

of the insignificance of the places concerned, this post-1600 activity seems striking to me.

7. However, I do not know whether all the New World names are really instances of our name; thus the Nova Scotia Cole Harbour is genuinely a harbour in the modern sense of the word, and in an area not settled till 1749. Cole Harbor in North Dakota is on a lake, and, by virtue of being in North Dakota, of late origin.

AN UNTAPPED SOURCE FOR IRISH PLACE-NAMES

Remarkably little use has been made of cartographic evidence in the elucidation of Irish place-names, partly because textual material is so plentiful but also because most scholars in this field have had a linguistic rather than a geographic perspective. Yet it is precisely for the later period, when textual material was becoming sparser and linguistic change more pronounced, that the map evidence is most prolific. The many European and English maps dating from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries have been used to trace the evolution of town and village names in a handful of Irish counties,¹ while the same type of evidence has formed the basis for an (as yet unpublished) paper on the English versions of the names of Ireland's principal physical features.

The Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) first editions for the various Irish counties date back to the period 1833-1846, though of course the actual surveying was completed rather earlier.² The Survey maps provide a cornucopia of place-names, thanks largely to the herculean efforts of John O'Donovan who garnered tirelessly while the tide of the Irish language ebbed around him. O'Donovan's work is preserved in part on the 6" Survey maps themselves but also in the various Name-Books and Letter-Books kept in the Irish Ordnance Survey in Phoenix Park, Dublin and in the Royal Irish Academy in Kildare Street, Dublin.³

For the period between the completion of Petty's survey in the mid-seventeenth century and the publication of the Ordnance maps in the years around 1840 a great void exists. This chasm is filled in part by the maps attached to the Reports of the Commissioners on the Nature and Extent of the Bogs in Ireland. These sheets were prepared by various surveyors including J. Alexander Jones, David Aher, Alexander Nimmo, Richard Griffith, and Richard Lovell Edgeworth, and were published in limited editions in the years between 1810 and 1814. Relatively few copies have survived, but sets are preserved in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin, the Geography Department, University College, Galway, and elsewhere. Since Irish bogland is so widely distributed at least half of the Irish counties were covered in part by these surveys which were drawn out on various scales, usually either 1½" to 1 mile or 2" to 1 mile.

Despite the high reputation of some of the surveyors, the quality of the surveys varies considerably and in some instances the degree of accuracy is so low that the identification of places can prove difficult. Nevertheless these maps do contain a great corpus of place-name material which has never been explored.

In order to test the nature and extent of this material and its value from an onomastic viewpoint one small district (that covered by Plate XIII No.4) was selected for intensive scrutiny. The district in question is located immediately to the east of Athenry town in Co. Galway, and covers an area of approximately 220 square miles. It lies between the town of Athenry and the 'villages' of New Inn and Tiaquin. J. Alexander Jones was the engineer who levelled and surveyed it in the year 1812, though his map was not printed until 1814.

Jones recorded a total of 55 names for this area - not a very high number by Irish standards, but it must be remembered that the boglands were negative areas from a settlement viewpoint and so contained a relatively low density of place-names. Jones's versions of the names are set out below, followed by the Ordnance Survey versions (where available) and the numbers of the County Galway 6" Ordnance Sheets on which they occur.

<u>Bogland Map Version</u>	<u>Ordnance Map Version</u>	<u>Ordnance Map No.</u>
Athenry*	Athenry	84
Tisaxon*	Tisaxon	71/84
Templemeel	Templemoyle	71/84
Licklay	-	-
Shanwoultha	-	-
Tyaquin	Tiaquin Demesne	72
Clogh*	Clogh	72
Clonkeen	Clonkeenerrill	59/72
Mt. Hazel	Mount Bernard	72
Glanamuck	Glennamucka	72
Creeron	Creeraun	72
Cave*	Cave	72/73
Curskagh	Corskeagh (Trench)	72/73
Cappaluska	-	72
Shanballyeishil	Shanballyeeshal	72
Shanballyard	Shanballard	72
Gurteen	Gorteen	72
Temple	Temple	72
Ballyglass*	Ballyglass	72
Attymon	Attimon North, Attimon South, Attimonbeg	85
Ballynanulta	Ballynanulty	85
Kockavally	-	-
Gorreedoo	-	-
Sudane	Shoodaune	71/72/84/85
Knockbin	Knockbaun	71/84
Graigs	-	-
Clonbrusk	Cloonbrusk	84/85
Glives	Gloves East, Gloves Middle, Gloves West	84/85
Clonkeenbeg*	Clonkeenbeg	72/85
Clonkeenmore*	Clonkeenmore North, Clonkeenmore South	85
Carnakelly*	Carnakelly North, Carnakelly South, Carnakelly	84/85
Clareen	-	-
Cappanashraan	Cappanasruhaun	85
Cappananule	Cappaghnanool	85
Cloncah	Clooncah	72/85
Caltragh	-	-
Doughloon	Dooghcloon	72/85/86
Coolderry	-	-
Moyara	cf. Moyarwood	72/73
Inchidane	-	-
Woodlawn*	Woodlawn	73/86
Castlebin*	Castlebin North, Castlebin South	86
Gortmore*	Gortmore	86
Beech Hill*	Beech Hill	85/86
New Inn	-	-
Ballyfa	Bellafa	86

Tarmer	Tormaun	85
Clonshecahill	-	-
Shramore	-	-
Creevagh*	Creevagh	85
Killimer	Killimor	85
Rathford	Raford	85/97
Knockatogher*	Knockatogher	85/97
Killtolla	Kiltullagh North	85/97
Carnamart River	-	-

Only 14 of the names (25.45%) are identical in the two sources; these are indicated by an asterisk. A further 20 (36.36%) differ only superficially from one another, e.g. Ballynanulta and Ballynanulty, Clonbrusk and Cloonbrusk, Cloncah and Clooncah, Killimer and Killimor. Even these minor variations in transliteration may be important because of the light they throw on the pronunciation of the east Galway dialect of Irish, or because they facilitate the interpretation of certain names or clarify what otherwise might be obscure, e.g. the Bogland map shows that Raford is merely a corruption of Rathford. More interesting still are the names which display marked differences in transliteration, e.g. Tarmer and Tormaun, Knockbin and Knockbaun, Sudane and Shoodaun, Cappananule and Cappaghnanool, Glives and Gloves, Cappanashraan and Cappanasruhaun. In some instances it is clear that one or other version is a misreading: Tarmer is almost certainly a case in point. Other variants merely reflect the difficulty of representing Irish sounds in English orthography so that Irish Ceapach na Sruthán ('the tillage plot of the streams') was rendered as Cappanashraan by Jones but as Cappanasruhaun by the Ordnance Survey, while Ceapach na nÚll ('the tillage plot of the apples') became either Cappananule or Cappaghnanool. A few names acquired new forms during the interval between the surveys e.g. Mt. Hazel became Mount Bernard, while Kockavally may have changed to Knockaboy.

Most surprising of all is the number of names which were lost in the same period, indicating either the disappearance of certain settlements or the failure of the Ordnance Survey to record in full. These 'lost' names include Gorreedoo (Garraí Dubh, 'the black garden'), Clareen (Cláirín, 'the little plain') and Shramore (Srath Mór, 'the big river valley'). Probably some of these relate to clachans or settlement clusters which were abandoned for one reason or another. A few of these former territorial and settlement names have been preserved as minor appellations, for instance Licklea Br. spans the Killaclogher River between Shoodaun and Newcastle townlands, while Cappaluska survived as the name of a tiny settlement in Gorteen townland. Usually Irish names gave way to introduced ones, particularly near the cores of the estates. Thus, in all probability, Coolderry was replaced by Streamsford, Graigs by Castle Ellen, Caltrah by Beech Hill. Occasionally, however, one Irish name yielded place to another, as happened in the case of the Carnamart River, now called the Clogharevaun River.

Perhaps one of the major values of the Bogland maps is the fact that they provide alternative anglicisations to those adopted later on the Ordnance maps. Irish maol ('bare, bald, tonsured') was rendered as meel, not moyle; íseal ('low') became eishil, not eeshal; bán ('white') was converted into bawn, not bane. Quite often the Bogland transliterations were preferable to those adopted later: Licklay, for instance, was a more appropriate rendering than Licklea.

The 'Bogland' maps do indeed contain a considerable wealth of place-name material not found elsewhere. In addition they yield alternative forms for many names,

and alternative modes of transliteration from Irish to English. They throw some light on the nature of the Irish spoken in areas where that language is now obsolete. It is clear that further exploration of this cartographic material could yield much of value.

COLÁISTE NA hOLLSCOILE
GAILLIMH

NOTES

1. B. S. Mac Aodha, 'Ainmneacha Bhailte an Chláir ar na Léarscáileanna 1630-1831', North Munster Antiquarian Journal XVIII (1976), 31-35.
B. S. Mac Aodha, 'Ainmneacha Mórlonnaíochtaí Chontae na Gaillimhe : Fianaise na Mapai', Galvia XII (1978), 56-60.
B. S. Mac Aodha, 'Ainmneacha na Lonnaíochtaí is Mó i gCo. Dhoire : Cuid den Fhianaise Chartagrafach', Derriana (1981/82), 87-89.
B. S. Mac Aodha, 'Ainmneacha Bhailte Luimnigh ar na Léarscáileanna, 1573-1851', North Munster Antiquarian Journal XXIII (1981), 17-24.
2. J. H. Andrews, A Paper Landscape, Oxford, 1975.
3. E. de hÓir, Seán O Donnabháin agus Eoghan O Comhraí, Dublin, 1962.

THE CHURCH NAMES IN ADAMNÁN'S LIFE OF COLUMBA

At the Cork conference in 1983 the writer offered a paper that discussed Adamnán's use of place-names in more general terms. Cogitation upon the material assembled for that occasion has led to the decision to confine a written version to a more detailed examination only of the church names mentioned in the Life. What follows is a summary outline of the results of that examination and of some tentative conclusions based upon it: it is hoped that the completed paper will be published in Peritia, the journal of the Medieval Academy of Ireland.

Adamnán names explicitly perhaps six churches in Scotland that more or less certainly belonged to the Columban monastic federation: Iona itself, Campus Lunge (in Tiree), Hinba insula, Cella Diuni, Elena insula and Cailli áufhinde. In addition, it may be suggested with a degree of confidence that Columban houses existed also in his day at Urquhart on Loch Ness and at a place called Dobur Artbranani in Skye. And another Columban monastery may have been situated somewhere in Ardnamurchan. The only apparently non-Columban foundation named by him is Artchain (in Tiree).

The single most noticeable feature of these church names is that, Iona apart, they all (including the non-Columban instance) seem to have disappeared completely. Indeed, it appears that only Campus Lunge is mentioned outside the pages of Adamnán. This is not to say that their sites did not survive until later times as those of churches or burial grounds or both: all or any of them may so survive at the present day. The available information concerning them does not, however, allow one to document successive names; and so it is not possible to identify the precise location of any one of these places in a later medieval or a modern context. It is, moreover, no purpose of the present exercise to propose identifications, old or new.

There is an obvious temptation to blame the Norse for this state of affairs. Admittedly, many pre-Norse names in the Western Isles and along the western seaboard pretty certainly were replaced during the ninth and tenth centuries, or subsequently, by Norse ones. In fact, it is perfectly possible to envisage that many Norse names here have themselves been replaced by later Gaelic names: relevant documentation is inadequate until a relatively late date. Further consideration suggests, however, that to impute the blame singlemindedly to perhaps largely (if not wholly) innocent Vikings may be premature, if not simplistic.

The other more important (or at least better attested) churches of the west coast, apart from Iona, are Applecross, Lismore, Eigg and Kingarth. All these names, including the ghost-form Iona, bear a recognisable relationship, more or less close, to their earliest recorded forms, which relate usually to the seventh or eighth centuries. And it would surely be unduly cautious to suggest that all or any of them were not the original names of the sixth- or seventh-century foundations to which they refer. A significant degree of continuity through the Norse period seems, therefore, to be indicated here; but none of these churches is known to have had a direct or formal association with the Columban congregation.

The impression of significant continuity from pre-Norse into post-Norse times is reinforced when we look at the island names. Some, certainly, of Adamnán's island names have disappeared, including those listed above as church names; but not a few survive in essentially the same or similar forms to the present day: Mull, Coll, Islay, Skye, and possibly Eigg and the rather more problematical Tiree. It is also worth