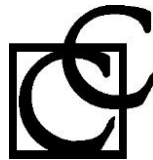


LOGAINMNEACHA MHAIGH EO 1:

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

**Anailís ar Ainmneacha na mBailte Fearainn agus Roinnt
Ainmneacha Eile i mBarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill
in Iarthar Mhaigh Eo**

Fiachra Mac Gabhann



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Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 1: Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

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Nóta: Tharlódh i bhfíor-chorrchás go ndéanfaí athrú ar leagan molta Gaeilge d'ainm ar bith sa tsraith seo idir am foilsithe na sraithe agus ordú reachtúil stáit ar cheartleaganacha logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo ar ball. I gcás amhrais ar bith, téitear i muinín an tsuímh www.logainm.ie mar a bhfoilseofar leagan ar bith atá le leasú.

Imleabhair eile sa tsraith seo:

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 2: Barúntacht Mhurasce

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 3: Paróiste Acla

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 4: Barúntacht Iorrais

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 5: Barúntacht Cheara

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 6: Barúntachtaí Chill Mheáin agus an Rois

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 7: Barúntacht Chlann Mhuiris

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 8: Barúntacht Thír Amhlaidh

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 9: Barúntachtaí Ghaileang agus Thír Fhiachrach

Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo 10: Barúntacht Choistealach

Buíochas agus Toirbhirt:

Gabhaim buíochas faoi leith le beirt fhear: Nollaig Ó Muraíle, iar-chomhghleacaí sinsearach liom ar feadh tréimhse in Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste, sna 1990í, agus ar feadh tréimhse eile in Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh sa mhílaois seo, a réitigh an cosán logainmníochta a bhí romham chomh maith sin gur gheall le mótarbhealach é, agus ar tugadh de pheannaid dó luathdhréachtaí den saothar seo a léamh; agus Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, iar-Phríomhoifigeach leis an Bhrainse Logainmneacha sa Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta, a thug cuireadh dom tabhairt faoi staidéar a dhéanamh ar ainmneacha bailte fearainn an chontae seo i gcéadair agus, ach oiread le Nollaig, nár spáráil a chuid ama, comhairle ná foinsí oifige orm.

Tá buíochas mór dlite fosta do Phádraig Ó Cearbhaill, Pádraig Ó Dálaigh, Conchúr Ó Cruaíoch agus Seán McGlinchey in Oifig an Bhrainse Logainmneacha; do Chaoimhín Ó Muirí i dTionscnamh Locus i gColáiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh; do Mhícheál Ó Mainnín - a léigh luathdhréachtaí iomlána d'imleabhair 1-2 sa bhliain 2004 agus a rinne tréan moltaí maithe - agus do Kay Muhr agus Pat McKay, in Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste; do Graham Isaac, as an spíonadh ar chuid ainmneacha luatha, agus Liam Ó hAisibéil, a dhear léarscáil na mbarúntachtaí, in Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh; agus do Ríonach uí Ógáin i Lárionad Uí Dhuilearga do Bhéaloideas na hÉireann agus Cnuasach Bhéaloideas Éireann sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath. Ba mhaith liom buíochas mór a thabhairt fosta do mo dheartháir Feilim Mac Gabhann, Ollscoil Johns Hopkins, a réitigh gach fadhb a bhain le ríomhaireacht agus formáidiú, agus a dhear na clúdaigh.

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Chontae Mhaigh Eo, go háirithe an t-iar-Phríomhfheidhmeannach Seosamh Ó Longáin (nach maireann) a thacaigh leis an taighde ón tús.

Rinneadh cuid mhaith den taighde don tsraith seo faoi choimirce Chomhaltacht Rialtas na hÉireann in OÉ Gaillimh, sa tréimshe 2006-9, agus fearaim buíochas mór don Choimisiún Logainmneacha agus do dhuine ar bith sa Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta (nó an Roinn Gnothaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, mar a bhí an t-am sin) a raibh lámh nó páirt ar bith acu i lorg agus i gceadú an mhaoinithe.

As a spéis agus a cuidiú fial, leanúnach i ngach gné den obair, fógraím mo bhuíochas do Oonagh Kelleher, Oifigeach Gaeilge le Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo. Feartar buíochas mór fosta d'Anna Ní Chárthaigh agus coiste stiúrtha Ghnó Mhaigh Eo trí chéile; do Dheirdre Davitt agus Foras na Gaeilge; do Mháirtín Ó Maicín, Seán Ó Confhaola agus Conradh na Gaeilge i Maigh Eo; do John Coll, Mary Wrafter agus Fóram Pobail Chomhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo; do Sheán Ó hÉalaí agus Máirtín Mac Donncha, Raidió na Gaeltachta, Caisleán an Bharraigh (tráth dá raibh); Etain O'Connor agus Comhlacht Forbartha Áitiúil Acla; do Phádraig Ó Snodaigh agus Coiscéim; Dave O'Connell, Colin Conn agus clódóirí Johnswood Press; agus do Cholmán Ó Raghallaigh, Cló Mhaigh Eo.

Tá mé go mór faoi chomaoin chomh maith ag baill Choiste Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo: Laoise Ní Dhúda (OÉ Gaillimh), Nollaig Ó Muraíle (OÉ Gaillimh), Noel Gibbons (Co. Co. Mhaigh Eo), Liam Ó hAisibéil (OÉ Gaillimh), Bill Flynn (Coláiste Breisoideachais Chaisleán an Bharraigh), Gerry McDonagh (Bréachmhaigh) agus Helen Moran (Bréachmhaigh).

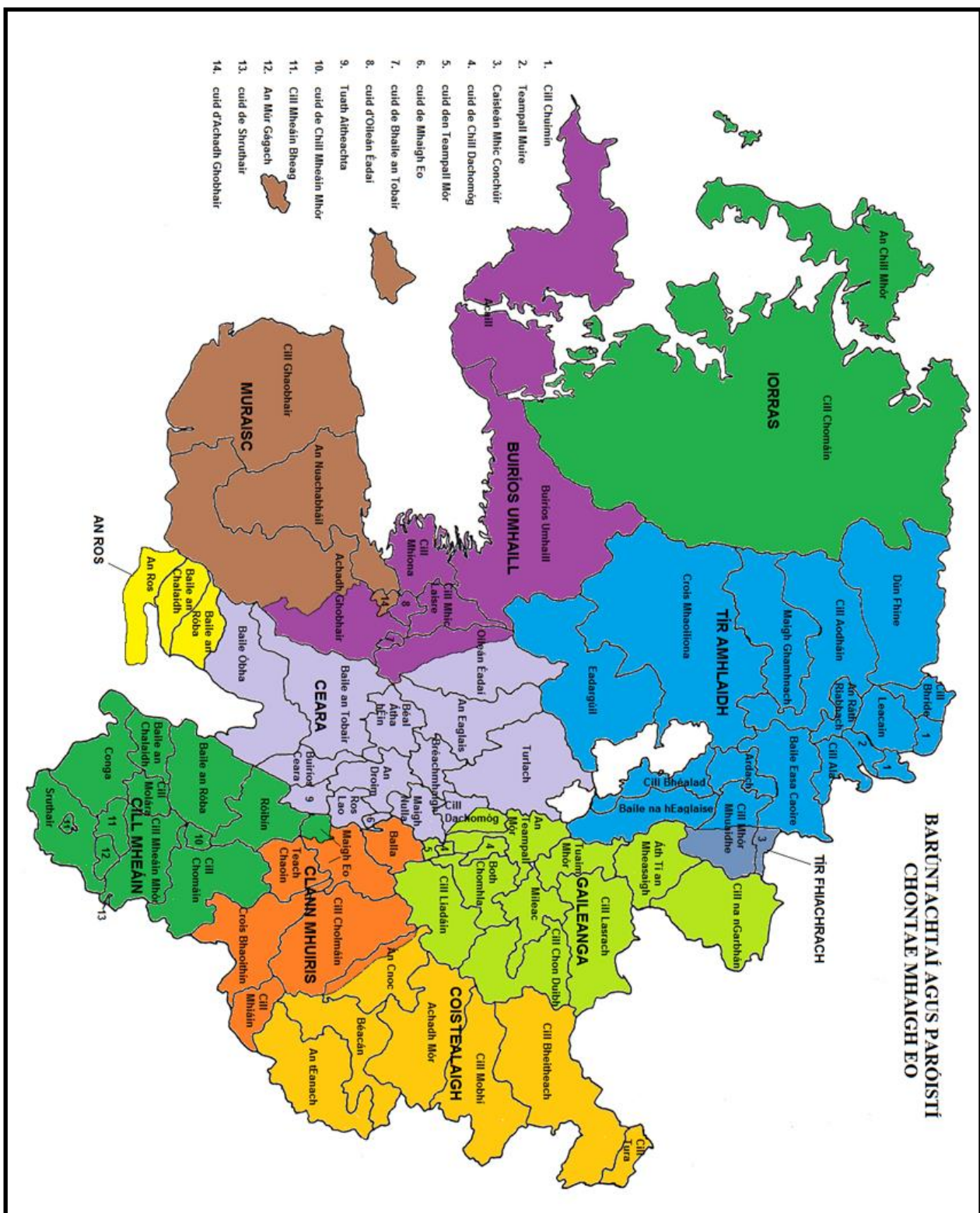
Tá mé go mór faoi chomaoin ach go háirithe ag na céadta a labhair liom go lách agus a chuir oideachas orm ar mo chamchuairt dom trí dhúichí éagsúla an chontae: ainmnítear faisnéiseoirí sna hIntreoracha do na barúntachtaí sa tsraith seo.

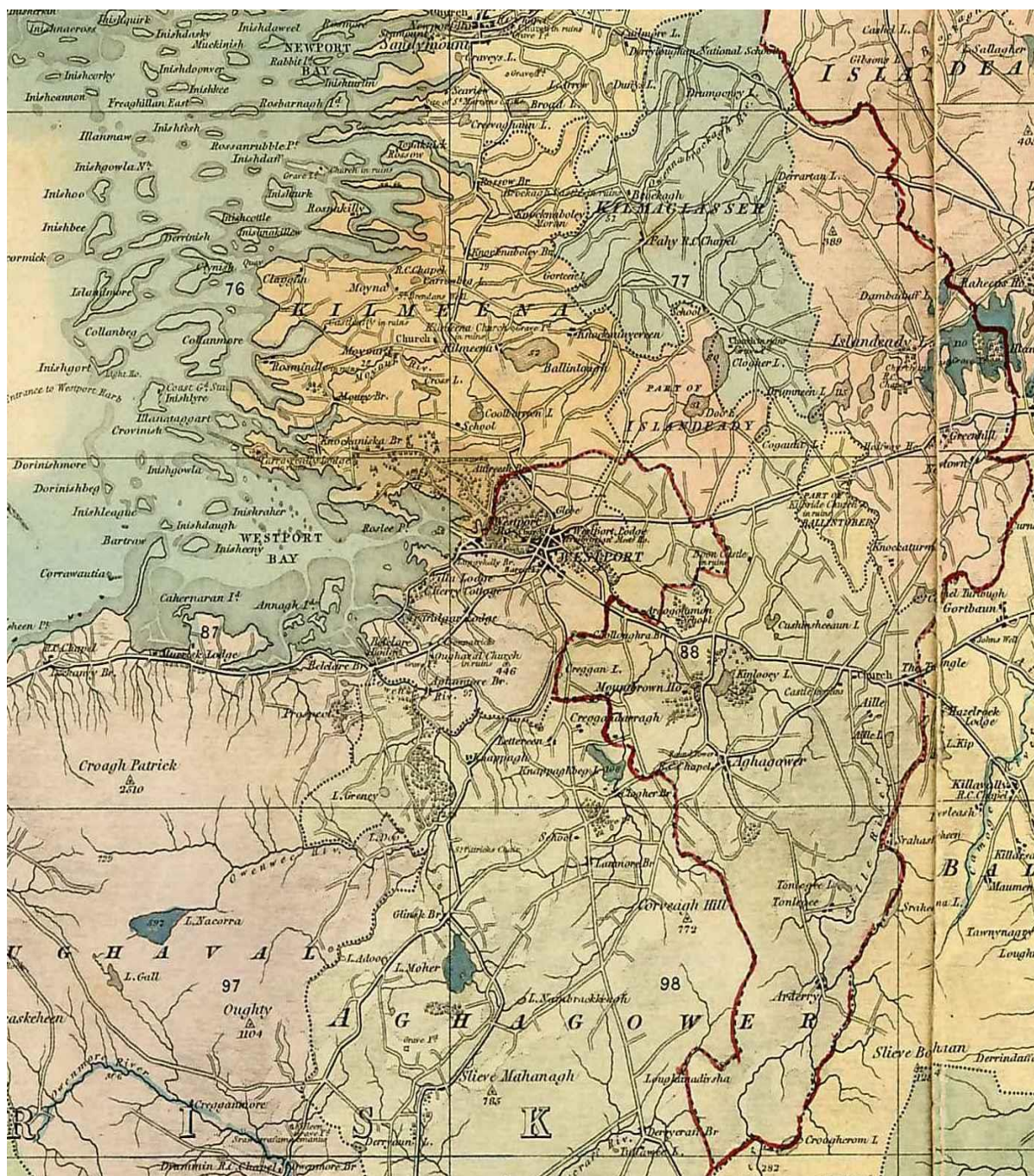
Fógraím buíochas gan áireamh do mo bhean chéile Clodagh as a cuid foighide, comhairle agus tacaíochta.

Is clocha iad na himleabhair sa tsraith seo i leacht m'athar Proinnsias (1932-76), Cabhánach a bhí ar tí an teaghlach a bhogadh anoir le dul a chónaí i Maigh Eo nuair a cailleadh é go hóg. Toirbhrítear an saothar seo chomh maith d'Ultach eile, mar atá, mo mháthair, Caitlín "Muineachán Abú" Mhic Gabhann. Ar deireadh, toirbhrítear an saothar seo, chomh maith céanna, do Ghaeil uile Mhaigh Eo, i gcéin agus i gcóngar - go cróineolaíoch agus go topagrafach! Go maithe siad na meancóga dom.

Clár Ábhar

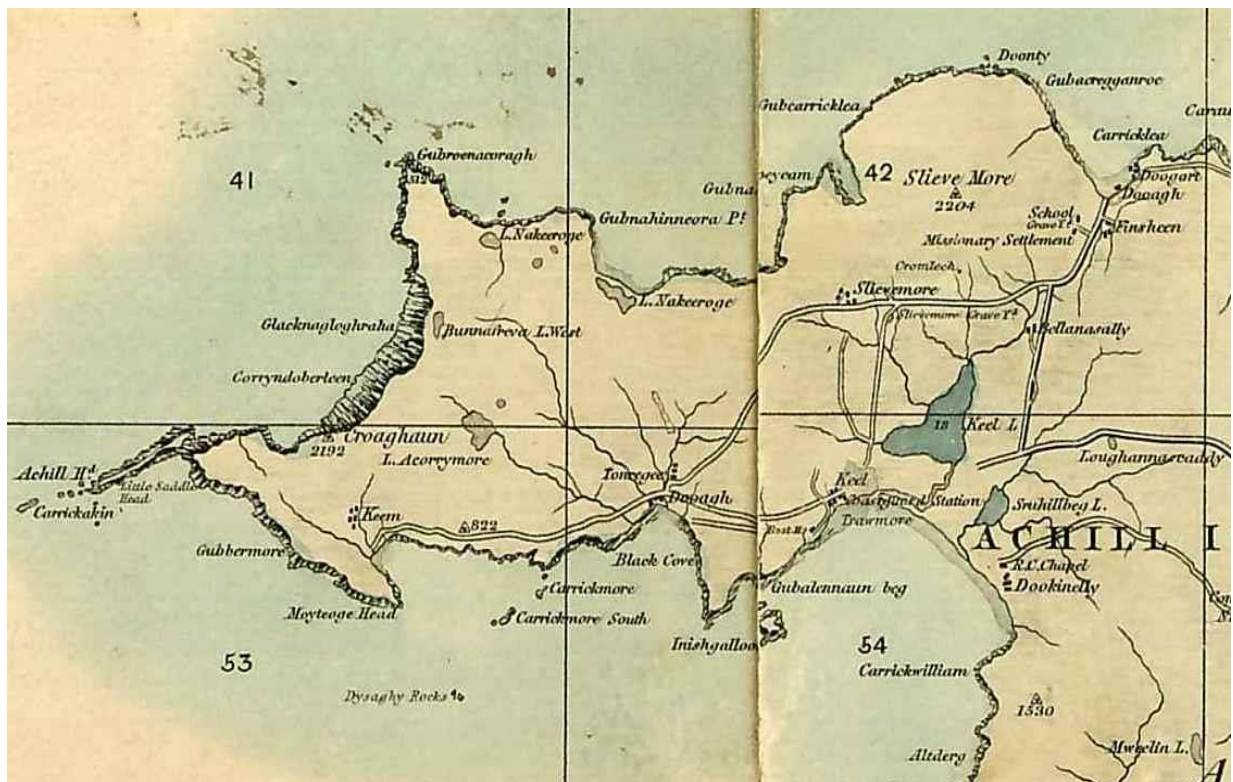
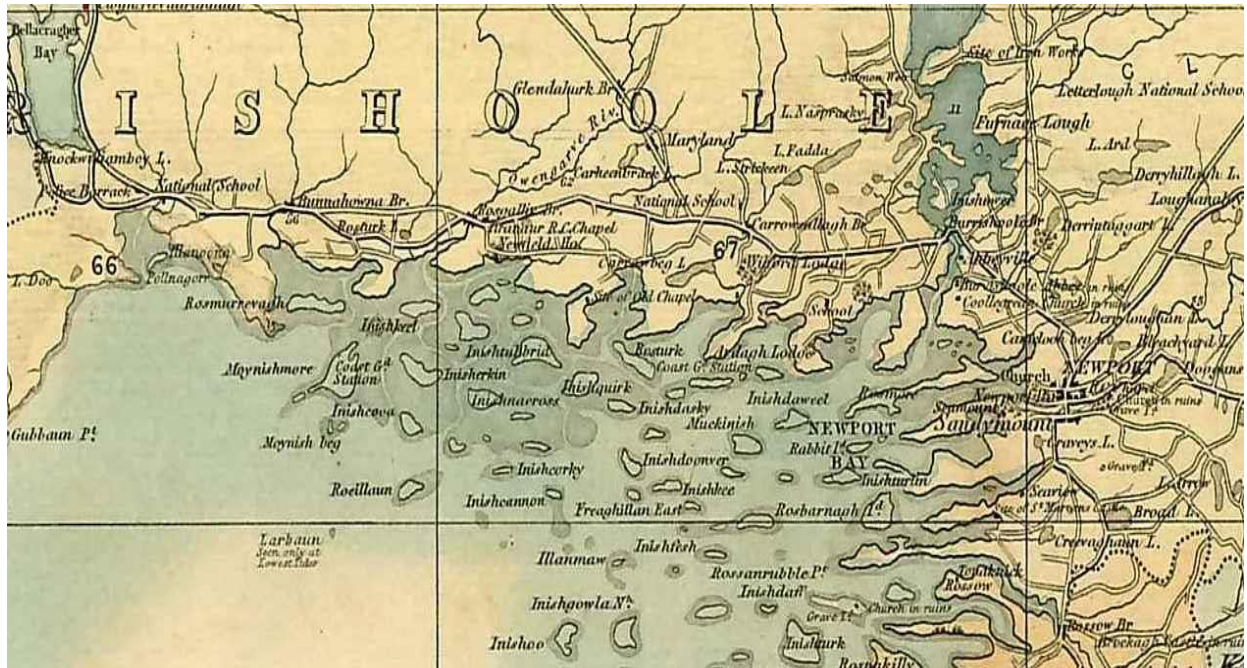
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Suíomh na bParóistí in Oirthear agus Oirdheisceart Bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Tá paróiste Achadh Ghobhair (glas) rannta idir barúntachtaí Mhuraisce agus Bhuiríos Umhaill; tá paróiste Oileán Éadaí (bándearg) rannta idir barúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Cheara, agus tá sciar scoite de suite idir paróistí Chill Mhíona, Chill Mhic Laisre agus Achadh Ghobhair; tá sciar scoite an-bheag de pharóiste Bhaile an Tobair (buí) suite idir paróistí Achadh Ghobhair agus Oileán Éadaí - tá bunús an pharóiste sin suite i mbarúntacht Cheara. Foinse (le roc suntasach): *Index to the Townland Survey of the County of Mayo, Engraved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park...* (Dublin 1839).



Sonraí ó Thuaisceart na Barúntachta:

Ar Barr - Deisceart Pharóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill ar Chósta Thuaidh Chuan Mó
Thuas (le roc suntasach) - Íochtar Acla

(Foinse: *ibid.*)

Intreoir don tSraith *Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo*

“Mayo was established just over four centuries ago (around 1570, by the English Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney), but the name which it bears can be traced back a further nine centuries [to 664] to the time of the Saxon St. Gerald and the foundation of the monastery on the ‘plain of the yews’ by the refugees from Lindisfarne via Inishbofin.¹ And *Mag nÉo* (or, in modern dress, Maigh Eo) is but one of the Mayo placenames which were already several centuries old when the Normans came...”

Mayo Places: Their Names and Origins le Nollaig Ó Muraíle (1985, 5).²

Is iomaí sin ainm i Maigh Eo atá níos sine ná ainm an chontae féin. Tá breis agus 40 aonad oifigiúil sa chontae a bhfuil deilbhíocht Réamh-Chríostaíoch an dlúth-chomhfhocail le sonrú ar a n-ainm.³ Is féidir aois thús Ré na Críostaíochta, ar a laghad, a mhaíomh ar thimpeall 50 áit eile atá taobh istigh de limistéar an chontae agus a luaitear i luathbheathaisnéis ar Naomh Pádraig a scríobh an tEaspag *Tírechán* i dtreo dheireadh an 7ú haois.⁴ Agus is féidir aois mhór a mhaíomh chomh maith ar na hainmneacha is aduaine agus is doiléire sa chontae atá idir chamáin ag scoláirí Dinnseanchais ó na Meánaoiseanna anall: *Partraí, Calraí, Gaileanga, Toladh, Acaill, Nairne, Aighle, Umhall, *Stringeall, Ceara, Óbha, Néifinn, Cliara*.⁵

¹ Féach go bhfuil leacht teangeolaíoch do naomh Sasanach eile darbh ainm dó *Hadwine* nó *Aedwine* san ainm paróiste *Oileán Éadaí* < *Oileán Éadain*, atá ranntha idir barúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Cheara.

² Féach tuilleadh ar chruthú an chontae ag H. Knox ina leabhar *The History of the County of Mayo to the Close of the Sixteenth Century* (Dublin 1908), a dtagraítear dó mar *Knox Hist.* sa tsraith seo as seo amach, sa chaibidil ar a dtugtar “From the Formation of the County of Mayo to the Death of Sir N. Malbie” (175-98). Luaitear príomhfhoinsí tábhachtacha ón tréimshe ábhartha faoi *Foinsí*, thíos.

³ Féach tuilleadh ar an ábhar seo thíos, faoi *Deilbhíocht agus Srathú Aoise*.

⁴ Féach go háirithe an tAguisín *The Mayo Place-Names of Early Patrician Literature* ag deireadh an imleabhair seo.

⁵ I dtaca le *Ceara, Partraí* agus *Óbha*, féach barúntacht Cheara agus paróiste Bhaile Óbha sa bharúntacht sin, agus féach **Stringeall* faoin ainm paróiste *Baile an Tobair* sa bharúntacht chéanna. Maidir le *Toladh*, féach faoin ainm barúntachta *Cill Mheáin*. Déantar plé ar *Aighle* faoi *Cruach Phádraig* i mbarúntacht na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. I dtaca le *Umhall* agus *Acaill*, féach barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill agus paróiste Acla inti. Féach *Gaileanga* faoin bharúntacht den ainm céanna. Féach *Gleann Chalraí Íochtarach* i bparóiste Dhún Fhíne i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh i dtaca

Déantar na dúichí éagsúla as ar fáisceadh na barúntachtaí - agus dá réir sin an contae - a chaibidil sna hIntreoracha do gach barúntacht sa tsraith seo. Tá seacht mbarúntacht iomlána, bunús dhá bharúntacht eile, agus codanna beaga de dhá bharúntacht eile arís ann.⁶ Tá achar bharúntacht Iorrais inchurtha le méid Chontae Lú: tá Maigh Eo ar an tríú contae is mó sa tír.

Tá 72 paróiste sibhialta i Maigh Eo, atá bunaithe ar pharóistí eaglasta a bunaíodh sa Mheánaois. Bhí a sliocht féin ag méid agus teorainneacha na dtuath dúchasach réamh-Angla-Normannach,⁷ limistéar thailte na mainistreacha móra ar nós Chonga, Bhaile an Tobair agus Oirimh,⁸ agus mainéir nó gráinsí Angla-Normannacha M(h)eánaoiseacha, ar chruthú agus ar mhéid na bparóistí sibhialta sa chontae.⁹ Ní soiléir an scéal é, go minic, an coibhneas idir na toscaí sin. Tá an paróiste sibhialta is mó sa tír, agus 143 baile fearainn ann, sa chontae seo, mar atá, Cill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais: ní bheimis ag dréim le paróiste chomh mór leis i gceantar a raibh tionchar láidir Angla-Normannach ann.¹⁰ Níl ach deich mbaile fearainn i bparóiste an

le *Calraí*, agus faoi pharóiste Eadargúil sa bharúntacht sin i dtaobh an ainm *Néifinn*. Tá *Cliara* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. I ngach cás, tutgar achoimre ar sheantuaisiríocht, mar aon le dearcadh shaineolaithe an lae inniu ar na hainmneacha seo. Ainm seanda go leor eile is ea ainm abhainn na Muaidhe: féach tuilleadh air sin faoin ainm paróiste *Cill Mhór Mhuaidhe* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

⁶ “Under the Local Government Act of 1898 part of Costello barony was transferred to Co. Roscommon [following on from the transfer of Inishbofin and Inishark in the barony of Murrisk to Co. Galway in 1868], while portions of two baronies, Ross in Galway and Tireragh in Co. Sligo, were transferred to Co. Mayo... Ross was [previously] considered part of Mayo in the uncertain early years, up to about 1585” (Ó Muraíle 1985, 8). I ndiaidh go bhfuil Bealach an Doirín suite taobh istigh de limistéar Ros Comáin ó shin, imríonn foirne peile Bhealach an Doirín i sraitheanna Mhaigh Eo, go fóill.

⁷ Féach, mar shampla, paróiste Thuath Aitheachta i mbarúntacht Cheara.

⁸ Féach liosta de mhainistreacha an chontae mar a bhí in aimsir an Díscaoilte sa 16ú haois ag *Knox Hist.* (96-8) agus tuilleadh i *Knox Hist. Tuam (passim)*.

⁹ Cf. Tiobraid Árann: “Is féidir an paróiste dlí a rianú siar go dtí na paróistí eaglasta a leagadh síos sa réigiún i ndeireadh an 12ú haois agus i dtosach an 13ú haois... Is ar na mainéir Angla-Normannacha a bunaíodh gréasán na bparóistí úd... ar ranna talún na dtuath a bhí ann roimh theacht na Normannach a bunaíodh mainéir áirithe agus paróistí dá réir” (*L. Log.* xviii-xx).

¹⁰ Ní féidir, dar liom, míniú a lorg ar dhroch-cháilíocht an talaimh. Tá sé spéisiúil go maireann trí cinn de shaincheantair atá seanbhunaithe taobh istigh den pharóiste: Dumha Chaocháin sa tuaisceart, Gleann na Muaidhe sa lár thuaidh agus Baile Chruaich sa deisceart. Luann Ó Donnabháin an ceathrú focheantar: *Baile Uí Mhaonaíle*, a chlúdaigh lár thoir an pharóiste (féach *LSO* i §166 agus baile fearainn *Kilsallagh* san imleabhar ar bharúntacht Iorrais). Féach tuilleadh ar na gnóthaí seo san Intreoir do

Mhúir Ghágaigh i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin. Tugtar nóta ar lonnaíochtaí eaglasta sa phlé ar gach ainm paróiste agus sa phlé ar na hainmneacha bailte fearainn ina bhfuil siad, sa tsraith seo.

Den mhórchuid, áfach, baineann obair na sraithe seo le hanailís ar ainmneacha bailte fearainn. Tá saothair thábhachtacha curtha de ag Ó Muraíle (1985, 1994) ar ainmneacha móra Mhaigh Eo - ainmneacha barúntachtaí agus paróistí go príomha - agus ar chuid ainmneacha bailte fearainn in oirthear an chontae (1986), ach tríd agus tríd, is beag taighde nó anailís ar ainmneacha bailte fearainn an chontae i gcoitinne atá foilsithe go nuige seo.^{11, 12} Liostaítear 3252 baile fearainn agus 194 oileán sa chontae seo san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*).

Leagan Amach

Leantar sa staidéar seo de leagan amach atá in úsáid ag scoláirí logainmneacha in Éirinn le blianta beaga anuas agus a úsáideadh go háirithe sa tsraith *Place-Names of Northern Ireland (PNI; 1992-)*. Déantar ainm na barúntachta a chaibidil ar dtús; ansin, tugtar faoi ainmneacha bailte fearainn de réir paróiste agus in ord aibítreach. Corruair, déantar paróiste a roinnt ina gcomhchodanna so-aitheanta, ar nós *Oileán Acla* agus *An Corrán*, rud a rinneadh i litríocht na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis in 1838. Faoi gach ainm baile fearainn tugtar fianaise ó fhoinsí éagsúla agus cuirtear in ord cróineolaíoch an fhianaise sin. Tugtar foirmeacha foghraíochta agus eolas ábhartha topagrafach, seandálaíochta agus eile. Déantar plé ar ainm an bhaile fhearainn ansin. Cuirtear tagairtí d'fhoinsí idir lúibíní, sa tráchttaireacht, de ghnáth, ach baintear úsáid as fonótaí chomh maith, le heolas tánaisteach a thabhairt, nuair nach n-oirfeadh sé an t-eolas seo a thabhairt sa phríomhtéacs.

bharúntacht Iorrais. Tá an baile fearainn is mó sa chontae - An Seisceann / Sheskin, a bhfuil breis agus 7,000 acra ann - i bparóiste Chill Chomáin.

¹¹ I saothar máistreachta le Ó Donnchadha darb ainm *Ainmneacha Áiteann i gCondae Mhuigheo* (1948), is ar éigean a théann an t-údar mórán thar fhianaise ainmleabhair na Suibhéireachta Ordanáis (*ALSO*).

¹² Thosaigh an obair don tsraith seo amach i bhFómhar na bliana 2001 mar thaighde páirtaimseartha do dhochtúireacht ar ainmneacha bailte fearainn i gceantar Umhaill - barúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraíse in iarthar an chontae - faoi stiúr Uí Mhuraíle (féach Mac Gabhann 2005). Chuaigh an obair chun sínithe ansin le bronnadh Chomhaltacht Rialtas na hÉireann, a mhair trí bliana (2006-9), agus a cheadaigh dom luí isteach ar thaighde ar ainmneacha bailte fearainn sa chontae uile.

Cuirtear líne faoi ainmneacha bailte fearainn i mBéarla, bíodh siad taobh istigh den cheantar staidéir nó ná bíodh, le héiginnteacht a sheachaint: Glendavock, Claddy.

Liostaítear foirmeacha stairiúla agus déantar tráchttaireacht ar chuid bheag mionainmneacha ar síleadh iad a bheith tábhachtach i dtaca le haois, eilimintí nó struchtúr, nó más ainm baile poist atá i gceist, ag deireadh gach paróiste. I gcás bharúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce, ar thaifead an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis fliúirse mionainmneacha iontu, tugtar fianaise ina dtaobh de réir baile fearainn.¹³

Leaganacha Fuaimnithe

Cuireadh beagnach 300 duine faoi agallamh d'fhonn leaganacha fuaimnithe de na logainmneacha a ríomhtar sa tsraith seo a bhailiú. Ar ndóiche, díríodh ar chainteoirí dúchais Gaeilge sna ceantair Ghaeltachta. Chuir an Brainse Logainmneacha obair pháirce a rinne oifigigh logainmneacha ag deireadh na 1960í ar fáil go fial: Art Ó Maolfabhail i gceantar pharóiste na Cille Móire i mbarúntacht Iorrais,¹⁴ agus Ken Bale ar an Chorrán i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill agus i gceantair bhreac-Ghaeltachta i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Rinne oifigigh eile de chuid an Bhrainse tuilleadh oibre páirce i nGaeltachtaí Mhaigh Eo sna tréimhsí 1973-5 agus 1988-9 agus tá leaganacha fogharscríofa ón tréimhse sin ar fáil ar an suíomh idirlín www.logainm.ie. Tá teacht ar chuid leaganacha fogharscríofa de logainmneacha sna cuntais éagsúla chanúna agus bhéaloidis a cuireadh i gcló ó na 1950í amach: an léarscáil chanúna *LASID*;¹⁵ Hamilton 1967-70, Mac an Fhailigh 1968 agus Ó Catháin & Flanagan 1975 i dtaobh thuaisceart agus iarthuaisceart Iorrais; de Búrca 1970 i dtaobh cheantar Thuar Mhic Éadaigh; agus

¹³ Féach fosta plé ar ainmneacha Inse Mó, agus ar mhionainmneacha Inis Toirc agus Inis Air, san imleabhar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce.

¹⁴ I measc go leor eile, labhair Art le daoine a bhog amach ó Inis Gé go tír mór, agus leis an duine deireanach a chónaigh in Inis Glóire. Féach tuilleadh ar an ábhar seo san Aguisín ar mhionainmneacha an pharóiste seo ag deireadh an imleabhair ar bharúntacht Iorrais.

¹⁵ *Linguistic Atlas and Survey of Irish Dialects* le Heinrich Wagner & Colm Ó Baoill (1958-69). Féach, mar shampla, go bhfuil cuid bheag logainmneacha fogharscríofa ar fáil ann a tháinig ó bhéal na nGaeilgeoirí deireanacha dúchais i gceantar pharóiste Chill Mobhí i mbarúntacht Choistealach, in oirthear an chontae, agus ceantar Dhumhach Mhic Eoghain i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce in iardheisceart an chontae.

Stockman 1974 i dtaobh Acla.¹⁶ Taobh amuigh de cheantair Ghaeltachta, ba Bhéarlóirí a piocadh chuige, den chuid is mó; ní hé gur seachnaíodh Gaeilgeoirí sa Ghalltacht ach, ar bhonn taithí, bhí an eagla ann i gcónaí go gcuirfeadh a dtuairimíocht sin isteach ar fhuaimniú a bheadh ag teacht leis an ghnás áitiúil - go ndéanfaidís cineál d'fhéinchinsireacht nó féincheartú san fhuaimniú mar mhaithe liomsa. Leaganacha fuaimnithe ar eala na huaire ó dhaoine áitiúla a lorgadh. Rinneadh cuid mhaith den obair seo in oifigeacha poist tuaithe agus gan eisceacht ar bith, féadaim a rá, níor cuireadh romham agus roimh an obair ach fearadh fáilte, dúspéis agus dícheall freagartha. Ba mhinic a spreag ceisteanna cuid díospóireachta i measc custaiméirí - seanóirí de ghnáth - rud a d'oir don obair ar an ábhar go spreagfadh sé tuilleadh cainte agus go bhfuaimneodh na faisnéiseoirí na logainmneacha ansin ar bhealach nádúrtha ó bhéal, seachas le leidiú ón agallóir.

Úsáidtear an aibítir idirnáisiúnta fhoghraíochta sna leaganacha fuaimnithe, agus úsáidtear comharthaí idirdhealaitheacha le príomhbhéim an ghutha, béim thánaisteach agus consain charballaithe i bhfuaimnithe Gaeilge a léiriú. Léirítear thíos na gutaí coitianta agus a gcoibhnis suímh. Ní féidir tabhairt faoi mhionscagadh ar fhuaimneanna éagsúla na gcanúintí Gaeilge agus Béarla anseo áfach; níor mhiste a chur in iúl gur úsáid Stockman 11 cinéal eile guta ina chur síos ar chanúint Acla.

	Tosach	Lár	Cúl
Ard	i		u
		ï	ö
Leathard	e		o
		ə	ɔ
Leathíseal	ɛ		ɔ
Íseal	a		ɑ

¹⁶ Féach fosta an tráchtas máistreachta tíreolaíochta a scríobh An tAthair Pádraig Ó Niadh (OÉG, 1966) ina bhfuil leaganacha fogharscríofa d'ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus mionlogainmneacha atá i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair, cuid acu ó bhéal na gcainteoirí deireanacha dúchais sa pharóiste sin.

Foinsí

Tugann Ó Muraíle liosta d'fhoinsí tábhachtacha do logainmníocht Chontae Mhaigh Eo ag tús a leabhair *Mayo Places: Their Names agus Origins* (1985).¹⁷ Féach fosta go ndéantar cur síos ar shainfhoinsí ábhartha sna hIntreoracha ar bharúntachtaí éagsúla sa tsraith seo. Tugtar anseo thíos cuid eolais ar chuid foinsí rí-thábhachtacha, áfach.

Luaitear breis agus 50 áit sa chontae seo i luathbheathaisnéisí ar Naomh Pádraig le Tírechán (700c) agus i m*Bethu Phátraic* (900c):¹⁸ féach plé ar na tagairtí seo san Aguisín ag deireadh an imleabhair seo. Ní ach go hannamh agus go heatramhach a luaitear áiteanna i Maigh Eo sna hannála agus féilirí éagsúla na naomh. Tá Leabhar Leacáin (*L. Lec.*; 1410c) agus an fhoinse ghaolta Leabhar Mór na nGenealach (*LMG*; 1650c)¹⁹ ar bheirt de na foinsí is tabhachtaí don saothar seo: luaitear breis agus 150 áit sa chontae seo iontu²⁰ - agus soláthraíonn, dá bhrí sin, ceartfhoirmeacha Gaeilge de na logainmneacha sin - gan trácht ar an dúrud eolais eile a thiomsú ar shloinnte, ainmneacha pearsanta agus ginealaigh Mhaigh Eo. Foinse thábhachtach eile is ea *Seanchas Búrcach* (1578c): luaitear timpeall 130 áit sa chontae seo ann - a mbúnús mór i mbarúntachtaí Thír Amhlaidh agus Chill Mheáin. Féach tuilleadh ar an fhoinse seo, agus plé ar dhíochlaonadh logainmneacha inti, ach go háirithe, faoi *Foinsí* san Intreoir do bharúntacht Chill Mheáin. Luaitear cuid áiteanna i dtuaisceart agus in iarthuaisceart an chontae i leaganacha déanacha de *Táin Bó Fhlíodhaise*, go háirithe sa leagan *TBF²* (*Glenmasan*), c. 1510. Is beag díobh atá incheangailte go dearfa le logainmneacha an lae inniu, áfach; féach tuilleadh air seo san Intreoir do bharúntacht Iorrais agus san Intreoir do bharúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (*et passim* sa dá imleabhar sin).

Tá tagairtí fánacha Meánaoiseacha do thailte éagsúla sa chontae a bhí i seilbh na nAngla-Normannach le fáil thall agus abhus. Luaitear, mar shampla, cuid ainmneacha dúichí móra sa chontae i bhfoinsí ar nós *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland 1171-1307 (CDI)* agus *Calendar of Ormonde Deeds (COD)*, agus cuid bheag rannta

¹⁷ Féach fosta “Sources for the study of Mayo History” leis an údar céanna: alt neamhfhoilsithe i Leabharlann Contae Mhaigh Eo, Caisleán an Bharraigh.

¹⁸ Féach *Tírechán (Bieler)* agus *Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone)*, faoi seach, ach go háirithe.

¹⁹ Féach plé ar an dá lámhscríbhinn seo, agus ar bhaill de chlann scolártha Mhic Fhirbhisigh a scríobh iad, ag Ó Muraíle 1996.

²⁰ I mbarúntachtaí Thír Amhlaidh, Cheara, Ghaileang, iarthuaisceart bharúntacht Chlann Mhuiris agus tuaisceart bharúntacht Chill Mheáin, go háirithe.

talaimh a mhaireann mar bhailte fearainn i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin sa *Red Book of the Earls of Kildare (RBEK)*.²¹ Luaitear cuid áiteanna ar chósta thiar an chontae ar léarscáileanna farraige Iodálacha ón tréimhse chéanna (féach *Italian Maps*); gné sheasta de na léarscáileanna sin is ea Cuan Mó a bheith léirithe go suntasach agus líonta le cuid mhór spotaí beaga: Inse Mó. Foinse thábhachtach eaglaise, agus dá réir sin, foinse thábhachtach d'ainmneacha paróistí sa chontae, is ea comhfhreagras Pápach de chineálacha éagsúla ón tréimhse chéanna.²²

Luaitear cuid áiteanna sa chontae ar léarscáileanna éagsúla Béarla ó dheireadh an 16ú haois ar nós, *Browne's Map* (1584), *Sligo/Mayo Map* (1586c), *Griffin's Map* (1590c), *Hondius* (1591): dúichí móra, caisleáin, láithreacha tábhachtacha eaglasta, pointí suntasacha cósta, tailte teorann. Foinsí tábhachtacha ón tréimhse seo is ea *Division of Connaught* (1570 agus 1574) a liostaíonn comhchodanna agus lonnaíochtaí tábhachtacha an chontae úir, mar a chonacthas do na Sasanaigh iad, agus *The Compossicion Booke of Conought* (1585) ar a dtugtar *CBC* amach anseo. I *CBC*, tugtar briseadh síos ar thailte na mbarúntachtaí: tugtar ainmneacha cuid bailte agus ceathrúna agus luaitear tailte na mainistreacha i gcuid cásanna.²³ Tá foirmeacha tábhachtacha stairiúla de chuid logainmneacha ó thréimhse dheireadh an 16ú haois agus thús an 17ú haois le fáil thall agus abhus i ndoiciméid eile ar nós na bhfiantaí (*Fiants Eliz.*) agus na bpáipéar stáit (*CSP Ire.* agus *Cal. Carew MSS* ina measc).

Tagann bunús na mbailte fearainn chun solais den chéad uair i mórghoinse thús an 17ú haois, mar atá, cúistiúnachtaí Mhaigh Eo (*Inq. ME I-III*). Scríobhadh go heatramhach iad idir 1587 agus 1698, ach baineann bunús mór na ndintiúr leis an tréimhse 1606-1633. Tugtar iontu liodáin fhada d'ainmneacha tailte, de réir barúntachta, atá i seilbh an duine atá ainmnithe leis an chúistiúnacht. Tá cóip de na

²¹ Féach, go háirithe, MacCotter (2008, 131-9 *et passim*). Tugtar faoi deara go dtugann MacCotter cur síos úsaideach ar thailte treabhchais an chontae as ar fáisceadh na barúntachtaí ar ball. Féach tuilleadh air seo sna hIntreoracha do na barúntachtaí éagsúla. Don té ar spéis leis / léi tuilleadh a léamh ar chóilíníú na nAngla-Normannach sa chontae seo, is doiligh obair Knox (1902-3 agus *Knox Hist.* 101-12, *passim*) a bhualadh go fóill.

²² Féach *CEPR*, agus *Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala* (1198). Foinsí tábhachtacha eile, i measc go leor eile, do stair na heaglaise i dtréimhse an 15-18ú haois, is ea *Oblig. Tuam.*, *First Fruits*, *Bodkin's Visit.* agus *Burke's Priests*.

²³ Tá an briseadh síos seo bunaithe i bpáirt ar an chóras dúchasach, nó iar-Angla-Normannach (féach tuilleadh thíos); tugtar faoi deara, áfach, nach taifead cuimsitheach é. Tugtar an cur síos ábhartha san Intreoir do gach barúntacht sa tsraith seo.

cúistiúneachtaí seo a rinneadh sa 19ú haois i seilbh Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann, ach tá mé thar a bheith buíoch de Dhónall Mac Giolla Easpaig a cheadaigh dom cóip di sin, a scríobh Nollaig Ó Muraíle sna 1980í agus atá ag an Bhraínse Logainmneacha, a scrúdú. Tugtar faoi deara sa tábla thíos a ghiorra agus atá foirmeacha na gcúistiúnachtaí seo don Ghaeilge. Tugtar tosaíocht d'fhoirmeacha na foinse seo, os cionn foirmeacha eile ón 17ú haois, i sanasaíocht na n-ainmneacha. Bíonn tábhacht faoi leith leo agus foirmeacha eile ag teacht salach ar a chéile. Is cosúil go raibh dlúthbhaint ag Éireannach nó Éireannaigh liteartha leis na foirmeacha scríofa, a léiríonn rianta de thraidisiún scríofa na Gaeilge:

Foirm Bhéarla	Bunfhoirm Ghaeilge	Foirm <i>Inq. ME</i> [1617]
Sraheen	An tSraith Chaoín	Sraithkin
Knockeeragh	An Cnoc Iarthach	Knock Ithragh
Buckfield	Cill Dabheoige	Kildavoigie
Inishlyre	Inis (?)Laidhre	Inishleerie
Derryherbert	Doire (Uí) Thiobraide	Der Ihabroide
Carrowclaggin	Ceathrú an Chloiginn	Carowan claigan
Kinknock	Cionn an Chnoic	Kinanknoicke
Inislongfield	Inis Leamhchoille	Inish leamchoile

Is foinsí tábhachtacha eile ón chéad leath den 17ú haois iad féilire rollaí paiteanta an chéad Rí Séamas (*CPR Jas I*) agus cúistiúnacht Strafford ó 1635 (*Strafford Inq.*). Tá coibhneas cóipeála casta go leor idir na foinsí seo uilig. Is minic dhá litriú éagsúla, ar a laghad, d'aon ainm amháin in aon abairt sa *Strafford Inq.*, mar shampla. I ndiaidh gur bunaíodh cuid litrithe ar dhoiciméid a tiomsaíodh roimhe, déantar athrú beag bídeach ar chuid litrithe, go háirithe i gcás ath-thagairtí, ar bhealach fánach, san fhoinsé seo. Is geall le cóip dhíreach ó chúistiúnacht go rolla paiteanta iad cuid foirmeacha sa *CPR Jas I* - féach foirmeacha an *Inq. ME* agus *CPR Jas I* sa tábla thíos - ach ní hionann ord liostála agus líon na n-ainmneacha sna foinsí seo go minic. Is sa *Strafford Inq.* a fhaightear den chéad uair, go minic, cur síos ar chomhchodanna na mbailte fearainn, ainmneacha príomhthionóntaí agus achar tailte, de réir paróiste.

Foirm Inq. ME		Foirm CPR Jas I		Foirm Strafford Inq.
Knockyragh	I.67, 1611	Knockyragh	218a, 1612	Knockyrath §29V
Kildavoigie	II.251, 1617	_____		Killavogie §21V
Inishleerie	II.179, 1617	Inishleery	318a, 1617	_____
Der Ihabroide	II.191, 1617	Doirihobrid	318b, 1617	Derryherbert §36V
Carowan claigan	II.257, 1617	Carrowenclaiggin	334a, 1617	Carrocklagen §39
Kinanknoicke	II.209, 1617	Kinancnoick	319a, 1617	_____
Inish leamchoile	II.255, 1617	Inishleamhchoill	334a, 1617	_____

Baineann na foinsí *Book of survey & distribution (BSD)*, léarscáil *Hiberniae Delineatio (Hib. Del. Mayo)*, *Acts of settlement and explanation (ASE)*, agus, i gcás bharúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, an *Down Survey (DS)*, leis an dara leath den 17ú haois. Tá siad thar a bheith lochtach i dtaca le litriú. Mar a léiríonn an tábla thíos go hachomair i dtaca leis an chéad dá fhoinsé sin, tá siad breac ballach le meancóga coitianta leanúnacha cóipeála. Mar sin féin, faightear spléachadh eile amanna ar bhriseadh síos na mbailte fearainn ina gcomhchodanna sa *BSD* den chéad uair ón *Strafford Inq.*, agus feictear suíomh na n-aonad seo, nó cuid mhaith acu, ar léarscáil den chéad uair i *Hib. Del. Mayo* ó 1672c.

Baile Fearainn	Foirm BSD	Foirm Hib. Del. Mayo
Slaugar	Flagar als Slagar	Slegan
Carrownaclea	Carrowcloagh	Carrowleagh
Cashel	Cashill	Cashir
Derrycooraun	_____	Derrycurra
Dooleague	Donleage	Doleagh
Buckwaria	Brockbarry	Buckbane
Derrycraff	Derryrat	Derribratt

Foinsí tábhachtacha ón 18ú haois is ea na Mórleabhair Chíosá Chúitigh (*Crown Rental Ledgers* nó *CRL*) ó 1706-, agus na Mórleabhair Chíosá Scoir (*Quit Rent Ledgers* nó *QRL*) ó 1784-, a choinnítear sa Chartlann Náisiúnta; tá an dara foinse díobh seo bunaithe ar an chéad cheann, i dtaca le hord agus litriú ainmneacha. Léiríonn *CRL* gaol láidir litrithe le foinsí ón dara leath den 17ú haois, *BSD* agus *ASE* ach go háirithe. Foinse thar a bheith tábhachtach ón 18ú haois is ea Clárlann na nGníomhas (*Reg.*

Deeds) mar a bhfuil cóipeanna de dhintíúir aistrithe talaimh ó 1708 ar aghaidh. Corruair, feictear ainm baile fearainn ar léarscáileanna ar nós *Mackenzie* (1776), *Taylor & Skinner* (1778), *Beaufort* (1792) agus *Vallancey* (1795c) go deireanach san 18ú haois. Foinsí tábhachtacha eile ón aois seo is ea dintíúir éagsúla de chuid na dtiarnaí talún ar nós rollaí cíosa agus litreacha. Bailiúcháin thar a bheith suntasach is ea Páipéir Eastáit Shligigh (féach go háirithe Clesham & Geddis 2005) a bhaineann le hiarthar an chontae den chuid is mó, ach ní go heisiach, agus doiciméid Blossie Lynch a bhaineann go háirithe le lár, deisceart agus oirdheisceart an chontae.²⁴

Rinne an t-innealtóir William Bald suirbhéireacht thriantánachta ar an chontae idir 1809 agus 1817. D'fhoilsigh sé cuid den obair seo in 1814 (*Bald's Bogs of Mayo*), ach níor fhoilsigh sé a léarscáil *A Map of the Maritime County of Mayo* go dtí 1830. D'úsáid an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis léarscáileanna Bald agus leaganacha litrithe na logainmneacha a bhí orthu mar threoir dá gcuid oibre féin dornán blianta ina dhiaidh sin, is léir, agus feicfead an coibhneas litrithe seo ach spléachadh a thabhairt ar fhoirm Bald d'ainm agus foirmeacha na Suirbhéireachta thíos fúithi.²⁵

Bunfhoinsí don tsraith seo ab ea litríocht na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis: ainmleabhair na bparóistí (*ALSO*), agus litreacha (*LSO*) na scoláirí John O'Donovan agus Thomas O'Connor, a scríobhadh le linn a gcamchuairte tríd an chontae leis an tSuirbhéireacht i samhradh na bliana 1838. Féach cuid d'achomre Herity (2009, clúdach an leabhair) ar a gcuid oibre:

“O'Donovan began work at Ballina in Mayo with his colleague, Thomas O'Connor, in the week beginning May 6th, 1838. On the Saturday of that week, May 12th, he wrote the first of 70 letters to Thomas Larcom, Superintendent at the headquarters of the Survey in Dublin... O'Donovan continued in Killala and Rathfran, while O'Connor went first east to the O'Dowda country of Kilgarvan and Attymas[s]... On

²⁴ Féach tuilleadh ar an fhoinsí seo, agus ar chuid léarscáileanna gaolta, a bhfuil cuid díobh ar fáil ar líne, san Intreoir do bharúntacht Cheara. Féach cur síos ar thiarnaí éagsúla talún an chontae, agus na tailte a bhí ina seilbh, ag www.landedestates.ie (a réachtálann Tionscarn na nEastát Talún 1700c-1920c i Leabharlann Uí Argadáin, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh).

²⁵ Tharraing *Bald* ar litrithe Leabhair Shocráithe Deachún (*Tithe Applotment Books*) na linne, is léir. Bhí na litrithe sna leabhair dheachún seo iad féin bunaithe ar thraidisiún litrithe na Mórleabhar Cíosa Chúitigh (*Quit Rent Ledgers*) a bhí ar bun le 100 bliain faoin am seo. Feictear síniú Bald ag deireadh leabhar deachún pharóiste Ardach, i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, dátaithe Mí Iúil, 1826: is féidir gur ag déanamh suirbhéireachta don Eaglais Bhunaithe a bhí sé ag an am.

May 25th, O'Donovan parted company with O'Connor to visit on the Mullet peninsula 'the celebrated father Lyons'... O'Connor moved south from Ballycastle past Nephin via Foxford, Swinford, Ballaghaderreen, Claremorris, Ballyhaunis and Castlebar, while O'Donovan took the western route south to Westport and Ballinrobe. They met at last in Ballinrobe on August 10th, where, having compared notes with O'Connor, O'Donovan wrote an essay of over 100 pages on the ancient territories of the county. They wrote up their other reports on Mayo at Tuam in late August before moving on to begin work in Galway."

Go minic sna hainmleabhair, feictear foirm Ghaeilge scríofa le peann luaidhe agus foirm dheismir Ghaeilge áit éigin eile sa leathanach, scríofa le dúch. Is den lámh chéanna iad na foirmeacha seo: lámh Uí Dhonnabháin. Tá an feiniméan céanna tugtha faoi deara i gcás Ainmleabhar a bhaineann le Tiobraid Árann (Ó Cearbhúill i *L. Log.* xxx) agus le ceantar chathair Ard Mhacha (Ó Mainnín 2002, 12). Ní léir i gcónaí cé acu an ea gur scríobh Ó Donnabháin leagan amháin le peann luaidhe ó bhéal faisnéiseora ag obair sa pháirc dó agus ceann eile ar a chaoithiúlacht féin ar ball, nó an réamhleagan atá sa leagan pinn luaidhe a scríobh sé agus é ag cur fhianaise bhailithe an logainm ábhartha i dtoll a chéile.²⁶ Leaganacha Gaeilge leis an Donnabhánach a fheictear, amháin, sna hainmleabhair a bhaineann le lár agus oirthear an chontae, fiú amháin. Tagraíonn sé thall agus abhus do chuid cainteoirí dúchais Ghaeilge a chuaigh a chaint agus a choisíocht leis, go háirithe i gceantar Umhaill: féach tuilleadh sna hIntreoracha do bharúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce. Ar ndóiche, ní raibh aon stró ar na suirbhéirí teacht ar fhaisnéiseoirí le Gaeilge. Féach nótaí ar shíothlú na Gaeilge le céad bliain anuas sa chontae sna hIntreoracha do na barúntachtaí éagsúla a thugtar i ngach imleabhar.

²⁶ Bailíodh foirmeacha stairiúla logainmneacha ó chúistiúnachtaí an 17ú haois, ón *Strafford Inq.*, agus ó chuid foinsí eile an 17ú haois, agus ó rollaí cíosa agus ó chuid foinsí eile ó thús an 19ú haois ach go háirithe, ar nós léarscáileanna Bald thuasluaite, agus breacadh sna hainmleabhair iad. Níor bailíodh foirmeacha an 17ú haois ach go heatramhach, agus tugtar iad go míchruinn, nó go contráilte ar fad, go minic.

Deilbhíocht agus Srathú Aoise

Is féidir cróineolaíocht gharbh a leagan síos do struchtúir dheilbhíochta i logainmneacha bunaithe ar thaighde scoláirí logainmneacha le 30 bliain anuas (agus léirithe, mar shampla, ag Toner 1999, 5; Ó Mainnín 2002, 365); tugann an chróineolaíocht seo slat tomhais dúinn ar shrathú aoise logainmneacha.

Chuaigh úsáid struchtúr an dlúth-chomhfhocail i gcumadh logainmneacha i léig sa tréimhse Réamh-Chríostaíoch (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 151-2). Níl ach corradh agus 650 sampla de dhlúth-chomhfhocail tugtha faoi deara ag scoláirí i logainmneacha (*ibid.*), ach mar atá luaite thuas, tá sciar maith díobh sa chontae seo. Tugtar faoi deara go dtagraíonn cuid mhaith de na samplaí a thugtar de réir barúntachta sa liosta thíos d'oileáin i gCuan Mór, agus gur aistríodh *inis* go *oileán* i gcuid cásanna: “*Oileán* is found in comparatively few compound names. All of these occur in the same geographical area, namely West Connacht, and it is most likely that *oileán* was not original in these names, but that it has replaced *inis* as the second element” (*ibid.* 154). Is mar bhuneilimint nó eilimint cháilithe a mhaireann an dlúth-chomhfhocal i gcuid de na samplaí seo; tugtar ainmneacha nach dtagraíonn do bhailte fearainn ná d'oileáin mar atá liostaithe san Innéacs Topagrafach i gcló iodálach:

Buiríos Umhaill: Cláinis, Coinré, Croibhinis, Dairinis, Deoirinis Mór, Doire Chúldroma, Eochaillí, Fraochoileán, Fraochoileán Logach, Fraochoileán Thiar, Inis Leamhchoille, Mainis Mór, Má-oileán, Muicinis; *Deoirinis Beag, Eachinis, Fraochoileán Thoir, Mainis, Mainis Beag, Toircshliabh*

Ceara: Bréachmhaigh, An Chlochbhuaile, Cruachroim Beag, Cruachroim Ceara, Eachinis, ?Gallghort, Lúghortán, Muc-chluain; *Daimhinis*

Cill Mheáin: Daimhinis, Damhros, Mucrosán

Clann Mhuiris: –

Coistealaigh: An Chlochbhuaile

Gaileanga: Leamhchoill

Iorras: Eachinis, Eachléim, Greamhchoill

Muraisc: Claiscéim, Durlas, Fraochaill, Muraisc; *Bóros*

Tír Amhlaidh: Bréachmhaigh an tSiáin, Bréachmhaigh an Urláir, Caiseal bhFeochaille, Ceafuaile, Creachoileán, Feochaill, Fraochoileán, Leamhchoill, An Longfort; *Fraochoileán*

Tír Fhiachrach: Bréachmhaigh.

I ndiaidh gur den tréimhse Réamh-Chríostaíoch na hainmneacha seo, go teoiriciúil, is léir gur mhair cuid dlúth-chomhfhocal mar théarmaí aitheanta sa ghnáthchaint ar feadh i bhfad agus nach gá, mar sin, go bhfuil aois chomh mór céanna le leithéidí *Durlas*, *An Longfort*, *Leamhchoill*, *Lúghortán* (< *Lubhghortán*), *An Chlochbhuaile*. Féach, mar shampla, go mbaintear úsáid as *cúl* go haidiachtúil mar réamhcháilitheoir sa chaint go fóill,²⁷ agus nach gá, mar sin, dlúth-chomhfhocal a léamh ar an eilimint cháilithe san ainm *Doire Chúldroma*. I gcás an ainm *Claiscéim*, a thagraíonn d'éadan sléibhe a bhfuil cuid mhór sruthán ag titim le fána ann, tá an chosúlacht ann gur ainm samhlaíoch déanach atá i gceist bunaithe ar an fhocal *coiscéim*.

Thart ar 400c, tosaíodh ar úsáid an struchtúir *Ainmfhocal* + *Ainmfhocal Cáilithe* (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 152). Tá breis agus 16% d'ainmneacha bhailte fearainn an chontae den struchtúr seo (féach minicíochtaí na struchtúr sa tábla thíos). Is cosúil gur laghdaíodh ar úsáid an struchtúir seo i gcumadh logainmneacha de réir mar a tháinig struchtúir eile i bhfeidhm, go háirithe ón 11ú haois ar aghaidh (Flanagan 1980, 43-44l). Tá fianaise imthoisceach le sonrú de seo i measc mionlogainmneacha, atá thar a bheith óg taobh le hainmneacha bailte fearainn. Amach as 1800 mionainm a bailíodh in Acaill le linn oibre don tsraith seo, ní raibh ach 2.5% acu den struchtúr *Ainmfhocal* + *Ainmfhocal Cáilithe*.

Is iad na struchtúir úra a d'éirigh coitianta ón 11ú haois ar aghaidh, nó mar sin, ná *Ainmfhocal* + *Aidiacht Cháilithe* agus *Ainmfhocal* + *alt* + *Ainmfhocal Cáilithe* (Flanagan *loc. cit.*).²⁸ Is de cheann amháin nó de cheann eile den dá struchtúr seo corradh agus 40% d'ainmneacha bhailte fearainn an chontae.

Is deacra teoiric aoise a mhaíomh ar an struchtúr (*Alt* +) *Ainmfhocal* a fhreagraíonn do 16.9% d'ainmneacha bhailte fearainn an cheantair staidéir. Tá cuid ainmneacha den struchtúr seo thar a bheith sean, agus doiléir (Ó Mainnín 2002, 365), ach tá fianaise de chumadh sa struchtúr seo i mionainmneacha fosta, nó de réir na hoibre páirce thuasluaite, tá an deilbhíocht seo le sonrú ar 18% de mhionainmneacha. “It is in the category ‘Noun without article’ that we get our oldest stratum, or strata, of names. While an occasional name is immediately intelligible... the majority of the

²⁷ Cf. mionainmneacha ar nós *Cúlphort* i *Garranty*, Inis Toirc agus *Cúltráigh* ['ku:ltrai] i *Pollranny* (*Sweeny*) in Acaill: féach an chaibidil ar Inis Toirc san imleabhar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce (Imleabhar 2), agus an t-imleabhar ar Acaill (Imleabhar 3), faoi seach.

²⁸ Tá fianaise ann den dá struchtúr seo roimh an 11ú haois (Flanagan 1980, 44; Toner 1999, 5) ach is tearc iad na samplaí.

names are not words which feature lexicographically in the composition of Old or Middle Irish texts” (Flanagan 1980, 44). Ní shamhlóimis ró-ársacht le hainmneacha ar nós *Craobhachán*, *An Chuileanntrach*, *Cluanach* ná *Cagála* áfach. Gach seans, mar sin féin - rud a léiríonn laigí i rangú deilbhíochta ar bith i logainmneacha - gur sine i bhfad an bhuneilimint san ainm oileáin *Collann Mhór*, atá den struchtúr “déanach” *Ainmfhocal* + *Aidiacht*: is forbairt dhéanach atá san aidiacht sa chás áirithe seo - ní fheictear í go dtí 1830 sna foirmeacha stairiúla. I gcuid cásanna, thioctadh dó gur ceanglaíodh an t-alt leis an bhuneilimint i bhfad i ndiaidh a gcumtha (Toner 1999, 5-6), ar nós *An Oirimh*. Is gá, mar sin, dul i muinín na heiliminte féin le tomhas a dhéanamh ar aois an ainm sna cásanna seo: tá luí níos mó ag cuid eilimintí le tréimhsí áirithe de stair na teanga ná a chéile (féach tuilleadh thíos). I gcás an struchtúir (*Alt* +) *Aidiacht Réamhcháilithe* + *Ainmfhocal*, áfach, déantar amach gur thit an cumadh i ndísc roimh an 12ú haois (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1984, 49), taobh amuigh de chuid eisceachtaí (*PNI* 7, 259). Níor cumadh ach 4.4% d’ainmneacha bailte fearainn sa cheantar staidéir leis an deilbhíocht seo.

Struchtúr a samhlaítear aois mhaith leis, ach nach féidir a dhátú go cruinn, is ea *Ainmfhocal* + *Uimhir Dhé* + *Ainmfhocal*, i samplaí ar nós *Cluain Dá Chon*, *Gleann Dá Bhoc*, *Gleann Dá Mhullach*, *Gleann Dá Thorc*. Tá ceithre shampla den logainm *Tóin le Gao(i)th* sa chontae; de réir Uí Mhaolfabhail (1982, 374), níl na samplaí áirithe seo os cionn 1000 bliain d’aois.²⁹

Is forbairt dhéanach é an t-ainm cumaisc. Sna samplaí seo a leanas, is cosúil gur ceanglaíodh dhá ainm, a thagair ar dtús do thailte atá na mílte ar shiúl óna chéile, ar an ábhar gur gearradh cíos orthu in éineacht. Amanna, ní léir ar úsáideadh na hainmneacha cumaisc seo sa Ghaeilge riamh. Is féidir gur bhain cuid acu le traidisiún an Bhéarla amháin, i scríbhinn ar rolla cíosa ar dtús, agus ó bhéal ar ball. I gcuid cásanna, áfach, is dóigh gur cheangal idir lonnaíocht míntíre agus talamh portaigh nó sléibhe píosa ar shiúl uaidh ba chúis leo. Níl ach dornán samplaí sa cheantar staidéir agus baineann siad le barúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce in iarthar an chontae, amháin: Bullaunmeneen atá bunaithe ar an ainm Meneen atá mílte ar shiúl uaidh, i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair; Bal of Dookinelly (Calvy), atá cúpla míle ar shiúl ó Dookinelly (Calvy), i bparóiste Acla; Corryaghany bunaithe ar Aghany i bparóiste

²⁹ Sampla eile den struchtúr *Ainmfhocal* + *Réamhfhocal* + *Ainmfhocal* (sa tuiséal tabharthach) is ea an mionainm *Cúl le Gréin* faoi Aghadooey Glebe i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Chill Ghaobhair; agus Tangincartoor bunaithe ar Cartoor i bparóiste na Nuachabhála. Sa sampla deireanach, tá fianaise ann gur tharla an cumasc sa Ghaeilge.

Tagraíonn na huimhreacha sa tábla seo a leanas do chéatadáin. Ní thugtar ach na struchtúir is coitianta. Tugtar faoi deara go bhfuil leaganacha Gaeilge na n-ainmneacha sa rannóg *Béarla le bunús Gaeilge* áirithe tríd na rannóga ábhartha eile.³⁰

	Dlúth- chomh- fhocal	AF + AF (+...)	Aid.R. +AF (+...)	(Alt+) AF (+dobh.)	AF+ Aid. (+...)	AF+ alt+AF (+...)	AF+ Ainm Pears.	AF+ sloinne	B., le bunús Gaeilge	B., gan bunús Gaeilge
BU	1.5	20.1	3.3	15.3	19.2	20.4	11.4	4.5	3.3	0.9
Ceara	1.9	12.5	4.5	17.0	16.8	8.0	6.8	7.2	5.8	1.4
CM&R	0.7	13.3	4.5	13.8	18.3	9.3	12.6	9.3	5.3	1.0
Cl. M	0.0	11.7	4.0	14.1	23.5	22.5	8.0	10.4	5.0	2.3
Coist.	0.2	13.9	5.0	23.2	27.6	19.0	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.1
G&TF	0.6	19.3	4.2	14.8	22.6	21.1	11.2	6.0	3.0	0.3
Iorras	1.4	15.7	2.8	18.1	21.9	25.2	10.9	7.1	1.4	0.9
M	0.8	19.8	2.1	17.2	21.5	21.5	5.6	4.3	3.0	0.8
TA	0.6	14.6	3.9	12.9	19.4	23.4	8.9	7.0	2.7	2.2
Oileáin	6.9	28.7	7.4	4.0	12.1	16.1	12.0	1.7	0.6	10.3
Iomlán	1.2	15.9	4.4	16.8	20.4	19.7	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.8

Déantar comparáid anois le bailte fearainn i gcuid contaetha eile tríd an tír. Féach sa tábla seo a leanas comparáid idir na struchtúir dheilbhíochta in ainmneacha bailte fearainn i Maigh Eo, agus ainmneacha bailte fearainn i gContaetha Mhuineacháin, Uíbh Fhailí agus Phort Láirge (bunaithe ar *L. Log.*). Tagraíonn na huimhreacha do chéatadáin. Tugtar faoi deara nach ionann líon na mbailte fearainn i ngach ceantar; tugtar méid an tsampla faoi gach giorrúchán.

³⁰ Tugtar faoi deara fosta go bhfuil éagsúlachtaí deilbhíochta taobh istigh de chuid na rannógaí. Sa rannóg *Ainmfhocal + Ainmfhocal (+...)*, mar shampla, ní hionann *Cnoc Muine Aird* agus *Achadh Gabhla Beag* nó *Leitir Machaire Íochtarach*.

	ME 3446	Mn 1855	UF 1165	PL 1620
Dlúth-chomhfhocal	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
AF + AF (+...)	15.9	25.6	13.6	8.8
(Alt + Aid. Réamhcháil. +) AF	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.0
(Alt +) AF (+ dobhr.)	16.8	14.5	23.1	13.4
(Alt +) AF + Aid. (+...)	20.4	16.3	18.8	16.0
AF + alt + AF (+...)	19.7	21.5	21.1	33.2
AF + Ainm Pearsanta	9.0	10.8	10.7	11.4
AF + Sloinne	6.5	3.2	7.7	10.3
Béarla gan bunús Gaeilge	1.8	?0.6	?1.7	?2.6

Ar na dífríochtaí is suntasaí sa tabla thuas tá céatadán ard na n-ainmneacha sin i Muineachán atá den seanstruchtúr *Ainmfhocal + Ainmfhocal (+...)*, agus céatadán ard d'ainmneacha den struchtúr déanach *Ainmfhocal + Alt + Ainmfhocal* i bPort Láirge. Tugtar faoi deara chomh maith dífríocht shuntasach sa rannóg *Ainmfhocal + Sloinne* - rannóg iar-Angla-Normannach den chuid is mó - a bhfuil baint dhíreach aici le minicíocht na heiliminte *baile*. Caithfidh sé go bhfuil baint ag easpa thionchar na nAngla-Normannach i gcúrsaí seilbhe talaimh le céatadán íseal Mhuineacháin sa rannóg seo: gach seans go bhfuil baint aige seo ar inmharthanacht agus dá réir sin ar chéatadán ard ainmneacha den seanstruchtúr *Ainmfhocal + Ainmfhocal (+...)* sa chontae sin, chomh maith. Ní hionann réimse foclóra na n-ainmneacha sa cheithre cheantar; féach cuid fianaise chuige seo thíos.

Buneilimintí

Féach thíos minicíocht na mbuneilimintí is coitianta in ainmneacha bailte fearainn sa cheantar staidéir agus sna contaetha atá roghnaithe; tá leaganacha iolra, díspeagtha, áitreabhacha, cnuasaigh agus malartacha de na heilimintí agus leaganacha díobh le haidiacht réamhcháilithe curtha san áireamh.³¹ Mar atá luaite, tá iomlán de 3275 baile

³¹ Ar nós: *Doire, Doirín, Dúdhoire; Droim, Droimnín, Dromainn, Dromach; Tuar, Tuairín*. Gach seans go mbaineann cuid de na leaganacha éagsúla seo le sraitheanna éagsúla aoise: féach tuilleadh thíos. Ar ndóiche, tá réimse de bhríonna le cuid de na heilimintí seo fosta: measadh, mar shampla, gur ghá gan na ceithre shampla den bhuneilimint *cloch* “castle” atá sa chontae seo a áireamh le gnáthshamplaí de *cloch* (*clochar, clochán, cloichreán*), nó dhá shampla de *carraig* “castle” a chur san áireamh le *carraig*

fearainn sa chontae. Níor áiríodh 194 oileán atá luaite san Innéacs Topagrafach ach nach bailte fearainn oifigiúla iad, agus a bhfuil *inis* agus *oileán* mar bhuneilimintí ina mbunús,³² i gcnuasach an liosta seo.

1	Baile 225	26	Currach 23	51	Garraí 11	76	Aill 6
2	Ceathrú 207	27	Béal 23	52	Leac 11	77	Beith 6
3	Cluain 196	28	Béal Átha 22	53	Oileán 11	78	Crann 6
4	Doire 130	29	Barr 22	54	Páirc 11	79	Cúl 6
5	Cnoc 176	30	Both 22	55	Carraig 10	80	Grafa- 6
6	Coill 92	31	Log 20	56	Cloigeann 10	81	Rua- 6
7	Droim 91	32	Trián 20	57	Fál 10	82	Taobh 6
8	Lios 90	33	Tuar 19	58	Léana 10	83	Caladh 5
9	Gort 76	34	Caiseal 19	59	Maigh 10	84	Cárán 5
10	Cill 74	35	Ard 19	60	Muine 10	85	Corrán 5
11	Ráth 73	36	Dún 19	61	Áit Tí 9	86	Cúige 5
12	Tamhnach 55	37	Buaile 18	62	Eiscir 9	87	Fearann 5
13	Gleann 49	38	Dumha 18	63	Más 9	88	Grianán 5
14	Ros 47	39	Cúil 18	64	Áth 8	89	Imleach 5
15	Srath 42	40	Inis 17	65	Cruach 8	90	Lorgain 5
16	Corr 38	41	Leitir 17	66	Tobar 8	91	Mullán 5
17	Creag 38	42	Moing 16	67	Cora 7	92	Sí 5
18	Cathair 32	43	Ceann 15	68	Faiche 7	93	Sliabh 5
19	Poll 29	44	Ceap 15	69	Garrán 7	94	Sliabh 5
20	Achadh 29	45	Caisleán 14	70	Leacht 7	95	Bealach 4
21	Cartún 27	46	Carn 12	71	Leamh 7	96	Clái 4
22	Tulach 26	47	Eanach 12	72	Loch 7	97	Cloch “castle” 4
23	Cloch 25	48	Rinn 12	73	Míleac 7	98	Coirthe 4
24	Tóin 24	49	Bearna 11	74	Rúscaigh 7	99	Críoch 4
25	Bun 23	50	Crois 11	75	Abhainn 6	100	Glais 4

(*carragán*). Is deacra, áfach, idirdhealú a dhéanamh ar réimse de bhríonna atá le cuid buneilimintí, ar nós *ceann*.

³² Buneilimintí sonrúla eile in ainmneacha oileán sa chontae seo is *carraigín* agus *sindile* / *seimhdile* - leaganacha, is cosúil, den fhocal *seimdille* “a beetle or mallet” (*Dinneen*) sa chiall fhorbartha “droim talaimh os cionn uisce”.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Tá ceann amháin nó ceann eile den chéad 60 eilimint sa liosta thuas mar bhuneilimint ag timpeall 70% de bhailte fearainn an chontae. Léirítear anois an chéad deich mbuneilimint is airde minicíocht de réir barúntachta:

Buiríos Umhaill (333)	Ceara (512)	Cill Mheáin / An Ros (374 + 23 : 397)	Clann Mhuiris (298)	Coistealaigh (358)
Cnoc 33 (10%)	Baile 40 (7.7%)	Baile 39 (9.8%)	Baile 36 (12%)	Cluain 45 (12.5%)
Doire 30	Droim 36	Cathair 25	Ceathrú 20	Doire 26
Ros 24	Doire 35	Ceathrú 25	Cluain 20	Ceathrú 24
Ceathrú 16	Ceathrú 27	Cnoc 24	Cnoc 17	Baile 21
Droim 13	Cluain 27	Cluain 22	Droim 13	Coill 16
Baile 12	Cnoc 27	Cill 21	Gort 12	Lios 14
Cluain 9	Lios 24	Ráth 15	Coill 10	Cill 9
Dumha 8	Coill 20	Lios 13	Lios 8	Tamhnach 8
Cill 7	Gort 15	Gort 13	Cill 7	Barr 7
Coill 6	Corr 9	Creag 12	Doire 7	Cnoc 7
Srath 6	Currach 9	Coill 10	Poll 7	Caiseal 5
Tamhnach 6	Tamhnach 8	Corr 6	Eiscir 6	Lorgain 5

Gaileanga / Tír Fhiachrach **Iorras** **Muraisc** **Tír Amhlaidh** **(301 + 30 : 331)** **(210)** **(232)** **(581)**

Ceathrú 43 (13%)	Srath 11 (5.2%)	Doire 18 (7.7%)	Baile 51 (8.8%)
Cluain 25	Moing 9	Ceathrú 13	Cluain 40
Lios 20	Gleann 8	Gleann 12	Cnoc 36
Cnoc 20	Cnoc 7	Cluain 10	Ceathrú 34
Baile 15	Gort 7	Coill 9	Rath 32
Coill 14	Béal 5	Cnoc 8	Cill 19
Corr 9	Béal Átha 5	Srath 8	Gleann 14
Droim 9	Bun 5	Tamhnach 8	Gort 13
Ráth 9	Droim 5	Creag 5	Doire 12
Doire 7	Inis 5	Ceann 4	Srath 10
Trián 7	Tulach 5	Cill 4	Dún 8
Cill 6	Achadh 4	Leitir 4	Lios 8

Tá *baile* agus *ceathrú* thar a bheith coitianta tríd an chontae ach athraíonn minicíocht cuid eilimintí eile go suntasach ó dhúiche go dúiche. Ar chúinsí topagrafacha, is léir, is

in iarthar agus iardheisceart an chontae - barúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce - is coitianta atá an bhuneilimint *ros*, áit a dtagraíonn sí de ghnáth do cheann tíre. Is san iarthuaisceart - barúntacht Iorrais - atá bunús na samplaí sa chontae den eilimint *moing*. Níl ach samplaí fánacha den bhuneilimint *cathair* le sonrú trí bhunús an chontae, ach féach go bhfuil 25 den 32 sampla ar fad di suite sa bharúntacht is faide ó dheas (barúntacht Chill Mheáin). Tá trian de na samplaí den eilimint *trian* féin suite i mbarúntacht Ghaileang. Tá an eilimint *doire* neamhchoitianta go leor i ndeisceart agus iarthuaisceart an chontae: níl ach trí shampla de i mbarúntachtaí Chill Mheáin agus Iorrais. Sa tábla thíos, léirítear minicíocht cuid bheag eilimintí suntasacha i gcéatadáin, de réir barúntachta, mar mhaithe le soiléireacht:

	BU	Ceara	CM&R	Clann M	Coist.	G&TF	Iorras	Muraisc	TA
Baile	3.6%	7.8%	9.8%	12.1%	5.8%	4.5%	1.9%	3%	8.8%
Ceathrú	4.8%	5.4%	6.3%	6.7%	6.7%	13%	1.9%	5.6%	5.8%
Cluain	2.7%	5.2%	5.5%	6.7%	12.5%	7.5%	1%	4.3%	6.9%
Cathair	0.3%	0.6%	6.3%	0%	0.3%	0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.17%
Lios	0.6%	4.7%	3.3%	2.7%	3.9%	6%	0%	0.4%	1.4%
Ráth	0.3%	1%	3.8%	0.7%	1.1%	2.7%	0.9%	0.4%	5.5%
Cill	2.1%	0.8%	9%	2.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	3.2%
Cnoc	10%	5.2%	6%	5.7%	1.9%	6.3%	3.3%	3.4%	6.2%
Doire	9%	6.8%	0.75%	2.3%	7.2%	2.1%	1.4%	7.7%	2%
Droim	3.9%	7%	0.75%	4.3%	1.1%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%	0.6%

I measc na mbuneilimintí lonnaíochta, áitribh agus daonra eile a úsaideadh seachas iad sin atá liostaithe go dtí seo, tá *aonach*,³³ *bóthar*, *brú*, *carraig* “castle”, *cuallacht*, *dabhach*, *daingean*, *leacht(a)*, *liagán*, *móta*, *sonnach*, *sráid*, *suí*, *suíochán*, *tír*, *tóchar* agus *tuaim*. I measc na mbuneilimintí lonnaíochta eaglasta eile tá *balla* “well”, *cealdrach* / *cealtrach*, *mír*,³⁴ *teach*, *teampall* agus *tearmann*; tugtar faoi deara fosta go dtagraíonn cuid samplaí de *both* do lonnaíocht eaglasta.

Féach an méid seo a leanas le McErlean (1983, 316-23) i dtaca le roinnt an talaimh i gConnachta:

³³ Féach *oireachtas* mar eilimint cháilithe san ainm *Bun an Oireachtais* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

³⁴ Féach *Mír Mhichíl* - téarma aitheanta a thagair do thalamh a cuireadh ar leataobh do bhochtáin, is cosúil - i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

“In contrast with variation [in land assessment units] in Ulster, Connacht and neighbouring Co. Clare have a strong provincial unity in their assessment system. It is based on subdivision of a large unit called the *baile*, where one *baile* equals four Quarters, 16 Cartrons, or 24 Gnives. Most [modern] Connacht townlands are composed of Quarters and this general homogeneity is graphically illustrated by the concentration of townland names incorporating the element ‘Carrow’, the anglicised rendering of the Irish word for Quarter, *Ceathramha*... The *Compossicion Booke* [of 1585] takes the Quarter as 120 acres of arable, pasture, meadow, wood and bog... [Note, however,] that acreage originated as a measure of cultivated land [and is inaccurate in application to the Irish system pertaining in Connacht]... an acre of bog, for instance, is not equal in value to one of arable”.³⁵

Tá sé tugtha faoi deara againn cheana a choitianta agus atá na heilimintí *baile*, *ceathrú* agus *cartún* (et var.) sa cheantar staidéir. Ar na téarmaí eile a bhaineann le roinnt an talaimh a úsáideadh mar bhuneilimintí tá cúig shampla de *cúige* (i mbarúntachtaí Choistealach agus Thír Fhiachrach), ceithre shampla (san uatha agus san iolra) de *roinn féin*, cúpla sampla de *coisín*, agus samplaí aonaracha de *cnagaire*, *cnaigín*, *ochtú*, *gníomh*, *seiseadh*, *stráice* agus *straidhp*.

Féach anois na buneilimintí is coitianta i Maigh Eo i gcomparáid leo sin sna trí chontae eile atá roghnaithe:³⁶

Maigh Eo	Muineachán	Uíbh Fhailí	Port Láirge
Baile 225 (6.9%)	Droim 223 (12%)	Baile 207 (17.7%)	Baile 347 (21.4%)
Ceathrú 207 (6.3%)	Corr 181 (9.7%)	Cluain 92 (7.9%)	Cnoc 148 (9.1%)
Cluain 196 (6.0%)	Coill 107 (5.8%)	Coill 71 (6.1%)	Cill 110 (6.8%)
Cnoc 176 (5.4%)	Lios 90 (4.8%)	Doire 55 (4.7%)	Móin 57 (3.5%)
Doire 130 (4.0%)	Mullach 84 (4.5%)	Cill 43 (3.7%)	Gleann 53 (3.3%)
Coill 92	Doire 73	Ráth 32	Cúil 44
Droim 91	Achadh 71	Cnoc 23	Carraig 39
Lios 90	Tulaigh 61	Cúil 22	Coill 29

³⁵ Féach tuilleadh ar an ábhar seo ag Nugent (2007, 175-89 *et passim*).

³⁶ Féach liosta inchurtha do Thiobraid Árann ag Ó Cearbhúill i *L. Log. Thiobraid Árann* (xxvi-xxviii).

Gort 76	Cluain 5	Gort 18	Lios 25
Cill 74	Eanach 46	Carraig / Currach 17	Sliabh 24
Ráth 73	Cnoc 41	Gleann / Lios 14	Tigh 23
Tamhnach 55	Tír / Ráth 28	Ceapach / Tulach 13	Currach 22
Gleann 49	Tamhnach 26	Achadh / <i>Glebe</i> 12	Ceathrú 21
Ros 47	Carraig 25	Béal Átha / Móin 11	Tuar 19
Srath 42 (1.3%)	Cúil 19 (1%)	Ros / Tigh 10 (.8%)	Ré/Ráth/Bán 17 (1%)

Tá sé spéisiúil nach ann de bhuneilimint atá chomh ceannasach ná chomh líonmhar céanna agus atá *droim* i Muineachán, nó *baile* in Uíbh Fhailí nó Port Láirge, i Maigh Eo.

Tríd agus tríd, is í an topagrafach áitiúil an cúinse is tabhachtaí i minicíocht na mbuneilimintí in ainmneacha bailte fearainn. Féach na heilimintí *droim*, *corr* agus *mullach* i Muineachán, a bhaineann le topagrafach na ndroimliní sa chontae sin, ní foláir. Spéisiúil go leor, is cuid den chrios droimliní é oirthear bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill fosta, agus tá a lorg féin aige seo i minicíocht na n-eilimintí *cnoc* agus *droim* sa cheantar sin. Is féidir go bhfuil a lorg duaithnithe chomh maith i minicíocht na heiliminte *doire* sa mhéid is gur le mullaigh chnoic is mó a shamhlaítear an doire (cf. *GUH* 46n5 agus *PNI* 7, 162). Mar atá ráite thuas, léiríonn minicíocht na heiliminte *ros* in iarthar Mhaigh Eo an líon mór de chinn fhada tíre a ghobann amach ar Chuan Mó. Tá a sliocht ag sliabhraoin éagsúla Mhaigh Eo ar mhinicíochtaí eilimintí ar nós *gleann* agus *tamhnach*, agus *srath*, a úsáidtear go minic le tagairt a dhéanamh do stráice féaraigh taobh le sruthán ar thalamh ard.³⁷

Mar sin féin, tá cuid téarmaí lonnaíochta (*baile*, *lios*, *cill*, *ráth*) agus téarmaí a bhaineann ar bhealaí éagsúla le roinnt an talaimh (*ceathrú*, *cluain*, *gort*, *tamhnach*) feiceálach sa liosta thuas chomh maith. Tá an téarma lonnaíochta *baile* thar a bheith coitianta i Maigh Eo, Uíbh Fhailí agus Port Láirge agus is féidir go léiríonn minicíocht na heiliminte seo sna trí chontae sin tionchar láidir Angla-Normannach (cf. *PNI* 7 18; Price 1967, 495-6, *L. Log. Thiobraid Árann* xxvi). Tugtar faoi deara minicíocht ard na heiliminte *ceathrú* i Maigh Eo le taobh na gcontaetha eile: sainghné den logainmníocht

³⁷ Ní hábhar iontais é go bhfuil achar na mbailte fearainn a bhfuil *gleann* nó *tamhnach* ina n-ainmneacha na céadta acraí níos mó, ar an mheán, ná bailte fearainn eile an chontae.

sa chúige seo (mar atá luaite thuas). Níl an liosta sách fada go leor le sainghnéithe áitiúla eile a léiriú, ar nós úsáid choitianta na heiliminte *dumha* ar chósta Mhaigh Eo.

Sa tábla thíos léirítear coibhneas idir cuid de na buneilimintí is coitianta i Maigh Eo agus struchtúir dheilbhíochta éagsúla. Tagraíonn na figiúir do chéatadáin:

	Dlúth- chomh- fhocal	AF + AF (+...)	Aid.R. +AF (+...)	(Alt+) AF (+dobh.)	AF+ Aid. (+...)	AF+ alt+AF (+...)	AF+ Ainm Pears.	AF+ sloinne
Achadh	-	37.9	20.6	10.3	17.2	6.8	-	6.8 ³⁸
Baile	-	4.0	8.0	-	17.9	37.2	8.5	24.2
Béal Átha	-	43.4	-	-	4.3	39.1	-	13.0
Caiseal	-	33.3	-	38.8	16.6	-	11.1	-
Cartún	-	7.6	-	50.0	15.4	3.8	-	23.1
Cathair	-	6.9	-	24.1	10.3	37.9	10.3	10.3
Ceathrú	-	4.4	9.3	2.9	39.2	30.8	5.4	7.8
Cill	-	8.2	-	10.9	9.5	4.1	61.6	5.5
Cluain	0.5	43.6	8.9	5.2	14.2	9.5	13.0	5.2
Cnoc	-	10.7	-	3.5	26.1	47.0	5.9	6.5
Coill	5.5	14.2	6.6	12.0	28.5	21.9	4.4	6.6
Corr	-	34.2	-	-	7.9	57.9	-	-
Creag	-	2.7	-	25.0	30.5	33.3	-	8.3
Doire	-	27.8	5.9	10.6	19.8	23.8	6.6	5.3
Droim	2.3	28.2	3.5	16.4	22.3	17.6	8.2	4.7
Dumha	-	60.0	-	6.6	6.6	-	26.6	0.0
Gleann	-	51.2	7.7	7.7	15.3	17.9	-	-
Gort	1.3	11.8	1.3	7.9	26.3	51.3	-	-
Inis³⁹	30.0	10.5	2.6	-	5.2	7.9 ⁴⁰	42.1	2.6 ⁴¹
Lios	-	8.1	8.1	2.3	17.4	27.9	20.9	15.1

³⁸ *Achadh Riabhail Íochtarach* agus *Achadh Riabhail Uachtarach*, ina bhfuil leagan gaelaithe den sloinne Angla-Normannach *Reville* molta.

³⁹ Tá ainmneacha oileán nach ainmneacha bailte fearainn iad ach atá liostaithe san Innéacs Topagrafach iniata sna figiúir seo.

⁴⁰ Is é sin, trí shampla: *Inis na Croise*, *Inis an Chnoic* agus *Inis na Coill(eadh)* in Inse Mó.

⁴¹ Is é sin, sampla amháin: *Inis Deách*, in Inse Mó, ina bhfuil leagan ainmfhoclach den sloinne *Ó Deá*.

Poll	-	14.2	-	4.7	4.2	47.6	2.3	2.3
Ráth	-	16.4	2.9	8.9	29.8	13.4	26.8	1.4
Ros	4.6	18.6	4.6	16.2	25.5	13.9	13.9	2.3
Srath	-	7.6	-	20.5	33.3	35.9	-	2.5
Tamhnach	-	19.2	3.8	15.3	25.0	30.7	5.7	-

Ar an tábla seo thuas, is féidir a mhaíomh go raibh eilimintí áirithe chun tosaigh sa phróiseas ainmnithe ag tréimhsí difriúla. Feictear go bhfuil minicíocht ard ag baint le heilimintí ar nós *achadh*, *cluain*, *doire*, *dumha*, *droim*, *doire* agus *gleann* in ainmneacha den seanstuchtúr *Ainmfhocal + Ainmfhocal (+...)*. Tá an chuma air, mar shampla, gur thit cumadh leis an eilimint *dumha* i léig roimh theacht fhaisean an struchtúir *Ainmfhocal + alt + Ainmfhocal*.⁴² Feictear go méadaíonn líon eilimintí ar nós *cnoc* agus *ceathrú* in ainmneacha bunaithe ar struchtúir dhéanacha. Is amhlaidh an scéal le *baile*. Is féidir a mhaíomh ar an tábla thuas chomh maith go raibh cuid eilimintí níos fadharthanaí ná a chéile sa phróiseas ainmnithe (féach *cluain*, *coill*, *droim*).

Aidiachtaí Réamhcháilithe

Úsáidtear réimse d'aidiachtaí réamhcháilithe agus réimíreanna i mbuneilimintí agus eilimintí cáilithe in ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus ainmneacha oileán an chontae. Tugtar liosta díobh, le cuid samplaí ábhartha, thíos.

Leath- (29). *An Leithcheathrú, Leathchoill, An Leathchurrach, An Leathmhás, Leithmhíleac.*

Sean- (27). *An Seanbhaile, An Seanbharr, An Seanghort, Seanbhotha, An tSeanráith, An Seantalamh, An Seanmhachaire, Seanachaidh, An Seancheann.*

Dubh- (21). *Dúráith, Dúras, Dúdhoire, Duibhis, Dubhoileán Mór, Duibhlis, Dúleitir.*

Ard- (13). *Ardbhearna, Ardbhuaile, Ardcluain, Ard-doire, Ardach < Ardachadh, Ardthuaim.*

Breac- (12). *Breacbháinseach, Breac-chluain, Breac-chluanach.*

Corr- (7). *An Chorrthamhnach, An Corrbhaile, An Chorrhloch, An Corrlíos.*

Cam- (6). *Camoileán, Camchluain, Camdoire na Binne.*

Garbh- (6). *Garbhchoill, Garbhchluain, Garbhdhoire.*

For- (5). *Foroileán, Formaol, Farnacht, Forgaill.*

⁴² Ní hionann agus úsáid na heiliminte gaolta *dumhach*, atá le sonrú i gcuid mhaith mionainmneacha ar chósta Mhaigh Eo.

Caol-, Rua- (4). *Caolchoill. Rua-oileán.*

Glas- (3). *Glasoileán, An Glasbhaile.*

Bréan-, Crom-, Fionn-, Fliuch- (2). *Bréandroim. Cromghlinn. Fionnúir, Fionnghlais. Fliuchmhuine.*

Ath-, Cruinn-, Gearr-, Maol-, Nua- (1). *Cloch na hAthbhuaile. Cruinnis < Cruinninis. Gearrthamhnach. Maoilios. An Nuachabháil < Nuachongbháil.*

Eilimintí Cáilithe: Ainmneacha Pearsanta

Cáilíonn ainmneacha pearsanta 59 buneilimint éagsúla in ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus oileán an chontae.⁴³ Tugtar thíos liosta de na hainmneacha pearsanta in ord aibítreach.⁴⁴ Sonraítear ainmneacha naomh le cló dubh, agus ainmneacha ban le cló iodálach. Tugtar faoi deara go dtugtar liosta de na hainmneacha pearsanta agus sloinnte agus na logainmneacha a bhfuil siad iontu ag deireadh gach imleabhair sa tsraith.⁴⁵

Ainm pearsanta neamhtheastaithe atá sa leagan *Aighnín* san ainm baile fearainn *Droim Aighnín* i mbarúntacht Chlár Chlainne Mhuiris.⁴⁶ Ainmneacha pearsanta neamhtheastaithe eile, seans, is ea *Bigeal* (? < *Beagal*) san ainm oileáin *Inis Bigil* i mbarúntacht Iorrais; *Méanúr*, sa logainm *Dún Méanúir* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang; *Reolais* < *Feareolais* < *Fear Eolais* (ginideach stairiúil *Fir Eolais*) san ainm *Ráth Reolais* i mbarúntacht Choistealach; agus *Cionnámha* < *Ceann Cnámha* san ainm *Baile Chionnámha* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris. Ainmneacha naomh neamhtheastaithe is ea *Táchrrán*, atá le sonrú san ainm baile fearainn *Cill Tácharáin* i

⁴³ *Áit tí* (5), *ard* (4), *áth* (2), *baile* (22), *béal átha* (1), *bearna* (1), *both* (5), *buaile* (1), *caiseal* (5), *cárán* (1), *cathair* (4), *ceann* (1), *ceapach* (1), *ceathrú* (11), *cill* (51), *clár* (1), *cloch* (2), *cluain* (25), *cnoc* (10), *coill* (6), *coire* (1), *cora* (2), *craobh* (1), *crois* (3), *cúil* (2), *cuan* (1), *currach* (1), *doire* (11), *droim* (8), *dumha* (3), *dún* (8), *eanach* (1), *fearann* (2), *garraí* (1), *glais* (1), *gleann* (3), *imleach* (1), *inis* (15), *leacht* (1), *leitir* (1), *lios* (22), *maigh* (4), *manrach* (1), *mír* (1), *moing* (1), *muine* (3), *oileán* (9), *poll* (1), *ráth* (19), *ros* (7), *rú* (1), *sliabh* (1), *srath* (1), *suí* (1), *tamhnaigh* (4), *taobh* (2), *tobar* (1), *tuairín* (1), *tulach* (1).

⁴⁴ Tá sampla amháin de na hainmneacha naomh *Lasair*, *Mac Laisre*, *Molára* agus *Muire* ó ainmneacha paróistí curtha leis an liosta (ach ní *Amhlaidh* ná *Fiachra* ó ainmneacha barúntachtaí).

⁴⁵ Tugtar ainmneacha pearsanta atá i mionlogainmneacha agus a scagtar sna himleabhair éagsúla, sna liostaí sin chomh maith, ní hionann agus anseo.

⁴⁶ Leagan díspeagtha den ainm *Aighnín* < *Aighnidhe* (LMG v 3 sv.) atá molta. Féach Drumneen i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris.

mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin; agus *Gallagán*, atá san ainm baile fearainn *Cill Ghallagáin* i nGaeltacht Iorrais.

Aibhistín, Aighnín (2), Áileannán, Aistín, Anraí, Aodh (4), **Aodhán**, Aonghas (2), Artán.

Bairrionn, Bánán, **Baoithín**, Beagán (2), Beannán, Bigeal, Bolcán, Blámhac, Bradán, Bran, Brannabh, **Bréanainn (1)**, Bréanainn (1), Breastal (2), Brian, **Brí (2)**, **Bríd (5)**, *Bríd* (2).

Caochán (2), **Cainneach**, Calgach, Cárthach, Cas (2), Cathal (4), **Ceallach**, Ceallach (3), Ceannada, Ceannabhán, Cearbhúill, Cearnach, Ceartán, Céile, **Ciarán (3)**, Cinnéide, Cionnámha, Clúmhán, **Cuimín**,⁴⁷ Coiteal, Colla, **Colm Cille**, **Colmán**, **Comán (2)**, Conall, Conallán (3), Conán, Conchúr (3), Conaíleán, Conlann, Connmhach, Corb, Corbán (2), Corc, Cormac (2), Coscrach, Crónán, **Cua (2)**, **Cuar (2)**, Cuarán, **Cú Dubh**, Cuileann, Cuileannán, Cuisín, **Curnán**.

Dabhac (2), **Dabhearróg**, **Dabheog**, Daibhéid, **Dairí**, **Damhnait**, Déigeall, *Deala* (2), Dearc, **Diarmaid**, Doinneán, Doirnín, Dónall, Donnán, Dora, Dorán, Dubhán, Dúgán (2), Duifín.

Éadan, Éamann, Éanna, Éanra, Earc, Earcán, *Eibhlín*, Eirín, **Eithne**, Eoghan (5).

Fachna, Faolán, Faonán, Fearghas, Féilim, Feirín, Fiachna, Fiachra, **Fíne (2)**, Fíne, Fionn (2), Fionnán, Fínín, Flann, Fríl.

Gallagán, Garbhán (2), ?*Gé* (2), Gearóid, Gioba, Glaisne, Gleannán, **Gobán**, Goirmín, Gofraidh.

Hanrac.

Ibhear, **Íomar**, Iongán.

Lachna, **Lasair (g. Lasrach)**, *Lasair* (g. *Lasra*), **Liadán**, Liam (2), Loingseachán, Lúcas, Lughaidh, **Luineachar**.

⁴⁷ Is leaganacha peata iad *Cuimín*, *Comán* agus *Dachomóg* den ainm naoimh *Colmán* nó *Colm* (Ó Muraíle 1985, 54-55). Is díol spéise é, mar sin, mar atá tugtha faoi deara ag Ó Muraíle (*ibid.*), go bhfuil paróistí darb ainm *Cill Chomáin* i mbarúntachtaí Iorrais agus Chill Mheáin; paróistí darb ainm *Cill Cholmáin* i mbarúntachtaí Choistealach agus Ghaileang; paróiste darb ainm *Cill Chuimín* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh; agus paróiste darb ainm *Cill Dachomóg* atá rannta idir barúntachtaí Cheara agus Ghaileang.

Mac Duach, Mac Laisre, Maighiu (g. Maigheag), Mailicín, **Mainín**, Mainnín, *Máire*, Moiridh < Mairidh (g. Moiriú < Mairiú < Maireadha), Máirtín (2), Mánas (4), Maoileachlann, **Maoilíona, Maoldomhnaigh**, Maoileoin, Maoilín (2), Méanúr, Mearán (2), Miagán, **Mián**, **Mícheál, Míona, Mobhí, Molára**, Mórán, *Muanad*, **Muire (3)**, Muireagán (2), Muiris, Murcha, Murchadh.

Niall (3), Niocól, *Nulla*.

Odhar.

Pádraig (2), Pádraig (1), Pilib (2).

?Radaí,⁴⁸ Raghnaill, Raodán, Réamann (3), Reolais (< Feareolais), Rián, Ríne < Níne, Riocard (2), Risteard, Rodán, Roibeard (3), Roibín, Ronán, Ruaín, Ruairí (2), **Ruán (1)**, Ruán (2), Ruanachán (2).

Scannlán, Séamas (2), Seán (6), Seoinín, Sionachán, Sionnagán, Sléibhín.

Tácharán, Tadhg (4), Taithleach, Tál, Tanaí, Tiarnán (2), Tiobraide, Tóma, Tomás (3), Torc, Tornán, Tréan, Treon, Tuairle, Tuama, Tuathach.

Ualtar (2), Uidhrín.

Sloinnte

Cailíonn sloinnte 48 buneilimint éagsúla in ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus oileán an chontae.⁴⁹ I logainmneacha ar nós *Dumha Cinn Aille (Calvy)*, *An Cartún (French)*, *An Ros (Fallon)*, ní ghaelaítear an sloinne idir lúibíní sna leaganacha Gaeilge de na logainmneacha de réir coinbhinsiúin sa tsraith *Liosta Logainmneacha (L. Log.)*. Is forbairtí déanacha iad úsáid na sloinnte mar idirdhealaitheoirí seilbhe sna cásanna seo

⁴⁸ Mhol Ó Donnabháin gaelú ar *Roddy* sa chás seo ach tá féidearthachtaí eile ann: féach tuilleadh faoin logainm déanach *Poll Radaí* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin.

⁴⁹ *Achadh* (2), *áit tí* (2), *baile* (55), *ball* (1), *béal átha* (3), *both* (1), *caisleán* (4), *carn* (2), *carraig* (1), *cartún* (7), *cathair* (4), *ceathrú* (17), *cill* (4), *cloch* (2), *cluain* (14), *coill* (6), *cnoc* (14), *coire* (1), *cora* (2), *creagán* (3), *crois* (3), *cúil* (2), *currach* (1), *dumha* (1), *doire* (5), *droim* (8), *eiscir* (1), *fearann* (1), *garraí* (1), *gort* (1), *imleach* (1), *inis* (1), *leacht* (2), *léana* (1), *leitir* (1), *lios* (14), *más* (2), *moing* (2), *muine* (1), *oileán* (1), *plota* (2), *poll* (2), *ráth* (3), *ros* (1), *sliabh* (1), *srath* (1), *trian* (1), *tuar* (2).

agus ní léir gur úsáideadh i leaganacha Gaeilge de na logainmneacha riamh iad; féach liosta de na logainmneacha sin uilig ag bun liosta na sloinnte, thíos.

Tá luaineacht idir leaganacha malartacha le *Ó* agus *Mac* de chuid sloinnte le sonrú ar chuid logainmneacha sa chontae: féach an plé ar logainmneacha ar nós *Ceathrú Uí Choinín*, *Ceathrú Uí Dhubháin* agus *Lios Uí Choitil* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang agus *Lios Mhig Ainsean* i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Gné eile nár mhiste a lua is ea luaineacht idir leaganacha leis na foircinn *-áin* agus *-ín*: féach an plé ar logainmneacha ar nós *Droim Ó Shluáin* (*Ó Shluáin* / *Ó Shluáin*) agus *Baile Ó gComáin* (*Ó Comáin* / *Ó Cuimín*) i mbarúntacht Cheara, agus *Ard Ó gComáin* (*Ó Comáin* / *Ó Cuimín*) i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill. Féach fosta *Ó Ruáin* / *Ó Ruáin* faoi Callow i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.⁵⁰

Ní hann d'fhasach stairiúil diomaite de na logainmneacha féin i gcás cuid sloinnte, ar nós *Mac Glinscín* sa logainm *Leitir Mhic Glinscín*; *Ó Caoirí*, atá molta mar cháilitheoir san ainm *Cnoc Uí Chaoirí* agus atá bunaithe ar an ainm pearsanta baineann *Caoireach*; agus *Mag Ainsean* sa logainm *Lios Mhig Ainsean*. Feictear ginideach iolra de shloinnte i gcuid cásanna, ní áirítear anseo mar shamplaí ach *Ard Ó gComáin*, *Baile Ó gColmáin*, *Baile Ó gComháin*, *Baile Ó nUiginn*, *Cill Ó gCéire*, *Cill Ó gCúnra*, *Coill Ó bhFíne*, *Lios Ó nDróin Thoir*. I measc samplaí de shloinnte as an tír isteach nach bhfuil teastaithe i gConnachta diomaite de na logainmneacha féin, féach *Ros Miondail*, ina bhfuil gaelú ar an sloinne Angla-Normannach *de Mandeville* molta; *Áit Tí Apaltan*, ina bhfuil leagan gaelaithe den sloinne Sasanach *Appleton*, is cosúil; agus *Baile Haincín*, ina bhfuil leagan gaelaithe den sloinne Angla-Sasanach *Hankin*, síltear. I gcás *Baile an Deile Thoir*, thioctadh dó gur leagan ainmfhoclach de leagan gaelaithe den sloinne Sasanach *Dill* atá mar eilimint cháilithe ann.

⁵⁰ Féach fosta an fhéidearthacht *Ó Lidín* < *Ó Loidín* < *Ó Loideáin* i dtaobh Cloonaleedin i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Tá an luaineacht seo le sonrú in eilimintí eile fosta, ní áirítear anseo ach an t-ainm pearsanta *Goirmín* < *Gormán* san ainm *Lios Goirmín* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang agus na leaganacha *tóiteán* / *tóitín* i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla an ainm *Cnoc an Tóiteáin* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Apaltan.

Bairéad / an Bairéadach (3), Barra / an Barrach,⁵¹ *Bell*,⁵² Bhaildrín, Bóis / An Bóiseach, Breatnach, Bruithneog, Brún / an Brúnach (3), Búrc / An Búrcach (3).

Carrún / an Carrún.

Deil / an Deile (2).

Eiriún (4).

Faoite / an Faoiteach.

Gilbeirt (2).

Haincín.

Mac Aodha (2), Mac Aogáin, Mag Ainsean.

Mac Bhairéid, Mac an Bhreithiún / na Breithiúnaigh.

Mac Ceoch, Mac Cionaoith, Mac Citheola, Mac Coiligh, Mac Coilín, Mac Coisteala / an Coistealach (2), Mac Conchúir, Mac Con Leित्रeach, Mac Craith.

Mac Duarcáin, Mac Duibh.

Mac Éadaigh (3), Mac Eoghain.

Mac an Fhailí, Mac Fheorais.

Mac Gearóid (2), Mac Geirble, Mac Giobac (2), Mac Giobúin (2), Mac Giolla Bhuí, Mac Giolla Chainnigh, Mac Giolla Rua, Mac Glinscín, Mac Gormáin.

Mac Lachnáin, Mac Lochlainn (2).

Mac Mánaís, Mac Matha, Mac Murchú.

Mac Néill, Mac Niocláis, Mac Niocóil (2).

⁵¹ San ainm *Leacht an Bharraigh* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang; féach fosta ar ndóiche *Caisleán an Bharraigh* faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, paróiste na hEaglaise, barúntacht Cheara.

⁵² Sa logainm *Creagán Bell* i mbarúntacht Cheara (*Criggin Bell*, 1661).

Intreoir don tSraith *Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo*

Mac Philbín.

Mac Réamag, Mac Réamainn (2).

Mac an tSaoir, Mac Seáin, Mac Seathrúin, Mac Siúrdáin.

Mac Uillic.

Maolra, Mílis, Mionda(i)l.

Ó hAirt, Ó hAogáin, Ó hArgadáin.

Ó Bánáin, Ó Béara, Ó Biasta, Ó Breacáin, Ó Brógáin.

Ó Cadhain (2), Ó Caisealáin, Ó Callaráin, Ó Caoirí, Ó Catáin, Ó Cathaláin, Ó Cearráin, Ó Céire, Ó Ciaragáin, Ó Cillín, Ó Clúmháin, Ó Coinéil, Ó Coinín, Ó Coinneagáin, Ó Coitil, Ó Colla, Ó Colmáin, Ó Comáin (2), Ó Comháin, Ó Corra, Ó Cuinn, Ó Cúnra.

Ó Deá / (an) Deách, Ó Deargáin, Ó Deirg, Ó Dónalláin, Ó Donnáin, Ó Dorchaí, Ó Dróin, Ó Dubháin, Ó Dubhthaigh, Ó Dúgáin.

Ó hEidhin.

Ó Fiacháin, Ó Fiannaí (2).

Ó Gabhann, Ó Garbháin, Ó Gríofa.

Ó Lachnáin (2), Ó Loingsigh, Ó Loinscigh / An Loinsceach.

Ó Máille, Ó Maolghaoithe, Ó Maola, Ó Maolábhail, Ó Maolmhuidh, Ó Maolrua, Ó Maolruanaidh, Ó Mongáin, Ó Muineacháin, Ó Muraíle.

Ó Neachtain, Ó Niallagáin.

Ó hÓráin.

Ó Ruairc (2).

Ó Scanláin, Ó Séin, Ó Slataraigh / An Slatarach, Ó Sluaín.

Ó Tó, Ó Tuathaláin.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Ó hUallacháin, Ó hUiginn.

Piocóid / an Piocóideach.

Riabha(i)l (2), Ruiséal / Ruiséil

Stancard / an Stancard, Standún, Stóc / an Stócach.

Táf / An Táfach < Táth

Áit Tí Seáin (*Joynt*); An Carn (*Fowler*); An Carn (*Nash*); An Cartún (*French*); An Cartún (*Kirwan*); An Cartún (*Lindsay*); Cluain Gamhnach (*Burke*); Cluain Gamhnach (*Cosgrave*); Cnoc na mBuachalán (*Blake*); An Chora Bhuí (*Kilmaine*); An Chora Bhuí (*Knox*); An Chreig Mhór (*Browne*); An Chreig Mhór (*Lynch*); An Chrois (*Wallace*) Thoir, An Chrois (*Wallace*) Thiar; Na Curraigh (*Kirwan*); Na Curraigh (*Macmanus*); Droim Aighnín (*Prendergast*); Dromadaigh (*Duke*); Dromadaigh (*Gore*); Dromadaigh (*Joyce*); Dumha Cinn Aille (*Calvy*); Dumha Cinn Aille (*Thulis*); Poll Raithní (*Lynchaghan*); Poll Raithní (*Sweeny*); Ráth Ghreanachair (*Miller*); Ráth Ghreanachair (*Lyndsay*).⁵³

Athruithe i mBéim an Ghutha

Tá athruithe chun tosaigh i mbéim an ghutha le sonrú i gcuid logainmneacha i Maigh Eo. Tá *An Corrán*, [,ən 'krɑ:n] / [ən 'kɔrɑ:n], ag brath ar an chainteoir, ar an cheann is cáiliúla díobh, is dóiche. I measc samplaí eile nach bhfuil againn ach fuaimniú Béarla díobh tá *Fáilíní*, [fɑ:l'i:nz]; *Cagála*, [kug'ɑ:lə]; *Ruachán*, [ru'hɑ:n]; *Gleann Iomaire*, [glɛnə'mirə]; agus *Ard Niocóil*, [,ardnə'kali]. Sa sampla deireanach, bhain athmhíniú iomlán don ainm i ndiaidh do bhéim an ghutha athrú; tharla an t-athrú sa Ghaeilge, mar sin, is léir.

Thug Stockman faoi deara claonadh i nGaeilge Acla béim an ghutha a chur ar an dara siolla sna focail seo a leanas: *arán*, *anáil*, *scoláire*, *galánta*, *dorú*, *bithiúnach*,

⁵³ Féach fosta *Emlybeg (Kyle)*, *Cross (Boyd)*, *Macecrump* agus *Macecrump Commons* i mbarúntacht Iorrais, a bhfuil *Imleach Beag*, *An Chrois*, *An Más* agus *Coimín an Mháis*, faoi seach, socraithe mar fhoirmeacha Gaeilge díobh. Sa chás leathdheireanach, tá *Más an Chrumpaigh* in úsáid ag cuid Gaeilgeoirí dúchais áitiúla. Féach fosta na hainmneacha Béarla *Binghamstown*, *Lynchsacres* agus *Mylesestate*. Tá *An Geata Mór* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge den ainm *Binghamstown*; moltar *Acráí Uí Loingsigh* agus *Eastát Mhílis* mar leaganacha gaelaithe den dá ainm eile, faoi seach.

spiléad, eireog, bodóg, bogóg (1974, 350 §1598iii). Tugtar faoi deara go bhfuil guta fada i gceist i ngach cás. Is léir, leis, gur shainghné de Ghaeilge oirthear Mhaigh Eo a bhí sa chlaonadh seo (Dillon 1973 17.ii, *LASID* iii 351-363, Ó Catháin 2002, 54-61). Sa chanúint áirithe sin, dálda Ghaeilge na Mumhan, “in words of more than one syllable, if the second is long, the stress is attached to the second syllable” (Dillon *ibid.*). Níor thug Dillon ach dornán samplaí agus an claonadh ginearálta faoi deara, ach tá suirbhé Wagner breac ballach le samplaí ábhartha ó oirthear Mhaigh Eo, ar nós *mórán, deirfiúir, corróg, scamhóg, fuinneogaí* (*LASID* i sv., §62 agus *ibid.* iii 351-363) agus fiú amháin leithéidí *scan(n)raigh, méanfaí* agus *éanlaith* (*ibid.* iii 352 §153, 353 §268 agus 361 sv.). Mhíneodh an claonadh seo,⁵⁴ a bhfuil fianaise againn de in iarthar agus in oirthear an chontae, an t-athrú béime i mbunús na samplaí atá tugtha faoi deara i logainmneacha an chontae.⁵⁵ Rud atá le míniú go fóill, áfach, ná a neamhrialta agus atá an fhianaise den athrú béime seo i logainmneacha: cén fáth ar bhain sé do shamplaí áirithe, agus ní de shamplaí inchurtha eile, in aice láimhe?

Tá athruithe siar i mbéim an ghutha le sonrú i ndornán ainmneacha; bhain an t-athrú seo dóibh sa Bhéarla, sna samplaí seo a leanas, is léir: *An tSraith Chaoín*,

⁵⁴ Thug Dillon claonadh eile béime faoi deara i nGaeilge Chill Mobhí: “In words of two short syllables, if the word ends in a strong sonant, the accent is attracted to the second syllable” (Dillon 1973 17.iii). Tugann sé *capa(i)ll, olann* agus *gorm* mar shamplaí. “The phenomenon is not general, and my friend Dr. Heinrich Wagner suggests that it may be in some way conditioned by rhythm, a matter rather difficult to observe” (*ibid.*). Tagann samplaí ar nós *punnann* [pɒːˈNən] (*LASID* i, sv. 185) *salann* [sɑːˈlɒN] (*ibid.* iii 353 §315) agus go leor eile i saothar Wagner le teoiric Dillon. Úsáidtear an fhoirm [ˌglɛnˈɔmərə] do *Gleann Iomaire* thuasluaite i measc cuid seandaoine go fóill, agus is féidir gur bhain an t-athrú béime don ainm sa Bhéarla, agus ar ndóiche, is féidir analach le logainmneacha áitiúla eile a mhaíomh mar bhunús don athrú sa Bhéarla. I gcás gur sa Gaeilge a tharla sé, áfach, thiocfadh linn tarraingt ar an dara teoiric seo le Dillon leis an athrú béime i dtreo an dara consan glórach san fhocal *iomaire* a mhíniú (le ró-chúiteamh don chonsan carballaithe?). Is ceart a lua nár thug Wagner samplaí den athrú béime atá idir chamáin faoi deara in iardheisceart Mhaigh Eo, áit a bhfuil *Gleann Iomaire* féin (*ibid.* iii 233-242).

⁵⁵ Cf., i measc samplaí eile taobh amuigh den chontae, an t-ainm baile poist *Caherlistrane* < *Cathair Loistreáin* i gContae na Gaillimhe (*GÉ* 48) san fhuaimniú coitianta Béarla [ˌkəhərˈlɪsˈtrɛn]. Féach fosta ar ndóiche an fuaimniú coitianta Béarla [ˌbaləhədəˈrɪːn] de *Ballaghaderreen* < *Bealach an Doirín* i gCo. Ros Comáin (*ibid.* 30); tá [ˌbaləhədəˈrɪːn] coitianta go leor i measc seandaoine áitiúla go fóill, áfach.

['ʃrahin]; *An tSraith Riabhach* ['ʃri:və]; *Taobh Aonghais Thoir* ['ti:vnoʃ];
Corr Bheithe Íochtarach ['kɔrvi]; *Cill Bhí* ['kilvri]; *Maigh Obhair* ['mjawər];
An tSí Rua, ['ʃru:].

Luaineacht Inscne

Tugtar faoi deara luaineacht mhór in inscne na bhfocal *doire*, *oireamh*, *ráth* agus *srath* tríd an chontae. Shílfeá ar an fhianaise gur bhainscneach a bhí *doire*, den chuid is mó, i gcanúintí déanacha Gaeilge an chontae; maireann an fhéidearthacht, áfach, gur léiriú é an séimhiú ar thúschonsain na gcáilitheoirí ar lorg na buneiliminte seo (Doire Fhada, Doire Mhór, Doire Shíoch) d'úsáid na logainmneacha ábhartha i gclaontuisil, seachas malartú inscne. Tá leagan firinscneach den eilimint *áth* san ainm Bellanasally < *Béal an Átha Salaigh* i bparóiste Acla; soir an bealach i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill is féidir go bhfuil leagan baininscneach san ainm Wilford < *Áth Shaileach*.⁵⁶

Próiseas an Bhéarlaithe

Mar atá luaite cheana, tá ceangal láidir cóipeála idir cuid foinsí Béarla a bhunaigh leaganacha litrithe ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn trí thréimhsí éagsúla. Ní próiseas rialta atá i gceist, agus tá an ceangal sách casta agus doiléir. Mar sin féin, is féidir litrithe logainmneacha áitiúla a rangú go minic: iad siúd ón chéad leath den 17ú haois; cinn ón dara leath den aois chéanna; litrithe de chuid na n-eastát talún ón 18ú haois go dtí an 19ú haois; agus litrithe léarscáileanna Bald agus na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis ón chéad leath den 19ú haois. Ní hionann é seo agus a rá nach bhfuil gaol éigin idir litrithe ó na tréimhsí éagsúla, ach léiríonn na rannóga seo cosúlachtaí inmheánacha so-aitheanta dá gcuid féin.

Sa chéad thréimhse, mar shampla, is gaire litriú na n-ainmneacha go minic do bhunleaganacha Gaeilge ná ag am ar bith eile. Mar atá ráite, bhí lámh liteartha dhúchais áit éigin taobh thiar de na foirmeacha is luaithe d'ainmneacha bhailte fearainn an chontae, go minic. Ar ball, d'fhorbair na hainmneacha seo traidisiún scríbhneoireachta dá gcuid féin, agus tá sé seo le sonrú go háirithe i litrithe ó dhoiciméid eastáit, a léiríonn coimeádacht agus neamhspleáchas ar dhoiciméid

⁵⁶ Maireann an fhéidearthacht gur léiriú ar thionchar an tabharthaigh é an séimhiú ábhartha anseo, chomh maith. Tá samplaí firinscneacha agus baininscneacha tugtha faoi deara i mionlogainmneacha Acla: féach Imleabhar 3, *passim*.

chomhaimseartha eile, go minic: leanann siad dá bhfoirmeacha féin, agus is minic a léiríonn siad tréithe áitiúla teanga, ar nós *cara* ag freagairt do *ceathrú* i suíomh neamhaiceanta. Faoi aimsir Bald agus go háirithe le teacht John O'Donovan feictear rialtacht agus seasmhacht i dtaca le litriú eilimintí agus litriú ginearálta Béarla ag freagairt d'fhuaimeanna Gaeilge.

Braitheann an litriú, agus claonadh an litrithe athrú de réir ama, ar chuinsí éagsúla. Ina measc sin, tá soiléireacht na bhfuaimeanna nó na n-eilimintí don scríobhaí, coinbhinsiúin litrithe agus athruithe nádúrtha teanga. Is beag mar a athraíonn na hainmneacha Letter agus Lecarrow le himeacht aimsire, mar shampla, ach is amhlaidh is mó meancóga cóipeála a bhíonn le sonrú i litrithe de réir mar a mhéadaíonn líon siollaí an ainm.

Sa tábla seo thíos, feictear samplaí d'iarrachtaí stairiúla an foirceann *-án* a bhéarlú go háitiúil, tríd na blianta. Piocadh foirmeacha ó thréimhsí éagsúla agus ó fhoinsí neamhghaolmhara, oiread agus ab fhéidir.

Béarlú an Fhoircinn -án

Foirm Ghaeilge **Foirm Bhéarla** **Foirmeacha Éagsúla Stairiúla**

Cala(dh)cán	Caulicaun	Callycane 1699	Calucane 1708	Kaulikane 1830
An Carragán	Corragaun	Carrowgane 1635	Carrogane 1661	Carrigawn 1832
An Cheathrú Bhán	Carrowbaun	Carrabane 1611	Carowbane 1661	Carrabane 1824
Cluaineán	Cloonan	Clonane 1635	Clunan 1680	Cloonane 1833
An Corrán	Corraun	Coraan 1792	Currane 1818	Currawn 1830
Leacán	Lackaun	Lackane 1585	Lackane 1661	Leckane 1833
Sián	Sheean	Sithane 1617	Sheehane 1699	Sheeane 1825

Is é an litriú *-ane* is mó a úsáideadh chun *-án* a léiriú sa Bhéarla go dtí aimsir na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, am a ndearnadh é a chaighdeánú le *-aun*, le cuid bheag eisceachtaí. Is cás spéisiúil é Derrartan < *Doire Artáin*, a léiríonn giorrú agus lárnú an ghuta sa siolla deireanach, sa Ghaeilge: féach tuilleadh air seo faoin ainm féin.

Sa chéad thábla eile, feictear iarrachtaí stairiúla an foirceann *-inn* a bhéarlú.

*Béarlú an Fhoircinn -inn*Foirm Ghaeilge **Foirm Bhéarla** **Foirmeacha Éagsúla Stairiúla**

Cnoc an Mhaoilinn	Bleachyard	Knockevulline 1611	Killwollin 1672	_____
?Cúil Bhairrinn	Coolbarreen	Coolebarrie 1617	Coolborreen 1797	Coolboureen 1820
Lios Muilinn	Lismolin	Lismolin 1615	Lismullen 1677	Lissmalynn 1830
Ros an Chaorthainn	Rassakeerin	_____	Rossakerine 1800	Rossakeerin 1829
Ceathrú an Chloiginn	Carrow-claggan	Carrowanclaiggin 1617	Carrueclaggin 1699	Carraclaggin 1820
Ceathrú Mhic Lochlainn	Carrow-macloghlin	Carrowmcloghelin 1635	Carrumagloghlin 1708	Carrowmclaughlan 1830
Duibhlinn Thuaidh	Devlin North	_____	Devlin 1812	Devlan 1834

Níl an tseasmhacht chéanna ag baint le béarlú an fhoircinn seo agus atá le béarlú an fhoircinn *-án*. Mar sin féin, is é an litriú *-in(e)* is coitianta. Sa chéad tábla eile, feictear iarrachtaí stairiúla an foirceann *-ann* a bhéarlú.

*Béarlú an Fhoircinn -(e)ann*Foirm Ghaeilge **Foirm Bhéarla** **Foirmeacha Éagsúla Stairiúla**

Bun Abhann	Bunowen	Bunowen 1607	Bunowan 1621	Bunowen 1818
An Cloigeann	Claggan	Claggen 1635	Clogan 1672c	Claggan 1830
Collann Mhór	Collan More	Collin 1617	Cullen 1715c	Cullinmore 1830

Níl seasmhacht mhór ag baint le béarlú an fhoircinn seo ach an oiread, ach is iad *-en* agus *-an* is coitianta mar litrithe béarla sa dornán beag samplaí atá againn. Chuidigh an t-eolas ar na patrúin bhéarlaithe éagsúla seo breithiúnas a thabhairt ar shanas i gcuid cásanna tríd an chontae.

Déantar an guta a fhreagraíonn de *-ao-* na Gaeilge áitiúla a léiriú mar *-ee-* sa Bhéarla, i ndiaidh [g], [k]. Is mar *-wee-* a léirítear sa Bhéarla é i ndiaidh [m], de ghnáth. Tá idirdhealú le sonrú i dtréimhsí éagsúla, go háirithe go luath sa 17ú haois agus arís sa 19ú haois, ar bhéarlú na n-eilimintí *coill* agus *cill*: féach foirmeacha

stairiúla samplaí Cuilmore < *An Choill Mhór* (*Keyllmore... Keilmore... Culmore*) taobh leo sin ina bhfuil *cill* mar bhuneilimint, a bhéarlaítear go seasta mar *Kill*-.

Léirítear thíos, trí bheagán samplaí, cuid eile athruithe a bhain do na logainmneacha sa Bhéarla. Ní áirítear anseo mionardú ná mionísliú guta ná dícharballú consan; níor tugadh mórán samplaí de dhí-urú faoi deara.

- (i) Díshéimhiú. I measc go leor ainmneacha nach léirítear séimhiú cuí ina gcuid leaganacha stairiúla, féach Cuilmore < *An Choill Mhór* agus Srahacorick < *Srath an Chomhraic*.
- (ii) Aistriú. Crowhill < *Cnoc an Phréacháin*. Fairhill < *Cnoc na Finne*. Rockfield < *Gort na Cloiche*. Rockfleet < *Carraig an Chabhlaigh*. Sandhill < *Cnoc na Gainimhe*. Wilford < *Áth Shaileach*. Is féidir gur próiseas é seo atá fós ar obair; tugtar [b̥arli'hil] anois ar *Creagán na hEorna* agus tá ['firnve:l] in úsáid ag cuid daoine do *Poll Raithní* (*Lynchaghan*).
- (iii) Mí-aistriú nó leathaistriú: Buckfield < *Cill Dabheoige*. Dooncastle < *Caisleán an Dúin*.
- (iv) Ainm úr Béarla in ionad foirme Gaeilge: Deerpark / *Cionn Lughaidh*, Newport / *Baile Uí Fhiacháin* agus Rushbrook / *Faiche an Teampaill*.
- (v) Foirceann iolra an Bhéarla ag freagairt do leagan iolra Gaeilge: Keeloges < *Na Caológa*, Rusheens < *Na Roisíní*.
- (vi) Giorrú (agus lárnú) guta neamhaiceanta: [klu:n'kanəvən] < *Cluain Ceannabháin*.
- (vii) [h] < [-x-] agus cailliúint [-x]; féach samplaí ábhartha faoi ainmneacha ar nós Aghagower, Mahanagh, Derryloughan East, Skerdagh Lower, Cloondahon, Knockballagh, Carrowtootagh agus Derrycleetagh. Féach áfach Cooloughra < *Cúil Luachra*, [,kul 'oxrə].
- (viii) Haipléis: Drumminahaha < *Dromainn na hÁithe*, [,dr̥mənə 'hɑ:].
- (ix) Meititéis: Drumilra < *Droim Iolra*, [dr̥m̥ɔrlə].⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Cf. Glenulra < *Gleann Iolra* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, Derryilra i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, agus *Inishilra* < *Inis Iolra* in Inse Mó i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill; tá Bunnanilra i Sligeach agus cúpla sampla de Drumanilra i Ros Comáin (*Census 1851*). Féach, mar sin féin, go n-úsáidtear an leagan

- (x) Fadú guta mar chúiteamh ar chailliúint chonsain, sa (?)Bhéarla: *Gort an Mharla* [gɔrtə'wɑ:lə], Gortawarla.

[ɔrLə] san uatha sa ghnáthchaint i nGaeilge Acla agus Iorrais (Stockman 1974 342 §1555 agus 348 §1586; féach leagan iolra, *iolraí*, ag *ibid.* 97 §956; Iorras: Mac an Fhailigh 1968, 41 §178).

Intreoir d'Umhall agus don Cheantar Staidéir

Thugtaí *Umhall* in anallód ar an cheantar thart ar Chuan Mó ar chósta thiar Chontae Mhaigh Eo. Níl cur síos cruinn i bhfoinsí stairiúla dúchasacha ar achar na dúiche seo ach tá glactha ag scoláirí¹ leis gur chlúdaigh sé, i dtréimhse na staire doiciméadaí ar scor ar bith, an dá bharúntacht mar atá ann inniu: *Buiríos Umhaill* ar an taobh thuaidh agus an taobh thoir de Chuan Mó, agus *Muraisc* ar an taobh theas de. Ní thagann an tuiscint seo go huile agus go hiomlán le cuid foirmeacha agus tagairtí d'Umhall sna foinsí stairiúla áfach, rud a dhéantar a chaibidil thíos. Tá teorainn theas Mhuraisce buailte le Contae na Gaillimhe ar an Chaoláire Rua agus ar shléibhte Mhám Trasna. Tá teorainn thuaidh Bhuiríos Umhaill ar shliabhraon Néifinn Bheag agus buailte le barúntachtaí Iorrais agus Thír Amhlaidh. Tá teorainneacha thoir an dá bharúntacht, atá buailte le barúntacht Cheara, níos éiginnte, i dtaca le topagrafacht, ach níl siad os cionn 10 míle ó chósta Chuan Mó, ar an mheán.

Síleadh bunús an ainm a bheith míshoiléir go dtí le déanaí. Mar shampla, is geall le hainm topagrafacht é, ach bhain deacrachtaí móra leis an bhunús *úll* < *ubhall* “cnoc cruinn” a mhol Ó Máille (1955, 64-5). Féach plé ar fhéidearthachtaí sanais an ainm faoin ainm barúntachta *Buiríos Umhaill* thíos.

“The Uí Bhriúin began to dominate Connacht in the second half of the seventh century” (Corlett 2001, 36). Tugtar le fios go minic i dtagairtí stairiúla gur den Uí Bhriúin iad Fir Umhaill: tá sé seo maíte orthu ó bhí 782 ann. De réir iontrála ó *Annála Ríochta Éireann* ón bhliain sin, bhris Uí Fhiachrach iarthar Shligigh cath ar Uí Bhriúin Umhaill agus mharaigh cuid mhaith acu, a dtaoiseach *Flathghal* ina measc (*AFM* i 390). Féach nóta Uí Donnabháin faoin iontráil chéanna: “i.e. the descendants of Brian, son of the monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, who were seated in the territory of Umallia... after the establishment of surnames the chief family of this sept took the surname Ó Máille. They descend from Conall... son of Brian, who was contemporary with St Patrick” (*ibid.* i 390u). Bunaithe ar staidéar ar na ginealaigh, glacann scoláirí leis anois áfach gur de bhunús eile iad Fir Umhaill: “Between Loch Corrib and Loch Mask lay a very ancient tribe... the Partraige... They were probably the true ancestors of the Fir Umaille of Clew Bay who later appear disguised as Uí B[h]riúin” (Byrne 1973, 236). Agus féach Ó Muraíle (1985, 18; bunaithe ar Ó Riain 1971): “There is reason to

¹ Mar shampla Ó Muraíle (1985, 17) agus Ó Donnabháin (*AFM* i 420n.i).

believe, however, that the claim [of Clann Mháille] to be a far-flung branch of the Uí Bhriúin may have been fictitious... it is suggested that the forebears of Clann Mháille migrated to Connacht from the present county of Limerick some time in the 6th century". Is beag a sheas dáimh Uí Bhriúin d'Fhir Umhaill, má b'ann di riamh, sa bhliain 1079, nuair a dhíbir arm de chuid Uí Bhriúin Ruairí Ó Conchúir ó Chonnachta, agus rinne ionramh ansin ar Inse Mó agus chreach Cruach Phádraig - croílár Umhaill, shílfeá (*AFM* ii 914).

Ar an drochuair, ní féidir achoimre a thabhairt anseo ar eachtraí fuilteacha Fhir Umhaill mar atá luaite sna luathfhoinsí Gaeilge. Féach ainmneacha cuid de thaoisigh Umhaill sna foirmeacha stairiúla den ainm barúntachta atá liostaithe thíos. Féach ginealaigh Fhir Umhaill agus Uí Mháille i *Leabhar Mór na nGenealach* (*LMG* i 432-436, §§197.1-198.8). Luaitear sloinne Chlann Mháille le ceannaireacht Umhaill ón bhliain 1123 amach, bliain ar bádh Tadhg Ó Máille, "tiarna Umhaill", nuair a cailleadh a bhád in Árann (*ibid.* ii 1018).

Is díol spéise don staidéar seo é, áfach, a bhuaine agus a aitheanta agus atá Umhaill mar aonad riaracháin sna foinsí, fiú amháin trí bhlianta corracha na nAngla-Normannach, go dtí na Meánaoiseanna déanacha.² Mar sin féin, i dtéacs amháin ó lár an 16ú haois, *Cath Maighe Léna*, atá bunaithe ar théacsanna Luath-Mheánaoiseacha, déantar tagairt do *Rí Oighle agus Umhaill* (*Cath ML* 54 §1398). Tugadh *Aighle*, tráth, ar an cheantar thart ar Chruach Phádraig, agus is tagairt dó sin atá sa chéad logainm.³ Is cosúil go léiríonn an tagairt seo scoilt sheanbhunaithe inmheánach sa ríocht⁴ (rud a chruthódh comhthéacs eile ar fad d'ionramh Uí Bhriúin ar cheantar na Cruaiche sa bhliain 1079, thuasluaite, b'fhéidir). Féach luathfhianaise eile den scoilt seo faoi *Paróistí Sibhialta* thíos.

Is cosúil gur bhunaigh teacht na nAngla-Normannach an t-idirdhealú seo. In iontrálacha annála ón bhliain 1235, faighimid leidiú go raibh limistéar Umhaill rannta idir *thuaidh* agus *theas* (*AFM* iii 280; *ALC* i 326; *AC* 54 §15). Tar éis ionramh iarthar

² De réir *Lebor na Cert*, ón 11ú haois, bhí céad bó, céad muc agus céad clóca le tabhairt ag Rí Umhaill do Rí Chonnacht i gCruachain in aghaidh na bliana; i measc na rudaí a fuair Rí Umhaill mar chúiteamh, bhí cúig bhád (*Lebor na Cert* 56 §811).

³ Féach foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm *Cruach Phádraig*, agus plé, faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, paróiste na Nuachabhála, i mbarúntacht Mhurasce; tugtar cuid foirmeacha stairiúla faoi *Aille* i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair, thíos. Féach plé ar impleachtaí, agus tuilleadh tráchtaircahta, san Agusín.

⁴ Ní fhéadfaí a mhaíomh nach bhfuil ann ach go raibh clú agus tábhacht Chruach Phádraig ag leathnú amach ar an am seo.

Chonnacht i 1234-5, lonnadh brainse de chlann na mBuitléarach sa dúiche, ar chósta thoir thuaidh Chuan Mó thart ar bhaile fearainn Carrowkeel (*Curtis I*, 121; Nicholls 1969; Corlett 2001, 59-61), agus faoi 1333, tá tagairt do *Owill Bottiler* i ndintíur talaimh Angla-Normannaigh (*Calendar of Ormonde Deeds* nó *COD II* 333). Tugtar an teideal *Tiarna Umhaill* orthu i bhfoinsí dúchasacha ón tréimhse chéanna. Thréig siad an ceantar ar ball, ach choinnigh seilbh éigin ar na tailte (Corlett 2001, 61) agus spéisíúil go leor, baineann dintíur thalaimh dá gcuid, a mhaireann ón 17ú haois, le tuaisceart Umhaill amháin.⁵ Is sa limistéar thuaidh a dtugaimid barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill air anois, amháin, a mhaireann ballóga de chaisleáin chloiche a thóg na hAngla-Normannaigh sa tréimhse seo, i Carrowkeel agus i Doon (*ibid.* 60).⁶ Mar sin féin, tugtar *Lord of Akyll and Owyl* ar *Thomas son of John le Botiller* i bhfoinse Bhéarla ón bhliain 1279 (*COD II* 167 §243); is cosúil gurb é an ceantar thart ar Chruach Phádraig, atá ar an taobh ó dheas de Chuan Mó, atá i gceist anseo le *Akyll*,⁷ dála na foirme *Rí Oighle agus Umhaill* thuasluaite.

Ón bhliain 1362, siúlann na teidil *Tiarna Umhaill* nó *Rí Umhaill* le Clann Mháille in athuair i bhfoinsí dúchasacha.⁸ Ach mhair an deighilt inmheánach. Feictear foirmeacha bunaithe ar *Umhall Íochtarach* (thuaidh) agus *Umhall Uachtarach* (theas) i bhfoinsí Béarla, Laidine agus Gaeilge ó lár an 15ú haois amach. Féach an fhoirm Laidine *Umall Uacdararac [&] Ychdarach* ó 1463, ón *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers* (*CEPR* xi 477). Faoi bhliain 1545, bhí an fhoirm *Umhall Uí Mháille* in úsáid le tagairt a dhéanamh don chuid theas (*AFM* v 1490), agus i 1597-8 feictear an fhoirm *Na hUmhaill* ag tagairt don dá roinn (*ibid.* vi 2040, 2048).

Faoi dheireadh an 16ú haois, aimsir Ghráinne Maoile, bhí caisleáin ag Clann Mháille i gCathair na Mart, Belclare siar ó dheas uaidh sin, Carrowmore ar chósta thiar theas Chuan Mó, i gCliara i mbéal an chuain (Corlett 2001, 65) agus, is cosúil, i

⁵ Féach achoimre ar an trodaíocht idir taoisigh áitiúla agus Clann Bhuiléir sa 13ú haois, dá dtagraíonn cuid d'fhoirmeacha stairiúla an ainm bharúntachta thíos, ag Corlett, *ibid.*

⁶ Síltear gur lonnadh na Búrcaigh, comhghuaillithe móra Chlann Mháille ar ball, sa cheantar thart ar Carrowkeel i dtaca an ama chéanna (Corlett 2001, 62). Ba de ghinealach na mBúrcach cuid de na clanna móra áitiúla eile a ndéanfar tagairtí dóibh sa tráchttaireacht thíos, Clann Mhic Philbín, Clann Mhic Thiobóid agus Clann Ghiobúin ina measc.

⁷ Is cinnte nach Acaill atá i gceist (cf. foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm sin le foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm *Cruach Phádraig* in Imleabhar 2). An féidir gur teideal bolscaireachta atá anseo le seilbh ar an cheantar theas a mhaíomh?

⁸ Féach mar shampla *AFM* iii 602 agus foirmeacha stairiúla ainm barúntachta Bhuiríos Umhaill thíos.

Carrickkildavnet in Acaill. Is le sliocht Ghráinne a bhaineann na teidil *Earl of Altamont* agus *Marquis of Sligo*; cónaíonn an teaghlach ábhartha, atá anois den sloinne *Brown*, i *Westport House* go fóill.⁹ Choinnigh siad seilbh ar bhunús an dá bharúntacht ar feadh na gcéadta bliain, agus choinnigh doiciméid eastáit ar nós rollaí cíosa a ndéantar tagairt dóibh thíos. Bhí caisleáin ag na Búrcaigh faoin am seo i mBaile Uí Fhiacháin, i Carrickaneady ó dheas de, agus i Rockfleet siar an cósta uaidh; bhí caisleáin ag Clann Mhic Philbín i Doon agus Toberrooaun atá soir ó dheas de Chathair na Mart, agus i *Ballyknock* atá ó thuaidh di; agus bhí caisleán ag Clann Mhic Thiobóid i Castleaffy ar chósta thoir Chuan Mó (*ibid.*).

Bunaíodh an dá bharúntacht, Buiríos Umhaill ó thuaidh, agus Muraisc ó dheas, ar an deighilt inmheánach seo thuasluaite ag deireadh an 16ú haois. Tugtar “barúntachtaí” ar an dá roinn den chéad uair i bhfoinse thábhachtach Bhéarla, ón bhliain 1574, *Division Connaught*, mar a bhfaighimid fosta, den chéad uair, cur síos ginearálta ar rannata móra seilbhe an dá cheantar. Cuirtear síos ann ar Mhuraisc mar seo a leanas:

“The Barony of Muriske, containing Owleymale and the Islands, viz.: Inyshturke, and Inyshoirke, Clieria and Aukilles. O’Male chief in the same. [Gentlemen and Castles therein... O’Malley of Cahernamart and of Belclare, Shane O’Malley of Island Quartermore, Melaghlin O’Malley of Inishboffin, Cormac O’Malley of Clare Island, Teige Roe O’Malley of Akle].”¹⁰

Cal. Carew MSS iv 473 §5 / Division Connaught 2 (Knox) 348

Tugtar faoi deara go ndearnadh Acaill, Inis Airc agus Inis Bó Finne a iniamh faoi bharúntacht Mhuraisce thuas; áiríodh an dá oileán dheireanacha le Maigh Eo go dtí deireadh an 19ú haois. Chomh fada siar le 1585, áfach, 11 bliain ó scríobhadh an sliocht seo thuas, bhí Acaill á liostú mar chuid de bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill san fhoinse *Compossicion Booke of Conought (CBC 99)*; liostaítear *Teige Roe O’Malley* Acla le caisleán Chathair na Mart san fhoinse chéanna. Seo a leanas an cur síos ar bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill ón fhoinse chéanna i 1574:

⁹ Féach tuilleadh ar ghinealach na clainne seo sa phlé thíos ar an ainm Mountbrowne i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair.

¹⁰ Ar an drochuair, rinne an staraí Knox caighdeánú ar an litriú i gcuid de logainmneacha sa dara habairt den sliocht thuasluaite.

“The Barony of Bures, which containeth Owle Clan Phillipin, Owle Ewghter and Slight Mc Tybbot’s lands, 10 miles long and 4 miles broad. Richard en Iren, chief in the same. [Gentlemen and Castles therein... Richard an Iarainn of Burresowle, Tybbot MacPhillipin of Bruygh, MacPhillipin of Doon, Enis MacTiriloghroe of Aghill, Tirlagh roe of Moyore, Richard Burke of Ballyoveaghane, Phelim Mac Tirlaghroo of Carrigh, Rory MacDonnell of Kaergeney]”

Cal. Carew MSS iv 473 §5 / Division Connaught 2 (Knox) 348-9

De réir an tsleachta seo, samhlaíodh an bharúntacht a bheith rannta idir cuid Chlann Mhic Philbín, a bhí thart ar an chaisleán s’acu i Doon, i ndeisceart na barúntachta; cuid íochtarach, ar chósta thuaidh Chuan Mó; agus cuid Chlann Mhic Thiobóid, thart ar a gcaisleán siúd ar chósta thoir an chuain. Tá *Bruygh* tite i léig ach is léir ó fhoinsí an 17ú haois, ar nós na léarscála *Hiberniae Delineatio* (*Hib. Del. Mayo*) ón bhliain 1672c, gur in iardheisceart pharóiste Chill Mhíona, atá ar chósta thoir Chuan Mó, a bhí sé. Tagraíonn *Aghill* do Aille,¹¹ atá gar do Doon; tagraíonn *Moyore* do Moyour atá gar do Castleaffy; agus tagraíonn *Carrigh* do Carrickaneady thuasluaite. Ní léir go díreach an áit a dtagraíonn *Kaergeney* di ach mhaígh Knox gur do láthair, nach féidir liom a lonnú, i bparóiste intíre Oileán Éadaí, in oirthear na barúntachta, a thagair sé ó cheart.

San fhoirm seo a leanas ón bhliain 1576, feictear trí roinn bunaithe ar an ainm *Umhall*; ceann le clann Uí Mháille (Muraisc), ceann le clann Mhic Philbín (thart ar Doon thuasluaite), agus ceann íochtarach ar chósta thuaidh Chuan Mó:

the three Ulles, viz., Ull I Waly, Ull Chlynphillibyne and Ullieghtrigh

COD V 274 §285

Roimh i bhfad, áfach, thagair foirmeacha ar nós *the Barrony of Burressowle* ón bhliain 1585 (*CBC 93*) don dá roinn dheireanacha seo maraon. Bhí an t-ainm Buiríos Umhaill féin in úsáid le 150 bliain faoin am sin, áfach; thagair sé ó cheart don cheantar thart ar an séipéal paróiste in Aghadooey Glebe i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill féin (féach faoi *Paróistí Sibhialta* thíos). Tugtar *Burkhes Wllil alias de Lochacris* air san fhoinsé

¹¹ Bhí an caisleán féin i Toberrooaun, atá buailte le teorainn thiar bhaile fearainn Aille.

eaglaise *Obligationes pro annatis provinciae Tuamensis* sa bhliain 1440 (*Oblig. Tuam.* 71 §111).

Paróistí Sibhialta

Is iad seo a leanas na paróistí sibhialta atá i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill: *Acaill*, *Achadh Ghobhair (cuid)*, *Baile an Tobair (cuid)*, *Buiríos Umhaill*, *Cill Mhic Laisre*, *Cill Mhíona* agus *Oileán Éadaí (cuid)*. Tá bunús pharóiste Bhaile an Tobair agus cuid mhaith de pharóiste Oileán Éadaí i mbarúntacht Cheara, agus ní bhaineann na codanna sin leis an staidéar seo. Is iad seo a leanas na paróistí sibhialta atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce: *Achadh Ghobhair (cuid)*, *Cill Ghaobhair*, *An Nuachabháil* agus *Inis Bó Finne*. Aistríodh paróiste Inis Bó Finne, a n-áirítear oileáin máguaird ar nós *Inis Airc*, *Damhoileán* agus *Inis Laighean* mar dhlúthchodanna de, go Gaillimh in 1898, tráth ar bhain athruithe éagsúla teorann den dá chontae. Ní phléitear le paróiste Inis Bó Finne sa tsraith seo, mar sin; féach, áfach, go dtugtar liosta de mhionainmneacha Inis Airc san Aguisín ag deireadh Imleabhar 2. Mar is léir, tá paróiste Achadh Ghobhair rannta idir an dá bharúntacht.

Thiocfadh dó nár leag Naomh Pádraig cos in iarthar Mhaigh Eo riamh, agus gur bolscaireacht atá taobh thiar de mhaíomh an scríobhaí Tírechán, Easpaig Ard Mhacha timpeall 700, arbh as tuasiceart Mhaigh Eo ó dhúchas dó, gurbh é Pádraig féin a bhunaigh cuid mhaith de bhunáiteanna luatha eaglaise tríd an chontae agus é ar a chamchuairt chraobhscaoilte (cf. Corlett 2001, 41; féach go háirithe an tAguisín, thíos). Is iad na logainmneacha áitiúla a luann Tírechán is ábhar spéise dúinne anseo áfach: *Umhall* féin, *Muraisc*, *Aighle* (an ceantar thart ar Chruach Pháraig, thuasluaite) agus *Achadh Ghobhair*.¹² De réir Thírecháin, bhunaigh Pádraig cathair easpaig in Achadh Ghobhair; bhog ansin go hAighle, áit ar chaith sé 40 lá agus oíche ar Chruach Phádraig ar a throscadh; agus bhunaigh eaglais áit éigin eile sa dúiche ansin (“*in campo Humail*”; Tírechán 323). De réir Corlett (*ibid.*), is féidir gur Cill Mhic Laisre, atá in oirthear Bhuiríos Umhaill, atá i gceist leis an tagairt dheireanach seo.

De réir Thírecháin, bhí Achadh Ghobhair ar theorainn Umhaill (“*ad finem hUmail*”, Tírechán 322). Thiocfadh linn a bhaint de thátal as seo nár áiríodh Aighle mar chuid de Umhall, tráth: leidiú eile gurbh ann de shaincheantar ar chósta theas

¹² Féach leaganacha Thírecháin de na hainmneacha seo faoi na hainmneacha féin sa tráchttaireacht thíos. Féach fosta an tAguisín *The Mayo Place-Names of Early Patrician Literature* ag deireadh an deireadh an tsaothair seo.

Chuan Mó, agus láthair phágánach na Cruaiche ina stua aitheanta ann. Bheadh ciall agus tábhacht faoi leith le bunadh cathrach in Achadh Ghobhair ar a leithéid de theorainn, mar sin. De réir Thírecháin agus go háirithe de réir scríobhaí *Bethu Phátraic* cúpla céad bliain ina dhiaidh, d'fhulaing an naomh anró milltineach ar an chruach dó (*Trip. Life* i 114-120). Is léir gur macalla den streachailt idir dhá chreideamh atá taobh thiar den chur síos.¹³ Níor mhiste cuimhneamh go dtiocfadh dó, i gcomhthéacs na streachailte seo agus bunú Achadh Ghobhair, agus i bhfianaise cuid tagairtí débhríocha stairiúla ar nós *Rí Oighle agus Umhaill* thuasluaite,¹⁴ gurbh ann de dhá ríocht, le nó roimh theacht na Críostaíochta, a fáisceadh ar ball beag ina cheantar aitheanta faoin ainm *Umhall*, agus gur mhair rianta den scoilt go dtí an lá atá inniu ann, fiú: barúntachtaí Mhuraisce agus Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Faoin am ar atheagraíodh struchtúir riaracháin na heaglaise ag tús an 12ú haois i gcóras deoisí agus paróistí, bhí Achadh Ghobhair ar an ionad eaglaise ba mhó tábhacht in iarthar Mhaigh Eo; “the power of this church was probably symbolised by the building of the round tower here” i dtrátha an ama seo (Corlett 2001, 42). Is féidir go míneodh teoiric an dá ríocht roinnt an pharóiste seo idir an dá bharúntacht, mar atá ann inniu.

Is í an mhainistir Dhoiminiceánach i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill, a dtugtar *Burrsihoole Abbey* uirthi sa Bhéarla, agus a bunaíodh sa 15ú haois i Carrowkeel, an bhunáit eaglaise is mó a shamhlaítear leis an pharóiste sin, ach tá láithreacha luatha eaglaise tríd an pharóiste in Aghadooey Glebe, Rosclave, Roskeen Upper agus Kilbride. Is beag atá ar eolas againn faoi sheaneaglais Chill Mhíona; maireann ballóga eaglaise ón 13ú haois i mbaile fearainn Kilmeena. Tá ballóga d'eaglais pharóiste Chill Mhic Laisre i mbaile fearainn Rushbrook; luaitear an foirgneamh leis na Meánaoiseanna déanacha (Corlett 2001, 136). Ní mhaireann ach ballóga ón tréimhse chéanna d'eaglais Oileán Éadaí, i ndiaidh go bhfuil seans ann gur ainmníodh an bhunáit in ómós do mhanach Sasanach ón aimsir Luath-Chríostaíoch. Is féidir go raibh seaneaglais

¹³ Cf. an choimhlint idir Naomh Pádraig agus págánaigh Theamhrach ag Ó hÓgáin 1991, 357.

¹⁴ Féach fosta foirm 55 den ainm barúntachta thíos, a thagann ón téacs Meánaoiseach *Suidigud Tellaig Temra*, ina gcoinnítear ainmneacha an dá cheantar scartha óna chéile i liosta de shaincheantair an iarthair.

pharóiste Acla i Carrickildavnet. Bhí príomhlonnaíocht eaglasta pharóiste Bhaile an Tobair i mbarúntacht Cheara, gar don áit a bhfuil an mhainistir cháiliúil.¹⁵

Bunaíodh eaglaisí luatha eile tríd Umhall; baineann láthair luath i Kilbree Upper, i bparóiste Bhaile an Tobair, leis an cheantar staidéir. Féach plé orthu, i measc tráchtairachtaí eile, ag Corlett (2001, 115-136).

Na Bailte Fearainn

Tá 333 baile fearainn i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill, agus iad rannta idir na paróistí sibhialta seo a leanas: Acaill (38), Achadh Ghobhair (45), Baile an Tobair (2), Buiríos Umhaill (122), Cill Mhic Laisre (27), Cill Mhíona (68) agus Oileán Éadaí (31). Tá 232 baile fearainn i Muraisc: Achadh Ghobhair (51), Cill Ghaobhair (104), agus An Nuachabháil (77). Clúdaíonn paróiste Chill Ghaobhair Cliara (10 baile fearainn) agus Inis Toirc (5 baile fearainn). Sa saothar seo, déantar staidéar ar ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn atá i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill, amháin.

Tugtar faoi deara nach bhfuil ach 12 oileán de chuid Inse Mó atá ina mbailte fearainn, agus ríofa, mar sin, sa tráchtas seo. Tá ainmneacha na n-oileán seo feiceálach go maith sna foinsí, agus glactar leis go bhfuil cuid mhaith acu thar a bheith sean (féach mar shampla Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 151). Déantar Inse Mó nach bailte fearainn iad a ríomh san imleabhar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce.

Sa cheantar staidéir atá idir chamáin tá réimse spéisiúil topagrafach: sliabhraon Néifinn Bheag; droimlíne báite Chuan Mó (a bhfuil daonra beag fanta ar chuid díobh, go fóill); tailte cnapánacha thart ar Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin; cósta fada lúbarnach atá breac ballach le gaineamhlaigh, talamh mín féaraigh agus aillte móra. Níos tábhachtaí arís, tá éagsúlacht theangeolaíoch le sonrú ann. Tá 30 baile fearainn i nGaeltacht Acla: 15 in Uachtar Acla, nó oirthear an oileáin, 13 ar an Chorrán, ar tír mór, agus beirt, Cushleeka agus Dooghbeg, in iarthar pharóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill. In Íochtar Acla, nó iarthar an oileáin, measann faisnéiseoirí go bhfuil an Ghaeilge bánaithe le trí ghlúin, ach tá cuimhne uirthi ann mar sin féin (féach tuilleadh thíos). Tá an scéal níos casta in áiteanna eile tríd an bharúntacht; ar na himpleachtaí móra a eascraíonn as seo tá

¹⁵ Níl ach dhá bhaile fearainn atá sa pharóiste sin i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill; tá siad scartha amach ó phríomhlimistéar an pharóiste, agus ní dhéantar ainm an pharóiste a ríomh sa staidéar seo, mar sin. Spéisiúil go leor, tagraíonn ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn seo, Kilbree Upper agus Kilbree Lower, do bhunáit Luath-Chríostaí.

iontaofacht leaganacha fuaimnithe an lae inniu agus buaine na n-ainmneacha féin, go háirithe mionlogainmneacha (féach tuilleadh air seo faoi *Foinsí* thíos).

Foinsí

Ní hionann agus ainmneacha na mbarúntachtaí agus fiú amháin ainmneacha na bparóistí, is fánach iad na tagairtí a dhéantar d'ainmneacha bhailte fearainn an cheantair staidéir i bhfoinsí stairúla Gaeilge. Luaitear na hainmneacha Ardagh, Money, Bunraver, Newport agus Castleaffey, agus corr-roinn áitiúil eile atá tite i léig, i dtráchteaireacht ar chíosa tailte agus seirbhísí dlite do Sheán mac Oilibhéarais a Búrc, a fuair bás i 1580 (Ó Muraíle 1985, 14): *Seanchas Búrcach* (1578). Tá na bailte fearainn seo i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill; de réir na lámhscríbhinne, bhí teorainn thuaidh dhúiche na mBúrcach sa taobh ó thuaidh d'Umhall (*op. cit.* 149). Luaitear an baile fearainn intíre Drumminwonagh, atá i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí in oirthear bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill, mar phointe thiar teorann i gcóip dhéanach de thráchteaireacht inchurtha ar thailte Mhic Dhiarmada: *Rights of Mac Diarmada* (1721).

Tá tagairtí fánacha eile do chorradh is 20 baile fearainn i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill le fáil i bhfoinsí éagsúla Béarla ó dheireadh an 16ú haois ar nós *Division of Connaught* thuasluaite; an féilire de dhintíúir agus de phardúin chorónach, *Fiants of Elizabeth*; léarscáil *Hondius* ó 1591; agus an cur síos ar rannta riaracháin na hÉireann, *Treatise of Ireland*, le John Dymok, ón bhliain 1599. Bhí caisleáin i gcuid acu (Aille, Carrickaneady, Carrickkildavnet; Ballyknock i Westport Denesne; Moyour); is pointí suntasacha cósta cuid eile acu (Rosclave; Achillbeg Island); ba thailte teorann cuid eile arís acu (Ballydonnellan; Teevinish East).

Mar atá luaite cheana san Intreoir Sraithe thuas, tagann bunús na mbailte fearainn chun solais den chéad uair i mórfhoinse thús an 17ú haois, mar atá, cúistiúnachtaí Mhaigh Eo (*Inq. ME I-III*: féach tuilleadh orthu seo san Intreoir don tsraith seo, thuas). Níl ach líon measartha tagairtí d'ainmneacha bailte fearainn sa cheantar staidéir le fáil sa *CPR Jas I*, dáiríre. Tá an *Strafford Inq.* níos tábhachtaí; faightear ann den chéad uair cur síos ar chomhchodanna na mbailte fearainn, ainmneacha príomhthionóntaí agus achar tailte, de réir paróiste. Tá na litrithe de na hainmneacha atá luaite san fhoinse *Curtis I* - dintiúr talaimh ó 1641 a bhaineann le barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill - bunaithe, tríd agus tríd, ar an *Strafford Inq.* a scríobhadh sé bliana roimpi. Is dintiúr a bhaineann le tailte thiarnas an Bhuítléaraigh i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill í an fhoinse seo.

Diomaite d'iarthar pharóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill agus de pharóiste Acla, bhain bunús an dá bharúntacht a luaitear le hUmhall le heastát an Iarla Altamont ón 17ú haois ar aghaidh¹⁶ agus tá rollaí cíosa ar nós *Browne's Rent Roll* ó 1699 agus *Browne's Lands* ó 1708 cuimsitheach go leor; léiríonn siad achar talaimh, ainm tionónta, fad conartha, srl. Tugadh doiciméid stairiúla an eastáit ar shiúl go Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann cuid bheag de bhlianta ó shin nó go gcaomhnófaí mar is ceart iad agus tá ord agus eagar inchuartaíthe curtha orthu anois, leis (Clesham & Geddis 2005). Bhí an dá fhoinsé thuasluaite, agus tuilleadh lena gcois, ar fáil ar mhicreascannán sa leabharlann chéanna, cheana; tá réimse ollmhór anois ann de dhoiciméid éagsúla sealúchais an eastáit. Tá mé buíoch de Ionad Oidhreachtach Chuan Mó a cheadaigh dom cóipeanna de rollaí cíosa ar nós *Sligo Rent Rolls* ó dheireadh an 18ú haois agus ó thús an 19ú haois a scrúdú; léiríonn na rollaí déanacha seo claonadh coimeádach i litriú na logainmneacha bunaithe ar thraidisiún scríbhneoireachta na rollaí féin. Luaitear An Corrán den chéad uair i bhfoinsí stairiúla sa *Reg. Deeds* i 1730.

Bhí scoláire Gaeilge na Súirbhéireachta, John O'Donovan, in Acaill i Mí an Mheithimh 1838. Is fiú go mór ar scríobh sé sa tréimhse seo ina litreacha (*LSO*) agus sna hainmleabhair (*ALSO*) a léamh. Féach an méid seo a leanas mar shampla (*LSO* §347-8):

“My time is entirely taken up with the small names on the coast, and I can spare but very little time to write letters. Many of these names are arbitrary and known to very few only and most of them are modern. The same may be said of many of the internal names, which are frequently called after people still living. Many of them are not names at all, and in my opinion should not be given as they may be changed in a few years. I now send you the Name Books of the Parish of Achill, which gave me more trouble than any I have yet visited. I am out of paper”.

Is léir gur chuir líon na mionainmneacha, agus an dulgas a bhí air iad a thaifead, cuid frustrachais ar an saineolaí. “These are hardly names at all” a scríobh sé san Ainmleabhar faoin mhionainm *Ooghdonnellduff* i *Dooega*. Corruair, déantar tagairt in

¹⁶ Féach cur síos cruinn ar shealúchas an eastáit sa tréimhse seo ag Clesham & Geddis 2005, 222.

ainmleabhair Acla d'fhaisnéiseoir áitiúil darbh ainm *Rev. Dwyer*, a mhol leaganacha Béarla.

Níos faide soir sa bharúntacht, chuaigh faisnéiseoir darb ainm *Philip Giblin* a choisíocht leis na suirbhéirí, agus mhol leaganacha amhrasacha Gaeilge de na hainmneacha. Is i bpeannaireacht gharbh, i gcomparáid le scríbhneoireacht an Donnabhánaigh, a scríobhadh iad. Ní fheictear na foirmeacha Gaeilge seo ach go hannamh sna hainmleabhair a bhaineann le paróistí Chill Mhic Laisre agus Chill Mhíona, ach feictear i bhfad níos minice iad in ainmleabhair pharóistí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Achadh Ghobhair.¹⁷ Féach ar dtús cuid de na samplaí is measa: *Brac glun* “spotted knee” (*Brackloon* < *Breac-chluain*); *Cloonagh* “steed’s knee” (*Cloonagh* < *Cluanach*); *Culmore* “large pole” (*Cuilmore* < *An Choill Mhór*); *Dughil* “ink hill” (*Dooghill* < *Dúchoill*). D’úsáid sé litriú dá chuid féin; mar shampla, tagraíonn *m / mh* sna samplaí seo a leanas don fhuaim [w], [v] nó [v´]: *Creemhaghaun* (*Creevaghaun*); *Derragh garramh* (*Derrygarve*); *Mesg Gort Demesne* (*Westport Demesne*); *Balla Miachan* (*Newport* < *Baile Ó bhFiacháin*). Tugtar faoi deara nach ann d’aistriúcháin Bhéarla de na foirmeacha seo, go minic, sna hainmleabhair. Ar an drochuair, is léir gur bhunaigh Ó Donnabháin cuid bheag dá fhoirmeacha Gaeilge ar iarrachtaí amhrasacha Giblin, ní áirím anseo ach *Baile Uí Mhiacháin* “O’Meehan’s town” sa chás deireanach.

Is minic a bhunaigh Giblin a fhoirm féin ar leagan scríofa an *Boundary Survey* (ST) de chuid na Suirbhéireachta, a bhí breactha sna hainmleabhair roimhe: féach mar shampla a fhoirm *Mullaghranny* “fernpeak” den ainm *Mallaranny*, bunaithe go hiomlán ar fhoirm na Suirbhéireachta Teorann, *Mullaghranny*. I gcás foirmeacha ar nós *Cnoc na marix* den ainm *Barrackhill*, ní léir cé acu foirm dá chuid féin atá ann nó iarracht rud a chuala sé sa chomharsanacht a léiriú. Corruair áfach, faighimid cruthú go bhfuil a fhoirm bunaithe ar rudaí a bhí sa chaint áitiúil. Féach mar shampla a fhoirm *Cildamuc* den ainm *Buckfield* < *Cill Dabhóige*, ar ar bhunaigh Ó Donnabháin an fhoirm chontráilte *Cill dá Bhoic* “church of the two bucks”. Tá tábhacht le foirm Giblin sa chás seo; ní raibh foirmeacha béarlaithe den ainm Gaeilge le feiceáil sna gnáthfhoinsí le breis agus 120 bliain roimhe. Tríd agus tríd, is gá a bheith an-

¹⁷ Feictear iad chomh maith in ainmleabhair Chill Ghaobhair agus na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraíse. Ní raibh Philip Giblin leis an tSuirbhéireacht i bparóistí Acla ná Oileán Éadaí, is cosúil, nó ar a laghad ar bith, ní fheictear foirmeacha dá chuid sna hainmleabhair a bhaineann leis na paróistí sin.

doicheallach roimh fhoirmeacha an fhaisnéiseora seo; is léir gur ag tabhairt airde ar leaganacha áitiúla a bhí sé cuid den am, ach gur ag cumadh as maol a chonláin a bhí sé an chuid eile den am.

Luaitear beirt fhaisnéiseoirí suntasacha eile tríd na hainmleabhair: *Patrick Edmund Gibbon* agus *Robert Ulick Walsh*. Is iontaofa i bhfad iad ná Giblin. Thug Ó Donnabháin “The Bard of the West” ar an chéad duine acu; b’as Cordarragh North i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair é agus mhol sé corrfoirm Ghaeilge don Donnabhánach. Is cosúil gur chum Gibbon rannta faoin tSuirbhéireacht, agus faoin Donnabhánach féin; bhreac Ó Donnabháin cúpla véarsa síos uaidh ag deireadh ainmleabhair de chuid pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair (B417).¹⁸ Mhaígh Ó Donnabháin aois 97 bliain ar an dara faisnéiseoir (Robert Ulick Walsh) ag pointe amháin, agus 95 bliain air ag pointe eile, sna hainmleabhair. Ní mhaítear mórán foirmeacha ar an fhear seo ach luann an Donnabhánach é thall agus abhus mar fhinné go raibh ballóga ábhartha sa chomharsanacht tráth atá anois glanta ar shiúl: féach samplaí faoi Carrickaneady agus Clynish. Go minic sna hainmleabhair, mar atá luaite againn roimhe, feictear foirm Ghaeilge scríofa go garbh, ach go cruinn, le peann luaidhe agus foirm dheismir Ghaeilge áit éigin eile sa leathanach, scríofa le dúch. Is de lámh an Donnabhánaigh iad na foirmeacha seo; i gcuid cásanna, ar a laghad, thiocfadh dó gur scríobhadh foirm amháin ag obair sa pháirc dó agus ceann eile ar a chaoithiúlacht féin.

De réir litreacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, thaistil Ó Donnabháin trí chuid mhaith den dá bharúntacht thart ar Chuan Mó diomaite d’Oileán Éadaí, idir 24 Meitheamh agus 17 Iúil, 1838 (*LSO* §338, ii §11). Féach fosta áfach go léiríonn leaganacha Gaeilge a scríobh an Donnabhánach sna hainmleabhair teagmháil fhollasach áitiúil; cf. a leaganacha *Cluaineán Milis na Féile* (Cloonan) agus *Síodhán an Fháil Iartharaigh* (Sheean), i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí, a chuala sé ó dhaoine áitiúla, ní foláir. Léiríonn na litreacha go raibh comhghleacaí Uí Dhonnabháin, Thomas O’Conor, i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí thart ar 12 Lúnasa 1838 (*ibid.* §480).

¹⁸ “For heart and hand in full unison go, to answer the call of misfortune and woe,
If envy or falsehood shall dare to deny it, the western poet will now verify it,
That Mr. O’Donovan where’er he’ll go, is the most liberal character that e’er came to Mayo.
John O’Donovan I mean to praise, may he still prosper in plenty and ease,
But true hospitality opens his heart, professes true faith without policy or art,
Worthy O’Donovan, his country’s best pride, solicit his aid and you’ll not be denied.”
“Mo ghradh do Poetry!!” a scríobh Ó Donnabháin ag bun na véarsaí.

Ní liostaítear thíos ach cuid bheag leaganacha Gaeilge de logainmneacha ó chóipleabhair Bhailiúchán na Scol, an scéim bhéaloidis a reáchtáladh i 1938-9. Tá cóipeanna de na téacsanna sin a bhaineann le Contae Mhaigh Eo ar fáil ar mhicreascánnán i Leabharlann Chaisleán an Bharraigh. Níl iontaofacht ag baint leo nó ní mar a chéile a chaighdeánaigh ná a thras-scríobh na múinteoirí na logainmneacha; is mór an trua, mar bhí cuid mhaith cainteoirí dúchais sa dá bharúntacht go fóill ar an am sin (féach thíos). Mar shampla, scríobhadh na hainmneacha Gaeltachta Bunacurry, a fhuaimnítear sa Ghaeilge mar [, bʊnəˈx̪ˠr̪i(x̪)], mar *Bun an Choire* ag pointe amháin san fhoinse seo, agus Dooega, [, duːˈeːɡ̊ə], mar *Duibhéige*.

Is fusa adhmaid a bhaint as foirmeacha taifeadta de na logainmneacha a bhailigh Ken Bale, oifigeach leis an Bhrainse Logainmneacha, ó dhaoine áitiúla i 1968 (*BL*).¹⁹ Tá mé buíoch arís de Cheann an Bhrainse, Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, a cheadaigh dom na téipeanna ábhartha a scrúdú. Thairfead Bale na céadta d'fhoirmeacha, idir mhionlogainmneacha agus ainmneacha bailte fearainn, ar obair pháirce dó sa cheantar, go háirithe ar an Chorrán agus i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce. Tá tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leis an obair a rinne sé i gCill Ghaobhair: léiríonn na foirmeacha a bhailigh sé tionchar láidir Gaeilge a chinntíonn bunfhoirmeacha i ndornán cásanna, agus is féidir na foirmeacha seo a chur i gcomparáid le foirmeacha an lae inniu le léargas a fháil ar mheath na bhfuaimneanna seo sa Bhéarla áitiúil sa treimhse ghairid ó shin. Bhailigh an tAthair Pádraig Ó Niadh cuid foirmeacha fuaimnithe d'ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus de mhionainmneacha i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair don tráchtas máistreachta a scríobh sé as Gaeilge i 1966, ar ghnéithe de gheografaíocht an cheantair, agus baintear feidhm astu seo fosta (*Ó Niadh*). Diomaite d'obair Bale ar an Chorrán, ba ó bhéarlóirí a bhailigh sé féin agus Ó Niadh foirmeacha fuaimnithe, an chuid is mó den am, ach léiríonn na foirmeacha ó dheisceart bharúntacht Mhurasce, deisceart pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair san áireamh, tréithe láidre Gaeilge. Thairfead siad foirmeacha fuaimnithe de Erriff, Derrinke agus Aillebaun, atá ar shleasa thiar de shléibhte Phartraí agus Mhám Trasna, i ndeisceart an pharóiste sin, ó Ghaeilgeoirí, is léir.

¹⁹ I dtagairtí don fhoinse seo, ar nós *BL* 245A.226, tagraíonn an chéad uimhir don téip, an cheannlitir don taobh, agus an dara huimhir don áit ar an taobh sin téipe, de réir an áiritheora, a bhfuil an logainm fuaimnithe.

Déantar tagairt mhór do *The Irish of Achill* le Gerard Stockman (1974), ina bhfuil leaganacha fuaimnithe de 70 logainm, gan trácht ar an dúrud eolais faoin chanúint áitiúil. Úsáideadh fosta suirbhé teangeolaíoch Wagner, mar a bhfuil cur síos ar chanúint pharóiste Chill Ghaobhair (*LASID* §52); thaifead sé na cainteoirí deireanacha dúchais i Dooghmakeon i 1956c: “Only a few speakers have survived in thus area, none of them being fluent in Irish (*LASID* i xvii §52).

Tá leaganacha Gaeilge molta ag an Bhrainse Logainmneacha d’ainmneacha bhailte fearainn na Gaeltachta, agus tá glactha leo de réir dlí (*IROL*); léirítear iad sin a bhaineann le Gaeltacht Acla ar léarscáil §30 den tsraith 1:50,000 a dtugtar an *Discovery Series* uirthi. Tá tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leo ar an ábhar go bhfuil siad ar an bheagán ainmneacha áitiúla a bhfuil staidéar déanta orthu ó aimsir Uí Dhonnabháin. Liostaítear iad faoi ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn ábhartha.

Déantar tagairtí go minic d’eilimintí agus do logainmneacha atá luaite nó pléite sna sraitheanna *Liosta Logainmneacha* (*L. Log.*) agus *Place-names of Northern Ireland* (*PNI*). I dtagairtí don tsraith *L. Log.*, ní luaitear contae leis an ghiorrúchán má tá sé soiléir ó chomhthéacs na habairte cén contae atá i gceist.

Obair Pháirce

Labhraíodh le corradh agus 100 duine trí dhá bharúntacht Umhaill. Díriodh aird speisialta - i dtaca le mionainmneacha - ar pharóiste Acla, idir Ghaeltacht agus Ghalltacht, áit ar bailíodh 1,800 mionainm (féach Imleabhr 3), agus ar Inis Toirc, áit ar bailíodh 360 mionainm (féach Imleabhar 2).²⁰ Ní féidir sonraí gach faisnéiseora a lua anseo; níor mhiste, áfach, tagairt faoi leith a dhéanamh do Tony Chatherine Antaine Campbell²¹ ó *Pholl an Bhric*, Bolinglanna, ar an Chorrán, a fuair bás i 2004; John Joe O’Toole ó Garranty, Inis Toirc, a d’éag in aois a 90ú bliain i 2002;²² agus Jarlath Duffy

²⁰ Bhí barúil mhaith ann, de réir obair Uí Mhuraíle i gCliara (Ó Muraíle 1999), go raibh bailiú mór le déanamh in Inis Toirc. Déantar corrrthagairt do leaganacha fuaimnithe mhionainmneacha Inis Toirc agus Acla le pointe a shoiléiriú thall agus abhus, sa tsraith seo.

²¹ Tugtar ainmneacha faisnéiseoirí anseo mar a thug siad dom féin iad.

²² Ba leathbhadóir dó sin tráth a gharhmhac Séamas, atá anois sna 30í, gus ina fhear déanta currach. Thug sé leis méid mór mionainmneacha óna sheanathair; tá sé eolach ar chósta an oileáin, agus tá sé eolach chomh maith ar léarscáil a léamh. D’aithin sé go leor fabhtanna i suíomh mionlogainmneacha an oileáin ar an léarscáil sé horlaí agus fabhtanna fiú amháin i gcruth líne cósta an oileáin ar an léarscáil seo fosta.

ó Knockroosky i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair a fuair bás i 2005. B'fhaisnéiseoirí faoi leith iad John 'Twin' McNamara ó Íochtar Acla a bhfuil cuimhne aige ar Ghaeilge mar a labhraíodh í sa chuid sin den oileán atá anois ina Ghalltacht, agus Willie Quinn ó Inishnakillew, duine den bhaicle deireanach a chónaíonn go fóill ar Inse Mó.

Chuaigh agam leagan fuaimnithe a aimsiú de gach ainm baile fearainn tríd an dá bharúntacht ach amháin Lackakeely, baile beag fearainn gan áitreabh ar chósta thiar theas pharóiste Chill Ghaobhair, a bhfuil a ainm tite i ndísc, is cosúil.

Faisnéiseoirí

Chuaigh agam cainteoirí maithe dúchais Gaeilge a aimsiú i nGaeltacht pharóiste Acla, le bheith mar fhaisnéiseoirí. Bhí spéis mhór san ábhar acu; bhí cuid acu sásta minicíocht usáide, úsáid an ailt, athruithe i bhfuaimniú agus, amanna, úsáid chlaontuisil i logainmneacha áitiúla a ríomh liom, agus bhí gach duine acu, gan eisceacht, thar a bheith eolach ar mhionainmneacha a b(h)aile fhearainn féin. Tugtar faoi deara áfach gur úsáid siad leaganacha Béarla, de ghnáth, d'ainmneacha bailte fearainn atá sa chuid sin d'oileán Acla atá ina Ghalltacht (Íochtar Acla, is é sin, an leath thiar den oileán). Tá easpa séimhithe le sonrú i gcuid de na foirmeacha Gaeilge a taifeadadh in Acaill. I gcás amháin, bhí baint aige seo le haois an fhaisnéiseora. D'admhaigh faisnéiseoirí A9 agus A16, a labhair idir Ghaeilge agus Bhéarla liom agus mé á dtaifead, nach labhraíonn siad Gaeilge chomh minic agus ba ghnách leo ina n-óige. Ní raibh tionchar follasach ar bith aige seo ar an fhuaimniú s'acu d'ainmneacha bailte fearainn, áfach, agus ba bheag an rian de a bhí le sonrú, ach oiread, ar fhuaimnithe mionlogainmneacha a bhailigh mé uathu.

Tógadh faisnéiseoirí A2 agus A5 thíos le Gaeilge sa chuid sin d'oileán Acla atá ina Ghalltacht (Íochtar Acla). Tógadh A11, A12 agus A13 in Íochtar Acla le Béarla agus cuirtear réiltín (*) lena n-uimhreacha tagartha chun é seo a léiriú. Diomaite de A1 agus C6 thíos, bhí gach uile fhaisnéiseoir ó pharóiste Acla os cionn 60 bliain d'aois. Tugtar ainmneacha fhaisnéiseoirí Acla san imleabhar sa tsraith seo a dhíríonn go hiomlán ar mhionlogainmneacha Acla.

Is cainteoirí Béarla iad na faisnéiseoirí eile ó na paróistí eile. Go minic, bhí faisnéiseoir ó pharóiste amháin in inmhe foirmeacha fuaimnithe a thabhairt d'ainmneacha i bparóiste eile, ar chúinsí éagsúla taithí.

Oileán Acla [A]

- A1:** Nóirín Gannon, Cloghmore
A2: Tomás Mac Con Mara, Keel East
A3: Peig Mhic an Mháistir, Bunacurry; ó Achillbeg ó dhúchas
A4: Réamann McGinty, Dooega
A5: Seán Mac Con Mara, Dooagh, Slievemore
A6: Tomás Mac Seáin, Cloghmore
A7: Mary Joe Uí Chaoimh, Cloghmore
A8: Peadar Mac Giolla Bháin, Pollranny (Lynchaghan); ó Salia ó dhúchas
A9: Neil Ó Loingseacháin, Tonatanvally
A10*: Pat Ó Conbhuí, Dooniver
A11*: Patrick Gallagher, Doogort East
A12*: Pakie Patten, Dookinelly (Calvy)
A13: Mickey Ó Gallchóir, Sraheens
A14: Patrick English, Cashel
A15: Seán Molloy, Derreen; ó Dooega ó dhúchas
A16: Adrian Kilbane, Cashel
A17: Cissie Flynn, Dooniver
C1: Seán Ó hÉalaí, Belfarsad, An Corrán
C2: John Mhaidhcí Ó Gallchóir, Bolinglanna, An Corrán

An Corrán [C]

- C1:** Seán Ó hÉalaí, Belfarsad
C2: Seán Mhaidhcí Ó Gallchóir, Bolinglanna
C3: Tony Chatherine Campbell, nach maireann; Bolinglanna
C4: Julia Johnston, Pollranny (Lynghaghan)
C5: John Ó Caiticín, Belfarsad
C6: Bríd Thomas, Owenduff
C7: Patrick Patten, Mweewillin
C8: John Gallagher, Bunanioo
C9: Seán Ó Móraín, Bunanioo
C10: Michael Joyce, Mweewillin
C11: Bríd Thomas, Owenduff
A3: Nóirín Gannon, Carrowgarrow

Intreoir d'Umhall agus don Cheantar Staidéir

A9: Mary Joe Uí Chaoimh, Cloghmore

A19: Peadar Mac Giolla Bháin, Pollranny (*Lynchaghan*), ó Salia ó dhúchas

Achadh Ghobhair [AG]

AG1: Jarlath Duffy, nach maireann; Knockroosky

AG2: Linda Ryder, Forkfield

AG3: Brian Mannion, nach maireann, Aille

AG4: William Lawless, Liscarney

AG5: Páraig Hallinan, Killawally, Baile an Tobair

NC1: Kevin Herrity, Teevenacroaghy, An Nuachabháil

NC2: Patrick McGreal, Fahburren, An Nuachabháil

NC5: Ciarán Gavin, Drummin, An Nuachabháil

CG1: John O'Grady, Cregganbaun, Cill Ghaobhair

Baile an Tobair

AG1: Jarlath Duffy, nach maireann; Knockroosky, Achadh Ghobhair

AG2: Linda Ryder, Forkfield, Achadh Ghobhair

Buiríos Umhaill [BU]

BU1: Kevin Moran, Fauleens

BU2: Peter McMenamin, Graffy

BU3: Kevin Kilkerr, Derrybrock

BU4: Paul Sammon, Kilbride

BU5: Micheal Walsh, Srahmore

BU6: Seán McMenamin, Knockmanus

BU7: Michael Mulchrone, Tawnawoggaun

BU8: Kevin Carmichael, Furnace

BU9: Keith Donnelan, Skerdagh Lower

BU10: Ger Joyce, Cuilmore

BU11: John George Chambers, Newfield

BU12: Michelle Gallagher, Mallaranny

BU13: Vincent Jordan, Newport

C2: Seán Ó Gallchóir, Bolinglanna, Acaill

CML1: Damien Walsh, Ballintleva, Cill Mhic Laisre

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

CM1: Mary McCombs, Curratowick, Cill Mhíona

CM2: Willie Quinn, Inishnakillew, Cill Mhíona

Cill Mhic Laisre [CML]

CML1: Damien Walsh, Ballintleva

CML2: Bernard Neary, Ballintleva

CML3: Raymond Kelly, Ballintleva

BU10: Ger Joyce, Cuilmore, Buiríos Umhaill

BU11: John George Chambers, Newfield, Buiríos Umhaill

CM1: Mary McCombs, Kiltyroe, Cill Mhíona

Cill Mhíona [CM]

CM1: Mary McCombs, Kiltyroe

CM2: Willie Quinn, Inishnakillew

CM3: Mícheál Gallagher, Conrea

CM4: Peadar McGee, Knockychottaun

AG1: Jarlath Duffy, nach maireann, Carrowcally; ó Knockroosky, Achadh Ghobhair ó dhúchas

NC3: Noel Brady, Attireesh, An Nuachabháil

Oileán Éadaí [OÉ]

OÉ1: Willie Feeney, Graffa More, Oileán Éadaí (Ceara)

AG1: Jarlath Duffy, nach maireann; Knockroosky, Achadh Ghobhair

AG5: Wiliam Lawless, Liscarney, Achadh Ghobhair

BU10: Ger Joyce, Cuilmore, Buiríos Umhaill

CML2: Bernard Neary, Ballyglass, Cill Mhic Laisre

NC3: Noel Brady, Attireesh, An Nuachabháil

NC4: Patrick McGreal, Fahburren, An Nuachabháil

Síothlú na Gaeilge i mbarúntachtaí Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce

Dálta go leor áiteanna eile, tháinig meath aisteach ar an Ghaeilge sa dá bharúntacht le 100 bliain (féach go háirithe Ó Gadhra 1982, *passim*). I 1911, bhí os cionn 30% den daonra i ngach toghcheantar iontu ina gcainteoirí dúchais Gaeilge; bhí 21% de bhaile Chathair na Mart féin ina gcainteoirí dúchais an t-am sin (CG 1911). Ó dheas agus siar

ó thuaidh de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin, bhí an céatadán os cionn 50%, agus bhí an figiúr os cionn 40% i mbarúntacht Mhurasce trí chéile (*ibid.*). Faoi 1925, bhí an líon tite go 10% ar an mheán i mbarúntacht Mhurasce agus faoi 10% sa chuid is mó d'oirthear bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill (*ibid.* 1925). Bhí an scéal níos fearr ar chósta thuaidh Chuan Mó, agus go háirithe in Acaill, áit a raibh 97.2% de mhuintir thoghcheantar Dooega ina gcainteoirí dúchais. (Féach cur síos ar úsáid na Gaeilge in Acaill i dtrátha 2006 ag Ó Giollagáin, Mac Donnacha et al, 2007, 79).

Ní raibh cuimhne ag na faisnéiseoirí ba shine ar labhair mé leo, taobh amuigh d'Acaill, ar Ghaeilge a bheith á labhairt sa cheantar máguaird. D'imigh an Ghaeilge gan aird, shílfeá. Féach an tuairisc seo ó Inis Toirc, ón bhliain 1898: "I regret to be able to record the number of Irish-speaking persons in the population; they are all practically bilingual, and do not, they say themselves, speak Irish well now. It was noticeable during this visit that the people were not observed speaking Irish among themselves, the way they did in Inishboffin and Inishark and other places. Several of the older inhabitants informed me that they all knew Irish, but spoke it so badly that they always felt ashamed in speaking it to the people from Achill. The younger generation growing up hardly knows more than a few words and phrases" (Browne 1898, 56). Mar sin féin, is cosúil go raibh cainteoir dúchais Gaeilge darbh ainm *Pádraic Mhac Thuathail*, a rugadh in Inis Toirc, ar cheann de na mórfhaisnéiseoirí logainmneacha a bhí ag MacNeill dá *Clare Island Survey* i 1910 (Ó Muraíle 1999, 100). De réir léarscáileanna Choimisiún na Gaeltachta, bhí 36.1% nó 214 duine de mhuintir Inis Toirc agus Chliara ina gcainteoirí dúchais i 1911; 28.4% nó 101 duine a bhí ina gcainteoirí dúchais ann i 1925 (CG 1911, 1925).

Níl tuairiscí den chineál seo a scríobh Browne in Inis Toirc againn ó thuaisceart ná oirthear Umhaill, ach níl fáth ar bith nach samhlóimis a leathbhreac sin de chás sna ceantair sin i dtrátha an ama chéanna. Ar an drochuair, ní dhéanann cóipleabhair Bhailiúchán na Scol (CSBÉ) ó 1938c ó na ceantair chéanna tagairt mhór do theangacha na bhfaisnéiseoirí, i ndiaidh gur scríobhadh cuid mhaith den ábhar féin trí Ghaeilge.

I lár na gcaogaidí, chuaigh ag Heinrich Wagner teacht ar chorrchainteoir dúchais i gceantar Dooghmakeon in iardheisceart bharúntacht Mhurasce: "Only a few speakers [of Irish] have remained in this area, none of them being fluent" (*LASID* I xvii §52).

Féach figiúir ar úsáid na Gaeilge i nGaeltacht Acla i dtrátha 2006 ag Ó Giollagáin, Mac Donnacha et al (2007, 79).

Ainm Barúntachta

Burrishoole

Buiríos Umhaill

“burgage of Umhall (?bitter place)”

1. Humail, ad fi[ru]	Tírechán 322	700c
2. Humail, in campo	Tírechán 323	700c
3. Umhaill, Flannabhra tighearna	AFM i 378	773
4. Umhaill, Dunghal mac Flaithniadh tighearna	AFM i 380	776
5. Umhaill, Aedhghal tighearna	AFM i 386	779
6. Umhaill, Ar ua mbriuin	AFM i 390	782
7. hUmaill, Aedhgal ri	AU i 258	783
8. hUmil, [Uí] B[h]riuin	AU i 264	786
9. Umhaill, fíora	AFM i 418	807
10. fíora Umhaill... ár ffir nUmhaill	AFM i 420	808
11. Umhaill, tighearna	AFM i 420	808
12. hUmhaill, la firu	AU i 300	811
13. hUmill, Dunadach rex	AU i 300	812
14. nUmhaill, Loch Laoigh hi ccrich	AFM i 480	848
15. Ri Umhaill, Niall mac Cinnedha	Chron. Scot. 148	849
16. Umhaill, Loch Laoigh i crich	FIA 96 / Chron. Scot.	850
17. indUmall	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 84	900c
18. Umaill, coFiru	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 112	900c
19. hUmaill, for firu	AU i 426	912
20. Umhaill, fearaibh	AFM ii 748	1002
21. Umaill, do brataib	Lebor na Cert 20 §270	1050c
22. hUmall, A	Lebor na Cert 46 §673, 48 §705	1050c
23. Umaill, rí	Lebor na Cert 56 §811	1050c
24. Umaill, rí	Lebor na Cert 58 §833	1050c
25. Umhaill, Giolla na ningeann mac Uí Cobhthaigh tighearna	AFM ii 948	1094
26. Humaill, rí	AIF 250 §12	1095
27. nUmull, tír in Náir i	Met. Dinds. iv 50.120	1100c

28. Umhall, cidh díatá?... Umall gilla Finntain meic Bochra itorchair ann La Tuaith Dé Danand... Rohadhnacht iarom a Muigh Réidh, ar rob é sin a ainm ría nUmhall... No dano Umall .i. all umha darat Manandán mac Lír	Met. Dinds. iii 272-4	1100c
29. hUmhall, Fraech a	Met. Dinds. iii 364.126	1100c
30. Inbir Umaill, praind éisc uisci	Met. Dinds. iii 390	1100c
31. Umaill, cath	Lebor Gabála v 318 §593b	1150c
32. Umaill, ruathar airgni	Lebor Gabála v 556 §58	1150c
33. Umhaill, Tadhg Ua Maille tighearna	AFM ii 1018	1123
34. nUmhaill, loingeas... fhear	AFM ii 1110	1154
35. umhaill, Domhnall ua Máilli tighearna	AFM iii 28	1176
36. Umaill, Achad abair	Acallam (Stokes) 7763-4	1190c
37. umhaill, ar oilénaibh thuaiscirt	AFM iii 280	1235
38. humhail, creachadh	AFM iii 276	1235
39. Umaill, ar oilénaibh tuaiscert	ALC i 326	1235
40. Umhaill, crechadh	ALC i 326	1235
41. hUmaill, crechadh	AC 54 §15	1235
42. Umaill, ar oilenaib Tuascirtt	AC 84 §14	1235
43. Umaill, airchinnech Achaidh Fabair	ALC i 374	1247
44. creacha thuaiscirt umhaill... umall ... thuaith [ocus] teas	AFM iii 326	1248
45. umhall... in umhall	AFM iii 326-8	1248
46. Umhaill, creacha thuaiscert	ALC i 380	1248
47. nUmhall, a	ALC i 380	1248
48. Umall	AC 94 §5	1248
49. creca thuaisceirt hUmaill	AC 94 §5	1248
50. creacha tuaiscirt Umaill... ro airgseat Umhall ar namarach		

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

tuaigh [ocus] teas... i nUmall	MIA 126 §2	1248
51. nUmhall, a	ALC i 456	1267
52. umhaill, Henri buitelér tighearna	AFM iii 416	1272
53. Umhaill, tigerna	ALC i 470	1272
54. Umail, Henri Butiler tigerna	AC 158 §2	1272
55. humhall, a	AFM iii 420	1273
56. hUmhall, a	ALC i 472	1273
57. hUmall, a	AC 160 §8	1273
58. Umhall, ar dá	Top. Poems (O'D) 46, 64	1350c
59. umhaill, Dabhucc... mac uillic	AFM iii 602	1352
60. Umail, mac Uilliug	AU ii 496	1352
61. umhaill, tighearnadha	AFM iii 622	1362
62. Umhaill, do bhrataibh	Leabhar na gCeart 56	1390c
63. h-Umhall, a	Leabhar na gCeart 96, 98	1390c
64. Umhaill, Dlighidh rí	Leabhar na gCeart 112	1390c
65. hUmall, a	Lives of the Saints (Stokes) xxv [BB]	1390c
66. A hÁe, a hUmall, ...a hAraind, a hAigliu, a hAirtiuich	STT 146 §24 [YBL]	1390c
67. [a n]In[is T]uire na rí a nUmhall íchtarach ¹	UM 114 V b [Ó Riain 1971, 9]	1390c
68. a nUmhallaibh go Lainn Chille... Srath na nGruagach a nUmall	UM 114 V b [Ó Riain 1971, 10]	1390c
69. umhaill, Domnall ua maille tighearna	AFM iv 770	1401
70. Umhaill, Domhnall Ua Maille ri	ALC ii 94	1401
71. Umail, Domnall h. Mailli ri	AC 380 §12	1401
72. nAchud [F]abair Umoill, a	Poem of Prophecies 62 §17 [Uí Mhaine]	1410c
73. hUmall, Fraech a	Met. Dinds. iii 364.126	1410c
74. nUmail, co rancatar crích	Met. Dinds. iii 392.86	1410c
75. a Muigh Réidh, ar rob é sin a ainm ría nUmhall... Umall	Met. Dinds. iv 272	1410c
76. umhaill, aodh ua máille tighearna	AFM iv 822	1415

¹ *Inishturk* in Inse Mó, agus i bparóiste Chill Mhíona, is cosúil, seachas *Inis Toirc* ó dheas de Chliara. Thagair *Umhall Uachtarach* do cheantar bharúntacht Mhuraisce.

77. Umail, Aed h. Mailli ri	AC 426 §5	1415
78. umhaill, for chuan	AFM iv 832	1417
79. umhaill, tighearna	AFM iv 872	1427
80. umhaill, tighearna	AFM iv 876	1429
81. ó Íbh Máille, go Cruachain	Dillon 1963, 188	1450c
82. hUmhall, a	Inauguration of O’Conor 189	1500c
83. umhall uí mháille, in	AFM v 1490	1545
84. rígh Umail... oculus rígh Partraigi	Silva Gad. i 36	1550c
85. Umail, rí Oighli &	Cath ML 46 §1210	1556
86. Umhaill, rí Oighle &	Cath ML 54 §1398	1556
87. Umail, dá mac rígh Oighle &	Cath ML 55 §1419	1556
88. Aíchle & Umhaill, rí	Cath ML 54 §1398	1556
89. Aighli & Umail, rí	Cath ML 46 §1210	1556
90. nUbhall, a	Seanchas Búrcach 150, 151	1578
91. numhall uí mháille, i	AFM v 1802	1583
92. umhaill, co ceand iartharach iorrais agus	AFM v 1884	1590
93. Na humaill [iolra]	AFM vi 2040	1597
94. na humhaill [iolra]	AFM vi 2084	1598
95. na hUmhaill... i nUmhall	Beatha AR i 188, 204	1616c
96. Umhaill, ar fhearaibh	Céitinn ii 160	1633c
97. Umhaill, Dúnadhach rí	Céitinn ii 160	1633c
98. hUmhall, go	Céitinn ii 228	1633c
99. cath Umhaill fri hAnnsa mac Tuama Tenedh	LMG i 214 §50.3	1650c
100. Umhall, Tuath mhac nUmhóir in	LMG i 218 §51.22	1650c
101. Fir Umhuill, Conall Oirisin o ttaid	LMG i 430 §195.1	1650c
102. Umhaill annso, Fir	LMG i 432 §197.1	1650c
103. rígh Umhuill, Eogan mac Diarmada	LMG i 436 §198.3	1650c
104. hUmhall, la (nó in)	LMG i 580 §254.7	1650c
105. Umhall, in	LMG i 580 §254.8	1650c
106. Umhull, Insibh Modh in	LMG i 678 §296.13	1650c
107. Umhull, in	LMG ii 54 §324.9	1650c

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

108. Umuill, Uilleag	LMG iii 110 §798F.5	1650c
109. Umhaill, Clann Giubúin ²	LMG iii 124 §807.9	1650c
110. Umhuill, Sliocht Uilig	LMG iii 128 §808.4	1650c
111. Inis Umhaill in iarthar Chonnacht	LMG iii 138 §812.2	1650c
112. Bhuirghesi Umhuill, main[i]sdir	LMG iii 138 §812.2	1650c
113. Umhull, Tuath mac nUmhoir in	LMG iii 344 §1015.13	1650c
114. Umhuill, Fir	LMG iii 378 §1052.3	1650c
115. Umhuill, rioghraidh	LMG iii 380 §1052.8	1650c
116. Umhall, Muintear Muiren in	LMG iii 415 §1082.4	1650c
117. Buirgesi Umhuill, mainisdir	LMG iii 738 §1389.3	1650c
118. hUmhall, la	TCHyF 43	1650c
119. n-Umhull, ar Insibh Modh i	TCHyF 302	1650c
120. Umhuill, ³ d'fhearaibh	Poems TD Ó hUiginn i 126 §38 l.152	1650c
121. Umhallaigh, ⁴ mac ríogh an fhóid	Poems TD Ó hUiginn i 132 §3 l.10	1650c
122. Umhall	Duan. Dh. Bh. i 154 §xxxviii	1666c
123. Umhoill, fíoch ar fhoirind fhir	Leabhar Uí Eadhra 336 §40	1680c
124. Latharis	Eccles. Tax. (Knox) 198	1307c
125. Oule, cantred de	NAI RC 7/13/3, 44	1310c
126. Owill Bottiler	COD II 333	1333
127. [Cantred of] Owyl, parcel of the manor of Loghry	Inq. Ed III §39 (Knox)	1333
128. Owyl Botiller, [one cantred in]	Inq. Ed III §39 (Knox)	1333
129. duas OWylls	GO MS 192, 27	1347
130. Omallos	Italian Maps 413	1351
131. Akkill and Owill, Thomas son of John le Botiller lord of	COD II 167 §243	1379
132. Akyll and Owyll, lord of	COD II 167 §243	1379
133. Owyll, Thomas son of John son of Peter le Botiller	COD II 167 §243	1379
134. Owlis, the manor of	COD II 33 §4	1420

² Féach Money, paróiste Chill Mhíona, agus *FSÁG* 5, 37.

³ Litrithe mar *ubhuill* i dhá láimhscríbhinn as cúig cinn.

⁴ Nó *ubhalloigh*.

135. lunium	Italian Maps 413	1426
136. ...De[]umallichta et uachturich... []ecclesie de Wachamayl	Oblig. Tuam. 67 §83	1431
137. ecclesie de Burkhes Wllil alias de Lochaccris	Obliib. Tuam. 71 §111	1440
138. Umall Uacdararac [&] Ychdarach	CEPR xi 477	1463
139. Burges Wbail alias Lochacros	CEPR xii 447	1464
140. Burges Wbhayll alias Lochaens	CEPR xii 514	1466
141. Burgis Wmayl, ecclesie de	Oblig. Tuam. 104 §283	1492
142. Burgesimmaill	CEPR xv 376 §712	1492
143. Locacezais alias Burgis Vinaill	CEPR xvi 249 §346	1494
144. [the place of] Tilmadim, Wmallyacd [and] Vacdachr	CEPR xvii (2) 105 §165	1499
145. Wuialictaracno [&] Woctarach	CEPR xix 125 §212	1509
146. Watarac	CEPR xix 186 §320	1510
147. Owill, de stirpe	COD IV 10	1512
148. Pomo, O'Mayle de	Leabhar na gCeart 98n	1515
149. Oyle, Hugh O'Flart chief captain of his country called	Cal. Carew MSS i 147	1538
150. Burges Wyll, Vicaria	Bodkin's Visit. 153	1565c
151. Burriswyle... MacPhilpin and others	Division Connaught 1 (Knox)	1570
152. Burrishwyle	Division Connaught 1 (Knox)	1570
153. The Barony of Bures, which containeth Owle Clan Phillipin, Owle Ewghter and Slight Mc Tybbot's lands... [castle of Bures-Owle]	Cal. Carew MSS iv 473-6 §5	1574
154. Burresowle	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
155. Buresowle	Division Connaught 2A (Knox)	1574
156. manors, towns and lordships of Borries Owyll	COD v 274 §285 / NLI D. 2915	1576
157. Borries Owyll, the Burries, <i>alias</i>		

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Ballyneborieshe... the three Ulles, viz., Ull I Waly, Ull Chlynphillibyne and Ullieghtrigh	COD V 274 §285	1576
158. Bouresoule, pardon to John McGeagcoyne of	Fiants Eliz. §3755	1581
159. Owles, pardon to John Burke of	Fiants Eliz. §4351	1583c
160. Owles, pardon to Teige roo O Mayle of	Fiants Eliz. §4352	1583c
161. Boroshole	Browne's Map 1, 2	1584
162. Owles of boroshoule	Browne's Map 2	1584
163. Burreshoole, David O Hubane of	Fiants Eliz. §4565	1584
164. Borrishowle	First Fruits	1584c
165. Burressowle, the Barrony of	CBC 93	1585
166. Borrishowle, the Barrony of	CBC 96	1585
167. Borreshowle, Tirenare and	CBC 96	1585
168. Burresowle, the Barrony of	CBC 100	1585
169. Burreshowle, the Barrony of	CBC 101	1585
170. Tirenare and Borrishoole...12 qrs	CBC 102	1585
171. Burreshowle, the Barrony of	CBC 107	1585
172. Borreshowle, the mannor of	CBC 109	1585
173. the three Owles	Knox Hist. 198	1585
174. Barony of Owles	Sligo/Mayo Map	1586c
175. the two Owles, baronies of	CSP Ire. 237	1586c
176. Boroshole... the Owles	CSP Ire. 567 §16	1586c
177. Bowrishoyll, The march to	CSP Ire. 333	1590
178. Buriesowle	Incumbents [1591] 224	1591
179. Buriesowll	Incumbents [1591] 226	1591
180. Borace Cast.	Hondius Map	1591c
181. the Owles	CSP Ire. 13	1592
182. the baronies of Carragh and the Owles and Irris	CSP Ire. 560	1592
183. the Owles from Burrishoole through the edge of Joy's country	CSP Ire. 579	1592

184. From Burrishoole... to Cahirnemarte	CSP Ire. 579	1592
185. Burrishoole	CSP Ire. 591	1592
186. From Burrishoole... to Carnemarte... to Awghagorie in the Owles	CSP Ire. 592	1592
187. Boreshoule, Donell grana O Meran	Fiants Eliz. §5799	1592c
188. Owle Eighter, otherwise the Lower or Nether Owle	CSP Ire. 133	1593
189. Borosowle, Carrickkhowlly in	CSP Ire. 135	1593
190. the Owles	CSP Ire. 369, 422	1595
191. the Lower Owles called the barony of Boresseoule	Fiants Eliz. §5948	1595
192. Borresowill, lordship of	COD VI 89 §114	1595c
193. the Owles	CSP Ire. 285	1597
194. Borriesoul, barronia de	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/2(5)	1600
195. Burriesowle, the maonr of	Curtis III	1601
196. Burriesowle	Lease of Jas I (NLI)	1605
197. Burisule	CSP Ire. 52	1606
198. Burrisolle, a ward at	CSP Ire. 582	1606
199. Burrishoole	CSP Ire. 524	1606
200. the late Dominican abbey of Burrisowle, now waste	CPR Jas I 82a	1606
201. abbey... of Burriseowle	CPR Jas I 100b	1606
202. Borrishowle	CSP Ire. 89	1607
203. Burishowly, in Bar. de	Inq. ME I.27	1607
204. Carrowcme in prie de Owles	Inq. ME I.27	1607
205. Bores Owle	Inq. ME III.289	1607
206. Borris Owle	Inq. ME III.289	1607
207. burres owle, the barony of	Inq. ME III.291	1607
208. 12 Qrs. within the terr. of Owles	Inq. ME I.28	1608
209. the countries called Owles and Carra	CPR Jas I 126b	1608

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

210. Kilwire, 2 qrs in the Owles	CPR Jas I 126b	1608
211. Burrishoole, Jasper Harbert constable of	CSP Ire. 508	1610
212. Borreshowle, piscation de	Inq. ME I.59	1610
213. Borreshoul	Inq. ME I.59	1610
214. Owles, 12 qrs in the territory of the	CPR Jas I 178a	1610
215. Man. De Boresowle	Inq. ME I.67	1611
216. Bowreshule, Bar. de	Inq. ME I.67	1611
217. Le Owleaghtragh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
218. Bowresowle, Bar. de	Inq. ME I.69	1611
219. Breaschalle	CSP Ire. 236	1612
220. In Bouresowle Bar. and Owleaghtragh Country. The manor and lands of Borresowle	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
221. Bowresowle Bar.	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
222. the fishing of Borresould... the late abbey of Borreshould	CPR Jas I 263a	1614
223. Burresowle	Cal. Carew MSS vi 295	1614
224. the Owles	Cal. Carew MSS vi 293, 295	1614
225. the countries called Owles and Carra... Killwirre otherwise Killiory in the Owles	CPR Jas I 288b	1615
226. In the Howers [<i>sic</i>] near Ahena	CPR Jas I 295a	1615
227. Burissowell, barony of	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/7(2)	1615c
228. the town of Burrysowle, and in the baronies of Moriske, Burrysowle...	CPR Jas I 312b	1616
229. Borissowle	NLI WEP Ms 40,884/3(1)	1616c
230. Sir Jasper Harbert, Lent., constable of Burrishowle	CSP Ire. 175	1617
231. Buresowle bar.	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
232. Borrishowle Bar.	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
233. Borrisowle, barony of	CPR Jas I 319a	1617

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234. Borrishowle Bar.	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
235. Burrishowle Bar.	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
236. Borressowle	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/8(2)	1617
237. Burreshowle, the haven of	CSP Ire. 316	1621
238. Borishowle, barony of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/5(23)	1625
239. Burissowle	NLI WEP Ms 40,884/4(5)	1625c
240. Boreesowli... the Barony of Borresowle and the country commonly called Owleaghtragh ... Burrowsowle	L. Blosse Papers 168-9 §48	1629
241. Boresowle	Inq. ME III.375	1631
242. B. de Bowresowle	Inq. ME III.377	1631
243. territor vocat... Owleaghtragh	Inq. ME III.377	1631
244. Borrisowle, Bar. de	Inq. ME III.377	1631
245. Boresowle	Inq. ME III.387	1633
246. Bowresowle, B. de	Inq. ME III.389	1633
247. territor. Vocat Owleightreagh	Inq. ME III.389	1633
248. B. de Boresowle	Inq. ME III.389	1633
249. Borrizoule Barony	Stafford Inq. §9	1635
250. Borrishoule	Strafford Inq. §25V	1635
251. Borrishowle, the castle and manor of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
252. Bourshoule	L. Blosse Papers 118 §3	1635
253. manors, castles, towns and lands of Boreshoole	Curtis I 127	1641
254. Brashowle	TCD 1641 Dep. MS 831 fol. 192r, 197v	1643
255. the barony of Owles... the Owles	TCD 1641 Dep. MS 831 fol. 190r, 194v, 197v, 209r	1643-4
256. Burrisulensi, in suo conventu	Irish Dominicans 222	1650c
257. Buryshule, the barony of	CDWC 414	1651
258. Owles, the	TCD 1641 Dep. MS 831 fol. 287r	1653
259. Barryshowle	Transplant. Order (CDWC 415)	1655
260. Burrishowle Barony	BSD 94	1661
261. Borisowle	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/10(3)	1667c

262. Burrishoole	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
263. Borrisowle	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/12(5)	1673
264. Burrishowle	ASE 234a §10	1677
265. Bar. Burrishoule	ASE 237a §14	1677
266. bar. Burrishowle	ASE 237a §14, 246a §7	1677
267. bar. Borrishowle	ASE 243a §4	1677
268. bar. Borishowle... Burrishowle	ASE 243b §4	1677
269. Borishowle, Muriske and	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
270. bar. Borrishowle	ASE 249a §9, 254b §20, 255b §14	1678
271. bar. Burrishowle	ASE 267b §14	1680
272. par. Borreshoule	ASE 268a §14	1680
273. bar. Borishoule	ASE 268a §14	1680
274. bar. Borrishoule	ASE 268b, 269a §14	1680
275. bar. Borrishoule	ASE 272a §33, 272b §37	1681
276. bar. Burishowle	ASE 278b §9	1684
277. Owles, the	CDWC 116	1684
278. the Owles or Malye's Country [in] this country; the baronyes of Burrishowle and Muriske... Barrony of Burrishowle ... [parish of] Barrishowle	Description of Mayo §§2, 31, 47	1684c
279. Umallia, in	Ogygia 267, 302	1685
280. Umalliae, funt	Ogygia 375	1685
281. manor, castle etc. of Borrisould	Curtis II i 54	1688
282. Borrisould, the Lordship or manor of	Curtis II ii 54	1689
283. castle, towns and lands of Borrisould	Curtis II iii 55	1690
284. Borrishoole, Borrishould	Curtis II iv 56	1694
285. Borrisowle, Burrisowle	Browne's RR 1698	1698
286. Burrishoole	Browne's RR 1699	1699
287. Burreshoole	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
288. Burrisoule Barr.	Browne's RR 1704	1704
289. Burrisowle Mill	Browne's RR 1704	1704

Ainm Barúntachta

290. Burrishool	Browne's Lands I	1708c
291. Burrisoole	Browne's Lands II	1708c
292. Burrishowle Barony	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
293. Burishool	Moll's Map	1714
294. Burrishoole	Overton & Morden	1715c
295. Burrishoole	Lea & Moll	1720c
296. Burishol	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
297. Borrishoole, Lordship of	Newport Ledger	1750c
298. Burrisool	Pococke's Irish Tour 96	1752
299. Burresula, anglicé <i>Buishool</i> , hibernicé Buresuail, id est, Locus Territorij Pomorum, sic dicti quia Territorij illius Montes sunt Figurae Pomalis	Hibernia Dominicana 317 (Ó Máille)	1762
300. Barizule Parish	Mackenzie xiv	1776
301. Burishool	Mon. Hib. 498	1786
302. Burrishoole	Beaufort	1792
303. Burrishoole	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
304. Burrishool	Stat. Survey Mayo 78	1802
305. Burrishoole	Arrowsmith	1811
306. Burrishoole Baroney	Bald 18	1830
307. Burrishoole	Lewis Top. Dict. I 232	1837
308. Buirghéis Umhaill 'Burgess lands of Umallia'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
309. Umhall, Umhall Uí Mháille	MacNeill (ÓM) 130 §130	1910
310. ,b̥r̥ə'ʃu:l	BU1, BU2, BU3,	2001
311. ,b̥r̥ə'zu:l	BU1	2001
312. b̥ər'zu:l	BU1	2001

Rinne Ó Máille (1955) an eilimint *úll* < *ubhall* a ríomh agus bhí sé go mór den tuairim gurbh í “cnoc cruinn” ba chiall léi i ngach ceann de na cásanna a tharraing sé anuas - ar nós trí bhaile fearainn den ainm Derryool sa chontae seo agus an t-ainm paróiste *Oola* i Luimneach, a bhfuil *Úlla* - foirm iolra - socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 262). Bhí sé den tuairim gur “as aonbhun” leo sin a d’fhás an

logainm seo *Umhall*. Chuaigh sé a lorg an chnoic chruinn agus bhí sé cinnte de gurb é an cnoc 34 méadar i lár Drumminaweelaun, siar an cósta ó Chathair na Mart, a bhí i gceist: “an t-úlchnoc úd Umhaill an eisiompláir is fearr dhá shamhail a chonaiceas fós in aon pháirt d’Éirinn... Samhlaím leis gur *Ubhall* a tugtaí ar an gcnoc sa tseanaimsir, gur hathrúidh le linn ama go dtí *Umhall* é, agus gur scaip an t-athleagan thar an dúiche go léir máguairt [sic]” (1955, 64-5). Deir sé “do réir mar a cuireadh an t-ainm ar an dúiche leathan, is mar laghduíodh ar thábhacht an ghiodáin bhig ónar tóigeadh an t-ainm, bheadh claonadh an chiall a dhearmad is an focal a ligean as úsáid mar ainm ar an mbaile fearainn”. Tá Drumminaweelaun ó thuaidh de Belclare i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, áit a raibh tábhacht faoi leith léi faoi dheireadh an 16ú haois, ach ní sna Meánaoiseanna, dá bhfuil a fhios againn, gan trácht ar níos luaithe ná sin.

Is doiligh teacht le conclúidí Uí Mháille i dtaobh an ainm *Umhall* ar go leor bealaí. Go teangeolaíoch, is í an deacracht is mó atá le sanas Uí Mháille de *Umhall* ná an t-athrú ón *-bh-* go *-mh-* lárnach. Bhí an t-athrú seo measartha coitianta in aimsir na Meán-Ghaeilge (cf. *GOI* 85, §134) ach níl rian ar bith den *-bh-* le sonrú sna foirmeacha thuas anuas go dtí 1578 (foirm 90). “B’fhéidir gur fá anáil ainm cineálach na Máilleach, *Clann Umhoir* [recté *Clann Úmhóir*], a d’éirigh an tsrónuíl, agus d’fhéadfadh baint a bheith léi ag an ainm pearsanta *Umhall*” (Ó Máille 1955, 63). Ní cuidiú ar bith dá theoiric ar *Umhall* < *Ubhall* é an méid sin.⁵ Rud eile de, ba mhór an t-ionadh é ceantar chomh fairsing le ceantar Chuan Mó a bheith ainmnithe i ndiaidh cnoic bhig chomh luath sin (foirm 1), shílfeá.⁶ Rinneadh *Umhall* a aistriú go dtí an leagan Laidine *Pomo* i bhfoirm 148 thuas, ceart go leor; féach, áfach, ar scríobh an Donnabhánach faoi sin: “[The two divisions of *Umhall*] were in former times usually called ‘The Owles’ by English writers, and absurdly Latinized *Pomum*” (*Leabhar na gCeart* 98n.c).

Déantar tagairt amháin do *Tuath Mhac nUmhóir in Umhall* sa Ghinealach Mór (foirm 100). Tá an t-ainm cineálach caighdeánaithe mar *Úmhór* ag O’Rahilly (1946, 651 sv.) agus ag Ó Muraíle (*LMG* i 219 §51.22).⁷ Tugtar *Clanna Úmhóir* i gcuid luathfhoinisí ar chuid de na grúpaí Réamh-Ghael i gConnachta (cf. O’Rahilly 1946, 101, 487). Is féidir nár lonnigh na Máilligh anseo go dtí an 6ú haois (Ó Muraíle 1985, 18);

⁵ Níl ach sampla amháin den ainm pearsanta *Umhall* sa Ghinealach Mór; is i nginealach de chuid Shíol Ír atá sé (*LMG* v §533.1).

⁶ Is féidir gur thagair *Umhall* do cheantar thuaidh Chuan Mó ó cheart; féach tuilleadh air seo san Intreoir. Tá an cnoc, mar atá luaite, i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

⁷ Féach samplaí eile den ainm seo i nginealaigh Réamh-Ghael ag *LMG* v 680 sv.

d'uchtaigh siad an t-ainm cineálach, más ea. Cibé faoi sin, ní gá bunús *Umhall* a lorg i bhfréamh an ainm chineálach, *Umh* / *Úmh*. Taobh amuigh de chaighdeánú *Umh*- mar *Úmh*- atá luaite cheana,⁸ féach nach dtiocfadh *Umhal(l)* le daonainmneacha a sheasann astu féin mar logainmneacha, mar a bhfuil curtha síos ag MacNeill orthu (1911, 59-82). Thugtaí *Fir Umhaill* ar an treibh a chónaigh anseo, de réir na luathfhoirmeacha.

Maíodh bunús i ndlúth-chomhfhocal de *umha* “copper; bronze; brass” (*DIL* sv. *umae*) móide an t-ainmfhocal neodrach *aill* “cliff” (*ibid.* sv. 1all; “...later m. and f.”), sna Meánaoiseanna: “Umall .i. all umha darat Manandán mac Lir ime ann fría hedh cían tria druídheacht” (*Met. Dinds.* iv 274). Liostaítear cuid dlúth-chomhfhocal den struchtúr *umha*- in *DIL*, ar nós *umhalestar* < *umalestar* “brazed cauldron”; ní thugtar ann dlúth-chomhfhocal den struchtúr *-a(i)ll*. Féach áfach tuairimí Isaac (2008): “Whether single *-l* or double *-ll* is original cannot be judged from the sources and both are equally plausible in the derivation. Although *dindshenchas* explanations are indeed on the whole ‘fanciful’... I would myself really see a relative of Old Irish (OI) *umae* < **omyos* ‘bronze’ here. OI *Umal(l)* is a regular reflex of an earlier form **Omil(l)on*, which is an unremarkable derivative of Celtic **omos* (> OI *om* ‘bitter’; **omyos* ‘bronze’ > OI *umae* = ‘bitter metal’). There are any number of reasons why the region might have been called ‘bitter region’”.⁹

Tá an bhuneilimint *buiríos* níos trédhearcaí. Féach ar scríobh an Donnabhánach fúithi in 1838: “The word buirghéis, though certainly cognate with the primitive Irish words Brog, Brugh, Brúghaidhe, etc., is not of Irish origin, but borrowed from the Anglo-Normans since the year 1172, for I find no buirghéis on record prior to that period. We have several places in Ireland the names of which begin with buirghéis, anglic[ized] Borris, as Borrisokane, Borris-in-Ossory, Borriscarra, etc., all derived from

⁸ D’aithin Joyce ciall dhíspeagtha ar *-l(l)*, dar leis, agus mhaígh gur shean-iarmhír a bhí ann: “*-l* or *-ll*... highly probabl[y] an ancient Irish diminutive termination... it exists in many languages; as for instance in Latin, in such words as *scutulum*, a little shield, from *scutum*... The Old High German abounded with diminutives in *l*; and we know that this letter forms one of the commonest of English diminutives, giving rise to the numerous class of words ending in *le*, such as *thimble*, from *thumb*... It is also quite common in Greek, French, Spanish, Italian &c.; ...in Ebel’s Zeuss it is recognised as a diminutive in a certain class of Gaulish names” (*Joyce* ii 37). Tugtar faoi deara áfach nach dtugann Joyce sampla iontaofa ar bith den iarmhír *-al* i logainmneacha na tíre.

⁹ Dála an scéil, níl cáil an umha ar cheantar Umhaill: “West Mayo has only small resources of copper” (Corlett 2001, 16).

small Burga or Borough towns established at those places by the Anglo-Normans families shortly after their arrival” (*LSO* ii §3). Féach fosta Flanagan & Flanagan: “[It] seems to be a direct borrowing of the English medieval legal term *burgage*, meaning ‘a tenure whereby lands or tenements in cities or towns were held of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent... it is not particularly common in place-names... found only in the provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught... In most instances it carries a qualification indicating either its location or the family who were involved...” (*IPN* 36-7 sv. *buiríos*). Sa chás áirithe seo, is léir go raibh baint ag lonnú na mBuitléarach sa cheantar sa 13ú haois le húsáid na heiliminte *buiríos* ar ball.

Luaitear áit ar léarscáileanna Meánaoiseacha Iodálacha ar mhaígh Westropp gaol le Buiríos Umhaill orthu: *boraculi* (1339); *boraib* (1351); *bordali* (1367); *borerali* (1375); *boreali* (1373, 1384, 1385); *bordellus* (1426); *burdelai* (1436); *burdlas* (1436); *bordelli* (1448); *bordella* (1497); *brotani* (1500); *bordlai* (1552; *Italian Maps* 413). Tá cuid de na tagairtí seo róluath, áfach: féach nach bhfeictear *Buiríos Umhaill* mar ainm i bhfoinsí eile go dtí lár an 15ú haois (foirm 137a).

Ní léir an bunús atá leis an ainm *Latharis* / *Lochacris* et var. (foirmeacha 124, 127b, 137b, 139b agus 140b). “I take this to be Leath Fhearghuis... O’Fergus was name of one of the three chief families of Umall” (*Knox Hist. Tuam* 203n28).

Féach anois cuid mionainmneacha áitiúla inar baineadh feidhm as an bhunainm *Buiríos Umhaill*:¹⁰

Burrishoole Abbey

L966955

1. Boreswell	Irish Dominicans II, 71	1576
2. The frierie of Boreswell. In the tenure of William O Molane and other friers	Rentall of M/C	1577
3. the late Dominican abbey of Burrisowle, now waste	CPR Jas I 82a	1606
4. the dissolved abbey of the order of St. Dominic of Burriseowle with ½ qr. adjoining	CPR Jas I 100b	1606

¹⁰ Fágadh cuid mhaith foirmeacha den ainm barúntachta ó fhoinsí an 18ú agus an 19ú haois, mar shampla ó *Reg. Deeds*, ar lár sa tráchttaireacht seo, ceal spáis. Ní thugtar thuas ach foirmeacha samplacha ó na haoiseanna sin.

Ainm Barúntachta

5. Borreshowle, piscation de	Inq. ME I.59	1610
6. (?)Man. De Boresowle	Inq. ME I.67	1611
7. the late abbey of Borreshould	CPR Jas I 263a	1614
8. the abbey of Buresowle, parcel of the estate of	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
9. Burrishoole Abby	Arrowsmith	1811
10. Abby of Burrishoole	Bald 13	1830
11. ,bɔrəʃu:l 'abi	AG4	2001

“An abbey in ruins [in Carrowkeel townland]” (*ALSO*).

“It appears from a bull of Pope Innocent VIII dated 9th of February, 1486, that a Richard de Bourke, Lord McWilliam Oughter, and head of the family of Turlogh, founded a monastery here under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, for Dominican Friars... A great patron is held here on the 4th of August, being St. Dominick’s day” (*Mon. Hib.* 498; luaitear 19 Feabhra 1486 mar dháta bunaithe ar *Browne’s Map*). “Founded by Richard Bourke Mac William, in 1469 at a place called *Carta Gracilis* in Latin... his brother acquired a papal bull in 1486” (*Knox Hist. Tuam* 296).

Old Castle

Caisleán Mhic Éinrí

L967957

1. Caislén meic enry, .i. piarus puer do losccadh	AFM iii 326	1248
2. Comergi do denam do macaib Magnusa... caslen Meic Enri do loscad doib	AC 94 §5	1248
3. Borace Cast.	Hondius Map	1591c
4. Borreshowle, Tirenare and	CBC 96	1585
5. C Borce	Treatise of Ire. 13	1599c
6. Borace Cast	Speed’s Connaught	1610
7. Ca. Borace	Norden	1610c
8. Borrishowle, the castle and manor of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
9. Old Castle	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
10. Ordmond’s Castle	L. Bourke of Rosyvera (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

“Near Burrishoole Abbey [in Carrowkeel townland]... A small fragment of one angle, about 10 feet high, is all that remains of this castle; but the site is covered with stones, now overgrown with grass. [Local man] Luke Bourke states that it is the remnant of a castle of the Duke of Ormond, whose estates were confiscated to the Crown” (ALSO).

Burishoole

Buiríos Umhaill

L963954

“burgage of Umhall”

1. Borreshowle, the manor of	CBC 109	1585
2. (?)Man. De Boresowle	Inq. ME I.67	1611
3. Borrishowle, the castle and manor of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
4. Burishooly	Moll's Map	1714
5. Burrishool	Overton & Morden	1715c
6. Burishool	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
7. Burrishoole	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
8. Burrishoole	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
8. Burrishoole	Bald 13	1830
9. Burrishoole	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Thagair an t-ainm seo do theach (a tógadh ar láthair chaisleáin?). “Situated at the south boundary of Corraunboy townland... and near the inlet of Clew Bay that runs into Lough Furnace. This is only a farmhouse” (ALSO).

Owennadarrydivva or Newport River

Abhainn na Daraí Duibhe

L997944, M030961

“the river of the black oak”

1. Borace flu	Speed's Connaught	1610
2. Borriesowle River, salmon fishing of	Browne's RR 1698	1698
3. Burrisoole River, salmon fishing of	Browne's RR 1704	1704c
4. Newport R.	Vallancey	1795c
5. Newport River	Bald 13	1830
6. Owen-Darra-na-Dunes or Brown Oak River alias Newport River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. Abhainn na Daraí Duibhe 'river of the black oak'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. ðə 'nju:po:rt 'river	BL352d.339	1968c

Ainm Barúntachta

9. bərzu:l 'rɪvər	BL 352d.308	1968c
10. ðəˌblak o:k 'rɪvər	BU1	2001
11. ðəˌnjuport 'rɪvər	BU1	2001

“It rises in Beltra Lough, 4½ miles northeast of the town of Newport, through which town it flows, and falls into Newport Bay...” (*ALSO*). Tá cuma an mhílitrithe ar fhoirm 6, ar a léifí an fhoirm *Abhainn na Daraí Doinne*; tá foirmeacha 6-7 ag teacht salach ar a chéile. Maireann an fhoirm *The Black Oak River* (foirm 10): tá teach tábhairne i mBaile Uí Fhiacháin darb ainm *The Black Oak Inn*; cf. *Abhainn na Daraí Buí*, ainm malartach ar an *Lung River* / *Abhainn na Loinge* i mbarúntacht Choistealach (féach Imleabhar 10). Níor chuala mé féin an fhoirm *Burrishoole River* (foirmeacha 1-3, 9) in úsáid ag faisnéiseoirí ach maireann an fhoirm *The Newport River* (foirmeacha 4-5, 8).

Acaill I: Oileán Acla¹

Achill, Achill Island	Acaill / Oileán Acla <i>ní léir brí an ainm / “island of Acaill”</i>	
1. eccuill	AFM iii 276	1235
2. Eccuill	ALC i 324	1235
3. Eccuill	AC 54 §11	1235
4. [...] Eacla	Fermoy f.99 (Hogan)	1373c
5. Accla, a eóuin	Anecdota i 24.1 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
6. hAccuill na bñian, A eóin a	Anecdota i 25.1 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
7. d’Accaill	Anecdota i 25.4 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
8. nAccaill, i	Anecdota i 25.6 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
9. hAccuill, a	Anecdota i 25.10 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
10. hAccuill, Tic préchán a	Anecdota i 27.20 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
11. Accla m’óenar, bís a coim	Anecdota i 27.22 [Egerton 1782]	1450c
12. h-a caill, co	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 128, 134	1510c
13. Acla, (co) Goll	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 302, 128, 134	1510c
14. Ecla, do Goll	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 310	1510c
15. (?)Acaill, énpport amhaín do comhair an inaidh re raíter	BCC 160 §156.9	1532
16. Acuil	LSO §338 [Dán le Tuathal Ó Máille]	1590c
17. Acla, fad do bhuinn d’fhearann	LÍE 272.3337	1597
18. go hAcaill, go Goll Eacla	TBF ² (RIA) 138	1650c
19. hEacoill, go	Poems TD Ó hUiginn i 129 §57 l.22	1650c
20. Acla, tuir	FFC 276 §41	1758
21. an sean-phréachán Eachlach [recté Eacla]	Adventures of Léithin 142, 143	1788
22. do’n sean-phréachán Eachlach [recté Eacla] ²	Adventures of Léithin 143	1788
23. archil	Italian Maps 412	1339

¹ I dtaca le mionlogainmneacha Acla, féach Imleabhar 3 sa tsraith seo, ar a dtugtar fosta *Log. Acla*.

² Bhí Douglas Hyde den tuairim gur athraigh an scríobhaí an fhoirm *Eacla* ina haidiacht, i bhfoirmeacha 18-19, ar an ábhar nár aithin sé an logainm (*Adventures of Léithin* 117-8).

Acaill: Oileán Acla

24. ardruill	Italian Maps 412	1351
25. ardum	Italian Maps 412	1373
26. arcill	Italian Maps 412	1384
27. ardille	Italian Maps 412	1436
28. ardoin	Italian Maps 412	1448
29. arclon	Italian Maps 412	1497
30. actilia	Italian Maps 412	1500
31. Aquil	Angliae figura	1534c
32. ardoim	Italian Maps 412	1552
33. Akkyl ile	Mercator's Ire. (1564)	1564
34. Ackylk Insula	Zalterius	1566
35. Alkyl	Italian Maps 412	1572
36. Aukilles, Clare and	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
37. Akle, Teige Roe O'Malley [of]	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
38. Ackell, Donell O Maly of	Fiants Eliz. §4565	1574
39. Ballyackill	COD V 274 §285	1576
40. Akill	Browne's Map 1	1584
41. Ils of Akill	Browne's Map 2	1584
42. Ackell 4 qrs	CBC 96	1585
43. ackell consisting of 4 qrs	CBC 101	1585
44. Achill and Iniskeas	CSP Ire. 237	1586
45. Akill	Sligo/Mayo Map	1586c
46. Hakill, Edmund og McEdmunde of	Fiants Eliz. §5173	1588
47. Akkyl	Italian Maps 412	1589
48. Ackill Ile	Hondius Map	1591c
49. the island of Achill and Kill Castle	CSP Ire. 133	1593
50. The island of Ackill... Kill Castle	CSP Ire. 136	1593
51. Akyl Ile	Desc. of Ireland (Hogan) Map	1598c
52. Iland Akill, Baron of Akill	Boazio	1599
53. Akil, Baron of	Treatise of Ire. 13	1599c
54. (?)Ackell (et) Erroskey	Inq. ME I.17	1607
55. Achillei	Inq. ME I.28	1608
56. Akill Iland	Speed's Connaught	1610
57. Baron. of Akill	Norden	1610c

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

58. Ackill	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
59. Ackyll, c & v. de	Inq. ME I.67	1611
60. the castle, town, and lands of Ackill	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
61. Akill	Inq. ME II.263	1617
62. Ackill... 4 qrs of Ackille... both sides of the seashore	L. Blosse Papers 168 §48	1629
63. Ardkylle als Ackylle	Inq. ME III.377	1631
64. Ardcell als Ackille... 4 qrs Ackill	Inq. ME III.389	1633
65. the castle, town, island and 4 qrs of Ackill, commonly called... 4 qrs of Ackill	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
66. Akill	Curtis I 127	1641
67. Akill 4 Qrs...	BSD 105	1661
68. Achill, The Islands of Achill	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
69. Akill	Curtis II i 54	1688
70. Akill	Curtis II iii 55	1690
71. Ackill, the Islands of	Morden Map	1691
72. Achill More	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
73. Achill, Islands of	Moll's Map	1714
74. Achil Iland	Overton & Morden	1715c
75. Achill I.	Lea & Moll	1720c
76. Ackle	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
77. Achill	Jeffrys	1759c
78. Achill Island	Ire. Map [1790c]	1790c
79. Achill Islands	Taylor's Map	1793
80. Achill I.	Vallancey	1795
81. Achill Isle	Road Map	1800
82. Achil I.	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
83. Achill I.	Arrowsmith	1811
84. Achill Island	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
85. Achill Island	Bald 11, 12	1830
86. Lower Achill, Upper Achill	Bald 11, 12	1830
87. Achill ph.	BM (ALSO)	1838
88. Eacuill 'eagle island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

89. Acaill	MacNeill (ÓM) §314	1910
90. Eacuill, Acuill	LSO §388	1838
91. Acla, in uachtar	CSBÉ 25.156	1938c
92. əN´ akiL [sic]	Ó Máille 93n3	1958
93. prɑ:ʃtə aklə	LASID I §54, xviii	1958
94. akiL	Mac an Fhailigh 15 §53	1968
95. əˈnəkəl	Stockman 12 §122	1974
96. əˈNəkəl	Stockman 21 §211	1974
97. ˈəkəl	Stockman 62 §561	1974
98. ˈəklə, hətə	Stockman 75 §704a	1974
99. ˈəklə, f´ar	Stockman 125 §1016	1974
100. ˈəkəl	A3-A7, C1-C3	2001

“This parish is situated on the Atlantic coast, in the west of the barony of Burrishoole, and contains 51,521 acres, 2 roods [and] 19 perches, statute measure... It is divided by Achill Sound into a mainland portion, generally known to the inhabitants as Currawn Achill, or the Hook of Achill, and an island portion, comprising the islands of Achill and Achillbeg... The Island of Achill is the largest off the Irish coast, with an area of 57 square miles. The sound, which separates it from the mainland, is narrow, and is fordable at low water in its southern part. South of Achill Island is the little island of Achillbeg, containing 330a. 3r. 19p... It is mostly rocky pasture” (*ALSO*).

Déantar tagairt don chaisleán atá i Carrickildavnet i gcuid de na foirmeacha Béarla thuas ó dheireadh an 16ú haois agus ó thús an 17ú haois (59-60, 65). De réir coinbhinsiúin, tugtar *town* nó *4 qrs* ar an talamh máguaird i gcuid foirmeacha eile (62, 64-65, 67).

Ina alt ar an eilimint *aichill* “prospect” i logainmneacha, déanann Ó Máille (1959) scagadh ar 24 logainm a síleann sé an eilimint seo a bheith iontu; tá an leathchuid acu tite i léig. Maíonn sé gur ainm briathartha an bhriathair Shean-Ghaeilge *fo-cíallathar* is bun leis an eilimint: *foichell* / *faichell*,³ sa chiall “faire”, agus ar ball, i logainmneacha, “look-out point; prospect” (*ibid.* 97). Is féidir go n-oireann a theoiric

³ *Faichill* “care, caution; weariness, guardedness” sa Nua-Ghaeilge (Ó Dónaill sv.).

...act of preparing for, against” (*DIL* sv.)⁵; *fochell* “vn. of *fo-cíallathar*... attending to; attention, heed, respect(?)” (*ibid.* sv. 1*fochell*).

Ar na hathruithe eile atá simplí go leor a mhíniú tá an malartú ó *aic(h)*- go *ac(h)*-, atá le sonrú i gcuid de shamplaí Uí Mháille. “[Tá sé seo] le fáil i bhfocla eile, mar shompla *tuaichell/tóchell*... d’fhéadfadh sin a theacht [tríd analach] mar fhoirm ar gcúl ón nginide **achla* nó **fachla*” (*op. cit.* 98). Tá malartú mór, agus luath, i gcuid mhaith de na samplaí chomh maith ó *-ll* go *-l*; d’aimsigh Ó Máille fasach éigin san fhocal *aill* > *áil* “pleasure” (cf. *GOI* 75, §120).

Is í an deacracht is mó atá le teoiric Uí Mháille, i dtaca le sanas an ainm *Acaill*, ná an luaineacht idir *-c-* agus *-ch-*, “atá le fáil ó ainm go hainm, agus [i gcás amháin] ó leagan go leagan... [cf. na focail ghaolta] *faiceallach* [i nGaeilge na hAlban] agus *faicheallach* [sa Ghaeilge]” (Ó Máille 1959, 97-8). Is é an t-aon chás amháin a bhfuil an luaineacht seo le feiceáil ann go soiléir sna luathfhoinsí ná an dá leagan *Bealach Achaille* agus *Bealach Accaille* d’ainm a cheangail O’Rahilly le Ballycahill i gContae Thiobraid Árann (O’Rahilly 1930, 205n21),⁶ agus níl ach sampla amháin againn den leagan malartach *Bealach Accaille* sa chás áirithe seo;⁷ ní thabharfaí fianaise chonclúideach air sin.

Mhol Ó Donnabháin bunús do *Acaill* i leagan den fhocal *aicil* “(with voiceless c), f., (Latin *aquila*). Also *acail*... eagle” (*DIL* sv.). Bheadh ainm ainmhí neamhchoitianta go leor mar eilimint aonair in ainm paróiste, shílfeá, ach tá leaganacha den fhocal *agaill* “eagle’s nest” le sonrú mar bhuneilimint i ndornán beag logainmeacha i nDún na nGall (Egglybane; féach fosta an t-ainm *Na hAgallaí* ag Ó Domhnaill 1952, 189) agus Aontroim (*PNI* 7, 186 sv. *Eglarudda Burn*)⁸. Is cosúil gur eascair an fhoirm Nua-Ghaeilge *agaill* as *aicil*. Tá glactha leis an bhrí “eagle” le fada i gcás an ainm pharóiste, shílfeá: baineann foirmeacha 4-11 agus 20-21 thuas le scéal naomhsheanchais ina bhfuil agallamh idir Naomh Fiontan (foirmeacha 4-11) nó Naomh Ciarán (foirmeacha

⁵ Tá seans ann gur leagan malartach de *éccell* “apparently neg. of *cíall*, a concealed or unforeseen peril, a trap, ambush...” (*DIL* sv.) atá anseo.

⁶ Mhaigh O’Rahilly gur fhás an fhoirm Baile Uí Chathail as athmhíniú (*ibid.*) ach tá *Baile Uí Chathail* tugtha mar bhunfhoirm Ghaeilge i *L. Log. Thiobraid Árann* 29.

⁷ Ón fhoinsé *CG re Gallaibh*, 70.

⁸ Tá samplaí i mionlogainmneacha Acla féin d’ainmneacha éan i gciall chnuasaigh / áitreabhach. Féach *Faoileán* ['fwil'ɑ:n] “place of seagulls” i Cloghmore agus *Foitheach* ['fɔi'x'ɑx] “place of grebes” i Dooniver (Imleabhar 3 svv.).

20-21) agus *préachán Acla*.⁹ Ní léir fasach, áfach, d'fhoirm ar nós *acaill* / *eacail* (foirm 89a, 91) < *aicil*, le consan coguasaithe cúil neamhghlórach, sa Nua-Ghaeilge.

Tá deacrachtaí móra ag baint leis na féidearthachtaí sanais atá luaite le *Acaill* go dtí seo. Féach, áfach, Isaac (2008): “The forms... are consistent with an *i* stem... n.sg. *Ac(c)aill*, a.sg. *Ac(c)aillⁿ*, g.sg. *Acla*, d.sg. *Ac(c)aill^l*. [None of the] examples pins the gender down for the earliest forms. And genders can switch in diachrony... It is certainly not the word for ‘eagle’. It is clear that the best tradition gives it *-ll*, and that excludes derivation from *aquila* (which would be peculiar in many other ways). It looks to me like a transparent and regular reflex of **Ad-kallā*, or **Ad-kallis*. This would be a compound derivative in intensive **ad-* of **kall-*, which, as a long-*ī* stem, gives us Old Irish (OI) *caill* < **kallī* ‘wood, forest’. **Ad-kallā* > **Akkallā* > OI **Accall*, or **Ad-kallis* > **Akkallis* > OI *Accaill*, would mean ‘very woody place’... I could imagine that, as an island in the far west, it might have been one of the last places to be deforested, so that it would make sense for some period if it was called a ‘very wooded place’, in contrast to the mainland which might already have been deforested... This is all on the assumption that the form *Ac(c)aill* is correct. It is wrong if the forms *Eccuill* actually represent the historical form...”.

Tá tuilleadh tátail le baint as alt Uí Mháille go fóill. An bhfuil sampla ar bith amach as na logainmneacha atá tite i léig a bheadh inchurtha le hainm an pharóiste? Is féidir gur ainm inchurtha é *Accaill Breg* (*Cath Ruis na Ríg* 32) - ainm malartach, b'fhéidir, ar *Sliabh Breá* < *Sliabh Breg* (*Onom. Goed.* sv.). Thugtaí *Sliabh Breá* ar cheantar de thalamh ard atá idir Co. Lú agus Co. na Mí, de réir Uí Dhonnabháin (*AFM* v 1922n.o). Maireann an fhéidearthacht gur tagairt atá anseo do *Achall*, an seanainm ar Chnoc na Scríne i gCo. na Mí, atá píosa maith ó dheas de cheantar Shliabh Breá mar ar chuir an Donnabhánach síos air (*ibid.*). Is iomaí tagairt do *Achall* i bhfoinsí stairiúla, áfach, agus más Cnoc na Scríne atá i gceist sa tagairt áirithe seo, is eisceacht mhór i litriú an ainm é an leagan *accaill* (cf. foirmeacha ag *FSÁG* 24-5 sv.)

Is féidir nach gcinnteofar sanas na dtrí ainm eile seo a leanas, a luann Ó Máille, mar nach bhfuil ach tagairt fhánach amháin dóibh i ngach cás, agus iad uilig tite i ndísc le fada, is léir: *Acaill* (*BCC* 160.4), atá liostaithe mar fhoirm 15 thuas, agus atá molta mar thagairt d'Acaill s'againne i *FSÁG*, ach a bhfuil gach cosúlacht air ón chomhthéacs gur áit éigin in Árann atá i gceist; (i n-) *Acuil*, áit éigin i ndeisceart Laighean (*Rennes*

⁹ Cf. an míniú “a bird of prey (generic term)” ag *DIL* sv. *préchán*.

Dinds. 321.22); agus (*Mogemoc in*) *Eicaill* (ó Fhéilire Thamhlachta i *LL* iv 1.1639, 363h18), nach léir a shuíomh.

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Achillbeg Island

L715927

1. Acaill Bheag taobh thiar dhe	Acaill Bheag	
	“Acaill, <i>little</i> ”	
	Amhráin CG 129 §1 (Caipín Ó Máille) 1905	
2. Akill Beg	Hondius Map	1591c
3. Akil Beg	Treatise of Ire. 13	1599c
4. Akill Beg	Speed’s Connaught	1610
5. Akilbeg	Norden	1610c
6. Akill & Beg Iland	BSD 105	1661
7. Achill Begg	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
8. Acklebegg	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
9. Kildanat I.	Jeffrys	1759c
10. Achilbeg I.	Mackenzie xiv	1776
11. Achilbeg	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
12. Achillbeg I.	Beaufort	1792
13. Achilbeg I.	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
14. Achilbegg	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
15. Achilbeg I.	Arrowsmith	1811
16. Achillbeg, bruff included	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Achillbeg... Achill-beg	Tithe App. §19	1828
18. Achill Beg	Bald 17	1830
19. Achill Beg	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Achill Beg	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Achillbeg	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
22. Eacaill beag ‘little Achill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. Acaill Bheag	MacNeill (ÓM) 130 §315	1910
24. Acaill Bheag	Amhráin Iorrais 233	1925c
25. Acaill Bheag	IROL 32 §1	2004
26. , akəl´ ‘b´ eg	A1, A3, C1	2001

“Contains 330a. 3r. 19p.... There are 25 families living on it... The island is in general very rocky, only 80 acres being capable of cultivation; the remainder is rocky mountain... a Coast Guard Station [here]” (ALSO). Bánaíodh an t-oileán i 1964.

Ní shéimhítear an *b* sa chaint (foirm 22); is féidir go raibh luaineacht in úsáid an tséimhithe sa 19ú haois (cf. foirmeacha 1, 22, 23-4). Féach plé ar *Acaill* féin faoin ainm paróiste thuas. Tá áit ar a dtugtar [, ən 'daɪ̯ ən] ar chósta thiar an oileáin (L707925; A3). Is féidir gurb í seo an áit atá luaite i gcuid léarscáileanna Iodálacha Meánaoiseacha: *c. dangl* (1436); *c. dangra* (1450); *c. dangla* (1544; *Italian Maps* 412).

Bal of Dookinelly (Calvy)

	Ball Dumha Cinn Aille	
L656071	“ <i>part of Dumha Cinn Aille</i> ”	
1. Baal	Bald 12	1830
2. Baal of Dhunkinellia Calvy	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Bal of Dookinelly	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Bal of Dookinelly	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
5. Bal Dumh Cineille Calvy.		
[Calvy,] mans name... Bal, a spot	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
6. Ball dumha Chinn Aille ‘spot of Dookinelly’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Ball Dumha Cinn Aille ‘spot or patch of the sandbank at the head of the cliff’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. , bəl əv ,dukinɛlə	A12*	2003

“It contains 189a. 2r. 22p... [and is] a booley belonging to tenants of Dookinelly (*Calvy*) townland, being held in common with them. Only 50 acres are cultivated...” (ALSO). Tá an roinn seo scartha ó Dookinelly (Calvy); tá sé corradh agus dhá mhíle ó thuaidh de, ar shleasa theas an tSléibhe Mhóir (féach Slievemore). Ní bhactar leis an sloinne sa leagan molta Gaeilge.

Is cosúil nach leagan de *buaile* atá taobh thiar de *Bal of*, ach *ball* “a limb, member, organ; of inanimate objects, part, portion, piece; article, object; place, spot...; spot, mark, blemish” (*DIL* sv.), “component part; spot, place” (*Ó Dónaill*). “Bal is a good tillageable plot of an Achill townland”, a scríobh Ó Donnabháin san Ainmleabhar faoin ainm seo. Is eilimint neamhchoitianta in ainmneacha bailte fearainn é, ach tá

cúpla sampla le sonrú i mionainmneacha áitiúla: *Ball Bán* [,bɑL 'bɑ:n] agus *Ball Glas na nUan* [,bɑL glɑs nə 'nu:n], i Keel West (féach plé ar na hainmneacha seo in Imleabhar 3 svv). Tá go leor samplaí de *buaile* i mionainmneacha áitiúla, agus féach sampla in ainm baile fearainn faoi Bolinglanna ar an Chorrán; ní thagann ceann ar bith acu gar don fhuaimniú [bɑ(:)l] a léifí ar na foirmeacha stairiúla anseo. Ina dhiaidh sin uilig áfach, níl fianaise láidir againn gur úsáideadh an leagan molta sa Ghaeilge riamh. Féach nóta ar ainmneacha cumaisc san Intreoir Sraithe.

Bellanasally

F657061

Béal an Átha Salaigh

“mouth of the dirty ford”

1. Bealansolly	Bald 12	1830
2. Bealnasolla	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Bealnasolla	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Bealnasalla	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
5. Bellanasally. Cannot be made		
Ballina: the Béal an atha is elsewhere		
so anglicized	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Bel an ath salaigh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
7. Bel an ath sallaigh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Beal an atha salaigh ‘mouth of		
dirty-ford’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,bɛlənɑ'sali	A12*	2003

“It contains 833a. 2r. 31p... and is a booley of Dookinelly (*Thulis*), both being held under one lease... A shower of fish fell here not many years ago carried up by a water spout” (ALSO). Scríobh an Donnabhánach an nóta mínithe seo faoin iontráil don ainm paróiste: “In this parish it is a general practice among the inhabitants to have two townlands, with houses built on each, and to remove occasionally with their cattle from one to the other. In such combinations, one of the townlands is called a booley of the other. Thus the townland of Bellanasally is a booley of the townland of Dookinelly (*Thulis*)...” (*ibid.*). Maireann iarsma den chóras seo san ainm Bal of Dookinelly (*Calvy*).

Is doiligh talamh slán a dhéanamh d’fhoirm Ghaeilge ar a bhfuil againn d’fhoirmeacha stairiúla. Tá an fhoirm mholta bunaithe ar fhoirm an Donnabhánaigh.

Tá bríonna éagsúla leis an eilimint *salach* “dirty, foul” (*DIL* sv.), “dirty;... (of land) weed-infested, *gort salach*, weedy field...” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 1*salach*5); “anything unclean or filthy... applied to a mere dirty place - a place of puddle or mire” (*Joyce* ii 390). Reáchtálann sruthán ar theorainn thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn le Bal of Dookinelly (*Calvy*), gar do shráidbhaile *Bellanasally* (F663067), agus is dóiche gur gar don sráidbhaile a bhí an t-áth.

Bunacurry

F706050

Bun an Churraigh

“bottom of the marsh”

1. Buncurry	Reg. Deeds Lib. 301, 386 §20129	1773c
2. Bunacurry	Tithe App. §19	1828
3. Bunacorry	Bald 12	1830
4. Bunnaghurry	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Bunacurry	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Bun churraigh	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
7. Bun a churraigh ‘bottom or lower part of the moors’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Bun a’ Choire	CSBÉ 86.1	1938c
9. Bun an Churraigh	IROL 33 §40	2004
10. ,bõn ə 'xõri	BL 240B.484	1969
11. ə 'mõN ə 'xõri	Stockman 173 §1081	1974
12. 'bõnə 'xõri	Stockman 239 §1199	1974
13. ə mõnə 'xõri:	Stockman 251 §1227	1974
14. bõn ə 'xõrix´	A1	2003
15. bõn ə 'xõri	A3	2003

“This townland is bounded on the... east by the sea... It contains 1,226a. 3r. op... Most of the townland is mountain bog, under pasture... The property of Sir Richd. O’Donnel... There are 23 families here...” (*ALSO*).

Is féidir go bhfuil *bun* “of mountains, base, foot... of rivers, mouth, estuary” (*DIL* sv.) mar chéad eilimint ag corradh agus 150 ainm baile fearainn, i ndiaidh nach bhfuil ansin ach urchar an daill faoin dabhach bunaithe ar leaganacha béarlaithe (*Census 1851* sv. *Bun-*). Bíonn na bríonna seo leis i logainmneacha, de réir Joyce (iii

152): “an end, the end or foot of anything, such as a hill, the land, a stream (source or mouth, &c.), often also applied to bottom land, i.e. at the lower end of a farm, or at the bottom of a hill” (féach fosta mar shampla *PNI* 7 126 sv. Bonamargy). Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag *currach* “wet bog, marsh” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *corrach*).¹⁰ Is cosúil gur tháinig foirm 8 faoi anáil an mhionainm *Gob an Choire*, leagan Gaeilge *Achill Sound*.

Carrickkildavnet

L715945

Cill Damhnait

“Damhnait’s *church*”

1. Kill Castle, the island of Achill and	CSP Ire. 133	1593
2. Kill Castle	CSP Ire. 136	1593
3. Kill Castle	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
4. Eildawnat [<i>sic</i>]	Inq. ME II.263	1617
5. Kildoanaght	Curtis I 127	1641
6. Killdawnaght als Killdawmod 1 Qr	BSD 105	1661
7. Killdamnitt, Kildanat	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. Killdownagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
9. Killdownagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
10. Killdannat	Moll’s Map	1714
11. Killdannit	Lea & Moll	1720c
12. Killdonet	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
13. Kildanat I.	Jeffrys	1759c
14. Kildonet	Mackenzie xiv	1776
15. Killdavnitt... Ballincarrig	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Kildonet	Arrowsmith	1811
17. Kildavnett... Ballinacarriga	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
18. Carrick Kildaunet	Tithe App. §19	1828
19. Carrig, Kildaunit	Bald 12	1830
20. Corrig Kildavnet	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Carrig Kildaunit	Estate Maps (ALSO)	1838
22. Killdownit Alth	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Carrigkildavnet	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

¹⁰ “Later also *currach*... marsh, fen” (*DIL* sv. *cuirrech*).

24. Carrig Kildownet	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
25. Carraig cille Damhnait 'rock of Kildavnet'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. carraig	J O'D (ALSO; p.l.; ALSO)	1838
27. Carraig Cille Damhnait 'the rock of Damhnait's church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. Cill Damhnait	IROL 33 §53	2004
29. k'íl 'daunəd	A1	2003
30. ,rɛl'əɡ k'íl 'daunət	A7	2003
31. ,ʃe:p'e:l x'íl 'daunət	A7	2003

"It contains 184a. 3r. 2p... It is in general very rocky; but about 70 acres are cultivated. In this townland, close to the Sound, stands Kildavnet Castle... No information could be obtained respecting it" (ALSO).

Bíonn an chiall "caisleán" le *cloch* agus le *carraig* amanna (Ó Dónaill sv. *cloch*; PNI 4, 178-9 sv. *Galgorm*), ach ní gá an chiall seo a chur san áireamh anseo; sráidbhaile tréigthe in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn, ar thaobh carraigeach sléibhe, is ea *Baile na Carraige* [,baɪə nə 'kærəɡə] (faisnéiseoir A7; suite ag L714948). Is léir gur dhá roinn, nó ar a laghad dhá shráidbhaile, a bhí i gceist ar léarscáil *Bald*. Ar ndóiche, ní chloistear an fhoirm *Carraig Chill Damhnait* sa chaint ar chor ar bith.

Léiríonn na foirmeacha fuaimnithe nach séimhítear túschonsan ainm an naoimh, agus nach ionann an fhoirm ghinideach den ainm pearsanta baineann *Damhnait*, sa chás seo, agus an fhoirm sa logainm *Tigh Damhnata* i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 49). Tá tobar beannaithe atá ainmnithe i ndiaidh an naoimh seo ar chósta an bhaile fhearainn ó thuaidh den chaisleán: "... a Holy Well, called after saint Damhnait, the Virgin Patron of the place. Her church has been remodelled and converted into a Roman Catholic little chapel" (*LSO* i §345). Fuaimnítear ainm an tobair mar [tɔbər 'daunəd] nó [tɔbər 'daunət]. Tá an tobar gar don reilig a dtugtar *Reilig Chill Damhnait* uirthi (foirm 30). Úsáidtear an reilig go fóill; tá ballóga séipéil inti, agus tá sí ar an teorainn le *Derreen*.

Tugtar [,køʃl'ɑ:n 'ʏrɑ:N'ə] ar an chaisleán: "This was one of the strongholds of the famous sea-queen, Gráinne Ní Mháille. It is a huge square tower, founded on solid rock, and against it's massive walls the waves ever beat" (ALSO). Tá

an caisleán suite gar don teorainn le Cloghmore: is féidir gur thagair ainm an bhaile fhearainn sin don chaisleán, ó cheart.

<u>Carrowgarve</u>	An Cheathrú Gharbh	
L711943	<i>“the rough quarter”</i>	
1. (?)Carrowgarve	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. (?)Litteragh alias Moreveagh or Carrowgarrow	Curtis I 127	1641
3. (?)Carrowgarrow	BSD 105	1661
4. Carrowgarrive	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
5. Kerogarrow	Arrowsmith	1811
6. Carrowgarrive	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
7. Carrowgarrave... Carra-gorrue	Tithe App. §19	1828
8. Carrowgarrow	Bald 12	1830
9. Carrowgarrow	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Carragorriff	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
11. Carrowgarrue	O'Donnell Map (ALSO)	1838
12. Currowgharrow	Rev. E. Nangle (ALSO)	1838
13. Carrowgarve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Ceth. garbh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Ceathramha Gharbh ‘rough quarter’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Ceathramha Garbh [<i>sic</i>], slán le	CSBÉ 86.200	1938c
17. An Cheathú Gharbh	IROL 34 §54	2004
18. ə k̪ arhu 'g̪arhu	A1	2003
19. ə r ə x̪ aru 'ɣaru	A7	2003

“It contains 206a. 1r. 12p... it is a very rocky townland; but about 50 acres are reclaimed, and produce potatoes and rye. A few stone houses in the south are called Carrowgarrow Village. The inhabitants are poor” (*ALSO*). Bhí an sráidbhaile in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag L709936; tá sé tréigthe anois.

Tá ceithre bhaile fearainn den ainm seo i Ros Comáin; tá trí shampla eile i Maigh Eo féin. Féach fosta bailte fearainn den ainm Carrowgarriff i nGaillimh agus Port Láirge (*Census 1851; L. Log.* 18).

Tá Murrevagh (foirm 2) in iarthar pharóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

<u>Cashel</u>	An Caiseal	
F7003	<i>“the stone fort”</i>	
1. Cashel	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Cashill	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Cashell... Cashill	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Cashill	Bald 12	1830
5. Cashel	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Cashill	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
7. Cashill	O'Donnell Map (ALSO)	1838
8. Cashel	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
9. Cashel	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Caisiol	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Caisiol ‘a stone fort’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. mBaile an Chaiseal [<i>sic</i>], i	CSBÉ 25.186	1938c
13. An Caiseal	CSBÉ 86.3	1938c
14. An Caiseál	CSBÉ 86.26, 27	1938c
15. An Caiseal	IROL 34 §62	2004
16. ən 'kɑʃəl	Stockman 357	1974
17. ə 'xɑʃəl, gan mé ar	Stockman 173 §1081	1974
18. ə 'kɑʃəl	A1	2003
19. 'kɑʃəl	A3	2003
20. ,ən 'kɑʃəl	A8	2003

“1,687a. 3r. op... about 120 acres are reclaimed... The houses are of stone, and the inhabitants are very poor...” (*ALSO*).

Féach an méid seo a leanas a scríobh Ó Donnabháin: “On this island there are three Cyclopean Cahirs but their stones have nearly all been removed to build the modern little houses which are nearly in as rude a style as the Cahirs ever were. One of those is on the summit of a hill in the townland of Cashel, and is called Cathair a Chaisil. I could trace the foundation only, but I met old men who saw their own height of the wall standing. It was seventy five feet in diameter...” (*LSO* i §340). Léirítear an

caiseal “stone wall, rampart; stone fort” (*DIL* sv. *caisel*), “(ancient) stone fort” (*Ó Dónaill*), i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag L704027), ar an learscáil sa tsraith *Discovery* (§30). Tá Cashel eile sa bharúntacht seo; is i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí atá sé.

Féach na mionainmneacha gaolta *Owenbegacashel* / *Abhainn Bheag an Chaisil* “the small river of *An Caiseal*”, a thagraíonn do shruthán a reáchtálann aniar ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn seo le Sraheens agus Salia (L698018), agus *Cnoc an Chaisil* [,krɔk ə 'xɑʃəl], “the hill of *An Caiseal*”, mullach 127 méadar ar airde atá siar ón sráidbhaile (F698027; féach Imleabhar 3 svv).

Claggan

	An Cloigeann	
L698956	“the round hill”	
1. Claggan	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Claggin	Old Map (ALSO)	1838c
3. Claggin	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
4. Claggan	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
5. Claggan	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Claggan	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. Claigeann ‘a skull; a round rocky hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Claigeann ‘a round rocky hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. An Cloigeann	IROL 34 §65	2004
10. ən 'kɫaɡ əN	A1, A7	2003

“It contains 1,686a. 3r. op... About 120 acres are reclaimed; the remainder of the townland is mountain grazing. The houses are of stone, and the inhabitants are very poor... 17 families...” (*ALSO*). Níl áitreabh ar bith fágtha sa bhaile fearainn seo anois, agus tá an t-ainm féin ag dul i léig, de réir na bhfaisnéiseoirí.

Tá an eilimint choitianta *cloigeann* “o, [n.] Later also ā, [f.] (cloc + cenn)... skull” (*DIL* sv. *cloicenn*), “high place of bare rocks; round hill” (*PNI* 7, 23 sv. Cleggan) le sonrú i logainmneacha áitiúla eile, ní áirítear anseo ach Claggan i bparóiste Chill Mhíona sa bharúntacht seo agus Carrowclaggan agus Claggan i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Ba sa leagan ['kɫaɡ əN] a mhair sí sna samplaí uilig, is léir. Is san fhoirm seo a mhaireann sí sa chaint in Acaill agus in Iorras (Stockman 1974, 34 §321; Mac an Fhailigh 1968, 15 §56). Sa chás atá idir chamáin

anseo, is féidir gur thagair sí ó cheart do chnoc 92 meadar atá sa taobh thoir den bhaile fearainn, gar don teorainn le Carrowgarve, ag L703949.

Shílfeá ar fhianaise stairiúil an ainm Carrowclaggan¹¹ thuasluaite go raibh *cloigeann* firinsneach sa taobh seo tíre. Féach áfach an mionainm *Sruthán na Cloigne*, [ˌsr̥ɔf̪ɑːn ə ˈklag̊n̪ˠ i], a thagraíonn do shruthán ar theorainn theas Claggan Acla le Carrowgarve, ag L702943 (faisnéiseoir A7). Ní gá an [i] sa leagan fuaimnithe sin a léamh mar fhoirceann iolra i bhfoirm ghinideach (cf. an leagan iolra [kl̪ag̊n̪ˠ i] in Iorras; Mac an Fhailigh 1968, 192 §529): i measc fáthanna eile, mar shampla ar an ábhar gur sruthán teorann é, is dóiche gur foirm uatha atá i gceist. Is féidir an [i] a mhíniú go fóill mar ghné den chanúint áitiúil: cf. foirmeacha ar nós [b̪eːl̪ i], *béile*; [s̪as̪əN̪i], *Sasana*, agus go leor eile (Stockman 1974, 317 §1384.). Thairfead Stockman samplaí firinsneacha agus sampla baininsneach amháin de *cloigeann* sa chaint ar an Chorrán (*ibid.*, §321, §1101, §1594; §167). Glacadh le leagan firinsneach atá san fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge, sa chás seo (foirm 9).

Cloghmore

L715940

An Chloich Mhóir

“the big (?)castle”

1. Cloughmore	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Cloghmore	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Cloughmore... Cloghmore	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Cloghmore	Bald 12	1830
5. Cloghmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Cloghmore	Old Map (ALSO)	1838
7. Cloghmore	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Cloghmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Cloch Mhór ‘great stone’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Cloch Mór	CSBÉ 25.11, 43; 86.135, 172, 184	1938c
11. An Chloch Mhór	CSBÉ 86.168	1938c
12. chloch mhór, tabhair aire don	CSBÉ 86.200	1938c
13. An Chloich Mhóir	IROL 34 §67	2004

¹¹ Ní féidir na foirmeacha uilig a liostú anseo, ach féach mar shampla *Carrowenclaggan*, *CPR Jas I 334a* (1617).

14. nə kl̪iːx̪ə 'mo:ɾ'ə, ɛr hiu	BL 240B.187	1969
15. ə xloː 'wo:ɾ	Stockman 357	1974
16. kl̪ox 'wo:ɾ	A1, A6, A7	2003
17. , ɛr ə xloːix̪ 'wo:ɾ'	A6	2003

“It contains 168a. 1r. 4p... very rocky... half of it is cultivated... 17 families” (ALSO).

Is iomaí ciall le *cloch*, “stone, rock; a construction of stone, esp. fortress, castle, stronghold” (DIL sv. *cloch*(a,f)), “stone; rocky shore; (stone) castle” (Ó Dónaill) ina measc. Thiofadh dó gur thagair an t-ainm seo ó cheart do *Kildavnet Castle* atá díreach ó thuaidh den teorainn thoir thuaidh le Carrickkildavnet, ar an chósta. Ina dhiaidh sin, tá dhá chnoc breis agus 150 méadar ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn, agus cnoc eile 116 méadar ar theorainn thoir thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn, agus thiofadh dó go raibh gallán ar cheann acu.

Glacadh le leagan tabharthach den logainm mar fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge i 2004 (foirm 13). Tá dornán maith samplaí ann de mhionainmneacha áitiúla atá reoite sa tuiseal tabharthach, ní áirítear anseo ach *An Chailligh Chroim*, “the name of a rock” ar an Chorrán, a thaifead Stockman (1974, 357) mar [ən , xal' i 'xrim]. Féach liosta d’ainmneacha bailte fearainn áitiúla atá reoite i gclaontuisil san Intreoir don Imleabhar ar mhionlogainmneacha Acla (Imleabhar 3 nó *Log. Acla*). De réir na bhfaisnéiseoirí áfach, ní chloistear an fhoirm *An Chloich Mhóir* sa chaint níos mó; tá cuimhne ag duine amháin acu ar chuid seandaoine á húsáid, ach sa tuiseal tabharthach agus ní sa tuiseal ainmneach (foirm 17).

Léiríonn léarscáil *Bald* roinn talaimh idir seo agus Carrickkildavnet ar thug sé *Treenlar* uirthi.

Derreen

L712966

An Doirín

“the small thicket”

1. Derreen	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Derreen	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Derreen Kildaunet	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Derreen	Bald 12	1830
5. Derreen	Browne's RR 1833	1833
6. Derreen	ST (ALSO)	1838

7. Derreen Killdownit	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
8. Derreen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Doirín 'little oak wood'.		
N.B. Doire is often applied to any kind of wood	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. An Doirín	CSBÉ 86.134	1938c
11. An Doirín	GÉ 89	1989
12. An Doirín	IROL 35 §85	2004
13. ə 'dɪr̩ i : n̩	Stockman 358	1974
14. ən 'dɪr̩ i : n̩	A1, A7	2003

“It contains 1,770a. 2r. 1p... About 230 acres are reclaimed around Breanaskil village and along the Sound. The inhabitants all live in two villages, Breanaskil and Kildavnet, the former in the north, and the latter in the south of the townland.... *Doire* is often applied to any kind of a wood” (ALSO).

Tá an fhoirm dhíspeagtha seo *doirín* bunaithe ar ndóiche ar *doire* “io, probably neuter... an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (DIL sv. *daire*, *doire*I,II); “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (Dinneen); is mar “small thicket” a aistríodh é i gcás Derreen i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 157). Tá corradh agus 40 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír (*Census 1851*).

Dooega

L677986

1. Dooaga	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Dooega	Reg. Deeds Lib. 268, 231 §169693	1770c
3. Dooega	Mackenzie xiv	1776
4. Dooega	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
5. Dooaga	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
6. Dooega	Arrowsmith	1811
7. Dooega	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
8. Dooega	Tithe App. §19	1828
9. Dooega	Bald 12	1830
10. Dhuega	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Dooega or Dooega	Rev. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838

Dumha Éige

“sandbank of [eilimint éiginnte]”

12. Dooega	Leabhar Cíos (ALSO)	1838
13. Dooega	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Dubh Éige	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Dubh-Éige 'black surface land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. nDuibhéige, mo léan gan mé i	CSBÉ 26.265	1938c
17. nDuibhéige, i	CSBÉ 86.200	1938c
18. Dumha Éige	GÉ 97	1989
19. Dumha Éige	IROL 35 §98	2004
20. Nə 'we:ǵə, gan mé i	Stockman 173 §1079	1974
21. du 'e:ǵə	A15	2003
22. du e:ǵə 'hír əgəs		
du e:ǵə 'hiər	A15	2003
23. ,əuw 'xu 'e:ǵə	A15	2003

“It contains 3,761a. 1r. 7p... It is all a mountain bog and pasture, excepting about 300 acres reclaimed... There are three villages, situated in the south of the townland; they are Campport, Dooega and Pollbaun” (ALSO). De réir an fhaisnéiseora, ba ghnách le daoine sráidbhaile *Dooega* a dheighilt idir thiar agus thoir (foirm 122). Tagraíonn foirm 23 d’abhainn a éiríonn ar shleasa theas Mhionnáin / Chnoc Mofhionnáin (féach faoi mhionainmneacha thíos) agus reáchtálann aduaidh nó go mbaineann sí an fharraige amach ag *Ballyhawney Harbour* gar don sráidbhaile. Tá sráidbhaile eile darb ainm *An Aisléim* in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn.¹²

Tá gach uile cheann de na bailte fearainn seo a leanas ar an chósta, agus tá gaineamhlach suntasach ann i ngach cás, ach amháin *Dooega*. Léirítear sráidbhaile *Dooega* i *Dooega* féin ag ceann trá duirlinge ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí, áfach: *Doohooma*, *Dooyork*, *Doolough* agus *Dooriel* i bparóiste Chill Chomáin, i mbarúntacht Iorrais; *Dooega*, *Doogort West*, *Doogort East*, *Dookinelly (Thulis)* agus *Dookinelly (Calvy)* sa pharóiste seo; agus *Doovilra* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Tá an bhuneilimint fhirinsneach *dumha* “mound, tumulus, barrow; heap, pile in general” (*DIL* sv. *duma*) le sonrú san ainm *Dooleague* atá ríofa thíos sa chaibidil ar pharóiste intíre Oileán Éadaí: *Dumha Liag* “mound of the (head)stones”, ainm a

¹² Is forbairt ó *easléim* atá san ainm seo: Ó Máille 1962b, 53.

bheadh ag teacht le bunbhríonna na buneiliminte. Ar fhianaise thopagrafach na logainmneacha eile thuasluaite, baineadh úsáid fhollasach as *dumha* sa chiall “sand-dune/sandbank” sna samplaí cósta. Go díreach, is léir gur fhás an eilimint bhaininsceach *dumhach* “sandbank, but used like *duma* for bank or mound in general” (*DIL* sv. *dumach*) ó *dumha* i gcéaduaire. Mhínigh Ó Donnabháin *dumha* mar “sandbank” sna hainmleabhair i gcuid mhaith de na cásanna thuasluaite.

Tá *dumhach* féin coitianta i logainmneacha áitiúla. Féach Dooghbeg i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill thíos; féach fosta Rosdoagh i bparóiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais agus Dooghmakeon i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce (féach fosta faoi Kinnadoohy sa pharóiste sin).

Níl srónaíl le sónrú ar na foirmeacha fuaimnithe de na logainmneacha sin in Acaill a bhfuil *dumha* nó *dumhach* iontu, mar ar bhailigh Stockman iad. Ní hábhar scime dúinn é áfach; féach “nasalisation is confined to the older generation...” (Stockman 1974, 347 §1584).

Cionn is go mbíonn na heilimintí *dumha* agus *dumhach* in áit neamhaiceanta, de ghnáth, sna hainmneacha thuasluaite, is minic nach léir ó leagan stairiúil amháin go leagan stairiúil eile cé acu atá i gceist. Féach, mar shampla, leaganacha stairiúla an ainm Dooghmakeon, ar nós na foirme is luaithe, *Doymaccone*, ón bhliain 1585 (*Fiants Eliz.* §4844). Is féidir go raibh malartú eiliminte ar siúl, i gcorrchás; féach foirmeacha ar nós *Dowghoma* (*CPR* Jas I 76a, 1605) ón 17ú haois den ainm Doohooma, a bhfuil *Dumha Thuama* molta mar an leagan Gaeilge de (*GÉ* 97). D’fhéadfadh an malartú seo tarlú go héasca de bharr easpa béime. Rud eile de, tá leaganacha fuaimnithe againn den eilimint *dumhach* san ainm Dooghbeg mar [dɔf] - is féidir gur mhol Ó Donnabháin féin an bunús contráilte *Dumha Beag* don ainm seo mar gheall air - rud a chuirfeadh leis an mheascadh.¹³ Fuaimnítear an eilimint *dumha* mar [dɔv] i gcuid foirmeacha fuaimnithe de Doovilra; féach fuaimniú na heiliminte *dumhach* san ainm Dooghmakeon san fhoirm seo ó 1958: [dɔv i 'k o : n] (*LASID* 1 xvii §52).¹⁴

Séimhítear túschonsan an cháilitheora i samplaí ar nós Dooyork < *Dumha Dhearc* agus Dooriel < *Dumha Fhríl* i bparóiste Chill Chomáin: léiriú ar úsáid na samplaí sin i gclaontuisil, is dóiche, seachas léiriú gur bhaininsceach a bhí *dumha* sa

¹³ Mínítear an fuaimniú seo faoin ainm sin.

¹⁴ Taifeadadh an fuaimniú [, doxmə 'k o : n] i 1968 (*BL* C505.2.129).

pharóiste sin. Ní shéimhítear an dara heilimint sna hainmneacha *Dumha Goirt* agus *Dumha Cinn Aille* sa chaint in Acaill (Stockman 1974, 173 §1080) agus is féidir talamh slán a dhéanamh de gur leagan firinsneach den bhuneilimint atá sna samplaí sin.¹⁵ Léiríonn leaganacha fuaimnithe den ainm ceantair *Dumha Chaocháin*, “[comprising] the four Gaeltacht townlands of Kilgalligan, Stonefield, Carrowtigue an Portacloy” luaineacht i séimhiú thúschois an dara heilimint: tá an leagan *Dumha Caocháin* coitianta go leor sa chaint (Ó Catháin & O’Flanagan 1975, 275).¹⁶ Tá sé feicthe againn a ghiorra agus atá *dumha* agus *dumhach* dá chéile i bhfuaimniú i suíomh neamhbhéimnithe; is féidir gur imir inscne an fhocail *dumhach* tionchar ar inscne na heiliminte *dumha*, i gcuid cásanna.

I measc buillí faoi thuairim don dara heilimint san ainm *Dooega*, féach *féige* “a ridge-pole, roof-tree, also the top or roof of a house...; a top, summit in general” (*DIL* sv. *féice, féic*), “the top, the summit (of a house or hill); a rogue [O’Bruadar’s Poems]” (*Dinneen*). Eilimint sách neamhchoitianta a bheadh inti (ach cf. *Mag Féige* sa *Lebor Gabála* v 312 §593a); an dtiocfadh dó gur thagair sí do shuíomh an dúin rinne atá siar an cósta ón sráidbhaile ag L666986? Ar ndóiche bheadh an túschois séimhithe sa dara heilimint san fhoirm *Dumha Fhéige* le míniú. Bheadh cuid féidearthachtaí ann sa chás sin, ní áirítear anseo ach: (i) gur leagan baininsneach den fhocal *dumha* a bhí sa logainm: is leaganacha firinsneacha atá le sonrú sna logainmneacha eile a bhfuil sé iontu sa pharóiste seo, áfach; (ii) gur rian d’úsáid an ainm i gclaontuisil é an séimhiú: féach fosta go leanann an chuid seo d’Acaill, agus An Corrán, an cleachtas Ultach sa tuiséal tabharthach sa chaint (Stockman 1974, 351 §1603); cf. samplaí ar nós *Chnoc Bhán* [,krɔk 'wɑ:n] agus *Gob Fhada* [gɔb 'ɑðə] i mionainmneacha áitiúla in Imleabhar 3 (agus *ibid.* sv. *Gubbleannahooey*).

Ní thagann na féidearthachtaí eile, i dtaca leis an dara heilimint, go héasca leis an fhianaise, ach, ina measc, má ghlacaimid le cailleadh nó bá consain, tá *éigne* “salmon; somet. apparently as a generic term for fish; hero, champion” (*DIL* sv. *éicne*; ainm pearsanta?) agus, gidh nach dóiche é, leagan den ainm pearsanta fireann

¹⁵ Níl ceachtar acu sa Ghaeltacht: an féidir go bhfuil a shliocht sin ar a bhfuaimniú? Úsáideann na faisnéiseoirí Gaeltachta ar labhair mise leo leaganacha Béarla d’ainmneacha Galltachta, go minic. Níor mhiste a rá fosta go bhfuil samplaí ábhartha d’easpa séimhithe le sonrú sa chaint in Acaill, ní áirím anseo ach *Acaill Bheag* / *Achillbeg Island*; i dtaca le luaineacht inscne, cf. *An Chloigeann* / *Claggan*.

¹⁶ *Dukighan* sa *CPR* Jas I 76a, 1605; *Dowkeoghane* sa *Strafford Inq.* §57, 1635; *Dowkeeghan* sa *CPR* Jas I 344b, 1617. Cloistear an leagan [du:n 'ki:xɑ:n] sa chaint fosta.

Éigneach (LMG v 297-8; cf. *Ó hÉignigh*, “a small but once powerful sept of Oriel”; MacLysaght 1985, 153). Ar ndóiche, is mór an cathú atá ann, i bhfianaise ainmneacha le *dumha* i mbarúntacht Iorrais, a mhaíomh gur ainm tearc pearsanta ann féin é *Éige*, nach bhfuil d’fhasach againn dó ach an logainm seo.

Doogort

F667080

Dumha Goirt

“sandbank of the field”

1. Dhugurt Colony	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Doogurth	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
3. Doogart	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
4. Dugurth	Rev. E. Nangle (ALSO)	1838
5. Dumha Goirt	GÉ 97	1989
6. du'gort' ʃ	Stockman 173 §1080	1974
7. du'gort'	A3, A4	2003
8. ,du'gort	A11*	2003

“Contains 226a. 1r. 15p.” (ALSO). Tá sé suite idir Doogort East, Doogort West agus Bellanasally. Is ann a bhí an *Missionary Settlement* atá léirithe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí, in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn: “In the year 1832 the colony was a wild bog, totally unreclaimed... The Rev. Edwd. Nangle fixed his residence here in August, 1834... The missionaries sustained at first much personal violence and danger... They have made a very great improvement in the lands of the Colony... A strong protestantism, unaccompanied by unkind feelings towards romanists, has been infused into the Congregation collected here. The island of Inish Begil has this year [1838] been added to the Colony. There are 50 families on the Colony, all Protestants...” (*ibid.*). Is dóiche gur socraíodh teorainneacha an bhaile fhearainn in ómós don chóilíneacht.

Is cosúil go gcáilíonn *gort* “a field (of arable or pasture land)” (*DIL* sv.), “a field or plantation, a corn-field and especially a field of oats” (*Dinneen*) an eilimint *dumha* “sand-dune; sandbank” (féach an plé faoi Dooega) sa chás seo. Ní dóiche gur gá an aidiacht *goirt* “hungry, starved; bitter, sour, salt, sharp, keen” (*DIL* sv.) a chur san áireamh. Is dóiche gur thagair an eilimint *dumha* i gcéaduair don trá ag *Pollawaddy* atá ar an teorainn idir Doogort East agus Doogort West ag F674091.

Doogort East

F684075

1. Doogurt & Quin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Doogart	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
3. (?)Quin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 375, 241 §247596	1790c
4. Doogurt	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
5. Doogurt	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
6. Doogort... Doogurth	Tithe App. §19	1828
7. Doogort	Bald 12	1830
8. Dhugort East	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Doogurth	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
10. Dubh-ghort 'black garden, or black cultivated field'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Dubhghuirt, ó theorainn	CSBÉ 86.140	1938c

"It contains 2,034a. 2r. 25p... Doogort Colony is really only a division of this townland" (ALSO). Féach leaganacha fuaimnithe faoi Doogort thuas; ní úsáidtear na cáilitheoirí *East, West* go háitiúil.

Doogort West

F648091

	Dumha Goirt Thiar	
	<i>"sandbank of the field, west"</i>	
1. Dhugort West	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Doogurth	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
3. Doogart	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
4. 'goirt'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

"It contains 1,659a. or. 30p... This townland is a boley of Doogort East, both being held under the one lease. The tenants have houses built on both, and remove from one to the other occasionally with their cattle... This townland is all uncultivated except for 35 acres in its south point" (ALSO).

Dookinelly (Calvy)

F6665057

1. dowkmally
2. Dowkillnally 6 balls
3. Dowkinally
4. Rindonkinally
5. Rundonckinally
6. Quindonkinally
7. Duckannelly
8. Dunkenelly
9. Duckinnelly one moiety
10. Doocennella Sweeny [sic]
11. Dunkenelly
12. Doocanelly Calvey
13. Dooncanelly... Dookinelly Calvy
14. Dookinelly
15. Dhukinellia Calvy
16. Doocanella Calvy
17. Dookinelly Calvy
18. Dookinelly
19. Dúmha Cinn Aille an Chalbhaigh
'Calvy's sandbank at the head of
the cliff'
20. Dubh Chinn Eile, slán go
21. Dubh Chinn Alla
22. 'nu:k iN'εl'ə, ə
23. ,duki 'n'εl' i
24. ,duki 'nεlə

Dumha Cinn Aille (Calvy)

"sandbank of the end of the cliff"

Curtis I 128	1641
BSD 105	1661
Hib. Del. Mayo	1672
Curtis II ii 54	1689
Curtis II iii 55	1690
Curtis II iv 56	1694
Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
Mackenzie xiv	1776
O'Donnel RR 1	1777
O'Donnel RR 2	1805
Arrowsmith	1811
O'Donnel RR 3	1815
Tithe App. §19	1828
Bald 12	1830
ST (ALSO)	1838
Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
Rev. J. Dwyer	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
CSBÉ 26.265	1938c
CSBÉ 86.140	1938c
Stockman 173 §1080	1974
A1	2003
A12*	2003

"It contains 1,935a. 1r. op... Bal of Dookinelly is a booley of this townland" (ALSO).

Tá an baile fearainn Dookinelly (Thulis) díreach ó dheas de seo. Ní dhearna *Bald* idirdhealú eatarthu; ní úsáideann na faisnéiseoirí na cáilitheoirí *Calvy*, *Thulis* sa lá atá inniu ann, ach oiread. Is cosúil gur bhain an bunainm i gcéaduair le ceantar an chósta in iarthuaisceart Dookinelly (Thulis), áit a bhfuil ceann thoir *Trawmore* ag bun

aille; aillte cáiliúla cósta ar shleasa thuaidh Mhionnáin / Chnoc Mofhionnáin atá i gceist leis an tríú heilimint. Féach plé ar an chéad eilimint faoi Dooega.

Tá an sráidbhaile a dtugtar *Dookinelly* air sa taobh thiar den bhaile fearainn agus in iarthuaisceart Dookinelly (Thulis) sa lá atá inniu ann. Ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí, áfach, léirítear dhá ghrúpa éagsúla tithe in iarthar Dookinelly (Calvy): ag F668048, áit a bhfuil an bhunscoil anois, agus ar tugadh *Dookinelly (Calvy)* air in aimsir an Donnabhánaigh, agus ag F668043, soir ó dheas de *Sruhillsbeg Lough*. Léirítear grúpa eile tithe, agus séipéal ann, ó dheas den loch ag F656037, i Dookinelly (Thulis), agus ba é ba chongaraí don trá agus do na haille. *Dookinelly (Thulis)* a bhí air seo in aimsir an Donnabhánaigh, i gcáipéisí scríofa ar scor ar bith. Is de Shligeach agus Mhaigh Eo an sloinne *Mac Calbhaigh* (MacLysaght 1985, 35), agus tá daoine den sloinne seo sa bhaile fearainn go fóill (A12*).

Luaitear an sloinne *Ó Tuathaláin* le Tír Fhiachrach sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG 618 i §274.6); maíonn MacLysaght (1985, 287) gurb as Cúige Uladh é, ó dhúchas. Rinneadh *Tolan* den sloinne *Ó Tuathaláin* i Maigh Eo, de ghnáth, ach rinneadh *Thulis* de in Acaill (*ibid.*). Cf. Ballyholan < *Baile Uí Thuathaláin* atá suite sa chuid sin de bharúntacht Thír Fhiachrach atá sa chontae seo.

Leantar anseo san fhoirm mholta de shamplaí ar nós *Baile Hiobaird (O'Grady)*, an fhoirm Ghaeilge a moladh i gcás Herbertstown (O'Grady) i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 33). Cf. samplaí eile den chineál seo struchtúir sna mionainmneacha *Knocknaboley McManus* agus *Knocknaboley Moran*, a thagraíonn do shráidbhailte i Knocknaboley i bparóiste Chill Mhíona, agus ar ndóiche faoi Pollranny (Lynchaghan) agus Pollranny (Sweeny) ar an Chorrán. Ní léir ar úsáideadh na sloinnte seo i leaganacha Gaeilge de na hainmneacha thuasluaite riamh.

Is ábhar spéise é an -n- i bhfoirmeacha idir 1689 agus 1828. Is féidir é a mhíniú mar mheancóg chóipeála i gcuid foirmeacha, ach ní hiad uilig. Tá sé tugtha faoi deara againn faoi Dooega thuas go bhfuil an fhoirm *Dún Caocháin* in úsáid ag cuid daoine don ainm ceantair *Dumha C(h)aocháin* in iarthuaisceart an chontae.

Dookinelly (*Thulis*)

F660031

1. Dookinelly other moiety
2. Doocennella Thewles
3. Doocanelly Thewliss
4. Dookinelly Thulis
5. Dookinelly
6. Dhukinellia Toolis
7. Dhunkinellia (Village)
8. Doocanella Thulis
9. Dookinelly
10. Dookinelly Toland. Toland has
however changed his name to
Thulis: Shall we follow him?
11. Dookinelly Thulis
12. Dúmha Cinn Aille Ui Thuathaláin
'O'Toland's Dookinelly'
13. ,du:ki'nɛlə

Dumha Cinn Aille (*Thulis*)

"sandbank of the end of the cliff"

O'Donnel RR 1	1777
O'Donnel RR 2	1805
O'Donnel RR 3	1815
Tithe App. §19	1828
Bald 12	1830
ST (ALSO)	1838
Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
A12*	2003

"This townland is bounded on the north by the townland of Dookinelly (*Calvy*)... It contains 793a. 3r. 17p... Bellanasally townland is a booley of this townland..." (ALSO). Bhí grúpa tithe den ainm céanna suite in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn: féach faoi Dookinelly (*Calvy*) thuas.

Dooniver

F723072

1. (?)Dun Inbir-da-es, co
2. (?)h-Inbir, co Mongach milidh co
3. (?)co Dun Inbir-da-tonn; co secht
maca Ibra agus co h-a caill
4. (?)Go Dun Inbir-da-thonn tra / Go
h-Uamna ingin Iubra
5. (?)Dún Inbir Dá Os, co
6. (?)go Dūn Inbhir
7. (?)go Dún Inbhir Dhá Thonn, go

Dún Ibhir

"Ibhear's fort"

TBF ² (Glenmasan) 126	1510c
TBF ² (Glenmasan) 128	1510c
TBF ² (Glenmasan) 128	1510c
TBF ² (Glenmasan) 132	1510c
TBF ² (RIA) 137	1650c
TBF ² (RIA) 138	1650c

secht Macaibh Iobhra, go hAcaill, go Goll Eacla	TBF ² (RIA) 138	1650c
8. Dunever	Mackenzie xiv	1776
9. Dunever	Arrowsmith	1811
10. Duniver	Sligo RR 1818	1818
11. Duniver	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
12. Dooniver	Tithe App. §19	1828
13. Dooniver	Bald 12	1830
14. Dooniver	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Dooniver or Duniver	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
16. Dooniver	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. Dun ibhir	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Dun Ibhir 'Ivir's fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Dún Ibhir	IROL 35 §104	2004
20. du:N ív ír	Stockman 358	1974
21. du:n 'iv ér	A17	2003

“This townland contains 767a. 3r. 25p... Dooniver or Sruhill Lough is on the boundary, in the north of the townland. It is a salt water lough, and provides good fishing, as it abounds with mullet, flounders and other fish” (ALSO).

Níl trácht ar bith ar dhún ná lios sna gnáthfhoinsí, ach shílfeá go raibh sé gar don ghúpa tithe den ainm céanna a bhí soir ó dheas den loch thuasluaite (ag F727079) in aimsir na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis. Dar le faisnéiseoir amháin (A10*), bhí sé ar chnocán 11 méadar atá siar ó loch beag gan ainm atá ar ghruaimhín an bhóthair siar ó *Dooniver Strand* agus soir ó thuaidh den sráidbhaile, ag F726078.

Is dóiche go bhfuil *dún* cáilithe anseo ag ainm duine, agus is cosúil gur leagan malartach (*Ibhear*) - nach bhfuil fasach againn dó - den ainm pearsanta fireann *Iobhar* atá i gceist (cf. duine den ainm *Iobhar* luaite i bhfoirmeacha 3-4 agus 7): “there is a similar Gaulish name *Eburos*. Among bearers of this name are the saintly bishop Ibor [associated with Laois]... and St. Ibar of Bergin, in Wexford Harbour, whose feast day is 23 April...” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 116 sv. *Ibor* “yew”). Ní dóiche gur leagan den ainm fireann *Íomhar* é ar scor ar bith; ní gá, ach oiread, cuimhneamh ar *Eimhear*, an t-ainm pearsanta baineann (*ibid.* 86 sv. *Emer*). Ní gá *eibhear* “granite” a chur san áireamh ach féach *eimhear sléibhe* “the plant ambrosia” (*Dinneen*).

I dtaca le foirmeacha 1-7, féach Dobbs (1916, 147): “The name Duniver is still given to part of the north coast of Achill. It seems likely, therefore, that here stood Dún Inbir Dha Thonn [*sic*], in the territory of Clann Iobhair”; agus Aldridge (1962, 28): “The fort would have been overlooking the ‘Bull’s Mouth’ between Achill and Inishbiggle; through this the tide runs with almost a tidal wave, and the description of the fort suits its location perfectly. Also, the next two places are in Achill, so that it can be said that Dooniver is the correct situation with certainty”. Ní luann ceachtar acu an fhéidearthacht áfach, a mhaireann i gcónaí, gur coimriú ó *Dún Inbhir* é *Dún Ibhir* (féach *Dooniver* or *Sruhilla Lough* thuasluaite). Gan mórán de bhunús, cheangail Aldridge (*ibid.* 225 agus 25) foirm 1 le Inver ar chósta Chuan an Inbhir Mhoir i mbarúntacht Iorrais agus foirm 2 le Tallagh i bparóiste Chill Chomáin sa bharúntacht céanna.

Keel East

F637055

An Caol Thoir

“the narrow place, east”

1. Keel	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Keel	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Keel... Keele	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Keele	Bald 12	1830
5. Keel East	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Keele	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. Keele	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
8. Keel East	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Irish?	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Cael ‘a strait, a narrow glen’	J O’D (ALSO; dúch)	1838
11. An Caol ‘a strait, or any narrow neck’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. gCaol, i	CSBÉ 26.265	1938c
13. An Caol	GÉ 44	1989
14. əŋ 'kɪ:l	Stockman 173 §1080	1974
15. ə 'kɪ:əl	Stockman 318 §1385	1974
16. ən 'kɪ:l	A1	2003
17. 'kɪ:l	A2	2003

“It contains 1,644a. 1r. 8p... the tenants [all] live in Keel village in the south of the townland, on the sea-shore... Keel West is a booley for this townland and is held under the same lease. The inhabitants remove at intervals from one to the other with their cattle...” (*ALSO*). Ní dhearna *Bald* idirdhealú idir *thoir* agus *thiar* (foirm 4).

Tá bríonna éagsúla teastaithe leis an ainmfhocal *caol* “narrow part of things, bodies, etc.” (*DIL* sv. *cáel*II(d)), ina measc, “strait, narrow; stream flowing through a marsh” (*ibid.* sv. *cáel*III(e)), “narrow water” (*Ó Dónaill*) agus, is féidir, “a narrow place” (*PNI* 3, 13-16 sv. *Kilkeel*). “The townlands of Keel East and Keel West encompass almost all of the slender, finger-like peninsula which points westwards from the northwestern corner of Achill” (*Ó Muraíle* 1985, 111). Thiocfadh dó, mar sin féin, gur thagair an t-ainm i gcéaduaire don bharra gainimh ó dheas de *Keel Lough* a bhfuil sráidbhaile an Chaoil suite ar a cheann thiar, nó do thanaí uisce ón fharraige isteach sa loch: tá an chuma air gur cuas farraige a bhí i *Lough Keel*, tráth.

Keel West

An Caol Thiar

F570059

“the narrow place, west”

1. Keele

Bald 12

1830

2. Keel West

ST (*ALSO*)

1838

“At the western extremity of the Island. It contains 4,071a. or. 11p... is a booley belonging to Keel East... The village of Keem is in this townland... This townland is all mountain bog and pasture. Achill Head is at the western extremity... [There is a] diamond quarry on the sea shore” (*ALSO*). Féach *Keel East* thuas.

Maumnaman

Mám na mBan

F687041

“the pass of the women”

1. Monamon

ST (*ALSO*)

1838

2. Monamon

Leabhar Cíosá (*ALSO*)

1838

3. Maumnaman

J O’D (*ALSO*)

1838

4. Mám na mban

J O’D (p.l.; *ALSO*)

1838

5. Mám na mBan ‘the elevated pass
of the women’

J O’D (*ALSO*)

1838

6. Mám na mBan

IROL 38 §194

2004

7. ,mɑ:m nə 'mɑn

A3

2003

“A central townland. It is bounded on the north and west by Dookinelly (*Calvy*)... It contains 569a. 2r. 29p... all mountain grazing. It is a booley of Dookinelly (*Calvy*) and is held in common by the inhabitants of that townland” (*ALSO*). Tá sé suite ar shleasa thoir thuaidh an chnoic ar ainmníodh Mweelin uaidh, agus tá an *mám* “mountain pass” (*Ó Dónaill*)¹⁷ idir an cnoc sin agus mullach 161 méadar atá i lár an bhaile fhearainn seo ag F683043. Téann cabhsa ó Cashel anonn an *mám* go dtí an sráidbhaile i Dookinella (*Thulis*). Cf. Cornaman i Liatroim agus sa Chabhán (*Census 1851; Joyce* ii 121) agus samplaí ábhartha eile faoi Loughanaman i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris.

Mweelin

An Mhaoilinn

F668015

“the (?)rounded summit”

1. Meelin	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Meelin	Bald 12	1830
3. Mweelin	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Mweelin	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
5. Moylin	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Mweelin	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Maoilinn	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Maoilinn ‘the peak or summit of a hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. An Mhaoilinn	IROL 38 §205	2004
10. 'mwilɑ:n	A15	2003
11. 'mwil'əN'	A16	2003

“It contains 1,444a. 3r. 28p... mostly mountain pasture. Only about 50 acres are reclaimed. Knock Minnaun is to the west of this townland” (*ALSO*). Léirítear sráidbhaile beag den ainm céanna i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, gar don teorainn le Dooega, ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

¹⁷ Cf. “a hill or eminence; a mountain gap or pass” (*DIL* sv. 3*mám*). Cf. Maum i mbarúntacht Mhurasce, Maumaratta < *Mám an Rata* i mbarúntacht Iorrais agus Maumeen i mbarúntacht Cheara; féach fosta *Maumakeogh* < *Mám an Cheo* faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* i bparóiste Dhún Fhíne i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Thug Bald *K. Mweelin* ar mhullach 347 méadar atá i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn agus i ndiaidh go bhfuil mullaí níos airde ar an teorainn thiar, ar nós *Knock Minnaun*, is cosúil gurb é seo a thug ainm don bhaile fearainn. Is leagan tabharthach de *maoileann* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; top, ridge, crest” (Ó Dónaill) atá san fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge (foirm 9); ['mwil'əN'] a deirtear i Cashel (foirm 11), atá soir ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn. Féach fosta an mionainm *Gleann Loch Mhaoilinne*, [,g' l' aN lɔx 'wil'əN'], atá i Cashel ach gar don teorainn le Mweelin (ag F690014; A16). Cliseadh orm, áfach, fianaise reatha a aimsiú d'úsáid an ailt mar atá molta i bhfoirm 9.

A mhalairt d'fhoirm ar fad atá i bhfoirm 10, dáiríre: is é ['mwilɑ:n], gan alt, an fuaimniú atá agus a bhí sa chaint i Dooega i gcuimhne an fhaisnéiseora Seán Molloy (A15). Níl *maolán* “bare, bald, object; low rounded hill, knoll” (Ó Dónaill) ag teacht lena bhfuil againn d'fhoirmeacha Béarla, áfach. Tá patrúin shoiléire bhéarlaithe ag baint le litriú na bhfoirceann -án, -inn, agus -ann i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla na logainmneacha áitiúla: féach léiriú air seo san Intreoir Sraithe faoi *Próiseas Béarlaithe*. Léiríonn na foirmeacha sa chás seo cosúlachtaí an fhoircinn -inn. Is dóiche mar sin gur bhain athmhíniú don ainm i measc mhuintir Dooega; tá an eilimint *maolán* réasúnta coitianta i mionainmneacha cósta ar an oileáin sa chiall “bare rock”; féach, gan ach cúpla sampla a lua, [,mwilɑ:n 'bwi:] agus [,mwilɑ:n 'hɛktər] i Keel West (Imleabhar 3 svv.). Tá an eilimint *maoilín* le sonrú i gcuid mionainmneacha i Bolinglanna ar an Chorrán sa chiall “bare rock”; féach mar shampla [,mwɛl' in' kærɐx 'b' ɛg] (*ibid.* 374). Ní thagann an eilimint seo le ceachtar de na leaganacha coitianta fuaimnithe, áfach.

Salia

F7302

Sáile

“(inlet of) salt water”

1. Sala	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Sala	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Sala... Saula	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Saula	Bald 12	1830
5. Saula	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Saula	Leabhar Cíosa (ALSO)	1838

7. Salia	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Sáile	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Sáile 'brine, or salt water'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. mBaile Sáile, tá ocht sidhe i	CSBÉ 25.167	1938c
11. Sáile	IROL 39 §227	2004
12. sɑ: ɫ̪ ə	LASID I xvii §54	1958
13. 'sɑ: ɫ̪ ə	Stockman 358	1974
14. 'sɑ: ɫ̪ j ə	A19	2003

“This townland is bounded on the north and east by the sea... It contains 1,898a. 2r. 13p... It is all mountain pasture and bog, except for some small reclaimed portions of bad sandy clay... Crucknasaula Hill is in the north of the townland” (ALSO).

“*Sáile*... signifies brine, salt water, or brackish water... The diminutive Saleen was applied to any small estuary or creek...” (Joyce ii 257).¹⁸ Féach sampla áitiúil den leagan díspeagtha *sáilín* san ainm *Bellataleen* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce; bunús eile ar fad atá leis an ainm baile fearainn intíre *Saleen* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Sa chás áirithe seo, is dóiche gur *Sáile* a bhí ar an chuas fada tanaí farraige atá idir cósta thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn agus *Cashel*. Tugtar *Salia Bay* air ar an léarscáil sé horlaí (F7203); tá *Carrysalia* / ?*Coraidh Sháile*, [,gɑrɪ 'hɑ:ɫ̪ ə], ag ceann thoir theas an chuais (ag F723016); tá *Knocknasalia* / *Cnoc Sháile*, [,krɔk 'hɑ:ɫ̪ j ə], gar dá bhruach thoir thuaidh (ag F724026); tá an grúpa tithe darb ainm *Salia* ar a bhruach thoir (ag F728031); agus tá *Scrahsalia* / *Scraith Sháile* “(marine) scraw of Sáile” soir ó thuaidh de (ag F734036). Cf. *An Caoláire Rua* < *An Caolsháile Rua*, nó *Killary Harbour*, atá ar theorainn thiar theas an chontae (GÉ 45).

Ní úsáidtear an t-alt leis an ainm Gaeltachta seo in am ar bith, fiú amháin i leaganacha reatha de *Knocknasalia*. Níor cuireadh leis an fhoirm oifigiúil é i 2004 (foirm 11).

¹⁸ Cf. “sea-water, the sea; salt water, brine...” (DIL sv.).

“It contains 3,722a. 3r. 21p... There are three villages here; Slievemore, in the east of the townland, is the largest; the two others are Tonregee and [Dooagh] in the south of the townland, on the banks of the Tonregee River. It is all mountain bog and pasture, except about 300 cultivated acres... At Slievemore village is a well called Tobercolman, and beside it is Slievemore Graveyard” (*ALSO*). Tá sráidbhaile an tSléibhe Mhóir bánaithe anois (F633073) agus tugtar *The Deserted Village* air, amanna (faisnéiseoirí A5, A6). Tá an sliabh féin 671 méadar ar airde; tá an mullach taobh istigh de limistéar Doogort West, soir ón bhaile fearainn, ag F651087.

Tá fianaise d’úsáid an ailt san fhoirm *Cathair an tSléibhe Mhóir*, a thagraíonn de *Slievemore Caher*, “originally a group of square graves formed of large standing stones and surrounded with a circle of similar stones...”, agus a thaifead an Donnabhánach féin (*LSO* i §341). Níor úsáideadh an t-alt leis an bhunainm le tamall, is cosúil (féach go háirithe foirm 28).

Tá sé le sonrú i gcuid mionainmneacha i nGaeltacht Acla go n-úsáidtear an t-alt le logainm sa tuiseal tabharthach nó sa tuiseal ginideach, ach ní san ainmneach. Ní féidir ach cúpla sampla a thabhairt anseo, ceal spáis: (*An*) *Gabhlán* ['gaul̪an] agus *Abhainn an Ghabhláin* [auN' ə 'xaul̪a:n'] i Derreen agus (*An*) *Loch Geal* [l̪ox g' al] agus *Clúid an Locha Ghil* [,klu:đ ə l̪ox 'jil] in Owenduff (féach Imleabhar 3 svv.). Is próiseas leanúnach meatha é seo; féach [ə 'Nasgí] ón bhliain 1974 (Stockman 357 sv.) agus ['askí] ó 2003, i Bunacurry (Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Cheangail Aldridge (1961-2, 22) foirmeacha 1-2 le Néifinn Bheag: “[As] Achill is mentioned later [in the text] it must be placed as the big mountain in the range running south from Bangor, i.e. Nephin Beg”. Féach áfach Dobbs (1916, 147): “As Achill is included in the list, this is probably the fort-site on Slievemore in Achill, known as Cathair a’ tSléibhe [sic]. The fort is destroyed, but Mr. Westropp [1912-14, 299] locates it on a level plateau on the mountain-side, which would exactly explain the curious alternative name, ‘Magh-sliabh’”.

Sraheens

L7199

Na Sraithíní

“the little straths”

1. Shraheens	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Sraheens	Bald 12	1830
3. Sraheens	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Shraheens	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Sraheens	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Sraithíns	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
7. Sraithinidhe ‘small holms or straths’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Sraithíní, Na	IROL 39 §237	2004
9. nə 'šřahi:ní:	Stockman 358	1974
10. nə 'šraixíní	A1	2003
11. nə 'sraixíní	A3	2003
12. ,bálə nə 'šraixíní	A13	2003
13. 'šraixíní	A13	2003

“It contains 2,207a. 1r. 19p... It is all mountain grazing, except for a few reclaimed portions next to the Sound. Nearly central is a hill called Cruicknashraheens” (ALSO). Tá grúpa tithe ar a dtugtar *Sraheens* ar an léarscáil sé horlaí ar bhóthar an chósta in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag L718985).

Tá an eilimint *sra(i)th* “[orig. o.m? But *ds.* sraith...]. Later also sraith... grass, sward; valley, bottom, meadow or grassy place near a river, etc.” (*DIL* sv. *srath*(a,b)), “river valley, low-lying land along [a] river, strath” (*Ó Dónaill*), coitianta go háitiúil. Foirm dhíspeagtha iolra di atá i gceist san ainm seo; is dóiche gur bhain an t-ainm ó cheart le gleann an *Sraheens River*. Féach fosta an mionainm gaolta *Sraheens Lough* nó *Loch na Sraithíní*, [,lɔx nə 'sraixíní], atá ar theorainn thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn le *Salia* ag F715002 (Imleabhar 3 sv.). Tá bailte fearainn eile darb ainm Sraheens i mbarúntachtaí Choistelach agus Ghaileang sa chontae seo.

Tonatanvally

F707080

Tóin an tSeanbhaile

“the lower end of the old townland”

1. Tonatanvally	Reg. Deeds Lib. 356, 46 §238088	1783
2. Tontanvally	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Tonetanvalla... Tonetanwalla	Tithe App. §19	1828
4. Toneatanvalla	Bald 12	1830
5. (?)Tonvally & Tonlagee	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
6. (?)Tonvally & Tonlagee	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
7. Thonathanwalla	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Thoneathanwalla	Leabhar Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Thonithanwaille	Rev. E. Nangle (ALSO)	1838
10. Tonatanvally... Ton-shan-bally	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Tóin a tseanbhaile	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
12. Tóin a tseanbhaile ‘bottom of the old town’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Tóin an tSean Bhaile	CSBÉ 86.238	1938c
14. Tóin an tSeanbhaile	IROL 39 §248	2004
15. 'to:né 'tʃanwálə	Stockman 173 §1080	1974
16. ,to:n é 'tʃanwál i	A1	2003
17. ðə 'va:li	A1, A3, A9	2003

“It contains 2,068a. 1r. 14p... Not more than 20 acres of this townland are so far reclaimed” (ALSO).

Ní léir ar thagair *An Seanbhaile* do roinn atá tite i léig, mar shampla do bhaile talaimh a chlúdaigh é seo agus tailte eile máguaird ar nós Dooniver, ná ar thagair sé do lonnaíocht tithe, ó cheart, i measc féidearthachtaí eile. Is í *tóin* “bottom, backside” (DUP 156), “lower end. *tóin an bhaile*, the lower end of the (town)land” (Ó Dónaill; féach tuilleadh faoi Tonregee East, thíos), an bhuneilimint.

Tá an leagan fuaimnithe Béarla (17) bunaithe ar an chuid dheireanach den litriú oifigiúil Béarla, athmhínithe mar *The Valley*.

Ainmneacha Eile

Achill Head

F518052

1. rinn Eacla go hUisneach, ó	Ceann Acla <i>“the headland/end of Acaill”</i> Poems TD Ó hUiginn i 167 §54 l.214 1650c	
2. c. d’aquilla	Italian Maps 412	1450
3. c. d’aquil	Italian Maps 412	1500
4. c. d. agulla	Italian Maps 412	1516
5. C. daguilla	Mercator’s Globe	1541
6. c. d’aquila	Italian Maps 412	1544
7. c. dacilla	Italian Maps 412	1568
8. C. Akel	Griffin’s Map	1590c
9. Kan Akill	Hondius Map	1591c
10. c. d’equilla	Italian Maps 412	1593
11. Can Akill	Boazio	1599
12. Can akill	Treatise of Ire. 13	1599c
13. Can Akill	Speed’s Connaught	1610
14. Can Akyll	Norden	1610c
15. The head of Achill	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
16. Achill Head	Moll’s Map	1714
17. Achill Head	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
18. Achill Head	Jeffrys	1759c
19. Achil Head	Mackenzie xiv	1776
20. Achil Head	Beaufort	1792
21. Achill Head	Taylor’s Map	1793
22. Achill Head	Vallancey	1795c
23. Achill Head	Road Map	1800
24. Achil Head	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
25. Achill Hd.	Arrowsmith	1811
26. Achill Head	Bald 11	1830
27. Achil Head	Beaufort’s Map (ALSO)	1838
28. Achil Head	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
29. Ceann Eacla ‘Achill Head’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

30. $\text{,k}^{\text{a}}\text{N}^{\text{'}}\text{akl}\text{ə}$

A1, A5

2003

Tá bríonna éagsula leis an eilimint *ceann*: “end, extremity” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1*ceann*2), “headland” (*DUP* 150), “high ground above land or sea” (Ó Maolfabhail 1987, 76; *PNI* 7, 93). Ceann thiar an oileáin atá i gceist sa chás seo.

Thug Ó Donnabháin *Sruth Chinn Eacla* ar an sruth farraige a reáchtálann thart ar an cheann tíre seo (*AFM* iii 278h). Tugann muintir na háite [$\text{'k}\text{ɔ}\text{n}\text{ə}\text{s}$] ar an sruth seo (Imleabhar 3, 267); ní léir bunús an ainm: *coin*- “dog-” móide *eas* “swift current, rapid” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1*eas*2), sa chiall “sruth an-chontúirteach”? Leagan meata de *cionn* móide *eas*?

Bills Rocks

Na Biollaí

L551938

“the bills”

1. Biley	Hondius Map	1591c
2. Enis biley	Treatise of Ire. 13	1599c
3. Biley	Speed’s Connaught	1610
4. Enis Biley	Norden	1610c
5. Bils Rock	Mackenzie xv	1776
6. Bils Rock	Beaufort	1792
7. Bellows Rock	Vallancey	1795c
8. Bils Rock	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
9. Bils Rock	Arrowsmith	1811
10. Na Biollaí	MacNeill (ÓM) 130 §327	1910
11. $\text{,n}\text{ə}^{\text{'}}\text{biliz}$	A1	2003
12. $\text{k}\text{ar}\text{i}\text{g}^{\text{'}}\text{n}\text{ə}^{\text{'}}\text{m}^{\text{'}}\text{i}\text{L}$	A3	2003

Tá na carraigeacha seo suite san fharraige thart ar chúig mhíle ó dheas de *Moyteoge Head* atá i Keel West. Tá an fhoirm mholta bunaithe ar an fhoirm dhéanach i gCliara (foirm 10). Shílfeá gur iolra de *biolla* “top: bill; biolla gainimh, sandy tract; opening in sand-bank” (Ó Dónaill) a bhí i gceist; is focal iasachta é seo ó *bill* “a narrow piece of land projecting into the sea [Old English *bile*]” (*OED*) an Bhéarla. D’fhág *Hondius* an eilimint choitianta *inis* ar lár go minic (cf. an fhoirm *Tork* de *Inis Toirc*), agus is féidir go bhfuil bunús eile ar fad leis an ainm ó cheart, áfach: úsáid shamhlaíoch den fhocal *bile* “(large) tree; tree-trunk... esp. ancient and venerated tree” (*DIL* sv.)?

Dooagh	(?)Dumha Acha	
F604048	“sandbank of the (?)field”	
1. Dooagh	Bald 11	1830
2. Dhuagha	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Duaugha	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Duaugha Strand	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Dooagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Dooagha	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Dooagh	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
8. Dumhach ‘a sand-bank’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Dubh-Achadh ‘black field’ or Dumhacha ‘sand-banks’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Dumha Acha	GÉ 97	1989
11. dũ 'waxə	Stockman 358	1974
12. ,du 'axə	A1, A5	2003
13. ,nu 'axə, ə	A5	2003

Tá an baile poist seo ar chósta theas Slievemore ag béal trá.

I dtaca leis an sanas a moladh i bhfoirm 9a, b’iontach linn, dá mba *achadh* “field” an phríomheilimint sa logainm seo, gan béim an ghutha a bheith ar an aidiacht réamhcháilithe *dubh*. Is beag rian den *-adh* (nó *-aidh*) atá le sonrú ar na foirmeacha stairiúla. Is mar [u] a fhuaimnítear an foirceann seo i nGaeilge Acla de ghnáth (Stockman 1974, 320-1 §1401), ach tá samplaí fánacha den fhuaimniú [ə] le fáil fosta: cf. chomh maith an t-ainm paróiste *Baile an Chalaigh* > *Ballinchalla* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin. Is féidir, mar sin, gur *dumha* cáilithe ag *achadh* is bun leis an ainm seo; is ‘réiteach fuaimnithe’ é an leagan oifigiúil a socraíodh i 1989.

Tá athruithe i mbéim an ghutha tugtha faoi deara i ndornán logainmneacha áitiúla: féach tuilleadh ar an ábhar seo faoi *Athruithe i mBéim an Ghutha* san Intreoir Sraithe. An féidir athrú béime ó bhunfhoirm iolra, *Dumh(a)cha*, is bun leis an logainm (cf. foirm 8)? Féach tuilleadh plé ábhartha faoi Dooaghty i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Féach plé ar an eilimint *dumha* “(usually pl.) sandy ground, (sand-)links” (sv. *dumhach*) faoi Dooega, ach go háirithe.

Inishgalloon

F622030

Inis Gealbhan

“the island of sparrows”

1. Inishcallaway	Mackenzie xiv	1776
2. Iniscalway	Beaufort	1792
3. Inishcallaway	Arrowsmith	1811
4. Inishgalloon	Bald 11	1830
5. Iniscalway	Beaufort's Map	1838
6. Innish Galloon or Sparrow Isld	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Inishgalloon	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Innish Galloon or Sparrow Island	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
9. Inis gealbhan ‘sparrow island’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. ˈiniʃ ˈɡalun	A2, A5	2003

“A rocky island with a remarkable cavern” (ALSO), amach ó *Gubalennaunbeg* atá ar an teorainn idir Keel East agus Keel West. Tá corradh agus 14 acra de thalamh ann. Tá foirmeacha 1-3 agus 5 bunaithe ar a chéile, rud a fhágann faoi amhras iad. Leanann an fhoirm mholta foirmeacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis atá bunaithe ar ghinideach iolra de *gealbhan* “sparrow” (DIL sv. *gelbann*; Ó Dónaill).

Knock Minnaun

F661019

Mionnán [? < Cnoc Mofhionnán]

“rocky pinnacle” [? < “Mofhionnán’s mountain”]

1. Minan	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
2. Minaan Hill	Mackenzie xiv	1776
3. (?)Minnaane	Bald 12	1830
4. Minaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Minaan Hill	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
6. Cnoc Mionnán, i.e. Cnoc Mo-Fhionnán ‘the hill of st. Finnaun’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. ˌkrɒk ə ˈvʲiNɔːnʲ	A5	2003
8. ˌbɒd ə ˈvʲiNɔːnʲ	A5	2003

“There is a holy well here [in Dookinelly (*Thulis*) townland], at which stations are performed, called Tobar Mo-Fhionnán, and lies at the brink of the sea near a stream called Abhainn Mhór, the Owenmore” (ALSO). Tá an tobar ar shleasa thuaidh an tsleibhe, gar don trá, ag F659029, agus tugtar [ˌtɒbər ˈvʲiNɔːnʲ] air sa lá atá inniu ann

(Imleabhar 3, 199). Tá an sliabh féin 466 méadar ar airde agus tá sé ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn le Mweelin.

Foirm pheata den ainm naoimh *Fionnán* a mhol Ó Donnabháin mar eilimint cháilithe (foirm 6). “There is a saint [of the name *Fionnán*], bishop of Moville, whose feast-day is 11 February” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981,101). Is léir áfach go bhfuil bunús an ainm tite i ndísc agus go bhfuil athmhíniú agus atheagar déanta anois air (foirm 7), bunaithe ar an eilimint *mionnán* “pinnacle of rock; pointed rock” (*Ó Dónaill*). Is logainm ann féin é foirm 8: tugtar *Bod an Mhionnáin* ar charraig faoi leith atá ar chósta thiar an tsléibhe ag F652010 (Imleabhar 3, 153).

Ní léirítear ainm an tsléibhe seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Roeillan	Rua-oileán	
F723053	“red island”	
1. Ru Illaan	Bald 12	1830
2. Rue Illaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Roeillaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Roeillan	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
5. Ruadh oileán ‘reddish island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Rua-oileán	IROL 38 §223	2004
7. 'ro:l'α:n	A3	2003
8. 'ru:l'α:n	A3	2003
9. 'ro:elα:n	*A10	2003

Amach ó chósta thoir thuaidh Bunacurry. Níl d’achar talaimh ann ach dhá acra go leith (*Census 1851*, áit a bhfuil sé liostaithe mar oileán ach ní mar bhaile fearainn). Ainm sách coitianta sa taobh seo tíre atá ann; féach, mar shamplaí, *Roeillan* i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhurasce agus *Roeillaun* i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill sa bharúntacht seo (tá an dá oileán dheireanacha seo in Inse Mó: féach an t-imleabhar a bhaineann le barúntacht Mhurasce).

Acaill II: An Corrán

Corraun

L7897

An Corrán

“the hook”

1. Courran	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Carown	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
3. Coraan	Beaufort	1792
4. Coran	Road Map	1800
5. Coraan	Arrowsmith	1811
6. Currane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Currawn Achill	Bald 12	1830
8. Curranee	Browne's RR 1833	1833
9. It is usually called Currawn Achill.		
The inhabitants in generall call it by		
this name	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Corrán	MacNeill (ÓM) 130 §316	1910
11. Corrán, An	IROL 44 §7	2004
12. 'kura:n	Ó Máille 78 §29	1962
13. 'kra:n	Ó Máille 78 §29	1962
14. kə'ra:n	BL 239B.496	1969
15. ,ə 'kəra:n	BL 243B.004	1969
16. 'xəra:n, əsə	Stockman 121 §1010	1974
17. ,ən 'kəra:n	C1, C2, C3	2001
18. ,krək ə 'xəran'	C1	2001
19. ,ən 'kra:n	A7, C6	2003
20. ,krək ə 'xra:n'	C6	2003

“[This] mainland portion [of the parish of Achill] is all uncultivated mountain or moor, with the exception of about 850 arable acres. The moor or bog varies in depth from 1 foot to 6 feet in depth, and is, except on the top of Cruckletter Mountain, in general

pretty good pasture. The subsoil is a light sandy clay, mixed with gravel” (*ALSO*).¹ Tá *Corraun Hill / Cnoc an Chorráin* (foirmeacha 18, 20) i *Bunanioo*, ar an teorainn thoir thuaidh le *Mweewillin*. Tá an mullach 524 méadar ar airde; tagraíonn an t-ainm d’achar mór sléibhe thart air chomh maith.

Tá an eilimint seo *corrán* “hook, staple, hooked instrument” (*DIL* sv.), “hook, sickle; crescent; (geog.) hook, point” (*Ó Dónaill*) coitianta go leor i logainmneacha. “*Corrán* basically means ‘an angle’. It appears as *Curran* in Cos Antrim and Derry (in Antrim referring to the sickle-shaped promontory near Larne), and as... Corraun in Co. Mayo” (*IPN* 62). I gcás an Chorráin s’againne, mhaígh Ó Máille (1962, 85): “Ó Chnoc an Chorráin a hainmnithear an dá áit seo [an ceantar agus an cnoc]. Ó bhuaic Chnoc an Chorráin síneann gualainn ó dheas agus soir ina chorrán fada; is féidir dhá dtrian de lúib an chorráin fheiceáil ó gheata shéipéal Mhala Raithní”. Bhí Ó Máille den tuairim gur ó chruth cnoic a ainmníodh bunús na n-áiteanna in Éirinn a bhfuil *corrán* mar phríomheilimint iontu. Táthar in amhras faoin chonclúid seo i dtaobh go leor ainmneacha a thagraíonn do cheantair atá buailte leis an chósta. Bhí dul amú air nuair a mhaígh sé nach ann de bhrí an fhocail in Éirinn atá coitianta in Albain, mar atá, “píosa caol de thalamh... a’ síneadh amach sa bhfairrge” (*ibid.* 87). Seo go díreach an cruth atá ar dheisceart *Corraunboy* i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill, níos faide soir an cósta. Is amhlaidh is mó an seans gur ainmníodh An Corrán as cósta *Gubnahardia*, a ghobann amach i dtreo Oileán Acla, in iardheisceart na dúiche. Ar an Chorrán féin,

¹ Cheangail Aldridge (1961-2, 226 agus 23) foirmeacha 1-2 thíos leis an Chorrán, gan mórán bunúis:

1. co Ros mac Rogamna co Boirinn iarthar;
co h-Uada n-echtach mac Roigh co
Boirinn airthir TBF² (Glenmasan) 128 1510c
2. Go Boirinn iarthar na mara / Go Ros
ruadh mac Rogamna / Go Boirinn airthir
go n-agh / Go h-Ugha n-echtach n-imlan TBF² (Glenmasan) 132 1510c
3. Boirinn iarthar, o Drobais a tuaidh go TBF² (Glenmasan) 136 1510c
4. go Ros meic Roghamhna, go Boirinn
iarthair, go hUgha nÉchtach mac Finn,
go Boirinn oirthir TBF² (RIA) 138 1650c

Cf. an tagairt seo ag Hogan: “bóirenn... a large rock, a stony, rocky desert; applied to the face of a desolate mountain in Achill and Murrenk, c. Mayo” (*Onom. Goed.* 118b). “The two Burrens here must be those in Achill, which in olden days stretched much farther than the island of Achill now” (Aldridge *loc. cit.*). Ní thiocfadh sé seo go seoigh le comhthéacs fhoirm 3: Boirinn Chontae an Chláir?

tagraíonn an t-ainm atá á phlé don cheantar cósta ó iarthar Bolinglanna thart ar Gubnahardia go dtí iardheisceart Bunanioo, amháin, sa ghnáthúsáid.

Tá an fuaimniú [ən 'krɑ:n] coitianta i measc Mhuintir na gCnoc (Owenduff, Tonregee East) in oirthuaisceart an Chorráin, deirtear (C6): féach tuilleadh san Intreoir Sraithe faoi *Athruithe i mBéim an Ghutha*.

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Belfarsad

L754979

Béal Feirste

“mouth of the tidal ford”

1. Bealfarsad	Bald 12	1830
2. Bealfarsad	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Beal Fearsaide	C. Patten (ALSO)	1838
4. Belfarsad. This is synonymous with Belfast	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
5. Fearsaide	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
6. Béal fearsaide ‘mouth of the pass or ferry’	ALSO (J O'D)	1838
7. Béal Feirste	IROL 33 §32	2004
8. ,b̥e:l 'f̥arʃt̪ə	BL 239A.016, 239B.441, 240A.403	1969
9. b̥ɛl 'f̥arʃt̪ə	Stockman 357 sv.	1974
10. v̥ɛl 'f̥arʃt̪ə, 'dröhəd	Stockman 117 §1005	1974
11. ,b̥ɛl 'f̥ɑ:rʃt̪ə	C1, C5	2001-3

“It is bounded... on the west by Achill Sound... It contains 695 acres.. Not more than 20 or 25 acres of the townland, adjoining the Sound, are cultivated...” (ALSO).

Is iad bunchialla an fhocail *fearsaid* ná “a shaft attached to a chariot; a stick used for winding or spinning yarn, etc., a spindle” (*DIL* sv. 1*fertas*); d’fhorbair an chiall “a raised bank or ridge of earth or sand, generally of a bar or shallow near the sea-shore or a ford in a river” ar ball (*ibid.* sv. 2*fertas*). Tá sé ag Ó Dónaill mar “ridge of land in tidal waters, tidal ford”. Féach *Béal Feirste* in Aontroim: “[meaning] mouth of the sand-bank ford... the sand-bank ford was across the mouth of the river Lagan. The little river Farset which flows below High Street and enters the Lagan near this point

has also been named from the ford” (*DUP* 21 sv. *Belfast*). I gcás an ainm atá idir chamáin anseo, thagair an t-ainm ó cheart d’áth sa deán atá sa ghlár, ag lag trá, idir An Corrán agus *Gobnafarsda* i *Sraheens* ar Oileán Acla. Tugtar [ən 'f'arsəd] uirthi go háitiúil (C5), foirm a léiríonn easpa séimhithe: féach tuilleadh samplaí den fheiniméan seo san Intreoir d’Imleabhar 3.

Féach fosta na mionainmneacha gaolta *Droichead Bhéal Feirste*, *Abhainn Bhéil Feirste*, *Carraig Bhéil Feirste* agus *Oileán Bhéal Feirste* (liostaithe le leaganacha fogharscíofa in Imleabhar 3 svv.).

Bolinglanna

<u>Bolinglanna</u>	Buaile an Ghleanna	
L767941	“the booley of the valley”	
1. Bolinglanna... Boleyglanna	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Boulyanglanna	Bald 12	1830
3. Boleyglanna	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Boleyglanna	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Boley-	J O’D (scriosta; ALSO)	1838
6. Bolinglanna	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Buaili an ghleanna	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Buailidh an ghleanna ‘the booley or dairy-place of the valley’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Buaile an Ghleanna	IROL 33 §39	2004
10. bɔlʲ i 'ʲlʲaNə	BL 239A.226	1969
11. bɔlʲ ə 'ʲlʲaNə	BL 240A.060	1969
12. ,bułʲ i 'ʲlʲaNə	BL 240A.405	1969
13. ,bułʲ ə 'ʲlʲaNə	BL 242A.325	1969
14. i mɔlʲ i 'ʲlʲaNə	BL 240B.248	1969
15. buəlʲ i ə 'ʲlʲaNə	Stockman 357 sv.	1974
16. bɔlʲ i 'jʲlʲaNə	Stockman 357 sv.	1974
17. ,buəlʲ ə 'ʲlʲaNə	C1	2001
18. ,i mɔlʲ ə 'ʲlʲaNə	C2	2001

“It contains 2,930 a. 2r. 12p., including a detached portion of 5a. or. 25p... It is held by the inhabitants of Bolinglanna and Knocknacassagh villages... Each tenant pays so much for the mountain [pasture]... Only portions of the townland, about the 2 villages named above, which are in the south-west, are cultivated...” (ALSO).

“[*Buaile*]² is used to describe any area set aside for the tending of cattle and is usually translated simply as *milking-place*. In a special sense it is associated with the summer, upland pastures to which cattle were transferred, sometimes accompanied more or less by the entire family... very often the word is qualified by a personal or family name” (IPN 35-6; féach tuilleadh faoi Knocknaboley i bparóiste Chill Mhíona). Ní léir an bhfuil an leagan tabharthach *buailidh* le sonrú i gcuid de na foirmeacha thuas (6, 8, 10, 12, 14-6);³ cf. Boleybrian i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Is dóiche gur do ghleann an *Bolinglanna Stream* a thagair an dara heilimint i gcéaduair. Tá sé seo in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, gar don lonnaíocht.

Bunanioo

L751945

Bun na nAeú

“the bottom(-land) of the (liver-shaped) eminences”

1. Bunnaniu	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Glashellane	Rev. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
3. Bunaneioo	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
4. Bunanioo	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
5. Bun-a-nigh-oo	J O'D (foghrú, dúch; ALSO)	1838
6. Glais oilean	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
7. Muigh na Fheadha	J O'D (p.l., scriosta; ALSO)	1838
8. Bun an feada... ‘Eye-oo’	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Bun an fheidheadh ‘the foot of		

² “Cow-house, byre; cattle-pen; (temporary) cattle fold, booley at times of summer pasturage; yard, enclosure” (DIL sv. *1búaile*(a,b)), “milking place in summer pasturage; fold, enclosure; small grazing field” (Ó Dónaill).

³ Fuaimnítear *-idh* mar [iː], amanna, i nGaeilge Acla (féach Imleabhar 3, 10 §ix), ach ar ndóiche, tá an eilimint ábhartha neamhaiceanta sna samplaí thuas. Is féidir an [i] ag deireadh na heiliminte seo a mhíniú fosta mar léiriú ar an athrú coitianta [i] < [ə] ag deireadh focail (cf., mar shampla, Stockman 1974, 317 §1384).

the boggy stream'; Glas-Oileán		
'green island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Bun an Aedha	Stockman 357 sv.	1974
11. Bun na nAeú	IROL 33 §42	2004
12. bɔnə 'nəjo.	LASID I xvii §53	1958
13. ,bɔn ə 'nɔju	BL 239A.015, 242A.309	1969
14. 'bɔnə 'nɔjo:	Stockman 357	1974
15. 'bɔnə 'nɔjɔ	Stockman 357	1974
16. ,bɔn ə 'nɔju	C1, C2, C7	2001
17. ,bɔn ə 'nɔjə	C7	2004
18. ,ɔuwəN' ɔn[sic] ə 'nɔjə	C7	2004

“It contains 1,809a. 2r. 2p... The whole townland is uncultivated mountain, except about 120 acres which have been reclaimed around the villages...” (ALSO). Is iad *An Glasoileán* [,ən 'glaʃl'ɑ:n] (suite ag ag L736946), agus *Cnoc na Mónadh* [,krɔk na 'mo:nu] (ag L734933) an dá lonnaíocht is mó sa bhaile fearainn (féach Imleabhar 3, 383-5). Tá mullach Chnoc an Chorráin, atá 524 méadar ar airde, ar an teorainn thoir thuaidh le Mweewillin.

Is féidir gur thagair an t-ainm i gcéaduaire don áit a bhfuil cé, agus grúpa beag tithe darb ainm [,bɔn ə 'nɔju], díreach siar ó dheas den bhaile fearainn, i mbaile fearainn Gubnahardia (L728936). Féach nóta ar an eilimint *bun* “an end, the end or foot of anything, such as a hill, the land, a stream (source or mouth), &c., often also applied to bottom land, i.e. at the lower end of a farm, or at the bottom of a hill” faoi Bunacurry.

Is leis an eilimint cháilithe atá an deacracht sa sanas. Tá an fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge bunaithe ar ghinideach iolra de *ae* “liver”. Tá leaganacha den fhocal seo teastaithe in ainmneacha bailte fearainn eile, *Corr an Aobha* nó Corranewy i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 16) ina measc. Is droim talaimh a shamhlaítear leis ina leithéid seo de chomhthéacs; cf. forbairtí ó *ára* “kidney” i logainmneacha, ar nós *Árainn Mhór* i nDún na nGall (*DUP* 7 sv. *Arranmore* 149 sv. *ára*). Bhí leaganacha éagsúla den fhocal

seo in úsáid, go stairiúil; féach *DIL* sv. *áe*: “... gp. *áoi*...later spelt [as n.] *aeghe*...”; liostaíonn *Dinneen* an leagan *aebha*.

Déantar caighdeánú go -ú sa litriú oifigiúil ar an fhoirceann coitianta iolra -*adha* (ginideach iolra -*adh*). Tá an foirceann seo le sonrú sa ghinideach iolra in ainmneacha áitiúla ar nós [ˌmʷiŋ nə ˈgiːju], *Moing na gCoiriú* i Keel West (Imleabhar 3 sv.). Forbairt eile ar fad sa ghinideach uatha atá san -*adh* in ainmneacha ar nós [ˌgɔb nə ˈraNu], *Gob na Reannadh* “the point of the promontory”, atá siar ó dheas de bhéal an *Bunanioo River* i Gubnahardia, agus san ainm *Lochán na Seascadh* “the little lake of the sedge” i Tonregee East (*ibid.*).

I measc féidearthachtaí sanais eile, féach an focal baininscneach is bun leis an ainmfhocal *naomhóg*, agus atá ag *Ó Dónaill* mar *nae* “boat”: (?)*Bun na Naeú* “the bottom(-land) of the boats”. Tugann *Dinneen* leaganacha éagsúla faoi *naoi*: “pl. *naithe(adha)*, a canoe, a boat, a ship... Cuas na Nae, the canoe cave in Cloichear, [in] Corca Dhuibhne; earlier *nói*; also *nae*, *nó*, *naebh*; *naobh*- or *naomh*- in compounds”. Tá sí ag *DIL* mar *nó (noe)*: “O.Ir. ns. *nau*... gs. *naue*, *noe*; ads. (Mid. Ir.) *noí*. np. *noa*... early obsolete, surviving in compounds in later Mid.Ir.”. Cf. fuaimniú na heiliminte cáilithe san ainm seo le fuaimniú an tríú heilimint sa mhionainm *Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí* [ˌauwəN̪ˠ h̪eu ˈkl̪öid̪ˠ i], atá ar theorainn thoir Bolinglanna ag L789935 (féach faoi Dooghbeg i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill thíos; *cláideach* / *claoideach* “mountain stream, torrent” ag *Ó Dónaill*). Ar an drochuair, áfach, níl fasach againn d’úsáid an fhocail *nae* in ainmneacha bailte fearainn.

Is minic a cháilíonn ainm abhann an eilimint *bun* ach ní léir eilimint chuí chuige sin sa chás seo. Is féidir gur leagan den fhocal *féith* “soft seam in bogland; swampy strip” (*Ó Dónaill*) a tharraing *Ó Donnabháin* anuas leis an ainm a mhíniú, ach níl fasach áitiúil ar bith againn don fhoirceann -*adh* sa ghinideach uatha firinscneach. Lagfhéidearthacht eile, is dóiche, is ea *aoigheadh*, ginideach iolra (ag *Dinneen*) de *aoi* < *aoighe* “a guest, a stranger”.

Trí mhíle ó thuaidh de Bunanioo, i Pollranny (Lynchaghan), tá gob tíre ar scríobhadh a ainm mar *Gubnaneiah* in 1838; thiocfadh linn a shamhailt go raibh sampla eile den eilimint chéanna sa logainm sin, ach faraor, tá sé tite i léig ó shin (*Gubbunanioo* ar léarscáileanna; *Gob na hOitreach* sa chaint; féach Imleabhar 3). Níor mhiste a lua nach bhfuil sruthán gar don ghob tíre seo.

Cartron

L775984

An Cartún

“the cartron (of land)”

1. Cartron... Corthoon	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Cartoon	Bald 12	1830
3. Corthoon	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Cartron	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
5. Cartún ‘a cartron of land’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. An Cartún	IROL 34 §60	2004
7. 'kartu:n	BL 239B.383	1969
8. ,ən 'kartu:n	BL 241A.196	1969
9. ən 'kortu:n	C1	2001

“A central townland. It contains 1,886a. 2r. 19p.... No person lives here except a herd, and it is all uncultivated, except a small portion for the accomodation of the herd. This townland is all a moory bog...” (*ALSO*).

“The Anglo-Norman settlers introduced terms derived from their own language... *cartron* signifies a quarter, and is derived from the French *quarteron*... it was applied to a parcel of land varying in amount from 60 acres to 160 acres” (*Joyce* i 245). Rinneadh *cartrún*, (cf. *An Cartrún nó Cartron i L. Log. Uíbh Fhailí* 12), *cartún* agus *cartúr* den fhocal seo sa Ghaeilge; is mar *cartúr* “chartered land, holding; measure of land (equated to 64 acres)” atá sé ag *Ó Dónaill*. Is iomaí baile fearainn den ainm Cartron; tá a mbunús mór i gConnachta (*Census 1851*). Féach samplaí i bparóistí Chill Mhic Laisre agus Oileán Éadaí sa bharúntacht seo féin. I dtaca leis an leagan *cartúr*, cf. Cartoor agus Cartoorbeg i gContae na Gaillimhe, agus Cartoor agus Tangincartoor i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce sa chontae seo.

Féach fosta na mionainmneacha gaolta *Seanteach an Chartúin*, *Cartron River* / *Abhainn an Chartúin* agus *Seanbhóthar an Chartúin* liostaithe, le cuid fianaise ábhartha, in Imleabhar 3 svv.).

Cuillaloughaun

L803972

Coill an Locháin

“the wood of the little lake”

1. Killaloughane	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Kellaloughane	Bald 12	1830
3. Cuillaloughaun	ST (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

4. Cullialoughaun Lough, local name. The parish boundary runs through this lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Kellaloughane	Rev. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
6. Cuilaloughaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cuillaloughaun	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
8. Coill a lochain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Coill a' locháin wood of the lake or pool'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Coill an Locháin	IROL 34 §79	2004
11. ,kɔL' ə 'lɔxɑ:n'	BL 240A.217	1969
12. kIL' ə 'Lɔxɑ:n'	Stockman 358	1974
13. ,kɔL' ə 'lɔxɑ:n'	C1, C2	2001

“It contains 1,432a. 3r. 14p... It is held in common by the inhabitants of Dooniver townland in the Island, and is all uncultivated bog or moor, except a few portions along the sea-shore and along the banks of the Glennanean stream...” (ALSO). Tá dhá lochán sa bhaile fearainn seo: *Knockwilliamboy Lough* ar an teorainn thoir, agus *Lough Namackan* ar an teorainn thuaidh.

Gubnahardia

L729935

Gob na hAirde

“the point of the promontory”

1. Gubneharda... Gubnahorda	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Gubnahardia	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Gubnahardia	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Gubnahardia	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
5. Gob na hairde	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
6. Gob na háirde ‘beak or snout of the hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Gob na hAirde	IROL 37 §155	2004
8. gɔb nə 'hɑ:rd'ə	BL 239.208, 240A.407, 242A.319	1969
9. gɔb nə 'hɑ:rd'ə	Stockman 358	1974
10. ,gɔb na 'hɑ:rd'ə	C1, C3	2001

“This townland is bounded on the west by Achill Sound. It contains 159a. or. 21p.” (ALSO).

Ainmníodh an baile fearainn ó áit darb ainm *Aird* (L726936): “A few houses... at the edge of the sound” (ALSO). Cibé faoi na tithe, tá leithinis bheag ann agus mullach 22 méadar ar airde i lár báire. Is leagan baininsneach de *ard* “high place, height” (*DIL* sv. II*ard*(a)), “height, hillock; top, elevated part” (*Ó Dónaill*) é *aird*; is focal ann féin é chomh maith a chiallaíonn “promontory” (de hÓir 1965, 86), agus is é sin atá sa logainm seo. Deirtear ['erd] agus ['ardz] sa Bhéarla; tá an guta fada sa Ghaeilge: ['ɑ:rd] (féach Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Mweewillin

L742966

Maigh Mhuilinn

“*plain of the mill*”

1. Mweewillan... Mwiwillin	Tithe App. §19	1828
2. Muewillin	Bald 12	1830
3. Mweewillen	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Mweemwillen	Rev. E. Nangle (ALSO)	1838
5. Moywillin	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Mweewillin. Moy has been made general: and mwee has not been hitherto adopted	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
7. Muigh mhuilinn	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Muigh Mhuilinn ‘the plain of the mill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Maigh Mhuilinn	IROL 38 §206	2004
10. ,mwi 'wíl'əN'	BL 239A.006, 239B.451, 240A.397	1969
11. mI: 'wíl'əN'	Stockman 358	1974
12. mŵi: 'wI:l'In'	Stockman 358	1974
13. m'í: 'wíl'íN'	Stockman 358	1974
14. ,mai 'wíl'əN'	C1	2001

“It contains 1,284a. or. 29p... The inhabitants are concentrated in Mweewillin village, in the south-west of the townland... Only about 60 acres around the village is cultivated” (*ALSO*).

Ní luaitear *muileann* “a mill (usually one for grinding corn, worked by a stream)” (*DIL* sv. *muilend*), “a mill, a factory, a quern or hand-mill” (*Dinneen*) leis an bhaile fearainn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí. Más *muileann* a cháiligh *maigh* “s,n.... a plain, an open stretch of land; in restricted sense a field or green attached to a fort, dwelling, etc., or used for a special purpose (often in composition with a preceding defining noun)” (*DIL* sv. *mag*) anseo - tá bunús na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla ag teacht leis, mar cháilitheoir - gach seans gur gar don ghrúpa tithe thuasluaite in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (L739959) a bhí sé. Reáchtálann dhá shruthán tríd an sráidbhaile. Léifí *ao* na Gaeilge ar an chéad ghuta sa cháilitheoir i bhfoirm 11, b’fhéidir (cf. Stockman 1974, 318 §1385).⁴ Ní gá leagan firinsneach de *maoileann* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; top; ridge, crest” a mholadh anseo, áfach (is baininsneach atá sé san ainm Mweelin ar Oileán Acla, cuid mílte ar shiúl): is eisceachtúil an fuaimniú i bhfoirm 11.

Tá samplaí áitiúla eile de *maigh* le sonrú sna hainmneacha Moyhastin i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair agus Moyour i bparóiste Chill Mhíona.

Owenduff

F802008

An Abhainn Dubh

“(the land beside) the black river”

1. Owendough	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Owenduff	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
3. Owenduff McGovan	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
4. Owenduff	Sligo RR IV/2	1808
5. Owenduff	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
6. Owenduff	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Owenduff	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
8. Owenduff	Tithe App. §19	1828
9. Owenduff	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
10. Owenduff	Bald 12	1830

⁴ Spéisiúil go leor, d’fhuaimnigh faisnéiseoirí uilig Stockman an *-nn* san fhocal *muileann* mar [n] (*op. cit.*, §§353a, 525, 1116, 1119); ní féidir a bheith ag brath air seo sa sanas, áfach, mar bhí malartú mór ag cuid cainteoirí idir [n] agus [N] (*op. cit.*, 335 §1503).

11. Owenduff	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Owenduff	Rev. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
13. Owendhu	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
14. Owenduff	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Abhainn dubh 'black river'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. An Abhainn Dubh	IROL 38 §210	2004
17. ,auəN' 'du:	BL 239A.225, BL 241A.179	1969
18. ,ən auəN' 'du:	BL 240B.385	1969
19. ə Nquən' 'du'	Stockman 357	1974
20. ə nquən' 'div'	Stockman 357	1974
21. ,auwəN' 'div'	C1	2001
22. auwəN' 'du:	C6	2003

“It contains 2,033a. 2r. 11p... The inhabitants all live in Owenduff village, at the north-west point of the townland” (ALSO). Tá iontrálacha don *Owenduff River* (tá *Owendhu River* ar cheann de na foirmeacha) agus *Owenduff Bridge* san Ainmleabhar ach níor breacadh isteach riamh iad ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Ó thuaidh den sráidbhaile tá sruthán a dtugtar *Creggaunasruffaun* air san Ainmleabhar; soir ó dheas den sráidbhaile tá an *Cartron River* (féach faoi Cartron), abhainn shuntasach a reáchtálann aneas trí lár an bhaile fhearainn. Reáchtálann dhá chraobhshruthán de chuid na habhna seo tríd an sráidbhaile. Orthu seo ar fad, shílfeá gurbh í an *Cartron River* ba bhun le hainm an bhaile fhearainn, mar gurbh í is mó, agus gurbh í *An Abhainn Dubh* a thugtaí uirthi i gcéaduair, agus ar ball, *Abhainn an Chartúin*.

Úsáidtear an fhoirm [,auwən 'du:] sa Bhéarla, de réir an fhaisnéiseora. Deir sí fosta nach n-úsáidtear an t-alt leis an ainm níos mó; féach nóta ar an fheiniméan seo faoi Slievemore thuas.

Pollranny (Lynchaghan)

F758011

1. Pollrany
2. Pallrany, Poolrany

Poll Raithní (Lynchaghan)

“hole of ferns (Lynchaghan)”

- Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001 1730
- Reg. Deeds Lib. 321, 352 §216682 1795c

3. Pollranny Lynchane	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
4. Poulranny	Arrowsmith	1811
5. Polranny... Pullranhee	Tithe App. §19	1828
6. Pulranhee	Bald 12	1830
7. Pulranny Lynchaghaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Pullranny Linchan	Rolla Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Polra[m]ny Lyncachan	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
10. Pulranny Lynchaghaun	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
11. Pollranny Lynchaghan	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Poll raithnighe	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
13. Poll raithnighe Uí Loingseacháin		
'O'Lynchaghan's ferny hole'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Poll Raithní (Lynchaghan)	IROL 38 §215	2004
15. ,pɔL 'rɑ́nʰi	BL 239A.028, 239B.041	1969
16. ,pɔL rɑ́nʰi 'lɪnʃəhɑ:n	BL 239A.028, 239B.041	1969
17. pɔL 'rɑ́nʰi	Stockman 358	1974
18. fɔL 'rɑ́nʰu, mʷɪnʲtʲɪrʲ	Stockman 358	1974
19. ,pɔL 'rɑ́nʰi	C1	2001
20. 'fɪrnve:l	C1	2001

“This townland is bounded on the south by the townland of Pollranny (*Sweeny*). It contains 897a. or. 31p... It is all mountain or moor, except for about 100 acres of sandy clay, mixed with gravel... There are 19 families in this townland... they live in the village of Pollranny Lynchaghan, in the south of the townland...” (*ALSO*). Ní úsáidtear na cáilitheoirí *Lynchaghan* agus *Sweeny* go háitiúil, sa chaint, i ndiaidh go n-aithníonn daoine iad.

Tá grúpa tithe ar a dtugtar *Pollranny (Lynchaghan)* léirithe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo, agus soir ó thuaidh de ghrúpa tithe ar a dtugtar *Pollranny (Sweeny)*. Ní léirítear níos mó é. Bhí sé suite ag bun shleasa thiar *Knocklettragh* ag F765005.

Is í an t-ainmfhocal cnuasaigh *raithneach* “fern, bracken” (*Ó Dónaill*)⁵ a cháilíonn an chéad eilimint, ar ndóiche. Is dóiche gurb é an sloinne *Ó / Mac Loingseacháin*, agus ní an t-ainm pearsanta a bhfuil sé bunaithe air, atá i gceist sa logainm: “The Mac prefix is also used. This name is now almost always contracted to Lynch... Donegal and Tyrone” (MacLysaght 1985, 202 sv. Lynchehan). Féach an mionainm *Poll Uí Loingseacháin* [, pɔːˈLˠ ˌiːn̪ˠ ʃəxɑːn̪ˠ] i Carrowgarve, a thagraíonn do charachtar cáiliúil áitiúil (Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Pollranny (Sweeny)

L757995

Poll Raithní (*Sweeny*)

“hole of ferns (*Sweeny*)”

1. Pollranny Sweeny	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Pulranny Sweeney	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Pulranny Sweeny	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Pulranny Sweeny	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Pollranny Sweeny	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Poll raithnighe ‘hole of the ferns’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Poll Raithní (<i>Sweeny</i>)	IROL 38 §216	2004
8. , pɔːLˠ raːn̪ˠ hiː ˈswiːni	BL 239B.041	1969

“This townland is bounded on the north by the townland of Pollranny (*Lynchaghan*)... It contains 1,104a. 2r. 3p... It is all a moor or bog from 1 to 6 feet deep; the subsoil is a mixture of clay, sand and gravel, and where the sea has removed the bog, several stumps of fir trees are to be found... There are 18 families here.. and most of them live in Pollranny Sweeny village...” (*ALSO*).

Dálta Pollranny (*Lynchaghan*) thuas, is dóiche gur sloinne agus ní an ainm pearsanta atá idir lúibíní: “Of gallowglass origin, it was not until the fourteenth century that the three great Tirconnell septs of MacSweeney were established; more than a century later a branch went to Munster” (MacLysaght 1985, 281 sv. Sweeney). Tá bunús na lonnaíochta i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag F762002, sa lá atá inniu ann. Tugtar *Poll Raithní Beag*, [, pɔːLˠ raːn̪ˠ hiː ˈbʲeɪg], ar an áit a bhfuil grúpa beag tithe agus *Pollranny Sweeny* marcáilte leis ar an léarscáil sé horlaí, in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn (F762001; faisnéiseoir C5).

⁵ Forbairt ó *raith* “i, f. fern, bracken (coll.)” (*DIL* sv. 1*raith*).

Srahmore

L765975

An Srath Mór

“the big strath”

1. Shramore	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Srahmore	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. Srath mor	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
4. Srath mór ‘great strath or holm’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
5. An Srath Mór	IROL 39 §238	2004
6. sra 'mo:r	BL 239A.374, 241A.061	1969
7. ,ə sra 'mo:r	BL 240B.427	1969
8. ,sra 'mo:r	C1	2001
9. ən sra 'mo:r	A1	2003
10. ʃra 'mo:r	C5	2003

“A central townland... It contains 353a. 2r. 26p... It contains no inhabitants, but is let to the villagers of Glassillaun and Knocknamona... No part of this townland is cultivated; it is all used as grazing mountain. There are several lakes in its eastern part” (ALSO); tá bunús an bhaile fhearainn suite ar thalamh os cionn 110 méadar.

Ní shéimhítear an chéad chonsan den cháilitheoir sa chaint, agus tá fianaise eile sa mhionainm *Fiddaunatramore* go raibh an chéad eilimint *srath* (féach faoi Srahaeens, Oileán Acla, thuas) firinsneach sa chás seo. Tá samplaí baininsneacha di le sonrú i gcuid mionainmneacha máguaird (féach na hinnéacsanna in Imleabhar 3). Thagair sí i gcéaduair sa chás seo do thalamh ar bhruach *Fiddaunatramore* - sruthán a éiríonn as *Sladdaungalla* i Bolinglanna, ó dheas den bhaile fearainn seo. Reáchtálann sé anoir aneas tríd an bhaile fearainn go *Loughan* i Belfarsad.

Tonregee East

F785017

Tóin re Gaoth Thoir

“(?)bottomland facing a stretch of water, east”

1. Tounragee	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Tinragee	Mackenzie xiv	1776
3. Toneglee [sic]	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
4. Tonlegee	Reg. Deeds Lib. 356, 46 §238088	1783

5. Timragee	Arrowsmith	1811
6. Tonlagee	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Tonregee... Toneragee	Tithe App. §19	1828
8. Toneregee	Bald 12	1830
9. Tonlagee, Tonvally &	Browne's RR 1833	1833
10. Tonlagee, Tonvally &	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
11. Thonereghee East	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Tonregee	Rev. J. Dwyer (ALSO)	1838
13. Tonregee &c	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Tóin re gaoith	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Tóin ré gaoith 'hill to the wind, i.e. windy hill', podex ad ventum	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Tóin re Gaoith 'bottom to the wind'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. Tóin re Gaoth	GÉ 168	1989
18. Tóin re Gaoth Thoir	IROL 39 §250	2004
19. ,to:n' re 'gi:x'	BL 239B.045	1969
20. tɔnrɔ'gI:xə	Stockman 359	1974
21. ,to:n' re 'gix'	C1	2001

“This townland is bounded on the north and north-east by the sea... and west by the townland of Tonregee West. It contains 762a. 1r. 20p... The south part of this townland extends to the top of Knocklettragh Mountain. Only about 100 acres of the townland is cultivated... the remainder is moory, and is occupied as grazing” (ALSO). Ní úsáidtear na cáilitheoirí *East*, *West* go háitiúil.

Ina alt ar an ainm coitianta *Tóin re Gaoith*, déanann Ó Maolfabhail (1982) scrúdú ar 37 sampla tríd an tír, a bhfuil dáileadh cothrom go leor orthu⁶. Féach thíos cuid de chonclúidí an ailt: “[Ceapaim gur] mar aithris ar ainm bunaithe a baisteadh a

⁶ Tá sampla eile den fhoirm seo sa dá mhionainm ghaolta seo a leanas i bparóiste Acla, nach luann Ó Maolfabhail san alt: *Tonregee*, grúpa tithe ag F609054, agus *Tonregee River* (F607060). Tá siad i ndeisceart Slievemore, an dara baile fearainn is sia siar in Acaill (léarscáil sé horlaí §54). Tá ainm an tsráidbhaile tite i léig; tugtar an t-ainm poist *Dooagh* ar an cheantar uilig anois, is cosúil. Tá ainm na habhann tite i léig chomh maith, má bhí sé ann ariamh: tugtar ['t'ɔŋi] nó [,auə 't'ɔŋi] uirthi (faisnéiseoir A5).

lán lán acu agus [ní] mar chur síos neamhspleách ar nádúr na háite i ngach cás ar leith... mar ainm áite in Éirinn, tá Tóin re Gaoith sean, dar liom, timpeall míle bliain d’aois ar a laghad, agus a bhunbhrí caillte leis an gcuid is mó den tréimhse sin... Chuirfinn san aicme shóisialta chéanna é le Recess, Hermitage, Grianán, Prospect, is é sin, áit chónaithe dhuine mhóir i súile phobail bhig” (*ibid.* 374-5). Dar leis, ba í an t-ainmfhocal firinsneach *gaoth* “m. and f.(?), the sea, a stream, an estuary” (*DIL* sv. *3gaeth*), “inlet of sea; estuary” (*Ó Dónaill*) an eilimint cháilithe, i gcéaduaire, ach go ndearnadh athmhíniú luath uirthi, bunaithe ar an fhocal coitianta baininsneach *gaoth* “wind” (*ibid.* 372-3). Is cosúil go bhfuil an fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge (18) bunaithe ar an teoiric seo, rud a fhágann nach dtagann sí leis na leaganacha déanacha fuaimnithe thuasliostaithe. Maireann an focal firinsneach sa chaint i nGaeilge Acla, áfach.⁷

De réir McKay, ainmníodh bunús na samplaí sa chiall nua: “There are hills so-named throughout Ireland, no doubt on account of their exposed positions” (*DUP* 139 sv. *Tandragee* “backside to the wind”). Tá an dá fhéidearthacht inchosanta i dtaca le topagrafach an tsampla atá idir chamáin.

De réir na leaganacha fuaimnithe thuas, is é *tóin* móide an réamhfhocal *re* móide an fhoirm thabharthach (faoi thionchar *re*) de *gaoth* “wind” atá i gceist.

⁷ Féach Stockman (1974, 372 sv. *gaoth*): “channel of water when tide is out; gól trasnó en xL... going across the channel”. Maireann an focal seo i gcuid bheag mionainmneacha sa pharóiste: *Gaoth* [ˈgəi:] i Dooega; *The Gaoth* [ðə ˈgi:] i Keel West; *Gaoth Mhaick* [gi: ˈvak] agus *Gaoth Mór* [gi: ˈmo:r] i Derreen; agus *Gaoth Bheag* [gi: ˈv jəg] i Mweewillin (féach Imleabhar 3, *passim*). Ní léir ar glacadh leis sa chás deireanach díobh seo go raibh an eilimint seo baininsneach, tríd analach le *gaoth* “wind”, nó an bhfuil an logainm seo reoite sa tabharthach Ultach, nó an léiríonn sé gur mhair leagan baininsneach den fhocal. Féach samplaí áitiúla eile den eilimint seo sna mionainmneacha *Gweemore Channel* i Murrisk Demesne i bparóiste na Nuachabhála (léarscáil sé horlaí §87), *Gweeflugh* i Dooaghtry i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair (§105), agus, an sampla is faide ó dheas dá bhfuil tugtha faoi deara agam, *Bunanakee River* [ˌbuN ə ˈxi:] ag L770675 i Mweelin (§115A), sa pharóiste chéanna (foirm fhuaimnithe: *BL* C506.2.225 (1968); tá na samplaí sin uilig i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce). Níor léiríodh *Gweeflugh* ar an léarscáil sé horlaí riamh; “[It] is a place subject to overflowing by high tides. It is about 50 chains long... Its average breadth is about 6 chains and within 5 chains of its east end are Lackakeely lakes. It is south of Carrickaskeewaun townland and north of Dooaghtry” (*ALSO* sv.). Tá an cósta athraithe cuid mhór ó bhí an chéad eagrán ann, áfach, agus tá cruth úr ar chríocha na mbailte fearainn sa taobh seo leis. Ar an chéad eagrán, léirítear go soiléir cuan suntasach idir an dá bhaile fearainn thuasluaite ag L735695, agus is dóiche gurbh é seo an *gaoth*.

Chiallaigh an réamhfhocail seo “i gcoinne, i dtreo” nó “roimh, os comhair” in ainmneacha den chineál seo (Ó Maolfabhail *op. cit.*, 371); thit sé as úsáid sa teanga ag deireadh na tréimhse clasaicí, in Éirinn, diomaite de chuid abairtí agus logainmneacha a raibh sé iontu. Amanna, mhair sé iontu sin faoi chulaith réamhfhocail eile: *le*. Léirítear an t-athrú seo sna foirmeacha stairiúla thart ar dheireadh an 17ú haois san ainm Tonlegee i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair; feictear *le* sna foirmeacha gaolta 3-4, 6 agus 9-10 thuas.

Ar ndóiche, tá bríonna éagsúla le *tóin* i logainmneacha: “bottom, backside” (*DUP* 156), “lower end. *tóin an bhaile*, the lower end of the (town)land” (Ó Dónaill), “end” (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 255-6 sv. *Tóin Tíre* / Tonteere “land’s end”), “bottomland” (*loc. cit.*, *An Tóin Bhán* / Tonbaun “the white bottomland”). Thug Ó Maolfabhail “bottomland facing a stretch of water” mar mhíniú ar an ainm *Tóin le Gaoith* [sic] / Tonlegee i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 255 sv.).

Tonreege West

F771017

Tóin re Gaoth Thiar

“(?)*bottomland facing a stretch of water, west*”

1. Thonereghee West	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Tóin re Gaoth Thiar	IROL 39 §251	2004

“This townland is bounded on the north by the sea; east by the townland of Tonreege East... and west by the townland of Pollranny (*Lynchaghan*) and the sea... It contains 566a. or. 13p... Knocklettragh Mountain skirts the townland on the [south] side... Only about 50 acres of the townland is cultivated... the remainder is mountain and is occupied by grazing...” (*ALSO*).

Ainmneacha Eile

Gubacorry, Achill Sound

L739998

Gob an Choire

“*the point of the strong current*”

1. Sound of Achill	Bald 12	1830
2. Gubacurra	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Gob a’ Choire ‘beak or point of cauldron’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Gob an Choire	GÉ 113	1989

5. Gob an Choire	IROL 44 §1	2004
6. 'gɔb ə 'xɔr'ə	BL 239B.123, 240A.403	1969
7. 'gɔbə 'xɔr'ə	Stockman 358	1974
8. ,gɔbə 'xɔr'ə	A1, A3	2003

“At the sound. In the west of the townland... The *coire* is a round hollow resembling a cauldron” (*ALSO*).

Ba é an gob tíre in iarthar Pollranny (*Sweeny*) ar an Chorrán, áit a bhfuil droichead anonn go dtí Oileán Acla, a bhí i gceist leis an ainm ar dtús, ach úsáidtear an t-ainm anois ag tagairt don sunda tanaí farraige idir an Corrán agus an t-oileán, agus don bhaile poist atá ag dhá cheann an droichid. Is cosúil gur thagair *coire* sa chás seo do shruth láidir farraige; cf. an t-ainm srutha *Coire Bhreacáin* atá amach ó chósta Reachlainne, in Aontroim (*PNI* 7 309-10). *Coire* “cauldron, pot; whirlpool” (*DIL* sv.), “pit; whirlpool” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 1*coire*4,5).

Heath Island

F792027

Oileán Fraoigh

“island of heather”

1. Heath Island	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Heath Isld	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Oilean Free	J O'D (p.l.; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838
4. Oileán fraoigh ‘heathy island’	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
5. ,il'ɑ:n 'fri:	BL 243A.130	1969
6. ,il'ɑ:n 'fri:ʃ	BL 243B.129	1969
7. ,il'ɑ:n 'fri:	C11	2004

Suite amach ó chósta Tonregee East. Tá corradh agus acra talaimh ann; liostaítear mar oileán, ach ní mar bhaile fearainn, é san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*).

Achadh Ghobhair*

*An chuid sin den pharóiste atá i mbarúnacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Aghagower

Achadh Ghobhair

“field of the spring”

1. duAchud Fobuir	Tírechán 322	700c
2. Ached-Fobuir	Tírechán 322	700c
3. (?)Achaid, Maelan	Mart. Tal. Feb. 22, 18	830c
4. Achad Fhobair, do	Trip. Life i 112	900c
5. Achad Fobair, cathair icc	Trip. Life i 112	900c
6. Achud Fobair, oc	Trip. Life i 120	900c
7. Achaidh Fabair, aircinnech	Chron. Scot. 302	1090
8. Achaidh fabhair, oirchinneach	AFM ii 948	1094
9. (?)Achaidh Gobra, Moelan	Mart. Gorm. Feb. 22, 40	1170c
10. Umaill, Achad abair	Acallam (Stokes) 7763-4	1190c
11. Achadh Fabair, do comarbuibh	ALC i 264	1221
12. hAchad Fhabair, gu	ALC i 300	1230
13. co hAchad Fabair Umaill... ar bru Locha Críchan	AC 34 §4	1230
14. achaidh fobhair, airchinnech	AFM iii 266	1233
15. Achaidh Fabair, airchindeach	ALC i 316	1233
16. Achaid Fabair, aircinnech	AC 46 §7	1233
17. Achaidh Fabhair Umaill, airchinnech	ALC i 374	1247
18. Achaid Fabair Umaill	AC 88 §3	1247
19. hachadh fabair	AFM iii 326	1248
20. hAchad Fabhair, co	ALC i 380	1248
21. hAchad Fabair	AC 94 §5	1248
22. hAchadh [Fh]abhair, gu	MIA 126 §2	1248
23. Achud Fhobair, et la epscop oc	CSH 2 §1.3	1390c
24. nAchad Abhair	CSH 2 §1.3b	1390c
25. Tricha ched cheara... o rodhba co rathain [ocus] o fionnglais co maiteoig achaid gobair amail		

asbeart inteolach cadhbac [:]		
O rodba co rathain ruaidh...		
o fhionnglais catathaich coin		
co maiteoic achaid gabair...		
Taiseacht ui uata [ocus] ui chind		
chnama o maiteoig... co		
habaind na mallachtan...	L. Lec. 73b ro, 35-44	1410c
26. ocAchad Fobair	Leabhar Breac 29a / TMH (Stokes) 38	1410c
27. nAchud [F]abair Umoill, a	Poem of Prophecies 62 §17 [Uí Mhaine]	1410c
28. Achad Abair, Luid Patraic co mboi ic	Anecdota iii 39.12 [Kings Inn Ms.10]	1450c
29. (?)Achaidh Gobra, Maolan	Mart. Don. Feb. 22, 54	1630c
30. Achadh-Fobhair	Trias. Thaum. 94,137b,138,178n118, 271	1647
31. Achaidh Gabhair, go Máideóig	LMG i §248.4	1650c
32. Achadabair	Pont. Hib. i 185 §100 / CEPR i 40	1216
33. Achedaver	Eccles. Tax. 198	1302c
34. Achabuer	Oblig. Tuam. 67 §85	1431
35. Achaabair, ecclesie de	Oblig. Tuam. 76 §148	1443
36. Achagandair, [monastery of]	CEPR xvi 430 §656	1496
37. Acagouayr, Vicaria de	Bodkin's Visit. 153	1565c
38. Acagovayr	Bodkin's Visit. (Knox) 207	1565c
39. Acagovyre	Division Connaught 2A (Knox) 216	1574
40. Aghboyer... Aghgoyer	First Fruits	1584c
41. Termonaghgowne	CBC 96	1585
42. Termon Aghgowre... 24 qrs	CBC 101	1585
43. aghagowre, the [towne of]	CBC 108	1585
44. Awghagorie in the Owles	CSP Ire. 592	1592
45. Aghacobhir, Moyere and	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/1(6)	1593
46. Aghagoyer	Inq. ME I.27	1607
47. Aghgower	Inq. ME II.269	1617
48. Aghegowre, the town of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
49. Aghagowre, qr of Clonebegg in the town of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
50. Aghagowre, townland of	Strafford Inq. §26	1635

Achadh Ghobhair

51. Aghagower	DS (ALSO)	1657c
52. Aghagower Part Parish	BSD 101, 108	1661
53. Aghagower, Aghaggwre, Aghagowre	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
54. par. Aghgourde	ASE 268a §14	1680
55. Aghagower	Description of Mayo §47	1684c
56. Aghagower	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
57. Aghagowre Parish... Aghagower	CRL 2A.3.16, 80, 83	1710c
58. Aghegower Parish	CRL 2A.3.16, 90	1710c
59. Aughagoure	Burke's Priests 431	1715
60. Aghegowre	Overton & Morden	1715c
61. Aghagowre, Aghagour	Lea & Moll	1720c
62. Aghagower	Mon. Hib. 492	1786
63. Aghagower	Beaufort	1792
64. Aghegwer Parish [sic]... Aghagower	QRL 2A.6.74, 180, 182	1792
65. Aughagowr Parish	QRL 2A.6.73, 341	1792
66. Aughagower Parish	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
67. Aghagower	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
68. Aughagower	Browne's RR 1802	1802
69. Aughagower	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
70. Aughagower	Bald 18	1830
71. Aughagour	Browne's RR 1833	1833
72. Aughagower	Tithe App. §48	1837
73. Auch a Gomhar 'relief steed' [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
74. Acadh Gabhair	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
75. Achadh fobhair 'the field of the spring'	J O'D (ALSO), LSO §453	1838
76. Achadh Ghabhair (local)	LSO §452	1838
77. əhə 'gour	Ó Niadh 42	1966
78. Achadh Ghobhair	GÉ 3	1989
79. (go) ,həhə 'ɣauir'	BL 370u.617	1968
80. əhə 'ɣauir'	BL 370u.618	1968
81. ,əhə 'gaur	AG1, AG3	2001-2
82. ,a: 'gaur	AG2	2002

“This parish is situated partly in the barony of Burrishoole, but mainly in that of Murrisk... It is a long parish, extending from within a few miles of Westport to the borders of the county of Galway. It is mainly mountain, with large tracts of bog. It is a parish in the diocese of Tuam, and its tithes amount to £450” (*ALSO*). Féach cur síos gairid ar an bhunáit Luath-Chríostaí a luaitear le Naomh Pádraig san Intreoir don Cheantar Staidéir thuas.

Leiríonn na luathfhoirmeacha Gaeilge go soiléir gur *achadh* “expanse of ground; pasture, field” (*DIL* sv. *achad*) cáilithe ag ginideach an fhocail *fobhar* “well, spring” (Ó *Dónaill*; cf. *DIL* sv. *fofor* “well”) is bun leis an ainm. Tá an *f* athraithe go *g* i bhfoirm 9 ón bhliain 1170c, ach chan sna foirmeacha eile Gaeilge go dtí timpeall 1400. Níl an *g* seo le sonrú i bhfoirmeacha Laidine / Béarla go dtí 1496 (foirm 36). Míníonn Ó Muraíle (1985, 32-3) go dtiocfadh dó gur rian den *-dh* sa chéad eilimint atá sa *g* seo, taobh le *f* séimhithe.

Má fhágaimid foirm 9 ar leataobh, oireann míniú Uí Mhuraíle go sásta. “Irish *dh* and *th* were either losing or had already lost their dental character in the first half of the fourteenth century” (O’Rahilly 1930, 174); bhí *dh* ag athrú ina chonsan cuimilteach scornúil faoin am seo (O’Rahilly 1932, 56) mar a fheictear i logainmneacha eile (cf. *Fiodhóg* / *Feehoge* ag *PNI* 4, 45-6, *Tuar na Ruán* < *Ruadhán* / *Tornaroan* ag *PNI* 7, 164-5). Mhíneodh an fuaimniú déadach an *-d-* i bhfoirmeacha 32-3, agus an t-athrú go consan scornúil an *g* a fheictear go gairid ina ndiaidh,¹ agus a mhair sa chaint ó shin. Is iarracht atá san fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge teacht i dtír ar na foirmeacha agus ar an fhuaimniú seasta áitiúil seo (Ó Muraíle 1985, 33). Is cosúil go bhfuil rian den fheiniméan céanna le sonrú i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla ar nós *Moygower*, ón 17ú haois, den ainm *Moyour* < *Maigh Obhair* i bparóiste Chill Mhíona.

Is díol suntais í foirm 9, áfach: a luaithe agus a tharla an t-athrú go *g* sa litriú. Mhaígh Ó Muraíle (1994, 23) míniú eile air seo: “the initial ‘g’... made its appearance by about the year 800 [recté 1170c], presumably because the word *fobar* had already gone out of normal use [leading to reinterpretation of the place-name]”. Is féidir áfach nach *Achadh Ghobhair* atá i gceist le foirm 9 ar chor ar bith (cf. *FSÁG* 19 sv. *Achadh Gobhra* “unidentified”).

Is féidir go bhfuil rian den eilimint *máiteog* “land subject to inundations (Mayo) = *báidhteog*” (*Dinneen*) a fheictear i bhfoirmeacha 25, 31 sa mhionainm

¹ Is féidir go bhfuil an feiniméan céanna san fhuaimniú léirithe san fhoirm *Achadh Galmae*, a thagraíonn do *Achadh Almha*, láthair luath-Chríostaíoch a shíltear a bheith in iarthar Chorcaí (*FSÁG* 18, 11 sv.).

Curraghveetheeogue Lough, a thugtaí ar loch riascach atá suite ar theorainn thoir Aille (agus na barúntachta) sa pharóiste seo; tá an t-ainm tite i ndisc (féach tuilleadh faoi Aille féin thíos).

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Aghagower

Mo37803

Achadh Ghobhair

“field of the spring”

1. Ballygower 4 qrs	CBC 102	1585
2. Baleagowre... 4 qrs	CBC 102	1585
3. Aghagoyer	Inq. ME I.27	1607
4. Aghagower	Inq. ME II.269	1617
5. Aghegowre, the town of	Strafford Inq. §19V, 28	1635
6. Aghagowre, qr of Clonebegg in the town of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
7. Aghagowre, townland of	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
8. Athygower als Aghagower 4 Qrs vizt. Attygore als Aghower 1 qr...	BSD 101	1661
9. Attygower als Athgower 4 qrs	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
10. Aghagower, lands of	Reg. Deeds Lib. 109, 535 §77213	1743
11. Aghagower	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1757c
12. Ahygower als Athgower	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
13. Aughagour	Sligo RR 1818	1818
14. Aghagower	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
15. Aughagour	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
16. Aughagower	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Aghagower	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. , chəgaur	AG1, AG3	2002

“It contains 445a. 2r. 34p. There is the ruins of an old abbey, which the inhabitants say was built under the direction of St. Patrick... near the abbey is a Round Tower...” (ALSO). Síltear gur tógadh an cloigtheach timpeall 1000 (*Knox Hist.* 132). Luaitear Naomh Pádraig go mór leis an láthair seo sna luathfhoinisí: féach plé gairid san Intreoir don Cheantar Staidéir, agus an tAguisín. I measc na láithreacha éagsúla beannaithe sa

bhaile fearainn seo, tá *Dabhach Patrick, Labba Patrick, Templenabfiacal* [sic] agus *Tobernandeochoaun* (Mo34804).

Tá Aghagower eile i Ros Comáin (*Census 1851*); tá a shanas sin le cinntiú go fóill.

Aghagower Church Ruins and Round Tower

Mo34803

1. Aghagower Church Ruins and Round

Tower	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Claightheach Achaidh ghabhair	LSO i §455	1838
3. ðə old 'tʃɔrtʃ	AG2	2001
4. ðə round 'tɔuwər	AG2	2001

“The ruins of an old abbey, with a Round Tower nearby” (*ALSO*). “The round tower... is much destroyed, as tradition says, by lightning, which blew off the top of it to Teevnish, a distance of about half a mile...” (*LSO* §45). Mhaígh Knox gur tógadh an cloigtheach timpeall 1000 (*Knox Hist.* 132).

Dabhach Patrick

Dabhach Phádraig

Mo35805

“(St) Patrick’s holy well”

“At the [north] of the tower, outside the graveyard, is the enclosed holy well called Dabhach Phatruig or Saint Patrick’s Vat or Kieve” (*LSO* i §456). *Dabhach* “ā, f. *gs.* dabcha and daibche... as daibche... cf. mod. daibche as *ns.*... A large tub or vat with two handles (for ale, wine, mead, curds, oil, water, or washing); metaph. a hollow, pit, pool; a measure of land, a portion of land. In this sense only Scotch; ... Loc.... Gort na Daibhche, Misc. Celt. Soc. 54.14” (*DIL* sv. *dabach*-III), “vat, tub; deep water-hole; pool, pond; holy well” (*Ó Dónaill*).²

Labba Patrick

Leaba Phádraig

Mo35804

“(St) Patrick’s bed”

1. ,ljabə 'fɑ:rək	AG1	2001

“Leaba Phatraig or ‘the bed of Saint Patrick’ [is] to the [east] of the tower and at the base of an aged ash tree... at which pilgrims commence the Station of Aghagower, which was anciently considered a necessary supplement to that of the Reek of Patrick...” (*LSO* i §456).

Templenabfiacal [sic] Mapa SO

Teampall na bhFiacal

Mo37806

“the church of the teeth”

² Cf. nóta ar [Topar] Pádraig (UM114 V b; 1390c) ag Ó Riain (1971, 10.37).

Achadh Ghobhair

1. Tampelnaveckal	Bald 18	1830
2. the bog of Teampull na bFiacal [<i>sic</i>] alias Knockadooe	LSO §455	1838
3. ,tɒmpəlnə'viəkəl	AG1	2001

“A short distance [north] of the church stands the ruins of one wall of a church called Teampull na bFiacal, which when interpreted means the Church of the Teeth. It is said to have been the original church of Aghagower, and the one erected there by Saint Patrick, but this is much to be doubted” (*LSO* i §456).

Tobernandechoaun

Tobar na nDeochán

Mo34804

“*the well of the deacons*”

“... to the north[west] of the tower is situated another enclosure called Tobar na nDeochaun, i.e. the Well of the Drinks, so called because the Pilgrims drank of it when performing the Turas, but at present it contains no water...” (*LSO* i §456). Is leagan malartach de *deochain* é *deochán* “deacon” (*Ó Dónaill*).

Aille

(?)An Aill

Mo75804

“*the cliff*”

1. Uaimh Alla gerc i cCeara	AFM ii 884	1063
2. uaimh Alla a gCera	ALC i 64	1063
3. hUaim Alla Ceara	AU ii 12	1063
4. Aghill	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
5. Aghill, Tho. O Male of	Fiants Eliz. §4565	1574
6. Ballynahackla ³	Inq. ME I.27	1607
7. Aghill	Inq. ME II.191	1617
8. the castle, town and lands of Aghill	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
9. townland of Ahill, half qr called Gowle in the	Strafford Inq. §10	1635
10. Ahile, Mahanagh in the townlands of	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635
11. qr. of Ayle in the town of Ballinahagh	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635

³ Liostaithe le liodán de thailte máguaird.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

12. Ahile, Edmond mc Philbin of	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
13. qr. of Ahill... castle and bawne of Ahill... Maessgarrouffe in the qr of Ahill	Strafford Inq. §13V	1635
14. cartron of Gortnacroshe in the qr of Ahile aforesaid	Strafford Inq. §14	1635
15. Ahyle, qr of	Strafford Inq. §16	1635
16. Aghyle... Oghill, qr of	Strafford Inq. §§20, 20V	1635
17. Aylle	DS (ALSO)	1657c
18. Ballynahagla 4 Qrs (vizt.)... Gowle ½ Quarter in ye 2 Qrs. of Aghill... Ayle 1 Qr.... Aghcoile als Mazegarew ½ qr	BSD 102	1661
19. Aghill ½ Qr., Tubberoone als	BSD 103	1661
20. Aylle	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
21. Ayle one quarter	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
22. Ayle	ASE 268a §14	1680
23. Ayle 1 qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
24. Aghill ½ qr., Tobber-Roan als	ASE 272a §33	1681
25. Aghcoyle alias Massegarruffe	ASE 272a §33	1681
26. Aile	Browne's RR 1698	1698
27. Ballynehaila, 4 qrs of	Browne's Lands I	1708c
28. Ballinhile, 4 qrs of	Browne's Lands II	1708c
29. Ballynahackla	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
30. Ballinehalla 4 qrs... Ayle 1 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
31. Aghcoyle [½ qr], Tawnyvaddy als	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
32. Tobberoane als Aghil ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
33. Ballynehakla four quarters	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
34. Ballynehackle	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
35. Ayle	Sligo RR IV/1	1786
36. Ballinhalle 4 qrs.... Ayle 1 qr	QRL 2A.6.74, 330, 331	1787
37. Aghcoyle als Massegarriffe	QRL 2A.6.74, 331	1792
38. Aghill, Tobberone als	QRL 2A.6.74, 332	1792
39. Ayle	Browne's RR 1802	1802

40. Aylemore [sic]	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
41. Ayle... Ayle Mill	Sligo RR 1818	1818
42. Ayle	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
43. Kellnahaghla	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
44. Ayle	Bald 18	1830
45. Ayle	Browne's RR 1833	1833
46. Ayle (West, Middle, & East)	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
47. Ayle West, Ayle Middle, Ayle East	Tithe App. §48	1837
48. Aille	ST (ALSO)	1838
49. Aghall 'a precipice'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
50. Aill	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
51. Aille	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
52. Aill 'a cliff'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
53. An Aill	GÉ 5	1989
54. aL'	Ó Niadh 44	1966
55. aL'	BL 376d.316	1968c
56. 'auin'Nə'haL'ə	BL 376d.514	1968c
57. ,auN'nə'hæL'ɪ	BL 368d.322/3	1968
58. 'a:l	AG1, AG2, AG3	2002

"It contains 656a. 2r. 34p... Aille cave is 14 chains east of the centre of the west boundary [into which Aille River falls]" (ALSO). Thug Ó Donnabháin *Aill Mhór* agus *Uaimh na hAille* mar leaganacha Gaeilge d'ainm na pluais seo ar ball san Ainmleabhar (sv. *Aille Caves*). Cheangail sé ainm na háite atá luaite i bhfoirmeacha 1-3 leis an uaimh seo; de réir na tagartha san fhoinsé, réab Conmhaicne *Uaimh Alla gerc* in ionsaí ar mhuintir Uí Chonchúir, 'mhúch' ocht scór duine inti agus thug leo 'seoda Chonnacht' aisti.⁴ Is féidir gur cruinn an ceangal, ach tá cuid deacrachtaí le sárú go fóill i sanas ainm an bhaile fhearainn.

Léiríonn an iontráil ón *BSD* (foirm 18) gur cheathrú é *Ayle* den bhaile fearainn *Aghill*. Léiríonn dornán foirmeacha an dara hainm seo ag cáiliú *baile*, le tagairt a dhéanamh do bhaile a bhí i bhfad níos mó ná an tseancheathrú a mhaireann mar bhaile fearainn inniu (foirmeacha 11, 18; féach fosta 27-30, 33-34, 36). Ní léir go cinnte

⁴ Déanann *FSAG* (1, 31) amhlaidh: "*Aill* (4) See *Uaimh Alla*".

bunchodanna uile an tseanbhaile seo, ach is iad Aille, Mahanagh, Bunrawer (ceathrúna), Forkfield or Gowel (leathcheathrú), agus *Tawnyvadey ½ qr* agus *Bellaburk 1 qr* na hainmneacha atá luaite leis i *Browne's RR 1698*. Ba chuid de Mace North í *Tawnyvadey* (féach thíos); tá Bellaburke dhá mhíle ar shiúl ó Aille agus i bparóiste Bhaile an Tobair i mbarúntacht Cheara. Féach fosta Toberooaun atá luaite i bhfoirmeacha 19, 24 agus 32 (*Tobber-Roan als Aghill ½ qr*). Is sa bhaile fearainn deireanach seo, atá díreach siar ó Aille, a bhí an caisleán atá luaite i gcuid de na foirmeacha. Tá na ballóga ann go fóill: tugtar *McPhilibin's Castle* air anois. Bhí fear darbh ainm *Enis MacTiriloghroe* ina chónaí sa chaisleán i 1574 (*Aghill*; foirm 4).

Is í an cheist atá le freagairt anseo, an foirmeacha d'aon ainm amháin iad *Ayle* agus *Aghill*. Is cosúil go bhfuil fuascailt na ceiste sna foirmeacha le *baile* iontu (6, 11b, 27-30, 33-34, 36); léiríonn foirm 27, *4 qrs of Ballynahaila*, a thagraíonn do rannta éagsúla an tseanbhaile, mar shampla, gur dóiche gur dhá leagan d'aon ainm amháin iad ceart go leor. Foirm mhalartach ó lár an 17ú haois is ea *Aghcoile* (18e; féach foirm ghaolta 31, *Aghcoyle*). Is eisceachtúil an fhoirm í seo áfach agus ní gá dlúth-chomhfhocal bunaithe ar *coill* a chur san áireamh.

Is cosúil, mar sin, ar fhoirmeacha an 17ú haois, go raibh [ɣ] / [x] lárnach san ainm á chailleadh sa chéad leath den chéad sin. Is beag an seans gur *-ch-* a bhí i gceist: ní bheimis ag dréim le go gcaillfí sin sa Ghaeilge áitiúil, agus go háirithe chomh luath sin (cf. an fhuaim seo i nGaeilge Acla sna 1970í ag Stockman 1974, 346 §1580, 342 §1553; cf. fosta Oghillees i bparóiste Bhioríos Umhaill thíos). Is dóiche gur rian de *-dh-* nó *-gh-* na Gaeilge atá ann (cf. plé ar an ainm paróiste *Achadh Ghobhair* < *Achadh Fhobhair* thuas).⁵ Mar atá luaite cheana sa phlé ar an ainm paróiste *Acaill*, tá leaganacha den fhocal *agaill* “place of eagles / eagle’s nest” le sonrú mar bhuneilimint i ndornán beag logainmeacha i nDún na nGall agus Aontroim, ach níl fasach againn don leagan *aghaill*.⁶ Is féidir gur mhair rian den [ɣ] lárnach go dtí an 19ú haois: féach an mionainm gaolta *Kellnahaghla* (foirm 43 thuas) agus litriú ‘Gaeilge’ Philip Giblin (*Aghall*, foirm 49); is féidir go bhfuil a fhoirm sin bunaithe ar litriú ón *Strafford Inq.* (ar nós *Aghill*) atá luaite san Ainmleabhar, áfach.

⁵ Is dóiche gur mar [aiəL̪], nó a mhacasamhail, a d’fhuaimní an t-ainm seo ar dtús le himeacht an [ɣ], agus is féidir gur iarracht atá sa litriú *Ballynahaila* (foirm 23) é seo a chur in iúl.

⁶ Más fiú an topagrafach a chur san áireamh ag an phointe seo, míor mhiste cnoc 88 méadar i gceantar riascúil i lár an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo73807 a lua.

Féach anois an t-ainm *Aighle* a tugadh ar an cheantar thart ar Chruach Phádraig tráth.⁷ Ní dhearnadh é a bhéarlú ach go hannamh ach féach na foirmeacha *Akill* agus *Akyl* ón bhliain 1379, a fhágann an guta neamhaiceanta ar lár. I gcás *Aille*, is féidir gur ainm na habhann, a théann faoi thalamh sa bhaile fearainn seo san uaimh thuasluaite,⁸ a bheadh i gceist le *aighle*; cf. *An Aighle* nó *An Aighleann (Ilen River)* in iarthar Chorcaí (*FSÁG* 28 sv. 2*Aighle*). Aistríodh ainm abhann go dtí an talamh thart uirthi i gcás *Claddy*, atá sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhurasce. Bheadh orainn an [L´] sna foirmeacha fuaimnithe a mhíniú mar lorg d’athmhíniú bunaithe ar an fhocal *aill*, is dóiche; féach fosta áfach an [l´] i bhfoirm 53.

Aille Caves

Mo68811

1. Uaimh Alla gerc i cCeara	AFM ii 884	1063
2. gCera, uaimh Alla a	ALC i 64	1063
3. Ceara, hUaim Alla	AU ii 12	1063
4. Aille Cave	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

⁷ Cuid bheag foirmeacha:

1. ad Montem Egli	Tírechán 310, 322	700c
2. Crochan Aigli	Tírechán 322	700c
3. Mors Flann Aighle, episcopi		
Echdroma	AU (Mac Airt) 194.3	741
4. hiCruachán Aigli	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 84, 112	900c
5. hiCrúachan Aigli	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 120	900c
6. Cruachan Aigle, Colmán	Betha Adamnáin §17	961c
7. Echtga, Ochaine, Ai, Aigle	Met. Dinds. i 38	1100c
8. Aigle, i n-íath	Met. Dinds. iii 444	1100c
9. Aigle, trí Ruirig	TBC I 119.3955	1100c

10. Cruachán Aighle, oidhche fhéle

Patraic for	ALC i 102	1113

⁸ “This river rises in Glenmask, in the south-west corner of the parish of Ballyovey, in Carra barony... [it later] constitutes the boundary between the parishes of Ballintober and Aghagower until it turns [northwest] into Aille Cave” (*ALSO* sv. *Aille River*). Eiríonn an abhainn amach as an talamh arís breis agus dhá mhíle soir uaidh seo ag Mo95817. Reáchtálann sí aduaidh ansin go *Lough Cloon*, agus ansin go Loch Measca, le taobh *Derrymore* i bparóiste Bhaile Óbha, áit a dtugtar [ˈauwiNˈ , ʏeɾˈ woːr] uirthi (*BL* 368d.322; 1968c).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

5. Aill Mhór ‘great cliff’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Uaimh na hAille ‘the cave of the cliff’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. a:l 'ke:v	AG2, AG4	2001

“Situated about 21 chains south of the north boundary... and about 20 chains east of the west boundary... This is a cave into which the Aille River flows” (ALSO). Eiríonn an abhainn amach as an talamh corradh agus dhá mhíle soir uaidh seo (M095817).

Féach tuilleadh plé ar an ainm seo faoin ainm baile fearainn thuas.

Aille River

M069800, 050751

1. R. Aille	Beaufort	1792
2. R. Aill	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
3. R. Aille	Arrowsmith	1811
4. River Aull	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
5. Ayle River	Bald 18	1830
6. Aille River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. 'auin'Nə'haL'e	BL 376d.514	1968
8. 'auwiN' , ʔeɾ'wo:r	BL 368d.322	1968
9. , auN' nə' hæl'ɪ	BL 368d.322/3	1968
10. dɪ'æl' , rɪvər	BL 371u.356	1968
11. a:l 'rɪvər	AG2	2001

“This river rises in Glenmask, in the south-west corner of the parish of Ballyovey, in Carra barony... [it later] constitutes the boundary between the parishes of Ballintober and Aghagower until it turns [northwest] into Aille Cave” (ALSO). Éiríonn sé amach as an talamh ar ball (féach faoi *Aille Caves*) agus réachtálann aduaidh go *Cloon Lough*, agus ansin Loch Measca, le taobh bhaile fearainn Derrymore i bparóiste Bhaile Óbha, áit a dtugtar *Abhainn Dhoire Mhór* uirthi (foirm 8).

Curraghveetheeogue Lough Mapa SO Currach Mháiteoige

M079809

“wet bog of Máiteog (land subject to

inundations)”

1. Tricha ched cheara... o rodhba co rathain
[ocus] o fionnglais co maiteoig achaid
gobair amail asbeart inteolach cadhbac [:]
O rodba co rathain ruaidh... o fhionnglais

Achadh Ghobhair

catathaich coin co maiteoic achaid gabair...

Taiseacht ui uata [ocus] ui chind chnama

o maiteoig... co habaind na mallachtan... L. Lec. 73b ro, 35-44 1410c

2. o maiteoig co callaind chruaid [ocus] go

habhaind induair L. Lec. 74b ro, 37 agus 39 1410c

3. Máideoig Achaidh Gabhair, go LMG i 610 §271.1 1650c

4. Máitheoig Achaidh Gabhair, go LMG i 610 §271.2 1650c

5. Mháitheoig go Callainn, o LMG i 610 §271.3 1650c

6. Maiteoig go Calluinn chruaidh go

hAbhoinn Ionduair, o LMG i 630 §278.4 1650c

Is loch riascach é seo suite ar theorainn thoir an bhaile fhearainn. *Máiteog* “land subject to inundations (Mayo) = *báidhteog*” (*Dinneen*). Tá an *Mattock River* i gContae Lú bunaithe ar an eilimint chéanna (*L. Log. Lú* 23), mar atá *Moyteoge Head* ['mɑ(:)t̪ˠ o : g] i Keel West in Acaill (Imleabhar 3 sv.). Bhí an Donnabhánach den tuairim gur seanainm ar Mace North agus Mace South a bhí i *Maiteog* nó *Maiteoig* (sic; *TCHyF* 150); tá an dá bhaile fearainn seo suite siar ó Toberrooan atá ar theorainn thiar Aille.

Loghanbegs [sic] Mapa SO

Mo75798

Dhá loch bheaga ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn.

Arderry

Ard-doire

Mo45759

“*high thicket*”

1. Knockballinay 1 Qr. Mountaine

cald. Arderry... BSD 102 1661

2. Arderry Sligo RR IV/1 1800

3. Ardery Browne's RR 1802

4. Arderra Bald's Bogs of Mayo 1812

5. Arderry Sligo RR 1818 1818

6. Arderry Sligo RR IV/3 1825

7. Arderry (Upper & Lower) Vestry Cess Book (ALSO) 1833

8. Arderra Tithe App. §48 1837

9. Arderry ST (ALSO) 1838

10. Arderry J O'D (ALSO) 1838

11. Árd-Doire 'high oak wood' P.E. Gibbon (ALSO) 1838

12. Ard Derrgh (high Derry)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Ard Doire	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. 'ardərə, ard'əri	Ó Niadh 45	1966
15. 'ardəri	AG1	2002

“It contains 1,118a. or. 38p.” (ALSO); suite ó thuaidh de Sraheen. “Tá ard i lár an bhaile fearainn... cnoc réidh é...” (Ó Niadh 45); tá sé 115 méadar ar airde (Mo52756).

Tá tréan samplaí eile den aidiacht réamhcháilithe *ard*- “high above ground, elevated, lofty” (DIL sv. 1ardI(b))⁹ le sonrú i logainmneacha; féach leithéidí *Ardbhearna* (Ardvarna) agus *Ardmhóin* (Ardvone) i Luimneach (*L. Log.* 6-7), gan trácht ar an fhoirm choitianta *ardach* < *ardachadh* (féach an t-ainm paróiste *Ardach* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh agus tuilleadh samplaí faoi Ardagh in Aontroim ag *PNI* 7, 230). Sa chás seo cáilíonn sé eilimint atá fíorchoitianta go háitiúil: *doire* “an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (DIL sv. *daire, doire*); “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*). Níor séimhíodh túschonsan na buneiliminte anseo, is léir.

Tá dhá bhaile fearainn den ainm seo i mbarúntacht Choistealach, agus samplaí eile sa Chabhán agus i Liatroim (*Census 1851*).

Ardogommon

Mo28833

Ard Ó gComáin

“height of the Ó Comáins”

1. Ardogomane	Inq. ME II.269	1617
2. Ardogomane, qr of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
3. Ardgomaine	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
4. Ardogomane, the qr of	Strafford inq. §21V, 22	1635
5. Ardcornme als Ardcomane 1 Qr.	BSD 102	1661
6. Ardcomon	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Ardcornine alias Ardcoman 1 qr.	ASE 243b §4	1677
8. Ardagoman	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
9. Arnecamane 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Ardagoman 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
11. Ardgoman 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
12. Ardagomon	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
13. Ardogoman	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761

⁹ Féach áfach na bríonna “great, extensive(?); difficult, laborious, arduous” (*ibid.* sv. 1ardI(g,j)).

14. Ardygomon	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
15. Ardygommon	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Ardygommon	Sligo RR 1818	1818
17. Ardygommon	Bald 18	1830
18. Ardygommon	Browne's RR 1833	1833
19. Ardagommon	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Ard O Gumane 'high commons'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Ardogommon	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Ard o gcomáin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Ard o' gcomáin 'OComman's hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Árd Ó gComáin [sic] 'the height of the O'Commans'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. a:rdi 'gomən	Ó Niadh 45	1966
26. ɑ:rdi 'gomən	Ó Niadh 45	1966
27. ,ardə 'gomən	AG2	2002
28. ,ardə 'gomɑ:n	AG1	2002

"Contains 233a. or. 10p.... No antiquities except a fort, which is 5 chains south of the north boundary" (ALSO). Ceathrú de Ballinvoy a bhí ann tráth (féach thíos). "Tá cnoc íseal i lár an bhaile f[h]earainn... níl aon rud suntasach ag baint leis" (Ó Niadh 45); tá sé 83 méadar ar airde, agus tá sé suite ag Mo28832.

Tá an t-ainmfhocal *ard* "high place, height" (DIL sv. IIard(a)), "height, hillock; top, high part" (Ó Dónaill) cáilithe anseo ag ginideach iolra den sloinne Ó Comáin. Tá an t-ainm pearsanta fireann *Comán*, ar a bhfuil an sloinne bunaithe, coitianta go leor i ngingealaigh Chonnacht (LMG v 144 sv.).

De réir MacLysaght, tá dhá mhórchlann taobh thiar de na leaganacha Béarla *Commene*, *Commons*, *Cumming*, *Cummins* (1985, 52, 69 sv.): ceann i gCorcaigh den bhunús Ó Comáin, agus ceann i gConnachta den bhunús Ó Cuimín. Tá an sloinne *Cummins* coitianta go leor in oirthear an chontae seo. Tá cuid fianaise le sonrú i logainmníocht an chontae de luaineacht idir leaganacha de shloinnite le *-ín* agus *-áin* (féach tuilleadh san Intreoir Sraithe faoi *Sloinnite*). (Is ábhar spéise é fosta gur leaganacha peata iad *Cuimín* agus *Comán* den ainm naoimh *Colmán* nó *Colm*: féach Ó Muraíle 1985, 54-55). Cf. Ballygommon < *Baile Ó gComáin* i mbarúntacht Cheara. I measc samplaí áitiúla eile d'fhoimeacha iolra de shloinnite i logainmneacha, féach *Baile*

Ó *gColmáin* nó Ballygolman atá sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhurasce.

Ballinvoy

Baile an Mhaí

Mo30024

“the townland of the plain”

1. (?)Bhaile an mhuí, ar chúirt	Amhráin CG 108 §1	1905
2. Ballenvoy, Urlare in the townland of Strafford Inq. §19		1635
3. qr of Knockballenvoy in the said town of Ballenvoy	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
4. Ballinvoy, half qr of Gortnepissy in the town of	Strafford Inq. §21V	1635
5. Knockballenvoy	Strafford Inq. §21V, 22	1635
6. Knockballenvoy, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §22	1635
7. Knockballinboy, qr of	Strafford Inq. §22V	1635
8. Knockballynnoy, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §22V	1635
9. Ballinvoy 4 qrs	Strafford Inq. §53V	1635
10. Ballinway 4 Qrs. (vizt.)		
Knockballinay 1 Qr. Mountaine...	BSD 102	1661
11. Knockballymoy 1 qr.	ASE 243b §4	1677
12. Ballinvoy 4 qrs.	ASE 268a §14	1680
13. Knockballymoey 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
14. Ballinvoy	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
15. Knockballymoy	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
16. Ballenvoy 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
17. Ballinvoy 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
18. Ballinvoy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
19. Knockballymoy	CRL 2A.3.16, 79	1710c
20. Ballinvoy	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
21. Ballinvoy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
22. Ballinvoy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
23. Knockballymoy	QRL 2A.6.73, 336	1792
24. Ballinvoy	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
25. Ballinvoy Hill	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812

26. Ballinvoy	Sligo RR 1818	1818
27. Ballinvoy	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
28. Ballinvoy	Bald 18	1830
29. Ballinvoy	Browne's RR 1833	1833
30. Ballinvoy	ST (ALSO)	1838
31. Ballinvoy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
32. Baile an Mhuighe 'town of the plain'	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838
33. Balla ínmhagh (yellow town)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
34. Baile an mhuighe	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
35. Mount Brown	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
36. bál 'en 'vai [sic]	Ó Niadh 46	1966
36. ,balin'voi	AG2	2001

"It contains 117a. 2r. 2p... the soil is light, of a limestone nature, and produces potatoes, corn and flax..." (ALSO). Tá an talamh i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo cnapánach. Tá an deisceart suite ar shleasa thuaidh cnoic 81 méadar ar airde (Mo29821); tagraíonn foirmeacha 10b, 11, 13, 15, 19 agus 23 thuas don chnoc. Tugann iontráil an *BSD* léargas dúinn ar achar an bhaile seo timpeall 1661: *Knockballinay* (cuid theas Ballinvoy an lae inniu, is cosúil), Arderry, Ardogommon, Meneen, *Derryragh ½ qr, Carrowmcgilleghory 1 qr, mountain in common called Cloghboly*. Tá na rannta deireanacha tite i léig, ach féach Mountbrown i dtaca le *Carrowmcgilleghory*.

Tá an eilimint *baile* "townland"¹⁰ cáilithe anseo ag ainmfhocal firinsneach a thosaíonn le *m*, is léir; féach go háirithe na foirmeacha gaolta 10, 12, 14, 18 agus 22. Is féidir an *b* eisceachtúil i bhfoirm 6 a léamh mar mheancóg scríbhneoireachta do *v* (cf. foirm 10 faoin ainm Newport i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill). Bhí an eilimint choitianta *maigh* "s,n.... a plain, an open stretch of land; in restricted sense a field or green attached to a fort, dwelling, etc., or used for a special purpose (often in composition with a preceding defining noun)" (*DIL* sv. *mag*) neodrach roimh an 10ú haois. Samplaí baininsneacha di is mó atá le sonrú i logainmneacha, tríd agus tríd. Mhaígh Joyce an bunús *Ceann an Mhaí* ar an ainm paróiste *Cannaway*, agus ar Cannawee atá ina bhaile fearainn, atá i gCorcaigh (Joyce i 425); tá *Ceannmhaigh* socraithe mar an bhunfhoirm díobh beirt, áfach (www.logainm.ie).

¹⁰ Féach cuid plé ar an eilimint seo ag Toner 2004 (féach fosta Price 1963; *PNI* 7, 18 sv. Balleney).

Killeenagalliagh Mapa SO
Mo32826
Cillín do pháistí.

Cillín na gCailleach
“graveyard of the hags”

Tobernagalliagh Mapa SO
Mo32827

Tobar na gCailleach
“the well of the hags”

Suite i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn gar don teorainn le Ardogommon agus gar don phríomhbhóthar ó Chathair na Mart go Baile an Róba.

Ballyballinaun

(?)Baile Baileanáin

Mo20806

“townland of Baileanáin”

1. longport isin baili allaniar don cill,		
.i. Margenan	AC 34 §4	1230
2. Ballybarranan, townland of	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
3. Ballibarrinan 4 Qrs	BSD 101	1661
4. Killbari uean [sic]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Ballybrinan 4 qrs	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
6. Balliballinan	Reg. Deeds Lib. 197, 142 §129874	1757c
7. Ballybrinan	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
8. Ballyballinane	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
9. Ballyballinaan	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Baile Bailfhionáin ‘Ballinan’s town’	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838
11. Ballyballinaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Bailidh Baile Fhionnáin	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
13. bali 'banən	Ó Niadh 46	1966
14. , bali 'balənɑ:n	AG1	2002

“Contains 192a. or. 26p.” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr siar ó Aghagower.

Faraor, níor ainmníodh ceathrúna an bhaile seo san *Strafford Inq.* ná sa *BSD*. Is léir ó fhoirmeacha eile gur bhain comhshamhlú don ainm ó shin; léifí ainm pearsanta ar nós *Bairrionnán* mar cháilitheoir orthu. Níl an dara sampla de *Bairrionnán* sna gnáthfhoinsí ach d’fhéadfaí foirm dhíspeagtha den ainm réasúnta coitianta *Bairrionn* < *Bairrfhionn* (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 29 sv. *Barrfind*; LMG v 55 sv. *Bairrionn*, *Bairrfhionn*) a áiteamh. Is minice sloinne ná ainm pearsanta mar cháilitheoir ag *baile*

ach féach samplaí ábhartha i gConnachta ar nós *Baile Conaola* agus *Baile Conraoi* i nGaillimh (*GE* 17; féach cuid statistici ábhartha san Intreoir Sraithe). De réir fhoirm 1, áfach (féach Ó Murchadha, 1994-5, 22), is réadú déanach é an cáilitheoir anseo ón ainm topagrafach *Mairgheanán* > (*baireanán* > *baileanán*): leagan malartach agus díspeagtha de *marghan* “margin (of a book)” (*DIL* sv. *margan*), b’fhéidir.

Ballygolman Lough

Mo15803

1. Ballygounan Lough	Áitiúil	1838
2. Baile Uí Ghormáin [gan míniú]	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Situating on the south end of the west boundary... about 15 chains in diameter” (*ALSO*). Féach Ballygolman < *Baile Ó gColmáin*, atá suite sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Cornacarta Lough

Loch Chorr na Ceárta

Mo15807

“lake of the round hill of the forge”

1. Cornacortha Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Cor na Ceardcha ‘the round hill of the forge’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Situating on the west boundary... about 6 acres in extent” (*ALSO*).

Lahardaun Ford Mapa SO

Leathardán

Mo24803

“little uneven height”

1. Lahertane	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
2. Lahertane	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Lahertane	Sligo RR IV/2	1812
4. Lahertane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Lahartaun	Bald 18	1830
6. Lahertane	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
7. Lahertane	Eccle. Revenue 188	1833
8. Lahertane	Sligo RR IV/4	1834

Tagraíonn na foirmeacha do roinn talaimh. Tagraíonn an t-ainm oifigiúil Béarla d’áth ar shruthán beag (a thiteann isteach ar ball i *Kinlooe Lough*) a dtéann an bealach oilithreachta chun na Cruaiche, ar a dtugtar *Togher Patrick*, anonn ann. Tá sé ar an teorainn idir an baile fearainn seo agus Knockadrum. Is foirm dhíspeagtha í *leathardán* den fhocal *leathard* “which means literally half height, [and] is used topographically to denote a gently sloping eminence” (*Joyce* i 387); féach fosta an aidiacht *leathard* “high, raised, on one side; uneven” (*Ó Dónaill*). Féach tuilleadh faoi *Leathardán* / Lahardaun (*GE* 122) i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Lahardaun Lough

Mo22807

Loch Leathardáin

“lake of Leathardán”

1. (?)Locha Crichan, Margenan ar bru	AC 34 §4	1230
2. leathardáin, oilen	AFM vii 2098	1599
3. Lahorthan Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Leath-árdán ‘half hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
5. 'lahərdɔ:n	AG1, AG2	2001-2

“Situating about 10 chains west of the east boundary... about 5 acres in extent...” (ALSO). Ní léirítear oileán sa loch ar an léarscáil sé horlaí (féach thuas). *Loch Críochán* (foirm 1).

Ballydonnellan

Mo20828

Baile Uí Dhónalláin

“Ó Dónalláin’s townland”

1. (?)Ballydonnellan, Teige mcShane		
Bedy of	Fiants Eliz. §4877	1586
2. Ballinellane	Inq. ME II.283	1617
3. Lecarrowvalleononlowe	Inq. ME II.269	1617
4. Ballyvonallan als Ballonollan 1/2 Qr	BSD 101	1661
5. Ballyvonallan	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
6. Ballydonnellan	Reg. Deeds Lib. 197, 142 §129874	1757c
7. Ballyvonalan	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
8. Ballydonnillan	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
9. Ballydonnellan	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
10. Ballydonelan	Sligo RR IV/1	1802
11. Balldonelan	Sligo RR 1818	1818
12. Ballydonnellan	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
13. Ballydannilon	Bald 18	1830
14. Ballydonelan	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
15. Ballendonellan	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
16. Ballydonlan	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
17. Ballydonnellan	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Ballydonnellan	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. Balla Donnellan ‘Daniel’s town’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
20. Baile Ui Domhnalláin		
‘O’Donnellan’s town’	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838

21. Baile Uí Dhomhnalláin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Baile Uí Dhomhnalláin 'O'Donnellan's town'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,bali'donələn	AG1	2002

"It contains 59a. 3r. 9p." (ALSO). Aisteach go leor, ba leathcheathrú de bhaile fearainn Aghagower é seo, faoi lár an 17ú haois (BSD 101).

Tá *baile* cáilithe anseo, is cosúil, ag uatha den sloinne *Ó Dónalláin*; thiocfadh linn iolra a léamh ar fhoirmeacha 2-4 ach tá fianaise na bhfoirmeacha sin neamhchonchlúideach (de dheasca na mbotún cló). Ba de cheantar Ail Finn i Ros Comáin an mhórchlann seo thart ar an 11ú haois ach lonnaigh siad ar ball in oirthear na Gaillimhe (MacLysaght 1985, 85-6; féach clanna eile den sloinne, áfach, ag LMG iv 102). Mhol Giblin an t-ainm pearsanta *Dónallán* sa chás seo (foirm 17); mhol sé ainm pearsanta i gcás an ainm Ballygolman < *Baile Ó gColmáin* chomh maith, áfach. Tá Ballygolman sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Bullaunmeneen

Mo54866	Mullán Méinín "hillock of Méinín"	
1. Mollan	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Mullan	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/5(3)	1617
3. Molanbegge... Molanmore	Inq. ME II.191	1617
4. Molanmore	Inq. ME II.255	1617
5. half of Molanmore 1/2 qr, half of Molanbegg 1/2 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
6. Mullanmore	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
7. Mulanmore... Mulane	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/5(7)	1618
8. the cartron of Mullamore in the half qr of Mullanmore in the townland of Rathvallintyre	Strafford Inq. §10	1635
9. Mollane, qr of	Strafford Inq. §13V, 14	1635
10. 1/2 qr in the qr of Molane called Molanebeg	Strafford Inq. §17	1635
11. Bullanmore als Mullanmore 1/2 Qr... Bullanbeg als Mullanbeg als Mullane 1/2 Qr	BSD 103	1661

12. Bullan	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
13. Bullanmore alias Mullanmore 1/2 qr... Bullanbegg als Mullinbegg als Mullanoe	ASE 243b §4	1677
14. Bullanbegg, 1/2 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
15. Bullane 1 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
16. Bullane 1 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
17. Ballanemorebegg [sic]	Browne's Lands I	1708c
18. Ballanemore & beg	Browne's Lands II	1708c
19. Ballamnore als Mullanmore... Ballenbegg als Mullinbegg	CRL 2A.3.16, 79	1710c
20. Mullenamore	Reg. Deeds Lib. 77, 339 §53900	1734
21. Mullane	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
22. Ballamore als Mullan... Ballanbegg als Mullane	QRL 2A.6.73, 337, 338	1792
23. Mullane, Mullanebegg	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
24. Ballancuneen	Bald 18	1830
25. Bullane	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
26. Bullane	Tithe App. §48	1837
27. Bullaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
28. Bullaunmeneen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Bullan (an Ox)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
30. Bullán méinín	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
31. Bullan méinín 'well of Meinin'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
32. 'bulɑ:n'me:Ñi:n'	Ó Máille 51 §24	1959
33. ,bɔlɑ:n'menjin	AG1	2001

“Contains 273a. 2r. 2p... No antiquities” (ALSO); suite ag ceann thuaidh an pharóiste.

Is féidir athrú ó *mullán* “(dim. of *mul*) a hillock, heap” (*DIL* sv.), “elevated ground, hillock” (*Ó Dónaill*) go *ballán* “cnoc cruinn” (*Ó Máille* 1959, 56) nó “small patch” (*Ó Maolfabhail* 1990, 67 sv. *An Ballán* / *Bullaun*) a léamh go furasta ar na foirmeacha. B'fhéidir gur tuigeadh [mɔlɑ:n] mar “*i mBallán*”. Más ceart don Mháilleach, is forbairt i gciall ó *ballán* “teat; cup-shaped drinking vessel” (*Ó Dónaill*) é *ballán* “cnoc cruinn”. Fuaimnítear mar [bɔlɑ:n] é i gConnachta (*Ó Máille op. cit.*).

Tá cnoc atá 55 méadar ar airde i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo ag MO49867, agus cuid tithe ar a shleasa thoir, agus cnoc eile 44 méadar ar airde i lár na roinne ag MO52864. De réir Uí Mháille, áfach, is “sa gcoirnéal ó dheas den bhaile fearainn atá an ballán deas glas (airde deich dtroigh, fad 50 troithe, leithead 40 troigh); tá sé suite ar bhruach thiar an tsrutháin, le hais garbh-dhroichid adhmaid. Chualas *Bullaun* is *Bullaun Sheeaun* ar an áit, freisin; tá [Sheean, paróiste Oileán Éadaí] ag críochoireacht le *Bullaunmeneen*” (*ibid.* 58-59).

Ní fheictear an bhuneilimint cáilithe ag ainmfhocail eile go dtí foirm Bald (24), agus cuma an fhocail *coinín* air, agus foirm Ghaeilge an Donnabhánaigh (28), atá bunaithe, ní foláir, ar fhoirm a mhothaigh sé féin. Tá Meneen (féach thíos) suite trí mhíle siar ó dheas de seo: nascadh bailte fearainn le chéile i dtaca le cíos, rud a d’fhág lorg chomh maith ar an ainm Tangincartoor i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhurasce, a ainmníodh ó Cartoor, atá breis agus míle ó thuaidh de. Sa sampla atá idir chamáin againn, níl d’fhianaise againn gurbh ann den ainm cumaisc sa Ghaeilge ach foirm an Donnabhánaigh.

Bunraver

MO65832

1. Bun Reamhar, o	Bun Ramhar	
2. (?)I mBun Raite do thaistil an mhór-scol, / I mBun Roghair badh throm na geonta	“ <i>thick bottom(-land)</i> ”	
	LMG i 610 §271.3	1650c
3. Bonraver	Inq. ME II.191	1613
4. the town, lands and qr of Bunraver	CPR Jas I 318	1617
5. Bonraver... qr of Bonraner	Strafford Inq. §9	1635
6. Bonraver a qr	Strafford Inq. §53	1635
7. Bunrama als Bunrawir 1 Qr.	BSD 102	1661
8. Bunrawra als Bunraver one qtr	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
9. Bunraver 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Burrauna alias Bunraver qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
11. Bunraver 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
12. Bunraver 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

13. Bunnranna als Bunrawra 1 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
14. Bunrenna als Bunrowra	QRL 2A.6.74, 331	1792
15. Bunraver	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Bunrower	Reg. Deeds Lib. 506, 23 §327304	1805c
17. Bunrawer	Sligo RR 1818	1818
18. Bunrawer	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
19. Bunrovar	Bald 18	1830
20. Bunrawer	Browne's RR 1833	1833
21. Bunraver (East & West)	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
22. Bunrower	ST (ALSO)	1838
23. Bunrawer	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
24. Bun Ramhar 'gross but[t]'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Bun ramhar	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
26. Bun ramhar 'thick base or bottom'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. bun 'rɔwər, bun 'rɔvər	Ó Niadh 47	1966
28. ,bɔn 'rauwer	AG1, AG2	2001

“Situating at the east boundary of the parish, near the north extremity of same... contains 271a. 2r. 21p.” (ALSO). Léiríonn an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí go raibh an lonnaíocht sa bhaile fearainn uilig suite ag bun thoir cnoic 72 méadar in iarthar an limistéir, ag Mo66831.

Féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint *bun* faoi Bunacurry i bparóiste Acla. Níl aon fhianaise againn d'úsáid an ailt leis an ainm seo sna foirmeacha Gaeilge; is amhlaidh an scéal le *Bun Dorcha* / Bundorragha i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair, barúntacht Mhuraisce.

Féach cúpla sampla den aidiacht *ramhar* i mionainmneacha atá díreach taobh amuigh den cheantar staidéir: [,kʰɑn 'rɔvər] i Dadreen i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce (BL C504.2.272; 1968), agus *Kinraver*, [,kɛn 'rɔvər], ar Caher Island sa pharóiste céanna (féach faoin bhaile fearainn sin san imleabhar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce).

Cushin Lough

Mo59829

1. Cusheen Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Coisín 'a small foot'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. 'kɔʃin (lɛ:k)	AG2	2001

“This lake is situated on the centre of the west boundary... about 18 square chains in extent” (ALSO), ar an teorainn le Cushinsheeaun. Féach Cushinkeel i dtaca le *coisín* “little land division”.

Carrowkeel

An Cheathrú Chaol

Mo25809

“the narrow quarter”

1. (?)Carrowkuill	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. (?)Kiell, qr.	Inq. ME II.269	1617
3. Carrowkeele, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
4. Carruekele 1 qr	Browne's Lands I	1708c
5. Carrowkeel 1 qr	Browne's Lands II	1708c
6. Carrakeel	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Carrowkeel	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
8. Carrowkeel	Bald 18	1830
9. Carrakeel	Eccle. Revenue 188	1833
10. Corrakeel	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Carrowkeel	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Carhu Cíol 'small quarter'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. An Cheathramhadh Chaol 'narrow quarter'	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838
14. Ceathramad caol	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. karəki:l	Ó Niadh 49	1966
16. ,karo'ki:l	AG2	2001
17. ,karə'ki:l	NC5	2001

“54a. 3r. 7p.” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite idir ceantar cnocach atá ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh agus craobhshruthán den *Carrowbeg River* ar an teorainn thoir theas. Ceathrú de Ballyballinaun (díreach siar) nó Ballinvoy (píosa gearr ó thuaidh)? Tá 13 baile fearainn darb ainm Carrowkeel sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Cloondacon

Mo50805

Cluain Dá Chon

“meadow of the two hounds”

1. Clondacon	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Cloondachon	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/5(4)	1617
3. Cloonedachon	Inq. ME II.191	1617
4. Cloondaghan ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Clondachon	Sligo Papers (Murphy) 36 §80	1617
6. Clondacon', half quarter of	Strafford Inq. §9	1635
7. Clondacon, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §14V	1635
8. Clundacon als Clundacone ½ Qr.	BSD 103	1661
9. Chordacon	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Clundacon	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
11. Clundacon	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(2), 40,885/6	1679
12. Clundacon 2 qrs.	ASE 268a §14	1680
13. Clunedacon alias Clundacon ½ qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
14. Cloondacum ½ qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
15. Cloondacon ½ qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
16. Clundacun	Browne's RR 1704	1704
17. Clondacon 1 qr	Browne's Lands I	1708c
18. Cloondacun 1 qr	Browne's Lands II	1708c
19. Clondacon	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/7; Rg. D. 10,290§3705	1712
20. Clondacon	Reg. Deeds Lib. 115, 55 §79246	1741
21. Cloondacon	Reg. Deeds Lib. 370, 149 §252514	1778c
22. Cloondacun	Browne's RR 1802	1802
23. Cloondachun	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
24. Cloondacun	Sligo RR 1818	1818
25. Cloondacun	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
26. Cloondachun	Bald 18	1830
27. Cloondacun	Browne's RR 1833	1833
28. Cloondahan	ST (ALSO)	1838
29. Cloondaco // n	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. Cloon da cun '2 hound's land'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
31. Cluain dá chon 'lawn or meadow of the two hounds'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

32. klu:nda 'xun [sic]	Ó Niadh 51	1966
33. ,klunda 'hõn	AG1, AG2	2001-2

“It contains 247a. 2r. 35p... The name is said to date from St. Patrick’s time” (*ALSO*). “In Cloondacon there lived a pagan chieftain... one day he saw St. Patrick and his followers approaching and immediately he let loose two wolfhounds that he had been starving. The chieftain expected that the hounds would attack the saint, but instead they licked his hands. St. Patrick patted the heads of the hounds and local legend says that from then on the hair of a hound grows backwards” (*Tóchar Phádraig* 46). Tá scéal áitiúil eile ann gur shlog an talamh an dá chú in áit darb ainm *Poll na gCon*, gar do *Thóchar Phádraig* (*ibid.*); féach nóta ar an bhealach oilithreachta seo faoin ainm *Teevnacroaghy* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

“Great numbers of places have been named from two animals of some kind... I believe most or all of these names have their origin in legends or superstitions, and that the two animals were supernatural...” (*Joyce* i 257-8); luann Joyce an dá bhaile fearainn *Cahiracon* < *Cathair Dhá Chon* sa Chlár agus *Lisdachon* san Iarmhí mar shamplaí.¹¹ Féach sampla eile de cú “n, m., later also f.... *dog, hound*; cú (allaid) *wolf*” (*DIL* sv.) sa logainm inchurtha *Droim Dhá Chon* / *Drumacon* i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 27). Ainmneacha eile den cineál struchtúir seo is ea *Droim Dhá Thiar* nó *Drumahaire* i Liatroim (*GÉ* 93) agus *Gleann Dá Bhoc* nó *Glendavock* atá sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. I gcás *Glendavock* agus *Cloondacon*, ba *dá* agus ní *dhá* a bhí sa chaint, faoi thionchar an *n(n)* roimhe.

Bhí roinn darbh ainm *Clonebegg* in *Aghagower*, atá díreach siar ó dheas de seo, tráth (*Strafford Inq.* §19V). Tá naoi sampla den eilimint *cluain* “meadow, pasture-land, glade” (*DIL* sv. 1*clúain*), “meadow; after-grass” (*Ó Dónaill*), “... a fertile piece of land, a green arable spot [near bog or water]” (*Joyce* i 233; féach fosta *PNI* 7, 21), “damp pasture, untilled field” (Kelly 1997, 614; féach Ó Cearbhaill 2010, 17-9) in ainmneacha bailte fearainn sa cheantar staidéir.

¹¹ Shíl Joyce (i 52) gurbh é *Maigh Dhá Chon* ba bhun leis an ainm paróiste *Moyacomb* i gCill Mhántáin; tá a leagan Gaeilge socraithe ag Price (1958, 377), bunaithe ar fhoirmeacha Gaeilge sna hannála, mar *Maigh Dá Chonn* “plain of the two heads” (féach O’Rahilly 1946, 280-1 i dtaca le *conn* “head”). Féach fosta samplaí de *Drumacon* < *Droim Dhá Chon* i Muineachán agus sa Chabhán (www.logainm.ie).

Coolloughra

Mo25825

Cúil Luachra

“corner of the rushes”

1. Cowleloghore	Inq. ME I.19	1607
2. Coologhran	Inq. ME II.193	1617
3. Coologhra, ½ qr of	CPR Jas I 318b	1617
4. Coologhca	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. Coologhra ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
6. Coloogher ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
7. Cooleoughra	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
8. Colooghra als Cologhra 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
9. Coologhra 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
10. Coologhry	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
11. Coologhra	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
12. Coologhra	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
13. Coaloghra	Reg. Deeds Lib. 115, 55 §79246	1741
14. Coolaghra	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
15. Coollog[]	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
16. Coolloughra	Bald 18	1830
17. Coologhra	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
18. Cooloughra	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Coolaher	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
20. Coolloughra	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
21. Cual Oughra ‘rushy land’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Cul Luachra	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Cúl Luachra ‘hill-back of the rushes’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
24. kul luəxrə	Ó Niadh 52	1966
25. ,kul 'oxrə	AG1	2002

“[Contains] 232a. 2r. 39p... no antiquity” (ALSO). Suite díreach siar ó Ballinvoy.

Is doiligh idirdhealú a dhéanamh sa Bhéarla idir *cúil* “corner or recess” (*DIL*) nó “nook” (*Ó Dónaill*) agus *cúl* “back... often applied to sides of hills in place-names” (*Joyce* i 200), ach is coitianta amach an chéad eilimint in ainmneacha bailte fearainn (*PNI* 7, 132 sv. *Cúil Uí Bhaothalaigh* / Coolaveely). Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag ginideach an

fhocail *luachair* “[i,] f.... Collect. rushes; rushy place, marsh” (*DIL* sv. *luachair*(a,c)), “rushes; rushy place, rushland” (*Ó Dónaill*). Tá Coolloughra eile i mbarúntacht Choistealach (*Census 1851*).

Creggannaseer

Mo34813

Creagán na Saor

“the rocky place of the craftsmen”

1. Kilgarnaseer	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Crigganaseer	Rent Office (ALSO)	1838
3. Creggaunnaseer	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Creggannaseer	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
5. Crígan.na.seer ‘Mason’s Hillock’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Creagán na saor ‘rocky land of the carpenters’	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838
7. Creagán na saor ‘rocky land of the carpenters’	Scott (ALSO)	1838
8. Creagán na saor	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Creagán na Saor ‘the rocky land of the carpenters’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. k’rugɑ:nə’si:r	Ó Niadh 53	1966
11. kregɑ:nə’si:r	Ó Niadh 53	1966
12. ,kregənə’si:r	AG1	2002

“It contains 18a. 2r. 35p. The rocks are free and limestone; the soil is light” (*ALSO.*). Ba iad P.E. Gibbon agus “Mr Scott of Aghagower” a sholáthair an fhoirm Ghaeilge don *ALSO*. “Tá an áit clochach fós” (*Ó Niadh* 53). Tá an roinn bheag seo suite díreach soir ó Carrowkeel agus díreach ó dheas de Mountbrown.

Is iomaí ciall le *creagán*, “rocky eminence; (patch of) stony, barren ground” (*Ó Dónaill*) agus “a little rock; a rocky or stony place” (*Dinneen*) ina measc.¹² Tá sé coitianta i logainmneacha tríd an tír ar fad diomaite den oirdheisceart (*PNI* 4, 102). Thairfead de Búrca (1970, 118 §424) é i dTuar Mhic Éadaigh mar [k’r’uga:n] “hummock” (cf. foirm 10 thuas); féach fianaise eile den leagan déanach canúna seo faoi Creggaunnahorna i bparóiste Chill Mhíona. Mar atá i gcás Rinnaseer i bparóiste Oileán

¹² Is forbairt ó *creag* “crag, rock” (*DIL* sv. *crec*) é *creagán*, ar ndóiche.

Éadaí, tá an chéad eilimint cáilithe ag ginideach iolra an fhocail *saor* “artificer” (*DIL* sv. 2*saer*), “artificer, craftsman; mason” (*Ó Dónaill*).

Crowhill

Mo20812

Cnoc an Phréacháin

“the hill of the crow”

1. Knockprechare	Inq. ME II.269 / See Lands (Knox) 1617	
2. Crowhill	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Knockafreaghaan	Bald 18	1830
4. Crowhill	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
5. Crowhill	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
6. Crowhill	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Crowhill	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc O Preachan [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Cnoc a' Phréacháin 'hill of the crow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. kroh ' iL [sic]	Ó Niadh 57	1966
11. kro ' hiL	AG1, NC5	2001

“Bishop Land... Contains 32a. 3r. 9p.” (*ALSO*); suite ó thuaidh de Ballyballinaun. Tá cnoc 79 méadar ar airde in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn (Mo18812).

Is í *Cruachoill* foirm Ghaeilge Crowhill i gCill Chainnigh (*L. Log.* 27) ach is léir ó fhoirmeacha 1 agus 3 go bhfuil bunús eile leis an ainm atá idir chamáin anseo. Is cosúil gur aistriú glan í an fhoirm Bhéarla ar *cnoc* agus *préachán* “a bird of prey (generic term)...” (*DIL* sv. *préchán*), “a crow, a raven... equated to glede” (*Dinnneen*), “crow, rook” (*Ó Dónaill*). Chuirfí *fraochán* “bilberry, whortleberry; ring-ouzel” (*ibid.*) san áireamh mar fhéidearthacht ar fhoirm 3, b'fhéidir.

Luaitear *Knockpreghane* eile sna cúistiúnachtaí (*Inq. ME* II.265) ach i mbarúntacht eile a bhí sé, is léir. Tá dhá bhaile fearainn darb ainm Knockaphreaghane i gCorcaigh, agus tá bailte fearainn darb ainm Knockaphreaghaun sa Chlár agus i nGaillimh (*Census 1851*). Tá Slievenabrehan < *Sliabh na bPréachán* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris.

Cushinkeel

Mo50843

Coisín Chaol

“narrow little land division”

1. 1 qr of Cossenkeele and Gortinegeare	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
2. Cossankeelee als Cossinkeele & Gurtingaer 1 quarter	BSD 102	1661
3. Crosankee	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Cossinkeele and Gortingarr 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
5. Cosenkeele & Gortingare 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
6. Cosingkeele & Gortingare 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
7. Cossenkeele	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
8. Cosingkeele	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
9. Cussinkeel	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
10. Cossinkeele & Gortingarr	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
11. Coosinkeele, Gortingarr	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
12. Coosinkeele	Reg. Deeds Lib. 115, 55 §79246	1741
13. Cossinkeely, Gortingare	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
14. Cossinkeele & Gorteengarr	QRL 2A.6.74, 302	1792
15. Cushinkeele	Bald 18	1830
16. Cushinkiel	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
17. Cushinkeel	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Cushinkeel	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
19. Cusheenkeel	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. Cushinkeel	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
21. Cushin Cíol ‘small foot’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Coisin chaol	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Coisín-Chaol ‘narrow little foot... from shape’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
24. Cois an Chaoil	Ó Niadh 56	1966
25. kuś ən 'ki:l	Ó Niadh 56	1966
26. , kəʃ ən 'ki:l	AG1	2002

“Situated on the east boundary of the parish and near the north extremity of same... it contains 217a. or. 28p.” (ALSO).

Léiríonn foirmeacha ar nós *Cosingkeele* (foirmeacha 6, 8) thuas, agus na foirmeacha *Coisíní / Baile na gCoisín* atá béarlaithe i bhfoirmeacha 1-2 Cushinsheeaun thíos go raibh an eilimint *coisín* in úsáid go háitiúil. Is foirm dhíspeagtha de *co(i)s* atá inti, cinnte, ach ní léir go díreach an chiall a bhí léi. Tá an bhrí “a land measure; *cois talaimh*, grass of five cows; an ceathrú cuid de ghníomh” (*Dinneen* agus Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 138 sv. Cush) le *cois* i gcuid logainmneacha, agus tá na bríonna “(place) beside; (place) at the foot or bottom of” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 138 sv. Coshlea agus *PNI* 7 139 sv. *Cushnedun*) léi i gcuid eile. Is dóiche, áfach, gur leagan díspeagtha den tomhas talaimh atá i gceist. Dála an scéil, tá an roinn talaimh seo sórt fada, tanaí agus *caol* mar bhaile fearainn. Séimhíodh túschonsan an cháilitheora sa Ghaeilge dhéanach, is cosúil (foirmeacha 22-4): tríd úsáid rialta i gclaontuisil, b’fhéidir.

Tá Cushinsheeaun thíos ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn. Sloinne atá mar cháilitheoir san ainm Ballycusheen i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin (*Ballenegoshen*, *CPR* Jas I 178a, 1610).

Cushinsheeaun

Mo52829

Coisín Siáin

“little land division of the fairy mound”

1. Cossiny, townland of	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
2. Ballynagossin als Cosseney 4 Qrs. (vizt.)... Shyane als Cassan oughter ½ Qr	BSD 102	1661
3. Cassinshian, Feagh als	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
4. Cassinshian	QRL 2A.6.74, 300	1792
5. Cussin	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
6. Cushin	Sligo RR IV/1	1806
7. Cushin	Sligo RR IV/2	1813
8. Cushin	Sligo RR 1818	1818
9. Cushin	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
10. Cushineigher	Bald 18	1830
11. Cushinougher	Bald 18	1830
12. Cushin	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
13. Cushin Sheeane	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
13. Cushinsheeaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Cushin Sheeane	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838

Achadh Ghobhair

15. Cushinsheeaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Cushin Shan 'old foot'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Coisin Sidheán	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. [a] holy well [here]; called Cushin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
17. Coisín sídheáin (or Siodháin) 'little foot of the fairy fort, or fairy hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. Coisín-siadháin "little foot of the fairy fort"	Joyce iii 287	1920
19. kuʃən 's i :ɑ :n	Ó Niadh 56	1966
20. , kɔʃən 'ʃ iɑ :n	AG1, AG2	2001

"Situating near the east boundary of the parish and the north extremity of same... It contains 288a. 3r. op... About the centre of the townland is a fort (the Sheeaun), in which unbaptized children are interred" (ALSO; LSO §459). "The fairy fort is still there, in which now unbaptized children are buried" (Joyce iii 287). Tugtar *The Fairy Fort* air (faisnéiseoir AG2; M052829).

Sheas an chéad eilimint, *coisín*, as féin, gan ainmfhocail cáilithe, go dtí 1833. Tá tuilleadh fianaise de seo san ainm *Cushin Lough* [' kɔʃən l e :k] (faisnéiseoir AG2) a thugtar ar an loch atá ar an teorainn thoir le Bunrawer. Tá leaganacha iolra sna foirmeacha *Coisíní* agus *Baile na gCoisín* duaithnithe i bhfoirmeacha béarlaithe 1-2. Féach plé ar an eilimint faoi Cushinkeel thuas, atá buailte leis ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh. Féach fosta Sheeaun i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí i dtaca leis an eilimint cháilithe *sián* "fairy mound".

Cushinsheeaun Lough Mapa SO

M047828

Loch ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn, buailte le Knockrooskey. Ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí léirítear dhá loch agus oileán sa cheann tuaisceartach; anois tá trí loch bheaga ann.

Graveyard

M052829

1. Graveyard	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. ðə 'fe :ri fort	AG1	2001

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

“Situating in the centre of [the townland], and west of the road. It is in an old fort, and only unbaptized children are buried there” (ALSO). Féach an plé ar an bhaile fearainn thuas. Dúradh liom go bhfuil lios eile in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn a dtugtar *The Narrow Fort* air ([ðə 'narə fort], AG1); níl iomrá air sa ghasaitéar seandálaíochta (*Monuments*).

St. Anne's Well

Mo48827

1. sent a:nz 'wɛl AG1 2001

Suite in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Deerpark

Páirc na bhFianna

Mo35822

1. Kenlo, qr of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
2. qr of Kinloy and Cloynbegg	Strafford Inq. §22	1635
3. Kinloy als Kinlay als Kinloe ½ qr	BSD 101	1661
4. Kinluy als Kinlee ½ qr.	ASE 243b §4	1677
5. Kinloey ½ qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
6. Kinloy ½ qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
7. Kinloy	Browne's Lands I, II	1708c
8. Kinlug als Kinlee ½ qr...		
Kinnloe als Kinlay	CRL 2A.3.16, 79, 80	1710c
9. Kinlugg als Kinlee	QRL 2A.6.73, 336	1792
10. Kinloe als Kinloy	QRL 2A.6.73, 341	1792
11. Kinluy	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
12. Kinluoy, Deer Park	Bald 18	1830
13. Deerpark	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
14. (?)Deerpark	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
15. Deerpark	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Deerpark	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
17. Parc n bhFíach [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
18. Killowey Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
19. Cionn Lughaidh 'Lewy's head or hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. k'in'lu:i, k'il'ə'lu:i	Ó Niadh 66	1966
21. kinlui 'le:k	AG1	2001

22. 'di:rpark

AG2, AG3

2002

“329a. or. 22p... There is here a lake, called Kinlooey Lake. No antiquity” (*ALSO*). Tá *Kinlooey Lough*, mar a dtugtar air san Ainmleabhar, in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag MO34817; “this is a lake of about 30 acres” (*ALSO*). Tá sé ar an teorainn le Ballinvoy. Tá crannóg ar an bhruach thiar ag MO34816, áit a ngobann ceann íseal talaimh amach ar an loch.¹³ Is cosúil gur ainm duine, a raibh baint aige leis an áitreabh seo b'fhéidir, atá sa bhunainm *Cionn Lughaidh* “Lughaidh’s headland”, a tugadh ar an cheantar máguaird, ar ball. “*Lugaid* is perhaps the seventh most popular name in early Ireland...” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 125; cf. *LMG* v 441-6).

Tá breis agus 80 baile fearainn darb ainm Deerpark tríd an tír (*Census 1851*); déantar a mbunús a ghaelú mar *Páirc na bhFia* nó *Páirc na bhFianna* (www.logainm.ie sv.). Ní thagann ceachtar den dá shampla atá i Luimneach chun solais roimh 1840 (aistrítear ceann acu mar *Páirc na bhFia*, ach tá an bunús *An Chluain Mhór* socraithe i gcas an chinn eile: Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 229, 119).

Deerpark River

MO33817

1. Deerpark River

Áitiúil (*ALSO*)

1838

“This river rises in the td. of Teevinish East... and goes across the townland and lake of Deerpark... [and joins] the Carrowbeg River at the northwest corner of Mount Browne townland” (*ALSO*).

Kinlooey Lough

MO34817

1. Killowey Lake

Áitiúil (*ALSO*)

1838

2. kinlui 'le:k

AG1

2002

“Situated in the southwest corner... this is a lake of about 30 acres” (*ALSO*). Tá sé ar an teorainn le Ballinvoy. Tá crannóg ar an bhruach thiar (MO34816) áit a ngobann ceann íseal talamh isteach ar an loch.

¹³ Tá bríonna éagsúla maíte ar *ceann* i logainmneacha: “end, end-point, termination... [used of territories]” (*DIL* sv. *cenn*I,II), “high ground above land or sea” (*PNI* 7, 93; Ó Maolfabhail 1987, 76), “headland” (*DUP* 150). *Cionn* seachas *ceann* a úsáideadh sa chás seo; cf., i measc samplaí eile, Kinnadoohy < *Cionn na Dúiche* i mbarúntacht Mhurasce agus Kincon < *Cionn Con* i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Derrygarve

Mo20823

Doire Garbh

“rough thicket”

1. Derrygarriff	Sligo RR 1818	1818
2. Derrygarriff	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
3. Derrygorrue	Bald 18	1830
4. Derrygaruff	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
5. Derrygarriff	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
6. Derrygorriv	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrygarren	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
8. Derrygorra	Query Book (ALSO)	1838c
9. Derrygarve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Derra Gorrimh ‘rough derry’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Doire garbh ‘rough oak wood’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,d̪er̪i 'garv	AG1	2001
13. ,d̪er̪i 'garəf	AG2	2002

“Contains 170a. 1r. 4p” (ALSO); tá sé seo suite ar bhruach thiar an *Carrowbeg River*.

Ainm coitianta is ea *doire* “io, probably neuter... an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (*DIL* sv. *daire*, *doire*I,II), “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*) cáilithe ag *garbh* “rough, rugged, coarse” (*DIL* sv. *garb*), go háitiúil. Tá Derrygarve eile i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill; tá Derrygarve Beg agus Derrygarve More i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce; tá *Derrygarve* eile i Derreennawinshin sa pharóiste céanna. Tá go leor fianaise i logainmneacha ábhartha tríd an chontae gur ghnách túschonsan eiliminte ar lorg *doire* a shéimhiú (féach nótaí air seo faoi Derrakillew sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, agus faoi Derradda i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill thíos). Ar a bhfuil againn d’fhoirmeacha stairiúla, áfach, ní mholtar séimhiú anseo.

Doon

Mo47848

An Dún

“the fort”

1. Dun Mughdhorn	AFM ii 1042	1133
2. Dún Mughhorn	ALC i 132	1133
3. dún mughdord, go	AFM iii 276	1235
4. dhún mughdord, ó	AFM iii 276	1235

5. Dún Modhord, go	ALC i 324	1235
6. Dun Mudord, co	AC 52 §11	1235
7. Dun Mugdord, o	AC 52 §11	1235
8. Dunmouhgherne	CJR 27 Ed. I, 235-6 §19a	1299
9. Doon, MacPhillipin [of]	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
10. Drumphilbin als Downemcphilbin	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
11. Dunmacphilbin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 143, 47 §95485	1745c
12. Drumphilbin als DownneMcPhilblin	QRL 2A.6.73, 348	1792
13. Doon	Bald 18	1830
14. Doon Coosane	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
15. Doon	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Old Doon	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
17. Doon	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. Do[.]n 'a Fort'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Dún; an old castle built by Garrett Philbin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
20. Dún 'a fort', anciently Dún Mugdord	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. du : n	Ó Niadh 59	1966
22. ' du : n	AG1, AG2	2001-2

“It contains 338a. or. 11p.... Near the centre of the southeast border is a fort” (ALSO).

Ba é Ó Donnabháin ar dtús a cheangail tagairtí don dún a luaitear i bhfoinsí Gaeilge (foirmeacha 1-7) leis an baile fearainn seo (AFM ii 1042c). Tá ballóga caisleáin suite trasna na teorann i Dooncastle; bhí an dá roinn seo mar aon bhaile amháin tráth, ní foláir (Ó Niadh 59). “[The castle is] said to [have been] built by Garrett Mac Philbin, the head of the Mac Philbins in (or about) the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is in all probability, if not certainty, the Dun-Mugdord mentioned by the Four Masters...” (LSO i §459). Tá an lios eile thuasluaite suite ag M049848, ach má tá an ceart ag Ó Donnabháin, is féidir go dtagraíonn na foirmeacha Gaeilge do dhún a bhí ar an láthair ar ar tógadh an caisleán ar ball.

Déanann IPN (76-8) scagadh ar an eilimint *dún* i logainmneacha: “fort or fortress... [types include] promontory forts... hill-forts [possibly]... ringforts... castle

mounds or mottes”. Ní fheictear an eilimint a cháiligh é sa chás seo sna foirmeacha béarlaithe ón 16ú haois amach. Is féidir gurb é an t-ainm pearsanta neamhchoitianta *Mughdhorn* a cháiligh é; ní fheictear an t-ainm seo i nginealaigh áitiúla áfach (*LMG* v 510 sv.), agus bheimis ag dréim le foirm ghinideach ar nós *Mughdhoirn*. An féidir gur ginideach iolra de dhaonainm ar nós *Múrna* < *Mughdhorna* atá ann (cf. *Múrna* < *Mughdhorna* i gContae an Dúin ag *PNI* 3, 124 sv. *Mourne Mountains*)? Tá na foirmeacha stairiúla ina bhfeictear leagan malartach de uilig gaolta (foirmeacha 3-7).

Tugadh *Dún Mhic Philbín* ar an chaisleán agus an roinn thart air, ar ball (foirmeacha 10-12; cf. “... dá mharg i nDúthaigh Mhic Filbín”, *Seanchas Búrcach* §16). Tá caisleán eile darb ainm *McPhilbin’s Castle* i Toberrooan sa pharóiste seo.

Dooncastle

Mo484

Caisleán an Dúin

“the castle of the fort”

1. Castle	Bald 18	1830
2. Dooncastle	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
2. Dooncastle	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Doon Castle	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
5. Dooncastle	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Doon Castle	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Císlan a Donn ‘fort castle’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Caisleán an Dúin	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. du:n kasl	Ó Niadh 59	1966
10. ,du:n'kasəl	AG 1	2001
11. ,du:n'kasəl	AG2	2002

“It contains 338a. or. 11p.... There are 2 forts in the southeast corner, and there is an old castle called Doon Mc Filbin’s Castle” (*ALSO*). Tugtar [,du:n'kasəl] ar an seanchaisleán anois; tá na ballóga i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo42839), taobh thiar de theach atá corradh agus leathmhíle ó dheas den phríomhbhealach ó Chaisleán an Bharraigh go Cathair na Mart. Féach tuilleadh foirmeacha stairiúla faoi Doon, thuas.

Forkfield or Gowel

Mo77829

1. Gowell
2. Gowell, the ½ qr of
3. The half quarter called Gowel in
the townland of Ahill
4. Govall
5. Gowel ½ Quarter...
6. Gowel
7. Gowell
8. Gowel half a quarter
9. Gowell ½ qr.
10. (?)Gowell 1 cart.
11. Gowel ½ qr.
12. Gowel ½ qr
13. Gowl 2 qrs
14. Gowel 2 qrs
15. Goale, Derrynucky [sic] &
16. Gowel ½ qr
17. Gowel
18. Gaul and Meehanagh
19. Gowl & Mehanagh
20. Gowel
21. Gowel
22. Forkfield
23. Gowel
24. Forkfield
25. Gowel
26. Forkfield
27. Forkfield or Gowel
28. Talamh na gomhala
28. Gabhail
29. Gabhail 'a fork'
30. ' forkfild

An Ghabhail

"the fork"

Inq. ME II.191	1617
CPR Jas I 318a	1617
Strafford Inq. §10	1635
Strafford Inq. §53V	1635
BSD 102	1661
Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
ASE 268a §14	1680
ASE 272a §33	1681
ASE 272a §33	1681
Browne's RR 1698	1698
Browne's Lands I	1708c
Browne's Lands II	1708c
CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
QRL 2A.6.74, 331	1792
Sligo RR IV/1	1797
Browne's RR 1802	1802
Sligo RR 1818	1818
Sligo RR IV/2	1824
Bald 18	1830
Browne's RR 1833	1833
Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
Sligo RR IV/3	1834
ST (ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
J O'D (ALSO)	1838
AG2	2002

“155a. 3r. 38p.” (ALSO). Tá lios in oirthear na roinne (Mo78828). Tá srutháin bheaga ar theorainneacha thoir an bhaile fhearainn, áit a ngobann an roinn féin isteach idir dhá pharóiste: Oileán Éadaí soir ó thuaidh, agus Baile an Tobair soir ó dheas.

Is í *gabhal*, san fhoirm thabharthach *gabhail*, an bhuneilimint anseo: “o, m. and ā, f... a fork; a bifurcation or angle in a glen, pass, etc.; the spit of land between two rivers; a branch of a river, an arm or inlet of the sea forming a creek or river estuary” (DIL sv. *gabul*(f,g)); “... an opening, estuary or creek; a river or road fork, the space enclosed therein” (*Dinneen*); “fork; in place-names the reference is almost invariably to a river” (IPN 89). “[*Gabhal* means] ‘fork’; in place-names the reference is almost invariably to a river” (IPN 89); “... an opening, estuary or creek; a river or road fork, the space enclosed therein” (*Dinneen*). Amanna, tagraíonn an eilimint seo do thalamh idir dhá chnoc: “[The Donegal island of *Gabhla*] has two high hills with low land between them and this appears to be the ‘fork’ referred to in the place-name” (DUP 78 sv. *Gola* “place of the fork”).

Tá bailte fearainn darb ainm Gowel i mbarúntachtaí Choistealach agus Chlann Mhuiris; féach fosta Aghagowla Beg, Aghagowla More i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre sa bharúntacht seo féin. Is leagan baininsneach atá sna samplaí eile uilig atá sa chontae seo, agus moltar leagan baininsneach anseo, fosta (cf. foirm 26). Mhol Ó Donnabháin claonleagan (*gabhail*) i gcás Gowel i mbarúntacht Choistealach (cf. foirm 15); tá *An Ghabhail* molta mar bhunfhoirm Goldrum i nDún na nGall, chomh maith (www.logainm.ie). Tá leagan firinsneach den eilimint *gabhal* socraithe sa bhunleagan den ainm Gowel / *An Gabhal* i Liatroim (*ibid.*); féach fosta Gowle i gCill Mhantáin (Price 1983, 362).

Cashel Turlough

Mo78832

Loch an Chaisil

“the lake of An Caiseal”

1. Lough-a-Costle [*sic*] or The Castle Lake Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838
2. Loch a’ Chaisil, the lake of the stone fort J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“... on the north boundary [with Cashel in Islandeady]... irregular in shape... about 24 acres in extent” (ALSO).

Garrow

Mo12811

An Gearradh

“*the (?)trench*”

1. Gorten Anny... Gortconessayn		
½ qr.	Inq. ME II.269 / See Lands Inq. (Knox) 1617	
2. Garrue	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. (?)Carrawgorro Hill [<i>sic</i>]	Arrowsmith	1811
4. Garue	Sligo RR IV/2	1813
5. Gortenechany... Gorteenachanny	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
6. Garue, Gortacousaan	Bald 18	1830
7. Garrue	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
8. Garue, Gortacassane	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
9. Garrue (East & West)	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
10. Garrue East, Garrue West	Tithe App. §48	1837
11. Gorriv	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Garroo &c	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Garrow &c. Compare with Garroo		
in the Cur[lew]s near Boyle	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
14. Garramh ‘rough’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Gearradh	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Gearradh ‘the cut’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
17. gáru:	Ó Niadh 64	1966
18. gortí:n òni	Ó Niadh 64	1966
19. 'garo	AG1	2001
20. 'garu	AG2	2002

“It is bounded on the north by Derrygarve... It contains 91a. 1r. 30p... Compare with Garroo in the Curlieus near Boyle” (ALSO). Tá Garrow i Ros Comáin; féach fosta Garrough i gCiarraí agus i Laois (*Census 1851*), agus *An Gearradh Thiar* / Garra West i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 33). Is féidir go mbaineann an t-ainm leis an *Carrowbeg River*, a reáchtálann aneas trí lár an bhaile fhearainn bhig seo; féach cuid de na mínithe a thugann *Dinneen* ar *gearradh*: “a rut, a ravine or cutting” (*Dinneen*).¹⁴ Thaifead de

¹⁴ Forbairt ó *gearradh* “u, m.... cutting, lopping, felling...; a tax, a tribute” (*DIL* sv. I(a),II*gerrad*).

Búrca (1970, 92 §403.88) *gearradh* mar [g'aru] i dTuar Mhic Éadaigh, rud a thiocfadh, a bheag nó a mhór, leis na foirmeacha thuas.

Léiríonn léarscáil Bald áit idir seo agus Derrygarve ar thug sé *Gortacousaan* air. Is í seo an áit atá luaite i bhfoirm 1b i 1617 agus arís i bhfoirm 8b 1833; is féidir gur ginideach den fhocal *cuasán* “(small) cavity” (*Ó Dónaill*) a cháilíonn *gort* ann. Tagraíonn foirmeacha 5 agus 18 do thalamh ard tirim i lár réisc díreach ó thuaidh de *Cornacarta Lough* atá ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn le Ballyballinaun (*Ó Niadh* 1966). Tá sé luaite chomh fada siar le 1617 fosta (foirm 1a).

Gorteen

Mo38810

An Goirtín

“the little field”

1. (?)Gortmckeena	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. (?)Gortingare	Browne's Lands I	1708c
3. (?)Gortingar	Browne's Lands II	1708c
4. (?)Gurteencunney	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Gurteen hill	Bald 18	1830
6. (?)Gorteencunny	Browne's RR 1833	1833
7. Gurteen Hill	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
8. Gurteen	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Gurteen hill	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
10. Gorteen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Gurten 'bryer field'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Goirtín 'a small garden or close'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. gortí:n	Ó Niadh 64	1966
14. 'gortʃin	AG2	2001

“It contains 121a. 2r. 22p.” (ALSO); suite siar ó Cloondacon. Tá foirm *Hib. Del. Mayo* suite san áit chuí ar an léarscáil; ina dhiaidh sin, is minic nach féidir dul i muinín na léarscála sin i dtaca le suíomh na n-iontrálacha. Tá dornán maith ainmneacha i ndeisceart an pharóiste ar an léarscáil seo, trí ainm *gort*- ina measc, atá tite i léig ó shin. Ní féidir foirmeacha 2-4 agus 6 a cheangal leis an ainm baile fearainn seo go conclúideach, ach oiread; baineann siad le liostaí de thailte atá sa pharóiste seo, áfach.

Tá thart ar chéad baile fearainn darb ainm Gorteen, Gortin nó Gurteen sa tír (*Joyce* i 230). Ar ndóiche, is foirm dhíspeagtha de *gort* “a field (of arable or pasture

land)” (*DIL* sv.), “a field or plantation, a corn-field and especially a field of oats” (*Dinneen*) í *goirtín*. Tá ceithre bhaile poist darb ainm *Goirtín* luaite i *GÉ* (113); ní chuirtear an t-alt ach le sampla Thír Eoghain. Cuirtear an t-alt le samplaí i Luimneach, Lú, Uíbh Fhailí, Cill Chainnigh agus Port Láirge sa tsraith *L. Log.*, áfach.

Leacht Tomaltaigh

Mo40807

Leacht Tomaltaigh

“Tomaltach’s *memorial cairn*”

1. Leacht Tomaltaigh ‘Monument of Tomaltach’

LSO §456

1838

2. ,tɔmɛltiz 'gre:v

AG1

2001

“About a ¼ mile [northeast] of Teampull na bFiacul [*sic*] lies a heap of stones called Leacht Tomaltaigh... Tomaltach [is] said to have been a great man that came to Aghagower to laugh at the folly of the pilgrims, but the vengeance of God overtook him before he got beyond this spot, where the hand of Christ smote him for his infidelity, and this cairn was raised to commemorate his misfortune, and to remain a monument of terror to infidels” (*LSO* i §457). “[The name *Tomaltach*] was particularly favoured by the Connacht men in the middle ages....” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 171).

Knockadrum

Mo25801

Cnoc an Droma

“*the hill of the ridge*”

1. Knockadrum

Browne’s RR 1802

1802

2. Knockaduín [*sic*]

Bald’s Bogs of Mayo

1812

3. Knockadrum

Sligo RR 1818

1818

4. Knockadrum

Sligo RR IV/3

1824

5. Knockadruma

Bald 18

1830

6. Knockadrum

Browne’s RR 1833

1833

7. Knockadrum

Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)

1838

8. Knockadrum

ST (ALSO)

1838

9. Knockadrum

Tithe App. Book (ALSO)

1838

10. Knockadrum

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

11. Cnoc a Druma ‘Drum hill’

P. Giblin (ALSO)

1838

12. Cnoc a droma. At the foot of the hill near Mount Brown there is a ford called Beal ath na marb, from a battle

J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)

1838

13. Cnoc a droma ‘hill of the ridge’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. , nɔkə 'drim	AG1	2002

“Contains 125a. 2r. 7p.” (ALSO); suite siar ó Aghagower. Tá cnoc 94 méadar ar airde i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo29809).

Tá Knockadrum eile i nGaillimh (*Census 1851*).

Knockakeery

	(?)Cnoc Uí Chaoirí	
Mo33809	“Ó Caoirí’s hill”	
1. Knockkeary	Sligo RR IV/1	1813
2. Knockeery	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Knockaheeree	Bald 18	1830
4. Knockeiry	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
5. Knockaccory	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
6. Knockaheery	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Knockwery	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
8. Knockakeery	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Knock-y-Keery	J O’D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
10. Cnoc a Cheergh ‘sheep’s hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Cnoc ui chaoirigh	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
12. Cnoc Uí Chaoirigh ‘O’Keery’s hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. , nɔkə 'hi : ri	AG1	2002

“It contains 71a. 1r. 25p...” (ALSO). Tá sé suite díreach ó thuaidh de Aghagower. Tá cnoc 93 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo33808.

Is sloinne de chuid thuaisceart Laighean é *Ó Ciardha* (MacLysaght 1985, 171 sv. Keary, Keery), agus ní bheimis ag súil leis anseo. Ní thiocfadh sé go hiomlán leis na foirmeacha stairiúla cibé ar bith. Níl iomrá ar bith ar an sloinne *Ó Caoirigh* sna gnáthfhoinsí, mar atá molta ag Ó Donnabháin (foirm 12) ach is féidir nach bhfuil d’fhianaise againn den sloinne atá mar cháilitheoir anseo ach an logainm. Is féidir, leis, go bhfuil an sloinne seo bunaithe ar an ainm pearsanta baineann *Caoireach*: “The most important bearer of this name was St Cáirech Dergáin of Clonburren on the banks of the Shannon whose feast day is 9 February. She was special patroness of the women folk of the O Kellys, O Maddens, O Mulallys and other families of the Uí Maine in

Connacht” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1918, 44 sv. *Cáirech*). Is tearc iad ainmneacha ban i sloinnte.¹⁵

<u>Knockbrack</u>	An Cnoc Breac	
Mo45856	<i>“the speckled hill”</i>	
1. Knockbreacke	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Knockbracke	Inq. ME II.255	1617
3. Knockbrack	Inq. ME II.263	1617
5. Knockbrack qr, half of	CPR Jas I 318b	1617
6. Knockbrack	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
7. Knockbrack	Strafford Inq. §16	1635
8. Knockbreack, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §18	1635
9. Knockbreacke 1 Quarter	BSD 103	1661
10. Killbrack	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Knockbrack 1 qr.	ASE 234a §10	1677
12. Knockbrack 1 qr.	ASE 243a §4	1677
13. Cnocbrack 3d of a qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
14. Knockbrack 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
15. Knockbrack 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
16. Knockbrack	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
17. Knockbrack	QRL 2A.6.74, 315	1792
18. Knockbrack	Bald 18	1830
19. Knockbrack	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
20. Knockbrack	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Knockbrack	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
22. Knockbrack	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. Cnoc Brac ‘speckled hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Cnoc breac	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Cnoc breac ‘spceklel hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
26. nok ' brak	AG2, AG3	2001

¹⁵ Féidearthacht eile i dtaobh an cháilitheora sa logainm seo, más lagfhéidearthacht féin í, is ea an eilimint *caoire* atá san ainm paróiste *Baile Easa Caoire* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh; tá cuid fianaise ann gur leagan de *cauille* “division of land” (*DIL* sv. *caille*) atá i gceist léi san ainm sin (Ó Muraíle 1985, 40; féach foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm sin faoin ainm paróiste féin).

“It contains 242a. or. 14p.” (ALSO); suite gar do cheann thuaidh an pharóiste.

Léirítear trí mhullach atá thar 200 troigh in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. I dtaca leis an eilimint *breac* “speckled, spotted; variegated; patterned, ornamented” (*DIL* sv *brecc*), “speckled, dappled” (*Ó Dónaill*), féach Joyce (ii 288): “As land, especially hill-sides or dry upland, often presents a speckled or spotted appearance, caused by different kinds of vegetation, or by the varying colours of the soil or of rocks, this word is of very frequent occurrence...”. Tá 43 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír; tá samplaí eile i mbarúntachtaí Thír Amhlaidh, Chlann Mhuiris agus Choistealach sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Knockfelim

Mo15827

Cnoc Fhéilim

“Féilim’s hill”

1. Knockphiliem	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
2. Knockfelim	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Knock Eilim	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
4. Knock Eilim	Bald 18	1830
5. Knockfelim	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
6. Knockelim	Tithe App. §48	1837
7. Knockelim	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Knockelim Vestry	Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
10. Knockelim	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Knockfelim	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
12. Cnoc Elímh [sic] ‘Phelim’s hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Cnoc Fhedhlim	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Cnoc Fédhlim ‘Felim’s hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
15. ,nɔk'fɛ:ləm	AG1	2002

“It contains 66a. 2r. 7p.” (ALSO); suite siar ó Ballydonnellan. Tá cnoc 78 méadar ar airde in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo15826).

Bhí an t-ainm pearsanta fireann *Féilim* an-choitianta “both in the early period and throughout Gaelic Ireland... In the forms *Feidhlim*, *Féidhlim* it remained popular throughout the later middle ages especially among the O Connors of Connacht...” (*Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 95 sv. Fedelmíde*). Tá fianaise de shéimhiú ar thúschonsan an cháilitheora sa chanúint dhéanach le sonrú trí na foirmeacha stairiúla.

Knockroosky

Mo45822

Cnoc Rúscáí

“hill of the (?)marshy place”

1. Knockruskey West	Sligo RR IV/1	1799
2. Knockruskey	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Knock Ruske	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
4. Knockrusky	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Knockrusky	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
6. Knockruskey	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
7. Knock Ruske	Bald 18	1830
8. Knockruskey	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
9. Knockrusky	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
9. Knockruskey	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
10. Knockcruisker	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Knockrusky	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
12. Knockroosky	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Cnoc Rusger ‘Quarrel hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Cnoc Rusgaighe ‘hill of the marshy ground’	P.E. Gibbon (ALSO)	1838
15. Rúsgaigh	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Cnoc Rúsgaighe ‘hill of the marshy ground’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
17. <i>kruk'ru:sgi</i>	Ó Niadh 66	1966
18. <i>kruk'ru:sk</i>	Ó Niadh 66	1966
19. <i>,nok'ruski</i>	AG1, AG2, AG4	2001

“Contains 300a. 3r. 3p.” (ALSO); suite soir ó Ballinvoy agus soir ó thuaidh de Deerpark. Tá cnoc suntasach 88 méadar in iarthar an bhaile fhearrainn (ag Mo42824), gar don phríomhbhealach ó Chathair na Mart go Baile an Róba.

Tá an eilimint *cnoc* cáilithe anseo ag ginideach an ainmfhocail *rúscach*. De réir Joyce, d’fhorbair an focal baininsneach seo ó *riasc* “a fen or piece of marshy ground” (*DIL* sv. *riasc*), “marsh; bogland, moor” (*Ó Dónaill*)¹⁶ móide an iarmhír *-ach*; is féidir go bhfuil sé mar bhunús ag lear mór ainmneacha bailte fearainn a bhéarlaítear mar Roosky, Rooskagh, Roosca, Rousky agus Rusky: “*Rusg* is another form of [*riasc*],

¹⁶ Féach teoiric ar bhunús an fhocail *riasc* ag Ó Concheanainn (1966-7, 17-8).

which is much used in local nomenclature, though it is not given in the dictionaries...
[used] originally of fenny or marshy places” (*Joyce* i 464).

Lackaun

Mo30794

An Leacán

“(?)*the place of flat stones*”

1. Leckan	Inq. ME II.269	1617
2. Dromgouloyne ½ qr... Leckan ½ qr	Inq. ME II.269 / See Lands Inq. (Knox)	1617
3. Leckin... Lackan	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
4. Lackane, Drumgowly and Lagg in the qr of	Strafford Inq. §28	1635
5. Lackanemore als Lackane ½ qr	BSD 101	1661
6. Drumgoulen als lagg ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
7. Dromgoulin als Lagg ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
8. Drumgowla al[s] Lagg	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
9. Dringoulen	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
10. Drumgowlin ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
11. Lakenenemore als Lack ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
12. Leckane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 143, 47 §95485	1745c
13. Drumgowlin	QRL 2A.6.74, 330	1792
14. Lakenenemore	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
15. Luckane	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
16. Lackane, Lackane Begg	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
17. Luckane	Bald 18	1830
18. Leckane	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
19. Luckane	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
20. Lackaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Leckane	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
22. Leckaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. Lackaun	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
24. Lecaun ‘flags’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Leacán	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
26. Leacán ‘hill-side’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
27. Lúka:n	Ó Niadh 67	1966

28. $\acute{L}ek\alpha:n$	Ó Niadh 67	1966
29. $^{\prime}lak\epsilon n$	AG4	2001

“It contains 338a. or. 27p.” (ALSO). “Tá slátaí agus leacracha le fáil go flúirseach ann” (Ó Niadh 67). Tá cuid mhaith den bhaile fearainn ar shleasa thiar thuaidh an chnoic a luaitear faoi Teevinnish East thíos. Leathcheathrú de Aghagower a bhí ann, tráth (BSD 101).

Cruthaíonn na foirmeacha fuaimnithe 27-8 gur *leac* “flat slab of rock or stone, flagstone, paving stone; of the *bed-rock* underlying earth or water; tombstone; altar-stone” (DIL sv. *lecc(a-d)*), “flat stone or rock; flagstone, slab” (Ó Dónaill) móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh nó dhíspeagtha *-án* is bun leis an ainm seo, agus ní *leiceann* “side, slope of hill” ná *leacain*, foirm thabharthach den fhocal ghaolta *leaca* “side, slope (of hill)” (*ibid.*). Féach *leacán* “place strewn with flat stones” (DIL sv. *leccán*), “small flat stone, discoid stone; small flagstone, slab...; (wall) pennywort” (Ó Dónaill). Tá *An Leacán* molta mar an bhunfhoirm de shamplaí de Leckaun sa Chlár agus Liatroim, i measc ainmneacha eile (www.logainm.ie). Léiríonn na foirmeacha 15, 17, 19 agus 27-8 fuaimniú canúnach sa chéad ghuta.

Ba chuid den bhaile fearainn seo iad na rannta *Drumgowly* agus *Lagg* a fheictear i bhfoirmeacha 2, 4, 6-10 agus 13.

Lugrevagh

Mo17814

An Log Riabhach

“the grey hollow”

1. Logreevagh	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Logreevagh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Logreevagh	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
4. Logreevagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Lugrevagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Log remhogh ‘spotted hollow’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Lag riabhach	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Lag riabhach ‘grey hollow’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. $\log^{\prime}ri:w\epsilon x$,	Ó Niadh 71	1966
10. $\log^{\prime}revax$	Ó Niadh 71	1966
11. $\log^{\prime}rev\epsilon x$	AG1	2001

“It contains 64a. 3r. 5p...” (*ALSO*).

Tá an baile beag fearainn seo suite díreach ó thuaidh de Crowhill, ar thalamh réidh idir an cnoc agus an *Carrowbeg River*. Tá *log* “place; (dwelling) place, habitation; hollow, pit, ditch; burial place, grave” (*DIL* sv. 1*loc*I,II), “hollow” (*DUP* 154 sv. *log*) cáilithe ag an aidiacht *riabhach* “of an indefinite husky hue, swarthy (of animals), brindled; the orig. sense is prob. streaked, striped” (*DIL* sv. *riabach*), “streaked, triped, brindled; (speckled) grey; dun, drab; dull, gloomy; dismal, wretched” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 2*riabach*) sa chás seo. Chuir de Búrca síos ar shamplaí coguasaithe de *bh-* / *mh-*, *-mh-* / *-bh-* agus *-mh* / *-bh* i nGaeilge Thuar Mhic Éadaigh mar [v] ach is léir go raibh réimse fuaimeanna i gceist aige, cuid acu ina “leathghutaí” (1970, 29 §139-142; cf. foirmeacha 9-11).

Mace North

Mo58823

An Más Thuaidh

“the long low hill, north”

1. Masgarne	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Maase	Inq. ME II.249	1617
3. Masgarne 1 cartron	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Maessgarrouffe in the qr of Ahill	Strafford Inq. §13V	1635
5. ½ cartron in the qr of Oghill called Shanemallecoyle	Strafford Inq. §20V	1635
6. Tawnivady als Aghcoile als Mazegarew als Shanvallykeelee ½ Quarter	BSD 102	1661
7. Massgaruffe and Taunavaddy and Shanvallykeelee ½ qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
8. Tawnyvaddy alias Aghcoyle alias Massegarruffe alias Shanvallykeelee ½ qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
9. Tawnyvaddy als Aghcoyle als Massegarriffe als Shanvally ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
10. Tawnevaddy als Aghcoyle als Massegarriffe als Shanvally	QRL 2A.6.74, 331	1792
11. Mauce North	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
12. Mause North	Sligo RR 1818	1818

13. Mauce North	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
14. Mauce North	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
15. Lowermace	Bald 18	1830
16. Mauce North	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
17. Mace North	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Maase North	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
19. Mace North	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Masa o huagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Más	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Más 'a buttock'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. lag ə wɑ:ʃ	Ó Niadh 67	1966
24. ma:s, mɑ:s	Ó Niadh 71	1966
25. me:s 'lower	AG1	2001
26. ma:s 'nort	AG2, NC5	2002

“It contains 181a. 2r. 13p.” (ALSO). “Tá crut íseal cuarach ar an gcnocán leathan atá sa bhaile fearainn” (Ó Niadh 71). Tá dhá chnoc shuntasacha sa bhaile fearainn: ceann 64 méadar ar airde san oirthear (ag M063825), agus ceann san iarthar atá 62 méadar ar airde (ag M059825). Tá cnoic éagsúla i Mace South chomh maith; is é an mullach 97 méadar ar airde gar don lár (ag M052815) an ceann is airde orthu. Is é *Lag an Mháis*, “ísleán beag” i Mace North, atá i gceist le foirm 23 (Ó Niadh 67), áfach; is féidir mar sin gur thagair an bunainm don taobh seo den roinn ar dtús.

Úsáidtear *Lower* agus *North* go malartach leis an chéad eilimint *más* “bottom, fundament; buttock, posterior; of places: Mas na Ríghna, name of a hill” (DIL sv. 1*más*), “a long low hill” (Joyce i 526-7) a cháiliú sa chás seo, sa lá atá inniu ann (foirmeacha 25-6). Ba í an aidiacht *garbh* a cháiligh *más* sa 17ú haois; i ndiaidh nach léir go díreach cé acu an roinn thuaidh nó an roinn theas, nó an dá roinn, a bhí i gceist le leithéidí *Masegarruffe* a fheictear i bhfoirmeacha 1, 3-4 agus 6c-10c, shílfeá, *más* sa chuid thuaidh atá an *más*, gur don roinn thuaidh a thagair siad. Tá na hainmneacha eile a luaitear sna luathfhoirmeacha, agus na rannta ar thagair siad dóibh, tite i léig. Is doiligh talamh slán a dhéanamh díobh ar bheagán foirmeacha, ach is féidir gurbh iad *An Seanbhaile Caol* agus *Tamhnaigh an Mhadaidh* na bunainmneacha; gach seans gur thagair ceann acu, ar a laghad, do Mace South. I dtaca le *Ahill / Oghill / Aghcoile et var.*, féach Aille thuas.

Mace South

Mo55814

An Más Theas

“the long low hill, south”

1. Mauce South	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Maace South	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Mause South	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Mauce South	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
5. Uppermaice	Bald 18	1830
6. Mauce South	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
7. Mace South	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Maase South	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
9. Mace South	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Masa o dhas	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. me :s ‘ òpər	AG1	2001
12. ma :s ‘ sout	AG2, AG3	2001-2

“Contains 352a. 3r. 32p.” (ALSO). Is déanach iad na foirmeacha: gach seans gur thagair cuid de na rannta atá luaite i gcuid seanfhoirmneacha Mace North thuas do limistéar an bhaile fhearainn seo ó cheart.

Mahanagh

Mo73817

Meathánach

“place of saplings”

1. Mehanegh	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Mehanagh ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Mahanagh in ... Ahile, ½ qr called	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635
4. Mahane	Strafford Inq. §28V	1635
5. Ballynahagla 4 Qrs. (vizt.)		
Mehanagh ½ Qr. als Mahanagh...	BSD 102	1661
6. Mehana	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Mehin and Kilogefada	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
8. Mohannagh halfe a quarter	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
9. Mohanagh ½ qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Mehaunagh 1 qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
11. Mehaneagh ½ qr...	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
12. Mehanagh...	Browne’s RR 1699	1699

13. Mehaneagh 2 qrs	Browne's Lands I	1708c
14. Muhanagh 2 qrs	Browne's Lands II	1708c
15. Meharragh 1 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
16. Mehanagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 330	1792
17. Meehanagh, Gaul and	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
18. Mehanagh, Gowl &	Browne's RR 1802	1802
19. Mahanagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 539, 45 §353806	1810c
20. Mihanagh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
21. Mihanagh	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
22. (?)Greallaghmanagh	Bald 18	1830
23. Mehanagh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
24. Mehenagh	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
24. Mahanagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Mehanagh	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
26. Maha / nagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. Meathánach. Triangle [formed] from the 3 roads	J O'D (p.l; ALSO)	1838
28. Meathánach 'central'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Meathanach, a place of sieve slits	Joyce iii 497	1920
30. mahənəx, mahənə	Ó Niadh 72	1966
31. 'mahənə	AG1	2001

"It contains 126a. 1r. 17p." (ALSO); suite ó thuaidh de Aille.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo i Liatroim, i nGaillimh, i Sligeach, i gCorcaigh agus i Loch Garman (*Census 1851*). De réir *Joyce*, "the general tradition in these places is that sieve makers lived there" (*Joyce* iii 497, foirm 26). Cibé faoi sin, is cosúil go bhfuil an bhunfhoirm bunaithe ar an fhocal *meathán* "something pliable, a twig, osier?" (*DIL* sv. *methán*), "sucker; shoot, sapling; splinter; splint (in basketry)" (*Ó Dónaill*) móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach*. Is cosúil go bhfuil leagan malartach den fhocal *meathán* san ainm *An Meitheán* nó Maghon i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 42).

Shílfeá gur leagan substainteach de *meánach* < *meadhónach* atá san fhocal seo *meathánach* a luann an Donnabhánach (foirm 28) ach ní gá dul ina mhuinín. Ní mar sin a béarlaíodh an eilimint *meánach* san ainm Knappaghmanagh atá sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, ach oiread.

Bheimis ag dréim le níos mó foirmeacha den sórt *mwe-*, ag freagairt do *mao-* sa Ghaeilge, dá mba fhorbairt ó *maoth* “soft, tender” (cf. *maothail* “soft or spongy land”; *Joyce* i 465) é an t-ainm seo (cf. Mweelin i bparóiste Acla, mar shampla).

Pollalohan Mapa SO

Poll an Leacáin

Mo78811

“the hole of the little flat stone”

1. Pull-a-Leckaun

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Poll a’ Leacain ‘hole of the flag-stone’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“... on the south boundary [with Aille]... This is a very small lake or pool” (ALSO). Níl na foirmeacha ag teacht leis an litriú oifigiúil. Féach Lackaun thuas i dtaca leis an eilimint *leacán*.

The Triangle

Lo78817

1. The Triangle

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. ðə 'traɪ 'aŋɡəl

AG2

2001

“[Said] of roads meeting here... in the southwest corner of the townland.... lying between the junction of the roads to Ballinrobe and to [Ballyhean and a third minor road on] the east boundary of the townland [that joins them]. This is the name by which the junction of the 3 roads is known” (ALSO).

Meneen

Méinín

Mo35833

“(?)little stream”

1. Menyve [*sic*] ½ Qr...

Derryragh ½ qr

BSD 102

1661

2. Moneen

Hib. Del. Mayo

1672c

3. Menin and Derryeragh 1 qr.

ASE 268a §14

1680

4. Moveena & Derryrath 1 qr

Browne’s RR 1698

1698

5. Derrynalt 1 qr

Browne’s RR 1699

1699

6. Meneene

Browne’s Lands I

1708c

7. Meneen

Sligo RR IV/1

1797

8. Meeneen

Browne’s RR 1802

1802

9. Meneen

Sligo RR 1818

1818

10. Meneen

Sligo RR IV/3

1820

11. Meaneen

Bald 18

1830

12. Meeneen

Browne’s RR 1833

1833

13. Meneen	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
14. Meaneen	Tithe App. §48	1837
15. Meineen	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Meneen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. Máineen 'a stream'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
18. Méinín	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
19. Méinín 'a little stream'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. 'mé:ni:n	Ó Niadh 73	1966
21. 'menjin	AG2	2002

“It contains 154a. 1r. 22p... About 5 chains north of the south boundary there is a fort” (ALSO); suite ó thuaidh de Ballinvoy. Léiríonn 1b agus 3b-4b agus 5 meancóga cóipeála sa scríbhneoireacht, agus is doiligh foirm bhunúis a mholadh orthu. Tá an roinn ar thagair siad di tite i léig, is léir: ceantar an leasa, b'fhéidir?

Foirm dhíspeagtha den fhocal *méan* “a mouth (poetic word); an opening in a coast, a gulf” (DIL sv. *mén*) a mhol an Donnabhánach i bhfoirm 19, agus tagann *méinín* go hiomlán leis na foirmeacha agus leis an fhuaimniú áitiúil. Réachtálann sruthán ar teorainn thoir thuaidh, thoir agus thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn, agus tá sruthán eile ar an teorainn thiar. Is féidir gur ainm ar cheann acu, nó ar cheann dá gcainéil, a bhí i gceist i gcéadair le *méinín*.

Mountbrown

Cnocán an Bhrúnaigh

Mo23818

1. Mountain in common called
Cloghboly... Mackgillrone als
Carrowmcgillegory 1 qr... BSD 102 1661
2. Magellroe Hib. Del. Mayo 1672c
3. Moygilroe ASE 268a §14 1680
4. Margilleroe als
CarrowMcgilleroe 1 qr CRL 2A.3.16, 79 1710c
5. Mount Browne, Valentine
Browne of Reg. Deeds Lib. 59, 299 §40595 1722
6. Mount Browne Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §42673 1729
7. Mount Browne, Valentine

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Browne of	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/19	1738
8. Mt Browne	Taylor and Skinner 215, 223	1778
9. Margillroe als Carrowmcgillroe	QRL 2A.6.73, 338	1792
10. Mount Brown	Vallancey	1795
11. Mountbrown	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
12. Mount Brown	Road Map	1800
13. Mount Browne	Browne's RR 1802	1802
14. Mount Browne	Sligo RR IV/1	1804
15. Mt Brown	Arrowsmith	1811
16. Mount Browne	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
17. Mountbrown	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
18. Mount Browne	Bald 18	1830
19. Mount Browne	Sligo RR IV/3	1832
20. Mount Browne	Browne's RR 1833	1833
21. Mount Browne	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
22. Mount Browne	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
23. Mount Browne	ST (ALSO)	1838
24. Mountbrown	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
25. Mount Brown or Ballinwee	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Mount Brown	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
27. Balla a mhue	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
28. Baile an mhúighe	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
29. Baile an Mhaighe 'town of the plain'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. mount 'broun	AG2, AG3	2002

"It contains 304a. 2r. 27p... About 10 chains north of the south boundary is a fort. Mount Browne House is in this townland" (ALSO). Tá cnoc 83 méadar i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo24813, ó thuaidh den lios.

Is cosúil gur chuid de thailte an tseanbhaile Ballinvoy atá sa roinn seo. Ba rannta den seanbhaile seo iad *Cloghboly* agus *Carrowmcgillegory* (foirm 1). Is féidir gur thagair *Mountain in common Cloghboly* do roinn thart ar chnoc 63 méadar in iarthuaisceart Mountbrown (Mo22828). Is cosúil gurb é an sloinne *Mac Giolla Rua*,

“Gilroy... also anglicised Kilroy in Connacht” (MacLysaght 1985, 125-126),¹⁷ agus ní *Mac Giolla Ghearr*, “a north Connacht name” (*ibid.* 124 sv. *Gilgar*) a cháilíonn an bhuneilimint (*ceathrú*) san ainm *Carrowmcgillegory, et var.*, a thagair is cosúil, ó cheart, do thailte i limistéar Mountbrown ach a úsáideadh ar ball don roinn ar fad, ní foláir, ar feadh scáthaimh ar scor ar bith (foirmeacha 3-4). Ní gá gur mhair an t-ainm seo go dtí 1792: is cóip ó fhoinsé ón chéad leath den 18ú haois í foirm 9.

Is cosúil go bhfuair mac le Gráinne Mhaol, Tiobóid na Long, *Lord Mayo*, bunús na dtailte i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill agus Mhuraisce mar oidhreacht. Ní raibh mac mar oidhre ag a gharmhac sin, an triú *Viscount Mayo*, ach iníon, Maud Bourke, a phós dlíodóir darbh ainm John Browne. Maireann a sliocht sin go fóill i *Westport House*. Ba gharmhac leo siúd darbh ainm John, dílleachta a thiontaigh ina Phrotastúnach, a chuir tús le tógáil an bhaile *Westport* mar is fearr aithne air sa lá atá inniu ann; rinneadh *Earl of Altamont* de i 1771 agus fuair sé bás i 1776 (*Ó Flanagan* 5-6). Ní léir cé acu arbh é féin, a athair ná a dheartháir Valentine (féach foirm 5) a thóg an teach mór anseo.¹⁸ Bhí mac John, Peter, ina shíntiúsóir do leabhar *Taylor and Skinner* (1778) ina bhfeictear *Mountbrown* mar ainm agus mar láthair den chéad uair ar léarscáil (foirm 8).

“*de Brún*, more correctly *le Brún* [is] one of the Tribes of Galway. Other important families of Browne were established in Ireland from the Anglo-Norman invasion onwards.... [one] important family of the name was of the Neale, Co. Mayo” (MacLysaght 1985, 28 sv. Browne).

Gaelú atá sa leagan molta: leantar ann den leagan Gaeilge atá molta i gcás Mountbrowne i nGaillimh (www.logainm.ie).

Bellanamarla Bridge

Mo32818

Béal Átha na Marbh

“*the mouth of the ford of the dead*”

1. At the foot of the hill near Mount Brown
there is a ford called Beal ath na marb,

¹⁷ Luaitear clann eile den ainm seo le hOirialla sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* ii §313.4).

¹⁸ Throid Henry, deartháir le Peter, in arm Shasana i gcath in éadan na bhFrancach i mbaile darbh ainm *Louisbourg* i Novia Scotia i 1758, agus bhunaigh cathlán ar ball darbh ainm *The Louisb[o]urg Grenadiers*. Bhunaigh mac le Peter, John Denis, baile *Louisburg* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair I mbarúntacht Mhuraisce agus is féidir gur i ndiaidh an chathláin a bhunaigh a uncail a d’ainmnigh sé an áit (Lyons 1995, 22-3); phós John Denis bean darbh ainm Louisa Catherine Howe, ar throid a huncail féin le harm Shasana i Louisbourg (*ibid.*).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

from a battle

J O'D (p.l.; ALSO sv. Knockadrum) 1838

“At the foot of the hill... near Mount Browne, there is a ford, called *Béal Átha na Marbh* ‘the mouth of the ford of the dead’, from a battle that was fought here” (ALSO). Níl an litriú oifigiúil ag teacht le foirm Ghaeilge an Donnabhánaigh.

Mountbrowne House

Mo26814

1. Mount Browne House

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

“The seat of J. Browne, Esq. During the Insurrection of 1798 this house was, for a time, occupied by the western insurgents” (ALSO).

Moyhastin

Maigh Aistín

Mo09823

“Aistín’s *plain*”

1. Moihastine	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Mohastan	Inq. ME II.269	1617
3. Moihastin 1 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Moyhasten	Inq. ME III.395	1633
5. Moyhasten, Toneregee in the half qr of	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
6. ½ cartron in the qr of Moyhasten called Fraih	Strafford Inq. §15V	1635
7. Moyhasten, half qr of Dromhanagh and Magherybrack in the said qr of	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
8. Moyhasten, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §34	1635
9. Moyhassen	BSD 103	1661
10. Moyhosten	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Moyhastan 1 qr., Tonregee and	ASE 243b §4	1677
12. Moyashton and Tonregee 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
13. Moyhasten	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
14. Moyhastin	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
15. Moyhastin 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
16. Moyhastin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
17. Moylasten [sic], Toneregree &	CRL 2A.3.16, 79	1710c
18. Moyhastin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 79, 477 §56970	1735

19. Moyhastin	QRL 2A.6.73, 337	1792
20. Moyhasten	Sligo RR IV/1	1802
21. Myhastin	Sligo RR 1818	1818
22. Myhaston	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
23. Moyhasten	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
24. Muchastan	Bald 18	1830
25. Myhastin	Browne's RR 1833	1833
26. Myhastine	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
27. Moyhastin	ST (ALSO)	1838
28. Myhastin	Tithe App. Book (ALSO)	1838
29. Mue Hastan	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
30. Muigh Haistinn	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
31. Muigh Haistinn 'Hastin's plain'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
32. , moi 'hastən	AG1, AG2	2001-2

Is ceantar cnapánach é seo atá soir ó dheas de Chathair na Mart. “It contains 398a. 1r. 35p... It contains a [fort], which is 22 chains east of Ballynacarrick Lough, and a [graveyard in another fort], which is 21 chains southeast of the same lough” (ALSO). Léirítear an dá lios ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí: ceann acu sa lár thuaidh (timpeall M012825), agus an dara ceann siar ó dheas de (ag M007823).

Is ndiaidh go bhfuil an chosúlacht air go bhfuil an eilimint choitianta *maigh*, *maigh* “s,n.... a plain, an open stretch of land; in restricted sense a field or green attached to a fort, dwelling, etc., or used for a special purpose (often in composition with a preceding defining noun)” (DIL sv. *mag*), “the most common word for plain” (IPN 118), cáilithe ag ainm pearsanta sa chás seo, ní léir, ar chéad amharc, ainm cuí chuige, a mhíneodh an *-h-* lárnach, seasmhach sna foirmeacha stairiúla. Is féidir, áfach, gur rian é an *-h-* den *-igh* san eilimint *maigh* roimh eilimint a thosaíonn le guta. Fuaimnítear *-igh-* agus *-idh-* na Gaeilge mar [x´] i nGaeilge Acla i ndornán de shamplaí ábhartha a thaifead Stockman (1974, 342 §1551). Féach mar shampla an fuaimniú [´ʃo:x´ə] in Acaill den sloinne *Seoighe* (faisnéiseoirí A3, A7, C2), agus an fhoirm aidiachta [´ʃo:x´əx], *Seoigheach* ag Stockman (*op. cit.*, 10 §103a). Is féidir gurb í an fhuaim [x´] atá á léiriú ag Bald san fhoirm *Muchastan* (foirm 24). Féach fosta Moyhenna < ?*Maigh Eanna* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Tá an t-ainm pearsanta *Oistín* a bhfuil an sloinne *Ó hOistín* nó *Hestín* bunaithe air (“a sept associated with the MacDermotts of Moylurg, located in Co. Mayo; a branch migrated to Co. Limerick where they are called Histon”; MacLysaght 1985, 156) ann. Is maith mar a d’oirfeadh *Aistín* < *Oistín* do na foirmeacha stairiúla. Is cosúil gur leaganacha iad seo den ainm *A[u]gustin* (*Áistín* < *Aghaistín* < *Agaistín*, is dóiche). Bhí *Agaistín* in úsáid in Éirinn sa 8ú haois, is léir (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 26). Tá an sloinne Béarla *Austin* in Éirinn ó bhí an 14ú haois ann; úsáideadh an fhoirm *Mac Aibhistín* dó i gConnachta, is cosúil (MacLysaght 1985, 9 sv. *Austin*).¹⁹ Níl ann ach fíorchaolsheans gurb é an sloinne a cháiligh *maigh* anseo, áfach. Is ceart a lua go bhfeictear an t-ainm pearsanta *Oistín* nó *Abhaistín* go háitiúil sa 17ú haois: an carachtar *Oustin mc Phelim*, mar shampla (*Strafford Inq.* §106V; 1635).

I dtaca le foirm an *BSD*, féach fosta Tonregee thíos.

Ballynacarrick Lough

Loch Bhaile na Carraige

M004827

“the lake of the village of the rock”

1. Ballinacorrige	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Ballinnacarriga	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
3. Ballinacariga	Bald 18	1830
4. Ballinacarriga & Kelleer	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
5. Ballynacorrick Lough or The Rock-Town Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
6. Baile na Carraige ‘the town of the rock’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“...on the west boundary [with Carrowbaun and Killaghoor...]” (ALSO). Is cosúil gur lonnaíocht agus roinn talaimh atá i gceist le foirmeacha 1-4. Ní soiléir ata sé cén grúpa beag tithe ar thagair an t-ainm dó ar dtús, ó cheart; léirítear cuid tithe suite gar don loch sna bailte fearainn máguaird ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

Creggaun Lough

Loch an Chreagáin

L998821

“the lake of the rocky place”

1. Lough Creggaun or The Rocky Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Lough Craggan	Áitiúil (ALSO, Oughaval par. sv. Farnaght)	1838
3. Loch a’ Chreagáin ‘lake of the rocky ground’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Near the south end of the west boundary [with Carrowbaun and Farnaught]...” (ALSO).

¹⁹ Féach fosta Rathavisteen < *Ráth Aibhistín* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh: leagan eile den ainm pearsanta *Augustin*, dar leis an Donnabhánach.

Rockfield

Mo6o838

Gort na Cloiche

“the field of the stone”

1. Gortneclay als Gortneclohie ½ Qr.	BSD 102	1661
2. Gortneclay als Gortheclogh ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
3. Gorthecclay als Gorthecross als Gortheclogh	QRL 2A.6.73, 349	1792
4. Gorthecclay als Gorthecross als Gortheclogh		
5. Gortnacloigha	Bald 18	1830
6. Gortnaclog	Eccles. Revenue 187	1833
7. Rockfield	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
8. Rockfield	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Rockfield or Gortnacloy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Rockfield	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
11. Talamh n Coríge [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Gort na cloiche	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
13. Gort na cloiche ‘field of the stone’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. rokfi 'ld [sic]	Ó Niadh 76	1966
15. 'rokfild	AG1, AG2, AG3	2001-2

“Contains 237a. or. 23p.” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thoir thuaidh an pharóiste.

Is iomaí ciall le *cloch* “stone, rock; a construction of stone, esp. fortress, castle, stronghold” (*DIL* sv. *cloch*(a,f)), “stone; rocky shore...” (*Ó Dónaill*). Níl iomrá ar bith sna gnáthfhoinsí ar ghallán sa bhaile fearainn; b’fhéidir go raibh ceann tráth ar an chnoc atá in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo58835. Tá srutháin ar theorainneacha thoir agus thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn, ach is ar éigean atá gá *cloch* “rocky shore” a shamhlú leo. Tosaíodh ar leagan aistrithe den ainm seo a úsáid thart ar 1833 (foirm 7). Tá 20 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír; tá dhá cheann eile sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Shanagh

Mo18819

1. Shinnagh
2. Sunagh
3. Shanaugh
4. Shanagh
5. Shan augh ‘old steed’
6. Sionnach ‘fox field’
7. ‘šana

Seanach

“(?)old field”

Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
ST (ALSO)	1838
J O’D (ALSO)	1838
P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
J O’D (ALSO)	1838
AG1	2001

“It contains 15a. or. 10p.” (ALSO). Tá an baile beag bídeach seo suite idir bruach thoir an *Carrowbeg River* atá ar an teorainn thiar agus mionbhóthar ar an teorainn thoir le Mountbrown.

Níor mhiste cuimhneamh ar *seanáth* mar fhéidearthacht i dtaobh bhunúis an ainm seo: cf. *Seanáthán* / Shannaghan i gContae an Dúin (PNI 1, 35-6). Léifí an eilimint *sonnach* “an enclosure, palisade (of wood, metal or stone)” (DIL sv.) ar fhoirm 2; tá *sonnach* coitianta i logainmneacha Chonnacht agus rinneadh é a athmhíniú mar *sionnach* sa Ghaeilge dhéanach i gcásanna eile: cf. foirmeacha stairiúla Cloonshinnagh i bparóiste Bhéal Átha hÉin, barúntacht Cheara (Imleabhar 5). Moltar *Seanach* anseo, áfach: giorrú ó *seanachadh*, dáлта ainmneacha ar nós *Ardach* < *Ardachadh* (cf. samplaí faoi PNI 7, 230 sv. Ardagh), nó forbairt shubstainteach ó *sean* “old, ancient, long-standing” (DIL sv. *sen*; móide an iarmhír *-ach*) sa chiall “old place”.²⁰

Sraheen

Mo474

1. Sraithkin
2. Sraghkeene 1 Cart
3. Sraikin
4. Shraghkeene 1 Car.
5. Shraghkeen
6. Sraighkeen

An tSraith Chaoín

“the smooth strath”

Inq. ME II.285	1617
BSD 103	1661
Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
QRL 2A.6.73, 349	1792
Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812

²⁰ Féach Shannagh < *Seanach* i nDún na nGall agus i Liatroim; féach fosta Shinagh < *Seanach* i gCorcaigh, Shannaghdoon < *Seanach Dubh* i nDún na nGall agus Shannagh Beg < *Seanach Beag* agus Shannagh More < *Seanach Mór* i nGaillimh (www.logainm.ie).

7. Sraighkeen	Bald 18	1830
8. Shraighkeen	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
9. Sraighkeen	Tithe App. §48	1837
10. Shraheens	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
11. Sraheen	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Sraheen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Sraithín	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Sraithín 'a small holm or strath'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. 's'rahi:n	Ó Niadh 78	1966
16. ʃrɑ'hin	AG2	2002
17. 'ʃrahin	AG3	2002
18. 'srahin	AG3	2002

“Contains 1127a. 3r. 1p.” (ALSO); suite ar shleasa íochtaracha thiar Shliabh Phartraí. “Tá sruthán deas glan ag rith tríd an bhaile fhearainn seo agus, cé nach bhfuil an talamh móorthimpeall air ró-mhaith, tá paiste de thalamh an-mhaith ag rith fán dá thaobh [den] sruthán” (Ó Niadh 78); tá an chuid is mó den bhaile fearainn suite idir an *Aille River* agus craobhshruthán di gan ainm atá ar an teorainn thoir.

Is leagan baininscneach den eilimint *srath* “[orig. o.m? But *ds.* sraith...]. Later also sraith... grass, sward; valley, bottom, meadow or grassy place near a river, etc.” (DIL sv. *srath*(a,b)), “river valley, low-lying land along [a] river, strath” (Ó Dónaill) atá san ainm seo,²¹ seachas leagan díspeagtha. Tá cúpla sampla baininscneach eile i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.²² Is leagan firinscneach den eilimint seo atá le sonrú sna samplaí sin a bhaineann le tuaisceart agus iarthar bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill, agus i mbunús na samplaí sin atá sna barúntachaí eile máguaird; níl aon sampla den eilimint seo in ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin i ndeisceart an chontae. Tugtar faoi deara gur litrígh *Bald* an eilimint seo go seasta mar *sraigh*, tríd an chontae, agus nach léiriú ar bith é a litriú sin ar inscne na heiliminte go háitiúil. Tá fianaise chonclúideach againn sna foirmeacha fuaimnithe thuas gur bhaininscneach a bhí sí sa chás atá idir chamáin. Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag an aidiacht *caoín* “fine, good, fair, beautiful, etc. Of persons *etc.*” (DIL sv. *icaín*), “gentle, mild,

²¹ Is léir gur talamh ar bhruach abhann a bhíonn i gceist sna samplaí atá sa chontae seo.

²² Féach, mar shampla, *Srahwee* < *An tSraith Bhuí*.

tender, kind; pleasing; unruffled, smooth, polished; delicate” (*Dinneen*), “pleasant” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 116 sv. *Cluain Caoin* / Cloonkeen, “pleasant meadow”).

Bhain malartú béime d’fhuaimniú an ainm seo ó bhí aimsir an Donnabhánaigh ann. Is féidir go mbaineann sé seo le hathmhíniú ar an ainm bunaithe ar an fhoirm dhíspeagtha *sraithín*, ach féach plé fosta ar athruithe béime san Intreoir Sraithe.

Croagherom Lough

Mo47732

Loch Chruachroma

“lake of Cruachroim”

1. (?)Loughnagrohy	See Lands Inq. (Knox)	1617
2. Croagherum	Bald 18	1830
3. Croghram Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Cruach Crom [<i>sic</i>] ‘stooping (bent) stack or rick’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
5. ‘krohim	AG2	2001

“... in the south-east corner... about 20 acres in extent” (*ALSO*). Tá an loch ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn le Croaghrimcarra i bparóiste Bhaile an Tobair i mbarúntacht Cheara; tá Croaghrimbeg siar ó dheas de sin arís. Tagraíonn ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn sin do dhá mhullach, is léir (Mo52726 agus Mo31714).

Loughanadivsha

Mo34748

1. Loughanlenagivsha	Bald 18	1830
2. Loughaun-a-Diffshaw	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Lochán a’ Dimhse ‘pool of the shearing’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“... on the north boundary of the townland... about 12 square chains in extent” (*ALSO*). Cliseadh orm teacht ar an fhocal a mhaíonn an Donnabhánach mar eilimint cháilithe, i bhfoinsí eile (cf. áfach “*dimse .i. di-maissi* (non-beauty), Corm Y 442”, in *DIL* sv. ?*dimse*). Mar [töv´ʃə] a thaifead Stockman (1974, 34 §315) an focal *taibhse* “ghost” (Ó Dónaill) in Acaill; mar [tə:´vʃə] a thaifead de Búrca é i dTuar Mhic Éadaigh (1970, 48 §262).

Tawnagh

Mo30807

An Tamhnach

“the (mountain) field”

1. Tawnagh	Inq. ME II.269	1617
2. (?)Tawny	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. (?)½ qr of Tawynin... Tawynyn	Strafford Inq. §14	1635
4. (?)Tunih, qr of	Strafford Inq. §15V	1635
5. Tawnagh, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §19, 28	1635

6. (?)Tewnith, qr of	Strafford Inq. §20V	1635
7. Tawnagh, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §24	1635
8. Tumanth als Tawnagh ½ Qr.	BSD 102	1662
9. Tawna	Hib. Del Mayo	1672c
10. Tavonath als Tawnagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
11. Taunagh 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
12. Tawnath als Tawnagh 1 qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
13. Taunagh ½ qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
14. Taunagh 1 qr	Browne's Lands I	1708c
15. Taunagh 1 qr	Browne's Lands II	1708
16. Tawnainth als Townagh 1 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
17. Townaith als Townagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 330	1792
18. Tawnagh	Browne's RR 1802	1802
19. Tawnagh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
20. Tawnagh	Mount Brown Estate Map	1823c
21. Tannagh	Bald 18	1830
22. Tawnagh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
23. Tavanagh	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
24. Tawnagh	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
25. Tavnagh	Tithe App. §48	1837
26. Tavnagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
27. Tawnagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. Tamhnígh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
29. tamhnach 'a mountain field'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. 'tavnax, 'taunax	Ó Niadh 80	1966
31. 'taunax	AG1	2001

"It contains 66a. or. 19p." (ALSO).

Eilimint choitianta i logainmneacha áitiúla is ea *tamhnach* "a green place, clearing < taman?" (DIL sv. *tamnach*), "grassy upland; arable place in mountain" (Ó Dónaill), "field" (DUP 156 sv.), ach is sa leagan tabharthach *tamhnaigh* is mó a mhair sí. Tá seacht mbaile fearainn den ainm seo i Maigh Eo, ceann i seacht gcinn de bharúntachtaí (Census 1851). Aistrítear an eilimint seo ar bhealaí éagsúla i saothair éagsúla, "field" (DUP 156 sv.; PNI 7, 259 sv. Tavnaghboy) agus "clearing/grassy

upland” (*PNI* 1, 80 sv. Tamnaharry) ina measc. I dtaca leis an luaineacht i bhfuaimniú na heiliminte seo i bhfoirmeacha 30-1, féach Lugrevagh thuas.

Tá cnoc suite soir ó thuaidh den roinn seo i Knockakeery; níl an baile fearainn féin sléibhtiúil: “Talamh bán réidh atá ann atá ar an leibhéal ag bun cnoic” (*Ó Niadh* 80). Leathcheathrú de Aghagower a bhí ann, de réir an *Strafford Inq.*

Teevinish East

Mo48792

Taobh Aonghais Thoir

“Aonghas’s hillside, east”

1. Tvevenishe, Tho. McGibon of	Fiants Eliz. §5800	1592c
2. Tibenish	Inq. ME II.191	1617
3. Tivenish, the town, lands and qr of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Teivenish	Inq. ME III.395	1633
5. 1 cartron in the qr of Tivenish called Gortneiskeaghy	Strafford Inq. §16	1635
6. Tyconish	Strafford Inq. §53V	1635
7. Tewenish als Tuwish als Gorteneere & Gortneskehie ½ Cart	BSD 103	1661
8. Gurtnetracka als Gortecacka als Tywinish 1 Cartron	BSD 103	1661
9. Carrona als Carthunagh als Tywinch 1 Cartron	BSD 103	1661
10. Carona als Carowhanagh... Teveinish als Towinish... Gortnaskehie	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
11. Thyvonish 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
12. Carrowna alias Carrowhannagh als Twinish 1 cart.	ASE 272a §33	1681
13. Townish alias Tienrish als Gortneneere alias Gortneskehie ½ qr	ASE 272a §33	1681
14. Tivenish 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
15. Tivenish 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
16. Tovenish	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
17. Tevnish 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
18. Tevinish 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c

19. Tovenish als Gortneneer als

Gortneskellace... Tynish CRL 2A.3.16, 78, 79 1710c

20. Tynish, Gortintrackna als

Gortbracke als QRL 2A.6.73, 339 1792

21. Tevenish Sligo RR IV/1 1797

22. Tevenish East Sligo RR IV/1 1800

23. Theuinish East Browne's RR 1802 1802

24. East Tievinish Bald's Bogs of Mayo 1812

25. Thevenish East Sligo RR IV/3 1820

26. East Tievinish Bald 18 1830

27. Thievenish Browne's RR 1833 1833

28. Theevinish Vestry Cess Book (ALSO) 1833

29. Tavnish Query Book (ALSO) 1837

30. Teevnish East ST (ALSO) 1838

31. Theevenish Tithe App. Book (ALSO) 1838

32. Teevinish &c J O'D (ALSO) 1838

33. Theomh nish her P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838

34. Taobh inis J O'D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

35. Taobh ionais J O'D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

36. Taobh-ionais 'side of the new milk!' J O'D (ALSO) 1838

37. Taobh Aonghuis Ó Niadh 80 1966

38. ti: 'wunís, ti: 'vunís Ó Niadh 80 1966

39. 'tivnəʃ AG2 2001

40. ,tiv'əʃ AG2 2001

"It contains 775a. or. 34p." (ALSO).

Tá leidiú sa chomhartha gairme i bhfoirm 36 nach raibh an Donnabhánach iomlán sásta leis an sanas. Rud eile de, is féidir go bhfuil leidiú ina fhoirm mholta Ghaeilge go raibh éiginnteacht sa bhéim ghutha faoin am a raibh seisean ann. Cloistear dhá leagan inniu a bhfuil béimeanna éagsúla gutha iontu (foirmeacha 39-40). "Bíonn aiceann an-láidir acu ar an gcéad siolla den dara chuid den logainm" a scríobh Ó Niadh i 1966.

Tá Teevinish East agus Teevinish West sléibhtiúil go maith; tá siad suite ar shleasa thoir thuaidh *Corveagh Hill*. Tá mullach an chnoic 233 méadar ar airde agus

suite sa chuid sin den pharóiste atá i mbarúntacht Mhurasce (féach faoi Corveagh Upper). Is léir gur úsáideadh *taobh* “o, m.... side... [as] opposed to *airchend* end (of field, etc.)...; of hills, etc.” (*DIL* sv. I(a,d)*taeb*) sa chiall “taobh cnoic” i logainmneacha go minic; féach mar shampla Teebane i dTír Eoghain a bhfuil *Taobh Bán* “white hill-side” molta mar shanas dó (*DUP* 140; féach fosta ainmneacha ar nós Teevrevagh san Iarmhí agus Teevnacreeva i Ros Comáin; *Census 1851*).

Moltar foirm ghinideach den ainm pearsanta fireann *Aonghas* mar eilimint cháilithe sa chás seo. Faightear an fhoirm ghinideach chéanna (*Aonghais*) sa sloinne Ó *hAonghais*, a ndearnadh *Ennis* de, sa Mhí agus san Iarmhí; is leagan é an sloinne seo de Ó *hAonghasa* a ndearnadh *Hennessy* de (MacLysaght 1985, 99, 154). I dtaca leis an ainm pearsanta, “it was generally anglicised as *Aeneas* and *Eenis* but was sometimes rendered *Niece* [and] *Neese*...” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 148-9 sv. *Óengus*). Léirítear luaineacht éigin san fhuaimniú idir (mar shamplaí) ['i(:)nəs] agus [ə 'ni : s] sna foirmeacha: cf. Attyreece < *Áit Tí Fhearghais* i mbarúntacht Mhurasce.

Feictear ar a laghad trí ainm mhalartacha i bhfoirmeacha 5, agus 7-10, 12-13 agus 19-20. Ní léir cad é mar a d'fhreagródh siad do Teevinish East agus Teevinish West mar atá ann inniu, áfach.

Teevinish West

Mo45783

Taobh Aonghais Thiar

“Aonghas’s *hillside, west*”

1. Theuinish West	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. West Tievinish	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
3. Thevenish West	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Thevenish West	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
5. West Tievinish	Bald 18	1830
6. Teevnish West	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Theomh nish híar	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

“Contains 784a. 2r. 24p.” (*ALSO*). Féach tuilleadh foirmeacha agus plé faoi Teevinish East thuas.

Bhreac Bald na hainmneacha seo a leanas ar a léarscáil: *Tievinish Hill*, a thagraíonn, is cosúil, do dhá mhullach atá breis agus 200 méadar, gar dá chéile, in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo39783 agus Mo37781, agus *Cuscame na Cailey*, atá gar do shruthán ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn (cf. an mionainm *Cuskemnacally* in Aontroim ag *PNI* 7, 181).

Toberrooaun

Mo62805

1. Tobberkowa [<i>sic</i>]	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/5(3)	1617
2. Tobberoy als Tubberoone als Aghill ½ Qr.	BSD 103	1661
3. Tubberuy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Toberoane ½ qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
5. Tobberroy alias Tobber-Roan als Aghill ½ qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
6. Toberruane	Browne's Lands II	1708c
7. Tobberoy als Tobberoane als Aghil ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
8. Tobberroy als Tobberone als Aghill	QRL 2A.6.74, 332	1792
9. Tubberuane	Browne's RR 1802	1802
10. Tubberuane	Sligo RR IV/1	1807
11. Tobberruane	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
12. Tobberuane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
13. Tobberruaan	Bald 18	1830
14. Tubberuane	Quaere Book (ALSO)	1830c
15. Tubberuane	Browne's RR 1833	1833
16. Tubberruane	Vestry Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
17. Tobberuane	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
18. Tubberuane	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
17. Tubberruaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Toberrooan	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Toberrooaun	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
20. Tobar Ruadhain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Tubber Rumhan 'Ruvan's well'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Tobar Ruadháin 'Ruadhan's well, Fons Sancti Rodani'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. tober 'u:ɑ:n	Ó Niadh 81	1966

24. t̪o̪b̪əɾ 'u:ɑ:n

AG1, AG2, AG3

2001-2

“It contains 543a. 2r. 24p.... There is an old castle here, called by some Mac Philbin’s Castle, by others Aille Castle, and by others still Tobberooaun Castle. The Glebe land is also in the north side of this townland, and has on it the ruins of a church” (*ALSO*).

Tá an tobar suite i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Is cosúil gurb é an t-ainm pearsanta fireann *Ruán* (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 157 sv. *Rúadán*) a cháilíonn an chéad eilimint. “The most famous bearer of the name was St Rúadán, founder of the monastery of Lorrha [in Tipperary], whose feast-day is 15 April” (*ibid.*).²³

Tá tagairtí don caisleán thuasluaite, atá in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo61817, le sonrú sna foinsí chomh fada siar le 1610c: féach thíos. Féach tuilleadh tagairtí dó faoi Aille thaús.

Glebe

Mo64817

1. Glebe

ST (*ALSO*)

1838

“Bishop Land. It is the property of the Marquis of Sligo...There is a school here... There is, also, an old church in ruins here...” (*ALSO*). I dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ó thuaidh den tobar.

Mac Philbin’s Castle

Dún Mhic Philbín

Mo61817

“Mac Philbín’s *fort*”

1. O McPhylpin

Norden

1610c

2. the castle and island called Island

Macphilbin

CPR Jas I 526a

1621

3. Edmond mc Philbin of Ahile... castle and

bawne of Ahill

Strafford Inq. §13V

1635

4. Dunphilban als Downe Mc Philban 1 Qr. BSD 102

1661

5. Drimiphilbin

Hib. Del. Mayo

1672c

6. Donmacphelbin

Moll’s Map

1714

7. Donphilbben

Lea & Moll

1720c

8. Dounmcphillben

Jeffrys

1759c

9. Castle

Bald’s Bogs of Mayo

1812

10. Castle

Bald 18

1830

²³ Féach an naomh seo a luaitear go háitiúil i mBethu *Phátraic*: “Epscop Rodán, buacaill *Patraic*, foracaib *Patraic* hi Muirisc Aigli iCill Epscoip Rotáin...” (*Trip. Life* i 142). Shamhlófá *Rodán* sa Nua-Ghaeilge, ach an dtiocfadh dó gur *Rodhán*, athmhínithe mar *Ruán* atá anseo?

Achadh Ghobhair

11. Mac Philbin's Castle, or Aille Castle, or

Tubberuaun Castle	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
12. a:l 'kasəl	AG2	2001

“Situating about 5 chains east of the west boundary... and near the northwest corner or [the townland]. A ruin” (ALSO). “[The surname MacPhilbin] was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the castle of Doon” (AFM iii 600d; féach Doon thuas). Tá an sloinne *McPhilibin* / *McPlubin* / *McPhilip* le fáil go tréan i measc úinéirí talaimh sa pharóiste sa *Strafford Inq.*, 1635, agus i measc úinéirí talaimh in Oileán Éadaí sa *BSD*, 1661. Luaitear an mhórchlann i bhfoinsí dheireadh an 16ú haois mar seo: “a quantitie of land belonging to the sept of Clanphilbens consisting of 24 acres” (CBC 96). Luaite fosta in *ALC* (i 6, 1351 AD).

Toberrooaun

Mo63815

Suite i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Tobar Ruáin

“(St) Ruán’s well”

Tonlegee

Mo63783

Tóin le Gaoith

“(?)backside to the wind”

1. (?)Tonregy	CPR Jas I 82a	1606
2. Tonreege	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/5(2)	1617
3. Tonregih	Inq. ME II.253	1617
4. Tonregih	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. ½ cartron called Toneregee in the half qr of Moyhasten	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
6. Falbower 4 Qrs. [vizt.] Tondreege als Towreege Moyhassen 1 Qr.	BSD 103	1661
7. Tondreege alias Tonreege...	ASE 243b §4	1677
8. Toneregee, Moyashton and	ASE 268a §14	1680
9. the cartron of Tonreege part of Moyhasten	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
10. Townlegee	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
11. Tandreege als Tonreege	CRL 2A.3.16, 79	1710c
12. Tandreege als Tonelegee	QRL 2A.6.73, 337	1792
13. Tonelegee	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
14. Tonelagee	Bald 18	1830
15. Tonecloghee	ST (ALSO)	1838

16. Tonlegee. Compare: made

Tonlegeeth in Meath	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. Toan re ghe 'windy side'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
18. Tóin le gaoith	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
19. Tóin le Gaoith 'bottom to the wind'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. to:nl̪ə'gi:, tu:nle'gi:	Ó Niadh 81	1966
21. 'to:n̪l̪e'gui:h	BL 374d.236-7	1968c
22. ,tonl̪ə'gi:	AG2	2002

“Contains 755a. 2r. 1p.... In this townland is a lake of the same name..., and there is another lake, Kinewry Lough, on the south boundary” (ALSO).

“There are hills so-named throughout Ireland, no doubt on account of their exposed situations” (DUP 139 sv. *Tandragee*). Mar atá pléite faoi Tonregee East i bparóiste Acla thuas, ní féidir a bheith iomlán cinnte cé acu *gaoth*, ag tagairt d’uisce, nó *gaoth* “wind” a bhí i gceist i gcéaduair sa chúpla scór logainm sin atá bunaithe ar na heilimintí seo; is í *gaoth* “wind” an chiall a bhaintear as in Acaill, áfach, áit a maireann an dá fhocal ábhartha sa Ghaeilge. Tá cuid mhór cnoc i mbaile mór fearainn Tonlegee; ina dhiaidh sin, is siar ó dheas de *Tonlegee Lough* ag bun cnoic 91 méadar ar airde atá an chuid is mó de lonnaíocht an bhaile fhearainn suite (ag Mo56777).

I ndiaidh don réamhfhocal *re titim* as úsáid sa Ghaeilge Chlasaiceach, rinneadh *le* de, go minic, sna habairtí agus i gcuid de na logainmneacha inar mhair sé. Léirítear an t-athrú sna foirmeacha anseo thart ar dheireadh an 17ú haois (is foirmeacha coimeádacha iad foirmeacha 11-12).

Féach plé níos iomláine faoi Tonregee East i bparóiste Acla. Féach bríonna eile den eilimint *tóin* faoin ainm sin agus faoi Tonranny, atá sa chuid sin de pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Sraheens Lough / Kinewry Lough	Loch Chionn Iúraí	
Mo7077	“lake of Cionn Iúraí”	
1. Kenury	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
2. Kenury	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Kenury	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
4. Kinuary Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Cionn Iubhraighe ‘the head or hill of the yew’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

6. ,kinjuri 'le:k

AG2

2001

“... on the [east] boundary [with Kinnewry townland]... about 40 acres in extent” (*ALSO*).
Féach baile fearainn Kinnewry i bparóiste Bhaile an Tobair i mbarúntacht Cheara: ginideach de *iúrach* “grove of yew trees” (cf. *PNI* 1, 5 sv *Newry*) atá san eilimint dheireanach. *Sraheena Lough* atá ar an léarscáil sé horlaí, áfach.

Tonlegee Lough

Mo60779

1. Toneleghee Lough

Áitiúil (*ALSO*)

1838

“A small lake...” (*ALSO*), gar do theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn.

Lough Beg Mapa SO

Mo59769

I ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Toorbuck

Tuar Boic

Mo66821

“(?)pasture of the buck”

1. Towerbinck in the quarter of

Bonraner

Strafford Inq. §9

1635

2. Tourbuck

Sligo RR IV/1

1797

3. Toubuck

Browne’s RR 1802

1802

4. Tourbuck

Sligo RR 1818

1818

5. Taurbuck

Sligo RR IV/2

1824

6. Turbuck

Bald 18

1830

7. Tourbuck

Browne’s RR 1833

1833

8. Tourbuck

Vestry Cess Book (*ALSO*)

1833

9. Taurbuck

Sligo RR IV/3

1834

10. Toorbuck

ST (*ALSO*)

1838

11. Tourbuck

Tithe App. Book (*ALSO*)

1838

12. Toorbuck

J O’D (*ALSO*)

1838

13. Thuar buc ‘buck field’

P. Giblin (*ALSO*)

1838

14. Tuar a bhoic

J O’D (p.l.; *ALSO*)

1838

15. Tuar a bhoic ‘green field of the
buck’

J O’D (*ALSO*)

1838

16. tu:r 'b ek [sic]

Ó Niadh 81

1966

17. tu:r b ek	Ó Niadh 81	1966
18. tur ' b ek	AG1	2001
19. 'turb o k	AG2	2002

“It contains 164a. 3r. 39p.” (*ALSO*). Suite díreach ó thuaidh de Aille.

Tá bríonna éagsúla le *tuar*: “cultivation, preparation, tilling of land; manuring of land, manure; a cultivated land, tilled land” (*DIL* sv. 2*túar*(a-c)), “cattle-field; sheep-run; pasture, lea; bleaching green” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 2,3*tuar*). Aistrítear é mar “animal-enclosure” i logainmneacha Luimnigh (*Ó Maolfabhail* 1990, 257).

Tá cnoc 80 méadar ar airde in oirthear Toorbuck (Mo69821) ach go fóill féin, ní dóiche gur gá *buaic* “Once búac... (Engl. *wick*...) top, summit” (*DIL* sv. *búaic*), “highest point; ridge, crest” (*Ó Dónaill*) a chur san áireamh mar cháilitheoir. Féach tuilleadh plé ar an eilimint seo faoi Buckwaria, atá sa chuid sin den pharóiste seo atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Ar fhoirm 16, moltar gur uatha de *boc* “o, m. (cf. OE *bucca*...) he-goat” (*DIL* sv.), “(of deer, goat) buck; puck (in cattle)” (*Ó Dónaill* svv. *boc*, *poc*) a cháiligh an chéad eilimint, mar a mhol an Donnabhánach: ní léir fianaise d’úsáid an ailt i measc na bhfoirmeacha, áfach. Féach an mionainm inchurtha [tur '**b**ek] i mbaile fearainn Furnace, i bparóiste Bhaile Óbha i mbarúntacht Cheara sa chontae seo: tagraíonn sé sin do thalamh íseal atá ar bhruach an *Cloon River* (cumarsáid phearsanta le húinéirí an talaimh, clann Hession).

Is féidir gur míltriú ar *Towerbuick* atá i bhfoirm 1. I dtaca leis an ghuta [e] a fheictear i bhfoirmeacha 16-7, cf. an nath cainte *fear boic* [f'æ:r bek'] i gCois Fharraige (de Bhaldráithe 1977, 14 §34).

Baile an Tobair*

***Cuid scartha den pharóiste atá taobh istigh de limistéar bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill**

Kilbree Lower

Cill Bhrí Íochtair

Mo5856

“St Brí’s church, lower”

1. (?)cceall bruicch baile an
turlaicch, hi AFM v 1082 1473
2. (?)Cell Bruig Baile in Turloig, a AC 566 §33 1473
3. Kill-brigde Capella Diaecesis
Tuamensis, in vico de Baile
antobuir in Connacia Trias. Thaum. 624 1647
4. belonging to the abby of
Ballintully [sic] a quantitie of
land consisting of 8 qrs CBC 101 1585
5. 8 qrs belonging to the queenes
Matie as in right of ye Abby of
Ballintober CBC 101 1585
6. Kylwryn [recté Kilwryu] Napper Inq. (Knox) 267 1595
7. Kilwire CPR Jas I 126b 1608
8. Kilwire alias Killiory CPR Jas I 288b 1615
9. Kilbry Strafford Inq. §11V 1635
10. Gortetample 1 Qr... Gortduffe als
Killivry als Killurry 1 Qr BSD 97 1661
11. Killballu Hib. Del. Mayo 1672c
12. Cortample 1 qr... Gortduffe
als Killary 1 qr CRL 2A.3.16, 74 1710c
13. Killbreeighter Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042 1725
14. Killbree Eighter Reg. Deeds Lib. 123, 531 §86019 1747
15. Killbree NAI PEP 1174/1/14x 1770
16. Cortample, Gortduffe als Killary QRL 2A.6.74, 308 1792
17. Kilbree Bald 18 1830
18. Kilbree Lower ST (ALSO) 1838

19. Cill Brighe ‘Bree’s church’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. Kil ‘bri	AG1	2001
21. Kilbri ‘lower	AG2	2002
22. ‘kilvri	AG2	2002

“These are two detached townlands, in this barony, of the parish of Ballintober in Carra barony. These two townlands are situated at the northeast corner of [Aghagower parish and are] bounded by Islandeady parish to the north and east... In Kilbree Upper are the ruins of a church, called Kilbreede Church, i.e. Bridget’s Church... [Kilbree Lower] contains 325a. 2r. 34p.” (ALSO). Tugtar *Kilbride Church* ar na ballóga seo ar ball san fhoinsé chéanna (cf. foirm 3).

Cheangail Ó Donnabháin foirm 1 leis an dá bhaile fearainn seo agus leantar den cheangal in innéacs AC i gcás fhoirm 2. Léiríonn an dá fhoirm seo ainm ina bhfuil *cill* cáilithe ag *bruach* “edge, brink; margin; bank, shore; border” (*DIL* sv.), focal atá bunaithe ar an fhocal *brú* “land... region... border... abode...” (*ibid.* sv.) sa chiall “imeall” (Ó Maolfabhail 2005, 39), ó cheart. Bheadh sé seo ag teacht go seoigh le suíomh na mbailte fearainn seo atá scoite amach ar fad ó phríomhlimistéar an pharóiste. Thiofadh linn an an fhoirm *baile an turlaich* > *Baile an Turlaigh* a léamh mar mheancóg do *Baile an Tobair*, nó, é a léamh mar thagairt d’ainm baile atá tite i léig (tá loch suntasach soir ó dheas de na bailte fearainn seo, i Cashel i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí, darb ainm *Cashel Turlough*).

Luann an dá thagairt gur mharaigh Uilliam mac Éamainn Mhic Uilliam rídhambna Chonnacht, Ruairí mac Aodha mac Thoirealaigh Uí Chonchúir. De réir Uí Mhurchadha, áfach, “This Burke was not a Mac William but a Mac Davy (see AC 1473 §26-27) so the site was prob. in bar. Ballymoe - perhaps Ballinturly, par. Cloonygormican, bar. Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon” (1994-5, 3). Ní léirítear aon bhallóga ná suíomh eaglaise i Ballinturly ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí ach ar scor ar bith, mhíneodh tuairim Uí Mhurchadha cén fáth ar chuala Ó Donnabháin an fhoirm dhéanach *Cill Bhrí* go háitiúil, seachas *Cill Bhruaigh* (foirm 19). Rud eile de, is féidir an litriú *-wire* foirmeacha 7-8 a léamh mar mheancóga cló do *-vrie*, rud a thiofadh le bunús mór na bhfoirmeacha béarlaithe eile agus leis an fhoirm dhéanach Ghaeilge.

Tá *cill* cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta baineann *Brí*, “borne by 13 saints” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 36; molta i bhfoirm 18) atá le sonrú sna hainmneacha *Cill Bhrí Thoir* / Kilbree East agus *Cill Bhrí Thiar* / Kilbree West i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.*

18), nó ag *brí* “height, plateau” (cf. Brees i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris agus *PNI* 6, 34 sv. Dromorebrague). Ní léir an ndearnadh athmhíniú ar an logainm agus an ea gur glacadh leis gur leagan den ainm *Bríd* a bhí ann, agus gur glacadh léi mar phatrún don tseanchill i Kilbree Upper (*Kilbreede Church* thuasluaite).

Tá dhá shampla eile de Kilbree i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*).

Kilbree Upper

Cill Bhrí Uachtair

Mo63845

“*St Brí’s church, upper*”

1. Killbreeoughter	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
2. Kilbreeoughter	NAI PEP 1174/1/11viii	1744
3. Killbree Oughter	Reg. Deeds Lib. 123, 531 §86019	1747
4. Kilbree Upper	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. kilbri: 'opper	AG1	2001

“It contains 404a. 2r. 25p.” (ALSO).

“Situated about 5 chains south of the north boundary of the townland of Kilbree Upper is Kilbride Church... Ruins” (ALSO). Féach Kilbree Lower thuas.

Buiríos Umhaill

“Situated in Burrishoole Barony, on the North East shore of Clew Bay. It contains 55,239a. 2r. 4p., statute measure, including 26a. 3r. 20p. of Beltra Lough, 1,036a. 2r. 12p. of Lough Feagh, 426a. 2r. 15p. of Furnace Lough, and 314a. or. 19p. of smaller loughs. A great number of islands belong to this parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Tuam, and the tithes amount to £350...” (ALSO). Féach plé ar ainm an pharóiste faoi ainm na barúntachta.

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Aghadooey Glebe

L971953

(?)Achadh Dumhaí

“the field of the sandbank”

1. (?)do da-Thaedoc Achaidh		
Dumha tabram	Mart. Gorm. 26, 31 Jan.	1170c
2. (?)Dathaodócc, mac Colgan, o		
Achadh-dumha	Mart. Don. 32, 31 Jan.	1630c
3. Coullegryne	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Coolegryne	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. (?)Gleab called Gortakillín	BSD 105	1661
6. Aghadooey Glebe	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Aughadooey Glebe	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Burrishoole Glebe	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Aghadooey	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Agha Domagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Achadh Dubhthaigh ‘Duffy’s field’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. ðə 'glib	BU1	2001

“It is the property of Rev. Mr. W.B. Stoney, and contains 44a. 2r. 8p., all cultivated. Rev. Mr. Stoney keeps it in his own possession as a stock farm... There are here a holy well... and a Killeen” (ALSO); tá seanmhainistir Bhuiríos Umhaill suite ar bhruach na farraige díreach trasna na teorann thiar i Carrowkeel. Is féidir go bhfuil tagairt don chillín luaite sa tuairisc thuas i bhfoirm 5b; tá an fhoirm seo taobh le tagairtí don taobh seo den pharóiste san fhoinsé. Ina dhiaidh sin féach fosta an mionainm *Gortakilleen*

Glebe atá i Roskeen North, agus atá siar an cósta uaidh seo: “probably the site of an early church foundation” (Corlett 2001, 135).

Ní féidir foirmeacha 1-2, ná Naomh *Dathaodhóg*, a cheangal go conclúideach leis an bhaile fearainn seo. Tá an baile fearainn an-ghar don chósta; tá cuid den teorainn thuaidh ar an bhéal tanaí farraige ar a dtugtar an *Burrishoole Channel*. Ar an ábhar sin amháin, mholfai *dumha(ch)* “sandbank” mar eilimint cháilithe ar *achadh*, “expanse of ground; pasture, field” (*DIL* sv. *achad*), “the most widespread and least specific term for a field” (*IPN* 12),¹ anseo. Féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint *dumha*, agus an fhorbairt *dumhach*, faoi Dooghbeg thíos agus go háirithe faoi Dooega i bparóiste Acla; d’fhéadfaí an [i(:)] ag deireadh foirme ar nós [əθə' dui] (cf. *Aghadooey*, foirm 9) a léamh mar léiriú ar an fhorbairt chanúnach [ə] > [i(:)] (Stockman 1974, 317 §1384), nó mar léiriú ar ghinideach an fhocail *dumhach*.

Béarlaítear an sloinne *Ó Dubhthaigh* mar *Dooey* agus *Doey* in áiteanna i gCúige Uladh (MacLysaght 1985, 86) agus tá fasach éigin againn do bhéarlú inchurtha ar an sloinne seo go háitiúil: féach foirmeacha stairiúla Ballyduffy < *Baile Uí Dhúthaigh* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (*Ballydoohy*, 1635; *Ballydowigh*, 1699; *Ballyduffe* nó *Ballyduffy* ó 1704 amach; *Baile Uí Duithigh* agus *Baile Uí Dhubhthaigh* ag an Donnabhánach). Ní thagann claonadh na bhfoirmeacha sin go seoigh leo seo thuasliostaithe, áfach: is é sin, ní féidir an t-ainm pearsanta *Dubhthach* a chur go hiomlán as an áireamh mar cháilitheoir anseo, ach ba dhoiligh é a mholadh ar an bheagán fiaanaise atá againn. Féach fosta béarlú seasta an ainm phearsanta (nó leagan ainmfhoclach den sloinne) mar *Duffy* san ainm *Killineduffy* (tite i léig) i bparóiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Choistealach (*Kyllinduffy*, 1625; *Killynduffie*, 1629; ... *Killinduffy*, 1800; féach tuilleadh faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* sa pharóiste sin). Ní cuidiú ar bith dúinn an mionainm atá caighdeánaithe mar *Duffy’s Lough* i Cuilmore sa pharóiste seo féin; “Duffy is a man’s name” a scríobhadh san iontráil faoin ainm sin san Ainmleabhar, ach ní thugtar foirmeacha eile béarlaithe a shoiléireodh an fuaimniú Gaeilge.

I dtaca le foirmeacha 1-2, féach *Coollegrean Church* thíos.

¹ Tearc go leor sa chontae seo; cf. áfach Ardagh sa pharóiste seo féin, Aghafadda i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin, Aghalusky < *Achadh Loisthe* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang, Aghany < *Achannaí* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, agus Aghareville Lower < ?*Achadh Riabhail Íochtarach* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris mar shamplaí. Féach cúpla sampla eile faoi Shanaghy < *Seanachadh* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.

Coollegrean Church

L966953

Teampall Chúl le Gréin

“church of the (place with its) back to the sun”

1. Coullegrine	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Coolegryne	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Coollegrean Church	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Cúl le Gréin ‘back to the sun’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“The ruins of an old church... situated 2 chains east of the west boundary” (ALSO). “... an old church near the abbey of Burriz-owle [*sic*] from the peice of land on which it stands, Teampall Cúl le Gréin, i.e. the church of Cúl le Gréin (dorsum ad solem), though some might be of the opinion that this was the original name of the church itself because its back or cúl was turned to the grian or sun, or because it occupies the site of an ancient temple deicated to Grynæus Appollo, who was the Graine Mhaol na gCearrbhach of the ancient Irish of Umhall!” (LSO ii §7). Tá struchtúr an ainm inchurtha le hainmneacha ar nós *Tóin re Gaoith* (féach *Tonregee East* i bparóiste Acla), agus *Cúl re Mónaidh* “(place with its) back to the bog” (*Curramoney*) agus *Cúl re Seisceann* “(place with its) back to the sedgy bog” (*Currysheskin*) in Aontroim (PNI 7, 63-4). Tá *Burrischoole Abbey* ó thuaidh de seo i *Carrowkeel*.

Killeen

L972954

An Cillín

“the little church”

1. Cillín ‘a small church’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“3 chains south of Tobarbirroge [*sic*]. A green spot with piles of stones here and there on it, marking the rounds of stations that are performed there, in connection with St. Bridget’s Well [in *Kilbride*]. Here also is St. Birroge’s Bed” (ALSO). Féach *Kiltarnaght* thíos.

St. Birroge’s Bed

L972953

Leaba Biorróige

“(St) Biorróg’s bed”

1. Leaba Biorróige ‘Biorroge’s bed’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Two short walls near each other, with a cross at one end. In the recess formed by these, the saint is said to have slept” (ALSO). Cf. *Bearrach*, ainm bainneann (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 32 sv. *Berrach*). *Bearrach* > *Biorrach* + óg i bhfoirm pheata (> *Biorrachóg*) > *Biorróg*? Féach fosta *Kiltarnaght* thíos.

Tobernasool

L972955

Tobar Biorróige / Tobar na Súil

“(St) Biorróg’s well” / “the well of the eyes”

1. Tubbernashoole	Aitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tubber Berogue	L. Bourke (ALSO)	1838
3. Tobar Biorróige [<i>sic</i>] ‘Biroge’s well’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

4. , tɔbərne 'su:l

BU1

2001

“In the east side of Aghadooey Glebe, 10 chains south of the Achill and Newport road. A holy well at which stations are frequently performed, generally on Sundays. Its water is supposed to cure diseases of the eye” (ALSO).

Ardagh

Ardach

L942944

“high field”

1. baile árdagh agus baile an chnuicc	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Ballyardagh	Inq. ME I.27	1607
3. Ardagh	Inq. ME II.191	1617
4. Ardagh	CPR Jas I 318b	1617
5. Ardagh and Rosslyne	Strafford Inq. §24	1635
6. Ardagh, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
7. Ardough als Ardagh...	BSD 104	1661
8. Balleardie 4 Qrs...	BSD 104	1661
9. Ardagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Ardagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
11. Ardagh towne-lands...	ASE 268a §14	1680
12. Ardogh 1 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
13. Ardagh 1 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
14. Ardagh 1 qr	Browne's Lands I, II	1708c
15. Ardagh Towne	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
16. Ardagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
17. Ardagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 300	1792
18. Ardagh	Bald 13	1830
19. Ardagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Ardagh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Ardagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
22. Ardagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. Ardagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Árd achadh 'high field'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. 'a:rdə	BL 352u.501	1968c
26. 'ardə	BU1	2001

“Contains 64a. 3r. 32p.... There is an ancient fort here” (*ALSO*).

Glactar leis de ghnáth gur leagan giorraithe é *ardach* de *achadh* (féach Aghadooey Glebe thuas) réamhcháilithe ag *ard* “high above ground, elevated, lofty” (*DIL* sv. 1ardI(b)).² Mhair an fhoirm *ardachadh* in áiteanna agus rinneadh Ardaghy de, mar shampla i gCo. Lú (*L. Log.* 4 sv. *Ardachadh*). Más ceart don sanas seo sa chás atá idir chamáin, áfach (seachas, mar shampla, *ard* móide an iarmhír *-ach*), bhí an fhoirm *Ardach* in úsáid sa Ghaeilge roimh an 17ú haois (foirm 1). Tá *Ardach* aistrithe mar “high field” i saothair eile (*PNI* 7, 230 sv. Ardagh, *Ardach* “high field”; Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 3).

Tá léargas ar rannta agus ar achar an bhaile sa 17ú haois san *ASE* (268a §14) ó 1680: “Ardagh towne-lands and part of 4 qrs., viz. Ardagh, Rossliny [*Roslynagh*], Gortahy [*Gortfahy*] and Muckinish-Island [*Muckinish*], 1 qr., Killoge and Koologe [*Keeloges*] and Inishdavolle [*Inishdaweel*] 1 qr., *Killin* 1 qr., *Feagh*, *Taunanacupoge*... ½ qr., Rosnemraher [*Milcum*] and Inishtreene-Island [*Rabbit Island*] ½ qr.”. Tá na hainmneacha i gcló iodálach tite i léig.

Gubardagh Mapa SO

Gob Ardaigh

L947944

“point of Ardach”

An gob tíre in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Thug Bald *Gubaterribert* ar an ghob tíre in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, a ghobann i dtreo *Roslynagh* (féach Inse Mó i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce); maireann an focal *tairbeart* i mBéarla an cheantair sa chiall “tóchar garbh anonn go hoileán”. Glactar le *ardach* mar ghinideach de *ardach* féin de ghnáth (cf. *Ardach*, ginideach *ibid.*, *GE* 6), ach féach *Baile Ardaigh* (foirm 1 thuas) ón 17ú haois agus an plé faoi ainm baile fearainn.

Lugatallan Strand

Log an tSalainn

M944946

“the hollow of the salt”

1. Lugatallen Strand	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Log a’ tSalainn ‘hollow of the salt’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. , lagə 'talən	BL 352d.254	1968c

“A broad sandy beach or shore” (*ALSO*), ar an teorainn idir Ardagh agus Knockboy.

² Féach fosta na bríonna “great, extensive(?); difficult, laborious, arduous” (*ibid.* sv. 1ardI(g,j)).

Barrackhill

L990944

1. Newport... Barrack Street
2. Barrack Plott... Plot near
the Barracks

3. Barrack Hill

4. Barrackhill

5. Barrickhill

6. Barrackhill

7. Barrackhill

8. Barrackhill

9. Barrackhill

10. Barrackhill... Barracks...

prophecy... Brian Ruadh Cara[...]

11. Cnuc na Marix

12. barik 'hi1

Cnoc na Beairice

“the hill of the barrack”

Reg. Deeds Lib. 41, 305 §26025 1724

O'Donnel RR 1 1777

Sligo RR IV/1 1797

O'Donnel RR 3 1815

Tithe App. §20 1832

ST (ALSO) 1838

Oifig Cíos (ALSO) 1838

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO) 1838

J O'D (ALSO) 1838

J O'D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838

BU1 2001

“Situated at the east end of the town of Newport... contains 106a. 2r. 23p.” (ALSO).

Cf. *Cnoc na Beairice (Barton)* agus *Cnoc na Beairice (Cranesborough)* atá socraithe mar leaganacha Gaeilge de Barrackhill (Barton) agus Barrackhill (Cranesborough), faoi seach, i gCill Chainnigh (*L. Log.* 24).

Bleachyard Lough

L994945

1. Bleachgreen Lake [sic]

Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838

Ar an teorainn thoir thuaidh le Bleachyard agus Camcloon Beg.

Camcloonbeg Lough

L992946

Loch Chamchluain Beag

“lake of Camchluain Beag”

Ar an teorainn thuaidh le Camcloon Beg.

Bleachyard

L997945

Clós an Tuair

1. Newport... The Bleachyard

Reg. Deeds Lib. 44, 135 §27997 1724

2. Knockmullin... Bleachyard

O'Donnel RR 1 1777

3. Knockamullen & Bleachyard

Sligo RR 1818 1818

4. Bleachyard	Bald 13	1830
5. Bleechyard	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Bleachyard	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Bleachyard	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
8. Bleachyard	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Bamhun d[jin ³	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. 'blitʃjerd	BU1	2001
11. 'blitʃjard	BU2	2001

“Contains 87a. 2r. op.... the soil is stony and produces potatoes, barley, oats and flax” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó Barrackhill.

Tá cnoc 26 méadar i lár an bhaile fhearainn seo ag L997945 agus is cosúil gur úsáideadh a ainm ar an roinn, nó cuid de, tráth (foirmeacha 2a-3a). Is doiligh a bheith cinnte agus muid ag brath ar chúpla foirm, ach is cosúil gurbh í *Cnoc an Mhuilinn* an bhunfhoirm de; féach plé ar an dóigh ar scríobhadh na foircinn éagsúla Ghaeilge -án, -eann, agus -inn sa Bhéarla, san Intreoir Sraithe. Ní luaitear *muileann* “a mill (usually one for grinding corn, worked by a stream)” (*DIL* sv. *muilend*) leis an roinn seo sna gnáthfhoinní. Is ar éigean a thiocthadh linn *maoileann* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; top, ridge” (*Ó Dónaill*) a léamh ar an dá fhoirm ábhartha (cf. foirmeacha stairiúla Lismolin < *Lios Muilinn* i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí agus Newtown < *Cnoc an Mhuilinn* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh). De dheasca cuid éiginnteachta faoi achar na hiar-roinne dár thagair an t-ainm *Knockmullin* / *Knockamullen*, áfach, moltar an gaelú *Clós an Tuair* mar leagan Gaeilge d’ainm an bhaile fhearainn chomhaimseartha.

Tugtar *An Tuar* mar aistriú ar na hainmneacha Bleachgreen i gCill Chainnigh (*L. Log.* 45) agus Bleach i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 46).

Bunnahowna

L855980

Bun na hAbhna

“the bottom of the river”

1. Bunown, Knocknagoeslane, Knocknaghead	Bald 12	1830
2. Bunnahowna	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Bunnahowna	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Bunnahowna	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Bunnahowna	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

³ Bunaithe ar *bábhún* “walled enclosure, bawn; bailey; bulwark, breakwater” (*Ó Dónaill*)?

6. Bunnahowna	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Bunna Homhna 'river head'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Bun na hAbhna 'mouth of the river'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. , bɔnə 'hɔunə	BU1	2001

"Contains 859a 3r. 35p., including 18a 2r. 4p. of a detached portion..." (ALSO).

Éiríonn an abhainn atá i gceist, ar a dtugtar *Bunnahowna River*, i Glennamaddoo ar na sleasa theas de shliabhraon Néifinn Bheag atá ar theorainn thuaidh an pharóiste seo le paróiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais.⁴ Reáchtálann an abhainn aduaidh ansin trí lár Glennamaddoo agus ar ball ar theorainn thoir Bunnahowna, agus cartann isteach i gCuan Mó ar deireadh in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo.

Ag tagairt do ghrúpa tithe i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ar an chósta, atá foirm 1c; ag tagairt do ghrúpa tithe soir ó thuaidh de seo atá foirm 1b. Tá dhá ghrúpa bheaga ann go fóill a thagann leis na suímh seo.

Bunnahowna River Mapa SO

L857994

Ní thugtar iontráil faoi leith dó seo san *ALSO*, ach féach *Bunnahowna Bridge* faoi Murrevagh. Thug Bald *Glen-na-Modduc* (sic) ar ghleann na habhann: féach Glennamaddoo.

Cahergal

An Chathair Gheal

L977954

"the white stone fort"

1. Cahergal or Criggandaragh	Sur. & Val. Report (ALSO)	1824
2. Ballynacarty	Bald 13	1830
3. Cahirgal	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Cahergal	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Cahirgal	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
6. Cahergal	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Cahergal	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Caher gal 'white fort'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Cathair Gheal 'white stone-fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1835

⁴ Tugtar [ð(ə)'ohilɪz mauntənz] ar an chuid seo den sliabhraon, go háitiúil, amanna: féach Oghillees thíos.

10, kahər 'gal

BU1

2001

“Contains 75a. 1r. 36p.... [there is here] the remains of a Damnonian fort called Cathair Gheal... [or] Cathair a' Chaisil” (ALSO; LSO ii §10). Bhí an *cathair* “a stone enclosure, fortress, castle; dwelling” (DIL sv.; cf IPN 45-6) suite ar bharr cnoic 32 méadar ar airde atá i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag L977954). An dtiocfadh dó gur dath na gclach is cúis leis an eilimint cháilithe *geal* “fair, white, bright, shining” (DIL sv. *gel*) sa chás seo?

Tá 11 baile fearainn den ainm Cahergal sa tír; tá cúig cinn i gCorcaigh agus ceithre cinn i nGaillimh (*Census 1851*). Tá *An Chathair Gheal* socraithe mar fhoirm Ghaeilge den sampla eile i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 17).

Callowbrack

An Caladh Breac

L974981

“the speckled landing-place”

1. Carrabrack [sic]	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Callowbrack	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
3. Callowbrack	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
4. Callowbrack	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Callowbrack	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
5. Colliabrack	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Collobrack	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
7. Colliabrack	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Callowbrack	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Collia brac ‘spotted angle’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Caladh Breac	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Caladh breac ‘speckled callow’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,kalo 'brak	BU1	2001
13. ,kələ 'brak	BU2	2001

“Situated on the east side of Lough Furnace... contains 624a. or. 38p, only 25 acres of which are cultivated” (ALSO).

Is cosúil gur *caladh* “o, m. shore, port, landing-place; land” (DIL sv. *Icalad*), “a shore, port, harbour, haven; a river-side meadow; a narrow neck of the sea” (*Dinneen*) cáilithe ag *breac* “speckled, spotted; variegated; patterned, ornamented” (DIL sv. *ibrecc*) is bun leis an ainm agus gur thagair sé do chuid de bhruach thoir an locha ó

cheart (féach faoi Furnace thíos). Féach an fhoirm dhíspeagtha *cala(dh)cán* san ainm Caulicaun thíos.

Yellow River

An Abhainn Bhuí

L980978

“the yellow river”

1. Owen Buoy	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Owenboy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. Abhainn Bhuidhe ‘the yellow river’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“Forms the boundary between the townlands of Callowbrack and Cloonfoher, Derrygarve and Tawnagrana, and falls into Lough Furnace northeast of Illanrush [*recté* Illanroe]” (ALSO). Éiríonn sí ar shleasa theas *Buckoogh Mountain* (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*). Is féidir gur roghnaíodh leagan aistrithe den ainm mar go bhfuil *Owenwee* suntasach eile i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Camcloonbeg

Camchluain Beag

L993947

“crooked meadow, little”

1. Camlum	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. (?)Cloonbeg ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
3. (?)Clonbeg ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
4. Camclune	Reg. Deeds Lib. 77, 339 §53900	1734
5. Camploon	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
6. Cambcloon	Bald 13	1830
7. Comploon	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Comploon & Cloonploon	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
9. Comploonbeg	ST (ALSO; ‘ye fools!’: J O’D)	1838
10. Comploonbeg	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
11. Comploonbeg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Comploonbeg	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Cam cloon beg	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. Cam Cluain Beag	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Cam-chluain beag ‘crooked cloon, lawn or meadow, i.e. Little Camcloon’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. ,komklun'beg	BU2	2001

“Contains 135a. 2r. 25p.... The soil is mountain, producing potatoes, corn and flax” (*ALSO*); suite díreach ó thuaidh de Barrackhill.

Tá an eilimint choitianta *cluain* “meadow, pasture-land, glade” (*ibid.* sv. 1*chlúain*), “meadow; after-grass” (*Ó Dónaill*), “... a fertile piece of land, a green arable spot [near bog or water]” (*Joyce* i 233; féach fosta *PNI* 7, 21), “damp pasture, untilled field” (*Kelly* 1997, 614; cf. *Ó Cearbhaill* 2010, 17-9), réamhcháilithe anseo ag *cam* “crooked, bent, curved, twisted” (*DIL* sv. 1*cam*1(a)). Bhí *cluain* firinsneach sa tSean-Ghaeilge agus de ghnáth ní shéimhítear túschonsan aidiachta nó ainmfhocail ar a lorg i logainmneacha: féach tuilleadh air seo faoi Cloonkeen i bparóiste Chill Mhíona thíos.

Aisteach go leor, tá an roinn seo níos mó ná Camcloon More. Tá dhá bhaile fearainn den ainm Camcloon i gContae Laoise (*Census 1851*).

Camcloon More

L985955

Camchluain Mór

“crooked meadow, big”

1. Comploonmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Comploonmore	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
3. Coomploonmore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
4. Comploonmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
5. Camcloonmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Cam-chluain mhór ‘great crooked lawn or meadow’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. ‘i.e. Big Camcloon’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. ,kamklun 'mo:r	BU1	2001

“Contains 83a. 1r. 12p.... The soil is light mountain, producing potatoes, barley, corn and flax” (*ALSO*). Tá sí seo díreach ó thuaidh de Camcloon Beg.

Camcloonmore Lough Mapa SO

L985958

Ar an teorainn thuaidh le Tawnawoggaun.

Carheenbrack

(?)Coirthín Breac

L922982

“speckled (?)rocky land”

1. Correen Brack	Reg. Deeds Lib. 542, 591 §359325 1805c
2. Curreenbrack	Bald 13 1830

3. Carheen Brack	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Corheenbrack	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Corheenbrack	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Corheenbrack	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Carheenbrack	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Corheen Brac 'spotted mug'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Cairthín breac	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Cairthín breac 'speckled rocky land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. ,karin'brak	BU8	2001

“Contains 635a. 1r. 8p.... 588 are uncultivated... The soil is light mountain” (ALSO).

Foirm dhíspeagtha nó cnuasaigh den fhocal *coirthe* “also ca[irthe], rock, pillar, standing-stone” (DIL sv.) a bhí i gceist ag an an Donnabhánach, is léir (foirm 10).⁵ “The diminutive [form] *cairthín*, is generally anglicised as it is pronounced, Carheen; it generally means rocky land, but in some places it is understood to mean... a little caher or stone fort, and, occasionally a little *cairthe*, or pillar-stone...” (Joyce i 420). Mhínigh Joyce (iii 165) *cairthín* mar “little rock” sna hainmneacha *Carheenard*, *Carheenduv* agus, san iolra, *Carheenybaun*, i nGaillimh: féach, áfach, go bhfuil bunús san fhocal *caithrín* < *cathair* socraithe do na hainmneacha sin ó shin (www.logainm.ie). Is ar éigean atá gá cuimhneamh ar *carr* “rocky patch” (*ibid.*) móide *-ín* mar fhéidearthacht, i ndiaidh go dtiocfadh linn an [h] a mhíniú mar fhorbairt dhéanach chanúna; cf. Dillon 1973, 16: “In West Mayo, where unlenited sonants are not long, the lenited sonants are sometimes aspirated by differentiation”).⁶

Tá *Na Caithrí* “the small stone forts” socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge den ainm *Carheeny* i *Luimneach* (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 80), agus tá *An Caithrín* socraithe i gcás *Carheen* i mbarúntacht Cheara sa chontae seo féin (IROL 33 §48). Níl iomrá ar bith ar chathair sa bhaile mór fearainn seo sna gnáthfhoinisí. Suite ar shleasa theas *Bengorm* i *Glendahurk* atá sé agus moltar an bunús agus an chiall a mhaígh an Donnabhánach (foirm 10), ach le comharthaí ceiste.

⁵ D’fhéadfaí *cairthín*, seachas *coirthín*, anseo, b’fhéidir; cf. béarlú *carragán* mar *Corragau*, thíos.

⁶ Ní léir aon fhianaise gur mhó an seans go mbainfeadh an ghné seo le *-r-* seachas *-rr-*. Féach *Caurans Lower* i mbarúntacht Cheara, a bhfuil *An Cárán* molta mar litriú caighdeánach de, ach atá den bhunús *An Carrán: Carhawn als Carhawne* (1807); agus tuilleadh faoi *Barheen* < *An Bairrín* i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Carheenbrack Lough Mapa SO

L913971

1. Correenbrack Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Cairthín Breac ‘speckled little rock’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Ar an teorainn thiar theas le Meenacloghfinny.

Maryland Mapa SO

L917972

1. Maryland	Bald 12	1830

Grúpa beag tithe in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Carrickaneady

(?)Carraig an Éadaigh

M000933

“the castle of the clothing”

1. baile bhotha	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Carrigh	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
3. Ballyvogha	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/2(1)	1593c
4. karrickenedy, farregh mcTirrelagh		
Roe of	CBC 99	1585
5. Carrignedy, Farrieghe mcTherleghe		
ro McDonell of	Fiants Eliz. §5799	1592c
6. Carrickenedy	Curtis III	1601
7. C[]riekeneady	Lease Jas I (NLI)	1605
8. c, v &t. De Ballyvough als		
Carriggeneidye	Inq. ME I.67	1611
9. the castle, town, and lands of		
Ballivough otherwise		
Carrigeneady	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
10. Ballivough alias Carrigneadie	L. Blosse Papers 168 §48	1629
11. Ballyvough als Carriggeneddy	Inq. ME III.375	1631
12. castr de Ballyvough als.		
Carriggeneady	Inq. ME III.387	1633
13. the castle, town and 4 qrs of		
Ballyvough, alias Craigneady...	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635

14. Carrowkenedy alias Graignoady	Curtis I 128	1641
15. Carrowkenedy alias Carrowkillin	Curtis i 128	1641
16. Carrickanedy als Ballebohy 4 Qrs. (vizt.) Carreenedy als Carrowkillin 1 qr...	BSD 106	1661
17. Carrowkinedy alias Carrowkillen	Curtis II i 54	1688
18. Carrowkinney alias Granody	Curtis II iii 55	1690
19. Carrowkinney alias Carrowkellon	Curtis II iii 55	1690
20. Carrowkinney alias Granoady	Curtis II iv 56	1694
21. Carrowkinney alias Carrowkillan	Curtis II iv 56	1694
22. Carickanedy	Moll's Map	1714
23. Cariconaidey	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
24. Carrickanedy	Jeffrys	1759c
25. Carricinady... Carricanady	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
26. Carrickeneady	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
27. Carrowkinneady	Bald 13	1830
28. Carrickanedy	Tithe App. §20	1832
29. Carrickanedy	ST (ALSO)	1838
30. Carrickanedy	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
31. Carrickaneady	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
32. Carricanedigh 'clothed rock'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
33. an éadaigh... an old castle	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
34. Carraig an éadaigh 'rock of the cloth'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
35. Carraig an Éide 'rock of the cloth or clothes'	Joyce iii 172	1920
36. ,karəkən' e:di	BU4	2001

“247a 3r. 4p. [mostly cultivated]” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr soir ó dheas de Newport.

Is í *carraig* “rock, large stone” (*DIL* sv. *carrac*), “a rock; a large prominent stone; a crag; a stone castle” (*Dinneen*) an bhuneilimint ar ndóiche agus is féidir gur thagair sí don chaisleán luaite i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla 8-9 agus 12-13 (cf. Rockfleet < *Carraig an Chabhlaigh* thíos; cf. *cloch* “stone castle” ag Ó Dónaill, agus *Gall Gorm* “blue/black rock/castle” nó Galgorm in Aontroim; *PNI* 4, 178). Is féidir gur ar an

mhullach 55 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn a bhí sí suite (L999933). *Phelim Mac Tirlaghroo* a chónaigh sa chaisleán i 1574 (foirm 2). “[Robert Ulick] Walsh remembers to have seen [a] castle [in this townland]... but no trace of it is now visible” (*LSO* ii §10).

Mhaígh an Donnabhánach ginideach an fhocail *éadach* “a covering, raiment, clothing, a garment... in wider sense, a covering, cloth, stuff” (*DIL* sv. *1étach*) don dara heilimint.⁷ Is eilimint neamhchoitianta go leor í seo ach cf. Glenedagh Lower / Gleann Éadach Íochtarach i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Is léir ó na leaganacha stairiúla nach dóiche go bhfuil an bhuneilimint cáilithe ag an sloinne *Ó Cinnéide* < *Ó Ceinnéidigh*. Níor mhiste an t-ainm pearsanta fireann ar a bhfuil sé bunaithe a chur san áireamh, áfach, ach míniú a fháil ar bhéim an ghutha i bhfoirm 36: féach go háirithe foirm 8, a léiríonn *d* carballaithe, shílfeá; is féidir nach bhfuil ansin, áfach, ach leagan malartach (*éide*) den eilimint *éadach*. Tá athruithe chun tosaigh i mbéim an ghutha le sonrú i gcuid bheag logainmneacha áitiúla (féach san Intreoir Sraithe). Moltar an t-ainm pearsanta *Cinnéide* mar cháilitheoir san ainm Carrowkennedy atá i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair (agus pléite thuas). Is féidir gur faoi thionchar an ainm eile sin a scríobhadh foirmeacha ar nós *Carrowkennedy* thuas (14-15, 17-21, 27); is féidir, ina dhiaidh sin, gur scríobhadh an chéad eilimint mar *carrow*-mar chaighdeánú sa Bhéarla nó trí mheascadh leis an roinn ghaolta *Carrowkillin* (foirmeacha 15b, 16d, 17b, 19b, 21b), atá tite i léig ó shin.

Tá ainm an bhaile atá luaite i bhfoirmeacha 1, 3, 8-12 agus 16 tite i léig. Ba iad na ceathrúna eile, de réir an *BSD*, ná Derrycleetagh agus *Camderry als Carrowcorglasse*, Derrycontoort, agus Cuilmore agus Lecarrow (le chéile); briseadh síos rud beag difriúil atá ag *L. Blossie Papers* (168 §48).

Luaitear *Carrig-en-Eadie* (*et var.*) le Contae Chorcaí i bhfoinsí Béarla sa dara leath den 17ú haois (mar shampla *CSP Ire.* 248 §46, 1598): Castlehyde.⁸ Cf. fosta Knockaneady i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*).

⁷ An ea gur charraig gar do shruthán ina nítí éadaí a bhí i gceist mar sin? Tá srutháin éagsúla ar theorainneacha an bhaile fhearainn.

⁸ Tá mé buíoch de Phádraig Ó Dálaigh, an Brainse Logainmneacha, as an cheangal seo a dhearbhuí dom. Féach fosta an t-amhrán *Slán le Carraig an Éide* a bhfuil leagan de i *Ceolta Gael* (ii 84-5).

Carrowbaun

An Cheathrú Bhán

L988935

“the (?)grassy quarter”

1. Carrowbane	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Carrabane	Inq. ME I.69	1611
3. Knockygowrie, Carrowbane	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
4. Correbane 1 cart.	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
5. Carowbane	Inq. ME II.263	1617
6. Cnockgowrie... Carrowvane...		
Correbane	L. Blossie Papers 168-9 §48	1629
7. Carrowe[]	Inq. ME III.375	1631
8. Corribane	Inq. ME III.377	1631
9. Carrowebane	Inq. ME III.387	1633
10. Carrowbane, cartron of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
11. Carrowbane	Curtis I 128	1641
12. Carowbane als Knockerought als		
Knockigory 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
13. Caroban	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
14. Carrabane	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Carrowbane	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Carrowbawn	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Carrabawn	Tithe App. §20	1832
18. Carrowbaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Carrowbane	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
20. Carrowbaun	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
21. Carrowbaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Carroubane (White Quarter)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Ceathramhadh bhán ‘white quarter’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. ,kɔrə' bɑ:n	BU1	2001
25. ,karə' bɑ:n	BU1	2001

“Contains 60a. 3r. 13p.” (ALSO); suite díreach ó dheas de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin.

Ceathrú de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin a bhí ann; féach faoi Newport thíos. Tá samplaí de Carrowbaun i mbarúntachtaí Mhurasce, Bhuiríos Umhaill, Ghaileang agus

Choistealach sa chontae seo; tá samplaí eile sa Chlár, Gaillimh agus Ros Comáin, agus tá sampla amháin de Carrowbawn i gCill Mhantáin (*Census 1851*); féach fosta Cottage / *An Cheathrú Bhán* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Tá bríonna éagsúla le *bán*: “white, fair, bright; pure, holy, blessed; of a page, blank; pale; of land, untilled, waste, unoccupied” (*DIL* sv. bánI(a-c)), “white; pale; empty; idle; *talamh bán* fallow land; lea, grass-land” (*Ó Dónaill*). D’aistrigh Ó Muraíle an mionainm *An Talamh Bán*, a thaifead sé i gCliara, mar “the white [i.e. grassy] land” (*Ó Muraíle* 1999, 128 §268).

<u>Carrowbeg Fergus</u>	(?)Ceathrú Bheag Fhearghasa	
L930962	“Fearghas <i>little quarter</i> ”	
1. Carrowbeg Fergus	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Corrabeg	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
3. Carrowbeg Fergus	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
4. Carrowbeg &c	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
5. Carroubeg Farías ‘Fergus Quarter’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Fearghais	J O’D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
7. Ceathramhadh bheag	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. ,karəbɛg' fɛrgəs	BU14	2004

“Contains 49a. or. 8p.” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite ar theorainn thoir thuaidh Carrowbeg North, agus píosa gearr ó thuaidh den seanbhaile Rockfleet < *Carraig an Chabhlaigh*.

Is cosúil gur díochlaonadh an t-ainm pearsanta mar chui den logainm Gaeilge sa chás seo, ní hionann agus sloinnte i logainmneacha ar nós Pollranny (*Lynchaghan*) ná Dookinelly (*Thulis*) in Acaill. Maireann caolfhéidearthacht, is dóighe, gur shloinne a bhí i gceist anseo, seachas an t-ainm coitianta fireann (cf. *Shraughfarna Fergus*, tite i léig, faoi Srahmore thíos); “O’Fergus... *Ó Fearghuis*... the name of two Connacht septs: (a) a medical family with the O’Malleys and (b) an ecclesiastical family in Leitrim” (MacLysaght 1985, 107; bhí clann amháin eile den sloinne seo, ar a laghad, i gConnachta: féach *LMG* iv 117-8). Leantar anseo de Giblin agus O’Donovan, áfach (foirmeacha 5-6), i ndiaidh go léiríonn siad luaineacht idir an dá fhoirm ghinideacha den (*Fearghasa* agus *Fearghais*). Féach fosta Attyreesh i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Carrowbeg North

An Cheathrú Bheag Thuaidh

L925956

“the little quarter, north”

1. Karowbegge als		
Leathcarrowbegg	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Carrowbegg otherwise		
Leghcarrowbegg ½ qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Carowbeg	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Carrowbege alias Lehkerrowbege	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Carrowbegg als		
Leaghcarrowbegg	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Carrowbegg	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. the qr of Carrowbegg, alias		
Lecarrowbeg	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
8. Carrowbegg	Curtis I 128	1614
9. Carrowbegg 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
10. Carumbeg	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Carrowbed	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Carrowbeg	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Carrowbeg	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
14. Carrowbegg	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
15. Carrowbeg	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
16. Carrowbeg, Knockamo[?]	Bald 12,13	1830
17. Carrowbeg North	Tithe App. §20	1832
18. Carrabeg	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1838
19. Carrowbeg North	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Carra[w]beg North	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Carrowbeg North	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
22. Carrowbeg North	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. Carroubeg o huagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Ceathramhadh bheag o thuaidh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. ,karəbeg 'nort	BU1	2001

“It contains 138a. 2r. 35p.... The land is all cultivated... It contains about a dozen houses of poor quality and one ancient fort. Lough Carrowbeg is at one side of it”

(*ALSO*). Tá an lios díreach ó thuaidh den loch (M923957). Thug Bald *Knockamo* ar dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Ceathrú de bhaile Rockfleet a bhí ann, de réir an *BSD*. Tá sí suite corradh agus ceithre mhíle siar ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin. Is déanach an eilimint *North* sna foirmeacha stairiúla; déanann sí idirdhealú ar Carrowbeg South atá ó dheas de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin.

Carrowbeg Lough

L921955

1. Loughnacarrowbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838

Ar an teorainn thoir theas le Rockfleet.

Carrowbeg South

An Cheathrú Bheag Theas

L980927

“the little quarter, south”

1. Karowbeg als Knowbegg	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Carrowbegg otherwise Knowbeg	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. (?)Carowbeg	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Carrowbeg alias Cnowbege	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Carrowbegg als Knowbegg	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Carrowbegg als Knowbegg	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. Carrowbegg, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Carrowbegg	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Carrowbegg and Grafiher 1 Qr	BSD 106	1661
10. Carrowbeg South	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Carrowbeg	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Carrowbeg	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Carrabegg	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
14. Carrabeg	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Carrowbegg	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Carrowbeg	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Carrowbeg	Bald 13	1830
18. Carrowbeg South	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Carrabeg	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
20. Carrowbeg South	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

21. Carrou beg o gheas	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Ceahtramhadh Bheag Ó Theas	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,karəbɛg 'saut	BU1	2001
24. ,kɔru 'bɛg	BU1	2001

“Contains 112a. or. 28p., all cultivated except 2 acres of bog and 1 acre of wood...”
(ALSO).

Ceathrú de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin a bhí ann, tráth; féach Newport thíos. Féach fosta Carrowbeg North thuas.

Carrowbeg Cottage Mapa SO

L982927

Gar do theorainn thoir thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn.

Seaview

L976928

1. Seaview	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“A cottage...” (ALSO) ar chósta thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn.

Carrowkeel

An Cheathrú Chaol

L966963, 967955

“the narrow quarter”

1. Carrowkeele	Inq. ME I.63	1610
2. (?)Carrowkeele 1 qr	CPR Jas I 263a	1614
3. Carowkeele	NLI WEP Ms 40,884/3(5)	1616
4. Carowkeilraborish [sic]	Inq. ME II.285	1617
5. Carrowkeele in the barony of Borrishoule	Strafford Inq. §57	1635
6. Carrowkeele als Baraner als Backanar	BSD 105	1661
7. Carrowkeele 1 Qr.... Backaveraderry belonging to Carrowkeele	BSD 204	1661
8. Carokelly	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Carrowkeele, abbey of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/15(6)	1678
10. Carrowkeele 1 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698

11. Carrowkeele 1 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
12. Carrowkeele	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
13. Caruekeele... with ironworks	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
14. Carrowkele	QRL 2A.6.74, 318	1792
15. Carrakeel	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Carrowkee [sic]	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
17. Carrakeel	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
18. Carrakeel	Browne's RR 1833	1833
19. Carrakeel	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
20. Carrowkeel	Bald 13	1830
21. Carrowkeel	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
21. Carrowkeel	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Carrokeel	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Carrowkeel	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
24. Carrowkeel	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Carroucíol 'small quarter'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
26. Ceathramhadh caol [sic] 'narrow quarter'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. ,karə'ki:l	BL 352u.496	1968c
28. ,karə'ki:l	BU1	2001

"It contains 87a. or. op., including a detached portion of 31a. 1r. 11p. It contains the ruins of an old abbey and a graveyard, and an old castle called Ormond Castle" (ALSO). Déanann Aghadooey Glebe an baile fearainn seo a roinn ina dhá chuid; tá an tseanmhainistir sa chuid theas.

Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar an bhruach thoir de chuas fada farraige darb ainm an *Burrishoole Channel*. Tá seans ann i gcónaí gur ghinideach an ainmfhocail *caol* "narrow water" (Ó Dónaill sv. 1caol2) a cháiligh an chéad eilimint agus gur thagair sé don chuas féin.⁹ Moltar an aidiacht *caol* "thin, slender, narrow" (DIL sv. cáelI), áfach; is dóiche gur *Ceathrú Chaol na Buiríse* atá taobh thiar d'fhoirm 4.

Tá Carrowkeel coitianta mar ainm baile fearainn sa chontae seo; féach sampla eile i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair thuas. I dtaca le foirm 13, féach Furnace.

⁹ Cf. *caol* "narrow part of things, bodies, etc.; strait, narrow; stream flowing through a marsh" (DIL. sv. cáelIII(d,e)), a aistrítear mar "narrow feature" i gcás Keale i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 82).

Abbeyville

L967958

1. Abbeyville Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838

“A cottage, the residence of J. McDonnell, Esq.” (ALSO) ó thuaidh den tseanmhainistir.

Burrishoole Abbey

L966955

Féach foirmeacha stairiúla ag bun an phlé ar an ainm barúntachta, thuas.

Burrishoole Bridge

L965961

“Situated over an inlet of Clew Bay, between the townlands of Carrowkeel and Corraunboy” (ALSO).

Old Castle

L967957

Féach foirmeacha stairiúla ag bun an phlé ar an ainm barúntachta, thuas.

Carrowmore

An Ceathrú Mhór

L986922

“the big quarter”

1. (?)Carrowcme in prie de Owles	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Carrowmore	Inq. ME I.69	1611
3. Carrowmore 1 qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
4. Ballykynard... 4 qrs.... vizt. the qr. called Carowmore...	L. Blosse Papers 169 §48	1629
5. Carrowmore	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Carranmore	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Carrowmore	Curtis i 128	1641
8. Carrowmore 1 Qr.	BSD 107	1661
9. Carrowmore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Carraomore	Curtis II iii 55	1690
11. Carraomore	Curtis II iv 56	1694
12. Carrowmore	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
13. Carrowmore	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
14. Carrowmore	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
15. Carrowmore	Bald 13	1830

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

16. Carramore	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
17. Carrowmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Carramore	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
19. Carrowmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
20. Carrowmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Carrou more 'large quarter'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Ceathramhadh Mhór 'great quarter'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,karo'mo:r	BU1	2001

“Contains 193a. or. 26p...., all cultivated except 4 acres of bog... There is one ancient fort [here]” (ALSO).

Ó dheas de Carrowbeg South atá an roinn seo, ach ba cheathrú í de bhaile eile ar fad dar leis an *BSD*; *Ballekinarde* a thugtar air sin san fhoinsé sin, agus *Ballykynnard* san *CPR*. Ba iad Rossanrubble, ceathrú, agus Rosbarnagh Island agus Corragaun, leathcheathrú, na rannta eile de réir an *BSD*; luaitear *Lorgin*, *Iffernan* and *Knocktalline* agus Rossow leis fosta sa *CPR*; tá léamh rud beag difriúil ar an scéal ag *L. Blosse Papers* (168 §48).

Dálta Carrowkeel, tá Carrowmore coitianta mar ainm baile fearainn sa chontae seo; féach sampla eile i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair.

Broad Lough

L992924

1. Broad Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Ar an teorainn thoir thuaidh le Lecarrow. “It is about 18 chains long and has an average breadth of 6 chains” (ALSO).

Carrowsallagh

L934963

An Cheathrú Shalach
“the muddy quarter”

1. Ca salagh	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
2. Carrowsallagh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
3. Carrowsallagh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
4. Carrowsallagh	Inq. ME II.263	1617
5. Carrowsallagh, the qr. called	L. Blosse Papers 168 §48	1629
6. Carrowsallogh	Inq. ME III.375	1631

7. Carrowsallagh	Inq. ME III.387	1633
8. Carrowsallogh, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
9. Carrowfallagh	Curtis I 128	1641
10. Carrusallagh als Carrowsallagh 1 qr	BSD 106	1661
11. (?)Carroholly	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Barrosallagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
13. Barrowsallagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
14. Barrowsallagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
15. Carrowsallagh	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Carrasallagh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
17. Carrasallagh	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
18. Carrasallagh	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
19. Carrasallagh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
20. Carrowsallagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Carrowsallagh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
22. Carrowsallagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
23. Carrowsallagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Carrou sallach 'dirty quarter'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. salach	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
26. Ceathramhadh salach 'dirty quarter'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. Ceathramha Saileach	CSBÉ 87.25	1938c
28. ,kərə'salə	BU1	2001

“Contains 331a. 1r. 22p., 213 acres of which are cultivated...” (ALSO).

Tá sampla den eilimint *sail* “a willow, sallow, somet. an osier” (*DIL* sv. *sailI(a)*) le sonrú san ainm Derryhillagh sa pharóiste seo ach, spéisiúil go leor, ní thagann foirmeacha stairiúla an dá ainm le chéile ar chor ar bith: ar an fhianaise thuas, is gá teacht le *salach* “dirty, foul” (*DIL* sv.), “dirty;... (of land) weed-infested, *gort salach*, weedy field...” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 1*salach*5) mar eilimint cháilithe (foirm 26). Tá nóta ar an eilimint *salach* ag Joyce (ii 390): “the word *salach* is applied to anything unclean or filthy and has several shades of meaning; but topographically it is applied to a mere dirty place - a place of puddle or mire”; tugann sé Curraghsallagh i Ros Comáin mar shampla ábhartha. Féach fosta Bellanasally i bparóiste Oileán Acla.

Fágann sé sin go bhfuil cuma an athmhínithe (ar bhonn mórtais?) ar fhoirm 27 thuas. Mar sin féin, is gá a lua go dtiocfadh dó go bhfuil fianaise imthoisceach de *sail* san ainm déanach Wilford thíos, a thagraíonn do bhaile beag bídeach fearainn atá díreach ó dheas de Carrowsallagh agus ar bhrúach thuaidh an *Carrowsallagh River*; ní féidir dul ina muinín, mar fhianaise, áfach.

Ceathrú de chuid Rockfleet ab ea é seo, de réir an *BSD*. Tá seans ann gur ag tagairt de Rockfleet < *Carraig an Chabhlaigh* atá foirm *Hib. Del. Mayo* (foirm 11).

Carrowsallagh Bridge

L933962

Téann an bealach mór siar ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin (N59) anonn droichead ar an *Carrowsallagh River* ar an phointe seo, i lár an bhaile fhearainn.

Carrowsallagh River Mapa SO

L935965

Abhainn shuntasach a reáchtálann aduaidh trí lár an bhaile fhearainn. Éiríonn sí ar shleasa theas *Bengorm* (féach faoi Glendahurk) agus baineann Cuan Mó amach ar chósta thoir thuaidh *Rockfleet Bay* (féach faoi Rockfleet).

Caulicaun

Calacán

L977943

“little landing-place”

1. Collecune	CPR Jas I 263a	1614
2. Collogane, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §19	1635
3. Callgan als Derredonner als Derefeher &c. 1/2 Qr.	BSD 105	1661
4. Cullgan	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Celegane 1 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
6. Callycane 1 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
7. Calucane 1 qr, Killin als	Browne's Lands I	1708c
8. Calucane 1 qr, Killeen alias	Browne's Lands II	1708c
9. Coolegann	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
10. Callacane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 12, 362 §5418	1714
11. Calelecane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
12. Collegann	QRL 2A.6.74, 317	1792
13. Kaulikane	Bald 13	1830

14. Calla Kane	Tithe App. §20	1832
15. Callakane	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
16. Caulokaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Caulikaun	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Caulikaun	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
19. Caulicaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Caulícaunn (Bay Harbour)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Cadh leacan	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Cáiliocán	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Cáliocán	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
24. Cádhd leacán 'hill side of the chaff'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Caladhcán 'little harbour'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. 'kɑl jəxɑ:n	BU11, BU13	2003

“Northwest of Newport... bounded on the east by Knocknageeha and on the south, west and north by the sea... contains 12a. or. 19p., all cultivated” (ALSO). Suite ar ghob tíre.

Tagann bunús na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla leis an bhunús *cala(dh)cán*, is é sin, *caladh* “o, m. shore, port, landing-place; land” (DIL sv. *Icalad*), “landing-place; callow, river-meadow” (Ó Dónaill) móide an iarmhír dhíspeagtha *-cán*. Is den sanas céanna é Callacoon i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce; tá an eilimint seo *cala(dh)cán* le sonrú fosta sa mhionainm *Cooneenacaulicaun* i Bundorragha, i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair (ALSO sv.).

Is ábhar scime é an fuaimniú Béarla i bhfoirm 26, ar a léifí foirm ar nós *coilleachán*. Is féidir gur fuaimníodh *caladh* mar [kɑl' u], is é sin, le *-l-* carballaithe, sa chanúint dhéanach, áfach; cf. an fhoirm *Colliabrack* de Callowbrack thuas, ón bhliain 1838 (féach fosta foirm 24 thuas). Thiocfadh linn an [x] a mhíniú mar mheath déanach sa Bhéarla, ansin.

I dtaca le *Killin* nó *Killeen*, féach faoi Ardagh.

Clooneshil

Mo09937

1. Clooneshill	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
2. Clooneisel	Bald 13	1830
3. Cloonatial	Tithe App. §20	1832

Cluain Íseal

“low meadow”

4. Clooneshil	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Cloonashel	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
6. Clooneeshil	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Clooneshill	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Clooneshil, not -ee-	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
9. Clune eshill 'low lawn or meadow'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Cluain éisil 'barren lawn or meadow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Cluain íseal 'low lawn or meadow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,klun' iʃəl	BU5	2001

“Contains 221a. 1r. 22p.... only about 63 acres are cultivated... Tully Lake is near the centre of this townland” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó Carrickaneady.

Is féidir gur fhorbairt ar an aidiacht réamhcháilithe dhiúltach *eas*- a bhí i gceist ag an Donnabhánach ach tá *íseal* “of size or position, low, of low-stature, low-lying; as subst. (freq. in pl.), a low-lying place, a hollow, the depths” (DIL sv.) ag teacht leis an fhuaimniú áitiúil. Is féidir gur thagair an t-ainm i gcéaduaire do *cluain* “meadow, pasture-land, glade” (*ibid.* sv. 1*clúain*) i gceantar an chnoic 52 méadar ar airde atá i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn idir *Tully Lough* agus *Lough Arrow* (ag M008936), áit a léirítear cuid lonnaíochta ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

I measc samplaí eile, tá an eilimint *íseal* le sonrú san ainm Creeveeshel < *An Chraobhach Íseal* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris agus Agheeshal i Muineachán (L. Log. 4).

Lough Arrow

(?)Loch Arbhach

M009927

“corn-lake”

“This lake [is] about 9 chains long and has a mean width of 6 chains” (ALSO). Is lochán riascach é ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn le Cuilmore agus Carrickaneady. Is aidiacht í *arbhach* a d’fhorbair ó *arbhar* “corn”; mhínigh Joyce an t-ainm *Loch Arbhach* nó *Lough Arrow* i Sligeach (GE 126) mar “corn-lake: i.e. good cornland round it” (Joyce iii 488).

Tully Lake

Loch na Tulaí

M011938

“the lake of the low hill”

1. Tully Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tulaigh ‘a gentle hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. Tully	CSBÉ 87.62	1934

Is féidir gurb é an cnoc 52 méadar siar ó dheas den loch i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn an *tulach*.

Cloonfoher

L973973

Cluain Fothaire

“*meadow of the (hill-)shelf*”

1. Cloonfougher	Bald 13	1830
2. Cloonfoher	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Cloonfogher	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Cloonfogher	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Clunfogher	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Cloonfogher	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Cloonfoher. Compare foher: it occurs often	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Fothair	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Cluain fothair ‘lawn of the shelf’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. ,klun' fəhər	BU1	2001

“East of Lough Furnace... contains 283a. or. 20p.... The soil is mountain, producing potatoes, corn and flax” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn seo cnapánach go maith ach ní talamh ard atá ann; is é an mullach 45 méadar an pointe is airde ann (ag M984972).

“[*Fothair*] is used generally in Mayo to signify a shelf in the face of a cliff”, a scríobh an Donnabhánach san Ainmleabhar faoin mhionainm *Foheraphuca* i Doogort West in Acaill. Is eilimint choitianta go leor í i mionainmneacha cósta sa pharóiste sin, áit a raibh sí baininsneach. Leantar anseo den inscne atá teastaithe sa chanúint dhéanach go háitiúil, i ndiaidh go dtugann *Dinneen* (sv. *fothar*) leagan firinsneach den fhocal, a bhfuil réimse maith de bhríonna topagrafacha leis: “wooded hollow, dingle, dell; (woodland, mountain) pasture; steep slope towards precipice” (Ó *Dónaill*).¹⁰ Ghlac Joyce (ii 350) leis an chiall “wood; forest” i logainmneacha; tugann sé sampla de mar eilimint cháilithe: Gortnafira i gCorcaigh. Is leagan malartach é *foidhir* de *fothair* (Ó *Dónaill*; cf. *Na Foidhrí*, nó Firies i gCiarraí, ag *GÉ* 106).

¹⁰ *Fothair* “dp. fuithriu... The pl. foithre is well established in Mid. Ir. and later lit.... a piece of unreclaimed valley or wooded land (a glen or dell?)” (DIL sv. *foithir*, *fuither*).

Corragaun

L980918

An Carragán

“the place of rocks”

1. (?)Coiragaine	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Carrowgane, the cartron of	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
3. Carrogane als Carga ½ Qr, Rosbarnagh and	BSD 107	1661
4. Carragan	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Carrocane	Curtis II iii 55	1690
6. Carrocane	Curtis II iv 56	1694
7. Corrigane	Bald 13	1830
8. Carrigawn	Tithe App. §20	1832
9. Corrigaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Corrigawn	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
11. Corrigaun	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Corragaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Corrigaun ‘monument’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Carragán	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Carragán ‘rocky land’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. 'kɔrɛɡɑ:n	BU2	2001

“Contains 91a. or. 38p., including 3 acres of bog and 2 acres of waste” (ALSO).

Tá an eilimint *carragán* le sonrú sna hainmneacha Corragaun (Morris) / *An Carragán (Morris)* agus Corragaun (Reade) / *An Carragán (Reade)* i gCill Chainnigh (L. Log. 19). Is féidir go bhfuil ciall chnuasaigh leis an iarmhír *-án* sa chás atá idir chamáin anseo; is féidir, leis, go dtagraíonn an t-ainm do chnoc 44 méadar atá in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn ag M981917. Tá an dá chiall le *carragán*, “a large cairn of stones” (mar atá in Iorras; Ó Catháin & O’Flanagan 1975, 288) agus “(place of) rocks” tugtha faoi deara i mionlogainmneacha in Acaill. Is cosúil áfach gur ciall dhíspeagtha atá leis sa mhionainm *Corragaunnagalliaghdoe*: carraig dhá mhéadar ar airde atá san fharraige, gar don chósta, amach ó Drumbrastle East.

Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar chósta thoir Chuan Mó ar theorainn theas an pharóiste. Ba cheathrú é, tráth, de bhaile atá tite i léig: féach faoi Carrowmore.

Corraunboy

L963955

An Corrán Buí

“the yellow hook”

1. Coramboye [<i>sic</i>]	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Caronboy	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Caronboy	Inq. ME III.387	1633
4. Correbane	Inq. ME III.389	1633
5. Carrankoy, the qr called	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
6. Corraneboy	Curtis I 128	1641
7. Carowboy als Dorefadda 1 Qr	BSD 106	1661
8. Carranboy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Carrowaneboy	Curtis II iii 55	1690
10. Carrowaneboy	Curtis II iv	1694
11. Curanboy	Overton & Morden	1715c
12. Curanboy	Lea & Moll	1720c
13. Curraunbwee	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Curraunbwee	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
15. Curraunbwee	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
16. Corraunboy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Currannbuee ‘yellow hook’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Corran buidhe	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Corrán Buídhe ‘yellow hook (from its shape)’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. k̪oɾɑːnˈbwiː	BU11	2003

“Situating on an inlet of Clew Bay, about 1½ miles northwest of Newport... contains 76a. 3r. 17p.” (ALSO).

“*Corrán* basically means ‘an angle’. It appears as Curran in cos Antrim and Derry (in Antrim referring to the sickle-shaped promontory near Larne), and as... Corraun in Co. Mayo” (IPN 62). Bhí Ó Máille (1962, 86 §33) den tuairim gur don chnocán, “sa gceann thuaidh den bhaile fearainn” a thagair *corrán* sa chás seo: “tosaíonn sé ag an droichead, agus síneann ó dheas is soir. Tá droichead nua is leathnú bóthair déanta ó shin san áit, agus gearradh an gob ó thuaidh den chorrán san obair úd”. Is dóiche áfach gur thagair an eilimint *corrán* “hook, staple, hooked instrument” (DIL sv.), “hook, sickle; crescent; (geog.) hook, point” (Ó Dónaill) do chósta na roinne seo ó cheart; tá sí suite ar chuas fada lúbach darb ainm an *Burrishoole Channel*. Tá trá

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

ar chósta theas an bhaile fhearainn (L961954); b'fhéidir gurbh í an chuid seo den chósta a thug ainm don bhaile fearainn. Féach tuilleadh plé ar an eilimint seo faoi *An Corrán* i bparóiste Acla. Tá Curraun Boy (*Census 1851*) i mbarúntacht Iorrais den sanas céanna.

Tá Derradda soir uaidh (foirm 7).

Burrishoole

Buiríos Umhaill

L963954

“*burgage of Umhall*”

Ainm seantí. “Situated at the south boundary of Corraunbaun [*sic*]... and near the inlet of Clew Bay that runs into Lough Furnace. This is only a farmhouse” (*ALSO*). Féach foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm seo ag bun an phlé ar an ainm barúntachta thuas.

Burrishoole Channel

L963952

Cuas fada lúbarnach farraige agus abhainn taoide ó Chuan Mó isteach go *Lough Furnace*.

Creevaghau

Craobhachán

L976923

“*place of trees*”

1. Creevaughane	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
2. Creevaghaan	Bald 13	1830
3. Creegaghane	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Creevaghau	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Creevahane	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Creevaghau	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Creevaghau	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Creemhaghau	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Craobhachán	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Craobhachán ‘bushy land’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. 'kri:vɑ:n	BL 352u.493	1968c
12. 'kri:vəxɑ:n	BL 352u.494	1968c
13. 'kri:vəxɑ:n	BU4	2001

“39a. 2r. 19p.” (*ALSO*); suite idir Carrowbeg South ó thuaidh, Carrowmore soir ó dheas agus Rosclave siar.

Tá go leor bailte fearainn darb ainm *Craobhach* nó Creevagh sa tír, ach is féidir nach bhfuil an dara *craobhachán* ann (*Census 1851*; féach áfach Creevaun i Sligeach). Is *craobh* “branch, bough... post;... tree, bush” (*DIL* sv. *cráeb*) móide an dá iarmhír chnuasaigh / dhípsgeatha / áitreabhacha *-ach* agus *-án* atá i gceist; cf. an t-ainm contae *Muineachán* “place of thickets or hills (*DUP* 108 sv. *Monaghan*). B’fhéidir gur ar an chnoc 27 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn a bhí an craobhachán (M975924). Mhínigh Joyce (i 501) an logainm coitianta *Craobhach* mar “branchy or bushy land”.

Cuilmore

M014934

An Choill Mhór

“the big wood”

1. Keyllmore	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Keillmore ½ qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Keillmore	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Killawer	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Killawre	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Killawe	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Killmore, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Kilmore	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Killmore & Lecarrow 1 Quarter	BSD 107	1661
10. Killmor	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Killmore	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Killmore	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Kellmore	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
14. (?)Kellmore	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
15. (?)Kellmore	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
16. (?)Killmore	Sligo RR IV/2	1817
17. Kielmore	Bald 13	1830
18. (?)Kellmore	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
19. Culmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Kellmore	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Culmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
22. Cuilmore	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. Culmore ‘large pole’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

24. Coill mor	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Coill mór [sic] 'big wood'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. kil 'mo:r	BU1	2001
27. kɔl 'mo:r	BU1, BU2	2001
28. kul 'mo:r	BU2	2001

“It contains 402a. 3r. 21p...” (ALSO); suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste.

Tá Cuilmore eile, atá den sanas céanna, i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraíse. D'úsáid Ó Donnabháin an fhoirm bhéarlaithe *cui(l)l*-, go minic, ag freagairt do *coill*, i gConnachta.

Duffy's Lough

MO12927

1. Duffy's Lake... Duffy is a man's name Áitiuil (ALSO) 1838

Suite i lár an bhaile fhearainn. Ní léir, go conclúideach, cé acu ainm pearsanta, *Dufach* > *Dubhthach*, “one of the commoner early names... occurs rarely as a female name” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 79), nó an sloinne *Ó Dufaigh* “a numerous name in all the provinces except Munster...[found in] Roscommon” (MacLysaght 1985, 92 sv. *Duffy*) atá i gceist san ainm.

Cuilmore Lough Mapa SO

MO14937

Ar an teorainn thuaidh le Clooneshil.

Cullentragh

LO19933

An Chuileanntrach

“the place of holly”

1. Cullintrough Bald 13 1830
2. Cullantragh Tithe App. §20 1832
3. Culentragh Query Book 1837 (ALSO) 1838
4. Cullinthra ST (ALSO) 1838
5. Cullintrough Oifig Cíosá (ALSO) 1838
6. Cullinthra Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO) 1838
7. Cullentragh. See Meath near
Lough Sheelin J O'D (ALSO) 1838
8. Cullinthrach P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838
9. C[]ileantrach J O'D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

10. Cuileanntrach ‘holly-bearing land’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. 'kɔlintra	BU1	2001

“106a. 3r. 5p., 69 acres of which cultivated...” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó Cuilmore.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo i mbarúntachtaí Cheara, Choistealach agus Chlann Mhuiris sa chontae seo. Tá samplaí eile i gCill Chainnigh (*L. Log. 27 sv. An Chuileanntrach*), Ard Mhacha, an Chabhán, Fear Manach agus Liatroim (*Census 1851*; leaganacha gaolmhara is ea Cullenagh, Cullentra agus Cullendra, is dóiche). Cáilítear an eilimint *cuileanntrach* i gcuid eile ainmneacha ar nós Cullentraghbane agus Cullentraghduff i Muineachán (*L. Log. 22 svv. An Chuileanntrach Bhán, An Chuileanntrach Dhubh*). Forbairt ón fhocal *cuileann* “(wood of the) holly-tree” (*DIL sv. cuilenn*) atá i gceist, le hiarmhír a bhfuil ciall chnuasaigh léi, ní foláir (*Joyce* i 514: “a place abounding in holly”).

Tá cnoc 66 méadar i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag M019934); b’fhéidir gur anseo a bhí an chuileanntrach.

Cullentragh Lough Mapa SO

L002929

Lochán ar an teorainn thoir le Cartron.

Cushlecka

L8196

	Cois Leice	
	“(place) beside the flat stone”	
1. Cuslecka	Bald 12	1830
2. Cushlecca	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Cushlecka	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Cushlecka	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Cushlecka	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Cushlecka	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cush lece ‘rock foot’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Cois leice	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Cois Leice ‘foot or end of the flag-stone’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Cois Leice	IROL 34 §83	2004
11. , kɔʃ 'l̪ɛk̪ə	BL 240A.223, 242A.719	1969

12. kɔʃ 'l̪ɛk̪ə	Stockman 358	1974
13. kɔʃ 'l̪ɛk̪ə	C2	2001
14. kɔʃ 'l̪ɛk̪ə	BU6 [Béarla]	2001

“It contains 587a. 3r. 33p., of which 53 acres are cultivated...” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite ar shleasa thoir Chnoc an Chorráin, agus tá sé taobh istigh de limistéar na Gaeltachta.

Tá Cushleake Mountain Middle in Aontroim den sanas céanna; sa chás sin is iad “(place) beside / at the foot of the flagstone” na bríonna a luaitear leis an bhunfhoirm *Cois Leice* (*PNI* 7, 140). Féach fosta Cushinkeel i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i dtaca le bríonna éagsúla an fhocail *cois*, atá cáilithe anseo ag *leac* “flat slab of rock or stone, flagstone, paving stone; of the bed-rock underlying earth or water; tombstone; altar-stone” (*DIL* sv. *lecc*(a-d)); i gcás an ainm in Aontroim, is féidir gur ag tagairt do leac ar thuaim chúirte a bhí sí.

Lough Doo

An Loch Dubh

L822957

“the black lake”

1. Lough Dugh	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Loch Dubh ‘black lough’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“Situated about 7 chains north of [the coast] and about the centre of the townland... 4 chains long...” (*ALSO*).

Old Lough

An Seanloch

L817957

“the old lake”

1. Old Lough	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Seanloch	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“A little lake... a river of the townland of Cushleeka flows through it” (*ALSO*). Léirítear an lochán, ach ní léirítear an t-ainm, ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Pollnagor

Poll na gCorr

L831957

“the hole of the (?)sand-eels”

1. Pulagur	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Poll na gCorr ‘hole of the sand-eels’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. pɔLnə'gɔr	BL 240A.242, 242A.690	1969

“An isolated portion of the sea-shore” (*ALSO*), in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn. Tá réimse mór bríonna *corr*, iad seo a leanas ina measc: “projecting point; angle, edge; hollow, pit; rounded

hill, hump; *corr* (éisc...), (grey) heron; crane, stork; sand-eel” (Ó Dónaill sv. *corr*1-4). Féach fosta *Gobnagorr* i Roskeen South. Foirm Bhéarla atá i bhfoirm 3.

1. Casadh an Toir Ghlais L819953

,kasu ən tɪrˈʲliʃ C2

“*The turn of An Tor Glas (the green steep rocky height)*”. Casadh sa bhealach mór gar don teorainn le Dooghbeg. Tá ionad dearchtha ag taobh an róid anseo. *Tor* “tall rock; steep rocky height” (Ó Dónaill; *PNI* 7, 150).

2. An Tor Glas L817953

,ən torˈglas C2

“*The green steep rocky height*”. Staicín carraige ar an taobh ó thuaidh den bhóthar.

Derradda

L948962

Doire Fhada

“*long thicket*”

1. (?)Derrinadie	Curtis I 128	1641
2. Derryaddy als Doriad als Carowboy als Dorefadda 1 Qr	BSD 106	1661
3. Deryadely	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Dorready	Curtis II iii 55	1690
5. Derriady	Curtis II iv 56	1694
6. Derradda East, Derradda West, Derradda Middle	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
7. Derradda	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
8. Deradda	Bald 13	1830
9. Deradda Mulchone, Deradda Gibbons	Tithe App. §20	1832
10. Derradda	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Derradda	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
12. Derradda	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Derradda	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Derrada ‘long field’ [<i>sic</i>]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Doire Fhada	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Doire fhada ‘long oak-wood’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

17. ,dər'adə

BU1

2001

“It is bounded on the west by Derrycooldrim... it contains 193a. 2r. 13p.... 16 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*); tá oirthear na roinne suite ar bhruacha thiar theas *Lough Furnace*.

I dtaca le séimhiú túschonsain cháilitheora ar lorg *doire* “an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (*DIL* sv. *daire, doire*); “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*), “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*) go háitiúil – tríd úsáid rialta i gclaontuisil, b’fhéidir – cf. Derrybrock, Derrycleetagh agus Derrycontoort East agus Derryhillagh thíos.

Tá 8 baile fearainn darb ainm Derradda ann; tá siad uilig i gConnachta (*Census 1851*; féach fosta Derradd san Iarmhí).

Derrintaggart

Doire an tSagairt

L985962

“the thicket of the priest”

1. Derrytegard als Derrintaggart a pcell of wood	BSD 105	1661
2. Tegart [<i>sic</i>]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Derryntagart	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
4. Derrytaggart 1 qr, Derryvona &	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
5. Derytaggart 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
6. Derrytagart 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
7. Derrytogard	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
8. Derryntaggart, Derryvora	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
9. Derryntaggart	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
10. Derrytaggard	QRL 2A.6.74, 316	1792
11. Derryntagart	Sligo RR IV/1	1801
12. Derryntagert	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
13. Derrintaggart	Sligo RR 1818	1818
14. Derrintagart	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
15. Derrintagart	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
16. Derrintagart	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
17. Derrintaggart	Special Sessions (<i>ALSO</i>)	1837
18. Derrintaggart	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
19. Derrintaggart	Oifig Cíosá (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
20. Derrintaggart	Rev. W.B. Stoney (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
21. Derrintaggart	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

22. Derrin tagart ‘priest’s field’ [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Doire an tsagairt ‘oak-wood of the priest’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
24. , dɛrən 'tagərt	BU1	2001

“Bounded on the north by Derrygarve [and on the south and east] by Derryloughanmore... contains 154a. or. 18p., ...73 acres uncultivated” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr ó thuaidh de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin.

Féach cuid mhaith samplaí den eilimint cháilithe *sagart* “priest... presbyter” (*DIL* sv. *sacart*) i logainmneacha ag *Joyce* ii 92-3.

Derrintaggart Lough

Lo83962

Ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh le Fauleens.

Derrybrock

F9804

Doire Bhroc

“*thicket of the badgers*”

1. (?)Duckenagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derrybrock	Sligo RR IV/2	1811
3. Derrybrock	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Derrybruck	Bald 13	1830
5. Derrabrock	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Derrybruck	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrybruck	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Derrybruck	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Derrybrock	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Derragh bruc ‘badger town’ [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Doire bhroc ‘oak-wood of the badgers’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. , dɛrə 'brək	BU3	2001

“Contains 1,309a. 1r. 11p., only 19 of which are cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite ar shleasa thuaidh *Buckoogh Mountain*: sliabh 588 méadar ar airde (F996018; féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos) i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.¹¹

Tá Derrybrock eile i Laois; tá 4 baile fearainn darb ainm Derrybrick ann (*Census 1851*).

Derrybrock Lough

F982037

1. Mountain Lough	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Suite in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Derrycleetagh

(?)Doire Chloíteach

M015951

“(?)*exhausting thicket*”

1. Derrychittagh	Curtis I 128	1641
2. Derrydittagh als Derecledagh [,] Derrycamgree als Camderry als Carrowcorglasse	BSD 106	1661
3. Dereclilta	Curtis II i 54	1688
4. Doreclitta	Curtis II iii 55	1690
5. Derrikiltagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
6. Derracleedaugh	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
7. Derryclidagh	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Derrycleety	Bald 13	1830
9. Derrycloytagh	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
10. Derrycleetagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
11. Derryclidagh	Oifig Cíos (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

¹¹ Cheangail Aldridge (1961-2, 27) na tagairtí seo le Derrybrock ar an ábhar go bhfuil an chéad cheann díobh luaite taobh le Letterkeen san fhoinsé:

1. co h-Eó agha mac Fidaigh co Dun-mag-rois	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 128	1510c
2. Go Dun-mag-rois, miadh gan ail	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 132	1510c
3. go Caoinbreathach mac Finn, go Dūn Mhaghrois	TBF ² (RIA) 138	1650c

“The only other rath in the area is in Derrybrock; this lies a mile east of [Srahmore], and 2 miles from Letterkeen”. Ní luaitear lios le Derrybrock sna gnáthfhoinsí (*ALSO*, *Monuments* §31).

12. Derrghcletagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Derrycloytagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Derrycleetagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Doire Claoidteach	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Doire chloidhteach 'oak-wood of the subjugation'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. ,deri 'kli:tə	BU1	2001

"It is bounded on the north by Derrykill East, east by Derryloughan North, Derrycontoort West and Derrycontoort East [in the east of the parish]... contains 91a. 1r. 27p., of which only 14 acres are cultivated" (ALSO).

Ní léir an dara sampla de *cloíteach* < *claoidhteach* "subduing, exhausting" (Ó *Dónaill*) i logainmneacha, mar a mhol Ó Donnabháin, ach ar an fhianaise thuas, leantar dó (cf. Derrycontoort East thíos). Thioctadh linn a shamhailt, b'fhéidir, gur cháiligh sí *doire* anseo sa chiall "tiubh".¹² Reáchtálann sruthán ar theorainneacha thoir agus theas an bhaile fhearainn, agus tá an *Owennadarrydivva or Newport River* ar an teorainn thiar, agus is gá mar sin ginideach iolra d'eilimint atá teastaithe go háitiúil, mar atá, *claoideach*, leagan malartach de *cláideach* "mountain stream, torrent" (Ó *Dónaill*), a choinneáil san áireamh; cf. fosta foirmeacha 6-7 agus 11 thuas agus an fuaimniú [,auwən' bən 'klöid' i] den mhionainm *Abhainn Bhun Claoidí*, faoi Dooghbeg thíos. Féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint seo faoi Claddy i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair (sciar bharúntacht Mhurasce).

Ba cheathrú de Carrickaneady í an roinn seo, tráth (BSD 106).

<u>Derrycontoort East</u>	(?)Doire Chontúirte Thoir	
M023944	"thicket of danger, east"	
1. Knockvanlcman [sic]	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Knockevanelewan 1 qr.	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Knockveanlymane	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Knockevanelewan, the qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Knockvanebawne	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. Knockbanelleman, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
7. Derrycanturde, Knockbanloman	Curtis I 128	1641

¹² Cf. an briathar *cloígh* "turns, turns back, repels..." (*DIL* sv. *clöid(a)*).

8. Derrycantard als Derrycunturt als		
Knockananlomane 1 Qr.	BSD 107	1661
9. (?)Dereneoore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Cunturd, Knockbanlomane	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Derry Cunturd, Knockbanlomane	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Derry Cunturd, Knockbanlomane	Curtis II iv 56	1690
13. Knockevanlumane	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
14. Derryhuntourth	Bald 13	1830
15. Derraconturt, Knockavanlamane	Tithe App. §20	1832
16. Derraghhuntoort East	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Derryconturth E.	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Derraghhuntort	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Derraghhuntoort E.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
20. Derrycontoort East	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Doire chontabairt	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Doire Chontabhairt 'oak-wood of danger' [sic]	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,deri 'kontort	BU1	2001

“183a. or. 3op., uncultivated [and uninhabited]” (ALSO). In oirthear an pharóiste.

De réir Uí Dhonnabháin, tá *doire* cáilithe ag an eilimint neamhghnách *contúirt* “doubt, uncertainty, perplexity; danger, peril” (DIL sv. *cuntabart*), “danger, risk, doubt” (Dinneen sv. *contabhairt*) anseo (foirm 22). Is féidir gur sheas *contúirt* mar ainm as féin, tráth (foirm 10a): cf. eilimintí ar nós *sáinn* agus *marfach* “deadly place” i mionainmneacha Acla (Imleabhar 3, *passim*). Síolraíonn Cunnahurt East agus Cunnahurt West i dTiobraid Árann ó *Conthairt* (L. Log. 64), de bhrí éiginnte; níor mhiste cuimhneamh ar leagan den fhocal seo (*contairt*) mar bhunús don eilimint cháilithe sa chás seo, mar aon, b'fhéidir, le gaelú ar an fhocal *cantred* (nó ar *cartron* féin? Cf. Cartron / *An Cartún* thuas).

Ainm eile ar fad a bhí ar an dá roinn seo tráth; is féidir gur thagair *Choc an Bheannlomáin* i gcéaduair don cheantar cnocach atá i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo, i dtuaisceart Cartron agus in iarthar Drumilra (i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre), áit a bhfuil mullach 139 méadar (Mo32939). Tá Knockavanloman eile i bparóiste Chill Mhíona. Is í *beannlomán* “branching log” (Ó Dónaill) nó “a large branching mass of tree, rock, etc.” (Dinneen) an eilimint cháilithe.

Derrycontoort West

(?)Doire Chontúirte Thiar

Mo14944

“thicket of danger, west”

1. Derraghhuntoort West	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Derryconturth W	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
3. Derraghhuntoort W.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

“It contains 66a. or. 7p., of which 53 acres are cultivated... The soil is stony mountain, producing potatoes, barley, corn and flax” (ALSO).

Derrycooldrim

Doire Chúldroma

L936971

“thicket of the back-ridge”

1. Derrycooldrim	Sligo RR 1818	1818
2. Derrycooldrim	Bald 13	1830
3. Derracooldrim West, Derracooldrim South	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Derryhooldrim	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Derrghhooldrim	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Derryhooldrim	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrycooldrim	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Cul Dhruim	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Doire chuldruim ‘wood of the back ridge’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. 'kuldrim	BU1	2001
11. ,d̪er̪i 'kuldrim	BU1, BU2	2001

“Contains 519a. 3r. 21p., ... only 91 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Talamh sléibhtiúil ar bhunshleasa *Bengorm* atá ann (féach faoi Glendahurk).

Tá *doire* cáilithe anseo ag dlúth-chomhfhocail atá bunaithe ar *cúl* “back, rear; back of head, neck” (*DIL* sv.), “back of a hill” (*Joyce* ii 200), móide an eilimint choitianta *droim* “ridge, usually of elevated ground; hill” (*DIL* sv. *druim(m)*III). Cf Cooldrum / *Cúldrom* (sic) i gCorcaigh; moltar *Cúl na Dromann* mar bhunús do Cooldrumman Upper agus Cooldrumman Lower i Sligeach (www.logainm.ie).

Lough Fadda

An Loch Fada

L946970

“the long lake”

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Lough Fadda	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Fada 'long lake'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

"42 chains long, and 5 chains broad" (ALSO), ar an teorainn thoir theas le Doontrusk.

Lough Stirkeen

Loch Stoircín

L940968

"lake of the small peak"

1. Lough Sterkeen	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Stuircín 'lake of the pointed hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Suite i lár-theas an bhaile fhearainn. "A stump or stick, an obstacle... a pinnacle of stones or sods raised at the junction of fences to prevent trespassing; also *stor(r)aicín*, *stoiricín*, *struicín*, *stuircín*, &c" (*Dinneen* sv. *stairricín*); "small peak, projection" (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *stairricín*).

Derrygarve

Doire Garbh

L995975

"rough thicket"

1. (?)Derysoivre	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derrygarrive	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Derrygarvue	Bald 13	1830
4. Derrygarriff	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Derrygarrow	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Derrygorriff	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrygarrow	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Derrygarve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Derragh garramh 'rough townland'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Doire garbh 'rough oak-wood'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. ,deri 'garv	BU1	2001
12. ,deri 'garəb	BU1	2001

"Contains 265a. 3r. 39p.... 44 acres cultivated" (ALSO); suite píosa gearr soir ó *Lough Furnace*.

Tá *doire* cáilithe anseo ag *garbh* "rough, rugged, coarse" (*DIL* sv. *1garb*). Is fuaimniú spéisiúil (agus eisceachtúil) Béarla é foirm 12; níl sampla eile inchurtha díshéimhithe tugtha faoi deara agam go háitiúil sa Ghaeilge nó sa Bhéarla. Séimhítear túsachonsan eilimintí cáilithe ar lorg na buneiliminte *doire* minic go leor, go háitiúil: iarmhairt d'úsáid an logainm i gclaontuisil, seans, seachas léiriú gur bhaininsneach a bhí *doire* (cf. Derrycooldrim thuas agus Derryhillagh thíos; tá Derryhillagh buailte le

teorainn thiar Derrygarve). Níl aon fhianaise againn gur séimhíodh túsachsan *garbh* sa chás seo, áfach. Cf. Derrygarve i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair thuas.

Derryhillagh

L995968

Doire Shaileach

“thicket of the willows”

1. Derryhellagh	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Derryhillaugh	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Derryhellagh	Bald 13	1830
4. Derryhillagh	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Derryshillagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Derryhillagh	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
7. Derryhillagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Derrysillagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Derryhillagh	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
10. Derrghillagh (Sally town)	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Doire shaileach ‘wood of the sallows’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Derryhillock	CSBÉ 87.85	1934
13. , d e r i ' h i l e	BU2	2001

“Bounded on the south by Derryloughanmore and west by Derrygarve [and Derrintaggart]... contains 211a. 2r. 37p.... only 38 acres are cultivated” (ALSO).

Is cosúil gur ginideach an fhocail *sail* “a willow, sallow, somet. an osier” (*DIL* sv. *sailI(a)*) a cháilíonn *doire* sa chás seo. Tá Derryhillagh eile i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh; tá sampla eile i bhFear Manach (*Census 1851*); cf. fosta, i measc go leor samplaí ábhartha, Aughnasillagh in Aontroim (*PNI* 7, 111).

Derryhillagh Lough Mapa SO

L994967

In iarthar an bhaile fhearainn agus ar an teorainn le Derrygarve.

Lough Ard

L998971

An Loch Ard

“the high lake”

1. Loughard	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Ard ‘high lake’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

I dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn agus ar an teorainn le Doogarry, suite ar thalamh atá corradh agus 25 méadar níos airde ná an chuid eile den bhaile fearainn.

Derrykill East

Mo11957

Doire Choill Thoir

“thicket of the hazel, east”

1. Derryhill East	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Derry hill East	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Derrykell	Bald 13	1830
4. Derryhill	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Derrykill	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
6. Derrykill	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1838
7. Derraghel East	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Derryh[i]ll	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Derraghel E.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Derrykill &c	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Derracla.o.ghas	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Doire choill	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
13. Doire chuill ‘wood of the hazel’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. ,deri 'kil	BU1	2001
15. ,dera 'kil	BU2	2001

“Situated about 1 mile northeast of Newport... contains 203a. 3r. 11p., of which 59 acres are cultivated...” (ALSO). Tá *doire*, ar séimhíodh túschonsan cáilitheora ar a lorg, go háitiúil, go minic, cáilithe ag *coll* “also call. o, m.... hazel-tree” (DIL sv. 1coll(a)).

Derrykill Lough East Mapa SO

Mo13962

Suite ar an teorainn thuaidh le Graffy agus Letterlough.

Loughaleen

Loch an Lín

Mo12962

“the lake of the flax”

1. Loughaleen	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch a' Lín ‘lake of the flax’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Díreach siar ó *Derrykill Lough East*, ar an teorainn thuaidh le Letterlough.

Loughanaloy

Lochán na Láí

Mo16961

“the little lake of the loy”

1. Loughawnaluey	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Lochán na Láighe ‘pool of the loy or spade’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A small lough” (ALSO), ar an teorainn le thuaidh le Graffy.

Lough Beg

An Loch Beag

Mo18958

“the little lake”

1. Loughbeg	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Beag ‘little lake’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A small lough... it is 5 chains long and 2 chains broad” (ALSO), díreach ó dheas de *Lough Connor*.

Lough Connor Mapa SO

Loch Sheáin Ruaidh

Mo18959

“Seán Ruadh’s lake”

1. Shawn-Ruey Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Shanroe Lough	J O’D (ALSO)	1830
2. Seán-Ruadh ‘Red John’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Called after a man called Seán-Ruadh... situated 6 chains east of Loughnaloy... This is really no name for a lough” (ALSO). Is cosúil gur meancóg atá san fhoirm Bhéarla.

Derrykill West

Doire Choill Thiar

Mo02952

“thicket of the hazel, west”

1. Derry Hill West	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Derry hill West	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Derrykell	Bald 13	1830
4. Derraghel West	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Derraghel W.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Derracla.o.huagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. a niar	J O’D (dúch; ALSO)	1838

“Property of Richard A. O’Donnell. It contains 203a. 3r. 11p.... 59 acres are cultivated...” (ALSO). Bhreac Bald *Derrykell* isteach faoi dhó ar a léarscáil, agus iad ag teacht le suímh an dá roinn a mhaireann inniu.

Derrykill Lough West Mapa SO

Mo18985

Suite ar an teorainn thiar le Tawnywoggaun.

Derryloughan Beg

L986948

(?)Doire Locháin Beag

“thicket of the little lake, small”

1. Derrylaghan	Reg. Deeds Lib. 54, 10 §34671	1727
2. Derrylaghan	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
3. Derrylahan East [sic]	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
4. Derrulahan	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
5. Derralahan	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
6. Derrylahan	Bald 13	1830
7. Derralahen Lavelle	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Derrylahenbeg	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
9. Derralahan	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
10. Derrylaughanbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Derrylahanbig	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
12. Derrylaughanbeg	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Derryloughaunbeg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Derryloughanbeg	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
15. Derrloachan-beg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Doire locháin ‘oakwood of the pool, i.e. Little Derryloughan’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. ,derilahən'beg	BU7	2001

“Situating about ½ mile north of Newport... bounded on the north by Derryloughan More... contains 57a. 1r. 37p.” (ALSO).

Tá lochán suite ar an teorainn idir an dá bhaile fearainn seo, ceart go leor (foirm 16). Mholfaí an aidiacht *leathan* “broad, wide; widespread; level” (*DIL* sv. *leathan*II(a,b)) ar an fhuaimniú reatha Béarla agus foirmeacha 1-7, murach foirmeacha 10, 12-6.¹³ Cf. foirmeacha stairiúla samplaí de Derrylahan < *Doire Leathan* i mbarúntachtaí Cheara, Mhurasce agus Choistealach.

¹³ Bhreac Ó Donnabháin an fhoirm *Doireleahaine* isteach faoin ainm seo san Ainmleabhar, ach gan tagairt iomlán don fhoinsé (*Inq. Temp. Jac. I*). Tagraíonn *Doirileahaine* (*Inq. ME* II.209, 1617) agus *Doirylehaine 1 qr* (*CPR Jas I* 319a, 1617) do Derrylahan i mbarúntacht Mhurasce, áfach.

Freagraíonn foirm 6 do Derryloughan Beg agus Derryloughan More mar aon.

Derryloughan Lough Mapa SO

L984949

Tá an lochán seo suite ar an teorainn idir Derryloughan Beg agus Derryloughan More.

Derryloughan More

(?)Doire Locháin Mór

L986953

“thicket of the little lake, big”

1. Derrylaghan West [sic]	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Derrylohan	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
3. Derryloughanmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Derrylahanmore	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Derrylaughanmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Derryloughanmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Derraghloachenmore 'large chaff town'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. ,derilahən'mo:r	BU7	2001

“It contains 231a. or. 38p.” (ALSO). Tá sí seo suite ó thuaidh de Derryloughan Beg.

Cairn

An Carn

L982951

“the cairn”

1. Carn 'a sepulchral cairn of stones'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“On the north side of the road... 2 chains from Runu's Monument. This is a small cairn, and marks the spot where a man was murdered” (ALSO).

Runus Monument

Leacht Uí Ruanú

L982949

“Ó Ruanú's monument”

1. Runu's Monument	ALSO	1838

“On the south side of the road from Newport to Achill... Near Friar's Monument [féach faoi Knocknageeragh] is a precisely similar monument and built under similar circumstances...” (ALSO). Ainmnithe i ndiaidh *Martin Runu* a d'éag in 1822, de réir an leachta (ALSO). Is de Chontae an Dúin agus an ceantar máguaird an sloinne *Ó Ruanaidh* (MacLysaght 1985, 20 sv. *Rooney*) ach luann MacLysaght an sloinne inchurtha *Ó Ruanadha* le Gaillimh.

Derryloughan East

Mo40966

Doire Lócháin Thoir

“(?)Lóchán’s *thicket*, *east*”

1. (?)Derecloho	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derryloghan	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
3. Derryloghan East	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
4. Derralohan East	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Derryloughan	Bald 13	1830
6. Derryloaghan East	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Derryloghan E.	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Derryloaghan E.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Derrgh Loachan Hernas [sic] ‘east chaff-town’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. as áit taobh thiar go Bhail’ Fhiacháin a dtugann siad Doire Lócháin air	Seanchas ó Iorrus 222	1935c
11. ,dɛrɪˈlohɑːn	BU1	2001
12. ,dɛrˈlohɑːn	BU1	2001

Tá sé seo suite ar theorainn thoir an pharóiste, “... about [4] miles east of Newport... contains 916a. 3r. 33p., of which only 84 acres are cultivated” (ALSO); tá *Derryloughan Lough* suite siar ó dheas de *Derrynafréva Lough* i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo37962. Tugtar faoi deara, áfach, nach bhfuil baint ar bith ag na trí bhaile fearainn seo thíos leis an dá cheann thuas.

Tá an fhoirm Ghaeilge bunaithe ar fhoirm 10, a tháinig ó bhéal an tseanchaí, Seán Mac Meanman, ó pharóiste Chill Chomáin, barúntacht Iorrais. (Níor bhreac an Donnabhánach isteach foirm Ghaeilge den ainm seo san Ainmleabhar). Moltar an t-ainm pearsanta *Lóchán* seachas an t-ainmfhocal *lóchán* “chaff” (*DIL* sv.), “chaff; light, wind-blown grass” (*Ó Dónaill*), a bheadh neamhchoitianta go maith in ainm baile fearainn (foirm 9; mhaígh Philip Giblin an eilimint seo ar Derryloughan More thuas chomh maith). Is ainm pearsanta é *Lóchán* atá coitianta go leor sna ginealaigh. Tá 13 fear den ainm seo liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* v 434 sv.). Féach fosta go bhfuil 14 sampla den ainm *Luachán* san fhoinsé chéanna (*ibid.* 439-440), agus nár mhiste é sin a choinneáil san áireamh, fosta. Is cosúil nach gá an t-ainm atá sa sloinne Ó

Leocháin, “originally of Westmeath, this sept became established in Co. Galway” (MacLysaght 1985, 197 sv. *Lohan*), a chur san áireamh mar eilimint cháilithe.

Beltra Lough

Mo798

Féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos.

Loch Bhéal Trá

“lake of the mouth of the beach”

Derryloughan Lough Mapa SO

Mo37962

Suite siar ó dheas de *Derrynafreva Lough*.

Derrynafreva Lough

Mo43967

Loch Dhoire na Fréimhe

“lake of the thicket of the root”

1. Derrynafrave	Bald 13	1830
2. Lough Derry-na-freve	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Loch Doirín na Fréimhe ‘lake of the little oak-wood of the root’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Loch mór gar do theorainn thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn. Ag tagairt don cheantar ó dheas den loch atá foirm 1. Cf. *Lough Bunnafreva West* i Keel West in Acaill (Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Derryloughan North

Mo23956

Doire Lócháin Thuaidh

“(?)Lóchán’s *thicket*, north”

1. Derryloghan West [<i>sic</i>]	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Derryloughan	Bald 13	1838
3. Derryloughan North	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Derryloghan N.	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Derryloaghan N.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Derrgh Loachan o huagh [<i>sic</i>]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

“It contains 241a. 2r. 35p., of which only 70 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*).

Tá sé seo suite siar ó dheas de Derryloughan East agus ó thuaidh de Derryloughan South. Bhreac Bald *Derryloughan* isteach faoi dhó; tá ceann acu ag teacht le suíomh Derryloughan East, agus an ceann eile ag freagairt do Derryloughan North agus Derryloughan South araon.

Derryloughan South

Mo395

Doire Lócháin Theas

“(?)Lóchán’s *thicket*, south”

1. Derryloughan	Bald 13	1830
2. Derryloaghan South	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Derryloaghan S.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
4. Derryloghan S.	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Derry Loachen o gheas [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

“It contains 301a. 3r. 20p., of which only 91 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Féach Derryloughan East thuas.

Doogary

Moo2979

Dúdhoire

“*black thicket*”

1. Doogerry	Reg. Deeds Lib. 268, 231 §169693	1770c
2. (?)Dugerrybeg	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
3. Dugerry	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
4. (?)Dugery	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. (?)Dugery	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
6. Doogurra	Tithe App. §20	1832
7. Dugery	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
8. Doogurra	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Doogurra	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
10. Doogurra	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Doogurra	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Doogary. Compare: it is not Doo-ga < rry	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Dubh Dhoire	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Dúbhghaire	J O’D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
15. Dubh dhoire ‘black weir or black derry’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. ‘dugra	BU1	2001

“It contains 471a. 3r. 20p.... only 93 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá sé seo suite ar bhunshleasa theas *Buckoogh Mountain* (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos).

Léiríonn foirmeacha 6 agus 8, ach go háirithe, gurb é *dú* < *dubh* móide *doire*, agus ní *garraí*, is bun leis an ainm seo. Ní bheimis ag dréim le *garraí* in ainm den

struchtúr seo, cibé ar bith: féach tuilleadh air seo san Intreoir Sraithe. Tá 13 baile fearainn den ainm Doogary sa tír; tá samplaí i mbarúnachtaí Cheara agus Choistealach sa chontae seo (*Census 1851*; féach fosta Dooghary i gContae an Dúin). Tá *Dúdhóire* socraithe mar bhunfhoirm Doogary i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 31).

Dooghbeg

L805945

An Dumhach Bheag

“the little sandbank”

1. (?)Dowaghe, ¼ of land in	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/1(2)	1590c
2. (?)Dowagh	Curtis I 128	1641
3. (?)Douagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
4. (?)Donagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
5. (?)Donagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
6. Doobeg	Bald 12	1830
7. Dooghbeg	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Dooghbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Doogh beg	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
10. Dooghbeg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Dooghbeg	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Dooghbeg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Dumha beag	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Dumha beag ‘little sepulchral mound’ [<i>sic</i>]	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Dumhach Bheag	CSBÉ 88.186	1938c
16. duwəx 'v'ög	BL 240A.117	1968c
17. dɔf 'bɛg	BL 240A.132 [Béarla]	1968c
18. ,ən dɔ 'f'jɔg	BL 240B.296, 243B.002	1968c
19. ən dɔx 'v'ög	Stockman 358	1974
20. ,ən duəx 'v'ɛg	C2	2001
21. ,ən dɔf 'b'ɛg	C2	2001
22. dɔf 'bɛg	BU1 [Béarla]	2001

“Situated at the western extremity of the parish... bounded on the north and west by the parish of Achill, and east and south by Cushleeka and Clew Bay... contains 1791a. 2r. 3p., only 32 acres of which are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn seo sa Ghaeltacht.

Léiríonn na foirmeacha fuaimnithe gurb í *dumhach* “ā, f... sand-bank, but also used like *duma* for bank or mound in general” (DIL sv. *dumach*), “sand-hill, dune; sandy ground” (Ó Dónaill) an bhuneilimint anseo. Tá cósta an bhaile fhearainn seo carraigeach go maith, den chuid is mó, ach tá cladaí duirlinge in áiteanna ar an chuid thoir den chósta gar don sráidbhaile den ainm céanna (mar shampla ag L809941).

I dtaca leis an fhuaimniú malartach [dɔf] atá le sonrú i gcuid de na foirmeacha fuaimnithe, ní léir ar fhorbair sé as an *-mh-* nó as an *-ch* sa chéad eilimint. Féach Stockman (1974, 338 §1526): “intervocalic non-palatal *bh* and *mh* are often devoiced and [f] results: [k' r' a f ə r' ə], *cneamhaire* ‘a miser’; [kɔ f ə r ə], *comhartha* ‘an ear-mark on sheep’...”.¹⁴ Ina dhiaidh sin, thiofadh linn forbairt ar nós [duwəx] > [duəx] > [dɔx] > [dɔf] a mhaíomh ar na foirmeacha fuaimnithe.

Sna foinsí, liostaítear an roinn talaimh i bhfoirmeacha 2-5 taobh le Murrevagh, atá soir an cósta sa pharóiste seo, agus i measc rannta eile talaimh atá in Acaill, iarthar pharóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill nó i mBaile Chruaich i ndeisceart pharóiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais.

Bunclady River

L789935

Abhainn Bhun Claoidí / Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí
“river of the bottom / (hill-)side of the mountain stream”

1. Bunclady River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Bun Cladaighe ‘bottom or bottom-land of the stony strand’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. ,auwəN̄ bɔn 'klöid̪i	BL 240A.179	1969

¹⁴ Is cosúil gur fhorbair leagan fuaimnithe eile san ainm Doovilra < *Dumha Iolra* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, san fhuaimniú coitianta Béarla [du: 'vɪlɾə]; Stockman arís (1974, 337 §1519): “[v] is relatively rare but has been noted beside [w] in the following words: [ə 'gavərɕ], *ag amhare* ‘looking’; [krɔ: v], *cnámh* ‘a bone’... [Lɔ: v], *lámh* ‘hand’”.

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

4. ,bɒn 'klöidʲi	BL 242B.259	1969
5. ,auwəN̥̊ h̥eu 'klöidʲi	C2	2001

“Forms part of the boundary at the south corner of Dooghbeg” (*ALSO*); teorainn an pharóiste le hAcaill agus le baile fearainn Bolinglanna atá i gceist. Tá *clóideach* / *cláideach* measartha coitianta mar ainm ar aibhneacha (féach faoi Claddy i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair, barúntacht Mhuraisce). Tá na leaganacha *cláideach* / *claoideach* “mountain stream, torrent” ag Ó Dónaill. *Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí* an fhoirm atá in úsáid anois, ámh; féach mionainm §7 thíos. *Taobh* “(hill-)side” (*DUP* 140 sv.).

Carrickbaun

An Chreig Bhán

L791929

“the white rock”

1. Corrickbaun	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Carraig Bhán ‘white rock’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. ,ə x̥r̥ɛɡ̊ 'wɑ:n	BL 242B.201	1969

“Situated on the [west] boundary... about 5 chains from [the coast]. A rock, in which is a little cove” (*ALSO*).

Carricknanean

Carraig na nÉan

L798933

“the rock of the birds”

1. Corricknaneen	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Carraig na nÉan ‘rock of the birds’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. ,karig̊ na 'n̊e:n	BL 240A.166, 242B.211	1969
3. ,karik̊ na 'n̊e:n	C2	2001

“A rocky point... on the south shore” (*ALSO*). Carraig chrochta, suite soir ó §3 thíos.

Carrickteige

Carraig Thaidhg

L789929

“Tadhg’s rock”

1. Corrig-Teague	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Carraig Taidhg ‘Teige’s rock’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. ,karɛɡ̊ 'haig̊	BL 240A.160	1969
4. ,karɛɡ̊ 'haig̊	BL 242A.262	1969

Suite ar an chósta siar ó *Carricknanean* agus gar do bhéal *Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí*.

Gubbaun Point

Gobán

L809938

“little point”

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Gubawn Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Gobán ‘a small beak or point’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. 'gɔbɑ:n	BL 240.133	1969

“A long point of land” (ALSO), thart ar phointe láir chósta an bhaile fhearainn.

Gubnagalliagh Mapa SO

Gob na gCailleach

L803934

“the point of the hags”

1. Gob na gCailleach ‘beak or point of the hags’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A sand bank with large stones in it” (ALSO), siar ó *Gubbaun Point*. An féidir gur leagan giorraithe de *cailleach dhubh* “cormorant” atá i gceist?

Meemeenyaw

Maidhm Aon Fheá

L796928

“breaker of one fathom”

1. Meeneen-yaw	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. (?)karəg̃ nə 'mwi:m̃	BL 240A.142	1969
3. mwim̃ iñ 'ɑ:	BL 240A.160, 242B.119	1969
4. 'm̃wɪl:m̃ ə 'Ñɑ:	Stockman 177 §1085	1974
5. ,mwim̃ ɛñ 'ɑ:	C2	2001

Is boilg í seo atá suite amach ó chósta thiar theas an bhaile fhearainn. Tá doimhneacht aon fheá “fathom” (Ó *Dónaill*) san fharraige san áit seo de réir Sheáin Uí Ghallchóir. Féach tuilleadh samplaí de *maidhm* “a breaking surge, a retreating wave, a swell... billow” (*Dinneen*), “breaker” (Ó *Dónaill*) i mionainmneacha Inis Toirc agus Inis Airce i mbarúntacht Mhurasce.

Taghnaboght

Teach na mBocht

L792930

“the poorhouse”

1. Taugh-na-Bucht	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Teach na mBocht ‘house of the poor’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Situating [near] the [west] boundary of Dooghbeg... A little house in a bog, at the edge of Clew Bay” (ALSO). Níl rian den teach ann anois, ach féach mionainm §5 thíos.

1. Tanaí Ard na Dumhaí Bige L815937

,tani ard nə dɔfə 'b'ig̃ ə C2

“The shallow water of An Dumhach Bheag”. Tanaí farraige, ceathrú míle soir ó dheas den ghrúpa tithe (L809941).

2. Clúid na Leice Gairbhe L802934

,klu:d' nə l'ek'ə 'garəv'ə C2

“*The corner of the rough flat stone*”. Cuas beag suite taobh thiar de *Gubnagalliagh*.

3. Allt na Slat L797932

,alt na 'slat C2

“*The cliff of the sea-rods*”. Ar an chósta, siar ó *Carricknaean*.

4. Uaich an Chlaí L792929

,ui ə 'xlɔi C2

“*The cove of the fence*”. Cuas farraige, soir ó §5. Féach plé ar *uaich* in Imleabhar 2, leathanaigh 394-5.

5. Leac an Duine Bhoicht L792930

,ardɑ:n ə dɪn'ə 'wɔxt' BL 240A.199, 242B.278 1969

,l'ak ən dɪnə 'wɛx't' C2

“*The flat stone of the poor person*”. Féach *Taghnaboght* thuas. Tá *Leac an Duine Bhoicht* gar don láthair chéanna; is cosúil nach bhfuil cuimhne ar *Taghnabocht* níos mó.

6. Taobh Claoidí L789931

,tiu 'klöid'i BL 242B.158 1969

(də) hɪu 'klöid'i BL 240B.296 1969

,tiu 'klöid'i C1, C2

“*(Hill-)side of the mountain stream*”. Tugtar é seo ar an cheantar in iardheisceart na Dumhaí Bige agus oirdheisceart Bhuaile an Ghleanna thart ar an chuid íochtarach d’Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí atá ar an teorainn idir an dá bhaile fearainn. I dtaca le hainm na habhann, féach *Bunclady River* thuas.

7. Bun Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí L788931

,bɒn auw'N' hɛu 'klöid'i C2

“*Bottom of Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí (river of the (hill-)side of the mountain stream)*”: an ceantar ag bun na habhann.

Dooghill

L825985

1. the moiety of Doughill or 1/6 of

the qr of Meynish

2. Doughill

3. Dukell

4. Dooghill

5. Dughill

6. Dughhil

7. Dughhil

8. Dooghill

9. Dughil 'ink hill'

10. Dubh choill 'black wood'

11. 'duhəl

Dúchoill

"black wood"

Strafford Inq. §25

BSD 104

Bald 12

Tithe App. §20

ST (ALSO)

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

J O'D (ALSO)

P. Giblin (ALSO)

J O'D (ALSO)

BU1

1635

1661

1830

1832

1838

1838

1838

1838

1838

1838

2001

"A very wild place near the western extremity of the parish [on the coast of Bellacragher Bay]. A great wood, haunted by robbers, formerly existed here. It contains 448a. 2r. 27p.... only 25 acres are cultivated" (ALSO).

Tá *coill* "wood, forest" (DIL sv. *caill*) réamhcháilithe anseo ag *dubh* "black, swarthy, dark" (*ibid.* sv. *dubI*). Tá struchtúr an ainm seo inchurtha le Doogary thuas. Níl an dara Dooghill ann, ach cf. Doughill agus Doughkill < *Dúchoill* i dTiobraid Árann (L. Log. 75) atá den bhunús céanna; ní léir go fóill an ainmneacha inchurtha iad Doochill North agus Doochill South i gContae Dhún na nGall (Census 1851).

Bellacragher Bay

L815985

Féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* ag bun an pharóiste thíos.

Béal an Chreachaire

"the mouth of the plunderer"

Cloghcreevadrantaun Mapa SO

L814889

Cloch Chraobh an Drantáin

"rock of the tree of the buzzing"

Ar chósta thiar an bhaile fhearainn. Tá bríonna éagsula le *cloch* "stone, rock; a construction of stone, esp. fortress, castle, stronghold" (DIL sv. *cloch(a,f)*), "stone; rocky shore; (stone) castle" (Ó Dónaill). Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag *craobh* "branch, bough; tree" nó "bush" (cf. *Loughnacreeva* faoi Doontrusk thíos) agus *drantán* "(act of) snarling; growling, grumbling; (act of) humming;

buzzing sound” (*Ó Dónaill*). Tá an eilimint neamhchoitianta dheireanach seo sa mhionainm *Loughaskahadrantan* i Doontrusk thíos, chomh maith.

Claggan Mountain

Cnoc na Tintrí

L841996

“*mountain of the lightning*”

1. Knocknatintree

Bald 12

1830

Sliabh 383 méadar ar airde ar an teorainn thuaidh. Claggan Mountain an t-ainm atá ar an bhaile fearainn ar an taobh eile den teorainn; tá sé i bparóiste Chill Chomáin. Féach *Knocknatintry* faoi Murrevagh thíos.

Doontrusk

Dún Troisc

L955972

“*fort of Tro(i)sc*”

1. Doontrusk

O'Donnel RR 2

1805

2. Doontrusk

O'Donnel RR 3

1815

3. Doontrusk

Bald 13

1830

4. Doontrusk

Tithe App. §20

1832

5. Doontrusk

ST (ALSO)

1838

6. Doontrusk

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

1838

7. Doontrusk

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

1838

8. Doontrusk. The Etrusc-auns were

Cods according to Betham

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

9. Doon trusc 'cod land fort'

P. Giblin (ALSO)

1838

10. Dún trusc

J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)

1838

11. Dún Trusc 'the fort of the cods'

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

12. dun 'trɔsk

BU1, BU7

2001

“It contains 471a. 3r. 20p.... only 93 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*). Is baile fearainn intíre é seo atá suite ar bhruach thiar *Lough Furnace*; is ceantar cnapánach, cnocach é atá breac le lochanna. Níl iomrá ar sheanlonnaíocht sna gnáthfhoinsí.

Tá go leor samplaí ann d'úsáid *trosc* mar bhuneilimint: féach, mar shamplaí, an sliabh *Trosc Mór* i Sligeach (*GÉ* 168), an dá bhaile fearainn Trusklieve sa Chlár, Trusk i nDún na nGall agus Truska, Trusky East, Trusky West agus Truskaunnagappul i nGaillimh. Ní hé an focal *trosc* “cod” is bun leis an eilimint seo (fiú go meafarach ag

tagairt do dhroim sléibhe):¹⁵ tháinig an focal seo isteach sa Ghaeilge ón Lochlainnis agus is cosúil, ar an dlúth-chomhfhocail Trusklieve thuasluaite,¹⁶ gur bunús eile atá á lorg againn (tá nóta ar dhlúth-chomhfhocail áitiúla agus a n-aois san Intreoir Sraithe).

Scriobh Ó Concheanainn (1966-7) faoin eilimint *trosc*: “Creidim go bhféadfadh sé gurb é an focal *tur-*, mar atá in *turlach*, atá taobh thiar den *tr-* san fhocal *trosc* agus gurb é cumasc an dá fhocal *tur* agus *e(a)sc...* atá ann... Ó tharla gur leathan don ghrúpa *tr-* san fhoirm *trosc* caithfidh sé... nach bhfuil cumasc an dá chuid *tur* agus *e(a)sc* chomh sean is go gcoinneodh sé caoile an ghuta tosaigh a chuirtear in iúl le litriú na seanteanga *esc*”.¹⁷ Féach, áfach, gur ainmfhocail baininsceach a bheadh ann ina leithéid de chás; féach leis gur dlúth-chomhfhocail is bun le Trusklieve, rud a chuirfeadh aois mhór síos di, mar eilimint. Shamhlaigh sé coimriú ar nós [tʉəsk] > [trəsk] > [trosk], “faoi anál na bhfocail *trosc* ‘codfish’ agus *troscadh* ‘fasting’”. Shamhlaigh sé forbairt inchurtha bunaithe ar an fhocal gaolta *easca* i gcás *troasca*, a mhaígh sé mar bhuneilimint ar Truskaunnagappul [troskəNə'ga:pəL], *Troasca na Sceiche* [troskəNə'ʃk'eh'ɪ:] agus *Na Troscáí Beaga* [Nə troski: b'ogə] atá uilig i gceantar an Spidéil. “Ón tuairisc a chuir mé ar bhrí an fhocail *troasca* i gCois Ferraige tuigtear dhom gur talamh é atá níos tirme ná *easca*. Maidir le *Troasca na gCapall* creideann na daoine thart ansin go bhfuil baint ag loime na talún nó easpa féaraigh leis an ainm” (*op. cit.* 17).¹⁸ Tá forbairt ó *tor* “rocky height” móide *easc* molta ag Tempan ar na mallaibh (neamhfhoilsithe).

Féach, áfach, gur focal seanbhunaithe sa teanga, le gaolta i dteangacha Ceilteacha eile, é *trosc* “name of a disease” (*DIL* sv. *2trosc*), “leprous; leper” (Matasović 2009, 391); níor mhiste a chur san iomaíocht gur úsaideadh é go háitreabhach ar nós

¹⁵ *Trosc* “O.N. *porskr...* codfish” (*DIL* sv. *1trosc*). Ní áirítear anseo ainmneacha cósta ar nós Reentrusk i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*), ina bhfuil *trosc* mar eilimint cháilithe.

¹⁶ Thit cumadh logainmneacha i struchtúr dlúth-chomhfhocail i léig roimh an 5ú haois (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 152). Is cosúil gur de bhunús Lochlannach é *treasc* “remains, refuse, leavings, lees” (*DIL* sv. *treasc*) chomh maith; féach an plé ar Lettertrask < *Leitir Treisc* i bparóiste Chrois Mhaoilíona, barúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

¹⁷ *Easc* “(eisc?) water... deep water... a puddle ?; ā, f. a vessel” (*DIL* sv. *1,2esc*); *easca* “f... (probably a by-form of *iesc* (eisc); cf. *seisc*, *sesca*, etc.)... a bog, quagmore; a depression, puddle” (*ibid.* sv. *esca*).

¹⁸ Tá cuid samplaí de *easca* / *eascadh* le sonrú i mionainmneacha i mbarúntacht Mhuraice: *Askooabaun* agus *Askoolaurbaun* i Bundorragha, *Askaheeraun* i Glencullin agus *Askanaloughra* i Tonatlewa.

conach “(place of) murrain / hydrophobia” san ainm *Conach Réidh* / *Conaghrea* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (féach fosta ainmneacha ar nós *Knocknalower* < *Cnoc na Lobhar* in Iorras: Imleabhar 4). Focal gaolta is ea an t-ainmfhocal baininsneach *troasca* “iā, f.... name of a disease: *scabiem* trusci...” (*DIL* sv. *trusca(e)*), a úsáideadh sa chiall “of the slough of serpent... membrana cerasti” (*ibid.*). D’fhéadfaí *troisc* (< *trosc*), *trosc* (gin. iolra) nó *troasca* a áiteamh sa ghinideach anseo; moltar *troisc*: is minic a dhéantar [s] de [ʃ] na Gaeilge roimh [k] i bpróiséas an aistrithe go Béarla (cf. *Prolusk* agus *Glenshesk* in Aontroim ag *PNI* 7, 79, 272). Is dóiche go bhfuil foirm an Donnabhánaigh bunaithe ar fhoirm Philip Giblein (foirmeacha 10 agus 9, faoi seach).

Doontrusk Lough

L946967

In iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ar an teorainn le *Derrycooldrim*.

Lough Donagh

L954968

Loch Donncha

“Donncha’s lake”

1. Lough Donagh	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Donnchadha	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Loch beag soir ó thuaidh de *Lough Ellinure*, i lár na roinne; níl sé ainmnithe ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. “*Donncha* is one of the more common Irish names especially in the later middle ages” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 76 sv. *Donnchad*). Leantar den ginideach stairiúil (foirm 2).

Lough Ellinure

L953966

Loch Eilionóra

“*Eilionóir*’s lake”

1. Lough Ellinure	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Aille an Iubhair ‘lake of the cliff of the yew’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“10 chains north of Loughnacreeve” (*ALSO*) agus siar ó dheas de *Lough Donagh*. Foirm ghinideach den ainm pearsanta baineann *Eilionóir* (Ó Droighneán 1982, 78) nó *Ailionóra* (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 180) atá san fhoirm mholta. *Aill* (féach *Aille* i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair) cáiliithe ag *iúr* “yew” a mhol an Donnabhánach.

Lough Knockroe

L958967

Loch an Chnoic Rua

“lake of the red hill”

1. Lough Kruckrow or The Red Rock Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Chnuic Ruaidh ‘lake of the red hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Loch beag ó dheas de *Lough Pollagowly*; níl sé ainmnithe ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Loughnacreeve

L943963

Loch na Craoibhe

“the lake of the tree”

1. Lough-na-creeve or The Bushy Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch na Craoibhe ‘lake of the bush’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“It has two islands” (ALSO); ní léirítear ar an léarscáil sé horlaí iad. Tá an loch ar an teorainn theas le Derradda. *Craobh* “branch, bough; tree” (Ó Dónaill).

Lough Pollagowly

L959972

Loch Pholl na Gabhlaí

“lake of the hole of forked place”

1. L. Pulagowley	Bald 13	1830
2. Lough Pullagowley	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Loch Puill a’ Ghabhlaigh ‘lake of the hole of the forks’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

In oirthear an bhaile fhearainn. Tá féidearthachtaí go leor ag baint leis an eilimint dheireanach. Cuid díobh: *gabhlach* “stall or pen, as for cattle” (*Dinneen*); “a fish closely resembling the white trout... probably pike” (*ibid.*); “forked implement” (Ó Dónaill; cf. *Lochán na Láí* nó *Loughanaloy* faoi Derrykill East); agus, mar atá molta anseo, foirm choimrithe de *gabhal* móide an iarmhír áitreabhach *-ach*, sa chiall “forked place” (féach *Droim Ghabhla* nó Drumavoley in Aontroim, *PNI* 7, 247-8).

Loughskahadrantan

L9558974

Loch Sceach an Drantáin

“lake of the thornbush of the buzzing”

1. L. Skaaghadrantan	Bald 13	1830
2. Lough Skeogadiaunlan	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Loch Sgeathach a’ Dranntain ‘lake of the thorns of contention’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Its length is 34 chains, and its width about the centre is 9 chains” (ALSO); in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Ní doiligh a bheadh sé forbairt áitiúil sa chiall go “contention” a shamhladh le *drantán* “(act of) snarling; growling, grumbling; (act of) humming; buzzing sound” (Ó Dónaill), ach cf. an mionainm thar a bheith inchurtha *Cloghcreevadrantaun* faoi Dooghill thuas. Shílfeá ar an dá shampla seo gur thorann de chuid an dúlra nó an fhiadhúlra a bhí i gceist. Tá an focal seo ag *Dinneen* mar *dranntán*.

Drumbrastle East

L972951

Droim Breastail Thoir

“Breastal’s ridge, east”

1. Drombrastill	Inq. ME II.285	1617
2. Drumbreastle, 1/2 qr called	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
3. Drimdrustle als ffarrinnyhaglish &c. 1/2 Qr.	BSD 105	1661
4. Derryverry als Dorevore belonging to Drumdrustle aforesaid of the		

mountaine of Boggagh	BSD 105	1661
5. D: rustell	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Derryverywood als Deryvore	Browne's RR 1698	1698
7. Drumdrastel ½ qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
8. Drumdastle ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
9. Drumdastle	QRL 2A.6.74, 316	1792
10. Drimrastill	Bald 13	1830
11. Drimrastel	Tithe App. §20	1832
12. Drumrastal East	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Drumrastal E	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
14. Drumrastal East	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
15. Drumbrastle &c	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Drumrastal.o.herduagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Druim Breastail	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Druim Breastail 'Breastal's ridge'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. 'dr̥om'bras̥əl	BU1	2001

"It contains 97a. 3r. 21p., all cultivated except 6 acres of bog" (ALSO); suite ar an chósta, soir ó dheas de Aghadooey Glebe. Tá cnoc 40 méadar i lár an bhaile fhearainn seo a bhfuil leacht ar a bharr (ag L974946); tá droim talaimh eile 32 méadar ar airde i Drumbrastle West (ag L973951); ní fios cé acu a thug ainm don dá roinn.

Is ainm pearsanta fireann é *Breasal* a bhí coitianta "in early Ireland, and [which] is especially common as the name of early kings... The name was favoured by the O Kellys and the O Maddens of Connacht in the later middle ages. There is also a St Bressal whose feast-day is 18 May" (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 35; cf. *LMG* v 76-8). Thugtaí *Clann Bhreasail* tráth ar bharúntacht *Uí Nialláin Thoir* in Ard Mhacha (*PNI* 6 xx, 9-11). Is dóiche gur leagan (*Breastal*) de *Breasal* atá san ainm atá idir chamáin anseo; in ainneoin fhoirm 19, is gné sheasmhach de na foirmeacha é an *-t-* sáiteach agus ní féidir í a mhíniú mar chuid den bhéarlú; cf. an t-ainm *Brostán*, leagan de *Brasán* (*LMG* v 87).

Drumbrastle West

L969951

1. Drumdastle ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
2. Drumrastal West	ST (ALSO)	1838

Droim Breastail Thiar

"Breastal's ridge, west"

3. Drumrastal W.	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
4. Drumrastal West	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
5. Drumrastal hiar duadh [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	2001

“It contains 89a. 3r. 32p.” (ALSO). Tá sé seo siar ó thuaidh de Drumbrastle East.

Drumfurban

L897956	(?)Droim Forbann	
	“ridge of the landed estates”	
1. (?)Drumverny	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Drimfurbion	Bald 12	1830
3. Drimfurbane	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Drumfurban	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Drumfurban	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Drumfurban	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Drumfurban	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Drumfurban	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Forrabann	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Druim Forrabann ‘Forban’s ridge’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. dr̥m̥ʲ f̥orb̥ən	BU11	2003

“Situating [on the coast, southeast of Newfield]... it contains 46a. 2r. 23p., all cultivated” (ALSO). Tá cnoc 37 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag L896956). Tá foirm 1 léirithe ar bhruach thoir *Lough Furnace* ar léarscáil an *Hib. Del.*, i bhfad ó shuíomh na roinne seo, rud a fhágann faoi amhras mór é.

Shílfeá ar na foirmeacha stairiúla nár chríochnaigh an eilimint dheireanach ar -*á(i)n*, ceart go leor (féach plé ar bhéarlú na bhfoirceann ábhartha seo san Intreoir Sraithe). Mar sin féin, tá sampla de ghiorrú an fhoircinn -*án*, sa Ghaeilge, le sonrú san ainm Derrartan i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí, atá den bhunús *Doire Artáin*, ach fuaimnithe mar [d̥er̥ʲ ʲart̪ən] le cúpla céad bliain, is cosúil. Ní léir fasach d’ainm pearsanta cuí (ar nós *Forbu*) mar a mhaítear i bhfoirm 10 sna gnáthfhoinsí; thiocfadh linn, is dóiche, féidearthachtaí ar nós iad seo a leanas a chumadh: an réamhfhocail *for* móide *Abán* (LMG v 1; cf. ainmneacha ar nós *Forbhran*, *Fordhubhán* ag *ibid.* 383); *Forb* (*ibid.* 382) móide an iarmhír choitianta -*án*.

Thiocfadh linn, b’fhéidir, focal leis an réimír *for*- “outer, external; great, extreme” a lorg, ar nós *for* móide *binn* “peak; cliff; corner, edge, margin” (Ó Dónaill);

cf. an logainm measartha coitianta *Formao(i)l* (mar shampla ag *L. Log. Mhuineacháin* 34). Thiocfadh linn cailliúint an ghuta dheireanaigh i bhfoirm ar nós *Droim Foirbinne* “ridge of the outer peak” a mhíniú mar thoradh ar easpa béime. Leagan áitiúil, ar nós [f̊ir(ə)ba:n], de *fearbán* “(of land) strip, stripe; botanical: (creeping) buttercup” (Ó *Dónaill*), “creeping buttercup; al. any buttercup, crowfoot; silverweed; a spot of land, a streak” (*Dinneen*)? Ní thiocfadh ceachtar díobh seo go furasta leis na foirmeacha béarlaithe thuas, áfach.

Níor mhiste cuimhneamh air seo mar fhéidearthacht: leagan neamhtheastaithe n-tamhain den fhocal *forba* “inheritance, patrimony; heritage, estate” (*DIL* sv. *forbbae*, ?*forbbad*)¹⁹ < *orba* “io, n. and m. O.Ir. ns. orbbae... Mid. Ir. forba... In LL treated occas. as d-st.... a patrimony, heritage (of land), real estate, also used in wider sense of land belonging to an individual, whether inherited or not, or to a tribe, etc.; often = home, native territory” (*ibid.* sv. *orb(b)a*).²⁰ Tá *forba* ag Ó *Dónaill* mar “landed estate; patrimony; glebe(-land)”; tá iolra simplí de, nó den bhunfhocal (*f*)*orb*, teastaithe san ainm toghroinne *Na Forbacha* i nGaillimh (*IROL* 26 §13). An dtiocfadh dó gur fhorbair leagan n-tamhain tríd analach le focail shimplí ar nós *lusca*?

Ar fhoirm 10, áfach, níor mhiste focal le *-ann* a lorg. Moltar, mar sin, ginideach iolra neamhtheastaithe le *f*- cúnta (*forbann*) den bhunfhocal *orb* “patrimony, landed estate; an heir, scion” (*DIL* sv. *orb(b)*); is é *orb* an t-aon leagan ginideach iolra de atá teastaithe. Tá an foirceann iolra *anna(í)* thar a bheith coitianta i gConnachta, ar ndóiche (Ó Murchú 1998, 19 §6.9; de Búrca 1970, 404 §1). Níor éirigh an foirceann seo, ná an bunleagan *-anna* ar scor ar bith, coitianta sa chaint go dtí an 17ú agus an 18ú haois déag, i ndiaidh go dtéann fréamh an fhoircinn siar go dtí aimsir na Sean-Ghaeilge (Williams 1994, 451). Tá sé teastaithe i ngnáthiolra sa logainm *Aghany* < *Achannaí* “fields” i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce ó thús an 17ú haois.

Drumlong

M002941

1. Drumlong
2. Drimlong

Droim Long

“ridge of the (?)habitations”

O'Donnel RR 3	1815
Tithe App. §20	1832

¹⁹ Seachas *forba* “io, n. (vn. of for-ben) smiting, cutting... later forbadh” (*DIL* sv. *forba(e)*). Maireann leagan den fhocal *orba* “inheritance” sa téarma coitianta Nua-Ghaeilge *comharba*; cf. (*f*)*orb* thuas.

²⁰ Cf. *foirb* “f. (by-form of orbae?) landed property, an estate” (*DIL* sv.).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

3. Drumlong	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Drimlong	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Drumlong	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Drumlong	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Drumlong 'ship's keel'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Druim long	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Druim long 'ridge of the ships'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. <i>dr̥om'lon̪</i>	BU13	2003

“It contains 97a. 3r. 21p., all cultivated, except 6 acres of bog” (ALSO). Tá teorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn ar an *Owennadarrydivva* or *Newport River* agus tá droim íseal talaimh thart ar 10 méadar ar airde taobh leis (L987942); is í seo, go bunúsach, an fhianaise de na mínithe i bhfoirmeacha 7 agus 9. Tá bríonna éagsúla le *long* (cf. “ship, boat, vessel; house; bed; long” ag *DIL* sv. 1,3*long*) áfach, agus is féidir gur d’áitreabh a thagair an t-ainm seo; cf. *Cnoc Loinge* / *Knocklong*, i Luimneach: “the hill of the encampment” (*Joyce* i 102; “hill of *Long*”, Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 129).

Doogan's Lough

L002943

1. Doogan's Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Suite ar theorainn thoir an bhaile fhearainn le *Drummannaglieve* agus *Knocknatinnyweel*. “Doogan is a family name” (ALSO). Leagan ainmfhoclach den sloinne, seachas ainm pearsanta, atá sa logainm *Tawnydoogan* < *Tamhnaigh an Duagáin* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. “The principal septs of this name are two in Munster and two in Connacht. In the west it is pronounced Doogan” (MacLysaght 1985, 92 sv. *Duggan*, *Ó Dubhagáin*).

Owennadarrydivva or Newport River

L997944, M030961

“the river of the black oak”

Féach nóta ar an ainm seo ag bun an phlé ar an ainm barúntachta thuas.

Drummannaglieve

M003947

1. Dromnegleane	Curtis I 128	1641
2. (?)Drumuaglir	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Drumlegleane	Curtis II i 54	1688
4. Drumlegleane	Curtis II iii 55	1690

5. Drumlegleane	Curtis II iv 56	1690
6. Drumnagleeve	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
7. Drumminaglive	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Drumanaglieve	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Driminaglive	Oifig Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
10. Drumanaglieve	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
11. Drumminaglieve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Drummannaglieve	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
13. Drumanaglíemhe	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Drumainn na gcliabh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Drumainn na gcliabh 'ridge of the baskets'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. ,dromənə'gli:v	BU2	2001

“94a. 1r. 24p.” (ALSO); suite píosa gear soir ó thuaidh de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin.

Tá droim talaimh 32 méadar ar airde i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag M002945), agus is dóiche gurb é seo an *dromainn* “humped (back); hillock... common in n.loc.” (DIL sv. *drumman*), “ridge, mound” (Ó Dónaill). Tá *dromainn* cáilithe anseo ag ginideach iolra an fhocail *cliabh* “basket... of various objects with a framework of basket-work; skep, bee-hive; cradle; coracle, currach; of the framework of the ribs, breast, bosom” (DIL sv. *clíab*), “creel, pannier basket” (Ó Dónaill). Aistríonn Joyce (ii 198) an focal seo mar “basket” agus tugann go leor samplaí de i logainmneacha, ar nós Drumcliff i Sligeach (*Droim Chliabh*, GÉ 93) agus sa Chlár, agus *Lios Dhroim Cliabh* nó Lisdrumcleve i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 39).

Fauleens

L977964

1. Faulleens	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Falleens	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Falleens	Reg. Deeds Lib. 571, 452 §387078	1805c
4. Falleens	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
5. Falleens	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Faulans	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
7. Faleens	Special Sessions	1837
8. Fauleens	ST (ALSO)	1838

Na Fáilíní

“the little enclosures”

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

9. Fauleens	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
10. Fauleens	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Fauleens	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Fáilínidhe ‘little falls or folds for cattle’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Fauleens. Compare	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. Fáilínidhe ‘little folds for cattle’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
15. 'fɑ:lɪnz	BU1	2001
16. fɑ:l'i:nz	BU1	2001

“It contains 140a. 1r. 19p., including... 10 acres uncultivated’ (ALSO).

Tá dhá bhaile fearainn eile den ainm seo ann: ceann i mbarúntacht Iorrais (*Na Fáilíní: IROL 36 §§119-121*), agus ceann i mbarúntacht Choistealach (*Census 1851*). Is leagan iolra d’fhoirm dhíspeagtha de *fál* “hedge, fence, enclosure” (*DIL* sv. 1*fál*), “hedge, fence; wall, barrier; enclosure, field” (*Ó Dónaill*) atá i gceist. I measc samplaí áitiúla eile de *fál*, féach: *Falduff* < *An Fál Dubh* i mbarúntacht Mhurasce; *Kilfaul* < *Coill Fáil* i mbarúntacht Cheara; agus *Fallmore* < *An Fál Mór* agus *Faulagh* < *Fálach* i mbarúntacht Iorrais.

Fauleens Lough

L981960

Loch beag ar an teorainn theas le *Kiltarnaght*.

Furnace

An Fhoirnéis

L972984

“*the furnace*”

1. L. Furren	Beaufort	1792
2. L. Furren	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
3. Furnace Mill & Garden	Sligo RR IV/1	1801
4. Furnace	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
5. Furnace	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
6. Furnace, Furnauce L.	Bald 13	1830
7. Furnace	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
8. Furnace	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Furnace	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
10. Furnace	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

11. Furnace	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Furnace	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Fóirnéis 'furnace'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. ' förnəs	BU8	2001

“Contains 242a. or. 28p.... all uncultivated, except 2 acres... Old Col. Browne had an iron mill here... There are a corn mill, a tuck mill, and the ruins of the furnace from which the townland takes its name” (ALSO). Tá bruacha thuaidh *Lough Furnace*, atá míle go leith ar fhad agus míle ar leithead, i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Tagraíonn foirmeacha 1-2 don loch ach ní léir cé acu gaelú eile ar an ainm Béarla, bunainm Gaeilge, nó dochlitriú Béarla atá i gceist leo.

Tá Furnace < *An Fhoirnéis* eile i bparóiste Bhaile Óbha i mbarúntacht Cheara, a bhfuil na ballóga den fhoirnéis le feiceáil go fóill ann; ba ghnách mianach iarainn ó Shliabh Phartraí a bhruthniú ann san 17ú agus san 18ú haois. Thairfead Ó Donnabháin gur úsáideadh alt leis an sampla sin. Tá dhá bhaile fearainn den ainm seo i nGaillimh; tá *Fornais* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de cheann acu (IROL 14 §237). Tá Furnace or Bleankillew i Liatroim, agus tá Furnaceland sa Chabhán (*Census 1851*).

Scríobh Ó Móráin an méid seo faoin ainm seo i 1957: “Furnace replaced the old name *Cnoc an Iubhair*, Knockanewer, the hill of the sage [*sic*]” (1957(a), 101). Tá sé seo bunaithe ar thagairt amháin ar léarscáil *Hib. Del. Mayo*, agus tá amhras ann faoin cheangal: féach an mionainm *Lacranure* < *Leathacra an Iúir*, atá i Treanlaur, rud beag ó thuaidh de Furnace.

The Leap

An Léim

L959980

“(?)*the chasm*”

1. The Leap

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

“A small gut or channel connecting Lough Furnace and Lough Feeagh” (ALSO). Féach plé ar an eilimint *léim* faoi *Portnahally* or *Ashleam Bay* i Dooega in Acaill (Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Lough Furnace

Loch na Foirnéise

L965975

“*lake of An Fhoirnéis*”

1. L. Furren

Beaufort

1792

2. L. Furren

Stat. Survey Mayo

1802

3. Furnauce L.

Bald 13

1830

4. Lough Furnace

ST (ALSO)

1838

Loch mór atá míle go leith ar fhad agus míle ar leithead.

Glendahurk

F915000

Gleann Dá Thorc

“valley of the two boars”

1. glendahurk	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
2. Glendahurk	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Glandahurk	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
4. Glen-Da-Hurk	Bald 12	1830
5. Glendahurk	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Glendahurk	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Glandahurk	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Glandahurk	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Glandahurc ‘hog’s valley’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Glendahurk	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Gleann dá thorc ‘the glen of the two hogs’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,glendə' hɔrk	BU1	2001

“1455a. or. 37p., of which none is cultivated” (ALSO). Talamh sléibhtiúil i lár thuaidh an pharóiste atá ann; tá *Bengorm*, atá 582 méadar ar airde, ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh.

Thagair an t-ainm ó cheart do ghleann mór an *Glendahurk River* a éiríonn i dtuaisceart Treel - siar ón bhaile fearainn seo - agus a reáchtálann aduaidh ar an teorainn idir an dá bhaile fearainn. I dtaca le struchtúr an ainm, féach Cloondacon (thuas) agus Glendavock i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair (barúntacht Mhuraisce).

Bengorm

F929012

An Bhinn Ghorm

“the blue-black peak”

1. Ben Gorm	Bald 12	1830
2. Bengorm	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Beann Ghorm ‘blue peak’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Situated at the junction of the townlands of Glendahurk, Glennamong and Oghillees... [582m] above sea-level” (ALSO). Féach an t-ainm inchurtha *Ben Gorm* faoi Lettereeragh i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Glendahurk River Mapa SO

F914010, L910975

Owengarve River a thugtar uirthi ag titim isteach i gCuan Mó di (féach faoi Meenacloghfinny).

Glenlara

Go16031

Gleann Lárach

“the valley of the mare”

1. Clanlarought als Glanlarough als Glanlara with ye 1/2 of Knockevillare	BSD 105	1661
2. Glanlara [] qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
3. Glalara Mountain [sic]	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
4. Glanlara Mountn	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
5. Glanlara	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 80	1710c
6. Glenleragh Mountaine	CRL 2A.3.16, 76	1710c
7. Glanlara, Feagh and	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
8. Glanlerra	QRL 2A.6.74, 301	1792
9. Glanleragh, Glanlara	QRL 2A.6.74, 324, 342	1792
10. Glen Laur	Bald 13	1830
11. Glenlaura	Tithe App. §20	1832
12. Glenlaura	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Glanlaura	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
14. Glanlaura	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
15. Glenlaura	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. Glenlara	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
17. Gleann lára	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Glanlaura ‘middle valley’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Gleann lárach ‘glen of the mare’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. ,glɛnˈlarə	BU7	2001

“Situated... on the east boundary of the parish, 2 miles northeast of Lough Feeagh... contains 1302a. or. 33p., of which only 17 are cultivated” (ALSO).

Is cosúil gurb é gleann an *Skerdagh River* (féach Skerdagh Upper), a éiríonn i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, a reáchtálann anoir aduaidh agus a leanann ansin teorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn aduaidh, atá i gceist leis an chéad eilimint. Gleann mór suntasach atá ann atá suite idir *Buckoogh Mountain* siar uaidh (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos) agus speirín theas de chuid *Birreencorragh* i Glendorrage i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Tá *gleann* cáilithe anseo ag ginideach uatha an fhocal *láir* “i, later k, f... *gs. lāra*... mare, female of horse” (*DIL* sv.; cf. *IGT* §201). Tá an ginideach uatha stairiúil molta i gcás Glenlara < *Gleann Lára* i mbarúntacht Iorrais, ach moltar

an leagan *lárach* i gcás Glenlaur < *Gleann Lárach* i mbarúntacht Mhurasce (cf. foirmeacha ar nós *Glanlaragh*, *CPR* Jas I 318b; 1617).

Glennamaddoo

L862988

Gleann na Madadh

“*valley of the dogs*”

1. Glen-na-Modduc [sic]	Bald 12	1830
2. Glanawadda	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Glanamodtha	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Glanamodthu	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Glanamodthu	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Glennamaddoo	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Glannamadamh ‘dog’s valley’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Gleann na madadh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Gleann na madadh ‘glen of the dogs’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. ,glɛnə 'mɑdu	BU11	2003

“It contains 2045a. 2r. 26p.... all uncultivated except 2 acres... there is no house here” (ALSO); suite in iarthar an pharóiste.

Tá an baile fearainn cumtha, shílfeá, thart ar ghleann uachtarach an *Bunnahowna River* (féach faoi Bunnahowna). Éiríonn an abhainn ar thalamh ard i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn agus tá gleann mór gearrtha amach aici trína lár. Tá cúpla gleann eile sa bhaile fearainn seo, áfach, atá gearrtha amach ag craobhshrutháin.

Tagann a bhfuil d’fhianaise againn le foirm an Donnabhánaigh. Is mar [mɑdu] a fhuaimnítear *madadh* in Acaill (Stockman 1974, 375-6 sv.). Ar ndóiche, is é [u] an gnáthfhuaimniú ar *-adh* i dtuaisceart Chonnacht, ach foirm uatha ar nós [mɑdə] a shamhlófa le foirmeacha 2-3 (cf. *ibid.* 320-1 §1401). Bhain meancóg chóipeála d’fhoirm 1: léitear an *-uc* inti mar *-ue* nó *-oo*.

Féach fosta an t-ainm inchurtha Glennamaddy nó *Gleann na Madadh* i nGaillimh (*GE* 112).

Glennamaddoo Lough Mapa SO

L847998

Loch sna sléibhte ar an teorainn thuaidh le Claggan Mountain i mbarúnacht Iorrais.

Glennamong

F9403

Gleann na Monga

“valley of the mossy fen”

1. (?)co Moncha co Moid(h)ghlinn ²¹	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 128	1510c
2. (?)Moiglin, Muncha mac Moda o	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 130	1510c
3. (?)go Mancha, go Magh Linne	TBF ² (RIA) 138	1650c
1. Glanamong, Feagh &	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Glanamung	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
3. Glanamung	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
4. Glanamong	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Glanamung	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
6. Glanamung	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
7. Glanamong	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Glanamong	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Glannnamong	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Glanamong	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
11. Glennamong	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Gleann na monga ‘valley of the quagmire’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. ,glanə' mu:	BU1, BU7	2001

“4453a. 2r. 30p., only 14 of which are cultivated” (ALSO), i dtuaisceart an pharóiste. Tá *Corranabinna*, atá 716 méadar ar airde, agus *Tirkslieve* (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos) atá 401 méadar ar airde, ar theorainn thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn.

Éiríonn an *Glennamong River* in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn seo agus reáchtálann aniar agus ansin aniar aneas trína lár nó go mbaineann sí *Lough Feeagh* amach in oirdheisceart na roinne. Tá gleann mór gearrtha amach aici idir *Bengorm* (féach faoi *Glendahurk*) ó dheas di agus an chuid eile de shliabhraon Néifinn Bheag ó thuaidh di. Is dóiche gurb é seo an gleann atá san ainm. Tá *gleann* cáilithe anseo ag

²¹ Cheangail Aldridge (1961-2, 22) an chéad dá thagairt thíos le *Glennamong*: “Moncha from Magh Glinne... this was an old name for Glenamong [sic], which runs into the north-west end of Lough Feeagh, about one mile from the Shramore river. Locally this is called Gleann na mBo [sic]... There is no dun in the valley...”. Tháinig tuairim Aldridge faoi anáil fhuaimniú déanach canúna an logainm seo, is cosúil (féach thuas), ach ar fhianaise úsáid ainmneacha pearsanta eile a bhí bunaithe ar logainmneacha san fhoinsé TBF², níor mhiste an ceangal áirithe seo a chur go mór san áireamh.

moing “orig. a lock or tuft of hair” (*DIL* sv. *mong*), “thick growth of vegetation; dense cover of trees, etc.; overgrown swamp, mossy fen” (*Ó Dónaill*). Mhol Ó Donnabhán an leagan ginideach *monga*, atá teastaithe (féach *DIL* sv. *mong*, “... teora monga”), agus a thagann leis na foirmeacha stairiúla (a léiríonn, mar sin féin, cailliúint an ghuta dheireanaigh neamhaiceanta). Féach an fhorbairt dhéanach *onga* > [u:] san fhuaimniú áitiúil.

Corranabinna

Corrán na Binne

F903032

“the hook of the peak”

1. Curranabinnia	Bald 12	1830
2. Cornabinna	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Corrán na Binne ‘hook of the peak’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A remarkable mountain... situated at the meeting of the townlands of Glennamong and Glendahurk with the parish of Kilcommon” (*ALSO*). Tá sé 716 méadar ar airde. Ní bhreactar an t-ainm isteach ar an léarscáil sé horlaí; breactar isteach *Corranabinnia Lough* áfach i Srahduggaun ar thaobh Chill Chomáin den teorainn, gar dó.

Thug Bald *Cuscamecurrogh* ar chuid éigin den talamh crochta seo idir Glennamong, Glendahurk agus paróiste Chill Chomáin.

Fiddaunatoreen

Feadán an Tuairín

F946015

“stream of the little (?)cattle-field”

1. Fidaun-na-thoreen	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Feadán a’ Tuairín ‘brook of the little bleach green or green field’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“This river flows from the [south]west of [the townland] through Lough Doo to the Glennamong River” (*ALSO*).

Glennamong River

F950022

1. Glennamong River	ALSO	1838

Ní thugtar iontráil faoi leith don ainm seo san *ALSO*. Is í an abhainn seo an ghné tíre is suntasaí sa bhaile fearainn (féach an plé faoi ainm an bhaile fhearainn). Reáchtálann an abhainn aniar aduaidh agus cartann isteach i *Lough Feeagh*.

Lough Doo

An Loch Dubh

F936007

“the black lake”

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Lough Doo or The Black Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Dubh 'black lake'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Suite ar shleasa uachtaracha thoir *Bengorm* (faoi Glendahurk), ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn le Glendahurk. "A river called Fiddaunatooreen flows from it to the Glennamong river" (ALSO).

Tirkslieve

Toircshliabh

F955038

"boar-mountain"

Féach nóta ar ainm tábhachtach seo faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos.

Glenthomas

Gleann Tomáis

F8901

"Tomás's valley"

1. Glen Thomaas, Mame Thomaas	Bald 12	1830
2. Glan Thomas	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Glenthomas	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Glanthomaus	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Glanthomaus	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Glenthomas	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Gleann Tomáis	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Glan Thomaus 'Thomas' valley'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Gleann Tomáis 'Thomas's glen or valley'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. ,glɛn 'θɔməs	BU11	2003

"Situating on the west boundary of the parish... contains 1129a. 2r. 10p., only 1 acre of which is cultivated" (ALSO).

Is é gleann an *Glenthomas River* atá i gceist san ainm. Éiríonn sí i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn agus réachtálann aduaidh trína lár. Thug Bald *Mame Thomaas* ar cheantar i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Is é an t-ainm pearsanta *Tomás* an cáilitheoir sna hainmneacha seo, ar ndóiche: "The name [Tomás] was confined to clerics in the early middle ages... it was reintroduced by the Anglo-Normans" (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 172; cf. samplaí sa Ghinealach Mór ag *LMG* v 653-9).

Luaitear áit darb ainm *Knockythomas* sna foinsí go luath sa 17ú haois; roinn de chuid Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin a bhí ann, is cosúil (féach mar shampla *CPR* Jas I 218a ón bhliain 1612, *L. Blossie Papers* 168 §48 ón bhliain 1629). Tá an chosúlacht air gur

sloinne bunaithe ar an ainm pearsanta a bhí i gceist ansin, ach níl sampla eile den sloinne *Ó Tomás* tugtha faoi deara agam; cf. MacLysaght 1985, 285 sv. *Thomas*: “of comparatively recent English introduction, but in some cases may be an abbreviation of the medieval MacThomas”. Is féidir, mar sin, gur leagan malartach den sloinne *Mac Thomáis* a bhí ann (cf. samplaí dó sin ag *LMG* iv 183, agus samplaí de luaineacht den chineál seo san Intreoir Sraithe).

Glenthomas River Mapa SO

F890006, L892980

Féach an plé thuas; baineann sí amach an *Owengarve River* leathmhíle ón chósta.

Gortfahy

L936954

Gort Faiche

“*field of the lawn*”

1. Gortay als Gortfahy als Gurahie...	BSD 104	1661
2. Gorfey	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Gortahy	ASE 268a §14	1680
4. Gortfahey 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
5. Gortfahy ¾ of a qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
6. Gortfahy 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
7. Gortfahy 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
8. Gortaghy	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
9. Gortfahy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Gortaghey [sic]	QRL 2A.6.74, 300	1792
11. Gortfaith	Bald 13	1830
12. Gorthfahy	Tithe App. §20	1832
13. Gortfahy	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Gortfahy	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
15. Gortfahegh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Gortfahy	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
17. Gortfahy	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
18. Gort faithche ‘field of the fair green’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. gort ‘fahi	BU11	2003

“It contains 164a. 2r. 19p., comprising 124 acres cultivated and 39 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó Rockfleet agus píosa gearr ó thuaidh de Ardagh.

Tá dhá eilimint choitianta sa logainm seo: *gort* “a field (of arable or pasture land)” (*DIL* sv.), “a field or plantation, a corn-field and especially a field of oats” (*Dinneen*), cáilithe ag *faiche* “a green or lawn in front of a lawn or residence or church; an open space in or before a city; a green meadow, or playingfield” (*DIL* sv. *faithche*, *faidche*), “green” (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 172 sv. *Faha*). Níl rian ar bith de lios fágtha sa bhaile fearainn, áfach, de réir na ngnáthfhoinsi. Féach tuilleadh ar an dara heilimint faoi *Fahy* i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre. Ba chuid de sheanbhaile *Ardagh* í an roinn seo, tráth.

Graffy

Mo21965

Grafaidh

“*grubbed land*”

1. Graffy	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Graffy	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Graffie, the half-qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
4. Graffy	Inq. ME III.375	1631
5. Graffy	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. Graffy, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
7. Grastie	Curtis I 128	1641
8. Grafiher 1 Qr., Carrowbeg and	BSD 106	1661
9. Geriffy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Grasty	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Grasty	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Graffy	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Graffy	Lea & Moll	1720c
14. Graffe	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
15. Graffy East, Graffy West	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
16. Graffy	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
17. (?)Garreduff	Bald 13	1830
18. Graffy	Tithe App. §20	1832
19. Graffy	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
20. Graffy	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Graffy	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
22. Graffy	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Graffy	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

24. Graffy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Grafa 'grubbed land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Upper Graffy, Lower Graffy	CSBÉ 87.85	1934
27. 'grafi	BU1, BU2, BU7	2001
28. 'grafwi	BU1, BU2, BU7	2001

"It contains 297a. or. 5p., of which 221 acres are bog, 50 acres [are] cultivated and 14 acres [are] uncultivated... The soil is light, and produces potatoes, corn, and flax" (*ALSO*); buailte le teorainn thoir an pharóiste.

Féach *grafadh* "(agric. term) grubbing, taking off the surface of the lea" ag *DIL*; liostaíonn *Ó Dónaill* na foirmeacha *grafa* agus *grafadh* "grubbed [hoed] land". Is cosúil go bhfuil an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach* curtha leis an fhréamh sa logainm *Grafach* atá socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge den ainm *Graffagh* i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 36), agus d'fhéadfadh cuimhneamh ar chlaonfhoirm chailcithe (*grafaigh*) den fhocal céanna i gcás an ainm atá idir chamáin. Ach tá *grafadh* féin teastaithe go háitiúil; féach *Graffy*, *Graffa Beg*, *Graffamore* i mbarúntacht Cheara, mar shampla. Moltar claonfhoirm de anseo (*grafaidh*), seachas iolra. Tá *Grafainn* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge den ainm *Graffan* in Uíbh Fhailí (*L. Log.* 28), ach ní léir an forbairt ó *grafadh* nó claonfhoirm *grafann* "a horse race...drove of horses" (*DIL* sv. *grafand*) atá ann. Féach fosta na foirmeacha (?)dispeagtha sna hainmneacha *Graffoge* i Ros Comáin agus *Graffeens* i gCiarraí (*Census 1851*). Taifeadadh an mionainm ['graf], *Graf*, i *Srahwee* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i 1968 (*BL C512.1.168*). Thaifead O'Kane (1970, 87) na foirmeacha *An Ghrafadh* agus *An Ghrafaidh* den ainm *Graffy* i nDún na nGall.

Aisteach go leor, breacadh foirm 17 isteach go díreach san áit chuí: ní minic Bald contráilte ar an dóigh seo. Thiocfadh dó mar sin gur fhoroinn é *Garreduff*.

Lough Fadda	An Loch Fada	
Mo23963	"the long lake"	
1. Lough Fadda	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch Fada 'long lake'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Suite i lár dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Graffy Lough Mapa SO

Mo19964

Suite siar ó *Lough Fadda*.

Keeloges

L952953

Na Caológa

“(?)*the places of osiers*”

1. Keelogg, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
2. Kellog als Carrownagellog 1 Qr.	BSD 104	1661
3. Killoge	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Ke[l]loge	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
5. Killoge and Koologe	ASE 268a §14	1680
6. Keeloges 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
7. Keeloges 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
8. Killoge als Coologe	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
9. Keeloges	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Killogue als Coologe	QRL 2A.6.74, 300	1792
11. Keelogue Wood	Tithe App. §20	1832
12. Keeloges	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Keeloges	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
14. Keeloges	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
15. Keeloges	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. Cíologus	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Caológaidhe	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Caológaidhe ‘narrow ridges’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. ‘kilogz	BU1	2001

Tá sé seo suite ar an chósta, “2 miles west of Newport... contains 122a. 2r. 19p., 80 acres of which are cultivated...” (ALSO).

Tá bríonna éagsúla luaite le *caológ*: “osier-bed; riverside field, meadow; small channel; small branch of river” (Ó Dónaill).²² Tá dornán maith de bhailte fearainn darb ainm Keeloge nó Keeloges tríd an tír; féach Keeloges eile i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí thíos, Keeloges Lower agus Keeloges Upper i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, agus Keeloges New agus Keeloges Old i mbarúntacht Cheara sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*). Tugtar “the place of the osiers” agus “the places of the osiers” mar mhínithe ar an dá ainm *An Chaológ* agus *Na Caológa* i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 82 svv.

²² Cf. úsáid na heiliminte *caol* “narrow part of things, bodies, etc.; strait, narrow; stream flowing through a marsh” (*DIL.* sv. *cáel*III(d,e)), a aistrítear mar “narrow feature” i gcás Keale i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 82).

Keeloges, Keeloges). Tá *An Chaológ* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de shampla amháin de Keeloge in Uíbh Fhailí, ach moltar *Na Caológa* i gcás sampla eile de sa chontae céanna (*L. Log.* 12). Reáchtálann sruthán beag amháin aniar aduaidh trí lár an bhaile fhearainn atá idir chamáin anseo; ní thagann míniú an Donnabhánaigh (foirm 18) go héasca leis an topagrafacht áitiúil. Ní hann de chuais thanaí ar an chósta ach oiread agus ní gá brí thopagrafach den chineál sin a chur san áireamh, mar sin.

Cinntíonn foirm an *BSD* thuas, bunaithe is léir ar *Ceathrú na gCaológ*, gur foirm iolra de *caológ* atá i gceist anseo.

Ba chuid de sheanbhaile Ardagh í an roinn seo tráth.

Kilbride

L988932

Cill Bhríde

“(St) Bríd’s (?)church”

1. Kilbride	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Kilbreed ½ qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Kilbridy	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Kilbreed, half a qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Killbreede	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Kilbreede	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. Kilbride, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Kilbridy	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Killbreade als Kilbride 1 Quarter	BSD 106	1661
10. Killreedy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Kilbriddy	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Kilbriddy	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Killbride	Reg. Deeds Lib. 77, 339 §53900	1734
14. Kellbride	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
15. Kilbrida	Reg. Deeds Lib. 259, 420 §172339	1770c
16. Kilbreeda	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
17. Kilbride	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
18. Kilbride	Bald 13	1830
19. Kilbride	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
20. Kilbride	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
21. Kilbride	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Kilbride	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838

23. Kilbride	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
24. Kilbride	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Cílbhríde 'Bridget's graveyd.'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
26. Cill Bríghde 'Bridget's church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. ,kil 'braid	BU4	2001

“225a. 2r. 15p., all cultivated... [a little distance south of Newport]... There are a killeen and a well here. St Bridget cursed St Marcan and prayed that the sea would come over his house and it is seen in the lake Loch Marcáin - cattle [..]ought” (ALSO; féach *St Marcan's Lough* faoi Rosclave). Ní luaitear ballóga séipéil leis an roinn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí ach is cosúil mar sin féin gur seaneaglais atá i gceist le *cill* “church... monastic settlement or foundation... churchyard, graveyard” (DIL sv. *cell*) anseo. “Today there are no traces of the early church foundation... except for a bullaun stone” (Corlett 2001, 130). Féach na mionainmneacha *Kilbride* agus *Toberbride* thíos.

Tá 35 baile fearainn den ainm Kilbride sa tír; tá trí cinn eile sa chontae seo féin - i mbarúntachtaí Thír Amhlaidh, Chlann Mhuiris agus Ghaileang (*Census 1851*). Tá dáileadh fairsing go leor orthu, seachas i Mumhain, áit nach bhfuil de shamplaí ach Kilbride North agus Kilbride South in oirthear Phort Láirge. Tá *Cill Bhríde* socraithe mar leagan Gaeilge de shamplaí de i gCill Mhantáin, Ceatharlach (*GE* 54), Uíbh Fhailí (*L. Log* 13), Lú (*L. Log. Lú* 11), Cill Chainnigh (*L. Log.* 20), agus mar leagan Gaeilge de shampla de Kilbreedy i Luimneach (*L. Log* 24) agus Tiobraid Árann (*L. Log.* 44).

Cravey's Lough

L979934

1. Cravey's Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“Cravey is a family name... A round lake” (ALSO), ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh le Sandymount agus Teevmore. Is d'oirthear na Gaillimhe an sloinne seo, agus is iad *O'Croffy* agus *O'Cruffy* na gnáthfhoimeacha Béarla (MacLysaght 1985, 65); *Ó Cráfaigh* < *Ó Crábhthaigh* a mholann Ó Droighneáin (1982, 22).

Joe's Lough

L984925

1. Joe's Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Loch beag bídeach ar an teorainn thiar theas le Carrowmore agus Carrowbeg South.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Kilbride

Cill Bhríde

L991928

“(St) Bríd’s *graveyard*”

1. Kill-Breda or Bridget’s Graveyard	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Cill Bhríghde ‘St. Bridget’s church’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. Kil ‘braid	BU5	2001

“... a burial ground at present, 16 chains west by north of the meeting of the 3 townlands of Kilbride, Lecarrow and Carrickaneady” (ALSO).

Toberbride

Tobar Bríde

L993928

“(St) Bríd’s *well*”

Ní thugtar eolas breise ar bith faoin tobar san ALSO, faraoir.

Kiltarnaght

(?)Cill Tarnacht

L978958

“*ruined church*”

1. Kiltarnaght	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Kiltarnaght	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Kiltarvagh	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Kilteraught	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Kilternaght	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Kilteruagh	Inq. ME III.377	1633
7. Killterrought alias Killternaught	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
8. Kilternaght	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Kiltoroghter als Killtarnaght 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
10. Kiltarnett, Killternagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Killternaught	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Killternaught	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Killernot	Lea & Moll	1720c
14. Killernaght	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Kiltarnaught	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Kiltarnaught	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Killarnagh	Bald 13	1830
18. Kiltarnet	Tithe App. §20	1832
19. Kiltaarnaght	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Kiltarnet	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Kiltaarnaught	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

22. Kiltarnaght	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. Cilltarnaght	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Cill Tarnacht	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Cilltarnacht 'Tarnacht's church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Cill tSárnait, 'church of St Sárnait'	Annála Beaga BU 99	1957
27. kil 'tarnət	BU1	2001

"136a. or. 13p.... 117 acres uncultivated, 7 uncultivated, 3 bog, 7 wood, and 2a. or. 1p. water... There is a well here, called St. Dominick's Well" (ALSO). Tá an tobar suite gar do lár na roinne: "Saint Dominick's Well or Cruckatubber... Knockatober is the name of the hill... [it is] said to be holy, but not considered as an ancient one" (*ibid*).

Ní gá *coill* a chur san áireamh mar bhuneilimint: bheimis ag dréim le tuilleadh éagsúlachta sna litrithe ina leithéid de chás (cf. *Béarlú* san Intreoir Sraithe, agus cf. foirmeacha stairiúla *Cuilmore* thuas). Níl iomrá ar shéipéal sa bhaile fearainn sna foinsí ach tá an roinn seo suite díreach soir ó thuaidh de *Aghadooey Glebe*. "In Aghadooey Glebe is a church known as Coollegrean church... Local tradition holds that it was the site of a convent attached to the nearby abbey, but it seems more likely to have been the medieval church of Burrishoole... Unfortunately, there is no clear evidence of the date of construction of the church" (Corlett 2001, 116; féach tuilleadh *Aghadooey Glebe* thuas); tá reilig a dtugtar *Killeen* uirthi sa bhaile fearainn sin chomh maith, gar do theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn seo. Is féidir talamh slán a dhéanamh de, mar sin, gur do lonnaíocht eaglasta a thagair *Kiltarnaght* ó cheart.

San ainm *Laghta Eighter* i bparóiste na Nuachabhála, fuaimnítear an bhuneilimint, *leachta*, mar [lɑ:tə]. Is forbairt dhéanach atá san fhuaimniú seo, a tharla sa Bhéarla; féach an fuaimniú [' L ɑxdə], a taifeadadh i 1968 (*BL C508.2.252*). Shílfeá ar bhunús na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla thuas gurbh é *tarnacht* < *tarnocht* "stark naked, bare" (*DIL* sv.; sa chiall "maol", "ruined") a cháiligh *cill* anseo (cf. *Tulaigh Tharnocht* / *Tullyharnet* i Muineachán ag *L. Log.* 52), agus gur cailleadh an [x] le déanaí. Féach fosta *Sarnaght* < *Sárnacht* "exposed highest hill" i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Is gá foirmeacha 10a, 13a 18 agus 20 chur san áireamh go fóill, áfach: thiocfadh linn a rá, b'fhéidir, go léiríonn siad nárbh ann de [xt] ag deireadh an ainm ar chor ar bith, agus go bhfuil *gh*- na bhfoirmeacha eile bunaithe go hiomlán ar coinbhinsiúin an Bhéarla. Thiocfadh linn glacadh ansin le foirm Uí Mhóráin (foirm 26), a mhaíonn an t-

ainm ban-naoimh *Sárnait* mar cháilitheoir. Tá cúpla naomh den ainm ann, ach féach “Sárnad... attached to a branch of the Uí Fhiachrach of north Connacht named Veinéal Cinn Ghamhna, later Uí Dhuibhghiolla... commemorated on 15 April... [her] church was probably the unidentified Dirinis Chéadna...” (Ó Riain 2011, 548). Cf. litriú an ainm naoimh *Damhnait* mar *doanaght*, *dawnaght* i bhfoirmeacha ó 1641-1690 den ainm Carrickkildavnet i bparóiste Acla. D’fhéadfaí an chéad *t*- san fhoirm *Cill tSárnait* a mhíniú ar bhealaí éagsúla, mar shampla mar fhorbairt sa ghinideach tríd analach; cf. *Carn tSiail* nó Carnteel i dTír Eoghan agus *Cionn tSáile* i gCorcaigh (*GE* 313).

Sin ráite, tá foirmeacha 22-4 iontaofa go leor; bhí an Donnabhánach féin sa cheantar. Thiocfadh dó, mar sin, go léiríonn na foirmeacha stairiúla luaineacht idir dhá leagan den ainm céanna.

Sa chillín thuasluaite tá *St. Birroge’s Bed* nó *Leaba Bhiorróige*, “two short walls near each other, with a cross at one end. In the recess formed by these, the saint is said to have slept”, agus tobar ainmnithe i ndiaidh an duine chéanna, “a holy well at which stations are frequently performed, generally on Sundays. Its water is supposed to cure diseases of the eye” (*ALSO*). Is féidir gurb ionann *Sárnait* agus an phearsa seo *Biorróg* sa traidisiún déanach. Níl fasach ar bith againn don ainm pearsanta *Tarnacht* (foirm 25). Leagan de *Tornach* (*CGH* 744 sv. *Tonnach*; *LMG* v 660 sv.)?

Kiltarnaght Lough Mapa SO

L972957

Lochán beag suite in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn.

St. Dominick’s Well

Tobar Doiminic / Cnoc an Tobair

L974958

“(St) Doiminic’s well” / “the well of the hill”

1. Saint Dominick’s Well or Cruckatubber Áitiúil (*ALSO*) 1838

“[Said] to be holy... not considered [ancient]” (*ALSO*). Tá sé suite i lios.

Knockalegan

Cnoc an Liagáin

L957958

“the hill of the standing stone”

1. Knocklegan, Clohellyran [*sic*] als

Cloghnahurck als NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7) 1677

2. Knocklegan als Raith...

Cloghollican als Cloghnahunch CRL 2A.3.16, 73 1710c

3. Knicklegan als Raith... Cloghollican QRL 2A.6.74, 304 1792

4. Knocklegan	QRL 2A.6.74, 317	1792
5. Knockelegane	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
6. Knockaleegane	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
7. Knockalegan	Bald 13	1830
8. Knockelegane	Tithe App. §20	1832
9. Knockaleggaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Knockalegane	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
11. Knockalegaun	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
12. Knockalegan	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Cnocalegaun 'flag hill'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Cnoc a liagáin 'the hill of the standing stone'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. nokəligɑ:n	BU11	2003

"It contains 112a. 2r. 24p." (ALSO); suite ar an chósta, díreach siar ó Corraunboy.

Tá cúpla cnoc i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn; tá galláin ar an chnoc 47 méadar atá gar don teorainn le Keeloges, ag L953955. Is féidir mar sin gur úsáideadh *liagán* "stone pillar, obelisk" (*DIL* sv. *liacán*), "stone; standing stone, monolith" (*Ó Dónaill*) i gciall chnuasaigh sa chás seo.

Tá ceithre bhaile fearainn eile darb ainm Knockalegan sa tír; tá ceann acu i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Knockaveely Glebe

L992938

	(?)Cnoc an Mhíle	
	"(?) <i>the hill of the mile</i> "	
1. (?)Knockeralt	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Glebe Cottage	Bald 13	1830
3. Knockaveely Glebe	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Knockaveely Glebe	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockaveely Glebe	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Knockaveely Glebe	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc a bhíle Glebe [sic] 'mile hill glebe'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc a' mhíle 'hill of the mile'... perhaps Cnoc a' Mhílidh 'hill of the warrior or champion'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

9. ,nokə'vili

BU1

2001

“Situated at the east end of Newport [on the banks of the *Owennadarrydivva* or *Newport River*]... This is Glebe Land. It contains 15a. 1r. 6p., which are all cultivated. There are in this townland a Glebe House, 2 stories high, a graveyard, and the ruins of an old church” (*ALSO*).

Is ar éigean atá cnoc sa bhaile fearainn beag seo; tá Mullaun díreach ó dheas de, áfach. Tá *míl* “a soldier... Mid. Ir. ns. mílid” (*DIL* sv.) ag *Dinneen* mar *míle* ach is cosúil gurb í *mílidh* an ghnáthfhoirm ón Mheán-Ghaeilge anall (*DIL* *ibid.*); cliseadh orm sampla de a aimsiú i logainmneacha.²³ Tá *míle* “mile” féin neamhchoitianta (foirm 8a) ach tá sí teastaithe go háitiúil: féach an plé ar Bunaveela i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, agus Lisnakirka or Milebush i mbarúntacht Cheara. D’fhéadfaí cuimhneamh ar leagan gaelaithe den sloinne *Miles*, in úsáid ainmfhoclach: “Miles and Myles are scattered, but the variant Moyles is mainly found in Co. Mayo. These are gaelicized as *Milidh* and *Milis* [*recté Milidh, Milis*]” (MacLysaght 216 sv.); féach go háirithe an plé ar Lisheenaveelish < *Lisín an Mhílis* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

I bhfianaise an fhuaimnithe áitiúil, chuirfí fiú *bile* “(large, sacred) tree” (*Ó Dónaill*), atá measartha coitianta i logainmneacha san áireamh (féach mar shampla faoi *Joyce* i 499 agus Toberbilly in Aontroim ag *PNI* 7, 259). Ní thagann an fuaimniú déanach seo lena bhfuil againn d’fhoirmeacha stairiúla, áfach.

Knockboy

An Cnoc Buí

L945949

“the yellow hill”

1. Knockbwee	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Knockbwee	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
3. Knockbwee	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
4. Cnoc Bue ‘yellow hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockboy	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Cnoc buidhe	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc buidhe ‘yellow hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. nok'boi	BU1	2001

²³ Tugtar faoi deara go bhfuil an sloinne *Mac an Mhílidh* / *McEvilly*, “an Irish patronymic assumed by the Stauntons of Mayo” (MacLysaght 1985, 101), coitianta go leor, go háitiúil.

“37a. or. 36p., all cultivated... one ancient fort here” (*ALSO*). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite díreach ó thuaidh de Ardagh, lenar áiríodh é sna foinsí ar feadh i bhfad, is léir.

Tá an cnoc i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag L944949): tá sé 35 méadar ar airde. Tá Ardagh, atá luaite i bhfoirm 1, díreach ó dheas de seo. Tá *cnoc* cáilithe anseo ag *buí* “yellow” (*DIL* sv. *1buide*).²⁴ Tá 15 baile fearainn den ainm Knockboy tríd an tír; tá ceann acu i bparóiste Chill Mhíona sa bharúntacht seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Gubarusheen

Gob an Roisín

L946947

“the point of the little headland”

1. Guba rusheen	Bald 13	1830
2. Gubarusheen	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Gob a’ Roisín ‘beak of the little point’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“A point of land on the sea-shore” (*ALSO*).

Gubfadda

An Gob Fada

L949947

“the long point”

1. Gubfoda	Bald 13	1830
2. Gubafoda	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Gubfadda	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
4. Gob Fada ‘long beak’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“Extreme east of the townland... a long point of land on the sea-shore” (*ALSO*).

Knockbreaga

Cnoc Bréige

L917685

“hill of (?)deceit”

1. Knockbrega	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Knockbrega	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Knockbrega	Bald 13	1830
4. Knockbrega	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Knockbreaga	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
6. Knockbreaga	Oifig Cíosá (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
7. Knockbreaga	Rev. W.B. Stoney (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
8. Knockbréaga... bray-ga.	J O’D (foghrú; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838
9. cannot be made breague as in		

²⁴ Féach fosta “yellow, tawny... as a disparaging epithet, like ugly, dirty, bad... *Domhnall buí*, bad bold *Domhnall*; *Seán Buí*, the English” (*Dinneen*).

other names	J O'D (nóta; ALSO)	1838
10. Cnuc Breaga 'fable hill'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Cnoc Bréige 'lying hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,nɔk 'brege	BU1	2001

"146a. 3r. 37p., 77a. cultivated and 70 uncultivated... Compare *Fear Bréige*, a false man, something shaped like a man, sometimes applied to a *liagán* or standing stone. This hill may have had such a standing-stone once on its summit" (ALSO). Tá cnoc 47 méadar ar airde i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (L918965); tá cnoc eile san oirthuaisceart atá 50 méadar ar airde (L922967). Suite siar ó Carrowsallagh.

Tá samplaí ann den téarma *buachaill bréige* / *bréagach* i logainmneacha, ag tagairt do ghallán (cf. *Bohilbreaga* in Aontroim, *PNI* 7, 37 agus *Joyce* ii 435). Níl an t-ainm seo go hiomlán inchurtha leo sin, áfach. I gcás *Lios Rátha Bréige* nó Lisnabrague i gContae an Dúin, tá an míniú "fort / enclosure of deceit" molta ag Muhr, gidh nach dtugann sí droim láimhe ar fad don fhoirm *Lios Rátha Bréagtha* ach oiread, a bhfuil mar eilimint dheireanach inti *bréagadh* "deceiving, beguiling" (*PNI* 6, 43). Is de shanas eile ar fad é Dromorebrague, atá sa chontae céanna, agus a bhfuil *Droim Mór Breá* (< *Breagh*) "big ridge of the high ground" molta ina thaobh (*ibid.* 33-5).

Knockeeragh

An Cnoc Iarthach

L9659321

"the western hill"

1. Knockyragh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Knockyragh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Knock Ithiragh	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Cnockicagh [sic]	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Knockiragh	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Knockiragh	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. Knockyrath, the 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Knockrought	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Knockrought als		
Knockeragharagh 1 Qr... Mountain		
to ye 1/2 Qr. of Knockrought	BSD 106	1661
10. Knockrough	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Knockroght	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Knockbrogth	Curtis II iv 56	1694

13. Knockeragh	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
14. Knockeragh	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
15. Knockeeragh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
16. Knock Erragh	Bald 13	1830
17. Knockeeragh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
18. Knockeeragh	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Knockeeragh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
20. Knockeeragh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
21. Knockeeragh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Cnoc Eragh 'airy hill'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Cnoc acrac	J O'D (p.l., scriosta; ALSO)	1838
24. Cnoc iarach	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Cnoc iarach 'western hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. nɑ'ki:rə	BL 352u.486	1968c
27. kru'ki:rə	BL 352u.553	1968c
28. kru'ki:rəx	BL 352d.354	1968c
29. nɑk'i:rəx	BL 352d.692	1968c
30. nɑk'i:rə	BU11	2003

"It runs into the sea, and is about 1 mile southwest of Newport. It is bounded on the east by Teevmore, and on all other sides by Clew Bay... contains 113a. 3r. 35p., all cultivated" (ALSO).

Tá dhá chnoc sa roinn seo; tá an bheirt acu thart ar 35 méadar ar airde (L965932 agus L959929). I dtaca leis an eilimint cháilithe *iarthach* < *iartharach* "back, western, further, furthest" (*DIL* sv. *íartharach*), "back; backward; remote" (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *2iartharach*, féach Joyce (ii 447): "When we find the term for one of the cardinal points forming part of a local name, we may infer that the object or place was so called on account of its direction, either from the people who gave it its name, or from some other place or object or territory lying near it" (*Joyce* ii 447). Féach sampla eile den eilimint cháilithe seo san ainm Lettereeragh atá i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce: [, L é t' i r' ' i ə r ə x] (*BL* C507.2.103; 1968).

Clodgírrea

Clúid Ghiorria

L960932

“corner of the hare”

1. Clodgeary or The Hare’s Hollow	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Clúid Gírrfhiaidh ‘nook or corner of the hare’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“This is a hollow at the west side of Knockeearagh, into which an inlet of Clew Bay comes, and from the north-[east] corner of which the tide flows onwards to Maddy’s Hole [in Teevmore]” (ALSO). Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí ach tá an cuas le feiceáil go soiléir. *Clúid* “nook, corner” (*Ó Dónaill*); cf. mionainmneacha ar nós *Cúinnín Bán* faoi *Cloonveltrauva Strand* faoi Emlagh i bparóiste Chíl Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce).

Inishturlin Tongue

Teanga Inis Tuirlinge

L955932

“tongue of Inis Tuirlinge”

1. Inishthurlin Tongue	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Inis Tuirlinne ‘island of the stony beach’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Leithinis thanaí in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn a ghobann i dtreo *Inishturlin* (féach Inse Mó i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce).

Knockglass

An Cnoc Glas

L945955

“the green hill”

1. Knock glass	Bald 13	1830
2. Knocklass	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Knockglass	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Knockglass	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockglass	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Knockglass	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc glas ‘Green hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc glas ‘green hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. nok 'glas	BU1	2001

“72a. or. 7p., 62a. cultivated, the rest bog” (ALSO); píosa gearr ó thuaidh de Ardagh.

Tá an cnoc i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L943956): tá sé 34 méadar ar airde. Tá 13 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír; tá sampla eile i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre sa bharúntacht seo (*Census 1851*). *Glas* “descriptive of various shades of light green and blue, passing from grass-green to grey...; of green or greenish hue (esp. of growing things, grass, trees, etc.)” (*DIL* sv. 2*glas*I(a)).

Knockloughra

L919962

Cnoc Luachra

“hill of the rushes”

1. Knocklogher	Tithe App. §20	1832
2. Knockloaghra	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Knocklogher	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
4. Knockloaghra	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockloughra	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Cnoc luachra ‘hill of the rushes’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc Loaghra ‘rush hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc Luachra ‘hill of the rushes’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. , nok 'loxrə	BU7	2001

“It contains 66a. 1r. 35p., of which 59 acres are cultivated and the remainder uncultivated” (ALSO). Suite ó dheas de Knockbreaga; ó thuaidh de Carrowbeg North.

Tá an cnoc suite i lár an bhaile fhearainn ag L919962, agus tá sé 32 méadar ar airde. Dálta Coolloughra i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair, is í *luachair* “[i,] f.... Collect. rushes; rushy place, marsh” (DIL sv. *luachair*(a,c)) an eilimint cháilithe.

Knockloughra House Mapa SO

L918959

Tá an teach seo suite i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Knockmanus

L901962

Cnoc Mhánais

“Mánas’s hill”

1. Knockatubber	Bald 12	1830
2. Knockmanus	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Knockmanus	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Knockmanus	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockmanus	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Knockmanus	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc Manus ‘Manus’ hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc Mhághnuis ‘Manus’s hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. , nok 'manəs	BU6	2001

“155p. 1r. 33p.” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó Newfield i lár theas an pharóiste. Tá cnoc i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag L901962); tá sé thart ar 50 méadar ar airde.

“[Mánas] was borrowed from the Norse [Magnus]... it did not become popular until the late twelfth century” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 132; cf. samplaí sa Ghinealach Mór ag *LMG* v 456-8). Is féidir gur thagair foirm 1 do ghrúpa tithe eile sa bhaile fearainn: bhí ar a laghad trí ghrúpa ann ar an am sin. Tá Knockmanus eile i gCeatharlach (*Census 1851*); cf. fosta Derreenmanus i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Bunnamucka Lough

Loch Bhun na Muice

L896963

“lake of the bottom(-land) of the pig”

1. Bunnamucka Lough	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Bun na Muice ‘bottom-land of the pig’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Suite in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn ar thaobh theas an bhealaigh mhóir go hAcaill.

Knockmoyle

An Cnoc Maol

Mo21973

“the bare hill”

1. Knockmail	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
2. Knockmeel	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Knockmeele	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Knockmeel	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
5. Knockmweel	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Knockmweel	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
7. Knockmweel	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Knockmoyle	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Cnuc Muel ‘round hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Cnoc maol	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Cnoc maol ‘bare or bald hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. nok 'moil	BU1, BU7	2001

“Situated on the east boundary of the parish... contains 506a. 3r. 25p., of which only 46 are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá dhá chnoc i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn atá thart ar 50 méadar ar airde (Mo26970, 028969).

Is í *maol* “of places, etc., bare... dismantled... exposed, defenceless” (*DIL* sv. *1mael(e)*), “bare, bald; roofless, dismantled; flattened” (*Dinneen*) an eilimint cháilithe. Tá bailte fearainn den ainm céanna i bparóiste Chill Mhíona (féach thíos) agus i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Knockmoyle Bridge

Mo27975

Téann an bealach mór ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin go Crois Mhaoilíona anonn droichead ar *an Skerdagh River* ar an láthair seo.

Knocknageeha

Cnoc na Gaoithe

L981946

“the hill of the wind”

1. Knocknegihie...		
Knocknetornorye	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Knocknegihie and		
Knocknetornory	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Knocknagih	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Knocknygihie, half qr. of	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Knocknegihie	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Knocknegihie... Knocknetonora	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. ½ qr of Knocknagreeley; the ½ qr of Knocknetornory	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Knocknagee	Curtis I 128	1641
9. Knocknegihie als Knocknedormer 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
10. Knocknea	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Knocknegee	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Knocknegee	Curtis II iii 55	1690
13. Knocknagee	Reg. Deeds Lib. 45, 509 §30253	1724
14. Knocknegee	Reg. Deeds Lib. 54, 10 §34671	1727
15. Knocknagee	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
16. Knocknagee	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
17. Knocknagee	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
18. Knocknagee	Bald 13	1830
19. Knocknagee	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
20. Knocknageha	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Knocknagee	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
22. Knocknagheeha	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
23. Knocknageeha	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

24. Cnuc na geha ‘windy hill’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Cnoc na gaoithe	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
26. Cnoc na gaoithe ‘hill of the wind’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
27. ,noknə 'gihə	BU1, BU7	2001

“[A coastal townland.] Contains 126a. 1r. 13p.” (ALSO); suite ó thuaidh de Newport.

Tá dhá chnoc sa bhaile fearainn; ceann 36 méadar ar airde sa tuaisceart (ag L972946) agus ceann 42 méadar ar airde, i lár na roinne (ag L972944). Tá ainm an dara cnoc luaite i bhfoirmeacha 1, 2, 5, agus 6, is dóiche: *Cnoc na dTumairí* “hill of the mergansers” nó *Cnoc na dTornóirí* “hill of the wheelwrights”?

Tá 14 baile fearainn den ainm Knocknageeha nó Knocknageehy sa tír (*Census 1851*); tá samplaí eile i mbarúntachtaí Cheara agus Chill Mheáin sa chontae seo féin.

Friar’s Monument

L982948

“In the north of the townland, ...by the side of the road from Newport to Achill. This is a small piece of rough masonry... built on a spot where a priest fell and died suddenly... Revd. Domk. McDonnell” (ALSO). D’éag an sagart i 1795, de réir an leachta (*ibid.*).

Trabawn

An Trá Bhán

L977945

“the white beach”

1. Trabawn or The White Strand	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tráigh Bhán ‘white strand’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Situated at the west side of Knocknageeha townland and north of Caulicaun townland” (ALSO). Ní léirítear an t-ainm ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Knocknatinnyweel

Cnoc na Tine Aoil

M000928

“the hill of the lime-kiln”

1. Knocknetenyle	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Knocknetenyle 1 qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Knocknetanile, the qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
4. Knocknetenly	Inq. ME III.375	1631
5. Knocknetenely	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. Knocknetenyll, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
7. Knockteneveale	Curtis I 128	1641

8. Knocktenveall als		
Knocknotinoweele 1 Qr	BSD 106	1661
9. Knocktenevelt	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Knocktenreneale	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Knockteurenews	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Knocktenenale	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. K. Tineweel	Bald 13	1830
14. Knockatinweele	Tithe App. §20	1832
15. Knocknatinneweel	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Knocknatinaweel	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
17. Knocknatinaweel	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
18. Knocknatinneweel	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Knocknatinnyweel	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
20. Cnucnatinaul 'fiery hill'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Cnoc na tinne mhaoil... 'a lime kiln' J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)		1838
22. Cnoc na tinneamh aoil 'lime kiln hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. <i>noknətini 'hwi:l</i>	BU13	2003

"It contains 144a. 1r. 31p." (ALSO). Tá bunús an bhaile fhearainn suite ar dhroim talaimh atá timpeall 20 méadar ar airde, píosa gearr soir ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin.

Is leagan giorraithe é an focal baininscneach *tiníl* "a lime-kiln; *páirc na [tiníleach]*" (Dinneen sv. *teiníl*) de *tine aoil*, ach tá an chosúlacht ar na foirmeacha gurb í *tine aoil* atá i gceist anseo mar cháilitheoir. Is fearr mar a thiocfadh an fhoirm ghinideach *tineadh aoil* leis na foirmeacha sin a léiríonn *-ew-*, b'fhéidir; is díol suntais é go scríobhtar mar *-v-* é (7, 8, 22): meancóg nó léiriú ar [v].²⁵

Clareview

L992938

1. Clare View	Bald 13	1830
2. Clareview	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

"A cottage... situated at the west boundary [with Aghadooey Glebe]" (ALSO).

²⁵ Féach, mar shampla, go bhuil an leagan ginideach [tʰinʰəvʰ] le sonrú i gcuid canúintí reatha Conallacha.

Lecarrow

An Leithcheathrú

L998925

“the half quarter”

1. (?)Lecarrowbeg	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Leacarrow, the ½ qr called	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
3. Lecarrow	Curtis I 128	1641
4. Lecarrow 1 Quarter, Kilmore &	BSD 107	1661
5. Leacaro	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Lecarow	Curtis II iii 55	1690
7. Lecarow	Curtis II iv 56	1694
8. Lecarrow	Bald 13	1830
9. Lekarow, Lekarow West	Tithe App. §20	1832
10. Leagharrow	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Leharrow	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
12. Leagharrow	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Lecarrow. Make all the Lecarrows agree	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Leagharrou ‘half quarter’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Leath ceathramhadh ‘half-quarter’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. , lɛ 'karo	BU1	2001

“It contains 401a. 1r. 19p.... 9 acres are cultivated. There are two ancient forts in this townland” (ALSO). Fuair Ó Donnabháin an t-ainm *Lios Míolach* “verminous fort” ar an lios atá in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag L993922) ó “R.U. Walsh, aged 97” (ALSO sv. *Lismeelagh*); féach tuilleadh faoin fhear seo san Intreoir don Cheantar Staidéir.

Ba é Cuilmore, atá díreach soir uaidh seo, an leath eile den cheathrú; ba leathcheathrúna iad de bhaile Carrickaneady (BSD 107). Tá 13 baile fearainn den ainm Lecarrow sa chontae (*Census 1851*). Úsáidtear *leithcheathrú* seachas *leathcheathrú* i leaganacha molta Gaeilge de logainmneacha i Maigh Eo a bhfuil an bhuneilimint choitianta seo iontu, bunaithe ar chlaonadh na fianaise i measc na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla. Tugtar liosta d’ainmneacha páirce sa bhaile fearainn seo ag CSBÉ 87.61.

Lismeelagh

An Lios Míolach

L993922

“the lousy fort”

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Lios Míolach ‘fort of the midges’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838
 “A large ancient fort in the southwest corner of Lecarrow” (ALSO). *Míolach* “lousy, verminous; full of animals, of live creatures” (Ó Dónaill).

Letterkeen

F954088

Leitir Caoin

“smooth hillside”

1. Leitir Caéin, co Caeí
 caéin-bhrethach mac Fidaigh co TBF² (Glenmasan) 128 1510c
2. (?)Leitir, go Dún Flainn mic
 Fidaigh go TBF² (Glenmasan) 198 1510c
3. (?)go dunadh Flainn... A
 doirrseoir ud dunaid Flainn TBF² (Glenmasan) 210 1510c
4. (?)Leitir Fhidhaig, o TBF² (Glenmasan) 110 1510c
5. Letikeyn Pococke’s Irish Tour 85 1752
6. Lettikeen Beaufort 1792
7. Lettikeen Stat. Survey Mayo 1802
8. Letterkeen O’Donnel RR 2 1805
9. Letterkeen O’Donnel RR 3 1815
10. Lettar keen, Breanlettat Bald 13 1830
11. Letterkeen Tithe App. §20 1832
12. Letterkeen ST (ALSO) 1838
13. Letterkeen Oifig Cíosá (ALSO) 1838
14. Letterkeen Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO) 1838
15. Letterkeen J O’D (ALSO) 1838
16. Leterchíon P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838
17. Leitir caoin J O’D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838
18. Leitir caoin ‘the beautiful letter
 or hillside with tricklings of water’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838
19. , letʃer'ki:n BU1, BU7 2001

“Situated at the northern extremity of the parish... It is 1½ miles north of Lough Feeagh... contains 3032a. 3r. 21p.... Only 70 acres are cultivated. There is one ancient fort here” (ALSO). Is dóiche gur don lios seo in oirthear na roinne (F981076) a thagraíonn foirm 1; cumadh atá san anim pearsanta san fhoirm seo. Tá Néifinn Bheag,

atá 617 méadar ar airde, ar theorainn thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn ag F933103 (féach *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos).

Scríobh Ó Donnabháin an nóta seo san Ainmleabhar ag an phointe seo: “*Leitir*, a hillside with tricklings of water, a wet or spewy hillside”.²⁶ Tá *leitir* cáilithe anso ag *caoin*. Tá bríonna éagsúla maíte ar *caoin* i logainmneacha, “beautiful; pleasant/smooth; easily worked” (*PNI* 4, 39 sv. Clonkeen) ina measc.²⁷

Éiríonn an *Altaconey River* (*Altaconny* ar an léarscáil sé horlaí) - an sruthán is mó sa bhaile mór fearainn seo - ar shleasa thoir theas Néifinn Bheag in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Is féidir go dtagraíonn ainm an bhaile fhearainn don éadan sin den sliabh, i ndiaidh gur iomaí éadan sléibhe eile atá sa bhaile fearainn seo. Is cosúil gur tugadh *Bréanleitir* ar dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, tráth (foirm 10b).

Altaconey River

F968065

Abhainn Allt an Chonnaidh

“*river of the cliff of the firewood*”

1. Ault-a-Chainny	Bald 13	1830
2. Ault-a-Chinny	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Alt a’ Chonaidh ‘cliff of the firewood’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A river... in the south part of Letterkeen” (*ALSO*). Ní dóiche go dtagraíonn *allt* don abhainn féin, mar a tharla go minic in Aontroim (cf. mar shampla *Allt an Ghabhair* nó *Altagore* in Aontroim, *PNI* 7, 109). Éiríonn sí ar shleasa thoir theas Néifinn Bheag in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, agus réachtálann aniar aduaidh trí ghleann crochta agus trí lár an bhaile fhearainn. *Connadh* “firewood, fuel” (*Ó Dónaill*).

Gowlaun River

F9707

Abhainn an Ghabhláin

“*river of the fork*”

1. Goulaun	Bald 13	1830
2. Gowlaun River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Gabhlán ‘a small fork’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

²⁶ “The side of a hill, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff” (*Dinneen* sv. *leitir*), “hillside” (*Ó Dónaill*). I ndiaidh gur ainmfhocal baininsneach atá ann, de ghnáth ní shéimhítear túsconsan cáilitheora ar a lorg (rud a fhágann foirm 16 faoi amhras), dálda *inis*.

²⁷ *Caoin* “fine, good, fair, beautiful, etc. Of persons *etc.*” (*DIL* sv. 1caín), “gentle, mild, tender, kind; pleasing; unruffled, smooth, polished; delicate” (*Dinneen*), “pleasant” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 116 sv. *Cluain Caoin* / Clonkeen, “pleasant meadow”).

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

“This river forms the [northeast] boundary of the townland” (*ALSO*). Tagraíonn foirm 1 do ghrúpa tithe i mbaile fearainn Goulaun [*sic*] atá ar an taobh eile den teorainn, i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Knockgorrie

Cnoc Guaire

F935083

“Guaire’s hill”

1. Knockgowry, the cartron of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
2. Knockgorrie	CM (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Cnoc Guaire ‘Guaire’s hill’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“A mountain [410m] high... situated in the [south-west] of the townland of Letterkeen, on the parish boundary [with Maumaratta townland in Kilcommon parish]” (*ALSO*). Speirín theas de shliabh Néifinn Bheag atá ann. Thug Bald *Coreen Beg* ar mhullach thoir *Knockgorrie* (F951085), agus *Correen More* ar an sliabh soir ó dheas de (F959074). “*Guaire* was a relatively common name in the early period... [including] Guaire Aidne, king of Connacht’ (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 115).

Lough Namaroon

Loch na mBarún

F959113

“the lake of the barons”

1. Lough-na-maurroon or Barons Lake	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Loch na mBarún ‘lake of the barons’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“It is a small lake, situated where 3 baronies meet, and where, it is said, the baron of each barony dined” (*ALSO*), i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Is iad Buiríos Umhaill, Iorras agus Tír Amhlaidh na trí bharúntacht.

Nephtin Beg Mapa SO

F933103

Féach plé ar an ainm seo faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos.

Letterlough

Leitir Locha

M017969

“hillside of the lake”

1. Letterlough	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Letterlough	Bald 13	1830
3. Letterloughe	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Lette[l]ogh	Query Book (<i>ALSO</i>)	1837
5. Letterlough	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
6. Letterlough	Oifig Cíosá (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

7. Leter Lough ‘Lough letter’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Letterlough	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Letterlough	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Leitir Loch	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Leitir Locha ‘hillside of the lough or lake’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. , lɛtʃər' lɔx	BU1, BU7	2001

“Situating near the east boundary [of the parish]... 2 miles northeast of Newport... contains 326a. 1r. 25p., of which 48 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Suite díreach ó dheas de Knockmoyle.

Féach nóta gearr ar an eilimint leitir faoi Letterkeen thuas. Tá an loch suite i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ar an taobh ó thuaidh den bhealach mór ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin go Crois Mhaoilíona, ag M015965.

Letter Lough Mapa SO

M015965

Tagraíonn sé seo don loch féin, agus ainm an bhaile fhearainn athbháistithe air. Tá sé suite ar an teorainn theas le Graffy.

Lettermaghera North

F946003

Leitir Machaire Thuaidh

“hillside of the (?)field, north”

1. Littermagheroghteragh	Strafford Inq. §24V	1635
2. Letteroughteragh	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
3. Litteroughter als Littermagheareoughter	BSD 105	1661
4. Litterough	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Lettermaghera	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/22(10)	1687
6. Lettermaghry 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
7. Littermaghry 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
8. Lettermaghera 1 qr	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
9. Lettermaghara 1 qr	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
10. Litterioughter	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
11. Lettermaghera	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
12. Litteroughter	QRL 2A.6.74, 318	1792

13. Lettermoghera	Browne's RR 1802	1802
14. Lettermoghera	Sligo RR IV/1	1804
15. Lettermoghera	Sligo RR 1818	1818
16. Lettermoghera	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
17. Letteroghera	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
18. Lettermaghaera	Bald 13	1830
19. Lettermaghera	Tithe App. §20	1832
20. Lettermaghera	Browne's RR 1833	1833
21. Lettermoghera North	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Lettermoghera N.	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Lettermoghera N.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
24. Lettermaghera &c	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Lettermoghera o huagh 'field letter north'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
26. Leitir machaire	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
27. Leitir Machaire 'hill-side of the plain'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. ,lɛtʃərməhərə 'nort	BU1	2001
29. ,lɛtʃər'mahərə	BU8	2001

"It contains 1160a. or. 35p., of which only 88 acres are cultivated" (ALSO). Tá sé suite ar bhruach thiar *Lough Feeagh*, agus ar shleasa thoir theas *Bengorm* (féach faoi Glendahurk).

Mar atá ráite cheana thuas, i ndiaidh gur ainmfhocal baininsneach é *leitir* "hillside" (féach faoi Letterkeen thuas), is minic nach séimhítear túschonsan na heiliminte a thagann ar a lorg (cf. *Leitir Mealláin*, *Leitir Fraic*, *Leitir Beara*, *Leitir Ceanainn*; *GÉ* 123). Níl mórán talaimh chothroim i gceachtar roinn, ach féach go bhfuil bríonna éagsúla le *machaire*: "a large field or plain... common in n.l. followed by gen." (*DIL* sv.), "a plain, a flat or low-lying country, a field, a riding or playing field, a race-course, a battlefield" (*Dinneen*; féach bríonna eile faoi Magheraboy ag *PNI* 7, 76).

Lettermaghera South

F950987

1. Lettermaghera Ighteragh

Leitir Machaire Theas

"hillside of the (?)field, south"

Strafford Inq. §21

1635

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

2. Lettermagheryeigheragh	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
3. Litteraghter 1 Qr.	BSD 105	1661
4. Litteryeigher	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/18(1-2,4)	1682
5. Littereigher	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
6. Littereigher	QRL 2A.6.74, 317	1792
7. Lettermoghera South	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Lettermoghera South	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Lettermoghera S.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Letermoghera o dh[e]as ‘field letter south’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. ,lɛtʃərməhərə 'saut	BU1	2001

“It contains 914a. 2r. 7p.... only 182 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Féach Lettermaghera North thuas; ní dhearnadh idirdhealú ar an dá roinn sa *Sligo RR*.

Lough Naprasky OS Map

Lochán na Praisce

L954975

“the little lake of the gruel”

1. L Anena Prash

Bald 13

1830

Suite in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, siar ó *Lough Navroony*, ar an teorainn le Doontrusk. Leagan malartach de *praiseach* “pottage; (thin) porridge, gruel; (wild) cabbage, kale” (Ó Dónaill): cf. *Portnaprasky* i Strake i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Lough Navroony

Log an Bhrúnaigh

L957977

“Browne’s lake”

1. Logavroony

Bald 13

1830

2. Loughnabroony

ST (ALSO)

1838

3. Lag a’ Bhrúnaigh ‘Brown’s hollo’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“A small lake” (ALSO), in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ar an teorainn le Doontrusk. “De Brún, one of the tribes of Galway. Other important families of Browne were established in Ireland from the Anglo-Norman invasion onwards... Yet another important family of the name was of The Neale, Co. Mayo” (MacLysaght 1985, 28).

Lisduff

An Lios Dubh

L971944

“black fort”

1. Lisduff

Sligo RR IV/1

1797

2. Lissduff

Sligo RR IV/2

1808

3. Lissduff	Sligo RR IV/2	1809
4. Lisduffe	Sligo RR IV/2	1813
5. Lissduff	Bald 13	1830
6. Lisduff	Tithe App. §20	1832
7. Lissduff	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Lisduff	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Lisduff	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Lisduff	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Lisduf 'black fort'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Lios dubh 'black fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. lis 'dɔf	BL 352u.554	1968c
14. lis 'dɔf	BU11	2003

“[A coastal townland.] It contains 26a. 2r. 29p. There is an ancient fort on its east boundary” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr siar ó thuaidh de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin agus díreach soir ó Rosmore.

Tá an *lios* “the space about a dwelling house or houses enclosed by a bank or rampart; somet. the bank or rampart itself” (*DIL* sv. 2les), “ring-fort” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *lios*1(b)) suite ar ghob tíre ag ceann thoir an bhaile fhearainn (ag L974943). Is í *dubh* “black, swarthy, dark... as subst. n., later o, m black pigment, esp. ink... gall” (*DIL* sv. *dub*1,II(a,b)) an eilimint cháilithe. Tá breis agus 50 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír (*Census 1851*).

Mallaranny

(?)An Mhala Raithní

L835970

“the incline of ferns”

1. (?)Kelinmulrunye, Donald

Trombutler of

Fiants Eliz. §5486

1590

2. Mollereeny

Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001

1730

3. Mollyranhee

Bald 12

1830

4. Molranny

Tithe App. §20

1832

5. Mullaranny

ST (ALSO)

1838

6. Mulranhee

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

1838

7. Mullaranny

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

1838

8. Mallaranny, not Mulla

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

9. Mullagh ranny ‘fern peak’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Mala raithnighe	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Mala raithnighe ‘hill-brow of the ferns’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Mol Raithnighe	CSBÉ 86.112	1938c
13. Maol raithnighe	CSBÉ 86.189	1938c
14. An Mhala Raithní	GÉ 136	1989
15. ,mɔl 'rɑn'hi	BL 242A.766	1969
16. ə 'wɪ:l 'rɑn'hi	Stockman 358 sv.	1974
17. ə 'wɔ:l 'rɑn'hi	Stockman 358 sv.	1974
18. ʃir' ɔNə mɔl 'rɑn'hu	Stockman 358 sv.	1974
19. ,mɔl 'rɑni	BU1, BU6, BU7 [Béarla]	2001

“It contains 1085a. 2r. 15p., only 144 of which are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá cuid mhaith den bhaile fearainn suite ar shleasa thiar theas *Claggan Mountain*, atá ó thuaidh de seo i Dooghill; *Cnoc na Tintrí* a thugtaí ar an sliabh seo, tráth (*Knocknatintree* ag Bald 12; L841996). Thug Bald *Benanea* ar chuid den talamh sléibhtiúil atá ar an teorainn idir an dá bhaile fearainn.

Ní heilimint choitianta í *mala* “f., gutt. st.... an eyebrow” (*DIL* sv.), “brow; slope, incline” (*Ó Dónaill*) in ainmneacha bailte fearainn, ach tá sí molta san ainm Mallaroe i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin sa chontae seo agus san ainm Mallyree < *Mala Fhraoigh* i nGaillimh (www.logainm.ie; *Joyce* iii 498). Tá samplaí go leor di le sonrú i mionlogainmneacha in Acaill, ní áirítear anseo ach éadan cnoic darb ainm *Mala Ghoirm* [,mɑlə ɣɔr'əm] i Slievemore agus *Malaidh* ['mɑli], grúpa páirceanna ar éadan thoir Chnoc an Chaisil i Cashel (Imleabhar 3 svv.). Tagann an eilimint *mala* le foirmeacha 2-3 thuas. Thiocfadh sí chomh maith le foirm 4 agus le foirmeacha 15 agus 17-18, dá míneoimis cailliúint an [ə] lárnaigh mar thoradh ar shuíomh neamhaiceanta.

Tá fuaimniú na chéad eiliminte mar [mɔl] i bhfoirmeacha 15 agus 17-19 le sonrú i gcuid de na foirmeacha béarlaithe chomh maith: toradh ar shuíomh neamhaiceanta an fhocail *mala*, is dóiche. Nó an dtiocfadh dó gur *maoil* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; bare, bald top” (*Ó Dónaill*), nó “sruth” (*Ó Maolfabhail* 1986, 12) in áit neamhaiceanta, nó fiú *mol* “rounded protuberant part” (*ibid.*) féin, atá ann? Is

fearr mar a mhíneodh *maoil* seachas *mala* an fuaimniú i bhfoirm 16, go háirithe. Thiocfadh linn an [l] coguasaithe sna samplaí fuaimnithe a mhíniú ansin mar thoradh ar sandhi leis an [r], nó, mar léiriú ar an fhoirm mhalartach *maol*.

Go fóill féin, áfach, ní mhíneodh *mao(i)l* ná *mol* an dara guta i bhfoirmeacha 2 agus 4. Is féidir an mhíshocracht sna foirmeacha a mhíniú, más gá, mar luaineacht idir *mala* agus *mao(i)l*. Feictear an fhoirm *Maolrovar* ar léarscáil *Bald* i dtuaisceart Murrevagh, an chéad bhaile fearainn soir uaidh seo: an dtiocfadh dó gur spreag an t-ainm seo an luaineacht le *mao(i)l*, tríd analach?

Tá an bhuneilimint cáilithe anseo ag an cnuasainmfhocal *raithneach* “fern, bracken” (*ibid.*); féach sampla eile faoi Pollranny (Lynchaghan) i bparóiste Acla.

Bellacragher Strand Mapa SO

L824973

Trá ar chósta thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn; féach *Bellacragher Bay* faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos.

Gannivbaun

An Gaineamh Bán

L843960

“the (place of the) white sand”

1. Gunnu-bawn

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Gaineamh Bán ‘white sand’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“The south extremity of the tds. of Mallaranny and Murrevagh. A district of Sandhills” (ALSO).

Garranbaun

An Garrán Bán

L823977

“the white grove”

1. Gearran Bán or The White Horse

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Garrán Bán ‘white copse’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

Ar chósta sléibhtiúil thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn. *Gearrán* “gelding; (male) horse; pack-horse; small horse, nag” (*Ó Dónaill*) atá i bhfoirm 1 (cf. *An Láir Bhán* i gCill Ghallagáin, “the name given to an area of bog [close to cliffs]”, ag Ó Catháin & O’Flanagan 1975, 7). Moltar *garrán* “grove” (*Ó Dónaill*), áfach.

Illanbeg

An tOileán Beag

L822974

“little island”

1. Oileán Beag ‘small island’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

Ar chósta iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, i *Bellacragher Strand*.

Trowoughter Strand Mapa SO

L830963

Trá mhór ar chósta theas an bhaile fhearainn.

An Trá Uachtair

“the upper beach”

Meennacloghfinny

L898982

Mín na Cloiche Finne

“the smooth green field of the white stone”

1. Meenaclohfinnia	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Meenaclohfinia	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
3. Meenacloghfin[.]a	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
4. Meennacloghfinny	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
5. Meenacloghfinia	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Mín na cloiche finne ‘field or misk of the white stone’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Mín na cloiche finne ‘the field or misk of the white stone’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. <i>minəkləhə 'finə</i>	BU11	2003

“It contains 1337a. 3r. 15p.... only 33 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Is baile fearainn sléibhtiúil intíre é seo atá ar shleasa theas an tsléibhe luaite faoi Treel.

“[Mín] is a noun meaning anything smooth, including a smooth green spot on a mountain or in rough land... In folklore it tends to mean a ‘gentle’ or ‘kindly’ spot, the sort of place where the ‘hill folk’ have their dwellings... [this element] is rare in the east and in the southeast... its concentration in Co. Donegal and the fringes of adjoining counties is spectacular” (IPN 120-1).²⁸ Tá bríonna éagsúla le *cloch*, “stone, rock; a construction of stone, esp. fortress, castle, stronghold” (DIL sv. *cloch(a,f)*), “stone, rocky shore; rocky island” (Ó Dónaill) ina measc. Ní luaitear gallán leis an roinn seo sna foinsí; b’fhéidir gur thagair *cloch* anseo do shéadchomhartha a scriosadh roimh theacht na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis. Is ábhar spéise é gur thaifead an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis an mionainm inchurtha *Meennacloghfinny* i Salia i bparóiste Acla.

Owengarve

L900967, 913000

An Abhainn Gharbh

“the rough river”

1. Owengarive	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

²⁸ Substainteach den aidiacht *mín* “smooth, level, of surfaces, commonly of land, often approaching the sense of arable or fertile” (DIL sv. *mín*).

2. Abhainn Gharbh ‘rough river’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“Situating between the townlands of Newfield and Rosgalliv, and also in the south part of the townland of Meenacloghfinny...” (ALSO). Tugtar an *Glendahurk River* uirthi seo nó go mbaineann sí deisceart an bhaile fhearainn seo amach (féach Glendahurk thuas).

Milcum

Ros na mBráthar

L965937

“the headland of the friars”

1. Rosnebrare one qr	CBC 96	1585
2. Roslea and Rosnebrare... 2 qrs	CBC 102	1585
3. Raverone	Inq. ME I.67	1611
4. Ra-Ivoran 1 cartron	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
5. Rossnabraher ½ qr	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
6. Rayvoran, the cartron of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
7. RahyGvoran	Inq. ME III.387	1633
8. Rossnemraher, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
9. Rosbran als Rosbraner ½ qr.	BSD 105	1661
10. Rostrull	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Rossnemraher and Inishtreene-Island ½ qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
12. Rossnabraher ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
13. Rosnebraher ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
14. Rushnebragher ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 156b	1710c
15. Rosnamraher	Reg. Deeds Lib. 12, 423 §5683	1714
16. Rathmorán	Reg. Deeds Lib. 54, 10 §34671	1727
17. Rossnemragher	Reg. Deeds Lib. 142, 274 §95484	1750
18. Rossebraher, Rosnebraher, Rossnamraher	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136651	1760
19. Rossnumbrahir... Malcombe	Mackenzie xiv	1776
20. Rusnebraher	QRL 2A.6.73, 351	1792
21. Malcolm, Raitheeworán	Bald 13	1830
22. Melcombe, Raighaworane	Tithe App. §20	1832
23. Milcum	ST (ALSO)	1838
24. Milcum	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
25. Milcum	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838

26. Milcum	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. Mílcum	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
28. Rosnambraher	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Ros na mBráthar 'point of land of the friars'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. 'milkəm	BL 352d.339	1968c
31. 'milkəm	BL 352d.685	1968c
32. 'milkəm	BU1, BU7	2001

"It is bounded on the east by Teevmore, and on all other sides by the waters of Clew Bay. This is bishop land, and contains 79a. 3r. 9p., all cultivated except for 2 acres of wood... The Irish name is Rosnambráthar.... Milcum is a fancy name... One fort" (ALSO). Ní léir an bunús atá le *Milcum*; luaitear den chéad uair é i 1776 (foirm 19b). Tá *Milcum House* i *Teevmore*. Cf. áfach an mionainm *Millcomb*, i mbaile fearainn *Carn (Nash)* i mbarúntacht Iorrais, a thagair do cheantar soir ó thuaidh de *Carn House* in oirthear na roinne sin (léirithe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí).

Leithinis fhada thanaí píosa gearr siar ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin is ea an roinn seo. Tá sé spéisiúil go raibh coill anseo in aimsir na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis: féach *ros* "a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river" (DIL sv. 1ros), "wooded headland; headland, promontory" (Ó Dónaill), "(wooded) height, wood; point of land, promontory, headland" (DUP 155 sv). Tá an eilimint cháilithe *bráthair* "brother; kinsman, cousin; fellow member of the same kindred-group; brother, member of a religious community" (DIL sv.), "brother in religious order; monk-fish, angel-fish" (Ó Dónaill), "a word used to denote a friar" (Joyce ii 96) le sonrú i gcuid ainmneacha bailte fearainn, ní áirítear anseo ach *Friarstown* < *Baile na mBráthar* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, *Derrynamraher* i mbarúntacht Cheara agus *Garrán na mBráthar* nó *Garranabraher* i gCorcaigh (GÉ 109). Féach tuilleadh samplaí faoi *Friarsquarter East* < *Ceathrú na mBráthar Thoir* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin.

Tá lios in iardheisceart na leithinse (L962935): *Ráth Uí Mhóráin* (foirmeacha 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 21b agus 22b).

Rosnambraher

L956935

1. Rosnabraher or The Friars Peninsula

Ros na mBráthar

"headland of the monks"

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Ros na mBráthar ‘point of land of the friars’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. ,milkəm'pəint	BL 352d.345	1968c

“A point of land... at the most westerly point of the townland” (ALSO).

Moynish More

	Maínis Mór	
L865945	“ <i>plain-island, big</i> ”	
1. Carhowenmoynes	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/7(6)	1617
2. Moy Inish	Inq. ME II.191	1617
3. the town, lands and qr. of Moy-Inish	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Moyins, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §20, 25V	1635
5. Meynish, qr of	Strafford Inq. §25	1635
6. Moynish part of Ilandmore 1 Cartron	BSD 101	1661
7. (?)Island Monish 1 Qr.	BSD 104	1661
8. Moynish	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Moynish 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Moynish & Derynish al Deirrnish, parts of Islandmore	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
11. Moynish... Monish	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 77, 80	1710c
12. Moynish... Monish	QRL 2A.6.74, 300, 327	1792
13. Moynish	QRL 2A.6.73, 341	1792
14. Minishmore	Bald 12	1830
15. Moynish	Tithe App. §20	1832
16. Mynishmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Mynishmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
18. Mynishmore	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
19. Moynishmore	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. M[]ghníshmore ‘Great Mynish’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Maighní	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Maigh-inis ‘level island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,moineʃ' mo:r	BU11, BU12	2003

“Contains 67a. 2r. 18p.... There are about a dozen houses in one group” (*ALSO*). Ní mórán de Inse Mó atá ina mbailte fearainn, ach tá sé seo ar cheann acu. Is í is iartharaí d’Inse Mó í, agus ar cheann de na hoileáin is mó díobh, leis.

Maigh “s,n.... a plain, an open stretch of land; in restricted sense a field or green attached to a fort, dwelling...” (*DIL* sv. *mag*), “the most common word for plain” (*IPN* 118), móide *inis*, atá san fhoirm mholta; cf. *Mainis* / Minus Island in *Uíbh Fhailí* (*L. Log.* 30) agus *Mainis* / Mweenish Island i nGaillimh (*GE* 134). Féach nóta beag ar dhlúth-chomhfhocail san Intreoir Sraithe thuas.

Barscoha

Barr Scoithe

L855939

“top of the reef”

1. Bairscaigh	Bald 12	1830
2. Top of the Reef	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Barr Scoithe ‘the top of the reef’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
4. βα. r 'sgəxə	Stockman 177 §1085	1974

“This is the western extremity of the island... a point of rocks and stones running into the sea” (*ALSO*). *Scoth* “point, tip; projection, ridge (of rock); reef” (*Ó Dónaill*).

Bleangrania

Bléan Ghráinne

L862943

“Gráinne’s creek”

1. Blean Grania	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Bléan Ghráine [<i>sic</i>] ‘Gracey’s creek’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“Bléan signifies the groin... This is a bay, through which grain is sent from the island” (*ALSO*). Is gá *bléan* “creek formed by a lake or large river” (*DIL* sv. *blén*), “groin; cavity; cove” (*Ó Dónaill* svv. *blén*, *bléan*) seachas *bléin* a mholadh, ar theistiméireacht fhoirm 2. Taifeadadh an mionainm [blən'wɑ:rjə], *Bléan Mháire*, sa pharóiste seo, i 1968 (*BL* 352u.514).

Coolnashanaghy

Cúl na Seanchaithe

L867944

“the (hill-)back of the story-tellers”

1. Cúl na Seanchaidhe ‘hill-back of the historians’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“On the south side of the island... It seems to say by its orthography that houses stood there once” (*ALSO*). Ginideach iolra malartach de *seanachadh*?

Knockmoyle

An Cnoc Maol

L866942

“the bare hill”

1. Cruckmuel	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

2. Cnoc Maol ‘bare, bald hill’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“Situating in the south corner of Moynishmore Island... [*maol*] in a hill [means] round or blunt at the top” (ALSO).

Malmore

An Meall Mór

L858942

“*the big lump*”

1. Mal more Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838

2. Malmore J O’D (ALSO) 1838

3. Meall mor J O’D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

4. Meall mór ‘great knoll or tummock’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“...on the west end [of the island]... [it is] a bank of stones, seldom covered by the tide” (ALSO).

Cf. *Malmore* eile faoi Boheh i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Moynishbeg

Maínis Beag

L865937

“*plain-island, little*”

Ochtú cuid de mhíle ó dheas de Mhaínis Mór; ceathrú cuid d’acra ann. Féach foirmeacha faoi Inse Mó (sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce).

Pollgorm

An Poll Gorm

L863943

“*the blue hole*”

1. Pull-Gorm Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838

2. Poll Gorm ‘blue hole’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“A small bay... the south-west side of the island” (ALSO). Forbairt ón ghnáthchiall atá i gceist, is léir.

Mullaun

An Mullán

L992935

“*the hillock*”

1. Mullaun Bald 13 1830

2. Mullawn, Mullawn more Tithe App. §20 1832

3. Mullane Query Book (ALSO) 1837

4. Mullawn Special Sessions (ALSO) 1837

5. Mullaun ST (ALSO) 1838

6. Mullaun Oifig Cíosá (ALSO) 1838

7. Mullaun P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838

8. Mullaun Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO) 1838

9. Mullaun J O’D (ALSO) 1838

10. Mullán ‘a small summit’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. 'mɔlɑ:n	BU1	2001

“50a. or. 16p., all cultivated” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr soir ó dheas de Newport.

Tá an *mullán* “a hillock, heap” (*DIL* sv.), “elevated ground, hillock” (*Ó Dónaill*) i lár an bhaile fhearainn bhig seo; tá sé 34 méadar ar airde. Féach sampla eile den eilimint seo faoi Bullaunmeneen i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair.

Murrevagh

L846973

Muirbheach

“sandy coastal land”

1. Murrevagh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Murrevagh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Murrevagh	Inq. III.377	1631
4. Murrevagh, a qr. called	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Murrevagh... Litteragh	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. 2 qrs of Shraghfarnagh and Morryvagh	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
7. Litteragh alias Morevagh or Carrowgarrow	Curtis I 128	1641
8. Litteraugh als Murveagh 1 Qr...	BSD 105	1661
9. Murragh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Letteragh alias Morineagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Morineagh or Carrowgarron	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Morineagh or Carrowgarron	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Murivagh Mountain, Ross point of	Reg. Deeds Lib. 58, 57 §38545	1720
14. Murriagh	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Moryvaugh	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Murrafuch, Maolrovar	Bald 12	1830
17. Murravagh	Tithe App. §20	1832
18. Muirivagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Muirivagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
20. Murrivagh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Murrevagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
22. recte Moyrevagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. Mirrimhagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

24. Muigh riabhach	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Magh riabhach 'grey plain'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. 'mir' əv' əx	Stockman 358	1974
27. 'mɔrəvəx	BU12 [Béarla]	2003

"It is bounded on the south by Clew Bay and on the west by Mallaranny... contains 1014a. 3r. 21p., of which 813 acres are cultivated" (ALSO). Tá foirm Ghaeilge an Donnabhánaigh bunaithe go hiomlán ar fhoirmeacha 18-20, shílfeá.

Thagair *muirbheach* "m. (muir; for 2nd component cf. *fótbach*) a breakwater; a level strip of land along the sea-coast" (*DIL* sv. *murbach*, *muirbech*), "level stretch of sandy land along sea-shore, links (var:f)" (*Ó Dónaill*), "a low seaboard, sandy soil adjacent to the sea, an extensive beach, soft land with coarse grass on seashore (Donegal)" (*Dinneen*) sa chás seo don ghaineamhlach mór i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag L854955; tugtar *Gannivbaun* ar an chuid thiar thuaidh de atá ar an teorainn le Mallaranny (ALSO sv.). Seanbharra gainimh atá ann, is léir, atá i ndiaidh an t-iaroileán Rosmurrevagh a cheangal le tír mór ó bhí an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis anseo in 1838. Tá plé déanta ag *Joyce* (i 466 sv. *murbhach* "a flat piece of land extending along the sea; a salt marsh... [from] *murmhagh*") ar an eilimint seo agus ar chruthanna éagsúla de sna canúintí: tá leaganacha éagsúla taobh thiar de Murvey, Murvagh, Murragh agus Murroogh, mar shampla.

Thagair foirm 16b don chuid sin den bhaile fearainn atá ó thuaidh den bhealach mhór, is cosúil; féach Mallaranny, an chéad bhaile fearainn siar. Tá Lettera, atá le sonrú tríd na foirmeacha thuas, i bparóiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais. Tá Carrowgarrow in Oileán Acla ach ní léir ann dtagraíonn foirmeacha 7c, 11b-12b dó sin, ó cheart, ar chor ar bith.

Bunnahowna Bridge

L857965

1. Bunnahowna Bridge	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Bun na hAbhna 'mouth of the river'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

"Situated over Bunnahowna River, near the eastern boundary of Murrevagh" (ALSO). Féach Bunnahowna thuas.

Knocknatinty

L841996

Cnoc na Tintrí

"*mountain of the lightning*"

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Knocknatintree	Bald 12	1830
2. Knocknatintry	CM (ALSO)	1838
3. Knocknatintry	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Cnoc na Tintrighe ‘hill of the fires or of lightning’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A mountain... situated at the north of Murrevagh and Dooghill” (ALSO). Ainm é seo ar an sliabh atá ar an teorainn thuaidh le Claggan Mountain (féach faoi Dooghill thuas).

Murrevagh River

Abhainn Mhuirbhigh

L840975

“river of Muirbheach”

Éiríonn an abhainn seo ar shleasa theas Cnoc na Tintrí agus réachtálann aduaidh ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn. Baineann sí Cuan Mó amach in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ag *Trowoughter Strand* (féach faoi Mallaranny).

Tooreen

An Tuairín

L845961

“the little (?)cattle field”

1. Toureen	Bald 12	1830
2. Tooreen	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Tuairín ‘a small bleach green or green field’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A portion of the sand district that is sometimes flooded” (ALSO). Grúpa tithe in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Newfield

An Pháirc Nua

L888961

1. Newfield	Bald 12	1830
2. Newfield	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. New Field	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Newfield	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
5. Newfield	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Talam nu	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. 'njufild	BU6, BU7	2001

“It contains 151a. 2r. 36p., of which 77 acres are cultivated... Newfield House is here; it is 2 stories high, and the property of J. McLoughlin” (ALSO).

Níl an dara *Newfield* sa tír (*Census 1851*); tá Parknoe i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 40). Ní léir an cumadh atá san ainm atá idir chamáin ná an bhfuil sé bunaithe ar leagan

áitiúil. Seanainm áitiúil atá feiceálach go stairiúil is ea an t-ainm ceantair *Tír an Áir* > *Tiernaur*: Féach foirmeacha stairiúla agus nóta, faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos.

Bunnamucka Point

Bun na Muice

L897958

“the bottom(-land) of the pig”

1. Bunnamucka Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Bun na Muice ‘bottom-land of the pigs’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Ní gob tíre atá anseo ach a mhalairt - cuas farraige - áit a mbaineann sruthán Cuan Mó amach; caithfidh sé gur thagair an t-ainm don cheantar máguaird tráth; tá *Bunnamucka Lough* ó thuaidh de seo i Knockmanus.

Newfield House

L892958

In oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Newport

Baile Uí Fhiacháin

L985941

“Ó Fiacháin’s townland”

1. baile ó bFiacháin	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Bhaile O fFiachain, Tomas Rúadh	LMG iii 122 §805.1	1650c
3. Ballyoveaghane	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
4. Ballyovighan	COD v 274 §285 / NLI D. 2915	1576
5. Ballyeuchan 4 qrs	CBC 96	1585
6. Balleveghane... 6 qrs	CBC 102	1585
7. Ballivighan	Fiants Eliz. §5799	1592c
8. Ballioviegan... Balliowieghan	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/2(1)	1593c
9. Ballyvighane	Curtis III	1601
10. Ballybighane	Lease of Jas I (NLI)	1605
11. Ballyvougán	CPR Jas I 89b	1605
12. Ballyvougán 1 qr.	CPR Jas I 100b	1606
13. b. vehan	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
14. Ballyveaghane, c & v de	Inq. ME I.67	1611
15. the castle, town, and lands of Balliveaghan	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
16. Ballyveaghan	CPR Jas I 505a	1622
17. Balliveaghane and 8 qrs. of land	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

18. Ballyveaghane cas.	Inq. ME III.375	1631
19. Ballyveaghan & 8 qrs, Castr de	Inq. ME III.387	1633
20. the castle, town and 8 qrs of Ballyveaghane with the fishings thereunto...	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
21. Ballyveaghan	Curtis I 128	1641
22. Ballyveaghan, Randall McDonnell of...	TCD 1641 Dep. MS 831 fol. 197v	1644
23. Ballevighane 8 Qts.	BSD 106	1661
24. Ballyneghane	Curtis II i 54	1688
25. Ballineghane	Curtis II iii 55	1690
26. Ballineghane	Curtis II iv 56	1694
27. Ballyvaughan, Newport	Moll's Map	1714
28. Balyvaughan	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
29. Newport... Medlycott Street	Reg. Deeds Lib. 31, 234 §18872	1721
30. Newport... Barrack Street	Reg. Deeds Lib. 41, 305 §26025	1724
31. Newport... The Bleachyard	Reg. Deeds Lib. 44, 135 §27997	1724
32. Newport	Reg. Deeds Lib. 54, 10 §34671	1727
33. Newport	Reg. Deeds Lib.97, 257 §68205	1745c
34. Newport	Newport Ledger	1746
35. Ballybeyghan	Jeffrys	1759c
36. Newport	Jeffrys	1759c
37. Newport Pratt	Newport Ledger	1765c
38. Newport	Newport Ledger	1765c
39. Newportpratt	Mackenzie xiv	1776
40. Newport, fishery of	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
41. Newport	Young's Ire. i 260	1779c
42. Newport, Newport Pratt	Reg. Deeds Lib. 301, 315 §200954	1785c
43. Newport... Two yearly fairs	CRL 2A.3.16, 91	1790c
44. Newport Pratt	Beaufort	1792
45. Newport, Fairs of	QRL 2A.6.74, 183	1792
46. Newport	Taylor's Map	1793
47. Newport	Vallancey	1795c
48. Newport Pratt	Reg. Deeds Lib. 509, 399 §334603	1798c
49. Newport O Donel	Road Map	1800

50. Newportpratt Estate	Browne's RR 1802	1802
51. Newport Pratt	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802
52. Newport	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
53. Newport	Arrowsmith	1811
54. Newport Town	O'Donnell RR 3	1815
55. Newport Pratt	Sligo RR 1818	1818
56. Newport Prat	Browne's RR 1833	1833
57. Newport, Newport-Pratt	Lewis Top. Dict. ii 429	1837
58. Newport	ST (ALSO)	1838
59. Newport	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
60. Newport	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
61. Newport	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
62. Balla Mhíachan	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
63. Baile uí mhiadcain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
64. Baile Uí Mhiadhcháin		
'O'Meehan's town'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
65. Baile Uí Fhiacháin	GÉ 28	1989
66. baíə I:əxɑ:n	LASID 3 258 §53	1958
67. (tine mhór) waí i: v iəxɑ:n	Mac an Fhailigh 74.128	1968
68. waíə 'i:əxɑ:n, fríd	Stockman 223 §1164	1974
69. maíə i:əxɑ:n, thiar i	Stockman 223 §1165	1974
70. 'njuport	BU1-BU9	2001

"It is situated at the most easterly part of an inlet of Clew Bay... contains 69a. or. 12p., all cultivated... A modern name... There is one church, one Catholic chapel, the former built in 1807, the latter in 1803." (ALSO).

Mar a léiríonn Ó Muraíle (1985, 98-9), ba í *Baile Ó bhFiacháin* an bhunfhoirm (foirmeacha 1-2). "In latter-day Irish speech, in the Gaeltacht and Breac-Ghaeltacht areas of Achill and around Ballycroy [this form] has become corrupted to the nonsensical *Baile Uí bhFiacháin*, and also to *Bail' Fhiacháin*, which represents a much more common structure in Irish placenames" (*ibid.* 99). Tagann an fhoirm oifigiúil Ghaeilge, *Baile Uí Fhiacháin* (foirm 65) leis an fhoirm dhéanach (66) a taifeadadh ar an Chorrán. De réir traidisiúin áitiúil, "clann darbh ainm dóibh Ó Fiacháin a chuir ar

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

bun ar dtús é. As Cúige Uladh an chlann sin ach dhíbir saighdiúirí Chromail iad as an talamh saidhbhir” (*CSBÉ* 88.18). Luann MacLysaght Ó *Fiacháin* le Cill Chainnigh agus Tiobraid Árann (1985, 105, sv. *Feehan*); tá an sloinne *Feehan* coitianta go leor i bparóiste Chill Mhíona ó dheas den pharóiste seo, áfach (*Eolaí Teileafóin* 07/08).

Richard Burke a chónaigh sa chaisleán ar an láthair seo i 1585 (*CBC* 96). Bhí ocht gceathrú sa bhaile, de réir an *BSD*: Carrowbaun, Knocknatinnyweel, Knocknageeha, Kilbride, Teevmore, Carrowbeg agus Graffy, Knockeeragh, agus Rosclave.

Newport Channel Mapa SO

L9694, 980938

1. ðə 'tʃanəl

BU1

2002

Cainéal fada lúbach farraige idir Rossmore agus Milcum. Féach *Piper's Hole* faoi Rosmore.

Newport House

L983939

1. Newport House

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

“On the western outskirts of the town of Newport... a fine 3-story high house, the residence of Sir Richard Ann Annesley O'Donnell” (ALSO).

Oghillees

Eochaillí

L93992

“yew-woods”

1. Aghillie

CPR Jas I 178a

1610

2. Glenbaarnahowhily

Bald 13

1830

3. Achellees

Tithe App. §20

1832

4. Oaghilleas

ST (ALSO)

1838

5. Oaghilleas

Oifig Cíos (ALSO)

1838

6. Oaghilleas

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

1838

7. Oghillees

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

8. 's added to form this English plural

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

9. Eochaillidhe 'yew trees'

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

10. ðə 'ohiliz

BU1

2001

“Contains 842a. 1r. 18p., only 1 acre is cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá sé suite ar shleasa theas *Bengorm* (féach Glendahurk). Tugann cuid daoine [ðohiliz 'mauntənz] ar an chuid de shliabhraon Néifinn Bheag atá sa taobh seo den pharóiste (BU1).

Is féidir ginideach uatha, seachas leagan malartach iolra (foirm 9) a léamh ar fhoirm 2. Gach seans gur athmhíníodh uatha i gclaontuiseal (*eochoillidh*) mar iolra go deireanach (agus gur cuireadh s leis an leagan Béarla dá bharr), agus gurbh ann mar sin den dá leagan sa 19ú haois. Leantar anseo den Donnabhánach (9).

Is féidir gur ainm inchurtha é Oghilly i nGaillimh; tá iolra, *Eochailí*, molta go sealadach mar fhoirm Ghaeilge de sin, áfach (www.logainm.ie).

Raigh

L917950

An Ráith

“*the fort*”

1. Rathreogh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rathreogh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Rathreogh	Inq. ME III.375	1631
4. Rathreogh	Inq. ME III.387	1633
5. Carrickowla, alias Rath	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
6. Rathreogh, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
7. Ray als Carowraha 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
8. Ruy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Raith	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
10. Raith, Knicklegan als	QRL 2A.6.74, 304	1792
11. Raugh	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
12. Raigh	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
13. Roigh	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
14. Raugh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
15. Raith	Bald 12	1830
16. Roye Hamill, Roye Sweeney	Tithe App. §20	1832
17. Raugh	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
18. Raigh	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Roigh	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
20. Roigh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
21. Rah	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
22. Raigh. Compare Roy	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838

23. Roígh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Ráith 'a fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. rəi	BL 352u.501	1968c
26. 'rɔi	CM1	2001

“Contains 84a. 1r. 13p. [directly west of Rockfleet], all cultivated... There is one ancient fort in this townland” (ALSO). Tá dhá lios sa bhaile fearainn seo: *Raigh Fort* i dtuaisceart na roinne (L918951) agus ceann eile sa deisceart (L912948).

Féach sampla eile den ainmfhocal *ráth* “m. and f. Original gender doubtful... an earthen rampart... a fort, rath” (DIL sv. *2ráth*), reoite sa chlaonfhoirm bhaininsneach *ráith*, faoi Raigh atá sa chuid sin de pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Is cosúil gurbh é *riabhach* “of an indefinite husky hue, swarthy (of animals), brindled; the orig. sense is prob. streaked, striped” (DIL sv. *riabach*), “streaked, triped, brindled; (speckled) grey; dun, drab; dull, gloomy; dismal, wretched” (Ó Dónaill sv. *2riabach*) an cáilitheoir i bhfoirmeacha 1-4 agus 6: cf. luathfhoirmeacha de Carrowrevagh i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. I dtaca le húsáid an ailt, leantar anseo de shamplaí ar nós Raw, Blackraw agus Rabows i Muineachán, a bhfuil *An Ráth* socraithe mar fhoirm Ghaeilge díobh (*L. Log.* 45).

Clew Bay House

L921951

Suite in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Raigh Fort

An Ráith

L918951

“the fort”

Suite i lár an bhaile fhearainn ar bharr cnoic 42 méadar ar airde.

Raigh Pier

L923952

Suite ag ceann thoir thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn.

Rosstrunk

Ros Stronctha

L913945

“bent headland”

Féach an chaibidil ar Inse Mó sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce (Imleabhar 2).

Rusheenbaun

An Roisín Bán

L914953

“the white little headland”

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. Rusheen Baan	Bald 12	1830
2. Rusheenbaun	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Roisín Bán ‘white little point of land’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A long point of land on the sea shore” (*ALSO*), in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn. *Rusheen Roe* a thug Bald ar an ghob tíre siar ó thuaidh de seo ar theorainn an bhaile fhearainn le Carrowbeg North. Foirm dhíspeagtha de *ros* “gob tíre”; féach fosta *Gubarusheen* faoi Knockboy thuas, agus Rusheens thíos.

Rockfleet

	Carraig an Chabhlaigh	
L925953	“ <i>the (?)castle of the fleet</i> ”	
1. Carrikkhowlly in Borosowle	CSP Ire. 135	1593
2. Carricke Cowllae	Fiants Eliz. §6226	1598
3. Carrickcowle	Curtis III	1601
4. Croggyokowlle	Lease of Jas I (NLI)	1605
5. Currige-Coolie, Edw. McTibbott of	CPR Jas I 46a	1605
6. Carrig-Cowllie, Edw McGibbone		
McMoyler of	CPR Jas I 46a	1605
7. Carigcowlie, Ulick McHubbert ne		
Kelly of	CPR Jas I 46a	1605
8. Caregcowlie, Dermott		
McCormock of	CPR I Jas 46a	1605
9. Carrickcowle, C & v. de	Inq. ME I.67	1611
10. the castle and town of		
Carrickowla and 4 qrs adjoining	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
11. Carrighcholly, Myles Bourke of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/5(14)	1621
12. Carrigehowly, Myles Bourke of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(2)	1627
13. Carrichowla	L. Blosse Papers 168 §48	1629
14. Carrickowla, cas. de	Inq. ME III.375	1631
15. Carrickowla cas.	Inq. ME III.387	1633
16. 4 qrs of Carrickowla alias Rath...	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
17. Rathcarrickacowly 4 Qrs...	BSD 106	1661
18. Carickahooly	Moll’s Map	1714
19. Carickchowly	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
20. Carighouli	Mackenzie xiv	1776
21. Carrickahowley	O’Donnel RR 1	1777

22. Carrigahowly	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
23. Rockfleet	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/36	1797
24. Rockfleet Castle	NLI WEP Ms 40,885/8	1798
25. Rockfleet	Reg. Deeds Lib. 509, 399 §334603	1798c
26. Rockfleet Castle	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/1	1801
27. Carrigahowly Farm	Browne's RR 1802	1802
28. Carrickahowley	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
29. Carighouli	Arrowsmith	1811
30. Carrickahowley	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
31. Carrigahowley	Sligo RR 1818	1818
32. Carrigachouley Castle	Bald 13	1830
33. Rockfleet	ST (ALSO)	1838
34. Rockfleet	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
35. Rockfleet	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
36. Rockfleet. recte Fleet-rock	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
37. Carragacomhla	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
38. Carraig a cabhla	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
39. Carraig a' chabhlaigh 'the rock of the fleet'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
40. 'rəkflɪ:t	BL 352u.501	1968c
41. ,karigə'kəulə	BL 352d.457	1968c
42. 'rəkflɪt	BU1	2001

"It is bounded on the south by an inlet of Clew Bay... contains 92a. or. 13p... [This is a] translation of the Irish name.... this name is anglicised Carrigahoult in Clare... It has on it the ruins of an old castle" (ALSO).

Is í *cabhlach* "(perh. *com-fo-sluág)... fleet... crew" (DIL sv. *icoblach*), "a fleet, a navy" (Dinneen) an eilimint cháilithe sa logainm seo. Tugann Ó Dónaill *cabhaltach* mar leagan malartach de *cabhlach* agus is é a shamhlaítear le hainm an Chláir thuasluaite, *Carraig an Chabhaltaigh* (GÉ 46; seachas, mar shampla, leagan de *cabhalach* "tribute, tax" (DIL sv. *cabalach*)).

Is féidir go dtagraíonn *carraig* "rock, large stone" (DIL sv. *carrac*), "a rock; a large prominent stone; a crag; a stone castle" (Dinneen) don chaisleán atá in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn ag L931952: "In the east of Rockfleet townland, at the highwater

mark of a bay of the same name. The ruins of an old castle built by Gráine na gCearbhach [*sic*], who was the wife [*recté* father] of Tiobóid na Long [de Búrca]” (*ALSO*). Cf. an t-ainm Carrickaneady thuas.

Ba iad seo a leanas ceathrúna an bhaile sa 17ú haois: Rosyvera, Carowsallagh, Raigh agus Carrowbeg North (*Strafford Inq.* §29).

Rockfleet or Carrickahowly Castle	Carraig an Chabhlaigh	
L931952	“the rock of the fleet”	
1. Carrickcowle, C & v. de	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. the castle and town of Carrickowla and 4 qrs adjoining	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Carrickowla, cas. de	Inq. ME III.375	1631
4. Carrickowla cas.	Inq. ME III.387	1633
5. Castle division	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
6. Castle Division	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Carrigachouley Castle	Bald 13	1830

“In the east of Rockfleet townland, at the highwater mark of a bay of the same name. The ruins of an old castle built by Gráine na gCearbhach [*sic*]...” (*ALSO*). Féach cur síos agus cuid traidisiún ag Corlett (2001, 145-7).

Rockfleet Bay

L926952		
1. Rockfleet Bay	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
“An inlet of Clew Bay” (<i>ALSO</i>).		

Rosbarnagh Island

L953924	Ros Bairneach	
	“headland of the limpets”	
1. Rossbarowagh	Inq. ME I.69	1611
2. Rossbarrowagh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Rossbarrowagh	L. Blosse Papers 169 §48	1629
4. RossCarrowogh	Inq. ME III.377	1631
5. Rossborrowaghe	Inq. ME III.389	1633
6. Rosbarnagh, the cartron of	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
7. Rossebarnagh	Curtis I 128	1641
8. Rosbarnagh and Carrogane...	BSD 107	1661
9. Rosbarnoska [<i>sic</i>]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c

10. Rossburragh	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Rosseburnagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Rossebarnagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Rossbarnaugh	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
14. Ross Barney	Bald 13	1830
15. Rosbarnagh	Tithe App. §20	1832
16. Rosbaurnagh Island	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Rosbaurnagh Island	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
18. Rossbarnagh Island	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
19. Ros báirneach 'point of the limpets'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Rosbarnagh. Compare baurnagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Rosbaunagh 'Limpit Isld'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. limpets	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Ros báirneach 'land-point of the limpets'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. ras 'ba : rN̄ əx	BL 352d.172	1968c
25. , ros 'barnəx 'ailənd	BU1	2002

“Contains 52a. 3r. 3p., of which 43 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá an t-oileán seo ar an bheagán sin d’Inse Mó atá ina mbailte fearainn. Is féidir tiomáint isteach chuige ag lag trá. Tá Rossanrubble ó dheas de agus tá Rosclave soir uaidh.

Léiríonn foirm 24, agus bunús na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla, gur *ros* “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (DIL sv. 1ros), “wooded headland; headland, promontory” (Ó Dónaill), “(wooded) height, wood; point of land, promontory, headland” (DUP 155 sv), cáilithe ag ginideach iolra an fhocail *bairneach* “o, m. (bairenn). Later báirnech. limpet, limpets” (DIL sv. 2bairnech) is bun leis an ainm. Léiríonn foirmeacha 1-5 meancóga leanúnacha cóipeala, is léir.

Is é Corragau, ar tír mór, atá luaite leis i bhfoirm 8.

Rosclave

	Ros Cléibh	
L965925	“headland of the basket”	
1. Rosscleave	Fiants Eliz. §4583	1584c
2. (?)Roslea one qr	CBC 96	1585
3. (?)Roslea and Rosnebrare... 2 qrs	CBC 102	1585

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

4. Rosclea	Inq. ME I.67	1611
5. Rosclea	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
6. (?)Roscleane	Inq. ME II.263	1617
7. Rosslea, the qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
8. Rosclea	Inq. ME III.375	1631
9. Rosslea	Inq. ME III.387	1633
10. Roscleane, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
11. Rosseleam	Curtis I 128	1641
12. Roscleane als Rosklene 1 Quarter	BSD 106	1661
13. (?)Rostlevey, Roslone	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
14. Rosslaine	Curtis II i 54	1688
15. Roselaine	Curtis II iii 55	1690
16. Roselaine	Curtis II iv 56	1694
17. Rosleve	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
18. Rossleave	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
19. Rossclave	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
20. Rossclave	Tithe App. §20	1832
21. Rosclave	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Rosclave	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Rosclave	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
24. Rosclamhe	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Rosclave	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Ros cléibh 'point of land of the basket' J O'D (ALSO)		1838
27. ro'sle:v	BL 352u.482	1968c
28. rɔs'lev	BU1	2001
29. rɔs'kle:v	BU1	2001
30. ras'le:v	BU7	2001

“Bounded on the south by the sea... contains 108a. or. 27p., including a detached portion of 7a. or. 1p.” (ALSO). Leithinis ar chósta thoir Chuan Mó i ndeisceart an pharóiste atá ann; tá cnoc 32 méadar ar airde i dtuaisceart na roinne (L966926).

Tá na foirmeacha stairiúla breac ballach le meancóga. Mar shampla, is mílitriú ar *Rosclaive* atá i bhfoirmeacha 15-6 (*Roselaine*). Cailltear an [k] sa chaint, go minic

(foirmeacha 27-28, 30), ach is dóiche gur forbairt dhéanach sa Bhéarla atá anseo; is gá foirmeacha 7, 9 (*Rosslea*) agus 14 (*Rosslaine*), ar fhianaise na bhfoirmeacha eile, a léamh mar mhílitrithe (do *Rosclave* agus *Rosclaive*). Ní gá, mar sin, *sliabh* a chur san áireamh mar cháilitheoir, agus moltar *cliabh* “o, m. basket... of various objects with a framework of basket-work; skep, bee-hive; cradle; coracle, currach” (*DIL* sv. *clíab*(a-d)).²⁹ Féach sampla eile den eilimint *cliabh* faoi Drummannaglieve thuas. Cf. go háirithe *Ros Cléibh* / Roscliff sa Chlár (www.logainm.ie).

Tá láthair Luath-Chríostaí ar chósta thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn (L969924): *St. Marcan's Church*. Scríobh Ó Donnabháin cur síos spéisiúil ón bhéaloidas áitiúil ar aighneas idir an naomh seo agus Naomh Bríd (féach Kilbride thuas) in 1838 (*LSO* ii §6; féach *CSBÉ* 87.83 chomh maith; tugtar achoimre thíos). Tá *Tobermarcan* soir an cósta ag L970924 agus tugtar *St. Marcan's Lough* ar an mhurlach ó dheas de. Pléann Gullane (1986) agus Corlett (2001, 135) na hiarsmaí eaglasta.

Rosclave Channel

L964922

1. Rosclave Channel	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“A channel. It runs into St. Marcan's Lough, which is at the west of Creevaghaun td.” (*ALSO*). Suite idir Rosclave agus Rossanrubble.

St. Marcan's Church

L969924

Teampall Marcáin

“(St) Marcán's church”

1. Teampul Marcain	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“A church in ruins... situated at the south boundary... and on an inlet of Clew Bay” (*ALSO*). “From a legend current among the aborigines of this parish, it would appear that St Marcan was its original Patron Saint... When St Bridget was going about blessing Ireland... it would appear that she was not kindly received by St Marcan who had his church and habitation on the banks of a lake now called Loch Marcain... [She] became incensed and pronounced a curse against him [by which the sea would engulf his home]... This has since been verified. At this period the sea was a considerable distance from [the lake] but it has since actually broken into it and the house of St Marcan is shewn beneath the waves... [His] blessed lough is still resorted to by pilgrims who bring their cattle thither to be cured of various diseases; but in going to the Lough of Marcan, they must not touch Kilbride nor touch any of the places sacred to St Bridget... Teampull Marcain... is still visible at his lake” (*LSO* ii §6; féach fosta *CSBÉ* 87.83).

²⁹ Cf. Tullysleva < *Tulaigh Chléibhe* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Liostaítear leagan baininsceach den fhocal *cliabh* sna foclóirí Nua-Ghaeilge.

“There is a St. Marcán of Clonenagh [in Laois] whose feast day is 21 Octoober” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 134).

St. Marcan's Lough

Loch Mharcáin

L972924

“(St) Marcán's lake”

1. (?)Loch Laigh hi crich Umaill la Connacht

d'elod.

Chron. Scot. / FIA 96

850

2. Saint Mark's Lake

ST (ALSO)

1838

3. Loch Mharcain 'St Marcan's lake'

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

4. lɑx 'morkɑ:n

BL 352d.235

1968c

“It is at the eastern extremity of Clew Bay [and Rosclave Channel]. The sea has broken into it” (ALSO). Is cosúil, mar sin, gur ghnáthloch a bhí ann tráth (cf. Ó Murchadha 2008, 25 sv. *Loch Laoigh*). Léirítear *burial ground* agus *monuments* ar a bhrúach thiar ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Féach plé orthu ag Gullane (1986).

Tobermarcan

Tobar Marcáin

L970924

“(St) Marcán's well”

1. Tubber Marcan

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Tobar Marcain 'St. Marcan's well'

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

“... on the sea-shore, 4 chains east of St. Marcan's church. A holy well at which stations are performed generally every Sunday. In the burial-ground close to it is an altar” (ALSO).

Rosgalliv

Ros na Gaillimhe

L885965

“headland of the stony place/river”

1. Rossnegallevy, cartron of

Strafford Inq. §25

1635

2. Rossgalwy, 1/2 cartron of

Strafford Inq. §29

1635

3. Ballynillane³⁰ 4 qrs. (vizt)...

³⁰1. Ballin Ilane, the town of

Strafford Inq. §25

1635

2. Ballinenellane, the town of

Strafford Inq. §25

1635

3. Ballynillane 4 qrs. (vizt)... Inishurkine

& Rossgaliffe...

BSD 104

1661

4. salmon fishing of Rossgalvey in

Ballynellane, salmon fishing of

Browne's RR 1698

1698

5. Ballynellane 2 qrs

Browne's RR 1698

1698

6. Ballynenillane 4 qrs

Browne's RR 1699

1699

7. Ballynillane

Browne's RR 1704

1704

Inishurkine & Rossgaliffe...	BSD 104	1661
4. Rosgalliff	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. salmon fishing of Rossgalvey in Ballynellane, salmon fishing of	Browne's RR 1698	1698
6. Ballynewilliam... Rosgally	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 76	1710c
7. Ballynewilliam... Rossgally	QRL 2A.6.74, 300, 324	1792
8. Rossgallive	Bald 12	1830
9. Rosgalliff	Tithe App. §20	1832
10. Rosgolliv	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Rosgolliv	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
12. Rosgolliv	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Rosgalliv	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Rossgollimh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Ros gaillimhe 'point of the rocks'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. , ros 'galəv	BU2	2001

“Bounded on the south by Clew Bay... contains 275a. 1r. 29p., of which 131 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá ceann tíre i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn: is dóiche gurb í seo an *ros* a luaitear san ainm (féach Rosbarnagh Island thuas i dtaca leis an eilimint seo).

Tá cnoc 40 méadar ar airde i lár an rois (M884958); ó thuaidh de, tá cnoc eile 26 méadar ar airde a bhfuil galláin suite gar dá mhullach (M885962). B'fhéidir gur do na galláin seo, nó a macasamhail ar an ros féin, a thagair an dara heilimint. Is forbairt ó *gall* “a pillar stone, a standing stone” (*DIL* sv. *2gall*; féach Ó Máille 1989-90, 133, *PNI* 4, 179) atá i gceist; tá forbairt inchurtha le sonrú san ainm cathrach agus contae *Gaillimh* (*GE* 107). Ba í an tuiscint a bhí ag an Donnabhánach gur chiall chnuasaigh a bhí leis an iarmhír *-imh* (foirm 15). Ar an ábhar gur ainmfhocail baininsneach é *gaillimh* tá an míniú “stony (river)” maíte uirthi (*IPN* 213); déanann an *Owengarve River* an baile fearainn seo a roinn agus baineann Cuan Mó amach ag cósta thiar thuaidh an chinn tíre, nó *ros* an ainm (L882959). Féach fianaise den alt i bhfoirm 1.

8. Ballynenallane 4 qrs	Browne's Lands II	1707c
9. Ballynanillane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 6, 82 §1454	1710
10. Ballinenillane	Earl of Arran Deeds 10 §37	1710
11. Ballynewilliam... Rosgally	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 76	1710c
12. Ballynewilliam... Rossgally	QRL 2A.6.74, 300, 324	1792

Ba chuid de *Baile na nOileán* an roinn seo tráth. Chlúdaigh an baile seo Moynish More (ceathrú), *Inishtubbrid*, *Inishlim* agus Sandhill (ceathrú), Rosgalliv, *Inisherkin*, *Roeillaun* agus *Inishkeel* (ceathrú), agus *Inishgowla* agus *Inishbobunnaun* (ceathrú), ar a laghad (féach *BSD* 104; féach tuilleadh ar na hainmneacha i gcló Iodálach faoi Inse Mó in Imleabhar).

Rosgalliv Bridge

L886963

Téann an bealach mór go hAcaill anonn droichead ar an *Owengarve River* anseo.

Rosgalliv Strand

L881958

Ar bhruach theas an *Owengarve River* ag an áit a mbaineann sí Cuan Mó amach (féach thuas).

Rosgibbleen

(?)Ros Gibilín

L955945

“Gibilín’s headland”

1. (?)Lissgiblin	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
2. (?)Lisgiblin, a qr. called	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629
3. (?)Lisgibbin als Lisgibbin [sic]	Inq. ME III.387	1633
4. Rossgiblin, the qr called	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
5. Rossgiblin	Curtis I 128	1641
6. Roskibin als Rosgibbin...	BSD 106	1661
7. Roskibin	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. Rosquiblin	Curtis II i 54	1688
9. Rosquiblin	Curtis II iii 55	1690
10. Rosquiblin	Curtis II iv 56	1694
11. Rossgibbleen	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
12. Ross Gibbeleen	Bald 13	1830
13. Rosgibleene	Tithe App. §20	1832
14. Rosgibbaleen	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Rossgibbleen	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
16. Rosgibbaleen	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
17. Rosgibbileen	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
18. Rosgibalen	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Ros Gibilín ‘Giblin’s point of		

land'. Ros has two meanings, a point of land, and a wood 'boscus'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. rɑʃ 'gibəli:n	BL 352u.500	1968c
21. roʃ 'gibəli:n	BL 352d.298	1968c
22. , rɔs 'gibəlin	BU1	2001

“[A promontory of land in the northeast of Clew Bay]... 102a. or. 10p., all cultivated... one fort” (*ALSO*); suite ó dheas de Corraunboy. Tá an lios i dtuaisceart na roinne.

Ní léir, go conclúideach, an eilimint a cháiligh *ros* anseo. Leagan díspeagtha de *gob* “muzzle, snout, beak; point or head of a spear, etc.” (*DIL* sv. *gop*), “tip, point; projection” (*Ó Dónaill*) - a shamhlófaí le ceann beag tíre *Rosgibbileen Point* a ghobann amach ó cheann thiar theas na leithinse seo - b'fhéidir? Cf. an mionainm inchurtha *An Goiblín*, [ðə 'gɛbəlín], atá ar chósta Mountain Common ar Inis Toirc (L596754: féach Imleabhar 2 sv.). I dtaca le foirm an Donnabhánaigh (19), féach gurb é *Gibealán* an gnáthleagan den ainm pearsanta - mar shampla sa sloinne *Ó Gibealáin* > *Giblin* (“The O’Gibellans, as they were formerly called, were noted as ecclesiastics in the diocese of Elphin”: MacLysaght 1985, 123). Ní thiocfadh *Gibealán* leis na foirmeacha éagsúla stairiúla thuas, ach bheadh an leagan malartach neamhtheastaithe *Gibilín* a mhol Ó Donnabháin inghlactha go leor: féach samplaí de luaineacht idir *-áin* / *-ín* san Intreoir Sraithe faoi *Sloinnnte*. Ní léir, go díreach, an áit arbh as an faisnéiseoir *Philip Giblin*: tá sé spéisiúil nar mhol sé féin a leithéid de bhunús sa chás seo.

Rosgibbileen Point

L952944

1. Rosgibbaleen Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Féach thuas.

Roskeen North

L9196

	Ros Caoin Thuaidh	
	“smooth headland, north”	
1. Rostine	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Roskine 1 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Roskine, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §21	1635
4. (?)Rosslyne, Ardagh and	Strafford Inq. §24	1635
5. Roskean als Roskin als Inishdallow		

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

Island	BSD 104	1661
6. Roskeane	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Roskeene	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/12(6)	1673
8. Roskeene	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/22(9)	1687
9. Rosskeane 1 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
10. Roskeene 1 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
11. Roskeane	Browne's Lands I	1708c
12. Rosskeen	Browne's Lands II	1708c
13. Roskeen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 6, 82 §1454	1710
14. Roskeen	Earl of Arran Deeds 10 §37	1710
15. Roskean ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 76	1710c
16. Roskeen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 52, 461 §35302	1726
17. Roskeen	QRL 2A.6.74, 324	1792
18. Roskeen North	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Roskeen North	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
20. Roskeen N.	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
21. Roskeen north	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Ros ceon o huag	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Ros caoin 'beautiful point'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. rōskin 'nort	BU1	2001

“Bounded on the south by Roskeen South and an inlet of Clew Bay... contains 202a. 1r. 5p.” (ALSO). Féach Roskeen South thíos, ina bhfuil an ros tíre féin.

Gortakilleen Glebe

L914958

1. Gortakilleen Glebe	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
2. Gortakilleen Glebe	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Gort a' Chillín 'field of the little church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“It contains 13 acres, all cultivated... There is here a holy well, called by the country people Tubber Blenan... Tobar Breannain [*sic*], or St. Brendan's Well. There is also a burial place” (ALSO). Suite in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn a bhí an ghléib. Léirítear an cillín suite i lios in iarthar na gléibe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí; tá an tobar suite díreach trasna na teorann i Roskeen South.

Roskeen South

L904953

1. Roskeen

2. Roskeen South

3. Roskeen South

4. Roskeen S.

5. Ros ceon o gheas

6. Ros Caoin Theas

7. rōskin 'saut

Ros Caoin Theas

“smooth headland, south”

Bald 12

ST (ALSO)

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

P. Giblin (ALSO)

CSBÉ 87.29

BU1

1830

1838

1838

1838

1838

1938c

2001

“Bounded on the North by Roskeen North [and on the east, south and west by Clew Bay]... 127a. 1r. 39p.... two forts” (ALSO); suite ar chósta lár theas an pharóiste.

Is ionann achar an bhaile fhearainn seo, beagnach, agus méid na leithinse nó an *ros* “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (DIL sv. 1ros), “point of land, promontory, headland” (DUP 155 sv) dá dtagraíonn an t-ainm. Tá *ros* cáilithe anseo ag *caoin* “fine, good, fair, beautiful, etc. Of persons etc.” (DIL sv. 1caín), “gentle, mild, tender, kind; pleasing; unruffled, smooth, polished; delicate” (Dinneen), “pleasant” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 116 sv. *Cluain Caoin* / *Cloonkeen*, “pleasant meadow”).

Caslagh

L905954

1. Coslagh

2. Caslach ‘a bay or creek’

Caslach

“creek”

Áitiúil (ALSO)

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

1838

“An inlet of the sea between [Roskeen South and Sandhill]” (ALSO). Forbairt ó *casla* “small harbour, creek. Var: -igh” (Ó Dónaill).

Gubnagorr

L913956

1. Gubnagorr

2. Gob na gCorr ‘point of the sand eels’

Gob na gCorr

“point of the (?)sand-eels”

Áitiúil (ALSO)

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

1838

“A point of land jutting into Clew Bay” (ALSO) in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. *Corr* “projecting point; angle, edge; hollow, pit; rounded hill, hump; corr (éisc...), (grey) heron; crane, stork; sand-eel” (Ó Dónaill sv. corr1-4).

Lismore

An Lios Mór

L907954

“the big fort”

1. (?)Lys mo	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
2. Lismore	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Lios Mór ‘great fort’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A remarkable fort with underground caves. There is the site of an old chapel within it” (ALSO); ní thugtar tráchtairacht ar bith eile ar an séipéal san Ainmleabhar. Tá an lios seo ar bharr cnoic atá thart ar 20 méadar ar airde, i lár an bhaile fhearainn.

St. Brendan’s Well

Tobar Bréanainn

L913957

“(St) Bréanainn’s well”

1. Tubber Blenan	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tobar an Chillín ‘the well of the little church’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. Tobar Bréannainn ‘St Brendan’s Well’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“It is more often referred to as Tobar an Chillín... [it is] a holy well on the sea-shore. There is an altar close to it” (ALSO). Tá sé seo in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, gar do *Gortakilleen Glebe* i Roskeen North. “Probably the site of an early church foundation... pilgrims carried out stations here on the saint’s day [Bréanainn of Cluain Fearta], 16 May...” (Corlett 2001, 135-6). “There are 17 saints of the name...” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 34).

Rosmore

An Ros Mór

L960942

“the big headland”

1. Rossmore	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rossowre	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Roslemore	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Rossowre	Inq. ME III.375	1631
5. Rossowre	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. Rossmore, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
7. Rossemore	Curtis I 128	1641
8. Rossmore	BSD 106	1661
9. Rossmore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Rossmore	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Rossmore	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Rossmore	Curtis II iv	1694
13. Rossmore	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

14. Rossmore & Carrowgarrow	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Rosmore	Sligo RR IV/2	1797
16. Rossmore	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
17. Rossmore	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
18. Rossmore	Bald 13	1830
19. Rosmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Rosmore	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
21. Rosmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
22. Rossmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. Rosmore	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
24. Rosmore 'large ros'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Ross here is a puzzle, No more than Killmore		
26. Ros mór 'great point of land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. rɑ' smo:r	BL 352u.497	1968c
28. rɔs' mo:r	BU1	2001
29. rɔs' mo:r	BU7	2001

"It is bounded on the south, north and west by the sea... contains 77a. 2r. 34p, all cultivated" (ALSO). Is leithinis fhada thanaí in oirthuaisceart Chuan Mó í an baile fearainn seo.

Bullaun

L953938

1. Bullaan	An Ballán	
2. Bullán 'a well in a rock'	"the round hill"	
3. 'bulɑ:n	Bald 13	1830
	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
	Ó Máille 51 §20	1959

"A small bay" (ALSO) in iardheisceart na leithinse. I dtaca leis an eilimint seo *ballán* "cnoc cruinn", féach *Bull's Mouth* / *Béal an Bhalláin* faoi Dooniver in Acaill (Imleabhar 3 sv.); cf. fosta *Bullaun Point* faoi Rosnakilly i bparóiste Chill Mhíona. I dtaca leis an ainm áirithe seo, féach a raibh le rá ag T.S. Ó Máille (1959, 58) faoi: "Ar an léarscáil, tá *Bullaun* marcáilte ar chamas, achar amuigh ó bhruach na talún... Le ceart, tá an ballán (agus is sompla maith é) sa leath-inis leathan ag an gceann thoir den chamas; is fairsing atá eolas sa tír thart ar an suíomh".

Piper's Hole

Poll an Phíobaire

L9694

"the hole of the piper"

1. Piperhole	Bald 13	1830
2. Piper's Hole	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Poll a' Phíobaire 'hole of the piper'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

"It is the inlet of Clew Bay that Newport lies on" (ALSO). Is cosúil gur ainm eile é seo ar an chuas tanaí farraige suite idir Rosmore agus Milcum a dtugtar *Newport Channel* air fosta (féach faoi Newport).

Rosmore Point

L948938

1. Rossmore Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

"The west part of the townland.... projecting into Clew Bay" (ALSO). Tá cnoc 20 méadar ar airde buailte leis an chósta anseo.

Rosmurrevagh

Ros Muirbhigh

L858953

"headland of Muirbheach"

1. Murveagh... & an Iland cal'd Duagh	BSD 105	1661
2. (?)Morrutronan of the Island towne	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Rosmuirivagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Rossmurrivagh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Reemurrafuch and Gubmurrafuch	Léarscáil Bald (ALSO)	1838
6. Rosmuirivagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Rosmurrivagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Rosmurrevagh	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
9. Rosmuírrímhagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Ros muiribheach 'point of land of the sea bent'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Rectius Ros muirbheach	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
12. r̥os 'm̥orevə	BU11	2003

"In the west of the islands of this parish about 1/2 mile south of Bunnahowna townland and a short distance east of Murrevagh townland... contains 28a. 1r. 27p., all cultivated" (ALSO). Ní hoileán é níos mó: tá sé ceangailte le hoirdheisceart Murrevagh ag barra gainimh.

Liostaítear leagan baininsneach den ainmfhocal firinsneach *muirbheach* / *murbhach* “m.... a breakwater; a level strip of land along the sea-coast” (*DIL* sv. *murbach*, *muirbech*), “level stretch of sandy land along sea-shore, links (var:f)” (*Ó Dónaill*), “a low seaboard, sandy soil adjacent to the sea, an extensive beach, soft land with coarse grass on seashore (Donegal)” (*Dinneen*) sna foclóirí Nua-Ghaeilge. Tharla gur leaganacha ar fad le *-gh* atá sna foirmeacha stairiúla de Murrevagh, agus nach bhfuil foirm thabharthach bhaininsneach le sonrú orthu, is féidir gur leagan firinsneach a bhí anseo.

Gubbarush Point

Gob an Rois

L863952

“the point of the headland”

1. Gubrush Point

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Gob a’ Rois ‘beak or snout of the point or

promontory’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“In the northeast corner.... the most easterly part of the island” (*ALSO*). Thug Bald *Gubmurrafuch* ar ghob theas an iaroileáin seo.

Sheemurrevagh

Sí Mhuirbhagh

L8560952

“fairy mound of Muirbheach”

1. Sheemurrafuch

Bald 12

1830

2. Sheemuirivagh

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

3. Sídh Muirbhthe na dTonn

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

4. Sídh Mhuirbhighe ‘the fairy mound of

Murvy’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“Sídh is a fairy mound, a fairy residence. Muirbheach is soft land with coarse grass on the seashore... A small sandy hill at the [we]stern extremity of the island. There are good fairies here...” (*ALSO*). Thaifead Ó Donnabháin an rann seo a leanas ó sheandúine áitiúil darbh ainm Robert Ulick Walsh: “Sídh Muirbhthe na dTonn / Sídh Riamh Dearmad Feall / Sídh na mBan Fionn” (*ibid.*; *LSO* ii §10)

Rossanrubble

Ros an Riobail

L9692

“the headland of the long piece of land”

1. Rossnaribell

Inq. ME I.69

1611

2. Rossneribbell 1/2 qr

CPR Jas I 218a

1612

3. Rosheneribelle, a half-quarter of
land in

Curtis II 51

1612

4. Rosnarbill	Inq. ME I.263	1617
5. Ressenribbell	L. Blossé Papers 169 §48	1629
6. Rossneribble	Inq. ME III.377	1631
7. Rossineribbell	Inq. ME III.389	1633
8. Rossinerbuill, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
9. Rosturvalle	Curtis I 128	1641
10. Rosturball als Rossanurbell als Knockasaline 1 Quarter	BSD 107	1661
11. Rosturball	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Rosseturball	Curtis II iii 55	1690
13. Rosseturball	Curtis II iv 56	1694
14. Russinruble	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Rossnarable	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Rossinrubble	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Rossanrubal	Bald 13	1830
18. Russinrubble	Tithe App. §20	1832
19. Rosinrubble	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
20. Rossanerrubul	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Rossanerrubbul	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
22. Rossinrubble	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Rossanrubble. Made urbal and warble in the north	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Rosanurrabul 'tail ros'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Ros an riobail 'point of the tail'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. , rəsən' rubəl	BL 352u.482	1968c
27. , rəsən' rubil	BL 352u.661	1968c
28. , rəsən' rɔbəl	BU1	2001
29. , rɔsnə' rɔbəl	BU1	2001

“It contains 174a. or. 26p., of which 151 are cultivated... one fort” (ALSO). Leithinis fhada thanaí ar chósta thoir Chuan Mó is ea an baile fearainn seo.

Is mar [rɔbəl] a fhuaimnítear an focal *eireaball* < *earball* “tail” (DIL sv. *erbal*) in Acaill (Stockman 1974, 23 §225): d’úsáid Stockman an litriú *ruball* chuige. Tá

an leagan céanna in úsáid in Iorras: “in stressed syllables, *n*, *l*, *r*, following a short vowel, tends to be metathesized, e.g.... *earball* > *urball* > *ruball*” (Mac an Fhailligh 1968, 168 §471; [rubəL], 17 §66). Feictear *-t-* lárnach i bhfoirmeacha 9-13 ón dara leath den 17ú haois. Is dóiche gur eascair sé seo as míléamh ar fhoirm Bhéarla ar nós *-sʃ-*, agus nach é an leagan malartach *drioball* is bun leis (a shamhlaítear le Gaillimh; cf. de Bhaldraithe 1977, 333 sv., [dr'ubəL]). Léifí *earball*, *eireaball* ar fhoirmeacha 20-1, 24, agus *ruball* ar na foirmeacha déanacha trí chéile (26-29). Moltar *rioball*, áfach: glactar leis gur mhothaigh Ó Donnabháin leagan áitiúil Gaeilge (foirm 25).

“The word *earball* was often applied to the extremity of any feature, such as a long low hill, or to any long stripe of land, which was either the extremity of a larger portion, or was, for any reason, considered by the people to bear some resemblance to the tail of an animal” (*Joyce* ii 426). Cf. fosta Rubble i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.

Thiocfadh linn, b'fhéidir, foirm iolra den eilimint cháilithe a léamh ar fhoirmeacha 1-2, 4-5 (*Rossnaribell et var.*) agus arís ar fhoirm 29. Is dóiche, áfach, go léiríonn na foirmeacha seo meancóg leanúnach - easpa *i* i ndiaidh an *s* - mar atá i bhfoirm 7 (*Rossineribell*). Is féidir foirm 29 a mhíniú mar fhoirm mheititíse.

Féach Carrowmore i dtaca leis an bhaile ar chuid de an roinn seo, tráth.

Rossanrubble Point

L946919

1. Rossanerubbul Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“Situating at the western extremity of the townland... a number of boulders... covered by water, and visible only when the tide is very low” (*ALSO*).

Rossyvera

L928947

Ros Uí Bhéara

“Ó Béara’s *headland*”

1. Rossbearie als Rosbnire	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rosbeary otherwise Rosbuire	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Ross Ivorra	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Rosbeary alias Rosebuire	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Rosbnire	Inq. ME III.375	1631
6. Rossbearry... Rosbinree, 4 qrs. adjac.	Inq. ME III.387	1633
7. the qr of Rosbeary, alias Rosbuire	Strafford Inq. §29	1635
8. Rossevera	Curtis I 128	1641

9. Rossevera Inishtorne Iland 1 Qr.	BSD 106	1661
10. Rosevera	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Rossenora	Curtis II i 54	1688
12. Rossenora	Curtis II iii 55	1690
13. Rossenera	Curtis II iv 56	1694
14. Russeveragh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 241, 474 §160437	1770c
15. Rossivera	Mackenzie xiv	1776
16. Rossvery	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
17. Rosavera	NLI WEP Ms 40,919/1	1801
18. Rossevera	Browne's RR 1802	1802
19. Rossivera	Arrowsmith	1811
20. Rossavera & Island	Sligo RR 1818	1818
21. Rosseyvera	Bald 13	1830
22. Rossevera	Browne's RR 1833	1833
23. Rossevera	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
24. Rossaveragh	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Rossaveragh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
26. Rossaveragh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
27. Rosseyvéra	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. Rossamheragh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
29. Ros ui bhéara	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
30. Ros Uí Bhéara 'O'Beary's point of land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
31. , rasi : 'vi : rə	BL 352d.246	1968c
32. , rase 'vi : rə	BL 352u.500	1968c
33. , rɔsi 'vɛrə	BU4	2001

“It is bounded on the north by Gortfahy; and on all other sides by Clew Bay... contains 74a. 3r. 21p., all cultivated” (ALSO); suite díreach soir ó dheas de Rockfleet.

Luann MacLysaght an sloinne *Ó Béara* le lár na tíre: “a small Offaly sept being an offshoot of the O'Dempseys” (MacLysaght 1985, 15 sv. *Beary*). Luaitear clanna den sloinne seo le hUí Fhiachrach agus le hUí Néill an Tuaiscirt, chomh maith le hOsraí, sa Ghinealach Mór, áfach (LMG iv 59 sv. *Béargha, Ó*), agus níl aon amhras ann gurbh é a cháiligh *ros* sa chás seo.

Rosturk

L874960

Ros Toirc

“headland of the boar”

1. Rossturk	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/7(6)	1617
2. Rosstirk	Mackenzie xiv	1776
3. Rostirk	Arrowsmith	1811
4. Rosstirk	Bald 12	1830
5. Rosturk	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Rosturk	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Rosturk	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Rosturk. one s?	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Rosturc ‘Hog’s Ros’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Ros tuirc ‘Hog’s Point’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Ros Tuirc	CSBÉ 87.13	1938c
12. ros 'tork	BU4	2001

“795a. or. 27p.; only 125a. [near the coast] cultivated” (ALSO); in iarthar an pharóiste.

Is féidir gurb í an leithinis nó gob mór tíre i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ar a bhfuil an teach mór a dtugtar *Rosturk Castle* air suite, atá i gceist leis an bhuneilimint *ros*. Tá *ros* cáilithe ag uatha den fhocal *torc* “boar” (*DIL* sv. *torc* (a)).

Rosturk Castle

L872955

Suite ar chósta thoir theas an ghoib tíre. Ní léirítear an “caisleán” seo ar léarscáil *Bald* (1830).

Rusheens

L937952

Na Roisíní

“the little headlands”

1. Rusheens	Bald 13	1830
2. Rusheens	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Rusheens	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
4. Russheens	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
5. Rusheens	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Rusheens	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Roisínidhe ‘little points’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. 'rɔʃinz	CML1	2001

“It contains 18a. 2r. 4p, all cultivated” (ALSO); suite píosa gearr ó thuaidh de Ardagh.

Is foirm dhíspeagtha iolra de *ros* “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (*DIL* sv. 1ros), “... point of land, promontory, headland” (*DUP* 155 sv) atá san fhoirm mholta. Tá iarthar an bhaile fhearainn ina leithinis agus tá gobanna éagsúla tíre ar a cósta sin. Tá sé tugtha faoi deara i gcuid logainmneacha gur léiriú é -s an Bhéarla ar roinn inmheánach, amanna, nó, amanna eile, ar bhunfhoirm iolra Ghaeilge (féach *PNI* 7, 25).

Tá *roisín* mar chéad eilimint nó mar eilimint aonair i gcorradh agus 40 baile fearainn, is cosúil, agus iad ar fad, diomaite de Rusheen in Uíbh Fhailí (*L. Log.* 33), in iarthar agus i ndeisceart na tíre (*Census 1851*). Tá dornán maith samplaí de i mionainmneacha áitiúla. Cuirtear an t-alt le *roisín* i socrú logainmneacha, dáлта foirmeacha dípséagtha eile, ar nós *doirín* (*L. Log.*, *passim*).

Lugnamallaght Strand

Log na Mallacht

L938950

“the hollow of the curses”

1. Lugnamallaght or The Cursed Valley	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Log na Mallacht ‘hollow of the curses’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Suite ar chósta theas agus thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn. Cf. ainmneacha ar nós Carrownamallaght < *Ceathrú na Mallacht* i mbarúntacht Choistealach; féach fosta *Dun na Mallacht* “fort of the curses”, mionainm in oirthuaisceart Aontroma (*PNI* 7, 269; féach plé ar an eilimint seo faoi *Joyce* ii 479-80).

Sandhill

(?)Cnoc na Gainimhe

L903956

“hillock of the sand”

1. Knockanyfe als Knocknegansy...	BSD 104	1661
2. Killganiffe	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Knockanneff 1/2 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 76	1710c
4. Knockanneff	QRL 2A.6.74, 324	1787
5. Knockagany	Bald 12	1830
6. Sandhill	Tithe App. §20	1832
7. Sandhill	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Sandhill	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
9. Sandhill	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Cnocan ganamh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Cnocán Gainnimhe ‘hillock of the sand’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

12. 'sandhíl

BU4, BU7

2001

“[A coastal townland], 5 miles west by north of Newport. It contains 73a. 1r. 6p., all cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá cnoc 31 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L902955).

Léifi gnáthleagan ginideach (baininscneach) den fhocal *gaineamh* “ā, f. and o, m.... sand, gravel” (*DIL* sv. *gainem*) ar fhoirmeacha 1a-b thuas. Tá an fhoirm ghinideach a fhuaimnítear mar [ɡɑ́n̪ í] - bunaithe ar an fhoirm ainmneach [ɡɑ́n̪ u] (Stockman 1974, 7, §69a) - le sonrú i gcuid mionainmneacha áitiúla.³¹ Is féidir gur leagan mar seo atá taobh thiar d’fhoirm 5. Níor liostaíodh foirmeacha 1-4 san Ainmleabhar agus tá foirm an Donnabhánaigh bunaithe ar fhoirm lochtach P. Giblin, is léir. Tá an fhoirm mholta anseo bunaithe ar fhoirmeacha 1b agus 5, a léiríonn alt lárnach. Is meancóg chóipeála é an -s- i bhfoirm 1b do -f-, mar atá i bhfoirm 1a.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo i nDún na nGall agus i bhFear Manach; féach fosta Sandhills and Corcas i gCiarraí (*Census 1851*), agus Sandhills i Muineachán, a bhfuil *Cnoc an Ghainimh* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de (*L. Log.* 12).

Sandymount*Cnocán na Gainimhe*

L978935

1. Sandymount	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Sandymount	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
3. Sandymount	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Sandymount	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Sandymount	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Sandymount	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Sliamh Ganamh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Sliabh Gainnimhe	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Cnoc an Ghainimh	CSBÉ 87.19	1938c
10. 'sandimount	BU4, BU7	2001
11. 'sandi:məunt	BL 352d.688	1968c

“It contains 48a. 2r. 29p. and is all cultivated... there are salt pans in this townland... On the west boundary there is an ancient fort” (*ALSO*). Tá tuaisceart an bhaile

³¹ Cf. [ɡɑ́r̪ í 'ɡɑ́n̪ í] i Dookinelly (*Thulis*) in Acaill (féach Imleabhar 3, 200) agus *Ooghanny* i Strake i gCliara (Imleabhar 2 sa tsraith seo agus Ó Muraíle 1999, 118 §45).

fhearainn ar chósta theas an *Newport Channel*. Tá cnoc 33 méadar i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L978937).

Tá cuma an aistrithe ar fhoirmeacha 7-8 (féach plé ar an fhaisnéiseoir *Philip Giblin* san Intreoir don Cheantar Staidéir). Scríobhadh foirm 9 i gcóipleabhar scoile i mbunscoil Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin agus tá mé sásta ón chomhthéacs nach do Sandhill a thagraíonn sí; is dóiche gur aistriú atá inti sin chomh maith, áfach.

Tá dhá Sandymount eile ann; ceann i dTiobraid Árann (*Cnocán na Gainimhe; L. Log. 55*) agus sampla cáiliúil i mBaile Átha Cliath (*Dumhach Thrá; GÉ 97*).

Shanvallyhugh

L971966

Seanbhaile Aodha

“Aodh’s old townland”

1. Shanballehew	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Shanevally Hugh	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
3. Shanballyhugh	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
4. Shanwalla	Bald 13	1830
5. Shanballahugh	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Shanwallahugh	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Shanballahue	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
8. Shanwalliahugh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Shanvallyhugh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Shanmhallíahugh ‘Black Townland’ [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Seanbhaile Aodha ‘Hugh’s old town	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Shanvali’ hju	BU4	2001

“It contains 126a. or. 28p., of which 106 are cultivated... There is one ancient fort in this townland” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn suite ar chósta theas *Lough Furnace*; tá an lios in iardheisceart na roinne (ag L971961).

Tá *Shanvally-*, *Shanavally-* agus *Shanbally-* coitianta mar bhuneilimint in ainmneacha bailte fearainn, agus mar ainmneacha astu féin (*Census 1851*). Sampla áitiúil eile is ea Shanvallybeg i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraíse; féach fosta Tonatanvally in Acaill. “It is probable that *sean* in such names refers to use... at the time these [places were named], they were old compared with others in the neighbourhood... or that they were simply old, without implying any comparison” (*Joyce* ii 481-2). Tá sé cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta fireann *Aodh*, “the

commonest of all names in use in early Ireland and now everywhere anglicised as Hugh, a name with which it has no connection” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 13). Is logainm inchurtha é Shanvallycahill i mbarúntacht an Rois i ndeisceart an chontae.

Feictear an logainm *Shavallycummeene, et var.*, i bhfoinsí áitiúla ó 1698-1725 (*Browne’s RR; Browne’s Lands; Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042; ibid. Lib. 63, 376 §44001*). Ní dheachaigh agam é a lonnú go cinnte ach is cosúil gur i ndeisceart na barúntachta a bhí sé.

Skerdagh Lower

An Sciordach Íochtair

Go20992

“*the (place beside the) rushing river, lower*”

1. Glanhoisty otherwise Skirdagh	CPR Jas I 344b	1617
2. Skirdagh	Curtis I 128	1641
3. Skirdagh, Rosgibbin &	BSD 106	1661
4. Skiridie	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Skirdagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
6. Skirdagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
7. Skirdagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
8. Scerdagh Eighter	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
9. Skerdagh... Skirdagh McMurrow	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
10. Skerdagh, Skeerdagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 555, 563 §373861	1805c
11. Skerdagh	Bald 13	1830
12. Skerdagh	Tithe App. §20	1832
13. Skerdagh	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
14. Skerdagh Lower	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Skerdagh Lower	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
16. Skerdagh Lower	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
17. Skerdagh lower	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
18. Sgerdagh Íachtar	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Sciordach	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
20. Sciordach ‘a cascade’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
21. Abhainn na Sciordaí	Discovery §31	1995
22. skirdə 'lower	BU9	2001
23. ʃkirdə 'lower	BU7	2001

“It contains 515a. 1r. 37p., of which only 89 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite ar theorainn thoir thuaidh an pharóiste, ó dheas de Skerdagh Upper; tá an dá bhaile fearainn ar shleasa thoir theas *Buckoogh* (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos).

Tá an t-ainm seo bunaithe ar fhréamh móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh, *-ach*, is léir. Tugann Ó Dónaill *sciord* mar leagan malartach den fhocal *sciurd* “rush, dash, hurry”. Is cosúil, áfach, nach bhfuil i *sciord* agus *sciurd* agus an tríú leagan coitianta *scaird* “squirt, jet, gush” (Ó Dónaill), ach trí shampla i réimse d’fhorbairtí den fhréamh **sceird*, nach bhfuil liostaithe sna foclóirí (ach cf. *sceirdeadh* “squirts, spurts, vomits” (*DIL* sv. *sceirtid*)).³² In éagmais an chaighdeáin i dtaca leis na leaganacha uilig seo sa Nua-Ghaeilge, leantar anseo den fhoirm a mhol an Donnabhánach (20), atá bunaithe, ní foláir, ar ar chuala sé go háitiúil. Shamhlófaí brí ar nós “áit a bhfuil scairdeadh uisce”, “abhainn a bhíonn ag scairdeadh” - a úsáideadh ar ball mar ainm ar an talamh máguaird (cf. Claddy i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce) - le *sciordach*. Reáchtálann an *Skerdagh River* aduaidh ar theorainn thoir an dá bhaile fhearainn seo (foirm 21). Cuirtear an t-alt leis an fhoirm mholta dálda ainmneacha aibhneacha eile (cf. mar shampla *An Treasaigh* i gContae an Dúin, *PNI* 3, 186).

Lagfhéidearthacht nár mhiste a lua, is dóiche, is ea *sciorda* < *sciorta* “edge, border; (marginal) strip of land” (Ó Dónaill; cf. *sciordán* < *sciortán* “edge, border”) móide an iarmhír *-ach*.

Pollnashelmida Mapa SO

MO13983

1. Pullnashelemeda
2. Pulnashelmida

Poll na Seilmide

“the hole of the snail”

O'Donnel RR 2	1805
Bald 13	1830

I ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, áit a bhfuil grúpa beag tithe. Taifeadadh an t-ainm páirce *Poll Seilmide* i Knockglass i 1934 (*CSBÉ* 87.77). Is leagan den ainmfhocal *seilide* é *seilmide* “snail; slug” (Ó Dónaill); bíonn sé firinscneach de ghnáth ach féach *Dinneen* “sometimes f.” (sv. *seilchide*).

Skerdagh Bridge

MO21981

Áit a dtéann bóthar tríú grád anonn droichead ar an *Skerdagh River*.

³² Féach fosta an leagan *scardadh* atá ag *Dinneen* (sv. *scárdadh*) agus samplaí de *scardán* i logainmneacha faoi Scardaun i mbarúntacht Iorrais; féach fosta an leagan forbartha *sciordán* < *scairdeán* “jet, spout; cascade” ag Ó Dónaill.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Skerdagh River Mapa SO

An Sciordach

Goo8030, Mo30973

“the gushing river”

1. Skerdagh River

Bald 13

1830

Reáchtálann an abhainn seo aduaidh ar theorainn thoir an bhaile fhearainn agus na barúntachta; baineann amach an *Owennadarrydivva* nó *Newport River* ar ball (féach faoi Drumlong). Éiríonn sí i Glenlaur (féach thuas), ar shleasa thiar theas *Birreencorragh* (sliabh i bparóiste Eadargúil i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh).

Skerdagh Upper

An Sciordach Uachtair

Goo2002

“the rushing river, lower”

1. Scerdagh Oughter

O'Donnel RR 1

1777

2. Skerdagh South

Tithe App. §20

1832

3. Skerdagh Upper

ST (ALSO)

1838

4. Skerdagh Upper

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

1838

5. Skerdagh Upper

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

1838

6. Sgerdagh uachtar

P. Giblin (ALSO)

1838

7. skirdə ɔpər

BU9

2001

8. ʃkirdə ɔpər

BU7

2001

“It contains 1186a. or. 31p., of which only 23 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Féach Skerdagh Lower thuas.

Srahacorick

Srath an Chomhraic

L885987

“the strath of the confluence”

1. Sraghhaghorick

ST (ALSO)

1838

2. Sraghhaghorrick

Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)

1838

3. Sraghhaghorrick

Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)

1838

4. Srahacorick

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

5. Sraghaghorric

P. Giblin (ALSO)

1838

6. Srath a chomhraic

J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)

1838

7. Srath a' chomhraic 'holm of the

Conflux or battle'

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

8. ʃrɑ'ko:rək

BU11

2003

“*Comhrac* also signifies ‘a fight’ and the ‘butting of cattle’... Situated about 6 miles west by north of Newport... contains 756a. or. 14p., of which only 11 acres are cultivated” (ALSO).

Tá comhrac tábhachtach aibhneacha ag ceann thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn seo, áit a mbuaileann an *Glenthomas River* (féach Glenthomas), a réachtálann aduaidh ar an teorainn thoir, leis an *Owengarve River* (Glendahurk): cf. *comhrac* “(act of) meeting; encounter; freq. in military contexts, battle, fight; of seas, territories, roads, etc.... meeting... ‘a corner, a meeting of two ways’” (*DIL* sv. 1*comrac*), “encounter; fight; meeting... *comhrac an dá uisce*, the confluence of two streams” (Ó Dónaill). Cf. *Béal Atha Chomhraic* nó Bellacorick i mbarúntacht Iorrais (*GE* 32).

Tá an eilimint *sra(i)th* “[orig. o.m? But *ds.* *sraith*...]. Later also *sraith*... *grass*, sward; valley, bottom, meadow or grassy place near a river, etc.” (*DIL* sv. *srath*(a,b)), “river valley, low-lying land along [a] river, strath” (Ó Dónaill), thar a bheith coitianta go háitiúil; tá leaganacha baininsceacha agus firinsceacha le sonrú, ach is cosúil gur leaganacha firinsceacha atá sna hainmneacha bailte fearainn sin a bhfuil sí iontu i dtuaisceart bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill. Scríobhadh an eilimint seo mar *sraigh* go seasta ar léarscáil Bald agus ar rollaí áitiúla cíosa, rud nach gcuidíonn linn déanamh amach cé acu leagan firinsceach nó baininsceach den eilimint a bhíonn i gceist. Féach tuilleadh faoi seo faoi Srahmore i bparóiste Acla agus Sraheen i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. “Fertile stretches along the river banks [are] known as *sraiths*”, a scríobhadh go háitiúil i 1938c (*CSBÉ* 87.85).

Srahmore

F975025

An Srath Mór

“*the big strath*”

1. Srafarnow, Carroga alias	Curtis I 128	1641
2. Shraffarnan	Curtis II i 54	1688
3. Shrafarnan, Carrowga and	Curtis II iii 55	1690
4. Shrafarnan, Carrowga and	Curtis II iv 56	1694
5. Srafernagh	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
6. Shramore... Sraighfarna	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
7. Shraughfarna Fergus	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
8. Samore L. [sic]	Arrowsmith	1811
9. Sraighmore, Sraighfarna	Bald 13	1830
10. Shramore	Query Book (ALSO)	1837

11. Sraghmore	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Shraghmore	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
13. Sraghmore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
14. Srahmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Sragh mor 'large bottom'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Srath mór 'great holm'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. ſra 'mo:r	BU4	2001
18. sra 'mo:r	BU9	2001

"It is bounded on the south by Lough Feeagh [in the north of the parish]... it contains 3352a. 3r. 18p., of which only 128 acres are cultivated" (ALSO).

Éiríonn an *Srahmore River* in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn agus reáchtálann aniar aduaidh trí lár thuaidh na roinne go dtí comhrac leis an *Srahrevagh River* ar an teorainn thoir, agus ar aghaidh ansin go *Lough Feeagh*, atá ar an teorainn theas. Tá cúrsa na habhann athraithe go mór ó bhí an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí ann, sa mhíle dheireanach roimh chartadh isteach i *Lough Feeagh* di.³³ Ar scor ar bith, is dóiche go dtagraíonn an chéad eilimint san ainm baile fearainn do thalamh in aice na habhann seo. Is i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn atá an chuid is mó den lonnaíocht; thagair *Sraighfarna, et var.*, do dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ó cheart, is cosúil. Léirítear *Sraighmore* thart ar chomhrac an *Srahmore River* leis an *Srahrevagh River* ar léarscáil Bald.

Ag tagairt do *Lough Feeagh* atá foirm 8 (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos). Tá Srahmore eile i bparóiste Acla; tá sampla eile i mbarúntacht Iorrais (*Census 1851*).

³³ Cheangail Aldridge (1961-2, 21) an dá thagairt thíos le Srahmore, gan aon bhunús ach a thuairim féin:

1. co Cairbri na comhlann mac Dubthaich
co Dun-croim-glinne TBF² (Glenmasan) 128 1510c
2. Dun-croim-glinni, go TBF² (Glenmasan) 130 1510c
3. go Cairbre in chomhloinn, go mac
Dubhthaigh, go Dūn Croimghlinne TBF² (RIA) 138 1650c

"Looking at the place now it appears to be nothing like a crooked glen... [however] the river [was] a mass of twists and turns in the valley [in 1828] which have all been taken out in land improvement schemes. At the head of the valley, before the river divides, there is a small ring fort on the east bank of the river, which must be taken as the Dun". Is lag an fhianaise den cheangal, is léir. Dobbs: "[This] is the second name in [the] southern list, followed by [an] Achill name. Probably between [*Corlieve* in Kilcommon parish] and the coast" (TBF² (RIA) 147). Féach Crimlin i bparóiste Thurlaigh i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Loughavoher

F945074

Loch an Bhóthair

“the lake of the road”

1. Loughavogher	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Loch a' Bhóthair 'lake of the road'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Suite in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn gar do chabhsa sléibhe. Reáchtálann craobhshruthán den *Srahmore River* tríd.

Srahmore River

F965034

1. Srahmore River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“Flows from the northern border of the parish southwards into Lough Feeagh” (ALSO).

Srahrevagh

L990055

An Srath Riabhach

“the grey strath”

1. Shraghreagh	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
2. Shrareigh	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Sraghrevagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Shraghreevagh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Sraghreevagh	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Srahrevagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Sragh remhagh 'spotted bottom'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Srath riabhach 'grey holm'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ' §rive	BU4, BU9	2001

“It is bounded on the west by parts of Srahmore and Letterkeen [in the north of the parish]... It contains 1288a. or. 4p., of which only 20 acres are cultivated” (ALSO).

Éiríonn an *Srahrevagh River* ar theorainn thoir Srahrevagh, reáchtálann aneas píosa, agus reáchtálann anoir aduaidh ansin nó go mbaineann sí an *Srahmore River* amach, in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, áit a bhfuil an t-aon lonnaíocht amháin sa roinn shléibhtiúil seo. Do thalamh ar bhruach na habhann seo, nó ar chraobhshruthán a thiteann isteach inti in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, a thagraíonn an chéad eilimint (féach nóta ar srath faoi Srahmore thuas). Tá sí cáilithe ag *riabhach* “of an indefinite husky hue, swarthy (of animals), brindled; the orig. sense is prob. streaked, striped” (*DIL* sv. *ríabach*), “streaked, triped, brindled; (speckled) grey; dun, drab; dull, gloomy; dismal, wretched” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *2riabach*).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Tá Srahrevagh eile i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce; fuaimnítear an sampla sin mar [ʃrɑˈri:vəx].

Doolough

Dúloch

G007045

“black lake”

1. Black L.	Bald 13	1830
2. Doo Lough	Aitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Dubhloch ‘black lake’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Loch beag bídeach as a n-éiríonn an *Srahrevagh River*, ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn le barúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Cf. an *Doo Lough* / *Dúloch* cáiliúil faoi Glencullin i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Glenagh

Gleann Each

F990061

“valley of the horses”

1. (?)Glenberagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Glen Augh	Bald 13	1830
3. Gleann Each ‘glen of the horses’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Gleann i lár an bhaile fhearainn ina bhfuil an *Srahrevagh River* suite. Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Mount Eagle

G004044

1. Mount Eagle	Bald 13	1830
2. Mount Eagle	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. maunt ‘igəl	BU4	2001

“Situated at the meeting of the townlands of Glenlara, Derrybrock and Srahrevagh... [427m] above sea-level” (ALSO). Léirithe ar an léarscáil sé horlaí mar mhullach ar an teorainn idir Srahrevagh agus Derrybrock, ach gar fosta don tríú baile fearainn a luaitear sa tuairisc thuas.

Srahmore Lodge

F974045

Suite in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn gar don teorainn le Srahmore.

Srahrevagh River Mapa SO

F987057

Féach an plé faoi ainm an bhaile fhearainn thuas.

Tawnagrania

FOO2995

(?)Tamhnaigh Ghráinne

“Gráinne’s (*mountain*) *field*”

1. (?)a Share of Tannygranny...	BSD 101	1661
2. Tawnagrana Mt	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
3. Tawnegrena Mountain	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
4. Tawnynagrena Mountain	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
5. Tawnygrana	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
6. Tawneygrana	Sligo RR 1818	1818
7. Travanagranue [<i>sic</i>]	Tithe App. §20	1832
8. Tawnygrana	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
9. Tawnygrana	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
10. Townagrania	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Tawnygrana	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
12. Townagrania	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
13. Tawnagrania	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. Tavny	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
15. Taumnagrania ‘grain town’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Tamhna Gráine	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
17. Tamhna Ghráine ‘Gracey’s field’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
18. Tamhnach Ghráine ‘Gracey’s field’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. tauni 'gre:njə	BU9	2001

“It contains 596a. 1r. 5p., of which 143 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar shleasa theas *Buckoogh* - sliabh 588 méadar ar airde atá ar an teorainn thuaidh le Skerdagh Upper. Tá Tawnamartola ceathrú míle siar uaidh.

Tá an leagan tabharthach (*tamhnaigh*) den fhocal *tamhnach* “a green place, clearing < taman?” (*DIL* sv. *tamnach*), “grassy upland; arable place in mountain” (Ó *Dónaill*), “field” (*DUP* 156 sv.) coitianta go leor i logainmneacha áitiúla.

Tagann foirm 4, a léiríonn alt lárnach, agus an [e:] san fhuaimniú áitiúil (foirm 19), salach ar mhíniú an Donnabhánaigh agus míniú Philip Giblin. Go díreach, ar luaineacht na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla léifí traidisiún ina mhair dhá leagan den logainm: ceann ina raibh glactha leis an ainm mná, *Gráinne*, mar eilimint cháilithe, agus ceann (?athmhínithe) inar glacadh leis gurbh í *grian* “sun” a cháiligh

tamhnaigh.³⁴ Cf. Drumgrania < *Droim Gráinne* i Liatroim (www.logainm.ie), agus an mionainm *Bleangrania* faoi *Moynish More*, thuas. Tá amhras ann faoi fhoirm 1; liostaítear é le tailte pharóiste Chill Mhíona.

Tawnamartola

L985995

Tamhnach Mhairteola

“(mountain) field of the beef”

1. Tavanamortala	Tithe App. §20	1832
2. Townawarthola	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Townawarthola	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
4. Townawarthola	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
5. Tawnamartola	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Tamnamartola ‘beef land’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Tamhna mhairtfheóla	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Tamhnach mhairtfheola ‘field of the beef’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. tani 'marto:l	BU11	2003

“It contains 115a. 2r. 33p., of which 52 acres are cultivated...” (ALSO). Tá sé suite ar shleasa thiar theas *Buckoogh*, agus píosa gearr siar ó Tawnagrania. Is í *mairteoil* “beef” (*DIL* sv. *2mart*) an eilimint cháilithe. Léiríonn foirm 9 macalla de leagan tabharthach de *tamhnach*, shílfeá.

Tawnanameeltoge

M008947

Tamhnach na Míoltóg

“(mountain) field of the midges”

1. Tounanmeltoge	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Townamiltogue	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
3. Townynameiltoag	Bald 13	1830
4. Tavnanamiltogue	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Tawnaynameeltogue	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
6. Ta[v]neynameeltogue	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
7. Tawnanameeltogue	ST (ALSO)	1838

³⁴ Cf. *Baile na Gréine* atá mar bhunfhoirm Ballygrainey i gContae an Dúin (*PNI* 2, 153) agus Ballnagrena i gContae Lú (*L. Log.* 8). Féach fosta an mionainm *Lough Greney* i Laghloon i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce: *Loch Gréine*, de réir an Donnabhánaigh (*ALSO* sv.).

8. Taunanameetogue	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
9. Townanameilthogue	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Tawnanameeltoge	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. Tamnanmieltogue 'midge field'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Tamhna na míoltog 'field of the midges'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Tamhna na míoltóg	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Tamhnach na Míltóg [sic] 'field of of the midges'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. , tənə 'miltog	BU10	2001

"Contains 104a. or. 32p.... 50 acres are cultivated" (ALSO); suite thart ar mhíle soir ó Newport. Tá cnoc atá timpeall 40 méadar ar airde suite i lár na roinne (M006943).

Tá *tamhnach* (nó *tamhnaigh*, foirm 6) cáilithe anseo ag *míoltóg* "a gnat, midge" (DIL sv. *míltóg*); bhain haipléis don ainm seo le déanaí, is léir. Cf. an t-ainm inchurtha Tawnynameeltoge or Midgefield atá sa chuid sin de pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Is leagan eile den eilimint cháilithe (*míoltán*) atá sa mhionainm *Carricknameeltaun* i Kilsallagh Lower i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce (ALSO sv.; níor léiríodh ar an léarscáil sé horlaí riamh é).

Tawnawoggaun

L998961

Tamhnaigh an Bhogáin

"(mountain) field of the soft ground"

1. Townavoogane	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
2. Towneybuggane	Bald 13	1830
3. Tavanawoogan	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Tawneywoogane	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
5. Townawuggaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Tawnawoogane	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
7. Townawuggaun	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
8. Tawnawoggaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Tamhnamhugaun 'Bacon town'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Tamhna a bhogáin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Tamhnach a' bhogáin 'field of the bog'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. , tani 'ugɑ:n	BU7	2001

“It contains 191a. 1r. 35p., of which 99 acres are cultivated, 70 acres bog, and the remainder uncultivated” (*ALSO*); suite in oirthear an pharóiste. Tá cnoc 47 méadar ar airde in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn (M003964); léirítear cuid lonnaíochta i ndeisceart na roinne ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

Tá *tamhnaigh* < *tamhnach* (féach *Tawnagrania*) cáilithe anseo ag *bogán* “soft, boggy place” (*DIL* sv. 1*bocán*), “soft ground” (*Ó Dónaill*). Tá an chéad ghuta san fhocal seo athraithe ó [o] go [u] san fhuaimniú áitiúil; cf. foirm 3. Léirigh Bald áit darb ainm *Derrybuggane* díreach soir ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn seo, i gceantar *Letterlough*, ar a léarscáil.

Tawnawoggaun Lough

M009963

Suite ar an teorainn thoir le *Letterlough*.

Teevaloughan

G004017

Taobh an Locháin

“hillside of the little lake”

1. Tivaloughan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(17)	1630
2. Tevelohane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Tevelohane	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
4. Tevlohan	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
5. Tievaloghane	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Theevaloaghan	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
7. Teevalohane	Oifig Cíosá (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
8. Theevaloaghan	Rev. W.B. Stoney (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
9. Teevaloughaun	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
10. Teevaloughan	J O'D (ceartú; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838
11. Thiem a loaghan	P. Giblin (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
12. Taobh a' locháin 'the side of the little lake'	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
13. , tɪvə 'lɔħɑ:n	BU3	2001

“It contains 903a. 3r. 29p.... Only 39 acres of this townland are cultivated” (*ALSO*).

Tá sé seo suite ar shleasa thoir *Buckoogh* in oirthuaisceart an pharóiste (féach *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos): tagraíonn an eilimint *taobh* “o, m.... side... [as] opposed to

airchend end (of field, etc.)...; of hills, etc.” (*DIL* sv. I(a,d)*taeb*) don taobh sléibhe seo, is léir. Tá loch amháin sa bhaile fearainn: *Lough Nambrackkeagh* (féach thíos).

Lough Nambrackkeagh

Loch na mBreac Caoch

G001017

“*the lake of the blind trout*”

1. (?)Tawnagh Namackree	BSD 105	1661
2. L. Namrackreigh [sic]	Bald 13	1830
3. Lough-na-Bracky-Keagh or The Blind Trout’s Lake	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Loch na mBreac Caoch ‘the lake of the blind trouts’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Cf. *Loughnambrackkeagh* faoi Carrowmore atá suite sa chuid sin de pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Teevmore

An Taobh Mór

L973936

“*the big hillside*”

1. Towghmore als Teanmore	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Towghmore als. Teawmore 1 qr.	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Towghmore alias Teammore	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
4. Tawghmore als Teawmore	Inq. ME III.375	1631
5. Towghmore als Teamore	Inq. ME III.387	1633
6. the qr of Twoghmore, alias Teaghmore	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
7. Trenmore als Tanmore 1 Quarter	BSD 105-6	1661
8. Feauemore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Tymore	Reg. Deeds Lib. 266, 519 §179805	1765c
10. Tymore	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
11. Tymore	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
12. Tyemore	Bald 13	1830
13. Tymore	Tithe App. §20	1832
14. Tymore	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
15. Theemore	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Theemore	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
17. Tymore	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Teevmore	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

19. Thiem more ‘large side’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
20. Taobh mór	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Taobh Mór ‘great side’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
22. ti: ‘mo:r	BL 352u.489	1968c
23. ti: ‘mu:r	BL 352d.367	1968c
24. tiv ‘mo:r	BU7	2001

“156a. 2r. 30p.... On its east boundary is an ancient fort” (ALSO; ag L975935). Tá an roinn seo siar ó dheas agus trasna na habhann ó Newport, ar cheathrú de, tráth (BSD).

Tá an baile fearainn seo cumtha thart ar chnoc 48 atá suite i lár báire. Is féidir gur thagair an t-ainm ar dtús do shleasa thoir an chnoic, áit a bhfuil an lios thuasluaite. Taifeadadh an mionainm inchurtha *Taobh Mór* i gceantar Thuar Mhic Éadaigh mar [ti: mo:r] (de Búrca 1970, 70 §355).

Maddy’s Hole

Poll an Mhadaidh

L970933

“the hole of the dog”

1. Maddy’s Hole	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Poll a’ Mhadaidh ‘hole of the dog’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Cuas ar chósta thiar an bhaile fhearainn. Cf. *Poll an Phíobaire* faoi Rosmore thuas.

Seamount

L973938

Teach le plandáil thart air san iarthuaisceart: “residence of Connell O’Donnell Esq.” (ALSO).

Teevmore

L976939

Teach eile le cuid plandála thart air i dtuaisceart na roinne: teach cónaithe “Mr James Stuart, who keeps [the townland under lease from Sir Richard A. O’Donnell] as a stock farm”, b’fhéidir (ALSO).

Teevmore Channel

L970927

1. Teevmore Channel	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Cuas fada tanaí suite idir Teevmore ar an taobh ó thuaidh agus Rosclave agus Carrowbeg South ar an taobh ó dheas. “This is a channel or inlet of Clew Bay, that terminates about 11 chains to the south of Cravey’s Lake [in Kilbride], and about ½ mile south of Newport” (ALSO).

Treanbeg

F974002

An Trian Beag

“the little third”

1. Treenbeg	Sligo RR IV/2	1811
2. Treenbeg	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Treenbeg	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
4. Treenbeg	Tithe App. §20	1832
5. Treenbeg	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
6. Treenbeg	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
7. Traenbeg	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
8. Treenbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Treenbeg	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
10. Treenbeg	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
11. Treanbeg. Make all the Treans agree	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Treehinbeg ‘little treen’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Trian beag	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Trian beag ‘little third’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
15. trin’beg	BU4, BU9	2001

“Bounded on the north by Treanlaur... contains 725a. 2r. 18p., of which 245 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá sé seo suite ar bhruach thoir *Lough Feeagh*.

Tá *trian* “o,n., later also m.... third part; applied to towns etc., district, quarter” (DIL sv. *trían*(a,d)) cáilithe anseo ag *beag*. Luaitear áit ghaolta darbh ainm *An Trian Mór* sna foinsí (mar shamplaí, *Trenmore als Tanmore 1 Quarter* sa BSD; *Trienmore* ag *Curtis I* 128). Is cosúil go raibh sé ó thuaidh de Treanlaur. “*Trian* denotes the third part of anything; it was formerly a territorial designation in frequent use... [it] usually takes the form of *trean* and *trien*, which constitute or begin the names of about 70 townlands” (Joyce i 243).

Corragauuncorragh

?F969004

An Carragán Corrach

“the angular little rock”

1. Corrigauncorrick	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Corragán Corrach ‘rough rocky spot’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A rocky point.. on the east side of Lough Feeagh” (ALSO). Is forbairt ó *carraig* é *carragán*; féach Corragau thuas. Tá sé cáilithe anseo ag *corrach* “uneven, unsteady; projecting; angular, pointed” (Ó Dónaill). Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Labbydermot

?F9799

Leaba Dhiarmada

“Diarmaid’s *bed*”

1. Labovermot [<i>sic</i>] or Darby’s Bed	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Leaba Diarmada ‘Dermott’s bed’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“On the east side of Lough Feeagh... a point of land running into [the lake]” (ALSO). Ní léirítear an t-ainm ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. Giorrú ó *Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne*, b’fhéidir.

Lough Feeagh

F965015, L965986

Loch Fíoch

“*lake of the wooded place*”

Féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, thíos.

Treanlaur

F978018

An Trian Láir

“*the middle third*”

1. Treenlare	Sligo RR 1818	1818
2. Treenlaur	Bald 13	1830
3. Treenlawer	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Treenlar	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
5. Treenlar	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
6. Trennlaur	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Treenlaur	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
8. Treenlaur	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
9. Treanlaur	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Treehinlaur ‘middle divide’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Trian lair	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
12. Middlethird	J O’D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
13. Trian láir ‘middle third’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. trin’lɑ:r	BU4, BU9	2001

“It contains 923a. 3r. 6p., of which only 38 acres are cultivated” (ALSO).

Tá sé seo suite ó thuaidh de Treanbeg, ar bhruach thoir *Lough Feeagh*. Tá trí bhaile fearainn eile den ainm seo sa chontae (*Census 1851*).

Lacranure

F971013

Leathacra an Iúir

“*haf-acre of the yew-tree*”

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

1. (?)Knockanure ³⁵	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Lecrenawar	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Leath-acra an Iubhair ‘half-acre of the yew’ J O’D (ALSO)		1838
“A point of land on Lough Feeagh” (ALSO).		

Treanlaur Lodge

F973013

Is brú óige é seo sa lá atá inniu ann.

Treel

F898007

Treel	Traoil	
	<i>de bhunús éiginnte</i>	
1. Treel Mountain	Reg. Deeds Lib. 240, 562 §156929	1765
2. Treel	Reg. Deeds Lib. 614, 329 §420364	1783
3. Treele	Tithe App. §20	1832
4. Treel	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Treel	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
6. Treel	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
7. Treel. Compare: occurs often	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Trehil	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Triail	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Triail ‘a stripe of land’	J O’D (áitiúil; ALSO)	1838
11. 'tri:l	BU11, BU12	2003

“Situated on the [north]west boundary of the parish. It contains 1634a. 3r. 15p, only 7 acres of which are cultivated” (ALSO). Talamh fíorshléibhtiúil atá ann, ar shleasa thiar, theas agus thoir de dhroim suntasach sléibhe atá 478 méadar ar airde.

Tá trí bhaile fearainn den ainm céanna sa Longfort agus tá sampla eile i bhFear Manach (*Census 1851*); tá *Traoil* socraithe mar fhoirm Ghaeilge de shamplaí an Longfoirt (www.logainm.ie). Míníonn Joyce (iii 585) iad uilig le *traoil* nó *traoile*, leaganacha, b’fhéidir, de *trial* “a strip of land” atá luaite ag Ó Donnabháin thuas. Ní luaitear ceann ar bith de na focail seo sna foclóirí. Is féidir, áfach, gur forbairt i gciall ó *sraoill* atá i gceist; féach go háirithe an leagan díspeagtha atá ainm *Sreelane* < *Sraoilleán* “ní léir brí an ainm” i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 249). Is den bhunús *sraoill* “(Lat. *flagellum*) scourge” (*DIL* sv. *sroigell*, *sraigell*) é *sraoille* “anything

³⁵ Feiniméan coitianta go leor é san fhoinsé seo malartú nó ionadú buneilimintí.

clumsy or untidy” atá ag *Dinneen*,³⁶ agus, is cosúil, *sraoill* “trail” atá ag *Ó Dónaill*. Thiocfadh linn an fhobairt “strip of land” < “trail” a mhaíomh, is dóiche. Féach fosta áfach na bríonna “muddy, slushy (of roads, etc.); wettish, murky (of weather)” a thugann *Dinneen* leis an aidiacht *sraoilleach*.

Is cosúil nach gá an litriú *Trehil* i bhfoirm 4 a chur san áireamh anseo; féach na foirmeacha aisteacha *Treehinbeg* agus *Treehinlaur* leis an fhaisnéiseoir céanna faoi *Treenbeg* agus *Treenlaur* thuas.

Wilford

	(?)Áth Shaileach	
L933954	“ford of the willows”	
1. Wilford Lodge	Reg. Deeds Lib. 509, 399 §334603	1798c
2. Wilford Lodge	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Wilford Lodge Lands	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Wilfordlodge	Bald 13	1830
5. Wilford	Tithe App. §20	1832
6. Wilford Lodge	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
7. Wilford	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Wilford	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
9. Wilford	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
10. Athuilla	P. Gibilin (ALSO)	1838
11. 'wɪlfərd	BU11	2001

“Containing 13a. 1r. 12p., of which 2 acres are wood, and the rest cultivated. It is let for ever at the yearly rate of £1 per acre... The only house on this townland is Wilford Lodge” (ALSO). Tá an baile beag fearainn seo ar bhruach thuaidh an *Carrowsallagh River* agus ó dheas de *Carrowsallagh*.

Tá *Wilford Lodge* i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag L932956); luaitear *Sir Samuel O’Malley* leis an teach seo in 1833. Ní léir cé acu gaelú nó bunfhoirm atá i bhfoirm 10: *Áth Shaileach* “ford of the willows”. Tá samplaí baininscneacha den eileimint *áth* “ford” (*DIL* sv.), “sometimes feminine -Con[nacht]” (*Dinneen*) tugtha faoi deara i mionlogainmneacha Acla; féach mar shampla [ˌɡarɪəx nə ˈhɑː], *Garraíacha na hÁtha*, ar bhruach srutháin i *Keel West*, agus [ˈɑːxˈ], *Áith*, áit a

³⁶ Cf. *sraoilleach* “o,ā (sroigell) flapping, fluttering” (*DIL* sv. *sroigleach*).

dtéann cabhsa anonn sruthán i Cashel (Imleabhar 3 svv.). Féach Derryhillagh < *Doire Shaileach* thuas i dtaca leis eilimint cháilithe.

Wilford Lodge

L932956

I dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Féach thuas.

Ainmneacha Eile

Bellacragher Bay

L815985

1. Bealacragher	Béal an Chreachaire	
	<i>“the mouth of the plunderer”</i>	
2. Bealacragher Bay	Bald 12	1830
3. Bealacragher Bay	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Béal an Chreachaire ‘mouth of the plunderer’	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Béal a’ Chreachair ‘mouth of the marsh’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. ,bele'krahər	J O’D (ALSO), Acaill sv.	1838
	BU1	2001

“A part of the sea, penetrating from the north, through Achill parish, to the west side of the parish of Burrishoole” (ALSO). Bá thar a bheith suntasach ar chósta thiar thuaidh an pharóiste atá ann, áit a bhfuil siar ó Dooghill agus ó thuaidh de Mallaranny. Is dóiche go dtagraíonn *béal* do chuid den tanaí fhada fharraige isteach sa bhá (L822992, F819015). Leantar d’fhoirm 4 agus moltar *creachaire* “plunderer, raider” (DIL sv. *creachaire(a)*), “raider, marauder; plunderer, spoiler, looter” (Ó *Dónaill* svv. *creachadóir, creachaire*) mar eilimint cháilithe: ainm samhlaíoch ar shruth láidir na farraige? Is gá cailliúint an ghuta dheireanaigh a mhíniú mar thoradh ar easpa béime. An leagan de *crathrach* “shaking bog” (*Dinneen*) nó *criathrach* “(pitted) bog” nó *criathar* “quagmire” (Ó *Dónaill*) a bhí i gceist ag an Donnabhánach i bhforim 5? *Creach* móide an iarmhír (de chiall éiginnte) -ar (cf. Ó Máille 1987)? Féach fosta *crotharnach* “black bryony” (Ó *Dónaill*).

Beltra Lough

Mo798

1. (?)Loch-na-Cerdcha, re	Loch Bhéal Trá	
	<i>“lake of the mouth of the beach”</i>	
	TBF ² (Glenmasan) 23	1510c

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

2. Bealtry	Inq. ME I.71	1611
3. Bealtrae	Inq. ME II.187	1617
4. Bealtra	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Bealtrah	CPR Jas I 345a	1617
6. Beltragh 1 Qr	BSD 96	1661
7. Loghbeatta, Beltreagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. Beltragh 1 qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
9. Belltra 1 qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
10. L. Beltra	Vallancey	1795c
11. Beltra L	Arrowsmith	1811
12. Lough Beltra	Bald 13	1830
13. Lough Bealtra	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Loch Béal Traghadh ‘lake of the mouth of the ebbing’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
15. Loch Bhéal Trá	GÉ 127	1989
16. ,lox'beltrə	BU1, BU2	2001
17. ,loxbel'trɑ:	OÉ1	2007

“The lake has only a very small portion in this parish. It lies mainly in the parishes of Addergoole and Islandeady” (*ALSO*). Tá bruacha thiar theas an locha mhóir seo i Derryloughan East i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill. Tagraíonn bunús na bhfoirmeacha ón 17ú haois don roinn talaimh Beltra atá ar bhruach thoir thuaidh an locha sa chuid sin den de pharóiste Oileán Éadaí atá i mbarúntacht Cheara. Tá dhá bhaile fearainn eile den ainm céanna sa chontae (*Census 1851*). Féach fosta *Béal Trá* nó *Beltra* i Sligeach (*GÉ* 34).

Cheangail Aldridge (1961, 125) foirm 1 leis seo gan mórán de mhíniú: “There is no knowledge of Loch na Cerdcha, but it can be none other than Loch Beltra”.

Buckoogh

F995018

(?)Buacach

“*place of the peak*”

1. Buckhugh, mountain of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/18(1-2,4)	1682
2. Puckhugh	CRL 2A.3.16, 75	1710c
3. Buckhugh, mountain called	QRL 2A.6.74, 313	1792
4. Rockagh Mt.	Arrowsmith	1811

5. Buckough	Bald 13	1830
6. Buckough Mountain	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. Boc Umhach ‘eminence of the copper mine’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. 'bøkə	BU3, BU9	2001

“The summit is 5 chains south of the meeting of the townlands of Treenlaur, Teevaloughan and Tawnagrania [and Skerdagh Upper, in Burrishoole parish]... This is a remarkable mountain, 1935 feet high” (ALSO).

Is cosúil go bhfuil leagan den eilimint *buaic* “Once búac... (Engl. *wick*...) top, summit” (DIL sv. *búaic*), “highest point; ridge, crest” (Ó Dónaill), san ainm Buckwaria i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce. Féach an fhoirm ghaolta *buacán* atá sa mhionainm *Buckaunglass* i Derreenawhinsin i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair sa bharúntacht sin. Sna cásanna sin, fuaimnítear an eilimint (neamhaiceanta) anois mar [bøk(α:n)]. Is féidir gur *bua(i)c* móide an iarmhír *-ach* is bun le hainm an tsléibhe seo, ach ar na foirmeacha stairiúla, níor mhiste an struchtúr *bua(i)c* móide cáilitheoir a chur san áireamh chomh maith. Ní áirítear mar fhéidearthachtaí anseo, i dtaca le cáilitheoir, ach an t-ainm pearsanta *Aodh*, *uamhach* “o, m. cave-dweller” (DIL sv. *úamach*) agus *umha* “copper, also bronze, brass” (*ibid.* sv. *umae*). Ní léir fasach don fhocal *umhach* sna foclóirí (foirm 7).

Illanroe

An tOileán Rua

L971971

“the red island”

1. Row Island	CRL 2A.3.16, 76	1710c
2. Row Island	QRL 2A.6.74, 317	1792
3. I. Roe	Bald 13	1830
4. Illaun rua	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Illanroe	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Oileán ruadh ‘red island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Suite i ndeisceart *Lough Furnace*; “... containing 2a. 2r. 30p., none cultivated” (ALSO). Is é *rua* “lit. *red*, of a brownish or dark red... Freq. as sobriquet = red-haired, and in place-names” (DIL sv. *ruad(a)*), “red, brownish-red, foxy... brown, copper- or bronze coloured...” (*Dinneen*) an cáilitheoir. Dálta *Inishower* thíos, tá sé seo liostaithe mar ainm oileáin san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*).

Inishower	(?)Inis Odhar	
L965965	“ <i>dun island</i> ”	
1. Nixons I.	Bald 13	1830
2. Inishour	Tithe App. §20	1832
3. Innishower	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Innishower	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
5. Innishower	Rev. W.B. Stoney (ALSO)	1838
6. Inishower	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Ínníshouer	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Inis odhar ‘Grey island’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ˌinəʃ ˈouwər	BU11	2003

Tá an t-oileán seo suite in iardheisceart *Lough Furnace*, “containing 36a. or. 5p., all cultivated... No house on it” (ALSO).

Is í an aidiacht *odhar* “name of a colour, dun, or greyish-brown...; of persons, of dark or sallow complexion?...; as subts., name of the colour, somet. treated as fem....” (DIL sv. *odor*(a,b)), “dun, dun-coloured, pale, wan, brown, khaki-coloured, weather beaten, sallow” (*Dinneen*) atá san fhoirm mholta. Is ainm pearsanta fireann é *Odhar* chomh maith - “a relatively rare early name” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 148); tá seisear fear den ainm seo liostaithe ag sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG v 547 sv.).

“[The] English name [Nixon] is numerous in Ulster since it was established in Co. Fermanagh at the time of the plantation of Ulster...” (MacLysaght 1985, 237); níl iomrá air sna foinsí áitiúla (foirm 1). Cf. áfach *Garraí Nixon* [ˌɡarɪ ˈnɪksən], mionainm i Carrickkildavnet in Acaill (féach Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Lough Feeagh	(?)Loch Fíoch	
F965015, L965986	“ <i>lake of the wooded place</i> ”	
1. Feaiagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. ffiagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/12(6)	1673
3. Feagh	ASE 268a §14	1680
4. ffeigh, lands of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/22(9)	1687
5. Freagh ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
6. Feagh ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
7. Feagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/30(1-2)	1708

Paróiste Bhuiríos Umhaill

8. Feagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/5	1710
9. Feagh... Feagh & Srafernagh	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 75	1710c
10. Feagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/12	1712c
11. Feigh... Feagh and Glanlara	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
12. Fieagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
13. L. Rapharn	Beaufort	1792
14. Feagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 300, 318	1792
15. Feagh & Glanamong	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Fyough L.	Bald 13	1830
17. Lough Feeagh	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
18. Loch Fíodhach 'woody island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. lox'fiə	BU 9	2001

Tá an loch mór seo, atá 2½ míle ar fad agus ½ míle ar leithead, agus a bhfuil sléibhte arda ar thrí thaobh de, suite ó dheas de Néifinn Bheag.

Sheas foirm shubstainteach den aidiacht *fíoch* < *fíodhach* “abounding in trees, wooded” (*Ó Dónaill*) mar logainm ann féin sa chás seo (foirmeacha 1-12, 14); cf. “o, m. trees (coll), timber...” (*DIL* sv. *fíodach*.II). Tá amhras ann faoi fhoirm ghinideach an fhocail seo. Bheimis ag dréim le *fígh* < *fíodhaigh*, go stairiúil, ach is féidir go léiríonn foirm 17 agus an fhoirm fhuaimnithe rian de ghinideach ar nós *fíoch* féin, nó *fíocha*.

Nephtin Beg Mapa SO

F933103

	Néifinn Bheag	
	“(?)sacred place / chapel, little”	
1. nefin beg	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
2. Neffinbeg	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. litle [sic] Nefin	Pococke's Irish Tour 81	1752
4. Nephtinbeg Mt	Beaufort	1792
5. Nephtin Beg Mts	Arrowsmith	1811
6. ,bɒŋkrɒkn'ɛ:fən' b'ɔg	BL 221Bi.239	1967
7. Néifinn Bheag	GÉ 142	1989
8. ,ne:fən' bɛg	BU1, BU2, BU7	2001

Tá an sliabh 627 méadar ar airde seo ar theorainn thiar thuaidh Letterkeen atá buailte le paróiste Chill Chomáin i mbarúntacht Iorrais.

Féach Ó Muraíle (1994, 20): “[Nephrin] may reflect the name of a Celtic goddess, *Nemetona* ‘goddess of the sacred grove’, who was honoured in ancient Gaul and had a cult site at Bath in the south of Roman Britain. The word *nemeton* itself means ‘sacred grove’ and lies behind numerous placenames in France and elsewhere on the continent, most notably Nanterre on the western outskirts of Paris”.

Féach tuilleadh plé ar an ainm seo faoi *Nephrin*, faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* i bparóiste Eadargúil, barúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (féach go háirithe plé cuimsitheach ag Kilpatrick 2010). Níl aon ghaol sanais aige le *Eifinn* (nó sa Bhéarla *Effin*), ainm paróiste i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 171: “ní léir brí an ainm”).

Saints Island

Eachinis

L973969

“horse-island”

1. Aughnish	Bald 13	1830
2. Saints Island	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Saints Island	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“... contains 1r. 35p....” (ALSO). Léirítear an t-oileán beag seo suite i ndeisceart *Lough Furnace*, soir ó dheas de *Illanroe*, agus achar aon cheathrú agus 35 péirse ann, ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Cf. Aghinish < *Eachinis* i mbarúntacht Cheara agus Aughinish East agus Aughinish West i Luimneach (*Eachinis Thoir / Thiar*, “horse island”; Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 170). Ní liostaítear an t-ainm seo san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*).

Tierna[ur]

Tír an Áir

L891963

“the district of the slaughter”

1. tír in Náir i nUimull, co	Met. Dinds. iv 50.120	1100c
2. Tír an Áir – anba an bhreis	AD i 127.32	1421c
3. tír an áir, a	Seanchas Búrcach 150	1578
4. Tirenare and Borreshowle	CBC 96	1585
5. Tirenare and Borrishoole... 12 qrs	CBC 102	1585
6. Tirenave	Inq. ME II.191	1617
7. Inishgowla in Terrenar	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
8. Tinanair in Umallia, A Nario	Ogygia 267	1685
9. Teeranaar	Bald 12	1830

10. Terna	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
11. Tír an Áir ‘land of the slaughter’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. əɾˈwɔːrˈhiːnˈhiːrˈəˈnɑːr	Stockman 171 §1076	1974
13. ,tʃirˈnɑːr	BU6	2001

“A district [in the west of Burrishoole parish] in the centre of which is a Roman Catholic Chapel. This district is bounded on the south by the Newport River; north by Ballycroy; east by Derrycooldrim; and west by Achill. The actual site of the Chapel is in the centre of Newfield townland” (ALSO; féach fosta LSO ii §11).³⁷ Léirítear an t-ainm mar *Tierna* ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Úsáidtear [ðəˈtʃirˈnɑːrˈmauntənz] mar ainm ar na sléibhte atá ar an teorainn thuaidh den chuid seo den pharóiste, scaití.

Tirkslieve	Toircshliabh	
F955038	“boar-mountain”	
1. Tirk Slieve	Bald 12	1830
2. Tirkslieve	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Tuirc-Shliabh ‘swine-mountain’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. ˈtirklu	BU9	2002

“Situated between the townlands of Glennamong and Srahmore [in Burrishoole parish]... it is [401m] high” (ALSO). Ní bhreactar an t-ainm isteach ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. Luann Mac Giolla Easpaig (1981, 158) *Torcros* agus *Torceanach* mar shamplaí de dhlúth-chomhfhocail a bhfuil *torc* “boar” mar chéad eilimint iontu, agus is sampla eile den seanstruchtúr céanna atá anseo. Féach an ghuthaíocht atá déanta ar an chonsan deireanach san ainm (foirm 4); cf. foirmeacha de Teevmore thuas agus Slievemore in Acaill.

³⁷ Cheangail Aldridge (Aldridge 1961-2, 24-5) an dá thagairt seo híos le Tír an Áir: shamhail sé, gan mórán den mhíniú aige, gur ó dheas de Bhaile Chruaich seachas ar chósta Chuan Mó a bhí an ros:

1. Ros n-air, co Failbe Ros mac

Duib-da-tonn co

TBF² (Glenmasan) 128

1510c

2. Ros n-air, Go Failbhe Ros go

TBF² (Glenmasan) 132

1510c

“[Meaning] the promontory of slaughter, most likely in the district of Tír an Air [*sic*]... an ancient Irish territory... [from the text] it would appear to be in the Ballycroy area to fit in with the other places [named], rather than at Tiernar on the north coast of Clew Bay”.

Cill Mhic Laisre

Kilmaclasser

Cill Mhic Laisre

“church of (St) Mac Laisre”

1. Kilmalasser	Eccles. Tax. (Knox) 198	1307c
2. Killmiclayfyr	CEPR xii 37	1459
3. Kyllmcclacer	Bodkin’s Visit. 153	1565c
4. Kyllm’clacer	Bodkin’s Visit. (Knox) 207	1565c
5. Kilmaclacer	Division Connaught 2A (Knox) 216	1574
6. kilmackash	CBC 96	1585
7. kilmaglasse... 2 qrs	CBC 102	1585
8. Kilmaglashir, Hubbert McMeyler of	Fiants Eliz. §5173	1588
9. Kilviclassir	Incumbents [1591] 224	1591
10. Kylviclassy	Incumbents [1591] 226	1591
11. Kilmaclasser	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/6(2)	1612c
12. Kilmaclassey	Inq. ME II.269	1617
13. Killmaclasser	Straffrd Inq. §26V	1635
14. Killmaclasser Parish, Killmc Lasser Parish	BSD 97, 98	1661
15. Killmclasha	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2)	1676
16. Killmclassar 4 qrs.	ASE 243a §4	1677
17. Killmoglasse 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
18. KillmcLasser... KillmcLasser	ASE 272b §37	1681
19. KilmcLasser	Description of Mayo §47	1684c
20. KillmcLasser	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/22(10)	1687
21. Kilmaclassar 2 qrs	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
22. Kilmaclasser 2 qrs	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
23. Killinclasser	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
24. Killmcclahy	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
25. Kilmaclasser	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
26. Kilmalasser	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
27. Kilmaclasser	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/29(11)	1708c
28. Killmaclasser... Killmacklasser Killmclasser 4 qrs... KillmcLassa 4 Qrs	CRL 2A.3.16, 78, 80	1710c

Cill Mhic Laisre

29. Killmaclasser	Reg. Deeds Lib. 12, 362 §5418	1714
30. Killmaclassa	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
31. Killmaclassan	Beaufort	1792
32. Killmaclasser... Killmaclassa	QRL 2A.6.73, 334, 341	1792
33. Kilmaclash	Tithe App. §22	1828
34. Kilmaclash Church	Bald 13	1830
35. Kilmaclassar	Lewis Top. Dict. ii 163	1837
36. Kilmaclasser	ST (ALSO)	1838
37. Cill Mhig Laise or Cill Mhic Glaise 'the church of Mac Laisse'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
38. ,kilma'klasər	CML1, CML2	2001

“[It is situated] in the [eastern] part of the barony of Burrishoole, and contains 6,865a. 2r. 21p. It is a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam, and its tithes amount to £130. Its surface is very uneven, and its shape very irregular” (ALSO). “Called by the Irish aborigines Cill Mhic Glaise... corruptly for Cill Mic Laisre” (LSO i §491).

“Mac Laisre is an Early Irish personal name” (Ó Muraíle 1985, 63); “... in the early period this name occurs chiefly in Leinster and Munster. [Saints of this name include] St Mac Laisre who was abbot and bishop of Armagh and who died in 624. His feast day is 12 September... ” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 128). Fógraítear bás an easpaig seo in iontráil don bhlaoin 622 in *AFM* (i 244). Tá sé maíte ag Corlett (2001, 41) go dtiocfadh dó gurb é seo an fear a luaitear sa logainm atá idir chamáin. Tá ballóga na cille Meánaoisí i Rushbrook.

Féach finscéal spéisiúil a bhaineann le hiomaíocht idir Naomh Mac Laisre agus Naomh Míona (ónar ainmníodh paróiste Chill Mhíona), agus a thugann míniú béaloidis ar achar beag an pharóiste seo, faoin mhionainm *Laghtmeena* i Roekilmeena i bparóiste Chill Mhíona.

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Aghagowla Beg

Mo15906

1. Aghaghowle, Tonrigarioe and	Achadh Gabhla Beag “ <i>field of the fork, little</i> ” CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. Aghagouilly, Tourgarrow	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(1)	1627
3. Aghagowla, cartron of	Strafford Inq. §14V	1635

4. Aghagowla, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
5. Aghagowle als Aghagowla 1 Qr.	BSD 99	1661
6. Ahagowle	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Aghagowle 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
8. Aghagowle	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
9. Aghagowle	QRL 2A.6.73, 340	1792
10. Aughawlabeg	Tithe App. §22	1828
11. Aghagowlabeg	Bald 13	1830
12. Aughawlabeg	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
13. Aughawlabeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Aughagoula beg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Aghagowlabeg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Achadh gabhla beag 'field of the Fork (little)'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. , chə 'gaule 'bæg	BU10, CM1	2001

“88a. or. 18p., cultivated except about an acre of bog” (*ALSO*); in iarthar an pharóiste.

Is í *achadh* “expanse of ground; pasture, field” (*DIL* sv. *achad*) an bhuneilimint anseo. “*Achadh* is the most widespread and least specific term for a field... very often it is qualified by terms descriptive of its shape or size” (*IPN* 12). Tá sí cáilithe, is dóiche, ag an fhocal *gabhal* “a fork; a bifurcation or angle in a glen, pass, etc.; the spit of land between two rivers; a branch of a river, an arm or inlet of the sea forming a creek or river estuary” (*DIL* sv. *gabul*(f,g)). Ní léir go díreach cén ghné tíre a spreag an dara heilimint, ach is dóiche gur bhain sí leis an *Owennabrockagh River* atá ar theorainn thuaidh na mbailte fearainn seo; tá sruthán ar theorainn theas Aghagowla More.

Tá Aghagowla eile i Ros Comáin (*Census 1851*).

Aghagowla More

Mo11903

Achadh Gabhla Mór

“*field of the fork, big*”

1. Aughawlamore	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Aghagowlamore	Bald 13	1830
3. Aughawlamore	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
4. Aughawlamore	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Aughagoulamore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Aghagowlamore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

7. Achadh gabhla mór ‘field of the fork (big)’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. ,aħəgaule ‘mo:r	BU10, CM1	2001

“Contains 256a. 3r. 18p., of which... 33 acres [are] bog; the remainder is cultivated.... Soil, light and gravelly...” (ALSO). Suite siar ó Aghagowla Beg (féach thuas).

Ballintleva

Baile an tSléibhe

M040894

“townland of the mountain / moor”

1. (?)Downettrevagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Ballinshleva, Knockrover	Tithe App. §22	1828
3. Forthill	Bald 13	1830
4. Ballintleva	Cess Book (ALSO)	1838
5. Ballinthlea	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Ballintleva	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Ballintlemha ‘mountain village’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Baile an tsléibhe ‘town of the mountain’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,balən ‘tle:və	BU10	2001
10. ,balən ‘ʃle:və	CML2	2001
11. ,balənə ‘ʃle:və	CML3	2001

“[In the southeast of the parish...] It contains 423a. or. 32p., of which 65 acres are bog, 141 acres uncultivated... There is one fort in this townland” (ALSO). Tá an lios suite gar don *Mayour River* atá ar an teorainn thiar, agus gar do mhullach cnoic atá 67 méadar ar airde (M038893); tá grúpa beag tithe ag bun theas an chnoic. Is féidir go dtagraíonn foirmeacha 1 agus 3 don lios seo. Tá talamh ard in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn fosta; tá cnoc 88 méadar gar don teorainn thoir (*Knockrover* i bhfoirm 2b?).

Tá an bhuneilimint *baile* cáilithe anseo ag *sliabh* “a mountain, a mountain-range; a moor” (*DIL* sv. *slíab*), “a mountain or mount... a heathy upland or plain, a moor, a piece of moorland, oft. low-lying” (*Dinneen*). Tá baile fearainn eile den ainm seo i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris. Tá samplaí eile i nGaillimh agus is cosúil gur ainmneacha inchurtha iad Ballintlevy san Iarmhí agus Ballintlieve i nDún na nGall; féach fosta go bhfuil Ballintlea coitianta go leor i gcontaetha deisceartacha (*Census*

1851). Féach cuid ainmneacha inchurtha eile faoi Parkatleva i bparóiste Chill Cholmáin i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris.

Ballyglass

	An Baile Glas	
Mo50884	<i>“the green townland”</i>	
1. []llglasse	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Ballyglas	Tithe App. §22	1828
3. West Ballyglass, East Ballyglass	Bald 13	1830
4. Ballyglass	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
5. Ballyglass	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Ballyglass	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Balla-glas ‘green hill’ [sic]	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Baile glas ‘green town’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. bali 'glas	BU10	2001

“It contains 306a. 2r. 13p., of which 143 acres are cultivated...” (ALSO). Talamh cnapánach atá i mbunús an bhaile fhearainn seo; tá sé suite ó dheas de Ballintleva.

Tá 36 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír; tá siad de chóir a bheith uilig i gConnachta, agus tá 9 sampla eile i Maigh Eo féin (*Census 1851*). Féach *DIL* (sv. 2*glas*I(a)) i dtaca leis an aidiacht cháilithe *glas*: “descriptive of various shades of light green and blue, passing from grass-green to grey...; of green or greenish hue (esp. of growing things, grass, trees, etc.)”.

Ballynacarriga

	Baile na Carraige	
Mo47874	<i>“townland of the rock”</i>	
1. Ballinacorriga	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
2. Ballinacoriga	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Ballinacorriga	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
4. Ballinacorriga	Tithe App. §22	1828
5. Ballinacorriga	Tithe App. §22	1828
6. Ballynacorriga	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
7. Ballinacorriga	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
8. Ballinacarriga	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Ballynacarriga	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Ballanacorriga ‘rock field’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

11. Baile na Carraige ‘town of the rock’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,balənə'kərəgə	BU10	2001
13. ,balnə'kərəgə	CML2, CML3	2001

“In the southeast corner of the parish, nearly equidistant from Westport and Castlebar. It contains 306a. 2r. 12p., ... 105 acres bog” (ALSO). Tá mullach carraigeach 77 méadar i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag MO49877) agus is féidir gurb é seo atá i gceist leis an eilimint cháilithe *carraig* “rock, large stone” (DIL sv. *carrac*), “a rock; a large prominent stone; a crag; a stone castle” (Dinneen).

Tá *Baile na Carraige* “the town of the rock” socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge den dá ainm Rockstown agus Ballynacarriga i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 38 svv.). Is féidir go bhfuil Ballynacarriga i gCorcaigh agus i Sligeach, agus Ballynacarrig East agus Ballynacarrig West i gCiarraí, agus Ballynacarrigy agus Ballynacarrigy Old san Iarmhí (Census 1851), uilig den sanas céanna.

Brockagh

An Bhrocach

MO17914

“the place of badgers”

1. Brokiegh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(1)	1627
2. the ruinous castle of Ballygu rrissey and 4 qrs thereunto... the qr of Brockagh...	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
3. Ballygurrisee 4 qrs. (vizt.) Brockagh 1 Qr...	BSD 99	1661
4. Brockagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/10(1-2)	1667c
5. Brocka	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/11(8-9)	1671c
5. Brockagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Brockagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/12(6)	1673
7. Ballygurrish	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2)	1676
8. Brockagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
9. Ballyyogurrissa 4 qrs... Brockagh 1 qr...	ASE 267b §14	1680
10. Brockagh 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
11. Brocka 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
12. Brocka	Reg. Deeds Lib. 5, 158 §1475	1708

13. Brockagh 4 qrs	Browne's Lands I, II	1708c
14. Brocka	Reg. Deeds Lib. 5, 158 §1475	1710
15. Ballyallgarissa & Brocklagh [<i>sic</i>]	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
16. Broca	Moll's Map	1714
17. Brockagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 12, 423 §5683	1714
18. Broca	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
19. Bruca	Jeffrys	1759c
20. Ballygarrissan	QRL 2A.6.73, 339	1792
21. Broca, Tonebroca	Tithe App. §22	1828
22. Broca	Bald 13	1830
23. Brocagh	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
24. Broca	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Brockagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Brocah	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
27. Brocach 'a badger warren'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. 'brckə	BU10, CML3	2001

“[In the west of this parish...] Contains 183a. 2r. 26p., of which 174a. are cultivated, 2a. are wood, and the remainder is uncultivated... There [is here] an old castle in ruins. The castle belonged to Raghnaill Oge na Brocaighe Mc Donnell” (*ALSO*). “Tá sé roinnte ina dhá leith, Brocach agus Cnoc Brocach [*sic*]. Is é Brocach an chuid is tábhachtaighe...” (*CSBÉ* 87.240; tugtar cuid ainmneacha páirceanna ag *ibid.*).

Tá corradh agus fiche baile fearainn den ainm seo ann; is i Leath Coinn atá a mbunús (*Census 1851*). Féach Joyce (i 848): “Brocach signifies a haunt of badgers, a badger warren... varieties in anglicised names [include] Brockernagh... Brocklagh... Brockley... Brockra and Brockry”. Féach fosta Brockish, ó *Brocais* “badger’s sett/fox’s earth” in Aontroim (*PNI* 4, 96). Tá an míniú deireanach bunaithe ar *Ó Dónaill*: “badger’s burrow, set[t]; fox’s earth” (sv. *brocach*).¹

Féach fianaise d’úsáid an ailt san ainm *Raghnaill Oge na Brocaighe* thuasluaite; féach fosta ainm na habhann atá ar an teorainn theas, ó dheas den chaisleán, mar atá, *Owennabrockagh*.

Is iad Aughagowla Beg agus Aughagowla More mar aon, Drumilra, agus Toorgarve na ceathrúna eile atá luaite leis an bhaile *Ballygurrisee* (foirm 3). Ní léir go

¹ Cf. *brocach* “[f.]... [fox-]hole” (*DIL* sv. *2brocach*).

díreach an bunús atá leis an ainm seo (féach fosta foirmeacha 9, 15 agus 20) ach is féidir gur iolra de shloinne atá san eilimint cháilithe.

Brockagh Bridge

Mo16907

Ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn.

Brockagh Castle

Mo17908

In iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn. "... said to have belonged to the MacDonnells, the last of whom was called Randal Oge na Brocaighe. This family of the MacDonnells were probably gallowglasses to the Mac Williams Iochtair de Burgo" (*LSO* i §493).

Owennabrockagh

Abhainn na Brocaí

Mo00902, 075927

"*the river of An Bhrocach*"

1. Broca River	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Abhainn na Brocaighe 'river of the Brockagh'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

"Divides Burrishoole and Carra baronies in the west of [Islandeedy] parish and, flowing westwards, empties itself into Clew Bay, 2 miles south of Newport. It rises in Lough Sallagher" (*ALSO*). Reáchtálann sí ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn, gar don chaisleán.

Cartron

An Cartún

Mo27933

"*cartron (of land)*"

1. (?)Cortoon	Sligo RR IV/1	1801
2. (?)Cortoon	Browne's RR 1802	1802
3. (?)Cortoon	Sligo RR1818	1818
4. (?)Cartron	Sligo RR IV/2	1820
5. Cortoon	Tithe App. §22	1828
6. Cortoon	Bald 13	1830
7. (?)Cortoon	Browne's RR 1833	1833
8. (?)Cartron	Sligo RR IV/1	1834
9. Cortoon	Bald 13	1830
10. Cortoon	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
11. Cartoon	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Cortoon	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

13. Cartoon	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
14. Cartron	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Cartún 'a cartron or quarter'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. kər 'tu:n	BU10	2001
17. kur 'tu:n	CML2	2001
18. 'kɑrtun	CML3	2001

“227a. or. 5p.... 169 acres are cultivated” (ALSO); suite i dtuaisceart an pharóiste píosa gearr ó thuaidh de Brockagh.

Féach plé beag ar an eilimint *cartún* < *cartrún* “chartered land, holding; measure of land (equated to 64 acres)” (Ó Dónaill sv. *cartúr*) faoi Cartron i bparóiste Acla. Níl fianaise dhíreach againn den alt sna foirmeacha stairiúla, ach cf. an mionainm *Knockacarton* i mbaile fearainn Muckanagh atá cúpla míle soir ó thuaidh de seo, i mbarúntacht Cheara (ALSO phar. Oileán Éadaí iii sv.). Féach plé ar an fhuaimniú i bhfoirmeacha 16-7 san Intreoir Sraithe faoi *Athruithe i mBéim an Ghutha*.

Clooncanavan

Mo38887

Cluain Ceannabháin

“Ceannabhán’s meadow”

1. Clooncunavane	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Clooncanavan	Bald 13	1830
3. Clooncanavan	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
4. Clooncanavan	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
5. Clooncannawaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Clooncanamhaun	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Clooncanavan	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Cluain Ceannabháin ‘Canavan’s lawn or meadaow’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,klun 'kanəvən	BU10	2001

“It contains 117a. or. 39p., all cultivated except for 3 acres of bog... There is one ancient fort here” (ALSO). Tá an lios in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo34886). Tá an baile fearainn suite i ndeisceart an pharóiste, ó thuaidh de Rushbrook.

Is dóiche go bhfuil an eilimint choitianta *cluain* cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta *Ceannabhán* < *Ceandubhán*, as ar fhás an sloinne Ó *Ceannabháin* (“[a] family [that] provided hereditary physicians to the O’Flahertys of Connamara”;

MacLysaght 1985, 35 sv. *Canavan*). Féach fosta áfach an t-ainmfhocal *ceannbhán* “bog-cotton, cotton grass” (*Ó Dónaill*) agus cf. *Cluain Cearbán* / *Clooncarrabaun* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce (*GE* 66 sv. *Louisburgh*). Is minic nach séimhítear túsachsan in eilimint cháilithe ar lorg *cluain*, a bhí firinsneach sa tSean-Ghaeilge; féach tuilleadh faoi seo faoi *Cloonkeen* i bparóiste Chill Mhíona.

Cuiltrean

Mo15884

Coill Tréin

“Tréan’s *wood*”

1. Killtreane, qr of Knocktotane and	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
2. Ballyellinan 4 qrs (vizt.) Kiltreane als Killtreane & Knocktotane...	BSD 98	1661
3. Killtrea	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Kiltrain	Tithe App. §22	1828
5. Kiltrane	Bald 13	1830
6. Kiltrain	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
7. Culthrein	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Cultraín	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Cuiltréan	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Cultrain	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Coill tréin ‘wood of the mighty man’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. kul 'trɛən	CML2, CM1	2001
13. kɔl 'trɛən	CML3	2001

“It contains 227a. 2r. 11p., of which 5 acres are uncultivated and 2 acres bog” (*ALSO*); suite ar theorainn thiar theas an pharóiste.

Luann Joyce (ii 106) an t-ainmfhocal *tréan* “strong man” (*DIL* sv. III *trén*), “strong man; warrior, champion” (*Ó Dónaill*) leis an logainm *Bellatrain*, *Béal Átha Tréin*, i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 53): “some great champion, or perhaps a battle in which one of the leading warriors was slain is [thus] commemorated”. Moltar an t-ainm pearsanta *Tréan* anseo; tá cúigear den ainm liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* v 661). De réir na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla is é [e:] an guta a bhí san eilimint cháilithe, agus ní gá mar sin eilimintí ar nós *traona*, leagan malartach de *traonach* “corncrake, landrail” nó *trian* (cf. *Treanbeg* i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill) a chur san áireamh.

Ba iad Knockmuinard, Gortnaclassagh agus Derryribbeen na ceathrúna eile i *Ballyellinan* (foirm 2). Is féidir gurbh í *Baile Uí Áileanáin* bunainm an tseanbhaile seo. “Hallinan is seldom met outside Munster” (MacLysaght 1985, 143);² is sloinne coitianta é i gceantar Choill an Bhaile ó dheas de Chathair na Mart, áfach.

<u>Derrinnumera</u>	Doire an Iomaire	
Mo49933	<i>“the thicket of the ridge”</i>	
1. Derrynumerry	BSD 99	1661
2. Derymonry	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Derrymunery or Derrynmerry 1 qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
4. Derrieumerry 1 cart.	ASE 267b §14	1680
5. Derrenamerry... Derrynumerry	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
6. Derinnumera	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136657	1760
7. Derrynumery	QRL 2A.6.73, 340	1792
8. Derrinnumera	Tithe App. §22	1828
9. Derryanummera	Bald 13	1830
10. Derrinnumera	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
11. Derrinnumera	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
12. Derrinnumera	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Derrinnumera	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. Derrghummera	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Doire an iomaire ‘the oakwood of the ridge’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. ,dɛrə'numərə	BU10	2001

“It contains 701a. 3r. 38p., of which 71 acres uncultivated. The road from Castlebar to Newport lies through it” (ALSO); suite i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá an eilimint choitianta *doire* cáilithe ag *iomaire* “ridge, furrow” (*DIL* sv. *immaire*), “a ridge (in tillage, of a wave, of hill)” (*Dinneen*) anseo: “*iomaire* signifies a ridge or hill-back; as a local term it is found in each of the four provinces, being, however, more common in Ulster and Connaught” (*Joyce* i 394). Tá droimeanna arda talaimh atá idir 80 agus 115 méadar ar airde ar dhá thaobh an bhóthair thuasluaite. Is i

² Ó *hÁileanáin* < Ó *hÁilgheanáin*. Ó *hÁilgheanáin* [sic] atá ag MacLysaght.

ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn, gar do *Owennabrockagh* atá ar an teorainn theas, atá an lonnaíocht, ar shleasa thoir agus theas cnoic atá 94 méadar ar airde (Mo36924).

Ass Bridge Mapa SO

Mo49923

1. As Bridge Bald 13 1830

Ar *Owennabrockagh* agus ar an bhealach mór ó Chaisleán an Bharraigh go Baile Uí Fhiacháin, agus i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn; tá *waterfalls* breactha isteach siar uaidh ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. *Eas* “waterfall; cascade, cataract; swift current, rapid” (Ó Dónaill).

Lagjody Bridge Mapa SO

Mo45928

Áit a dtéann an bealach mór ó Chaisleán an Bharraigh go Baile Uí Fhiacháin trasna craobhshrutháin bhig de chuid *Owennabrockagh*, i lár an bhaile fhearainn. *Log Jody* “Jody’s hollow”?

Derryribbeen

Mo38918

Doire (?)Roibín

“Roibín’s *thicket*”

1. Knockamerickan	CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. Knocknemerrigan als		
Knocknemerican Derryrobin 1 Qr.	BSD 99	1661
3. Deryrobbin	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Cnocknemerican 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
5. Knocknemarrigan als		
Knocknomerigan als Derryrodan	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
6. Derraribeen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136657	1760
7. Derryroban, Knocknamarrigen als		
Knocknemierigan and	QRL 2A.6.73, 345	1792
8. Derryribbeen	Tithe App. §22	1828
9. Derry Ribbeen	Bald 13	1830
10. Derryobeen [sic]	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
11. Derryribbeen	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Derryribbeen	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Derrgh ríbeen	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Doire Ruibín ‘Robin’s oakwood’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

15. dər 'ibin	CML2	2001
16. ,dərə 'ribin	CML3	2001

“It contains 599a. 2r. 25p., of which only 346 acres are cultivated; 246 acres are uncultivated, 5 acres bog and 3 acres water” (*ALSO*); suite i lár thoir an pharóiste. Thug Bald *Derrynanaugh* ar oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, áit a raibh grúpa tithe; *Derrinanoff* atá air i *Browne’s RR* (1833). Tá an roinn eile atá luaite i bhfoirmeacha 1-2 agus 4-5 tite i léig. An dtiocfadh dó gurbh í *méaracán*, atá coitianta ina ainmneacha bláthanna, an eilimint cháilithe san ainm sin?

Níl ach dhá shampla d’úsáid an ainm phearsanta *Roibín* (< [Béarla] *Robin*) sna Meánaoiseanna liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* v 580). Mar sin féin, tá sé teastaithe i logainmneacha: féach *Baile Roibín* / Ballyrobin i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 11) agus *Ráth Roibín* / Rathrobin in Uíbh Fhailí (*L. Log.* 33).³

Leantar anseo san fhoirm mholta den Donnabhánach seachas dul i muinín bríonna éagsúla d’fhocail ar nós *ribín*.⁴ Is fiú a lua go raibh seanroinn darbh ainm *Knockribbeen*, nó a mhacasamhail, i Thornhill i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce go dtí na 1830í; cf. foirmeacha ar nós *Knockroban* (*Inq. ME* I.19; 1607), *Knockrobbin* (*CPR Jas I* 318b; 1617), *Knockrobbine* (*BSD* 108), *Knock Ribben* (*Bald’s Bogs of Mayo*, 1812).

Derryribbeen Lough Mapa SO

M037913

Suite i lár an bhaile fhearainn.

³ Dála an scéil, is cosúil nach sloinne seanbhunaithe é *Robinson*, in Éirinn (MacLysaght 1985, 259).

⁴ “A ribbon, a tape, a streamer; a scrap, a bit” (*Dinneen*), “release-pin (of pannier)” (*Ó Dónaill*). Féach fosta *rob* “an animal” (*DIL* sv. *1robb, rop*), “an animal, a brute, a quadruped; a rooting animal, a hog or pig, a nuzzler; a pet animal” (*Dinneen*) agus *ribe*, “blade; shred, tuft; snare” (*Ó Dónaill*; i dtaca leis an chiall dheireanach féach *DIL* (sv. *rib*) “a snare (spring) of some kind”).

Drumgar

Mo10909

An Droim (?)Gearr

“the short ridge”

1. Drimgarr... Drumgarr	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136657	1760
2. Drumgar	Tithe App. §22	1828
3. Drimgar	Bald 13	1830
4. Drimgarr	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
5. Drimgar	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Drímgar	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Drumgar	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
8. Druim géarr ‘short ridge’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. dr̥om ' gar	CML2	2001

“It contains 146a. or. 31p., of which 116 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar theorainn thiar an pharóiste agus díreach siar ó Brockagh, lenar áiríodh é sna foinsí ar feadh tamaill mhaith, gach seans.

Is féidir gurb é an cnoc 66 méadar ar airde atá i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo11908) an *droim* atá san ainm. Tá *droim* cáilithe, is dóiche, ag *gearr* “short” (*DIL* sv. *gerr(a)*), “short; near, close” (*Ó Dónaill*). Tá *An Caisleán Gearr* socraithe mar an bhunfhoirm de thrí bhaile fearainn darb ainm Castlegar i nGaillimh (www.logainm.ie); féach fosta Castlegar < *Caisleán Ghearr* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris (agus cúpla sampla ábhartha eile ag *Joyce* ii 417).

Níor mhol Philip Giblin mórán leaganacha Gaeilge don tSuirbhéireacht sa pharóiste seo (féach tuilleadh air sin faoi *Foinsí* san Intreoir don Cheantar Staidéir). Ní léir an mó an seans, mar sin, gur bhunaigh Ó Donnabháin leaganacha Gaeilge de na hainmneacha ar fhoirmeacha a chuala sé féin. Níor mhiste, mar sin, cuimhneamh ar an eilimint *gar* “near; convenient” (*Ó Dónaill*), nó struchtúr ar nós *Droim gCair* “Car’s ridge” (tá trí shampla den ainm pearsanta seo liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór: féach *LMG* v 103).

Tá Drumgar eile in Ard Mhacha (*Census 1851*).

Drumgoney

Mo25913

Droim Dhomhnaigh

“*ridge of Sunday*”

1. Drimgoney	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Driminavoney	Bald 13	1830
3. Drimgony	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
4. Drumgoney	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Drumgoney	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Drím gongh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Ghónaigh	J O'D (dúchg; ALSO)	1838
8. Druim Dhomhnaigh ‘Sunday ridge’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. <i>dr̥omˈgoːni</i>	CML2	2001

“[Bounded on the west by Brockagh...] 142a. 3r. 33p... one ancient fort” (ALSO). Tá an lios in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn, ar bhruach theas *Owennabrockagh* (Mo21912).

Tá cnoc 68 méadar ar airde in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn (ag Mo27912), agus tá ceann eile 62 méadar ó dheas den lios i *Toorgarve* (ag Mo22908). Tá amhras ann fosta faoi cé acu *droim* nó *dromainn* a bhí mar chéad eilimint. Tá foirmeacha 1-2 ag teacht salach ar a chéile ar go leor bealaí (cf. *Drumavoley* < *Droim Ghabhla* in Aontroim i dtaca le sampla de [v] < [ʁ] i suíomh inchurtha; *PNI* 7, 247).

Leantar den Donnabhánach sa leagan molta, ceal fianaise, agus moltar *domhnach* “Sunday...; a church” (*DIL* sv. *domnach*), “[used of a place frequented] on a Sunday” (*IPN* 74 sv. *Tobar an Domhnaigh*) mar eilimint cháilithe. Tá sampla áitiúil eile de shéimhiú túsconsain i ndiaidh *droim* san ainm *Drumhuskert* i bparóiste Chill Mhíona. Tá an dá sheanchill is cóngaraí dhá mhíle ar shiúl; ceann siar ó thuaidh, ó dheas de Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin i *Kilbride*, i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill, agus ceann sa pharóiste seo, soir ó dheas den bhaile fearainn seo, i *Rushbrook*.

Bhí an eilimint *droim* neodrach go dtí gur thit an inscne seo as feidhm sa 10ú haois; thit urú ar ainmfhocal cáilithe sa tuiseal áinsíoch uatha as feidhm i dtrátha an ama chéanna (féach mar shampla Breatnach 1994, §5.4 agus *PNI* 7, 55 sv. *Broughgammon*). Níor mhiste, áfach, eilimintí ar nós *cónaí* “dwelling, habitation” (*DIL* sv. *comnaide*) agus an t-ainm coitianta pearsanta *Cuana* (cf. samplaí ag *LMG* v 195-6) a chur san áireamh, agus cuimhneamh ar fhoirmeacha ar nós *Droim gCónaí*, *Droim gCuana*.

Tá Drumgoney eile sa Chabhán (*Census 1851*). Cf. fosta Tullygoney < *Tulaigh Dhomhnaigh* agus Aghadrumdoney < *Achadh Dhroim Dhomhnaigh* i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 51); tá samplaí de Drumdoney / *Droim Dhomhnaigh* i Sligeach (www.logainm.ie).

Drumilra

<u>Drumilra</u>	Droim Iolra	
Mo42944	"ridge of the eagle"	
1. Dromelry	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(1)	1627
2. Dronnlry, qr of Knockglasse and	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
3. Drumullagh als Dromilay & Knockglasse 1 Qr.	BSD 99	1661
4. Drumulra	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Drumullagh ½ qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
6. Drimelagh and Knockglasse 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
7. (?)Termonagh alias Dromiliagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
8. (?)Dermonagh alias Dromilonagh	Curtis II iv 56	1694
9. Drinilragh & Knockglass	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
10. Drymellragh	QRL 2A.6.73, 340	1792
11. Dromillary, Tonlea &	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
12. Drumilra Shanwalla, Drumilra Ballinlough, Drumilra Glashwee	Tithe App. §22	1828
13. Drumulra	Tithe App. §22	1828
14. Drimulra	Bald 13	1830
15. Drimulra	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
16. Drimola	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
17. Drimulra	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Drímulra	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Drumilra	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Druim iolra 'eagle ridge'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. <i>dr̥om' orl̥ə</i>	BU11	2003

"894a. or. 18p.... 263 acres are cultivated" (ALSO); suite i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá cnoc 139 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn seo (ag M032939) agus crann tarchuir ar a bharr; is dóiche gurb é seo an *droim* atá san ainm. Tá sé cáilithe, is cosúil, ag leagan malartach uatha (*iolra*) den fhocal *iolar* "eagle"; cf. Derryilra sa chuid sin de pharóiste Achadh Ghobhair atá i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Tá samplaí áitiúla eile

de sna hainmneacha Doovilra i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, Cregganilra i Lettereeragh sa pharóiste céanna, agus Inishilra i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill (féach Inse Mó sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce). Tugann Dinneen *iolrach* mar leagan malartach ainmneach den fhocal seo; thiocfadh dó gur ginideach iolra a bhí sa logainm ar dtús, i measc féidearthachtaí eile (féach *-gh* sna luathfhoirmeacha). Amanna, áfach, ní bhíonn sa *-gh* i bhfoirmeacha an 17ú haois ach coinbhinsiún litrithe: cf. foirmeacha stairiúla de Carrickildavnet i bparóiste Acla agus de Kiltarnat i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Léiríonn an fuaimniú áitiúil (foirm 21) meititéis dhéanach, a tharla sa Bhéarla, is dóiche. Spéisiúil go leor, áfach, bhí an leagan [ɔrLə] in úsáid san uatha in Acaill agus in Iorras (Stockman 1974 342 §1555 agus 348 §1586; féach leagan iolra, *iolraí*, ag *ibid.* 97 §956; Iorras: Mac an Fhailigh 1968, 41 §178).

Thug Bald *Boulyanarry* ar an ghrúpa tithe atá i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn gar do *Owennabrockagh*, agus *Capnasauleesh* ar ghrúpa eile thart ar a lár.

Drumgoney Lough [sic] Mapa SO

Mo28927

Ar an teorainn thiar le Knockglass. Tá Drumgoney féin corradh agus leathmhíle ó dheas de: *Drumilra Lough* ba chóir, is léir.

Fahy Beg

Mo08915

An Fhaiche Bheag

“the little green”

1. ffahy, Edmond Buy Burke of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/12(6)	1671
2. Fahy	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/18(6)	1682c
3. Fahey 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
4. Fahy 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
5. Fahy	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
6. Fahy 4 qrs	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
7. Fahey	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
8. Fahy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 12, 423 §5683	1714
9. Faheybeg	Tithe App. §22	1828
10. Fahey	Bald 13	1830
11. Faheybeg	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
12. Fahey	Query Book (ALSO)	1837

13. Faheybeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Fahybeg. Compare	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Faheghbeg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Any flat green piece of ground is called 'faitche'	J O'D / R.U. Walsh (ALSO)	1838
17. Faithche Beag 'small green' [sic]	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. , fahi 'bɛg	CML2, CML3	2001

"120a. 2r. 21p., 117a. are cultivated" (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thiar an pharóiste. Tá an roinn seo níos mó ná Fahy More, atá breis agus míle soir ó dheas uaithi seo.

Is í *faiche* "a green or lawn in front of a lawn or residence or church; an open space in or before a city; a green meadow, or playingfield" (DIL sv. *faithche*, *faidche*), "green" (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 172 sv. Faha) an bhuneilimint anseo. "In front of the ancient Irish residences, there was usually a level green plot... [called] *faithche*... frequently mentioned in connection with the [fort]... the word [is also used] to denote a hurling green, or fair green, or any level green field in which meetings were held, or games celebrated, whether in connection with a fort or not... the forms *Fahy* and *Faha*... constitutes the names of about 30 townlands [mostly in Connaught and Munster]" (Joyce i 297). Níl rian de lios sa roinn seo (nó gar dó, fiú), teastaithe go fóill. Is é "the green" an t-aistriúchán a rinne Ó Maolfabhail (1990, 172) ar *An Fhaiche*, Faha, i Luimneach. Tá Fahy Beg eile i gContae an Chláir (*Census 1851*).

Fahy More

Mo21898

An Fhaiche Mhór

"the little green"

1. Fahey more	Bald 13	1830
2. Fahey	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
3. Faithche Mhór 'big green'	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Fahey more	Tithe Coll. Book (ALSO)	1838
5. Faheghmore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Fahy more	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Faithche mhór 'big green'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. ' fahi	CML2	2001
9. , fahi 'mo:r	CML3, CM1	2001

“It contains 92a. 1r. 20p., all cultivated” (*ALSO*); suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste. Tá bunús an bhaile fhearainn seo suite ar dhroim talaimh atá idir 40 agus 60 méadar ar airde. Tá Lugnafahy díreach siar ó dheas de.

Féach nóta ar an phríomheilimint faoi Fahy Beg thuas. Níl rian de lios tugtha faoi deara sa bhaile fearainn seo go fóill, ach oiread. Tá séipéal sa bhaile fearainn seo: tugtar *Fahy* ar an leathpharóiste Caitliceach máguaird (is ionann agus paróiste sibhialta Chill Mhic Laisre).

Gorteen

Moo8889

An Goirtín

“the little field”

1. Gorteen	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Gorteen	Bald 13	1830
3. Gurteen	Cess Book (<i>ALSO</i>)	1833
4. Gurtheen	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
5. Gurtheen	P. Giblin (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
6. Gorteen	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
7. Goirtín ‘a small gort, enclosure or garden’	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
8. 'gortʃin	CML2, CML3	2001

“It contains 145a. 1r. 36p., of which 119 acres are cultivated, 12 acres bog, almost 8 acres of water, and the remainder uncultivated” (*ALSO*); in iardheisceart an pharóiste.

Is foirm dhíspeagtha de *gort* “a field (of arable or pasture land)” (*DIL* sv.), “a field or plantation, a corn-field and especially a field of oats” (*Dinneen*) í *goirtín*. Féach Gorteen eile i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair thuas.

Gorteen Lough Mapa SO

Moo7893

Suite ar an teorainn thiar thuaidh le Derrynaraw, i bparóiste Chill Mhíona, agus Aghagowlamore.

Gortnaclassagh

Mo28899

Gort na gClasach

“field of the (?)ditches”

1. (?)Gortnaglas	CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. the qr of Garryhore and Gortnaclassagh	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
3. Gortneglasse als Gortnaclussagh & Serrehwore 1 Qr.	BSD 98	1661
4. Gortneclassagh 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
5. Gortneglass als Gortneglatteragh	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
6. Gortneglass	Reg. Deeds Lib. 142, 274 §95484	1750
7. Gortneglass... Gortnaclassagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136657	1760
8. Gortneghlass als Gortnegassragh	QRL 2A.6.73, 345	1792
9. Gortnaclosa	Tithe App. §22	1828
10. Gortnaclossagh	Bald 13	1830
11. Gurtnaclossagh	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
12. Gortnaclassagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Gortnaclassagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Gortnaclassagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Gort na Clasach field of the trench or drain'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. ,gɔrtne'klasə	CML2	2001
17. ,gɔrtne'klasər	CML2	2001

“It contains 499a. or. 24p., of which 425 acres are cultivated, 5 acres bog, and the remainder uncultivated” (ALSO); suite i lár an pharóiste.

Tá méid maith bríonna maíte ar *clais*, na cinn seo ina measc: “*g.* na claisi, na clasach... ditch, trench, furrow; cooking-pit, burning-pit; grave” (*DIL* sv. 1*clas*), “water channel; gully, ditch...” (*Ó Dónaill*), “a drain; a furrow; a gravel pit, a hollow; a slough, a valley; a dinge; a streak, a stipe” (*Dinneen*). Is féidir gnáthghinideach uatha (*clasach*) a léamh ar chuid mhaith de na foirmeacha stairiúla thuas. Léiríonn na foirmeacha stairiúla seo luaineacht le leagan den ainm ina bhfuil gnáthfhoirm iolra stairiúil (*Gort*

na gClas).⁵ Tá sruthán nó abhainn ar chóir a bheith gach teorainn; éiríonn craobhshruthán de cheann acu i lár an bhaile fhearainn agus réachtálann anoir.

Is cosúil go bhfuil fuaimniú an ainm tagtha faoi thionchar ainm an pharóiste (foirm 17). Tá dhá bhaile fearainn darb ainm Gortnacllassagh i nGaillimh; tá *Gort na Clasach* molta mar bhunús dóibh sin, chomh maith (*Census 1851*, www.logainm.ie).

Tobercoyne

Tobar Cuáin

Mo28888

“(St) Cuan’s well”

1. Tubbercoyne	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tobar Cuain ‘Quan’s well’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“Near the [southern] boundary [of the Mayour River]... a holy well... at which there was a killeen [or] little church, in the memory of old Robert Ulick Walsh” (faisnéiseoir; *LSO* ii §493). Ní léir go conclúideach cé acu leagan den ainm pearsanta fireann *Cuana* (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 65: “[possibly] a pet form derived from a compound name in cú”), nó *Cuán* atá sa logainm seo. I dtaca le *Cuán*, féach Ó Corráin & Maguire (*ibid.*): “there was a St. Cúan of Wexford who gave his name to Kilquan and whose feast-day is 10 July. From this name is derived the surname *Ó Cuáin*, *O’Quane*, *Quain*”; cf. *Artán* sa leagan reatha Béarla den ainm Derrartan, [, der ‘artən], in Oileán Éadaí.

Knockglass

An Cnoc Glas

Mo23918

“the green hill”

1. Knockglas	CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. Cnockglass	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(1)	1627
3. ½ qr of qr of Knocklasse called the cartron of Knocknemears	Strafford Inq. §14V	1635
4. Knockglass	Strafford Inq. §15	1635
5. Knocklasse and Dronnlry, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
6. Knocklasse 1 Qr...	BSD 99	1661
7. Knocklasse 1 qr., Drimelagh and	ASE 267b §14	1680
8. Knockglass, Drinilragh &	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
9. Knocklass	Tithe App. §22	1828
10. Knockglass	Bald 13	1830
11. Knockglass	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833

⁵ Is cosúil gur fhorbair an leagan measetha *Gort na gClasach* - a mholtar anseo - ansin (foim 5a). Ar ndóiche, bheadh *clasach* inghlactha mar fhoirm ghinideach iolra sa Ghaeilge dhéanach.

12. Knockglass	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Knockglass	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Knockglass	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Cnoc glas 'green hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. ,nɔk'glas	CML2	2001

"Contains 200a. 3r. 30p., of which 182 are cultivated" (ALSO); suite soir ó thuaidh de Brockagh. Tá an *cnoc* i lár an bhaile fhearainn agus tá sé 76 méadar ar airde (Mo23919). Féach nóta gearr ar an eilimint cháilthe *glas* faoi ainm inchurtha Knockglass i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Knockmoyleen

Mo37901

Cnoc Maoilín

"Maoilín's hill"

1. (?)Knockmoilin	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Knockmeeline	Tithe App. §22	1828
3. Slinane Knockmeeline	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
4. Knockmeleen	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockmeleen	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Knockmoyleen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc Maoilín 'Moylan's hill', 'Collis Mailini'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. nɔk'moilin	BU11	2001

"It contains 79a. 3r. 27p., all cultivated except 1 acre of waste" (ALSO); suite i lár thoir an pharóiste. Gach seans gurb é an cnoc 87 méadar ar airde atá i lár an bhaile fhearainn (Mo38902) a spreag an t-ainm.

Is dóiche gurb é an t-ainm pearsanta *Maoilín* a cháiligh *cnoc* anseo. Féach samplaí eile de i *Tír Mhaoilín* in Aontroim (Tervillin; *PNI* 7, 161), *Steach Maoilín* (ainm paróiste) sa Mhí (*GÉ* 162) agus Knockmoyleen < *Cnoc Maoilín* (< *Cnoc Muintire Maoilín*) i mbarúntacht Iorrais sa chontae seo féin.

I measc na bhféidearthachtaí eile arbh fhiú cuimhneamh orthu, is dóiche, tá *maoilín* "hornless cow" (*Ó Dónaill*),⁶ sa ghinideach iolra, agus *maoilín* "bare little

⁶ Cf. *maol* "ā, f.... dishorned head of an animal" (*DIL* sv. *2mael*(b)).

summit” (*ibid.*),⁷ atá le sonrú i gcúpla mionainm i Bolinglanna ar an Chorrán (féach Imleabhar 3). Is léir nach *maoileann* atá i gceist; féach nóta ar bhéarlú an fhoircinn - *inn* san Intreoir Sraithe.

Knockmuinard

Mo24885

Cnoc Muine Aird

“hill of the high thicket”

1. Knockmurreard	CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. Knockmonyard, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
3. Conockmonyard 1 qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
4. Knockdownard als		
Knockmonyard 1 Qr.	BSD 98	1661
5. Knocklownard	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Knockdownard als		
Knockmaynard als Derryrealt	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
7. Knockmonard	Reg. Deeds Lib. 114, 319 §79086	1744
8. Knockdoward otherwise		
Knockmenard otherwise		
Derrygreatt	Reg. Deeds Lib. 142, 274 §95484	1750
9. Knockminard	Reg. Deeds Lib. 306, 633 §205029	1770c
10. Knockdownard als Knockmaynard	QRL 2A.6.73, 345	1792
11. Knockminard	Tithe App. §22	1828
12. K. manard	Bald 13	1830
13. Knockminard	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Knockmunard	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
15. Knockmuinard	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Knockmhunard	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Cnoc muine áird ‘hill of the high shrubbery’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. , nakmin 'ard	CM1	2002

“162a. 3r. 14p... 138 acres are cultivated” (*ALSO*); suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste.

⁷ Cf. *maol* “ā, f.... a flat-topped hillock” (*DIL* sv. *2mael*(c)). Tá sí mar *maoil* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; bare, bald, top” ag Ó Dónaill.

Tá an t-aon chnoc atá sa roinn seo suite i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn; tá sé 66 méadar ar airde (Mo24883). Tá *muine* baininsneach ag na foclóirí Nua-Ghaeilge ach is firinsneach a bhí sé sa tSean-Ghaeilge (*DIL* sv.; féach plé ar an eilimint seo faoi Money i bparóiste Chill Mhíona). Féach sampla firinsneach eile sa logainm *An Muine Glas* nó Moneyglass in Aontroim (*PNI* 4, 113). Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag *ard* “high above ground, elevated, lofty” (*DIL* sv. 1ardI(b)).⁸

Tobergal

An Tobar Geal

Mo27884

“the bright well”

1. Tubbergall	Bald 13	1830
2. Tubbergall or The White Well	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

Suite gar do theorainn thoir an bhaile fhearainn; éiríonn fuarán nó sruthán amach as an talamh ar an láthair seo.

Lugnafahy

Log na Faiche

Mo12895

“the hollow of the green”

1. Fahy	Bald 13	1830
2. Hollownafahey	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Lugnafahy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
4. Holloufahegh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
5. Log na faithche ‘hollow of the green’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. lognə 'fahi	CML2	2001

“It contains 110a. 2r. 22p., all cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite siar ó dheas de Fahy More in iardheisceart an pharóiste. Tá an chuid is mó den bhaile fearainn ar dhroim talaimh atá thart ar 40 méadar ar airde; tá talamh íseal i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn i dtreo an *Mayour River* atá ar an teorainn theas.

Tá an bhuneilimint *log* “place; (dwelling) place, habitation; hollow, pit, ditch; burial place, grave” (*DIL* sv. 1locI,II), “hollow” (*DUP* 154 sv. *log*) cáilithe anseo ag *faiche*: féach Fahy Beg thuas.

⁸ Féach fosta na bríonna “great, extensive(?); difficult, laborious, arduous” (*ibid.* sv. 1ardI(g,j)).

Rushbrook

Mo39881

Faiche an Teampaill

“the green of the church”

1. (?)Portinlane	See Lands Inq. (Knox)	1617
2. (?)Killmclasha 4 Qrs. Ballyallon & Portnellane 7 Carts. Comon to Killmclashee 4 Qrs.	BSD 99	1661
3. (?)Ballyyallen alias Porternullane	ASE 267b §14	1680
4. Fahantample	Tithe App. §22	1828
5. Kilmaclash Church, Fahyantample	Bald 13	1830
6. Rushbrook	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. rɔʃ 'brɔk	CML2	2001
8. rɔʃ 'bruk	CML3	2001

“A fancy name... contains 104a. 3r. 28p., of which 72 acres are cultivated, about 25 acres water and the remainder uncultivated” (ALSO). Suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste. Tá seaneaglais an pharóiste sa bhaile fearainn seo (féach thíos).

Is cosúil, ar na foirmeacha stairiúla, gur cumadh an t-ainm *Rushbrook* go gairid roimh theacht na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis. Is léir ó léarscáil Bald go dtugtaí *Fahyantample* ar an cheantar seo roimhe. Is dóiche go raibh na rannta luaite i bhfoirmeacha 1-3 suite thart anseo; ní luaitear iad sna foinsí ó 1680 amach (foirm 3). Féach an nóta seo a leanas ar an eilimint *teampall* “(Lat. *templum*)... church” (*DIL* sv. *tempul(c)*): “For the most part [*teampall*] represents a church, frequently a parish church, of the post-reform period. In annalistic records of post-twelfth-century date it is the term most commonly used of ‘church’, although *eaglais* is occasionally used. *Teampall* frequently appears with a dedication to one of the great sanits of the Roman calendar... Simple descriptive qualifications occur as well, as in Templemoyle, Co. Mayo, [from] *Teampall Maol*, ‘bald church’, possibly indicating that the building was in ruinous condition” (*IPN* 148).⁹

Glebe, Church in Ruins, Graveyard

Mo37878

1. Kilmaclash Church	Bald 13	1830
2. Glebe	ST (ALSO)	1838

⁹ I dtaca le *Templemoyle*, féach faoi Coollagagh i bparóiste Chill Lasrach i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.

“It contains 5 acres, all cultivated. It is the property of Rev. P. Bounden... There is no Glebe House, but there are the ruins of a church and a graveyard... in the northeast of the Glebe, on the east side of Clogher Lake... The church was 64 ft. long and only 15 ft. broad, and seems to be the same age as the old church in the neighbouring parish of Kilmeena, which was probably the same length. All the features of the Kilmaclasser church have been destroyed, except a Gothic window in the south side wall” (ALSO). Féach tuilleadh plé ar an eaglais seo ag Corlett (2001, 136).

Slinaun

Mo35896

An Slinneán

“the (?)scapula-shaped eminence”

1. Slinane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136651	1760
2. Slinane	Tithe App. §22	1828
3. Slinnane	Bald 13	1830
4. Slinane	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
5. Slinaan	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Slinaun. Compare. Occurs before	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
7. Slínann	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Slinneáin ‘a shoulder-blade’ [sic]	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. ‘s’linjən	CML2	2001
10. ‘s’liŋən	CML3	2001

“Situating [on the southern boundary] with the detached portion of Islandeady parish. It contains 179a. 3r. 32p., of which 147 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá droimlín 82 méadar ar airde i dtuaisceart na roinne, agus droimlín 60 méadar ar airde sa deisceart. “Tá [an baile fearainn] roinnte i dtrí cuideanna. Slináne Bán, Slináne Ruadh agus Cnoc Maoilín [sic]” (CSBÉ 87.248).

I measc bríonna eile, luann *Dinneen* “a flat object, shoulder-blade or scapula... also a border” le *slinneán*.¹⁰ Tá Tawnyslinnaun i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce suite ar teorainn thiar an pharóiste sin ceart go leor ach shílfeá go n-oirfeadh “éadan sléibhe” sa chás sin, ar a thopagrafach. Tá an baile fearainn atá idir chamáin cumtha thart ar an dá dhroim talaimh thuasluaite; tá cuid talaimh níos ísle san iarthuaisceart agus san oirthear i dtreo na habhann ar an teorainn thoir (an *Moyour River*).

¹⁰ “Shoulder-blade” (*DIL* sv. *slinnén*).

Slinaunroe

An Slinneán Rua

Mo53911

“the red Slinneán (?scapula-shaped eminence)”

1. Slinane Roe	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Slinaanroe	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Slínannroe	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
4. Slinaunroe	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
5. Slinneáin ruadh ‘red shoulder blade’ [sic]	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. slinjən 'ro:	CML2	2001

“Situated at the centre of the east boundary of the parish. It contains 286a. 3r. 24p., of which 140a. are cultivated, 65a. bog, 3a. water” (ALSO).

Tá Knockmoyleen idir an baile fearainn seo agus Slinaun atá suite siar ó dheas uaidh sin. Arís, is roinn fhada í seo atá buailte le teorainn an pharóiste. Tá cnoc 89 méadar sa tuaisceart agus cnoc eile 72 méadar sa deisceart; talamh cnapánach idir an dá mhullach atá i mbunús mór den bhaile fearainn.

Loughaunawack

Lochán an Bhaic

Mo52916

“the little lake of the bend”

1. Lochán a' Bhaic ‘pool of the bend’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Lochán beag bídeach ar an teorainn thoir thuaidh le Derrintloura i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí. Ainmfhocal neodrach a bhí san fhocal *bac* “o, n. and m.... angle, bend, corner; (an enclosed) corner or angle of a field (used as a shelter for horses and cattle); applied to various hooked or angled tools or other articles” (DIL sv. *1bacc(a-c)*), “an angular space, hollow or object; a river turn” (Dinneen), tráth. De réir Joyce (iii 56) is é “bend or crook” an chiall is coitianta i logainmneacha. Is leagan baininsneach atá san ainm *Cúil na Baice* “corner/angle of the river-bend” nó Cullybackey, in Aontroim (PNI 4, 199). Ní léirítear sruthán gar don loch seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí agus is féidir go dtagraíonn an eilimint seo do ghné éigin i gcruth an locha féin.

Tawnyemon

Tamhnaigh Éamainn

Mo40873

“Éamann’s (mountain) field”

1. Towneamon	Tithe App. §22	1828
2. Townyemon	Bald 13	1830
3. Tavnyemun	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
4. Tavneyedmond	Query Book (ALSO)	1837

5. Tawnyemon	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Tawney Edmond	Tithe Coll. Book (ALSO)	1838
7. Tawnyemon	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. Tamhng hemon	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. A purty spot of land is a 'tamhnach,' 'tawny'	J O'D / R.U. Walsh (ALSO)	1838
10. Tamhnaigh Émoinn 'Edmond's field'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. ,tami'e:mən	CML2	2001
12. ,tamni'e:mən	CML2	2001
13. ,təmni'e:mən	CML3	2001

"It contains 145a. 2r. 15p., of which 104 acres are cultivated, 6 acres are bog, 17 acres are water and the remainder uncultivated" (ALSO); suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste, ó dheas de Rushbrook. Tá dhá chnoc sa limistéar seo, ceann 62 méadar san oirthuaisceart (MO39873) agus ceann 58 méadar sa deisceart (MO37870); léirítear dhá ghrúpa tithe i lár na roinne ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

Tá an fhoirm thabharthach *tamhnaigh* den eilimint *tamhnach* "a green place, clearing < taman?" (DIL sv. *tamnach*), "grassy upland; arable place in mountain" (Ó Dónaill), "field" (DUP 156 sv.) coitianta go leor i logainmneacha áitiúla; féach díshéimhiú déanach an *-mh-* san eilimint seo a léiríonn foirmeacha 11-3. Tá *tamhnaigh* cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta *Éamann*: "a borrowing of the English name Edmond or Edmund... brought to Ireland by the Anglo-Normans... [It] became popular in the later middle ages" (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 86). Cf., i measc samplaí eile, Ballyedmond < *Baile Éamainn* i gContae an Dúin (PNI 1, 140-1).

Toorgarve

MO22904

An Tuar Garbh

"the rough (?)pasture"

1. Tourgarrow	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(1)	1627
2. Torgarrow als Tuorgarrow 3 carts	BSD 99	1661
3. Torgaron	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Tourgarruffe 3 cart.	ASE 267b §14	1680
5. Tourgarruffe... Tourgarriffe	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 79	1710c
6. Towrgarriffe	QRL 2A.6.73, 340	1792

7. Tourgarve	Tithe App. §22	1828
8. Tourgarriff	Bald 13	1830
9. Toorgarriff	Cess Book (ALSO)	1833
10. Thourgarriff	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Toorgarve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Thóurgarríff	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Tuar 'is where cattle are milked'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Tuar garbh 'rough green field'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. tur 'garv	CML2	2001

“It contains 114a. 1r. 39p., all cultivated except 4 acres... the soil is light and gravelly” (ALSO). Tá sé seo suite ar bhruach theas *Owennabrockagh*, i lár an pharóiste agus ó dheas de Brockagh.

Tá bríonna éagsúla le *tuar*: “cultivation, preparation, tilling of land; manuring of land, manure; a cultivated land, tilled land” (*DIL* sv. 2*túar*(a-c)), “cattle-field; sheep-run; pasture, lea; bleaching green” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 2,3*tuar*). Dar le Joyce (i 236), “*tuar* signifies a bleach green; in an extended sense it is applied to any place where things were spread out to dry, and very often to fields along small streams... and it was sometimes applied to spots where cattle used to feed and sleep”; féach fosta Toobuck i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. Tá sé cáilithe anseo ag *garbh* “rough, rugged, coarse” (*DIL* sv. 1*garb*), “rough” (*Ó Dónaill*).

Is féidir gur ainm inchurtha é Toorgarriff i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*).

Cill Mhíona**Kilmeena**

Cill Mhíona

“(St) Míona’s church”

1. Kellmidoni	Pont. Hib. i 185 §100	1216
2. Kilmayn	Eccles. Tax. (Knox) 198	1307c
3. Killmyanad [<i>vel</i> Kyllmyannd]	Oblig. Tuam. 69 §98	1432
4. Killmianna, Matthew Oflachertyd...	CEPR xi 476	1463
5. Killmynan, Vicaria de	Bodkin’s Visit. 153	1565c
6. Kyllmyna	Bodkin’s Visit. (Knox) 207	1565c
7. Kylmyna	Division Connaught 2B (Knox) 216	1574
8. Kilmyne	First Fruits	1574c
9. (?)Kyllmeane, Conla mcShane Ykeanevaine	Fiants Eliz. §5451	1590
10. Kilmyn	Incumbents [1591] 224	1591
11. Kylvina	Incumbents [1591] 226	1591
12. Killemyna	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
13. Killmine	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
14. Kilveeney Parish	BSD 98	1661
15. Kilveeney Parish	BSD 100	1661
16. kilveeney	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
17. par. Killyvinny	ASE 268a §14	1680
18. par. Killmenagh	ASE 268a §14	1680
19. Killveeney, parish of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(10)	1680
20. Kilveena	Description of Mayo §47	1684c
21. Killlureney	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
22. Killveeney	Lea & Moll	1720c
23. Kilveeney Parish	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
24. Kilmeeney	Reg. Deeds Lib. 57, 202 §38017	1724
25. Kilmina, the parish of	Episcopal Wills 241	1760
26. Kilmena Parish	Mackenzie xiv	1776
27. Kilmina	Beaufort	1792
28. Killveeney Parish	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
29. Kilmina	Stat. Survey Mayo	1802

30. Killmina Ch	Arrowsmith	1811
31. Kilmeena	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
32. Kilmeena	Tithe App. §21	1829
33. Kilmeen	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833
34. Kilmina	Lewis Top. Dict. i 179	1837
35. Kilmeena	ST (ALSO)	1838
36. Cill Miodhna 'St. Meena's church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
37. ,kil'mi:nə	CM1, CM2, CM3	2001-2

“This parish occupies the South-West portion of the barony of Burrishoole. It contains 10,762a or. 3p., statute measure, including 147a. 1 r. 36p. of water”. It is a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam, and the tithes amount to £350” (ALSO). Tá cuid mhór d’Inse Mó sa pharóiste seo; tá naoi gcinn acu ina mbailte fearainn. Féach nóta ar bhallóga na seanchille faoi ainm an bhaile fhearainn Kilmeena thíos. Féach an scéal naomhsheanchais a mhíníonn cén fáth a bhfuil an paróiste seo níos mó ná Cill Mhic Laisre faoin mhionainm Laghtmeena i mbaile fearainn Roekilmeena. Luaitear lonnaíocht eaglasta eile le Inishdaff (féach tuilleadh sa chaibidil ar Ainmneacha Inse Mó atá san imleabhar a bhaineann le barúntacht Mhuraisce), Clynish, Buckfield, Cross, Moyna agus Rusheen.

“*Míona* appears to represent a rare personal name - possibly *Midgna*, which appears in that great Middle Irish work *Acallam na Senórach*” (Ó Muraíle 1985, 64; cf. *Met. Dinds.* i 18.53: “*Lige Mail ocus Mid(g)na*”). Luaitear duine eile den ainm seo i bhféilirí na naomh; féach mar shampla *Maedóc mac Midna mic Meta* i *Fél. Óeng.* (114 §11). De réir na beathaisnéise *Bethu Phátraic*, bhain Naomh Pádraig radharc na súl de dhuine dá lucht coimhdeachta, darbh ainm *Migne*, i gceantar Crosspatrick i bparóiste Chill Ala (*Trip. Life. (Stokes)* i 132.7-8; *Midgna* ag Colgan i *Trias Thaum.* 141).

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

<u>Ardkeen</u>	Ard Caoin	
L950897	“smooth height”	
1. Ardchine	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/7(2)	1615c
2. Ardchine	Inq. ME II.255	1617
3. Ardchine	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
4. Ardkeen	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635

5. half qr of Ardkeene in said town of Cosselahie	Strafford Inq. §12V, 13	1635
6. Ardkeene 1/2 Qr	BSD 101	1661
7. Ardkeane	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. Ardkeen	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2)	1676
8. Ardkeene 1/2 qr.	ASE 243a §4	1677
9. Ardkeene 1/2 qr	Browne's RR 1698	1698
10. Ardkeene 1/2 qr	Browne's RR 1699	1699
11. Ardkeane 1 qr	Browne's Lands I	1708c
12. Ardkeen 1 qr	Browne's Lands II	1708c
13. Ardkeen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
14. Ardkeene 1/2 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
15. Ardkeene	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
16. Ardkeen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
17. Ardkeene	QRL 2A.6.73, 335	1792
18. Artkeen and Rossakerine	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
19. Ardkeen and 2/3 of Inish Cottal	Sligo RR IV/2	1800
20. Artkeen & Innishlaffel	Browne's RR 1802	1802
21. Ardkeen, Myna &	Sligo RR 1818	1818
22. Ardkeen & 2/3 Innishlagher	Sligo RR IV/3	1823
23. Ardkeen	Bald 13	1830
24. Ardkeene... Innishlaffel	Browne's RR 1833	1833
25. Ardkeen	ST (ALSO)	1838
26. Ardkeen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
27. Ardkeen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. Ard coin	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
29. Ard caoin 'beautiful height'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. a:r'ki:n	BL 352d.471	1968c
31. ard'ki:n	CM1	2002

“136a. 3r. 25p.... 3 ancient forts [here]” (ALSO). Ar chósta lár thiar an pharóiste.

Tá dhá chnoc sa bhaile fearainn: cnoc 42 méadar ar airde sa tuaisceart gar don áit a bhfuil grúpa tithe (léirithe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí) agus a bhfuil lios ar a shleasa thoir (ag L949897), agus droim thart ar 29 méadar ar airde i

ndeisceart na roinne (ag L952893), a bhfuil dhá cheann de na liosanna thuasluaite suite air. Tá *ard* “high place, height” (*DIL* sv. *IardI(a)*), “height, hillock; top, high part” (*Dinneen*) cáilithe anseo ag *caoin* “fine, good, fair, beautiful, etc. Of persons etc.” (*DIL* sv. *1caín*), “gentle, mild, tender, kind; pleasing; unruffled, smooth, polished; delicate” (*Dinneen*), “pleasant” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 116 sv. *Cluain Caoin* / *Cloonkeen*, “pleasant meadow”). Cf. *Cloonkeen* thíos.

Tá *Ard Caoin* / *Ardkeen* eile i dTiobraid Árann (*L. Log.* 14), agus ceann eile i gContae an Dúin (*PNI* 2, 9-10: *Ard Caoin* “fair/pleasant height”).

Ballinlough

Mo1588o

Baile an Locha

“the townland of the lake”

1. baile in locha	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Ilandballanloghae	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Ballinlogha... Ballinlogha Island	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
4. Ballelogha	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. Ballinlogha, town of	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
6. Ballenlogha, towne of	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635
7. Ballelogha, townland of	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
8. Ballinlogha, the town of	Strafford Inq. §19	1635
9. Ballinloghy... Killavogg	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
10. Ballinloghie 4 Qrs.	BSD 98	1661
11. Ballilogh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Ballenloghie	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
13. Ballinloghy	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/21(3-4)	1687
14. Ballinlogh 2 qrs	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
15. Ballinlogh 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
16. Ballinlogh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/27(7-8)	1700
17. Ballenlogh... Killdavoggey	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
18. Ballenloough 4 qrs	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
19. Ballenlogh 4 qrs	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
20. Ballinlogh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
21. Ballenlogh	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
22. Ballinlogh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 69, 498 §49392	1725c

Cill Mhíona

23. Ballinlogh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
24. Ballinlough	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
25. Ballinlough & Slogger	Browne's RR 1802	1802
26. Ballinlough & Liscloane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
27. Ballinlough	Sligo RR IV/2	1820
28. Ballinlough	Bald 13	1830
29. Ballinlough	Browne's RR 1833	1833
30. Ballinlough	ST (ALSO)	1838
31. Ballinlough	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
32. Ballinlough	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
33. Ballínlogh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
34. Baile an locha	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
35. Baile an locha 'town of the lake'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
36. , balin ' lox	CM3	2002

"It contains 369a. or. 18p." (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite gar do theorainn lár thoir an pharóiste. Tá an loch a spreag an t-ainm suite ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn le Kilmeena agus Bocullin.

Tá rian den ghuta neamhaiceanta ag deireadh an ainm le sonrú i bhfoirmeacha béarlaithe anuas go 1687. Is iad seo a leanas na ceithre ceathrúna atá luaite leis an seanbhaile sa *BSD*: Drumminabo, Buckfield, Ballinlough féin agus Moyna. Tá 27 baile fearainn darb ainm Ballinlough sa tír; tá sampla eile i bparóiste Mhaigh Eo i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris sa chontae seo féin (*Census 1851*).

Ballin Lough

L995880

Ainm an locha, mar atá ar an léarsáil sé horlaí. Tá an loch ar an teorainn thiar (féach thuas). Tá crannóg ann, i dtuaisceart Bocullin.

Knockanyeven

Moo3883

	(?)Cnocán Uí Éimhín	
	"Ó hÉimhín's hillock"	
1. Knockevin, Knockeeven	Browne's RR 1802	1802
2. Knockayeameen	Bald 13	1830
3. Cruckaneeeven	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Cnocán Uí Eimhin 'O'Evin's hillock'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

“This is a group of houses, situated on a pleasant little hill... near the northern boundary... at a cross road...” (*ALSO*). Tá cnoc 60 méadar ar airde díreach siar ó thuaidh uaidh seo (M001884); shlífeá gurb é seo an *cnocán* san ainm. Níl foirmeacha Bald agus na Suirbhéireachta ag teacht le chéile, agus is d’Ormhumhain an sloinne *Ó hÉimhin* (MacLysaght 1985, 101 sv. Evans) - sloinne nach mbeimis ag súil leis murach gur iarsma atá ann de na Buitléirigh a d’aistrigh siar go hUmhall sa 14ú haois (Ó Muraíle 1985, 19; féach an plé ar an ainm barúntachta Buiríos Umhaill). Mholfaí *aoibhinn* “delightful, pleasant, beautiful” mar cháilitheoir ar chuid foirmeacha thuas (cf. logainmneacha le *álainn* mar cháilitheoir ag Joyce ii 65).

Tugadh *Ballinlough* ar ghrúpa tithe eile (M007877) sa bhaile fearainn ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Ní hann de na grúpaí tithe seo níos mó.

Bocullin

Both Chuilinn

L995875

“(?)Cuileann’s hut / hut of holly”

1. Bocullen	Bald 13	1830
2. Bochullin	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Buchellam	Oifig Cíos (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
4. Buckellan	Áisire Eastáit (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
5. Bochulín	P. Giblin (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
6. Bacullin	Rev. G. Eyre (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
7. Bocullin	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
8. Both chuillinn	J O’D (p.l.; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838
9. Both chuillinn ‘booth or hut of the holly’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
10. ,bo 'kɔlən	CM3	2002

“It contains 118a. 1r. op.” (*ALSO*). Tá sé seo suite siar ó Ballinlough agus ar bhruach theas an locha.

Is cosúil gur eilimint sách luath i logainmneacha í *both* “ā, f.... hut, bothy, cot; cabin” (*DIL* sv.), go minic, a úsáideadh i gcomhthéacs eaglasta, amanna (*Joyce* i 305; *IPN* 32). Níl rian ar bith de lonnaíocht eaglasta sa bhaile fearainn seo; tá Kilmeena ar bhruach thuaidh an locha, áfach. Is féidir gurb é an t-ainm pearsanta *Cuileann* a cháiligh an chéad eilimint. Liostaítear seisear den ainm seo sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* v 197; luaitear duine acu le hUí Bhriúin). Féidearthachtaí eile áfach is ea *Both Chuilinn* “hut of (the place of) holly” (cf. Toner 1996-7, 96-97). Ní gá focail in -án a chur san áireamh: féach plé ar bhéarlú an fhoircinn seo san Intreoir Sraithe.

Buckfield

L975884

(?)Cill Dabheoige

“(St) Dabheog’s church”

1. Kildavoigie... Kildavoigie	Inq. ME II.251	1617
2. Killavogie, cartron called	Strafford Inq. 21V	1635
3. Killamga als Killdavoge als Kilnanogie ½ qr	BSD 98	1661
4. Killonigie	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2)	1676
5. (?)Killviggy ½ qr.	ASE 243a §4	1677
6. Killdavoggey	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
7. Kildowege als Millamanga als Killnanoge in Ballynecloghy	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1744
8. Kildoweigie als Killamanga als Killnanogue	QRL 2A.6.73, 352	1792
9. Buckfield	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
10. Buckfield	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
11. Kildovick Br	Arrowsmith	1811
12. Buckfield	Sligo RR 1818	1818
13. Buckfield	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
14. Buckfield	Bald 13	1830
15. Buckfield	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
16. Buckfield	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
17. Buckfield	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Buckfield	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
19. Buckfield or Kildavuck	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. Buckfield	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
21. Cildamhuc	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Cill dá bhoic ‘church of the two bucks (stags)’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. 'bukfi:ld	BL 352d.461	1968c
24. 'bøkfi:ld	CM1, CM3	2002

“[A central townland...] It contains 238a. 1r. 3p.... No antiquities” (ALSO).

Ní luaitear ballóga seanséipéil leis an roinn seo sna foinsí. Ní léir ar tógadh an séipeál de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann a bhí in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn in

aimsir na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, agus a léiríodh ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí, sheanláthair na cille. I Moyna, atá ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn seo, léiríodh séipéal Caitliceach agus *St. Brendan's Well* ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Tá baile fearainn darb ainm Cross soir ó dheas de Buckfield. Tá cuid amhrais ann, mar sin, faoi shuíomh na heaglaise a spreag an bhuneilimint *cill* “church... monastic settlement or foundation... churchyard, graveyard” (*DIL* sv. *cell*) anseo.

Ar fhianaise na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla thuas, amháin, mholfaí ainm pearsanta baineann mar cháilitheoir.¹ I gcás Kildanoge < *Cill Domhnóige* i dTiobraid Árann, áfach, léiríonn foirmeacha stairiúla gur díochlaonadh an t-ainm fireann naoimh *Domhnóg* mar ainm baineann, tríd analach, is dóiche, chomh fada siar le 1610 (Ó Cearbhaill 2007, 122). Is féidir gur tharla an rud céanna anseo, agus gurb é an t-ainm fireann naoimh *Dabheog* < *Da Bheóg* < *Dobeóc*, an cáilitheoir.² Féach sampla áitiúil eile den ainm naoimh seo faoin ainm baile fearainn Lackanhill i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Is féidir gur de Chlann Fhiachach Fhir Mhara é *Dabheog*; luaitear é le *Gleann Gearg* i nDún na nGall, sna foinsí (*LMG* ii 736 §723.5; cf. *CGSG* 240 sv. *Dobheóc* agus féach go háirithe Ó Riain 2011, 268).

Mayour Bridge

L967879

1. mjawər 'bridʒ

CM3

2002

Téann mionbóthar beag anonn an *Mayour River* anseo, achar gearr soir ó Mayour féin.

Carrowbeg

L973897

An Cheathrú Bheag

“the little quarter”

1. Karowbegg

Inq. ME I.67

1611

2. Carrowbegg 1/2 qr

CPR Jas I 218a

1612

3. Carowbegg

Inq. ME II.255

1617

4. (?)Carowbeg

Inq. ME II.263

1617

¹ Seachas, mar shampla, an t-ainm pearsanta fireann *Dabhac* a liostaítear go háirithe le Sean-Ghaill sa Ghinealach Mór (cf. *LMG* v 2020 sv.; cf. Ballydavock i mbarúntacht Cheara) agus nach luaitear mar ainm naoimh. (Cf. sloinnte áitiúla bunaithe air, “Mac Davock... *Mac Dabhóc*... like the cognate MacCavock and MacCooke this is a branch of the Burkes of Connacht” ag MacLysaght 1985, 76).

² Bheadh béim an ghutha ar an dara siolla, ar ndóiche. Níl fasach againn do *Damhóg* < *Damh* mar ainm naoimh, ná mar ainm tuata ach an oiread. Ba d’Uí Néill an Tuaiscirt é Naomh *Damhnóg* / *Da-Mhongóc* (*LMG* ii §701.6).

5. Carrowbegg otherwise		
Derrynaratha	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Carrowbegg	Inq. ME III.375	1631
7. Carrowbegg	Inq. ME III.387	1633
8. the qr of Carrowbegg and Derrinrath in the town of Ballitrasna ³		
	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
9. Carrowbegg and Deryenrah	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
10. Leighcarrowbegg and Derrinrath, the qr of		
	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
11. Carrowbeg	BSD 99	1661
12. Carobeg	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
13. (?)Corruebegg	Browne's RR 1704	1704
14. Carrabeg	Tithe App. §21	1829
15. Carrowbeg	Bald 13	1830
16. Carrowbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Carrowbeg	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
18. Carrowbeg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Carroubeg 'little quarter'	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
20. Ceathramhadh beag 'little quarter'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. , karə 'bæg	CM1	2002

"It contains 137a. 2r. 37p.... There is an ancient fort in this townland" (*ALSO*). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar an chósta i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.

Ainm coitianta sa chontae seo is ea Carrowbeg; féach go leor samplaí eile sa bharúntacht seo féin san innéacs. Ceathrú de chuid *Ballytrasna*, atá tite i léig, ab ea an roinn seo ó cheart; rannta eile de, de réir an *BSD*, ab ea Rostoohy, leathcheathrú, Knockboy, ceathrú, *Errusaun* i Rosdooaun, leathcheathrú, agus Derrynaraw, ceathrú.

³ 1. Ballitrasna, town of	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
2. Balltarsny, the town of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
3. Ballytrasna 4 qrs	Browne's RR 1698	1698
4. Ballatrassna 4 qrs	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
5. Ballytrasna	QRL 2A.6.73, 333	1792
6. Ballitrasna	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725

Is cosúil gur chlúdaigh sé Cushalogurt fosta. Feictear *An Baile Trasna* den uair dheireanach sna foinsí i 1725 i (*Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042*).

Léirítear *Caromore* in iardheisceart an pharóiste ar léarscáil *Hib. Del. Mayo*; luaitear é fosta mar *Carrowmore* in *Inq. ME I.27* sa bhliain 1607. Ba cheathrú í seo de bhaile eile ar fad, áfach: *Ballykinard* a thugtar air sin sa *Strafford Inq. §30*; mhair an t-ainm *Ballykinard* go dtí 1773c, ar a laghad, sna foinsí (*Reg. Deeds Lib. 301, 386 §20129*).

Carrowbeg Lough

L 970893

Ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn le Knockysprickaun.

Carrowcally

L9486

Ceathrú Chalaídh

“quarter of the landing-place”

1. Carrowencally, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
2. Carrowhally als Carrowencally cald. Cregannagology 1 Qr	BSD 101	1661
3. Carohally	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Carrowhally als Carrowenecally... Cregganaloghy	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
5. Carrownically 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
6. in Carrowhally alias Carrownecally called Cregganaloghy	ASE 272a §33	1681
7. Carrownecally	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
8. Carrowhally als Carrownecally called Cregganaloghy	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
9. Carrownecally	QRL 2A.6.74, 298	1792
10. Carrowhally als Carrownecally called Cregganaloghy	QRL 2A.6.74, 329	1792
11. Carracally	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
12. Carracally	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
13. Carracally & Rusheen	Sligo RR IV/2	1812
14. Carracally	Sligo RR 1818	1818
15. Carrowholly	Tithe App. §21	1829

16. Carrowholly	Bald 18	1830
17. Carraholly	Browne's RR 1833	1833
18. Carraholly	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
19. Carraholly	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
20. Carraholly	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
21. Carrowholly	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Carrouhollgh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Carrowholly	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
24. Corracally	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
25. Carrowholly	J O'D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
26. Carrowcally	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. Ce Challaidh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
28. Ceathramhadh challaidh 'quarter of the callow or holm'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Carrtha Calaidh 'the pillar of the landing'	CSBÉ 88.306	1938c
30. ,kari: 'huli:	BL 352u.216	1968c
31. ,karu 'holi	AG1	2001
32. ,karə 'holi	AG1	2001

"It is bounded on the north... south and west by the sea. It contains 109a. 1r. 33p." (ALSO); suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste.

"The pillar is yet seen on the side of the road and the landing place or callow... is in Tommy Browne's land about a hundred yards from the pillar. Turf from Achill is unloaded at Tommy Browne's Quay" (foirm 29; CSBÉ 88.306). Léiríonn foirmeacha ón 17ú haois, áfach, gur *ceathrú* a bhí mar chéad eilimint, ó cheart. Ba cheathrú de sheanbhaile atá tite léig é Carrowcally, tráth. Tugtar *Bruygh* ar an bhaile seo sa *Division Connaught 2 (Knox)* ó 1574, agus tugtar *Bruigh* nó *Brigh* air i bhfoinsí an 17ú haois agus foinsí ó thús an 18ú haois, tráth ar thit sí as feidhm.⁴ Ba iad seo na

⁴ 1. Bruygh	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
2. Bruyh, the towne of	Sligo Papers (Murphy) 32 §34	1606
3. Brigh	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
4. Bruigh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(3-4)	1627c
5. Brigh	BSD 101	1661

ceathrúna de réir an *BSD*: *Gortmore Russy* [*Rusheen*] & *Rosnahelty 1 Qr.* [*Pigeon Point* i *Westport Demesne*], *Knocktullin als Knocketalin & Rosleigh 1 Qr* [tite i léig], *Carrowhally, Inishgowle Inishbeagh Ilandtagart...* [*Inishgowla, Inishbee, Illanataggart*].

Tá *ceathrú* cáilithe anseo ag *caladh* “o, m. shore, port, landing-place; land” (*DIL* sv. *Icalad*), “landing-place; calow, river-meadow” (*Ó Dónaill*), “a shore, port, harbour, haven... a ferry; a narrow neck of the sea” (*Dinneen*). Tá an t-alt láir le sonrú ar luathfhoirmeacha thuas (1-10); thit sé ar lár ar fad, go deireanach, is cosúil (27-8).

Carrowcally Point Mapa SO

L932865

Ceann thiar thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn.

Dunbullaun

Dún Balláin

L942863

“fort of the round hill”

1. Dunbullan Fort	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Dún Bulláin ‘fort of the bullocks’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. Níor chuala mé an t-ainm ag aonduine	Ó Máille 52 §28	1959

“An ancient fort... 3 chains north of the boundary [with] Rusheen...” (*ALSO*). Timpeallaíonn an lán mara an meallán ar a bhfuil an dún seo suite. Ginideach de *bullán* “bullock” a mhol an Donnabhánach; féach *Bulls’ Mouth* < *Béal an Bhalláin* faoi *Dooniver* i bparóiste Acla i dtaca leis an mhíniú “cnoc cruinn” - an bhunchiall a bhíonn le *ballán* i logainmneacha Chonnacht, de réir T.S. Ó Máille. “Oileáinín beag dronnach é seo, agus b’fhéidir go raibh sé ina bhallán tráth, ach tá sé ó chumraíocht anois ag mótaí arda, ó rinneadh ráith den oileán” (Ó Máille 1959, 59 §28 sv. *Dunbullaun*). Is féidir gur forbairt dhéanach é *bollán* “large round stone, boulder” (Ó Dónaill).

6. Brigh 4 qrs	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
7. Brigh	Browne’s RR	1704
8. Brigh 4 qrs	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
9. Brigh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
10. Brigh, Castle and qr of	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
11. Brigh	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
12. Brigh	Moll’s Map	1714
13. Brigh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
14. Brigh, Castle & Qr. of	QRL 2A.6.74, 298	1792

Castleaffy

(?)Caiseal Aife

L952888

“stone fort of the ebb tide”

1. baile Caisil Aithbhe	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Chaisill Laith<mh>e, Tomas Rúadh	LMG iii §805.1	1650c
3. Cassellaffy... to Tibbot Burke	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/1(5)	1592c
4. Cassellaffy	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/2(1)	1593c
5. Cassellaffie	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/3(1)	1601c
6. Cassellahive, cast. & b. de	Inq. ME I.27	1607
7. Cashelaiffie	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/7(2)	1615c
8. Coiselaffie	Inq. ME II.189	1617
9. Cossilaffy	Inq. ME II.255	1617
10. the castle, town, and lands of Cossylaffie, a parcel called Cossylaffie, and the island of Collin	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
11. Cossilaffy	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
12. Cossalahie alias Castlelaffie, the town of	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
13. qr of Kanemore in the town of Cosselahie	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635
14. Cossahahy, town of	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
15. the castle, bawn and barbican of Castellaffie alias Cashellovie	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
16. Castleaiffie	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/7(5)	1635c
17. Castleaiffie, the lands of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/7(6)	1635c
18. Castleaffe, Hugh oge mcCane	TCD 1641 Dep. MS 831 fol. 197v	1643
19. Cassalafie ½ Qr. ½ Cart	BSD 100	1661
20. Casellafie... Cassalaffie	BSD 100, 101	1661
21. Cashellafey	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
22. Castleaffie	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(3)	1676
23. Castlelaffie 1 cart., Islandarenish part of	ASE 254b §20	1678
24. the castle, bawne and barbicon of Castletaffie...	ASE 267b §14	1680
25. Classantaffe [sic]... Cassalafy	CRL 2A.3.16, 82, 83	1710c

26. Casileaffy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
27. Castleaffy	Reg. Deeds Lib. 115, 55 §79246	1741
28. Classanlaffe [sic]... Classlassy	QRL 2A.6.73, 347	1792
29. Castle Affey	Tithe App. §21	1829
30. Castle Laffy	Bald 13	1830
31. Castleaffy	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
32. Castleaffy	ST (ALSO)	1838
33. Castleaffy	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
34. Castleaff	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
35. Castleaffy	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
36. Cusalamh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
37. Graine na gcearbhach	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
38. Caiseal laifme 'Laffy's cashel or stone fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
39. ,kɛʃə'laf	BL 352u.392	1968c
40. ,kasə'lafɪ:	BL 352d.456	1968c
41. ,kasə'laf	BL 352d.653	1968c
42. ,kasəl'afɪ	CM1, CM3	2002

“Contains 131a. 3r. 14p... bounded... on the west by an inlet of the sea... There is an old ruin called Castleaffy” (ALSO). “The ruins of an old castle called Castleaffy...[are] situated at the southern extremity of the townland” (ALSO; féach thíos).

Is léir ó fhoirmeacha 1-2 gurbh í *caiseal* “stone wall, rampart; stone fort” (*DIL* sv. *caisel*), “(ancient) stone fort” (*Ó Dónaill*) an bhuneilimint san ainm; b’fhéidir gur tógadh an caisleán ar láthair an chaisil (cf. *Dooncastle* i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair). Tá liosanna eile ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn i *Roscahill* agus in *Ardkeen*, agus ó dheas de i *Drumgarve*.

Is féidir go bhfuil an leagan malartach ginideach (*Laithmhe*) den ainm pearsanta *Laitheamh* < *Flaitheamh*, a mhol Ó Donnabháin mar cháilitheoir sa chás seo (foirm 37), le sonrú sa sloinne Gaillimheach *Laffey* (cf. MacLysaght 1985, 188 sv.), agus is é a mholfá ar fhoirm 2; féach fosta áfach an t-ainm pearsanta *Laithbhe*, a bhfuil sampla amháin de luaite le hUlaidh (*LMG* ii 758 §732.12). Is cosúil ar fhoirm 1 áfach, gurbh é *aife* “ebb, reflux (of sea)” (*DIL* sv. *aithbe*) a cháiligh *caiseal* anseo.

Cill Mhíona

Castleaffy

L949884

1. Castro et Bawns de Cassellahive	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. the castle, bawn and barbican of Castellaffie alias Cashellovie	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
3. Castle	Bald 13	1830
4. Castle Affy	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Caiseal Laimhthe ‘Laffy’s stone fort’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“The ruins of an old castle... situated at the southern extremity of the td.” (ALSO), gar don trá.

“It is said to have been built by Grainne na gCearbhach O’Malley, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth” (LSO i §488).

Castleaffy Strand

L944883

Ar chósta thiar an bhaile fhearainn.

Claggan

An Cloigeann

L942896

“the round hill”

1. Cloggan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(2)	1627
2. Claggin	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(17)	1630
3. Claggen, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
4. Clagan ½ Qr.	BSD 100	1661
5. Clogan	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Claggan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2)	1676
7. Claggane ½ qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
8. Clagginn	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
9. Claggin	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1744
10. Claggin	QRL 2A.6.73, 350	1792
11. Claggin	Tithe App. §21	1829
12. Claggan	Bald 13	1830
13. Claggin	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
14. Claggan	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Claggan	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. Clagan	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Claigeann ‘a round rocky hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

18. 'kləgən	BL 352u.412	1968c
19. 'klægən	BL 352u.538	1968c
20. 'klagən	BL 352d.470	1968c
21. 'klagən	CM2	2002

“190a. 3r. 22p... one small fort here” (*ALSO*); suite ar chósta lár thiar an pharóiste. Tá cnoc 53 méadar ar airde sa deisceart (L939892); tá an lios suite gar don mhullach.

Tá bríonna éagsúla le *cloigeann* i logainmeacha, “high place of bare rocks; round hill” (*PNI* 7, 23 sv. *Cleggan*) ina measc: féach tuilleadh faoi *Claggan* i bparóiste Acla. Bhí an eilimint seo firinscneach san ainm *Carrowclaggan* i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce (cf. foirmeacha ar nós *Carrowanclaiggin* ag *CPR* Jas I 334a ó 1617); léiríonn an focal seo luaineacht san inscne i nGaeilge Acla.

Crumpaun	An Crompán	
L940888	“(?) <i>the creek</i> ”	
1. Crumpawn	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Crompán ‘a stump or stock’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“A cut-away bog. Situated at the southeast corner of [the] td.” (*ALSO*). Ar an léarscáil sé horlaí, léirítear é seo mar chuas beag farraige a dtiteann sruthán atá ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn isteach ann. *Crompán* “a small holm; an eyot; high river bank; an inlet of a river, a creek” (*Dinneen*), “creek; low-lying land along a river” (*Ó Dónaill*): cf. samplaí in Acaill, ar nós *Crumpaun* < *An Crompán*, i *Keel East* (Imleabhar 3 sv.).

Toby’s Rock	Carraig Thiobóid	
L945897	“Tiobóid’s <i>rock</i> ”	
1. Toby’s Rock	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Carraig Tiobóid ‘Theobold’s rock’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. tobiz 'rɔk	CM2	2002

“Situated about 5 chains N. of the east side of the td. of Claggan... This is a round heap of boulders and sand” (*ALSO*), san fharraige. Tiobóid na Long?

1. **(An) Tobar Geal** L942897

, tɔbər 'gjal B

“*White well*”. Ar an chosta, gar don áit a dtéann an tóchar anonn go *Inishnakillew*.

2. **Black Park** L943897

'blak park B

Páirc atá buailte leis an chósta, soir ó §1.

3. An Tairbeart L937898

,ðə 'tarbɜrt B

“*The causeway*”. Tugtar é seo ar an tóchar garbh a théann anonn go dtí Inishnakillew ó tír mór. Forbairt i gciall ó *tairbeart* “isthmus” (IPN 256).

Clooneen

An Cluainín

L986894

“*the little meadow*”

1. Moyoner and Clooneene	BSD 99	1661
2. Clooneene	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
3. Cloneene, Crossinmoyowre &	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
4. Cloneene, Crossinmoyower &	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
5. Clooneen	Tithe App. §21	1829
6. Clooneen, Knocknageeragh	Bald 13	1830
7. Clooneen	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
8. Clooneen ⁵	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Clooneen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
10. Clooneen	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Clunnín	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Cluainín ‘a small lawn or meadow’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. ,klun 'in	CM3	2002

“It contains 169a. 3r. 2p., of which 123 acres are cultivated, 18 acres uncultivated, and the remainder bog” (ALSO); suite i lár thuaidh an pharóiste.

Tá Clooneen eile i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce agus tá 23 baile fearainn eile den ainm seo sa tír ar fad; is san iarthar atá a mbunús (*Census 1851*). Is féidir gur *cluain* “meadow, pasture-land, glade” (*DIL* sv. 1*clúain*), “... a fertile piece of land, or a green arable spot, surrounded or nearly surrounded by bog or marsh

⁵ Aisteach go leor, tá an fhoirm áirithe seo mar *Cloonmean* sa leagan den *ALSO* a clóscríobhadh sna 1940í agus a choinnítear i Leabharlann Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh. Tá samplaí eile de chailliúnt *m* i ndiaidh *n* le sonrú i gcuid logainmneacha (*PNI* 1, 119 sv. Barnmeen agus *PNI* 7, 123 sv. Barmeen). Tá Cloonmeen, Cloonmeen East agus Cloonmeen West i mbarúntacht Choistealach (*Census 1851*). Is léir, áfach, gur meancóg is bun leis sa leagan atá thuasluaite.

on one side, and by water on the other” (*Joyce* i 233; cf. Ó Cearbhaill 2010, 17-9), móide an iarmhír dhíspeagtha *-ín* atá i gceist i mbunús na gcásanna. Is í *An Cluainín* an bhunfhoirm den sampla in Iorras (*IROL* 34 §68).

Tá aistriú béime go guta fada, mar a léirítear i bhfoirm 13, le sonrú i gcuid logainmneacha áitiúla eile: féach faoi *Athruithe i mBéim an Ghutha* san Intreoir Sraithe.

Tagraíonn foirm 6b do dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

<u>Cloonkeen</u>	Cluain Caoin	
L967869	“(?) <i>pleasant meadow</i> ”	
1. Cluonkine	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Cluonkine ⅓ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Clonekine... qr of Clonknie	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
4. Clonekine als Clunkeen	BSD 100	1661
5. Clonkeene alias Clunkeene...	ASE 255b §14	1678
6. Cloonkeene & Knockvanlaman ⅓ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
7. Clonkien & Knockvanlomane	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
8. Clonkeen	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
9. Cloonskeen	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
10. Cloonkeene	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
11. Clonkeene & Knockevenlanan	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 78	1710c
12. Clonkeen & Knockvanlumane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 79, 476 §56969	1730
13. Clankeene	QRL 2A.6.74, 298, 334	1792
14. Cloonkeen	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
15. Cloonkeen	Sligo RR 1818	1818
16. Cloonkeine	Tithe App. §21	1829
17. Cloonkeen	Bald 18	1830
18. Cloonkeen	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Cloonkeen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
20. Cloonkeen	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
21. Clunción	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Cluain caoin ‘beautiful lawn or		

meadow ⁶	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. ,klun'ki:n	CM1	2001

“It contains 135a. 3r. 14p., of which 124 acres are cultivated, 6 acres bog” (ALSO); suite i lár theas an pharóiste, siar ó dheas de Cross.

Tá timpeall 30 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír, amanna le cáilitheoirí; tá 16 baile fearainn eile den ainm Clonkeen ann (*Census 1851*). Tá *Cluain Caoin* molta nó socraithe do shamplaí in Aontroim (*PNI* 4, 39; “pleasant/smooth meadow”), Muineachán (*L. Log.* 10), Uíbh Fhailí (*ibid.* 15), agus Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 116; “pleasant meadow”), i measc samplaí eile. *Cluain Chaoin* a mhol Price (1946, 60) I gcás Clonkeen i gCill Mhantáin, áfach. Ní shéimhítear túschonsan aidiachta ná ainmfhocail ar lorg *cluain* “meadow”, “masculine, later feminine” (*DIL* sv. *clúain*), i móramh mór de na logainmneacha a bhfuil sí ann (*L. Log.*, *GÉ*, *PNI*, *passim*).

Tá bríonna éagsúla maíte ar *caoin* i logainmneacha, “beautiful; pleasant/smooth; easily worked” (*PNI* 4, 39 sv. Clonkeen) ina measc (féach tuilleadh faoi Ardkeen thuas).⁷

Clynish

L924894

Cláinis

“fence-island”

1. Alyinis [<i>sic</i>], the island of	Napper Inq. (Mon. Hib.) 496	1595
2. (?)Clynishe	Inq. Clonecashell [Knox] 276	1595
3. Clinishe, the island of	CPR Jas I 126b	1608
4. the island of Clinish	CPR Jas I 288b	1615
5. Clinish, 1 qr of the island of	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
6. Cloinish	BSD 99	1661
7. Cloinish & Freighilane 3 car	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
8. Cloynish & Freagh island 3 car	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
9. Cloynish	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
10. Clinish... Cloynish	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
11. Clinish	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
12. Clynish	Reg. Deeds Lib. 115, 55 §79246	1741

⁶ *Cluain Chaoin* atá sa leagan leagan den *ALSO* a clóscríobhadh sna 1940í agus a choinnítear i Leabharlann Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh. Cf. foirm 8 de Clooneen thuas.

⁷ Is ar éigean atá gá an eilimint ?*caoidhín* “little quagmire, marshy place” (Price 1967, 373 sv. Quigginroe agus 497 sv.; cf. Cloonkee < *Cluain Caoith* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh) a chur san áireamh.

13. Clynish	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
14. Clynish Island	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
15. Clynish Island	Browne's RR 1802	1802
16. Clynish	Sligo RR1818	1818
17. Clynish Island	Sligo RR IV/1	1820
18. Clynish Island	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
19. Clynish	Bald 17	1830
20. Clynish Island	Browne's RR 1833	1833
21. Clynish	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Clynish	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
23. Cly	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Clynish	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Clighínish	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
26. Cladh inis	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
27. Claidhinis 'island of the ditch or enclosure'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
28. 'kləiniʃ	BL 352u.733	1968c
29. 'klɛiniʃ	BL 352d.533	1968c
30. 'klaɪnəʃ	CM2	2002

“[This island] contains 80a. 1r. 4p. It is all cultivated... There is an old destroyed church yard here... There are 16 or 18 houses in one group on this island” (ALSO). “There was formerly [here] a small old church, but it was destroyed some years ago, and a group of houses were built at the place. Robert Ulick Walsh, now in the 95th year of his age, often saw this church” (LSO i §488). Ba le Mainisitir Bhaile an Tobair an séipéal seo (foirm 1; *Knox Hist. Tuam* 277n).

Tá an aidiacht *claon* “uneven, crooked, sloping; aslant, bending, stooped; curving, curved” (DIL sv. *clænI*)⁸ le sonrú mar mhír réamhcháilithe i gcuid bheag ainmneacha; cf. Cleenish < *Claoín-inis* i Loch Éirne i bhFear Manach (AFM iv 730, 1394); *An Chlaonghlais Thuaidh* nó Cleanglass North i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 110), agus an mionainm *Clinery Burn* < *Claondoire* in Aontroim (PNI 7, 38). Is dóich, áfach, gur mar ['kli : n' əʃ] a d'fhuaimneofaí an fhoirm *claoinis* < *claoíninis*,

⁸ Féach fosta an t-ainmfhocal *claon* “stoop, slope, slant, inclination; iniquity...error” (DIL sv. *clænII*).

anseo, rud nach dtagann leis na foirmeacha fuaimnithe thuas. Is cosúil orthu sin gurb é an t-ainmfhocal *clai* “ditch, trench, excavation; (?)cultivated place” (*DIL* sv. *claide*),⁹ “a fence; a bank-wall; oft. a stone fence” (*Dinneen*), i ndlúth-chomhfhocal le *inis*, sa chiall “fence-island” nó “island of fences”, is bun leis an ainm. “Inis... occurs in compound names almost with the same frequency as [magh]. Similarly it is found with a wide range of qualifying first elements, particularly names of animals and trees...” (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 154). Tá dornán maith dlúth-chomhfhocal le sonrú in ainmneacha Inse Mó; féach sampla eile faoi Freaghillan thíos.

Collan More

Collainn Mhór

L924880

“(?)place of hazel, big”

1. Collyn	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. the island of Collin	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Cullin, the island of	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
4. Ilandcollen, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
5. Ilanecullin als Ilanecowline 1 Qr.	BSD 100	1661
6. Island Culhn	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Cullin	Morden Map	1691c
8. Islandcullen 1 car	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
9. Island Cullin 1 car	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
10. Island Cullen 1 car	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
11. Island Calling	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
11. Cullen	Overton & Morden	1715c
12. Cullen	Lea & Moll	1720c
13. Collin	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
14. Collins	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1744
13. Cullin I.	Jeffrys	1759c
14. Cullin I.	Mackenzie xiv	1776
15. Cullin I.	Beaufort	1792
16. Collins	QRL 2A.6.73, 350	1792
17. Cullin I.	Arrowsmith	1811
18. Cullen Islands	Tithe App. §21	1829

⁹ Cf. *cladh* “o,m. Also clod. Cf. claidid, claide (a) ditch, trench;... dyke, earthen rampart” (*DIL* sv. *clad*).

19. Cullinmore	Bald 18	1830
20. Cullen More	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Cullenmore	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
22. Collanmore. Compare with Donegal; similar name near Ballyshannon	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. Chullínnmore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
24. Collainn mor	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
25. Collainn mhór 'big body'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. ,kulən'mo:r	BL 352u.238	1968c
27. ,kolən'mo:r	BL 352d.088	1968c
28. ,kɔlən'mo:r	CM2	2002

“[This island] contains 196a. 2r. 21p., all cultivated... There are 28 houses, chiefly of a good sort” (ALSO). Tá cnoc 46 méadar i lár an oileáin: meánairde, le taobh mhullaí eile Inse Mó. Thug Bald *Cloonty-Killue* ar an ghrúpa tithe ar an chósta thoir thuaidh.

Ina phlé ar an eilimint bhaininsneach *cuilleann*, mhaígh Ó Máille (1960, 61) an bhrí “slope” uirthi. Bhréagnaigh Toner (1996-7, 98-9) conclúidí an ailt seo ar ball lena bhunús Ceiltise **kolino-* móide an tsean-iarmhír bhaininsneach *-en*. Dar leis (*ibid.*), rinneadh *cuilleann* (ginideach *cuille* < *cuillne*) de le meánchoimriú agus comhshamhlú; thioctadh dó gur “place abounding in holly” ba chiall léi. Is feidir gurb í *coll* “hazel” fréamh an logainm atá idir chamáin anseo (luann Toner, *loc. cit.*, an focal inchurtha Breatnaise *collen*), seachas leagan malartach den fhocal *cuilleann*. Moltar claonleagan baininsneach (*collainn*) anseo (cf. foirm 25). Go teoiriciúil, bheimis ag súil le *coille* sa ghinideach – rud nach léirítear sna foirmeacha ábhartha thuas. Féach fosta go bhfuil an focal *collann* / *callann* < *colland* tugtha faoi deara i gcuid logainmneacha: maíonn McKay go mb’fhéidir gur “height / high ground” is ciall leis in ainmneacha sléibhe ar nós *Sliabh gCallann* / *Slieve Gallion* i nDoire agus *Collin Top* in Aontroim (DUP 134, 45 svv.; cf. *Collann* / *Collan* i gContae Lú, le *Chollann* mar ghinideach molta: *L. Log.* 12, *GÉ* 75; féach fosta *Onom. Goed.* 285a sv. *Colland*). Is cosúil nach ainmfhocal baininsneach a bhí ann, go stairiúil, ach níor mhiste cuimhneamh ar luaineacht inscne sa Ghaeilge dhéanach (nó athmhíniú le *colainn* “body” féin) mar fhéidearthacht.

Tá an focal *collán* le sonrú i gcuid logainmneacha (cf. *Joyce* i 514, *L. Log. Chill Chainnigh* 26, sv. *Cullaun*) ach is léir nach sin atá againn anseo; féach plé ar bhéarlú na bhfoirceann -án agus -ann san Intreoir Sraithe. Mhaígh Ó Donnabháin *colainn* “body” mar bhunús. Tá *Claggan* < *Cloigeann* ar tír mór soir ó thuaidh de *Collan More* ceart go leor, ach ní léir sampla ar bith eile de *colainn* i logainmneacha.

<u>Conrea</u>	Coinré	
L982873	“hound-plain”	
1. Conra	Lea & Moll	1720c
2. Conrea	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
3. Cunrea	Bald 18	1830
4. Conrea	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Conrea	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
6. Conrea	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
7. Conrea	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Conray	J O’D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
9. Cunréi	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
10. Con reidh ‘mountain plain of the hounds’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Connradh ‘a covenant or treaty’	Joyce ii 463	1898
12. .kon 're:	CM1	2001
13. 'kɔnra	CM3	2002

“It contains 40a. 3r. 2p., all cultivated except an acre of bog and 1 uncultivated... soil [is] gravelly, producing potatoes, corn, barley and flax” (ALSO); suite i lá theas an pharóiste, soir ó *Cross*. Tá cnoc 44 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn.

Úsáideadh *co(i)n* < cú “dog, hound; c. (allaid) wolf” (*DIL* sv. 1cú(a,b)) i ndlúth-chomhfhocail, is léir (cf. *Dinneen* sv. *con-*, *coin-*: “in compounds, dog, canine, wolf, wolfish”). Tá an fhoirm *conréidhe* “hound-plain” féin ar cheann de na samplaí de dhlúth-chomhfhocail atá tugtha faoi deara ag Mac Giolla Easpaig (1981, 157); míníonn sé *coninis* mar “wolf-island” (*ibid.* 154). Tá dhá bhaile fearainn i Liatroim darb ainm *Conray* (*Census 1851*).

Féach na mínithe seo a thugtar don ainmfhocal baininscneach *ré* < *rae*: “a level piece of ground of indef. extent...; a battle-field” (*DIL* sv. 2róe(b)), “stretch of ground;

level ground; *ré shléibhe*, stretch of moorland” (*Ó Dónaill*), “a clearing, a level plain, esp. a moorland or heather plain; *réidh shléibhe*, a level tract of moorland or smooth hillside” (*Dinneen*). “It is more commonly employed in the south of Ireland than elsewhere, and it is usually applied to a mountain-flat, or a coarse, moory, level poece of land amongst hills” (*Joyce* i 426).

Tá *conspóid*, *imreas*, *trodán*, *clampar*, *comórtas*, *mioscais* agus *eadarnaidh* tugtha faoi deara i logainmneacha mar cháilitheoirí (*Joyce* ii 460-3). Níl an dara sampla de *conradh* “bargain, pact, covenant...” (*DIL* sv. *cundrad(b)*) mar bhuneilimint, mar atá molta i bhfoirm 11, tugtha faoi deara agam, ach féach Cloonconragh East, inar úsáideadh leagan malartach ginideach de (*conrachta*) mar cháilitheoir, tráth, i mbarúntacht Cheara. Níl fuaimniú ar nós [kɔnrɯ], a shamhlófaí le *conradh* go háitiúil, le sonrú sna foirmeacha stairiúla thuas, áfach.

Coolbarreen

(?)Cúil Bhairrinn

L980864

“Bairrionn’s corner”

1. Coolebarrie	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Coolbarrie ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Cullbare als Coolebarry ½ Qr.	BSD 99	1661
4. Coolebarr	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Coolebarry	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
7. Coolebarry ½ qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
8. Coolebarry	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
9. Coolbarry	Reg. Deeds Lib. 79, 476 §56969	1730
10. Coolebarry	QRL 2A.6.74, 304	1792
11. Coolborreen	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
12. Coolborreen	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
13. Coolbarreen	Reg. Deeds Lib. 608, 274 §417298	1809c
14. Coolbourion	Demesne Map	1814c
15. Coolbarreen	Sligo RR 1818	1818
16. Coolboureen	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
17. Coolborreen	Bald 18	1830
18. Coolborreen	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
19. Coolborreen	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
20. Coolaborreen	Query Book (ALSO)	1837

21. Coolbaureen	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Coolbaureen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
23. Coolbarreen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Cualbarínn	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Cul bairín 'back of the cake'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
26. Cúl Bairrfhionn	CSBÉ 88.311	1938c
27. ₁ kul 'barin	CM1	2002

"It contains 212a. 1r. 24p., of which 200 acres are cultivated" (ALSO); suite i ndeisceart an pharóiste, soir ó thuaidh de Westport Demesne.

Tá *cúl* "corner, recess" (DIL), "nook" (Ó Dónaill) i bhfad níos coitianta ná *cúl* "back, e.g. of a hill" (Joyce ii 200) in ainmneacha bailte fearainn (cf. *L. Log.*, *GÉ*, *PNI*, *passim*).

Ní hionann foirmeacha an 17ú haois agus na foirmeacha as sin amach. Is féidir gur foirm ghinideach den ainm pearsanta *Bairrionn* < *Barrfhionn* atá sa dara heilimint sna foirmeacha déanacha: "male and female... 8 saints of the name... the forms *Bairre*... and *Barra* are pet-forms of this name and are anglicized Barry" (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 29 sv. *Barrfind*). Tá seisear *Bairrfhionn* liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG v 55); ba de bhrainse den Uí Bhriúin i dtuaisceart Ros Comáin duine acu (*ibid.* ii §710.7). Ní léir cé acu an éagsúlacht san ainm pearsanta *Bairrionn* / *Bairre* is bun leis an *-ie* / *-y* sna luathfhoirmeacha (1-10), nó ar fágadh nod do *-n* ar lár, agus gur cóipeáladh foirm ghiorraithe ó fhoinsé go foinse, nó ar bhain athmhíniú déanach don ainm.

Féach plé ar an eilimint *bairín* "ā, f., bread, loaf" (DIL sv. *bairgen*; foirm 25) faoi Lawareen i mbarúntacht Cheara (*Leithbarigine*, 1621). Is fearr mar a thiocfadh sí seo leis na foirmeacha déanacha ná ginideach an ainm *Bairrionn*, fiú amháin; féach plé ar bhéarlú an fhoircinn *-inn* san Intreoir Sraithe.

Coolbarreen Lough

L982968

Suite ar an teorainn thuaidh le Knockavanloman agus Shanvallybeg.

Corratowick

M005865

Corr an tSeabhaic

“the round hill of the hawk”

1. (?)Corehuae	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(17)	1630
2. Curratouck	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Curratowick	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Curatowack	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
5. Curathouick	Bald 18	1830
6. Curratowick	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
7. Curratowick	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
8. Curratoak	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Curratowick	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
10. Curratoick	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
11. Carratoak	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Corratowick. toke in Ulster	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Corr a tseabhaic	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Corr a’ tseabhaic ‘round hill of the hawk’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
15. Carratowick	Sligo RR IV/8	1840
16. ,karə 'tʃauwək	CM1	2001

“It contains 187a. 2r. 7p., all cultivated except 11 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thoir theas an pharóiste. Tá cnoc 85 méadar ar airde in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag M012864); is dóiche gurb í seo an chorr a luaitear sa logainm.

Tá bríonna éagsúla leis an eilimint bhaininsneach *corr* - “peak; angle, nook; hut, enclosure; pit, pool; conical or rounded hill” (PNI 3, 32-3 sv. Corcreaghan) ina measc - ach is léir gurb í an bhrí dheireanach an ceann is coitianta i logainmneacha. Tá samplaí éagsúla di le sonrú sa chontae seo, ní áirítear anseo ach Cornaroya < *Corr na Ráithe* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin, Corradrish < *Corr Dhriseach* i mbarúntacht Cheara agus Corveagh Lower < *Corr Bheithe Íochtarach* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag *seabhac* “o, m. (OE *heafoc*)... a hawk... a hawk, or sparrow hawk” (DIL sv. *sebac*), “a hawk or falcon” (*Dinneen*). Luann Joyce (i 485) samplaí eile de *seabhac* i logainmneacha, ar nós Carricknashoke sa Chabhán agus Craigatuke i dTír Eoghain, agus *Carrickatuke* in Ard Mhacha (“rock/rocky hill of the hawk”; DUP 36).

Cranareen

L995865

Crannairín

“little wood”

1. Cranareen	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
2. Crannareen	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Kranareen	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
4. Cranareen	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Cranareen	Tithe App. §21	1829
6. Kranereen	Bald 18	1830
7. Cranareen	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
8. Cranareen	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
9. Cranarien	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Cranareen	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
11. Cranareen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
12. Cranareen	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. Crean	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Cranarínn	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. Cranairín	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Crannairín ‘abounding in small trees’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
17. kraN’iri:n	Ó Niadh 53	1966
18. 'krənərin	CM1	2002

“It contains 73a. 3r. 14p., of which 59 acres are cultivated; the remainder is bog” (ALSO); suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste.

Eilimint sách coitianta, go háitiúil, atá san fhocal seo *crannairín*, a d’fhorbair go *crainnirín*, amanna, is léir. Taifeadadh an mionainm ['kraN'ir' i:n 'le:k] i Srahwee i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair i mbarúntacht Mhurasce i 1968 (BL C512.1.196). Taifeadadh an t-ainm páirce *Crannairín* i Cartron, agus i Brockagh i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre, agus i Drumminabo sa pharóiste seo i 1938c (CSBÉ 87.243, 244, 245). “San áit seo fásann a lán scolb maith” a dúradh i dtaobh an tsampla dheireanaigh. Thug Bald *Kranereen* ar an chuid iardheisceartach de Liscarney i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair (cuid bharúntacht Mhurasce). Tá Cranareen eile i gCill Mhantáin; mhol Price an fhoirm Ghaeilge *Crannairín* “a place full of small trees” sa chás sin (1949, 108; d’áitigh sé níos déanaí go mbeadh an sanas *Carán Doirín* inghlactha; 1967, 58). *Crann*

“tree; wood (material), timber; staff, pole, bar, stock, plank, beam, axis; article or tool of wood” (*DIL* sv. *crann*(a,b,c)), “(originally) wooden structure, wooden frame; wooden vessel” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *crann*6), móide na hiarmhíreanna -ar (féach Ó Máille 1987) agus -ín atá i gceist: is féidir go mbeadh “áit bheag a bhfuil crainn ag fás”, nó “coill bheag” níos sásúla mar mhíniú air.

Creggaunnahorna

L983862

Creagán na hEorna

“rocky place of the barley”

1. Creganhorney, 1 cartron of	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635
2. Cregganahorna	Strafford Inq. §25V	1635
3. Cregganehorna	Strafford Inq. §28	1635
4. Drumcurrin als Drumkirin		
Cregannahor 1 Cartron	BSD 99	1661
5. Drumcurrine alias Drumkirine		
alias Cregganehorna 1 qr.	ASE 246a §7	1677
6. Drimcurrine als Drumkirme als		
Cregannahorna	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(8-9)	1677
7. Cregannahorna...		
Knockonnahorna	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/24(2)	1689c
8. Creganhorna, Drumarine als		
Drumakirine als	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
9. Cregannahorna	Reg. Deeds Lib. 69, 498 §49535	1732
10. Drumarine als Drumakirine als		
Cregannahorna	QRL 2A.6.74, 328	1792
11. Cregannahorna	Sligo RR IV/1	1801
12. Criganahorna	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
13. Barley Hill	Demesne Map	1814c
14. Criganahorna	Sligo RR 1818	1818
15. Crigganahorna	Sligo RR IV/2	1825
16. Crigganenahor	Bald 18	1830
17. Cregonahornagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Crigonahorna	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
19. Creignahorna	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
20. Creggaunnahorna	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

21. Cregauna Hornagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Creagan na heorna	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Creagán na heórna 'rocky land of the barley'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. ,bārli 'hīl	CM1	2001

"Contains 88a. or. 3p., all cultivated... soil is gravelly, and produces potatoes, corn, flax..." (ALSO); suite i ndeisceart an pharóiste, soir ó thuaidh de Westport Demesne.

Tá an fuaimniú canúna [k' r' ogɑ:n] den eilimint choitianta *creagán* "rocky eminence; (patch of) stony, barren ground" (Ó Dónaill), "rocky place" (DUP 151 sv.), forbairt ó *creag* "crag, rock" (DIL sv. *crec*), le sonrú sna foirmeacha stairiúla thuas ó 1802 ar aghaidh. Tá *creagán* cáilithe anseo ag *eorna* "barley" (*ibid.* sv. *eórna*). Tá mullach 44 méadar ar airde in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (L987862); is cosúil gurb é seo an *creagán*. Is í *Barley Hill* an fhoirm choitianta den ainm anois (foirm 24).

Cross

An Chrois

L975875

"the (place of the) cross"

1. (?)Croscreamoyne	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Crosse cartron	Inq. ME II.269 / See Lands Inq. (Knox)	1617
3. Crosse in Moyoner and Clooneene 1 Qr.	BSD 99	1661
4. Crosse	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Crossinmoyowre & Cloneene	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
6. Crossinmoyower & Cloneene	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
7. Cross	Sligo RR 1818	1818
8. Crosse	Bald 18	1830
9. Cross	Browne's RR 1833	1833
10. Cross Shralieve	Eccles. Revenue 189	1833
11. Cross	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
12. Cross	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Cross	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
14. Cross	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Crós	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Cros 'a cross'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

“It contains 188a. or. 28p.... Bishop Land. It is held of the Bishop by Mr. McDonald, who has it let to tenants at the yearly rent of from 14s. to 24s. per acre. There is one fort in this townland” (*ALSO*). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite píosa soir ó Moyour (féach foirmeacha 3b agus 5a-6a) i lár theas an pharóiste.

Níl iarsmaí ar bith de sheanlonnaíocht eaglasta sa bhaile fearainn seo, ach is ceart a lua go bhfuil sé suite soir ó dheas de Buckfield < *Cill Dabhóige*. Tá sé tugtha faoi deara ag Price (1945-67, 233, 268) i gCill Mhantáin go bhfuil an chiall “talamh eaglasta” leis an eilimint *cro(i)s* i logainmneacha an chontae sin. Tá ceann amháin den dá chiall “a christian cross... a crossroad” (*IPN* 64 sv. *crois*) leis i logainmneacha eile, de réir Flanagan & Flanagan. Tá crosbhóthar cam in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn (L982877), ach is sine i bhfad na bríonna “cross as relig. symbol; of monastic cross as object of devotion... hence shrine at cross, church, etc.” (*DIL* sv. *cross*).¹⁰

Tá 25 baile fearainn darb ainm Cross sa tír, samplaí i mbarúntachtaí Iorrais agus Mhurasce sa chontae seo san áireamh; tá breis agus 150 ainm baile fearainn den struchtúr *Cross*- móide cáilitheoir(i) ann, Cross East agus Cross West i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin agus Crossard agus Crossbeg i mbaúntacht Choistealach san áireamh (*Census 1851*). Tá *An Chrois* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de shamplaí de Cross i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 28) agus Luimneach (*L. Log.* 33), agus úsáidtear an clonleagan seo *crois* i leaganacha oifigiúla Gaeilge in ainmneacha eile a bhfuil an eilimint seo iontu (*GE* 79, sraith *L. Log. passim*).

Is cosúil go dtagraíonn foirm 10b do chnoc 66 méadar atá i lár an bhaile fhearainn ag L978877.

Cross Lough Mapa SO

L972873

Suite ar an teorainn thiar theas le Knockavanloman agus Cloonkeen.

¹⁰ I dtaca leis an dara ciall, “crossroads”, cf. *béalad* “place where several roads meet, crossway” i logainmneacha faoi ainm paróiste Cill Bhéalad i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Cushalogurt

L972899

Caiseal Lógairt

“stone fort of the (?)encampment”

1. Casellohirt	Inq. ME II.251	1617
2. Ca-sellohirt	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Ballytrasna 4 Qrs. (vizt.) Dongra als Drongagh & Castleogart 1 Qr.	BSD 98	1661
4. Castlenort	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Cushalogart	Tithe App. §21	1829
6. Cushalogort	Bald 13	1830
7. Cussalogart	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
8. Cussalogart	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
9. Cushalogurt	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Cushalogurt	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Cossalogort	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
12. Cusha < lo // gu < rt	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Cois a logairt	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Cois a' lógairt	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
15. Caiseal Fhogairt 'Fogart's cashel or stone fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Caiseal Longphoirt	Ó Máille 51	1959
17. ,kəʃ 'lɔɡɔrt	CM1	2001

“158a. or. 27p.” (ALSO); buailte leis an chósta, i dtuaisceart an pharóiste. In 1838, taifeadh go raibh “old fort” ar cheann thuaidh *Atticlea* - oileán beag atá amach ó chósta thiar theas an bhaile fhearainn seo (L955897; *ibid.* sv.). Is féidir gur anseo a bhí an *caiseal* “stone wall, rampart; stone fort” (*DIL* sv. *caisel*), “(ancient) stone fort” (*Ó Dónaill*). Tá lios eile rud beag bídeach ó thuaidh den bhaile fearainn, ar an taobh eile de chuas beag farraige darb ainm *Bleanadooan*, ar ghob tíre in iardheisceart *Rosdooan* (L969902); níor mhiste é sin a chur san áireamh chomh maith.

Níl an leagan *Fógart* (nó a leagan ginideach) den ainm pearsanta *Fógarta* teastaithe (foirm 15); i dtaca le *Fógarta*, féach Ó Corráin & Maguire (1981, 106; féach trí shampla sa Ghinealach Mór ag *LMG* v 378-9). Moltar, mar sin, leagan malartach (*lógart*) den eilimint *longfort* “camp, encampment, temporary stronghold (frequently equated with dúnad, somet. with sosad)...; mansion, princely dwelling, stronghold, fortress” (*DIL* sv. *longphort*(a,b); cf. foirm 16). Cf. leaganacha malartacha eile di sna

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

hainmneacha Lonart i gCiarraí (cf. foirm 4 thuas), agus Castlelohort Demesne / Caisleán an Lóthairt i gCorcaigh (www.logainm.ie). Féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint seo faoi Longford i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (Imleabhar 8).

Atticlea

Áit Tí Cliath

L955897

“*place of the (?)wattled house*”

Féach foirmeacha agus plé faoi Inse Mó (Aguisín sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce, Imleabhar 2).

Dronnagh / Dronnagh Strand Mapa SO Dronnach

L962901

“*place of humps*”

1. Dongra als Drongagh & Castleogart 1 Qr	BSD 98	1661
2. Drunogh	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Dronnach ‘humped’ [or] Drongach ‘crowded’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. ‘dronəx	BL 352d.621	1968c
5. drɔnəx ‘strand	CM2	2002
6. ‘drɔnəx	CM2	2002

“This is an inlet of Clew Bay, that runs for 55 chains into Cushalogurt td., between arable land on the south and a bog in the north” (ALSO). Is cosúil gur leagan substainteach den aidiacht *dronnach* “humped, hunchbacked; arched, ridged; convex, chambered” (Ó Dónaill) atá anseo. *Dronnagh Strand* amháin a léirítear ar an léarscáil sé horlaí; roinn talamh thart ar an chuas farraige a bhí san ainm eile, is léir (foirm 1-2). Féach an plé ar Gorteendrunnagh i mbarúntacht Cheara, agus Drunganagh East < *Dronganach Thoir* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Urrisaun Point

Iorrasán

L956903

“*little promontory*”

1. Irishane	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. (?)Imrishion	Inq. ME II.209	1617
3. Irishane	Inq. ME II.251	1617
4. Irishane 1/2 qr, one-fourth of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Irishane	CPR Jas i 334a	1617
6. Irrithane, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
7. Irrishane, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
8. Irrishane, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
9. Croghsonhan and Irrisan	Strafford Inq. §53V	1635

Cill Mhíona

10. Irrisan ½ Qr	BSD 99	1661
11. Irushane ½ cart.	ASE 267b §14	1680
12. Irrishane ½ cart.	ASE 268a §14	1680
13. ,urəsɑ:n'pəint	BL 352u.702	1968c
14. ,urəsɑ:n'ho:l, 'ɛrəsɑ:n	BL 352d.495, 352d.644	1968c
15. 'ɔrəsɑ:n	CM2	2002

Tugtar [ɔrəsɑ:n] ar an leithinis shuntasach atá i dtuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, agus *Urrisaun Point* ar an cheann iartharach den leithinis sin. Foirm dhíspeagtha de *iorras* “promontory” atá i gceist (féach an plé ar ainm barúntachta *Iorras*). Féach fosta *Urrisaun Hole* thíos, atá idir an leithinis seo agus Rosdooaun.

Derrylea

L995870

Doire Liath

“grey thicket”

1. Dorealia	NLI WEP Ms 40,918/13	1712c
2. Derrylea	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
3. Derrylea East, Derrylea West	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
4. Derrylea	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Derrylea	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
6. Derrylea	Bald 18	1830
7. Derrylea	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
8. Derrylea	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Derrylea	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
10. Derrylea	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Dergh lea	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
12. Doire liath ‘grey derry or oakwood’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. ,dɛri'li:	CM2	2002

“Bounded on the south by Cranareen townland.... contains 118a. 1r. 21p., all cultivated except 19 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste.

Tá bríonna éagsúla maíte ar *doire*: “io, probably neuter... an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (*DIL* sv. *daire*, *doire*I,II); “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*). Déanann Ó Maolfabhail (1990, 156-7) í a aistriú mar “thicket” i gcás ainmneacha bailte fearainn nach bhfuil teastaithe ach go déanach sna foinsí; déanann sé í a aistriú mar

“oakwood” i gcás ainmneacha bailte fearainn atá teastaithe le céadta bliain sna foinsí. Cloítear leis an mhíniú “thicket” sa saothar seo.

Tá fianaise i bhfoirmeacha Béarla de logainmneacha ábhartha sna barúntachtaí máguaird gur ainmfhocal bainiscneach a bhí san eilimint *doire* sa Ghaeilge dhéanach, go minic.¹¹ Tá eisceachtaí ann, áfach: cf. Derrybrack < *Doire Breac* i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Tá *doire* cáilithe anseo ag *liath* “grey” (*DIL* sv. *líath*), is dóiche.¹² Tá trí bhaile fearainn eile den ainm Derrylea sa chontae (*Census 1851*).

Derrynanaff

L987865

Doire na nDamh

“*thicket of the oxen / stags*”

1. Derrynanoff	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Derrinanoff	Sligo RR 1818	1818
3. Derrynanaff	Sligo RR IV/1	1824
4. Derrynanauff	Bald 18	1830
5. Derrynanaff	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Derrynanoff	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrynanaff	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Dergh-na-namh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Doire na ndamh ‘oak-wood of the oxen’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. ₁ deriəˈnɔv	CM2	2002

¹¹ Mar shamplaí, Derryhillagh < *Doire Shaileach* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, Derryharrieff North < *Doire Thairbh* i mbarúntacht Cheara, Derradda < *Doire Fhada* i bparóiste (agus barúntacht) Bhuiríos Umhaill féin agus Derryhawna < *Doire Ghamhna* agus Derryheeagh < *Doire Shítheach* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce. Níl ach dhá shampla de *doire* i gCill Mheáin, agus ní léir inscne na samplaí sin sa Ghaeilge dhéanach (Derry agus Thomastown / *Doire Comhla*). Spéisiúil go leor, mhol Ó Donnabháin *Doire Mór* mar fhoirm Ghaeilge i gcás Derrymore i mbarúntacht Cheara, ach [₁dir’əˈwoːr] a thugann Gaeilgeoirí Thuar Mhic Éadaigh uirthi agus [₁derəˈwoːr] atá ag Béarlóirí áitiúla, fiú.

¹² Seachas an t-ainmfhocal *liath* “a grey person, animal or thing” (*Dinneen*; cf. *DIL* sv. *líath*II: “in pl., old men;... [horse:] Léim an Leith...”), atá teastaithe mar bhuneilimint i gcuid bheag logainmneacha (cf. *Liath Mancháin* / Lemanaghan, *An Liath Mór* / Lea More agus *An Liath Beag* / Lea Beg in Uíbh Fhailí, mar shamplaí, ag *L. Log.* 29; tuilleadh ag *Onom. Goed.* 488-9; féach fosta Laralae i bparóiste Achadh Mór i mbarúntacht Choistealach).

“It contains 59a. 2r. 12p., of which 49 acres are cultivated, 6 acres are uncultivated, and 5 acres are bog” (*ALSO*). Suite i lár theas an pharóiste, soir ó *Coolbarreen*.

Tá an dá chiall le *damh* “an ox; a stag” (*DIL* sv. 1*dam*I,II); is dóiche gurb í an chéad chiall is coitianta i logainmneacha (*Joyce* i 472). Bhain haipléis don ainm seo le déanaí, is léir (foirm 10). Tá Derrynanaff eile i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

<u>Derrynaraw</u>	Doire na Rátha	
M000894	<i>“thicket of the fort”</i>	
1. Derrynaratha, Carrowbegg otherwise	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
2. the qr of Carrowbegg and		
Derrinrath in the town of Ballitrasna	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
3. Carrowbegg and Deryenrah	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
4. Leighcarrowbegg and Derrinrath,		
the qr of	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
5. Derrynarra als Derrynarath 1		
Quarter & Carrowbeg	BSD 99	1661
6. D: ra	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Derrinaraha	Tithe App. §21	1829
8. Derrynarath	Bald 13	1830
9. Derrinora	Query Book (<i>ALSO</i>)	1837
10. Derrynarau	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
11. Derrynaraw	Rev. G. Eyre (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
12. Derrynara	Oifig Cíosá (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
13. Derrynaraw	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
14. Derghnarav	P. Giblin (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
15. na rátha	J O’D (p.l.; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838
16. Doire na rath ‘oakwood of the fort’ [<i>sic</i>]	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
17. ,dɔɾnəˈrɑː	CM1	2001

“It contains 142a. 1r. 7p., of which 103 acres are cultivated, 4 acres uncultivated, and the remainder bog” (*ALSO*). Tá lios suite gar do mhullach cnoic atá 53 méadar ar airde agus atá in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn (M001894). Is cosúil gurb í seo an *ráth* atá luaite san ainm. Tá an baile fearainn féin suite ar theorainn lár thoir an pharóiste.

Is baininsneach (tabharthach *ráith*, ginideach *rátha* de ghnáth) atá an eilimint *ráth* “m. and f. Original gender doubtful... an earthern rampart... a fort, rath” (*DIL* sv.

2ráth) i mbunús mór na n-ainmneacha sin a bhfuil sí iontu i mbarúntachtaí eile an chontae; féach an plé, agus samplaí, faoi Cornaroya i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin. Tá eisceachtaí ann, áfach, ar nós Rabaun < *An Ráth Bán* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang agus Rathbal < *Ráth Balla*¹³ i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (féach fosta Tonaraha East thíos). Ní fheictear rian de shéimhiú ar thúschonsan na heiliminte cáilithe i gcás Rathbaun < *An Ráth Bhán* i bparóiste Chill Bhéalad i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh anuas go dtí aimsir na Suibhéireachta Ordanáis, áfach.

Féach tuilleadh ar *Ballytrasna* (foirm 2c) faoi Carrowbeg, thuas.

Derrynaraw Lough

M004892

Loch beag ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn le Gorteen.

Drumard

L985878

An Droim Ard

“the high ridge”

1. Maynerbeg and Drumard	BSD 99	1661
2. D: nard	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
3. Drumard, Drimienarta alias	ASE 267b §14	1680
4. Drim Ard	Bald 13	1830
5. Drenard	Eccles. Revenue 189	1833
6. Drimmard	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Drimmard	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
8. Drím ard	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
9. Drumard	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Druim ard	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Druim ard ‘high ridge or long hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. dròm 'ard	CM1, CM3	2001-2

“146a. 1r. 3p.... Bishop Land” (ALSO); i lár theas an pharóiste soir ó Cross, ar bhruach thiar locha (féach Ballinlough). Tá cnoc 72 méadar ar airde ina lár (L987878).

¹³ Tá *balla* “wall, rampart” teastaithe sa Ghaeilge Chlasaiceach (*DIL* sv. 1*balla*) agus moltar mar cháilitheoir san ainm áirithe seo é.

Tá breis agus 20 baile fearainn den ainm seo, nó a bhfuil *Drumard*- mar thús iontu, sa tír (*Census 1851*): *droim* “ridge, usually of elevated ground, hill” (*DIL* sv. *druim(m)*III) cáilithe ag *ard* “high above ground, elevated, lofty” (*DIL* sv. *1ardI(b)*).¹⁴

I dtaca le foirm 1a, féach Moyour, thíos.

<u>Drumgarve</u>	(?)Droim Achaidh Ghairbh	
L9588	<i>“ridge of the rough field”</i>	
1. Dromaghgarue	Inq. ME II.269	1617
2. Drumnagariffe als Drumaghgariffe & Tondlea als Drumnyara part of Moyower pd. ½ Qr.	BSD 100	1661
3. Drumgariffe	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
4. Drinimegarvie alias Drumeighgarvie ½ qr.	ASE 267b §14	1680
5. Drumagariffe als Drumgarraffe	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
6. Drumaghgariffe	Reg. Deeds Lib. 31, 87 §18276	1717
7. Drummughgariff	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
8. Drumagariffe als Drumarriffe	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
9. Drimmagharv	Bald 18	1830
10. Dromgarriv	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Drimgariff	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
12. Drumgarve	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. recté Drumaghagarve	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. Drímgharamh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
15. drumach a ghairbh	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Dromach a’ ghairbh ‘ridge of the rough man’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
17. drum 'garəv	BL 352u.374, 459	1968c
18. drum 'garə	BL 352u.546	1968c
19. ,dròm 'garəv	CM1	2001
20. ,dròm 'garv	CM3	2002

¹⁴ Féach fosta na bríonna “great, extensive(?); difficult, laborious, arduous” (*ibid.* sv. *1ardI(g,j)*).

“168a. 2r. 11p., all cultivated except 25a. of bog... The soil is light, mixed with gravel, and produces corn, flax and potatoes... one fort here” (*ALSO*); suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste. Tá droim amháin talaimh sa bhaile fearainn. Tá sé thart ar 40-46 méadar ar airde, agus suite i lár na roinne; tá an lios ar shleasa thiar theas an droma seo. Tá an baile fearainn suite ar bhruach thuaidh an *Mayour River* (féach faoi Mayour thíos).

Tá sé doiligh go leor patrún a léamh ar na foirmeacha ón 17ú haois sa chás seo. Tá meancóga éagsúla litrithe sna foirmeacha céanna agus is doiligh talamh slán a dhéanamh de cheann ar bith acu (ar chóir *-rve*, *-rive*, *-rue* nó *-rvie* a léamh, mar shampla). Níl fianaise d’alt lárnach againn amach, b’fhéidir, ó fhoirmeacha Gaeilge an Donnabhánaigh (15-6). Níl fianaise sna foclóirí gurbh ann den ainmfhocal *garbh* “rough man”. Tá *gairbh* “m. and f.... a torrent” (*DIL* sv. *gairb* agus *2garb*) teastaithe mar ainm abhann; ní mholfaí ainm abhann mar cháilitheoir anseo ach ar fhoirmeacha eisceachtúla 4a-b. Mar sin de, is fearr glacadh leis an aidiacht: *garbh* “rough, rugged, coarse” (*DIL* sv. *1garb*). Buille faoi thuairim atá san fhoirm mholta, ina bhfuil *droim* cáilithe ag *achadh* “expanse of ground; pasture, field” (*DIL* sv. *achad*), ach d’fhéadfaí cuimhneamh chomh maith ar *áth* “ford” (*DIL* sv.) mar fhéidearthacht: léirítear mionbhóthar a théann anonn an abhainn, ó dheas den lios, ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Tagann an struchtúr atá molta leis an séimhiú ar thúschonsan na heiliminte *garbh* a léirítear i bhfoirmeacha 9 agus 14, ach ar ndóigh dá molfáí *áth(a)* mar eilimint láir d’fhéadfaí an séimhiú a mhíniú tríd úsáid an logainm i gclaontuisil; cf. samplaí ar nós Castletown / *Áth Choirc* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin agus Bellacorick / *Béal Átha Chomhraic* i mbarúntacht Iorrais.

Tá *Dromach* molta mar an bhunfhoirm de shamplaí de Drumagh i mbarúntachtaí Ghaileang agus Chlann Mhuiris: forbairt ó *droim* “ridge, usually of elevated ground, hill” (*DIL* sv. *druim(m)*III) ina bhfuil an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach* curtha leis.¹⁵ Tá *Dromach* socraithe mar bhunfhoirm Dromagh i gCorcaigh agus Drummagh i Liatroim, chomh maith (www.logainm.ie). Féidearthacht eile sanais sa chás atá idir chamáin anseo, mar sin, is ea *Dromach Gharbh*, inar fhorbair guta cúnta láir ar ball.¹⁶

¹⁵ Níl *dromach* teastaithe mar aidiacht agus is cosúil, mar sin, nach substainteach d’aidiacht bunaithe ar *droim*, den chiall chéanna, atá i gceist. Tá *dromach* mar shubstainteach sa Ghaeilge dhéanach ag *Dinneen* sa tsainchiall “a band or strap, with hooks at each end, passing over the horse’s back in ploughing...”.

¹⁶ Cf. an plé ar Creggaballagh < *An Chreag Bhallach* (*Cregvallogh*, 1635; *Craggaballagh*, 1833).

“It contains 107a. 1r. 20p.” (*ALSO*). Tá sé suite ar bhruach theas *Owennabrockagh* (féach faoi *Brockagh* i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre). Tá droim fada talaimh os cionn 35 méadar ar airde in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn.

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Drumminabo

Mo10872

Dromainn na Bó

“the ridge of the cow”

1. Dromoy naboe	Inq. ME II.249	1617
2. Dromoneboe... Dromoy naboe	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Drum'inaboe, cartron of	Strafford Inq. §19V	1635
4. Drumeneboe als Drumnabae 1 Cart.	BSD 98	1661
5. Druminaboe	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/11(6)	1671
6. D: anaboe	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Drumineboe	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
8. Drumineboe	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(2), 40.885/6	1679
9. Drumnecrebo als Keisaghan		
1 1/2 cart.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Druminaboe	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/20(4-5)	1684
11. Drumineboe	Browne's RR 1704	1704
12. Drumaboe	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
13. Drumminaboe	QRL 2A.6.74, 305	1792
14. Drimminabo	Bald 18	1830
15. Drimnaboe	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Drimnaboe	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
17. Drumminaboe	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. Drumminabo	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
19. Drumaínn na bó	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
20. Drímín na bo	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Dromainn na bó 'ridge of the cow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. , droməne 'bo:	CM1	2001

“Bounded on the south by Corratowick... contains 287a. or. 16p., all cultivated except 42 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite in oirdheisceart an pharóiste, soir ó Ballinlough.

Tá an eilimint *dromainn* “humped (back); hillock... common in n.loc.” (*DIL* sv. *drumman*), “ridge, mound” (*Ó Dónaill*) coitianta go leor go háitiúil: féach samplaí eile san inneacs Gaeilge. Tá sí cáilithe anseo ag *bó*. “In place-names... a single animal is put forward to stand for many or all” (*Joyce* iii 11); cf. *Droim an Chait* nó Drumahitt in Aontroim (*PNI* 7, 143-4), i measc go leor samplaí eile.

Freaghillan

L921898

Fraochoileán

“heath-island”

1. Fregh Ilane	BSD 99	1661
2. Cloinish & Freighilane 3 car	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
3. Cloynish & Freagh island 3 car	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
4. Heath Island	Reg. Deeds Lib. 240, 562 §156929	1765
5. Freughillane	Bald 13	1830
6. Freigh-Illaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
7. Freigh Illaun	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
8. Freaghillaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. Freaghillan. Compare	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
10. Freigh ílane	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Fraoc oileán	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
12. Fraoch-Oileán ‘Heath Island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
13. 'frihøla:n	CM2	2002

“Bounded... to the south by Clynish, of which it has been formerly a part. It is about a mile west of Claggan... contains 19a. 2r. 39p., all cultivated” (ALSO). Is féidir siúl anonn go dtí an t-oileán seo ó Clynish ag lag trá.

Tá an dlúth-chomhfhocail bun le hainm an oileáin, ina bhfuil *fraoch* “heather” (DIL sv. *fráech*) agus *oileán* “island” (DIL sv. *ailén*; cf. an dlúth-chomhfhocail *ailénchnoc* ag *ibid.*), seachas *inis*, le sonrú fosta sna ainmneacha áitiúla *Freaghillan East*, *Freaghillanluggagh* agus *Freaghillan West*, a thagraíonn d’oileáin eile i gCuan Mó. Is i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill atá siad (féach an tAguisín, Imleabhar 2); liostaítear iad mar oileáin, seachas baile fearainn, san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*). “*Inis* was superseded at an early stage by *oileán* (diminutive of *ail*, ‘rock’)... *Oileán* however is found in comparatively few compound names. All of these occur in the same geographical area, namely West Connacht, and it is most likely that *oileán* was not original in these names, but that it has replaced *inis* as the second element” (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 154).

Gortawarla

L990912

Gort an Mharla

“the field of the marl”

1. Gortamarle	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
2. Gortawarla	Bald 13	1830
3. Gurtawarla	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Gortavarla	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Gortawarla	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Marlefield	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
7. Gurtabharla	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Gort a' mharla 'field of the marl'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. ,gortə'wɑ:lə	CM1, CM3	2002

“It contains 196a. 3r. 33p., all cultivated except 14 acres uncultivated and 14 acres of bog... The soil is light, of a gravelly mixture, and produces potaroos, corn, barley and flax... There is one fort” (ALSO). Suite i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá *gort* “a field (of arable or pasture land)” (DIL sv.), “a field or plantation, a corn-field and especially a field of oats” (Dinneen) cáilithe anseo ag *marla* “m. (Romance loan-word) marl (clay)” (DIL sv.), “marl, a kind of rich clay” (Dinneen. sv. *márla*). Tá an dara [r] tite ar lár sna leaganacha fuaimnithe Béarla agus guta fada déanta den [ɑ] mar chúiteamh. Cf. *Carrowmarley* < *Ceathrú an Mharla* i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris agus *Pollawarla* < *Poll an Mharla* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. Tá *Glaise an Mharla* / *Marlbrook* i Luimneach (L. Log. 42); tá *Cnoc an Mharla* / *Marlhill* agus *Cnocán an Mharla* / *Marlhill* i dTiobraid Árann (L. Log. 53).

Inishlyre

L912872

Inis (?)Laidhre

“island of the fork”

1. Inishleeriedeorensie	Inq. ME II.189	1617
2. Inishlerie	Inq. ME II.253	1617
3. Inishleery, Deornisy and Knockosprohy, containing 1 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Enishlar	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Inisleir part of Brigh	Browne's RR 1699	1699
6. Inisheary [sic]	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c
6. Inishlyre I.	Mackenzie xiv	1776

7. Inislire	Beaufort	1792
8. Innisleary	QRL 2A.6.74, 326	1792
9. Innislyer	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
10. Innishlyar	Browne's RR 1802	1802
11. Inishlyre	Arrowsmith	1811
12. Innishlyer	Sligo RR 1818	1818
13. Innishlyere Island	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
14. Innislyere Island	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
15. Innishlyre	Tithe App. §21	1829
16. Inishlyre	Bald 18	1830
17. Innishlyer	Browne's RR 1833	1833
18. Innish Lyre	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Innish Lyre	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
20. Inishlyre	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Inishloyer	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
22. Ínish L[]ghre	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. ladhair	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
24. Inis ladhair 'Fork Island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. ,iniʃ'ləir	BL 352u.225	1968c
26. ,inəʃ'laier	CM2	2002

"It contains 52a. 1r. 39p., of which 37 acres are cultivated... There are 10 or 12 houses, in 2 groups, on the shore" (ALSO).

Ní léirítear an guta deireanach, atá le sonrú sna luathfhoirmeacha (1-3), ó 1672c amach (foirm 4), ach ní hábhar iontais é cailliúint an ghuta neamhaiceanta seo i bhfoirmeacha Béarla.

Thiocfadh linn an t-ainm pearsanta *Laoire* < *Laoghair* a léamh mar cháilitheoir ar fhoirmeacha 1-3. Ní thiocfadh sé go seoigh le foirmeacha stairiúla eile ná leis an fhuaimniú áitiúil, ach ina dhiaidh sin, thiocfadh linn fuaimniú ar nós [lōir'ə] a mhaíomh agus fasach a aimsiú i bhfuaimniú áitiúil an fhocail *claoideach* mar [klōid'əx] (féach Derrycleetag i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill thuas). De réir Uí Dhonnabháin, cháiligh *ladhar* "a fork, esp. a natural fork or promontory, the land between two converging rivers or hills" (*Dinneen*) *inis* sa chás seo. Ba ainmfhocal baininscneach í, go stairiúil (*DIL* sv. *ladar* "ā. f."). Tá an fhoirm ghinideach uatha

ladhra le sonrú i samplaí *DIL*; bheifí ag dréim le *laidhre* ó ā-thamhan chomh maith (cf. go háirithe foirmeacha 1-3 thuas). Ní léir an bhfuil foirm Uí Dhonnabháin bunaithe ar fhuaimniú a chuala sé féin nó ar bhunaigh sé *Inis Ladhair* ar fhoirmeacha scríofa, amháin, áfach. Tá gabhal in oirdheisceart an oileáin (L914872), ceart go leor, áit a bhfuil cuan suntasach idir dhá chnoc (L912873, L913871).

Inishnakillew

Inis na Coilleadh

L937902

“the island of the wood”

1. Leigkyarow Inshenekelley	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/3(1)	1601c
2. Inishnikallagh als Inishmakelly		
½ Qr	BSD 100	1661
3. Ineishkeilly	ASE 268a §14	1680
4. Inishnakelly	CRL 2A.3.16, 83	1710c
5. Innishakelly	QRL 2A.6.73, 349	1792
6. Inishnakellue	Bald 17	1830
7. Innish-na-cullu	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Innish na Cullu	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
9. Inishnakillew	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Ínís na cullamh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
11. Inis coilleadh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
12. Inis na coilleadh ‘island of the wood’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. ,iniʃnə'kolə	BL 352u.536	1968c
14. ,iniʃnə'koL'u:	BL 352d.108	1968c
15. ,iniʃən'kiL'u	BL 352d.521	1968c
16. ,inəʃnə'kilu	CM2	2002

“It contains 58a. 3r. 13p., all of which are cultivated... There are 18 or 20 houses in one group...” (ALSO). Is féidir tiomáint anonn chuici ó thír mór anois; tugtar [,ðə 'tərbərt] ar an tóchar garbh (CM2).

Tá an bhuneilimint *inis* cáilithe anseo ag *coill* “wood, forest” (*DIL* sv. *caill*). I dtaca le húsáid na foirme ginidí uatha *coilleadh*, go háitiúil, cf. Parknakillew i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris, Kinnakillew agus Derrakillew i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, Barnacuillew i mbarúntacht Iorrais, samplaí de Cloontykillow i mbarúntachtaí Iorrais

agus Thír Amhlaidh, agus Ardkill < *Ard Coilleadh* agus Ballynakillew i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin, agus samplaí de Knocknakillew i mbarúntachtaí Ghaileang agus Chill Mheáin.

Inishturk

Inis Toirc

L940909

“island of the boar”

1. [a n]In[is T]uirc na rí g a nUmhall íchtarach	UM 114 V b [Ó Riain 1971, 9]	1390c
2. Inishturk, ¼ of	Sligo Papers (Murphy) 34 §57	1613
3. Inisturke	Inq. ME II.253	1617
4. Inishturke	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. Inishburcke, ½ qr called	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635
6. Inishtuircke	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
7. Inishtuirck and Clonekeene	Strafford Inq. §36	1635
8. Inisturcke ½ qr.	BSD 100	1661
9. Turk	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Innisturk ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
11. Inisturke ½ qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
12. Innisturke ½ of a qr	Browne’s Lands I, II	1708c
13. Inishturk	CRL 2A.3.16, 76	1710c
14. Inishtirk I.	Mackenzie xiv	1776
15. Innishtruck [sic]	QRL 2A.6.74, 326	1792
16. Inni[s]hturk	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
17. Innishturk	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
18. Innisturk Island	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
19. Innisturk	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
20. Innishturk	Sligo RR 1818	1818
21. Islands of Inishtur & Inishbullock	Sligo RR IV/2	1820
22. Innishturk Island	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
23. Innishturk	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
24. Innishturk	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
25. Inishturk	Bald 13	1830
26. Innisturk	Eccles. Revenue 188	1833

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

27. Inishturk	ST (ALSO)	1838
28. Inishturk	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Innish Turk	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
30. Ínish Turk	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
31. Inis Tuirc	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
32. Inis tuirc 'hog island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
33. iniʃ 'tork	BL 352d.522	1968c
34. 'inəʃ 'tɔrk ('bɛg)	CM2	2002

“It contains 59a. or. 9p., all cultivated... There are some 8 houses in one group...”
(ALSO).

Is uatha den fhocal *torc* “boar” (*DIL* sv. *1torcI(a)*) atá mar cháilitheoir anseo. Tá Inis Toirc eile i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce - in *Umhall Uachtarach* (cf. foirm 1). Tá Inishturk eile amach ó chósta thiar Chonamara, agus tá dhá oileán den ainm seo i bhFear Manach (*Census 1851*).

Island More

	An tOileán Mór	
L905890	“the big island”	
1. (?)Ilande, v. de	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Ilanmore	Inq. ME II.191	1617
3. Ilandmore	Inq. ME II.255	1617
4. Ilanmore and inishgowlaclanhian	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Ilanmore	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Ilanemore	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
7. Ilandmore, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §30V	1635
8. Ilandmore... Ilanemore...	BSD 100	1661
9. Island More	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Islandmore 1 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
11. Islandmore 2 car	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
12. Islandmore 3 car	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
13. Islandmore 3 car.s	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
14. Islandmore 3 car.s	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
15. Illanemore	Reg. Deeds Lib. 17, 189 §8506	1710
16. Islandmore, Dunkin part of	CRL 2A.3.16, 77	1710c

Cill Mhíona

17. Ilaanmore	Mackenzie xiv	1776
18. Ilanmore	Beaufort	1792
19. Islandmore, Dunkin pt of	QRL 2A.6.74, 327	1792
20. Island more	Browne's RR 1802	1802
21. Illaamore [sic]	Arrowsmith	1811
22. Islandmore	Sligo RR 1818	1818
23. Island More Island	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
24. Illaanmore	Bald 17	1830
25. Islandmore	Browne's RR 1833	1833
26. Islandmore	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
27. Island More	ST (ALSO)	1838
28. Islandmore	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
29. Illanmore	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. Islandmore	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
31. Oilean mór	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
32. Íslanemore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
33. Oileán mór 'great island'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
34. ,eilənd'mu:r	BL 352u.240	1968c
35. ,eilənd'mo:r	BL 352d.021	1968c
36. ,ailən'mo:r	CM2	2002

“Knockycahillaun [townland] and Rabbit Island [townland] are [connected to] it. It contains 77a. 1r. 20p., all of which are cultivated” (ALSO). Is é seo an dara hoileán is mó i gCuan Mó; níl ach Collan More níos mó ná é.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo in Aontroim, an Dún, Gaillimh, Ros Comáin, An Clár agus Ciarraí (*Census 1851*).

Kilmeena

L991883

1. Killemyna
2. Killmeny als Killmunine als
Killminny &c 1 Qr
3. Killmyny 1 qr.
4. Killyreny als Killiningine als

Cill Mhíona

“(St) Míona’s church”

Strafford Inq. §18V 1635

BSD 99 1661

ASE 268a §14 1680

Killvenay	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
5. Killveeny als Killiningine als		
Killrenay	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1787
6. Kilmeena	Bald 13	1830
7. Kilmeena	ST (ALSO)	1838
8. Kilmeena	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. Cillmeena	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
10. Míona	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
11. Cill Miodhna 'Meena's church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. kil 'mi : nə	CM1, CM2, CM3	2001-3

“Contains 141a. 2r. 18p., of which 14 acres are uncultivated... It is Bishop Land. It is let on leases of 3 lives at the yearly rent of from 14s. to 20s. per acre... There is a churchyard or burial ground here, called Kilmeena” (ALSO). Tá ballóga na heaglaise suite i lár an bhaile fhearainn (féach thíos). Tá an baile fearainn féin suite i lár thoir an pharóiste. Féach foirmeacha stairiúla ainm an pharóiste ag tús na caibidile seo.

Kilmeena Old Church

L989884

Cill Mhíona

“(St) Míona's church”

1. Church	Bald 13	1830
2. Kilmeena Old Church	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“The remains of this church are scanty. Only the west gable and a small part of the north side wall are standing...” (ALSO). “The gable is of considerable height, and contains a doorway... This church was about 16 feet in breadth, but its length may not be known. It was very rude in its construction, but certainly not the original kill of Saint Meena, as now generally supposed. There is no well near it bearing the name of the saint” (LSO i §487-8).

Kiltyroe

Moo4906

Coillte Rua

“red woods”

1. Kiltyroe	Bald 13	1830
2. Kiltyroe	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Kilteroe	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
4. Kiltyroe	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Kiltaroe	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Cíltgh Rua	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

7. Coillte ruadh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Coillte ruadha 'red woods'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,kiltʃi'ro:	CM1	2002

"It contains 199a. 2r. 39p., 170 acres of which are cultivated, 5 acres uncultivated, and the remainder bog... one fort" (ALSO). Suite in oirthuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá an fhoirm iolra *coillte* sách coitianta in ainmneacha bailte fearainn; is cosúil go bhfuil sé mar chéad eilimint i mbreis agus 40 baile fearainn - a mbunús mór acu sin san iarthar agus san iarthuaisceart (*Census 1851*). I measc samplaí eile, féach *Coillte Mach* / *Kiltimagh* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang in oirthear an chontae, *Coillte Chlochair* / *Kiltyclogher* i Liatroim agus *Coillte* / *Quilty* sa Chlár (*GE* 74). Is dóiche go bhfuil *coillte* cáilithe anseo ag an aidiacht *rua* "red, brownish red, foxy... brown, copper- or bronze-coloured" (*Dinneen*).

Knockasproha

(?)Cnoc an Sprochtha

L955874

"the hill of the castration"

1. Knockosprohy	Inq. ME II.189	1617
2. Knockosprohie	Inq. ME II.253	1617
3. Knockosprohy	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Knocksproe 2/3 Cart	BSD 100	1661
5. Killespra	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Knocksprone	ASE 255b §14	1678
7. Knockesprohy, Muckelagh and	ASE 268a §14	1680
8. Knocksproe 1/2 qr, Muckollagh &	Browne's RR 1698	1698
9. Knocksproe 1/2 qr, Muckalla &	Browne's RR 1699	1699
10. Knockspronane [sic]	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
11. Knockspronane	QRL 2A.6.73, 333	1792
12. Knockespro	Browne's RR 1802	1802
13. Knockspre [sic; recté -sproe]	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
14. Knockespre	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
15. Knockspoha	Tithe App. §21	1829
16. Knockaspro	Bald 18	1830
17. Knockespro	Browne's RR 1833	1833
18. Knockasprughagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Knockaspro	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838

20. Knockasprughagh	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
21. Knockaspro < // ha <	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Cnuc a sprughagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Cnoc a sprotha	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
24. Cnoc a' sprotha 'hill of the mutilation'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. ,nokə' sprəhə	AG1	2001

“[West of] Knockballagh.... 131a. 3r. 11p.” (ALSO); suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste, díreach soir ó Money lena luaitear é sna foinsí. Tá cnoc 55 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn agus tá lios ar a shleasa thoir theas (L958873).

Is leagan malartach de *spochadh* “act of castrating, emasculating” (DIL sv. *spochad*) é *sprochadh* (Ó Dónaill). Níl aidiachtaí briathartha malartacha ar nós *sprochtha* (mar a mholtar anseo) ná *sprotha* féin (foirm 24) teastaithe; tá *spochta* ag Ó Dónaill agus tá na foirmeacha breise *spoichte* agus *spoithte* ag Dinneen; ní thiocfadh na leaganacha sin leis na luathfhoirmeacha thuas go furasta, áfach.

Ar fhoirmeacha 1-3, ach go háirithe, mholfá iolra de shloinne mar cháilitheoir: sloinne a thosaigh le *br-* carballaithe a fuaimníodh mar [sp' r' -], b'fhéidir; cf. Knockysprickaun thíos. Níl sloinne bunaithe ar an ainm pearsanta fireann *Breo* teastaithe;¹⁷ gaelú ar an sloinne Angla-Normannach *de Berewa* nó leagan malartach de *Ó Brúgha(i)* / *Broe* a luaitear le hOsraí (MacLysaght 1985, 26 sv. *Brew*)? Gach seans gur athmhíníodh an logainm seo ar ball le *sprochadh*, sa Ghaeilge dhéanach.

Knockavanloman

L977870

Cnoc an Bheannlomáin

“hill of the branching log”

1. Knockevanlumane ⅓ Qr.	BSD 100	1661
2. Knockevanlumane, Clunkeene alias	ASE 255b §14	1678
3. Cnockevauluman, Clunkeene and	ASE 267b §14	1680
4. Knockvanlaman ⅓ qr, Cloonkeene &	Browne's RR 1698	1698
5. Knockvanlomane, Clonkien &	Browne's RR 1699	1699
6. Knockvanlomane	Browne's Lands I	1708c
7. Knockevenlanan, Clonkeene &	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
8. Knockeranlumane ⅓ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c

¹⁷ Liostaítear na leaganacha *Breódha*, *Breógtha* den ainm pearsanta sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG v 78).

9. Knockvanlumane, Clonkeen &	Reg. Deeds Lib. 79, 476 §56969	1730
10. Knockerawleemane	QRL 2A.6.73, 334	1792
11. Knockevanlamane	Browne's RR 1802	1802
12. Knockevanlemane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
13. Knocklevane	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
14. Knockavanlomane	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
15. Knockvaanlamane	Bald 18	1830
16. Knockevanlumane	Browne's RR 1833	1833
17. Cruckacaorlamaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Knockavonloman	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
19. Knockavanlamane	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
20. Knockavanlomaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Knockavanloman	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
22. Cnocabhanlamaun	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. a Bheanlomain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
24. Cnoc a' Bheanlomain		
'Benloman's hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. <i>nokevan 'lo:mən</i> [sic]	CM1	2001

"It contains 97a. 1r. 26p." (ALSO); suite i lár theas an pharóiste, ó thuaidh de Coolbarreen. Tá cnoc 58 meadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L978872).

Léiríonn léarscáil Bald áit ar thug sé *Knockavanlamane* air i ndeisceart Carrickaneady i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill: féach na foirmeacha stairiúla faoi Derrycontoort East sa pharóiste sin. Is í *beannlomán* "branching log" (Ó Dónaill) nó "a large branching mass of tree, rock, etc." (Dinneen)¹⁸ an eilimint cháilithe sa dá ainm; cf. *Áth an Bheannlomáin* / Aughavanlomaun i dTiobraid Árann (L. Log. 14).

Liostaítear an baile fearainn seo le Cloonkeen sna foinsí go minic.

¹⁸ Cf. *beann* "prong, point (of various forked and pointed objects)" (DIL sv. *benn(e)*) agus *lomán* "tree (or branch) stripped of its bark and / or leaves and / or twigs" (*ibid.* sv. *lommán*).

Knockballagh

Cnoc Ballach

L964875

“(?)*speckled hill*”

1. Cruckbollagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Knocknaboula [<i>sic</i> : go Knocknaboley?] Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)		1838
3. Knockballagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Cnucnabollagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
5. Cnoc bullach	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
6. Cnoc ballach ‘spotted hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. , nɔk 'balə	NC3	2003

“Contains 104a. 2r. 24p., of which 90 acres are cultivated” (ALSO); suite siar ó Cross.

Tá cnoc i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L964875): tá sé 53 méadar ar airde. Ní léir cé acu ar cuireadh foirmeacha 2 agus 4 leis an ainm seo san Ainmleabhar de thaisme, nó nár cuireadh. Moltar *ballach* “rounded; speckled, sped, freckled” (*DIL* sv.), “speckled, spotted, marked” (*Dinneen*) mar eilimint cháilithe, ach arís, is féidir gur giorrú nó athmhíniú déanach is bun leis an leagan reatha. Cf. Creggaballagh < *An Chreag Bhallach* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang, agus Knockbrack i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair.

Knockboy

An Cnoc Buí

L989892

“*the yellow hill*”

1. (?)Knockbave	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Knockboy	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Knockboy	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
4. Carrowenknockboy, qr of	Strafford Inq. §21V	1635
5. Ballytrasna als Knockboy als Carrowknockboy and Parcels of Mountain & Formamore	BSD 98	1661
6. Ballytrasna 4 qrs.	ASE 243a §4	1677
7. Knockbue	Bald 13	1830
8. Cruckbwee	ST (ALSO)	1838
9. Knockbuie	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
10. Knochbee	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
11. Knockboy	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. Knockbuee	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Cnoc buidhe ‘yellow hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

14. ˌnɔk ˈboi

CM1

2001

“It contains 109a. 1r. 22p.” (ALSO); suite ó dheas de Drumhuskert.

Tá cnoc 51 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn. Féach nóta gearr ar an ainm seo faoi Knockboy i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill; tá Knockboy eile i mbarúntacht Cheara. I dtaca le *Ballytrasna*, féach faoi Carrowbeg thuas.

Knockmoyle

An Cnoc Maol

L998912

“the bare hill”

1. (?)baile Ógóbhaid	Seanchas Búrcach 150	1578
2. Ballyogowde... Knockevulline	Inq. ME I.67	1611
3. Balliogowd... Knockevulline	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
4. Balliogowe... Knockeulline	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. v. de Ballyogowde	Inq. ME III.377	1631
6. Ballyogowd... 4 qrs de Knockeulline	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Ballyogowe, 4 qrs of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Ballygowe 4 Qrs and ½ vizt. Knocknawoolin 1Qr...	BSD 98	1661
9. ye ½ of Knockevillare, Glenlara with	BSD 105	1661
10. Killwollin [sic]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Knockmleen [sic]	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721
12. Cruckamweel	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Knockmarla	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
14. Knockmiel	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
15. Knockmoyle	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Cnuc muel	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Cnoc maol	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Cnoc maol ‘bald or flat hill’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. nɔk ˈmwil	CM1	2001

“It contains 94a. 1r. 16p., 68 acres of which is cultivated” (ALSO); buailte le teorainn thuaidh an pharóiste. Tá cnoc 69 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (L998912).

De réir iontráil na Rollaí Paiteanta, ba cheathrú de bhaile darbh ainm *Balliogowd* é *Knockevulline* (foirm 2); b'iad Knocknaboley, Rosdooaun, agus Roslaher

agus Shandrum na ceathrúna eile. Tá Knockmoyle i lár na gceithre bhaile fearainn chomhaimseartha sin, agus is cosúil gurb ionann é agus *Knockevulline*. Ní léir fianaise i bhfoinse ar bith eile den sloinne *Ó Cóbhaid* / *Ó Góbhaid* atá san ainm baile (foirm 1): gaelú ar shloinne Angla-Normannach ar nós *Covett* / *Govett*?

Léiríonn foirmeacha 2b-4b, 6b, 8b (agus 12?) gur dóiche gur ainmfhocal a cháiligh cnoc sa chás seo, go stairiúil, agus ní an aidiacht *maol* “of places, etc., bare... dismantled... exposed, defenceless” (*DIL* sv. *mael(e)*), “bare, bald; roofless, dismantled; flattened” (*Dinneen*) mar a bhí sa leagan déanach: bhain athmhíniú don ainm, shílfeá. Ní mholfaí an sloinne *Ó Maoláin* “very numerous in all the provinces except Munster... can be definitely assigned historically to areas... Derry and Galway” (MacLysaght 1985, 226) ar an leagan luath den ainm ar a bhfuil againn d’fhoirmeacha stairiúla, ach níor mhiste *maoileann* “rounded summit; hillock, knoll; top, ridge, crest” (*Ó Dónaill*) a choinneáil san áireamh chuige. Féach go háirithe *muileann* “a mill (usually one for grinding corn, worked by a stream)” (*DIL* sv. *muilend*), áfach, agus cf. foirmeacha stairiúla Newtown < *Cnoc an Mhuilinn* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (agus an plé ar fhoircinn Ghaeilge á litriú sa Bhéarla san Intreoir Sraithe).

Rinneadh *kill* a scríobh in ionad *knock*, amanna, ar léarscáil *Hib. Del. Mayo*; is féidir gur tharla sé seo tríd an ghiorrú ‘k.’ a léamh go contráilte. Féach sampla eile faoi Knocknaboley thíos. Féach Knockmoyle eile i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Knocknaboley

L985901

Cnoc na Buaille

“*hill of the booley*”

1. Knockneboyle	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Knockneboly, Killkernin in	Inq. ME I.69	1611
3. Knockneboly	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
4. Knocknabuolly, Knocknabuollybeg	Inq. ME II.263	1617
5. Knockneboly... Killdrinein in Knockinbolie	L. Blossie Papers 168-9 §48	1629
6. Knockneboly	Inq. ME III.377	1631
7. Killenon... Knockneboly	Inq. ME III.377	1631
8. Knocknebohy	Inq. ME III.389	1633
9. Killenon... Knockneboly	Inq. ME III.389	1633
10. Knockniboly, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635

11. the ½ qr of Killermenie in

Knockniboly	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
12. Knock-ne-bolly	Curtis I 127	1641
13. (?)Ballygowe 4 Qrs and ½ vizt. Knocknawoolin 1Qr...		
Knocknebolly 1 Qr...	BSD 98	1661
14. Killneboolyboy	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
15. Knockneboly	Curtis II iii 55	1690
16. Knockneboly	Curtis II iv 56	1694
17. Knockhabooley	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
18. Knocknabuoly, Hugh O'Donnell of	Reg. Deeds Lib. 77, 339 §53900	1734
19. Knocknabula	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
20. Knocknabouley	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
21. Knocknabouley, Treenlaur, Thoneawe	Bald 13	1830
22. Knockabouly	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
23. Knocknabola	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
24. Knocknabolue	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Knocknaboula	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
26. Knocknaboley	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. Cnoc na bolue	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
28. na buaileadh	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
29. Cnoc na buaileadh 'hill of the booley, or dairy place'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. ,nɔknə'bo:l jə	CM1	2001
31. ,nɔknə'bo:li	CM3	2002

“It contains 315a. 1r. 21p., 260 acres of which are cultivated, 30 acres uncultivated, and the remainder bog... one fort” (ALSO). Suite i dtuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo i nGaillimh (*Census 1851*) agus i gCill Mhantáin (cf. Price 1946, 93 agus 1953, 219). Tá bunleagan an ainm Knocknabooley East i Luimneach socraithe mar *Cnoc na Buaile Thoir* (“the hill of the booley”; Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 130). Tá ainmneacha inchurtha eile a bhfuil béarlú rud beag difriúil déanta orthu i gCill Chainnigh, i gCiarraí agus i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*). Is í *buaile* “cow-house,

byre; cattle-pen; (temporary) cattle fold, booley at times of summer pasturage; yard, enclosure” (*DIL* sv. *ibúaille*(a,b))¹⁹ an eilimint cháilithe; féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint seo faoi Bolinglanna i bparóiste Acla.

“There are 2 groups [of houses], one called Knocknaboley Moran, the other Knocknaboley McManus; each has 7 or 8 houses, half of them good. There is one ancient fort in this townland” (*ALSO*). Léirigh Bald sráidbhaile darb ainm *Knocknaboley* in oirthuaisceart na roinne seo. Thug sé *Treenlar* ar dheisceart an bhaile fhearainn, áit a raibh grúpa eile tithe ann, agus *Thoneawe* ar an iardheisceart, áit a raibh grúpa tithe léirithe aige a thiofadh le suíomh *Knocknaboley McManus* an lae inniu. Tá dhá chnoc sa bhaile fearainn: ceann 43 méadar san iardheisceart (ag L984899) agus ceann 58 méadar san oirthear a bhfuil lios ar a shleasa thoir theas (ag L993903).

Knocknaboley Bridge

L982898

1. Knocknabole Bridge	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“... over a small stream, on the new road leading from Wesport ot Newport” (*ALSO*).

Knocknaboley McManus

L989901

1. Thonawe	Bald 13	1830
2. Knocknabole McManus	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“... a large group of houses...” (*ALSO*). Féach an plé thuas. Glacaim leis gur *Tóin Átha* atá taobh thiar d’fhoirm 1; tá an *Owennabrockagh* ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn rud beag ó dheas de seo. “Mac Mánaís... the main sept of this name is a branch of the Maguires; the other is akin to the O’Connors of Connacht” (MacLysaght 1985, 208 sv. Mac Manus). Féach Dookinelly (*Calvy*) i bparóiste Acla i dtaca le struchtúr an logainm.

Knocknaboley Moran

L992904

1. Knocknabole Moran	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“A goup or village of houses... within 4 chains of the northern boundary of the td.” (*ALSO*). Féach an plé thuas. Ó *Móráin*: “a number of distinct septs of Ó Moráin and Ó Moghráin... Four of these are of Connaught, in which province the name is much more numerous than elsewhere... [of] Elphin... [of] Leitrim, [of] Mayo at Ardnaree [and of] Co. Galway, a minor sept

¹⁹ “Miking place in summer pasturage; fold, enclosure; small grazing field” (*Ó Dónaill*).

of the Uí Maine” (MacLysaght 1985, 221). Féach sampla áitiúil eile den sloinne faoi Milcum i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Knockycahillaun

Cnoc Uí Chathaláin

L910895

“Ó Cathaláin’s *hill*”

1. Knock Icahillan 1 Cart	BSD 100	1661
2. Knock I.	Bald 13	1830
3. Knockillaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Knock Illaun	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Knockycahillaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Knock Íllaun	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Cnoc Uí Chathaláin	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Cnoc ui Chathaláin ‘O’Cahallan’s hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,nokə'kohəla:n	CM2	2002

“It contains 34a. 3r. 25p., all of which are cultivated. This island forms the northeast extremity of Islandmore” (ALSO); tá an dá oileán liostaithe le chéile sa *BSD* - níl ach teanga thanaí talaimh eatarthu. Tá cnoc i lár an oileáin (ag L911896); tá sé 36 méadar ar airde.

Luann MacLysaght an sloinne *Ó Cathaláin* le Luimneach, Ciarraí agus Corcaigh, ach bhí mórchlanna den sloinne seo i gConnachta, chomh maith, tráth: féach go luaitear clanna den sloinne seo le hUí Bhriúin, agus le Laighin agus Uí Néill an Tuaiscirt agus Uí Néill an Deiscirt, chomh maith le Muimhnigh, sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* iv 72 sv.). “As a Roscommon name it is now rare if not extinct” (MacLysaght 1985, 33 sv. *Cahalane*).

Knockychottaun

Cnoc Uí Chatáin

L981885

“Ó Catáin’s *hill*”

1. Knockikataine	Inq. ME II.251	1617
2. Knock-Icatayne	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Knock Icattane, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §21V	1635
4. Knockfittane als Knockicattane 1/2 Qr.	BSD 98	1661
5. Knockfittane als Knockittattane	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677

6. Knockecattine	Browne's RR 1704	1704
7. Knockfittan als Knockitattan ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
8. Knockfittane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 267, 49 §168446	1770c
9. Knockfittan als Knockicatton	QRL 2A.6.74, 305	1792
10. Knockefittane	Sligo RR IV/1	1809
11. Knockefittane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
12. Knockefittane	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
13. Knockeycuitane	Bald 13	1830
14. Knockefittane	Browne's RR 1833	1833
15. Knockefettane	Sligo RR IV/3	1834
16. Cruckyhuttaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Knockifittone	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Cruckyhultaun	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
19. Knockychottaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. chotain; Uí Chutáin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Cnucíghícutáin	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Cnoc Uí Chotáin 'O'Cottan's hill'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. , noki ' tʃɑtɑ:n	CM4	2001

“[A central townland.] Bounded on the north by Clooneen and Knockysprickaun... 208a. 3r. 34p.” (ALSO). Tá cnoc 63 méadar ar airde i lár na roinne seo (L983886).

Is féidir nach bhfuil d'fhianaise againn gurbh ann den sloinne *Ó Catáin* go háitiúil ach an logainm seo; luaitear *Ó Catáin* / *Ó Caitín* le Laighin sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG iv 72 sv.). Tá an t-ainm pearsanta *Catán* ar a bhfuil an sloinne bunaithe le sonrú ar ndóiche sa sloinne tuaisceartach *Mac Giolla Chatáin* nó *MacIlhatton*, “a north Antrim and Derry name” (MacLysaght 1985, 166), agus sa logainm *Droim Chatáin* / *Drumcattan* i Muineachán (L. Log. 26). Tá triúr den ainm *Catán* liostaithe sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG v 105).

Ní léir cé acu meancóg leanúnach chóipeála atá sa litriú *-fittane*, atá le sonrú i gcuid foirmeacha gaolta, nó sampla de [f] < [-x-]. Tá an fhoirm fhuaimnithe reatha (23) tagtha faoi anáil an litrithe oifigiúil, is léir.

Knockysprickaun

L975889

(?)Cnoc an Spriocáin

“(?)*hill of the small boundary mark*”

1. Knocke Ispeakane	Inq. ME II.251	1617
2. Knock-Isprekane	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Knockspreckane, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §21V	1635
4. Knocknemyprickane, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
5. Knockspracan 1/2 Qr.	BSD 98	1661
6. Kilispiken	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. Knocksprecane 1/2 qr.	ASE 255b §14	1678
8. Knockspekane [<i>sic</i>] 1/2 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
9. Knockspeckane	QRL 2A.6.73, 333	1792
10. Knockispricane	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
11. Knockespricane	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
12. Knockespricane	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
13. Knockaspricane	Tithe App. §21	1829
14. Sprighill	Bald 13	1830
15. Knockespricane	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
16. Knockasprughaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Knockespricone	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Knockaspricane	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
19. Knockysprickaun	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. Cnocasprughaun	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Cnoc Ui Spriocáin	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Cnoc Ui Spriocáin ‘O’Sprican’s hill’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
23. $\text{nokə}^{\text{'}}\text{sprikɑ:n}$	NC3	2003

“[A central townland.] 128a. 2r. 26p.... one fort here” (ALSO). Tá cnoc in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn; tá sé 53 méadar ar airde (L976891) agus tá an lios ar a shleasa thoir.

Tá an chosúlacht ar fhoirmeacha 1-2 gur sloinne éigin a cháiligh *cnoc* anseo, ó cheart; cf. luathfhoirmeacha Knockychottaun thuas. Níl fasach ar bith againn don sloinne neamhghnách Ó *Spriocáin* (foirm 22).²⁰ Tá fasach ann d’fhuaimniú *br-*

²⁰ Léirítear [x] neamhstairiúil i bhfoirm P. Giblin (foirm 20). Ó *Spreacáin*, bunaithe ar an ainm pearsanta neamhtheastaithe *Spreacán* < *spreacadh* “vigour, energy”? Ó *Spriocáin* < Ó *Spreacáin* < *Spreacán*?

carballaithe mar *spr-*, sa Ghaeilge; cf. *breall* / *spreall* agus *breabhtaire* / *spreabhtaire* ag Ó Dónaill. Mar sin de, níor mhiste an sloinne Ó *Breacáin*, fuaimnithe mar [o(:) 'sp' r'ikɑ:n'], a chuir san áireamh. Níl aon tagairt áitiúil don sloinne seo sa Ghinealach Mór, áfach; luann MacLysaght an sloinne seo le ceantar Chill Dara / Uíbh Fhailí (1985, 24 sv. *O Bracken*). Tá corrshloinne eile, nach bhfuil d'fhianaise againn dó i gConnachta ach i logainm, tugtha faoi deara sa cheantar staidéir, áfach; cf. Knockychottaun thuas agus Rosmindle thíos, mar shamplaí.

Mar sin féin, ní féidir sloinne iontaofa a mhaíomh ar na foirmeacha, agus is féidir gur athmhíníodh an logainm go deireanach ar scor ar bith. Ar an ábhar go dtiocfadh sé le bunús mór na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla, moltar, mar sin, leagan díspeagtha nó cnuasaigh (*spriocán*) de *sprioc* “boundary mark; landmark; projecting rock” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1*sprioc*3; cf. *DIL* sv. *sprioc*) mar eilimint cháilithe.

Lisclovaun

Mo10884

Lios Chlúmháin

“Clúmhán’s fort”

1. Liscluan	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Liscloane	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Liscluan ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Liscloyan	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. Liscluan, cartron called	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
6. Lisskloane, ½ cartron of	Strafford Inq. §19	1635
7. Lisloan als Liscloane 1 Cartron	BSD 98	1661
8. Lisolun als Liscloane 1 Cart	BSD 98	1661
9. Liscluan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/11(6)	1671
10. Lisloan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
11. Liscluan alias Liscloane 1 cart	ASE 255b §14	1678
12. Lisheclovan 1 cart.	ASE 268a §14	1680
13. Lisscloveene	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
14. Lisscloveane Cornmill	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
15. Lissloane... Liscloane	CRL 2A.3.16, 73, 78	1710c
16. Lissloane als Lisloane	QRL 2A.6.73, 333	1792
17. Lisclouvane	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
18. Lissclovaun	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
19. Lissclouvane	Browne’s RR 1802	1802

20. Lisclouane, Ballinlough &	Sligo RR 1818	1818
21. Lisclovane	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
22. Lisscluane	Tithe App. §21	1829
23. Lisclouvaune	Bald 13	1830
24. Liscluane	Browne's RR 1833	1833
25. Liscluane Mill	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
26. Lislovaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
27. Lisclouane	Oifig Cíosa (ALSO)	1838
28. Lisscluane	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
29. Lisclovaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
30. Líslooaun	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
31. Lios Chlomhain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
32. Lios Chlumhain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
33. Lios chlumháin 'Clumhan's fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
34. ,lɪs'klʊɑːn	CM2	2002

“Contains 98a. or. 26p.” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thoir an pharóiste, soir ó Ballinlough. Ní luaitear lios leis an roinn seo san Ainmleabhar ná in *Monuments* (§77). “Tá lios ar bhárr cnuic agus in aice an lios tá clúain breagh a fhásann féar maith ann [sic]”, a scríobhadh i 1938c, áfach (CSBÉ 87.245). Is droim talaimh é formhór an bhaile fhearainn ach tá mullach 49 meadar ar airde in oirthear na roinne (MO13883).

Tá *lios* “the space about a dwelling house or houses enclosed by a bank or rampart; somet. the bank or rampart itself” (*DIL* sv. *2les*) cáilithe anseo, is dóiche, ag an ainm pearsanta *Clúmhán*.²¹ Tá an t-ainm pearsanta seo le sonrú sa sloinne Ó *Clúmháin* a luaitear le Ciarraí agus le Sligeach (MacLysaght 1985, 48 sv. *O Cluvane*). Is féidir gurb é seo an sloinne atá sa logainm Knockyclovaun sa Chlár (*Census 1851*); féach fosta Lisluman < *Lios Uí Chlúmháin* i mbarúntacht Choistealach sa chontae seo. Is forbairt é *Clúmhán* ó *clúmh* “feathers, plumage, down; of human hair, eyebrows...” (*DIL* sv. *clúmh*, *clúimh(a,c)*). Leantar den Donnabhánach, agus moltar séimhiú ar thúschonsan an cháilitheora (foirm 33).

²¹ Seachas forbairt ó *clúmh* “vegetation” (*DIL* sv. *clúmh*, *clúimh(e)*).

Money

L948871	An Muine “the thicket”	
1. (?)an Muine, Remann mac Burcaig	AC 320 §7	1361
2. leth bhaile idir dá óbhainn, agus leath bhaile muine	Seanchas Búrcach 150	1578
3. Mhuine, inghin Bhurcaigh an	LMG iii 112 §800.1	1650c
4. (?)Monney... 2 qrs, the Clangibbons at	CBC 96	1585
5. Monney... 2 qrs	CBC 102	1585
6. (?)Muney	Inq. ME II.189	1617
7. Knockliagane	Inq. ME II.253	1617
8. Muney, the 2 qrs of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
9. Muney... Knockliagan	CPR Jas 334a	1617
10. Mony	Inq. ME III.373	1631
11. Knocklegane, parcel of the half town of Monny	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635
12. the ½ qr of Munney called Rosse and Knockanish in the qr of Knockanegane	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
13. Muny 2 Qrs. (vizt.) Muny 1 Qr. als Rayhy & Common...	BSD 100	1661
14. Money	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
15. Munny	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2,3)	1676
16. Moony 2 qrs.	ASE 243b §10	1677
17. Munney	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
18. Mony	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
19. Mony	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
20. Mony	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
21. Mony 2 qrs	CRL 2A.3.16, 73, 78	1710c
22. Monny	Browne’s Settlement	1729
23. Monney, Munnea	Reg. Deeds Lib. 176, 386 §119261	1755c
24. Munea	Mackenzie xiv	1776
25. Money... Mony	QRL 2A.6.74, 305, 335	1792
26. Munnea	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
27. Munea	Arrowsmith	1811

28. (?)Knock Legan	Bald's Bogs of Mayo	1812
29. Munnea	Browne's RR 1833	1833
30. Mina	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
31. Munna	ST (ALSO)	1838
32. Munna	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
33. Money	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
34. Munna	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
35. Muine 'a brake or shrubbery'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
36. 'mɒni	CM2	2002

“215a. or. 30p.” (ALSO); ar chósta thiar theas an pharóiste. Tá Rosmoney siar uaidh.

Is eilimint choitianta í *muine* “a brake or thicket, generally applied to thorn-brakes or bushes, occas. of groves of trees” (DIL sv.): “it constitutes or begins about 170 townland names” (Joyce i 496). Tagraíonn sé do *cnoc*, amanna, go háirithe in oirthuaisceart na tíre: forbairt dhéanach, meastar (PNI 4, 113-4, sv. *An Muine Glas* nó Moneyglass “the green thicket/hill”). Sa chás seo, tá foirmeacha 1-2 ag teacht salach ar a chéile i dtaca le húsáid an ailt. Diomaite d’fhoirm 1, más ceart an ceangal (féach Ó Murchadha 1994-5, 23), tá an fhianaise den alt gann go leor (cf. foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm Rosmoney thuasluaite), ach moltar anseo é ar chomhairle ón Bhrainse Logainmneacha.

Thug Bald *Coolaghbane* ar an cheann tíre atá in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn.

Knockaniska Bridge

L948866

Cnoc an Uisce

“the hill of the water”

1. Knockanisley	Bald 18	1830
2. Cruckaneska Bridge	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
3. Cnoc an Uisce ‘hill of the water’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
4. ,nɒkənɪʃkə 'brɪdʒ	CM2	2002

“This is a bridge that lies over the channel that lies between Rusheen and Money townlands” (ALSO). Tá talamh tirim idir an dá bhaile fearainn seo sa lá atá inniu ann anseo, agus sruthán san áit a raibh an cainéal nó cuas beag farraige tráth. Bhí an droichead ag ceann intíre an chuais in am na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, de réir an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí.

Money Bridge

L953872

Téann bóthar tríú grád anonn sruthán beag ar theorann thoir an bhaile fhearainn ar an áit seo.

Rosehill Mapa SO

L946874

1. Rosehill	Bald 18	1830
2. Gob-Ruadh ‘the red point or headland’	CSBÉ 88.309	1938c

Teach cónaithe. “There are 18 or 20 houses, but only 5 of them are of good quality; the most remarkable one is that of Rosehill, which is in ruins” (*ALSO*). “Rosehill is the name Sir Samuel O’Malley gave to Gob-Ruadh” (foirm 2). Tógadh an teach gar do mhullach cnoic 40 méadar ar airde; *An Gob Rua* a bhí ar an gob tíre siar uaidh, is cosúil (L940874).

Moyna

L963893

Maighne

“(?)religious precincts”

1. Moyne	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Moynee	Inq. ME II.255	1617
3. Moiny	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
4. Moynee	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. 1 cartron of Moyny in the townland of Ballinlogha	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
6. Moynie, Tibbot Bourke of	Strafford Inq. §12V	1635
7. Moyney... qr of Moynie	Strafford Inq. §13	1635
8. Money als Moiney 1 Quarter	BSD 98	1661
9. Money	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
10. Mony 1 qr.	ASE 243a §4	1677
11. Myna	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
12. Myna	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
13. Myna & Ardkeen	Sligo RR 1818	1818
14. Myna	Sligo RR IV/2	1819
15. Myna	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
16. Mynea	Tithe App. §21	1829
17. Miney	Bald 13	1830
18. Myna	Browne’s RR 1833	1833

19. Myna	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
20. Mina	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
21. Moynagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Moyna	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
23. Myna or Mynea	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
24. Moyna	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. Moghnaghh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
26. Maighne 'small plains'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
27. 'mēinə	BL 352d.648	1968c
28. 'mainə	CM1, CM3	2001-2

“193a. 2r. 3p., including 14 acres of bog; remainder is cultivated... There [is] here a Roman Catholic chapel and a school... [and] a holy well, called St. Brendan's Well or Tobar Bréannainn [sic]. No other antiquity” (ALSO).²² Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar an chósta theas de chuas farraige i lár thiar an pharóiste.

Maíonn Flanagan & Flanagan gurb í an fhoirm dhíspeagtha *maighin* “little plain” is bun le cuid áiteanna darb ainm Moyne sa tír (IPN 240) ach gur *maighean* “a spot, place in the widest sense; inviolable precinct, sanctuary” (DIL sv. *maigen*), “a place; ground, precinct” (*Dinneen*) is bun le cuid eile acu (IPN loc. cit.). Tá an fhianaise theastaithe ag teacht salach ar chuid cásanna a maíonn Flanagan & Flanagan an bunús *maighin* “little plain” orthu, áfach: féach Moyne < (tabharthach) *Maighin* < *Maighean* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin ndeisceart an chontae, agus Moyne < *Moing* i gCill Mhantáin (Price 1967, 87). Rud eile de, níl an fhoirm dhíspeagtha *maighin* “little plain” teastaithe go sásúil, go fóill, dar liom. Tá ceangal follasach ag an eilimint *maighean* le láithreacha eaglasta i gcás Moyne < *An Mhaighean* bharúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (Ó Muraíle 1985, 60) agus Moyne bharúntacht Chill Mheáin. Is féidir, is léir, an logainm idir chamáin a léamh mar ghnáthiolra den fhocal seo. Ní léir, go díreach, áfach, éirim an logainm; buille faoi thuairim atá san aistriúchán molta “religious precincts”.

Tá bailte fearainn darb ainm Moynagh sa Mhí agus i dTír Eoghain, Moynagh Lower agus Moynagh Upper sa Chabhán, dhá bhaile fearainn darb ainm Mynagh i gCill Dara agus Moynaghan North agus Moynaghan South i bhFear Manach (*Census 1851*). Shíl Joyce gur *maigh* (féach míniú faoi Mayour thíos) móide an iarmhír *-neach* ba

²² Féach traidisiúin áitiúla an naoimh seo, agus tuairimíocht, ag Ó Moghráin (1953).

bhun leo uilig (*Joyce* ii 6 sv. *-nach*).²³ Is fearr mar a thagann na foirmeacha déanacha béarlaithe agus na foirmeacha fuaimnithe thuasliostaithe le *Maighne* sa chás atá idir chamáin anseo, afách. Moltar *Maighne* mar shanas i gcás Moyny i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh chomh maith; mhaígh Joyce (iii 515) an bhunfhoirm *Maighnigh* dó sin, rud nach dtagann go seoigh le foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm sin ach an oiread. Tá *Maoíní Thoir* socraithe mar bhunfhoirm Moyny East i gCorcaigh (www.logainm.ie).

Ceathrú de bhaile Ballinlough ab ea an roinn seo, tráth, de réir *Strafford Inq.*

Moyna Strand

L968897

1. Moynagh Strand	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tráigh Maighne ‘strand of the little plain’ [sic]	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Ar an chósta idir Moyna, Carrowbeg agus Cushalogurt.

Pollatalia

Poll an tSáile

L965894

“the hole of the salt water”

1. Pullathoil or Salt Water Hole	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Poll a’ tSáile ‘hole of the salt water’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“This is a hole about 15 chains from the sea. It is known to have a subterranean communication with the saltwater, as it fills at high tide... situated near the northeast corner of the td.” (ALSO).

St. Brendan’s Well

Tobar Bréanainn

L966891

“(St) Bréanann’s well”

1. Tubber Brannon or St. Brennan’s Well	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Tobar Breannainn [sic] ‘Brendan’s well’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. sent brendənz ‘wel	CM1	2001

“Situated near the east boundary of Moyna td.... This is a holy well, round which there is a stone wall” (ALSO). Féach fosta *St. Brendan’s Well* faoi Roskeen South i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

²³ Nó substainteach den aidiacht *maighneach* “fielded?; plainful?; spacious; enclosed (?spaced)” (*DIL* sv. *maighnech*)?

Moyour

L957882

Maigh Obhair

“plain of the spring”

1. Maigh Obhair, tri meic Tomais Buidhe do rine caislen	LMG iii 122 §805.28	1650c
2. Mayore	Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	1574
3. Moyore, Thomas McEdmunde of	Fiants Eliz. §5173	1588
4. Moyere, Aghacobhir and	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/1(6)	1593
5. Moyyowre	Inq. ME I.27	1607
6. Mayeur	Connaught Map (NLI)	1610c
7. Moygowerbeg, moiety of qr. of	Inq. ME II.269 / See Lands (Knox)	1617
8. Moyowre	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
9. Mayore	Strafford Inq. §26	1635
10. Moygower & Lagnamilta, Maynerbeg and Drumard	BSD 99	1661
11. Moyoner, Moyower	BSD 99, 100	1661
12. Moyore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
13. Moyower & Legnahulta als Moyseerbegg... Crossinmoyowre	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
14. Moyour	Price, Senex & Maxwell	1721
15. Myour	Jeffrys	1759c
16. Moyower and Legnatulta als Moyfeerbeg... Crossinmoyower	QRL 2A.6.73, 346	1792
17. Myore, Moyore	Reg. Deeds Lib. 560, 611 §368896	1810c
18. Moyour	Bald 13	1830
19. Mayour, Mayourbeg	Eccles. Revenue 189	1833
20. Mweeour	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Mayour	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
22. Moyour	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
23. Moyour	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. Muéour	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
25. Muighe ogáir	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO sv. Cross)	1838
26. Muighe fhobhair ‘plain of the spring’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

27. Muighe ódhar	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
28. Muighe ódhar, perhaps recte Muighe fhobhair	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
29. 'mjawər	AG1	2001
30. ,mwɛ 'auwər	CM3	2002

“It contains 225a. 3r. 22p, of which 180 acres are cultivated. Bishop Land... There is one ancient fort here [in the southwest]” (ALSO; luaitear dhá “enclosure” leis an roinn seo in *Monuments* §76). Tá an baile fearainn seo suite siar ó Buckfield < (?) Cill Dabheoige agus ó dheas de Moyny agus Castleaffy.

Is cosúil gur leagan de *fobhar* “well, spring” (Ó Dónaill; cf. *DIL* sv. *fofor*) a cháilíonn *maigh* “a plain, an open stretch of land; a field or green attached to a fort” (*DIL* sv. *mag(a,b)*), “... a level district; a battle-field” (*Dinneen*) i bhfoirm 1. Is féidir, ar a laghad ar bith, eilimintí ar nós an ainm phearsanta *Odhar* a chur as an áireamh, bunaithe ar an fhoirm seo (féach nóta ar an ainm pearsanta seo faoi *Inishower* atá liostaithe faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill). Féach nóta ar fhoirmeacha stairiúla ar nós *Moygower* thuas (7, 10) sa phlé ar an ainm paróiste *Achadh Ghobhair* < *Achadh Fhobhair*.

Tá an *Mayour River* ar an teorainn theas. Léirítear grúpa tithe ar theorainn thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn seo, ar bhruach theas srutháin, ar an léarscáil sé horlaí; thug Bald *Gubathick* air. *Tirlagh Roe* a chónaigh sa chaisleán ar tugadh *Mayore* air i 1574 (foirm 2); an dtiocfadh dó gur chaisleán Castleaffy a bhí i gceist?

Moyour River

L950877, M037894

1. Mweeour River	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. ,mwɛauwər 'rɪvər	CM3	2002

“This river flows from Kilmaclasser parish., right through this parish, from East to West, and enters an inlet of Clew Bay [in this td.]” (ALSO).

Mucklagh

L958870

An Muclach

“the piggery”

1. Muckallagh	Inq. ME III.373	1631
2. Muccallagh, 1 moiety of 1/3 qr of	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635
3. Muckollogh, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
4. Muckallagh 1/3 Quarter	BSD 100	1661
5. Mackulla	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Mucullagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(3)	1676
7. Muckollagh	ASE 243b §10	1677
8. Muckallagh one third [of] a qtr	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(1)	1677
9. Muckelagh and Knockesprohy 1/2 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
10. Muckallagh 3d of qr.	ASE 272a §33	1681
11. Muckollagh & Knocksproe 1/2 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
12. Muckalla & Knocksproe 1/2 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
13. Moukallagh	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
14. Muckella	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
15. Muckollagh... Muckallagh	CRL 2A.3.16, 73, 77	1710c
16. Muckallagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
17. Muckalla	Reg. Deeds Lib. 79, 476 §56970	1735
18. Muckelagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 176, 386 §119261	1755c
19. Muckallagh, Cloonkeen &	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
20. Muckallagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 306, 329	1792
21. Mucklagh	Tithe App. §21	1829
22. Mucklagh	Bald 18	1830
23. Mucklagh	Rev. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
24. Mucklagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Mucklagh	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
26. Mucklagh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
27. Muckalach	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
28. Muclach ‘a place where swine feed’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
29. 'mɔ̌klə	AG1	2001

“[In the southwest of the parish.] 101a. 1r. 1p., of which 70 acres is cultivated; remainder is bog... there are 2 forts [here, in the east and south centre]” (ALSO).

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo sa Chabhán (*Census 1851*), Muineachán (*An Muclach*; *L. Log.* 42), Lú (*An Muclach*; *L. Log.* 17), Uíbh Fhailí (*An Muclach*; *L. Log.* 31) agus Cill Mhantáin (*Muclach*; Price 1946, 62, 78); féach fosta Mucklagh or Fairview in Ard Mhacha agus Mucklaghan Glebe i Liatroim (*Census 1851*). Féach fosta Knocknamucklagh < *Cnoc na Muclach* i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin sa chontae seo féin. Tá plé déanta ag Joyce (ii 5) ar an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-lach*; is dóiche go léiríonn foirmeacha 1-12 thuas guta cúnta san fhuaimniú, idir an *c* agus an *l*.

Rabbit Island

L902893

(?)Oileán na gCoinín

“island of the rabbits”

1. Rabbit Island	Tithe App. §21	1829
2. Rabbit I.	Bald 12	1830
3. Rabbit Island	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Rabbit Island	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Rabbit island	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Ílan na cunninn	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Oileán na gcoinín ‘island of the rabbits’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
8. 'rabət 'ailənd	CM2	2002

“Forming [the northwest] part of Island More... contains 20a. 2r. 35p., all but a small portion cultivated... no house” (*ALSO*). Is cosúil gur áiríodh an t-oileán seo mar chuid de Islandmore sna foinsí; tá barra gainimh idir an dá oileán.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo sa Chlár, i gCorcaigh, i nGaillimh, i Ros Comáin agus i bhFear Manach (*Census 1851*). Tá *Rabbit Island* eile in oirthuisceart Chuan Mó, i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill: *Inis Triain* a tugadh air sin, tráth (féach an chaibidil ar Inse Mó sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce).

Leantar den Donnabhánach san fhoirm mholta Ghaeilge, ceal fianaise.

Rassakeerin

Ros an Chaorthainn

L956895

“headland of the mountain ash”

1. Rossakerine, Artkeen and	Sligo RR IV/1	1800
2. Rossakeerin & ⅓ Innishlaffel	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Rossakerin & ⅓ Innishlaffel	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Rassakern	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
5. Rassakerin	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
6. Rassakerin	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
7. Rathseykeerin	Bald 13	1830
8. Rossakerin & ⅔ Innishlaffel	Sligo RR IV/4	1824
9. Rossakeerin	Tithe App. §21	1829
10. Rossakeerin & ⅓ Innishlaffel	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
11. Rossakerin	Rev. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
12. Rossakeerin	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Rossakerin	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
14. Ra[u]sa-Keerhan	J O’D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
15. Rasakeeran	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. Rassakeeran	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
17. Rossakerín	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
18. Rása caorthainn	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
19. Rása caorthainn ‘copse of the Rowan tree or wild mountain ash’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. ,rosə'ki:rən	BL 352u.409	1968c
21. ,rasə'ki:rən	BL 352d.481, 656	1968c
22. ,rasə'kirən	CM2	2002

“It is bounded on the north by the sea... contains 78a. 1r. 13p., all cultivated except 2 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite díreach siar ó Moyna.

Tá ísliú an ghuta san eilimint *ros* “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (*DIL* sv. 1ros),²⁴ go [α], i suíomh neamhaiceanta, thar a bheith coitianta i logainmneacha áitiúla. Féach samplaí, i measc

²⁴ “Wooded headland; headland, promontory” (*Ó Dónaill*), “(wooded) height, wood; point of land, promontory, headland” (*DUP* 155 sv).

go leor eile, faoi Rosclave, Rosmore agus Rossanrubble i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill, agus faoi Roscahill agus Rosdooaun sa pharóiste seo. Ní gá eilimint ar nós *rasach* / *rásach* / *rosach* “brushwood, thicket, overgrown site” (Ó Dónaill) a chur san áireamh (foirm 19).²⁵ Is féidir go dtagraíonn *ros* sa chás seo do ghob beag tíre i lár chósta thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn (ag L957896). Tá *ros* cáilithe anseo ag *caorthann* “rowan-tree” (*DIL* sv. *cáerthann*), “mountain ash, rowan” (Ó Dónaill). Féach cuid samplaí den eilimint *caorthann* ag Joyce (i 513; agus in Aontroim ag PNI 7, 154).²⁶

Tá foirm Bald (7) bunaithe ar an mhíthuiscint go dtagraíonn *ra-* i bhfoirmeacha eile, nó [rα-] san fhuaimiú, don eilimint *rá(i)th*.

Roekilmena

L999889

Rú Chill Mhíona

“hill of Cill Mhíona”

1. Roe Kilmeena	Bald 13	1830
2. Rock Kilmeena	Query Book (ALSO)	1837
3. Rockilmeena	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Roe-Kilmina	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Roekilmeena	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. Roecílmena	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Ruadh Cill Mhíona	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
8. Ruadh Cille Míodhna ‘reddish land of Kilmeena’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. , ro : hil ' mi : nə	CM1	2001

“Situating... on the eastern boundary [of the parish]... contains 220a. 2r. op., of which 153 acres are cultivated, 43 acres bog, and the remainder uncultivated... There are no antiquities” (ALSO). Tá sé seo ó thuaidh de Kilmeena; tá droim talaimh 49 méadar ar airde in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ag M001888).

“*Ruadh* is coarse reddish mountainous ground”, a scríobh Ó Donnabháin in Ainmleabhar an pharóiste seo, faoin mhionlogainm *Roomore* nó *Roughmore*. Níor breacadh an mionainm seo isteach ar an léarscáil sé horlaí riamh. Shílfeá gur shubstainteach de *rua* a bhí i gceist aige, cosúil i gciall le *ruán* “red place” (cf.

²⁵ Is cosúil gur forbairtí ó *ros* (*DIL* sv. *1ros*) féin atá i gceist leis na leaganacha seo: cf. *ros* “a wood or copse” ag *Dinneen*; tá cuid amhrais ann faoin litriú *rásach*.

²⁶ Féach fosta Castlehill < *Caorthannán* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh.

Drumaroan < *Droim an Ruáin* “ridge of the red place” in Aontroim ag *PNI* 7, 145). Féach sampla san ainm Kilroot, *Cill Ruaidh* “church of the red land” in Aontroim (*DUP* 89).

Is dóiche, áfach, gur forbairt i gciall ón eilimint *rú* < *rubha* “... a salient, a point (of a spear, a fort, land, etc.), peninsula...” (*Dinneen*), “headland, promontory” (*DUP* 155), sa chiall “cnoc”, nó a mhacasamhail, atá i gceist ina leithéid seo de chás. Taifeadadh na mionainmneacha *Rú na nGabhar* [ru:nə 'gawər] agus *Rú na gCapall* [ru:nə 'gɔpəl] sa bhaile fearainn intíre Arderry i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair i 1966, gan fianaise thopagrafach (*Ó Niadh* 77): gach seans gur thagair siad do chnocáin. Féach fosta *An Rú* / Roo agus *An Seanrú* / Shanroe i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 46-7). Tá an chiall “gob tíre” le fáil, ar ndóiche, i gcuid mionainmneacha ábhartha ar chósta Mhaigh Eo, ní áirítear anseo ach *Roegil* agus *Roenacoragh* i Keel West i bparóiste Acla (féach Imleabhar 3). Is gá a lua, áfach, go bhfuil focail éagsúla taobh thiar den eilimint seo *rú* a bhfuil bríonna eile leis chomh maith: “brake; clearing; (the herb) rue-land” (féach *DIL* sv. 1,2*rubha* agus plé úsáideach ag *PNI* 2, 94-5 sv. Rowreagh < *Rubha Riabhach* “variegated clearing”); féach fosta *rú* “a wood or forest” (*DIL* sv. *ruud*, *rúd*).

Léiríonn an fuaimniú áitiúil (foirm 9) séimhiú ar thúsachonsan an dara heilimint, ní hionann agus foirm an Donnabhánaigh (foirm 8). Bheimis ag súil le *Rú Cille Míona*, go stairiúil.

Laghtmeena

Moo3888

1. Laght Meena

2. Leacht Míodhna ‘Meena’s Monument’

Leacht Míona

“(St) Míona’s memorial cairns”

Áitiúil (ALSO)

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

1838

“On the north side of a cross-road in the [east of the] td. of Rockilmeena. This Leacht consists of three stones level with the ground, on which are impressions that Tradition asserts are the imprints of the knees and hands of St. Classer [*sic*]. According to the story, the parishes of Kilmeena and Kilmaclasser were at one time united, and the spiritual needs of the inhabitants were looked after by two saints, St. Miodna and St. Classer. But the two holy men had a disagreement, and decided to part company, and partition the district between them. The plan of partition they decided on was for each of them to go to opposite ends, and from there to move in a straight line towards each other on their knees. Wherever they met was to be the point of separation of the new parishes. They set off in the agreed manner; but after a time St. Meena, feeling that he was not covering enough ground, sprang to his feet and commenced to run. This action made St. Classer so angry that he seized a stone to hurl it at his sprinting

opponent; but as he balanced it for throwing, his arm became suddenly rigid and useless. He recognized at once that he had been stopped by Divine intervention, and that it was Divine Will that to St. Meena should go the greater part of the district. The leacht marks the spot where St. Classer was kneeling... and the boundary line between the parishes of Kilmeena and Kilmaclasser passes very near it” (*ALSO*; tuilleadh ag *LSO* i §492). Macalla d’aighneas idir deoisí, b’fhéidir: féach an tAguisín.

Roemore

An Rú Mór

M004917

“*the big hill*”

1. Rhumore	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
2. Roemore	Tithe App. §21	1829
3. Roemore	Bald 13	1830
4. Roemore	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Roemore	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
6. Roemore	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. Ruamore	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Ruadh mór	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Ruadh mór ‘great roe or reddish coloured land’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. , ro 'mo : r	CM1	2001

“It is situated in the extreme northeast quarter of the parish, and on the eastern boundary... bounded on the south by Kiltyroe... contains 132a. 2r. 4p., of which 119 acres are cultivated, 12 acres are bog, and the remainder is cultivated” (*ALSO*). Tá cnoc 57 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (ag M004916).

Féach plé ar an eilimint *rú* faoi Roekilmeena thuas. Tá Roemore eile i mbarúntacht Cheara (*Census 1851*).

Rosbeg

An Ros Beag

L9691

“*the little headland*”

1. (?)Rosbon, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
2. Rossbeg	BSD 99	1661
3. Rossbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
4. Rosbeg	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
5. Rossbeg	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

6. Rosbeg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
7. Ros beag ‘small point or promontory’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. ros ‘beag	CM2, CM3	2002

“Bounded [on 3 sides] by the sea... contains 26a. 3r. op., all cultivated” (ALSO).

Gobann an leithinis nó an *ros* “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (*DIL* sv. 1ros), “wooded headland; headland, promontory” (*Ó Dónaill*) seo siar i dtreo *Inishdaff* in iarthuaisceart an pharóiste.²⁷

Tagraíonn an t-ainm inchurtha Rosbeg, atá i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraíse, do cheann tíre atá ar chósta thoir theas Chuan Mó.

Dermot and Grania’s Bed

L959911

Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne

“Diarmaid and Gráinne’s bed”

1. Darby and Grace’s Bed	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
2. Leaba Diarmada agus Gráinne ‘Dermot and Grania’s bed’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. Leabaidh Dhiarmada agus Gráine	LSO i §489	1838

“About the centre of the td. there are 2 huge stones standing inclined towards each other, and having a space between them. The group is called by the country people Darby and Grace’s Bed” (ALSO).

Roscahill

L940884

Ros Cathail

“Cathal’s headland”

1. Rostahill	Inq. ME II.255	1617
2. Roscahill	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Rossecahell in the town of Cossahie	Strafford Inq. §11	1635
4. Roscall	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Roscahell 1 car	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
6. Roscahill 1 car	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
7. Roscahill 1 car	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
8. Roscahill 1 car	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
9. Roscahill	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136651	1760
10. Roscahill	Tithe App. §21	1829

²⁷ I dtaca le *Inishdaff*, féach spíonadh ar Inse Mó in Imleabhar 2.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

11. Rosscahill	Bald 18	1830
12. Roscahil	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Roscahil	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
14. Roscahill	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Roscahíl	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
16. Ros Chathail	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
17. Ros Cathail 'Cathal's point (or wood)'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. , rəs 'kahəl	BL 352u.387, 352d.655	1968c
19. , roʃ 'kahəl	BL 352u.540	1968c
20. , rɔs 'kahil	CM1, CM3	2001-2
21. , rəs 'kahəl	CM2	2002
22. , rɔs 'kahəl	AG1	2002

“Bounded [on the west, south, and east] by the sea... contains 240a. or. 1p.... There is one fort” (*ALSO*). Suite ó dheas de Claggan ar chósta lár thiar an pharóiste.

Tá *ros* cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta *Cathal*, “one of the commonest names in Ireland in the early middle ages... It was a favourite name of the O Connors of Connacht throughout the medieval and early modern period and was also much used by the MacManuses, Maguires, MacDonaghs...” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 47; cf. tréan samplaí de sa Ghinealach Mór ag *LMG* v 106-111).

Rosdooaun

Ros Duáin

L970905

“headland of the hook (?) < Dubhán's headland”

1. Rosdunane	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rosdun 1 qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Rosduayn	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Rosdunane	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Rosdun	Inq. ME III.377	1631
6. Rossuan	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Rosdunane, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Rosdun	Curtis I 127	1641
9. Rosdunane	BSD 98	1661
10. (?)Rosscam	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c

11. Rossduane	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
12. Rossduane	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
13. Rossduane West, Rossduane Middle	Tithe App. §21	1829
14. Rossduane	Bald 13	1830
15. Rosduaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
16. Rossduane	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
17. Rosduane	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Rosdooaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Rosdmhan	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
20. Ros dubhain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Ros Dubháin 'Duane's point'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. rəs 'du:ɑ:n	BL 352u.449	1968c
23. , rəs 'duɑ:n	CM1, CM3	2001-2

"It is bounded on the north by Roslaher and Rossow townlands and an inlet of the sea... and west by an inlet of the sea or Clew Bay. It contains 230a. 2r. 13p" (ALSO).

Is féidir gurb é an t-ainm pearsanta coitianta *Dubhán* (cf. Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 78; féach samplaí sa Ghinealach Mór ag LMG v 264-5) a cháilíonn *ros* sa chás seo (foirm 21). Is cosúil gur úsáideadh an mhír *duán* mar logainm ann féin, áfach - go deireanach, ar a laghad: féach an mionainm *Bleanadooaun* thíos; is féidir gur fhorbairt i gciall ó *duán* "hook, esp. fishing-hook" (DIL sv. 1*dubán*) a bheadh inchurtha le húsáid na heiliminte *corrán* a bhí i gceist.²⁸ Ní léir go fóill an ainm inchurtha é *Rosdoowaun* i Liatroim (*Census 1851*).

Thug Bald *Clagganebeg* ar ghrúpa beag tithe in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn.

Bleanadooaun	Bléan an Duáin	
L972901	"the creek of the hook"	
1. Dooane Creek	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Bléan an Dubháin 'creek of the hook'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. ðə 'ble:n	BL 352u.709	1968c

²⁸ Féach fosta *duán* "kidney; crescent at the base of the finger-nail; name of a plant..." (DIL sv. 2,3*dubán*), agus an mionainm [, nə 'duɑ:n] "the (?)kidneys" atá i *Mweewillin* ar an Chorrán i bparóiste Acla (féach Imleabhar 3 sv.), agus a thagraíonn do dhá chnocán atá ar shleasa thiar Chnoc an Chorráin.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

“An inlet of Clew Bay that is at the southwest corner of the td.” (*ALSO*). *Bleanatoonam Strand* [sic] atá breachta isteach ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. Moltar *bléan* “creek formed by a lake or large river” (*DIL* sv. *blén*), “groin; cavity; cove” (*Ó Dónaill* svv. *bléin*, *bléan*) seachas *bléin* ar theistiméireacht Uí Dhonnabháin. Féach fosta *Bleangrania* faoi Moynish More i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill thuas.

Bleanrosdooaun Strand

Bléan Ros Duáin

L972908

“creek of Ros Duáin”

1. Blane Rosduaun Strand	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Bléan Rois Dubháin ‘Rosdooaun creek’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“This is a strand at the [north]west end of the td...” idir Rosdooaun agus Roslaher (*ALSO*).

Tonaknick

Tóin an Chnoic

L965906

“the backside of the hill”

1. Thonacruck Point or The Back of the Hill Point	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Tóin a’ Chnuic ‘bottom of the hill’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. ,to:nə'krik	BL 352d.499	1968c
4. ,to:nə'krik'pəint	BL 352u.702	1968c

“This is the west point of the td.” (*ALSO*).

Urrisaun Hole

Poll Iorrásáin

L972904

“hole of Iorrasán (little promontory)”

1. Urrisaun Hole	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Poll Iorrásáin ‘Errusan’s Hole’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“An inlet of Clew Bay... at the southwest of the td... *Iorrasán* is a diminutive of *Iorras*...” (*ALSO*). Féach *Urrisaun Point* faoi Cushalogurt thuas.

Roslaher

Ros (?)Láthair

L9791

“the headland of the site”

1. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rosla and Shandrom, each ½ qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Roslahir	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Rossa, the half qr. of	L. Blossé Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME III.377	1631
6. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME III.389	1633

7. Rosslare, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Roslare	Curtis I 127	1641
9. Shandrum & Roslary 1 Qr	BSD 98	1661
10. Roselane	Curtis II i 54	1688
11. Roslare	Curtis II iii 55	1690
12. Roslare	Curtis II iv 56	1694
13. Rosslaher	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
14. Roslaher	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
15. Rosslaher	Tithe App. §21	1829
16. Ross Laher	Bald 13	1830
17. Roslaher	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Roslaher	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
19. Roslauher	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Roslaher	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
21. Roslahar	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. lathair	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Ros láthair 'the point of the site (of a house)'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. , rɔʃ 'lɑhər	CM1	2001
25. , rɔs 'lɑ:hər	CM2	2002

"It is bounded to the [south]east by Rosdooaun, on the west by Rosbeg and [on all other sides] by the sea... contains 51a. or. 26p." (ALSO); in iarthuaisceart an pharóiste.

Focal neodrach a bhí i *láthair* "place, spot; site, location" (Ó Dónaill) tráth: "later *láither* ā, f., *láithir*, *láthair*, k, f." (DIL sv. *láthar*). Bheimis ag dréim le foirm ghinideach uatha ar nós *láithre* den leagan ā-thamhain *láither*, rud a bheadh doiligh go leor a léamh ar na foirmeacha stairiúla, diomaite d'fhoirm 9b.²⁹ Bhain meancóga cóipeála agus giorraithe go mór do na luathfhoirmeacha, agus is doiligh talamh slán a dhéanamh d'fhoirm ar bith acu.

De réir Uí Dhonnabháin, ba shampla firinscneach de *láthair* a cháiligh *ros* sa chás seo (foirm 17), agus i ndiaidh nach bhfuil fasach againn dó, is gá, ar an fhianaise

²⁹ Thioctadh linn, is dóiche, an fhoirm ghinideach *láthara* a mhaíomh bunaithe ar dhíochlaonadh na foirme *láthair* mar ainmfhocal r-thamhain sa Ghaeilge dhéanach (cf. Dinneen sv. *máthair* "[gs.] máthara (Connacht)"). Níl fasach ar bith againn dá leithéid, áfach.

atá againn, leanúint dá theistiméireacht. Níl fasach ach oiread d’ainm pearsanta bunaithe ar *láthar* “vigour, energy, power” (*DIL* sv. *láthar*II); tá sampla amháin den ainm pearsanta fireann *Lathar* i nginealach Luath-Ghael sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* i 278, §104.2; cf. *Larne* < *Latharna* “descendants of Lathar” ag *DUP* 93).

Bleanrosalaher

Bléan Ros Láthair

L975908

“creek of Ros Láthair”

1. Blancroslaw [sic] Áitiúil (ALSO) 1838

2. Bléan Ros Láthair ‘the creek of Roslaher’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

“This is a large strand at low water” (ALSO). Cf. *Bleanadooaun* faoi *Rosdooaun* thuas.

Rosmindle

Ros (?)Miondail

L938877

“Miondal’s headland”

1. Rushmundill in Casellafie ½ Cartron BSD 100 1661

2. (?)Moliney Hib. Del. Mayo 1672c

3. Raslinnidilling in Cassalaffy CRL 2A.3.16, 82 1710c

4. Rosmendill Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277 1721

5. Rossmendle, Rossmindle Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §13665 1760

6. Raslinnidillingo in Classlassy als

Rossmindle QRL 2A.6.73, 347 1792

7. Rossmindle Tithe App. §21 1829

8. Rossmindle Bald 18 1830

9. Rossmindle Query Book (ALSO) 1837

10. Rosmindle ST (ALSO) 1838

11. Rosmindle Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO) 1838

12. Rosmindle J O’D (ALSO) 1838

13. Rosmíndle P. Giblin (ALSO) 1838

14. Ros miondail J O’D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

15. Ros, a point; Miondal, a man’s name J O’D (dúch; ALSO) 1838

16. Ros Miondail ‘Miondal’s point’ J O’D (ALSO) 1838

17. ras ‘mindəl BL 352d.452 1968c

18. , ros ‘mindəl AG1 2001

“It is bounded on the north and west by the sea... Contains 83a. or. 2p.... [There is one fort on the northern coast]” (ALSO). Suite ar chósta lár thiar an pharóiste.

Ní léir aon eilimint Ghaeilge a d’oirfeadh mar cháilitheoir sa chás seo. Obair in aisce, shílfeá, ainmfhocal ar nós *mion*- “small” móide *dol* “snare, trap” (*DIL* sv. *2dul*), “a gin or snare; a fishing net; a wooden peg” (*Dinneen*) a chruthú. Foirm mheititíse den ainm coitianta pearsanta *Maol Dúin*?

Níl léir aon fhianaise de na sloinnte *Mindle, Mandle, Mundle, Mundell* srl., in Éirinn. Féidearthacht, sa chás seo, mar sin, más lag féin é, is ea gaelú ar an sloinne *de Mandeville*, “A Norman family which came to Ireland in the twelfth century and settled in Antrim, later being established in Cos. Tipperary and Waterford”; tugann MacLysaght *Móinbhiol* mar leagan Gaeilge de (1985, 207 sv.; cf. *LMG* iii 69 §782A.6 sv. *Maundevile*). Ní léir go fóill bunús an ainm *Kilmandil* in Aontroim (*Census 1851*).

Rosmoney

Ros Muine

L953872

“headland of Muine (*thicket*)”

1. the 1/2 qr of Munney called Rosse
and Knockanish in the qr of

Knockanegane	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
2. Rossmunnea	Bald 18	1830
3. Rossmunna	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
4. Rusmunne	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Rossmunnee	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
6. Rosmoney	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Rosmunna	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
8. Ros muine	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
9. Ros muine 'point of the brake or shrubbery'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
10. Ros Muine 'the point of land of the brake or shrubbery'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
11. , rəs' muinjə	BL 352u.538	1968c
12. , rɔs' mɔnjə	AG1	2001
13. , rɔs' mɔni	CM3	2002

“It is bounded on the north[, south] and west by the sea, east by Money townland [in the southwest of the parish]... contains 120a. 3r. 22p” (*ALSO*).

Tá *ros* cáilithe anseo ag *muine*: féach tuilleadh ar an eilimint cháilithe faoi Money thuas: is léir gur ainmníodh an baile fearainn seo uaidh sin.

Sruhnameal Channel

Sruth na mBéal

L930878

“the current of the openings”

1. Scruff-na-meal Channel	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Sruth na mBéal ‘stream of the mouths’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. ,sruneˈme:l	BL 352u.361	1968c
4. ,ʃruhneˈme:l	BL 352d.444	1968c
5 ,srɔfnəˈme:l	CM2	2002

“A channel, about 3 chains wide at low water... situated [between] Rosmoney td. and Collanmore Island [td]” (ALSO). Ní úsáidtear an focal *channel* san ainm seo, réir Willie Quinn; is féidir gur “cainéal farraige” an chiall dhéanach a bhí le *sruth* “stream or river; a current, a tide, a gush... a flow” (*Dinneen*) féin anseo. Tá sé cáilithe ag ginideach iolra de *béal*, “opening, entrance” (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *béal*2), ag tagairt do na cuais idir na rosa nó na goba éagsúla tíre ar an taobh seo cósta, seachas, mar shampla, ag *maoil* “sruth” (cf. Ó Maolfabhail 1997(b)).

1. Rosmoney Pier L935873

rosmoni ˈpir CM3

Ar chósta thuaidh an rois.

Rosnakilly

Ros na Coilleadh

L956906

“the headland of the wood”

1. Roskilly	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
2. Rosse and Knockanish	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
3. Rosscalla alias Rossahell 1 Cart	BSD 101	1661
4. Roscalia	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Roscolla	ASE 243a §4	1677
6. Rossenakelly... Roscalla	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 78	1710c
7. Rosscalla	QRL 2A.6.73, 335	1792
8. Ross	Bald 13	1830
9. ?Rosculen	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
10. Rosnakillu	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Rossnacullue	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
12. Rosnakilly	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Cill Mhíona

13. Rosnakíllu	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
14. Ros na heilte, no Ros	J O'D (p.l., scriosta; ALSO)	1838
15. Ros na cilleadh 'point of the church'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. , rəsne'kili:	BL 352u.698	1968c
17. , rəsne'kili	CM2	2002
18. ' rəs	CM2	2002

"It is bounded on the north, east and west by the sea, and on the south by Rostoohy townland.... It is Bishop Land, and contains 51a. 3r. 28p.... there are no antiquities" (ALSO); suite in iarthuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá forbairt go leagan ginideach ar nós *cilleadh* ó *cill* teastaithe in áiteanna eile (foirm 15; mar shampla in Aontroim: *PNI* 7, 192 sv. *Killaleenan*). Ní luaitear cill ná cillín leis an roinn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí. Níos tábhachtaí, is cosúil ar bhunús na bhfoirmeacha (ar a léifí c- leathan), agus i ndiaidh gur thalamh eaglaise a bhí anseo, gur *coill* "wood, forest" (*DIL* sv. *caill*) sa leagan ginideach *coilleadh* a cháiligh *ros* sa chás seo, agus ní *cill*. Cf. foirmeacha *Inishnakillew* < *Inis na Coilleadh*, thuas.

Tagraíonn foirm 14 do *Rosnakilly* móide *Rostoohy* mar aon, de réir an fhaisnéiseora, rud a thagann le foirm 8 mar a léirítear é ar léarscáil *Bald*.

Bullaun Point

An Ballán

L951910	"the round hill"	
1. Bullawn Point or Bullock's Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Pointe Bulláin 'bullock's point'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. 'bulɑ:n	Ó Máille 52 §25	1959
4. , bulɑ:n'pəint	BL 352d.637	1968c
5. 'bulɑ:n	BL 352d.407	1968c
6. bɔlɑ:n point	CM2	2002

"This is the western point of the townland of Rosnakilly" (ALSO). Is cosúil nach *bollán* "large round stone, boulder" nó *bullán* "bullock" (Ó *Dónaill*) atá i gceist, i ndiaidh go dtiocfadh dó go seasódh ceachtar acu leis féin mar logainm (cf. *An Tarbh* agus *An Bhó*, carraigeacha cósta i Reachlainn, mar shamplaí; *PNI* 7, 312 sv. *Bull Point* nó *Gob an Tairbh*). Féach ar mhaígh T.S. Ó Máille faoin ainm áirithe seo: "Bhí an ballán ann tráth, ach tá sé anois as a shlacht, san áit ar ídigh an fharraige mórán den taobh ó dheas de" (1959, 59). Cnoc cruinn a bhí i gceist aige; féach plé ar an eilimint faoi *Bull's Mouth* < *Béal an Bhalláin* i *Dooniver* in Acaill (Imleabhar 3

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

sv.). Féach fosta *Dunbullaun* faoi Carrowcally thuas agus *Bullaun* faoi Rosmore i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Ross Channel

L957904

1. Ross Channel	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“An inlet of Clew Bay, and is the western end of Drunnagh Channel... [between] Rosnakilly td. and Cushalogurt td.” (ALSO).

Rossow

Ros Abha

L966915

“headland of ?Abha”

1. Rossowe	Inq. ME I.69	1611
2. Rossowe	Inq. ME II.263	1617
3. Rossowe, half a qr. called	L. Blossé Papers 169 §48	1629
4. Rossoure	Inq. ME III.377	1631
5. Rossowe	Inq. ME III.389	1633
6. Rossow ½ Qr	BSD 98	1661
7. Rossow	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. Rossowe	Curtis II iii 55	1690
9. Rossowe	Curtis II iv 56	1694
10. Rossow	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
11. Rossow	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
12. Rossow	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
13. Rossow	Tithe App. §21	1829
14. Ross Sow	Bald 13	1830
15. Rossow	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
16. Rossow	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Rossow	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
18. Rossow	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. Rossov	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
20. Ros aba, 'owa'	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Ros Eabha 'Eva's point'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. rəs 'əu	BL 352u.461	1968c
23. rəs 'au	CM1, CM2	2001-2

“It is bounded on the north[, south and west] by the sea... contains 181a. 2r. 18p.” (ALSO); suite in iarthuaisceart an pharóiste.

Tá an eilimint *eabha* (foirm 21) teastaithe sna seanainmneacha *Mag Ebha*, ar a dtugtar anois *Maugherow* / *Machaire Eabha*, agus *Tuath Eba*, a bhaineann le ceantar Bhinn Ghulbain i Sligeach (*Onom. Goed.* svv.); ní léir a bunús. D’fhéadfaí gur leagan de atá anseo (*abha*; cf. foirm 20). Tá *abha* “river” teastaithe sa ghinideach níos luaithe sa teanga ach ní bheimis ag súil go mairfeadh sí sa riocht sin anseo. Tá *Sadhbh*, a fhuaimnítear mar [səu] i dTuar Mhic Éadaigh (de Búrca 1970, 21 §95), ann, ach tá amhras ann go gcáileodh sí sin an eilimint luath *ros*. Feictear an dá leagan ghinideacha den ainm seo sna foinsí, *Saidhbhe* (cf. *AFM* i 108; *LMG* iii §775.1) agus *Sadhbha* (cf. *LMG* ii 548 §603.3). Tá *Sabh* teastaithe mar ainm pearsanta fireann (*LMG* 710.7); ní léir a leagan ginideach (*Saibh?*). I measc lagfhéidearthachtaí eile, tá leaganacha de *sabh* “shaft, pole, stake” (*DIL* sv. 1sab(b)); tá *éabhadh* “ā, f... the aspen” (*ibid.* sv. *ébad*) mar ainmfhocal firinsceach, litrithe mar *eabhadh*, sna foclóirí Nua-Ghaeilge.

Cornaslatmara Channel

Corr na Slat Mara

L970914

“the round hill of the sea-rods”

1. Carnaslatmorow

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

2. Cor na Slat Mara ‘the round hill or pit of the sea-rods’

J O’D (ALSO)

1838

“South of the td. of Rossow and north of the td. of Roslaher. This is a channel that leads from Clew Bay to Bleanroslauher Strand” (ALSO). Tá cialla éagsúla le *corr*, “peak; angle, nook; hut, enclosure; pit, pool; conical or rounded hill” (*PNI* 3, 32-3 sv. Corcreaghan) ina measc. Cainéal tanaí cuarthar atá ann; shílfeá an eilimint neamhchoitianta *cor* a bheith ina féidearthacht (cf. Corrandulla < *Cor an Dola* i nGaillimh; *GÉ* 76). *Slatara* “sea-rods” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1slat1j).

Rossow Bridge

L983910

1. Rossow Bridge

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

“On the north boundary of the parish, on the new road leading from Wesport to Newport” (ALSO).

Rossow Channel

L970918

1. Rossow Channel

Áitiúil (ALSO)

1838

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

“This is an inlet of Clew Bat that lies between the td. of Rossanrubble, in the ph. of Burrishoole, and the td. of Rossow” (*ALSO*).

Rossow Point

L963914

1. Rossow Point	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

“It is the most westerly part of the td. of Rossow” (*ALSO*), ar an teorainn le Roslaher.

Tonaknick

Tóin an Chnoic

L967917

“*backside of the hill*”

1. Tonacrick	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
2. Tóin a’ Chnuic ‘bottom of the hill’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. , tɔnə 'xrik	CM2	2002

“This is a village or group of 5 or 6 houses... on the north boundary... it overlooks Rossow Channel” (*ALSO*). Ní hann den sráidbhaile níos mó.

Rostoohy

(?)Ros Tuaithe

L953903

“*headland of the territory*”

1. Rosetwohy	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Rossitnaie [<i>sic</i>]	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Rostuay	Inq. ME II.285	1617
4. Rosstwohy 1/2 qr, one-fourth of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Rossetwoy	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Rostwohie	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(18)	1632
7. Rostwoh, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §18V	1635
8. Rosstwoy	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
9. Rosstwoh, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §31	1635
10. rostoith als Rostowgh 1/2 Qr.	BSD 99	1661
11. Rostay	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Rostwohy	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/22(4,7)	1687
13. Rostoohy	ST (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
14. Rostoohy	Rev. G. Eyre (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
15. Rostoohy	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
16. Rostoohgh	P. Giblin (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
17. Ros tuaithe	J O’D (p.l.; <i>ALSO</i>)	1838

18. Ros tuaithe ‘point of the Tuath, or district’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. ,rasnə'tu:hi:	BL 352u.698	1968
20. ,rɔs'tuhi	CM2, CM3	2002

“It is bounded on the north by Rosnakilly townland... on the [south]east by Cushalogurt [townland] and [on all other sides] by the sea... contains 57a. 3r. 27p.... one fort” (ALSO). Tá an lios suite ar bharr an chnoic i lár an bhaile fhearainn seo (ag L953903).

Thiocfadh dó gurbh é an t-ainm pearsanta fireann *Tuathach*, as ar fhás an sloinne Ó *Tuathaigh*, “a sept of the Uí Maine formerly of south Galway now mainly found in Clare” (MacLysaght 1985, 291 sv. *Tuohy*), a cháiligh *ros* sa chás seo, ó cheart, agus gur léiriú ar athmhíniú déanach bunaithe ar *tuath* “people, tribe, nation; country, territory; petty kingdom” (*DIL* sv. *1túath*I,II) iad foirmeacha 17-9. Ní coitianta atá an eilimint *tuath* i logainmneacha an chontae, ach tá sí teastaithe, mar sin féin; féach an t-ainm paróiste *Tuath Aitheachta* i mbarúntacht Cheara, agus *Toocananagh* < *Tuath Chanánaigh* i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.

Rusheen

L950863

An Roisín

“the little headland”

1. qr of Rossyne and Rossnehelty	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
2. Russy	BSD 101	1661
3. Russheen [sic]	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
4. Rusheen	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
5. Rusheen, Carrally &	Sligo RR IV/2	1812
6. Rusheen	Demesne Map	1814c
7. Rusheen	Sligo RR 1818	1818
8. Rusheen	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
9. Rusheen	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
10. Rusheene	Tithe App. §21	1829
11. Rusheen	Bald 18	1830
12. Rusheen	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
13. Rusheen	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
14. Rusheens	Query Book (ALSO)	1837

15. Rusheens	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1837
16. Rusheen	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Rusheen	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
18. Rushenn	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
19. Rusheen	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
20. Roisin	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
21. Roisín 'little point of land'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. 'rɔʃin	AG1	2001

"It is bounded on the north by an inlet of the sea... and on the south by Clew Bay. It contains 232a. 1r. 16p. There are 2 ancient forts and the ruins of a windmill in this townland, and the graveyard of one family called Killeen" (ALSO). Léirítear an muileann gaoithe gar do chósta theas an bhaile fhearainn ar léarscáil Bald. Tá cillín i ndeisceart na roinne. Tá an baile fearainn féin suite in iardheisceart an pharóiste.

Tá cuid mhór den chósta thuaidh athraithe ó bhí an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis anseo sna 1830í. Ar an am sin, bhí cuas farraige idir an baile fearainn seo agus Money ó thuaidh de, atá anois ina thalamh tirim. Cibé faoi sin, tá roisíní éagsúla ar chósta an bhaile fhearainn agus níl ann ach buille faoi thuairim gurb é an gob tíre is mó orthu, atá ar chósta theas an bhaile fhearainn agus a bhfuil *Banagher Point* ag a cheann (féach thíos) an *roisín* atá san ainm. Is foirm dhíspeagtha de *ros* "a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river" (DIL sv. 1ros) atá i gceist. Cf. Rusheens i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Banagher Point	Beannchar	
L944856	"pointed rocks"	
1. Banagher Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Beannachair 'pointed rocks'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. 'banəhər	AG1	2002

"Situated at the south point of Rusheens td... a narrow place jutting out from the main body of the td. It is about 25 links wide and 2 links long" (ALSO). I gcás an ainm *Beannchar* sa Dún, "the place-name goes back to the Irish root *beann* 'point / peak', but its exact significance is uncertain. The name could refer to pointed rocks on the shore..." (DUP 19). Luann Hannon tuilleadh áiteanna den ainm céanna ina phlé ar an ainm seo (PNI 2, 149), Banagher < *Beannchar* in Uíbh Fhailí (L. Log. 18 sv. *An Choill Bheag nó Beannchar / Kylebeg or*

Banagher) ina measc; measann sé gur leagan meánchoimrithe de *beann* móide an iarmhír aidiachtúil *-ach* móide an iarmhír (de chiall éiginnte) *-ar* is bun leo.

Killeen

An Cillín

L948858

“the little church / graveyard”

1. Killeen Graveyard	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Cillín ‘a small church or burying ground’ J O’D (ALSO)		1838

“This is a graveyard, and is the burial place of one family... situated about the centre of the south [coast] td... and at the side of an inlet of Clew Bay...” (ALSO). Luaitear áit darb ainm *Killelragh* (*et var.*) i bhfoinsí lár an 17ú haois, ach i gcomhthéacs Slaugar - atá suite ar an taobh eile (thoir) de Westport Demesne - tá Rusheens suite siar ó Westport Demesne. Féach na foirmeacha sin faoi Slaugar féin agus *Creevagh Graveyard* faoi Westport Demesne thíos.

Shandrum

Seandroim

L993917

“old ridge”

1. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Rosla and Shandrom, each ½ qr	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. Shandrom	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Sheandrom, the half qr. of	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME III.377	1631
6. Rossla... Shandrom	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Sheandrome, the ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Shandrum	Curtis I 127	1641
9. Shandrum & Roslary 1 Qr	BSD 98	1661
10. Shandrum	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Shandrim	Curtis II i 54	1688
12. Shandrim	Curtis II iii 55	1690
13. Shandrim	Curtis II iv 56	1694
14. Shandrum	O’Donnel RR 1	1777
15. Shandrim	O’Donnel RR 2	1805
16. Shandrim	O’Donnel RR 3	1815
17. Knockshandrim	Bald 13	1830
18. Shandrim	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Shandrim	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
20. Shandrum	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

21. Shandrim	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
22. Sean druim	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
23. Sean druim 'old ridge'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
24. 'ṡandrom	CM1	2001

"Situating in the northeast corner of the parish... contains 198a. 3r. 23p" (ALSO).

Tá an droim talaimh i lár an bhaile fhearainn; tá sé 57 méadar ar airde. "Sean in such names refers to use... at the time these [places were named], they were old compared with others in the neighbourhood..." (Joyce ii 481-2). Ní chuirtear an t-alt leis an leagan Gaeilge (*Seandroim*) atá molta do shamplaí de Shandrum atá sa Chlár agus Corcaigh (www.logainm.ie); tá Shandrim i nDún na nGall (*Census 1851*).

Shanvallybeg

An Seanbhaile Beag

L987868

"the little old townland"

1. Shanvallybegge	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Shanvallybegg 1/2 qr	CPR Jas I 318b	1617
3. Shanvallybeg	Browne's RR 1802	1802
4. Shanwallybeg	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Shanvalley beg	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
6. Shanwalla beg	Sligo RR IV/2	1824
7. Shanwallabeg & Fox's Park	Tithe App. §21	1829
8. Shanvalla	Bald 18	1830
9. Shanvalleybeg	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
10. Shanvally	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
11. Shanwally	Special Sessions (ALSO)	1838
12. Shanwalliabeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Shannhalleybeg	Oifig Cíos (ALSO)	1838
14. Shanwally beg	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
15. Shanvallybeg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Shanmhalliabeg	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Sean baile beag	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
18. Sean bhaile beag 'old town (little)'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. ṡanwɔlə 'beg	CM2	2002

“It contains 77a. 1r. 4p., of which 61 acres are cultivated... No antiquities” (*ALSO*); suite i lár theas an pharóiste, soir ó thuaidh de Coolbarreen.

Tá Shanvallybeg eile i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce; tá sampla eile i gCorcaigh (*Census 1851*). Cf. Shandrum thuas.

Slaugar

L998862

Slogar

“(?)*quagmire*”

1. (?)Slagagh ½ cartron	CPR Jas I 82a	1606
2. Slagger, 1 carton in the town of Ballyknock called	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
3. Flagar als Slagar in Kilelragh [C]ld 1 Cartron	BSD 99	1661
4. Slegan ³⁰	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Slagger als Sagar in Killduagh... Killenagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(8-9)	1677
6. Slaggar	Reg. Deeds Lib. 69, 498 §49392	1732
7. Slogger East	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
8. Slogger, Ballinlough &	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
9. Slogger East, Slogger West	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
10. Slogger	Sligo RR IV/1	1804
11. Slogger East, Slogger West	Sligo RR 1818	1818
12. Slogger West	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
13. Sloggar	Bald 18	1830
14. Slogger	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
15. Slogger West	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
16. Sloggar	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Slogger	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
18. Sloggar	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
19. Slaugar	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
20. Slogar	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
21. Slágar	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
22. Slagar ‘mountain swallowing		

³⁰ Is dóiche gur míléamh ar -o- is cúis leis an chéad -a- nó -e- i bhfoirmeacha 1-4.

[hole?]	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
23. 'slogər	CM3, NC3	2002-3

“Situating on the south boundary of the parish... It contains 213a. or. 15p., of which 202 acres are cultivated, 9 acres bog” (*ALSO*). Tá srutháin ar theorainneacha thuaidh agus theas an bhaile fhearainn; tá droim talaimh thart ar 40-75 méadar ar airde i lár na roinne, agus talamh riascach ó thuaidh de (faisnéiseoir NC3).

Is féidir gur *slog* móide an iarmhír *-ar* (a bhfuil ciall chnuasaigh leis, b'fhéidir; cf. Ó Máille 1987, 27) is bun leis an ainm seo, ach ní léir go díreach an chiall. Tá na bríonna “gulp, swallow” le *slog* ar ndóiche (cf. *DIL* sv. *slucud*, *slocud*, *slocod*: “swallowing, engulfing”) agus féach an fhorbairt *slogaire* “a gulf, a quagmire, a quicksand, a sunken surface, a cave; common river-name” (*Dinneen*) sna hainmneacha Slugarra i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 44) agus Sluggary i Luimneach (“the swallow-hole”; Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 248). Féach fosta an mionainm *Sluggan Burn* in Aontroim, bunaithe ar *slogán* “a vortex or quagmire, a throat” (*PNI* 7, 205; féach fosta Sluggan i dTír Eoghain; *Census 1851*).

Is fiú fosta *log* “hollow” móide an iarmhír chéanna seo *-ar*, le s cúnta, a chur san áireamh. Tá samplaí go leor den s cúnta tugtha faoi deara i nGaeilge Oirthear Uladh (féach plé faoi *Slaght*, ó *sleacht* “a grave” ag *PNI* 7, 204 sv. agus *Killaslavan* < *Coillidh Sleamháin* “elm-wood” ag *PNI* 4, 128 sv.). Féach samplaí i mionlogainmneacha Acla faoi *Comharthaí Sóirt* san Intreoir d'Imleabhar 3 sa tsarith seo, agus féach samplaí de *screig* < *creig* faoi Scregg i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Taifeadadh áit darb ainm ['slogər] i mbaile fearainn Termoncarragh i mbarúntacht Iorrais i 1967: ceantar farraige gar don chósta ó dheas de *Port Point*, timpeall F634033, is cosúil (*BL* 221Ai.169, 173, 222).

Tonarah East

L966864	Tóin na Rátha Thoir	
	“the backside of the fort, east”	
1. (?)Ramore... Rabane	Inq. ME I.27	1607
2. Rath	Inq. ME II.191	1617
3. Rath	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Rath, the qr of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. 1 cartron called Knocknerahie in Ballyknock	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635

6. Rath 1 qr., Cloghecnockane alias	ASE 267b §14	1680
7. Rath, Clockenockan als	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
8. Raigh or Balpark	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
9. Raigh	Browne's RR 1802	1802
10. Raigh	Sligo RR 1818	1818
11. Raigh Bog	Sligo RR 1818	1818
12. Raigh	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
13. (?)Raigh	Sligo RR IV/3	1824
14. Toneraha	Tithe App. §21	1829
15. Tonenaraha, Raith	Bald 18	1830
16. Raigh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
17. Roigh	Eccles. Revenue 189	1833
18. Tonaroy East	ST (ALSO)	1838
19. Raigh	Oifig Cíosá (ALSO)	1838
20. Thonaroy East	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
21. Tonaraha &c	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. Thonarogh o dheas	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
23. Toin na ráithe	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
24. Tóin na ráithe 'bottom of the rath or fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. , ton'rahə 'ist	AG1	2001
26. 'roi	AG1	2001

"It contains 29a. 3r. 30p." (ALSO); suite i ndeisceart an pharóiste.

Scarann an baile fearainn Westport Demesne an dá bhaile fearainn seo - Tonaraha East agus Tonaraha West - óna chéile. Tá an *ráth* "an earthen rampart... a fort, rath" (*DIL* sv. *2ráth*) féin suite eatarthu i Westport Demesne (ag L966864). I dtaca leis an fhoirm ghinideach *rátha* (seachas *ráithe*), cf. foirmeacha stairiúla Derrynaraw thuas (*Derrynaratha*, 1617), Knockaraha < *Cnoc na Rátha* i mbarúntacht Cheara agus Knockaraha East agus Knockaraha West i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Liostaítear foirmeacha 1a-b taobh le chéile sa chúistiúnacht i measc tailte eile atá sa pharóiste seo. An dtiocfadh dó gur thagair ceann acu don ráth seo agus an ceann eile do lios atá ciliméadar go leith soir ó dheas di i Westport Demesne (L978855)? I dtaca le foirmeacha ar nós *Raigh* thuas, cf. Raigh i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Tonaraha West

Tóin na Rátha Thiar

L960866

“the backside of the fort, west”

1. Tonaroy West	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Thonaroy West	Rev. G. Eyre (ALSO)	1838
3. Thonarogh o Hogh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
4. , ton 'rahə 'west	AG1	2002

“It contains 69a. or. 29” (ALSO). Féach Tonaraha East thuas.

Westport Demesne

Diméin Chathair na Mart

L978855

1. baile an chnuicc, baile árdaigh agus	Seanchas Búrcach 151	1578
2. Ballieknocke, pardon to Tho. McWm. Gybbon of	Fiants Eliz. §4583	1584c
3. Ballinknocke, the moiety of the castle of	Fiants Eliz. §5865	1594
4. Ballinknock	Fiants Eliz. §5865	1594
5. Ballyknock, cast. de	Inq. ME I.27	1607
6. Ballinknock	NLI WEP Ms 40,884/2(5)	1609
7. the half castle of Ballyknock, and 1/6 of the 1/2 qr of Ballyknocke	CPR Jas I 271b	1614
8. Balliknocke	Inq. ME II.189	1617
9. Balleknocke	Inq. ME II.255	1617
10. The manor of Ballicnocke and half the castle there	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
11. Ballinknock, the manor of	CPR Jas I 319a	1617
12. Ballknock... Balleknock	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
13. Ballyknocke	NLI WEP MSS 40,888/8(2), 40,889/5(3)	1617
14. Ballyknock	NLI WEP MSS 40,889/5(4)	1617
15. Balliknocke... Balliknock	CPR Jas I 340b	1618
16. Balleknocke	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(9)	1628
17. Balliknocke... Ballyknocke	Inq. ME III.373	1631
18. Loghanely... Ballyknock	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/7(3)	1633
19. Ballyknock	Strafford Inq. §16, 16V, 23, 25V, 30	1635

20. Loghanloy, 1/2 cartron of	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
21. Coolebarry in the townland of Ballyknock... half qr of Loghanleigh	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
22. Ballyknock, Killellragh in the town of	Strafford Inq. §24V	1635
23. Balliknock... ruinous castle of Ballyknock	Strafford Inq. §27	1635
24. Ballyknock, Killierath in the town of	Strafford Inq. §28	1635
25. Ballyknocke 4 Qrs...	BSD 99	1661
26. Loghanlia als Loghanleogh	BSD 99	1661
27. Ballinknocke	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/11(8-9)	1671c
28. Loghanlea, Caromore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
29. Ballyknock	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(4)	1677
30. Loghanliea als loghanlagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(6-7)	1677
31. Ballyknock	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/15(11)	1679
32. Ballyknock	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(2), 40.885/6	1679
33. the manor, castle, market and lands of Ballyknock	ASE 267b §14	1680
34. Ballyknock, ... and lordship of	NLI WEP Ms 40,886/2(3)	1684c
35. Ballyknock, the manor of	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/21(3-4)	1684c
36. Brigh & Ballyknock & Innis[....]	Browne's RR 1698	1698
37. Ballyknock 4 qrs	Browne's RR 1699	1699
38. Ballyknock 4 qrs	Browne's Lands I, II	1708c
39. Ballyknock	Reg. Deeds Lib. 7, 89 §1767	1710
40. Ballyknock... Loghanliea als Loghanleogh 1/2 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 72, 73	1710c
41. Ballyknock	Reg. Deeds Lib. 216, 97 §141932	1761
42. Ballyknock... Loghanlea als Loghlinleogh	QRL 2A.6.74, 298, 303	1792
43. Demesne, Ballyknock	Demesne Map	1814c
44. Ballyknock	Bald 18	1830
45. Ballyknock Bridge	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
46. Westport Demesne	ST (ALSO)	1838

47. Westport Demesne	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
48. Baile an Chnuic ‘town of the hill’	ALSO (J O’D sv. <i>Ballyknock Bridge</i>)	1838
49. wesport 'deme:n	CM3	2002
50. ,bali' nok	CM1	2002

“It contains 1070a. 3r. 3p... There are some 20 dwelling houses on it, exclusive of His Lordship’s office’s, etc... There are in this townland an ancient fort, a race course called Ballyknock, a graveyard called Creevagh, and the site of an old castle” (ALSO).

Faoi 1838, thagair *Baile an Chnoic* d’oirtheor na diméine seo; is féidir gur cnoc 54 méadar ar airde, soir ó dheas de lios (ag L978855), atá i gceist san ainm. Chlúdaigh *Baile an Chnoic* go leor forannta a fheictear liostaithe sna foinsí. Luaitear Slaugar, *Gortnecrossy*,³¹ *Knockcumine in ye qtr of Killelragh* (féach *Creevagh Graveyard* thíos), agus *Drumcurrin* mar cheathrúna de sa BSD; tá na trí roinn dheireanacha tite i léig. Ba roinn in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn í *Loghanloy*, *Loghanlia* et var. (foirmeacha 18a, 20, 21c, 26, 28a, 30, 40b, 42b); is féidir gurbh é *An Lochán Liath* an bunainm. Foroinn eile ab ea *An Cheathrú Mhór* (foirm 28b).

Ballyknock Bridge, Ballyknock Race Course

L976857	L969856	
1. Race Course	Bald 18	1830
2. Ballyknock Race Course	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

“This bridge is situated near the north boundary of the Marquis of Sligo’s Demesne, and on the road from Westport that lies though the said demesne to Carrowcally” (ALSO). Cnoc 54 méadar, soir ó dheas de lios, atá i gceist (L978855). “This race-course has not been used for some years” (ALSO); tá galfchúrsa ann anois san áit a mbíodh an ráschúrsa.

Bawn Castle; Bawn Strand	An Babhún	
L956854; L950855	“the walled enclosure”	
1. Bauvin	Bald 18	1830
2. Baughwin Castle Ruins	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838

³¹1. Gorherush als Gortnecrossy & Carne in

Killclagh	BSD 99	1661
2. Gortrash als Gortnacrosey...	BSD 99	1661
3. Gortnecrosse alias Gortnecrossy...	ASE 246a §7	1677
4. Gortersh als Gorterecossy...	ASE 246a §7	1677
5. Gortnarush	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672

Cill Mhíona

3. Badhbhdhún ‘an enclosure’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. Bádhbhdhún or Bauvoon	LSO i §489	1838
5. bæ:n 'kasəl, bæ:n 'strand	CM1	2002

“This is the site of an old castle... near an inlet of Clew Bay and the west boundary of the Marquis of Sligo’s Demesne. This castle is said to have been built by Mac Philbin, so says Rober Ulick Walsh, the oldest man in Connacht” (ALSO). “When Ó Ruairc... came on a pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick he waited the night in Bawn Castle...” (CSBÉ 88.383). *Babhún* < *badhbhdhún* “walled enclosure, bawn; bailey; bulwark, breakwater” (Ó Dónaill).

Bridger’s Park; Bridger’s Stables

L964854

1. Bridger’s Stables	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. brɪdʒərz 'park	CM1	2002

“A denomination of Westport Demesne. Bridger is a man’s name. He was shepherd to Lord Sligo” (ALSO). Liostaítear go leor de na “forannta” seo san Ainmleabhar: ainmneacha páirce is mó atá i gceist, agus is cosúil gur Ó Donnabháin féin a bhailigh a mbunús. Bhí na stáblaí suite suite i dtuaisceart *Bridger’s Park*, tráth.

Byrne’s Park

L956856

1. Bryn’s Park	ALSO	1838

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (ALSO), ó thuaidh de *Cannon’s Park*. Luaitear clanna éagsúla den sloinne Ó Broin le cuid mhaith áiteanna tríd an tír sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG iv 62 sv. *Uí Bhrain*; MacLysaght 1985, 32).

Cannon’s Park

L956853

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (ALSO), in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Ó *Canáin*: “when met in south Connacht this name is that of a sept of the Uí Maine” (MacLysaght 1985, 36 sv. *Cannon*).

Carnroe

L981854

	An Carn Rua	
	“the red cairn”	
1. Cornrue	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Carn Ruadh ‘red heap’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (ALSO). Tugtar é seo ar chúpla páirc ar shleasa thoir an chnoic a luaitear faoi *Ballyknock Bridge* thuas; ó charn ar bharr an chnoic a ainmníodh iad, b’fhéidir.

Cleavlagh; Cleavlagh Strand

Cliabhach

L974854; L970852

“(?)*place of the wicker frame*”

1. Clanelagh	Inq. ME II.253	1617
2. Cliavelagh	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Clievlagh, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
4. Slewlagh als Clewlagh ½ Qr.	BSD 99	1661
5. Cleavelaugh	Demesne Map	1814c
6. Cleevelough, Clavlagh Strand [sic]	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
7. Cliabhach ‘wicker’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
8. Cliabhach [or] Cliabhach	CSBÉ 88.313	1938c
9. 'klivlə	AG1	2002

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (ALSO). Léirítear é seo mar pháirc ar an léarscáil sé horlaí ach is léir gur roinn níos mó a bhí ann tráth: “Barretts Hill is [the] biggest hill in the demesne. The wood on it is called *Cliabhach* in Irish. Some call it *Cliabhach*... In English it is called the Round Wood” (ALSO). Is cosúil nach é an cnoc 54 méadar ar airde, píosa beag soir uaidh seo agus luaite faoi *Ballyknock Bridge* thuas, atá i gceist leis an *Barrett’s Hill* seo ach an cnoc 32 méadar ar airde ag ceann thiar na páirce (L972855); deirtear san Ainmleabhar go bhfuil Cleavlagh Strand “situated south of Barrett’s Hill or Westport Demesne, and north of Roslee Point” (ALSO).

Is forbairt í *cliabhrach*, *cliabhach* ó *cliabh* “basket... of various objects with a framework of basket-work; skep, bee-hive; cradle; coracle, currach; of the framework of the ribs, breast, bosom” (DIL sv. *clíab*), “creel, pannier basket” (Ó *Dónaill*).³² An dtiocfadh dó gur úsáideadh é go topagrafach, ar nós na heiliminte *ucht*, sa mhionainm seo? Cf. Clooncleevragh i mbarúntacht Ghaileang.

Creevagh Graveyard

An Chraobhach

L986857

“*place of trees*”

1. Slagar in Kilelragh [C]ld 1 Cartron	BSD 99	1661
2. Slagger... in Killduagh... Killenagh	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(8-9)	1677
3. Crewough Graveyard	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
4. Craobhach ‘bushy land’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“An unfrequented burial-ground... 14 chains south of the southern boundary of Creggaunhorna td...” (ALSO). Is í *craobh* “branch, bough... post;... tree, bush” (DIL sv. *cráeb*) móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach* is bun le leagan Gaeilge an ainm seo (foirmeacha 1-2). Tá

³² Seachas *cliabhach* “m. and f.... name of some wild animal. Wild boar (?)” (DIL sv. *clíabach*).

Slaugar suite píosa gearr soir ó thuaidh den tseanreilig seo (foirmeacha 1-2). *Cill D(h)uach* (foirmeacha 1b, 2b-c)?

Ferguson's Park

L965855

"A denomination of Westport Demesne" (*ALSO*). Is dóiche gurb é an sloinne Albanach atá i gceist ach féach fosta an sloinne áitiúil seo a leanas: *Ó Fearghais > O'Fergus*, "a medical family of the O'Malleys" (MacLysaght 1985, 107); rinneadh *Ferguson* de chlann eile den sloinne seo i gConnachta, "an ecclesiastical family in Leitrim" (*ibid.*).

Hoban's Hill

L952853

"A denomination of Westport Demesne" (*ALSO*). Tá cnoc 27 méadar ar airde i lár na páirce seo. *Ó hÚbáin*: "a branch of the Cenél Eoghain settled in Co. Mayo" (MacLysaght 1985, 158; cf. *LMG* i §248.12, luaite le *Uí Fhiachrach*).

Kerin's Flat

L963853

Páirc, ó dheas den ráschúrsa, gar don chósta. *Ó Ciaráin*: "*Ó Ciaráin* and *Ó Céirín*...The main sept of this name is of north Connacht..." (MacLysaght 1985, 179).

Kirwin's Stables

L973855

1. Kirwin's Stables	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Foirgnimh, ó thuaidh de *Cleavlagh*. *Ó Ciarubháin*: "one of the 'Tribes of Galway...'" (MacLysaght 1985, 185).

Knocknageeragh East; Knocknageeragh West

Cnoc an Úcaire Thoir; Cnoc an Úcaire Thiar
L983858 "the hill of the fuller, east"; "the hill of the fuller, west"

1. Knockenukera	Browne's RR 1802	1802
2. Knockanucarry	Demesne Map	1814c
3. Knockanoocara	Bald 18	1830
4. Knocknageeragh East, Knocknageeragh West [<i>sic</i>]	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
5. Cnoc na gCaorach 'the hill of the sheep'	J O'D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838

Droim talaimh atá timpeall 50 méadar ar airde atá i gceist; tá sé in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Tagraíonn an dá roinn do pháirceanna. *Úcaire* "fuller" (*Ó Dónaill*).

Lenarevagh

An Léana Riabhach

L975855

“the grey meadow”

1. Lanarevagh	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Leana [sic] Riabhach ‘the grey meadow’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Tá an pháirc seo soir ó thuaidh de *Cleavlagh*. *Léana* “lowlying grassy place, water meadow; greensward, lawn”, cáilithe ag *riabhach* “streaked, striped; brindled; (speckled) grey” (Ó Dónaill).

Pigeon Point

Ros na hEilte

L9584

“headland of the doe”

1. Rosnaheltha, Gortmore	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Pidgeon Point	Sligo RR IV/1	1804
3. Pigeon Point	Bald 18	1830
4. Pigeon Point	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
5. Ros na hEilte	CSBÉ 88.308	1938c
6. pídʒən ‘point	CM3, AG1	2002

“It is a low hill almost surrounded by the water...” in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn (ALSO). “Pigeon Point is the name given by coastguards to the headland on which was a coastguard station before the year 1850. The Irish name for it is Ros na hEilte... It is said that McPhilbin had this part of his estate reserved for a deer park...” (CSBÉ 88.308). “The place from Farrells Hill to Roslea was called Gortmore” (*ibid.* 88.314). Tugann Ó Dónaill *eilte* mar leagan malartach ginideach agus iolra de *eilít* “doe, hind”; is iad *eillte* agus *eilite* < *ailite* atá teastaithe sa ghinideach, go stairiúil (*DIL* sv. *elit*, *ailit*). Cf. *Illanleamnahelty* < *Oileán Léim na hEilte* in Aughernagalliagh san Aguisín ar mhionainmneacha i bparóiste na Cille Móire, barúntacht Iorrais.

Raigh East; Raigh West

An Ráith Thoir; An Ráith Thiar

L979855

“the fort, east”; “the fort, west”

1. Raigh East, Raigh West	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. Rath [sic] ‘a fort’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. ‘roi	CM1	2002

Dhá pháirc is ea *Raigh East* agus *Raigh West*, atá buailte le teorainn theas Tonaraha East; tagraíonn siad uilig don lios céanna (féach tuilleadh foirmeacha stairiúla faoin ainm baile fearainn sin). Ceathrú den seanbaile ar a dtugtaí *Ballyknock* (féach an plé ar an bhaile fearainn, thuas) a bhí sna comhrannta uilig seo, tráth. Tá an ráth féin léirithe ar an léarscáil sé horlaí; tá sé i Westport Demesne, ar imeall thuaidh *Raigh West*.

Roslee; Roslee Point

L965850; L970848

Ros Lao

“headland of the (?)calves”

1. Ruske	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Rosslee West	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
3. Roslee Point	Demesne Map	1814c
4. Rosslee, Rosslee West	Sligo RR 1818	1818
5. Roslee	Sligo RR 1818	1818
6. Ross Lee	Bald 18	1830
7. Rosslee	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
8. Ros Laogh ‘point of land of the calves’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
9. rɔs'li	CM3	2002

Leithinis i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn atá ann. *Lao* “(young) calf” atá san fhoirm mholta: ginideach uatha nó iolra. Féach, áfach, an t-ainm peasanta *Laoidheach* is bun leis an sloinne *Mac Laoí* < *Mac Laoidhigh*, “of north Connacht”, agus *Ó Laoí* < *Ó Laoidhigh*, “a family of hereditary physicians to the O’Flahertys” (MacLysaght 1985, 192 sv. *Lee*, *Mac Lee*), agus samplaí den ainm pearsanta *Lao* féin, sa Ghinealach Mór (*LMG* v 428 sv.). Tugtar **Roslee Point** ar cheann thoir na leithinse; “A point of land... jutting into Clew Bay. It has a fort on the north side of it...” (*ALSO*).

Saleen

L967856

An Sáilín

“(?)little (place of) salt water”

1. Sailín ‘a little heel or sea-inlet’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (*ALSO*). Léirítear “liable to flooding in spring floods” in oirthear na páirce seo ar an léarscáil sé holaí. Foirm dhíipseagtha de *sáile* “sea-water, the sea; salt water, brine...” (*DIL* sv.; féach *Salia* i bparóiste Acla), i gciall áitreabhach, nó de *sál* “ā, f. heel” (*DIL* sv. *2sál*) sa chiall gob tíre? Féach fosta an t-ainm inchurtha *Saleen* faoi *Rossbeg* i bparóiste na Nuachabhála i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce, agus an baile fearainn intíre *Saleen* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Triangle Park

L974854

“A denomination of Westport Demesne” (*ALSO*), ainmnithe ó chruth na páirce, mar is léir ón léarscáil sé horlaí. Suite soir ó *Cleavlagh*. Cf. *The Triangle* faoi *Mahanagh* i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair.

Oileán Éadaí*

*An chuid sin de atá i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Islandeady	Oileán Éadaí < (?)Éadain “St Éadan’s island”	
1. (?)Claenloch... Oilén Étgair	Caithréim Cellaigh 7.211-213	1390c
2. (?)co Loch Cláen risa ráiter Claenloch andiu... oilén Étgair	SG i 53.29	1410c
3. Oileán Éadaigh atá mo ghrá, in	Ó Muraíle 1984, 50 [‘Sail Óg Rua’]	1824c
4. Clanedre	Eccles. Tax. (Knox) 198	1307c
5. Oleayn Edayn, Vicaria de	Bodkin’s Visit. 154	1565c
6. Oleaynedayn	Bodkin’s Visit. 207	1565c
7. Oellandedde	Division Connaught 2A (Knox) 216	1574
8. Elan Edin	Incumbents [1591] 224, 226	1591
9. Ellaneden, 1 qr of	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
10. Ilanedan, Ilaneedan	DS (ALSO)	1657c
11. Elaneden	BSD 95	1661
12. Ilaneedan	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
13. par. Island-Eden	ASE 268b §14	1680
14. Island Eden	Description of Mayo §47	1684c
15. Ilaneden	Connaught Map (NLI) 2	1700c
16. Ellanedan Parish	CRL 2A.3.16, 82	1710c
17. Iland nedan	Lea & Moll	1720c
18. Ellanedan Parish	QRL 2A.6.74, 344	1792
19. Illan Eady	Bald 13	1830
20. Islandeady	Tithe App. §23	1833
21. Islandeady	ST (ALSO)	1838
22. Oileán Éadaigh ‘island of the clothes’ J O’D (ALSO)		1838
23. (in) ‘ííl α.n’ e:di (atá mo rún)	Hamilton (ii) 192	1967-70
24. , ailən’ e:di	AG1, AG5, BU10, CML2	2001

“This parish is divided into a main part and a detached portion. The main division is situated chiefly in the barony of Carra, but partly in Burrishoole barony... The detached portion of the parish is entirely in the [south of the] barony of Burrishoole. The whole

parish comprises, in the barony of Carra, 15,998a. 2r. 16p... [and] in the barony of Burrishoole, 8,941a. or. 27p., statute measure, including 1,825a. or. 27p. constituting the detached portion [and] 329a. 2r. 20p. of Islandeady Lough... The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Tuam, and the tithes amount to £240. There is much bog and mountain in this parish” (*ALSO*).

Tá an t-oileán - ar a bhfuil na ballóga den tseaneaglais pharóiste suite - ina bhaile fearainn darb ainm Islandeady. Tá sé in *Islandeady Lough*, atá ar an teorainn idir cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill den pharóiste agus cuid bharúntacht Cheara. “Mr. T. O’Conor will look at the old church in the lake” (*J O’D, ALSO* sv. *Islandady Parish* [*sic*]); “Commonly pronounced Islanady - I did look at the church which is not of a very interesting old date” (*T O’C, ibid.*). “It is connected with the mainland by a road constructed in a shallow part of the lake... [It contains] a church in ruins, built, tradition says, by Eidin, from whom it is erroneously thought that the island took its denomination. The spot where he is said to lie interred is pointed out immediately at the north side wall near the east gable of the church...” (*LSO* i §480; tá na ballóga suite ag Mo86874); “This church is 20 yards long and 7½ broad. It has a large ornamental window on the east gable...” (*ALSO*; féach cur síos níos faide ag *LSO* i §480-2). “There is no firm archaeological evidence that this was an early foundation. The church is a late medieval building” (Corlett 2001, 128-9).

I dtaca le foirmeacha 1-2, féach Ó Muraíle (1985, 50): “It is tempting to equate Claenloch with Islandeady lake and Oilén Etgair (mod. Oileán Éadghair, ‘Edgar’s Island’) with Islandeady. The Saxon name Edgar would not be particularly unusual in an area so close to Mag nÉo na Sachsen... The other forms point to a form such as *Oileán Éadain* or *Oileán Eadáin*, while the form in use among Irish-speakers in the last century was *Oileán Éadaí* (or *Oileán Éadaigh*). Whatever the original form of the name, and whatever its meaning, these had obviously been long forgotten”. In alt atá le foilsiú go fóill, áfach, aontaíonn Ó Muraíle le Ó Concheannain (1964-6, 35-6) gur dóiche gur oileán i Loch Con atá i gceist le *Oilén Etgair*. Tá míniú go fóill aige, áfach, ar ainm an pharóiste seo: scríobh *Symeon of Durham* ag deireadh an ochtú haois gur oirníodh easpag Mhaigh Eo, ar thug sé an t-ainm Sacsanach *Hadwine* nó *Aedwine* air, timpeall an ama sin (*SD* 24). Más é seo an fear ónar ainmníodh an t-oileán, bheadh bunfhoirm Ghaeilge ar nós *Oileán Éadain* inghlactha go leor. (Féach tuilleadh ar an cheangal Críostaí idir Maigh Eo agus Sasana faoi ainm paróiste Mhaigh Eo i mbarúntacht Chlann Mhuiris). Shílfeá go dtiocfadh foirm 4 (agus an C- á léamh againn

mar *E-* nó *O-*) le *Oileán Éadghair*; thiocfadh linn comhshamhlú a mhaíomh ansin (< *Oileán Éadain*). Tá an fhoinsé ónar tógadh foirm 4 thar a bheith lochtach i dtaca le litriú, áfach. Cibé faoi sin, is cosúil go ndearnadh athmhíniú déanach ar an logainm go déanach sa 18ú haois (foirm 18). Is féidir gur faoi thionchar an ainm Carrickaneady, áit a raibh caisleán, agus atá seacht gciliméadar siar ó thuaidh de seo i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill, a tharla an t-athmhíniú.

Féach fosta na hainmneacha bailte fearainn Knockaneden agus Islandeedy thíos.

Ainmneacha Bailte Fearainn

Ballynamarroe

Mo99849

Baile na mBarróg

“the townland of the (?)little summits”

1. Ballinemaroge, Allin Duff

McHugh of

CPR Jas 1 46a

1605

2. Ballenamarogh

Strafford Inq. §17

1635

3. Ballinamorroe

Strafford Inq. §53

1635

4. Ballynamorroe

Bald 18

1830

5. Ballinamarroe

Tithe App. §23

1833

6. Ballinamorroe

ST (ALSO)

1838

7. Ballynamarroe

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

8. ‘alderwood’

J O'D (nóta; ALSO)

1838

9. Baile na mbarróg ‘the town of the

alders or rods’

J O'D (ALSO)

1838

10. ,bolənə' mɑ:rog

BU10

2001

“Bounded on the east by the parishes of Aglish and Ballintober; south by Knockaneden townland, west by the townland of Fairhill and [north by] Claggarnagh West. It contains 406a. 1r. 32p... The more usual term for the alder is *fearn* or *fearnóg*” (ALSO).

Tá macalla éigin de mhíniú an Donnabhánaigh sna bríonna a luann Dinneen le *barróg*: “a rod, a twig; a damsel; *barróg ruadh*, poppy”. Féach fosta an chiall “corn just above the ground” in Ó Méith (*ibid.*). Is eilimint neamhchoitianta í *barróg* i logainmneacha, is léir. Níor mhiste *barróg* sa chiall “little summit” (cf. *barróg* “crested

wave” ag *Ó Dónaill*)¹ a chur san áireamh, i ndiaidh nach bhfuil fasach againn dó; ceantar cnapánach droimliní atá anseo.

Ar an drochuair, ní luaitear forannta an bhaile sna foinsí; luaite na bailte fearainn siar ó dheas de baile darbh ainm *Ballykilbragan* (féach Knockaneden thíos).

Curnay Lough Mapa SO

(?) Loch an Churraichín

Mo98843

“lake of the little wet bog”

1. L. Curahin

Bald 18

1830

Ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn le Knockaneden. Ní liostaítear é san Ainmleabhar. Níl a bhfuil ann d’fhoirmeacha ag teacht le chéile agus níl san fhoirm mholta ach buille faoi thuairim. (Féach na bríonna “moor, small tract of wet land” ag *DUP* 151 sv. *curraín*).

Newtown

M?100854

1. Newtown

Bald 18

1830

2. Newtown

ST (ALSO)

1838

3. 'njutaun

CML2

2002

“A few houses in the northeast of [the td.]” (*ALSO*). Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí.

Carrowbeg

An Cheathrú Bheag

Lo80843

“the little quarter”

1. Carrowbeg otherwise

Dirrinisgale 1 qr

CPR Jas I 318a

1617

2. 1/2 qr of Derryuskeile... 1/2 qr

called Lecacrowbegg

Strafford Inq. §17V

1635

3. Carrowbegg & Derryaskall

BSD 95

1661

4. Carobeg

Hib. Del. Mayo

1672c

5. Carrowbegg and Derrinescule

ASE 236b §14

1677

6. Carrabegg and Derrinscale 1 qr.

ASE 268b §14

1680

7. (?)Corruebegg

Browne’s RR 1704

1704

8. Carrowbegg & Derrynesaile

CRL 2A.3.16, 73

1710c

¹ Is é sin, foirm dhíspeagtha den eilimint choitianta *barr* “in general, top, tip, end” (*DIL* sv. *1barr(a)*), “tip, point; upper part; extremity” (*Ó Dónaill*). Féach plé ar *bairrín* faoi Barheen i mbarúntacht Choistealach.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

9. Carrowbegg[,] Derrynesceil	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Carrowbegg & Derrynesaille	QRL 2A.6.74, 307	1792
11. Carrowbeg	Bald 18	1830
12. Carrabeg East, Carrabeg West	Tithe App. §23	1833
13. Carrowbeg	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Carrow beg	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Ceathramhadh bheag 'small quarter' J O'D (ALSO)		1838
16. ,karə 'bæg	NC4, CML2, BU10	2001

“It contains 308a. 2r. 16p... In its central part is situated the village of Carrowbeg” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thiar theas an pharóiste.

Tá an baile fearainn seo liostaithe le Knockaneden agus Fairhill sa *BSD*; ba chodanna iad de sheanbhaile darbh ainm *Ballykillbragan*: féach tuilleadh faoi Knockaneden. Tá 24 baile fearainn den ainm seo sa tír: tá 14 díobh i Maigh Eo féin (*Census 1851*). Is féidir gur tagairt do Carrowbeg i bparóiste Chill Mhíona atá i bhfoirm 7, ó cheart.

Derryskall Lough Mapa SO

Doirín na Scál

Lo84838

“*thicket of the phantoms*”

1. Dirrinisgale 1 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
2. Derryskeile, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §17V	1635
3. Derryaskall, Carrowbegg &	BSD 95	1661
4. Derrinescule, Carrowbegg and	ASE 236b §14	1677
5. Derrinscale 1 qr., Carrabegg and	ASE 268b §14	1680
6. Derrynesaille	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
7. Derrynesceil	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
8. Derrynesaille	QRL 2A.6.74, 307	1792

Suite i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Ginideach iolra de *scál* “o, n.... supernatural or superhuman being, phantom, giant, hereo” (*DIL* sv. *scál*) atá san fhoirm mholta; féach Lackanscaul (*Joyce* ii 105) agus Anascaul i gCiarraí (*GE* 1), agus, b’fhéidir, Gobnascale i dTír Eoghain agus i gCathair Dhoire (*Census 1851*).

Derryvykip Lough Mapa SO

(?)Dairbhrih Chip

Lo83837

“*oak-wood of the plot*”

Loch beag bídeach suite ar theorainn thiar theas an bhaile fhearainn le Cashel. Buille faoi thuairim atá san fhoirm mholta: claonleagan de *dairbhreach* “ā, f. an oak-wood” (*DIL*. sv.

dairbhrech)² “oaks; oak-grove” cáilithe ag *ceap* “stock, block, base... nave, hub... (of person) chief, protector... [tillage] bed, plot” (Ó Dónaill; cf. Bellahip i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce) atá san fhoirm mholta.

Carrownaclea

Ceathrú na Cléithe

M020865

“the quarter of the hurdle”

1. Carownecleahie	Inq. ME I.67	1611
2. Carownecleahie	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
3. []Cleahy	Inq. ME II.263	1617
4. Carrownetleahie, the qr. called	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
5. Carownecleahie	Inq. ME III.377	1631
6. Carownecleahie	Inq. ME III.389	1633
7. Carowneclohy	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
8. Carrowcleagh	Curtis I 127	1641
9. Carrowcloagh als Carowneclogh		
1 Qr	BSD 97	1661
10. Carrowleagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Carrowleagh	Curtis II i 54	1688
12. Carrowleagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
13. Carrownacleigh	Bald 18	1830
14. Carrownacleea	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Carrownaclea	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Carrornaclea ‘harowed quarter’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
17. Ceathramhadh na Cléithe ‘quarter of the hurdle or harrow’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. ,karnə'kle:	AG5, CML2 BU10	2001

² Bheimis ag súil le *Derryvy*- sa Bhéarla, b'fhéidir, seachas *Derryvy*-, ina leithéid de chás. B'amhlaidh an scéal le *dairbhre* “an oak, oakling; a grove of oaktrees, an oak-wood” (*DIL* sv. *dairbre*) atá teastaithe mar bhunús d'ainmneacha eile, ní áirítear anseo ach an t-ainm baile fearainn agus paróiste Darver i Lú (*L. Log.* 2, 13) agus *Valentia Island* i gCiarraí (*GE* 86). Ní léir sampla teastaithe de cheachtar eilimint i Maigh Eo. Féach an mionainm *Dorrery Mountain* i Sraheens in Acaill (*Knock-na-Darrary* ag *Bald*); tá *Dararach* “place of oaks” (*dair* móide an dá iarmhír *-ar* agus *-ach*: *dairearach* < *dararach*) molta mar bhunús i gcás Darraragh i mbarúntacht Iorrais.

“On the west boundary of the detached portion of the parish. It contains 308a. 1r. 38p” (*ALSO*). Ceathrú de chuid Clogher a bhí ann, tráth (*BSD*).

Thiocfadh linn fhoirm uatha den fhocal *cloch* “stone, rock; a construction of stone, esp. fortress, castle, stronghold” (*DIL* sv. *cloch*(a,f)), “stone; rocky shore; (stone) castle” (*Ó Dónaill*) a léamh ar chuid de na foirmeacha (9, 13) mar cháilitheoir sa chás seo; cf. an fhoirm *Gortneclay als Gortnecloghie* ½ Qr (1661) den ainm baile fearainn Rockfield < *Gort na Cloiche* i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. Mar sin féin, leantar den Donnabhánach agus moltar ginideach uatha (*cléithe*) an fhocail *cliath* “hurdle; of a house or ‘les’, wattle panels of walls, doors or gates; wooden fence, palisade, outwork” (*DIL* sv. *cliath*) seachas *cloch* nó fiú *cleith* “stake” (féach Culnacleha i mbarúntacht Choistealach in Imleabhar 10). Déanann Joyce plé ar úsáid an fhocail *cliath* i logainmneacha: “I think it probable that in some of these places the hurdles were used in the construction of fords across small streams” (*Joyce* ii199). Tá srutháin ar theorainneacha thiar agus theas an bhaile fhearainn. Tugtar “field of the wattle or hurdle” mar mhíniú ar *Achadh na Cléithe* / Aughnacleagh in Aontroim (*DUP* 8 sv.).

Doolough

Mo30868

1. Doolagh 4 Qrs	BSD 97	1661
2. Duh Lough	Áitiúil (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
3. Dubh-Loch ‘black lough’	J O’D (<i>ALSO</i>)	1838
4. ‘dulox	CML2	2002

Dúloch

“black lake”

“Situated at the north[east] side of the td. of Carrownaclea, at the [south] side of Carrowtootagh td., and at the west side of Cogaula td.” (*ALSO*). Féach an seanbhaile a ainmníodh ón loch seo faoi Clogher thíos. Cf. an *Doo Lough* cáiliúil i Glencullin i bparóiste Chill Ghaobhair, i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce.

Carrowtootagh

Mo28874

1. Carrowcowtagh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
2. Carrowtowtagh, the qr. called	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
3. Carrowcontagh	Inq. ME III.377	1631
4. Carrowcontagh	Inq. ME III.389	1633
5. Carrowtowtagh, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635

(?)Ceathrú Thuatach

“quarter of the laymen”

6. Carrowcootagh	Curtis I 127	1641
7. Carrowtulagh	Curtis II iii 55	1690
8. Carotutagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 45, 27 §27518	1724
9. Carratatagh	Tithe App. §23	1833
10. Carrowtootagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
11. Carrowtootagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
12. Carrortagh	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
13. Ceathramhadh thútach 'dirty, filthy [quarter]'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. recté Ceathramhadh Tuathtaigh 'quarterland of the layman', to distinguish it from some quarter belonging to the church	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. ,karə'tu:tə	NC3	2003

"It contains 218a. or. 24p." (ALSO). Ceathru de chuid Clogher a bhí ann, tráth (BSD).

Tá go leor meancóg le sonrú i litriú na bhfoirmeacha stairiúla thuas, ach is cosúil go léiríonn an litriú seasmhach *-gh* an fhuaim [x]. Is forbairt í an aidiacht / substainteach *tuata* "As adj., of the people, lay (as opp. to ecclesiastical, religious)...; As subst. io,m., a layman... rustic, ignorant person" (*DIL* sv. *túatae*), "rustic, rural, lay, rude... a rustic, a layman, an unskilled rowdy" (*Dinneen*) ón fhocal *tuath* "people, tribe, nation; country, territory; petty kingdom" (*DIL* sv. *1túath*I,II). Thiocfadh linn *tuatach* a léamh mar leagan malartach de *tuata* anseo; luann *Dinneen* "a lord, i.e. a ruler of a *tuath*" le *tuatach* ach is fearr mar a luífeadh an bhrí "layman" le leagan iolra anseo. Féach fosta, áfach, na bríonna luaite le *tútachán* "crude, awkward person; mean, churlish person" (*Ó Dónaill*) agus cf. ainmneacha ar nós *Tuar na mBodach* "cattle-field of the churls" (*PNI* 7, 162-3 sv. Tornabodagh) agus *Baile na mBodach* "the town of the low-bred persons" (*Ó Maolfabhail* 1990, 43; Ballynamuddagh).

Glactar le *tútach* mar litriú i gcás na haidiachta (*DIL* sv. *tútach* "o, ā = túatach (tútae)... awkward and morose", *tútach* "crude, awkward; mean, churlish, rude" ag *Ó Dónaill*). Níl an míniú "salach" luaite leis an aidiacht. Is gá, áfach, *tútach* agus míniú aidiachtúil ar nós "lay, non-ecclesiastical" a choinneáil san áireamh anseo.

Féach go bhfuil *Tuatach* "lay-division" molta mar bhunfhoirm Tootagh i mbarúntacht Chlann Muiris (Imleabhar 7).

Cartronduff

Mo73898

An Cartún Dubh

“the black cartron”

1. (?)Gortduffe	DS (ALSO)	1657c
2. (?)Gorteenduffe	DS Barony Map (ALSO)	1657c
3. (?)Gortduffe als Killary	ASE 236b §14	1677
4. Cartronduff	Tithe App. §23	1833
5. Cartoonduff	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Cartronduff	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Cartronduff	J O'D (dúch; ALSO)	1838
8. Cartún dubh ‘black cartron’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,kɔrtun 'dɔf	CML2	2001
10. ,kartun 'dɔf	BU10	2001

“Contains 194a. 1r. 11p.... about 80 acres of bog” (ALSO); suite i lár thiar an pharóiste, ach ar theorainn thoir na barúntachta.

Ní féidir foirmeacha 1-3 a cheangal go cinnte leis an roinn seo ar chor ar bith, mar a rinneadh san Ainmleabhar. Tá an fhoirm oifigiúil inmhínithe; tá sé bunaithe ar *cartún* < *cartrún* “chartered land, holding; measure of land (equated to 64 acres)” (Ó Dónaill sv. *cartúr*); féach plé ar an eilimint seo faoin ainm Cartron i bparóiste Acla. Tá *cartún* cáilithe anseo ag *dubh* “black, swarthy, dark” (DIL sv. *dubI*).

Cashel

Lo76838

An Caiseal

“the stone fort”

1. (?)Cassell, William Oge Crone of	NLI WEP Ms 40,888/5(2)	1617
2. Cashell	Inq. ME II.191	1617
3. Cashell	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. ½ cartron called Gortemony in the qr of Cashell	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
5. Cahircashell	Strafford Inq. §13V, 14	1635
6. Cahorcashell	Strafford Inq. §13V	1635
7. Cashell, qr of	Strafford Inq. §15V	1635
8. Cashell, qr of	Strafford Inq. §20	1635
9. Cashill	Strafford Inq. §53V	1635

10. Cashell als Cahircashell 1 Qr	BSD 95	1661
11. Cashir [sic]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Cashell alias Cahircashell 1 qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
13. Cashle 1 qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
14. Cashell als Cahircashell	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
15. Cashell als Cahercashell	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
16. Cashell als Cahircashell	QRL 2A.6.74, 313	1792
17. Cashel	Bald 18	1830
18. Cashel West	Tithe App. §23	1833
19. Cashel	ST (ALSO)	1838
20. Cashel	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. Caisiol 'a stone fort'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
22. 'kaʃəl	AG1, CML2, BU10	2001

“[At the southern tip of the parish.] 366a. 2r. 5p.... In the [south] end of the townland are 3 ancient forts” (ALSO). Léirítear lios darb ainm *Caher* i lár na roinne ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí (M075836); ní léir arbh í seo láthair an *caiseal* “stone wall, rampart; stone fort” (*DIL* sv. *caisel*; cf. foirmeacha 10b, 12b agus 14b-16b).

I dtaca le fianaise den alt, féach an fhoirm *Turlough-a-Costle*, a scríobhadh san Ainmleabhar in 1838, ag tagairt do *Cashel Turlough*, atá ar theorainn theas an bhaile fhearainn. Tá baile fearainn eile den ainm Cashel sa taobh thuaidh den pharóiste i mbarúnacht Cheara.

Knockaturnin Mapa SO

M072836

Cnoc an Toirnín

“the hill of the heap”

1. (?)Nocknadurnoge	Lib. Deeds 89, 125 §62429	1737
2. nɔkə 'tɔrnjin	AG1	2002

Cnoc 77 méadar ar airde agus grúpa beag tithe ar a shleasa thuaidh i lár thiar an bhaile fhearainn. Is féidir gur leagan malartach de *tornán* “a heap” (*Dinneen*) atá san ainm seo: cf. comhthéacs an ainm *Turnincorragh* thíos. Is leagan malartach é an focal seo de *dornán* “fistful” (*Ó Dónaill*), is cosúil.

Is fiú cuimhneamh ar fhéidearthacht eile, áfach: leagan malartach den fhocal gaolta *doirnín* “[little fistful], wooden peg” (*Ó Dónaill*), “projecting handle of scythe” (Stockman 1974, 370 sv.): féach *An Doirnín*, banc gláir ar an chósta nach gclúdaíonn an fharraige go minic, i Pollranny (Lynchaghan) i bparóiste Acla (féach Imleabhar 3 sv.). I dtaca leis an athrú sa chéad chonsan, cf. an eilimint choitianta *tuirling* / *duirling*, faoi *Turlinmore* i Ballyheer i bparóiste

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Chill Ghaobhair i mbaraúntacht Mhuraisce. Tá an focal *dornóg* in úsáid go fóill i mBéarla Inis Toirc, áit a gciallaíonn sé “carraig mhór” (féach fosta *doirneog* “round stone, handstone” ag Ó Dónaill).

Turnincorragh Mapa SO

MO75834

An Toirnín Corrach

“the unsteady heap”

Is tuaim ársa (*“mound”*) é seo atá i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn (féach cur síos ag Rynne 1955-6). Tá an chéad eilimint (féach thuas) cáilithe anseo ag *corrach* “uneven, unsteady; projecting; angular, pointed” (Ó Dónaill).

Claggarnagh East

MO90367

Clogarnach Thoir

“place of round hills, east”

1. Knockmoniheligh	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Knockmonahelie	Inq. ME II.249	1617
3. Knockmonohilly	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
4. Knockmonyhelly, the qr of	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Knockmonehelly, Knockemonehelly	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Knockmonyhelly	Strafford Inq. §17, §21V, §23	1635
7. Claggernagh in the qr of Knockimyhelly	Strafford Inq. §28V	1635
8. Knockmonyhelly	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/11(5)	1669c
9. Knockknownshally	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/13(1-2,7)	1676
10. Knockvoncholly	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(3)	1676
11. Knockvonehelly als Knocknekelly	ASE 243b §4	1677
12. Knockvonihelly	ASE 255b §14	1678
13. Knockmonyhelly	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/20(12-13)	1684
14. Knockmonyhelly	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
15. Knockmonyhelly 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
16. Knockmonyhelly	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
17. Clagarna Mill	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
18. Knockmonehelly	Reg. Deeds Lib. 2, 458 §566	1708
19. Knockmonyhelly	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
20. Knockvonyhelly... Knockmonyhelly	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
21. Clegnagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 29, 440 §18277	1721

22. Cloghernagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 49, 42 §30622	1725
23. Claggernagh als Knockmonhely, Islands part of	Reg. Deeds Lib. 52, 461 §35302	1726
24. Knockvonyhelly	QRL 2A.6.73, 333	1792
25. Knockmonykelly	QRL 2A.6.73, 335	1792
26. Cloggarnagh Islands	Sligo RR IV/1	1799
27. Clogernagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 499, 537 §317552	1800c
28. East Cloggarnagh & Two Islands	Browne's RR 1802	1802
29. East Cloggernagh & 2 Islands	Sligo RR 1818	1818
30. Clogarnagh	Bald 13	1830
31. Clogernagh	Browne's RR 1833	1833
32. Cloghernagh	Tithe App. §23	1833
33. Cloggernagh East	ST (ALSO)	1838
34. Claggarnagh etc. The 'a' in 'Clagg' broad like the Scotch. I don't think it should be made 'Clog'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
35. Clagarnach 'round rocky hills'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
36. 'klogərnɔx	AG1	2001
37. 'klogərnɔx	CML2	2001

"It contains 309a. or. 39p." (ALSO).

Is cosúil gur chlúdaigh an roinn dár thagair an t-ainm i bhfoirmeacha 1-16, 18-20 agus 23-25 (*Knockmonyhelly, et var.*) Claggarnagh East agus Claggarnagh West, ar a laghad. Is doiligh a rá cén cnoc a bhí i gceist: tá ar a laghad seacht gcnocán éagsúla atá os cionn 50 méadar ar airde sa dá limistéar. Sin ráite, tá cnoc suntasach 60 méadar ar airde i dtuaisceart Claggarnagh West agus é díreach ó dheas de láthair sheanséipéal an pharóiste in Islandeady. Is doiligh, leis, sanas a léamh orthu gan fianaise fhuaimnithe: an t-ainm pearsanta *Ceallach* nó an sloinne *Ó Ceallaigh* ("the most important and numerous sept of this name is of the Uí Maine"; MacLysaght 1985, 175 sv. *O Kelly*) mar an tríú heilimint? Nó *Cnoc Móna(dh) Oilí*? Cf. foirmeacha stairiúla an ainm Glasmansally < *Clais Mhuine Shaileach* i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Tá an fhorbairt *cloigeann* "high place of bare rocks; round hill" (*PNI* 7, 23) móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach* le sonrú sna hainmneacha Clegnagh in Aontroim (*PNI* 7, 57; *Cloigneach* < *Cloigeannach* le giorrú trí mheánchoimriú; "place of round

hills”) agus Clagnagh i mbarúntacht Choistealach sa chontae seo (*Census 1851*). Is ainm rud beag difriúil atá idir chamáin anseo, ach is dóiche an chiall chéanna a bheith i gceist: *clog* “bell” móide an iarmhír *-ar* móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-(a)nach*.³ Má ghlacaimid le tuairim *DIL* (sv. *cloicenn*) gurb é *clog* “bell(-shaped)” móide *ceann* an bunús atá le *cloigeann*, is féidir a rá gur sa chiall “cnoc cruinn” a úsáideadh *clog* i logainmneacha den chineál seo.⁴

Tá cuid fianaise d’úsáid an ailt le sonrú i bhfoirm stairiúil amháin de na hainmneacha inchurtha Claggarnagh East agus Claggarnagh West i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh, ach ní go conclúideach. Is cosúil gur ainmneacha inchurtha iad Claggernagh East agus Claggernagh West i nGaillimh, Clagernagh i dTír Eoghain, Cleggernagh san Iarmhí, agus Cloggernagh agus Cloggernagh or Bellmount i Ros Comáin (*Census 1851*). I dtaca le fuaimniú *clogarnach* mar [kləgərnəx] anseo, cf. fuaimniú an fhocail *cloigeann* i nGaeilge Mhaigh Eo faoi Claggan i bparóiste Acla.

I dtaca leis na hoileáin atá luaite i gcuid de na foirmeacha, féach *Illanteige East* agus *Illanteige West* faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* thíos.

Benkeeran	Binn Chaorthainn	
Mo89873	“peak of the mountain ash”	
1. Benkeren	Bald 13	1830
2. Benkeren	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Beann Chaorthainn ‘peak of the rowan trees’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
4. ,bɛnˈkʲirən	AG1	2002

“A hill on the south side of Islandeady Lough” (*ALSO*). Ní léiríonn an léarscáil sé horlaí an t-ainm seo, ach tá sé suite ar theanga talaimh a ghobann amach ar Loch Oileán Éadaí, in iarthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn, ag Bald. Leantar den Donnabhánach agus moltar *caorthann* “mountain ash, rowan” (*Ó Dónaill*) mar dara heilimint.

³ I dtaca leis an iarmhír *-ar*, féach Ó Máille 1987. Shamhlaigh Ó Máille (1955b) ciall thuairisciúil le *-(e)anach* (féach an plé ar Muckanagh < *Muiceanach* i bparóiste Oileán Éadaí i mbarúntacht Cheara). Féach fosta gur mhaígh *Joyce* (ii 6) gurbh ann den iarmhír shainiúil *-nach* (cf. ainmneacha ar nós Mohernagh < *Motharnach* “place of thickets i Luimneach: Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 223): leagan den iarmhír shubstainteach *-lach* (féach Bracklagh thuas) nó leagan giorraithe den iarmhír *-(e)anach*?

⁴ Maíonn Ó Maolfabhail gur bhfuil an focal Breatnaise *clog* “carraig, aill” (1998-2000, 88) le sonrú i gcuid logainmneacha sa tír seo, ar nós Clogga / *An Chlogach* i gCill Chainnigh (*L. Log.* 88); ní thiocfadh an bunús seo go seoigh leis an topagrafach sa chás atá idir chamáin.

Oileán Éadaí

Drumawillin

?Mo92864

Droim an Mhuilinn

“ridge of the mill”

1. Drimavullin	ST (ALSO)	1838
2. Druim a’ Mhuilinn	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A hill on the south side of Islandeady Lough” (ALSO). Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. Tá cnoc 49 méadar ar airde ar rinn talaimh a ghobann amach ar Loch Oileán Éadaí, díreach soir ó *Benkeeran*, a bheadh ag teacht leis an chur síos san Ainmleabhar (Mo93872). Tá cnoc eile 53 méadar ar airde in iardheisceart an bhaile fhearainn áfach atá gar d’áit a raibh *Corn Mill* atá léirithe ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí (féach fosta forim 17 faoi Claggarnagh East thuas).

Roeisland Lough or Lougharoeillan / Black Lough

Mo99369

Loch an Rua-oileáin

“the lake of the red island”

1. L. Arueillaan	Bald 13	1830
2. Lougha Roe Island	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Loch a’ Ruadh-Oileáin ‘lake of the red island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

“A small lake on the south of the parish” (ALSO). Tá sé seo ar an teorainn thoir le Annagh atá i mbarúnacht Cheara. Tá oileán beag bídeach i lár báire. Foirm choitianta go leor i Maigh Eo is ea *Rua-oileán*; féach sampla eile san ainm *Roeillan* faoi *Ainmneacha Eile* i bparóiste Acla. Léirítear ainm an locha mar *Black Lough* ar an léarscáil sé horlaí, áfach.

Claggarnagh West

Mo83364

Clogarnach Thiar

“place of round hills, west”

1. Clogarnagh West	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
2. Clogarnagh West	Sligo RR IV/1	1803
3. Clogernagh West	Sligo RR 1818	1818
4. Clogernagh West	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
5. Cloghernagh West	Tithe App. §23	1833
6. Cloggeraugh West	ST (ALSO)	1838

“Bounded to the east by Claggarnagh East... It contains 372a. 1r. 15p.” (ALSO).

Féach plé ar an ainm faoi Claggarnagh East thuas.

Greenhill

Mo84861

1. Greenhill	Bald 13	1830

“Green Hill House, the residence of J. Bourke, Esq., is in the southwest of this td.” (ALSO).

Clogher

Mo32883

An Clochar

“the stony place”

1. Clogher 4 qrs	CBC 96	1585
2. Clogher... 4 qrs	CBC 102	1585
3. Ballieviclogh als Clogh [continen...] Carrownellane	Inq. ME I.67	1611
4. Ballidowlagh otherwise Clogher, containing the four qrs of Carrownellane...	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
5. Clogher	Inq. ME II.263	1617
6. Balledowlagh alias Clogher, and 4 qrs... vizt. Carrownelane...	L. Blosse Papers 168 §48	1629
7. Ballydowlagh als Clougher... Carrownellane...	Inq. ME III.377	1631
8. Ballydowlagh als Clogher... Carrownellane...	Inq. ME III. 389	1633
9. Clogher	Strafford Inq. §13, 13V	1635
10. the town and 4 qrs of Balledowlagh, alias Clogher...	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
11. Clogher	Curtis I 127	1641
12. Clogher als Carrownelane	BSD 97	1661
13. Clogher	Curtis II i 54	1688
14. Clogher	Curtis II iii 55	1690
15. Cloher	Lea & Moll	1720c
16. Clougher	Reg. Deeds Lib. 49, 42 §30622	1725
17. Claugher	Reg. Deeds Lib. 63, 376 §44001	1730
18. Clogher	O'Donnel RR 1	1777
19. Clogher Ferris	O'Donnel RR 2	1805
20. Clogher Ferris	O'Donnel RR 3	1815
21. Clogher	Bald 13	1830
22. Clougher	Browne's RR 1833	1833
23. Clougher	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
24. Clogher	ST (ALSO)	1838
25. Clogher	J O'D (ALSO)	1838

26. Clogher	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
27. Clochar ‘stony ground’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
28. ‘kləhər	AG5, CML2, BU10	2001

“[In the north of the detached portion of the parish.] 197 a. 3r. 15p., 139 acres of which are cultivated... The soil is light, and of a lime and free stone mixture, producing potatoes, corn and flax” (ALSO).

Tá an logainm seo bunaithe, ar ndóiche, ar *clochar* “o, [n.]... stony place” (DIL sv.). “stony ridge; stone building” (Ó Dónaill).⁵ “There are several derivatives of this word *clach*. The most common is *clochar*, which is generally applied to stony land, a place abounding in stones, or having a stony surface; but it occasionally means a rock. Its most usual anglicised form is *Clogher* [which names] nearly 60 townlands scattered all over Ireland; and compounded with various words... numerous others” (Joyce i 413). Tá droim talaimh 43 méadar ar airde in iardheisceart na roinne; tá crannóg in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn i *Clogher Lough*; tá ballóga de sheaneaglais gar do bhruach thoir an locha i Rushbrook, i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre.

Ba cheathrúna den bhaile seo iad Carrowtootagh, Drumminwonagh, agus Carrownaclea (*Baile ?Dúlocha*: féach foirm 10a thuas agus faoi Carrownaclea thuas).

Clogher Lough

Mo35877

1. Clochar ‘a stony place’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
2. ‘kləhər ‘le:k	AG5	2001

Ar an teorainn thoir theas le Carrowtootagh agus paróiste Chill Mhic Laisre.

Cloonan

Cluaineán

Mo71871

“little meadow”

1. Cluonean, Dowliag otherwise	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
2. Clonane, Derrenemuckie and Gowle in the qr of Downeleige alias Drumnegalty	Strafford Inq. §12	1635
3. Cloonane Derrenemucky & Gowle		

⁵ Tá 35 baile fearainn darb ainm Clogher sa tír; tá samplaí eile sa chontae seo i mbarúntachtaí Chlann Mhuiris, Iorrais, Cheara agus Chill Mheáin.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

1 Cart.	BSD 97	1661
4. Killin [<i>sic</i>]	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Cloonane, Derrynemuckey and Goale	ASE 237a §14	1677
6. Clunan and Derrenemucky 1 cart.	ASE 268b §14	1680
7. Cloonane, Derrynucky [<i>sic</i>]	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
8. Cloonane & Derrinemucky	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
9. Drumnegally, Cloonane, Derrymucky & Goale	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
10. Drumnegally, Cloonane, Derrynucky	QRL 2A.6.74, 312, 313	1792
11. Cloonane	Bald 13	1830
12. Cloonane	Tithe App. §23	1833
13. Cloonaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Cloonane	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Cluanán milis na féile 'smooth and hospitable'	J O'D (ALSO sv. Keeloges)	1838
16. Cluaineán 'little lawn or meadow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. 'klunɔːn	BU10	2002

“Bounded on the East by Islandeady Lough... It contains 239a. 1r. 20p., including about 64 acres of bog and 23a 2r. 23p. of water” (*ALSO*).

Is forbairt ó *cluain* “meadow, pasture-land, glade” (*ibid.* sv. 1*clúain*), “... a fertile piece of land, a green arable spot [near bog or water]” (*Joyce* i 233; féach fosta *PNI* 7, 21 agus Ó Cearbhaill 2010, 17-9) é *cluaineán*. Is cosúil go bhfuair Ó Donnabháin a chuid foirmeacha Gaeilge (15-6) ó fhaisnéiseoir áitiúil; moltar *cluaineán*, seachas *cluanán*, ar fhoirm 1, ach go háirithe. Mhol Ó Donnabháin *Cluanán* mar bhunfhoirm i gcás Gloonan in Aontroim (*PNI* 4, 181). Níl an dara baile fearainn den ainm Cloonan sa tír; is cosúil gur leagan díspeagtha neamhchoitianta go leor é *cluaineán* / *cluanán*. Tá an fhoirm dhíspeagtha *cluainín* coitianta go leor sa chontae seo; féach cuid samplaí faoi Clooneencarra i mbarúntacht Cheara.

Black Lough Mapa SO

Mo72868

Ar theorainn thiar an bhaile fhearainn le Drimneen.

Woodville Mapa SO

Mo72871

1. Woodville	Bald 13	1830

Teach in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn.

Cogaula

Cagála

Mo35866

“(?)places of the corn-weed”

1. Cagall... 2 qrs	CBC 96	1585
2. Cagall... 2 qrs	CBC 102	1585
3. Caggall slain in rebellion, Shane Roe McWilliam McMoyler of	CPR Jas I 81b	1605
4. Cagall 4 qrs	CPR Jas I 288b	1615
5. Cagally	Inq. ME II.269	1617
6. Cagalla	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
7. Cagally, qr of	Strafford Inq. §17	1635
8. Cagala, qr of	Strafford Inq. §18	1635
9. Ballyallain and Cogally 3 qrs	Strafford Inq. §53	1635
10. Kegill als Coyallagh 1 Qr. part of Killmaclasser Parish Gortroan als Gortroan	BSD 97	1661
11. Kegle	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
12. Kigawllly 1 qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
13. Drumiciegalty	ASE 269a §14	1680
14. Regill alias Cogallagh 1 qr. part of Killmacklasser	ASE 272b §37	1681
15. Kiggala 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
16. Kigala 1 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
17. Kiggallach	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
18. Kiggallah Mill	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
19. Kiggil als kigil or Cogala	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
20. Kiggall	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
21. Kegill als Cogallagh 1 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 78	1710c
22. Kiggallagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
23. Kiggallagh	NAI PEP 1174/1/13iv	1753

24. Kegill als Cogallagh	QRL 2A.6.73, 334	1792
25. Cagala	Bald 18	1830
26. Caggal East, Caggal West, Caggal South	Tithe App. §23	1833
27. Cuggaula	ST (ALSO)	1838
28. Cagaula	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
29. Quiggaula, Ciggaula	J O'D (scriosta; ALSO)	1838
30. Cagarla	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838
31. Cagáil, pl. cagála		
32. Cogála 'a place of spinners'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
33. kug 'α:lə	AG5, CML2, BU10	2002

“[In the east of the detached portion of the parish.] 400a. or. 34p., of which 313 acres are cultivated” (ALSO). Tá crannóg i lár locha ar an teorainn thoir (Mo44864).

Thiocfadh linn bunús a lorg don ainm seo i leagan malartach (*coigeál*) de *coigéal* “narrow channel.. var: *coigeál*, *coigéal*” (Ó Dónaill sv. *coigeal*); tá cúpla sruthán beag idir na droimlíne in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn (Mo40864, Mo36868).⁶ Féach, áfach, go bhfuil *Cagála* molta mar bhunfhoirm *Cogaula* i nGaillimh (www.logainm.ie): forbairt ó leagan malartach (*cagál*) den fhocal *cogal* / *cagal* “(appar. Lat. loanword, though not found in early sources...) cockle, tares... m.... *cagal* proscribed form [in *IGT Tracts*]” (*DIL* sv. *cocal*), “corn-cockle, tares, herb-cockle” (*Dinneen* sv. *cogal*). Tagann *Cagál(a)* leis na luathfhoirmeacha anseo; is féidir ardú an chéad ghuta ar ball a mhíniú mar ghné chanúna. Thiocfadh dó gur fhorbair guta fada sa dara siolla trí mheascadh leis an fhocal *coigeál* / *coigéal*.

Tá baile fearainn eile den ainm *Cogaula* i mbarúntacht Cheara, sa chontae seo: fíoraíonn foirmeacha ó fhoinsí dúchasacha bunús san fhocal *cogál* / *cagál* dó sin, ach athmhíníodh an t-ainm mar *Coigeála* sa chanúint dhéanach. Féach fosta sé bhaile fearainn i Ros Comáin a thosaíonn le *cogal*- (*Census 1851*), atá uilig buailte le chéile.

⁶ Is forbairt sa chiall atá anseo ón bhunbhrí “distaff” (*DIL* sv. *cuicél*); cf. *fearsaid* “sand-bank ford” < “spindle, shaft, axle(-tree)” faoi *Belfarsad* in Acaill. Úsáidtear an leagan [kɔɡ̊əl], *coigealach*, i Rinn na Feirste i nDún na nGall, sa chiall “bod”. Níor mhiste mar sin, ciall mhalartach eile, nach bhfuil teastaithe, a chur san áireamh mar fhéidearthacht: “droim fada caol talaimh”. Tá droimeanna thar 60 méadar in iarthar an bhaile fhearainn ag Mo32863 agus Mo34867. Tá leaganacha den bhuneilimint seo sna hainmneacha *Clooncogaile* < *Chuain na gCoigéal* i bPort Láirge (*L. Log.* 22) agus *Quiglough* < *Coigealach* i Muineachán (*L. Log.* 13).

Mhaígh Joyce, bunaithe ar thraidisiúin áitiúla, go mbaineann samplaí Ros Comáin agus na Gaillimhe le *cogal* “herb-cockle”, agus samplaí Mhaigh Eo le *coigeál* “distaff”, “implying spinner’s work... [where] girls meet in numbers at certain houses for spinning camps... where they spin in friendly competition”. Tá an chuma ar an mhíniú deireanach gur míniú déanach béaloidis é, áfach, ar ainm a raibh a fhíorchiall tite i léig.

Thiocfadh dó gur iolra é *cagála*; d’fhéadfaí foirmeacha 10b, 14b, 17, 21b, 22-23 agus 24b a léamh mar leagan malartach iolra ar nós *cagálacha*, seachas focal bunaithe ar *cagál* móide an iarmhír chnuasaigh *-ach*. (Féach gur áitigh Connellan (1961-3, 318) gur fhorbairt san uatha é *cagála*). Tugtar faoi deara fosta go léiríonn an fuaimniú áitiúil aistriú béime chun tosaigh; féach tuilleadh ar an ábhar seo san Intreoir Sraithe.

Déantar an logainm seo a mheascadh suas le *Cogaula* i mBaile an Tobair, i dtráchtairachtaí éagsúla (féach mar shampla *Gagall* ón bhliain 1595 i *Knox Hist. Tuam* 268).

Cogaula Lough Mapa SO

Mo44864

Suite ar theorainn thoir na roinne seo le paróiste Achadh Ghobhair. Tá crannóg i lár an locha.

Cornagashlaun

Mo63874

(?)Corr na gCaisleán

“the round hill of the streamlets”

1. (?)LevallancLSOany	Inq. ME II.263	1617
2. Cornageslane	Inq. ME II.285	1617
3. (?)Cashliny, cartron of	Strafford Inq. §17V	1635
4. Lismoylin and Cornecaslane	Strafford Inq. §25V	1635
5. Cornagashlan	DS (ALSO)	1657c
6. Caraghlassane als Cornegaslane	BSD 97	1661
7. Cornegashlane	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
8. (?)Casleeny 1 cart.	ASE 268b §14	1680
9. Cornacaslane and Drumin ½ qr.	ASE 269a §14	1680
10. Garraghston als Coruegaston	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
11. Carnagaslane als Garraghstown	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
12. Cornegaslon, Garraghston	QRL 2A.6.74, 313	1792
13. Curnaguslane	Bald 13	1830
14. Carnagashlane	Tithe App. §23	1833
15. Curnagushlane	Barony Map (ALSO)	1838c

16. Cornagushlaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
17. Cornagashlaun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. Corr na gcaisleán 'round hill of the castles	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. kor nə guʃl̪ɑ:n	Ó Niadh 53	1966
20. ,kɔrnə 'gɔʃl̪ɑ:n	NC4, BU10	2001
21. ,karnə 'gɔʃl̪ɑ:n	CML2	2001

“Contains 475a. or. 14p., including 238 acres of bog, 17 acres of wood” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn thiar an pharóiste.

Tá trí chnoc i ndeisceart an bhaile fhearainn atá idir 50 agus 76 méadar ar airde agus is dóiche gur ceann acu atá i gceist leis an chéad eilimint *corr*: féach bríonna eile an fhocail seo faoi Cordarragh North i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. Is féidir go bhfuil sí cáilithe anseo ag *cuisleán* “overgrown stream; soft green strip in bog” (Ó Dónaill),⁷ ach níl fianaise eile againn den eilimint seo taobh amuigh de Thír Chonaill agus níos tábhachtaí, ní thioctadh sí seo go héascaí le foimeacha 2-9 ón 17ú haois. Tá *caise* “stream” (*ibid.*) tugtha faoi deara áfach sa mhionainm [,kaʃ 'wɑ:n] ag tagairt do shruthán i Dookinelly (Calvy) in Acaill (Imleabhar 3 sv.). Tá an focal gaolta *caislín* “streamlet” a liostaíonn Ó Dónaill le sonrú san ainm Glennagashleeny atá dornán mílte ó dheas de seo i mbarúntacht Cheara. Tá *caislín* le sonrú i gcuid luathfhoirmeacha thuas chomh maith. Moltar foirm mhalartach de anseo, nach bhfuil fasach againn dó: *caisleán* (féach nóta gearr ar luaineacht idir *-án*, *-ín* i sloinnte san Intreoir Sraithe).

Is dóiche go léiríonn foirm an Donnabhánaigh (18) an tuairim áitiúil ar bhrí an ainm seo. Rinneadh athmhíniú ar an ainm, ní foláir: ceapadh gur ghinideach iolra de *caisleán* a bhí i gceist (cf. leaganacha ar nós [kɔʃl̪ 'ɑ:n] ag Stockman 1974, 169 §1069). Ní dhéantar trácht ar bith sna gnáthfhoinsí ar bhallóga de chaisleán, ná fiú liosanna, sa roinn seo. Is fada ar shiúl na caisleáin is cóngaraí, atá i Dooncastle i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair agus Brockagh i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre; ní fhéadfaí ceachtar acu a fheiceáil ó mhullach ar bith sa bhaile fearainn seo.

Tá an baile fearainn seo liostaithe le Lismolin sa *BSD*.

⁷ Cf. *cuisle* “pipe, tube, stalk, stem; (musical) pipe, flute; ... vein...” (*DIL* sv.) agus *cuisleán* “straw” (*ibid.* sv. *cuislén*).

Derrartan

Doire Artáin

Mo53899

“Artan’s *thicket*”

1. (?)Derieantin	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derryart	Reg. Deeds Lib. 45, 27 §27518	1724
3. Derrartin	Tithe App. §23	1833
4. Derrartin	ST (ALSO)	1838
5. Derrartan	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
6. Doire Artain ‘Artan’s derry or oak wood’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
7. ,der 'artən	CML2, BU10	2001

“It contains 160a. or. 17p., including 76 acres of bog” (ALSO).

Déanann Ó Maolfabhail (1990, 156-7) an bhuneilimint *doire* “an oak-wood; a grove, thicket” (*DIL* sv. *daire, doire*), “an oak grove, a wood, a thicket” (*Dinneen*) a aistriú mar “thicket” i gcás logainmneacha bailte fearainn nach bhfuil teastaithe ach go déanach sna foinsí; déanann sé í a aistriú mar “oakwood” i gcás ainmneacha bailte fearainn atá teastaithe le céadta bliain sna foinsí. Cloítear leis an mhíniú “thicket” i ngach cás sa saothar seo. Is cosúil go bhfuil *doire* cáilithe anseo ag an ainm pearsanta fireann *Artán*, “diminutive of Art, never widely used as a name” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 24; cf. triúr fear den ainm seo sa Ghinealach Mór ag *LMG* v 52 sv.).

Bhain giorrú agus lárnú [ə] < [ɑ:] sa dara guta don eilimint cháilithe: an dtiocfadh dó go raibh luaineacht idir an dá ghuta seo sa Ghaeilge san ainm seo faoi 1838 (cf. foirmeacha 3-6 thuas le *Lough Derartawn* thíos)? Níl fianaise chrua againn de leagan ar nós *Artan*; cf. an sloinne *Hartin*, atá bunaithe ar an ainm peasanta céanna, a luaitear leis an Longfort (MacLysaght 1985, 148).

Derrartan Lough Map SO

Mo49908

1. Lough Derartawn	Áitiúil (ALSO)	1838
2. ,der 'artən le:k	CML2	2001

Loch beag ar an teorainn thuaidh le Letter, agus le paróiste Chill Mhic Laisre.

Derrintloura

Mo54917

Doire an tSlabhra

“the thicket of the chain of land / cattle”

1. (?)Dattula	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derrinslowry	Reg. Deeds Lib. 45, 27 §27518	1724
3. Derryantloura	Bald 13	1830
4. Derrycloura	Tithe App. §23	1833
5. Derrinthlowra	ST (ALSO)	1838
6. Derrintloura	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
7. Derrintlowry	J O'D (dúch, scriosta; ALSO)	1838
8. Doire an tslabhraidh ‘oak-wood of the chain’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
9. ,dɛrən'tlu:rə	NC3	2003
10. ,dɛrən'tlaure	OÉ1	2007

“It contains 219a. 3r. 34p., of which only about 90 acres is arable” (ALSO); suite ar theorainn lár thiar an pharóiste agus ar theorainn thoir na barúntachta.

Tá *doire* cáilithe anseo ag *slabhra*. Tá bríonna éagsúla leis an eilimint seo bunaithe ar dhá fhocail éagsúla: “lit: stock, cattle; portion, dowry” (Ó Dónaill sv. 3*slabhra*; cf. *DIL* sv. *slabrae*) agus “measure: dhá shlat fhichead sa slabhra, 22 yards in a chain” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1*slabhra*4; cf. *DIL* sv. *slabrad*). Bhí Joyce (ii 209) den tuairim gur tomhas talaimh a bhíonn i gceist i logainmneacha; thug sé cnoc darb ainm *Crockasloura* gar d’Ard an Rátha i nDún na nGall mar shampla. Thairfead Stockman (1974, 189 §1111) *slabhra* mar [sLouru] (cf. foirm an Donnabhánaigh); léiríonn na foirmeacha thuas luaineacht idir [-ə] / [-i(:)] sa ghinideach.

Derrycooraun

Mo69889

Doire Chuaráin

“(?)Cuarán’s thicket”

1. Derrycorra	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
2. Derricoorane, 1 cartron of	Strafford Inq. §12	1635
3. Derrycorran, qr of	Strafford Inq. §27	1635
4. Derrycurra	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Derrycooran	ASE 236b §14	1677
6. Derrycooran & Island Teige	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
7. Derriconrane... Derricora	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725

8. Derrycorran	Reg. Deeds Lib. 48, 182 §31281	1725
9. Derrycooran	QRL 2A.6.74, 306	1792
10. Derrycourane	Bald 13	1830
11. Derrycooraun	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Derrycooraun	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Chúaran	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
14. Doire Chuaráin 'Cuarán's derry or oak-wood'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. ,dɛrɪ 'kʉrɑ:n	BU10	2001
16. ,dɛrə 'hu:rɑ:n	OÉ1	2007

“Bounded on the west by Derrygowla townland and on the east by Drumminahaha townland... It contains 341a. 1r. 2p., including... 153½ acres of bog” (ALSO).

Is ainm neamhchoitianta pearsanta fireann é *Cuarán*. Tá sampla amháin de le sonrú i nginealach de chuid Shíol Ír Laoise sa Ghinealach Mór (LMG ii 478 §557.14). Mar sin féin, is é atá molta mar cháilitheoir don bhuneilimint *doire* anseo. Tá fianaise i bhfoirmeacha Béarla de logainmneacha ábhartha sna baruntachtaí máguaird gur glacadh le *doire* mar ainmfhocal bainiscneach, de ghnáth - ach ní i gcónaí - sa Ghaeilge dhéanach,⁸ rud a mhíneodh an séimhiú ar thúschonsan na heiliminte cáilithe i bhfoirm Uí Dhonnabháin (14).

Níor mhiste cuimhneamh ar chaolfhéidearthachtaí eile ar nós forbairtí ó *cuar* “curved, bent, crooked...; ... of physical features and attributes of humans” (DIL sv. 1*cúar*); tá *cuarán* “shoe; sock” (DIL sv. *cúarán*) féin ann. Féach fosta *cúrán* “froth, foam, spume” (Dinneen sv. *cubhrán*), forbairt ó *cúr* “foam, froth, scum” (DIL sv. 1*cubar*). Ní léir forbairt chuí ó *cúr* “any carnivorous bird” (DIL sv. 2*cubar*), “kite” (Ó Dónaill; cf. *Killaghoor* < *Coill an Chúir* i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce) a bheith teastaithe. Tá an leagan malartach *cuthrán* de *caorán* “small sod of turf; moor” (Ó Dónaill) teastaithe; tá *caorán* teastaithe i logainmneacha, mar shampla san ainm *An Caorán Beag* / *Keeraunbeg* gar don Cheathrú Rua i nGaillimh (IROL 17 §338).

Cuid de leathcheathrú *Drumminahaha* a bhí sa roinn seo tráth, de réir an *Strafford Inq.*

⁸ Féach samplaí ábhartha faoi *Derrylea* i bparóiste Chill Mhíona.

Derrycreeve

(?)Doire Chraobh

Mo81896

“branchy thicket”

1. Derrycreeve	Bald 13	1830
2. Derrycruv	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. Derrycreeve	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
4. Doire chreibh	J O'D (nóta; ALSO)	1838
5. Doire Chraoibh ‘oak-wood of the Branches (wide)’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
6. ,dɛrɪ 'kri:v	NC4, BU10	2001
7. ,dɛrə 'xrib [sic]	OÉ1	2007

“It is bounded on the south by the townlands of Drumminahaha and Kilfea... contains 186a. or. 28p., of which 57 acres are arable; the remainder is bog” (ALSO).

Ní léir go conclúideach cé acu an bhfuil *doire* cáilithe anseo ag ginideach iolra den fhocal *craobh* “branch, bough... post;... tree, bush” (*DIL* sv. *cráeb*) - b’fhéidir sa chiall aidiachtúil “bushy, branchy” (cf. *craobhach* “branchy or bushy land” ag *Joyce* i 501) - nó ag ginideach uatha de (*craoibhe*), agus gur cailleadh ar guta deireanach neamhaiceanta roimh theacht na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (foirm 5). Tagann an [x] i bhfoirm 7 leis an séimhiú ar thúschonsan na heiliminte cáilithe a léiríonn foirmeacha an Donnabhánaigh: féach tuilleadh air seo faoi Derrycooraun thuas.

Derrygowla

Doire Ghabhla

Mo54888

“thicket of the fork”

1. Knockneroe & Deryuyle	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
2. Derrigoule alias Derricause	ASE 236b §14	1677
3. Derrygowle, Kilténagh alias	ASE 237a §14	1677
4. (?)Berrygowla ½ qr., Coilekeinagh and	ASE 268b §14	1680
5. Derrygowle, Derrycouse als	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
6. Derryowle, Killytenagh &	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
7. Derrygowle, Derrycouse als	QRL 2A.6.74, 312	1792
8. Deragovlamore, Deragovlabeg	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
9. Derrygoula	Bald 13	1830
10. Derrygoula	Tithe App. §23	1833

11. Derrygowla	ST (ALSO)	1838
12. Derrygowla	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
13. Doire ghabhla 'oak-wood of the fork'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. , d̪er̪i 'gaule	CML2, BU10	2001

“Bounded on the east by Derrycooraun... 81a. 2r. 8p., comprising about 52 acres of arable and 19½ acres of bog” (*ALSO*); suite ar theorainn lár thiar an pharóiste.

Féach nótaí ar an eilimint *gabhal* “fork” faoi Forkfield or Gowel i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair (cf. fosta Aghagowla Beg i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre). Ní léir go díreach an chiall atá léi sa chás seo ach is féidir go dtagraíonn sé d’acomhal sruthán ar theorainn thoir thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn (ag MO59889); cf. “a fork; a bifurcation or angle in a glen, pass, etc.; the spit of land between two rivers; a branch of a river, an arm or inlet of the sea forming a creek or river estuary” (*DIL* sv. *gabul*(f,g)), “... an opening, estuary or creek; a river or road fork, the space enclosed therein” (*Dinneen*).

Tá Derrycoosh (foirm 2b) sa chuid sin den pharóiste atá i mbarúnacht Cheara.

<u>Dooleague</u>	Dumha Liag	
Mo78861	“mound of the pillar-stone(s)”	
1. Dowliage	Inq. ME II.255	1617
2. Dowliag otherwise Cluonean	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. the qr of Downeleige alias Drumnegalty	Strafford Inq. §12	1635
4. Duclage, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
5. Dulliag	Strafford Inq. §53V	1635
6. Donleage & Elaneden ½ Qr. an Island	BSD 97	1661
7. Dooleague	DS (ALSO)	1657
8. Doleagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
9. Dondelleague and Islandine Island	ASE 237a §14	1677
10. Duleige and Island-Eden ½ qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
11. Dondelegue & Ilandine Island	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
12. Duleige	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
13. Dooleague & Islandine Island	QRL 2A.6.74, 312	1792
14. Dooleegee	Bald 18	1830
15. Dooleague	ST (ALSO)	1838

16. Dooleague. See Crossmolina parish J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. Dubh liag 'black stone' J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. du 'li:g BU10	2001

"It contains 249a. 1r. 8p." (ALSO); suite siar ó Claggarnagh West.

Ní luaitear gallá(i)n leis an roinn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí. Tá ceithre chnoc sa bhaile fearainn seo, dhá cheann ar gach taobh den bhealach mór ó Chaisleán an Bharraigh go Cathair na Mart: b'fhéidir gur ar cheann acu a bhí sé / siad suite, tráth; cf. Knockalegan i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill. Féach plé ar an eilimint *dumha* "mound", atá cáilithe anseo ag foirm uatha nó iolra (cf. *DIL* sv. *lí*a) de *liag* "stone; headstone; pillar-stone" (*Ó Dónaill*), faoi Dooega i bparóiste Acla.

Is ainmneacha inchurtha iad Dooleeg Beg agus Dooleeg More i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (*Census 1851*).

Halfway House Mapa SO

Mo78858

Léirítear foirgnimh leis an ainm seo ar an láthair seo, ar an taobh ó dheas den bhealach mór idir Cathair na Mart agus Caisleán an Bharraigh, ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Tá teach tábhairne den ainm céanna ar an taobh eile den bhóthar, gar dó seo, sa lá atá inniu ann.

Drumminahaha

Mo81883

Dromainn na hÁithe

"the ridge of the (?)kiln"

1. Dromonahae... Dromonahihie	Inq. ME II.249	1617
2. Dromoynahagh	Inq. ME II.255	1617
3. Dromenneha, the cartron of	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
4. Dromoynhaha	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
5. Dromoynahah	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Dromamahahy... Dromimahie, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §12	1635
7. Drominaha; and the 1/2 qr of Kilkeenagh	Strafford Inq. §13V	1635
8. Drominahae, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §17	1635
9. Trumnaha, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §21V	1635
10. Drominehathy	Strafford Inq. §23	1635
11. Dromenhath in the qr of		

Derrycorran	Strafford Inq. §27	1635
12. Druminehaghy ½ qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
13. Drimminahoha	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Drumminaha // ha <	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. na hatha	J O'D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
16. Druiminn na haithe 'little ridge of the kiln'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. drum nə 'hɑ:	Ó Niadh 60	1966
18. dromnə 'hɑ:	BU10	2001

“It contains 231a. 3r. 31p.” (ALSO); suite ar bhruach thiar thuaidh *Islandeady Lough*.

Léiríonn na foirmeacha stairiúla gur *dromainn* “humped (back); hillock... common in n.loc.” (DIL sv. *drumman*), “ridge, mound” (Ó Dónaill) a bhí mar chéad eilimint san ainm seo. Tá dhá chnoc os cionn 50 méadar ar airde i lár an bhaile fhearainn (Mo79882, Mo82883). Tá *dromainn* cáilithe anseo ag an ainmfhocal *áith* “(gs. and np. áithe, átha)... drying-kiln (for grain)” (DIL sv. *2áith*), “a fire or kiln, esp. a corn kiln, a flax kiln, an oast; an eminence” (*Dinneen*), de réir theistiméireacht Uí Dhonnabháin. Féach samplaí eile de in ainmneacha bailte fearainn ar nós *Áth na hÁithe Theas*, *Annahagh South* (*L. Log. Mhuineacháin* 5) agus *Gortnahaha* sa Chlár (*Joyce* i 377). Is gá a lua, áfach, go bhfuil leaganacha baininsneacha den eilimint *áth* “ford”, ginideach *átha*, tugtha faoi deara againn sa bharúntacht seo: féach tuilleadh faoi *Wilford* i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill.

Drumminahaha Lough Mapa SO

Mo78883

Ar an teorainn thiar le *Rinnaseer* agus *Cloonaun*.

Maghera

Mo85883

An Machaire

“the low-lying place”

1. Maghara	Bald 13	1830
2. Machaire ‘a plain’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
3. 'mahərə	BU10	2002

“A point on the west side of Islandeady Lough” (ALSO). Léiríonn Bald an t-ainm seo in oirdheisceart an bhaile fhearainn ar bhruach thiar thuaidh *Islandeady Lough*, áit a léirítear grúpa tithe gan ainm ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. *Machaire* “a plain, a flat or low-lying country, a field...” (*Dinneen*).

Drumminwonagh

Mo19871

Droim Fhionna Mhóna

“ridge of the peat moss”

1. Dhruim Fionna Mhóna, ó	Rights of Mac Diarmada 157.17	1721c
2. Droma Fionna Mhóna, trí bhaile	Rights of Mac Diarmada 157.23	1721c
3. Dromffinvonagh	Inq. ME I.67	1611
4. Dromfinvonagh	CPR Jas I 218a	1612
5. Dromfinvonagh	Inq. ME II.263	1617
6. Dromfinevenagh	L. Blossie Papers 168 §48	1629
7. Dromfinvonagh	Inq. ME III.377	1631
8. Drumfinvonagh	Inq. ME III.389	1633
9. Dromfinevonagh, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §29V	1635
10. Drumevonagh als		
Drumifinvonagh 1 Qr	BSD 97	1661
11. Driminvonagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 53, 65 §34449	1727
12. Drimminwonagh	Bald 13	1830
13. Drimnavonagh	Tithe App. §23	1833
14. Drimminwonagh	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Drumminwonagh	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Drímmín mhonagh ‘or spotted turbary’	P. Giblin (scriosta; ALSO)	1838
17. Dromainn mhónach, als		
Dromainn mhóineach ‘boggy ridge’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. <i>dr̥om̥ənə 'woːnə</i>	NC3	2003

“[Situating in the west of the detached portion of the parish.] It contains 319a. 1r. 11p., of which 292 acres are cultivated and 27 acres [are] bog” (ALSO).

Tá droim suntasach a bhfuil dhá mhullach ann (62 agus 73 méadar ar airde), i lár agus in oirthear an bhaile fhearainn (Mo21872, Mo23874 faoi seach). De réir na bhfoirmeacha Gaeilge (1-2), a thagann ó fhoinsé atá bunaithe ar théacs atá níos sine ná í, tá an chéad eilimint cáilithe ag *fionna* “coll. hair; fur, fleece” (*DIL* sv. *finna*), a mhaireann sa Nua-Ghaeilge mar *fionnadh*, agus *móin*. Is téarma ann féin atá i gceist le *fionna móna*; maireann sé sa Nua-Ghaeilge san fhoirm *fionnmhóin* “light surface turf;

peat moss” (Ó Dónaill), ginideach *fionnmhóna*. Féach fosta áfach an logainm Laighneach *Fionnmhóin* (LMG i 162.5).

Ní gá foirm ghinideach ar nós *fionna mónadh* a chur san áireamh mar is ar éigean a mhairfeadh *-adh* mar [-x] sa chaint go dtí 1838 (foirm 14); is féidir an *-gh* i bhfoirmeacha stairiúla a mhíniú mar coinbhinsiún litrithe Béarla. Ní fheictear rian den dara guta san eilimint *fionna* sna foirmeacha stairiúla mar gheall ar a shuíomh neamhaiceanta ach tá sé le sonrú san fhuaimniú áitiúil. Is díol spéise an séimhiú ar thúschonsan an dara heilimint seo ó fhoirm *Bald* ar aghaidh; cf. Drumhuskert i bparóiste Chill Mhíona agus Drumgoney i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre.

Ceathrú de chuid Clogher a bhí sa roinn seo, de réir thagairt an *CPR*.

Drumneen

Mo64865

Droimnín

“little ridge”

1. Dromneyn	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Dromnyne	Inq. ME II.283	1617
3. Bromnein ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
4. Dromine	Strafford Inq. §17V	1635
5. Drumneene in the town of Drumrany	Strafford Inq. §21	1635
6. Drumine alias Dromane ½ Qr	BSD 95	1661
7. Dramine ½ qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
8. Drumene 1 cart.	ASE 268b §14	1680
9. Drumin ½ qr., Cornacaslane and	ASE 269a §14	1680
10. Drimneene	Browne’s RR 1704	1704
11. Dromine ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
12. Drumniene als Dramine	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
13. Dromine	QRL 2A.6.74, 313	1792
14. Drimneen	Bald’s Bogs of Mayo	1812
15. Drimneen	Bald 13	1830
16. Drimneen	Tithe App. §23	1833
17. Drimneen	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Drumneen	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
19. Druimnín ‘small ridge’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

20. 'dr̥m̥nin	NC4	2001
21. 'drim̥nin	BU10	2001

“It contains 310a. 3r. 27p.... Drumneen Trigl. Station stands in the south side of this td., 227 feet above low water” (*ALSO*). Tá droimeanna éagsúla talaimh sa bhaile fearainn. Ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí léirítear an chuid is mó den lonnaíocht thart ar chnoc 54 méadar ar airde (Mo64865), siar ó thuaidh den chnoc 69 méadar ar airde a raibh an stáisiún triantánach air. Tá cnoc 47 méadar ar airde ó thuaidh den lonnaíocht (Mo65868), gar do *Drumneen Lough*, a bhfuil crannóga ann.

Ina plé ar an ainm Drumlin nó *Droimlín* “little ridge” i gContae an Dúin (*PNI* 6, 232-3), léiríonn Muhr gur leagan díspeagtha de *druimne* “elevation, ridge, hill” (*DIL*) é *droimnín*, as ar fhás an focal *droimlín* trí dhíshamhlú. Tá samplaí eile de Drumneen i mbarúntachtaí Cheara agus Chlann Mhuiris, agus tá sampla eile i Laois; féach fosta dhá bhaile fearainn darb ainm Drimneen i nGaillimh (*Census 1851*).

Thug Bald *Drimneenroe* ar cheantar in oirthuaisceart an bhaile fhearainn. Tá tagairt don iar-roinn *Drumranny* (foirm 5b) sa *Seanchas Búrcach* (“marg Dhroma Raithne”; §16); cf. fosta foirmeacha stairiúla Keeloges thíos.

Drumneen Lough Mapa SO

Mo57867, 059869, 063870, 067870

Is cosúil go raibh an loch seo i bhfad níos mó ná mar atá sé anois, tráth; tá sé triomaithe suas ina cheithre chuid thart ar theorainn thuaidh an bhaile fhearainn. Tá crannóg ar thalamh tirim ó dheas de chuid amháin de (Mo63867) agus crannóg eile gar do bhruach thuaidh an locha chéanna (Mo62871).

Fairhill

Mo87849

Cnoc na Finne

“hill of the white cow / alburnam”

1. Knocknafiny	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Knocknafiny ½ qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. ½ qr of Knocknafinny	Strafford Inq. §17V	1635
4. ½ qr of Knocknefiny	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
5. Knocknefin als Knocknafin ½ Qr.	BSD 95	1661
6. Knocknefin	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/14(3)	1676
7. Knocknefin ½ qr.	ASE 255b §14	1678
8. Knaknefinny ½ qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680

9. Knockafine... Knocknefin	CRL 2A.3.16, 71, 78	1710c
10. Knocknefina	Reg. Deeds Lib. 64, 75 §4267	1729
11. Knocknefina 1 qr	Browne's Settlement	1729
12. Knockafine	Reg. Deeds Lib. 114, 319 §79086	1744
13. Knockafine	Reg. Deeds Lib. 142, 274 §95484	1750
14. Knocknefina	Reg. Deeds Lib. 175, 384 §117334	1755c
15. Knockafine	QRL 2A.6.69, 85	1787
16. Knocknefinn als Knockfine	QRL 2A.6.73, 334	1792
17. Fairhill	Reg. Deeds Lib. 410, 125 §267629	1795c
18. Fairhill	Sligo RR IV/1	1797
19. Fairhill	Browne's RR 1802	1802
20. Fairhill	Sligo RR IV/3	1820
21. Fairhill	Browne's RR 1833	1833
22. Fair Hill	ST (ALSO)	1838
23. Cnoc na finne	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
24. Cnoc na finne 'hill of the white cow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. fe:r'hil	CML2	2001

“It contains 109a. 1r. 22p.... Fairhill Trigl. Station is situated in this townland, [75m] above the level of the sea” (ALSO); tá an cnoc seo i lár an bhaile fhearainn (Mo86850). Tá an baile fearainn féin i ndeisceart an pharóiste, siar ó Ballynamarroge.

Tá gach cosúlacht ar na luathfhoirmeacha gurbh é an t-ainmfhocail *fionn* “white (colour); white animal; alburnam, sap-wood” (Ó Dónaill sv. 1*fionn*1,3)⁹ a cháiligh *cnoc* anseo. Cf. Doonaroya < *Dún na Ruaidhe* “the fort of the red cow” agus Illannaglashy < *Oileán na Glaise* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh agus Derrynadivva < *Doire na Duibhe* “the thicket of the black cow” i mbarúntacht Cheara. Tá sruthán beag bídeach ar theorainn thoir theas an bhaile fhearainn ach ní dóiche gur ainm ar an fheadán seo atá i gceist san ainm baile fearainn (cf. *Baile na Finne* / *Fintown* i nDún na nGall; *GÉ* 23). Tosaíodh ar leagan aistrithe den ainm a úsáid, sna foinsí, roimh dheireadh an 18ú haois.

Tá bailte fearainn den ainm seo sa Chlár, i nGaillimh agus i Lú. Sa chás deireanach tá *An Clochán Caol* socraithe mar an leagan Gaeilge de (*L. Log.* 11).

⁹ Substainteach den aidiacht *fionn* “white (gen. *bright white* = Latin *candidus*); bright, lustrous” (*DIL* sv. *finn*).

Islandeady

Mo85875

Oileán Éadaí < (?)Éadain

“Éadan’s island”

1. Elaneden ½ Qr. an Island	BSD 97	1661
2. ...Islandine-Island ½ qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
3. Island-Eden ½ qr., Duleige and	ASE 268b §14	1680
4. Ilandine Island, Dondelegue &	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
5. Islandedin	Reg. Deeds 280, 197 §181338	1770
6. Islandine Island	QRL 2A.6.74, 312	1792
7. Illan Eady	Bald 13	1830
8. Islandeady	Tithe App. §23	1833
9. Islandady	ST (ALSO)	1838
10. Islandeady	J O’D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
11. Oileán éadaigh ‘island of the clothes’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
12. ,ailən 'e:di	AG1, AG5, BU10, CML2	2001

“It is bounded on the north, west and east by Islandeady Lough, and on the south by Islandeady Lough and the townland of Claggarnagh East. It contains 20a. 1r. 8p.” (ALSO). “[It is] connected with the mainland by a road constructed in a shallow part of the lake... [It contains] a church in ruins” (LSO i §480).

Féach plé ar an ainm seo faoin ainm paróiste thuas.

Islandeady Lough

Mo90875

Loch Oileán Éadaí

“lake of Oileán Éadaí”

1. Upper Lough	Bald 13	1830
2. Islandeady Lough	ST (ALSO)	1838
3. ,ailəne:di 'le:k	BU10	2002
4. ,bilbəri 'le:k	BU10	2002

“Partly in the barony of Carra and partly in the barony of Burrishoole. It is 110 feet above low water mark” (ALSO). “Upper”, i bhfoirm 1, sa chiall go bhfuil sé níos uachtaraí ná *Lannagh or Castlebar Lough*, atá soir uaidh seo (féach faoi *Ainmneacha Eile*, paróiste na hEaglaise, barúntacht Cheara).

Islandeady Old Church

Mo86874

1. (?)Corrtample 1 qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
2. ðə old 'tʃɔrtʃ	BU10	2002

“This church is 20 yards long and 7½ broad. It has a large ornamental window on the east gable...”
(*ALSO*); féach fosta an cur síos ag *LSO* i §480-2 agus faoin ainm paróiste thuas.

Keeloges

Na Caológa

Mo67853

“the (?)places of osiers”

1. Killoge	Inq. ME II.269	1617
2. (?)Callogh	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Calogie, Dromentawe in the half qr of	Strafford Inq. §9	1635
4. half qr of Calioge in the said town of Drumrany	Strafford Inq. §20V	1635
5. (?)Cahellooge als Catherlooge ½ Qr.	BSD 96	1661
6. (?)Cahologe	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
7. (?)Cahilroge als Cahirleage ½ qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
8. (?)Caghilroge als Cahleage	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
9. (?)Colleloge als Cahirleage	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. (?)Cahirbrage als Cahirleage	Reg. Deeds Lib. 48, 182 §31281	1725
11. (?)Cahillogue als Caghleage	QRL 2A.6.74, 308	1792
12. Caloge	Bald 18	1830
13. Collogues	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Keeloges	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. Queeloges	J O'D (foghrú; ALSO)	1838
16. Caolog	J O'D (nóta; ALSO)	1838
17. Caológ ‘narrow ridge’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
18. Caológ ‘narrow ridge or stripe’ [or] Caológa ‘narrow ridges or stripes’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
19. 'kilogz	BU10	2001

“It contains 292a. 1r. 32p.” (*ALSO*). Suite ar theorainn thiar theas an pharóiste.

Féach plé ar an eilimint *caológ* “osier-bed; riverside field, meadow; small channel; small branch of river” (Ó *Dónaill*) faoi Keeloges i bparóiste Bhuiríos Umhaill. Is gá, ar theistiméireacht an Donnabhánaigh (foirm 15), bunús san fhocal seo a mholadh anseo; moltar leagan iolra (féach go háirithe foirm 3). Murach a theistiméireacht, bheadh bunús i bhfoirm iolra den fhocal *coilleog* “grove, little wood” (Ó *Dónaill*) le cur san aireamh. Níl an dara sampla den fhocal seo tugtha faoi deara agam féin in ainmneacha bailte fearainn, ach féach an mionainm [ðə 'kɔlˠoːgz] - a thagraíonn do ghrúpa páirceanna in iarthar Lisblowick i mbarúntacht Cheara (faisnéiseoir: Eugene Vahey, Knockboy, paróiste an Droma); agus *Cuilloge*, ainm páirce a léirítear ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí (§90) i Hollowpark i bparóiste Ros Lao sa bharúntacht chéanna.

<u>Kilfea</u>	Coill Fia	
Mo83888	<i>“wood of the deer / uncultivated land”</i>	
1. Keilfiahie	Inq. ME II.255	1617
2. Kalhiah	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Keillfechy and Ilanteige, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
4. Killfeagh & Drominah als		
Truminehoe	BSD 95	1661
5. Killfeagh	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Kilfeagh	ASE 236b §14	1677
7. Keilfiea ½ qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
8. Killfeagh, Derrycooran	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
9. Killfeagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Killfeagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 48, 182 §31281	1725
11. Killfeagh & Derrycooran	QRL 2A.6.74, 306	1792
12. Kelfiea	Bald 13	1830
13. Kilfea	Tithe App. §23	1833
14. Culfea	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Kilfea	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
16. Coill fiadh ‘wood of the deer’	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. kil 'fiə	BU10	2002

“Bounded on the north by Derrycreeve, south by Islandeady Lough... contains 181a. 3r. 18p., including 34a. 3r. 17p. of water, Lough Dambaduff, and about 70 acres of arable land” (ALSO).

Léiríonn na luathfhoirmeacha go raibh an bhuneilimint *coill* cáilithe ag focal a raibh dhá shiolla ann. Ní dóiche gurbh é *-ch-* na Gaeilge an consan i lár na heilimnte seo mar ní bheimis ag súil le go gcaillfí sin sa Ghaeilge áitiúil: féach tuilleadh air seo faoi Aille i bparóiste Achadh Ghobhair. Is dóiche gur iarsma de *-dh-* lárnach na Gaeilge é an *h/ch* i bhfoirmeacha 1-3, agus mar sin gur ginideach (*fiadha*) de *fia* < *fiadh* “wild animals, game, esp. deer” (DIL sv. *2fiad*) nó “uncultivated land, a waste spot” (*ibid.* sv. *3fiadh*) atá i gceist.

Dambaduff Lough

Mo83887

1. L. Dombayduff	Bald 13	1830
2. Loch Damba Dhuibh ‘lake of the black stump’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838

Ar theorainn thoir an bhaile fhearainn le barúntacht Cheara. *Damba* “dam; barrier” (Ó Dónaill). Cf. *Damba*, mionainm §14 faoi Craggy in Inis Toirc i mbarúntacht Mhuraisce (agus *Baile an Daim* nó Ballindam in Aontroim; PNI 7, 112). *Loch Dhamba Dubh* nó *Loch (an) Damba Dhuibh*?

Knockaneden

Cnoc an Éadain

Mo97838

“the hill of the brow”

1. Knockaneydan	CPR Jas I 81b	1606
2. Knockaneyden, 1 qr.	CPR Jas I 100b	1606
3. Knockneaddin	Inq. ME II.191	1617
4. Knockenneadin 1 qr	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
5. Knock Inedane, qr of	Strafford Inq. §17	1635
6. Knocknedin als Knockeneden 1 Qtr.	BSD 95	1661
7. Knockedin alias Knockneden 1 qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
8. Knockneden 1 qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
9. Knockedin... Knocknedin	Reg. Deeds Lib.46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Knockedine als Knockenedan	QRL 2A.6.74, 307	1792
11. Knockneadin	Bald 18	1830
12. Knockenedin	Tithe App. §23	1833

13. Knockaneden	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Knockaneden	T O'C (ALSO)	1838
15. Cnoc an éadain	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
16. Cnoc an éadain 'hill of the brow'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
17. nokəneːdən	NC3	2002

"Situated in the southern part of the parish... It contains 238a. 2r. 8p." (ALSO).

Tá trí chnoc thar 60 méadar ar airde sa bhaile fearainn seo; léirítear áitribh agus páirceanna ar cheann amháin acu (ag M094836) ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Tá bailte fearainn den ainm céanna sa Chlár agus i gCiarraí (*Census 1851*), agus is dóiche gurb í *éadan* "front, brow, forehead" (*DIL* sv. *étan*), "*éadan cnoic, carraige*, front, face of hill, of rock" (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *éadan*₁(b)), "(hill-)brow" (*DUP* 152 sv.), an dara heilimint iontu uilig. Sa chás seo, áfach, maireann an fhéidearthacht gur *Cnocán Éadain* "*Éadan's hillock*" is bun leis: féach *Islandeadey* < *Oileán Éadain* thuas.

Ballykillbragan ab ainm don bhaile ar cheathrú de é seo, tráth, de réir an *ASE* (268b §14); ba iad *Carrowbeg* agus *Derrinscale*, *Knockfinn* agus *Caldragh*, agus *Coologhboy* agus *Crenaghtan* na ceathrúna eile.¹⁰

Letter	Leitir	
M061901	"hillside"	
1. Letter	Inq. ME II.271	1617
2. Lettermore and Letterbeg, 1 qr of	Strafford Inq. §26V	1635
3. Litter als Littermore & Litterbeg	BSD 96	1661
4. Litter	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
5. Letter als Littermore and Litterbegg 1 qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
6. Letter als Littermore and Litterbegg	ASE 278b §9	1684
7. Litter als Littermore & Litterbegg	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
8. Litter als Littermore & Litterbegg	Reg. Deeds 46.389.29042, 48.182.31281	1725
9. Litter als Littermore & Litterbegg	QRL 2A.6.74, 309	1792
10. Lettir	Bald 13	1830

¹⁰ Tugtar *Killbronemore als Knockbroane, Kilbronebegg, Cunaghtane, Culeaghaboy... Carrowbegg, Derrynesceile* ar na rannta seo i *Reg. Deeds* (Lib. 46, 389 §29042) i 1725.

11. Letter	Tithe App. §23	1833
12. Letter	ST (ALSO)	1838
13. Letter	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
14. Leitir 'spewy hillside'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
15. 'lɛtʃər	NC4, CML2, BU10	2001

“Contains 875a. or. 17p.... only about 230 acres are arable. Letter Trgl. Station stands about the centre of the townland, 389 feet above the low water mark” (ALSO). Tá an baile fearainn mór seo buailte ar theorainn lár thiar an pharóiste.

Is do shleasa an chnoic thuasluaite, atá i lár an bhaile fhearainn (Mo60901), a thagraíonn an eilimint *leitir* “the side of a hill, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff” (*Dinneen*) san ainm seo. Scríobh Ó Dónnabháin an nóta mínithe seo in iontráil san Ainmleabhar don ainm Letterkeen atá i mbarúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill: “*Leitir*, a hillside with tricklings of water, a wet or spewy hillside”.

Lismolin

Mo80852	Lios Muilinn	
	<i>“fort of the mill”</i>	
1. Lismolin	CPR Jas I 281b	1615
2. Lismolline	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Lishmoilin	Inq. ME II.285	1617
4. Lismollin, ½ qr of	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
5. Lishmol in otherwise Cornegeastane	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Lismoylin and Cornecaslane	Strafford Inq. §25V	1635
7. Lismaley als Lismalin... als		
Lismullin ½ Qr	BSD 97	1661
8. Lismally als Lismullen and		
Garragston alias Cornegaston ½ qr.	ASE 237a §14	1677
9. Lissmally als Lissmullen &		
Garraghston als Coruegaston	CRL 2A.3.16, 74	1710c
10. Lismally	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
11. Lissmally als Lissmullen	QRL 2A.6.74, 312	1792
12. Lissmalynn	Bald 18	1830
13. Lismolin	Tithe App. §23	1833
14. Lismolin	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Lismolin	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838

15. Lios mo linn, [giving] Lismolynn.

Compare with Timolyn in Kildare J O'D (ALSO) 1838

16. muilinn J O'D (p.l.; ALSO) 1838

17. Lios muilinn 'fort of the mill' J O'D (ALSO) 1838

18. ,lis 'mōlən BU10 2002

"Contains 100a. or. 37p." (ALSO); suite ó dheas de Dooleague. Tá cnoc 62 méadar ar airde i dtuaisceart na roinne agus cnoc eile 66 méadar ar airde san oirdheisceart; tá srutháin éagsúla ar theorainneacha thuaidh, theas agus thiar na roinne, agus ina lár.

Ní luaitear *lios* "the space about a dwelling house or houses enclosed by a bank or rampart; somet. the bank or rampart itself" (*DIL* sv. 2les), "ring-fort" (*Ó Dónaill* sv. *lios*₁(b)) ar bith leis an bhaile fearainn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí. Ní luaitear *muileann* "a mill (usually one for grinding corn, worked by a stream)" (*DIL* sv. *muilend*) leis ach oiread. Tá lios suite ar dhroim íseal díreach siar ón bhaile fearainn seo i Keeloges (ag Mo73855). Tá cuid éiginnteachta ag baint le léiriú an dara guta sna foirmeacha stairiúla ach is ar éigean a thiocfadh linn *maoileann* "rounded summit; hillock, knoll; top; ridge, crest" (*Ó Dónaill*) a léamh mar eilimint cháilithe orthu.

Ranaghy

(?)Na Rannacha

Mo67917 "the land divisions"

1. Rannaghy Bald 13 1830

2. Ranaghee ST (ALSO) 1838

3. Ranaghy J O'D (ceartú; ALSO) 1838

4. Reannachaidhe 'points of land' J O'D (ALSO) 1838

5. 'ranəhi BU10 2002

"It contains 274a. or. 35p., of which about 96 acres is arable; the remainder is bog" (ALSO). Is baile fearainn intíre é seo atá ar bhruach theas an Owennabrockagh River agus ar theorainn thoir na barúntachta. Talamh cnapánach is ea bunús an bhaile fhearainn, agus é garbh ó thuaidh i dtreo na habhann.

Mhaigh an Donnabhánach bunús don ainm seo i *reannachaí*, iolra malartach neamhtheastaithe de *rinn* "i,m... rind f.... in general sense, a point, tip, apex; end, extremity; a cape, promontory" (*DIL* sv. 1rind(a-c)), "top, apex; point of land, cape, promontory; pointed weapon" (*Ó Dónaill* sv. 1rinn). Moltar *rinn* mar bhuneilimint i gcás Rinbrack atá suite ar bhruach thuaidh lúibe sa Mhuaidh, i mbarúntacht

Ghaileang. Tá cúpla lúb bheag san *Owennabrockagh River* ar theorainneacha thoir agus thuaidh Ranaghy agus thioctadh linn, is dóiche, iolra den fhocal *rinn* a mhaíomh anseo.¹¹ Is féidir, áfach, gur iolra malartach ar nós *rannacha(i)* < *ranna* < *roinn* “a part (of a whole); a share” (*DIL* sv. 1*rann*(a,c)), “divided, partitioned portion; division of land, of property” (*Ó Dónaill*), is bun leis an ainm.¹² Níl fasach againn don fhoirm iolra seo, áfach. De réir Williams (1994, 451), níor éirigh cuid de na foircinn iolra, ar nós -*(e)acha* agus -*(e)anna*, coitianta sa chaint go dtí an 17ú agus an 18ú haois, ach féach cuid samplaí luatha i logainmneacha áitiúla i faoin ainm Aghany i mbarúntacht Mhurasce. Is ceart a lua go bhfuil Ranns < *Na Ranna* i bparóiste Bhaile an Tobair i mbarúntacht Cheara bunaithe ar an leagan iolra *ranna*.

Derrydoon	(?)Doire Donn	
Mo69918	<i>“brown thicket”</i>	
1. Derrydun	Léarscáil Bald (ALSO)	1838
2. Doire Donn ‘brown oak-wood’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
3. ,dɛrəˈduːn	BU10	2002

“In Ranaghy td. A small, cultivated hill ina bog. There is a trigl. Station on it, 272 ft. Above sea-level” (*ALSO*). Ní léirítear an t-ainm seo ar an léarscáil sé horlaí; ní luaitear *dún* leis an roinn seo sna gnáthfhoinsí. Is féidir go bhfuil an fuaimniú reatha bunaithe go hiomlán ar an litriú oifigiúil. Ní mholtar séimhiú ar thúschonsan na heiliminte cáilithe sa chás seo, bunaithe ar a bhfuil againn d’fhianaise.

¹¹ Nó, b’fhéidir, forbairt go dtí an chiall “cnoic” (cf. an focal *rú* “promontory” san ainm intíre Roekilmeena i bparóiste Chill Mhíona). Tugtar faoi deara nach léirítear aon áitreabh ná páirceanna le taobh an dá lúb bheaga thuasluaite ar an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí. Is féidir, leis, tharla nach bhfeictear an t-ainm seo go dtí go deireanach sna foinsí, gur go déanach a d’fhorbair cónaí ann.

¹² Moltar *rannacha*, seachas *rannacha*, anseo: is féidir an [i:] i bhfuaimniú hipitéiseach ar nós [ˈrɒNəxi:] den fhocal *rannacha* a mhíniú mar ghné choitianta den chanúint dhéanach áitiúil: cf. foirmeacha ar nós [bʲeːlʲi], *béile*; [səsəNi], *Sasana*, agus go leor eile i nGaeilge Acla (Stockman 1974, 317 §1384). Féach fosta Garranty agus Aghanny i mbarúntacht Mhurasce.

Rinnaseer

Mo72879

Rinn na Saor

“the promontory of the craftsmen”

1. Roinserie	Inq. ME II.251	1617
2. Roynesery otherwise Botullin or Lickins	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
3. Ruyneseere, half qr of	Strafford Inq. §27V	1635
4. Runeseere ½ Qr	BSD 95	1661
5. Runiser	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
6. Rooneseeere and Butalagh ½ qr.	ASE 236b §14	1677
7. Rinnesteere ½ qr.	ASE 268b §14	1680
8. Roveseeere & Butallagh	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
9. Dunnaseere [sic]	Reg. Deeds Lib. 46, 389 §29042	1725
10. Roonaseere and Butalagh	Reg. Deeds Lib. 48, 182 §31281	1725
11. Roveseeere & Buttallagh	QRL 2A.6.74, 307	1792
12. Runa Seer	Bald 13	1830
13. Runiseer	ST (ALSO)	1838
14. Rinnaseer	T O’C (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
15. Roinn na saor / Ráth na saor	J O’D (nóta; ALSO)	1838
16. Runn na saor	J O’D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
17. Runn na saor ‘point / division? of the carpentars’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
18. <i>rinə'si:r</i>	AG5	2001

“It contains about 180a. 1r. 6p., including about 49 acres of bog and 9¾ acres of water” (ALSO).

Léiríonn foirmeacha 15-7 éiginnteacht i dtaobh na buneiliminte. Luaitear *roinn* “a part (of a whole); a share” (*DIL* sv. *1rann(a,c)*), “divided, partitioned portion; division of land, of property” (*Ó Dónaill*) mar fhéidearthacht. Tá an baile fearainn seo suite ar bhruach thiar *Islandeedy Lough*, áfach, agus tá gob tíre ann (ag Mo81873): ar an fhianaise thopagrafach, bheadh claonadh i dtreo na heiliminte *rinn* “i,m... in general sense, a point, tip, apex; end, extremity; a cape, promontory” (*DIL* sv. *1rind(a-c)*). Rud eile de, tá na foirmeacha stairiúla thuas inchurtha go maith le foirmeacha stairiúla ainmneacha ar nós Rinmore < *An Rinn Mhór* agus Rinagry < *Rinn na Graí* ar bhruach thoir Loch Con i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh. I dtaca le fuaminiú na buneiliminte i

suíomh neamhaiceanta, féach an plé ar Ringarraun i mbarúntacht Cheara (Imleabhar 5), nó Rinagall < *Rinn na nGall* i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh (Imleabhar 8).

Tá an bhuneilimint cáilithe ag ginideach iolra an fhocail *saor* “artificer” (*DIL* sv. 2*saer*), “carpenter” (*Joyce* i 224). Luann *Joyce* (*ibid.*) ainmneacha eile a bhfuil an eilimint seo iontu, dar leis, ar nós samplaí éagsúla de Derrynaseer i gCúige Uladh. Féach fosta Rathnaseer < *Ráth na Saor* “the rath of the craftsmen” i Luimneach (Ó Maolfabhail 1990, 238). Féach fosta ainmneacha ar nós *Baile na gCeard* (ar nós shampla Aontroma: *PNI* 7, 115 sv. Ballynagard, “townland of the artificers”).

Sheean

Mo26856

An Sián

“the fairy mound”

1. Sithane	Inq. ME II.191	1617
2. Sithane, 1 cart	CPR Jas I 318a	1617
3. Sihane	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(17)	1630
4. 1 cartron called Shihane in the qr of Ahill	Strafford Inq. §13V	1635
5. Sihane, 1/2 qr of	Strafford Inq. §30	1635
6. Siane 1/2 qr.	ASE 268a §14	1680
7. Shehane 1/2 qr	Browne’s RR 1698	1698
8. Sheehane 1/2 qr	Browne’s RR 1699	1699
9. Syon or Sheehane	Browne’s Lands I	1708c
10. Sheeane	Browne’s Lands II	1708c
11. Shyan 1/2 qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 72	1710c
12. Shyan	QRL 2A.6.74, 302	1792
13. Sheeane	Browne’s RR 1802	1802
14. Sheeane	Sligo RR 1818	1818
15. Sheeane	Sligo RR IV/3	1825
16. Shiane	Bald 18	1830
17. Sheeane	Browne’s RR 1833	1833
18. Sheane West, Sheane Bargarriff	Tithe App. §23	1833
19. Sheeane	Sligo RR IV/4	1834
20. Sheane	Query Book (ALSO)	1838
20. Sheeaun	ST (ALSO)	1838
21. Sheaun ‘a fort’	P. Giblin (ALSO)	1838

22. Sheean	J O'D (ceartú; ALSO)	1838
23. Síodhán an fháil iartharaigh 'the first land seen from the western ocean'	J O'D (áitiúil; ALSO)	1838
24. Síodhán 'a fairy mound'	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
25. 'ʃiɑ:n	AG5, CML2, BU10	2001

"Situated at the most southerly boundary of the detached portion of the parish.... It contains 381 a. or. 26p." (ALSO). "It is said to have been raised out of a hollow in which there is a small loughaun lying to the west of it. This is a beautiful síodhán, moat, or fairymount certainly formed of stone in the interior... like every sídh and sídheán in Ireland [it] belongs to the sídh or gentry... It is said to be the first Irish ground seen by mariners sailing from America to Westport" (LSO ii §12). Tugtar [ʃiɑ:n'fort] ar an charn seo; tá sé ar mhullach cnoic 116 meadar ar airde (ag Mo29851) agus tá sé le feiceáil ón bhealach mór idir Cathair na Mart agus Caisleán an Bharraigh.

Is forbairt ón fhocal sí "a fairy hill or mound" (DIL sv. síd, síth(a)) í sián "fairy mound" (Ó Dónaill). "Sídheán... is always applied to a fairy mount... all over Ireland, but... particularly in Connaught where [they] are met with in great numbers; they are generally beautiful green round hillocks, with an old fort on the summit..." (Joyce i 186). Tá Sheean eile i mbarúntacht Iorrais agus tá samplaí eile i gConnachta agus i Laighin; tá leaganacha ar nós Sheeaun le fáil i nGaillimh agus sa Chlár (Census 1851). Tá Sheeans i mbarúntacht Cheara, agus tá an baile fearainn Gaeltachta *Coill an tSiáin* / Killateeaun i mbarúntacht Rois (IROL 37 §177). Cf. fosta Ballinteean i mbarúntacht Thír Amhlaidh agus Ballinteeau i mbarúntacht Chill Mheáin.

Ainmneacha Eile

Illanteige East	Garbhoileán	
Mo97876	"rough island"	
1. Garvillane	Inq. ME II.249	1617
2. Garnillane	Inq. ME II.251	1617
3. Garnillane	Inq. ME II.253	1617
4. Island Garvillane	CPR Jas I 334a	1617

Oileán Éadaí

5. Ilandgarvillane	CPR Jas I 334a	1617
6. Garvelan	NLI WEP Ms 40,889/6(9)	1628
7. Garryveillane	Strafford Inq. §16V	1635
8. Island Teige part of Iland Garve part of Knockvoneholly	BSD 95	1661
9. Island Teige	CRL 2A.3.16, 73	1710c
10. Island Tige	Reg. Deeds Lib.46, 389 §29042	1725
11. Bilberry Islands	Bald 13	1830
12. Garve I.	Bald 13	1830
13. Islantigue	Tithe App. §23	1833
14. Tigue East	ST (ALSO)	1838
15. Oileán Taidhg ‘Teige or Thady’s Island’	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
16. ðə bɪlbəri ˈaɪlənz	CML2	2002

“In [the east of] Islandeady Lough, and contains 38a. 2r. 32p.” (ALSO).

Is cosúil gur *Garbhoileán* a bhí ar an oileán seo i gcéaduaire, agus gur *Oileán Taidhg* a bhí ar an oileán a dtugtar *Illanteige West* air ar an léarscáil sé horlaí. Tá *Garbhoileán* eile i bparóiste Chill Mhíona (*Garvillan*: féach Inse Mó sa saothar ar bharúntacht Mhuraisce). Tá *Illanteige East* agus *Illanteige West* tite i léig, mar ainmneacha. Úsáidtear an fhoirm *Bilberry Islands*; thagair an t-ainm seo don dá oileán móide Islandeady ar léarscáil Bald (foirm 11). Ní hoileán ceann ar bith acu níos mó: tá achar an locha íslithe go mór ó bhí an chéad eagrán den léarscáil sé horlaí ann, trí thriomú nó trí thaoscú.

Féach faoi Claggarnagh East i dtaca leis an roinn *Knockvoneholly* (foirm 8c).

Illanteige West	Oileán Taidhg	
Mo94877	“Tadhg’s island”	
1. Ullaneteige	CPR Jas I 281b	1615
2. Ilanteige	Inq. ME II.255	1617
3. Ellanteige, the parcels of land called	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
4. Ellomteige	CPR Jas I 315b	1617
5. Ilanteig	CPR Jas i 334a	1617
6. Keillfechy and Ilanteige, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §11V	1635
7. Island Teige part of Iland Garve		

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

part of Knockvoneholly	BSD 95	1661
8. Island-Teige	ASE 236b §14	1677
9. Illan Tigie	Bald 13	1830
10. Islantigue West	Tithe App. §23	1833
11. Tigie West	ST (ALSO)	1838
“In Islandeady Lough, and contains 21a. 2r. 21p.” (<i>ALSO</i>). Féach an plé ar <i>Illanteige East</i> thuas.		

Aguisín: *The Mayo Place-names of Early Patrician Literature*

This appendix - a shortened form of which appears as an article in the subsidiary series of the *Irish Text Society* - is concerned with those places in Mayo that are named in *Tírechán's* biography of St. Patrick (c. 700) and in *Bethu Phátraic* (c. 900-1050). It aims to examine and expand topographic identifications of named ecclesiastical sites, and to examine any implications of these identifications regarding the dating, if possible, of early Christian missionary work in north Connacht; the veracity or otherwise of the description those early missions; and local 7th-century socio-politics.

Tírechán is believed to have been from *Tír Amhlaidh* - roughly equated with the modern barony of Tirawley - in north Mayo; he was of the *Uí Fhiachrach an Tuaiscirt*, “the most influential dynastic family in seventh-century Connacht” (Byrne 1973, 232).¹ He was a bishop.² In his biography of St. Patrick, he displays an Armagh-centric view of contemporary socio-political affairs, here and there, according to O’Rahilly (1942, 62-3), or patently, according to Binchy (1962, 51, 59). Note Byrne (1973, 58, 82): “the seventh-century Lives by Muirchú and Tírechán, while of prime importance for the history of Armagh’s claims, are of very little value for the biography of the saint... [although] the records assembled by Tírechán of Patrick’s activities in Meath and especially in north Connacht may well be partly genuine”. According to Swift (1994, 81), especially, the promotion of Armagh wasn’t foremost on his mind: she suggests that he wrote with the aim of exhorting the High King in Tara into action against the erosion of power of various Patrician churches, by soldiers, or former members of Patrick’s own hegemony, as Tírechán understood it, in Connacht in particular,

¹ “He implies his descent from Conall son of Énde and grandson of Amolngid. The church to which he belonged professed allegiance to Armagh on account of a grant of land made by Énde to Patrick. This explains Tírechán’s strong, and at times even passionate, support of the claims of Armagh on the one hand, and the prominence he gives to Patrick’s mission in Connaught on the other” (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 35-36). The land granted pertained to an area in what is now Ballysakeery parish in Tirawley barony: see §40 below.

² “About the person of bishop Tírechán – we are not told his see, perhaps he was a bishop in a monastery – very little is known... [He] became the disciple of bishop Ultán of Ardraccan in Meath (d. 657). ‘Book I’ of his work is derived, so he tells us, from *liber apud Ultanum*, a book in his master’s possession; the latter also gave him some oral information. Whether at the time when Tírechán wrote his memoranda Ultán was still alive or not must, I believe, be left open” (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 35-36).

perhaps.³ According to Byrne (1973, 233), Tírechán's writings accurately display the political conditions pertaining in Connacht in the seventh century, rather than in Patrick's time.⁴ He notes, too, that very little reference is made to central or southern

³ In this context note, for example, an anachronistic reference in Tírechán's *Additamenta*, which mentions that Patrick had united his community in *Ciarraí Nairne* under one faith and under the authority of his apostolic mission in Armagh, as he had seen, through the Holy Spirit, that this community would be under siege on every side, in time (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.37-172.3); cf. Binchy 1962, 60, and *op. cit.* 44 in relation to an anachronistic letter to two bishops in *Magh nAí* attributed to Patrick. See Binchy's opinions regarding the development of the early Patrician cult, and on 'Tírechán as historian', and on the aims of the early biographers at *ibid.* 51-68).

⁴ As Binchy (1962, 33) mentions, it is interesting, considering the early dates cited for Patrick's mission, nowadays, (the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century: Koch 2003; see also Esposito 1956), that early dates were being adopted in discussion almost a century previously, albeit on dubious grounds. "He was born in the latter half of the fourth century", wrote Stokes (in his introduction to *Trip. Life*, i cxxxiii). Knox (1905, 1-6, 13) followed Stokes and used discrepancies in Tírechán's text (regarding this, see especially Swift 1994, 53-57) and the annals to implausibly work out, as he figured it, that Patrick came to Connacht on three separate missions between 402 and 433. Tírechán's list of churches in Connacht is incomplete, Knox believed: Tírechán doesn't mention some old church sites later strongly identified with Patrick (see an example of this under *Connhaicne Chúile Tolaidh*, §9 below). This is a particularly weak strain of argument, it has to be said, regarding which let us quote Corlett (2001, 41): "Over time the stories of Patrick became increasingly popular and more elaborate... today many more churches in the [Clew Bay] area also associated with him, including Caher Island, Boheh, Glaspatrik and Furgill... [in recent centuries] a modern graveyard at Oughaval was associated with St Patrick although the older graveyard there had very strong links with St Colum Cille". Much more important is the claim that, according to Tírechán himself, some ecclesiastical establishments in Connacht predated the arrival of the national saint (and on one all-encompassing mission to the western province), if O'Rahilly's analysis is correct (1942, 29). It should be mentioned at this point that it has been accepted for some time, by Bieler (1943, 357) for example, that Tírechán was clearly drawing upon a wide range of sources, something that left his account somewhat intermittent. We could better explain narrative weaknesses in Tírechán's account, then, as indicative of attempts to knit contemporary sources together, rather than as evidence for three individual missions to Connacht, Patrician or otherwise. He uses, for example, various forms of the same place-name here and there: the famous *Silva Vocluti*, to which we will return later, amongst them.

Connacht: it is possible that these were places that a Patrician tradition had not survived, or penetrated. Tírechán mentions nowhere farther south in Connacht than Fuerty in Roscommon in the kingdom of Uí Mhaine: this kingdom was under the ecclesiastical authority of the monastery of Clonmacnoise by the seventh century and according to Tírechán himself, Clonmacnoise had taken control of several Patrician establishments,⁵ possibly, according to Byrne, after the upheaval of the plagues of 680-684. Nevertheless, Byrne attaches huge importance to Tírechán: “He provides us with detailed information concerning the north and north-west: north Roscommon, Mayo and Sligo... Some further indication of the rapid changes which occurred in the years after Tírechán... is given by the space he allots to many of the smaller tribes as compared to the ruling dynasties of the Connachta. Some such tribes in fact disappeared and are recorded in no later sources” (Byrne 1973, 232-3).

Various dates are ascribed to *Bethu Phátraic*. It was dated to the 11th century by its first modern editor, Whitley Stokes, in 1887, but it was later long-accepted, possibly following Mulchrone’s edition in the 1940s, that it was written in its entirety around 900.⁶ Note, however, Ó Muraíle (1985, 11): “[More recent] study would assign the work

Of course, there are plenty of other opinions regarding the dates of Patrick’s mission in Ireland, of which we will mention but that of Byrne (1973, 80): “While the annals, Muirchú, Tírechán, and the other documents in the *Book of Armagh* and the ninth-century *Vita Tripartita* are at best secondary authorities, the historian cannot overlook the fact that they all bring Patrick into contact with persons whose obits occur at the end of the fifth century or the beginning of the sixth. One might disregard the chronology of these late sources were it not for their remarkable unanimity”. Relying on the annals of this period for accuracy in dating is fraught with difficulty: see footnote 9 below. In relation to other early missionaries in Connacht, especially in Roscommon, see O’Rahilly (1942, 28-9).

⁵ Regarding an example of Tírechán’s complaints regarding changes in ownership of some Patrician establishments, see Bieler in *Tírechán (Bieler)* 36n.2. It appears the dispute lasted quite a while. See the document “To the Bishop of Armagh. Pope Honorius III instructs him concerning metropolitan rights in dispute between the archbishops of Armagh and Tuam” from the year 1216 in *Pont. Hib.* i 185 §100. Among the churches in Mayo mentioned there are Kilmainemore, Kilmeena, Croaghpatrick, Aughagower, Turlough and possibly Ballyhean.

⁶ See, for example, *Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone)* v: “The present edition is consequently the first edition of the Tripartite Life in its uninterpolated form as compiled in the reign of Cenn Gégán, king-bishop of Cashel, during the years 895-901”. Binchy (1962, 69) references “the second half of the ninth century”. See a description of the various manuscripts by Stokes: *Trip.*

(at least in its present form) to the 11th century... the portion relating to north Connacht is closely akin to *Tírechán*; much of it is virtually a translation into Irish of the Tirawley bishop's work". A more expansive description, referencing many more places, regarding the period(s) Patrick supposedly spent in Connacht and in Tirawley in particular, is given: a widening and development of Patrician tradition, one would think, and / or a broader integration of other, newer sources not extant in *Tírechán*'s own time. Compare, among many examples, accounts from the two sources of Patrick on Croaghpatrick, of the conflict with druids in Tirawley, and of the encounter with the pregnant woman who subsequently died (all dealt with below). Apart from expanding on toponymy and on lists of personal names for peripheral characters, and on narrative description - often dramatically - *Bethu Phátraic* features other innovations, including proto-literary dinnseanchas and, it is now thought, an anachronistic use of *domhnach*.

Let us quickly look at one example of expansion in narrative to illustrate the point. *Amhlaidh* (< *Amalgaid* < *Amolngid*) was the fourth son of Fiachra Foltsánthach, brother of Niall Naoighiallach, and ancestor of the Uí Fhiachrach.⁷ He was king of Connacht (*AFM* i 141n.y).⁸ *Amhlaidh* died in 449, were we to trust the annals (*ibid.* i 140),⁹ or earlier, if we follow the theories of Knox, Koch and others. According to *Tírechán*, Patrick met some of *Amhlaidh*'s sons.¹⁰ He mentions, for example, that the saint succeeded, with the High King Laoire, in settling a disagreement between Éinne son of *Amhlaidh* and six other (unnamed) sons, whereby

Life (Stokes) i, x-lvii. For an overview of the dating of *Bethu Phátraic*, see Mac Eoin (1982, 127-8).

⁷ For more, see *TCHyF* 4 and Ó Muraíle 1985, 20.

⁸ A description is given in *Leabhar Leacáin* (c. 1410) and the *Ginealach Mór* (c. 1650) of *Amhlaidh*'s large family: eight sons by Treise, daughter of Nad Fraoich, king of Munster; another seven sons by Earca, daughter of Eochaidh, king of Leinster; and five other sons by Muireann, daughter of Dubhthach, king of Uí Mhaine (cf. *TCHyF* 4-10 and *LMG* i §§247.1-248.13). Treise drowned at *Fearsaid Treise*: on the southern coast of Rathfran townland in the parish of Templemurry, barony of Tirawley, it appears.

⁹ There is much doubt, regarding the chronological accuracy of annals before the sixth century, at least. See, for example, Binchy (1962, 70-77), Koch (2003, 114).

¹⁰ And, in expanded tradition, with (?the son of) *Amhlaidh*'s charioteer, according to the writer of *Bethu Phátraic*: Ruan mac Concnáma ara Amalgada (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 132.11-12).

their inheritance was divided in seven parts;¹¹ later it is mentioned that Patrick divided land called *Foirrgea* between the sons of Amhlaidh and that he established a square church made of clay there.¹² Part of the settlement, according to Tírechán, was that Patrick, the sons of Amhlaidh and lay people and holy bishops would all travel together to *Aighle* or Croaghpatrick in west Mayo.¹³ They were expecting trouble en route: Patrick promised that he would pay the value of 15 men in silver and gold so that no barrier would prevent their progress across Ireland.¹⁴ (When Patrick finally reaches the Reek much later in Tírechán's text, he does so alone and with no assistance from the sons of Amhlaidh).¹⁵ At least two hundred years on from Tírechán, we see a very different description in *Bethu Phátraic* of a conflict regarding leadership among the twelve (named) sons of Amhlaidh, and the political chicanery in Tara in reaching a judgement. It is mentioned that only seven sons accepted the solution that was proffered. No mention at all is made of Croaghpatrick in this context. Instead, the *Bethu Phátraic* account expands - more cohesively, in a narrative sense - on Tírechán's description of conflict between Patrick and a druid on the saint's arrival over the Moy River into Tirawley, allowing one of Amhlaidh's sons (Aonghas) orchestrate an attack by bands of druids on the saint in the Killala area because of the saint's involvement in the case.¹⁶

Some other examples of narrative expansion are briefly referred to below. But we will now trace Patrick's journey in Mayo as described in Tírechán's text.

¹¹ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 134.29-33.

¹² *Op. cit.* 158.9-11. Regarding *Foirrgea*, identified with the townlands of Farragh and Mullafarry in the parish of Ballysakeery, Tirawley barony, see §40 below. Regarding the roles of kings in disputes of this sort, see Swift (1994, 72-73).

¹³ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 134.37-8.

¹⁴ Monetary gifts were a common feature of the saint's mission: see Koch (2003, 106-7).

¹⁵ A typical socio-political inference here might be that it was the intention of the saint, or other early Christians subsequently subsumed into Patrician tradition, to undertake a mission on Croaghpatrick with political or physical help from Amhlaidh's sons. There are other possible explanations, however, discussed at the end of this article.

¹⁶ *Trip. Life* (Stokes) i 126-134.

§1. Patrick came from the east. Spending time in *Ciarraí Chonnacht*, he went west from today's Co. Roscommon¹⁷ to *Ciarraí Nairne*:¹⁸ the southern part of the barony of Costello in southeast modern-day Mayo, it is thought,¹⁹ a place where he met

¹⁷ *Et exiit ad Drummur Cerrigi...* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 148.28). “Drummad townland, a little west of Lough Glynn [Roscommon]” (Knox 1905, 21n.4); “Drummad townland in Tibohine parish [Roscommon]” (*Onom. Goed.* 370b).

¹⁸ *Perr exit per diserta Cerrigi Airni in campum australem, id est Nairniu...* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.1). See also *Patricius uenit de campo Arthicc ad Drummur Cerigi et ad Nairniu Toisciurt, ad Ailich Esrachtæ* in the short account on Patrick's journey to Connacht given at the beginning of *Tírechán's* writings (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 122.16-7). Hogan (*Onom. Goed.* 17a-b) presumed *Ail[e]ch Esrachtæ* to be one and the same as *Ailech Airtich*; *Airtech* is identified with Tibohine parish in Frenchpark barony in Roscommon (*ibid.* 25a-b), and *Ail[e]ch Esrachtæ* (and thus *Ailech Airtich*) with the townland of Tullaghanrock in Kilcolman parish in that part of Costello barony that was transferred from Mayo to Roscommon in 1898 (*ibid.* 512b sv. *magh airthicc*, and Ó Muraíle 2000, 169). *Bethu Phátraic* has “Docóid Patraic iarsin iCiarraige nÁrne” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.8). “... a branch [of the three Ciarraige Chonnacht] variously referred to as the Ciarrichi Superni or Ciarraige Uachtair, Ciarraige Iartharach or Ciarraige Locha na nAirne” (Byrne 1973, 236; see, more particularly, Ó Muraíle 2000, 168-71).

Regarding the name *Nairne*, note Isaac (2008): “*Nairne* < **Narinyo*-. Secondary derivative *io* stem of derivative in common suffix *-*ino*- of the well-attested element **nar*- (cf. W *nâr* ‘lord, chief, leader’), Celtic reflex of the zero-grade PIE **h₂nr*- of the PIE word for ‘man’ **h₂ner*-. There might have been an ethnonym **Narinoi* ‘lordly/heroic ones’, after which a region might have been named **Narinyon*, or it might have been after a personal name **Narinos*, so **Narinyon* = ‘**Narinos*’s territory’”.

¹⁹ That is, the parishes of Aghamore, Began, Annagh and Knock, where was situated “the most westerly branch of the people known as *Ciarraighe Chonnacht* or *Na Trí Ciarraighe*” (Ó Muraíle 1985, 22), rather than the baronies of Costello and Clanmorris in their totality, as Hogan suggested (*Onom. Goed.* 232a). “*Ciarraí (Uachtarach) Locha na nÁirneadh...* represent[s] a rationalisation of an earlier form, *Loch Nairne* - deriving from a territorial name, *[N]airne*, which occurs in *Tírechán*” (Ó Muraíle *loc. cit.*). In relation to the north of the barony of Costello, note Ó Muraíle (*loc. cit.*): “The northern part of the barony formed the territory known as *Sliabh Lugha*, which was ruled by the family of Ó *Gadhra* (O’Gara) until the Norman conquest, when they were pushed eastwards by the newcomers into the barony of Coolavin (*Cúil Ó bhFinn*) in south Sligo”. However, it appears that one of the variant terms, *Ciarraí Uachtarach*, referred at one stage to a greater district, stretching into the south of Gallen barony, according to a list of places given later in *Tírechán's Additamenta (Tírechán*

with a man called *Iarnascum sanctum* and his son *Locharnach*, under an elm tree.²⁰ Patrick established a church there: *Kilronan* in the west of the townland of *Carrowneden* in Aghamore parish, according to Knox (1905, 21n.6).²¹

§2. *Tírechán* then mentions that a man called *Medbu*, who was a deacon to Patrick, and who had come from the south, from *Irlochir* (in Cork or Kerry, it is thought),²² and who had been trained and ordained in Armagh, founded a ‘free church’ in *Imgoe Mair Cerrigi*.²³ De hÓir has suggested that this place is the townland / parish of *Dunamon* in Ballymoe barony in Co. Roscommon;²⁴ Knox (1905, 22n.2) claimed it to be the townland / parish of *Kiltullagh* in west Co. Roscommon, which is contiguous

(*Bieler*) 170.17-36). This is discussed further, below (§§52-53). Note that Ó Muraíle (2000, 171) has discounted O’Donovan’s theory that *Ciarraí Uachtarach* comprised the barony of Clanmorris, minus the parish of Balla.

²⁰ “... cotarla do Ernaise ocus amacc Loarnach fobile” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.8-9). It is possible that this is the church called *Enachemaisc* in the Papal document from 1216 already mentioned in footnote 5 above. *Ernascum*, a priest, apparently, is mentioned in the context of the district of *Ciarraí Uachtarach* in *Tírechán*’s *Additamenta* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.39-172.1). “[Locharnach] is commemorated as *Loarn sacart Achaid Moir*, under 30 August, in the Martyrology of Tallaght, thus indicating that Nairne was to be found in or around Aghamore on the northern shore of Mannin Lake” (Ó Muraíle 2000, 169; cf. *Mart. Tal.* 67, Aug. 30 [LL 362A.49977], 830c).

²¹ Located at M464842, on the east shore of Lough Mannin. There is a holy well situated directly southeast of the ruins. Although we cannot fully corroborate Knox’s assertion (there are other church sites in this very parish, among which is a cillín and holy well in *Coolnaha South* townland, directly east from *Carrowneden* townland), note that Colgan refers to a local tradition that it was in this parish that Érnaise’s church stood (*Trias Thaum.* 137a,n.116). It should be pointed out that Knox called the site *Kilcronan*, but that it is called *Kilronan* < *Cill Rónáin* by O’Donovan and O’Conor in the relevant Ordnance Survey name-book, where “[an] old chapel and burial ground” constitutes the entire description given.

²² “Comprised SE Kerry with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork” (*Onom. Goed.* 472a sv.); “Pobble Okeefe, Duhallow, Co. Cork” (de hÓir in *Tírechán (Bieler)* 260a sv.).

²³ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.5-9; this event isn’t mentioned in *Bethu Phátraic*. The *Medbu* named here maybe the same person as the priest *Medb* who is later associated with *Ciarraí Uachtarach* in *Tírechán*’s *Additamenta* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.39).

²⁴ *Ibid.* 260a sv.

to Annagh parish in Costello barony in Mayo, his identification based, it appears, and without much foundation, on the next reference discussed below.

§§3-4. Patrick then went to the well called *Topar Mucno* and founded a church called *cellam Senes*; *Tírechán* points out that there was still a cross there in his own time.²⁵ Knox (1905, 22n.3-4) presumed these to be *St Patrick's Well* in the north of the townland of Holywell Lower in the parish of Annagh in the south of Costello barony, near to Ballyhaunis, and the site of an old graveyard in the north of the townland of Grallagh, in the same parish, respectively. Note, however, Ó Muraíle (1985, 34): "this seems impossible to prove".²⁶

§§5-7. Patrick then came *per diserta filiorum Endi in [] Aian*, a place where *Lommanus Turreseus* was located.²⁷ The location of [*?Magh*] *Aian* is unclear;²⁸

²⁵ *ad fontem quod dicitur Mucno... et fecit cellam Senes... et est signum crucis in eo loco usque in hunc diem...* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.10). "... doTopur Mucno oculus roinsaig Senchill" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.14). It appears that he founded the church in the place he came upon a man called *Secundius* who was on his own under a branchy elm-tree: ... *et fuit Secundius solus sub ulmo frondosso separatim* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.11).

²⁶ "In this, Knox was going one step further than Colgan who stated that the two places were situated in Kierragia Arnensi... The identification may very well be correct, but there is simply no way of proving it one way or the other" (Ó Muraíle 1986, 11; *Trias Thaum.* 137a,b). There is no need, for example, to claim that *Topar Mucno* and *cellam Senes* were geographically very distinct places. Ó Muraíle has noticed that Annagh parish church is shown in a location that would match today's Churchpark townland on the *Hib. Del Mayo* map, c. 1672; Churchpark is contiguous to Holywell Lower townland. In fact, Knox claims in another article (1901, 30) that Churchpark was the site of the "old church" referred to in the reference under discussion. The well in Holywell Lower is situated in the very north of that townland at M471777; the ruins of the old church in Churchpark are situated directly northwest of it at M467779. The graveyard in the north of Grallagh townland is situated at M497777; Knox called it *Kilmullen*, based on his own field work, it appears: the Ordnance Survey didn't record the name. Another holy well called *Toberarneve*, and a graveyard beside it, are marked in the townland of Coolnafarna in the east of the parish, near to the boundary with Kiltullagh parish in Roscommon, on the first edition of the six-inch map (M552785).

²⁷ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.13-14. This event is not recorded in *Bethu Phátraic*.

²⁸ If we were to have confidence in the general geographical movement of the saint according to the text - a tall order - we could suggest a place between the southern end of Costello barony and Kilmaine barony: the area occupied now by Clanmorris barony.

Lommanus Turrescus is generally understood to refer to a person, not a place.²⁹ It is also somewhat unclear whether *dēsertus filiorum Endi* represents an actual place-name.³⁰

§§8-11. He then came to the territory of a branch of *Connmhaicne* - the most important branch, perhaps (Byrne 1973, 236): *Cúil Tolaidh*.³¹ The River Robe flows from the northeast through the north of Kilmaine barony to Lough Mask, in the south of the county; the land to the north of the Robe formed part of the lands of *Ceara*, historically (see more on *Ceara* below);³² the lands to the south of the river pertained, for the most part, to the people called *Connmhaicne Chúile Tolaidh (et var.)*³³ and it is

The version *Mag Aían(?)* (sic; < in [*campum*] *Aian*) is used in Bieler's translation (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 151 §34). Could this be a reference to *Mag nAí* in Roscommon? Note that (in) *campo Aii* is mentioned shortly after a reference to Ciarraí Nairne a little earlier in *Tírechán's* text (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 122.31; see footnote 18 above; see further references to *Magh nAí* at *op. cit* 138 §19). "The most notable of [the Ciarraige of Connacht] are Ciarraige Aí, also called Ciarraige Maige Aí, who obviously derive their designation from the great central plain of Roscommon, *Magh nAí*, in which their ancient 'capital' of Connacht, Cruachu, stood" (Ó Muraíle 2000, 166); see also Hogan: "... al. *Mag Aí*... perh. Moy, al. Moy O Gara in Coolavin..., or Muff, 4 m. NW. of Athleague" (*Onom. Goed.* 511a sv. 1*Mag*).

²⁹ Knox (1905, 22n.6) supposed that it referred to the townland / parish of Kilcommon in Kilmaine barony, but he based his opinion, it is clear, on a complete misreading of the text that need not delay us here.

³⁰ Cf. "... quod *desertum Patricicii*" under footnote 117 below.

³¹ *Et perrexit ad regionem Conmaicne hi Cuil Tolit(h)...* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.18). In relation to the origin of the name *Toladh*, note Isaac (2008): "The forms suggest to me that this is a genitive of an original dental stem, n.sg. **tolets* > OI **Toil*, g.sg. **toletos* > OI *Tolad*, later reinterpreted as an *o* stem, giving the analogical form *Tolaid*. It is a derivative of **tol-*, an element seen throughout the Celtic world, in various derivatives, e.g. the *Tolistobogioi*, one of the Gaulish tribes who penetrated into Asia Minor to create Galatia, but more spectacularly for comparison with our Irish example, in the local name of *Toleton* (Toledo) in Hispania Tarraconensis. The root is Proto-Indo-European **telh₂-* 'lift, raise', in the *o*-grade > Celtic **tol-*, which, in a feminine derivative **tolā*, also gives the OI *tol* 'will'... **Tolets*, g.sg. **Toletos* > OI *Tolad*, could have been the name of an ancestor originally. That cannot be decided from the form. It could also have been a tutelary god of the region".

³² *Tricha ched cheara... o rodhba co rathain...* (*L. Lec.* 73b ro). Regarding *rathain*, see below.

³³ According to a topographical poem by Ó Dubhagáin (c. 1350), the taoisigh of *Conmaicne Chúile Tolaidh* were of the Ó Talcharáin family: "There are a few families of the sept of

generally accepted that their lands constitute, broadly speaking, today's Kilmaine barony south of the Robe, and much of the neighbouring barony of Ross (which is divided between counties Mayo and Galway).³⁴ *Tírechán* claims that Patrick founded four-cornered churches in this district (*aeclessias quadratas*), but that he personally knew of only one large church amongst them, *unam magnam aeclessiam Ard Uiscon in [...] cellolam mediam*,³⁵ that is, in *Cill Mheáin* / Kilmaine.³⁶ Patrick left the sisters of

O'Talcharain still remaining in this barony, but they have dwindled into peasantry. They anglicise the name as Tolleran" (*Top. Poems (O'D)* 46 and xlii). Strangely enough, however, this family isn't referred to in the *Ginealach Mór (LMG)*; "this may well be the surname now anglicised Colleran" (Ó Muraíle 1985, 26).

³⁴ See, for example, O'Donovan: "The barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, was called Conmaicne Cuile Tolaidh, and the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, was called Conmaicne Cineil Dubhain..." (*AFM* vi 1974n.y). Ó Muraíle (1985, 25) added to this description: "Most of this barony and of the neighbouring barony of Ross was anciently the territory of *Conmaicne Cúile Tolad*. The *Conmhaicne* were a widely-scattered people who claimed descent from Conmac, son of the legendary Oirbsiu Már who supposedly gave name to Lough Corrib (*Loch Coirib* - earlier *Loch nOirbsen*). One branch were settled around Dunmore, Co. Galway, while another gave name to Conamara, earlier Conmaicne Mara... After the Norman conquest the barony was heavily settled by the Burkes... [who adopted] such Gaelic names as *Mac Tiobóid*, *Mac Maoilir*, *Mac Uáitéir* and, of course, *Mac Sheoinín* (Jennings)... In the 16th century, at least, the chief of the Mayo Burkes, bearing the title 'Mac Uilliam Íochtair', was inaugurated in the Gaelic style at the ancient fort of *Ráth Easa Caoi[dh]e* (Rausakeera) beside Kilmaine...". Interestingly enough, Ballinrobe parish, which lies on both sides of the Robe, is mentioned with Ceara on occasions, and with *Conmhaicne Chúile Tolaidh* on other occasions, in ecclesiastical sources of the period 1300c-1500c (for example: *Oblig. Tuam* 65 §§61, 67, 1429-30 AD; *CEPR* vii 112, 1418 AD, *ibid.* viii 421, 1432).

³⁵ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.19-20. Stokes has the relevant passage as follows: *Air(dd) Uiscon... cellolam mediam (Tírechán (Stokes) 321)*.

³⁶ There are church ruins on the northeast margins of the village, in the townland of Kilmaine; it is not clear whether this is the church that gave name to the townland, parish and barony. There are in fact two parishes: Kilmainemore and Kilmainebeg. "Although the adjective *mór* and *beag* in [Kilmainemore and Kilmainebeg] formally qualify the noun *cill*, it is likely that they refer not to the size of the church(es)... - there appears originally to have been but one Cell Medóin or Cellola Media - but to that of the respective parishes" (Ó Muraíle 1985, 64). Knox (1901, 31) differentiated between *Ard Uiscon* and *cellolam mediam*, but not persuasively. He identified the former with Kilmainemore, "a very curious and once very important church,

bishop *Failart*, descendants of *Oilill*, (in charge?) there.³⁷ *Tírechán* then mentions a second church, almost as an after-thought, at the end of the same sentence: ... (*et*) *aliam cellam Sescin qu[] duo barbar[] nominibus suis*.³⁸ The location of this church is uncertain.³⁹

§§12-3. Patrick then proceeded north to the southern territory of the *Uí Fhiachrach*, ... *in campum Caeri*, that is, *Ceara* / *Carra*, which survives as the name of a barony in central Mayo.⁴⁰ He and his retinue stayed in a place that *Tírechán* calls *Cuíl Core*, where the saint founded a church: its location is unknown.⁴¹

associated by name with St Patrick, and also by construction of the oldest remaining portion, once a barrel-vaulted church 18 feet wide..”, and the latter with Kilmainebeg, “the place where sisters of Bishop Failart of Domnach Mor Seola close by are likely to be. Tradition says a nun is buried in the church of Kilmainebeg. I do not know whether the tradition is ancient or not”.

³⁷ ... *in qua reliquit sorores Failarti episcopi de genere Ailello...* *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.20-21.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 150.21-22. This particular sentence is gapped due to some deterioration of the vellum in the Book of Armagh. Stokes has it as *aliam cellam pescis in qua sanctum []* (*Tírechán (Stokes)* 321); we needn't pay too much attention to Knox's translation “Cell of Fish” (1905, 22).

³⁹ Because of its location north of the Robe River, it appears we need not count the old church in *Annies* < *Na hEanaigh* townland, which is on the southeast banks of Lough Carra and in Robeen parish, as a possibility. There are ruins of several other medieval churches, and other relevant church sites, throughout Kilmaine and Ross baronies, however.

⁴⁰ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.23. “Luid imMag Ceræ” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.20). There is no reason to accept Knox's opinion (1905, 22n.9) that we are dealing here with the south of Clanmorris barony. The anglicised form of *Ceara* - *Carra* - also survives in the lake name, *Loch Ceara* / Lough Carra; in the parish and townland name *Buiríos Ceara (sic)* / *Burriscarra*; and in the townland name *Caisleán C(h)eara* / *Castlecarra*. Note O'Donovan: “The Principality of the Hy Fiachrach extended from the River Robe, which divided it from the Country of the Conmaicne, to the River Cowney which falls into the sea at Drumcliff in the County of Sligo. It comprised the Barony of Carra (which then embraced that part of the Barony of Kilmaine north of the River Robe and also the twenty four Ballys constituting the Termon of Balla and also that isolated part of the Parish of Mayo on which the Abbey stands), the territory of Cúil Kearney, which comprises the Parishes of Attymas and Kilgarvan [in Gallen barony], the Baronies of Iorras and Tirawley in the County of Mayo and the Barony of Tireragh and all the Country as far as the River Cowney at Drumcliff, in the County of Sligo” (*LSO* ii §307). “The limits of the ancient territory of *Ceara* were different from those of the present Barony which preserves the name. The territory of *Ceara* is described in the book of Hy-Fiachrach as

§§14-5. Patrick then continued *ad campum Foimsen*;⁴² he left there the priest *Conán*.⁴³ From the previous and subsequent references, we might imagine this place to have been in the south of today's Carra barony, but the exact location remains

extending from the River Robe northwards to Rathain (now Raheens in the parish of Islandeady) and from the stream called Fionnghlais at the east, to Maiteog (now the Aille River) at Aghagower" (*ibid.* §319). It is possible that Carra was a territory of *Domhnainn* group (see footnote 72 below) before the emergence of the Uí Fhiachrach (O'Rahilly 1946, 97).

Regarding the etymology of the name *Ceara*, note Isaac (2008): "[Ceara] looks like the reflex of an old **keryos* or **keryon*. The element **ker-* is attested in the Celtic world, not best of all in Irish though. I suspect *DIL* sv. 2*ceara* .i. *dearg* is the one to watch here, considering the Welsh *ceri* 'berries of the dog-rose or wild briar (etc.)' (the Irish glossary entry connecting with this through the colour), and *Ceri* is also the name of a region in Wales (the area around Montgomery). The element is possibly also found in the tribal name in Scotland *Kerones*, which has a structure, *Ker-on-es*, comparable to the Gaulish tribal name *Ebur-on-es* based on *eburo-* 'yew-tree'. The further connections of the root have not been subjected to scrutiny. Given 'berries', Proto-Indo-European **k'érh₃*- 'nourish, sate' is an obvious candidate (the colour associations therefore being secondary), but the question would arise as to whether the Celtic word actually referred to edible berries. The relation of this root with the Old Irish *cáer* berries is unclear". Reference is made to another *Ceara*, in Bréifne, in *Top. Poems* (O'D).

⁴¹ "Tarraiset[ar] iCuil Corre, *ocus forothaig eclais isindlue sin...*" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.20-21. Amongst the possibilities are *Na hEanaigh* mentioned under footnote 39 above, and the old church site in Towerhill Demesne townland in Touaghty parish in the southeast of Carra barony: "The present mansion of Towerhill stands upon the site of an old burial place, and (very probably) on the site also of an old church dedicated to St. Patrick, which was the old parish church of Towaghty" (Blake 1903-4, 75-76). A battle in Cúil Chonaire in Ceara is mentioned in 544 in *AFM* (i 182).

⁴² *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.25; "Íarsin dochoid Patraic imMag Foimsen" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* 110.22). There were two brothers in this place: *Luchte* and *Derclaid* ("Luchta *ocus* Derclam" in *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 110.23). Luchte saved Patrick from an attempt by Derclaid to kill him; the saint promised that there would be bishops and priests in Luchte's progeny, but that Derclaid's line would die out. In relation to the unusual qualifying element in the name, cf. *foimse* "io-iā... fitting, suitable" and *foimsige* "accuracy in calculating or estimating, sureness of aim (?)" (*DIL* svv.).

⁴³ It is not clear whether we should infer from the text that Patrick founded a church here or that a church already existed in this place.

unknown.⁴⁴ Patrick then went *ad fontem Stringille in desertis*, where he spent two Sundays.⁴⁵ According to Knox (1905, 23n.2), the ‘well of Stringeall’ refers to the site of Ballintubber Abbey.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ There aren’t many other old church sites extant in the southern reaches of Carra barony other than those already referred to. There is the site of the old parish church of Roslee in the townland of Rathnacreeva; there are church ruins (called *Killreelan* et var. in sources of the 17th - 18th centuries) and the remains of Burriscarra Abbey in Castlecarra townland; and a graveyard called *Kiltomb* in Ballycally, in Burriscarra parish. A medieval church in Ballygarry townland in Ballyovey parish is associated with Colmcille, and there is an old church in Kilkeeran in the same parish associated (clearly enough) with Ciarán. However, establishing a pre-medieval antiquity for any of these sites is beyond the scope of this article. Knox (1905, 22n.10, 23n.1) was amiss when he imagined this place to be in the vicinity of Kiltimagh: he tied Conán’s church with *Patrick’s Well* in the townland of Ballinamore in Killedan parish, in particular.

⁴⁵ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 150.31; “... iarum do thopar Stringle isindithrub” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* 110.29). Regarding the old name **Stringeall*, it is interesting that O’Rahilly regarded *st-* as a feature of pre-Irish Celtic languages (O’Rahilly 1946, 205). Note, however, Isaac (2008): “I detect a bit of learned latinity here, though exactly what is being said, done, or implied by the form is difficult to pin down. I suspect there is a bit of Patrician legend that we are missing that would explain the name. I am tempted by the fact that *strignus* was a late, but regular, form of Class.Lat. *strychnus* < Gk. *strukhnos* ‘nightshade, belladonna’ (not to be confused with the modern botanical use of *Strychnus* for a completely different genus of plants), from which an unremarkable, though admittedly unattested, **strignella* could be derived, which could appear as a learned borrowing as *stringell*, g.sg. *stringille*, in Old Irish. We could not possibly be dogmatic about what plant might be referred to thereby, but I can easily imagine a lost hagiographical legend about Patrick purifying a ‘well of [some poisonous plant]’, and its renaming as ‘Patrick’s Well’”.

⁴⁶ “An early centre of the Patrician cult in Connacht... Cathal Crobhdhearg O’Connor, king of Connacht, founded a monastery here in 1216 (first abbot: Maol Brighde Ó Maicín, d. 1225) for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, and, though partly burned in 1265, deprived of its lands and possessions in the 16th century and wrecked by Cromwellian soldiers in 1653, it has continued in uninterrupted use as a centre for worship for close on eight centuries...” (Ó Muraíle 1985, 38). This site is called *Tobar Pádraig* in 13th-century annals and *Fonte / Villafontis Sancti Patricii* in Papal literature in the 15th century (*CEPR* v-xvi *passim*); cf. “i mbaili thobair padraic” in the Book of Lecan (*L. Lec.* 73a vo, 1410c). Historical forms cannot be

§§16-8. Patrick then went *ad campum Raithin*.⁴⁷ It is possible that this is the place called *Rathain Rua* and which is referred to as the northern extremity of Ceara in Leabhair Leacáin:⁴⁸ the townland of Raheens in the parish of Islandeady.⁴⁹ Patrick also went to the men of *Umhall* (*ad firu Humail*)⁵⁰ of the Clew Bay area and to Aghagower (*du Achud Fobair*) in particular.⁵¹ Tírechán mentions that there were bishops in *campo*

listed here, in consideration of space. The well was known as *An Tobar Mór* by 1838 (*LSO* ii §53).

⁴⁷ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 150.32.

⁴⁸ “Tricha ched cheara... o rodhba co rathain [ocus] o fionnglais co maiteoig achaid gobair amail asbeart inteolach cadhbac [:] O rodba co rathain ruaidh... o fhionnglais catathaich coin co maiteoic achaid gabair” (*L. Lec.* 73b ro); “ó Rodhba go Rathain... amuil aspart an rand: O Rodhba go Rathain rúaidh (*LMG* i 610 §§271.1, 271.2). Knox (1905, 23n.3) identified *rathain* with Ballyhean parish, on the sole basis, it appears, that Ballyhean parish is contiguous to Ballintober parish.

⁴⁹ There are medieval church ruins in Annagh townland, which is directly south of Raheens. Neither townland was church land in 1661 (*BSD* 96-7). Raheens is on the parish boundary with Aglish parish.

⁵⁰ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 150.32. “Luid Patraic coFiru Umail” (*Trip. Life* (Stokes) i 112.1). *Umhal(l)* was the ancient name applied to an area around Clew Bay in the west of the county (Ó Muraíle 1985, 17). There is no exact description of the territory in native sources. Previous commentators have been in agreement that it covered, in the historical period at any rate, the area encompassed by the two modern baronies: Buiríos Umhaill / Burrishoole on the north and east of Clew Bay, and Muraisc / Murrisk on the south of Clew Bay (see for example Ó Muraíle (*loc. cit.*) and O’Donovan (*AFM* i 420n.i)). See, however, the discussion under footnote 56 below regarding Croaghpatrick. *Umhal* / *Umhall* survives in the barony and parish name *Buiríos Umhaill* / *Burrishoole* (which reflects significant Anglo-Norman influence, locally). Regarding etymology, note, in particular, Isaac (2008): “Whether single *-l* or double *-ll* is original cannot be judged from the sources and both are equally plausible in the derivation. Although *dindshenchas* explanations are indeed on the whole ‘fanciful’... I would myself really see a relative of Old Irish (OI) *umae* < **omyos* ‘bronze’ here. OI *Umal(l)* is a regular reflex of an earlier form **Omil(l)on*, which is an unremarkable derivative of Celtic **omos* (> OI *om* ‘bitter’; **omyos* ‘bronze’ > OI *umae* = ‘bitter metal’). There are any number of reasons why the region might have been called ‘bitter region’”.

⁵¹ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 150.33; “do Achad Fhobair” i *Trip Life* (Stokes) i 112.1. Today, Aghagower village (and the eponymous townland) are situated close to the boundary between the baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk; the parish of Aghagower is in fact divided between the two

Raithin and in Aghagower in his own time; he mentions in particular that Patrick founded a church in Aghagower, and that he ordained a man called *Seanach* (*Senachus*) as bishop there.

§§19-20. It was from Aghagower that Patrick went *ad montem Egli*:⁵² *Cruach Phádraig* / Croaghpatrick.⁵³ His charioteer (*Totmáel*) died *hi Muirisc Aigli*, that is, in *Muraisc* / Murrisk.⁵⁴ Patrick buried him in Murrisk and collected stones for his cairn. He fasted then on the summit of the mountain for 40 days. *Tírechán* mentions that

baronies. Regarding the Modern Irish form of Aghagower / *Achadh Ghobhair* < *Achadh Fhobhair*, containing as it does an unusual survival of a medieval guttural spirant (Irish *-dh*), see Ó Muraíle (1985, 32-3) and a discussion of this name earlier in this volume (or Mac Gabhann 2005, 88-91).

⁵² *Tírechán* (*Bieler*) 152.9; “... inter mare et Aigleum... Crochan Aigli” (*ibid.* 152.12, 15); “... hiCruachán Aigli dia sathairn initi” (*Trip. Life. (Stokes)* i 112.27). Regarding the etymology of the name, note Isaac (2008): “Obviously a masc. / neut. *io* stem... The connection with Lat. *aquila* ‘eagle’ is spurious. OI n.sg. *Aigle*, g.sg. *Aigli*, d.sg. *Aigliu*, is the regular reflex of a protoform **agil(l)yo-*, which is attested as a personal name in Gaulish *Agillius*, and as a local name in the feminine, *Agilia*, derivatives of **ag-* < PIE **h₂eg-* ‘drive’ (the difference between single *-l-* and double *-ll-* is not completely unimportant, but since both would appear in the same way in the Irish reflex, it is insignificant here). The Irish one may have been a personal name also in origin: ‘region of Agillios’, trivially used elliptically to transfer the personal name to the region itself. Alternatively, the same derivative might have been used in the masculine as a personal name **Agillyos* and in the neuter as a regional name **Agillyon*. There are details that we cannot state for sure, but there is nothing intrinsically mysterious about the form or its derivation”. It is possible that there is a variant form of the word in the river name *Aighle* / *Ilen River*, which reaches the sea at Skibbereen in west Cork (*FSÁG* i 28).

⁵³ We see the reference “ar Cruaich Padraicc” in *Chronicon Scotorum* (314) in the year 1109; *Cruach Phádraig* is referred to again in the annals in 1351. In 1113, 30 people were killed on “Cruachán Aighle” by a ball of lightning (“caerthenedh”; *ALC* i 102).

⁵⁴ *Tírechán* (*Bieler*) 152.13. *Muraisc* / *Murrisk* (< a closed compound of *muir* + *seisc*) survives as a barony name and as a village name. The name clearly originally referred to a small peninsula on the southern coast of Clew Bay, in the northern shadow of Croaghpatrick, where *Murrisk Abbey*, and the two townlands called Murrisk Demesne and Murrisknaboll, and two other townlands which were quarters of the original land division known as *Muraisc*, namely, Carrowkeel and Carrowkeeran, are situated. The somewhat jumbled “hi Muirisc Aigli i Cill Epscoip Rotáin” in *Trip. Life (Stokes)* (i 142.9-10) refers in fact more properly to another *Muraisc* in Sligo.

birds were troubling Patrick to the extent that he could not make out sky, land nor sea. This is quite a short description compared with the report on the hardship he endured, and the requests he asked of and had bestowed on him by an angel there, as provided in *Bethu Phátraic* a couple of hundred years later.⁵⁵ Whether or not the Croaghpatrick story merely represents narrative or hagiographical creativity, or something more, will be returned to later.⁵⁶

§21. Patrick then founded a church *in campo Humail*.⁵⁷ The exact location of this church remains unclear: the parish churches of the parishes of *Cill Mhíona* / Kilmeena and *Cill Mhic Laisre* / Kilmaclasser, which lie directly east from Clew Bay in the east of Burrishoole barony, have been regarded as possibilities.⁵⁸

§§22-4. Patrick subsequently came to *regiones Corcu Temne*, and *ad fontem Sini* in particular,⁵⁹ a place where he baptised thousands of men, and founded three churches (... *fundaauit aeclessias tres*). The exact location of *Corca Theimhne* is

⁵⁵ *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 112-120.

⁵⁶ See the text above footnote 15 above, and analysis of the possible socio-political implications of these references at the end of this article, in particular. Regarding the age of the local monuments, note that the site of a cairn which is situated near to the summit of the Reek, in Teevenacroaghy townland, has been dated to the early Bronze-Age (Corlett 2001, 19). There was a ramp or wall clearly visible around the summit until the early 20th century (Morahan 2001, 18); it is regarded as ancient but I am unaware of an accurate dating. Regarding further important archaeological sites in the vicinity, see (for example) Corlett 2001, 13-31 (especially 13, 19, 28 and 31).

⁵⁷ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 152.23. This event is not referred to in *Bethu Phátraic*.

⁵⁸ Kilmeena (*Cill Mhíona*), according to Knox (1905, 24n.1); there are medieval church ruins in the townland of Kilmeena in that parish. Corlett (2001, 41) tentatively suggests Kilmaclasser (*Cill Mhic Laisre*), where there are early church remains in the townland of Rushbrook: “Kilmaclasser... may have been named after Mac Laisre, abbot of Armagh, who died in 623” (*ibid.*, recté 622; *AFM* i 244). See further discussion at the end of this article. Regarding an interesting folk legend which explains the relative sizes of the two parishes as resulting from a feud between the two saints that gave name to them, and further discussion, see footnote 141 below.

⁵⁹ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 152.24. “Dodeochaíd Patraic iarum itir Corcuthemne, oculus robaitisi ilmili do dúinib and, oculus forothiag .iii. eclasæ .i. teora Túaga” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* 122.1-3).

uncertain;⁶⁰ it appears from the context of the text that it was near to the next territory that Tírechán mentions, namely, the area of Aglish parish, in which Castlebar is situated (see below). Even so, that leaves early church sites in the parishes of Turlough, Ballyheane, Breaghwy, Drum, Manulla and Kildacammoge, at least, in the reckoning.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Less likely, *Corca Theimne*; cf. the Pre-Gael *Teidhmne* (LMG i §48.5). See, however, an example of the personal name *Teimhne*, of the Eoghanachta, in the Ginealach Mór (*ibid.* iii §738.17). Developments from this name include *Teimhnéan*, *Teimhnidhe*, *Teimhnín* (cf. *ibid.* v 644). Note in particular that the Corca Theimhne group is later referred to by Tírechán as *Teimheanraí*: ... *de cellola Toch in regione Temenrigi i Ceru* (Tírechán (Bieler) 160.20-1). Cf. *teimhean* / *teimhin* “dark, obscure; dark in colour, of the colour called ‘teimen’” (*DIL* sv. *teimen*). Luaitear Naomh Comán ó Chorca Theimhne i gCeara i bhféilirí na naomh ar 27 Feabhra (féach Ó Riain 2011, 216).

⁶¹ Knox (1905, 24n.2) identified *Tobar Sine* with Turlough townland / parish, which is in the north of Carra barony. Note, however, that *Rathain Rua* in the south of Islandeady parish, which is southwest of Turlough, is mentioned as a north boundary of Carra in 1410c (see footnote 48 above); is it possible that the Turlough area, occupied by the *Fir Thíre* (as opposed to the *Fir Shiúire* of the Aglish parish area: see below), was at one time not regarded as integral Carra land? It appears that *Fir Thíre* territory, sometimes latterly referred to as *Tuath Throim* (see the next paragraph), also covered Breaghwy parish, and perhaps Kildacammoge parish too (cf. “a mBreachmuigh a Cera i n-iarthar Connacht... i Tuathaib Fertir i Connachtaib ata.” (*Fél. Óeng.* 24 Bealtaine, 136, 1450c) and “[the church of Brechnach in Fertire]” (AD 1297: see MacCotter 2008, 138).

According to Ó Concheannain (1964-6, 35-36), *Claonloch* in the phrase “claonloch hi ccloinn cuain” (*AFM* iii 78; 1187 AD) refers to Lough Con, which would mean that the group name *Clann Chúáin* referred to the whole northern area of today’s Carra barony, that is, the parishes of Turlough and Aglish together, at least. Note O’Donovan: “*Clann Chuain*, called also *Fir Th[i]re* and *Fir Si[ú]ire*; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O’Dowda, under whom it was held by O’Quin of Carra [until] about 1150...” (*AFM* iii 79n.k). However, O’Donovan was of the opinion that *Claonloch* referred to *Lough Lannagh*, which is directly west of Castlebar (*ibid.*): “it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siuir, which flows through the town of Castlebar” (cf. “Cland chuain... O cuind ocus o mailfhiona acus mag landachain trí táisech cloindi cuan ocus fir thiri ainm aile di ocus fir shiuiiri a hainm .i. on abhaind sin theid láimh re caislen in barraich aniugh”; *L. Lec.* 73b vo). It was for this reason, apparently, that O’Donovan claimed that Clann Chúáin covered the parishes of Islandeady and Breaghwy as well as the

Cellola Tog, mentioned later by Tírechán as being in Corca Theimhne, can be reasonably placed in Breaghwy (see §27 below).

§§25-6. After *Tobar Sine*, Patrick came *ad fontem Findmaige qui dicitur Slán*; according to Tírechán's description, the well of Fionnmhaigh was an important pagan well which was also called *aquarum rex*.⁶² Nicholls (1966-7, 98) has shown that *Slán* can be identified with the site of church ruins and a graveyard in Ballynew townland, about a mile northeast of Castlebar in the parish of Aglish.⁶³

§27. Tírechán at this point mentions that *Cellola Tog in regionibus Corcu Teimne* was one of Patrick's churches,⁶⁴ and that it was bishop Cainneach, Patrick's monk (*Cainneachus episcopus monachus Patricii*), who founded it. Knox (1905, 25n.1) identified *Cellola Tog* with modern-day Breaghwy, a parish and a townland situated directly east from Aglish parish. It is noteworthy that the townland of Kilkenny < *Cill Chainnigh* is in Breaghwy parish;⁶⁵ it is on the parish boundary with Aglish parish, less than two miles south of Ballynew.

§§28-30. Patrick then came *per campos in regionibus Maicc Hercæ in Dichuil et Aurchuil*.⁶⁶ We appear to be dealing here with the territory of *Cineál Mhic Earca* -

parishes of Aglish and Turlough (*TCHyF* 205n.k). It appears that *Fir Shiúire* is indeed another name for Clann Chúáin, but we have already noted that *Fir Thíre*, and the later name *Tuath Throim*, were more associated with the Turlough parish area, at least. Note in particular this entry in the *Ginealach Mór*: "Risdeard Turlaigh i tTuaith Thruim... Tuath Thruim, iomorra, Fir Thire a hainm re tteacht gabhaltuis Gall" (*LMG* iii 120 §§803.14,15). Note furthermore that the ethnonym listed under §32 below also appears to refer to an area east of the parish of Aglish.

⁶² *Tírechán (Bieler)* 152.26. The account then describes with some flourish how Patrick blessed this important pagan well (*ibid.* 152.26-154.12).

⁶³ Knox (1905, 24n.3) claimed that the well in Fionnmhaigh was in fact "Adam's Well" in Manulla, based awkwardly on the etymology of Manulla < *Maigh Nulla* < *Mag Find-delbae* (for more on this etymology, see Ó Muraíle 1985, 72). Some relevant historical references to this well name are given at the end of this appendix.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 154.13. "Cell Tog itír Corcu Themne" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 122.16).

⁶⁵ O'Donovan advised the etymology *Cill Chainnigh* in the Ordnance Survey name-book. No reference to ecclesiastical settlement in this townland is made in the sources. Two ringforts are shown near to the centre of the townland on the first edition of the six-inch map: one south of a 52-metre summit at M167896, and the other a little northeast of this hill at M168898.

⁶⁶ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 154.15-16. "... immaigib maicc Ercæ .i. inDichuil ocus Erchuil" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 122.18-19). It is not clear whether or not it is a coincidence that it was a man called

which has been identified as an alternative name for *Ceara* - although the exact location of ?*Maigh Mhic Earca*, if it existed, and of the two places therein remains unknown.⁶⁷

§§31-3. The saint then came in *Album Campum in regionibus Maini*.⁶⁸ According to Swift (1994, 58n.29), this is the same place as the above-mentioned Fionnmhaigh: “I do not believe that these were the Uí Maine of south Connacht. I suggest instead that they were a branch of the Fir Cherai, located in the area to the east of Castlebar”. A stray reference to *Maigh Fhionn*, “now the Bredagh or Keogh’s country”, in Taghmaconnell parish in Athlone barony in south Roscommon, seems indeed a weak possibility.⁶⁹ Neither location sits particularly well with the saint’s journey as described by *Tírechán* - the next reference point has Patrick crossing the Moy River into Tirawley (*Per Muadam uero uenit...*)⁷⁰ - although Swift’s, while

Mac Earca who was one of the seven sons of Mac Dreighin (*Macc Dregin*) who later met with Patrick in Tirawley (*ibid.* 156.35-158.5): see §28 below. Four men of the name Mac Earca are listed in the *Ginealach Mór*, one of them a saint (*LMG* v 450 sv.).

⁶⁷ *Earc Cúlbuí* was progenitor of *Fir Cheara* (see, for example, *FSÁG* 132 sv. *Ceinéal Mic Earca*); from the context of previous references in the text to places identified as being in the north-central and eastern areas of the modern barony of Carra, might we suggest the places referred to here were in the southern half of the territory? Previous commentators struggled with this reference: “Not identified, but in Moylurg [in North Roscommon]”, claimed Knox (1905, 25n.2); Hogan has “mag mac n-erca; in Connacht” (*Onom. Goed.* 525b sv.); de hÓir has “Aurchuil, in Bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone” (in *Tírechán* (Bieler) 252a sv.), based, perhaps, on Hogan’s entry “erchuil; v. Arcail, Aurchail, in b. Dungannon” (*Onom. Goed.* 400b sv.). Patrick opened the grave of a huge man in *Dichuil* and raised the corpse to life: the son of the son of *Cas* son of *Glas*, and swineherd of *Lughar*, king of *Hirotaë*. According to Hogan, *Hirotaë* is a variant of *Heorot* in Jutland in Denmark (*ibid.* 472a sv.). Could it be that this *Cas* is commemorated in the place-name *Cúl Cais* in Ciarraí Uachtarach referred to in *Tírechán*’s *Additamenta* (*Tírechán* (Bieler) 170.30; footnote 105 below)?

⁶⁸ *Tírechán* (Bieler) 154.34.

⁶⁹ *Maigh Fhionn* is quite prolific in the sources. See historical references listed by Hogan (*Onom. Goed.* 520b sv. *Mag find* and *ibid.* 352a,b svv. *domnach mór findmaige* and *domnach mór maighe find*). Knox (1905, 25) appears to have been the first to associate *Tírechán*’s reference with *Maigh Fhionn*.

⁷⁰ “Per Muadam uero uenit, et ecce audierunt magi filiorum Amolngid quod sanctus uir uenisset super eos in suas regions proprias” (*Tírechán* (Bieler) 156.12-13). “Luit[h] Patraic

unverifiable, has the saint remaining in the same general area rather than making a very dramatic detour to a point further south than anywhere else cited in the text.

§§34-6. Tírechán next describes an event in which a large number of druids of the sons of Amhlaidh (*magi filiorum Amolngid*), and their leader *Reachradh* (*Recradum*) in particular, attempted to kill the saint as he crossed the Moy into their own region (*in suas regiones proprias*).⁷¹ One of the sons, Éinne mac Amhlaidh, and his son, Conall, were favourable to the saint, and with their assistance he succeeded in cursing Reachradh, who dropped dead and was consumed by fire. When those present saw this miracle, they scattered *in totum campum Domnon*.⁷² This description does

tarMúad coÁu Amolguda” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 126.14). It would be an attractive enough proposition to explain the obvious geographical gaps at this point of the text by accepting that the authors, and particularly Tírechán, were knitting together various sources. Knox (1905, 25): “All this tour [of Connacht] up to the departure from Mayo impresses me as founded upon a real record, into which unconnected incidents have been worked... Tírechán suddenly takes up the journey to Tirawley as if after the journey straight across Ireland”. Regarding the etymology of the river name, note Ó Muraíle (1985, 66): “it may derive from an adjective which apparently means ‘great, noble’, or it may represent any one of a number of nouns with a wide range of meanings including ‘a cloud, a mist’, ‘middle, centre, summit’, or - perhaps more likely - ‘a bog, a swamp’. (The first of these meanings was favoured by the noted scholar Prof. Joseph Vendryes)”. A substantive of the adjective *muadh* “generally complimentary, chiefly of persons and prob. denoting external qualities (rank, wealth etc.) rather than moral ones *muadh* .i. uasal no a[i]rmdnech... [Used] of places... often of sea; sometimes used occas. in a depreciatory sense, perhaps moody, dejected?” (*DIL* sv. *1muadh*) might also be considered.

⁷¹ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 156.13-28.

⁷² *Ibid.* 156.26. “a district in the west of Ireland in which was the wood of Fochlath; belonged to Amolngid... i.e. barony [of] Tirawley” (*Onom. Goed.* 517b sv. *mag domnon*); “The Lagen, who have left their name on the province of Leinster, preserved the tradition that *Lagin*, *Domnainn* and *Gálioín* were three names for the one people. We may interpret the tradition as meaning that these were the names of closely related tribes... The Domnainn of Ireland were, it is hardly open to doubt, a branch of the Dumnonii of Devon and Cornwall. There were also Dumnonii in Scotland [around Dumbarton and southwards into Renfrew, Lanark and Ayr]... ‘campus Domnon’ [refers to] the district on the west of Killala Bay, which later formed part of Tír Amalgada... *Irrus Domnonn*, ‘Erris’, in the west of Co. Mayo is well attested... In early historical times the Domnainn are settled especialy in north-west Mayo... The list of aitheachthuatha in BB and Lec. represents the Fir Domnann as inhabiting the districts of Cera,

not match too well Tírechán's earlier account of the disagreement among Amhlaidh's sons (and discussed briefly, above).⁷³ In Tírechán's first account of this event, Éinne meets Patrick in Tara and tells him that he is from (*de*) *campo Domnon et de silua Fochloth* (*silua Fochloth* is discussed below).⁷⁴ Patrick then baptises his son, Conall, and gives him (in fosterage or tutorage) to two bishops, the brothers *Cethiachus* and *Mucneus*. Tírechán mentions at this point that Cethiachus later entrusted his monastery to Conall, and that Conall's descendants still owned it in Tírechán's own time.⁷⁵ He mentions too that Mucneus' remains were in *aeclessia magna Patricii in silua Fochlithi* at the time of writing.⁷⁶ We may satisfactorily identify this church as that called *Domhnach Mór* in *Bethu Phátraic* and which survives, somewhat camouflaged, in the names of the townlands of Tawnaghmore Lower and Tawnaghmore Upper in the parish of Killala.⁷⁷

§37. Historical references to the above-mentioned *Silva Vocluti*, *silua Fochloth* (*et var.*), or *Coill Fhochla* are listed at the end of this appendix, along with some etymological theories. Tírechán in one case implies *silua Fochloth* is in the territory of *Domhnainn*, the latter apparently used in the sense of a pre-Uí Amhlaidh designation for north Mayo, and later places *Domhnach Mór* (§36), and an unnamed site (§39) in *silua Fochlithi*. Other 'topographic' information comes from the expanded tradition detailed in *Bethu Phátraic*, where (i) a differentiation is made between *Coill Fhochla* and *Uí Amhlaidh* in one case, which might lead us to imagine - should we be so

Uí Amalgada and Uí Fhiachrach, i.e. the baronies of Carra, Erris and Tirawley in Co. Mayo, and Tireragh in Co. Sligo" (O'Rahilly 1946, 92-7).

⁷³ The same narrative flaw does not recur in *Bethu Phátraic*, where a different, detailed account of the confrontation of the saint and Amhlaidh's sons with two druids, *Reon* and *Rechred* is given, and some extra place-names appear (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 126.14-130.28). See some discussion on these extra place-names below.

⁷⁴ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 134.12-13. When Patrick hears mention of the place of his boyhood captivity, he is filled with joy and resolves to go there, because, as he explains to Éinne, the Lord told him to do so.

⁷⁵ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 134.22-28. He mentions that this was because Conall was a lay person, rather than a priest, when Cethiachus died.

⁷⁶ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 134.25-26. Tírechán later says that Patrick ordained Mucneus as a bishop on the day he killed Reachradh, and that the saint founded *aeclessiam super siluam Fochluth* in which were the bones of Mucneus in his (Tírechán's) own time (*ibid.* 156.28-31).

⁷⁷ See some historical forms of the place-name at the end of this appendix.

inclined to accept the textual use of this famous place-name of Patrick's childhood slavery at face value - a somewhat large territory; and (ii) that it was situated west of *Cross Phátraic* - the townland of Crosspatrick in Killala parish (see §39 below; for more on Crosspatrick see §55 below), just like *Domhnach Mór*. The significance of these references is discussed further later in this appendix.

§38. According to *Tírechán*, Mac Dreighin (*Macc Dregin*) came to the saint with his seven sons; Patrick blessed the sons, selected one of them in particular (*Mac Earca*), wrote an alphabet for him (that is, presumably, taught him literacy), and ordained him as a priest.⁷⁸ Patrick then directed him with his finger to a place far from them. Mac Earca erected a cross there: the relics of his bones were still being kept at that place during *Tírechán*'s time.⁷⁹ It appears that it was Knox (1905, 28n.1) who first connected the old church site in Kilroe < (?)*Cill Ró* townland in Cill Ala parish with this site: he had good reason to.⁸⁰

§39. Two virgins came to Patrick then and he blessed a place for them, *super siluam Fochlithi*. Knox (1905, 28n.2) claimed, again with some reason, that this was the *Cill Forcland* later mentioned in relation to the two women *Crebriu ocus Lesru* in *Bethu Phátraic*.⁸¹ According to that reference *Cill Fhorglann* was situated a mile away, at the most, from the above-mentioned cross which itself was situated west of a place we can identify as Crosspatrick townland in Killala parish (see §55 below). Thomas O'Connor connected the site of the old church in Killybrone < (?)*Cill na Brón* townland

⁷⁸ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 156.35-158.5. See footnote 66 above.

⁷⁹ ...*in quo sunt ossa eius procul...* *Tírechán (Bieler)* 156.5-6.

⁸⁰ Based especially on the related but incongruously placed reference in *Bethu Phátraic*: see some historical references to this townland name at the end of this appendix.

⁸¹ 1. et benedixit illis locum super siluam

Fochlithi	<i>Tírechán (Bieler)</i> 158.8	700c

2. Ní móu míli itir inport asanacai Patraic

innanaimtiu ón chrois fri crois Patraic

aníar co cill <i>Forcland</i>	<i>Trip. Life (Stokes)</i> i 130.15-16	900c

3. Robathais Patraic mulieres .i. Crebriu

ocus Lesru dí ingin Glérann maicc

Cumméni... IT hé atá érlamæ Cille

Forglann laÁu Amalgada iarMuaid	<i>Trip. Life (Stokes)</i> i 134.8-9	900c

4. Kill-fhoirclann, Ecclesia de	<i>Trias Thaum.</i> 140b.lxxix	1647

5. Kill-fhorclann, in Ecclesia de	<i>Trias Thaum.</i> 141b.lxxxvi	1647

with *Cill Fhorglann* in 1838 (*LSO* ii §236-242), based on his own deduction rather than local tradition; note, notwithstanding the potential redundancy or inaccuracy of geographical description in the text, that Killybrone is situated in the north of Killala parish: Crosspatrick is situated in the southeast.⁸²

§40. Patrick then went to a place called *Foirrgea filiorum Amolngid*, to divide that land among the sons of Amhlaidh; he founded a square church of clay there, in the absence of suitable wood.⁸³ It appears that this place-name survives in the townland names of the adjacent divisions of Farragh and Mullafarry in the parish Ballysakeery.⁸⁴ Knox (1905, 28n.3) supposed the place-name to refer to the site of an old church in Killogunra < (?)*Cill Ó gConra* townland, which is contiguous to the northwest boundary of Farragh, in Killala parish.⁸⁵ An ailing pregnant woman was brought to Patrick and he baptised her son in her womb, and she was later buried on the hill of the church; *Tírechán* mentions that the saint's seat was still beside this church in his own time.⁸⁶ There is no hill or height near the site of the old church in Killogunra and we must, therefore, suggest other possible locations for the early church of *Foirrgea*, such as the holy wells in Mullafarry and Cloonawillin townlands.⁸⁷

⁸² Tawnaghmore Lower and Tawnaghmore Upper, situated west of Crosspatrick, have been mentioned already in relation to *Domhnach Mór*. Interestingly enough, however, there are two holy wells in the townlands situated west of them: *Tobernamolt* in the north of Cloonawillin (G188276) and *Tobercashleen* in the northwest of Mullafarry (G194283), in Ballysakeery parish.

⁸³ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 158.9-10.

⁸⁴ See some historical references to Farragh at the end of this appendix.

⁸⁵ "Forrach seems to have been [the] name of a large tract of land about Mullafarry in which the Forrach was. Killogunra is likely to be the church founded in it". The ruins of *Killogunra Church* are shown in the south centre of Killogunra townland on the first edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map (around G174284), although it is isn't referred to in the name-book. McDonnell (1976, 10) presumed that the church name *Raith Coeman* in the Papal Epistle of Killala (1198) referred to the same church. He read the qualifying element as *Eoghan*: Rathowen East and Rathowen West townlands are contiguous to Killogunra. It is possible indeed that the Epistle church name referred to the church of Killogunra, but the reading of *Coeman* as *Eogha(i)n* is spurious.

⁸⁶ ... *sepilierunt eam in cacuminibus aecllessiae desuper, et est sedes ipsius sancti iuxta aecllessiam usque in praesentem diem* (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 158.14-16).

⁸⁷ See footnote 82 above, in particular. See also another possibility under footnote 125 below.

§41. Patrick then built a church for a coastal community in a place called *Ros filiorum Caitni*.⁸⁸ O'Donovan connected this reference with a church site called *Rinnaun* in the south of Ross townland, which is itself a promontory on the northeast coast of Killala parish.⁸⁹

§42. Patrick headed back towards the Moy now, *de Vertrige in Bertrigam*:⁹⁰ from *An Bheartrach* on the west side of Moy estuary, that is the townland of Bartragh Island in Killala parish, to the similarly named townland of Bartragh on the east side of the estuary in Castleconnor parish in the barony of Tireragh in Co. Sligo.⁹¹

§43. A list of places reputedly given to Patrick in Ciarraí Uachtarach (*Has omnes oblationes Ciarrichi superni...*)⁹² is provided in Tírechán's *Additamenta*.⁹³ However,

⁸⁸ ... *et aedificauit aeclessiam quondam apud familiam in sinu maris .i. est Ros filiorum Caitni* (Tírechán (*Bieler*) 158.16-17).

⁸⁹ Knox (1905, 28n.4) connected this reference with the sea-stack called *Dún Briste* which is off *Downpatrick Head* in Knockaun townland in Kilbride parish. It has yet to be shown that there are church remains on Dún Briste, but there are ruins of *St Patrick's Church* situated in the very north of Knockaun near to *Downpatrick Head* shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map (G123427; for an interesting description, see *LSO* ii 288-291). McDonnell (1976, 17) claimed that this was the church that St. Patrick had supposedly founded in *Ros filiorum Caitni*. There are other ecclesiastical remains in this townland: an altar and station near to the church site; a well and station situated southeast of the blow-hole called *Pollnashantinny* (around G124425); and *St Patrick's Well* near to the centre of the townland (G126421). There is a promontory fort in the north of the townland northeast of the church ruins (G125429, to which *Downpatrick* possibly originally referred); and burial mounds or barrows south of it (G125427). McDonnell (*loc. cit.*) was of the opinion that the church name *Cassell bernach* in the Papal Epistle of Killala (1198) referred to this same church. We must, however, agree with O'Donovan's identification, (i) on the evidence of the generic element in the place-name and (ii) because of the close proximity of Ross townland to the location of the previous three churches mentioned by Tírechán, and the church he next mentions in his text. The site of the church of *Rinnaun* in Ross is shown on the first edition of the six-inch map of the Ordnance Survey, around G218318. See a small number of historical references to the townland at the end of this appendix.

⁹⁰ Tírechán (*Bieler*) 158.18.

⁹¹ See some historical forms of the name Bartragh Island at the end of this appendix.

⁹² Tírechán (*Bieler*) 170.35-6. It is possible that the districts of Ciarraí Nairne and Ciarraí Uachtarach, or their names, were one and the same at some later point, or at least used

place-names §§44-7 (referring to Uí Fhiachrach territory) and §§48-51 (probably referring to Ciarraí Airtigh territory), which appear at the beginning of the list, are clearly outside Ciarraí Uachtarach country: some confusion has arisen from this in the past.

§§44-5. The bishop *Colmanus* offered his church, *Cluain Cáin in Achud*, to Patrick.⁹⁴ *Achadh* is normally accepted as a shortened form of *Achadh Conaire* / *Achonry*, a village, townland, parish (and diocese) in Sligo, later associated with Colmán in the martyrologies (*FSÁG* 14 sv.). It is probably worth noting that *Colmán* is a common saint's name in the parish names of Mayo:⁹⁵ note in particular in this context the parish of *Cill Cholmáin* / Kilcolman which is divided between the east of Costello barony, the west of Frenchpark barony in Roscommon and the south of Coolavin barony in Sligo, but which is a little remote from the district normally imagined as comprising Ciarraí Uachtarach,⁹⁶ and *Cill Cholmáin* / Kilcolman parish which constitutes the east of the barony of Clanmorris. *Cloonkeen* < *Cluain Caoin* is

interchangeably (see especially footnotes 18-19 above), but from the list of places given in the *Additamenta*, it seems possible that Ciarraí Uachtarach covered a slightly larger area in the 7th century than just the south of Costello barony, with which Ciarraí Nairne has been normally associated: at least one of the places listed below (*Sliabh Cairn*) are located in the south of Gallen barony. Ó Muraíle (2000, 172) has previously suggested that the local branch of the Ciarraí, closely associated with *Nairne* in the south of the barony of Costello (see §1), was subdivided into two sections, Ciarraí Uachtair and Ciarraí Íochtair, “whose precise location and extent must, however, remain uncertain”, although more recently (2010, personal communication) he has suggested that while Ciarraí Uachtair is indeed an alias for Ciarraí Iartharach or the western branch of Ciarraí Chonnacht, that Ciarraí Íochtair, often tagged on as yet another alias for this branch in late medieval literature, was in fact an alias for the more northerly Ciarraí Airtigh.

⁹³ For the text of the list, see *Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.23-36.

⁹⁴ *Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.23-4. Patrick in turn gave the church of Cluain Caoin to the priests *Medb* and *Sadb* (*ibid.* 170.25-6). See footnote 23 above.

⁹⁵ As pointed out by Ó Muraíle, *Cuimín*, *Comán* and *Dachomóg* are hypocoristic forms of the saint's name *Colmán* or *Colm* (Ó Muraíle 1985, 54-55). There are parishes called *Cill Chomáin* / Kilcommon in the baronies of Kilmaine and Erris; *Cill Dachomóg* / Kildacommoge parish is divided between the baronies of Carra and Gallen; *Cill Chuimín* / Kilcummin parish is in Tirawley barony.

⁹⁶ See footnotes 18-19 and 92 above.

reasonably common as a townland name;⁹⁷ there is a Cloonkeen in the south of Tagheen parish in Clanmorris barony which Knox (1905, 30) dubiously thought to be Tírechán's *Cluain Cáin*.⁹⁸

§§46-7. The sons of Fiachra gave the northern land *inter Gleoir et Ferni* to Patrick.⁹⁹ As stated, we are clearly not dealing with Ciarraí Uachtarach here, but with Uí Fhiachrach territory: there is a river called *Gleoir* commonly mentioned in Uí Fhiachrach genealogies and it is clear from the contexts that they refer to the *Leaffony River*, which runs through the parish of Kilglass in Tireragh (Tír Fhiachrach) barony in western Sligo. There is a *Glore River* / *An Ghleoir* running from the southeast through the west of the parish of Aghamore in Costello barony and through the northeast of the parish of *Cill Liadáin* / Killedan in the south of Gallen barony.¹⁰⁰ Knox (1905, 31) could be easily forgiven, then, for connecting Tírechán's *Gleoir* with east Mayo. *Ferni* has not been identified: Knox believed it to refer to Ballyfarnagh < *Bealach Fearna* townland which is in the northeast of Kilcolman parish in Clanmorris, and some three and a half miles south of the Mayo Glore River.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ There are more than 20 townlands of this name in the country, some with further Irish or English qualifying elements, and there are other examples in the baronies of Clanmorris, Burrishoole and Carra in this county alone (*Census 1851*).

⁹⁸ No references to ecclesiastical settlement in this Cloonkeen are made in the sources; it wasn't church land in 1661 (*BSD* 69). However, the ruins of the old medieval parish church are situated a little east of Cloonkeen in the townland of Tagheen East, on land enclosed by a large bend in the Robe (M288718).

⁹⁹ *Item campum aquilonis inter Gleoir et Ferni cum seruis in eo sibi famulantibus filii Fiechrach Patricio in sempiternum ymmolaurent* (Tírechán (Bieler) 170.26-8. An anachronistic reference to Fiachra, father of Amhlaidh?

¹⁰⁰ Tírechán's *Gleoir* has been identified with the Leaffony River since Hogan (*Onom. Goed.* 446a sv. 1gleóir: "r. Leafony or Liffony, which flows into Killala Bay at Pollacheeny"; cf. *LMG* iv 455 sv. *Gleóir*), at least. The Mayo Glore River runs through the postal village of *Cloonfalagh* in Aghamore parish and northeast of Kiltimagh in Killedan parish (M390895, M355913; *Discovery* §32). It is a tributary of the *Gweestion River*, which is in turn a tributary of the Moy.

¹⁰¹ There is no mention of ecclesiastical settlement in this townland in the sources, or even in the townland of Killeen < *An Cillín* "small church" in Knock parish (Irish form supplied by O'Donovan in the Name-book) which is directly northeast of it, either. Killeen wasn't church land in 1661 (*BSD* 88).

§§48-51. The seven sons of (?)*Doath* gave Patrick the following places: *Cluain Findglais et imsruth Cul Cais et deruth mar Cule Cais et Cenn Locho*¹⁰² - translated by Binchy as “Cluain Findglais, including the stream of Cúl Cais and south of the great stream of Cúl Cais, and (also) Cenn Locho” (see Ó Muraíle 1986, 12). Hogan (*Onom. Goed.* 263a) identified *Cluain Fionnghlais(e)* as the townland of Cloonfinglas in the parish of Tibohine in the barony of Frenchpark in Roscommon.¹⁰³ Cloonfinglas is a good distance east of the territory normally associated with Ciarraí Uachtarach and situated, in fact, in territory regarded as being at the centre of another branch of Ciarraí Chonnacht - *Ciarraí Airtigh* (*Onom. Goed* 232b sv. *ciarraige airtig*): as stated, this entire sentence should probably be interpreted as referring more properly to Ciarraí Airtigh.

Therefore, we may discount two east Mayo townlands called Derrykinlough, which we might otherwise have considered (as Knox did) as possibilities in attempting to place *Ceann Locha* < *Cenn Locho*: one in the northeast of the parish of *Cill Bheithreach* / Kilbehagh in the north of Costello barony, near to Ballindoo or Doocastle in the northeast of the county, and another in the east of Killedan parish in the south of Gallen barony, which is situated a little south of the Glone River.¹⁰⁴ Again, the northeast of Kilbehagh parish is some distance away from traditionally-imagined Ciarraí Uachtarach territory. It was because of this, apparently, that Knox (1905, 31) plumbed for Derrykinlough in Killedan parish. Neither Derrykinlough appears prodigiously in the sources, and neither are listed as church land: both their names

¹⁰² *Tírechán (Bieler)* 170.29-30; translated by Bieler as “Clúain Findglais and Imsruth (?), Cúl Cais and Deruth (?) of Cúl Cais and Cenn Locho” (*ibid.* 171 §5.3).

¹⁰³ There is no mention of ecclesiastical settlement in Cloonfinglas in the sources; there are holy wells north of Cloonfinglas in Leitrim townland (M704878) and to the northwest in Stonepark townland (M688868). Of course, *Fionnghla(i)s* is reasonably common as a stream name. Another *Fionnghla(i)s* was the eastern boundary of Carra barony, at one time (see footnote 48 above): its exact location is unknown, but in the context of other place-names mentioned in relation to Ciarraí Uachtair in *Tírechán's Additamenta*, it does not seem an unreasonable possibility for the reference under discussion. Surprisingly, Knox (1905) did not attempt to locate *Cluain Fingdlais*.

¹⁰⁴ We needn't depend on de hÓir, who advised Kinlough in Leitrim (*Tírechán (Bieler)* 254b), in this case; likewise, there is no need to consider Kinlough in the south of Kilmaine barony. There is no mention of ecclesiastical settlement in either Derrykinlough in the sources.

seem likely to be ‘false friends’ in this context. The location of the other places remains unknown.¹⁰⁵

§§52-3. The sons of *Conlaíd* offered eight cows of their inheritance, for ever, to Patrick, *o Dīb Carnib usque ad montem Cairnn*.¹⁰⁶ The exact location of *Dhá Charn* is unknown,¹⁰⁷ but we can identify the second place-name as *Sliabh Cairn*: a well-known (but not historically well documented) mountainous ridge, 262 metres high, in the west of Killedan parish.¹⁰⁸

We will concentrate now on Mayo place-names mentioned *Bethu Phátraic* but which are not mentioned in Tírechán’s writings. Most relate to the Killala area.

¹⁰⁵ Knox (1905, 31) understood, as did Bieler / de hÓir (see the translation above), *imsruth* as a separate place-name: the name of a stream, he supposed. The two townlands of Cuiltrasna and Cuilgar are contiguous to Derrykinlough in Killedan parish and Knox (1905, 31) imagined that they were in fact modern representations of the above-mentioned *Cul Cais et deruth mar Cule Cais*. These townland names do not appear until the early 19th century in the sources. *Coill Trasna* and *Coill Gearr* [sic] are given as their respective Irish forms in the name-book (ALSO). The element *coill* is common enough as a generic in place-names in this parish; among other examples, note Kiltimagh < *Coillte Mach* and Cuiltybo < *Coillte Bó*.

Is it possible that there is some relationship between the place-name *Cul Cais* and the grandson of *Cas* son of *Glas* mentioned under footnote 67 above?

¹⁰⁶ Tírechán (Bieler) 170.33-4.

¹⁰⁷ In the context of the mountain name with which it is mentioned in this reference (*Sliabh Cairn*), it is a tempting proposition to suggest *Spillaggadaun* < *Cnoc an Speilgeadáin*, a mountain of some 197 metres height situated in the townland of Ballinhoe in the northeast of Manulla parish, near to the eastern boundary of Carra barony and about two and a half miles west of *Sliabh Cairn*. (The earliest historical reference to it under its current name is in 1584, on *Browne’s Map 2*, as *Spalgiddon*).

¹⁰⁸ This name is not mentioned in the Ordnance Survey name-books. It is shown, however, as *Slieve Carna* on the map called *Index to the Townland Survey of the County Mayo* (Dublin 1839); this anglicised form is based, it appears, on *Bald’s* map (1830). The only other historical reference to the name is in the Metrical Dindsenchas in 1100c (*Met. Dinds.* iv 164.12-16). Identification of Tírechán’s reference with *Sliabh Cairn* was first made by Ó Muraíle (2000, 170).

§§54-5. As the druid called Reachradh was killed, his head was thrown against a rock called *Ail inDruad: itá cell ann. Cross Pátraic aainm, fri Caill Fochlad anair*.¹⁰⁹ Crosspatrick < *Cros Phádraig* survives as a townland name in Killala parish.¹¹⁰ *Ail an Druadh* does not, and is not referred to in other sources; on its morphology alone, we would doubt it ever existed.¹¹¹ See above regarding Coill Fhochla (§37), which, according to this reference (notwithstanding possible literary invention), was situated west from Crosspatrick.

§§56-7. According to the author(s) of *Bethu Phátraic*, there was a troop of druids in a place called *Telach innanDrúad*, west of Crosspatrick, during the killing of Reachradh: *Glaiss Chonaig* was the name of the stream between the two places.¹¹² Again, the morphology of *Tulach na nDruadh* alone is suggestive of literary invention; otherwise, a literal reading of the text would suggest that it was situated in Tawnaghmore Lower / Tawnaghmore Upper (see §36 above), perhaps, where there is a ridge of land that is between 50 and 60 metres high. Regarding *Glaiss Chonaigh*, we might note that a small stream runs southwards through the west of Crosspatrick. The writer also mentions that there was a well situated west of Crosspatrick, where the saint cured a lame man called *Æd Fota mac Echdach maic Oengusa*.¹¹³ This man gave land to Patrick, on which the saint founded the church (“inport”) where he left two of

¹⁰⁹ *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 130.24-25. See the reference to this druid in Tírechán’s writings under footnote 71 above.

¹¹⁰ Some historical forms are given at the end of this appendix.

¹¹¹ Note in particular the medial definite article. For a rough chronology of place-name morphologies, see Flanagan 1980, 43-44l; Mac Giolla Easpaig 1981, 151-2; Toner 1999, 5; and Ó Mainnín 2002, 365. There is the air of the “ris a ráiter” of medieval Dinnseanchas about it, as is the case with *Telach innanDrúad* (see below).

¹¹² “*Telach innanDrúad aainm inphoirt hiraba buiden inna[n]genti fricroiss Patraic aníar. Glaiss Chonaig eturra*” (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 130.26-28). According to the text, the *tulach* was between Crosspatrick and the above-mentioned *Cill Fhorclann* (see §39).

¹¹³ “... ubi venit ad eum *Æd Fota mac Echdach maic Oengusa, ocus roníc do bacaigi ocintiprait fricrois Patraic aníar...*” (*ibid.* i 132.21-22; see also §58-60 below). There is no mention of a holy well in this townland in other sources. *Tobergilleen*, and a spring rising out of it, are shown situated a little south of the southern boundary of Crosspatrick in the townland of Carrowreagh in Ballysakeery parish (around G219281), southeast of the ecclesiastical sites. It is not referred to as a holy well in the name-book. See also two holy wells situated west of Crosspatrick under footnote 82 above.

his retinue, *Teloc oculus Nemnall*:¹¹⁴ it appears that the church of Crosspatrick is what is intended here.

§§58-60. Patrick restored the sight of a blind man called *Ruán mac Concnáma*, and blinded a man of own retinue called *Míne* (*Migne*) for having laughed at the Ruán.¹¹⁵ *Míne* was one of two people of Patrick's entourage who then stayed in Patrick's empty hermitage (*in deserto Patri[c]í uacuo*), near to the well at Crosspatrick (*ifarrad natiprat oc crois Patraic*).¹¹⁶ It is not clear if we are dealing here with an actual place-name, nevermind surmising its location.¹¹⁷ According to the text, the place where the blind man gained his sight was afterwards called *Roi Ruáin* and it belonged to Patrick thereafter: we could easily presume that the establishment of a church, that was afterwards under the authority of Armagh, is what is intended here.¹¹⁸ The location of this place, which we might modernise as *Ré Ruáin*, is unknown.¹¹⁹

§61. Two lame men came to Patrick *inOchtar Cháerthin*, and he cured them.¹²⁰ The location of this place is also unknown.¹²¹

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* i 132.22-24.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* i 132.3-14. Ruán was Amhlaidh's charioteer; see footnote 10 above. *Migne* is not a common name: Colgan has *Midgna* (*Trias Thaum.* 141a §lxxi). Cf. the parish name *Cill Mhíona* / Kilmeena in Burrishoole barony: "*Míona* appears to represent a rare personal name - possibly *Midgna*, which appears in that great Middle Irish work *Acallam na Senórach*" (Ó Muraíle 1985, 64; cf. *Met. Dinds.* i 18.53: "*Lige Mail oculus Mid(g)na*"). Another person of this name appears in the martyrologies: *Maedóc mac Midna mic Meta* i *Fél. Óeng.* (114 §11).

¹¹⁶ "... *in deserto Patri[c]í uacuo... ifarrad natiprat oc crois Patraic*" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 132.9-10). *Domnall* was the other person. Regarding the well, see also footnote 113 above.

¹¹⁷ Colgan has "... *quod desertum Patricici*" (*Trias Thaum.* 141a §lxxi). Regarding whether or not we are dealing with a place-name, cf. §5 above. It should be mentioned that another important ecclesiastical site in Killala parish, but here-to-fore not cited, is located in Kilgobban townland.

¹¹⁸ "*Roi Ruáin ainm ind inaid inroíccad, oculus islaPatraic iarum*" (*Trip. Life. (Stokes)* i 132.12-14).

¹¹⁹ Unless the townland name of Rooghan < *Ruachán* in Rathreagh parish (directly west from Killala parish) represents a late re-interpretation from *Ré Ruáin*. A megalithic tomb is shown in the east of the townland on current maps (G138306; *Monuments* §14, *Discovery* §23).

¹²⁰ *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 132.15.

¹²¹ The only local comparable name extant is the townland name of *Caorthannán* / Castlehill, which is divided between the parishes of Crossmolina and Addergoole. *Caorthannán* /

Patrick then went *do Domnuch Mór*, where the bishop *Mucnæ* was (see §36 above), and to Crosspatrick.¹²²

§62-3. He then founded *Cill Ala*, and left there an old man of his entourage, the bishop Muiríoch.¹²³ Later, an interesting description is given of an event that relates to a pregnant woman, *Fedilm*, who was buried in the area of Farragh townland (see §40 above). According to this, Patrick and Conall mac Éinne went to her grave on the lower path to Killala (... *iarconair thís doCill Alaid*) and Patrick brought both her and her son to life.¹²⁴ They were baptised *in fonte Óenadarcæ* which was named from a steep hill beside it.¹²⁵ The woman then sermonised on *paenis inferni et praemis coeli*, and

Castlehill is very prominent in both native and English sources; there are the remains of nine ring-forts and a castle there. *Tober Clooneen* is shown situated near to a group of houses called *Clooneen* close to the northern boundary with Killeen townland on the first edition of the six-inch map (around G138126). There are two wells in southern Killeen: *Tobertiernaun* is shown situated near to the boundary with Castlehill (about G137127) on the first edition of the six-inch map; *Tober Coghlan* is shown a little northeast of *Tobertiernaun* (around G139129). “Saint Tighernan is well remembered as the founder of Erroo but his festival is neither remembered nor consequently celebrated” (*LSO* ii §357; the ruins of Tiarnán’s monastery in Errew are on the banks of Lough Conn, east of Killeen). A division of land called *Tobar Tighearnáin* is listed in the *Seanchas Búrcach* (*Seanchas Búrcach (Ó R)* 164; 1584).

¹²² *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 132.19-24. Some historical forms of *Domhnach Mór* (§36) and Crosspatrick (§55) are supplied at the end of this appendix.

¹²³ *Ibid.* i 134.3-4: “*Rofothaigestar Patraic cill nAlaid, oculus ro[f]ácaib fer sruith dia muintir and .i. epscop Muiredaig*”.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* i 134.14-18.

¹²⁵ 1. *fonte Óenadarcæ .i. dínchnuchai aird*

bic talman fil inna [fh]arrad ro-ainmniged

intopur

Trip. Life (Stokes) i 134.18 900c

2. *Tobur-enadharc*

Trias Thaum. 141b.lxxxvii 1647

3. *fonte Oen-adharca, in*

Trias Thaum. 141b.lxxxviii 1647

From the context, we would imagine this place as being between *Foirrgea filiorum Amolngid* (see the discussion on Farragh townland in Ballysakeery parish: §40 above, and footnotes 84-5) and Killala. One possibility is a holy well called *Toberachrinn* (G196297) which is situated southeast of a hillock which is about 30 metres high, on which there is a ring-fort called *Rathcran*, in the west of the townland of Killala, a little northeast of Farragh. Other possibilities are the holy wells in northwest Mullafarry and in northern Cloonawillin in

inspired her brother to be baptised; and two thousand others from *Uí Amhlaidh* (that is, *Tír Amhlaidh*: see §34) and Coill Fhochla were baptised on that day in the same well, the seven sons of Amhlaidh amongst them.¹²⁶ He left a man called *Maucen* as master (“*magistir*”: as priest, we might suppose) with them.

§64. He went south then *coferta Locha Dæla*: this place-name survives in the townland name Balloughadalla in Ballysakeery parish.¹²⁷ Patrick desired the land, which belonged to *Aonghas* (*Óengus*), who came in a drunken state to the saint. Patrick ordained that Aonghas’s progeny would all be drunkards; it isn’t mentioned that Patrick erected a church here.

§§65-7. Patrick went east, then, *doLicc Find... acht Lía naManach aainm indiu*, where he made a cross in the stone *osChill Móir Ochtair Múaide aníar*: what would later become the parish church of *Cill Mhór Mhuaidhe* / Kilmoremoy.¹²⁸ He baptised a

Ballysakeery parish (see footnote 82 above), although it would more difficult to reconcile the topography as described in form 1 above to either of these latter two places.

¹²⁶ *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 134.20-30, 136.1. See, for example: “xii. *mili ém rocredest doPatraic laÁu Amalgaid oculus uacaillib Fochlad*” (*ibid.* 134.30-136.1).

¹²⁷ *Ibid.* i 136.3. Some historical forms are given at the end of this appendix.

¹²⁸ This parish is situated south of Ballysakeery parish, and on either side of the Moy, and it is divided by the river between the baronies of Tirawley (west) and Tireragh (east). The eastern section of the parish was considered part of Co. Sligo until 1898 when some county boundaries were redrawn under a Local Government Act. Some historical forms are given at the end of this appendix. “The very cross inscribed by Saint Patrick on this rock (*lia*) is still to be seen, and the grave yard (within) which the rock is shewn proves that there was an ancient church at this place. It lies immediately on the hill *above* the ancient church of Kilmore to the south west, and is now simply called *Liag*, or the church yard of *Liag*. The *Liag* or *Leac* itself is a very flat rock...” (*LSO* i §§70-1; a description and sketch of the engraved cross is then given). The location of *Lia na Manach* is not shown on the first edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map; it must have been situated, according to the account given with forms at the end of this appendix, on the 40-metre-high hillock in northwest Ballina townland, directly southwest of the old church in Kilmoremoy (G237198; see also *LSO* i §72):

1. *doLicc Find... os Chill Móir Ochtair*

Múaide aníar... acht Lía naManach

aainm indíu .i. cruimthir Monaich

sancti, cell Olcán; acht nirabai cell and

intansin

Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.10-13

900c

man (*Echaich macc Nathi mic Fiachrach*, who appears to be an ancestral relation of Tírechán's) and resurrected his dead wife, *Eachtra* (*Echtra*), at a place referred to as *Áth Echtraí*, being a ford on a stream in the doorway of Cill Mhór.¹²⁹ According to this account, there was no church in Kilmoremoy when Patrick was in the area: Bishop Olcán, one of Patrick's retinue, founded it later. Patrick had told him to establish a church in the place where his axe, which the bishop was carrying on his back, fell to the ground.¹³⁰

§68. Patrick then went north *doLicc Balbeni*: the area of the townland of Belleek < *Béal Leice*, which is situated directly north of Kilmoremoy townland.¹³¹ He met the sons of Amhlaidh there, and blessed them. He then left the territory, from the western *Beartrach* to the eastern *Beartrach* in the mouth of the Moy (see §42 above).¹³²

Does the above attempt to collate topographical references in Tírechán's work and in *Bethu Phátraic* uncover more specific evidence that would help determine a more accurate dating of the early Christian missions, or insights on the veracity of the descriptions of these missions as outlined in these sources, or reveal details regarding the socio-political affairs of this period?

"Only if one could trace any given placename back to the sixth century, would there be satisfactory evidence of an early cult, and as a rule lack of written sources makes this impossible" said Binchy (1962, 171). However, we don't always have to depend on the written record to date place-names. It so happens, for example, that we can date two place-names in Leinster back to the time of the earliest Christians there: the qualifying elements in the parish and townland name of Killashee / *Cill Uasaille* [<

2. Leac-fionnbaile... Lia na manach Trias. Thaum. 141b.lxl

1645

¹²⁹ "et suscitauit coniugem eius Echtraí ocÁth Echtraí hosinglaiss bic ifírdorus Chilli Móiri" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 136.15-16). There is a northward-winding little stream called *Sruffaunbrogue* directly east of the old church (G242199; cf. O'Donovan's sketch in *LSO* i §72). *St Patricks Well* and *Fert Echtra* are shown situated near to each other in the north of Ballina townland (around G241197), southeast of the old church, on the first edition of the six-inch map of the Ordnance Survey.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* 136.19-23.

¹³¹ "Luid dano fathuaid doLicc Balbeni..." (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 136.24). Belleek is prominent in the sources; some historical forms are given at the end of this appendix.

¹³² *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 136.25-26: "... dodechuid asintír doBertlachaib aníar imBertlachaib sair ininbiur Muáidi fribeolu mara".

Cell Auxili < bishop Auxilius] in Kildare, and the parish and townland name of Dunshaughlin / *Dún Seachlainn* [< bishop Secundius] in Meath, refer to clerics from the Continent who are referred to in the sources as disciples of Patrick but who are accepted now as belonging to Palladius's early mission (Ó Cróinín 1995, 21-2). In those two cases, the qualifying elements date the place-names themselves. Moreover, we can use generic elements in place-names for dating purposes - especially, in this context, the element *domhnach*, which is associated with the earliest missions in the country, according to Flanagan (1984, 25-7). The internal structure of the place-names can also be employed - most particularly to identify those place-names for which early sources claim great age but which are, morphologically, clearly recent (and probably narrative) invention.

Nine places in the Killala area are referred to in Tírechán's work and another 14 or 15 places in this district are mentioned in *Bethu Phátraic*: many refer to church sites.¹³³ Notwithstanding Tírechán's north Mayo origin, it is hard not to interpret such narrative and ecclesiastical attention to north Mayo as an indication that this neighbourhood was something of an early regional political hub, or to read some indication of significant early Christian missionary work. Furthermore, we can read some longevity in the importance of this region in the significant expansion of religious settlement in the period between the composition of the two sources. The list of local church sites which are associated with Patrick in *Bethu Phátraic*, but which are not referred to at all by Tírechán, includes Killala, Crosspatrick and *Tobar Aonadhairce* in

¹³³ I am unaware of any scholarly article published in the last half century in which the author explicitly argues that Coill Fhochla was situated in Antrim, or even in the northeast of the country, although this opinion is clearly, and strongly, held by some scholars. In the last 50 years or so, commentators have unanimously identified the Tirawley area as the location of this wood (P. Walsh, Binchy, Ó Cróinín, etc.): of course, such a topographical conclusion is entirely subject to the literal reliability of Tírechán's text (regarding which, see further, below). Note also that there is some doubt regarding a few other of these names, such as *(in) deserto Patri[c]íi*: see §58 above.

Contrary to the opinions of other scholars listed in the previous paragraph, Dr. Gearóid Mac Eoin is strongly of the view that Patrick never crossed the Shannon, spending his time the northeast of the country, only, and that Tírechán invented Patrick's tour in the west (publicly expressed in a response to a paper on the subject by this writer at Comhdháil Scoil na Gaeilge, OÉG, 17.10.08).

Killala parish. The 14 or 15 extra Mayo place-names that appear in *Bethu Phátraic* all pertain to the northeast area of Tirawley - Tírechán's home turf - and, as they are not mentioned by him, we can conclude that (i) they represent an expansion of Patrician tradition; (ii) they probably did not feature in the early missionary activity (of Patrick or otherwise) referred to by Tírechán; and (iii) they indicate a local expansion of ecclesiastical settlement in the period consequent to 700c.

Particular names amongst them indicate narrative inventiveness. One such name appears in the context of Patrick's conflict with and the killing of the druid Reachradh. Tírechán's account might be interpreted as a somewhat typical hagiographical description of local pagan hostility to and conflict with early Christians. The expanded account in *Bethu Phátraic* is characterised by increased use of dramatic imagery, and in it we are told the druid's head was thrown against a stone called *Ail an Druadh* (§54), where a church called *Cros Phádraig* was built.¹³⁴ The standard chronology of place-name morphologies suggests that we would not expect a place-name of the structure *noun + definite article + qualifying noun*, such as *Ail an Druadh*, in Patrick's time, but more particularly, that we would not expect such a name to be replaced by a place-name of an older structure, namely *noun + qualifying noun*, such as *Cross Phátraic* > *Cros Phádraig* > Crosspatrick. This is narrative coining, and interestingly enough, coining of the type *logainm X risa ráiter logainm Y* which appears in a more developed form a few hundred years after *Bethu Phátraic* in *Dindshenchas*. It is an interesting type of inventiveness insofar as it indicates an eagerness to place Christian order on the toponymic environment. Note also *Telach innanDrúad* (§56), where, the text tells us, a troop of druids was situated during the conflict with Reachradh: most likely, for the same reasons, a recent place-name if not an outright textual invention.¹³⁵ It is important to say that we do not see such obvious toponymic invention in Tírechán's work.

¹³⁴ "Ata and Ail in Druadh. Atá cell ann, Cross Pátraic aainm, fri Caill Fochlad anair" (*Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone)* 81.1508-9, *Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 130.24-25).

¹³⁵ The place-name *Lia na Manach*, which is cited later in the text of *Bethu Phátraic*, and pertains to the Kilmoremoy parish area, does not exactly follow this pattern: "Luid Patraic sair doLicc Find, bali dorónai chroiss isin chloich osChill Móir Ochtair Múaide aníar, acht Lía naManach aainm indiu" (*Trip. Life (Stokes)* i 136.10-14). See §65 above. For more on onomastic invention in *Bethu Phátraic*, see Mac Eoin (1982, 128-9). See also Ó hUiginn 2007.

At any rate, we are then left with between 50 and 53 Mayo place-names referring mainly to early ecclesiastical sites mentioned by *Tírechán*. About 30 or so may be tied down, topographically-speaking, with reasonable certainty. Notwithstanding that we are dealing primarily with church sites, this is still quite a significant return.¹³⁶ In consideration of space, we cannot detail the significance of every identification (although some ideas in this regard have been supplied in the footnotes and towards the end of this appendix): we will examine here just a few, as examples. Firstly, we will look at *Silva Vocluti* or Coill Fhochla.

A: Silva Vocluti / Coill Fhochla. In *Tírechán*'s text, two reasons are advanced in the narrative for Patrick's coming west to Connacht from Tara, and both relate to the settling of an inheritance dispute among the sons of Amhlaidh: (i) to visit, as part of the settling of this dispute, but otherwise inexplicably, Croaghpatrick (discussed in the introduction to this appendix; see also §19 above); and (ii) to visit Silva Vocluti, a place (as we know from Patrick's *Confessio*: de Paor 237.123) to which he had been called in a dream after escaping captivity, and to which Éinne son of Amhlaidh referred in Tara as his place of origin (§37 above). Patrick's *Confessio*, famously, places Silva Vocluti by the 'western sea', giving rise to some discussion as to what a Briton might regard as a 'western sea': the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, or even Lough Neagh.¹³⁷ In *Tírechán*'s biography, it is placed in one case in the territory of *Domhnainn*, the latter apparently used in the antiquarian sense of a pre-Uí Amhlaidh designation for north Mayo. He later places both *Domhnach Mór* (§36 above; Tawnaghmore Lower / Tawnaghmore Upper townlands in Killala parish), and another unnamed place that Patrick blessed for two virgins called *Crebriu ocus Lesru* (§39 above), and which from context is clearly in the same locality, *in silua Fochlithi*. *Tírechán* then has Patrick move on to

¹³⁶ In Mayo, it is often the case that no physical remnant of a *cill* "church... monastic settlement or foundation... churchyard, graveyard" (*DIL* sv. *cell*) may be found in a townland which has this word as a generic element in its name. Although the two cases are not the same, it is interesting that the late Connacht versions of *Táin Bó Fhlíodhaise* of the 16-17th centuries (based on earlier texts) contain a similar number of place-names cited in the text - only a tiny proportion of which may in any way be satisfactorily topographically located.

¹³⁷ "... qui erant [iuxta siluam Uocluti], quae est prope mare occidentále" (*Confessio* 236.123-4 / Bieler 1943-4, 359). Regarding the debate, see the commentators cited in subsequent paragraphs.

Foirrgea (§40), which is clearly Uí Amhlaidh territory, and which we can identify as the area of the townlands of Farragh and Mullafarry, which lie directly west of Tawnaghmore Lower. Other somewhat dubious ‘topographic’ information comes from the expanded tradition detailed in *Bethu Phátraic* (see §§54-5 above) and is clearly based on Tírechán’s descriptions. Note O’Rahilly’s summary: “The wood of Voclut, as we infer from Tírechán and the *Vita Tripartita*, adjoined Domnach Mór... and lay to the west of Cross Pátric. The former of these places is now represented by the townlands of Tawnaghmore (Lower and Upper)... Adjoining Tawnaghmore is Farragh, *Forrach macc nAmalgodo*, where Patrick is said to have baptized the seven sons of Amalgaid...” (1942, 60-61). We can understand Tírechán’s use of the place-name, and placing it into a tiny geographical pocket in what is clearly Uí Amhlaidh territory just east of Farragh, as (i) factual, or at least reflecting local tradition regarding, perhaps, a similar place-name; or (ii) reflecting an inventive narrative, a pseudo-antiquarianism, for socio-political and / or religious reasons.

It is possible that it was the Bishop of Killala, John Healy, who was first to tie, in print, *Coill Fhochla* with the townland-name Foghill in Kilcummin parish (1905, 258). A strong tradition survives there that they are indeed one and the same, although this is linguistically improbable. “The modern identification of Voclut with Foghill (*Fochoill*), several miles to the north of Killala, has no basis; the resemblance between the names is deceptive” (O’Rahilly 1942, 61: see etymological discussion of the place-name, and historical forms, at the end of this appendix). O’Rahilly (*op. cit.*, 63) nevertheless accepted Tírechán’s description that would locate it in modern-day Tirawley; he criticised the theory that it might be in the west of the county: “[J.B.] Bury [in his *Life of St. Patrick*]... without any justification assumes that [‘the wood of Volcut’] ‘may have stretched over Mayo [from Tirawley] to the western promontory of Murrisk’, and so would place Patrick’s captivity in the neighbourhood of Croaghpatrick, which is close on forty miles distant from Killala. This extravagant idea was suggested to him by the patch-work account in the *Life of St Patrick* by Probus... [who as] a native of Britain [displays] ignorance of Irish geography...”. Further to his argument: “The district of Tirawley, one may note, gets its name from Amalgaid, brother of Nath Í, King of Connacht, who was famed for his raids on Britain... as there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Irish tradition was wrong in locating the wood of Voclut near Killala, we have no choice but to reject the view of the hagiographers that the scene of Patrick’s captivity was in the neighbourhood of

Slemish mountain, in Co. Antrim. The shifting of Patrick's captivity to the north-east of Ireland is part of what we may call the Armagh development of the Patrician legend..."; "Tírechán, who was an adherent of Armagh and a convinced supporter of its claims, yielded to the Armagh view that the scene of Patrick's captivity was near Slemish in Co. Antrim. But the acceptance by him of the Armagh legend only enhances the credibility of his testimony as to the location of the wood of Voclut [in north Mayo]. Muirchú mentions the voices that called to Patrick from the wood of Voclut, but neither he nor any other hagiographer ventures to locate the wood in the north-east of Ireland..." (*op. cit.* 35, 62).

Eoin MacNeill (1923) and Helena Conannon (1940), amongst others, were of the opinion that it was in fact in the northeast of the country: in the area of Slemish in Antrim (Mac Neill), on the shores of Strangford Lough in Down (Conannon), Magherafelt, or the townland of Faughil near to Cushendall (see Bieler 1943-4, 352 §2). Binchy (1962, 11) appears to have sided with O'Rahilly: "MacNeill and later scholars... resuscitated the legend of Slemish as the place of Patrick's captivity, which Bury [in his *The Life of St Patrick and his Place in History* (Dublin 1905)], in my view rightly, had discarded" (see further at *ibid.* 76).

Mac Eoin¹³⁸ has contended that although Tírechán places Silva Vocluti in north Mayo, he subsequently, and irreconcilably as far as Mac Eoin is concerned, has Patrick visit Slemish in Antrim, explicitly to meet *Gósacht* son of *Miliucc moccu Bóin*, and his two (unnamed) sisters, whom he had brought up when he lived in servitude for seven years.¹³⁹ It is irreconcilable if we presume that Patrick was using a place-name pertaining to the area of his youthful detention in Ireland - which seems reasonable, although not demonstrable. Thus Bieler, writing almost 70 years ago, went for ambiguity in locating Silva Vocluti: "The earliest topographical information extant concerning the *silua Vocluti* is its identification with the wood of Fochloth (Fochlad) in Tírechán's collections and in the Tripartite Life. As far as we know, Patrick had never been in Connacht during his Irish captivity, and it is extremely unlikely that he

¹³⁸ I am greatly indebted to Dr. Gearóid Mac Eoin for supplying me with the text of a lecture which begins "Where was this village where Patrick was born and where he was taken captive?" which he intends to publish, presently.

¹³⁹ *Ascendit autem ad montem Miss Boonrigi, quia nutruit ibi filium Milcon maccu Buain, Gosacht nomine, et filias duas eiusdem uiri, quando erat in seruitute septum annorum...* (Tírechán (Bieler) 162.1-3).

travelled there on his flight... [However,] the identification of St. Patrick's *mare occidentale* with the Atlantic seems by no means untenable... The assumption that the *silua Uocluti* is identical with the wood of Fochloth in Tirawley, which was first held by Tírechán and the author of the Tripartite Life, need not be abandoned, unless proof to the contrary is forthcoming... St. Patrick's account of his vision does not yield sufficient evidence to enable us to reject what may be termed the traditional localization of *silua Uocluti*... With the name of the remote wood, Patrick might well have connected the idea of the extreme west, the end of the world, where, as he repeatedly emphasises, nobody before him had spread the Word of Christ. In this case, the localization of the *silua Uocluti* in the west of Ireland is no longer incompatible with the Slemish tradition of Patrick's captivity, which is as old as the earliest Lives of St. Patrick, and, as may be concluded from a comparative analysis of the sources, even considerably older (although) the trustworthiness of the Slemish tradition has been questioned for various reasons... [However,] Slemish as the place of St. Patrick's captivity need not be abandoned because of his making mention of the *silua Uocluti*" (1943, 359-364).¹⁴⁰ As arguments go, Bieler's explanation seems weak; we might reasonably ask: if we presume, as his earliest biographers did, that Patrick was held in captivity somewhere in the northeast of Ireland, why would a somewhat obscure place-name referring to a very specific place in Domhnainn, later Uí Amhlaidh territory, in the far west of the country, present itself in his dreams?

A lot of the identification of Silva Vocluti with north Mayo has clearly depended on Tírechán's use of this place-name. Tírechán's use of the name is, at best, a little inconclusive, from our perspective, and there is no reliable, topographically-sound attestation of Silva Vocluti or its Irish equivalent in later literature or tradition, such as we have in identifications of other place-names in Tírechán's text. Thus, whatever about there being a possibility that there was a similar place-name extant in the locality, it seems quite unreasonable to accept unreservedly his use of the Patrician place-name *par excellence* as necessarily historically accurate. It is important to note that Tírechán doesn't appear to have purposefully mislocated other place-names; however, as we have seen and as we will note again, he happily included the more

¹⁴⁰ Binchy (1962, 18) was somewhat suspicious of Bieler's historical conclusions, in general, however: "I have much more admiration for Bieler *philologus* than for Bieler *historicus*... historical truth cannot be discovered by establishing a particular reading or by classifying manuscripts according to families..." (see also *op. cit.* 22).

unbelievable elements of folklore and hagiographical tradition elsewhere in his biography. What we can say for certain is that there was an historically attested ‘Domhnach Mór’ site in the precise location that Tírechán places Silva Vocluti, which in turn is directly beside the historically attested *Foirrgea* at the centre of the land dispute between Amhlaidh’s sons.

B. Domhnach Mór. The *Bethu Phátraic* reference to *Domhnach Mór* in north Mayo, which we have connected with the townlands of Tawnaghmore Lower / Tawnaghmore Upper in Killala parish, is significant. The first recorded use of the word *dominicum* in the sense “church building” in continental Latin is in 333; this use waned in the 5th century. It appears that this specific sense survives only in Ireland, in place-names featuring *domhnach*. As Flanagan (1984, 25-27) pointed out, the use of *dominicum* or *domhnach* in the sense “a church building” was redundant, as far as coining place-names is concerned, by Tírechán’s time. There is some evidence that some *domhnach* names in the southeast of the country relate to a pre-Patrician mission, or at least to a contemporary mission independent of Patrick (*ibid.* 30-1); we have already noted that *domhnach* names are generally understood to relate to the first missions. Interestingly, according to Mac Airt (1958, 79) and Flanagan (*ibid.*), the *domhnach* was like an early parish church that suited a settled, stable community. Many of them waned in importance with the coming of the monastic system. Swift has suggested the possibility that the scribe(s) of *Bethu Phátraic* used *domhnach* deliberately, and creatively, for ecclesiastical establishments that may in fact have never been so named.¹⁴¹ The evidence is quite convincing and if indeed true, would be but one of many innovations in this source. However, the north Mayo church called *Domhnach Mór* in *Bethu Phátraic* appears not to be an example of this process. True, Tírechán calls it *aecclesia magna* rather than *Domhnach Mór*, but the latter name was clearly used not just in *Bethu Phátraic*, or a manuscript tradition, but locally, until the 18th century (see §36 above), and therefore seems authentic, unless we can somehow argue local adoption of a manuscript-inspired place-name. Tírechán’s *aecclesia magna* appears, then, to be a direct translation of *Domhnach Mór*, a place we can associate with the earliest missions. He associates it with Patrick and places it in Silva Volcluti: despite centuries

¹⁴¹ In a lecture entitled “Church names and their significance for the cult of Patrick”, at *The Second International Conference on the Early Medieval Toponymy of Ireland and Scotland*, QUB, 12.11.09.

of debate, these are two claims we just cannot prove. Its location directly next to *Foirrgea*, the centre of the land dispute, seems quite significant. Could it be possible, for example, that the dispute was originally about the giving of land to the early missionaries?

C. Aighle / Croaghpatrick. *Tírechán* deals with churches in south and southwest Mayo with some inexactitude compared to the rest of the county. He refers to four-cornered Patrician churches in the area of the baronies of Kilmaine and Ross but claims to know only of one, before later naming one more (§§8-10 above).¹⁴² The narrative use of Croaghpatrick, is, as we have seen in the introduction to this appendix, flawed; it is furthermore clearly overlain with biblical imagery, be that folkloric or *Tírechán's* own work. There may be some explanation for this in the remoteness of these regions to *Tírechán's* home in north Mayo. However, we might alternatively figure that some or all of the churches in these areas were not so much geographically remote to *Tírechán* as administratively remote, being already under the hegemony of Clonmacnoise, or at least that they were a source of conflict for Armagh with Clonmacnoise: intriguingly, the churches of Kilmainemore and Croaghpatrick, and others in west and southwest Mayo such as Aghagower and Kilmeena,¹⁴³ were certainly

¹⁴² Interestingly, there is a much higher proportion of townland names with the generic element (and early ecclesiastical settlement term) *cill* in the barony of Kilmaine, at 9%, than anywhere else in Mayo; the next highest proportion is found in the barony of Costello, which at 2.5% is just higher than the barony average in county. This high incidence of *cill* names seems to be reflected in some Papal literature; cf. for example, “killabega de Conmacniculy...” (*CEPR* x 454, 1449c; see also *ibid.* ix 171, 508, 1441; *ibid.* xiii 135, 1483; and *ibid.* xiv 70, 1484).

¹⁴³ In this context, it is tempting to regard *Tírechán's* reference to a church in Umhall (§21 and footnote 58 above) as referring in fact to *Cill Mhíona* / Kilmeena rather than to *Cill Mhic Laisre* / Kilmaclasser, and leads us to reappraise a late folk legend which was used to explain the difference in sizes of the two parishes as possibly reflecting an early conflict in diocesan ownership: “On the north side of a cross-road in the [east of the] td. of Roekilmeena [is a] leacht [which] consists of three stones level with the ground, [and] on which are impressions that Tradition asserts are the imprints of the knees and hands of St. Classer [*sic*]. According to the story, the parishes of Kilmeena and Kilmaclasser were at one time united, and the spiritual needs of the inhabitants were looked after by two saints, St. Miodna and St. Classer. But the two holy men had a disagreement, and decided to part company, and partition the district between them. The plan of partition they decided on was for each of them to go to opposite

a source of conflict between the dioceses of Armagh and Tuam in 1216 (*Pont. Hib.* i 185 §100: see footnote 5 above). In this context, it seems possible that Tírechán could have attempted to introduce a Patrician heritage for these sites: in the case of Croaghpatrick, somewhat dramatically, but ultimately unconvincingly.

However, there are other socio-political dimensions to the Croaghpatrick episode yet to be considered. It may have been that the territory of the two baronies surrounding Clew Bay, Burrishoole and Murrisk, was under the control of the Uí Bhriúin by the second half of the 7th century, around which time Tírechán was writing: a century or so later in 782, it could be claimed that the local population group, the *Fir Umhaill*, were of the Uí Bhriúin (“Uí Bhriúin Umhaill”: *AFM* i 390). But note Ó Muraíle (1985, 18, based on Ó Riain 1971): “There is reason to believe, however, that the claim [of Clann Mháille] to be a far-flung branch of the Uí Bhriúin may have been fictitious... it is suggested that the forebears of Clann Mháille migrated to Connacht from the present county of Limerick some time in the 6th century”. Note also Byrne (1973, 236): “Between Loch Corrib and Loch Mask lay a very ancient tribe... the Partraige... They were probably the true ancestors of the Fir Umail of Clew Bay who later appear disguised as Uí B[h]riúin”.¹⁴⁴ Subsequent references to Fir Umhaill, and Umhall in general, have normally been interpreted as denoting the entire Clew Bay basin. It is interesting, then, that we encounter references such as *Rí Oighle agus*

ends, and from there to move in a straight line towards each other on their knees. Wherever they met was to be the point of separation of the new parishes. They set off in the agreed manner; but after a time St. Meena, feeling that he was not covering enough ground, sprang to his feet and commenced to run. This action made St. Classer so angry that he seized a stone to hurl it at his sprinting opponent; but as he balanced it for throwing, his arm became suddenly rigid and useless. He recognized at once that he had been stopped by Divine intervention, and that it was Divine Will that to St. Meena should go the greater part of the district. The leacht marks the spot where St. Classer was kneeling... and the boundary line between the parishes of Kilmeena and Kilmaclasser passes very near it” (*ALSO* sv. Roekilmeena; see also *LSO* i §492).

¹⁴⁴ We do not encounter the ethnonym *Partraige* < *Partraí* in Tírechán’s biography or in *Bethu Phátraic*. By Tírechán’s time, following Ó Riain and Ó Muraíle cited above, they had presumably moved or been forced to the area in the south of Carra barony with which they have been associated ever since. Perhaps they were not sufficiently well established? Another group not encountered in Mayo in Tírechán’s work or *Bethu Phátraic* are the *Cal(l)raí*, latterly attested in east and north Mayo. Regarding *Partraí*, see, for example, Ó Muraíle 2000, Schrijver 2000, 2005 and Isaac 2003; regarding *Cal(l)raí*, see Ó Muraíle 2000.

Umhaill in *Cath Maighe Léna* (*Cath ML* 54 §1398), which is dated to the middle of the 16th century but which is based on early-medieval texts. The reference to *Rí Oighle* may be inventive, or antiquarian. However, it is also possible that the coming of the Anglo-Normans may well have reinforced an existing, native dichotomy. In annal entries from 1235, there is indication that the territory of Umhall was divided between north and south (*AFM* iii 280; *ALC* i 326; *AC* 54 §15; it is in the northern part which now constitutes the barony of Burrishoole, alone, that remains of stone Anglo-Norman castles are found: Corlett 2001, 60). *Thomas son of John le Botiller* is called *Lord of Akyll and Owyll* 1279 (*COD* II 167 §243): it appears that the area around Croaghpatrick on the south side of Clew Bay is intended here by *Akyll* (as opposed to the island of Achill), as in the above-mentioned Irish form *Rí Oighle agus Umhaill*. This division endured. Forms such as *Umhall Íochtarach* (north) and *Umhall Uachtarach* (south) appear in English, Latin and Irish sources from the mid-15th century. Note, for example, the Latin form *Umall Uacdararac [&] Ychdarach*, from the year 1463, in Papal literature (*CEPR* xi 477). By 1545, the term *Umhall Uí Mháille* was being used to designate the southern area (*AFM* v 1490), and in 1597-8 we encounter the plural form *Na hUmhaill* in reference to the two divisions (*ibid.* vi 2040, 2048).¹⁴⁵

In the context of this long-standing division, it is interesting that we have a reference by Tírechán to early ecclesiastical settlement in Aghagower (§18 above). Today, the village of Aghagower (and the townland of the same name) is situated near to the boundary of the baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk; Aghagower parish is itself divided between the two baronies. Taken in conjunction with Tírechán's description of Patrick's difficult time on Croaghpatrick, later colourfully expanded in *Bethu Phátraic*, it is tempting to understand the foundation of the bishopric of Aghagower as a Christian out-post bordering a pagan district which missionaries struggled to Christianise. Furthermore, we could read the circumstantial evidence as being suggestive of a distinct polity in southwest Mayo which faded about the time of the arrival of Christianity - maybe, indeed, because of the arrival of Christianity - and that all that was left of its existence were the historical echoes outlined above.¹⁴⁶ This is, of course, merely conjectural.

¹⁴⁵ In relation to the age of the monuments in the vicinity of the Reek, see footnote 56 above.

¹⁴⁶ The absence of references to *Aighle* in sources such as in the Book of Rights, which probably reflects idealised contemporary political arrangements (1050c; see Lebor na Cert xii-xix), is not of great concern.

Bieler regarded Tírechán as a reliable reporter (cf. Binchy 1962, 59). Other reviews of his work, as it were, are less favourable. According to MacNeill, he had a childish imagination (cf. Binchy 1962, 65). And note Binchy: “To me, everything [the 7th-century] biographers wrote which is not confirmed by Patrick’s own words remains suspect... In Irish hagiography, virtually nothing is impossible... the humble [Patrick of the Confessio has become]... a Christian avatar of Cú Chulainn... [but] he has also inherited some of the more disagreeable characteristics of the very druids who were overthrown by him... According to Tírechán, at least three rivers were made forever barren of fish by Patrick’s curse...” (Binchy 1962, 32, 68, 58). And how less dependable must be the Book of Armagh containing *Bethu Phátraic*, “that veritable store-house of Irish legend” (Binchy 1962, 54), where Patrick’s *Confessio* was substantially censored - the pieces removed, displaying human frailties, clearly not suiting the contemporary image of the saint - and where the entire *Epistola* was ignored (*op. cit.* 1962, 41). It is somewhat curious, then, considering what Binchy had to say about Tírechán’s biography, that he sided with other scholars such as Müller and O’Rahilly and accepted as fact that Patrick worked in both north Connacht and Ulster, and was even happy to locate Coill Fhochla in or near Tirawley: “his own words point to a district in North Connacht near [this famous] ‘wood of Foclut by the western sea’” (1962, 146, 166). Ó Cróinín (1995, 22) agrees: “The overwhelming weight of evidence... connects Patrick with places in the north-east and north-west of the country, not the midlands or thereabouts”.¹⁴⁷

To be able to positively identify the place-names of our early literature, in some cases palaeotoponymically, to date some of them to particular periods of Christianity, and to identify some others as invention, are small but significant steps. Clearly, however, there are definite boundaries to this type of research, and determining the degree of invention in Tírechán’s text is a case in point. Proving whether or not the national saint actually set foot in Mayo is probably a moot exercise. It seems eminently possible (and this is something we could say of any place with an early Patrician

¹⁴⁷ Note, however, a later comment by Binchy: “Nor do I attach any importance to the investigation of alleged *loca Patriciana* throughout Ireland... The mere fact that by the eighth or ninth century a number of places are called after Patrick or associated with his mission proves nothing about the historical itinerary of the saint. By that time, his legend had assumed nationwide proportions, and dedications of churches to him were the order of the day” (*ibid.* 171). Note also Corlett (2001, 41), cited in footnote 4 above.

affinity) that any early political association with the Patrician church, or its supporters, in Ireland, for example through Tara, by senior Uí Fhiachrach family members, could have led to the introduction of a Patrician *tradition*, and Armagh-oriented allegiance, in north Mayo, subsequently interpreted as an actual Patrician mission. Either way, it seems better to understand ‘Patrick’ as encountered in Tírechán’s biography and perhaps even more so in *Bethu Phátraic* as a useful crystallisation of Christianising forces, as a complex of a dynamic tradition. We do not appear to be in a position to conclusively prove that Tírechán deliberately fabricated an antiquity for recently-established local churches, for a non-local audience - although this is something that remains a possibility, especially considering Swift’s analysis of his motivations referred to above, in the second paragraph of this appendix. Where he ascribes the foundation of a church to Patrick, then, it is hardly a heresy, if not a good deal safer, to read ‘early missionaries’. Alternatively, we could accept as factual the narrative of a text that, however wonderful, stutters somewhat, geographically, is overlain with contemporary political references, repeats and contradicts themes on occasion (compare the various stories regarding the sons of Amhlaidh),¹⁴⁸ and has an unusual Additamenta featuring a list of churches apparently latterly politically aligned to (or at least whose ownership was disputed by) Armagh, and all this reflecting, as is widely thought, the uneven knitting together by Tírechán of various sources (see for example Bieler 1943-4, 357).¹⁴⁹ Going down that road, we could even contemplate understanding Tírechán’s writings as indicating that Patrick had multiple missions, rather than one tour, in Connacht.¹⁵⁰ It seems much more plausible to interpret the ‘Patrick’ of Tírechán as an

¹⁴⁸ Moreover, there were some church sites already established in Connacht prior to the arrival of Patrick, according to Tírechán himself, if O’Rahilly’s (1942, 29) analysis is correct.

¹⁴⁹ As pointed out in footnote 4, it has been accepted for some time now that Tírechán was drawing upon various sources, resulting in a somewhat intermittent narrative. As stated previously, we could explain some of the textual inconsistencies, for example geographical anomalies in Patrick’s tour, as resulting from a synthesising together of contemporary sources (to which we might add the possibilities of textual difficulties arising as a result of the biographer’s narrative invention).

¹⁵⁰ “So confused and unreliable are the traditions recorded by Tírechán and Muirchu that there may even have been a third missionary whose acta were pressed into service in order to complete the picture of the glorified Patrick painted in the seventh-century Lives. In Irish hagiography, virtually nothing is impossible” (Binchy 1962, 68).

emerging politico-religious and literary device in an innovative text. In fact, judging by use of folkloric and mythological motifs in accounts of Patrician-inspired landscape change, miraculous conclusions to conflicts with druids and, in the case of the 40 days spent on Croaghpatrick, biblical imagery, it seems likely that the ‘Patrick complex’ was by then a well-established and powerful vehicle for a range of contemporary ideas, its use reflecting socio-political, religious and hagiographical processes which were already established and which continued to evolve.¹⁵¹ We can interpret the expanded tradition detailed in *Bethu Phátraic* as further testimony to its enduring success and dynamic character.

Amid concerns about measuring imaginative textual innovation on the one hand, and accepting Patrick’s historical presence in Connacht on the other, it is hoped that the above discussion of Mayo place-names in early Patrician literature shows that toponymy has a modest contribution to make.

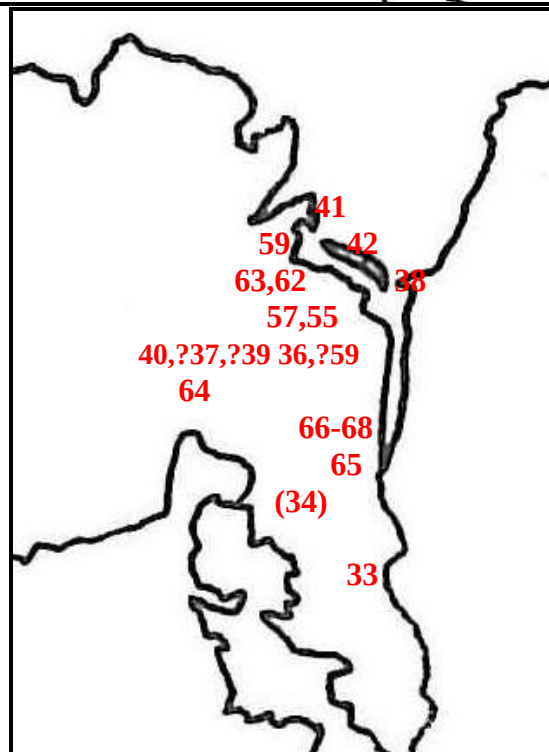
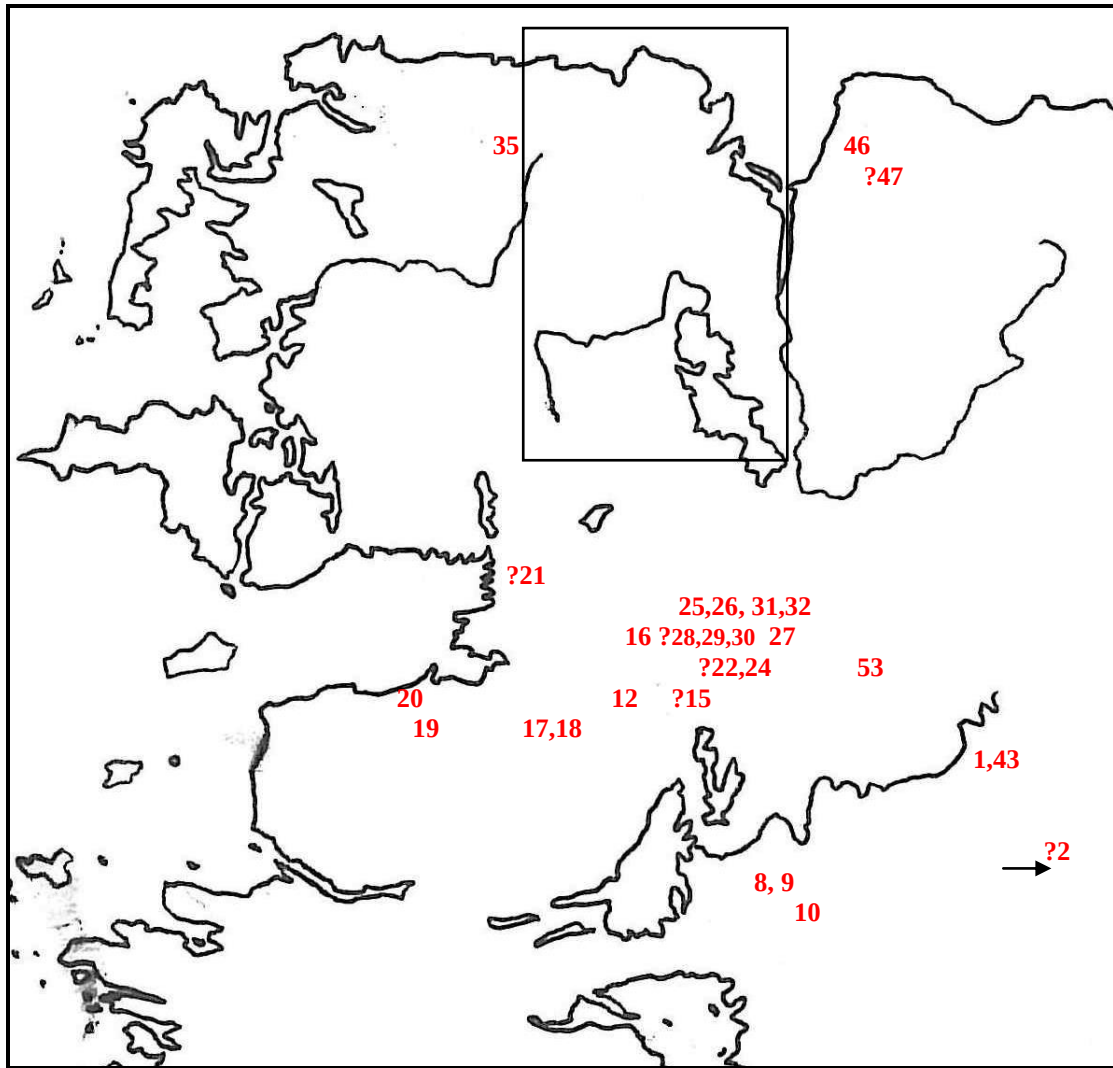
A list of the Mayo place-names which are mentioned in Tírechán’s biography is given in the first table below. Indication is given in the third column as to whether or not the place is referred to in *Bethu Phátraic*. In the second table, extra place-names mentioned in *Bethu Phátraic* are listed. Note that §2 and §§28-32 may refer to places in Galway or Roscommon; §§44-7 probably refer to places in Sligo; §§48-51 probably refer to places in Roscommon. Question marks attached to §§5, 7, 55, 57 and 59 indicate that the quoted names may or may not have referred to actual place-names. Identifications listed under ‘Location’ are a summary of current thinking outlined in the appendix above, synthesising the identifications and opinions of Ken Nicholls, Nollaig Ó Muraíle, Catherine Swift and the present author.

¹⁵¹ “... ‘the primary purpose of all hagiography is not historical but homiletic; hence, historians must always be prepared to make allowances’... The plethora of pre-Christian motifs and sub-Christian motifs, the survivals of animism, heathen mythology, folklore, druidism, primitive magic and secular saga, all combine to give the Irish *légendes hagiographiques* an unenviable notoreity” (Binchy 1962, 57).

§	Tírechán	BP	Location
1	Cerrigi Airni in campum australem, id est Nairniu	•	the south of b. Costello
?2	(in) Imgoe Mair Cerrigi		?td. / p. Dunamon, b. Ballymoe, c. Roscommon
3	Topar Mucno	•	?
4	cellam Senes	•	?
?5	(per) deserta filiorum Endi		?
6	(in) [?campum] Aian		?
?7	Lommanus Turrescus		?
8	Conmaicne hi Cuil Tolit(h)	•	bb. Kilmaine (south of Robe) & Ross
9	Aeclessias quadratas	•	?
10	Ard Uiscon in [] cellolam mediam	•	td. Kilmaine, p. Kilmainemore
11	Cellam Sescin	•	?
12	(... in) Campum Caeri	•	b. Carra
13	Cuil Core	•	in b. Carra
14	(ad) campum Foimsen	•	?
15	(ad) fontem Stringille	•	? <i>An Tobar Mór</i> .i. <i>Tobar Pádraig</i> , td. / p. Ballintubber
16	(ad) campum Raithin	•	?td. Raheens, p. Islandeady
17	(ad) firu Humail...	•	b. Burrishoole
18	...(du) Achud Fobair	•	bf. / p. Aghagower
19	(ad) montem Egli	•	<i>Croaghpatrick</i>
20	(hi) Muiriscc Aigli	•	tds. Murrisknaboll, Murrisk Demesne, etc., p. Oughaval, b. Murrisk
21	(in) campo Humail		?p. Kilmeena, ?p. Kilmaclasher
22	(regiones) Corcu Temne	•	?central and / or east b. Carra
23	(ad) fontem Sini		?
24	eclessias tres	•	?
25	(ad fontem) Findmaige...	•	?east p. Aglish
26	(... qui dicitur) Slan	•	td. Ballynew, p. Aglish
27	Cellola Tog	•	?td. Kilkenny, p. Breaghwy
?28	(per campos in regionibus) Maicc Hercæ	•	(?central or southeast of) b. Carra
?29	(in) Dichuil...	•	?in central or southeast of b. Carra

?30	(... et) Aurchuil	•	?in central or southeast of b. Carra
?31	(in) Album Campum...	•	? = §25
?32	(in) regionibus Maini	•	?a branch of Uí Mhaine east of p. Aglish
33	(Per) Muadam	•	<i>Moy River</i>
34	(magi filiorum Amolngid... in suas regiones proprias)	•	east of b. Tirawley
35	(de) campo Domnon... (in totum) campum Domnon		?north (?northwestern) Mayo
36	Aeclessia magna Patricii...	•	tds. Tawnaghmore Lower, Upper, p. Killala
37	(in) silua Fochlithi	•	Narratively, an area west of td. Crosspatrick, p. Killala
38	(ei locum in quo sunt ossa eius procul)	•	td. Kilroe, p. Killala
39	Locum super siluam Fochlithi	•	<i>Cill Fhorclann</i> (BP), west of td. Crosspatrick, p. Killala
40	Foirrgea filiorum Amolngid	•	tds. Farragh, Mullafarry, p. Ballysakeery
41	Ros filiorum Caitni	•	<i>Rinnaun</i> , td. Ross, p. Killala
42	(de) Vertrige	•	td. Bartragh Island, p. Killala
43	(... oblationes) Ciarrichi superni		An area larger than §1 above
44	Cluain Cáin...		?
45	(...in) Achud		td. & p. Achonry, b. Leyny, c. Sligo
46	(inter) Gleoir (et...)		<i>Leaffony River</i> , c. Sligo
47	(inter Gleoir et) Ferni		?
48	Cluain Findglais		td. Cloonfinglas, p. Tibohine, c. Roscommon
49	Imsruth Cul Cais		?
50	Deruth mar Cule Cais		?
51	Cenn Locho		?
52	(o) Dib Carnib		? <i>Spillaggadaun</i> , td. Ballyhoe, p. Manulla, b. Carra
53	(usque ad) montem Cairnn		Sliabh Cairn, west p. Killedan, b. Gallen

§	Name in <i>Bethu Phátraic</i>	Location
?54	Ail inDruad...	td. Crosspatrick, p. Killala
55	... Cross Pátraic aainm	td. Crosspatrick
?56	Telach innanDrúad	?in tds. Tawnaghmore Lower, Upper, p. Killala
57	Glaiss Chonaig	?southern-flowing stream in west of td. Crosspatrick
?58	(in) deserto Patri[c]íí uacuo	?
59	(ifarrad na)tiprat oc crois Patraic	?Tobergilleen, td. Carrowreagh, p. Ballysakeery
60	Roi Ruáin	?
61	(in)Ochtar Cháerthin	?
62	(Rofothaigestar Patraic) cill nAlaid	td. / p. / d. Killala
63	(in) fonte Óenadarcaē	?Toberachrinn, td. Killala
64	(coferta) Locha Dæla	td. Balloughadalla, p. Ballysakeery
65	(do)Licc Find... Lía naManach	hill in northwest of td. Ballina
66	(os)Chill Móir Ochtair Múaide... cell Olcán	td. / p. Kilmoremoy
67	(oc)Áth Echtraí	?Sruffaunbrogue i td. Kilmoremoy
68	(do)Licc Balbeni	td. Belleek, p. Ballysakeery



Some Historical Forms of Selected Place-Names

§26: Slán

1. Et uenit ad fontem Findmaige, qui dicitur Slan	Tírechán (Bieler) 152.26	700c
2. Luid Patraic dothopur Fhindmaigi .i. Slán aainm	Trip. Life i 122	900c
3. Finmagh... Slan	Trias Thaum. 138b.lxx	1647
4. Slanpatrick, the villate of	CDI II §360	1254
5. Sclanpatrick [sic]	Eccles. Tax. (CDI) 232	1307c
6. Slanpatrick	CEPR iii 398	1350
7. [Slanpatrick, Turlacha, and Kilmuduny]	CEPR iii 298	1350
8. Slanpadrich, Clancabia [et]	CEPR xii 128	1461
9. [Sclanpadraig]	CEPR xiii 295	1472
10. Slaupatrick [/ Slonacrat]	CEPR xix 19 §35	1508
11. Esclann Padrig	TCD MS E.3.14, f.185 (Nicholls)	1591
12. Carrowslane	CPR Jas I 277a	1614
13. Templeantlare, alias Slany...	Marsh's Lib., MS Z.3.13, p103 (Nicholls)	1622
14. Carrowslane	Inq. ME III.391	1633
15. Slane, the qr of	Strafford Inq. §308V	1635
16. Slain 1 qr. belonging to ye towne land of Ballynew	BSD 135	1661
17. Slayne als Slane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 142, 274 §95484	1750
18. Slayne, Slane	Reg. Deeds Lib. 206, 409 §136657	1760
19. Slayne	QRL 2A.6.69, 84	1787

The name survived to the beginning of the 20th century, apparently: “the name now survives in the Vicarage [as Slanpatrick] and the rectory [of Manulla] has taken the territorial name” (Knox 1905, 227n.9). Regarding *Clann Chúáin* (form 8b), see footnote 61 above.

§36: Domhnach Mór

1. aecllessia magna Patricii in silua		
Fochlithi, in	Tírechán (Bieler) 134.25-26	700c
2. Luid do Domnuch Mór ubi est episcopus		
Mucnæ	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 132.19	900c
3. Domnach-mor... Episcopus Mucna	Trias Thaum. 141a.lxxxiii	1647
4. Domnachmor	Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala	1198
5. Downeaghmore	Inq. ME I.159	1617
6. Downoghmore, ½ qr of	Strafford Inq. §219	1635
7. Donnoghmore 1 qr	Strafford Inq. §253V	1635
8. Donaghmore & Beana	DS 222; Innéacs 208	1657c
9. Downagh als Downamore als		
Dawnagh 1 Qr.... ½ Qr. <i>ibm</i>	BSD 168	1661
10. Bean, Donaghmore	Hib. Del. Mayo	1672c
11. Dunaghmore, Thomas Palmer of	NAI PEP 1174/1/3/2	1709
12. Donnoghmore ½ qr	CRL 2A.3.16, 26a	1710c
13. Taunaghmore, Clonskirtane and	Reg. Deeds 214, 77 §140108	1761
14. Donnaghmore, the qr of	QRL 2A.6.69, 27	1787
15. Donoghmore, the upper half	Reg. Deeds Lib. 435, 504 §285906	1791
16. Tavnaghmore	Bald	1830
17. Townaghmore Lower, Upper	ST (ALSO)	1838
18. Tamhnach mór “great field”	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
19. ,taunə 'mo:r... the 'lower		
and 'o:pər isn’t used	Local	2008

“[Tawnaghmore Lower is situated] in the south of the parish. Bounded on the north by Killala Demesne and Meelick, on the east by Crosspatrick, on the south by Upper Townaghmore and the parish of Ballysokeery, and on the west by Rathone and Killala Bishop’s Demesne. Proprietor, W. Ormsby, Rathmoyle, Co. Sligo, who holds all this townland himself as a stock farm. No person resides on it except a care-taker” (ALSO). Three ringforts are shown in this townland on the first edition of the six-inch map: one near to the northwestern boundary Rathowen East (G195288); one near to the eastern boundary with Meelick (G204285); and another in the southwest near the boundary with Mullafarry in the parish of Ballysakeery (G202280). A further ringfort is shown in

the south, near the boundary with Tawnaghmore Upper G205282), on current maps (*Monuments* §22; *Discovery* §24). The three last-mentioned ringforts are situated on a ridge of land between 40-65 metres in elevation that is situated in Tawnaghmore Upper, southern Tawnaghmore Lower, eastern Mullafarry and northern Lisglennon; the latter two townlands are in Ballysakeery parish. No monuments have been recorded in Tawnaghmore Upper.

Archdall didn't succeed in tying form 4 above to a particular location in the barony: "Domnac[h]mor... we can learn nothing particular respecting this abbey, save that it was founded in the barony of Tirawley by St. Patrick, who made St Muckna, or Muckinus, bishop thereof" (*Mon. Hib.* 502). Knox (1905, 337) identified these two townlands, however. McDonnell (1976, 20) didn't agree: "*Domnachmor* [meaning] 'the great church', a title often given to churches said to have been founded by St. Patrick, as this is said to have been. This site has been identified with Tawnaghmore... The only ground I can find for this is the Down Survey, made in the middle of the seventeenth century, which calls the townland Donaghmore. [However...] there is no memory of a church or of burials there, and this was true as far back as 1838 when the Ordnance Survey was made. Moyne on the other hand was an ancient and venerated burial-place and a bishop Mucna was associated with both it and Donachmor. This would point to Donachmor being at Moyne. The name may have been lost when the abbey was built on the site. Moyne fits the geographical direction of the list as well as Tawnaghmore. Until further evidence turns up it must remain an open question which of these two places is the site of St. Patrick's church".

Note, however, that the context of forms 6-9 concurs with a location in the south of the parish: form 6 is listed after lands in the parish of Ballysakeery; form 7 is listed between Killogunra and Rathowen East / Rathowen West; form 8 is listed with Killala, Crosspatrick and Dromnalong (obsolete); form 9 is listed after Crosspatrick at the end of a list of lands. More importantly, *Donaghmore* is located on the southern boundary of Killala parish with Ballysakeery parish on the *Hib. Del. Mayo* map (and *Bean*, form 10a, situated north of it). *Domhnach Mór* survived in the sources down to the 18th century, exactly the time when the form *Tawnaghmore* comes to light. The final form "*the upper half of Donnaghmore*" (15), indicates a division in the territory, as exists today.

§37: Coill Fhochla

1. ... qui erant [iuxta siluam Uocluti], quae
est prope mare óccidentále Confessio 236.123-4 / Bieler 1943-4, 359 500c
2. silua Fochloth, ...ab occidentalibus
plagis de campo Domnon et de Tírechán (Bieler) 134.12-13 700c
3. siluae Fochlothi, nomen Tírechán (Bieler) 134.14 700c
4. silua Fochlithi, in æclessia magna
Patricii in Tírechán (Bieler) 134.25-26 700c
5. siluam Fochliti, ... quia necessitas
poscit illos ut peruenirent Tírechán (Bieler) 136.3-4 700c
6. siluam Fochluth, fundauit
aeclessiam super Tírechán (Bieler) 156.30 700c
7. siluam Fochlithi, benedixit illis locum
super Tírechán (Bieler) 158.8 700c
8. siluae Fochlitaie, Vocant te filii et
filiae Muirchú (Bieler) 72.5-6 700c
9. Chaillib Fóchlad, ó Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone) 20.310 900c
10. ...fri Caill Fochlad anair. Telach
inna [n]Drúad a ainm in phoirt i rraba
buiden inna [n]geinti fri Croiss Pátraic
aníar. Glais Chonaig etarru. Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone) 81-82 900c
11. la Úu Amalgada ⁊ úa Chaillib
Fochlad Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone) 83.1559 900c
12. tichtu Patrai[] forochlad / macraide
caille Fochlad... Caill Fochlaid... ainm
feraind fil hi nhUib Amalgada Liber Hymn. §19.16 1100c
13. Chaillib Fochlai, Luid iarsin do Trip. Life. (Stokes) i lviii 1400c
14. Chaill Fochlad, na macraidi o Lismore (Bieler 1943-4, 356) 1410c
15. Caille Fochlad, In macrad sin a
(Lebor Brecc [25, 26a]) 1411c
16. Coille Fochladh, in illoo loco iuxta Trias Thaum. 140b.lxxix 1647
17. Caille-Fochladh, in regione de Trias Thaum. 141b.lxxxvi 1647
18. Chaill Fhochla, o LMG ii 694 §693.5 1650c

In relation to the spelling given between square brackets in form 1, and variant forms from other versions of the source, see Bieler (1943, 355-359) and White (1918, 13.n6); regarding variant forms of 14 and 16, see Bieler (*op. cit.*, 356).

Note O’Rahilly’s etymological analysis of the place-name: “The readings in the non-Irish MSS. of the *Confessio* introduce the Latin word *uirgulti* (*uirgulti uolutique*, *uirgulti ueluti*, etc), and seem to be expansions of an archetypal **Voluti* (so Thurneysen). We are safe in giving preference to the Book of Armagh forms, not only because they are the earliest extant, but also because, being written in Ireland, they would have been less liable to scribal corruption or attempted emendation. In Irish we find *Caill* (and *Caille*) *Fochlad*, as in Fiacc’s Hymn... I suggest that the original form may have been **Voclitu*, a compound of Mid. Ir. *clith*, ‘sheltering’, Welsh *clyd*, ‘sheltered, snug’, Celt. **klitu*-. Compare the related *clithar*, ‘shelter’, often used with reference to woods, as in *ós chaille clithar*, ‘above the shelter of the wood’, and *Clithar Fidbaidi* (‘shelter of wood’), a place-name mentioned in ‘Fled Bricrenn’. For the prefix compare Mid. Ir. *foscad*, ‘shelter’, Welsh *gwasgod*, < **vo-skāto*-. In that case the wood near which Patrick spent the six years of his captivity would have been known in his day by a name which meant ‘the Sheltering Wood’” (1942, 60). We must give precedence to Bieler (1943), who completed the most comprehensive analysis to date of the relationship between the Patrician texts with regard to basic form of the place-name in Patrick’s writings. “It follows that *iuxta siluam Uocluti* was the reading of archeotyp[al manuscript] α. Whether this was or was not the form employed by Patrick himself it is impossible to determine. Textual criticism does not lead back beyond α [?c.500]” (*op. cit.* 358); “The context in Muirchú and in the first passage in *Tírechán* is so different from that in the *Confessio* that St. Patrick’s account cannot be their immediate source. The other passages in *Tírechán* represent various local ecclesiastical traditions; a plurality of sources would also account for the fact that different forms of the place-name are employed by the same author (*op. cit.* 357).

It should be noted, however, that Mac Eoin has suggested an alternative etymology for the place-name: “*Silva Vocluti* is a Latinisation of an Old Irish name, *Fid Fochlaid* ‘The Northern Wood’. This could be ‘the wood of the north’ and so apply to *any* wood seen to be north of the standpoint of the speaker”.¹

¹ See footnote 138 above.

One further note on the basic Irish form of the place-name: “There is a word [*Fochluth*] noted by O Davoren in his Glossary... used as a noun and mean[ing] ‘a covering’... obviously the equivalent of the Welsh *clyd* ‘sheltering, comfortable’. It must have belonged to the *u*-declension, an assumption which explains the vocalism in St Patrick’s form [of the place-name], and in three of Tighernach’s. Other cases like *foclitae* are easily explained by etymological restoration... If one were to take the Irish forms of the [place-]name alone one would class [this second element] as the genitive plural of an allied noun, but the latinized forms make the word a genitive singular, mostly masculine. I am inclined to think that the word, being evidently uncommon, is to be parsed as undeclined in the Irish instances relating to this place. But in two references to another place we find the genitive we should expect, namely *Fochlado* (= Faughly or Faughalstown, in Westmeath), Annals of Ulster, 784, 870” (Walsh in Ó Muraíle, 2003, 388-9). *Coill Fhochladh* (in which the qualifier is a genitive plural) would be acceptable as a Modern Irish form, historically; *Coill Fhochlú* would be proposed in Modern Irish based on the above-mentioned genitive singular *f(h)ocladha* which is not, however, to be found among the historical forms. *Coill Fhochla* is proposed here as a Modern Irish form based principally on Mac Fhirbhisigh’s late form (historical form 18, above).

§38: (?)Cill Ró

1. Meic Draigin o Chill Roa	Mart. Tal. 33, 15 Apr.	830c
2. MaccErce mac Draigin, qui hi Cill Róe Móre est icrích Amalgaid	Trip. Life i 140	900c
3. meicc Draigin o Chill Ró[a]	Mart. Gorm. 76, 15 Apr.	1170c
4. Meic Draighin o Chill Ro	Mart. Don. 102, 15 Apr.	1630c
5. Cill Ró in diocesi Eliensi a tTír Amhalghaidh. Distat []dia a Cill Eala	FALIP 74	1680c
6. Cellro	Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala	1198
7. Killro, [the prebend or rectory of]	CEPR vi 480	1414
8. (?)Killrog, [a rectory of]	CEPR viii 7	1428
9. (?)Kylluog, [rectory of]	CEPR viii 73	1428
10. Killro, Bellum apud Mayn de	Seanchas Búrcach (Ó R) 130	1578

11. Kilbroe [sic; viz.] Knockannemoyne,		
Cashell, Meane et Mylicke	Inq. ME I.13	1607
12. 4 qrs in Kyllroe [viz.] Knockminemoyne,		
Casshill, Meane and Mylicke	CPR Jas I 118b	1607
13. Kilroe	Inq. ME I.159	1617
14. [Kilroe]	Barrett's Visitation (Knox)	1633
15. Killroe alias Carroncashell and		
Knockane alias the Hill 2 qrs	Strafford Inq. §253V	1635
16. Kill-roe-mor, ... Ecclesiæ de	Trias Thaum. 142b.cxvii	1647
17. Killroe	DS 222; Innéacs 208	1657c
18. Carrowchassell als Killroe 4 qrs.	BSD 166	1661
19. Cill ruadh "a very old church,		
left on the road"	J O'D (p.l.; ALSO)	1838
20. Cill Reó "Reo's church"	J O'D (ALSO)	1838
21. kil ' ro :	Local	2008

"104a. 3r. 28p. [Situated] in the east of the parish. Bounded on the north and west by the highwater mark, on the east and south by Moyne... Kilroe Church stands in ruins in the east of the townland... Proprietor, Sir W. Palmer... There are three farmers and three cottiers living on it..." (ALSO). "Kilroe Church (in ruins) stands in the east of the townland on the boundary" (ALSO; léirithe le *Church* ag *Bald*, 1830). "The remains of this very old church, built with great brown-red sandstones, can still be seen about a mile from Killala close to the old Ballina road. O'Donovan of the Ordnance Survey thought it was one of the very oldest buildings in Ireland. It is a pity it has been allowed to crumble so that hardly anything remains of it" (*Diocese of Killala* 18). The ruins of the church are situated next to the eastern townland boundary with Moyne townland (G219293; cf. form 10, which refers to a battle mentioned in the annals in 1281).

We would expect *ré* < *rae* in Modern Irish from *róe* "a withe or rope?", "f.... a level piece of ground, of indef. extent...; hence absol. a battle-field" (*DIL* sv. 1,2*róe*; cf. form 1 above). A man called *Ró* is listed in the genealogy of *Síol Ír* in the *Ginealach Mór* (genitive *Rui*, however; *LMG* iii §780.2). We wouldn't expect [ro :] in Modern Irish from the personal names *Roé* or *Róeide* (*CGSH* §299 and §155 respectively). See, however, the (male) personal name *Reo* < *Réo* (*ibid.* §§200, 300 etc.; cf. form 20 above; cf. *reo* "a stripe, streak... *Lugaid Réoderg*", "dense darkness?... a *Rí 'c* atá in

réo”, “a throw, cast... *tuc réo n-urchair don dam*” (*DIL* sv. 1-3*reó*)). It appears, however, that a feminine noun qualifies the generic element in form 2: a variant, otherwise unattested form of *ré*?

§40: Farradh

1. Foirrgea filiorum Amolngid	Tírechán (Bieler) 158.9-10	700c
2. hiforraig macc nAmalgodo, Luid	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 134.10	900c
3. Faraidh, a mBaile	Seanchas Búrcach §20	1578
4. Forrach-mhac namalgaidh	Trias Thaum. 141b.lxxxvii	1647
5. Farowe, Wm. Joye of	Fiants Eliz. §5798	1592c
6. castle and bawn of Farra... Fara	CPR Jas I 118b	1607
8. Farow	NLI WEP Ms 40,884/2(4)	1609
9. Ffarowe	Inq. ME I.149	1617
10. Farrow	CPR Jas I 345a	1617
11. Farrow, 1/2 qr of land and castle of	Strafford Inq. §218V	1635
12. Farragh, the town of	Strafford Inq. §228	1635
13. Farradh “a scaffold”	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
14. 'fa' rə	Local	2008

“186a. 2r. 18p. including 24a. of uncultivated ground. [Situating] in the north west of the parish. Bounded on the north by the parish of Killala, on the south by Cloonfadda, Cloonmaan and Coolcran... Proprietor, Sir Wm. Palmer... Thos. Weldron Esqr. holds this townland by a lease... and resides in Farra House in the east of the townland. Soil [is] light, gravelly clay...” (*ALSO*). *Farragh House* is shown in the east of the townland, and the site of a castle not mentioned in the name-book, namely *Farragh Castle*, situated southwest of the big house and across the road from it, on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map (G184277; cf. form 6 above). The fort is shown in the northwest of the townland (G177283).

On the basis of the Anglicised forms alone, we might follow O’Donovan and suggest an etymology in *farradh*. It appears to be a development from *farr* “a post or prop” (*DIL* sv.). Cf. the related word *forrach* “a pole used for measuring land; hence, name of an early Irish land-measure, reckoned in some places as equal to 144 feet... [gen] *foirrge*; an area of more or less defined extent; a meeting place” (*DIL* sv.2,3*forrach*; cf. *forrig* “ds.... see 2*forrach*” at *ibid.* sv.), which is found in forms 1-2

and 4 above. Interestingly enough, O'Donovan translated the relevant element as “meeting-place” in the related townland name Mullaghfarry < *Mullach Far(r)aidh*. We can explain the *-agh* in a handful of early English forms (for example, form 12) as an indication of the pronunciation of the final syllable of the word as [əʁ] / [əʁʰ]. The *-ow* in most of the forms may be read as the normal local pronunciation of *-adh* as [u(:)], but the lowering and centering of this vowel to [ə] indicated in 19th century forms (not listed above) and current pronunciation is interesting. *Mullach Far(r)aidh* is proposed as an Irish form for Mullafarry (the evidence may not be listed here).

A similar development (*farradhán* < *farradh* < *farr*) in the place-name *Faradhán Moighe Treagha* in Longford (*Onom. Goed.* 407 sv.) seems possible; note also Farrow in Westmeath, attested as *Farach* (*ibid.* sv.). It is not yet clear if the names Farra in Armagh, Farraghroe in Longford, or a couple of examples of Farragh are in anyway comparable (*Census 1851*).

There are a handful of place-names containing *forrach* in townland names in the southeast of the country (Furraleigh < *An Fhorrach Liath* in Waterford: *L. Log.* 32; Narrabaun South < *An Fhorrach Bhán Theas* and Narrabaun North < *An Fhorrach Bhán Thuaidh* in Kilkenny: *L. Log.* 31); Hogan lists more, now unused (*Onom. Goed.* 429).

Latterly (form 3), the name was possibly reinterpreted as deriving from *faradh* < *foradh* “a mound or platform, prob. in most cases of earth, used as a seat or stand for spectators, but also as a post of lookout; it varied in size and shape, being often large enough to accommodate a number of persons, but sometimes apparently intended for only one; in may in some cases have been circular; at the great interprovincial assemblies each king had a special f. and there seems to have been a f. set apart for women. There was sometimes a f. in or close to a chief's ‘dún’...; transf. of a fort, residence or place of meeting (common in poetry)” (*DIL* sv. *forad(a,b)*).

§41: An Ros

1. Ros filiorum Caitni	Tírechán (Bieler) 158.17	700c
2. Ros ó tShailin asteach agus leathbhaile na Lagbhuailedh, cuig leithcheathramha annsa	Seanchas Búrcach §19	1578
3. Rosse, Rickard Barrett of	CBC 99	1585

4. Rosse, McMahaе of the	Fiants Eliz. §5798	1592c
5. Rosse	NW Coast Map	1603c
6. Rosse, 5 qrs in	CPR Jas I 118b	1607
7. Rosse... Carowsleightshane, Carowankillin, Ballenatona, Killebrone	Inq. ME I.147	1617
9. castle, town and lands of Rosse commonly called Rosse mc Phadin containing 2 qrs and 3 cartrons, viz. the qr of Slutshane; the qr of Killeene; the ½ qr of Ballynatome; and the cartron of Killibron	Strafford Inq. §251	1635
9. Rosse & an Island of it	DS 222	1657c
10. Rosse & Ross mc Phadin and Laraghard 2 qrs and ¾ qr.	BSD 166	1661
11. ' rɔs	Local	2008

Ros “a wood, freq. of a wooded height or of a promontory on shore of a lake or river” (*DIL* sv. *1ros*), “(wooded) height, wood; point of land, promontory, headland” (*DUP* 155 sv) referred in this case to the substantial but low promontory situated between the mouth of the Moy and the mouth of the *Cloonaghmore River*, in the northeast of the parish. The place-name covered not only modern Ross townland, but also Ross (*Goodwin*), Ross (*Fallon*), Ross (*Gardiner*) and Ross (*Rourke*) townlands, which are no older than the 19th century, and which are situated directly west of Ross on the same coastal promontory. The name [' rɔs] refers to all these divisions in modern use as well; the qualifying surnames, and even the divisions, are not recognised in everyday use, locally.

The ancestral name *mic Chaithnia* qualifies the generic element in form 1. Almost a thousand years later, the surname *Mac Pháidín* was similarly used (form 8): “An Ulster name, of both Irish and Scottish origin. Without the prefix Mac it is found in Mayo” (MacLysaght 1985, 102 sv. *Mac Fadden*, *-Fadyen*). The only family of this name listed in the *Ginealach Mór* were associated with the Dál Cais (*LMG* ii §642.11); the surnames *McFaten* and *Barrett* are shown in the barony of Tirawley on *Norden’s* map of 1610c, however.

§42: An Bheartrach

1. Et reuersus est ad flumen Muaide de Vertrige in Bertrigam	Tírechán (Bieler) 158.18	700c
2. dodechuid asintír do-Bertlachaib aníar imBertlachaib sair ininbiur Muáidi fribeolu mara	Trip. Life i 136.25-27	900c
[3. Profetauit Patricius quod secum essent Bertlacha airtheracha	Trip. Life i 138.2-3	900c]
4. bertrach blaith, muc dub is an	L. Lec. 75b vo, 30	1410c
5. Bertlacios transiens ab Occidentalibus ad Orientales Bertlacios, Deinde per vtrosque	Trias. Thaum. 142a.xciii	1647
6. Bheartraigh, O Floinn on	LMG i 618 §274.11	1650c
7. an Bheartrach... brughaidh bláith na Beartraighe	LMG i 652 §286.12	1650c
8. Inbertrach Cillialid	Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala	1198
9. Beartrach “sand bank; bertrigia [of the] Bk of Armagh”	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. Bartragh	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
11. Beartrach Thiar “sandbank”	FSÁG 2, 139	2005
12 ,bartre'ailend	Local	2008

“326a. or. 24p., of which about 40 acres are cultivated, the remainder [being] sand hills. [Situating] in the east of the parish and the south of Killala Bay, extending to the mouth of the River Moy. Proprietor, C. Kirkwood, Capt. R.N., [whose] residence, Bartragh House, is in the south part of the island” (ALSO). The big house is shown situated in the south of the island of the first edition of the six-inch map of the Ordnance Survey (G252287). Knox (1905, 337, 339n2) connected the church mentioned in form 8 above with the church ruins on the headland called *Rinnaun* in the south of Ross townland on the mainland (see footnote 89 above), which is situated near to the northwestern point of Bartragh Island: “Bertrach, a low sandy island or oyster bed, describes the situation of Rinnaun Church which is now in the sands on the shore”. It is possible, however, that there was at one time a church on the island itself, which was destroyed when the above-mentioned house was constructed, as happened

in Towerhill Demesne in Touaghty parish in Carra barony (see footnote 41 above), or covered with sand, as happened in the case of the original parish church of Kilmore parish in Erris barony: “The remains of the original parish church [of Kilmore]... were completely buried in the sands of Tonamace for an unknown number of generations, until exposed to view by a great storm that swept away the heaps of sand and exposed the site. None of the church remains; but the outline of the graveyard as well as many of the graves can be traced in the sandy waste...” (*ALSO* sv. *Kilmore Burial Ground*).

§55: Cros Phádraig

1. Ní móu míli itir inport asanacai Patraic
innanaimtiu ón chrois fri crois Patraic
aníar co cill *Forcland* Trip. Life (Stokes) i 130.14-16 900c
2. Ata and Ail inDruad: itá cell ann. Cross
Pátraic aainm, fri Caill Fochlad aniar.
Telach innanDrúad aainm inphoirt hiraba
buiden inna[n]genti fricroiss Patraic
aníar. Glaiss Chonaig eturra. Trip. Life (Stokes) i 130.24-28 900c
3. in deserto Patri[c]íí uacuo quod est
ifarrad natiprat oc crois Patraic Trip. Life (Stokes) i 132.9 900c
4. doCrois Patraic Trip. Life (Stokes) i 132.10 900c
5. fricrois Patraic aníar, ocintiprait Trip. Life (Stokes) i 132.20 900c
6. Cros-phadruic... Tulach-na
Ndruadh Trias Thaum. 140b.lxxix 1647
7. Cros-Phadruic, desertum Patricii... Trias Thaum. 141a.lxxxi 1647
8. Cros-Phadruic Trias Thaum. 141a.lxxxiii 1647
9. Crospatrai Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala 1198
10. Crosspatricke Inq. ME I.15 1607
11. Crux Patricii Trias Thaum. 140b.lxxix 1647
12. Cros Phádrúig “Patrick’s cross; Crux
Sti. Patricii” J O’D (ALSO) 1838
13. ,krɔʃˈpatrək Local 2008

“166a. 3r. 10p. including 1a. or. 4p. of water. [Situated] in the south of the parish. Bounded on the north by Meelick and Moyne, on the east and south by the [parish of]

Ballysokeery... Proprietor, P. Boyd, Castlebar. James Knox holds this townland and lives in Crosspatrick House built in 1832... Soil [is] heavy clay. There is a grave yard to the west of Crosspatrick House” (*ALSO*). The site of a church, and a graveyard beside it, is shown in the west of the townland on the first edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map (G215283); “part of this old church can still be seen in the graveyard there, opposite the Asahi factory (*Diocese of Killala* 18, 1976). A cross called *St Patricks Cross* is shown a little south of them (G215282). A ring-fort is shown a little southeast of the site of the cross (G216281); another fort is shown a little northeast of *Crosspatrick House* (G218283 and G218282 respectively).

§64: Loch Deala

1. Locha Dæla, Luid fodess coferta	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.3	900c
2. Loch deala nach delam creb	L. Lec. 75b vo, 33	1410c
3. mbaile Locha Deala a tír		
Amhalgaid, a	ALC ii 379	1561
4. lethbhaile Locha Dealaidh,		
cúig uingi a	Seanchas Búrcach §20	1578
5. Loch-deala	Trias Thaum. 141b.lxxxix	1647
6. Loch Deala nach dealam craobh	LMG i 666 §292.7	1650c
7. Ballaghdalla,		
townes of Ballicashell &	CBC 111	1585
8. the half town of Loghdalla...		
Ballyloghdalla	CPR Jas I 118b	1607
9. Bail’ locha Dealla “town of Deala’s		
lake”	J O’D (ALSO)	1838
10. ,baləhə'dalə	Local	2008

“635a. 3r. 18p. including 66a. 1r. 18p. of water and about 270a. of bog or uncultivated ground. [Situating] in the south west of the parish. Bounded on the east by Ballybroony and Ballinabull, on the south by the parish of Kilfian and on the west by Ballymackeola... Soil [is] light, gravelly clay... There is an interior lough in this townland called Ballaghadalla, north of which is a hill called Klockerlee” (*ALSO*). “[There is] an island in Bealachadeala Lake; some ruins of a building on it, said to have been the residence of a priest in the time of the rebellion. The stones are very large...

Rathnabhfeart in Bealachadealla townland [sic] had sessions and [a] gallows on it formerly” (an entry at the end of the name-book for Ardagh parish). A lake called *Lough Dalla*, and an island called *Nettle Island* situated near to its western bank, are shown situated in the north centre of this townland on the first edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map; the lake has been drained, or has dried up, since. An unnamed ring-fort is shown a little south of the lake at G179243, and a very large ring-fort called *Rathnabart* ([sic]; *Rathnavarth* on *Bald’s* map, 1830) situated a little east of it in Ballybroony townland (G184242). A group of houses called *Rathnavart* is shown situated west of the first of these ring-forts at G175243, however, and it appears that some mixing of the names of these ring-forts has occurred. Two other groups of houses are shown in Ballyloughadalla on this map: *Knockanfree*, situated directly south of the ring-fort; and *Medown*, situated near to the northwest boundary (around G178259).

One man and one woman of the name *Deala* are listed in genealogies of Pre-Gaels (*LMG* v 212 sv.): “*Dealla* was one of the women who came to Ireland in the pre-deluge invasion led by queen Cessair” (Ó Corráin & Maguire 1981, 71). It is thought that this personal name also appears as qualifier in the place-name *Inishdalla* / *Inis Deala*, which is situated southeast of Inishturk, rather than *deala* “teat, dug; affection, kinship; meet, proper” (*DIL* sv. 1*de*la(a,b,c)), “greediness; churlishness” (*DIL* svv. 2*de*la and *de*iles, *de*las). Hogan places *Mag dela* and *Slige dela* in southern Laois (cf. *Onom. Goed.* svv.), and identifies *Ros dela* with Durrow parish in Westmeath (*ibid.* sv.).

§66: Cill Mhór Mhuaidhe

1. Cellola Magna Muaide	Tírechán (Bieler) 128-130	700c
2. Luid Patraic sair doLicc Find, bali		
dorónai chroiss isin chloich osChill Móir		
Ochtair Múaide aníar, acht Lía naManach		
aainm indíu .i. cruimthir Monaich sancti,		
cell Olcán	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.10-14	900c
3. ocÁth Echtra hosinglaiss bic ifírdorus		
Chilli Móiri	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.15-16	900c
4. Dofoid epscop Olcan huad dochongbáil		
dú hitá Cell Mór indíu... Cell Mór		
Uachtair Muaide	Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.19-23	900c

5. cillo móir Muaide, co	SG iv 53 (<i>Betha C ón Lebor Brecc</i>)	1411c
6. chill moir muaidi, Meic con lena o	L. Lec. 73b vo, 45	1410c
7. chill moir muaid na magh, o	L. Lec. 75a ro, 37-38	1410c
8. Chill Mhoir Muaidhe, Mec Con-Lena ó	LMG i 618 §273.24	1650c
9. Chill Mhóir Mhuaidhe na magh, ó	LMG i 646 §284.8	1650c
10. Cellmor	Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala	1198
11. Tyreaiuhaly, [with cure of]	CEPR v 169	1398
12. Kilmormoy	Eccles. Tax. (McD) 31 / MP 66	1307c
13. Tyramalayd, ... rectorie terrarum ruralium de	Oblig. Tuam. 75 §136a / CEPR ix 187	1441
14. Kilmore in Tireawle	Fiants Eliz. §3463	1578
15. Tyrawley, [rectorie de]	First Fruits 344	1585c
16. (?)Killamoy	Fiants Eliz. §4877	1586
17. Kilmore... Tyrawly	CPR Jas I 15b	1603
18. in Sligo and Mayo cos. within the parish of Kilmore	CPR Jas I 126a	1608
19. Kill-mor ad ripam superiorem Muadii fluminisi... Ath-echtra, Ecclesiam de	Trias. Thaum. 141b.lxl-lxli	1647
20. Kill-mor uachtair mhuaidhe	Trias. Thaum. 142a.xcii	1647

“This parish derives its name from an old ruin and burial ground, convenient to Ballina, called Kilmoremoy. It is supposed that the old building now in ruins was erected by St Patrick and dedicated as a friary and cont[inued] as such until Cromwell’s war at which time the Friars were banished and the building destroyed...” (*ALSO*). “[This] is the name of an ancient church situated a short distance to the north-west of the town of Ballina... and giving name to a parish which is partly in the barony of Tirawley, on the west side of the Moy, and partly in that of Tireragh, on the east side of the same river. The church is much celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, and particularly in the Tripartite Life, under the name Cill mor Uachtar Muaidhe... The Editor examined the old church of this place in May, 1838, but found it patched up with repairs of various ages, that it would be difficult to determine its ancient extent of characteristics, except its ancient doorway. Near it is a holy well dedicated to St.

Patrick, the patron and founder, and on a hill immediately to the south is an old church-yard, in which is a rock anciently called Lia na manach, on which the Irish apostle caused a cross to be inscribed...” (*TCHyF* 235-236.x). The ruins of this church are in the townland of Kilmoremoy; the well is situated southeast of the ruins in the north of Ballina townland.

§68: Béal Leice

1. (?)Luid dano fathuaid doLicc Balbeni Trip. Life (Stokes) i 136.24		900c
2. Manerium de Bel Lecce... dimedium villate de bel Lecce / Sciptum in Bellecce... in Bellecce... go dtarla baile Bél Leice do mac Oilbhéarus... Bota Bel Leice ar Tús	Seanchas Búrcach (Ó R) 158-164	1584
3. bhél leice, do ghabháil forbaisi for	AFM vi 1982	1595
4. bhél leice, for	AFM vi 1982	1595
5. (?)Leac Bailbene	Trias. Thaum. 142a.xciii	1647
6. Bhel Lece ós Muaidh, Bairedaigh	LMG iii 164 §831.1	1650c
7. Bhél Lece ós Múaign, Baireadoigh	LMG iii 760 §1412.2	1650c
8. Bellicke	Browne's Map 2	1584
9. Cowrin Bellicke 48 qrs	CBC 97	1585
10. Beallick, Walter kittagh Burke of	CBC 99	1585
11. Cowrine Beallick	CBC 102	1585
12. Beallick and Crossmalina, Castles of	CBC 111	1585
13. Bellick	Sligo/Mayo Map	1586c
14. Baleek	Griffin's Map	1590c
15. Beallycke, Theobold Burke of	Fiants Eliz. §5607	1591
17. Bealyck, O Lenean of	Fiants Eliz. §5798	1592c

“210a. 3r. 37p. [Situating] in the north east of [this portion of] the parish. Bounded on the east by the Moy... the south by Ballina... Bishop Land. Proprietor, Col. Knox Gore of Belleek Abbey, who occupies the whole townland which forms part of his Demesne” (*ALSO*). *Belleek Abbey* is shown situated in the centre of Garrankeel, which adjoins Belleek to the north, on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map.

Príomhfhoinsí

Acallam (O'Grady)	<i>Acallamh na Senórach</i> , ed. S.H. O'Grady from the Book of Lismore, <i>SG</i> vol. i 94-233, ii 101-265, 557-65.
Acallam (Stokes)	<i>Acallamh na Senórach</i> , ed. Whitley Stokes, from the Book of Lismore and Laud 610, <i>IT</i> 4 pt 1 (Leipzig 1900).
AC	<i>Annála Connacht: the annals of Connacht (AD 1224-1522)</i> , ed. A. Martin Freeman (Dublin 1944).
Acta SS Colgan	<i>Acta sanctorum veteris et majoris Scotiae seu Hiberniae</i> , John Colgan (Lovanii 1645).
AD	<i>Aithdioghluim Dána</i> ed. L. McKenna, <i>ITS</i> 37 & 40 (London 1939-40).
Adventures of Léithin	"The Adventures of Léithin", ed. Douglas Hyde, <i>Celtic Review</i> 10 (1914-16), 116-143.
AFM	<i>Annála Ríoghachta Éireann: annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters from the earliest period to the year 1616</i> , ed. John O'Donovan, 7 vols (Dublin 1848-51; reprint 1990).
AIF	<i>The Annals of Inisfallen</i> , ed. Seán Mac Airt (Dublin 1951).
Ainm	<i>Ainm: bulletin of the Ulster Place-name Society</i> (Belfast 1986-).
ALC	<i>The annals of Loch Cé: a chronicle of Irish affairs from AD 1014 to AD 1590</i> , ed. William Hennessy, 2 vols (London 1871; reprint, Dublin 1939).
ALSO	Ainmleabhair a tiomsaíodh le linn obair na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis, 1827-40c, caomhnaithe sa Chartlann Náisiúnta, Baile Átha Cliath. De réir paróiste: <i>Achill</i> B513, 514, 515, 516; <i>Aghagower</i> B417, 418; <i>Burrishoole</i> B357, 358, 359; <i>Kilmaclasser</i> B277; <i>Kilmeena</i> B355, 356, 367; <i>Islandeady</i> B310, 311. [Kilgeever B383, 384, 385; <i>Oughaval</i> B387, 389, 389, 390].
Altamont RR (Ó Flanagan)	<i>Lord Altamnot's Rent Roll 1785, Town of Westport</i> , Appendix II in <i>Ó Flanagan</i> 45.
Amhráin Iorrais	"Amhráin ó Iorras", Mícheál Ó Gallchobhair, <i>Béaloid</i> . x, 210-284.
Amhráin CG	<i>Amhráin Chlainne Gaedheal</i> , Mícheál Ó Máille & Tomás Ó Máille, atheag. ag William Mahon (Indreabhán 1991; chéad eagrán: BÁC, 1905).
Anal. Hib.	<i>Analecta Hibernica</i> (Dublin 1930-69; Shannon 1970-).

Andrews' Maps	<i>Shapes of Ireland: Maps and their Makers 1564-1839</i> , J.H. Anrews (Dublin 1997).
Anecdota	<i>Anecdota from Irish Manuscripts</i> , ed. O.J. Bergin, R.I. Best, K. Meyer, J.G. O'Keeffe, 5 vols (Halle / Dublin 1907-13).
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APA	<i>Ainmneacha Plandaí agus Ainmhithe, flora and fauna nomenclature</i> (Baile Átha Cliath 1978).
Arch. Hib.	<i>Archivium Hibernicum; or, Irish historical records</i> , ser. 1, vols i-vii (Maynooth 1912-21); ser. 2, vol. viii- (1941-).
Arrowsmith	<i>Ireland...</i> [a map], by A. Arrowsmith (London 1811); NLI 16 L 20.
ASE	"Abstracts of grants of lands and other hereditaments under the acts of settlement and explanation, AD 1666-84" compiled by John Lodge and published in the appendix to the <i>15th Annual report from the commissioners... respecting the public records of Ireland</i> (1825). Nóta: is cosúil gur cuimsiú é iontrálacha in ASE 246a (1677) agus <i>ibid.</i> 271a-b (1681) de dhoiciméid éagsúla a fheictear sna páipéir eastáit, mar shampla ag NLI WEP Ms 40,886/1 (1677), <i>ibid.</i> 40,889/14(6-7) (1677) agus <i>ibid.</i> 40,889/14(8-9).
A. Tigern.	<i>The annals of Tigernach</i> , ed. W. Stokes, 2 vols (Felinfach 1993), reprinted from <i>Rév. Celt.</i> xvi (1895), 374-419; xvii (1896), 6-33, 116-263, 337-420; xviii (1897), 9-59, 150-303, 374-91.
AU	<i>Annála Uladh: annals of Ulster; otherwise Annála Senait, annals of Senait: a chronicle of Irish affairs, 431-1131, 1155-1541</i> , ed. William Hennessy and Bartholomew MacCarthy, 4 vols (Dublin 1887-1901).
AU (Mac Airt)	<i>The Annals of Ulster (vol. I to 1131 AD)</i> , ed. Seán Mac Airt and Gearóid Mac Niocaill (Dublin 1983).
Bald	<i>A Map of the Maritime County of Mayo</i> , William Bald (1830).
Bald's Bogs of Mayo	<i>Map of the Bogs, Lying on the South Western Part of the County of Mayo whose waters discharge themselves into Clew Bay, Killery Harbour and Lough Mask...</i> , William Bald, AD 1812; NLI 16 E 6.

Príomhfhoinsí

Barony Map (ALSO)	Leagan de <i>Bald</i> a d'úsáid an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis ar obair pháirce di i Maigh Eo ach nach bhfuil teacht anois air.
Barrett's Visitation (Knox)	"The Visitation of 1633 [of named prebends in the diocese of Killala]", in <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 330.
Battle of Allen	"The Battle of Allen", ed. Whitley Stokes, <i>Revue Celtique</i> 24 (1903), 41-70.
BB	<i>Book of Ballymote</i> (AD 1390c), with introduction by R. Atkinson (Dublin 1887).
BCC	<i>Betha Colaím Chille, Life of Columcille, compiled by Manus O'Donnell in 1532...</i> , eds A. O'Kelleher & G. Schoepperle (Illinois 1918).
Béaloid.	<i>Béaloides: the journal of the Folklore of Ireland Society</i> (Dublin 1927-).
Beaufort	<i>A New Map of Ireland...</i> , by Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort (1792); NLI 16 L 19.
Beatha AR	<i>Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill, as Leabhar Lughaidh Uí Chléirigh</i> , ed. Rev Paul Walsh, 2 vols (Dublin 1957).
Bethu Phátraic (Mulchrone)	<i>Bethu Phátraic, The Tripartite Life of Patrick</i> , ed. Kathleen Mulchrone (Dublin 1939).
BL	An Brainse Logainmneacha
Boazio	<i>Gennerall discription or Chart of Irelande</i> , AD 1599, le Baptista Boazio, NLI 16 L 10(81).
Bodkin's Visit.	"Visitations of the Diocese of Clonfert, Tuam and Kilmacduagh, c.1565-67.", ed. K.W. Nicholls, <i>Anal. Hib.</i> 26 (1970) 144-158. Tugtar an bhliain 1565-7 ann mar thomhas dátaithe ar "The Visitation of Tuam and Kilmacduagh by Christopher Bodkin".
Bodkin's Visit. (Knox)	"The Visitation of Tuam and Kilmacduagh", <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 207; mhaígh Knox an dáta 1559c air. Is ionann agus <i>Bodkin's Visit.</i> thuas ach corruair tá litriú eile ar logainm aige.
Browne's Lands I & II	<i>Account of the Sales of Col. John Browne's Lands in the Counties of Galway and Mayo from 1698 to 1708</i> , NLI micreascannán n.617 p.940. Tá dhá chóip de liosta tailte, a scríobhadh i 1767, agus a bhaineann leis an dá bharúntacht atá faoi chaibidil, le fáil i measc na láimhscríbhinne seo; tugaim <i>I</i> ar an chéad cheann acu, agus cuma níos seanda ar na litrithe ann, agus <i>II</i> ar an dara cóip.

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Browne's Map 1	"Notes on the place names mentioned in Browne's map of Mayo, 1584", Martin J. Blake, <i>GAHSJ</i> 6 (1909-10), 34-50, 95-106, 182-5, 238-44; 7 (1913-14), 39-55.
Browne's Map 2	Cóip de Léarscáil Browne atá ag Ionad Oidhreacht Chuan Mó, Cathair na Mart. Féach fosta <i>A Plat[e] of the County Mayo by Jean Baptiste..., 1590, from a design by John Browne</i> , NLI 16 B 15(1).
Browne's Map (Ó Flanagáin)	<i>Map of Westport c.1820 by Henry Browne, Royal Sappers and Miners</i> , in Ó Flanagáin 43.
Browne's RR	<i>Rent Rolls of Col. John Browne's Estate</i> , NLI micreascannán n.617 p.940 nó NLI WEP Ms 40,916/1. Tá cóipeanna de rollaí cíosa 1698, 1699, 1704c, 1802 agus 1830 ann. Féach cur síos ar an fhoinsé seo ag Clashen & Geddis 2005, 223. Féach fosta <i>Browne's Lands I & II</i> thuas.
Browne's Settlement	<i>Lands in marriage settlement of John Browne of Westport in 1729</i> , NLI micreascannán n.617 p.940. Tá sé liostaithe i ndiaidh <i>Browne's Lands I</i> ar an mhicreascannán; ní luaitear ach seacht roinn talaimh ann.
BSD	<i>Book of survey & distribution, County of Mayo</i> , ed. Robert C. Simington (Dublin 1956).
Buile Shuibhne	<i>Buile Shuibhne</i> , ed. J.G. O'Keeffe (Dublin 1952).
BUPNS	<i>Bulletin of the Ulster Place-Name Society</i> , ser. 1, vols 1-5 (Belfast 1952-7); ser. 2, vols 1-4 (1978-82).
Burke's Priests	<i>Presentment of the Grand Jury of Mayo at Assizes held 4 April, 1715... A List of the Priest Dead</i> , in <i>The Irish Priests in the Penal Times (1660-1760)</i> , Rev. William Burke (Waterford 1914), 430-431, agus litreacha ábhartha ón tréimshe céanna, 426-430 agus 423-436.
Caithréim Cellaig	<i>Caithréim Cellaig</i> , ed. Kathleen Mulchrone (Dublin 1971).
Cathair na Mart	<i>Irisleabhar an Westport Historical Society</i> , 1981-.
Cal. Carew MSS	<i>Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts preserved in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth</i> , ed. J.S. Brewer and W. Bullen, 6 vols (London 1867-73).
Cath ML	<i>Cath Maighe Léna</i> , ed. Kenneth Jackson (1938 Dublin; reprint, Dublin 1990).
Cath Ruis na Ríg	<i>Cath Ruis na Ríg for Bóinn</i> , ed. Edmund Hogan (Dublin 1892).
CBC	<i>The Compossicion Booke of Conought</i> , transcribed by A.

	Martin Freeman (Dublin 1936).
CDI	<i>Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1171-1307</i> , ed. H.S. Sweetman and G.F. Handcock, 5 vols (London 1875-86).
CDWC	<i>A chronological description of West or h-Iar Connaught, written A.D. 1684, by Roderic O'Flaherty, Esq., author of the 'Ogygia'</i> , ed. James Hardiman (Dublin, 1846; facsimile reprint Galway, 1978).
Céitinn	<i>Foras Feasa ar Éirinn: the history of Ireland by Seathrún Céitinn (Geoffrey Keating)</i> , ed. Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, 4 vols, ITS (London 1902-14).
Celtica	<i>Celtica</i> , Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (Dublin 1946-).
Celtic Review	<i>Celtic Review</i> (Edinburgh) 1904-1916.
Census 1851	<i>Census of Ireland, 1851. General alphabetical index to the townlands and towns, parishes and baronies of Ireland...</i> (Dublin 1904).
CEPR	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers and Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland</i> , 19 vols, ed. W.H. Bliss, J.A. Twemlow, A.P. Fuller & M. Haren (1893-1998).
CG	<i>Coimisiún na Gaeltachta: A General Map of Ireland showing in respect of the 1911 census percentages of Irish speakers in each District Electoral Division</i> , agus <i>Coimisiún na Gaeltachta: A General Map of Ireland showing in respect of the 1926 census percentages of Irish speakers in each District Electoral Division</i> . Tá cóipeanna ag Leabharlann Chaisleán an Bharraigh.
CGH	<i>Corpus genealogiarum Hiberniae</i> , vol. 1, ed. M.A. O'Brien (Dublin 1962).
Chron. Scot.	<i>Chronicum Scotorum, a Chronicle of Irish Affairs from Earliest Times to 1135; with a supplement, containing the events from 1141 to 1150</i> , ed. William Hennessy (London 1866).
CJR Ed I	<i>Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls or Proceedings in the court of the Justiciar of Ireland... of Edward I</i> , 3 vols, ed. James Mills (Dublin 1905-14).
COD	<i>Calendar of Ormonde Deeds, being the mediaeval documents preserved at Kilkenny Castle...</i> , ed. Edmund Curtis (Dublin 1932-)
Cogadh GG	<i>Cogadh Gaedhal re Gallaibh: the war of the Gaedhil with the Gaill</i> , ed. J.H. Todd (London 1867).

Confessio	<i>Confessio</i> Naomh Pádraig, in <i>Patrick: The Pilgrim Apostle of Ireland. An Analysis of St Patrick's Confessio and Epistola</i> , Máire B. de Paor (Dublin 1998).
Connaught Map (NLI)	"A large Ms map of the province of Connaught in colours, on paper laid down on canvas and made from a view of the countrue... divided into counties and baronies... appears to have been made at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth... or the beginning of that of James I"; NLI 16 L 10(73). Tá níos mó ainmneacha ar an léarscáil seo ná mar atá ar <i>Speed's Connaught</i> , 1610, áfach.
Connaught Map (NLI) 2	"A map of the province of Connaght, The Counties, baronies and parishes marked; no date; approx. 1700"; NLI 16 L 10(74).
CPR Eliz.	<i>Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth</i> , Vol. I, and <i>Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland from the 18th to the 45th of Queen Elizabeth</i> (Vol. II), ed. James Morrin (Dublin 1862).
CPR Jas I	<i>Irish patent rolls of James I: facsimile of the Irish record commissioner's calendar prepared prior to 1830</i> , with a foreward by M.C. Griffith (Dublin 1966).
CRL	<i>Crown Rental Ledger, Foxford District</i> , NA 2A.3.16 (1706-).
CSBÉ	Cnuasach na Scol, 1938c, Lárionad Uí Dhuilearga do Bhéaloideas na hÉireann agus Cnuasach Bhéaloideas Éireann. Tá micrifís d'ábhar Mhaigh Eo sa Leabharlann Contae i gCaisleán an Bharraigh.
CSH	<i>Corpus genealogiarum sanctorum Hiberniae</i> , ed. Pádraig Ó Riain (Dublin 1985).
CSP Ire.	<i>Calendar of the state papers relating to Ireland, 1509-1670</i> , ed. H.C. Hamilton, E.G. Atkinson, R.P. Mahaffy, C.P. Russell and J.P. Prendergast, 24 vols (London 1860-1912).
Curtis I	"Original Documents relating to the Butler Lordship of Achill, Burishoole and Aughrim (1236-1640), E Curtis, <i>GAHSJ</i> 15 (1930), 121-8. Doiciméad 4, dintiúr a bhaineann le Buiríos Umhaill agus atá ar leathanaigh 127-8 atá i gceist sa staidéar seo.
Curtis II	"Seventeenth Century Documents relating to the Manors of Aughrim and Burishoole" le E. Curtis, <i>GAHSJ</i> 16 (1934-5), 45-56. Tá cóipeanna anseo aige de ceithre dhoiciméad faoi leith, ón

	tréimhse 1689-94, nach bhfuil ar fáil áit ar bith eile, dá bhfuil a fhios agam. Tugtar <i>Curtis</i> II i-iv orthu sa saothar seo. Is cóip dhíreach den dintiúr <i>Curtis</i> II iii (1690) atá i ndintiúr <i>Curtis</i> II iv (1694) ach le litrithe malartacha thall agus abhus. Féach fosta <i>Inq. ME</i> thíos.
Curtis III	“Original Documents relating to Aughrim, Burrishoole, and Arran”, E. Curtis, <i>GAHSJ</i> 16 (1934-5), 134-9; doiciméad 4, dintiúr ón bhliain 1601 a bhaineann le Buiríos Umhall agus atá ar leath. 139, a úsáidtear sa saothar seo. Dearbhú den dintiúr seo is ea <i>Lease Jas I (NLI)</i> thíos.
DAR	<i>Dánta Aodhagáin Uí Rathaille: The Poems of Egan O’Rahilly</i> , ed. P.S. Dinneen & T. O’Donoghue, <i>ITS</i> iii (London 1911).
De Latocnaye	<i>A Frenchman’s Walk through Ireland 1796-7 (Promenade d’un Français dans l’Irlande...</i> Translated from the French of De Latocnaye by John Stevenson (Dublin; gan dáta).
Demesne Map	<i>Estate Map of south part of Westport Demesne</i> , NLI 21 F 41(1), c.1814.
Desc. of Ireland (Hogan)	<i>The Description of Ireland, and The State thereof as it is at this present, in Anno 1598. Now for the first time published from a Mnuscript preserved in Clongowes-Wood College, with copious notes and Illustrations</i> , by Edmund Hogan (Dublin 1878).
Description of Mayo	Cuntas a scríobh Downing ar Chontae Mhaigh Eo, “about the year 1685, for Sir William Petty’s intended atlas”, luaite in <i>TCHyF</i> agus in <i>LSO</i> ag Ó Donnabhánach (TCD Ms I.1, 3, dar leis), <i>passim</i> , agus curtha in eagar ag Nollaig Ó Muraíle mar ‘A description of County Mayo by R. Downing, c. 1684’ in <i>A Miracle of Learning: Studies in Manuscripts and Irish Learning. Essays in Honour of William O’Sullivan</i> (eag. T. Barnard, D. Ó Cróinín & K. Simms, 1998), 236-65.
DIL	<i>Dictionary of the Irish Language: compact edition</i> (Dublin 1983).
Dillon 1963	“Three texts related to the Book of Rights”, Myles Dillon, <i>Celtica</i> 6 (1963), 184-192.
Dinneen	<i>Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla: an Irish-English dictionary</i> , Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen (Dublin 1904; reprint with additions 1927 and 1934).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Discovery	<i>Discovery Series</i> , léarscáileanna 1:50,000, Ordnance Survey Ireland (Baile Átha Cliath 1995).
Division Connaught 1 (Knox)	<i>Division of Connaught into Counties and Baronies, with notes of Chief Countries and Special Castles</i> [1570], in <i>Knox Hist.</i> , 346.
Division Connaught 2 (Knox)	<i>The Division of Connaught and Thomond of 1574</i> in <i>Knox Hist.</i> , 346-50.
Division Connaught 2A (Knox)	<i>The Division of Connaught and Thomond</i> [1574], le 'list of separate benefices', i <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> , 214-9. Cóip de in <i>Cal. Carew MSS</i> iv 473-4.
Dongl. Ann.	<i>Donegal Annual: journal of the County Donegal Historical Society</i> (1947-).
DS	<i>Baroney of Tirawley (Down Survey)</i> , 1657c, le William Petty, foilsithe in <i>BSD</i> 207-227.
DS (ALSO)	Foirmeacha ón <i>Down Survey</i> , 1657c, le William Petty, luaite sna <i>ALSO</i> .
DS Innéacs	Foirmeacha i "An Alphabet of Part of Mayo: Tirawley Bar." in <i>DS</i> , 208-209.
Duanaire Dh. Bh.	<i>Duanaire Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair</i> , ed. John C. MacErlean, 3 vols, ITS xi, xiii, xviii (Dublin 1908-17).
Dunlop	Cóipeanna de léarscáileanna ar a dtugtar Dunlop Maps, 1590-1600c, NLI 16 L 5(1,6,7,8).
DUP	<i>Dictionary of Ulster Place-Names</i> , Patrick McKay (Belfast 1999).
Dwelly	<i>The illustrated Gaelic-English dictionary</i> , Edward Dwelly, 3 vols (Glasgow 1901-11; reprint 1920).
Eccles. Revenue	"A list of denominations of lands owned by the Archbishop of Tuam taken from the Schedules to the First Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, 1833" in <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 183-90.
Eccles. Tax. (CDI)	"Ecclesiastical taxation of Ireland", ed. H.S. Sweetman & G.F. Handcock, <i>Calendar of documents relating to Ireland...</i> , 1302-07 (London 1886), 202-323.
Eccles. Tax. (McD)	"Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland", cóip de in McDonnell 1976, 31-37.
Eccles. Tax. (Knox)	"Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland", cóip de in <i>Eccles. Revenue</i> .
Éigse	<i>Éigse: a journal of Irish studies</i> (Dublin 1939-).

Príomhfhoinsí

Eipistil Phápach Chill Ala	Doiciméad Pápach ó chomharbacht an tríú Pápa Innocentus (1198) ina bhfuil liosta d’eaglaisí Dheoise Chill Ala, in McDonnell (1976, 7-20). Is ionann agus <i>Pont. Hib.</i> i 102-105 §38 (dátaithe 30 Márta 1199), agus “The epistle of Pope Innocent III confirming the diocese to the Bishop of Killala, Donnchadh O’Brecda... MCXCVIII” in Knox (1905, 336-342), a cóipeáladh ó <i>Collectanea Mansi</i> . Úsáidtear leagan McDonnell anseo áfach: “The two published versions of this list, in Mansi’s <i>Collectanea</i> and [in] <i>Pontificia Hibernica</i> , has serious differences... thanks to modern technology and the kindness of Mr. Alf McLochlainn of the National Library, we have a photocopy of a Roman transcript of the original document [reproduced here]. It is clear, carefully written and remarkably well preserved” (<i>ibid.</i> 7n).
Ériu	<i>Ériu: the journal of the Irish School of Learning</i> (Dublin 1904-).
Eolaí Teileafóin 07/08	<i>Eircom Phone Book 07/09</i> (Dublin 2003).
Episcopal Wills	“Catholic Episcopal Wills (Province of Tuam)”, <i>Arch. Hib.</i> 2 (1913), 220-241.
Ét. Celt.	Études Celtiques (Paris 1936-).
FALIP	“A Fragmentary Alphabetical List of Irish Placenames” in “Topographical Fragments from the Franciscan Library”, Canice Mooney, <i>Celtica</i> 1, 64-85, pp. 73-80.
Féil. Torna	<i>Féilscríbhinn Torna .i. tráchtasí léanta in onóir don Ollamh Tadhg Ua Donnchadha...</i> , eag. Séamus Pender (Corcaigh 1947).
Fél. Óeng.	<i>Féilire Óengusso Céli Dé: the martyrology of Oengus the culdee</i> , ed. Whitley Stokes (London 1905; reprint 1984).
Fermoy (Hogan)	Foirmeacha ó <i>The Book of Fermoy</i> , luaite ag Hogan in <i>Onom. Goed.</i>
FFC	<i>Filí agus Filidheacht Chonnacht</i> , Tomás Ó Raghallaigh (Baile Átha Cliath 1938).
FIA	<i>Fragmentary Irish Annals</i> , ed. Joan Newlon Radner (Dublin 1978).
Fiants Eliz.	“Calendar and index to the fiants of the reign of Elizabeth I”, appendix to the <i>11-13th, 15-18th and 21-22nd Reports of the Deputy Keeper of public records in Ireland</i> (Dublin 1879-81, 1883-86, 1889-90).
First Fruits	<i>A Taxation of Benefices for the First Fruits made in 1584-5</i> in <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 220-2.

Flynn	<i>Aspects of Cultural Change around Lough Cullin, County Mayo</i> , by Gerard Flynn, presented in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, University College Galway, August 1997.
Forfeit. Estates	“Abstracts of the conveyances from the trustees of the forfeited estates and interests in Ireland in 1668”, appendix to the <i>15th Annual report from the commissioners... respecting the public records of Ireland</i> (1825), 348-99.
FSÁG	<i>Historical Dictionary of Gaelic Placenames, Foclóir Stairiúil Áitainmneacha na Gaeilge</i> . Fascúil 1-, eagar. Pádraig Ó Riain, Diarmuid Ó Murchadha, Kevin Murray (Dublin 2003-).
GAHSJ	Galway Archaeological and Historical Society Journal (1919-)
GÉ	<i>Gasaitéar na hÉireann/Gazetteer of Ireland: ainmneacha ionad daonra agus gnéithe aiceanta</i> , Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1989).
GG	<i>Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litriú na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil</i> (BÁC 1958; athchló 1994).
Glenmasan Manuscript	“The Glenmasan Manuscript”, ed. Professor Mackinnon, <i>Celtic Review</i> 3 (1906-7) 114-137, <i>ibid.</i> 4 (1907-8) 10-27, 104-121, 202-236.
GO	<i>Genealogical Office / An Oifig Ghineolaíochta</i> , Sráid Chill Dara, BÁC2.
GOI	<i>A Grammar of Old Irish</i> , Rudolf Thurneysen, trans. D.A. Binchy and O. Bergin (Dublin 1946).
Griffin’s Map	“A true descipion of the North part of Ireland... from Dordagh northwarde... to the Deere or Iland of Ackel... compiled by Mr. Griffin...”, c.1590; NLI 16 L 10(14).
GUH	<i>Gleanings from Ulster History</i> , Séamus Ó Ceallaigh (Cork 1951; reprint, Derry 1994).
Hermathena	<i>Hermathena: a Dublin University review</i> (Dublin 1873-).
Hib. Del. Mayo	<i>Hiberniae Delineatio</i> : “an atlas of Ireland by William Petty comprised of one map of Ireland, 4 maps of provinces and 32 county maps. It was engraved c. 1671-2 and first published in London c. 1685”.
Hibernia Dominicana (Ó Máille)	Foirmeacha as <i>Hibernia Dominicana sive Historia</i>

	<i>provinciae Hiberniae ordinis praedicatorum</i> (Coloniae, MDCCLXII) a luann T.S. Ó Máille in “Athnótaí”, <i>Galvia</i> iv (1957), 66-7.
Hondius Map	<i>Hyberniae Novissima Descriptio</i> , AD 1591, a dhear Jodocus Hondius agus a ghrean Pieter van den Keere, athphriontálaithe ag Leabharlann an Línghalla, Béal Feirtse, i 1983; féach fosta NLI 16 B 15(6).
Inauguration of O’Conor	“The Inauguration of O’Conor”, ed. Myles Dillon, in <i>Medieval Studies: Presented to Aubrey Gwynn, S.J.</i> (Dublin 1961), 186-202.
Incumbents [1591]	“Benefices and Incumbents in 1591... in the dioces of Tuam and Annaghdown”, in <i>Knox Hist Tuam</i> 223-7.
Inq. Clonecashell (Knox)	<i>Inquisition taken at the town of Clonecashell... 14th April 1595</i> , in <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 267-79.
Inq. Ed III (Knox)	“Inquisition taken at Clare before John Morice, the King’s Escheator in Ireland, on 8th December, 7th Edward III... in the Public Record Office in London, catalogued as Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem, 7 Edw. III, No. 39”, <i>Knox Hist.</i> 343-4.
Inq. ME	Inquisitions of Mayo, 1587-1698. Tá cóip ag Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann agus cóip di seo ag an Bhraínse Logainmneacha. Tá cóip de <i>Inq. ME</i> I.69 le fáil fosta in <i>Curtis</i> II 50-1; d’aistrigh sé go Béarla an Laidin sa bhuntéacs agus shimpligh sé an téacs leis, má b’fhíor dó féin, ach léiríonn na litrithe cuid mhór meancóg agus cloíodh le <i>Inq. ME</i> i dtaca le leaganacha stairiúla na n-ainmneacha sa saothar seo. Cóip eile is ea NLI Ms 11,052.
IPN	<i>Irish Place Names</i> , Deirdre Flanagan and Laurence Flanagan (Dublin 1994).
IROL	<i>Ionstraimí Reachtúla. I.R. Uimh. 872 de 2004. An tOrdú Logainmneacha (Ceantair Ghaeltachta) 2004.</i> (BÁC).
Ire. Map [1558c]	“Ireland c.1558; Lnodon PRO 536...”; NLI 16 L 5(3); féach fosta <i>Andrews’ Maps</i> 34.
Ire. Map [1595c]	“A manuscript Map of Ireland, in colours, in vellum and illuminated, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth”, NLI 16 L 10(1).
Ire. Map [1790c]	“Ortelius improved or a new map of Ireland wherein are inserted the principal families of Irish and English extract... by Charles O’Connor, Dublin, late 18th century”; NLI 16.L.10(5b).
Irish Dominicans	<i>The Irish Dominicans of the Seventeenth Century by Father John</i>

	<i>O'Heyne, first published at Louvain in 1706, ed. Rev. Ambrose Colman (Dundalk 1902).</i>
Irish Geography	<i>Irish Geography: bulletin of the Geographical Society of Ireland (Dublin 1944-).</i>
Iris. MN	<i>Irisleabhar Mhuighe Nuadhad (Maynooth, 1907-).</i>
IT	<i>Irische Texte, Leipzig (1880-1909).</i>
Italian Maps	"Early Italian Maps of Ireland from 1300 to 1600, with notes on foreign settlers and trade", by Thomas Johnston Westropp, <i>PRIA</i> xxx (1912-13), sect. C, 361-428.
ITS	<i>Irish Texts Society, London and Dublin (1899-).</i>
Jeffrys	<i>A new and accurate map of the Kingdom of Ireland divided into the Provinces, Counties and Baronies... by Thomas Jeffrys, c.1759; NLI 16 l 15(7).</i>
J O'D	Foirmeacha Gaeilge agus Béarla de logainmneacha le John O'Donovan sna <i>ALSO</i> .
Joyce	<i>The Origin and History of Irish names of Places, P.W. Joyce, 3 vols (Dublin 1869-1913).</i>
JRSAI	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (Dublin 1849-).</i>
Knox Hist.	<i>The History of the County of Mayo to the close of the sixteenth century, Hubert Thomas Knox (Dublin 1908).</i>
Knox Hist. Tuam	<i>Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala and Achonry, Hubert Thomas Knox (Dublin 1904).</i>
LASID	<i>Linguistic atlas and survey of Irish dialects, Heinrich Wagner and Colm Ó Baoill, 4 vols (Dublin 1958-69).</i>
L. Blosse Estate Maps	"Photostat of 47 maps of the estate of Rev. Sir Francis Lynch Blosse [in the Barony of Carra]", NLI Ms. 2706.
L. Blosse Papers	"The Lynch Blosse Papers", <i>Analecta Hibernica</i> 29 (1980), 113-218.
Leabhar Breac	<i>Leabhar Breac, The Speckled Book, otherwise styled Leabhar Mór Dúna Doighre... published from the original manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Part 1 (Dublin 1872).</i>
Leabhar na gCeart (JOD)	<i>Leabhar na gCeart, The Book of Rights, ed. John O'Donovan (Dublin 1847).</i>
Leabhar Uí Eadhra	<i>The Book of O'Hara, Leabhar Uí Eadhra, ed. Lambert McKenna (Dublin 1951; reprint 2003).</i>

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Lea & Moll	<i>A New Map of Ireland, according to Sr. Wm. Petty but supplied by many additions...</i> , by Philip Lea and Henry Moll (gan dáta, c. 1720); NLI 16 L 15(6).
Lease of Jas I (NLI)	“3 Jas I; 18 Nov. 1605; lease of lands in Burrishoole”; NLI D 3375. Dearbhú de dhintíur ó 1601 atá ann; féach <i>Curtis III</i> thuas.
Lebor Brecc	<i>Leabhar Breac, The Speckled Book, otherwise styled Leabhar Mór Dúna Doighre...</i> published from the original manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Part 1 (Dublin 1872).
Lebor Gabála	<i>Lebor Gabála Éirenn</i> , ed. R.A.S. Macalister with <i>Index of Names</i> by Pádraig Ó Riain, 6 vols. ITS xxiv, xxxv, xxxix, xli, xlv, lxiii (Dublin 1938-2009).
Lebor na Cert	<i>Lebor na Cert: the Book of Rights</i> , ed. Myles Dillon, ITS xlv (Dublin 1962).
Letters Patent I (Ó Flanagan)	<i>Letters Patent granting to the Earl of Altamont fairs to be held 4 times each year at Westport, 21 George III, May 31, 1781</i> , Appendix I in Ó Flanagan 44-5.
Letters Patent II (Ó Flanagan)	<i>Letters Patent granting to the Marquess of Sligo a daily market to be held at the Town of Westport forever, 6 Geo IV, 26 November, 1825</i> , Appendix V in Ó Flanagan 51.
Lewis Top. Dict.	<i>A topographical Dictionary of Ireland...</i> , ed. Samuel Lewis, 2 vols and atlas (London 1837).
Liber Hymn.	<i>The Irish Liber Hymnorum</i> , ed. J.H. Bernard & R. Atkinson, 2 vols. (London 1898).
LÍE	<i>The Book of O'Hara, Leabhar Í Eadhra</i> , ed. Lambert McKenna (Dublin 1951).
Lives of the Saints (Stokes)	<i>Anecdota Oxoniensia, Lives of the Saints from the Book of Lismore</i> , ed. W. Stokes (Oxford 1890).
LL	<i>The Book of Leinster, formerly Lebar na Núachongbála</i> , ed. R.I Best, O. Bergin, M.A. O'Brien and A. O'Sullivan, 6 vols (Dublin 1954-83).
L. Lec.	<i>The Book of Lecan: Leabhar Mór Mhic Fhir Bhisigh Leacain</i> , (AD 1397c), facsimile edition ed. K. Mulchrone (Dublin 1937).
L. Log. C. Chainnigh	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Chill Chainnigh/County Kilkenny</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1993).

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

L. Log. Lú	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Lú/County Louth</i> , arna ullmhú ag brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1991).
L. Log. Luimnigh	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Luimnigh/County Limerick</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1991).
L. Log. Mhuineacháin	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Mhuineacháin/County Monaghan</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1996).
L. Log. P. Láirge	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Phort Láirge/County Waterford</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1991).
L. Log. T. Árann	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Thiobraid Árann/Tipperary</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 2004).
L. Log. Uíbh Fhailí	<i>Liostaí Logainmneacha: Contae Uíbh Fhailí/County Offaly</i> , arna ullmhú ag Brainse Logainmneacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (Baile Átha Cliath 1994).
LMG	<i>Leabhar Mór na nGenealach, The Great Book of Irish Genealogies</i> , compiled (1645-66) by Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh, 5 vols, ed. Nollaig Ó Muraíle (Dublin 2003).
Log. Acla	<i>Logainmneacha Acla</i> : plé ar beagnach 2,000 mionainm i bparóiste Acla. Le foilsú amach anseo mar Imleabhar 3 sa tsraith <i>Logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo</i> .
Longfield Maps	<i>Maps of Mayo Estates by Longfield, 1814</i> ar a dtugtar anseo <i>Longfield Maps 1</i> (NLI 21 F 41(2)), <i>Longfield Maps 2</i> (21 F 41(3)) agus <i>Longfield Maps 3</i> (21 F 41(7)); baineann na trí léarscáil seo le hoirthuaisceart bharúntacht Cheara.
LSO	<i>Litreacha na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis nó Ordnance Survey Letters</i> , a scríobhadh i Maigh Eo sa tréimhse c.1837-1839. Cóip ar fáil i Seomra na mBailiúchán Speisialta, Leabharlann Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh. Féach fosta Herity 2009.
MacNeill (ÓM)	“MacNeill’s survey of Clare Island toponymy, 1910, revised and updated with material from the resurvey of 1996” in Ó Muraíle 1999, 115-130.
Mackenzie	Map of Ireland by Murdoch Mackenzie, 1776 (London); NLI 16 L 21.

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Mart. Don.	<i>The martyrology of Donegal: a calendar of the saints of Ireland</i> , trans. John O'Donovan, ed. James H. Todd and William Reeves (Dublin 1864).
Mart. Gorm.	<i>Féilire Húi Gormáin: the martyrology of Gorman</i> , ed. Whitley Stokes (London 1895).
Mayo Map [Swift]	<i>Mayo 1587</i> , cóip den bhunléarscáil in Swift 1999, 40-41.
Mart. Tal.	<i>The Martyrology of Tallaght</i> , ed. R.I Best and H.J. Lawlor (London 1931).
Mercator's Ire. (1564)	"Gerard Mercator, <i>Angliae Scotiae at Hiberniae nova descriptio</i> (Duisburg, 1564)", in <i>Andrews' Maps</i> 39.
Met. Dinds.	<i>The Metrical Dindshenchas</i> , ed. Edward J. Gwynn, 5 vols (Dublin 1903-35).
MIA	<i>Miscellaneous Irish Annals (AD 1114-1437)</i> , ed. Séamus Ó hInnse (Dublin 1947).
Moll's Map	<i>A New Map of Ireland, divided into its Provinces, Counties and Baronies, wherein are distinguished the Bishoprics...</i> , by Herman Moll (1714); nli 16 L 15(7).
Mon. Hib.	<i>Monasticon Hibernicum: or a history of the abbeys, priories and other religious houses in Ireland</i> , Mervyn Archdall, 3 vols (Dublin 1786). New edn, ed. Patrick F. Moran (Dublin 1873-6).
Monuments	<i>Record of Monuments and Places, as Established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994</i> (County Mayo, 1996).
Moore Painting	Dhá phictiúr a tharraing George Moore i 1761 a léiríonn Westport House ón aird thoir agus ón aird thiar, a choinnítear sa teach sin; luaite agus léirithe in <i>Ó Flanagan</i> 7.
Morden Map	<i>The Kingdom of Ireland</i> , Robert Morden, 1691. NLI 16 B 15(7).
Mount Brown Estate Map	"Map of the Mount Brown Estate", 1823c; <i>NLI Ms Map 283(f) M</i> (dátaithe go contráilte 1723).
Mulloy	"The Military History of the Western Islands (with special reference to Inishbofin), Sheila Mulloy, <i>Cathair na Mart</i> 9 (1989), 101-119. Appendix 1: "Articles of Agreement between Lieutenant Collonell Henry Flower, Captain Edward Larden, Captain Martin Jubbs, and Captain William Wade..." (1653).
NAI PEP	<i>National Archives of Ireland, Palmer Estate Papers, Accession No. 1174</i> (c1620-).

Newport Ledger	“Merchant’s Ledger 1730-70” ó Bhaile Uí Fhiacháin; NLI Ms 5737. Tá tranglam de dhoiciméid thráchtála a bhain leis an mhangaire caite isteach tríd an leabhar gan eagar.
NLI	<i>Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, The National Library of Ireland.</i>
NLI WEP	<i>National Library of Ireland, Westport Estate Papers.</i> Féach Clesham & Geddis 2005 faoin Leabharliosta Tánaisteach.
Napper Inq. (Knox)	“Inquisition taken at the town of Clonecashell... on the 14 th April 1595... at the instance of Robert Napper... upon the application of Anthony Sentleger[,] Knight”, <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 267-269.
Napper Inq. (Mon. Hib.)	Cóip eile den chuistiúnacht <i>Napper Inq. (Knox)</i> , in <i>Mon. Hib.</i> 495-496.
Norden	“The plott of Irelande with the confines”, formerly included in <i>A discription of Ireland</i> , c. 1610, le John Norden. Tá an léarscáil á coinneáil in PRO London MPF 67; tá fotachóip ag NLI 16 L 10(2).
Oblig. Tuam.	“Obligaciones pro annatis provinciae Tuamensis”, ed Rev. J.F. O’Doherty, <i>Arch. Hib.</i> 26 (1963), 56-117.
O’Donnel’s Estates	“Rent[-Roll] of Sir Neal O’Donnel’s estates, 18 April 1788”, NLI Ms. 5736. Tá “Annual Tithe Composition of Sir Richd. O’Don[n]el, c1834”, iniata leis an doiciméad seo.
O’Donnel Estates II	“Rent Roll of Sir Neal O’Donnel’s Estate, 1775-1859”, NLI Ms. 5738.
Ó Cuív	“A Fragment of Irish Annals”, <i>Celtica</i> 14 (1981), 83-104.
Ó Dónaill	<i>Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla</i> , eag. Niall Ó Dónaill (Baile Átha Cliath 1977).
O’Donnel RR 1-3	“Rent Roll of Neale O’Donnel and D. Medlicott [of Newport, Co. Mayo], 1777, 1805 and 1815”, NLI Ms. 5821. (Tá rolla eile ina measc ó 1812 nár úsáideadh sa staidéar seo).
OED	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> , ed. J.A. Simpson and E.S.C. Weiner, 19 vols (2nd edn. Oxford, 1959).
Ó Flanagan	“An Outline History of the town of Westport: Part I: The Origins & Early Development of the Town of Westport 1750-1850”, by Peadar Ó Flanagan, <i>Cathair na Mart</i> 1 (1981), 5-12, agus “... Part II: Westport – A New Town: 1780-1825”, <i>ibid.</i> 2 (1982), 35-52.
Ogygia	<i>Ogygia: seu, Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia...</i> , Roderico O Flaherti (Londini 1685).

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Ó Niadh	<i>Cuntas Geografach ar Pharóiste Achaidh Fhobhair i gContae Mhaigh Eo</i> , tráchtas máistreachta leis an mBr. Pádraig F. Ó Niadh don Cholaíste Ollscoile, Gaillimh, Fómhar 1966.
Onom. Goed.	<i>Onomasticon Goedelicum locorum et tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae</i> , Edmund Hogan (Dublin 1910).
O'Reilly	<i>An Irish-English dictionary</i> , Edward O'Reilly. Revised and corrected, with a supplement by John O'Donovan (Dublin 1864).
Overton & Morden	"Ireland, printed by [John] Over[t]on and [William] Morden, London... inscribed to James, Duke of Ormaond...", c.1715; NLI 16 L 10(4).
Place-Names of Rathlin	"The Place-Names of Rathlin Island", Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, <i>Ainm</i> 3 (1988), 3-73.
PNI 1	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. I, County Down I: Newry and Southwest Down</i> , Gregory Toner and Mícheál B. Ó Mainnín (Belfast 1992).
PNI 2	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. II, County Down II: The Ards Peninsula</i> , A.J. Hughes and R.J. Hannan (Belfast 1992).
PNI 3	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. III, County Down III: The Mourne</i> , Mícheál B. Ó Mainnín (Belfast 1993).
PNI 4	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. IV, County Antrim I: The Baronies of Toome</i> , Pat McKay (Belfast 1995).
PNI 5	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. V, County Derry I: The Moyola Valley</i> , Gregory Toner (Belfast 1996).
PNI 6	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. VI, County Down IV: North-West Down/Iveagh</i> , Kay Muhr (Belfast 1996).
PNI 7	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. VII, County Antrim II: Ballycastle an North-East Antrim</i> , Fiachra Mac Gabhann (Belfast 1997).
PNI 8	<i>Place-names of Northern Ireland, Vol. VIII, County Fermanagh I: Lisnaskea and District: The Parish of Aghalurcher</i> , Pat McKay (Belfast 2004).
Pococke's Irish Tour	<i>Pococke's Tour in Ireland in 1752</i> , ed. George T. Stokes (Dublin 1891).
Pococke Letter	Litr a scríobh Dr. Pococke le linne cuairte a thug sé ar Chathair na Mart i 1752, agus é mar aoi ag John Browne; i gcló in <i>Ó Flanagan</i> 8.
Poem of Prophecies	"A Poem of Prophecies", [ed.] Eleanor Knott, <i>Ériu</i> 18 (1958),

	55-84.
Poems Giolla Brighde	<i>The Poems of Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe</i> , ed. N.J.A. Williams, <i>ITS</i> vol. li (Dublin 1980).
Poems TD Ó hUiginn	<i>The Bardic Poems of Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn (1550-1591)</i> , 2 vols, ed. Eleanor Knott (Lúndain 1922).
Pont Hib.	<i>Pontificia Hibernica, a collection of medieval papal chancery documents concering Ireland, 640-1261</i> , ed. Maurice P. Sheehy, 2 vols (Dublin 1962, 1965).
PRIA	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i> (Dublin 1836-).
Price, Senex & Maxwell	"Ireland, printed by Price, Senex and Maxwell, London 1721, inscribed to Sr William Robinson..."; NLI 16 L 10(5).
QRL	<i>Quit Rent Ledgers, Foxford District</i> , NA 2A.6.69 (1785-91) agus 2A.6.74 (1792-98).
Ravenna Cosmog.	"The British Section of the Ravenna Cosmography", I.A. Richmond, <i>Archaeologia</i> 93 (1949), 1-50.
Regal Visitation (Knox)	"The Regal Visitation [of the Diocese of Achonry] of 1615" in <i>Knox Hist. Tuam</i> 245.
Reg. Deeds	<i>Registry of Deeds / Clárlann na nGníomhas</i> , Sráid Henrietta, BÁC; tugtar uimhreacha imleabhair, leathanaigh agus dintiúir i ngach cás.
Reid (Ó Flanagan)	Tuairisc a scríobh cuairteoir darbh ainm dó T. Reid i gCathair na Mart i 1823, luaite, gan foinse, in <i>Ó Flanagan</i> 40.
Rennes Dinds.	"The prose tales in the Rennes Dindsenchas", ed. Whitley Stokes, <i>Rév. Celt.</i> xv (1894), 272-336, 418-84; xvi (1895), 31-83, 135-67, 269-312.
Rentall of M/C	"The second part of 'A Rentall of Munster and Connaugh', dated February 4, 1576(/7)..." in K. Nicholls 1972-3.
Rév. Celt.	<i>Révue Celtique</i> (Paris 1870-1934).
Rights of Mac Diarmada	"The Rights of Mac Diarmada", Nessa Ní Shéaghdha, <i>Celtica</i> 6 (1963), 156-172.
Road Map	<i>Road Map of Cos Sligo and Mayo, with Dedication to Charles O'Hara the Younger</i> , AD 1800. NLI 16 I 16(3); féach fosta NLI p. 1576.
S. Ard Mh.	<i>Seanchas Ard Mhacha</i> : journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society (Armagh 1954-).
SD	<i>Symeonis Dunelmensis: Opera et Collectanea</i> , vol. i, Surtes Society (vol. li) (Durham 1868).

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See Lands Inq. (Knox)	<i>An Inquisition taken regarding the ownership of lands in the county of Mayo on the 4th January 1617, in which the Archbishop appears as holding the following lands...</i> in Knox <i>Hist. Tuam</i> 180-2; is ionann agus <i>Inq. ME</i> II.269, ach ní hionann na litrithe in amanna.
Seanchas Búrcach	<i>Seanchas Búrcach</i> , 1578, aguisín le <i>Caithréim Thoirdealbhaigh</i> , Sean Mac Ruaidhrí Mac Craith, ed. Standish Hayes O'Grady, introduction and index by Robin Flower (<i>ITS</i> , 2 vols.; Dublin 1929). Tugtar tosaíocht áfach do leaganacha logainmneacha mar atá i Ó Muraíle 2013.
Seanchas Búrcach (Ó R)	"Seanchus na mBúrcach", Tomás Ó Raghallaigh, <i>GAHSJ</i> 12, 50-59, 101-138; xiv 30-51, 142-165.
Seanchas Iorrais	"Seanchas ó Iorrus", le Liam Mac Coistealbha, ó bhéalaithe Sheáin Mhic Mheanman, <i>Béaloid</i> . xiii, 173-237.
SG	<i>Silva Gadelica</i> , ed. S.H. O'Grady, 2 vols, vol. i texts, vol. ii translations, London 1892.
Shaw Mason's Par. Sur.	<i>A statistical account, or parochial survey of Ireland, drawn up from the communications of the clergy</i> , William Shaw Mason, vols. i and ii (Dublin 1814).
Sligo/Mayo Map	<i>Portion of Map 4 in Vol. 1 of the Irish Maps in the PRO Office, London... of the Counties of Sligo and Mayo..., dated 1586-7..., NLI 16 B 15(3) agus 16 L 5(32). Féach fosta Swift (1999) 40-1.</i>
Sligo Papers (Murphy)	'The Sligo Papers, Westport House, Co. Mayo: A Report', Sean Murphy, <i>Anal. Hib.</i> 333 (1986) 17-46. Tá na páipéir seo i seilbh an NLI anois: féach Clesham & Geddis 2009. Is é an chuid 'Draft catalogue of documents 1541-1676' ar l.30-44 is mó a mbainim feidhm as sa saothar seo; tá foirm nó dhó luaite ann as Gaeilge.
Sligo RR	Rollaí cíosa de chuid Eastát Shligigh a coinníodh i <i>Westport House</i> go dtí na fíormhallaibh agus atá i dtaisce, agus á gcur i dtoll a chéile, sa Leabharlann Náisiúnta; tá cóipeanna de Rolla 1818 agus d'ábhair a bhaineann le tionóntaí ar na bailte fearainn ar fad sa tréimhse 1785-1870c ar fáil in Ionad Oidhreacht Chuan Mó, Cathair na Mart.
Sligo RR (Ó Flanagáin)	<i>Lord Sigo's Rent Roll 1815, Town of Westport</i> , Appendix iv in Ó Flanagáin 48.
Speed's Ireland	<i>The Kingdome of Irland devided into severall Provinces and then againe devided into Counties. Newly described</i> , AD 1610, le

	John Speed; foilsithe fosta in <i>The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain</i> (Sudbury & Humble 1612).
Speed's Connaught	<i>The Province of Connaugh [sic] with the citie of Galwaye Described</i> , AD 1610, le John Speed. NLI 16 B 15(10) agus 16 L 10(75); foilsithe in <i>The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain</i> (Sudbury & Humble 1612).
STT	"The Settling of the Manor of Tara", ed. R.I. Best, <i>Ériu</i> 4 (1908-10), 21-72; <i>Suidiugud Tellaich Temra ó YBL</i> 105.
ST (ALSO)	<i>Boundary Survey Sketch Maps</i> , bunaithe ar shuirbhéireacht ar theorainneacha a rinne an tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis c. 1835-38, luaite sna <i>ALSO</i> , <i>passim</i> .
Stat. Survey Mayo	<i>Statistical Survey of the County of Mayo, with observations on the means of improvement...</i> , James McParlan (London 1802).
Stowe Mss RIA D.2,2 (Hogan)	Foirmeacha ón lámhscríbhinn luaite ag Hogan in <i>Onom. Goed</i> .
Strafford Inq.	<i>The Strafford Inquisition of County Mayo (RIA MS 24 E 15)</i> , edited by William O'Sullivan (IMC; Dublin 1958).
Stud. Celt.	<i>Studia Celtica</i> . "Published on behalf of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales" (Cardiff 1966-).
Taylor and Skinner	<i>Maps of the Roads of Ireland</i> , surveyed 1777, by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner (Dublin 1778).
Taylor's Map	<i>A new map of Ireland having the great features of the country described in a manner highly expressive... by Alexander Taylor...</i> , 1793; NLI 16 L 10(80).
TBC I	<i>Táin Bó Cúailnge Recension I</i> , ed. Cecile O'Rahilly (Dublin 1967).
TBF ² (Glenmasan)	Cóip dhéanach (1510c) de Táin Bó Fhlíodhaise atá sa <i>Glenmasan Manuscript</i> .
TBF ² (RIA)	Cóip ón 17ú haois de Táin Bó Fhlíodhaise atá in RIA B.iv.I agus curtha in eagar ag Magaret Dobbs in <i>Ériu</i> 8 (1916) 134-149.
TCD 1641 Dep.	<i>1641 Depositions at Trinity College Dublin Library...</i> foilsithe ar líne ag http://1641.tcd.ie/
TCHyF	<i>The Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach commonly called O'Dowd's Country: now for the first time published from the Book of Lecan...</i> , ed. John O'Donovan (Dublin 1844; imprint edition 1993).

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TCHyM	<i>The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many...</i> , ed. John O'Donovan (Dublin 1843).
Tírechán	Scríbhinní Thírecháin c. 700: féach W. Stokes in <i>Trip. Life</i> (Stokes) ii, 302-33.
Tírechán (Bieler)	Féach <i>The Patrician Texts in the Book of Armagh</i> , ed. Ludwig Bieler (Dublin 1979).
Tithe App.	<i>Tithe Applotment Books of Mayo, 1820c-1835c</i> . Micrifis i Leabharlann Chaisleán an Bharraigh.
Top. Poems (O'D)	<i>Topographical Poems of O'Dugan and O'Heerin</i> , ed. John O'Donovan (Dublin 1862).
TMH (Stokes)	<i>Three Middle-Irish Homilies on the Lives of Saint Patrick, Brigit and Columba</i> , ed. Whitley Stokes (Calcutta 1877).
Tóchar Phádraig	<i>Tóchar Phádraig, A Pilgrim's Progress: Ballintubber to Croagh Patrick</i> , ed. 'Ballintubber Teamwork' (1989).
Topographia Hibernica	<i>Topographia Hibernica or the Topography of Ireland, antient and modern, giving a complete view of the civil and ecclesiastical state of that kingdom...</i> , Wm. Wenman Seward (Dublin 1795).
Trans. Connaught	<i>The Transplantation to Connaught 1654-58</i> , Robert C. Simington (Irish Manuscripts Commission 1970).
Treatise of Ire.	<i>Treatise of Irlande</i> , by John Dymok, c.1599, NLI Ms 669; féach fosta NLI 16 L 2.
Trias. Thaum.	<i>Triadis Thaumaturgae seu divorum Patricii, Columbae et Brigidae... acta</i> , tom ii, John Colgan (Lovanii 1647).
Trip. Life (Stokes)	<i>The Tripartite Life of Saint Patrick, with other documents relating to that saint</i> , ed. W. Stokes, 2 vols (London 1887).
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Innéacs Gaeilge

AC I: Oileán Acla

AC II: An Corrán

AG I: Achadh Ghobhair: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

BT: Baile an Tobair: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

BU: Buiríos Umhaill

CM : Cill Mhiona

CML: Cill Mhic Laisre

OÉ: Oileán Éadaí: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Léirítear an t-ainm barúntachta agus ainmneacha paróistí le cló dubh: **Óileán Éadaí, Cill Mhiona**. Léirítear ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus ainmneacha oileán a liostaítear san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*) le gnathchló: Achadh Dumhaí, Inis Odhar.

Léirítear mionainmneacha agus ainmneacha eile nach bailte fearainn iad le cló iodálach: *An Corrán, Toircshliabh*. Úsáidtear an dara colún le leaganacha Béarla d'ainmneacha nach ainmneacha bailte fearainn iad a léiriú.

Foirm Mholta Ghaeilge		Par.	Baile Fearainn			Lth
<i>Abhainn Allt an Chonnaidh</i>	<i>Altaconey River.</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen</i>	.	.	308
<i>Abhainn an Ghabhláin</i>	<i>Gowlaun River</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen</i>	.	.	308
<i>Abhainn Bhuí, An</i>	<i>Yellow River</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Callowbrack</i>	.	.	221
<i>Abhainn Bhun Claidí</i>	<i>Bunclady River</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	264
<i>Abhainn Dubh, An</i>	.	AC II	<i>Owenduff</i>	.	.	126
<i>Abhainn Gharbh, An</i>	<i>Owengarve</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Meennacloghfinny</i>	.	.	316
<i>Abhainn Mhuirbhígh</i>	<i>Murrevagh River</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Murrevagh</i>	.	.	323
<i>Abhainn na Brocaí</i>	<i>Owennabrockagh</i>	<i>CML</i>	<i>Brockagh</i>	.	.	385
<i>Abhainn na Daraí Duibhe</i>	<i>Owennadarrydivva or Newport R.</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Newport srl.</i>	.	.	72
<i>Abhainn na hAille</i>	<i>Aille River</i>	AG I	<i>Aille</i>	.	.	146
<i>Abhainn Thaobh Claidí</i>	<i>Bunclady River sv.</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	264
Acaill	Achill	.	.	.	.	74
<i>Acaill Bheag</i>	.	AC I	<i>Achillbeg Island.</i>	.	.	81
<i>Achadh Dumhaí.</i>	.	BU	<i>Aghadooey Glebe</i>	.	.	212
<i>Achadh Gabhla Beag</i>	.	CML	<i>Aghagowla Beg</i>	.	.	379
<i>Achadh Gabhla Mór</i>	.	CML	<i>Aghagowla More</i>	.	.	382
Achadh Ghobhair	Aghagower	.	.	.	.	135
<i>Achadh Ghobhair</i>	.	AG I	<i>Aghagower</i>	.	.	139
<i>Aill, An</i>	.	AG I	<i>Aille</i>	.	.	141

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Áit Tí Cliath	CM	Cushalogurt	438
<i>Allt na Slat</i>	BU	<i>Dooghbeg §3</i>	267
Ardach	BU	Ardagh	215
Ard Caoin	CM	Ardkeen	408
Ard-doire	AG I	Arderry	147
Ard Ó gComáin	AG I	Ardogommon	148
Áth Shaileach	BU	Wilford	370
<i>Babhún, An</i>	CM	<i>Bawn Castle</i>	502
Baile an Locha	CM	Ballinlough	410
Baile an Mhaí	AG I	Ballinvoy	150
Baile an tSléibhe	CML	Ballintleva	381
Baile Baileanáin.	AG I	Ballyballinaun	152
Baile Glas, An	CML	Ballyglass	382
<i>Baile na Carraige</i>	AG I	<i>Ballynacarrick Lough</i>	194
Baile na Carraige	CML	Ballynacarriga	382
Baile na mBarróg	OÉ	Ballynamarroge	510
Baile Uí Dhónalláin	AG I	Ballydonnellan	154
Baile Uí Fhiacháin	BU	Newport	325
<i>Ballán, An</i>	BU	<i>Bullaun.</i>	344
<i>Ballán, An</i>	CM	<i>Ballaun Point</i>	489
Ball Dumha Cinn Aille	AC I	Bal of Dookinelly (<i>Calvy</i>)	82
<i>Barr Scoithe</i>	BU	<i>Barscoha</i>	320
Béal an Átha Salaigh	AC I	Bellanasally	83
<i>Béal an Chreachaire</i>	BU	<i>Bellacragher Bay</i>	371
<i>Béal Átha na Marbh</i>	AG I	<i>Bellanamarla Bridge</i>	192
Béal Feirste	AC II	Belfarsad	118
<i>Beannchar</i>	CM	<i>Banagher Point.</i>	494
<i>Binn Chaorthainn</i>	OÉ	<i>Benkeeran</i>	520
<i>Biollaí, Na</i>	AC I	<i>Bills Rocks</i>	112
<i>Bléan an Duáin.</i>	CM	<i>Bleanadooaun</i>	483
<i>Bléan Ghráinne.</i>	BU	<i>Bleangrania</i>	320
<i>Bléan Ros Duáin</i>	CM	<i>Bleanrosdooaun</i>	483
<i>Bléan Ros Láthair</i>	CM	<i>Bleanroslaher</i>	486
Both Chuilinn	CM	Bocullin	412
Bhrocach, An	CML	Brockagh	383
<i>Buacach</i>	BU	<i>Buckoogh</i>	372
Buaile an Ghleanna	AC II	Bolinglanna	119
Buiríos Umhaill	.	Burrishoole	56
Buiríos Umhaill	BU	Burrishoole	226
<i>Buiríos Umhaill.</i>	BU	<i>Burrishoole</i>	72
<i>Bun Abhainn Thaobh Claoidí</i>	BU	<i>Doooghbeg §7</i>	267

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Bun an Churraigh	AC I	Bunacurry	84
Bun na hAbhna	BU	Bunnahowna	218
<i>Bun na Muice</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Newfield</i>	<i>325</i>
Bun na nAeú	AC II	Bunanioo	120
Bun Ramhar	AG I	Bunrawer	157
Cagála	OÉ	Cogaula.	525
Caiseal, An	AC I	Cashel	88
Caiseal, An	OÉ	Cashel	516
Caiseal Aife	CM	Castleaffy	419
Caiseal Lógairt	CM	Cushalogurt	437
Caisleán an Dúin	AG I	Dooncastle	172
Caladh Breac, An	BU	Callowbrack	219
Calacán.	BU	Caulican	236
Camchluain Beag	BU	Camcloonbeg	221
Camchluain Mór	BU	Camcloonmore	222
Caológa, Na	BU	Keeloges	289
Caológa, Na	OÉ	Keeloges	541
Caol Thoir, An	AC I	Keel East	102
Caol Thiar, An	AC I	Keel West	103
<i>Carn, An</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryloughan More</i>	<i>259</i>
<i>Carn Rua, An</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>503</i>
Carragán, An	BU	Corragaun	240
<i>Carragan Corrach, An</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Treanbeg</i>	<i>367</i>
Carraig an Chabhlaigh	BU	Rockfleet	331
<i>Carraig an Chabhlaigh Rockfleet or Carrickahowly Castle</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rockfleet</i>	<i>333</i>
Carraig an Éadaigh	BU	Carrickaneady	224
<i>Carraig na nÉan</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	<i>265</i>
<i>Carraig Thaidhg</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	<i>265</i>
<i>Carraig Thiobóid</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Claggan</i>	<i>422</i>
Cartún, An	AC II	Cartron	123
Cartún, An	CML	Cartron	385
Cartún Dubh	OÉ	Cartronduff	515
<i>Casadh an Toir Ghlais</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Cushlecka §1</i>	<i>246</i>
<i>Caslach.</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Roskeen South</i>	<i>342</i>
Chathair Gheal, An	BU	Cahergal	219
<i>Ceann Acla</i>	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Keel West</i>	<i>111</i>
Cheathrú Bhán, An	BU	Carrowbaun	227
Cheathrú Bheag, An	CM	Carrowbeg	414
Cheathrú Bheag, An	OÉ	Carrowbeg	511
Ceathrú Bheag Fhearghasa	BU	Carrowbeg Fergus	228
Cheathrú Bheag Theas, An	BU	Carrowbeg South	230

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Cheathrú Bheag Thuaidh, An	.	.	.	BU	Carrowbeg North	.	229
Ceathrú Chalaídh	.	.	.	CM	Carrowcally	.	416
Cheathrú Chaol, An	.	.	.	AG I	Carrowkeel	.	159
Cheathrú Chaol, An	.	.	.	BU	Carrowkeel	.	231
Cheathrú Gharbh, An	.	.	.	AC I	Carrowgarve	.	87
Cheathrú Mhór, An	.	.	.	BU	Carrowmore	.	233
Ceathrú na Cléithe	.	.	.	OÉ	Carrownaclea	.	513
Cheathrú Shalach, An	.	.	.	BU	Carrowsallagh	.	234
Ceathrú Thuatach	.	.	.	OÉ	Carrowtootagh	.	514
Cill Bhríde	.	.	.	BU	Kilbride.	.	290
<i>Cill Bhríde</i>	.	<i>Kilbride</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Kilbride</i>	.	292
Cill Bhrí Íochtair	.	.	.	BT	Kilbree Lower	.	209
Cill Bhrí Uachtair	.	.	.	BT	Kilbree Upper	.	212
Cill Dabheoige	.	.	.	CM	Buckfield	.	413
Cill Damhnait	.	.	.	AC I	Carrickkildavnet	.	85
<i>Cillín, An</i>	.	<i>Killeen</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Aghadooey Glebe.</i>	.	214
<i>Cillín, An</i>	.	<i>Killeen</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rusheen</i>	.	495
<i>Cillín na gCailleach</i>	.	<i>Killeenagalliagh</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Ballinvoy</i>	.	152
Cill Mhic Laisre	.	Kilmaclasser	.	.	.	.	378
Cill Mhíona	.	Kilmeena	.	.	.	.	407
Cill Mhíona	.	.	.	CM	Kilmeena	.	454
Cill Tarnacht	.	.	.	BU	Kiltarnaght	.	292
Cláinis	.	.	.	CM	Clynish	.	425
<i>Cliabhloch</i>	.	<i>Cleavlagh</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	504
Clochar, An	.	.	.	OÉ	Clogher.	.	522
<i>Cloch Chraobh an Drantáin</i>	.	<i>Cloghcreevadrantaun</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghill</i>	.	268
Clogarnach Thiar	.	.	.	OÉ	Claggarnagh West	.	521
Clogarnach Thoir	.	.	.	OÉ	Claggarnagh East	.	518
Chloich Mhóir, An	.	.	.	AC I	Cloghmore	.	90
Cloigeann, An	.	.	.	AC I	Claggan.	.	89
Cloigeann, An	.	.	.	CM	Claggan.	.	421
Clós an Tuair	.	.	.	BU	Bleachyard	.	217
Cluain Ceannabháin	.	.	.	CML	Clooncanavan	.	386
Cluain Caoin	.	.	.	CM	Cloonkeen	.	425
Cluain Dá Chon	.	.	.	AG I	Cloondacon	.	160
Cluaineán	.	.	.	OÉ	Cloonan	.	523
Cluain Fothaire	.	.	.	BU	Cloonfoher	.	241
Cluain Íseal	.	.	.	BU	Clooneshil	.	237
Cluainín, An	.	.	.	CM	Clooneen	.	423
<i>Clúid Ghiorria</i>	.	<i>Cloodgirrea</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockeeragh</i>	.	300
<i>Clúid na Leice Gairbhe</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	267

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Cnocán an Bhrúnaigh	CM	Mountbrown	189
Cnoc an Bheannlomáin	CM	Knockavanloman	456
Cnoc an Droma	AG I	Knockadrum	177
Cnoc an Éadain	OÉ	Knockaneden	543
Cnoc an Liagáin	BU	Knockalegan	294
Cnoc an Mhíle	BU	Knockaveely Glebe	295
Cnoc an Sprochtha	CM	Knockasproha	455
Cnocán na Gainimhe	BU	Sandymount	352
Cnoc an Phréacháin	AG I	Crowhill	164
Cnoc an Spriocáin	CM	Knockyspricaun	465
<i>Cnoc an Tobair</i>	<i>St. Dominick's Well sv. BU</i>	<i>Kiltarnaght</i>	<i>294</i>
<i>Cnoc an Toirín</i>	<i>Knockaturnin</i>	<i>OÉ Cashel</i>	<i>517</i>
<i>Cnoc an Úcaire Thoir</i>	<i>Knocknageeragh East CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>505</i>
<i>Cnoc an Úcaire Thiar</i>	<i>Knocknageeragh West CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>505</i>
<i>Cnocán Uí Éimhín</i>	<i>Knockanyeveen</i>	<i>CM Ballinlough</i>	<i>411</i>
<i>Cnoc an Uisce</i>	<i>Knockaniska Bridge CM</i>	<i>Money</i>	<i>469</i>
Cnoc Ballach, An	CM	Knockballagh	458
Cnoc Breac, An	AG I	Knockbrack	179
Cnoc Bréige	BU	Knockbreaga	297
Cnoc Buí, An	BU	Knockboy	296
Cnoc Buí, An	CM	Knockboy	458
Cnoc Fhéilim	AG I	Knockfelim	180
Cnoc Glas, An	BU	Knockglass	300
Cnoc Glas, An	CML	Knockglass	398
<i>Cnoc Guaire</i>	<i>Knockgorrie</i>	<i>BU Letterkeen</i>	<i>309</i>
Cnoc Iarthach, An	BU	Knockeeragh	298
Cnoc Luachra	BU	Knockloughra	301
Cnoc Mhánaís	BU	Knockmanus	301
Cnoc Maoilín	CML	Knockmoyleen	339
Cnoc Maol, An	BU	Knockmoyle	302
Cnoc Maol, An	CM	Knockmoyle	459
<i>Cnoc Maol, An</i>	<i>Knockmoyle</i>	<i>BU Moynish More</i>	<i>320</i>
Cnoc Muine Aird.	CML	Knockmuinard	399
Cnoc na Beairice	BU	Barrackhill	217
Cnoc na Buaile	CM	Knocknaboley	460
Cnoc na Finne	OÉ	Fairhill	538
Cnoc na Gainimhe	BU	Sandhill	351
Cnoc na Gaoithe	BU	Knocknageeha	303
Cnoc na Tine Aoil	BU	Knocknatinnnyweel	304
<i>Cnoc na Tintrí</i>	<i>Claggan Mountain BU</i>	<i>Dooghill</i>	<i>269</i>
Cnoc Rúscáí	AG I	Knockroosky	181

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Cnoc Uí Chaoirí	AG I	Knockakeery	178
Cnoc Uí Chathaláin	CM	Knockycahillaun	463
Cnoc Uí Chataín	CM	Knockychottaun	463
Coill an Locháin.	AC II	Cuillaloughaun	123
Coill Fia	OÉ	Kilfeá	542
Choill Mhór, An.	BU	Cuilmore	243
Coillte Rua	CM	Kiltyroe.	454
Coill Tréin	CML	Cuiltrean	387
Coinré	CM	Conrea	429
Coirthín Breac	BU	Carheenbrack	203
Coisín Chaol	AG I	Cushinkeel	165
Coisín Siáin	AG I	Cushinsheeaun	166
Cois Leice	BU	Cushlecka	245
Collainn Mhór	CM	Collan More	427
<i>Corrán, An</i>	<i>Corraun</i>	<i>AC II</i>	<i>116</i>
Corrán Buí, An	BU	Corraunboy	241
<i>Corrán na Binne</i>	<i>Corranabinna</i>	<i>BU</i> <i>Glennamong</i>	<i>284</i>
Corr an tSeabhaic	CM	Corratowick	432
Corr na gCaisleán	OÉ	Cornagaslaun	527
<i>Corr na Slat Mara</i>	<i>Cornaslatmara Channel</i> <i>CM</i>	<i>Rossow</i>	<i>491</i>
Crannairín	CM	Cranareen	433
<i>Chraobhach, An</i>	<i>Creevagh Graveyard</i> <i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>503</i>
Craobhachán	BU	Creevaghau	242
Creagán na hEorna	CM	Creggaunna	434
Creagán na Saor	AG I	Creggannaseer	163
<i>Chreig Bhán, An</i>	<i>Carrickbaun</i>	<i>BU</i> <i>Dooghbeg</i>	<i>265</i>
Chrois, An	CM	Cross	435
<i>Crompán, An</i>	<i>Crumpaun</i>	<i>CM</i> <i>Claggan</i>	<i>422</i>
Cúil Bhairrinn	CM	Coolbarreen	430
Chuilleanntrach, An	BU	Cullentrach	244
Cúil Luachra	AG I	Cooloughra	162
<i>Cúl na Seanchaithe</i>	<i>Coolnashanaghy</i> <i>BU</i>	<i>Moynish More</i>	<i>320</i>
<i>Curach Mháiteoige</i>	<i>Curaghveetheeogue L.</i> <i>AG I</i>	<i>Aille</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>Dabhach Phádraig</i>	<i>Dabhach Patrick</i> <i>AG I</i>	<i>Aghagower</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Dairbhrigh Chip</i>	<i>Derryvykip Lough</i> <i>OÉ</i>	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	<i>512</i>
Diméin Chathair na Mart	CM	Westport Demesne	500
Doire an Iomaire	CML	Derrinnumera	388
Doire an tSagairt	BU	Derrintaggart	248
Doire an tSlabhra	OÉ	Derrintloura	530
Doire Artáin	OÉ	Derrartan	529
Doire Bhroc	BU	Derrybrock	249

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Doire Chloíteach.	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrycleetagha	.	.	250
Doire Choill Thiar	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrykill West	.	.	257
Doire Choill Thoir	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrykill East	.	.	255
Doire Chontúirte Thiar	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrycontort West	.	.	253
Doire Chontúirte Thoir	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrycontort East	.	.	251
Doire Chuaráin	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Derrycooraun	.	.	530
Doire Chúldroma	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrycooldrim	.	.	253
Doire Chraobh	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Derrycreeve	.	.	532
<i>Doire Donn</i>	.	.	<i>Derrydoon</i>	.	OÉ	<i>Ranaghy</i>	.	.	547
Doire Fhada	.	.	.	.	BU	Derradda	.	.	247
Doire Ghabhla	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Derrygowla	.	.	532
Doire Garbh	.	.	.	.	AG I	Derrygarve	.	.	170
Doire Garbh	.	.	.	.	BU	Derrygarve	.	.	254
Doire Liath	.	.	.	.	CM	Derrylea	.	.	439
Doire Locháin Beag	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryloughan Beg	.	.	258
Doire Locháin Mór	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryloughan More	.	.	259
Doire Lócháin Theas	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryloughan South	.	.	262
Doire Lócháin Thoir	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryloughan East	.	.	260
Doire Lócháin Thuaidh	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryloughan North	.	.	261
Doire na nDamh	.	.	.	.	CM	Derrynanaff	.	.	440
Doire na Rátha	.	.	.	.	CM	Derrynaraw	.	.	441
Doire Roibín	.	.	.	.	CML	Derryribín	.	.	389
Doire Shaileach	.	.	.	.	BU	Derryhillagh	.	.	254
Doirín, An	.	.	.	.	AC I	Derreen	.	.	91
<i>Doirín na Scál</i>	.	.	<i>Derryskall Lough</i>	.	OÉ	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	.	.	512
<i>Droim an Mhuilinn</i>	.	.	<i>Drumawillin</i>	.	OÉ	<i>Claggarnagh East</i>	.	.	521
Droim Ard, An	.	.	.	.	CM	Drumard	.	.	442
Droim Achaidh Ghairbh.	.	.	.	.	CM	Drumgarve	.	.	443
Droim Dhomhnaigh	.	.	.	.	CML	Drumgoney	.	.	392
Droim Breastail Thiar	.	.	.	.	BU	Drumbrastle West.	.	.	273
Droim Breastail Thoir	.	.	.	.	BU	Drumbrastle East	.	.	272
Droim Fhionna Mhóna	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Drumminwonagh	.	.	536
Droim Forban	.	.	.	.	BU	Drumfurban	.	.	274
Droim Gearr, An	.	.	.	.	CML	Drumgar	.	.	391
Droim Iolra	.	.	.	.	CML	Drumilra	.	.	393
Droim Long	.	.	.	.	BU	Drumlong	.	.	275
Droimnín	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Drumneen	.	.	537
Droim Thuaiscirt	.	.	.	.	CM	Drumhuskert	.	.	445
Dromainn na Bó	.	.	.	.	CM	Drumminabo	.	.	446
Dromainn na gCliabh	.	.	.	.	BU	Drummannaglieve	.	.	276
Dromainn na hÁithe	.	.	.	.	OÉ	Drumminahaha	.	.	534

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<i>Dronnach</i>	.	.	<i>.Dronnagh / Dronnagh Strand</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Cushalogurt</i>	.	.	438
Dúchoill	.	.	.	BU	Dooghill	.	.	268
Dúdhoire	.	.	.	BU	Doogary	.	.	261
<i>Dúloch</i>	.	.	<i>Doolough</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Srahrevagh</i>	.	.	360
<i>Dúloch</i>	.	.	<i>Doolough</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Carrownaclea</i>	.	.	514
<i>Dumha Acha</i>	.	.	<i>Dooagh.</i>	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Slievemore</i>	.	.	113
Dumhach Bheag, An	.	.	.	BU	Dooghbeg	.	.	263
Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Calvy</i>)	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Dookinelly (<i>Calvy</i>)	.	.	98
Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Thulis</i>)	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Dookinelly (<i>Thulis</i>)	.	.	100
Dumha Éige	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Dooege	.	.	92
Dumha Goirt	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Doogort	.	.	96
Dumha Goirt Thoir	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Doogort East	.	.	97
Dumha Goirt Thiar	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Doogort West	.	.	97
Dumha Liag	.	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	Dooleague	.	.	395
Dún, An	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	Doon	.	.	170
<i>Dún Balláin</i>	.	.	<i>Dunbullaun</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Carrowcally</i>	.	.	418
Dún Ibhir	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	Dooniver	.	.	100
<i>Dún Mhic Philbín</i>	.	.	<i>Mac Philbin's Castle</i>	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Toberrooaun</i>	.	.	204
Dún Troisc	.	.	.	BU	Doontrusk	.	.	269
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<i>Teampall Marcáin</i>	.	<i>St. Marcan's Church</i>	.	BU	<i>Rosclave</i>	.	.	336
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<i>Tobar Bríde</i>	.	<i>Toberbride</i>	.	BU	<i>Kilbride</i>	.	.	292
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<i>Tobar Ruáin</i>	.	<i>Toberrooaun</i>	.	AG I	<i>Toberrooaun</i>	.	.	205
<i>Tóin an Chnoic</i>	.	<i>Tonaknick</i>	.	CM	<i>Rosdooaun</i>	.	.	484
<i>Tóin an Chnoic</i>	.	<i>Tonaknick</i>	.	CM	<i>Rossow</i>	.	.	492
<i>Tóin an tSeanbhaile</i>	.	.	.	AC I	<i>Tonatanvally</i>	.	.	110
<i>Tóin na Rátha Thiar</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Tonaraha West</i>	.	.	500
<i>Tóin na Rátha Thoir</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Tonaraha East</i>	.	.	498
<i>Tóin le Gaoith</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Tonlegee</i>	.	.	205
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<i>Toirnín Corrach, An</i>	.	<i>Turnincorragh</i>	.	OÉ	<i>Cashel</i>	.	.	518
<i>Tor Glas, An</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Cushlecka</i>	.	.	247
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<i>Trá Uachtair, An</i>	.	<i>Trowoughter Strand</i>	.	BU	<i>Mallaranny</i>	.	.	316
<i>Trián Beag, An</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Treanbeg</i>	.	.	367
<i>Trián Láir, An</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Treanlaur</i>	.	.	368
<i>Tuairín, An</i>	.	<i>Tooreen</i>	.	BU	<i>Murrevagh</i>	.	.	323
<i>Tuar Boic</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Toorbuck</i>	.	.	207
<i>Tuar Garbh, An</i>	.	.	.	CML	<i>Toorgarve</i>	.	.	405
<i>Uaich an Chlaí</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	267

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AC I: Oileán Acla

AC II: An Corrán

AG I: Achadh Ghobhair: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

BT: Baile an Tobair: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

BU: Buiríos Umhaill

CM : Cill Mhíona

CML: Cill Mhic Laisre

OÉ: Oileán Éadaí: cuid bharúntacht Bhuiríos Umhaill

Léirítear an t-ainm barúntachta agus ainmneacha paróistí le cló dubh: **Islandeady, Kilmeena**. Léirítear ainmneacha bailte fearainn agus ainmneacha oileán a liostaítear san Innéacs Topagrafach (*Census 1851*) le gnathchló: Aghadooey Glebe, Inishower.

Léirítear mionainmneacha agus ainmneacha eile nach bailte fearainn iad, le cló iodálach: *Corraun, Tirkslieve*. Úsáidtear an dara colún le leaganacha molta Gaeilge (más ann díobh) d'ainmneacha nach ainmneacha bailte fearainn iad a léiriú; tugtar ainmneacha Béarla na mbailte fearainn a bhfuil na mionainmneacha iontu sa cheathrú colún.

Ainm Béarla				Par.	Baile Fearainn	Lth.
<i>Abbeyville</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Carrowkeel</i>	233
Achill	.	Acaill	.	AC I, II	.	74
<i>Achillbeg Island.</i>	.	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Acaill Bheag</i>	81
<i>Achill Head</i>	.	<i>Ceann Acla</i>	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Keel West</i>	111
<i>Achill Sound</i>	.	<i>Gob an Choire</i>	.	<i>AC II</i>	<i>Pollranny (Sweeny)</i>	133
<i>Aghadooey Glebe</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Achadh Dumhaí.</i>	212
<i>Aghagowla Beg</i>	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Achadh Gabhla Beag</i>	379
<i>Aghagowla More</i>	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Achadh Gabhla Mór</i>	380
Aghagower	.	Achadh Ghobhair	.	AG I	.	135
<i>Aghagower</i>	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Achadh Ghobhair</i>	139
<i>Aghagower Church Ruins and Round Tower</i>	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Aghagower</i>	140
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<i>Aille Caves</i>	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Aille</i>	145
<i>Aille River</i>	.	<i>Abhainn na hAille</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Aille, srl.</i>	146
<i>Altaconey River.</i>	.	<i>Abhainn Allt an Chonnaidh</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen</i>	308
<i>Ardagh</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Ardach</i>	215
<i>Arderry</i>	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Ard-doire</i>	147
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Ass Bridge	CML	Derrinnumera	389
Atticlea Áit Tí Cliath	CM	Cushalogurt	438
Bullaun. . . . An Ballán	BU	Rosmore	344
Ballinlough	CM	Baile an Locha	410
Ballin Lough	CM	Ballinlough	411
Ballintleva	CML	Baile an tSléibhe	381
Ballinvoy	AG I	Baile an Mhaí	150
Ballyballinaun	AG I	Baile Baileanáin. . . .	152
Ballydonnellan	AG I	Baile Uí Dhónalláin	154
Ballyglass	CML	An Baile Glas	382
Ballygolman Lough	AG I	Ballyballinaun	153
Ballyknock Bridge	CM	Westport Demesne	502
Ballyknock Race Course. . . .	CM	Westport Demesne	502
Ballynacarrick Lough Loch Bhaile na Carraige	AG I	Moyhastin	194
Ballynacarriga	CML	Baile na Carraige	382
Ballynamaroge. . . .	OÉ	Baile na mBarróg	510
Bal of Dookinelly (Calvy)	AC I	Ball Dumha Cinn Aille	82
Banagher Point. . . . Beannchar	CM	Rusheen	494
Barrackhill	BU	Cnoc na Beairice	217
Barscoha Barr Scoithe	BU	Moynish More	320
Bawn Castle An Babhún	CM	Westport Demesne	502
Bawn Strand	CM	Westport Demesne	503
Belfarsad	AC II	Béal Feirste	118
Bellacragher Bay Béal an Chreachaire	BU	Dooghill	371
Bellacragher Strand	BU	Mallaranny	314
Bellanamarla Bridge Béal Átha na Marbh	AG I	Mountbrown	192
Bellanasally	AC I	Béal an Átha Salaigh	83
Beltra Lough	BU	Derryloughan East	371
Bengorm An Bhinn Ghorm	BU	Glendahurk	280
Benkeeran Binn Chaorthainn	OÉ	Claggarnagh East	520
Bills Rocks Na Biollaí	AC I	Keel West	112
Black Lough	OÉ	Cloonan	524
Black Park	CM	Claggan §2	422
Bleachyard	BU	Clós an Tuair	217
Bleachyard Lough	BU	Barrackhill, Bleachyard	217
Bleanadooan Bléan an Duáin	CM	Rosdooan	483
Bleangrania Bléan Ghráinne. . . .	BU	Moynish More	320
Bleanrosdooan Bléan Ros Duáin	CM	Rosdooan	483
Bleanrosлахer Bléan Ros Láhair	CM	Rosлахer	486
Bocullin	CM	Both Chuilinn	412

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Bolinglanna	AC II	Buaile an Ghleanna	119
<i>Bridger's Park</i>	CM	<i>Westoprt Demesne</i>	502
<i>Bridger's Stables</i>	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	503
<i>Broad Lough</i>	BU	<i>Carrowmore</i>	234
Brockagh	CML	An Bhrocach	383
<i>Brockagh Bridge</i>	CML	<i>Brockagh</i>	385
<i>Brockagh Castle</i>	CML	<i>Brockagh</i>	387
Buckfield	CM	Cill Dabheoige	413
<i>Buckoogh</i>	BU	<i>Skerdagh Upper srl.</i>	372
Bullaunmeneen	AG I	Mullán Méinín	155
<i>Bullaun.</i>	BU	<i>Rosmore</i>	344
<i>Bullaun Point</i>	CM	<i>Rosnakilly</i>	489
Bunacurry	AC I	Bun an Churraigh	84
Bunanioo	AC II	Bun na nAeú	120
<i>Bunclady River</i>	BU	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	264
Bunnahowna	BU	Bun na hAbhna	218
<i>Bunnahowna Bridge</i>	BU	<i>Murrevagh</i>	323
<i>Bunnahowna River</i>	BU	<i>Bunnahowna</i>	219
<i>Bunnamucka Lough</i>	BU	<i>Knockmanus</i>	302
<i>Bunnamucka Point</i>	BU	<i>Newfield</i>	325
Bunrawer	AG I	Bun Ramhar	157
Burrishoole	Buiríos Umhaill		56
Burrishoole	Buiríos Umhaill	BU	212
<i>Burrishoole</i>	BU	<i>Corraunboy</i>	72
<i>Burrishoole Abbey</i>	BU	<i>Carrowkeel</i>	70
<i>Burrishoole Bridge</i>	BU	<i>Carrowkeel</i>	233
<i>Burrishoole Channel</i>	BU	<i>Corraunboy</i>	242
<i>Byrne's Park</i>	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	503
Cahergal	BU	An Chathair Gheal	219
<i>Cairn</i>	BU	<i>Derryloughan More</i>	259
Callowbrack	BU	An Caladh Breac	220
Camcloon Beg	BU	Camchluain Beag	221
<i>Camcloonbeg Lough</i>	BU	<i>Barrackhill, Camcloon Beg</i>	217
Camcloon More	BU	Camchluain Mór	222
<i>Camcloonbeg Lough</i>	BU	<i>Camcloon More, Tawnawoggaun</i>	222
<i>Cannon's Park</i>	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	503
Carheenbrack	BU	Coirthín Breac	222
<i>Carheenbrack Lough</i>	BU	<i>Carheenbrack</i>	224
<i>Carnroe</i>	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	503
Carrickaneady	BU	Carraig an Éadaigh	224
<i>Carrickbaun</i>	BU	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	265

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Carrickkildavnet	.	.	.	AC I	Cill Damhnait	.	.	85
<i>Carricknanean</i>	.	<i>Carraig na nÉan</i>		BU	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	265
<i>Carrickteige</i>	.	<i>Carraig Thaidhg</i>		BU	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	265
Carrowbaun	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Bhán	.	.	227
Carrowbeg Fergus	.	.	.	BU	Ceathrú Bheag Fhearghasa	.	.	228
Carrowbeg	.	.	.	CM	An Cheathrú Bheag	.	.	414
<i>Carrowbeg Lough</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	.	.	416
Carrowbeg	.	.	.	OÉ	An Cheathrú Bheag	.	.	511
Carrowbeg North	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Bheag Thuaidh	.	.	229
<i>Carrowbeg Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	.	.	230
Carrowbeg South	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Bheag Theas	.	.	230
<i>Carrowbeg Cottage</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Carrowbeg South</i>	.	.	231
Carrowcally	.	.	.	CM	Ceathrú Chalaigh	.	.	416
<i>Carrowcally Point</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Carowcally</i>	.	.	418
Carrowgarve	.	.	.	AC I	An Cheathrú Gharbh	.	.	87
Carrowkeel	.	.	.	AG I	An Cheathrú Chaol	.	.	159
Carrowkeel	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Chaol	.	.	231
Carrowmore	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Mhór	.	.	233
Carrownaclea	.	.	.	OÉ	Ceathrú na Cléithe	.	.	513
Carrowsallagh	.	.	.	BU	An Cheathrú Shalach	.	.	234
<i>Carrowsallagh Bridge</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Carrowsallagh</i>	.	.	236
<i>Carrowsallagh River</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Carrowsallagh</i>	.	.	236
Carrowtootagh	.	.	.	OÉ	Ceathrú Thuatach	.	.	514
Cartron.	.	.	.	AC II	An Cartún	.	.	123
Cartron.	.	.	.	CML	An Cartún	.	.	385
Cartronduff	.	.	.	OÉ	An Cartún Dubh	.	.	515
Cashel	.	.	.	AC I	An Caiseal	.	.	88
Cashel	.	.	.	OÉ	An Caiseal	.	.	516
<i>Cashel Turlough</i>		<i>Loch an Chaisil</i>	.	AG I	<i>Forkfield or Gowel</i>	.	.	174
<i>Caslagh</i>	.	<i>Caslach.</i>	.	BU	<i>Roskeen South</i>	.	.	342
Castleaffy	.	.	.	CM	Caiseal Aife	.	.	419
<i>Castleaffy</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Castleaffy</i>	.	.	421
<i>Castle Strand</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Castleaffy</i>	.	.	421
Caulicaun	.	.	.	BU	Calacán.	.	.	236
Claggan.	.	.	.	AC I	An Cloigeann	.	.	89
Claggan.	.	.	.	CM	An Cloigeann	.	.	421
<i>Claggan Mountain</i>		<i>Cnoc na Tintrí</i>	.	BU	<i>Dooghill</i>	.	.	269
Claggarnagh East	.	.	.	OÉ	Clogarnach Thoir	.	.	518
Claggarnagh West	.	.	.	OÉ	Clagarnach Thiar	.	.	521
<i>Clareview</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Knocknatinnnyweel</i>	.	.	305
<i>Cleavlagh</i>	.	<i>Cliabhlach</i>	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	504

Barúntacht Bhuiríos Umhail

<i>Cleavlagh Strand</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	504
<i>Clew Bay House</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Raigh</i>	.	.	330
<i>Cloghereevadrantaun</i>	<i>Cloch Chraobh an Drantáin</i>	BU	<i>Dooghill</i>	.	.	.	.	268
<i>Clogher</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>An Clochar</i>	.	.	522
<i>Clogher Lough</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Clogher</i>	.	.	523
<i>Cloghmore</i>	.	.	.	AC I	<i>An Chloich Mhóir</i>	.	.	90
<i>Cloodgirrea</i>	<i>Clúid Ghiorria</i>	BU	<i>Knockeeragh</i>	.	.	.	.	300
<i>Cloonan</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Cluaineán</i>	.	.	523
<i>Clooncanavan</i>	.	.	.	CML	<i>Cluain Ceannabháin</i>	.	.	386
<i>Cloondacon</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Cluain Dá Chon</i>	.	.	160
<i>Clooneen</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>An Cluainín</i>	.	.	423
<i>Clooneshil</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Cluain Íseal</i>	.	.	237
<i>Cloonfoher</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Cluain Fothaire</i>	.	.	239
<i>Cloonkeen</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Cluain Caoin</i>	.	.	424
<i>Clynish</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Cláinis</i>	.	.	425
<i>Cogaula</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Cagála</i>	.	.	525
<i>Cogaula Lough</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Cogaula</i>	.	.	527
<i>Collan More</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Collainn Mhór</i>	.	.	417
<i>Conrea</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Coinré</i>	.	.	429
<i>Coolbarreen</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Cúil Bhairrinn</i>	.	.	430
<i>Coolbarreen Lough</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Coolbarreen</i>	.	.	432
<i>Coollegrean Church</i>	<i>Teampall Chúil le Gréin</i>	BU	<i>Aghadooey Glebe</i>	.	.	.	.	214
<i>Coolloughra</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Cúil Luachra</i>	.	.	162
<i>Coolnashanaghy</i>	<i>Cúl na Seanchaithe</i>	BU	<i>Moynish More</i>	.	.	.	.	320
<i>Cornacarta Lough</i>	<i>Loch Chorr na Ceárta</i>	AG I	<i>Ballyballinaun</i>	.	.	.	.	153
<i>Cornagashlaun</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Corr na gCaisleán</i>	.	.	527
<i>Cornaslatmara Channel</i>	<i>Corr na Slat Mara</i>	CM	<i>Rossow</i>	.	.	.	.	491
<i>Corranabinna</i>	<i>Corrán na Binne</i>	BU	<i>Glennamong</i>	.	.	.	.	284
<i>Corraun</i>	<i>An Corrán</i>	AC II	.	.	.	.	.	116
<i>Corragaun</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>An Carragán</i>	.	.	240
<i>Corragauncoragh</i>	<i>An Carragán Corrach</i>	BU	<i>Treanbeg</i>	.	.	.	.	367
<i>Corratowick</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Corr an tSeabhaic</i>	.	.	432
<i>Corranabinna</i>	<i>Corrán na Binne</i>	BU	<i>Glennamong</i>	.	.	.	.	281
<i>Corraunboy</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>An Corrán Buí</i>	.	.	241
<i>Cranareen</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Crannairín</i>	.	.	433
<i>Cravey's Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Kilbride</i>	.	.	291
<i>Creevaghaun</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Craobhachán</i>	.	.	242
<i>Creevagh Graveyard</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	504
<i>Creggannaseer</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Creagán na Saor</i>	.	.	163
<i>Creggaun Lough</i>	<i>Loch an Chreagáin</i>	AG I	<i>Moyhastin</i>	.	.	.	.	195
<i>Creaggaunnahorna</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Creagán na hEorna</i>	.	.	434

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<i>Croaghacrom Lough</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Sraheen</i>	.	.	.	198
Cross	.	.	.	CM	An Chrois	.	.	.	435
<i>Cross Lough</i>	.	.	.	CM	<i>Cross</i>	.	.	.	436
Crowhill	.	.	.	AG I	Cnoc an Phréacháin	.	.	.	164
<i>Crumpaun</i>	<i>An Crompán</i>	.	.	CM	<i>Claggan</i>	.	.	.	422
Cuillaloughaun	.	.	.	AC II	Coill an Locháin.	.	.	.	123
Cuilmore	.	.	.	BU	An Choill Mhór	.	.	.	243
<i>Cuilmore Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Cuilmore</i>	.	.	.	244
Cuiltrean	.	.	.	CML	Coill Tréin	.	.	.	387
Cullentragh	.	.	.	BU	An Chuileanntrach	.	.	.	244
<i>Cullentragh Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Cullentragh</i>	.	.	.	245
<i>Curnay Lough</i>	<i>Loch an Churraichín</i>			OÉ	<i>Ballynamarroge</i>	.	.	.	511
<i>Curraghveetheeogue Lough</i>	<i>Curragh Mháiteoige</i>			AG I	<i>Aille</i>	.	.	.	147
<i>Curranabinna</i>	<i>Corrán na Binne</i>			BU	<i>Glennamong</i>	.	.	.	283
Cushalogurt	.	.	.	CM	Caiseal Lógairt	.	.	.	437
Cushinkeel	.	.	.	AG I	Coisín Chaol	.	.	.	165
<i>Cushin Lough</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Bunrawer</i>	.	.	.	159
Cushinsheeaun	.	.	.	AG I	Coisín Siáin	.	.	.	166
<i>Cushinsheeaun Lough</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Cushinsheeaun</i>	.	.	.	167
Cushlecka	.	.	.	BU	Cois Leice	.	.	.	245
<i>Dabhach Patrick</i>	<i>Dabhach Phádraig</i>			AG I	<i>Aghagower</i>	.	.	.	140
<i>Dambaduff Lough</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Kilfeá</i>	.	.	.	543
Deerpark	.	.	.	AG I	Páirc na bhFianna	.	.	.	168
<i>Deerpark River</i>	.	.	.	AG I	<i>Deerpark</i>	.	.	.	169
<i>Dermot and Grania's Bed</i>	<i>Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne</i>			CM	<i>Rosbeg</i>	.	.	.	481
Derradda	.	.	.	BU	Doire Fhada	.	.	.	247
Derrartan	.	.	.	OÉ	Doire Artáin	.	.	.	529
<i>Derrartan Lough</i>	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Derrartan</i>	.	.	.	529
Derreen	.	.	.	AC I	An Doirín	.	.	.	91
Derrintaggart	.	.	.	BU	Doire an tSagairt	.	.	.	248
<i>Derrintaggart Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Derrintaggart</i>	.	.	.	249
Derrintloura	.	.	.	OÉ	Doire an tSlabhra	.	.	.	530
Derrinnumera	.	.	.	CML	Doire an Iomaire	.	.	.	388
Derrybrock	.	.	.	BU	Doire Bhroc	.	.	.	249
<i>Derrybrock Lough</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Derrybrock</i>	.	.	.	250
Derrycleetagh	.	.	.	BU	Doire Chloíteach	.	.	.	250
Derrycontoort East	.	.	.	BU	Doire Chontúirte Thoir	.	.	.	251
Derrycontoort West	.	.	.	BU	Doire Chontúirte Thiar	.	.	.	253
Derrycooldrim	.	.	.	BU	Doire Chúldroma.	.	.	.	253
Derrycooraun	.	.	.	OÉ	Doire Chuaráin	.	.	.	530
Derrycreeve	.	.	.	OÉ	Doire Chraobh	.	.	.	532

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<i>Derrydoon</i>	.	<i>Doire Donn</i>	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Ranaghy</i>	.	.	.	547
Derrygarve	.	.	.	AG I	Doire Garbh	.	.	.	170
Derrygarve	.	.	.	BU	Doire Garbh	.	.	.	254
Derrygowla	.	.	.	OÉ	Doire Ghabhla	.	.	.	532
Derryhillagh	.	.	.	BU	Doire Shaileach	.	.	.	254
<i>Derryhillagh Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryhillagh</i>	.	.	.	255
Derrykill East	.	.	.	BU	Doire Choill Thoir	.	.	.	255
<i>Derrykill Lough East [sic]</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derrykill East</i>	.	.	.	256
Derrykill West	.	.	.	BU	Doire Choill Thiar	.	.	.	257
<i>Derrykill Lough West [sic]</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derrykill West</i>	.	.	.	258
Derrylea	.	.	.	CM	Doire Liath	.	.	.	439
Derryloughan Beg	.	.	.	BU	Doire Locháin Beag	.	.	.	258
Derryloughan East	.	.	.	BU	Doire Lócháin Thoir	.	.	.	260
<i>Derryloughan Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derrylough Beg, Derryloughan More</i>	.	.	.	259
<i>Derryloughan Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryloughan East</i>	.	.	.	261
Derryloughan More	.	.	.	BU	Doire Locháin Mór	.	.	.	259
Derryloughan North	.	.	.	BU	Doire Lócháin Thuaidh	.	.	.	261
Derryloughan South	.	.	.	BU	Doire Lócháin Theas	.	.	.	262
<i>Derrynafréva Lough</i>	<i>Loch Dhoire na Fréimhe</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryloughan East</i>	.	.	.	261
Derrynanaff	.	.	.	CM	Doire na nDamh	.	.	.	440
Derrynaraw	.	.	.	CM	Doire na Rátha	.	.	.	441
<i>Derrynaraw Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Derrynaraw</i>	.	.	.	442
Derryribbeen	.	.	.	CML	Doire Roibín	.	.	.	389
<i>Derryribbeen Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Derryribbeen</i>	.	.	.	391
<i>Derryskall Lough</i>	<i>Doirín na Scál</i>	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	.	.	.	512
<i>Derryvykip Lough</i>	<i>Dairbhrigh Chip</i>	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Carrowbeg</i>	.	.	.	512
<i>Dooagh.</i>	<i>Dumha Acha</i>	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Slievemore</i>	.	.	.	113
Dooega	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Éige	.	.	.	92
<i>Doogan's Lough</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Drumlong</i>	.	.	.	275
Doogary	.	.	.	BU	Dúdhóire	.	.	.	261
Dooghbeg	.	.	.	BU	An Dumhach Bheag	.	.	.	263
Dooghill	.	.	.	BU	Dúchoill	.	.	.	268
Doogort	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Goirt	.	.	.	96
Doogort East	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Goirt Thoir	.	.	.	97
Doogort West	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Goirt Thiar	.	.	.	97
Dookinelly (<i>Calvy</i>)	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Calvy</i>)	.	.	.	98
Dookinelly (<i>Thulis</i>)	.	.	.	AC I	Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Thulis</i>)	.	.	.	100
Dooleague	.	.	.	OÉ	Dumha Liag	.	.	.	532
<i>Doolough</i>	<i>Dúloch</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Srahrevagh</i>	.	.	.	360
<i>Doolough</i>	<i>Dúloch</i>	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Carrownaclea</i>	.	.	.	514
Doon	.	.	.	AG I	An Dún	.	.	.	170

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Dooncastle	AG I	Caisleán an Dúin . . .	172
<i>Drumawillin . . . Droim an Mhuilinn</i>	OÉ	<i>Claggarnagh East . . .</i>	<i>521</i>
Dooniver	AC I	Dún Ibhí	100
Doontrusk	BU	Dún Troisc	269
<i>Doontrusk Lough</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>Dronnagh . . . Dronnach . . .</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Cushalogurt</i>	<i>438</i>
<i>Dronnagh Strand</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Cushalogurt</i>	<i>438</i>
Drumard	CM	An Droim Ard	442
Drumbrastle East	BU	Droim Breastail Thoir . . .	272
Drumbrastle West	BU	Droim Breastail Thiar . . .	273
Drumfurban	BU	Droim Forban	274
Drumgar	CML	An Droim Gearr. . . .	391
Drumgarve	CM	Droim Achaidh Ghairbh. . .	443
Drumgoney	CML	Droim Dhomhnaigh	392
Drumhuskert	CM	Droim Thuaiscirt	445
Drumilra	CML	Droim Iolra	393
Drumlong	BU	Droim Long	275
Drummannaglieve	BU	Dromainn na gCliabh . . .	276
Drumminabo	CM	Dromainn na Bó	446
Drumminahaha. . . .	OÉ	Dromainn na hÁithe	534
<i>Drumminahaha Lough</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Drumminahaha</i>	<i>535</i>
Drumminwonagh	OÉ	Droim Fhionna Mhóna . . .	536
Drumneen	OÉ	Droimnín	537
<i>Drumneen Lough</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Drumneen</i>	<i>538</i>
<i>Duff's Lough</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Cuilmore</i>	<i>244</i>
<i>Dunbullaun . . . Dún Balláin . . .</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Carrowcally</i>	<i>418</i>
Fahy Beg	CML	An Fhaiche Bheag	394
Fahy More	CML	An Fhaiche Mhór	395
Fairhill	OÉ	Cnoc na Finne	538
Fauleens	BU	Na Fáilíní	277
<i>Fauleens Lough. . . .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Fauleens</i>	<i>277</i>
<i>Ferguson's Park</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>505</i>
<i>Fiddaunatoreen . . . Feadán an Tuairín</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glennamong</i>	<i>284</i>
Forkfield or Gowel	AG I	An Ghabhail	173
Freaghillan	CM	Fraochoileán	447
<i>Friar's Monument</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knocknageeha</i>	<i>304</i>
Furnace	BU	An Fhoirnéis	278
<i>Gannivbaun . . . An Gaineamh Bán</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Mallaranny</i>	<i>315</i>
<i>Garranbaun . . . An Garrán Bán . . .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Mallaranny</i>	<i>315</i>
Garrow	AG I	An Gearradh	175
Glebe	AG I	Toberrooaun	204

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<i>Glebe</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Rushbrook</i>	.	.	.	402
<i>Glenagh</i>	.	<i>Gleann Each</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Srahrevagh</i>	.	.	.	360
<i>Glendahurk</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gleann Dá Thorc</i>	.	.	.	280
<i>Glendahurk River</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glendahurk</i>	.	.	.	280
<i>Glenlara</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gleann Lárach</i>	.	.	.	281
<i>Glennamaddoo</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gleann na Madadh</i>	.	.	.	282
<i>Glennamaddoo Lough</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glennamaddoo</i>	.	.	.	282
<i>Glennamong</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gleann na Monga</i>	.	.	.	283
<i>Glennamong River</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glennamong</i>	.	.	.	284
<i>Glenthomas</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gleann Tomáis</i>	.	.	.	285
<i>Glenthomas River</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glenthomas</i>	.	.	.	286
<i>Gortakilleen Glebe</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Roskeen North</i>	.	.	.	341
<i>Gortawarla</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Gort an Mharla</i>	.	.	.	448
<i>Gorteen.</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>An Goirtín</i>	.	.	.	176
<i>Gorteen.</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>An Goirtín</i>	.	.	.	396
<i>Gorteen Lough</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Gorteen</i>	.	.	.	396
<i>Gortfahy</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Gort Faiche</i>	.	.	.	286
<i>Gortnaclassagh</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Gort na gClasach</i>	.	.	.	396
<i>Gowlaun River</i>	.	<i>Abhainn an Ghabhláin</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen</i>	.	.	.	308
<i>Graffy</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Grafaidh</i>	.	.	.	287
<i>Graffy Lough</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Graffy</i>	.	.	.	288
<i>Graveyard</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Cushinsheeaun</i>	.	.	.	168
<i>Greenhill</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Claggarnagh West</i>	.	.	.	521
<i>Gubacorry</i>	.	<i>Gob an Choire</i>	.	.	<i>AC II</i>	<i>Pollranny (Sweeny)</i>	.	.	.	133
<i>Gubardagh</i>	.	<i>Gob Ardaigh</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Ardagh</i>	.	.	.	216
<i>Gubarusheen</i>	.	<i>Gob an Roisín</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockboy</i>	.	.	.	297
<i>Gunnarush Point</i>	.	<i>Gob an Rois</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosmurrevagh</i>	.	.	.	346
<i>Gubbaun Point</i>	.	<i>Gobán</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	.	265
<i>Gubfadda</i>	.	<i>An Gob Fada</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockboy</i>	.	.	.	297
<i>Gubnagalliagh</i>	.	<i>Gob na gCailleach</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	.	266
<i>Gubnagorr</i>	.	<i>Gob na gCorr</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Roskeen South</i>	.	.	.	342
<i>Gubnahardia</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>AC II</i>	<i>Gob na hAirde</i>	.	.	.	124
<i>Halfway House</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Dooleague</i>	.	.	.	534
<i>Heath Island</i>	.	<i>Oileán Fraoigh</i>	.	.	<i>AC II</i>	<i>Tonregee East</i>	.	.	.	134
<i>Hoban's Hill</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	505
<i>Illanbeg</i>	.	<i>An tOileán Beag</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Mallaranny</i>	.	.	.	315
<i>Illanroe.</i>	.	<i>An tOileán Rua</i>	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Furnace</i>	.	.	.	373
<i>Illanteige East</i>	.	<i>Garbhoileán</i>	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	.	.	.	.	550
<i>Illanteige West</i>	.	<i>Oileán Taidhg</i>	.	.	<i>OÉ</i>	.	.	.	.	551
<i>Inishgalloon</i>	.	<i>Inis Gealbhan</i>	.	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Keel West</i>	.	.	.	114
<i>Inishlyre</i>	.	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Inis Laidhre</i>	.	.	.	448

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Inishnakillew		CM	Inis na Coilleadh	450
Inishower	Inis Odhar	BU	Furnace	374
Inishturk		CM	Inis Toirc	451
<i>Inishturlin Tongue</i>	<i>Teanga Inis Tuirlinge</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockeeragh</i>	<i>300</i>
Islandeady	Oileán Éadaí	OÉ		508
Islandeady		OÉ	Oileán Éadaí	540
<i>Islandeady Lough</i>	<i>Loch Oileán Éadaí</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Islandeady</i>	<i>540</i>
<i>Islandeady Old Church</i>		<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Islandeady</i>	<i>541</i>
Island More		CM	An tOileán Mór	452
<i>Joe's Lough</i>		<i>BU</i>	<i>Kilbride</i>	<i>291</i>
Keel East		AC I	An Caol Thoir	102
Keel West		AC I	An Caol Thiar	103
Keeloges		BU	Na Caológa	289
Keeloges		OÉ	Na Caológa	541
Kerin's Flat		CM	Westport Demesne	505
Kilfeá		OÉ	Coill Fia	542
Kilbree Lower		BT	Cill Bhrí Íochtair	209
Kilbree Upper		BT	Cill Bhrí Uachtair	209
Kilbride. . . .		BU	Cill Bhríde	290
<i>Kilbride</i>	<i>Cill Bhríde</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Kilbride</i>	<i>292</i>
<i>Killeen</i>	<i>An Cillín</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Aghadooey Glebe</i>	<i>214</i>
<i>Killeen</i>	<i>An Cillín</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rusheen</i>	<i>495</i>
<i>Killeennagalliagh</i>	<i>Cillín na gCailleach</i>	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Ballinvoy</i>	<i>152</i>
Kilmaclasser	Cill Mhic Laisre	CML		378
Kilmeena	Cill Mhíona	CM		407
Kilmeena		CM	Cill Mhíona	454
<i>Kilmeena Old Church</i>	<i>Cill Mhíona</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Kilmeena</i>	<i>454</i>
Kiltarnaght		BU	Cill Tarnacht	292
<i>Kiltarnaght Lough</i>		<i>BU</i>	<i>Kiltarnaght</i>	<i>293</i>
Kiltyroe. . . .		CM	Coillte Rua	454
<i>Kinlooey Lough.</i>		<i>AG I</i>	<i>Deerpark</i>	<i>169</i>
<i>Kirwin's Stables</i>		<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	<i>505</i>
Knockadrum		AG I	Cnoc an Droma	177
Knockakeery		AG I	Cnoc Uí Chaoirí	178
Knockalegan		BU	Cnoc an Liagáin. . . .	294
Knockaneden		OÉ	Cnoc an Éadain	543
<i>Knockaniska Bridge</i>		<i>CM</i>	<i>Money</i>	<i>469</i>
<i>Knockanyeven.</i>	<i>Cnocán Uí Éimhín</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Ballinlough</i>	<i>411</i>
Knockasproha		CM	Cnoc an Sprochtha	455
<i>Knockaturnin</i>	<i>Cnoc an Toirnín</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Cashel</i>	<i>517</i>
Knockavanloman		CM	Cnoc an Bheannlomáin	456

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Knockaveely Glebe	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc an Mhíle	.	.	.	295
Knockballagh	.	.	.	CM	Cnoc Ballach	.	.	.	458
Knockboy	.	.	.	BU	An Cnoc Buí	.	.	.	296
Knockboy	.	.	.	CM	An Cnoc Buí	.	.	.	458
Knockbrack	.	.	.	AG I	An Cnoc Breac	.	.	.	179
Knockbreaga	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc Bréige	.	.	.	297
Knockeeragh	.	.	.	BU	An Cnoc Iarthach	.	.	.	298
Knockfelim	.	.	.	AG I	Cnoc Fhéilim	.	.	.	180
Knockglass	.	.	.	BU	An Cnoc Glas	.	.	.	300
Knockglass	.	.	.	CML	An Cnoc Glas	.	.	.	398
<i>Knockgorrie</i>	.	<i>Cnoc Guaire</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen</i>	.	.	.	309
Knockloughra	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc Luachra	.	.	.	301
<i>Knockloughra House</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockloughra</i>	.	.	.	301
Knockmanus	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc Mhánais	.	.	.	301
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Knockmoyle	.	.	.	BU	An Cnoc Maol	.	.	.	302
<i>Knockmoyle Bridge</i>	.	.	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Knockmoyle</i>	.	.	.	303
<i>Knockmoyle</i>	.	<i>An Cnoc Maol</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Moynish More</i>	.	.	.	320
Knockmoyle	.	.	.	CM	An Cnoc Maol	.	.	.	459
Knockmoyleen	.	.	.	CML	Cnoc Maoilín	.	.	.	399
Knockmuinard	.	.	.	CML	Cnoc Muine Aird	.	.	.	399
Knocknaboley	.	.	.	CM	Cnoc na Buaille	.	.	.	460
<i>Knocknaboley Bridge</i>	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Knocknaboley</i>	.	.	.	462
<i>Knocknaboley McManus</i>	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Knocknaboley</i>	.	.	.	462
<i>Knocknaboley Moran</i>	.	.	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Knockboley</i>	.	.	.	463
Knocknageeha	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc na Gaoithe	.	.	.	303
<i>Knocknageeragh East</i>	.	<i>Cnoc an Úcaire Thoir</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	505
<i>Knocknageeragh West</i>	.	<i>Cnoc an Úcaire Thiar</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	505
Knocknatinnyweel	.	.	.	BU	Cnoc na Tine Aoil	.	.	.	304
Knocknatintry	.	<i>Cnoc na Tintrí</i>	.	BU	Murrevagh	.	.	.	323
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Knockycahillaun	.	.	.	CM	Cnoc Uí Chathaláin	.	.	.	463
Knockychottaun	.	.	.	CM	Cnoc Uí Chatáin	.	.	.	463
Knockysprickaun	.	.	.	CM	Cnoc an Spriocáin	.	.	.	465
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<i>Lacranure</i>	.	<i>Leathacra an Iúir</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Treanlaur</i>	.	.	.	368
<i>Laghtmeena</i>	.	<i>Leacht Míona</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Roekilmeena</i>	.	.	.	479
<i>Lagjody Bridge</i>	.	.	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Derrinnumera</i>	.	.	.	389
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<i>Leap, The .</i>	<i>An Léim .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Furnace . . .</i>	<i>279</i>
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<i>Lenarevagh .</i>	<i>An Léana Riabhach</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne . . .</i>	<i>505</i>
<i>Letter .</i>	<i>. . .</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Leitir . . .</i>	<i>544</i>
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<i>Letterlough .</i>	<i>. . .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Leitir Locha . . .</i>	<i>309</i>
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<i>Lettermaghera Theas .</i>	<i>. . .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Leitir Machaire Íochtarach .</i>	<i>311</i>
<i>Lettermaghera Thuaidh .</i>	<i>. . .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Leitir Machaire Uachtarach .</i>	<i>310</i>
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<i>Lismeelagh .</i>	<i>An Lios Míolach</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Lecarrow . . .</i>	<i>306</i>
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<i>Lismore .</i>	<i>An Lios Mór .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Roskeen South . . .</i>	<i>343</i>
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<i>Lough Ard .</i>	<i>An Loch Ard .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryhillagh . . .</i>	<i>257</i>
<i>Lough Arrow .</i>	<i>Loch Arbhach .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Clooneshil . . .</i>	<i>238</i>
<i>Loughaunawack</i>	<i>Lochán an Bhaic</i>	<i>CML</i>	<i>Slinaunroe . . .</i>	<i>404</i>
<i>Loughavoher .</i>	<i>Loch an Bhóthair</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Srahmore . . .</i>	<i>359</i>
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<i>Lough Donagh .</i>	<i>Loch Donncha .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk . . .</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>Lough Doo .</i>	<i>An Loch Dubh .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Cushlecka . . .</i>	<i>246</i>
<i>Lough Doo .</i>	<i>An Loch Dubh .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Glennamong . . .</i>	<i>284</i>
<i>Lough Ellinore .</i>	<i>Loch Eilionóra .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk . . .</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>Lough Fada .</i>	<i>An Loch Fada .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derrycooldrim . . .</i>	<i>253</i>
<i>Lough Fadda .</i>	<i>An Loch Fada .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Graffy . . .</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Lough Feeagh .</i>	<i>Loch Fíoch .</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Treanlaur . . .</i>	<i>374</i>
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<i>Lough Knockroe</i>	<i>Loch an Chnoic Rua</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk . . .</i>	<i>271</i>
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<i>Lough Namaroon</i>	<i>Loch na mBarún</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Letterkeen . . .</i>	<i>309</i>
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<i>Lough Naprasky</i>	<i>Lochán na Praisi</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Lettermaghera South . . .</i>	<i>312</i>
<i>Lough Navroony</i>	<i>Log an Bhrúnaigh</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Lettermaghera South . . .</i>	<i>312</i>

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<i>Lough Pollagowly</i>	<i>Loch Pholl na Gabhlaí</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk</i>	.	.	.	272
<i>Loughskahadrantan</i>	<i>Loch Sceach an Drantáin</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Doontrusk</i>	.	.	.	272
<i>Lough Stirkeen</i>	<i>Loch Stoircín</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derrycooldrim</i>	.	.	.	254
<i>Lough Tomaltaigh</i>	<i>Loch Tomaltaigh</i>	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Gorteen</i>	.	.	.	177
<i>Lugatallan Strand</i>	<i>Log an tSalainn.</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Ardagh</i>	.	.	.	216
<i>Lugnafahy</i>	.	<i>CML</i>	<i>Log na Faiche</i>	.	.	.	401
<i>Lugnamallaght Strand</i>	<i>Log na Mallacht</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rusheens</i>	.	.	.	351
<i>Lugrevagh</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>An Log Riabhach</i>	.	.	.	183
<i>Mace North</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>An Más Thuaidh</i>	.	.	.	184
<i>Mace South</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>An Más Theas</i>	.	.	.	186
<i>Mac Philbin's Castle</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Toberrooan</i>	.	.	.	204
<i>Maddy's Hole</i>	<i>Poll an Mhadaidh</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Teevmore</i>	.	.	.	366
<i>Maghera</i>	<i>An Machaire</i>	<i>OÉ</i>	<i>Drumminahaha</i>	.	.	.	535
<i>Mahanagh</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Meathánach</i>	.	.	.	186
<i>Mallaranny</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>An Mhala Raithní</i>	.	.	.	313
<i>Malmore</i>	<i>An Meall Mór</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Moynish More</i>	.	.	.	321
<i>Maryland</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Carheenbrack</i>	.	.	.	224
<i>Maumnaman</i>	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>Mám na mBan</i>	.	.	.	103
<i>Mayour Bridge</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Buckfield</i>	.	.	.	414
<i>Meemeenyaw</i>	<i>Maidhm Aon Fheá</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Dooghbeg</i>	.	.	.	266
<i>Meennacloghfinny</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Mín na Cloiche Finne</i>	.	.	.	316
<i>Meneen.</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Méinín</i>	.	.	.	188
<i>Milcum</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Ros na mBráthar</i>	.	.	.	317
<i>Money</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>An Muine</i>	.	.	.	468
<i>Money Bridge</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Money</i>	.	.	.	470
<i>Mountbrown</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Cnocán an Bhrúnaigh</i>	.	.	.	189
<i>Mountbrown House</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Mountbrown</i>	.	.	.	192
<i>Mount Eagle</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Srahrevagh</i>	.	.	.	360
<i>Moyhastin</i>	.	<i>AG I</i>	<i>Maigh Aistín</i>	.	.	.	192
<i>Moyna</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Maighne</i>	.	.	.	470
<i>Moyna Strand</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Moyna</i>	.	.	.	472
<i>Moynishbeg</i>	<i>Mainis Beag</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Moynish More</i>	.	.	.	321
<i>Moynish More</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Mainis Mór</i>	.	.	.	318
<i>Moyour</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Maigh Obhair</i>	.	.	.	473
<i>Moyour River</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>Moyour srl.</i>	.	.	.	474
<i>Mucklagh</i>	.	<i>CM</i>	<i>An Muclach</i>	.	.	.	475
<i>Mullaun</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>An Mullán</i>	.	.	.	321
<i>Murrevagh</i>	.	<i>BU</i>	<i>Muirbheach</i>	.	.	.	322
<i>Murrevagh River</i>	<i>Abhainn Mhuirbhígh</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Murrevagh</i>	.	.	.	323
<i>Mweelin</i>	.	<i>AC I</i>	<i>An Mhaoilinn</i>	.	.	.	104
<i>Mweewillin</i>	.	<i>AC II</i>	<i>Maigh Mhuilinn.</i>	.	.	.	125

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<i>Nephin Beg</i>	.	<i>Néifinn Bheag</i>	.	BU	<i>Letterkeen</i>	.	.	.	375
Newfield	.	.	.	BU	An Pháirc Nua	.	.	.	325
<i>Newfield House</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Newfield</i>	.	.	.	328
Newport	.	.	.	BU	Baile Uí Fhiacháin	.	.	.	325
<i>Newport Channel</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Newport</i>	.	.	.	328
<i>Newport House</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Newport</i>	.	.	.	328
Newtown	.	.	.	OÉ	<i>Ballynamarroge</i>	.	.	.	511
Oghillees	.	.	.	BU	Eochaillí	.	.	.	328
<i>Old Castle</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Carrowkeel</i>	.	.	.	233
<i>Old Lough</i>	.	<i>Seanloch</i>	.	BU	<i>Cushlecka</i>	.	.	.	246
<i>Owennabrockagh</i>		<i>Abhainn na Brocaí</i>		BU	<i>Brockagh</i>	.	.	.	385
Owenduff	.	.	.	AC II	An Abhainn Dubh	.	.	.	126
<i>Owengarve</i>	.	<i>An Abhainn Gharbh</i>		BU	<i>Meennacloghfinny</i>	.	.	.	316
<i>Owennadarrydivva or Newport River</i>		<i>Abhainn na Daraí Duibhe</i>		BU	.	.	.	.	72
<i>Pigeon Point</i>	.	<i>Ris na hEillte</i>	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	506
<i>Piper's Hole</i>	.	<i>Poll an Phíobaire</i>		BU	<i>Rosmore</i>	.	.	.	345
<i>Pollalohan</i>	.	<i>Poll an Leacáin</i>	.	AG I	<i>Mahanagh</i>	.	.	.	188
<i>Pollatalia</i>	.	<i>Poll an tSáile</i>	.	CM	<i>Moyna</i>	.	.	.	472
<i>Pollgorm</i>	.	<i>An Poll Gorm</i>	.	BU	<i>Moynish More</i>	.	.	.	321
<i>Pollnagor</i>	.	<i>Poll na gCorr</i>	.	BU	<i>Cushlecka</i>	.	.	.	246
<i>Pollnashelmida</i>	.	<i>Poll na Seilmide</i>		BU	<i>Skerdagh Lower</i>	.	.	.	355
<i>Pollranny (Lynchaghan)</i>	.	.	.	AC II	<i>Poll Raithní (Lynchaghan)</i>	.	.	.	127
<i>Pollranny (Sweeny)</i>	.	.	.	AC II	<i>Poll Raithní (Sweeny)</i>	.	.	.	129
Rabbit Island	.	.	.	CM	Oileán na gCoinín	.	.	.	476
Raigh	.	.	.	BU	An Ráith	.	.	.	329
<i>Raigh Fort</i>	.	<i>An Ráith</i>	.	BU	<i>Raigh</i>	.	.	.	330
<i>Raigh Port</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Raigh</i>	.	.	.	330
<i>Raigh East</i>	.	<i>An Ráith Thoir</i>	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	506
<i>Raigh West</i>	.	<i>An Ráith Thiar</i>	.	CM	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	.	.	.	506
Ranaghy	.	.	.	OÉ	Na Rannacha	.	.	.	546
Rassakeeran	.	.	.	CM	Ros an Chaorthainn	.	.	.	477
Rinnaseer	.	.	.	OÉ	Rinn na Saor	.	.	.	548
Rockfield	.	.	.	AG I	Gort na Cloiche	.	.	.	195
Rockfleet	.	.	.	BU	Carraig an Chabhlaigh	.	.	.	331
<i>Rockfleet or Carrickahowly Castle</i>		<i>Carraig an Chabhlaigh</i>		BU	<i>Rockfleet</i>	.	.	.	332
<i>Rockfleet Bay</i>	.	.	.	BU	<i>Rockfleet</i>	.	.	.	333
Roeillan	.	Rua-oileán	.	AC I	Bunacurry	.	.	.	115
<i>Roeisland Lough or Lougharoeillan / Black Lough</i>		<i>Loch an Rua-Oileán</i>		OÉ	<i>Claggarnagh East</i>				521
Roekilmeena	.	.	.	CM	Rú Chill Mhíona	.	.	.	478
Roemore	.	.	.	CM	An Rú Mór	.	.	.	479
Rosbarnagh Island	.	.	.	BU	Ros Bairneach	.	.	.	333

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Rosbeg	CM	An Ros Beag	480
Roscahill	CM	Ros Cathail	481
Rosclave	BU	Ros Cléibh	334
<i>Rosclave Channel</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosclave</i>	336
Rosdooaun	CM	Ros Duáin	482
<i>Rosehill.</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Money</i>	470
Rosgalliv	BU	Ros na Gaillimhe	337
<i>Rosgalliv Bridge</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosgalliv</i>	339
<i>Rosgalliv Strand</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosgalliv</i>	339
Rosgibbileen	BU	Ros Gibilín	339
<i>Rosgibbileen Point</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosgibbileen</i>	340
Roskeen North	BU	Ros Caoin Thuaidh	340
Roskeen South	BU	Ros Caoin Theas	342
Roslaher	CM	Ros Láthair	484
<i>Roslee</i> <i>Ros Lao</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	506
<i>Roslee Point</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Westport Demesne</i>	507
Rosmindle	CM	Ros Miondail	486
Rosmoney	CM	Ros Muine	487
<i>Rosmoney Pier</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rosmoney</i>	488
Rosmore	BU	An Ros Mór	343
<i>Rosmore Point</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosmore</i>	345
Rosmurrevagh	BU	Ros Muirbhigh	345
<i>Rosnambraher</i> <i>Ros na mBráthar</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Milcum</i>	318
Rosnakilly	CM	Ros na Coilleadh	488
Rossanrubble	BU	Ros an Riobaill	346
<i>Rossanrubble Point</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rossanrubble</i>	348
<i>Ross Channel</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rosnakilly</i>	490
Rossow	CM	Ros Abha	490
<i>Rossow Bridge</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rossow</i>	491
<i>Rossow Channel</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rossow</i>	491
<i>Rossow Point</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>Rossow</i>	492
<i>Rosstrunk</i> <i>Ros Stronctha</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Raigh</i>	330
Rossyvera	BU	Ros Uí Bhéara	348
Rostoohy	CM	Ros Tuaithe	491
Rosturk. . . .	BU	Ros Toirc	350
<i>Rosturk Castle</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Rosturk.</i>	349
<i>Runus Monument</i> <i>Leacht Uí Ruanú</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Derryloughan More</i>	259
Rushbrook	CML	Faiche an Teampaill	402
Rusheen	CM	An Roisín	493
<i>Rusheenbaun</i> <i>An Roisín Bán</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>Raigh</i>	330
Rusheens	BU	Na Roisíní	350

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Sloinnte agus Ainmneacha Pearsanta

Sloinnte

<i>Calvy</i> < Mac Calbhaigh	Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Calvy</i>)
Mac Gormáin	Doire Mhic Gormáin
Mac Néill	Coill Mhic Néill
Miondal	Ros Miondail
Ó Béara	Ros Uí Bhéara
Ó Catáin	Cnoc Uí Chatáin
Ó Cathaláin	Cnoc Uí Chathaláin
Ó Caoirí	Cnoc Uí Chaoirí
Ó Comáin	Ard Ó gComáin
Ó Dónalláin	Baile Uí Dhónalláin
Ó hÉimhín	<i>Cnocán Uí Éimhín</i>
Ó Fiacháin	Baile Uí Fhiacháin
<i>Lynchaghan</i> < Ó Loingseacháin	Poll Raithní (<i>Lynchaghan</i>)
Ó Máille	Ros Uí Mháille
Ó Ruanú	<i>Leacht Uí Ruanú</i>
<i>Sweeny</i> < Mac Suibhne	Poll Raithní (<i>Sweeny</i>)
<i>Thulis</i> < Ó Tuathaláin	Dumha Cinn Aille (<i>Thulis</i>)

Ainmneacha Pearsanta

Cuirtear * le hainmneacha naoimh

Aistín	Maigh Aistín
Aonghas	Taobh Aonghais Thiar, Taobh Aonghais Thoir
Artán	Doire Artáin
Bairrionn	Cúil Bhairrinn
Barra	Both Bharra
Biorróg*	<i>Leaba Bhiorróige, Tobar Biorróige</i>
Bréanainn*	<i>Tobar Bréanainn x2</i>
Breastal	Droim Breastail Thiar, Droim Breastail Thoir
Brian	Buailidh Bhriain
Brí*	Cill Bhrí Íochtair, Cill Bhrí Uachtair
Bríd*	Cill Bhríde, <i>Tobar Bríde</i>

Sloinnte, Ainmneacha Pearsanta

Cathal	Ros Cathail
Ceannabhán	Cluain Ceannabháin
Cinnéide	Ceathrú Chinnéide
Clúmhán	Lios Chlúmháin
Cuarán	Doire Chuaráin
Cuileann	Both Chuilinn
Dabheog*	Cill Dabheoige
Damhnait*	Cill Damhnait
Diarmaid	<i>Leaba Dhiarmada, Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne</i>
Doiminic*	<i>Tobar Doiminic</i>
Donncha	<i>Loch Donncha</i>
Éadan* > Éadaí	Oileán Éadaí, <i>Loch Oileán Éadaí</i>
Éamann	Tamhnaigh Éamainn
Eilionóir	<i>Loch Eilionóra</i>
Fearghas	Ceathrú Bheag Fhearghasa
Féilim	Cnoc Fhéilim
Gibilín < Gibealán	Ros Gibilín
Gráinne	<i>Bléan Ghráinne, Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghráinne, Tamhnaigh Ghráinne</i>
Guaire	<i>Cnoc Guaire</i>
Ibhear, l. mal. de <i>Iobhar</i>	Dún Ibhíir
Lóchán	Doire Lócháin Thoir, Doire Lócháin Thuaidh, Doire Lócháin Theas
Lughaidh	Cionn Lughaidh (féach Páirc na bhFianna / <u>Deerpark</u>)
Mac Laisre*	Cill Mhic Laisre
Mánas	Cnoc Mhánaís
Marcán*	<i>Loch Mharcáin, Teampall Marcáin, Tobar Marcáin</i>
Míona*	Cill Mhíona, <i>Leacht Míona</i>
Mofhionnán*	<i>Cnoc Mofhionnáin > Mionnán</i>
Pádraig*	<i>Leaba Phádraig</i>
Ruán*	Tobar Ruáin
Roibín	Doire Roibín
Seán	<i>Loch Sheáin Ruaidh</i>
Tadhg	<i>Oileán Taidhg</i>
Tomaltach	<i>Leachta Tomaltaigh</i>
Tomás	Gleann Tomáis
Tréan	Coill Tréin

Gluais

Aiceanta, neamhaiceanta. Nuair a bhíonn béim an ghutha ar ghuta nó ar shiolla - mar a bhíonn ar an chéad shiolla de ghnáth i nGaeilge Chonnacht, mar shampla i bhfocail ar nós *creagán*, *ballán* - is féidir a rá go bhfuil an siolla nó an guta sin aiceanta. Tá ardú agus lárnú i nguta aiceanta tugtha faoi deara i gcuid cásanna faoi leith i gConnachta, mar shampla sna focail *creagán*, *ballán* féin, agus tá íslíú teastaithe i gcuid bheag cásanna eile. Nuair nach bhfuil béim an ghutha air, is féidir a rá gur neamhaiceanta atá an siolla / guta; d'fhéadfadh go mbainfeadh athruithe dá leithéid sin chomh maith, giorrú an ghuta san áireamh.

Áitreabhach. Amanna, bíonn ciall áitreabhach (“place of”) intuigthe in úsáid ainmfhocail nó iarmhíre i logainm: tá ciall chnuasaigh, áitreabhach i gceist sna mionainmneacha *Bothóg* agus *Cábán* “place of cabins”, *Faoileán* “place of seagulls” agus *Foitheach* “place of grebes” in Acaill (Imleabhar 3); agus leis na hiarmhíreanna *-ach* agus *-án* in ainmneacha bailte fearainn ar nós *Caorthannán* “place of rowan trees”, *Ruachán* “reddish land” (Imleabhar 8), agus *An Chreagaigh* < *An Chreagach* “craggy place / place of rocks” (Imleabhar 2).

Carballach. Is carballach an consan a bhfuil buaileadh na teanga in éadan an charbaill mar chuid di. Le ginearálú a dhéanamh ó thaobh na hortgrafaíochta de, de ghnáth is consan carballach nó carballaithe é an consan a bhfuil “guta caol” buailte leis (ar a dtugtar “consan caol” scaití): féach, mar shampla, www.fuaimanna.ie/ga.

Claonfhoirm. Foirm d'fhocail a úsáidtear i gclaontuisil (mar shamplaí, sa tuiseal áinsíoch, tabharthach nó ginideach). Amanna, glactar le claonfhoirm san ainmneach ar ball, sa chaint, agus úsáidtear é i gcumadh logainm; amanna eile, éiríonn an chlaonfhoirm cailcithe sa logainm: *An Tamhnaigh* (tabharthach) < *An Tamhnach*. Maireann séimhiú ar thúsconsan cáilitheora mar iarmhairt d'úsáid rialta an logainm i gclaontuisil, scaití: *Béal Átha Chomhraic* < (*i m*)*Béal Átha C(h)omhraic*. Amanna, bíonn iomlán an logainm reoite i gclaontuisil: féach *An Chloich Mhóir* in Acaill (Imleabhar 3); amanna eile, ní bhíonn ach an t-ainmfhocal reoite sa chlaontuiseal: *An Tulaigh Mhór* i bparóiste Bhalla (Imleabhar 7).

Coguasach. Is coguasach an consan a dhéantar más cuid den fhuaim í buaileadh chúl na teanga ar an choguas (uachtar cúil an bhéil); le ginearálú a dhéanamh ó thaobh na hortgrafaíochta de, de ghnáth is consan coguasach nó coguasaithe é an consan a bhfuil “guta leathan” buailte leis (ar a dtugtar “consan leathan” scaití): féach, mar shampla, www.fuaimanna.ie/ga.

Coimriú, Meánchoimriú, Sioncóip. Nuair a fhágтар guta gearr neamhaiceanta ar lár de dheasca fhadú an fhocail le hiarmhír a thosaíonn le guta. Féach *Beannchar* < *beann* + *ach* + *ar* (Imleabhar 8), *Eiscreach* < *eiscir* + *each* (Imleabhar 10).

Comhshamhlú. Ionadú fuaime le fuaim eile i siolla amháin chun é a dhéanamh cosúil le fuaim i siolla eile: féach an t-athrú sa chéad ghuta san ainm *Léana Uí Bhiasta*, i bparóiste na Nuachabhála, a fuaimníodh ar nós *Líon a' Bhiasta* sa chéad leath den 19ú haois (Imleabhar 2), agus fuaimniú reatha (Béarla) *Cionn an Bhealaigh* i bparóiste Chill Aodháin mar [ˌkiləˈvali] (Imleabhar 8).

Défhoghar. Dhá ghuta buailte le chéile i bhfuaimniú siolla, mar atá sa chéad shiolla den fhocal *oidhre* sa logainm *Béal Átha an Oidhre* (Imleabhar 9). Tá cuid bheag fianaise ann gur fhorbair défhoghar sa chéad shiolla i bhfocail ar nós *allt*, corruair, in iarthar an chontae (cf. fuaimniú an ghuta san eilimint *coill* le défhoghar trí chodanna de Ghailimh).

Díghlórú. Athrú consain ghlóraigh ina chonsan díghlóraithe, mar a léirítear sa bhéarlú i gcás na gconsan deireanach i samplaí ar nós *carrraig* > *carrick* agus *Mac Maigheag* > *(Mc)Moyock*.

Díshamhlú. Ionadú fuaime le fuaim eile - consan nó guta athráite, mar shampla - i siolla amháin chun é a dhéanamh difriúil ó fhuaim inchurtha i siolla eile: féach fuaimniú reatha *Coill na Cilleadh* i bparóiste Eadargúil ar nós *Corr na Cilleadh* (Imleabhar 8).

Glórú. Athrú consain neamhghlóraigh ina chonsan glórach, mar shampla nuair a athraítear [t] go [d] faoi thionchar chonsan carballaithe deiridh na buneiliminte *inis* i logainmneacha ar nós *Inis Téigil Beag* / *Inishdegilbeg*, *Inis Tónmhar* / *Inishdoonver* (Imleabhar 2).

Guthaíocht. An próiseas ina ndéantar guta de chonsan: tá guthaíocht i gcás *-r-* carballaithe teastaithe in Íochtar Acla i bhfocail ar nós *iomaire*, *Máire*, *súmaire* agus *coire* (Stockman 1974, 344 §1566; féach fosta an Intreoir d'Imleabhar 3). Féach fosta, mar shampla, guthaíocht (sa Bhéarla?) i gcás an *-r-* (le fadú an ghuta roimhe mar chúiteamh) sa cháilitheoir san ainm *Gort an Mharla* (Imleabhair 1).

Haipléis. Cailliúint siolla taobh le siolla inchurtha: féach fuaimniú *Léana na dTortán* i bparóiste Chrois Mhaoilíona mar *Léana 'dTortán* (Imleabhar 8).

Meititéis. Tras-shuíomh fuaimeanna i bhfocal. Leagan coitianta meititéise den fhocal *iolar* i nGaeilge dhéanach Mhaigh Eo is ea *iolra*, agus leagan meititéise de sin is ea *iorla*: féach, mar shampla, faoi *Droim Iolra* i bparóiste Chill Mhic Laisre (Imleabhar 1).

Sandhi (sa saothar seo): Athrú fuaime consain faoi thionchar fuaime eile taobh léi, ag teorainneacha focal. Mar shampla, carballú consa(i)n c(h)oguasaithe sna samplaí *Dún Ibhir*, [duːnˈiv̪ər̪], agus *Gort Breac Ard*, [ˌgɔr̪ˠʃt̪b̪ˠr̪akˈard], in Acaill (Imleabhar 3).