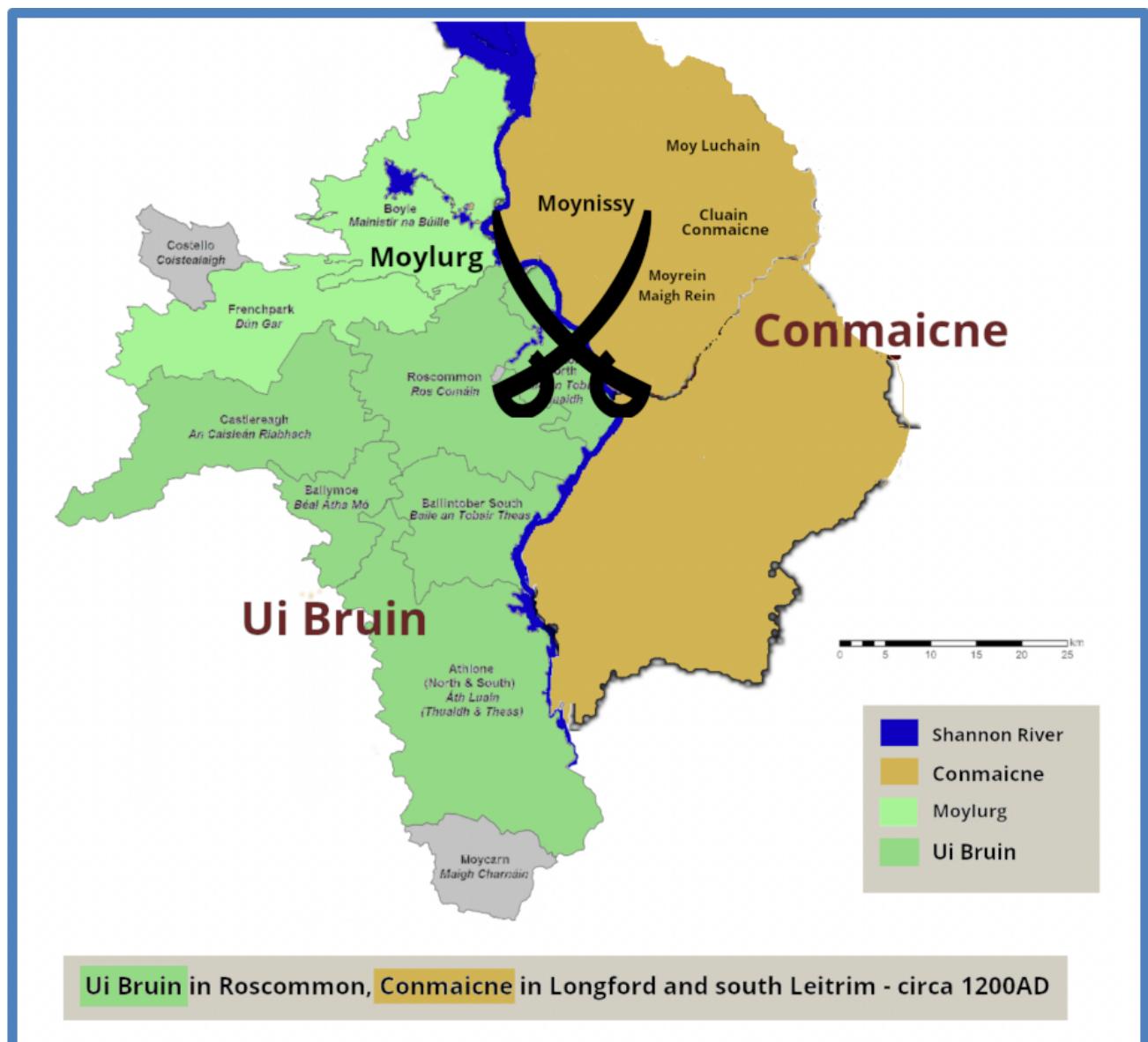


# Place names of south Leitrim and north Roscommon in 1270AD

A research submission to the Irish Placenames department

Noel MacLochlainn, 2020, Second Edition



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## Introduction

The year 2020 is the 750<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Ath an Chip when Connachta and Conmaicne Gaels defeated a massive Anglo Normans and Lenistermen combined army. Although the battle is widely documented in the Irish Annals, the place names associated with this event are famously obscure. As recently as 2017, one author bemoaned the yet *undiscovered ford of Athankip*.

Research into the Battle required extensive work on the place names of North Roscommon and South Leitrim, and Connacht in general. This paper presents findings resulting from years of research into Conmaicne Rein, Maigh Lurig, and the Battle of Ath an Chip. This research is a valuable addition in understanding the place names of this region.

*This paper presents many place names for loganim targeting three objects-*

- Townland – Name, Meaning, or Historical name
- Historical Place – Locality
- Corrections or discussion points

I am also developing a digital project (Open Historical Map, Mobile Phone App) using some of this data from loganim. Historical name records are important. My first application will be the landscape of the Battle of Ath an Chip, ready for the 2021 commemoration hopefully.

## Further reading

My research on Battle of Ath an Chip is published as follows

- Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 2020, Noel MacLochlainn, <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/B0851LY9QY>
- A paper is submitted to Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

## Roscommon townlands & historic places

This section has important updates or corrections for county Roscommon.

### Droim Laighen / Drumlion

**Ridge of the Lenistermen, the Justicar of Ireland's camp** - In 1270, during the Battle of Ath an Chip, the Justicar of Ireland Robert D'Ufford and a small force waited at Drumlion townland. The Annals of Clonmacnoise (1270) calls his waiting place Ffurney, presumably Urnaidhe. In 1941, a small coin hoard of Henry II period coins was found at Drummercool townland, adjacent to Drumlion, archaeological proof "**the ridge of the Lenistermen**" is Drumlion, *the Justicar's camp*. Concidently, in county Cavan, we find adjacent townlands named "Drumlion" and "Urney".

Note: Urnaidhe (Furney, Urney) could be a bardic name for a waiting places connected to political events. For example, the major battle of Ath an Chip is never mentioned in the Book of Fenagh, but one narrative describing a place called Urnaidhe (Urney, waiting place), beside a lake, could be Annagheally townland and Lake, D'Burgh's camp in 1270.

ID	42883 ( <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/42879">https://www.logainm.ie/en/42879</a> )
Placenames	Droim Laighean/Drumlion
Glossary	Laighean - Lenistermen
Explanatory Note	<b>Ridge of the Lenistermen (Justicar of Ireland's forces, 1270AD)</b>
Folklore	<a href="https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5235086/5233897/5235450">https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5235086/5233897/5235450</a>
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 34-35.</i>
Other names	Urnaidhe, Urney

*Medieval coin-hoards from the Co. Roscommon are not all that common, and still the most sensational is the as yet unpublished 1941 find from Drummercool, just to the west of the Shannon, a hoard which seems to have been occasioned by the spectacular rout of the Englishry at Athankip in 1271. [Dolley, Murphy: 1970:89]}*

*the bog at Drummer cool near Carrick-on-Shannon had given up a rather smaller hoard of silver coins of Henry III. This is now in process of publication, and already it is clear that the occasion of the hoard's concealment was one of the first of the victories of the native Irish over the Anglo-Normans, the 1270 bloodbath of Athankip.[Dolley: 1972:168]*

#### Sources:

- An early fourteenth-century coin hoard from the Co. Roscommon. Dolley, Reginald Hugh Michael Murphy, M. K. (1970) - In: British Numismatic
- Dolley:1972b Aspects of George Petrie. III. George Petrie and a Century of Irish Numismatics, Michael Dolley, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy:Archaeology, Culture, History,Literature, Vol. 72 (1972), pp. 165-193; Royallish Academy; <https://www.istor.org/stable/25506266>

## Corr an Tobair/Cortober / Puirt Na Leice / PortLeck

**Puirt Na Leice/Portleck – Port of the Shelf** - Anglo Normans and Lenistermen camped here before the Battle of Ath an Chip, 1270. The iconic round hill (Corr) at Cortober, riverside, forms a “Shelf overlooking the Shannon and the bridge at Carrick on Shannon”. Geologically, shelf describes “a flat area of rock on a cliff or underwater”. The Irish description is “Leice”. Today boats are moored here. The original Irish name for Cortober is undoubtedly Port na Leice/Portleck - “Port of the Shelf”.

ID	42879 ( <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/42879">https://www.logainm.ie/en/42879</a> )
Placenames	Corr an Tobair/Cortober
Place	<b>Puirt Na Leaca/Portleck</b>
Explanatory note	<b>Port of the Shelf (sub-townland?)</b>
Historical Name	Yes
Glossary	Leac, Leaca – Flat stone or Shelf
Other Names	Purt na Lice
Source	
Other names	<i>Urnaidhe, Urney – according to the Book of Clonmacnoise, 1270</i>

Class: House - 17th century, Townland: CORTOBER. Description: Built on the W bank of the River Shannon after 1623 by Maurice Griffith and situated on a shelf overlooking the River Shannon and the bridge at Carrick-on-Shannon. [NMS:SMR: RO011-150001]

leac, g. lice, pl. leaca and leacacha, f., a stone, a flagstone, a slate, a sheet (of ice, etc.), a tombstone; leac an teaghlaigh, the hearthstone. [Dineen:1904]

leaca, g. leacan, pl. leicne and leacaineacha. f., a cheek; a brow; the side of a hill. [Dineen]

Shelf - A shelf is a section of rock on a cliff or mountain or underwater that sticks out like a shelf. [Collins:Dictionary]. Shelf - a flat area of rock underwater or on a cliff [Cambridge Dictionary]

(Port na Lice): Conchobhar Ruadh son of Muircheartach Muimhneach [Ó Conchobhair] was killed when separating his own people in **Port na Lice**. He was killed by Ó Tiomaith, his own steward, in consequence of an altercation, and Giolla Criost Ó Birn, son of Íomhar, killed the steward afterwards. [A:MacCart:1245.3]

- National Monuments Service, Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- *FOCLÓIR GAEDHILGE AGUS BÉARLA*, Dineen, 1904
- *Mac Carthaigh's Book; Miscellaneous Irish Annals (A.D. 1114–1437)*. Séamus Ó hInnse First edition [xix + 222 pp. pls. (MS facss.)] Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies Dublin (1947).
- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne)*, 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 33-34

## An Airgnigh/ Arigna / Cairn an Ailt / Carn Analt

In 1791, Arigna is named **Cairn an Ailt / Carnaualt**. The river and town are Arigna, and the town too, but Cairn an Alt / Cairn Analt is the historical name.

ID	29351, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29352">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29352</a>
Placenames	An Airgnigh/ Arigna
Historical Place Names	Cairn an Ailt / Cairn Analt
Description	There is also a townland with this name - Carnaualt
Glossary	Cairn, Alt ..

*The first place visited is the site of the O Reilly ironworks situated at the foot of **Cam Analt** in the valley of the Arigna river two and a half miles from the southern shore of the lake. [Ní Chinnéide]*

- Ní Chinnéide, Síle (1977). "A Frenchman's Tour of Connacht in 1791. Part II". *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society. Galway Archaeological & Historical Society*. 36: 30–42. JSTOR 25535500.

## Ard Carna / Ardcarn / Coillte Conchobaair / O'Connors Wood

Coillte Conchubhair – Moylurg contained the territory of Coillte Conchubhair, “O’Connors’ wood”, now Ardcarn parish, after extensive woods stood between Feorish and Arigna rivers. Coillte Conchobar is visible on Mercantor’s 1595 Connacht map.

ID	2052, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/2052">https://www.logainm.ie/en/2052</a>
Placenames	Ard Carna / Ardcarn
Explanatory note / Historical Place Names	Coillte Conchobar, Coillte Conchubhair Coillte Connor, Connors wood
Description	Woods of Connor, Woods of O’Conchobar
Glossary	Cill, etc

MacDermot Rua, lord of Coillte Conchubhair (Conor).[Connellan, p207]

The places so enshrined were accepted as situated between the Feorish and Arigna rivers. It will here be demonstrated that the location is to be found south of the Feorish river and in the Ardcarn parish, and the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.[Connellan, p207]

- Coillte Conchubhair, M. J. Canon Connellan, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. 92, No. 2 (1962), pp. 207-208. Miscellanea. Pages 207-208.

## Ardanaffrin / Ceall Fhada

In 1310, O'Conchubair forces camped at Ceall Srianáin (Jamestown), and D'Burgh pitched opposite at Ceall Fhada. 'Ceall' is church. Ceall Fhada must be Ardanaffrin (mass hill), which is opposite Jamestown today.

ID	42784, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/42784">https://www.logainm.ie/en/42784</a>
Placenames	Ardanaffrin / Ceall Fhada
Explanatory note / Historical Place Names	Long Church
Glossary	Cill, etc

"Ceall Fhada must be Ardanaffrin (mass hill), opposite Jamestown."

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## South Leitrim townlands & historical places

This section has important updates and corrections for county Leitrim.

### An Rinn /Rinn / Caiseal Rinn / Caiseal Leice Dearg

I agree with O'Rian et. al. the Castel of Leice Dearg (Maigh Rein) has nothing to do with Port Leice (Maigh Luirg). It must be identical with MagRaghnaills Castel at Rinn.

ID	30357, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/30357">https://www.logainm.ie/en/30357</a>
Placenames	An Rinn / Rinn
Place	<b>Caiseal Rinn / Caiseal Leice Dearg</b>
Description	<b>Mag Raghnaills Castle at Lough Rinn, Caiseal Leice Dearg at Clænloch in Conmaicne Rein.</b>
Historical Name	Yes
Other names	<i>Lough Rinn Castle</i> <i>Caiseal MacRaghnaill</i>

**Caisléan Leice Deirge** (Cas. of red flagstone) **Prob. on site of later Rinn Castle**, on pen. in tl. **Rinn, p. Cloone**, b. Mohill, LM. a Fedaib Conmaicne, gur gabadur an crandocc in loch cur scailsed caslen Lece Dergi, ACon. 1247.6 (=AFM iii, 322). Cf. Ainm 6, 8. See Caisléan Mic Goisdealbha, Rinn. [ITS:1]

I. derg.; Lbl. 639 (Leabhar Buidhe Lecan, by Mac Firbisigh). [Hogan:1910]

I. derg - Caislén Lecce deirge; Leckderg in Feadha Conmaicne, c. Leit., seems in ClænloUGH, lake now dry, in p. Killarga, or the Duff or Diffagher r. nr L. Allen.; Fm. iii.

322 (Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, 6 vols.). [Hogan:1910]

I. derg in c. Leit.; Ci. (Index to the Annals of Loch Ce). [Hogan:1910]

I. derg - Leachkederg, in dry. Loughrea, now Lickerrig nr Athenry, c. Galw.; Tax (Taxation of Irish Dioceses and Parishes, 1302–6). [Hogan:1910]

c. lecce deirge - Leckderg Castle; seems nr. ClænloCH, al. Belhavel L. in p. Killarga, b. Dromahaire, Leit.,; Fm. iii. 322 (1247, Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, 6 vols.). [Hogan:1910]

c. lecce deirge in Conmaicne in Brefney.; Con. 12 (1247.6, Annals of Connacht, vellum, Stowe MSS., C. iii.1). [Hogan:1910]

C. Lece Dergi. Leckderg, E. of the Shannon and probably in Muinter Eoluis (S. Leitrim and N. Longford) (A.C. index). 1247, demolished by Cathal and Turlogh O'Connor. Not visited. [Lynn: 1985/6:94]

dearg- (red), used as intensive prefix;  
dearg-ár, m., utter slaughter, great slaughter;  
dearglasair, a great flame;  
dearg-leathadh, ar d., wide open;

dearg-lomnocht, utterly naked and bare;  
 dearg-loscadh, -ctha, m., red conflagration;  
 dearg-ór, m., pure gold;  
 dearg-ruadh, red;  
 deirg- (dearg-), red (often used as an intensive prefix): deirg-mhire, f., furious rage;  
 deirgmheisce (more commonly dearg-mheisce), f., sheer intoxication.  
 [Dineen:1904]

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## Páirceanna an Bhaile/Townparks / Cora Conaill / Connell's weir

All narratives for 1270 agree D'Burghs Anglo Normans crossed the Shannon from **Puirt Leice** from the west to **Ath Cora Conaill** on the east bank. Many boats are moored up here. If Cortober townland is Puirt Na Leice, then Cora Conaill must be without doubt townparks townland. The ford (Ath Corra Conaill) is now a major bridge on the Shannon.

ID	29180 ( <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29180">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29180</a> ) And also: <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1416694?s=carrick-on-shannon">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1416694?s=carrick-on-shannon</a>
Placenames	Páirceanna an Bhaile/Townparks. (and all Carrick-on-Shannon records).
Place	Cora Conaill/Connell's weir
Description	(ford) at Conaill's weir
Historical Name	Yes
Glossary	cora (also: coraidh, corann) weir, stone-fence, ford
Other Name	Yes (or subtownland)
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 33-34</i>
Other names	<i>Ath Caradh Conaill and variants</i>

*Purt Lece dar Sinaind hAth Charad Conaill: cross the Shannon to Ath Charad Conaill on its eastern bank. [AC:1270.3]*

Ath Charad Conaill.[AC:1270.4]

Port Lecce Áth Caradh Conaill tar Sionainn - eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on Shannon.[M:1270.2]

tar Sionainn nAth caradh Conaill Magh Nissi, thiar dont Shionainn Ath caradh Conaill coilltibh Conmaicne. Ath-caradh-Conaill.[LC:1270.2]

Ath Caradh Conaill FM, LC, LC  
 Ath Caradh Conaill (Conaill's Weir)  
 Áth Caradh Conaill FM

Ath-Caradh-Conaill FM, FM, LC, LC  
 Ath Charad Conaill AC, AC  
 Ath Charad Conaill AC  
 Ath cora Conell ACMN  
 foord of Conells Weare ACMN

## Droma Rúisc / Drum Ruisc – Hill of the Skirmish

When D'Burghs army passed east of Ath Cora Conaill (townparks townland), some of Aedh O'Cobchobar's forces attacked and killed some English in Feda Conmaicne. Dinenn confirms Rúisc means skirmish – my research shows Druma Rúisc, hill of the Skirmish, is Summerhill, the true Irish place name for this place. Before 1270 townparks was called (Ath) Corra Conaill, but after the battle it was Corra Druma Rúisc.

ID	1434151, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1434151">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1434151</a>
Placenames	Summerhill / <b>Droma Rúisc</b>
Historical Place	Droma Rúisc
Description	Ridge of the Skirmish (between Gaels and Anglo Normans in 1270), some English were killed here before the Battle of Ath an Chip.
Historical Name	Yes
Glossary	Rúisc.. Skirmish

rúisc, -e, -eacha, f., a whipping, a violent slap; a skirmish; a volley, shot or discharge; clown.[Dineen]

eastwards of Ath Charad Conaill, coltib Conmaicne, Mag Nisi - When the Earl had passed eastwards of Ath Charad Conaill, a few of O Conchobair's men attacked his party in the woods of Conmaicne, killing a small number of them; but they ceased not in their advance and attack till they came to Moynishy.[AC:1270.4]

do Sionainn Ath-Caradh Conaill Coilltibh Conmaicne - the Earl had crossed the ford of Ath-Caradh Conaill, a small party of O'Conor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne and slew some of them. [M1270.3]

When the earl arrived at Ath-cara-Connell, he was attacked by a detachment of the fordes of the King of Connaught, who slew some of his troops.[O'Connor Don:1891:113]

- Mac Carthaigh's Book; Miscellaneous Irish Annals (A.D. 1114–1437). Séamus Ó hInnse First edition [xix + 222 pp. pls. (MS facss.)] Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, Dublin (1947).
- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 21-28*

## Hartley / Corr Sparrow

The correct Irish name for Hartley is **Corr an Sparra**, corrupted as **Corsparrow**. An elderly man verbally told me this a few years ago, and Taylor and Skinner 1777 map confirmed the fact. Corsparrow is mentioned in the Muintir Eolais Declaration (1556) and travel books.

ID	29163, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29163">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29163</a>
Placenames	Hartley / Hartley
Historical Place	<b>Cor na Sparra</b> / Corsparrow
Description	Point of the Spara (?)
Glossary	Corr

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MacLochlainn, Noel (2017). "Politics of 16th Century South Leitrim: Muintir Eolais Declaration of 1552AD". Leitrim Guardian 2018.

Taylor and Skinner, Road Map of Ireland, 1777.



### Caslen Atha in Cip / Ath an Chip Castle

Built by Miles MacCostello (Nanble) of Castle Mhor (Ballindereen) in 1245AD. It's on the border of (a) Feda Conmaicne, (b) Maigh Nissi, and therefore (c) on the Shannon. Research concludes Port Shan Castle (Downs Survey) on Port Townland is the site of the castle. It is a historical place on Port Townland in county Leitrim. O'Rian et al (ITS) agree Ath an Chip is Drumhierney townland beside Battlebridge, proving this is Ath an Chip Castle.

ID	29303, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29303">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29303</a>
Placenames	Caslen Áth an Chip / <b>Ath an Chip Castle</b>

Historical Place	Yes
Description	<b>Site of the Norman Castle of Miles MacCostello (1245), later MagRaghanill's Castle of Liathruim frequently mentioned in the Annals.</b>  <b>Castle near the ford of Ath an Chip, later “old Casle at Port”</b>
Historical Name	Yes
Glossary	<i>Áth, Chip, Caslen</i>
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 21-28</i>
Other names	<i>Port Shan Caslen</i> <i>Port Shan Castle</i> <i>Caislen Liathdruim</i> <i>Leitrim Castle (Mag Raghnaill of Moynissy)</i>
<p>“PortSttanchaslane (1621)” “Purtshanecastle (1660)”, “the old Castle at Port”.[Loganim, Port]</p>	
<p>Brian, the son of Teige (i.e. the Mac Rannall), was treacherously slain at Liathdruim.[A:FM:M1490.32]</p>	
<p>The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert.[FM:1490.33]</p>	
<p>The castle of Liath-druim was given to Ua Domnaill again.[A:U:1499.14]</p>	
<p>A historical map showing landholdings in the area of Portlairg. The map includes labels such as "Portlairg Ru", "Corspurrow", "Gallagher Esq.", "Barke", "Cartown", "Cunningham Esq.", and "R.". The map is a parchment-style document with handwritten labels and some numbered locations.</p>	

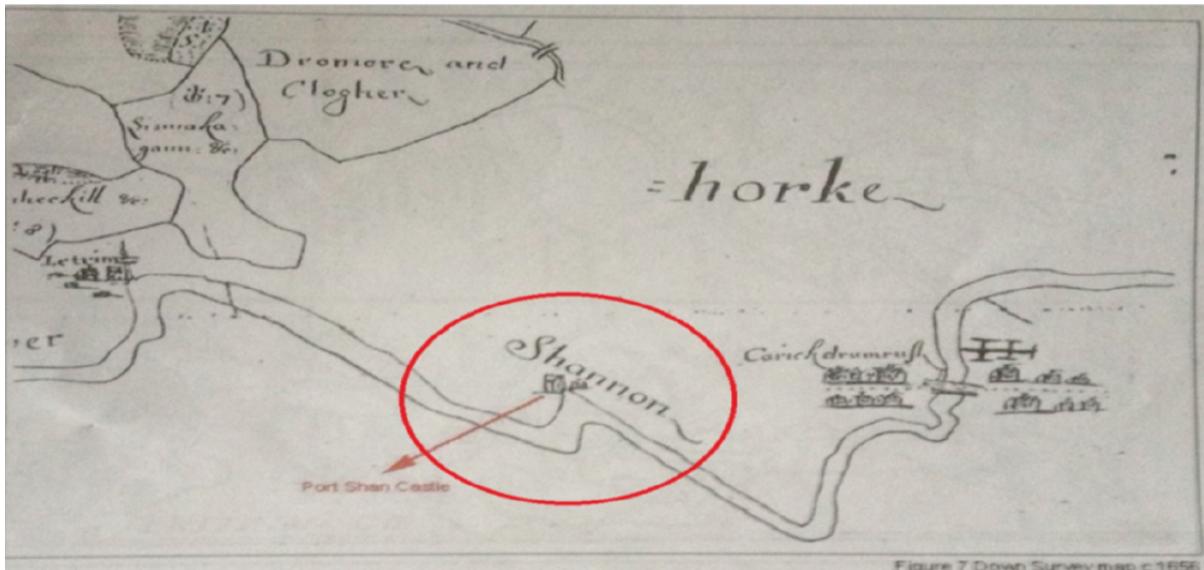


Figure 7 Down Survey map c.1656

*Ath an Chip Castle (1245-47), demolished? MagRaghnaill's Castle (1247-1540), Ruins (1541-1700)*

## Lios Conchúir/ Lisconor

This townland is more correctly Lios O'Conchobar. A forward point during the wars with East Breifne, the name without doubt recalls the fact O'Conchobar maintained a large army in Conmaicne Rein between 1260 (Battle of Druim Dearg) and 1270 (Battle of Ath an Chip). This is a prominent hill with views towards Kiltubrid, Sheemore, and Roscommon. Locals (Gunning) told me a stone footprint marks the Lios today.

ID	29360, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29360">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29360</a>
Placenames	Lios O'Conchúir/ Lisconor
Description	Probably a Connachta troop station in the 13 <sup>th</sup> Century.
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 17</i>

## Eanach larlaithe / Annagheary

larlaithe refers to the Earl of Ulster, William D'burgh, who camped here for two days before the Battle of Ath an Chip in 1270. His camp is 5km from Aedh O'Conchobar. Aedh came across to Annagheary for peace negotiations but no truce was agreed. The townland contains a lake. The book of Fenagh said Saint Cailin cursed a lake, beside a place called Urnaidhe (waiting place), because he caught no fish. This could be a cryptic message implying the Normans at Annagheary were cursed by Saint Cailin?

ID	29287, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29287">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29287</a>
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Placenames	Eanach Iarlaithe / Annagheary
Description	Marsh of the Earl of Ulster, Willam D'Burgh. Anglo Norman camp.
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 39</i>

### Loch an Scoir/ Loughscur / Aghascur

John O'Donovan said this place is **Aghascur**. In 1266, Aedh O'Conchobar built a Castle at near Aghascur. Scur has many meanings – the field of the troop, horses, pasture, camp – but all evidence suggests the Connachta army was camped here. The view is spectacular.

ID	293417, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29317">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29317</a>
Placenames	Loch an Scoir/ Loughscur
Historical place names	AghaScur Aghascur
Description	<b>Aghascur - Field of the Scur O'Conchobars army camp (Kerns and 160 Galloglaich) in 1270</b>
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 17, 18, 39-40</i>

### Gabhlaigh/ Gowly / Inis Caislean / Castle Island

The location of Castle Island. Professor Natalie Stromer (retired) suggest Aedh O'Conchobar almost certainly built his Castle (1265) at Castle Island on Gowly peninsula, starting the tradition. There are references to a Castle here in later centuries. Sean Na gCeann (of the heads) built a castle there in 1570. This was the seat of Reynolds (of Moynissy) but the castle was abandoned by 1781. Castle Island is shown on old maps, ruins still visible.

ID	29310, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29310">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29310</a>
Placenames	Gabhlaigh/ Gowly
Historical Place	Castle Island
Description	<b>O'Conchobars Castle (1265), Mag Ragnaills Castle, later Sean Na gCeann's castle (1570), and seat of Reynolds of Lough Scur.</b>
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 17, 18, 39-40</i>

### Oileán an phriosuinn / Prison Island

On 6 April 1605, Sean and son Humphrey were appointed gaoler of county Leitrim. They constructed 'Jail island' (Irish: Oileán an phriosuiin) on Lough Scur. Many locals were hanged on this island. The Island was abandoned once a gaol was built at Carrick-on-Shannon. Dilapidated ruins remain.

ID	Island
Placenames	Oileán an phriosuiin / Prison Island
Historical Place	yes
Description	<b>First Gaol of County Leitrim, 17<sup>th</sup> century.</b>
Source	<p>Whelan, Thomas (1938). "Local ruins" (Online ed.). Rossy, Co. Leitrim: Duchas. pp. 384–5. <a href="https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649693/4647819">https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649693/4647819</a></p> <p>Rowley, Thomas (1937). <i>"Legend of Lough Scarr"</i> (Online ed.). Drumrane, Co. Leitrim: Duchas. pp. 268–269. <a href="http://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658446/4656374/4661439">http://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4658446/4656374/4661439</a></p> <p>An Clochar, Cara Droma Ruisc (1938). <i>"Lough Scarr"</i> (Online ed.). Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim: Duchas. p. 312. <a href="https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649685/4646680/4650511">https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4649685/4646680/4650511</a></p>

## Sliabh an larainn / Slieve Anierin

An historical alias is Slaibh Conmaicne. Interestingly, locals across the region always speak and write **Sliabh an larainn**, the english form ignored and obsolete.

ID	1166705, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1166705">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1166705</a>
Placenames	Sliabh an larainn / Slieve Anierin
Historical Place Name	<b>Sliabh Connmaicne / Sliabh Conmaicne</b>
Description	<b>The mountain of the Conmaicne (Rein)</b>
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chipe (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10</i>

## Droim Thiarnaigh / Drumhierney

The Battle of Ath an Chip was fought here. Because so much oral tradition preserves the battle, **Thiarnaigh** could have some other meaning (not Tierney) - ridge of the overthrow, our lord, our victory – Thiarnaigh should be carefully studied for possible battle references

ID	29352, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29352">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29352</a>
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Placenames	Droim Thiarnaigh / Drumhierney
Historical Place Names	Béal Átha an Chatha Béal Átha an Chip Béal Átha an Chip agus Chatha
Description	approach to the ford of the Tree-stump and Battle
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 26, etc</i>

### Béal Átha an Chatha/ Battlebridge

This is Ath an Chip!! If this place refers to the bridge named Battlebridge, then Béal is incorrect. This is simply Átha an Chatha. Béal is attached to the townlands, each side of the bridge. The name Ath an Chip is still in use in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (see Annals 1316).

ID	110012, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/110012">https://www.logainm.ie/en/110012</a>
Placenames	Átha an Chatha/ Battlebridge
Historical Place Names	Átha an Chatha Átha an Chip Átha an Chip agus Chatha
Description	ford of the Tree-stump and Battle
Source	<i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 26, etc</i>

### Droim ar Snámh/ Drumsna / Drumsnamh / Snamh Da Ein / Snamh Muiredhaigh

Aedh O'Conchobar had a fortres here in 1262. The village of Drumsna in the Co. Leitrim thus derives its name; its position on the bank of the Shannon marks the locality where the river was known to be fordable by wading or swimming according to the volume of the water passing down at the season of the year. [Kane:1914-16:324].

ID	29005, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29005">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29005</a>
Placenames	Droim ar Snámh / Drumsna
Historical Place Names	<b>Snamh Da Ein</b> <b>Drumsnamh</b> <b>Snamh Muiredhaigh</b>
Description	<b>Snamh Da Ein – Swim two birds - Saint Patricks crossing point into Connacht</b> <b>Snamh-Muiredhaigh – ford of Muiredhach</b> <b>Snamh-in-redaigh – ford of Muredhach</b>
Glossary	<b>Snamh, Ein</b>

Aedh O Conchobair's stronghold at **Snamh Muredaig** was burned by the men of Breifne.[A: Conn:1261.12]

This name is written "**Snamh-Muireadhach**," or the "ford of Muiredhach," in the Annals of Connacht; but the Four Masters write it as **Snamh-in-redaigh**. O'Donovan conjectures {AFM} that it is "probably the place now called Druim-Snamha, Anglicé Drumsna, on the Shannon". [A:LC:Hennessy:440:note 1]

According to the Tripartite he [S. Patrick] crossed the Shannon at a place called **Snavdaen**.[Lanigan: 1829:240]

Ferrar's nonsense about St. Patrick having crossed the Shannon at Lumneach, now Limerick (Hist. of Limerick p. 4.) is not worth attention. [Lanigan: 1829:243]

In the Breviary, Patrick goes from Conmaicne into Mag Ai in Connacht, crossing the Shannon at **Snam Da En**. Onom. Goed. [i.e. Hogan:1910] places Snam Da ln near Clonmacnois, but this is very far away from Conmaicne Rein and Mag Ai. **The proper location should be at 'Drumsna' = Druim Snamha**, which is between these two territories. This crossing begins the narrative of Patrick's acts in Tirechan's 'liber secundus in regionibus Connacht peractus'. So also, VT: 'Luith iarsin Patraic i crich Connacht for Snam Da in tar Sinainn.' [MacNeill: 1932:15]

- The Vita Tripartita of St. Patrick, Eoin Mac Neill, Ériu, Vol. 11 (1932), pp. 1-41; Royal Irish Academy; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30008085>
- An Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, from the First Introduction of Christianity, John Lanigan; 2nd edition; J. Cumming, 1829.

## Béal an Átha Móir/ Ballinamore

There is a famous narrative in the Irish Annals about this place, and Fenagh Abbey, during the O'Conchobar wars with East Breifne.

ID	29005, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29005">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29005</a>
Placenames	Béal an Átha Móir/ Ballinamore
Historical Place Names	<b>Átha na Chuirre/ Ath na Cuire</b>
Description	The Hospital of Saint John the Baptist stood beside the ford/bridge. Ford of the Afflictions
Glossary	Chuirre, Atha
Source	<i>Early and O'Seaneachain 2015, p. 439, 935</i> <i>Seymour, p. 245,</i> <i>various Irish Annals AD1244</i>

## Duifír/ Deffier

**Inisnagon Island** – this place is missing from Loganim.

Placenames	Inisnagon
Place	Island

Description	sub-unit of Deffier townland
Source	identified by Pinkman: nota: <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29347">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29347</a> .

### Inis Murrin / Inismurrin

This important place is missing from Loganim. Old maps clearly identify this the Island. Mag Raghanill of Magh Nissi relocated here after O'Ruaric occupied Liatroim (AD1540). The Taoiseach of Muintir Eolais lived on the hill of Inis Murrin in 1556.

Placenames	Inismurrin
Place	Island
Description	sub-unit of Derrycarnee Demese townland
Source	O'Donovan, Annals of Ireland MacLochlainn, Noel (2017). "Politics of 16th Century South Leitrim: Muintir Eolais Declaration of 1552AD". Leitrim Guardian 2018.

### Cluain Calraí / Clooncolry

The memory of the Calraighe, 'people of the woods', is retained at Cluain Calraí (Clooncolry).

ID	30382, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/30382">https://www.logainm.ie/en/30382</a>
Placenames	Cluain Calraí / Clooncolry
Explanatory note	<b>The meadow of the Calraighe, people of the woods</b>
Glossary	Raige
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 12</i></li> </ul>	

### Droim Calraí / Drumhalry

The memory of the Calraighe, 'people of the woods', is retained at Droim Calraí (Drumhalry).

ID	29049, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/29049">https://www.logainm.ie/en/29049</a>
Placenames	Droim Calraí / Drumhalry
Explanatory note	<b>The ridge of the Calraighe, people of the woods</b>
Glossary	Raige

- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 12*

## **Maothail / Mohill / Mohill Manchan / Maothail Manchan**

Named for St. Manchan, who founded the Monastery of Mohill-Manchan here c. 500–538.  
In AD 538, “Manchán of Maethail fell”

ID	30331, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/30331">https://www.logainm.ie/en/30331</a> 1487, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1487">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1487</a> 1373652, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1373652">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1373652</a>
Placenames	Maothail / Mohill
Historic Place names	Maothail Manchán Mohill Manchan
Explanatory note	<b>Maothaill of Saint Manchan</b>

## South Leitrim Historical Places

### Conmhaícne Rhein/Conmaicne Rein

Historical name of south Leitrim. Rein is probably derived from Loch Reane near Fenagh. The territory is south Leitrim - Maigh Nissi (barony of Leitrim), Cluain Conmaicne (Cloone parish), Maigh Rein (Mohill and Annaduff parishes), and Maigh Luchain (Cenel Luchain, Barony of Carrigallen). Conmaicne Rein is a superset of Muintir Eolais territory.

Placenames	Conmhaícne/Conmaicne Rein
Explanatory Note	Conmaicne Rein earlier Conmhaicne Rein
Historical Name	Yes

"It seems obvious .. from fairly early historic times the Conmaicne were the dominant people in the baronies of Leitrim, Carrigallen and Mohil". [Ó Duígeannáin, page 134]

- *Notes on the History of the Kingdom of Bréifne, Micheál Ó Duígeannáin, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Seventh Series, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jun. 30, 1935), pp. 113-140*



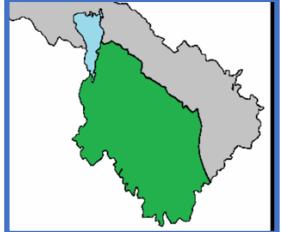
- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 33-34*

### Muintir Eolais

Historical name for the barony of Leitrim and Maothail in south Leitrim between circa 800AD to 1600AD. Muintir Eolais is the political dynasty of Reynolds, Shanley, Mulvey, and Farrell, the main nobles of Conmaicne Rein. The territory of Muintir Eolais is a sub-unit of Conmaicne Rein because it excludes Carrigallen Barony.

Placenames	Muintir Eolais
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Place	Historical place
Description	<b>Descendents of Eolais (fl. 800AD)</b>
MacLochlainn, Noel (2017). "Politics of 16th Century South Leitrim: Muintir Eolais Declaration of 1552AD". Leitrim Guardian 2018.	

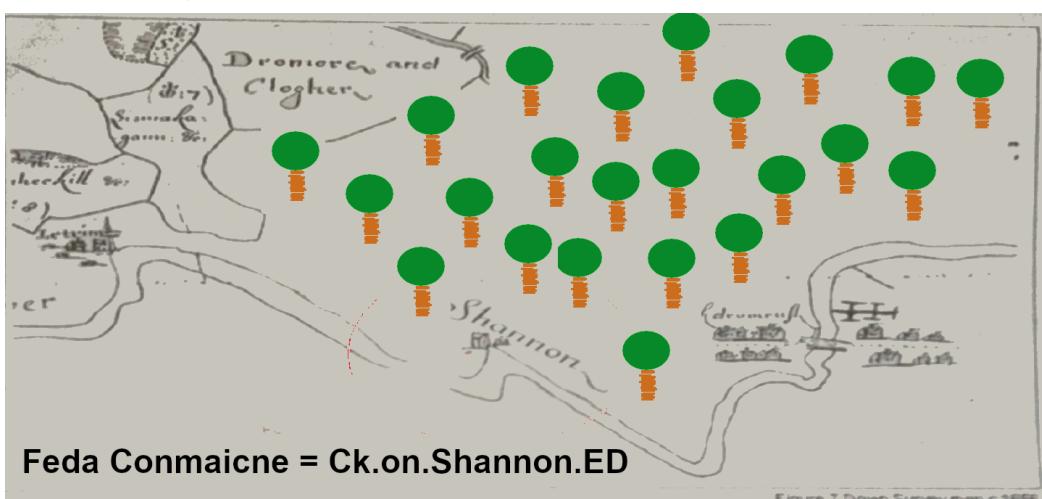


Conmaicne Rein territory included all three baroneis of South Leitrim, but Muintir Eolais territory excluded the Barony of Carrigallen (Maigh Luchain, Moylucan).

### Fedh Conmhaícne / Feda Conmaicne

Feda Conmaicne is the most important place name in the entire Battle of Ath an Chip. The extent of this forest was identical to the Electoral Area of Carrick on Shannon - no pre-1600 archaeology, 46 townlands absent from the Downs Survey, and bordering the Shannon and Moynissy (Maigh Nissi) where the battle occurred. This Irish Annals for 1245, 1247, and 1270, are fully consistent with this conclusion – no doubts now exist.

ID	1383739, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1383739">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1383739</a>
Placenames	Cora Droma Rúisc /Carrick-on-Shannon (Electoral Area)
Historical Place	<b>Fedh Conmhaícne / Feda Conmaicne / Coillte Conmaicne</b>
Description	<b>The woods of the Conmaicne (Rein)</b>
Glossary	Feda ..
Other names	<i>Coillte Conmaicne</i>



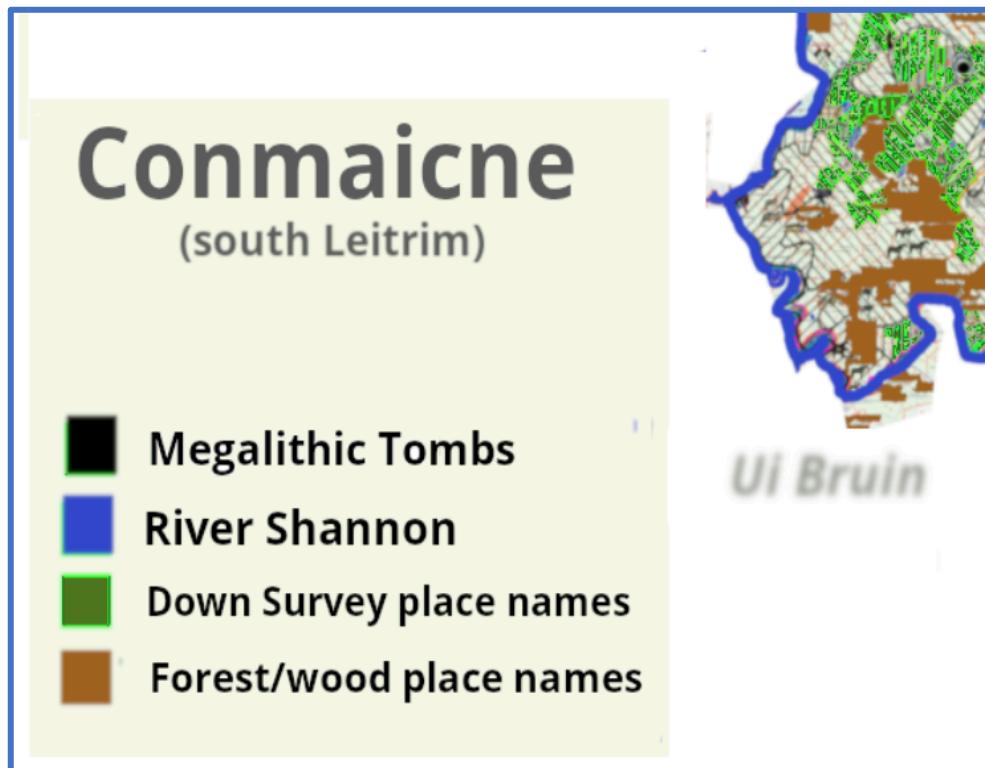
Comprised the southern of level part of the county of Leitrim. [1244: A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p308:note O]

the woods of Conmaicne in S. Leitrim. [Lynn: 1985/6: page 94]

Fedh Conmaicne / *Feda Conmaicne.*[A:C:1247.5]

Fedaib Conmaicne / *Feda Conmaicne.*[ A:C:1247.6]

Feadha Conmaicne i.e. the woods of Conmaicne.[ 1247:A:FM:O'Donovan:v3:p 323:note E] [A:FM:1247.6]



*Carrick on Shannon ED is missing from Downs Survey  
= No people there. No Archaeological before 1600*

Fedha-Conmaicne; i.e. "the woods of Conmaicne," written a few lines lower than fidh-Conmaicne, or the "wood of C". [A:LC:Hennessy:page 374:note 5]

a Fedaib Conmaicne.[ITS:1] Fedh Conmaicne.[ITS:5:2013]

Coillte-Conmaicne. "The woods of Conmaicne." Apparently the same as the "Fedha Conmaicne". [A:LC:Hennessy:464:n2]

- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 21-28*

## Maigh Nissi / Moynissy

Bordering the Shannon and Maigh Luirg. Moynissy, is “the plain of Nissi”, a territory east of the Shannon in the barony and county of Leitrim. In 1590 Moynissy contained 50.5 quarters of land, extending from Kiltubrid in the north to Annaduff in the south. The book of Fenagh said Moynissy is “the end of a day’s journey from ArdCarne. The Battle of Ath an Chip occurred in Moynissy in 1270. Moynissy corresponds to the Barony of Leitrim, but excluded

forested districts such as Feda Conmaicne (Carrick on Shannon Electoral Area) and Drumshanbo area (heavily forested until mid-late 1600's). Maigh Nissi and Maigh Luirg border each other.

ID	135, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/135">https://www.logainm.ie/en/135</a> (?? or sub-unit)
Placenames	Liatroim/ Leitrim (Barony) (? or sub-unit)
Historical Place Names	Maigh Nissi Maigh Nissy Moynissy Moynissi
Description	Plain of Nissi, parishes of Kiltubrid and Kiltoghert, Moynissy was centered on An Sli Mhor (Sheemore), and An Sli Bheag (Sheebeg) in south Leitrim.
<p>Hugh o' Con or king of Connaught he was redy prepared with the few 'company' he had before the English at Moyne Issye. assaulted by a few of O'Connors people in the woods of Conuackne,- where a few of the English armye were killed. The Englishmen never made residence or any stay untill they came to <b>Moyn Issye</b>, which was the place where o'Conor encamped.[A:CMN:1270]</p> <p>Moig Nisi AC Moige Nissi LC Moigh Nise FM Moigi Nise AC, Moy-Nise FM, FM Moy-Nissi FM Moynishy AC, AC Moynlssye ACMN</p> <p>Caislén Átha an Chip ar brú <b>Maighe Nisse</b> - castle of Ath-an-chip on the River Shannon, on the borders of Moy-Nissi.[M1245.5]</p> <p><b>Moy Nissi</b> was a district on tlie eastern side of the Shannon, in the county of Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon. [A:FM:O'Donovan:p64:not]</p> <p><b>Moy-Nissi</b> was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. [1243:A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p306:note L]</p> <p>Country was otherwise called Magh Nisi. [1315:A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p504:note T]</p> <p>Moigh Nise, Mag Nise - The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise. After this they went to Moy-Nise, [A:FM:1270.3]</p> <p>plain of Moy Nish, on the east side of the Shannon. [O'Conor-Don:1891:113]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The O'Conors of Connaught: An Historical Memoir. Compiled from a MS of the late John O'Donovan, Charles Owen O'Conor Don. 1891.</li> <li>• Annala Rioghachta Eireann: Annals of the kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters.</li> <li>• <i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne)</i>, 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10</li> </ul>	

## Maigh Rein / Moyrein

The “plain of Rein” includes Annaduff and Mohill parishes, and probably Cluain Conmaicne. Maigh Rein is championed by the Book of Fenagh. Fenagh is Fionnach Maigh Rein.

Conmaicne Moyrein is the barony of Mohill, and **must not be confused with Conmaicne Rein** (minus the Maigh) which represents the entire south county Leitrim.

Placenames	Maigh Rein / Moyrein
Historical Place Names	Maigh Rein Maigh Rhein Moyrein
Description	Plain of Rein

*Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, in the co. Leitrim. [B:Fenagh:382:note 6]*

*Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais. [1187: A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p78:note G]*

Conmhaicne of Magh Rein. [O'Daly,Mangan:1852:35:note 5]

*contained .., the monasteries of Fiadhna Muire Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. [ 1180: A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p51:note B]*

- *The tribes of Ireland: a satire; 1852; O'Daly, Aengus, d 1617; Mangan, James Clarence*
- Annala Rioghachta Eireann: Annals of the kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters.
- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10.*

## An Chluain / Cloone

**An Chluain Conmaicne / Cloone Conmaicne** - The historical name is Cluain Conmaicne. The Roman Catholic parish is also called Cluain Conmaicne. The Conmaicne who lived here are differentiated from Moyrein for some reason.

ID	1476, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1476">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1476</a> 1373643, <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/1373643">https://www.logainm.ie/en/1373643</a>
Placenames	An Chluain / Cloone
Historical Place Names	An Chluain Conmaicne Cloone Conmaicne
Description	Conmaicne of the lawn, of the meadows

**Cluain-Conmaicne** - i.e. the Lawn of Meadow of the Conmaicne, now the village of Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Cruimhtheor Fraech erected a monastery in the sixth century. [1101:A:FM:O'Donovan:v1:p967:note P]

Cruimther-Fraech. Cruhir-Ree", as the name is pronounced in the locality, is the patron of the parish of Cloone, adjoining that of Fenagh. The church of Cloone, anciently called **Cluain-Conmaicne**. [B:Fenagh:p192:note 1]

Cluain. Cloon, co. Leitrim. [B:Fenagh:p 202:note 1]

bannala; an assembly of women. It is from these bannala that Drum-ivinally, in the parish of Cloon, is probably named. [B:Fenagh:p252: note 4]

- Annala Rioghachta Eireann: Annals of the kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters.
- *Book of Fenagh - Translation and Copious Notes, O'Donovan, John (1828); Ireland: Maolmhordha Mac Dubhghoill Uí Raghallaigh*
- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10.*

## Maigh Luchain / Moylucan

The exact historial name for the barony of Carrigallen is not recorded. However to be consistent the historical name of Maigh Luchain is proposed, where the Cenel Lucahan lived. Maigh Luchain and Maigh Sleacht would be bordering tuath territories.

Placenames	Maigh Luchain / Moyluchain
Historical Place Names	An Maigh Luchain Cenel Luchain
Description	Conmaicne of the Cenel Luchain

Cenel Luachain. Cinel Luachain: in the Leitrim and Cavan County parishes of Oughteragh, and parts of Drumreilly Upper and Drumreilly Lower parish. [Walsh]

Mac Darcey, Chief of (**Conmaicne**) **Kinel-Luachain**, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin.[A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p192:note G]

- *Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10.*
- *Placenames of Breifne, Dennis Walsh. <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~ruairc/placname>.*

## Conmaicne - Historical Places of Connacht

The Conmaicne (pronounced “con-mac-nee”), an original Connachta tribe, dispersed to various parts of Connacht 500-700AD - Dunmore and Connamara in Galway, Mayo, and south Leitrim. Historical names are variants of Conmaicne.

### Conmhaícne Ceara/ Conmaicne Carra

Conmaicne of the wood (trail), historical place name for **Carra** barony, in county Mayo.

ID	174 ( <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/174">https://www.logainm.ie/en/174</a> )
Placenames	Ceara / Carra
Other names (historical)	<b>Conmaicne Carra</b> <b>Conmaicne Cuile Carra</b> <b>Conmhaícne Chúile Carra</b>
Explanatory Note	Conmaicne of the wood (trail)
Historical Name	Yes

*Conmaicne of Crich Meic Eircce is explained by Cenel Meic Eircce which is equated with the Men of Cera, they gave their name to the barony of Carra.[Walsh]*

*"Regiones Maicc Ercae" in Tirechan's Breverium. [MacNeill 1932, page 20]*

*"Maige Maicc Ercae" in Tirechan's Vita Tripartita. [MacNeill 1932, page 20]*

*Cuile Conaire.[M544.3.][Best, et al & 1954-83]. Cera i Connachtaib. [Best, et al & 1954-83]*

*im Mag Cerae; im maigib maicc Ercae.[Bieler 1979] campum Caeri;[Bieler 1979]*

*O'Talcharain over Conmaicne-Cuile.[O'Donovan 1862, p. 47]*

- *Book of Fenagh - Translation and Copious Notes, O'Donovan, John (1828); Ireland: Maolmhordha Mac Dubhghoill Uí Raghailligh*
- *Bieler, Ludwig (1979). The Patrician Texts in the Book of Armagh (Scriptores Latini Hiberniae X, Tírechán ed.). pp. 122–167.*
- *MacNeill, Eoin (1932). "The Vita Tripartita of St. Patrick". Ériu. Ériu, vol. 11: 1–41. JSTOR 30008085.*
- *Bieler, Ludwig (1979). The Patrician Texts in the Book of Armagh (Scriptores Latini Hiberniae X, Tírechán ed.). pp. 122–167.*
- *Best, R.I.; Lawlor, H.J. (1931). The Martyrology of Tallaght (Leabhar ed.). London.*
- *Best; Bergin; O'Brien; O'Sullivan (1954–83). An Leabhar Laighneach: The Book of Leinster. I–VI.*
- *O'Donovan, John (1862). The Topographical Poems of John O'Dubhagain and Giolla Na Naomh O'Huidhrin (PDF) Dublin: printed for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88 Abbey-Street.*

## Conmhaícne Anaíle / Conmaicne Agaile (Longford)

Conmaicne of Ó Fearghail/O'Farrell, relations of the Muintir Eolais, overran the two Tethbae kingdoms. According to Ó Duígeannáin, when Ua Ruaric captured large swaths of North Connacht, some Conmaicne Rein migrated to Tethbae.

ID	103010 ( <a href="https://www.logainm.ie/en/103010">https://www.logainm.ie/en/103010</a> )
Historical Place names	Conmhaícne Anghaile Conmhaícne Anaíle Conmaicne Agaile Conmaicne Annaly
Explanatory Note	Conmaicne descended from Angall, Muintir Angaile, Conmaicne Annaly
Historical Name	Yes
<p><i>country of the eastern Conmaicne; that is Annaly, the territory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford; and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim. These two families descend from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus .. thus: "the diocese of Ardagh, from Ardcana to Slieve-an-iern, and from Ceis Coran to Urchoilten". [1215: A:FM:O'Donovan:1856:v3:p186:note R]</i></p> <p><i>Muintir-Anghaile. The tribe name of the O'Farrells of Longford. [B:Fenagh:385:page 3]</i></p> <p><i>leading sub-septs of this branch of the Conmaicne had spread in all directions in South and North Leitrim, over most of Co. Longford, and even into Co. Westmeath. [Ó Duígeannáin, 1934, page 133]</i></p> <p><i>In some of its reaches the Camlin River is called by the name 'Rhine'. Is it possible that this represents the original Ren, Rian, from which Magh Rein, etc, derived? [Ó Duígeannáin, 1934, page 135]</i></p> <p><i>Dr. MacNeill's view that here also was a frontier guard of Connacht. [Ó Duígeannáin, 1934, page 133]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Battle of Connacht 1270: Aedh O'Conchobar's victory at Áth an Chip (Conmaicne), 22 Feb 2020, Noel MacLochlainn (Author), ISBN 979-8616815262, Page 10</i></li><li>• <i>Annala Rioghachta Eireann, O'Donovan, John, 1856, v1, page 311, note R</i></li><li>• <i>Notes on the History of the Kingdom of Bréifne. Ó Duígeannáin (1934). The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, V.64-65. page 133-135</i></li><li>• <i>Notes on the History of the Kingdom of Bréifne. Ó Duígeannáin (1934). The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, V.64-65. page 133-135</i></li></ul>	

## Conmhaícne Dúnámóir/Conmaicne Dunmore (Galway)

Historical place name of the barony of Dunmore, part of Ballymoe, and Belclare parish according to Knox, but O'Donovan has their territory identical to the barony of Dunmore.

Placenames	Conmhaícne Dúna Móir/Conmaicne Dumore
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Explanatory Note	Conmaicne Dunmore earlier Conmhaicne Cenéoil Dubáin
Historical Name	Yes
<p><i>De Bermingham, Richard de Burgh's chief tenant and held the cantred of <b>Conmaicne Dunmore</b> .. <b>Conmaicne Dunmore</b> was centred about Dunmore. .. Knox identified <b>Conmaicne Dunmore</b> as including the parishes of Templetooge Boyounagh, part of Clonbern and possibly the eastern part of Dunmore... held by knight service. [Holland, page 165]</i></p>	
<p><i>There is some difficulty in identifying the boundary of <b>Conmaicne Dunmore</b> it does seem as if there were moated sites within it, situated some distance to the south and west of Dunmore. [Holland, page 166]</i></p>	
<p>this parish, then inhabited by the <b>Conmaicne-Dunmore</b>. [Neary, 1912, page 105]</p>	
<p><b>Conmaicne of Dunmore</b>, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway. [O'Donovan 1862, p. XLII, Note 320]</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holland, Patrick (1997). "The Anglo-Norman Landscape in County Galway; Land-Holdings, Castles and Settlements". <i>Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society</i>. Galway Archaeological &amp; Historical Society. 49: 159–193. JSTOR 25535678.</li> <li>• Knox, Hubert Thomas (1908). <i>The History of the County of Mayo, to the close of the sixteenth century</i> (PDF). Dublin: Hodges, Figgis &amp; Co., Ltd.</li> <li>• O'Donovan, John (1862). <i>The Topographical Poems of John O'Dubhagain and Giolla Na Naomh O'Huidhrin</i> (PDF) Dublin: printed for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society by Alexander Thom, 87 &amp; 88 Abbey-Street.</li> <li>• Neary, J (1912). "On the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Dunmore, IN THE BARONIES OF DUNMORE AND BALLYMOE, Co. GALWAY". <i>Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society</i>. Galway Archaeological &amp; Historical Society. 8 (2): 94–128. <a href="#">JSTOR 44971915</a></li> </ul>	

## Conmaicne Mheáin/Conmaicne Mein (Galway)

Historic name for **Conmaicne of the middle** plain near Loughrea in county Galway. In 1333, the extent of Tricha Maenmaige (cantred) included-

- Cill Chon larainn/ Kilconierin civil parish
- Cill Tulach / Kiltullagh civil parish
- Cill Chonaicne / Kilconickny – church of the Conmaicne
- Baile Cill Íomair Uí Dhálaigh / Killimordaly village, in Roscommon.
- Baile Locha Riach / Loughrea barony

Frequently in the Annals: Aedh mac Suibhne, taoiseach **Maonmuighe** (581), Cathrannach mac Cathal of Maenmag (801), Conchobar **Maenmaige** Ua Conchobair, King of Connacht (1186-1189) ,etc. Meán/Mheáin/meádhan implies "middle or center".

Placenames	Conmaicne Mháen Maigh /Conmaicne Meinmaige
Explanatory Note	Conmaicne Mheáin Maigh (Máenmaige) - Conmaicne of the central plain

	Conmhaícne Críche Meic Erca, Conmhaícne Máenmaige, Conmaicne Máenmag, Machaire Maenmuighe, Tricha Máenmaige. Conmaicne Mein
Historical Name	Yes
Medieval Ireland: Territorial, Political and Economic Divisions, Paul MacCotter, Four Courts Press, 2008, pp. 140–141. ISBN 978-1-84682-098-4	
Annals of the Four Masters, ed. & tr. John O'Donovan (1856).	

A Chorographical Description of West or H-Iar Connaught written A.D. 1684 by Roderic O'Flaherty ESQ with notes and Illustrations by, James Hardiman M.R.I.A., Irish Archaeological Society, 1846.

### Conmhaícne Cúile / Conmaicne Cuile (Mayo)

Conmaicne of the wood (of lament), historical name for the barony of Kilmaine (Coolagh) in county Mayo Leitrim. Knox said the extent of the territory was the baronies of Ross and much of Kilmaine. To the north was Conmaicne Ceara. The Battle of Moytura was fought here (or in Sligo: <https://www.logainm.ie/en/1166446>).

Placenames	Conmhaícne Cúile / Conmaicne Cuile
Explanatory Note	Conmaicne of the wood (of lament), earlier Conmhaícne Cúile Tuiredh Tolad. <b>Conmaicne Cuile Toladh</b> <b>Conmhaícne Cúile Tuiredh</b>
Historical Name	Yes
"Conmacgneculy". "Conmacniculy". [Twedlow, 1915]	
<i>Conmaicne-Cuile-toladh, now the barony of Kilmaine.[Mac Neill, 1932, p. 19]</i>	
<i>The alternative name for the barony of Kilmaine, Coolagh, probably reflects the ancient population group name Conmaicne Cuile Tolad. O'Flaherty, links that name with a place called Cuileagh.[Ó Crónín, 2016, page 174]</i>	
<i>Conmaicni-Chuile; or Conmaicni-Cuile-Tolad, in the barony of Kilmaine, co. Mayo.[B:Fenagh:382:page 7]</i>	
<i>Conmaicni-Cuile-Toladh (the barony of Kilmaine, co. Mayo). [B:Fenagh:175:page 7]</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twemlow, J A (1915). "Calendar of Papal Registers Relating To Great Britain and Ireland".</li> <li>• MacNeill, Eoin (1932). "The Vita Tripartita of St. Patrick". Ériu. Ériu, vol. 11: 1–41. JSTOR 30008085.</li> </ul>	

- Ó Cróinín, Dáibhí (2016). *A Miracle of Learning: Studies in Manuscripts and Irish Learning: Essays in Honour of William O'Sullivan*. Routledge.
- *Book of Fenagh - Translation and Copious Notes, O'Donovan, John (1828); Ireland: Maolmhordha Mac Dubhghoill Uí Raghailligh*
- *A Chorographical Description of West or H-Iar Connaught, 1684, O'Flaherty, 1846.*
- Manning, Conleth (1987). "EXCAVATION AT MOYNE GRAVEYARD, SHRUE, CO. MAYO". RIA. JSTOR 25506148.

## Conmhaícne Meic Oirbsen / Conmaicne Corrib (Mayo)

Historical name for the tuath near lough Corrib in county Mayo.

Placenames	Conmhaícne Meic Oirbsen Máir / Conmaicne Corrib
Explanatory	<p>Conmaicne of Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib)</p> <p>Conmhaícne Meic Oirbsen Máir</p> <p>Conmhaícne Meic Oirbsen</p> <p>Conmaicne Mac Oirbsen</p> <p>Conmaicne Corrib</p>
Historical Name	Yes
	<p><b>Conmaicne m. Oirbsen Máir</b> (a quo Loch n-Oirbsen ar ba Mag n-Oirbsen a ainm prius &amp; atá inad a thige i n-iarthur in locha acht táníc in loch tairis post &amp; is fuath tige dichairr.[Rawlinson]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genealogies from Rawlinson B 502 (Author: unknown),  <a href="https://celt.ucc.ie/published/G105003/text025.html">https://celt.ucc.ie/published/G105003/text025.html</a></li> </ul>