. id., m., unfenced land, commonage . . .".

Páirc Bhán, "Lea field".

Gort an Ghalláin, "the 'gallán' field".

Báiríní, "little tops".

Garrdha Doimhin, "deep garden".

Garrdha Bhríde, "Brigid's garden".

Páirc Chnoic, "hill-field".

Sliabh Uachtair, "upper moor-field".

Sliabh Íochtair "lower moor-field".

Móinteán, "reclaimed moor".

The Graf, "the grubbed ground".

Gort na gCloch, "boulder field".

Páirc na hAbhann, "the river-field".

Páirc Fhómhair, "harvest-field".

Páirc Gharbh, "coarse pasture-field".

Drom, "ridge".

#### Bank 116

Banc, "bank"; a bank at each side of the inlet.

Shore-names:

Leaca an tSaighne, "the seine slope", where the net was spread to dry.

Carraig na Scodal, "rock of the ink-fish".

Carraig an Ghuail, "the coal rock".

Trá Cheardchan, "forge strand".

Pointe an Chuilinn, "holly point".

Tráigin na Scian-chon, "little strand of the razor shells".

Carraig na Laidhre, "Lyre Rock", where the holders of Lyre td. got their supply of seaweed.

Rabha na Ghainimh, "warning of sand (shallow)".

A sandbank lies about one hundred yards from the shore, and immediately beyond it men fish for whiting and gurnet, on a harder sandy ground. See under tds. of Fuhur and Inishfarnard, below.

#### Boher 116

Bóthar, road.

#### Bohernoe 116

Bother Nua, new road.

#### Cahergarriff 127, 128

Cathair Gharbh, "rough fort".

Loch Phuillín, Pulleen lake.

#### Cametringane 115

Céim an tSreangáin. There is a local belief that a boom or cable extended across the harbour mouth from Céim an tSreangáin to Dinish Island. Céim, lit. "stepping"; "sreangán" or minor attachment which was connected to a strong chain, or line of floating timbers, and so barred traffic across the harbour mouth. Smith's *History of Cork*, Vol. II, p. 36 tells of an incident which probably involved the use of the boom.

Trá Fhinghin, Finghin's strand.

Pointe na Céime, Céim point.

#### Cappaghavackee 115

Ceapach Mhuici, "swineherd's plot".

Cumar na bhFeileastrom", ravine of the irises or yellow flags". Pallas Rock takes its name from a pallas or pallice, a pressing or curing station for pilchard, first established in the S.W. by Sir Wm. Petty in 1672.

#### Carrig 116

Carraig, rock.

#### Clonglaskan 114, 127

Clann Ghlascon, "clan of Glas-Cú", grey leader? cf. "Maqi-Decceda maqi Glasiconas" on an Ogham stone in Ballintaggart,

Co. Kerry. "Glasiconas is genitive of Glasicu" (R. A. S. Macalister, *Irish Epigraphy*, I, p. 37.).

The Sliabhs of Clonglaskan, a reasonably dry ridge of moorland shared by the holders of the td.

Sruthán Inse na gCat, Inse na gCat stream.

Inse na gCat, inch-land of the cats.

#### **Cloonaghlin Lower** (Bere Island)

1618 Conoghlin, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Conoghlin, B.S.D.; 1658

Conoghlyn, Par. M. of D. Sur.

Clochlan, "stony ground".

Cnocán na Súgán, "hay or straw-rope knoll".

#### **Cloonaghlin Upper**

Baile Thiar, "west town".

Loch an Lín, "the flax pond".

Shore-name:

Cuaisín an Ghadaí, "the robber's cuas".

Field-names:

Páirc Gharbh, "coarse (pasture-)field".

Graifín, "little grubbed place".

Leac an Triopáin, field rock on which triopán, an edible seaweed, was dried.

Drom, "ridge".

Móinteán, "reclaimed peatland".

Leaca, "slope".

Bun Abha, "stream-end field".

Páirc na hUidhe, "boundary field".

#### **Clonaghlin West** (Bere Island) 128

Baile Thoir, "East town".

Mín Chíbe < Min Chípe, "smooth place of sedge".

Cillíneach, burial ground in a ring fort for unbaptized infants.

Shore-names:

Clochlan Strand, Trá Chlochlainn?

Cuas an Bháid, "the boat strand".

Dúinín, "little (promontory) fort".

Cuasán Ath-Lána, "cavity of refillings". A cavity at the floor of the inlet fills and empties with the flow and ebb.

Goibín, "little snout", an angle in the shore line.

Drochmhaointe, "smooth surface of poor pasture". v. Dinneen: "Mínín al. maoinín".

Carraig an chabha, "rock at the bend".

Carraig Mhoirgin, "Muirgean's rock".

Licín Dearg, "red rock" has a reddish smooth patch on it.

Cuas na gColúr, "pigeons' cuas".

Fo-Charraig ('fohærig), "rock below or under", a well-known term for a submerged rock exposed at or near ebb.

Carraig Ciscéime, "stepping rock", is close to the shore and may be reached by stepping across.

Carraig Bhríde, "Bríd's rock".

Faill na hEarr-Rinn (fail'nôha:rín'), recte Faill na hEarr-Reanna. Earr-Rinn, "promontory end", is the name of the S.W. extremity of the td. The name, now applied to the cliff, escapes inflection.

Cumar. In the present instance the term is "equal flow" of the ebb and flow tidal streams through the narrow entrance of a deep, cliffed, roundish loch, rather than "confluence".

Faill na mBáirneach, "cliff of the limpets".

Rinn Chorera, "purple point".

Cuaisín Ding Deaing: A shale cliff about fifteen feet long forms part of the S. shore of this inlet. Cuaisín Dinge Daingne > Cuaisín Ding Deaing, "little cuas of the firmly held wedge". The feature in question is the upper half of the cliff which, shedding some of its flagstone, is *seemingly* held firmly by a plinth against the lower half.

#### **Curradonohoe** 115

Cuar Uí Dhonchadha, O Donohue's curved hollow.

Killaconenagh. (See name of parish supra.)

Craoibheog, "shrubbery", the name of a stream.

#### **Curraduff**

Corra Dhubh, dark, round, projecting hill.

#### **Curragh**

Corrach, "bog", or "reclaimed fields".

Shore-name:

Peidhil. (See Felane West td. below.) A small inlet where naval ratings came ashore from their ships. cf. "pill", a tidal creek, or a pool, with a distribution in S.E. Ireland, the Bristol Channel and Cornwall.

#### **Curryglass**

Corra Ghlas, "green round-topped hill".

### Derreenataggart Commons

Doirín an tSagairt, "little derry of the priest".

Comhla Bhreac, speckled door-leaf; a door-like image on a rock;  
". . . the magic door of fairy dwellings among the rocks" (Dinneen).

### Derreenataggart East 115

#### Derreenataggart Middle

Harbour View.

#### Derreenataggart West

#### Derrycreeveen (Bere Island) 115, 128

1618 Derrycovine?, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Derrykinny, B.S.D.; 1658 Derrykinny, Par. M. D. Sur.

Doire Chraoibhín, "steep incline of projecting bush"; a heather slope.

Buachaill Bréige, "courterfeit boy"; a fallen pillar-stone which once stood on the hill above Shee Head.

Fionnbhogach ((f'unu:gəx) "moor of *fionnán*, a long coarse grass which whitens with age.

Cuimín Leitreach, "hillside commonage".

Corr-Eisc "odd esk" or "heron esk".

Leaca an Túir, "the tower slope".

Baile Amhlaoibh, "Amhlaoibh's homestead".

Tón an Doirín, "end of the little derry".

Cnocán an Bhealaigh, "knoll of the pathway".

Eisc Bhán, "lea esk".

Cnocán Rua, "brownish red knoll".

Cnocán Iolair, "eagle knoll".

Clais, "hollow".

Shore-names:

Faill Bhriste, "broken cliff".

Bun Abha, "stream end".

Faill Bhriste Ard, "high Faill Bhriste".

Stáca, (sea-) stack; N. *stakkr*. At the base of Stáca is Carraig Urdail, "rock of much fishing". A trammel set in the channel between it and Stáca yields a good catch. "Urdail" (a large share).

Síodh Chroicidhe (ʃi:xə'rik'i:). The placename Síodh, "a tumulus or knoll, a fairy hill", embraces two headlands and their immediate hinterland. The actual mound crowns the high headland of Síodh Chroicidhe, "topped, capped, or crested Síodh". The second head-

land, cleft by a short inlet, has two capes. The first, Síodh Chàca is named for the covering of birds' droppings on its crest, and by contrast, the second cape is Síodh Mhaol, "bald or bare Síodh". v. Dinneen: "Cruiceadh".

Faill na nGabhar, "cliff of the scad".

Ardnakinna recte Ard na Sceinne (v. Dinneen s.v. Sceinm, "high ground of the flying off". From time to time flags from its face fall into the sea.

Faill Bhán, "white cliff", extends northward from Ardnakinna Point for over 350 yards along the western shore of Bere Island and includes the ruins of the Redoubt.

Oileán Dún na nGall, "island near Dún na nGall".

Oileán na Ghair, "island of nearness" to the mainland. There is a traditional belief in the td., that this tidal platform of rock is that part of Bere Island nearest to the mainland. On it is the site of the promontory fort, Dún na nGall, "fort of the foreigners". (See *J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, p. 11).

Faill Glas, "grey cliff".

Carraig an Éisc, "rock of the fish".

Cuas an Chuilinn, "the holly cuas".

Tráigin na gCat, "cats' little strand".

Cladrach, "place of the rumbling of large stones".

Trá na Fo-Charraig(e), "strand of the submerged rock".

Rinn Dubh, "black point".

Faill na mBó, "cows' cliff".

Oileán Glas, "green island".

Loch, "sea-loch". "An inquisition on Bere Island in April 1624 reads: 'The ferry near Downygall on Insula Magna, and Downygawell held by Patrick Tyrry. The other ferry was at Callagh Rahe'. (*J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, p. 12). Local opinion suggests that Loch (above), is the first ferry referred to and that the second one, Callagh Rahe is Góilín (infra). Callagh Rahe < Caladh Rámha, "oar ferry?"

Góilín, "little forked inlet".

Illaunbrinane, on O.S. sheet 115. Four little islets, three of which are grassy, lie in an area of tidal rock. The local name has been forgotten.

Carraig Fhada, "long rock".

Leac, "rock".

Oileán na gCaorach, "sheep island".

Carraigh Bhuí, "yellow rock".

Rinn na hEorna, "barley point".

Bac-Laitheach, "angular mud area", between island and shore.

Trá na Cobána < Trá na nGobán? "strand of the little points"?

Trá Fada, "long strand".

### Derrymihin East, 115

1654-7 Derrinehin, B.S.D.; 1658 Derrynihin, Par. M. D. Sur.

Doire Mheithean, "derry of saplings". v. Dinneen s.v. Meathán al. meithean.

Braighdeán, "neck", a low pass over a hill.

Field-names:

Bun an Bhaile, "end of the townland".

Cnocán 'ach Chárthaigh, "Mac Carthy's knoll".

Shore-name:

Carraig an Ghainimh, "the sand rock", where sand was heaped for use.

### Derrymihin West, 115

Sean-Ghort, "old field".

Aghakista stream, Áth an Chiste, "ford of the chest, stone, or treasure".

Brandy Hall, a name associated perhaps banteringly, with the smuggling of brandy. For an account of smuggling incidents in 1732, see *J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. IV, 1894.

Dinish, Duibh-InisDuibhnis, ('di:nif), "dark island"?

A reference to the peat soil which overlays the boulder clay?

Cor an Chárthain, "road bend at the rowan tree".

Mineán Caol, "narrow Mineán".

Poll Sheáin Bhuí, "Seán Bui's pit".

Screathan, "stony place".

Ísleán, "incline from hill".

Baile Thiar, "west-town".

Faill Shíle, "Síle's cliff".

### Disert 127, 128

Díseart, "a desert, a secluded spot".

Shores-names:

Faill na Maidríní, "cliff of the foxes".

Fair Head.

Lúb na bPiobairí, "loop at the Piper's Rocks".

Na Piobairí, "the pipers", refers to the sound made by one of two rocks in a gale.

Sunta an Phóbaire, "Piper's Sound".

Pointe an Phóbaire, "Piper's Point".

Cuas na Boilge, "boilg bay".

Trá Fhinghin, "Finghin's strand".

Carraigeacha Thrá Fhinghin, "Trá Fhinghin rocks".

### Drom North

Drom, "ridge".

### Drom South

Shore-names:

Trá Leathan, "broad strand".

Oileán Cúirliún, "curlews' island".

Small Colt, inside Trá Leathan (above). A perch rock outside the mouth is known as the "Big Colt".

Caoth na mBallach, "caoth of the connor or wrasse".

(See Rodeen td. infra.)

### Drom West

Rinn, "point".

Drom Point.

Carraig an Dochtúra, "the doctor's rock".

Drom Wood.

Faiche Dhubh, "dark sward".

### Dunboy

1565 Dunboye, *Cal. of Carew MSS.* for 1565, p. 366; 1577 Dunbwy, *Fiants of Elizabeth* (3082); 1584 Downeboy, op. cit. (4416); 1618 Downboy, Cork Inq.

Dún Baoi, "(promontory) fort of Baoi". O Donovan in a note in the *Celtic Miscellany*, p. 358, says that the lands of Baei, i.e. the lands of the Castle of Dunboy, were originally part of Corca Laidhe. It may be inferred that the territory known as Baoi was that part of the land in the peninsula lying to the south of the central ridge known as the Caha range.

Shore-names:

Trá na Boilge, "boilg strand".

Carraig Ciscéime, rock of the step.

Pointe an Dúna, "the fort point", that is, the fort of Dunboy.

Field-names.

Guthrie's field.

Gníomh was a part of the fearann buird or mensal land of Dunboy Castle. It contained 2½ acres. v. Dinneen, s.v. Gníomh.

The Graf, "grubbed field".

Drom Rua, "brownish-red ridge".

Móinteán Liath, "grey peat-land".

### Eskencartan 115

Eisc na Ceardchan, "the forge esk".

**Fanahy 114, 115**

Fionn-Achadh, "whitish field".

Cnocán an Bháid, "boat knoll"; boats were built here.  
Heath Mount.

**Felane East 115**

Faolán, "a wild"; the name seems to refer to wild or uncultivable land. Cf. Faolán, a steep slope leading to a cliff-edge overlooking the sea. (*Dinnseanchas V*, 1, p. 6.)

Abha Gharbh, "rough river".

Shore-names:

Pointe na Lachan, "the ducks' point".

Carraig Phéacháin, "periwinkle rock". Péachán seems to be the local form of the word. Dinneen gives "Préachán" and adds "prob. corr. of faochán".

Carraigeacha Dubha, "black rocks".

Trá na mBláth, "strand of the flowers".

**Felane Middle, 115**

Bun Machan, "milking ground end".

Trá Bhun Machan, "strand of Bun Machan".

**Felane West**

1601 Buhlosky, *Fiants of Elizabeth* (6511); 1654-7 Moloskey, B.S.D.;

1658 Moleskey, Par. M. D. Sur.

Ballusky, Béal Átha Uisce, "approach to water ford".

Béal a(n) Locha, "entrance to Loch", is now known as Mill Cove.

It was pronounced "Bacalác" by naval personnel when Berehaven was used as a base by the British Admiralty. This form of the name still survives.

Rinn Ruaidh, "red or brownish point".

Oileán Buadáin, "stumpy island".

Tráigín Gainimh, "sandy little strand".

**Foildarrig 115**

Faill Dearg, "red cliff".

Réidh Fhíonáin, "Fíonán's moorland flat".

**Fuhur 127**

Foithir "grass land sloping to the edge of a cliff".

Bun an Bhaile "end of the townland".

Béal "gap or pass" over a hill.

Poll an Phúca, "the pooka's opening"; the inland opening of a seal cave called Róinseach, which may be entered in a boat at low water. Bóna Caisil. The remains of what was once a little round field show that part of the fence was on a curved rock base. Nearby are the remains of a pound. The place is known in the td. as Bona Caisil, "Caiseal pound". Holders of the adjacent townlands once grazed their cattle there during the summer and to them it is known as Buaile Caisil, "disused milking ground of Caiseal".

Shore-names:

Pointe Cuilige, "Cuilig point". The point takes its name from a little fish which frequents the place in late summer. It varies from four to six inches in length. It has a silver white belly, and is dark green above. Most likely it is a young pollack at the end of its first season's growth.

See Michael Kennedy, *Sea-Anglers' Fishes*, Hutchinson, 1954.

Róinseach, "seal cave". Two rocks near the eastern shore of Pulleen Harbour are known as the Pulleen Pipers by analogy with The Piper's Rocks in Disert td. (supra).

Faill Bhuí, "yellow cliff".

Mineán Cliff takes its name from a little island near it.

Cuan Mhineáin, "Mineán bay".

Field-names:

Báinseachán Glas, "green sward".

Eisc, "esk".

Cúilín Upper, upper "little garden or adjunct to a field".

Cúilín Lower, lower "garden".

Páirc Gharbh, "rough pasture-field".

Páirc an Chapaill, "the horse's field".

Páirc an Tobair, "the well field".

Gort an Ghalláin, "field of the gallán".

Páirc Cheárnach, "the square field".

Praisach Bhuí, "charlock field".

Moing, "morass".

Moing Dhubh, "dark morass".

Páircín Tobair, "little field of well".

An Móinfhéar Thoir, "the east meadow".

An Móinfhéar Thiar, "the west meadow".

Gáirdín Réidh, "level garden".

Páirc Láir, "middle field".

Fail na Muc, "the pigs' resting place", a sheltered recession near a rock.

**Gortagenerick 115**

Gort an Ghoin-Bhroic, "field near the badger entrance". v. Dinneen s.v. gion.

**Gortagoulane**

Gort an Ghabhláin, "field at the river confluence".

**Gortagraffer 115**

Gort na nGrafáí, "field of the grubblings".

Bun na Glaise, "stream end".

Ard an Phóna, Pound Hill.

**Gortsallagh 115**

Gort Sailleach, "willow-field".

**Gour 127**

1597-8 Knocknegourgal, The Survey; 1618 Gawyr, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Gavragh, B.S.D.; 1654-7 Gowragh, B.S.D.; 1658 Gauragh, Gowragh, Gavragh, Par. M. of D. Sur.; 1964 Mullach Gamhrach, M 1681, Dept. of Ir. Folklore, U.C.D.

Gour < Gamhair, "winter streams". From a high point in the td. of Lickbarrahane, par. of Kilnarnagh, two grey streaks may be seen on the western flank of Cnoc Gamhrach or Gour Hill. They are the dry beds of "gamhair" or winter streams, and in wet weather they form the head-waters of Cloghane River. "The lands of this small clan [O Donegan] were Carrowdonegan [Ballydonegan], Kilmanagh [Kilnarnagh], and Knocknegourgal". The latter name is Cnoc na nGamhar nGeal, "hill of the bright winter streams".—

Butler, p. 65 (from The Survey).

Béal na nGamhar, "gap of Gour or Gamhair".

Shore-names:

Puillín, "little deep inlet" is known as Pulleen Harbour. The bedding planes on both sides are vertical, and parallel vertical cracks give rise to the fall of well compacted flagstones from time to time. It is known as Leaca Chotuime (Chomh-Thuitime), "slope of collapsing, falling". This slope or leaca is in the td. of Garranes, par. of Kilnarnagh.

A little island east of the point has flagstones along its seaward shore. It is known to the older fishermen as Oileán Cotuim. It is also called Oileán Buí, "yellow isle", from the flowers of the charlock or praiseach bhúí which grow there in summer.

Leaca an tSaighne, "the seine slope", an area of sloping rock on the northern shore, where the net was spread to dry.

**Greenane (Bere Island) 128**

1618 Greynane, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Grenane, B.S.D.; 1658 Greenane, Par. M. D. Sur.

Grianán, "bower, sunny chamber". Popular belief suggested that this name represented the grianán of Éadaoin of Inis Greagraighe, who rescued Eoghan Mór from the evils and horrors he had experienced at the battle of "Cloch Barraighe", and carefully dressed his scars and wounds. (See O Curry, *Battle of Magh Léana*, pp. 31, 37.)

Dún Beag, "little (promontory) fort". (*J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, p. 14.)

Na Seargáin, "the dried patches" of clay from which the peat surface had been removed.

Dún Mór, "great fort"; an area of peat land. There is no local knowledge of the fort. Note however: "In 1618 the inquisition on the death of O Sullivan Bere names a Duncrey with Greenane and Cloneghlin". (*J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 51, p. 4.)

Tuairín Chiaráin, "Ciaran's milking ground".

Páirc Nua, "new field"; an outland where flax was grown.

Corr Caorach, "hill projection of sheep"; the steep side of a ridge where sheep congregate.

Géarán, "steep-sided incline".

Cnoc an Allaigh, "hill of the boulder place"; a great boulder lies on the hillside. v. Dinneen: "All, a rock, a cliff". The Rinns (dà'ri:n'z), "the divisions". The name refers to an outland of rough pasture which was divided among the holders of the townland many years ago. The term is *rann*, a division.

Na Moingeanna, "the reclaimed swamps".

Leaca Bhán, "lea slope".

Loch Lománaigh, "lake of exposed summit".

Ard na Gaoithe, "windy height".

Shore-names:

Bun Abha, "stream end".

Carraig Liath, "grey rock".

Lochán, "little loch".

Smolán, "nose", a long narrow rock.

Oileán an tSamha(idh), "sorrel island".

Drom Gamhar, "ridge of winter-streams"; the dry beds of streams, one at each side of the ridge, fill up in wet weather and flow into the sea. (See Gour td. above.)

Cuas Rón, "seal cuas".

Oileán Féir, "grassed island".

Faill an tSrutháin, "the stream cliff".

Lic an Chéimin, "rock of the little stepping".

Faill na gCaorach, "cliff of the sheep".  
 Oileán Fada, "long island".  
 Dainginín, "little stronghold"; a round cliffed inlet access to which is dangerous.  
 Lúb Dhainginín, "loop of Dainginín".  
 Faill Rua, "red or brown cliff", a reference to the heather.  
 Leac Deargáin, "bream rock".  
 Cuas an tSimné, "chimney cuas", a great vertical groove in the cliff of the headland, which sucks spray upwards during a gale.  
 Carraig na nÉan, "the birds' rock".  
 Leac na Cor-Réidhe, "rock at the turn or bend of the moorland flat" where the nests were cast.  
 Faill na dTadhg, "cliff of the sons or descendants of Tadhg".  
 Field-names:  
 Gort an Chearna, "the corner field".  
 Buaile an Mháma, "milking ground at the pass or right of way".  
 Páirc na Scoile, "the school field".  
 Páirc Fhómhair, "harvest field".  
 Páirc na hÉanlaithe, "the poultry field".  
 Páirc na Claise, "the hollow field".  
 Garrdha Difisean, "field of division".  
 Páirc na gCloch, "boulder field".  
 Sliabh, "moor or rough pasture".  
 Páirc an Leasa, "the lios field".  
 Cnocán Ramhar, "bulky knoll".  
 Fearann "land"; a cultivated field surrounded by rough ground.  
 Móinteán, "reclaimed peatland".  
 Tóchar, "causeway".

**Iskanamucky 116**

Eisc na Muice, "esk of the pig".

**Keamnalicky 116**

Céim na Lice, "stepping or pass at the rock".

**Knockacullin 115**

Cnoc an Chuilinn, "holly hill".

**Knockane 116**

Cnocán, "knoll".

Field-names:

Páirc Gharbh, "rough (pasture-) field".

Páirc Nua, "new field".  
 Páirc Láir, "Middle field".  
 Móinteán Mór, "great reclaimed peatland".  
 Bun an Gháirdín, "the garden end".  
 Graifín, "little grubbed place".  
 Gort Salach, "dirty, miry field".

**Knockane More 115**

Cnocán Mór, "great knoll".

**Knockane Roe 115**

Cnocán Rua, "red knoll".

**Knockoura 114**

"Cnoc Uara (a hill in Bere Haven)"; (Ancient His. of the Kingdom of Kerry, *J.C.H.A.S.*, vol. 6, p. 106); 1700 Knockooragh, Dive Downes.

The td. takes its name from the S.E. flank of the mountain which overlooks the village of Knockoura. Locally, the name is pronounced Cnoc Uara (knuk'uarə) and Cnoc Uartha (knuk'uarhə). Hence, Cnoc Odhardha also Cnoc Odhartha, "dunnish or brownish yellow hill".

Comhla Bhreac, "speckled door-leaf". v. Dinneen "... the magic door of fairy dwellings among the rocks".

Cnocán na Deirge Mire, "knoll of the bloody frenzy".

Two brothers quarrelled when mowing rushes. They wounded each other so severely that both died. The following lines refer to the tragedy. They are attributed to Muirean, foster-mother of Morty Óg O Sullivan who died in 1754. The brothers are named after "Pilib", an ancestor, and are referred to as "an dá Philib".

"Is ón áit go bhfuilim go bhfeicimse Cnoc agus Daod.

Mioscais na gCumar do chruinion fuacht a's féar;

Cnocán na Deirge Mire, 's an Chuailleach réidh,

'S an triopal gur cuireadh an dá Philib chun suain aréir."

—Obtained from Pádraig Ó Laochdha, Cill Chaitiarainn.

(Here from my stance I see Cnoc and Daod.

Mioscais of the valley yields cold fare.

Knoll of the bloody frenzy, Cuailleach Plain,

and the mound where last night the two Pilibs were laid.)

Mullach, "summit" of ridge.

Cumar Cam, "crooked ravine".

Féith Bhuí, "yellow marsh".

Gob an chaoil, "tip of the marsh".

Drom Sceiche, "thorn ridge".  
The Caols, "the marshy fields on both sides of the bog stream".  
The Grafs, "grubbed portions".  
Cró na gCailíní, "The girls' enclosure".  
Goirtín Láthair Tí, "little field of house site".  
The Sliabhs, a reasonably dry moorland ridge divided among the holders of Clann Glascon td.

#### Lyre 116

Ladhar, "a depression between two ridges". The holders took their supply of seaweed from a rock on the shore of Bank td. It is known as Carraig na Laidhre, "rock or Lyre td."

#### Meenaduff 115

Moing an Duibh, "swamp of the blacking". Joyce, vol. ii, p. 270, refers to a liquid, black as jet, and formerly used for dyeing black.

#### Park 115, 116

Páirc, "field".

#### Rerrin (Bere Island) 115, 116, 128, 129

1618 Ruryn, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Rurin, B.S.D.; 1658 Ruryn, Par. M. D. Sur.

Réidh-Rinn, "flat, level point". The point is about two miles long. It finally ends as a narrow rock extending into the sea for nearly 300 yards at the eastern end of Bere Island. This is known as Ceannlán, "full or ultimate end". A hollow among the fenced fields of the level tract is called Log na Tóirne, "hollow of the marked out land". The name Rerrin has been misinterpreted in *Dinnseanchas* IV, 3, p. 68.

Clais, "hollow".

Cnocán an Daill, "knoll of the blind one".

Goirtín, "little field".

Taobh Eil' < Taobh Eile, "other side", beyond the ridge.

Loch Chotáin, a lake full at high water and only partially emptied at ebb. cf. Loch Coiteáin, east of Killarney.

at ebb. Cf. Loch Coiteáin, east of Killarney.

Cuan Labhráis, Laurence's Cove.

Oileán Clóna < Oileán Claoine, "hump-backed island", v. *Contrib.* s.v. Cláen.

Turk Island. Turkish sailors suffering from a contagious disease, were isolated on the island.

Carraig Bhuí, "yellow rock".

Trá an Bhainc, "Bank strand".

Darby's strand.

Palmer's rock.

Cuaisín, "little cuas".

Carraigín, "little rock", on the south shore of td.

#### Rodeen 115

Róidín, "little road or roadstead", where whiting is fished close to the shore.

Máimín, "little neck or pass".

Shore-names:

Caoth Ramhar, "bulky caoth". This bulky tidal rock is a useful place for fishing connor (wrasse). cf. Caoth na mBallach (above), "caoth of the connor", in the td. of Droum South.

#### Rossmacowen Commons 115, 116

1618 Ross McOwen, Cork Inq.; 1654-7 Ross McOwen, B.S.D.; 1750 Ross-Mac-Owen, Smith's *History of Cork*.

Ross Mhic Eoghain, "Mac Eoghain's wood".

Cnoc na Groighe, "hill of the collection" of stones lying near the summit and known as Leaca Gharbh, "rough slope".

Bun-Daod, "foot of Daod" (below).

Cúm Mogh-Thaoisigh, "coomb of Mogh-Thaoisigh", an agnomen of a number of families named Murphy.

Glas-Loch, "grey-blue loch".

Cúm na gCapall, "coomb of the horses".

Loch na Páirce, a lake near Park, td. "Park Loch".

#### DAOD OR HUNGRY HILL

1586-88 deayad alias the hungry hill. "A plote of Beare haven and the part adjoining", map MPS 08, PRO (London); 1654-7 Hungry hill, B.D.S.; 1658 Hungry Hill, Par. M. D. Sur.; 1700 Daod o Huolaghan, Dive Downes; 1750 Hungry-hill, Smith's *History of Cork*.

"OHolighan was one of the freeholders of Bere in 1594." (Butler, p. 37.) Daod is that part of Hungry Hill, which may be viewed best from points along the road between 4 and 5 miles E. of Castletownbere. The views vary in direction from N.N.E. to N. Its steep rock-surface affords no shelter and little sustenance—most of the upland blanket bog has disappeared.

At its W.S.W. base lies Bun-Daod, "butt of Daod". Daoth-fhód > Daothfhod > Daod, v. Dinneen: "Daothamhail, see Daoitheamhail";

“Daoitheamhail, inhospitable”; “Fód . . . surface, . . . place”.

Daod, “inhospitable (rock) surface”, “hungry hill”.

The local expression “d’eirigh sé daodúil chugham, I aroused his anger” gave rise to the false etymology “angry hill” (see “Proud Angry”, Joyce, III, 391). See reference to the “shortening which at an early period affected all long vowels outside the first syllable” (*Eriu* XIII 1942, 174, note 22).

Comhla Bhreac, “speckled door-leaf”. (See Dereenataggart td. supra.)

Clocha Bána, “white boulders” of quartz on the hillside.

Dairithín Diarmada, “Diarmaid’s oak”. In 1581 Diarmaid O Donovan drove a creacht of cattle from the lands of O Sullivan Bere. O Sullivan overtook the party and O Donovan was hanged from the branch of an oak tree. A half withered trunk of this tree remains. (Joyce, II, p. 41.)

“. . . and at Laitheach na nDamh (slough of the oxen), slew Dermot O Donovan, who, by order of the English, was wasting Bear”. (O Sullivan Bear, *Ireland under Elizabeth*, translated 1903.) This latter place is known locally and is situated close to Dairithín Diarmada.

#### Scart td.

Scairt, “thicket”.

#### Shanacoumha 115

Sean an Chamtha, “old (fields) at the bending (of river)”. These fields are rough and are situated in a bulge of the Abha Gharbh.

Abha Gharbh, “rough river”, forms part of the western boundary of the td.

#### Shanvallyleigh

Sean-Bhaile Liath, “grey old village”.

#### Teernahillane 114

Within a southward and increasingly falling land surface, a slightly-sloping field extends in a S.W. direction, and ends with an up-jutting rock which has vertical faces on its S.E., S., and S.W. sides, from twenty to thirty feet. v. *Contrib*: Aidlenn.

Tír na hAidhleann, “region of the shoulder top”; a shoulder-like projection.

Goirtín na nGallán, “little field of the standing stones”, of which four remain.

#### Thornhill 115, 116

Cnoc na Sceach, “hill of the thorn bushes”.

Shore-names:

Bun Abha, “stream end”.

Pointe Córaide, “point of flocks”.

Trá na Páirce, “strand of Park td.” The holders of Park td. took their supply of seaweed from this strand.

#### Tooreen 115

Tuairín, “little night-field for cattle”.

#### Tooreen Beg

Tuairín Beag, “lesser Tuairín”.

#### Tooreenmore East 115

Tuar Mór, “great night-field for cattle”.

The Rays < Na Réidhe, “the smooth heather plains”.

#### Tooreenmore West

This is locally known as Tuar Mór West.

I am grateful to the following persons for their valuable contributions of placenames from the parish of Killaconenagh: John Cronin, Denis Crowley, Michael Crowley, James Harrington, Mary Harrington, Noel Harrington, Liam Lyne, Rev. Patrick Murphy, Daniel O Neill, Padraig Ó Sé, Donal O Sullivan, John O Sullivan, Morty O Sullivan, Patrick O Sullivan, Ted O Sullivan.

#### Abbreviations

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| B.S.D.            | Books of Survey and Distribution.   |
| Butler            | W. F. T. Butler, <i>Gleanings from Irish History</i> .                            |
| <i>Contrib</i> .  | <i>Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language</i> (Royal Irish Academy). |
| Cork Inq.         | Cork Inquisitions, Royal Irish Academy.   |
| Dive Downes       | Dive Downes’ Diary ( <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 1908-9).                                 |
| <i>Pac. Hib.</i>  | Thomas Stafford, <i>Pacata Hibernia</i> , London, 1633.                           |
| Par. M. D. Sur.   | Parish Maps of Down Survey.   |
| <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> | <i>Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society</i> .                |
| <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> | <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> .                   |
| The Survey        | The Survey made on the death of the Earl of                                       |

Clancarty in 1597 or 1598, and preserved in Vol. 625 of the Carew MSS, Lambeth.

“Cuas” refers to a large indentation in the cliff along the seashore; “boilg” to a submerged rock or reef over which the sea swells; “doire” written “derry” to a wood, usually on a steep incline, “eisc” (easc) written “esk”, to a marshy hollow. “Townland” is written “td.”.

## AS CARTLANN NA LOGAINMNEACHA

Fén teideal so foilsimid cuid den ábhar atá bailithe ag Brainse na Logainmneacha den tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis. Ní ceart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh gach aon tagairt dá bhfuil le fáil sna tagarthaí a thugtar, ach más eol d'aonduine tagairt ná fuil luaite agus a chabhródh chun foirm nó brí na hainme a dheimhniú, bheimis buíoch de ach nóta ina taobh a chur chugainn.

Ag barr gach ailt tugtar ainm na háite i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge. As san amach tugtar a suíomh agus uimhir leathanach na léarscáile 6" ar a bhfuil sí (S.O.).

### BALLYHAUKISH

#### Baile Sheácais

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Chnoc Áine (barúntacht na Déise Bige) i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 32.

|           |                              |   |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| 1655      | Ballyhakis, Ballyhackis      | <i>Civil Survey</i>                         |
| 1655      | Ballihakish                  | <i>Down Survey</i>                          |
| 1659      | Ballyhakish                  | <i>Census</i>                               |
| 1696      | Ballycakis                   | <i>Inquisition</i>                          |
| 18ú haois | Ballyhackish, Ballyhawkish   | <i>Registry of Deeds</i>                    |
| OSNB      | Ballyhaukish<br>Baile Hácais | <i>Boundary Surveyor<br/>John O'Donovan</i> |

Tá fhios ag an saol gur gaelaíodh roinnt ainmneacha dilse Normannacha le linn na Meánaoise (*Seán* < *Jean*, *Piaras* < *Pierres*, *Riocard* < *Ricard* ʀrl). Seo ceann eile díobh: *Seácas* < *Jaques*. De réir dealraimh d'imigh *Seácas* ó úsáid nuair a tháinig *Séamas* isteach ar iasacht ón mBéarla.

\* \* \*

### BARNAGROTTY

#### Bcarna na gCrochtaí

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Bhuiríos na Fearná (barúntacht Chluain Lisc) i gCo. Uíbh Fhailí. S.O. 45.

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 1620 | Barnenegroghty                                    | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                    |
| 1655 | Barnanegroftty                                    | <i>Civil Survey</i>                         |
| 1655 | Barringrothy, Ballingrothy                        | <i>Down Survey</i>                          |
| 1659 | Ballingrottey                                     | <i>Census</i>                               |
| OSNB | Barnagrotty<br>Barr na grota, top of the hillocks | <i>Boundary Surveyor<br/>John O'Donovan</i> |

Iasacht ón mBéarla atá sa tarna eilimint: croft “fáltas”. Is díol suime láimhseáil an ghrúpa ft in iasachtaí sna canúintí éagsúla:

|        |          |          |             |           |
|--------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| BÉARLA | GAEILGE: | C. Uladh | C. Connacht | C. Mumhan |
| loft   |          | lofta    | lota        | lochta    |
| thoft  |          | tofta    | tota        | tochta    |

Tá an leagan “stairiúil” (nó Ultach) le braistint ar litriú na logainme seo sa Civil Survey. Tá an réiteach Muimhneach le fáil i leagan 1620, áfach, atá níos sine. Agus téann an chuid eile den fhianaise i dtreo an réitigh Chonnachtaigh. Ó tá an áit féin ar choigríoch thuaidh Chúige Mumhan, tugann an logainm seo giota beag eolais dúinn i dtaobh canúna ná maireann ach nár mhór di a bheith ina canúint choigríche idir Ghaeilge na Mumhan agus Ghaeilge Chonnacht.

\* \* \*

### CASTLEWARDEN

### Caisleán Bhairín

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Uachtar Ard (barúntacht na Léime Theas) i gCo. Chill Dara. S.O. 15.

|         |                                       |  |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| c. 1195 | Castellum Warin ( <i>léigh</i> Warni) | <i>Reg. St Thomas</i>                  |
| 1276    | Castrum Munitum                       | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>               |
| 1294    | Castellum Munitum                     | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>               |
| 1412    | Castlewarning                         | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>               |
| 1495    | Castell Warny(n)g                     | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>               |
| 1546    | Castlewarninge                        | <i>Fiant</i>                           |
| 1567    | Castlewarnyng                         | <i>Fiant</i>                           |
| c. 1580 | Caislén Bharruin (Bairuin, Bairnin)   | <i>Leabhar Branach</i>                 |
| 1619    | Castlewarring                         | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>               |
| 1655    | Castlewarning                         | <i>Down Survey</i>                     |
| 1659    | Castlewarning                         | <i>Census</i>                          |
| c. 1660 | Castlewarren                          | <i>Book of Survey and Distribution</i> |
| 1783    | Castlewarden                          | <i>Taylor and Skinner</i>              |
| OSNB    | Castlewarden                          | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i>               |
|         | Caisleán Bhairín, Wardin's Castle     | <i>John O'Donovan</i>                  |

Fé mar a chítear sa bhfianaise, baineann scéal casta leis an logainm seo.

Is é an rud atá sna céad thagarthaí (1195, 1276, 1294) ná laidniú ar logainm Normannach \**Castel Warni* (=Francis *Château Garni* “an caisleán armtha”—cf. *garrison* “garrastún”). Fé thionchar Bhéarla an Pháil, deineadh *warning* den tarna eilimint roimh 1412. Gaelaíodh an leagan san roimh lár na 16ú haoise agus is dá bhrí sin

a fhaghaimid Caisleán Bhairín sa Leabhar Branach.

Níorbh é sin deireadh an scéil, áfach, mar lean Béarla an Pháil ag forás agus deineadh *warnen* de *warning*. Agus ansan imríodh dí-shamhlú ar an dá *n* chun *warden* a dhéanamh de *warnen*.

\* \* \*

### DRUMACOO

### Droim Mucú

Baile fearainn agus paróiste i mbarúntacht Dhún Coillín i gCo. na Gaillimhe. S.O. 103.

|         |                            |  |
|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 1232    | comarba Dromma Mucado      | <i>Annála Connacht</i>                 |
| 1565-67 | Druymmochu                 | <i>An. Hib. 26.157</i>                 |
| 1585    | Drommckow, Dromuckow       | <i>Composition Book of Connaught</i>   |
| 1587    | Drumocua                   | <i>An. Hib. 26.142</i>                 |
| c. 1660 | Drommuckoo                 | <i>Book of Survey and Distribution</i> |
| 1685    | Drumuko, Drumuckooe        | <i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i>            |
| OSNB    | Drumacoo                   | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i>               |
|         | Drom a chú, Mochu's church | <i>John O'Donovan</i>                  |

Fuaim an lae inniu **drumə'ku:**

Is é *mucadha* (gineadach ar *mucaidh* “muicí”) an tarna eilimint sa logainm seo. Fínné breise é ar an bhforás *-adha* > *-ú* a chítear sna sloinntí *Ó Donnchú* (<*Donnchadha*).

\* \* \*

### HEAPSTOWN

### Baile an Chairn

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Chill Mhic Calláin (barúntacht Thír Oirill) i gCo. Shligigh. S.O. 34.

|      |  |                              |
|------|--|------------------------------|
| OSNB | Heapstown  | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i>     |
|      | Baile an Chairn  | <i>nóta le peann luaidhe</i> |
|      | Baile Cairn Oirthriallach, entry in the annals of Kilbronan in Trinity College | <i>John O'Donovan</i>        |

Ón gcéad radharc déarfadh duine ná fuil aonrud neamhchoitianta ag baint leis an logainm seo. Tá.

Tá an baile fearainn seo beagnach ar bhruach thuaidh Loch Arbhach agus dhá mhíle ar an taobh thiarthuaidh de Mhaigh Tuireadh.

I gCath Maí Tuireadh (eagrán Stokes) deirtear go raibh Dian

Céacht agus a chlann ag canadh ar Tobar Sláine le linn an chatha agus ag slánú laoi Thuatha Dé Danann a fuair bás ann:

Dien Ceht 7 a dí mac 7 a ingen .i. Ochtriuil 7 Airmedh 7 Miach . . . oc dicetul for an tibraít .i. Slaine a hainm

*Revue Celtique 12.123*

Nuair a fuair muintir Bhalair amach cad a bhí ar siúl, thángadar ag triall ar an tobar agus líonadar de chlocha é:

. . . ar Tibrait Slaine an Achad Abla fri Magh Tuired andíar, fri Loch nArbhoch antuaid. Lotar didiu 7 do berod cloich cech fir for in tiprait, gonu(d) de ata Carn Octrialdaich for an carn

*Revue Celtique 12.126*

Is léir ón suíomh a thugtar thuas (laistiar de Mhaigh Tuireadh agus lastuaidh de Loch Arbhach) gurb é carn Bhaile an Chairn atá i gceist agus, dá bhrí sin, gurb é Baile an Chairn suíomh Thobar Sláine Dhéin Chéacht de réir mhíotas Chath Maí Tuireadh.

\* \* \*

#### IFFA AND OFFA (EAST AND WEST)

##### Uíbh Eoghain agus Uíbh Fhathaidh

Barúntacht i ndeisceart Cho. Thiobraid Árann.

(1) IFFA (= Iffa and Offa East)

|           |   |                             |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1260      | Ywoghyn   | <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> |
| 1298      | Ivoyn   | <i>Pipe roll</i>            |
| 14ú haois | Uí Néill a hUíbh Eoghain Fhinn                                  | <i>Topographical Poems</i>  |
|           | (cf. Baile Uí Néill i bparóiste Chill Mhuire sa bharúntacht so) |                             |

|      |         |                          |
|------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1358 | Iffa    | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> |
| 1375 | Iffa    | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> |
| 1381 | Iffowyn | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i> |
| 1655 | Iffay   | <i>Civil Survey</i>      |

Is dócha gur fé thionchar *Offa* (féach thíos) a deineadh *Iffa* de *Iffowyn*.

(2) OFFA (= Iffa and Offa West)

|            |  |                               |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 920        | la hÚ Fothaid Aiched   | <i>Annála Inis Faithleann</i> |
| 12ú haois? | Hui Fothaid  | <i>Corpus Gen. Hib.</i>       |
| 1204-6?    | Offathith  | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>      |
| 1260       | Yffathiatha  | <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i>   |
| 1302       | Offath   | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>      |
| 14ú haois  | Ó Mearadhaigh (maith an rígh) triath Ó bhFathaidh fuair móirthír | <i>Topographical Poems</i>    |

|         |               |                                  |
|---------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1375    | Offath        | <i>Cal. Ormond Deeds</i>         |
| c. 1537 | Uíbh Faighthe | <i>Caithréim Uí Cheallacháin</i> |
| 1655    | Offay         | <i>Civil Survey</i>              |

Fé mar a tharla i gcás roinnt treabha eile (Fotharta i gCo. Cheatharlach agus i gCo. Loch Garman, Uí Bhairrche i gCo. Laoise agus i gCo. Loch Garman), bhí dhá Uíbh Fhathaidh ann: Uíbh Fhathaidh Aicheadh i gCo. Thiobraid Árann agus Uíbh Fhathaidh Tíre a bhí i gCo. Phort Láirge de réir dealraimh bíodh is ná fuil a suíomh cruinn ar eolas againn go fóill. Féach:

|           |                    |                               |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 896       | la hÚ Fothaid Tíre | <i>Annála Inis Faithleann</i> |
| 1282      | Ofath              | <i>Cal. Doc. Ireland</i>      |
| 1302      | Offath             | <i>Pipe roll</i>              |
| 14ú haois | Uí Fhathaidh eile  | <i>Topographical Poems</i>    |

\* \* \*

#### INCH ST LAURENCE

#### Inse Shan Labhráis

Baile fearainn agus paróiste i mbarúntacht Chlann Liam i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 14, 23.

|           |                                   |  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1242      | Tristelaveran                     | <i>Cal. Doc. Ireland</i>                           |
| 1276      | Tristellaueran                    | <i>Pipe roll</i>                                   |
| 1282      | Tristillaveran                    | <i>Pipe roll</i>                                   |
| 1327      | Stristelaueras, Stristelauerans   | <i>Pipe roll</i>                                   |
| 1363      | Dysirt Lauran                     | <i>Onomasticon 346</i> (gan tagairt don fhoínse)   |
| 1405      | Esterlawran                       | <i>NMAJ 1943 lch 153</i> (gan tagairt don fhoínse) |
| 1525      | Disertlaurays                     | <i>Annates (Arch. Hib. 28.42)</i>                  |
| 16ú haois | ceithre seisrecha Dísirt Labhráis | <i>Seanchus Búrcach (ITS 26.160)</i>               |
| 1606      | Inchenlorras                      | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                           |
| 1608      | Inshilawrais                      | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                           |
| 1608      | Disertlouras                      | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                           |
| 1618      | Inshylaurace                      | <i>Inquisition</i>                                 |
| 1621      | Enis Leawrage                     | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                           |
| 1655      | Insenlawrence, Inssinlawrence     | <i>Civil Survey</i>                                |
| 1655      | Inshinlawrence                    | <i>Down Survey</i>                                 |
| 1659      | Inchy Lawrence                    | <i>Census</i>                                      |
| 1696      | Insinlaurence, Inch Laurence      | <i>Inquisition</i>                                 |

|      |                   |                              |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| OSNB | Inch St Lawrence  | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i>     |
|      | Inse an laurais   | <i>nóta le peann luaidhe</i> |
|      | Inse San Labhráis | <i>John O'Donovan</i>        |

Is léir gurb é *Díseart Labhráin* an fhoirm is sine den logainm seo. Mar le *Tristel-*, *Striste-* agus *Ester-* a fhreagraíonn do *Díseart* i gcáipéisí na Meánaoise, féach *Díseart Diarmada* agus an plé a ghabhann leis (*Dinnseanchas* IV 126-131).

Ó leagan 1327, áfach, tá sé soiléir go raibh *Labhráis* ag druidiúint isteach in áit *Labhráin* mar tarna eilimint. Seans an-mhaith gurb é an rud fé ndeara san ná dhá fhoirm ar *Laurentius* a bheith sa bhfraincis (agus, dá bhrí sin, sa Normannais) .i. *Laurent* agus *Laurence*.

Pé ar domhan é, níl le fáil againn sa 16ú haois ach *Díseart Labhráis*, foirm a mhaireann fós i leagan amháin de chuid 1608 (cúrsaí eaglasta atá i gceist sa cháipéis sin agus is dual dá leithéid a bheith níos coimeádaí ná cáipéisí a bhaineann le cúrsaí talúintí).

Ach cheana, i leagan 1606, tá athrú ar an gcéad eilimint. B'fhéidir gur truaillíodh *íseart* (<*díseart*) gur deineadh \**insean* de, foirm a tuigeadh nó a míníodh ina dhiaidh sin mar *inse shan*. Ach níl ann ach b'fhéidir. Is é an t-aon rud gur féidir a bheith cinnte de ná go bhfuil *Inse Shan Labhráis* ar an áit ó thús na 17ú haoise i leith.

\* \* \*

#### KILLESHTIN

#### Cill Uisean

Baile fearainn agus paróiste i Sliabh Mairge i gCo. Laoise. S.O. 32, 37.

|           |                            |                               |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 843       | Aodhan Glinne hUisean      | <i>Annála Ríochta Éireann</i> |
| 10ú haois | Comgan o Glinn Uisen       | <i>Féilire Aonghasa</i>       |
| 1563      | Kylleshen                  | <i>Fiant</i>                  |
| c. 1580   | maidhm . . . Cille hEision | <i>Leabhar Branach</i>        |
| 1614      | Killishin                  | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>      |
| 1655      | Killeshin                  | <i>Down Survey</i>            |
| 1659      | Killishen                  | <i>Census</i>                 |

|      |              |                          |
|------|--------------|--------------------------|
| OSNB | Killeshin    | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i> |
|      | Cill Uiseann | <i>John O'Donovan</i>    |

Tá sé soiléir go bhfuil ainm an lae inniu, *Cill Uisean*, bunaithe ar an ainm is sine dá bhfuil againn .i. *Gleann Uisean*. Is dócha gur giorrúchán é ar \**Cill Ghlinne hUisean*. Bhíothas den tuairim tráth gurbh é *Oisín* a bhí mar tarna eilimint san ainm ach léiríonn na foinsí Gaelacha nach mar sin an scéal. *Uisean* atá ann. Ginideach é seo ar \**Uise*. Níl \**Uise* féin le fáil againn ach tá a réamhfhoclach *Uisin* (in *Usin* Lec. 86 v. a. 21; inn *Uissin* LBM 123b 25). Ón gcomhthéacs ina bhfaghtar é, is dócha go dtagraíonn sé don ghleann féin

nó don abhainn a théann tríd siúd. Téann abhainn na Fuiseoige (*Fushoge* i mBéarla) tré pharóiste Chill Uisean. Mar leis an ngnáth-fhocal *fuiseog*, is é *uiseog* an fhoirm is sine dá bhfuil againn (féach *Contributions*). Dá bhrí sin, is cosúil ná fuil in ainm na Fuiseoige ach leagan díspeagúil déanach ar \**Uise* agus go bhfuil sean-ainm na habhann calcaithe i gCill Uisean.

\* \* \*

#### TIRERRILL

#### Tír Oirill

Barúntacht i gCo. Shligigh.

|           |                             |                                      |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 752       | interfectio nepotum Aillelo | <i>Annála Uladh</i>                  |
| 1237      | Tír nAilella                | <i>Annála Ríochta Éireann</i>        |
| 1255      | Tyrelele                    | <i>Cal. Doc. Ireland</i>             |
| 1318      | tigerna Tiri hOilella       | <i>Annála Connacht</i>               |
| 14ú haois | Tír nOilealla               | <i>Topographical Poems</i>           |
| 1408      | ri Tiri hOilella            | <i>Annála Connacht</i>               |
| 1585      | Tirreriel                   | <i>Composition Book of Connaught</i> |
| 1659      | Tirerill                    | <i>Census</i>                        |

Is léir gurbh í foirm "chlasaiceach" na hainme seo *Tír Oilealla* nó *Tír nOilealla*. Ach léiríonn leaganacha 1585 agus 1659 go raibh dhá athrú tagtha ar an tarna eilimint roimh dheireadh na 16ú haoise:

1. Bhí dhá ghinideach ar *Oilill*: **Oilealla** agus **Oilill** (*Irish Grammatical Tracts II 111*). Tá sé soiléir go bhfuil na leaganacha bunaithe ar *Tír Oilill*.
2. Deineadh *r* den chéad *l* san ainm tré dhíshamhlú—fé mar a deineadh *aroile* de *alaile*. Más ea, tá *Oirill* againn in áit *Oilill*. Ar ádhmharáí an scéil, tá deimhniú air seo i dtraidisiún lámhscríofa na Gaeilge as Co. Shligigh—i *Leabhar Í Eadhra*, mar a bhfaghaimid **fiach Í Oirill** (*Ich 184*).

\* \* \*

#### TOBERDAN

#### Tiobradán

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Theach Eoin (barúntacht Átha Luain Theas) i gCo. Ros Comáin. S.O. 45.

|      |                           |                                      |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ?    | i nglaic Bhile Tiobradáin | <i>Buile Shuibhne</i>                |
| 1585 | Tibbrahane                | <i>Composition Book of Connaught</i> |
| 1636 | Tibberdan                 | <i>léarscáil</i>                     |
| 1655 | Tobiedon                  | <i>Down Survey</i>                   |

c. 1660 Tybrodan *Book of Survey and Distribution*  
1817 Tubberdawn *Grand Jury Map*

OSNB Tubridan *Boundary Surveyor*  
Tobardán *John O'Donovan*

De réir Bhuile Shuibhne bhí Bile Tiobradáin "i cCrích Gháille". Tá Gáille díreach lastuaidh de Thiobradán (Galey, Galeybeg S.O. 42). Is léir gurb é an focal *tiobra* (ginideach *tiobrad*) bunús na hainme seo. Tobar atá i gceist, ar ndóigh, agus is dócha gur foirm dhís-peagúil *tiobradán* ("tobairín" más ea). Is díol suime, áfach, ná fuil le fáil sna láimhscríbhinní ach *tiobrán* agus *tibrín* mar fhoirmeacha díspeagúla ar *tiobra* (féach *Contributions tiprán tiprén*). Foirmeacha nua iad so atá bunaithe ar an ainmneach *tiobra* ach tá *tiobradán* bunaithe ar an bpréamh "stairiúil" *tiobrad*—.

\* \* \*

**TOLKA** **Tulcha**  
Abhainn i dtuaisceart Cho. Bhaile Átha Cliath.

|           |  |                                 |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1012      | o Tulcaid ( <i>léigh</i> Tulcaind)                     | <i>Chronicon Scottorum</i>      |
| 1013      | ó Thulcaind  | <i>Annála Ríocht Éireann</i>    |
| 12ú haois | etir Taulchind 7 Abaind<br>(v Thulchaind, Thealchaind) | <i>Corpus Gen. Hib.</i>         |
| 12ú haois | oc Telchuine ( <i>léigh</i> Telchuind)                 | <i>Leabhar Laighneach 13371</i> |
| 1171      | Tulkan, Tulken   | <i>Chart. St Mary's</i>         |
| 1192      | Tolekan  | <i>Chart. St Mary's</i>         |
| 1213      | Tulekan  | <i>Chart. St Mary's</i>         |
| c. 1225   | Tulchan, Tulechan                                      | <i>Chart. St Mary's</i>         |
| c. 1260   | Tulchin  | <i>Reg. Hosp. St John</i>       |
| 1339-40   | Tulken, Tulkyn, Tulghyn                                | <i>Chart. St Mary's</i>         |
| 1619      | Tulchi   | <i>Inquisition</i>              |
| 1655      | Toulchy, Toulghy                                       | <i>Civil Survey</i>             |

Is é an dealramh atá ar an scéal gurbh í an fhoirm ba shine ná *\*Tulchann* (ginideach *\*Tulchainne* réamhfhoclach *Tulchainn*) toisc ná fuil aon fhoirm gan *n(n)* deiridh le fáil roimh 1619. Is cosúil gur chuaigh an focal isteach sa díochlaonadh consanda: *Tulcha* (ginideach *Tulchann* réamhfhoclach *Tulchainn*)—rud a tharla i gcás roinnt ainmfhocal eile (*abhann* > *abha* ach go háirithe). Mar le bunús na hainme, tugann malartú an chéad ghuta (*Thulchaind*/*Thealchaind*/*Taulchind*) le fios gurbh é *a* an guta ó thús agus gur lean *u* é. Ós rud é go dteaspánann an focal *tulach* (<*\*TALUKA*) an malartú

céanna sna sean-láimhscríbhinní, is deacair an tuairim a sheachaint go bhfuil *tulach* mar chéad eilimint in ainm na habhann so.

\* \* \*

**WOODSTOCK** **Coill an Stócaigh**  
Baile fearainn i bparóiste Chrois Bhaoithín (barúntacht Chlann Mhuiris) i gCo. Mhaigh Eo. S.O. 112.

|         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
| 1635    | Killestokie, Killstockie                         | <i>Strafford Inquisition</i>                      |
| c. 1660 | Killestoca, Callestoca                           | <i>Book of Survey and Distribution</i>            |
| 1809-17 | Kellastokoe, Woodstock                           | <i>Bald's Co. Map</i>                             |
| 1824    | Collistoca, Killastocoy                          | <i>Surv. and Val. Report</i>                      |
| OSNB    | Woodstock<br>Coill an Stócaigh,<br>Stokes's wood | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i><br><i>John O'Donovan</i> |

**WOODSTOCK** **Coill an Chip**  
Baile fearainn i bparóiste Chill Molaise (barúntacht na nDéise lasmuigh de Dhrom) i gCo. Phort Láirge. S.O. 29, 30.

|      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 1584 | Killkippe, Kyllkippe                                   | <i>Inquisition</i>                                |
| 1586 | Killkippe  | <i>Inquisition</i>                                |
| 1589 | Kilkypp, Killyhypp                                     | <i>Fiant</i>                                      |
| 1613 | Kilkippe, Kilhippe                                     | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i>                          |
| 1655 | Killkipp   | <i>Civil Survey</i>                               |
| 1659 | Killkipp   | <i>Census</i>                                     |
| OSNB | Woodstock<br>Coill a' Chip, wood of the stock or stump | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i><br><i>John O'Donovan</i> |

Sampla maith is ea an dá logainm seo ar an slí inar cuireadh logainmneacha Gaelacha as a gcruith uaireanta le linn a mbéarlaithe. I gcás *Choill an Stócaigh* níor aistriodh ach an chéad eilimint *coill*=**wood**. Deineadh neamhshuim de bhrí an tarna eilimint (*stócach*) ach deineadh aithris ar a fhuaim.

I gcás *Choill an Chip*, aistriodh an dá eilimint *coill*=**wood** agus *ceap*=**stock** ach níor cuireadh le chéile de réir ghnáthchomhréir an Bhéarla iad (**Stockwood**).

San dá chás deineadh *Woodstock* den iomlán—gan dabht fé thionchar *Woodstock* Shasana, atá roinnt mhíle lastuaidh d'Oxford, ina raibh áras ríoga tráth.

\* \* \*

**FINNOO****Fionnú**

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Chill Mhaoláin (barúntacht Sheanaide) i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 18.

|      |                        |                          |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1586 | ffynnor                | <i>Peyton Survey</i>     |
| 1594 | ffynoc                 | <i>Inquisition</i>       |
| 1597 | Finowe                 | <i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i> |
| 1655 | ffinor, Fínoe, ffinowe | <i>Civil Survey</i>      |
| 1659 | Fynoe                  | <i>Census</i>            |

|      |                   |                          |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| OSNB | Finnoo            | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i> |
|      | Fin nó, Fíodh noe | <i>John O'Donovan</i>    |

Fuaim an lae inniu **fi'nu**:

**EVEGALLAHOO****Uíbh Gallchú**

Baile fearainn i bparóiste na Gráinsí (barúntacht Ghleann an Choim) i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 28, 36.

|        |              |                           |
|--------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1452   | O Galcowyr   | <i>Rental of Connello</i> |
| 1584   | Acallcowyr   | <i>Inquisition</i>        |
| 1586   | Igallyonhour | <i>Inquisition</i>        |
| 1586   | Ogallanhore  | <i>Peyton Survey</i>      |
| 1592-3 | Ogallohore   | <i>Fiant</i>              |
| 1655   | Ivegallaghue | <i>Civil Survey</i>       |

|      |               |                          |
|------|---------------|--------------------------|
| OSNB | Eavgallahoo   | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i> |
|      | Uíbh Gallachu | <i>John O'Donovan</i>    |

Níl ach 9 míle idir an dá áit seo in iarthar na contae. Is léir go bhfreagraíonn an chéad ainm do *Fionnúir*, logainm atá an-choitianta (12 bhaile fearainn ar fud na tíre). Níl aon dabht ach chomh beag ná gur ainm shleachta (*Uí Ghallchúir*) atá sa tarna ceann. Is díol suime áfach, gur cailleadh r caol i ndeireadh focail tar éis *ú* san dá ainm—agus san roimh dheireadh na 16ú haoise, is dócha. An ceann de na tréithe é seo, ní fheadar, a bhain le Gaeilge iarthar Luimnigh?

\* \* \*

**LISMAKEERY****Lios Mhic Thíre**

Baile fearainn agus paróiste i mbarúntacht Chonallach Íocht. i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 19, 20.

|      |                         |                               |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1418 | Lismactire, Lismacthire | <i>Black Book of Limerick</i> |
| 1584 | Lismckery               | <i>Inquisition</i>            |

|      |              |                      |
|------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1586 | Lismakerrye  | <i>Peyton Survey</i> |
| 1587 | Lismckery    | <i>Fiant</i>         |
| 1590 | Lysmykerry   | <i>Fiant</i>         |
| 1616 | Lyssvickerye | <i>Inquisition</i>   |
| 1629 | Lis-McKirry  | <i>Inquisition</i>   |
| 1655 | Lissmckiry   | <i>Civil Survey</i>  |
| 1655 | Lismckery    | <i>Down Survey</i>   |
| 1659 | Lismakeery   | <i>Census</i>        |

|      |               |                          |
|------|---------------|--------------------------|
| OSNB | Lissmakeery   | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i> |
|      | Lios mha círe | <i>John O'Donovan</i>    |

**BALLYMAKEERY****Baile Uí Mhic Thíre**

Baile fearainn i bparóiste Ráth Rónáin (barúntacht Sheanaide) i gCo. Luimnigh. S.O. 28.

|      |               |                      |
|------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1586 | Ballymackerry | <i>Peyton Survey</i> |
| 1655 | Ballimckiry   | <i>Civil Survey</i>  |

|      |                               |                              |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| OSNB | Ballymakeery                  | <i>Boundary Surveyor</i>     |
|      | Baile mhic thíre              | <i>nóta le peann luaidhe</i> |
|      | Baile mic Thíre, Wolfe's town | <i>John O'Donovan</i>        |

Níl ach 4 mhíle idir an dá áit seo. Dá bhrí sin, is dócha go bhfuil baint ag an dá ainm le chéile .i. gurbh é Mac Tíre an leasa sinsear Uí Mhic Thíre an bhaile.

Níl an sloinne Ó Mic Thíre coitianta in aonchor. Bhí muintir Mhic Thíre ina ríthe ar Uíbh Mic Coille in oirthear Cho. Chorcaí i ndeireadh na 12ú haoise (*Annála Inis Faithleann* 1189, 1202, 1206; *Miscellaneous Irish Annals* 1172, 1183, 1211) ach ní dócha gurb iad san an sliocht atá i gceist anso againn. Is é an dealramh atá ar an scéal ná gur mhionshliocht de chuid Ó gConaill Ghabhra Uí Mhic Thíre iarthuaisceart Cho. Luimnigh.

\* \* \*

**SHEEN****Simhín**

Abhainn i ndeisceart Cho. Chiarraí. S.O. 92, 102.

|      |                           |                               |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1189 | ec Sivin (U Lan)d ??      | <i>Annála Inis Faithleann</i> |
| ?    | o Ath Uinnsenn ar Simhín  | <i>Cath Maighe Léna 20</i>    |
| 1776 | Sha river ( <i>sic!</i> ) | <i>Maritime Survey</i>        |

OSNB Abhan na Sin  
Fuaim an lae inniu ən'ʃi:N ginideach Nə'ʃi:N

**SHIVEN**

**Simhin**

Abhainn in oirthear Cho. na Gaillimhe. S.O. 32, 46, 47.

? gu Simin sruithghlain slatcaeim *Leabhar Ó Maine 23 va 19*

OSNB Shiven river *Boundary Surveyor*  
A' t-sibhne, the river of the *John O'Donovan*  
reeds or bulrushes

**SHIMNA**

**Simhin**

Abhainn i ndeisceart Cho. an Dúin. S.O. 48, 49.

OSNB the river Shimna

Ábhar suime don chanúineolaí is ea na leaganacha éagsúla so ar *Simhin*.

Léiríonn ainm na habhann Muimhní titim *bh/mh* caol idir dhá ghuta ghairide. Cuimhnimis ar nathair ní <*nimhe*, **luionna** <*luibheanna* agus a leithéidí.

Coimeádann ainm na habhann Connachtaí a fhoirm stairiúil. Léiríonn ainm na habhann Ultaí an t-athrú *mhn* > **mn** i nGaeilge oirthear Uladh. Cuimhnimis ar **tamnach** <*tamhnach*, **Samna** <*Samhna* agus a leithéidí. Is léir go bhfreagraíonn *Shimna* don ghinideach (*abhainn na*) *Simhne*.

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