

CORMAC
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Irish names for children

CRÍOS
DEIRDRE
GRÁINNE
BREANT
SORCH
CIAR

PATRICK WOULE

IRISH NAMES FOR CHILDREN

PATRICK WOULFE

Revised by Gerard Slevin

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CONTENTS

Preface	iv
Introduction to the First Edition (1923)	vii
Abbreviations	xii
Names for Boys	1
Names for Girls	40
Calender	55
Index	59

PREFACE

THE study of given names involves past and present, man's behaviour then and now in a particularly intimate little corner of his being. Corners may be more interesting and revealing than the broader areas of which they are part.

Why do people choose certain names for their children? It seems to me perfectly reasonable that a boy should be called, say, John Francis Mark: John after his grandfather, Francis after a maternal relative and Mark because both parents liked the name. He will, of course, probably be known as Mark. It seems to me perfectly reasonable that a boy born in Tuam should be called Jarlath. In a Dublin street some time ago I overheard a girl saluting another girl who was standing in a bus queue. 'Hello, Odette,' said she. 'Hello, Odile,' responded the other girl. This seemed to me quite extraordinary.

Obviously, as far as given names are concerned I am conditioned, perhaps even prejudiced. So are we all. It is over fifty years since Father Woulfe prepared his study of Irish names for children. He was keenly aware, as you will see in his Introduction which has been left virtually unaltered in this new edition, of 'the reluctance of parents to break away from the family tradition and violate the social usages which regulate the giving of names'. Tradition and social usages still exist in our day, but are they quite the same tradition and the same usages?

I think both change and continuity are perceptible. In the first place one notes the effect of easier communications, of the widening horizons presented by the printed word, the cinema, television and travel. If a mother-to-be is deeply moved by the euphony and associations of a name she encounters during her

pregnancy, it may be difficult to prevent her from giving it to her child. A fine performance of *Swan Lake* may explain Odette and Odile; fifty years ago the average young Irish mother would have been exposed to no such influence. A couple who have honeymooned in Austria may romantically prefer Carl to Charles for their first boy. As the world grows smaller we may share a market in given names as in everything else.

And, strangely but understandably, the other direction of change is the very opposite of this. I am convinced that there are far more people today choosing genuine old native Irish names for their children than there were fifty years ago. We are conscious of the world, and of our need for unity with it, but we are also conscious of our own identity; to seek and enjoy the one is by no means to abandon the other. Think of the number of girls now who are called Orla and Ciara, of the boys who are called Colm—simple pleasing names which are memorable and spellable anywhere and which spring at the same time out of the heart of Ireland. They would have been few, if any, in Woulfe's day. Was he ahead of his time in perceiving a need? Did his book achieve a purpose which it continues to serve?

Together with these gusts of change there is, I think, a steady wind of continuity which will in time draw the gusts into itself and make what it wills of them. Parents will still quite properly think of a father or grandfather when naming a child. There will still, quite properly, be Finbars from Cork and Declans from Waterford. In the case of some names there may now be subtleties of inspiration which might be considered by the social historian. According to Woulfe, the Normans brought the name Martin into Ireland in memory of St Martin of Tours, but it is not impossible that its use now may commemorate another Martin, the Dominican Martin de Porres.

I have added some names which have become

frequent and accepted in Ireland since Woulfe's day: Philomena, for example, and Bernadette, and Deirdre. In re-presenting his text I have retained separate entries for variants or diminutives which have, as it were, taken on a separate existence—Maud, Andrew, Nuala—but have absorbed others into the main entry for the name; there seemed little point in making separate entries for such doubtful entities as Ribear, Ribirt, etc. as variants of Robert. In the matter of spelling, it is obviously easy to suggest Tiarnach for Tighearnach but it is always possible that not every Bríghid would wish to be Bríd. I have borne this in mind and have broadly refrained from suggesting a simplification or contraction of Woulfe's spelling where I feared the character of the name or its proper pronunciation might be thus destroyed. I have amplified some entries where I thought a little more information would be helpful. I have throughout been impressed by the width of the original compiler's learning. Wherever I have touched his text I can but pray that it is for its adornment.

G. S.
1974

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION (1923)

THE main reason why Irish names are not more frequent at the baptismal font is that parents are seldom acquainted with a sufficient number to enable them to make a satisfactory selection when the occasion arises. Besides, it is not enough to know that a name is Irish. Parents require to know something about the names they give their children, especially if they be new and unfamiliar.

This little book is intended to supply the desired information. In addition to a practically complete list of the names in use in Ireland at the present day, it contains a large number of names which, though now obsolete, once found favour with our ancestors and might very appropriately be revived as baptismal names for Irish children. Among them are many names of Irish saints taken from the Martyrology of Donegal. To these especially the attention of parents is directed. Most of them will be found suitable in every respect for modern use. And in regard to each name sufficient information is given to enable parents to make a proper selection.

The names at present in use are, it will be observed, drawn from different languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, the Celtic and Teutonic languages. The original form of each name is given, together with its signification, as far as it is possible to ascertain it. By Irish names are meant names which have their root in the Irish language. Some of these are very ancient, going back beyond the dawn of Irish history to a period when the different branches of the Celtic race were yet one and undivided; and down through the ages they have been borne by the saints and heroes of our race. Of foreign names, a few came in with

Christianity, others were introduced by the Norsemen, but the bulk of our present names came in with the Anglo-Norman invaders, supplanting almost entirely our old Gaelic names. They are in great part scriptural names and the Latin and Greek names of saints. I am far from suggesting that all these should be rejected and that the choice of parents should be confined to Irish names exclusively. The names of the Blessed Virgin, St John the Baptist, the Apostles and the great saints and heroes of our own race have a claim to be remembered.

Various considerations will influence parents in their choice of a name. Very often the attractiveness of the name itself will have great weight. The ideal name is one which is short, simple and euphonious, not altogether unknown, but preferably one illustrious in history or borne by some great saint. And fortunately we have many such names on our roll. Aodhán (Aidan, Edan), Art, Beacán (Becan), Brian, Caoimhghin (Kevin), Caomhán (Kevan), Cathal, Ciarán (Kieran), Coinneach (Kenny), Colm, Colmán, Conall, Conán, Cormac, Crónán, Déaglán (Declan), Diarmaid (Dermot), Dónal (Donall, Donald), Éanán (Enan), Éanna (Enda), Earcán (Ercan), Earnán (Ernan), Éimhín (Evin), Eoghan (Owen), Fearghus (Fergus), Fiachra (Fiachra, Feary), Fionán, Flann, Flannán, Lonán, Lorcán, Lúcan, Neasán, Niall, Odhrán (Oran), Rónán, Seanán (Senan), Tiarnán (Tiernan) are examples which do not exhaust the list. Patrons of dioceses and parishes have a claim upon parents and their names will often be found suitable for adoption at the baptismal font. Again, some families have their special patrons among the Irish saints. I have noted instances. The saint on whose day a child is born or baptised has a special claim. In such cases the child is said to have 'brought its name with it'. A Calendar showing the feast-days of Irish saints whose names are recommended for adoption is given at page 55.

Finally, in some families certain names are traditional and hereditary and have been in uninterrupted use for perhaps a thousand years, as Saerbhreathach (Justin) and Ceallachán (Callaghan) among the MacCarthys, and Cinnéide (Kennedy) among the O'Briens. Such names should not be allowed to die out. I have frequently noted the families among which a name is hereditary.

The actual number of names at present in use in Ireland is comparatively small, perhaps not exceeding eighty or one hundred, so that, apart altogether from the question of reviving our ancient names, there is need of some addition to our present stock. Mary and John are by far the most popular names in the country, and the same appears to be true of the country as a whole. John, for John the Baptist, has always been a favourite name among Christian nations. Michael, which only a few centuries ago was an extremely rare name in Ireland, now bids fair to rival in popularity the name of the national apostle. Our old Irish names have almost completely died out. Such scriptural names as Daniel, Timothy, Cornelius and Jeremiah are, however, merely substitutes for the Irish names Dónal (Donall, Donald), Tadhg (Teige), Conchobhar (Conor) and Diarmaid (Dermot) respectively. Similarly, Denis stands for Donnchadh (Donough), and we have further examples among the rarer names, as: Eugene for Eoghan (Owen), Malachy for Maeleachlainn (Melaghlín), and Terence for Toirdealbhadh (Turlough). Brigid is the only Irish name that finds any favour with our women, though it is far from being as popular as is generally supposed. Winifred stands for Úna and, among rarer names, Deborah for Góbnait, the patroness of Ballyvourney. Altogether, less than twenty per cent of our men and eight per cent of our women bear names of Gaelic origin.

The custom of assimilating Irish to foreign names, as illustrated by the examples just given, is old in Ireland.

During the Middle Ages Irish scholars writing in Latin, instead of latinising the Irish names with which they had to deal, often simply substituted for them well-known Latin names of somewhat similar sound or meaning; and when at a later period these names came to be anglicised it was in many instances the Latin equivalent that was translated, not the original Irish name. In this way Brian was equated with Bernard, Eoghan with Eugene, Toirdealbhach with Terence, and so on. In such cases there is little or no connection between the Irish name and its English equivalent. For that reason I have in many of the headings in my lists enclosed these substitute forms in brackets.

By reverting to the proper anglicised forms much might be done to gaelicise our names; and in the case of adults this could be done at once. There is no reason why all our Daniels, for instance, might not at once become Donals and all our Jeremiahs Dermots. Generally speaking, any anglicised form enclosed in brackets in the headings in the lists given in this book might with advantage be exchanged for one outside the brackets, thus at once securing both a better anglicised form and one nearer the Irish original. Much has already been done in this direction even in the case of names of foreign origin. Sean is now quite common for John, and Eamon for Edmund.

Another reason, in addition to that already stated, why Irish names are not more frequently given to children is the reluctance of parents to break away from the family tradition and violate the social usages which regulate the giving of names. But even in that case something might be done on the lines just indicated. Custom will sometimes require a child to be given a particular name. Let us suppose that the name of the paternal grandfather is Jeremiah and that the child has to be called after him. Now, Jeremiah is merely an incorrect substitute in English for the Irish name Diarmaid, of which the ordinary phonetic rendering is Dermot, and there should be no violation of social usage in calling the child by that name.

It need hardly be necessary to remind parents that names may be taken by children at confirmation as well as at baptism, and thenceforward retained in after-life.

Superiors of religious communities will also find in this little book suitable Irish names for their subjects.

ABBREVIATIONS

angl.—anglice, anglicised	Gen.—Genesis
Ang.-Sax.—Anglo-Saxon	Ger.—German
Celt.—Celtic	Gr.—Greek
cf.—compare	Heb.—Hebrew
comp.—compound	Lat.—Latin, latinised
deriv.—derivative	masc.—masculine
dim.—diminutive	Mid. Ir.—Middle Irish
Eng.—English	Norm.—Norman
fem.—feminine	Old Fr.—Old French
Fr.—French	Old Ir.—Old Irish
Frank.—Frankish	q.v.—which see
g.—genitive*	Teut.—Teutonic

*Indicated only where genitive differs from nominative.

NAMES FOR BOYS

Abbán, *g.* -áin: Abban; dim. of *abb*, an abbot; the name of a famous Leinster saint of the sixth century; associated chiefly with Wexford.

Ábraham, *g.* -aim: Abraham; Heb., from its similarity to *ab hamon*, father of a multitude (cf. *Gen.* 17:5); the name of the progenitor of the Jewish nation; propagated in France and the Netherlands through St Abraham of Auvergne; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but never became common.

Ádhamh, *g.*—aimh, **Ádam**, *g.* aim: Heb. *adamah*, of the soil; the name of the first man; apparently in use in Ireland and Scotland from early Christian times; one of the most popular names among the Anglo-Normans.

Adhamhnán, *g.* -áin: Adamnan, Eunan; dim. of *Ádhamh* (q.v.); the name of a celebrated Abbot of Iona in the seventh century, author of the Life of St Columcille and patron of the diocese of Raphoe.

Águistín, **Ághuistín**: Augustine, Augustin, Austin, etc.; Lat. *Augustinus*, dim. of *Augustus*, venerable; the name of the renowned Bishop of Hippo and Doctor of the Church; also of the Apostle of England. To the latter it was that it owed its popularity in England, where it was formerly common as Austin. It is only in comparatively recent times that it has come much into use in Ireland. Also *Abhuistín*, *Aibhistín* and *Oistín*.

Aibhne: Eveny; a Derry name, peculiar to the O'Kanes, MacCloskeys and O'Brallaghans.

Ailbe, **Ailbhe**: Alby, Alvy, (Albert, Bertie); the name

of the patron of the diocese of Emly; revived in recent times, but the angl. form is generally Albert (Bertie), which is incorrect. St Ailbe died in 541. His feast is kept on 12 September.

Ailfrid: Alfred; Ang.-Sax. Aelfred, elf-counsel; the name of a king of the West Saxons, known as Alfred the Great; came into Ireland at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, but did not long survive. It has been revived comparatively recently.

Ailín: Alan, Allen; an ancient Irish personal name, probably dim. of some name commencing with *ail*, noble.

Aindréas, Aindrias, g. -réis, -riasa: Andrew; Gr. Andreas, from *aner*, g. *andros*, man; the name of one of the twelve Apostles, the brother of St Peter. The adoption of St Andrew as the patron of Scotland made Andrew a national name. It was also one of the commonest names among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland (*see* Aindriú).

Aindriú: Andrew; a var. of Aindréas (q.v.) through the Norman-French Andreu; very common among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland.

Ainéislis: Aneslis, (Standish, Stanislaus); comp. of *ain-*, negative, and *éislis*, neglect, forgetfulness, hence careful, thoughtful; an Irish name formerly in use among the O'Gradys, O'Donovans, O'Heynes and other families.

Alaois, Alabhaois: Aloys, Aloysius; Teut. Hlúdwig, famous battle, Frank. Hluodowig, Cluodowic, Cludowich (Lat. Chlodovisus and Ludovicus), Clovis, Clouis, Fr. Louis, Provençal Aloys (Lat. Aloysius); adopted in Ireland in honour of St Aloysius Gonzaga, canonised in 1726.

Albán, g. -áin: Alban; Lat. Albanus, from *albus*, white; the name of the protomartyr of England, St Alban

of Verulamium (now St Alban's) who was executed about 304.

Alphonsus, Alfonsus, g. -uis: Alphonsus, Alfons; Teut. Adalfuns, noble eagerness; a name adopted in Ireland in honour of St Alphonsus Liguori, founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer and Doctor of the Church, canonised in 1839.

Alsander, g. -air: Alexander, Alex, Alick; Gr. Alexandros, defending men; perhaps the most widespread as well as the most famous of all personal names. The conquests of Alexander the Great caused it to become widely diffused among eastern nations, while the large number of saints and martyrs of the name in the early Church—the Roman Martyrology mentions no fewer than thirty-nine—popularised it all over Europe. It was introduced into Scotland by Queen Margaret, whose third son became Alexander I of Scotland in 1107. It was borne by three of the Scottish kings and became a national name. It was also very common among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. The ordinary Gaelic forms of the name in Ireland and Scotland were Alastar (Allister), Alastrann and Alastrom.

Ambrós, g. -óis: Ambrose; Gr. Ambrosios, immortal, divine; the name of the great fourth-century Bishop of Milan and Doctor of the Church; never, however, very common in Ireland. Ambhrus is an Ulster variant.

Amhlaoibh: Auliffe, Olave, (Humphrey); Norse, Ólafr, ancestral relic; also written Onlaf and Anlaf; a name introduced by the Norsemen and adopted by the Irish; it first occurs in the Annals at the year 851; in West Munster it has been absurdly angl. Humphrey. St Olave, King of Norway, who was

slain in battle, 29 July 1030, has made it one of the most popular of Scandinavian names.

Anluan, *g.* -ain: Anlon, (Alphonsus); comp. of *an*, great, and *luan*, hero, champion, or warrior; a rare name, found only among the O'Briens and a few other families; angl. Alphonsus among the MacEgans of Kerry; also, but less correctly, written Annluan.

Anmchadh, *g.* -aidh, -adha: (Ambrose); a rare name peculiar to the O'Maddens, among whom it was angl. Ambrose.

Annraoi: Henry, Harry. Also written Hannraoi, Hanraoi. *See* Einrí.

Antoine, Anntoin, Antoin: Antony, Anthony, Anthin; Lat. Antonius, an ancient Roman name, popularised by St Antony of Padua. It was introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but never became very common.

Aodh, *g.* Aodha and Aoidh: Ea, (Hugh); Celt. **aidu-s*, fire, Old Ir. Aed; an ancient and very common Irish name; a favourite name among the O'Connors of Connacht and the O'Neills and O'Donnells of Ulster; now always angl. Hugh. Aodhaigh (Hughey) is a pet form.

Aodhagán, *g.* -áin: Egan; dim. of Aodh, *q.v.*; Old Ir. Aidacan.

Aodhán, *g.* -áin: Aidan, Aedan, Edan; dim. of Aodh, *q.v.*; fairly common in the eighth and ninth centuries. Twenty-three saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Aonghus, *g.* -ghusa, -ghuis: Angus, Aeneas, Eneas, Neese, Neece, Niece; Celt. **oino-gustu-s* (from *oinos*, one, and *gustus*, choice), Old Ir. Oingus, *g.* Oingusso, Mid. Ir. Oengus, Aengus, *g.* -gusa; an ancient and once common Irish name, frequent

among the MacDonnells, O'Dalys, O'Leynes, etc.; sometimes shortened to Naos, *q.v.* Five saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Aralt, *g.* -ailt: Harold; Norse, Haraldr, army-might; a name brought into Ireland by the Norsemen.

Árdal, Árdghal, *g.* -ail: Ardal, (Arnold); comp. of *árd*, high, and *gal*, valour; a favourite name among the MacKennas and MacMahons of Ulster by whom it was angl. Arnold.

Art, *g.* Airt: Art, (Arthur); Celt. **arto-s*, stone, or bear; an ancient Irish personal name; common among the MacMurrough Kavanaghs, O'Connors and O'Molloys in Leinster, the O'Keefes and O'Learys in Munster, the O'Haras and O'Rourkes in Connacht, and the O'Neills in Ulster; generally angl. Arthur.

Artúr, *g.* -úir: Arthur; a name of uncertain origin; in use in Ireland in the ninth century and among the Scoto-Irish in the time of St Columcille; occurs in the form of Artuir, Lat. Arturius, in Adamnan's Life of the saint.

Baathghalach, *g.* -aigh: Behellagh, Beolagh, (Boetius, Bowes); comp. of *baath*, vain, foolish, and *galach*, valourous; a name peculiar to the MacEgans, O'Dalys, and a few other families.

Barra: Barry, a pet form of Bairrfhionn or Fionnbhar, *q.v.*, the name of the patron of the diocese of Cork.

Beacán, *g.* -áin: Becan; dim. of *beag*, small; the name of a celebrated Munster saint of the sixth century. His feast was kept on 26 May.

Bearach, *g.* -aigh: Barry; deriv. of *bear*, spear, javelin, or anything pointed; the name of a celebrated Connacht saint of the sixth century, Abbot of Cluain

Coirpthe in the present county Roscommon, and patron of the O'Hanlys; explained in the Life of the saint as signifying 'one who takes a direct aim at an object, or reaches it, as it were, with the point of sword'. 'Rightly has this name been given to him,' said the priest, Froech, by whom he was baptised, 'for he shall be a saint and his place shall be in heaven.' Bearach, angl. Barry, continued in use as a Christian name among the O'Hanlys down to recent times.

Bearchán, *g.* -áin: Bercan; dim. of Bearach, *q.v.*; the name of five Irish saints.

Bearnárd, *g.* -áird: Bernard, (Barney); Frank. Bernhard, strong bear, brave warrior; the name of the celebrated Abbot of Clairvaux, whose fame made it universal in Europe; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, among whom it was rather common, and later adopted as a synonym for the native name Brian, *q.v.*

Beartlaidh: Bartley; a modern rendering of Bartley, a dim. of Bartholomew. *See* Parthalán.

Beineón, *g.* -óin: Benignus, Benen; Lat. Benignus, good, kind, mild; the name given by St Patrick to his favourite disciple and successor in the See of Armagh. Beanón, Beineán and Bineán are variants.

Beirheart, *g.* -cheirt: (Benjamin, Ben, Bernard, Bertie); Ang.-Sax. Beorhtere, bright-army; the name of an Anglo-Saxon saint who settled at Tullylease, Co. Cork, where he died on 6 December 839; common in many parts of Cork, Kerry and Limerick under the angl. form of Benjamin; in parts of Tipperary it is made Bernard.

Bhailintín: Valentine; Lat. Valentinus, dim. of *valens*, strong, healthy; the name of several martyrs in the early Church; never common in Ireland. Bhail (Val) is a pet form.

Bran, *g.* Brain and Broin: Bran; an old and once common Irish name meaning 'raven'; in use in the family of O'Byrne down to the middle of the seventeenth century or later.

Bréanainn, *g.* *same*, **Breandán**, *g.* -áin: Brendan; the name of several Irish saints, of whom the most celebrated were St Brendan, Abbot of Clonfert, and St Brendan of Birr. The name in modern Irish is Breandán, Breannán.

Breasal, *g.* -ail: Brasil, (Basil); Old Ir. Bressal, from Celt. **brestelo-s*, strife, war; the name of an Irish saint whose feast-day was 18 May; common among the O'Kellys and O'Maddens of Connacht.

Brian, *g.* -ain: Brian, Bryan, (Bernard; Barnaby, Barney); a name made famous by King Brian Bóroimhe, victor at the battle of Clontarf in 1014 and the most celebrated monarch of Ireland. The name has been widely used in most Irish families.

Brochadh, *g.* -adha, -aidh: Morgan; a corruption in West Connacht of Murchadh, *q.v.*

Buadhach, *g.* -aigh: Buagh, (Boetius, Victor); deriv. of *buaidh*, victory; formerly a favourite name among the O'Sullivans.

Cailean, *g.* -ein: Colin; a Scots Gaelic form of the Irish Coileán, *q.v.*; more or less peculiar to the Campbell family.

Cairbre: Carbry; Old Ir. Coirbre, charioteer; a name used frequently by the O'Farrells, O'Beirnes and other families. Four bishops of this name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Calbhach, *g.* -aigh: Calvagh, Callough, (Charles); an Irish name, meaning 'bald'; once common among the O'Connors of Offaly, O'Carrolls of Ely, O'Molloys, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, etc.; now generally angl. Charles. Also An Calbhach.

Caomhghin: Kevin; Old Ir. Coemgen, comely birth; the name of the saintly Abbot of Glendalough, to whose celebrity the popularity of the name is due.

Caolán, g. -áin: Kealan, Kelan; dim. of *caol*, slender; the name of seven Irish saints.

Caomhán, g. -áin: Kevan; of *caomh*, comely, mild, etc.; sometimes Latinised Pulcherius by translation; the name of no fewer than fifteen Irish saints.

Carlus, g. -uis: Charles; the Latin name Carolus which was adopted by the Norsemen in honour of Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus) and by them introduced into Ireland.

Cárthach, g. -aigh: Cartagh, Cartage, Carthage; Old Ir. Carthach, from Celt. **karatako-s*, loving; an ancient Irish name borne by the celebrated Abbot and Bishop of Lismore and patron of that diocese.

Cathair: Cahir, (Charles); a Donegal var. of Cathaoir, q.v.; found chiefly in the families of O'Doherty and O'Gallagher.

Cathal, g. -ail: Cahal, (Charles); Celt. **katu-valo-s*, battle-mighty an ancient and very common Irish name, especially among the O'Connors of Connacht, O'Farrells, O'Reillys, O'Rourkes and Maguires; generally angl. Charles.

Cathaoir: Cahir, (Charles); Celt. **katu-viro-s*, Old Ir. Cathfer, Cather, battle-man, warrior; an ancient Irish name, most frequent among Leinster families, especially the O'Connors of Offaly, the MacCoghlanes, O'Molloys and O'Byrnes; angl. Charles.

Cathbharr, g. -airr: Caffar; comp. of *cath*, battle, and *barr*, head, hence a helmet; a name peculiar to the O'Donnells of Tirconnell.

Ceallach, g. -aigh: Kellagh, (Celsus); an ancient and once very common Irish name, meaning 'war' or 'strife'; borne by at least three saints, of whom one

was the celebrated Archbishop of Armagh, better known as St Celsus, who died at Ardpatrik in Munster on 1 April 1129.

Ceallachán, g. -áin: Callaghan; the name of two Irish saints in the Martyrology of Donegal; also that of a celebrated King of Munster in the tenth century, and borne by his descendants, the MacCarthys and O'Callaghans.

Cearbhall, g. -aill: Carroll, (Charles); a common Irish name, especially among the O'Dalys; angl. Charles.

Cian, g. Céin: Kian, Kean, Cain; an old Irish name, meaning 'ancient'; common among the O'Haras and O'Garas of Connacht and the O'Carrolls of Ely, who, no doubt, took it from their great ancestor, Cian, the son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, and among the O'Mahonys of South Munster, after their great ancestor, Cian, the son-in-law of Brian Bóroimhe, who led the forces of Desmond at the battle of Clontarf; the angl. form Cain has, of course, no connection with the biblical figure.

Cianán, g. -áin: Kienan, Kenan; dim. of Cian, q.v.; the name of three Irish saints, of whom one was the celebrated Bishop of Duleek.

Ciarán, g. -áin: Kieran; dim. of *ciar*, black; the name of no fewer than fifteen Irish saints mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal, of whom the best known are St Kieran of Saighir, patron of the diocese of Ossory, and St Kieran, Abbot of Clonmacnoise and patron of that diocese. Their feasts occur respectively on 5 March and 9 September. A name widely used, associated particularly with Cape Clear and with parts of Connacht.

Cillian, g. -léin: Killian; dim. of Ceallach, q.v.; the name of a celebrated Irish missionary who was

martyred at Wurtzburg in Germany on 8 July about the year 689. Cillín is a variant.

Cinnéide, Cinnéididh, Cinnéidigh: Kennedy; comp. of *ceann*, head, and *éide*, armour, hence 'helmeted-head'; the name of the father of Brian Bóroimhe; used by the O'Briens.

Clement: Lat. *clemens*, merciful, the name of a disciple of St Paul and of many popes. Strangely, it has never been very popular in Ireland. Clem is a diminutive.

Coileán, g. -áin: Colin; also written Cuileán; an old Irish personal name meaning 'whelp', the same as the Scottish Cailean or Colin among the Campbells; rather rare and in later times almost peculiar to the family of O'Dempsey.

Coilín: Colin; a var. of Coileán, q.v. Coilín was also used among Anglo-Irish families as a pet form of Nicol or Nicholas.

Cóilín: Colman; dim Colmán, q.v.; used in Connemara.

Coinneach, g. -nigh: Canice, Kenny; a later form of Cainneach, fair one; the name of the patron of Kilkenny.

Coireall, g. -rill: Kerill, (Cyril); the name of a saintly Irish bishop whose feast was kept on 13 June.

Colla: Colla; an ancient Irish name, formerly common among the MacDonalds, MacSweenys and MacMahons of Ulster.

Colm, g. same, Colum, g. -uim: Colm, Colum, Columba; an old Irish name, signifying 'dove'; made famous by St Columcille, Apostle of Scotland, whose name signifies 'dove of the church'.

Colmán, g. -áin: Colman, Columban; dim. of *colm*, dove; formerly one of the commonest of Irish

names; borne by nearly one hundred Irish saints, of whom three are patrons of Irish dioceses, namely, Cloyne, Dromore and Kilmacduagh.

Comán, g. -áin: Coman; dim. of *cam*, bent; the name of twelve Irish saints, from one of whom Roscommon (Ros Comáin) was so called.

Comhghall, g. -aill: Cole; Old Ir. Comgell, co-pledge, fellow-hostage; the name of the celebrated Abbot of Bangor and six other saints mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Comhghan, g. -ain: Cowan; also written Comhdhan; Old Ir. Comgan, co-birth, perhaps meaning 'twin' (cf. Tomás); the name of three Irish saints.

Conaire: Conary; an ancient Irish name.

Conall, g. -aill: Conall, Connell; Celt. **kuno-valo-s*, high-mighty; an ancient and once common Irish personal name. Eight saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Conán, g. -áin: Conan; the name of at least six Irish saints, of whom one was St Conan of Assaroe, Co. Donegal, a relative of St Columcille, who flourished in the sixth century and was venerated on 8 March.

Conchobhar, g. -air: Conor, Connor, Naugher, Noghor, Nohor, Conny, Con, (Cornelius, Corney, Neil); an ancient and very common Irish name, meaning 'high will' or 'desire'; found in most Irish families; always popular but generally angl. Cornelius.

Conn, g. Cuinn: Conn, Con, (Constantine); Old Ir. Cond, from Celt. **kondo-s*, sense, reason, intelligence; also a freeman; an ancient Irish name, common among the O'Neills, O'Donnells and O'Rourkes. In the seventeenth century it was angl. Constantine by the O'Neills.

Connlaoi, *g. same*, **Connlaodh**, *g. -aodha*, **Connlaoth**, *g. -aotha*: Conleth, Conley; comp. of *conmla*, prudent, chaste, and *aodh*, fire; written Conlaid in the Book of Armagh; the name of the patron of the diocese of Kildare.

Consaidín: Constantine; Lat. Constantinus, a name which seems to have been adopted by the O'Briens in the twelfth century but never became common. It was the name of the first Christian emperor of Rome, Constantine the Great (c. 288–337).

Cormac, *g. -aic*: Cormac, (Charles); Old Ir. Corbmac, chariot-son, charioteer, or son of Corb; an ancient Irish name, very common among the MacCarthys, MacDermotts, MacDonoughs, Maguires, O'Clerys, O'Connors of Connacht, O'Donnells and O'Farrells; sometimes angl. Charles. Eight saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Criomhthann, *g. -ainn*: Crevan; an old, but rare, name, meaning 'fox'; common among the Kavanaghs of Leinster. It was the first name of St Columcille. St Criomhthann was venerated on 23 May.

Criostal, *g. -ail*: Christopher, Christy; a Scottish and North of Ireland form of Críostóir, *q.v.*

Críostóir, *g. -óra*: Christopher, Christy; Gr. Christophoros, Christ-bearing; a name in use from early Christian times and popularised through Europe by the legend of St Christopher, who was reputed to have carried Christ in the form of a child across a bridgeless river. It does not appear to have been frequent among the first Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but by the end of the sixteenth century it had become rather common.

Cróchán, *g. -áin*: Crohan; the name of a Kerry saint,

much venerated in Cahirdaniel and its neighbourhood.

Crónán, *g. -áin*: Cronan; dim. of *crón*, dark-brown; the name of the celebrated Abbot of Roscrea and more than twenty other Irish saints.

Cuan, *g. -ain*: Cuan, the name of four Irish saints.

Cúchoigcríche, *g. Conchoigcríche*: Peregrine; an Irish name meaning 'hound of the border'; peculiar to the Mageoghegans, O'Molloys, and a few other families in Westmeath and Offaly. Probably obsolete. Peregrine was supposed to be a translation; Cúchríche, *g. Conchríche*, is a variant.

Cúchonnacht, *g. Conchonnacht*: (Constantine); a favourite name among the Maguires, meaning 'hound of Connacht'.

Cuimín: Cumin, Comyn; dim. of *cam*, bent; the name of several Irish saints.

Cúmhaí, *g. Conmhaí*: Cooley, Hughey, (Quentin, Quintin, Quinton); a rare Derry name, meaning 'hound of the plain'; peculiar to the families of O'Kane and MacCloskey, by whom it was angl. Quintin.

Cúmheá, *g. Conmheá*: Covey; an Irish name signifying 'hound of Meadh' (a place name); peculiar to the MacNamaras.

Cú Uladh, *g. Conuladh*: Cullo, Cooley; an Irish name, meaning 'hound of Ulidia' (an ancient kingdom from which the province of Ulster derives its name); used among the MacMahons, MacCawels, MacCanns, and some other families.

Daibhéid: David; Nor. Davet, dim. of David (*see* Dáibhid).

Dáibhid, **Dáibhidh**: David; Heb. Dávidh, beloved;

the name of the great King of Israel, psalmist and prophet; the national name in Wales, out of reverence for St David of Menevia; rather common among the Anglo-Normans, who brought it into Ireland where it has ever since enjoyed a steady popularity. In the spoken language it is often shortened to Dáith, Dáth, Dáithín.

Dáire: Dary; an old Irish name. Darragh may also be an anglicisation.

Dáithí: Dahy, Davy, David; (1) an old Irish name, meaning 'swiftness', 'nimbleness'; borne by the celebrated King Dahy and retained by his descendants, the O'Dowds, down to recent times; and (2) a form of Dáibhidh, q.v.

Damhlaic: Dominic, Dominick; a very common name in Derry for Doiminic, q.v.

Damhnaic: Dominic, Dominick; an Irish form of Dominic; in use in Co. Derry.

Déaglán, g. -áin: Declan; the name of the patron of Ardmore, where his feast is kept on 24 July; a name in frequent use in Co. Waterford.

Deasmhumhnach, g. -aigh: Desmond; an old Irish name or designation, meaning 'native of (or belonging to) Desmond (or South Munster)'.

Diarmaid, g. -ada: Dermot, Dermot, (Darby, Jeremiah, Jeremy, Jarmy, Jerry, Jerome); Old Ir. Diarmait, comp. of *dí*, without, and *airmit*, injunction, or *fharmait*, envy, hence 'freeman'; an ancient and very common name, especially among the MacCarthys, MacDermotts, O'Briens and O'Connors; still found in every part of Ireland, but generally angl. Jeremiah. Eleven saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Doiminic: Dominic, Dominick; Lat. Dominicus, belonging to the Lord, or born on Sunday; the

name of the founder of the Order of Preachers, the Spaniard Dominic de Guzman (1170-1221), in whose honour it was adopted in Ireland.

Dónal, Domhnall, g. -aill: Donall, Donald, (Daniel); Old Ir. Domnall, from Celtic **dumno-valo-s*, world-mighty, **dubno-valo-s*, mighty in the deep; one of the most ancient and popular of Irish names, used in every part of the country, but generally angl. Daniel; also one of the most popular names in Scotland, where it is angl. Donald. Only one saint of the name is mentioned in the Irish martyrologies; his feast was kept on 26 April.

Donn, g. Duinn: Donn; a rare name, almost peculiar to the family of Maguire.

Donnán, g. -áin: Donnan; dim of *donn*, brown; the name of four Irish saints.

Donnchadh, g. -adha, -aidh: Donogh, Donough, Donaghy, (Donat, Denis, Duncan); Old Ir. Donnchad, Dunchad, from Celt. **donno-catu-s*, brown warrior, or strong warrior; an ancient and very common Irish name, still found in every part of the country, but generally angl. Denis. The Scots make it Duncan. St Dunchadh was Abbot of Iona; his feast was kept on 25 May.

Dualtach, Dubhaltach, g. -aigh: Dualtagh, Duald, (Dudley); a rare Irish name, meaning 'black-jointed'; borne by the celebrated antiquary Dubhaltach Mac Fírhisigh, called in English Duald or Dudley MacFírhis.

Dubhán, g. -áin: Dowan; dim. of *dubh*, black; the name of two Irish saints whose feasts were kept on 11 February and 11 November respectively.

Dubhdáleithe, g. Duibhdáleithe: (Dudley); an ancient Irish personal name, meaning 'the black man of the two sides (or halves)'; very infrequent in recent times, if not actually obsolete.

Dubhdara, Dubhdarach, *g.* Duibhdarach: (Dudley); an old Irish name, meaning 'the black man of the oak'; used in West Connacht, angl. Dudley.

Dubhghall, *g.* -aill: Dugald, Dougal; comp. of *dubh*, black, and *gall*, a foreigner; a name given by the Irish to the Danes; angl. Dugald in Scotland where it is more popular than it is in Ireland.

Dubhghlas, *g.* -ais: Douglas; comp. of *dubh*, black, and *glas*, blue; mainly used in Scotland.

Eachann, *g.* ainn: Hector; a later form of Eachdhonn, horse-lord; an old Irish name much used by the Scots, by whom it is anglicised Hector.

Éadbhárd, *g.* -áird: Edward; Ang.-Sax. Eadweard, blessed-guard; the name of two saintly Kings of England, known respectively as Edward the Martyr and Edward the Confessor; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but has been almost completely absorbed by Éamon, *q.v.*

Éamon, *g.* -ain, **Éamonn**, *g.* -ainn, -uinn: Eamon, Edmund, Edmond, (Edward); Ang.-Sax. Eadmund, blessed-protection; the name of a saintly King of East Anglia, who was martyred on 20 November 870; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, where it has become very popular and has almost completely absorbed the other great Anglo-Saxon name Edward, the Irish Éamon generally standing for both names.

Éanán, *g.* -áin: Enan; the name of several Irish saints.

Éanna: Enda; an old Irish name, made famous by St Enda, Abbot of Aran, whose feast is on 21 March.

Earcán, *g.* -áin: Ercan, Erkan; dim. of *earc*, red or speckled; the name of several saintly Irish bishops and priests.

Earnán, *g.* -áin: Ernan, (Ernest); dim. of *earna*,

knowing, experienced; the name of eight Irish saints.

Éibhear, *g.* -bhir: Ever, Heber, (Ivor); a common name among the MacMahons and a few other families in Ulster; also common in Cape Clear Island, angl. Heber; in the North sometimes angl. Ivor. Also written Éimhear.

Éigneachán, Eigneachán, *g.* -áin: (Aeneas, Eneas, Ignatius); dim of Éignach or Eignach; an old Irish name peculiar to the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and a few other families of Tirconnell, pronounced locally Eighneachán or Ighneachán. The use of the name Ignatius in Ireland in modern times is no doubt due to St Ignatius de Loyola, who founded the Society of Jesus in 1534.

Éimhín: Evin; dim. of *eimh*, swift, active; the name of three Irish saints, one of whom was the founder of Monasterevan and patron of the O'Dempseys.

Éinrí: Henry, Harry; Teut. Heimrich or Heinrich, home-rule; one of the commonest names among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland; widely adopted by Irish families, especially the O'Neills. Also written Annraoi, Hannraoi, Hanraoi.

Eireamhón, *g.* -óin: Erevan, Heremon, Hermon, (Irving); an ancient Irish name, used down to modern times in Cape Clear Island; now pronounced Eireamhán.

Eirínín: Erin; dim of *earna*, knowing, experienced; the name of no fewer than seventeen Irish saints.

Eochaidh, *g.* *same or* -adha: Oghie; formerly a very common name, but it has declined considerably in popularity. It was a favourite name among the O'Hanlons. Eachaidh (Aghy) is a variant.

Eoghan, *g.* -ain: Eoghan, Owen, (Eugene); an ancient and rather common Irish name, explained as

meaning 'well-born'; though this may be because of its association with Eugene which is from Gr. Eugenios, 'noble, well-born'; Eugene is, in fact, the usual anglicisation. Eoghainín (Oynie) is a diminutive.

Eóin: Eoin, John, (Owen); Heb. Johanan, gracious gift of Jehovah; the name of the precursor of Our Lord, and of the beloved disciple; common in all Christian countries; in use in Ireland from early Christian times; one of the most frequent names among the Anglo-Norman settlers, and, as John, the most popular name for men in Ireland over a considerable period. *See also* Seán.

Eóin Baiste: John Baptist, from St John the Baptist, the immediate precursor of Christ.

Fachtna, *g. same or -nan:* Fachnan, (Festus); the name of four Irish saints, one of whom is patron of the dioceses of Ross and Kilfenora; formerly in use among the O'Kellys of Connacht by whom it was angl. Festus.

Fáilbhe: Falvy; an ancient Irish name, borne by fourteen Irish saints.

Faolán, *g. -áin:* Felan; dim. of *foal*, wolf; the name of fourteen Irish saints, one of whom was a brother of St Fursey and a famous missionary in Flanders, where he was killed about the year 656.

Fearadhach, *g. -aigh:* Farry, (Ferdinand); an ancient Irish name, meaning 'manly', rather common in early times; in use over a long period among the O'Maddens and O'Naughtons of Connacht by whom it was angl. Farry. Finally it was turned into Ferdinand.

Feardorcha, *g. Firdorcha:* Fardoragh, (Frederick; Ferdinand); also An Feardorcha; comp. of *fear*,

man, and *dorcha*, dark, hence 'the dark-complexioned man'; a rather common name in the sixteenth century and in use down to comparatively recent times, but probably obsolete.

Fearganainm, *g. Firganainm:* Ferganonym, (Ferdinand); comp. of *fear*, man, *gan*, without, and *ainm*, name, hence 'anonymous, nameless'. This peculiar name was formerly rather common in Ireland. It is supposed to have been first given to persons who had not been baptised in their childhood.

Fearghal, *g. -ghail, -ghaile:* Fergal, Farrell; an ancient and once very common name, especially among the MacDonnells, MacDonoughs, Mageoghegans, O'Farrells, O'Neills and O'Rourkes. It is supposed to have been the Irish name of the celebrated St Virgilius, the Irish *fear* having been equated with the Latin *vir* (man).

Fearghus, *g. -ghusa, -ghuis:* Fergus, (Ferdinand); Celt. **ver-gustu-s*, super-choice, super-selection. Old Ir. Fergus, *g. -gosso*; a name frequently used in both Ireland and Scotland. Ten saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Feichín: Fehin, (Festus); dim. of *fach*, raven; the name of five Irish saints, one of whom was Abbot of Fore and patron of West Connacht, where the name is now angl. Festus. St Feichin's day is 20 January.

Feidhlim: Phelim, Felim, (Felix, Philip); a shortened form of Feidhlimidh, q.v.

Feidhlimidh: Felimy, Phelimy, Phelim, Felim, (Felix, Philip); an ancient Irish name, explained as meaning 'ever good'; common among the Maguires, O'Connors, O'Donnells, O'Neills and O'Reillys; and borne by six Irish saints, one of whom is patron of the diocese of Kilmore.

Feoras, *g.* -ais: Pierce; an Irish form of the Norman Piers, from the Lat. Petrus, Fr. Pierre.

Fiacha, Fiach, *g.* -chach: Feagh; a name among the O'Byrnes, borne by the famous Feagh MacHugh. St Fiacha's day was 27 December.

Fiachra, *g.* -rach: Fiachra, Feary; the name of eight Irish saints, of whom the most celebrated was St Fiachra the Solitary, founder of the monastery of Breuil in France, whose shrine is a constant place of pilgrimage where innumerable miracles are said to have been performed. The French form of the name is Fiacre.

Finghin: Fineen, Finneen, Finnin, (Florence, Florry); an ancient Irish name, explained as meaning 'fair birth' or 'fair offspring'; common among the MacCarthys, O'Sullivans, O'Mahonys, O'Driscolls, and other families in West Munster, by whom it is absurdly angl. Florence. St Finghin's day was 5 February.

Finnian, *g.* -éin: Finnian, Finian; dim. of *fionn*, fair; the name of several Irish saints, of whom the most celebrated were St Finnian, Abbot of Moville, and St Finnian, Abbot of Clonard and founder of the famous school of that place.

Fionán, Fionnán, *g.* -áin: Fionan, Finan; dim. of *fionn*, fair; the name of at least nine Irish saints, some of whom were very celebrated, such as St Fionan Cam and St Fionan the Leper.

Fionn, *g.* Finn: Finn; an ancient and once common name; made famous by Fionn MacCumhail. It was borrowed by the Norsemen and used as a Christian name in Scandinavia and Iceland.

Fionnbharr, *g.* -airr: Finbar; comp. of *fionn*, fair, and *barr*, head; the name of several Irish saints, of whom one is patron of the diocese of Cork; also called Bairrfhionn, shortened to Barra, q.v.

Fionntán, *g.* -áin: Fintan; dim. of *fionn*, fair; the name of upwards of twenty Irish saints, of whom one of the most celebrated was St Fintan of Clonenagh.

Fitheal, *g.* -thil: (Florence, Florry); a corruption of Fithcheallach (whence the surname Ó Fithcheallaigh); in use among the O'Mulconrys (Conrys), by whom it was angl. Florence.

Flann, *g.* Flainn, Floinn: Flann, Flan, (Florence, Florry); an ancient and once common Irish name, meaning 'ruddy'. It survived among the MacEgans and O'Mulconrys (Conrys) down to comparatively recent times. Several saints of the name are mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Flannán, *g.* -áin: Flannan; dim. of *flann*, ruddy; the name of the patron of the diocese of Killaloe, whose feast is kept on 18 December.

Folc: Foulk, Fulke; a Frankish name introduced by the Normans and used among a few families. It was generally pronounced Fúc.

Frainc: Frank; a pet form of Francis. *See* Proinnsias.

Fursa: Fursey, the name of a saint who died in France in 650; honoured in Galway and Louth.

Gabriel: Heb. 'strong man of God', the name of the Archangel who brought tidings of great joy to Mary. It has never been common in Ireland.

Garbhán, *g.* -áin: Garvan; dim. of *garbh*, rough; the name of five Irish saints.

Gearalt, *g.* -ailt: Gerald; Teut. Gerwald, spear-might; a name introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. It was rare at first, but by the end of the sixteenth century had become very common. Its popularity has again declined. *See also* Gearárd and Gearóid.

Gearárd, g. -aird: Gerard; Frank. Gerhard, spear-brave; a name borne by two saints, one Bishop of Toul and the other Abbot of Namur, after whom it became popular among the Normans, who introduced it into Ireland. It appears, however, to have soon died out, having been apparently absorbed by Gerald (*see* Gearalt). Giorárd is a variant. The present popularity of the name in Ireland is due to St Gerard Majella.

Gearóid: Garrett, Gerald, Gerard; apparently not a dim. of Gerald (*see* Gearalt), but merely the Norman pronunciation of that name. Gioróid is a variant.

Geaspar, g. -air: Jasper; a name assigned to one of the Magi who came from the East to adore the Infant Saviour. The Magi, according to tradition, were three kings named Gaspar, Melchior and Balthasar, who afterwards suffered martyrdom. The translation of their supposed relics from Constantinople to Milan, and thence to Cologne in the twelfth century, made their names known in Europe. Gaspar became very common in Germany, and was in use in France as Gaspard and in England as Jasper. All three names were used in Ireland, but none of them ever became common. Gaspar was represented in the Fiants of Elizabeth by 'Gaspar Synnott', 'Jaspar Browne', and 'Jaspar Butler'. Melchior was current in the neighbourhood of Youghal, while Balthasar was a name in use among the Nugents.

Gilibeirt: Gilbert; Frank. Giselbert, pledge-bright; very common as Gilbert among the Normans who introduced it into Ireland.

Giobún, g. -úin: Gibbon; a dim. of Gilbert (*see* Gilibeirt).

Giolla Bhearaigh: Gilvarry; an Irish name meaning 'servant of St Barry' (*see* Bearach).

Giolla Bhríghde: Gilbride; an Irish name meaning 'servant of St Brigid' (*see* Bríghid).

Giolla Chríost: Christian; an Irish name meaning 'servant of Christ'.

Giolla Dhé: Gildea; an Irish name meaning 'servant of God'.

Giolla Easpuig: Archibald; an Irish name meaning 'bishop's servant'; strangely angl. Archibald in the North of Ireland and in Scotland.

Giolla Íosa: Gillisa, Gillesa, Gill; an Irish name meaning 'servant of Jesus'.

Giolla na Naomh: (Nehemiah); an Irish name meaning 'servant of the saints'.

Glaisne: Glasny; formerly a favourite name in several Ulster families; survived down to recent times.

Gofraidh, Gothfraidh, Gothraidh, g. same or -adha: Godfrey, Gorry; Norse Gothfrithr, God-peace; a Norse name early adopted by the Irish, among whom it was at one time rather common.

Gordan, g. -ain: Gordon; a name among the O'Neills of Ulster, first borne by a son of Sir Phelim O'Neill, who was so called from his grandfather, the Marquis of Huntly in Scotland, whose family name was Gordon.

Greagoir, g. -ora: Gregory; Gr. Gregorios, watchman; a frequent episcopal name in the Eastern Church from early times, and borne by no fewer than sixteen popes. Although rather common among the early Anglo-Norman settlers, it never became popular in Ireland. Grioghar is a variant.

Hannraoi, Hanraoi, g. id.: Henry, Harry; common var. of Éinrí, q.v.

Hoibeard, g. -aird: Hubert, (Hugh); Teut. Hugibert, mind-bright; a common name in France; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but never became popular. St Hubert was the patron of hunters.

Hoireabard, g. -aird: Herbert; Frank. Haribert, Heribert, army-bright; common as Herbert among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but it quickly declined in popularity and for centuries has been very rare.

Iarfhlaithe, g. -atha: Jarlath; the name of the patron of the diocese of Tuam.

Íomhar, g. -air: Ivor; Norse Ivarr; a name borrowed by the Irish from the Norsemen; several Danish Kings of Dublin were so called.

Íosac, g. -aic: Isaac; Heb. Yshq-El, 'May God smile', 'May God be kind', 'laughter'; the name of the Jewish patriarch, son of Abraham and father of Esau and Jacob; probably so called on account of the joy occasioned by his birth (cf. *Gen.* 17:17); always exceedingly rare in Ireland; Íosóc and Íosóg are variants.

Iósep, Ióseph, Joseph; Heb. Yoseph, 'May God add' (cf. *Gen.* 30:23, 24); the name of one of the sons of Jacob and Rachel, afterwards chief minister of Pharaoh in Egypt, and also of the spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary and foster-father of Jesus Christ; in use in Ireland from early Christian times and re-introduced by the Anglo-Normans, but it is only within comparatively recent times that it has become really popular.

Irial, g. -ail: Irial; an ancient Irish name; used principally by the O'Farrells, O'Kennedys and O'Loghlens.

Iústás, g. -áis: Eustace; Gr. Eustachus, fruitful; the name of a Roman martyr whose relics were translated to the Church of St Denis at Paris in the twelfth century, making the name common in France. It was brought into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but has always been very rare.

Jonathan: Heb. 'Jehovah (Yahweh) has given'. The name of David's friend does not appear to have been used generally as a Christian name in early times. There has been a perceptible increase in its use in Ireland.

Labhrás, g. -áis: Laurence; Lat. Laurentius, 'of Laurentum', a town in Latium; the name of a celebrated Roman deacon who suffered martyrdom under Valerian in the third century; popular among the Anglo-Normans, who introduced it into Ireland. Sometimes Labhras and Lubhrás.

Lachtna: (Lucius); the name of the great-grandfather of Brian Bóroimhe; hence the name Lucius among the O'Briens.

Laoghseach, Laoiseach, g. -igh: Lysagh, (Lucius, Lewis, Louis); 'of Laois'; a name in use among the O'Mores and a few other families.

Lasairian, Laisrian, g. -éin: Laserian; dim. of *lasair*, flame; the name of four Irish saints, one of whom is patron of the diocese of Leighlin.

Leachlainn: Laughlin, Lanty; a shortened form of Maeleachlainn, q.v.

León, g. -óin: Leo; Lat. Leo, g. -onis, lion; a common Latin name, borne by thirteen popes, in honour of the last of whom—the great Pope Leo XIII—it was adopted in Ireland.

Liam: William; a pet form of Uilliam, q.v.

Lochlainn: Loughlin, Laughlin; a name borrowed from the Norsemen. The native home of the northern invaders was known to the Irish as Lochlainn, a name which is supposed to signify 'Lakeland' or 'Fiordland'. This was quickly adopted by the Irish as a personal name and became very popular. Dr MacBain suggests that it was originally MacLochlainne 'son of Scandinavia', hence a Scandinavian. Lochlann, g. -ainn, is a variant.

Lomán, g. -áin: Loman; dim. of *lom*, bare; the name of four Irish saints, one of whom was disciple of St Patrick.

Lonán, g. -áin: Lonan; dim. of *lon*, blackbird; the name of eight Irish saints.

Lorcán, g. -áin: Lorcan, (Laurence); dim of *lorc*, fierce; the Irish name of St Laurence O'Toole, patron of the diocese of Dublin.

Lúcán, g. -áin: Lucan; the name of four Irish saints.

Lúcás, g. -áis: Lucas, Luke; Gr. Loukas, traced by St Jerome to the Hebrew and explained by him as meaning 'resurrection', but generally considered to be a contraction of the Greek form, Loukanos, of the Latin Lucanus, a Roman forename probably derived from Lucania, a district in Southern Italy; the name of one of the four Evangelists, native of Antioch and physician by profession. Lucas was the old English form of the name, as it is still in Spanish and Portuguese. Labhcás is a variant in parts of Connacht.

Lughaidh, g. -adha: Lewy, (Lewis, Louis, Aloysius); an ancient Irish name, borne by ten saints; a favourite name among the O'Clerys.

Maeleachlainn, Maelsheachlainn, g. Maoileachlainn: Melaghlin, Laughlin, Lanty, (Malachy, Milo, Miles,

Myles); an Irish name, meaning 'servant of St Secundinus', disciple of St Patrick and patron of the family of Ó Maoilsheachlainn, or O'Melaghlen; rather common in the tenth and succeeding centuries, especially among the O'Melaghens, O'Farrells, O'Kellys and O'Connors; in modern times disguised as Malachy.

Maelíosa, g. Maoil Íosa: Maelisa; formerly a not uncommon Irish name, signifying 'servant of Jesus'.

Maghnus, g. -usa, -uis: Manus, (Manasses); Lat. Magnus, great; a name adopted by the Norsemen in honour of Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus), and by them introduced into Ireland. It became very common among some Irish families, especially the O'Donnells of Tirconnell. Often pronounced Mághnus or Maonus. Eight saints of the name are mentioned in the Roman Martyrology.

Mainchín: Munchin, (Mannix); dim. of *manach*, monk; the name of several Irish saints, one of whom is patron of the diocese of Limerick.

Máirtín, Mártain: Martin; Lat. Martinus, dim. of Martius (deriv. of Mars, the Roman god of war); the name of the celebrated St Martin of Tours, said to have been a relative of St Patrick, in whose honour it was popular in France, whence the Normans brought it into England and Ireland. Under the form of Mártan, however, it had already been in use in Ireland from early Christian times.

Maitias, g. -tís, **Maithias,** g. -this: Matthias; probably of same origin as Maitiu, q.v.; the name of the Apostle who supplied the place of Judas; always rare in Ireland.

Maitiú: Matthew; Heb. Mattathiah, gift of Jehovah; the name of one of the twelve Apostles and the first of the four Evangelists; a rare name among the

early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Mait is a pet form, Maitin a diminutive and Matha a variant.

Maodhóg: Mogue, (Aidan, Moses); a var. of Aodhán, q.v. Particularly associated with Co. Wexford. The initial M represents the possessive pronoun *mo*, my, prefixed as a term of endearment to the names of saints, while *-óg* is merely another dim. termination.

Maoilir: Meyler; Welsh Meilir or Meilyr; very rare.

Maolbheannachta, g. Maoilbheannachta: Benedict; an ancient Irish name, signifying 'one desirous of the blessing'.

Maolchholm, Maolcholuim, g. Maoil-: Malcolm; an Irish name signifying 'servant of St Columcille'; a royal name in Scotland where it is still much favoured. It does not appear to have been at any time a very common name in Ireland.

Maolmórdha, g. Maoilmórdha: (Miles, Myles); an ancient Irish name signifying 'majestic chief'; a favourite name among the O'Reillys, by whom it was angl. Miles or Myles.

Maolmhuire, g. Maoilmhuire: (Meyler, Milo, Miles, Myles); an Irish name signifying 'servant of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; a favourite name among the MacSweenys, by whom it was angl. Miles or Myles.

Maolruadhán, g. Maoilruadháin: Melrone; an Irish name meaning 'servant of St Ruadhan'.

Marcus, g. -uis: Marcus, Mark; Lat. Marcus, a common name in ancient Rome and its provinces; of uncertain origin, but supposed to be a deriv. of Mars, the Roman god of war; the name of the second of the four Evangelists. The Anglo-Normans brought it into Ireland, but it never became common.

Mathghamhain, g. -amhna: Mahon, (Matthew); a well-known Irish name, signifying 'bear'; borne by the brother of Brian Bóroimhe, and common among the O'Briens, O'Connors, O'Farrells, etc., but in later times disguised under the angl. form of Matthew.

Meallán, g. -áin: Mellan, Meldan; prob. from *meall*, pleasant; the name of four Irish saints.

Meilseoir, g. -óra: Melchior; a name attributed to one of the Magi (*see also* Geaspar); in use in the neighbourhood of Youghal.

Mícheál, Micheál, g. -chíl: Michael; Heb. Mikāēl, 'Who like God?'; the name of one of the Archangels, chief of the heavenly hosts and conqueror of Satan; rare until comparatively recent times, but now one of the most popular names in Ireland.

Muircheartach, g. -aigh: Murtagh, Murtha, Murty, Murt, (Mortimer); comp. of *muir*, sea, and *ceart*, right, meaning 'sea-director', 'expert at sea', 'able navigator'; an ancient Irish name, common among the O'Briens, O'Connors, etc.; it is often disguised under the anglicised form of Mortimer, with which it has no connection.

Muireadhach, g. -aigh: Murry; deriv. of *muir*, sea, meaning 'seaman'; also 'lord'; formerly a very common Irish name; borne by two saints, one of whom is patron of the diocese of Killala.

Muirgheas, g. -gheasa, -ghis: (Maurice); comp. of *muir*, sea, and *gus*, choice; formerly a common Irish name; now merged in Muiris, q.v.

Muiris: Maurice; Lat. Mauritius, Moorish, a Roman name for a man of Moorish lineage; borne by the captain of the Theban legion who was martyred, together with his companions, in Switzerland, by order of Maximilian, in the third century;

common among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland.

Murchadh, *g.* -adha, -aidh: Murrough, (Morgan); Celt. **mori-catu-s*, sea-warrior; an ancient Irish name formerly common in most Irish families, especially among the O'Briens, O'Flahertys, etc.; it is generally concealed under the anglicised form of Morgan.

Naomhán, *g.* -áin: Nevan; dim. of *naomh*, holy; the name of an Irish saint whose feast was kept on 13 September.

Naos, *g.* -sa: Neece, Neese, Niece, (Nicholas); a pet form of Aonghus, *q.v.*; associated particularly with Ulster.

Neasán, *g.* -áin: Nesson; the name of five Irish saints, of whom the best known is St Nesson, the deacon of Mungret.

Niall, *g.* Néill: Niall, Neal, Neale, Neil; an ancient Irish name specially common in Ulster among the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, and some other families; in modern times the gen. Néill is sometimes used instead of the nominative.

Niallán, *g.* -áin: Niallan; dim. of Niall, *q.v.*

Nioclás, *g.* -áis: Nicholas; Gr. Nikolaos, victory of the people; the name of one of the seven first deacons. The legend of St Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, the patron saint of children, sailors, pawnbrokers and wolves, made it universal. It was one of the commonest names among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland and has retained its popularity. Niocol (Nicol) is a short form.

Odhrán, *g.* -áin: Oran, Odran; dim. of *odhar*, pale-green; the name of nine Irish saints, one of whom is patron of Waterford.

Oilibhéar, *g.* -éir: Oliver; almost certainly a gallicised form of the Norse Ólafr or Óleifr, ancestor's relic (*see* Amhlaoibh); a name introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans and once fairly common, until its association with Cromwell made it unpopular. With the beatification of Blessed Oliver Plunket it has returned to favour.

Oisín: Ossin, Ossian; dim. of *os*, deer; the name of the poet of the Fianna, son of Fionn MacCumhail; also borne by four Irish saints.

Oistín: Austin; a Norse form of Augustine. It occurs in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 874, as the name of a son of Amhlaoibh, King of the Norsemen. *See also* Águistin.

Oscar, *g.* -air: Oscar; Norse Asgeirr, a common Norse name, meaning 'divine spear', the same as the Ang.-Sax. Osgar (occurring in Domesday Book); but *oscar* is also an Irish word, meaning 'champion' or 'combatant'; the name of the son of Oisín and grandson of Fionn MacCumhail; also a name among the Maguires in the fourteenth century.

Pádraig, Pádraic, Pádhraig, Pádhraic: Patrick; Lat. Patricius, Patritius, patrician, noble; the name of the national apostle of Ireland. Padhra, Páid, Paidi, Páidín, and Parra are pet forms.

Parthalán, Párthalán, Párthlán, Pártlán, Partnán, *g.* -áin, **Partlón**, *g.* -óin: Bartholomew, Bartlemy, Bartley, Barkley, Berkley, Barclay, Bartel, Parlan, Bat, Batt; Heb. Bar Talmai, son of Talmai; the name of one of the twelve Apostles; fairly common in Ireland.

Peadar, *g.* -air: Peter; Lat. Petrus, rock; the name given by Christ to Simon, son of Jonas, whom he made chief of the Apostles and the foundation-stone of his church. This form of the name is

comparatively recent, Piaras (q.v.) being the form previously in general use. Peadair is a variant.

Piaras, *g.* -ais: Piers, Pierce; the Norman form of Peter (*see* Peadar), from French Pierre; a common name among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland.

Pilib: Philip; Gr. Philippos, horse-lover; the name of one of the twelve Apostles; in use in Ireland in early Christian times; a very common name among the Anglo-Norman settlers. Sometimes Filib.

Píus: Pius; Lat. Pius, pious; the name of twelve popes.

Pól, *g.* Póil: Paul; Lat. Paulus, small; the name of the Apostle of the Gentiles; never a common name in Ireland.

Preannaigh: Frank; a pet form of Proinnsias; in use in Omeath.

Proinnsias, **Proinnséas**, **Próinsias**, *g.* -séis: Francis, (Frank); Lat. Franciscus, Frenchman, a name given in his youth to St Francis of Assisi (whose original name was Giovanni), because, it is said, of the readiness with which he acquired and spoke the French language, and which from him became a name of world-wide popularity.

Rádhulbh, *g.* -uilbh: Ralph; Teut. Raedwulf, swift-wolf, or counsel-wolf, Frank. Radulf; one of the most frequent names among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but it rapidly declined in popularity, and even in the sixteenth century was very rare.

Raghnaill, *g.* -aill: Reginald, Reynald Ronald, (Randal, Randolph); Teut. Reginwald, Reginwald, mighty-power, Norse Rognvaldr, Nor. Ragenald, Regnault, Reynald, Eng. Reynold; a Teutonic name which reached us by two channels, first

through the Norsemen when it was largely borrowed by the Irish and Scottish Gaels, especially the MacDonnells, by whom it was incorrectly angl. Randal, and again through the Anglo-Normans, among whom it was very common. The pronunciation is often Rághnaill or Raonall.

Rannulbh, *g.* -uilbh: Randolph; Frank. Randulf, shield-wolf; a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans, but always very rare. Its angl. form, Randal, has been absorbed by Raghnaill, q.v.

Réamonn, *g.* -oinn: Raymond, Redmond, Mundy; Teut. Raginmund, Reginmund, mighty-protection, Fr. Raimond, or Ang.-Sax. Raedmund, counsel-protection; a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans and not uncommon in many Irish families.

Riocárd, *g.* -áird, **Riocard**, *g.* -aird: Rickard, Richard; Teut. Rikhard, Richard, rule-hard, Fr. Ricard, Ricart, Richard; one of the most frequent names among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. It owed its popularity to an Anglo-Saxon King of Kent, who in the seventh century left his throne to become a monk at Lucca, where he was reputed to have wrought many miracles.

Risteárd, *g.* -áird: Richard; a var. of Riocárd, due to French influence. This is the common form of the name. Cf. Italian Ricciardo for Riccardo.

Rodhlann, *g.* -ainn: Roland, Rowland; Teut. Hruodlant, Hrothland, famous-land, Nor. Rollant, Roland; a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans, among whom, however, it was not of frequent occurrence. Rodhlaidhe is a pet form.

Rodhulbh, *g.* -uilbh: (Ralph); Teut. Hruodwulf, Hrothwulf, famous-wolf, Nor. Rodulf (Rolf in Domesday Book); a rare Anglo-Norman name; absorbed by Rádhulbh, q.v.

Roibeárd, g. -áird. **Roibeard**, g. -aird: Robert; Teut. Hruodberht, Hrothberht, fame-bright, Nor. Rodbert, Fr. Robert; one of the commonest names among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but it declined in popularity and is now a rather rare name. Roibín (q.v.) is a diminutive; Ribear, Ribeart, Ribirt, Riobárd and Riobart are variants.

Roibhilín: Revelin, (Roland, Rowland); a rare name, peculiar to the MacDonnells and the Savages of the Ards, Co. Down; perhaps the same as Ravelin of the Domesday Book; also written Raibhilín and Ruibhilín.

Roibín: Robin; dim. of Roibeárd, q.v. Roibean is sometimes a variant.

Rónán, g. -áin: Ronan; dim. of *rón*, seal; an ancient Irish personal name, borne by twelve saints.

Ros, g. Rossa: Ross; a rare name, used among the Mageoghegans, MacMahons, Maguires, O'Loughlens and some other families.

Ruadhán, g. -áin: Rowan; dim. of *ruadh*, red; the name of the celebrated Abbot of Lorrha, whose feast was kept on 15 April.

Ruaidhrí: Rory, Roderick, (Roger, Roddy); Roderick is from the Teut. Hruodric, Norse Rothrekr, fame-ruler; a name introduced by the Norsemen and which became very common in many Irish families; now often incorrectly angl. Roger. Ruaidhrí may also be a native Irish name, deriving from *ruadh*, red. Raidhrí and Reidhrí are dialectical variants.

Saerbhreach, g. -aigh: Justin; comp. of *saor* and *breathach*, meaning 'noble judge'; a common name among the MacCarthys, borne by the father of Cárthach, from whom the family name.

Sailbheastar, g. -air: Sylvester; Lat. Silvester, found in

a wood; the name of two popes; brought into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but always very rare.

Séadna: (Sidney); an ancient Irish name, borne by four saints.

Séafra, **Seafraid**, **Siofraidh**: Sheary, Geoffrey, Jeffrey; a var. of Gofraidh (q.v.) owing to French influence; a common name among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Séartha, Séarthra are variants.

Séamus, g. -uis: Shemus, James; Heb. Yā'aqōb, literally 'one who takes by the heel' (Gen. 25:25, 27:36), from *'aqeb*, heel, hence to trip up, defraud, supplant by subtlety; the name of the Jewish patriarch (Jacob) and of two of the twelve Apostles; common among the Anglo-Norman settlers. It is in honour of St James the Greater that the name is used in Ireland, as in Europe generally. In late Latin the name was found as Jacobus and Jacomus, hence the French Jacques, the English James and the Irish Séamus. Siomaidh and Simidh (Jimmy) are pet forms.

Seán, g. -áin: Sean, Shane, John; Old Fr. Jehan, Fr. Jean; a var. of Eóin, q.v.; one of the commonest names among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland and it became in time our most popular man's name; also written Seaghán and Seón, the latter being a late form from the English John.

Seanán, g. -áin: Senan, Sinan, Synan, Sinon; dim. of *sean*, old, wise; the name of upwards of twenty Irish saints, of whom the most celebrated is St Senan of Iniscathy; his feast is kept on 8 March. Sionán is a variant.

Séarlas, g. -ais, **Séarlus**, g. -uis: Charles; Teut. Carl, Karl, man, Fr. Charles; a rare name in Ireland until James I, hoping to avert the bad luck associated

with the name James Stuart, called his son and eventual heir Charles as a lucky royal name.

Séathrún, Seathrún, *g.* -úin: Sheron, Geoffrey, Jeffrey; probably from Fr. dim. of Geoffrey. Searthún is a variant.

Seoirse: George; Gr. Georgos, husbandman, rustic; rare in Ireland before the advent of the Hanoverian dynasty. Seorsa is sometimes a variant.

Seosamh, *g.* -aimh, **Seosap**, *g.* -aip, **Seosaph**, *g.* -aiph: Joseph; var. of Iósep, *q.v.*

Siadhal, Siaghal, *g.* -ail: Shiel; an old Irish name, borne by two saints, one of whom is said to have been Bishop of Dublin.

Siómón, *g.* -óin, **Siomonn**, *g.* -oinn, **Siómún** *g.* -uin: Simon; Heb. Shim'ón (Simeon), from the root *sháma'*, to hear (cf. *Gen.* 29:33); Greek form Simon, confused with Ang.-Sax. Sigemund, victory-protection; the first name of St Peter and the name of another of the Apostles; rather common among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland.

Siseal, *g.* -sil: Cecil; Lat. Caecilius, dim. of *caecus*, blind.

Solamh, *g.* -aimh: Solomon; doubtless the scriptural name; used among the MacNamees and O'Mellans of Ulster.

Somhairle: Sorley, (Samuel, Charles); Norse Sumerlide, summer-wanderer; a name of Norse origin; especially common among the MacDonnells, by whom it was angl. Sorley, now disguised as Samuel and Charles. Samhairle (Charles) is a dialectical variant.

Steafán, *g.* -áin: Stephen; Gr. Stephanos, crown, or wreath; the name of the protomartyr of the

Christian faith; a rather common name among the early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Steimhin, Stiabhán, Stiabhna, Stiana, Stibhin, Stiofán are variants.

Suibhne: Sivney, (Simon); and old Irish name meaning 'well-going'; borne by seven Irish saints.

Tadhg, *g.* Taidgh: Teige, Teague, (Thaddaeus, Thaddeus, Thady, Thade, Timothy, Tim); an ancient and very common Irish name, meaning 'poet' or 'philosopher'; found in every part of Ireland, but in more recent times generally angl. Timothy. St Tadhg was martyred at Wurtzburg; his feast was kept on 8 July. Taidhgín is a diminutive.

Teabóid, Tiobóid: Tibbot, Theobald, (Tobias, Toby); Teut. Theodbald, people-bold, Nor. Thebault, Thebaut, Thibault, Thibaut; a rare name, introduced by the Anglo-Normans.

Téadóir, *g.* -óra: Theodore; Gr. Theodoros, God-gift.

Tiarnach, Tighearnach, *g.* -aigh: Tierney; deriv. of *tighearna*, lord, and meaning 'lordly'; an old Irish name, borne by four saints, of whom the best known is St Tierney of Clones.

Tiarnán, Tighearnán, *g.* -áin: Tiernan; dim. of *tighearna*, lord; a common name among the O'Rourkes. St Tiernan's day was 8 April.

Tiomóid: Timothy; Gr. Timotheos, honouring God; an ancient name, in use even in pagan times; borne by the disciple of St Paul. In Ireland it appears to be of comparatively recent introduction and is very rare. Timothy as an angl. form of Tadhg (*q.v.*) is, however, very common, but does not appear to have been in use before the Cromwellian period.

Toirdealbhach, *g.* -aigh: Turlough, (Terence, Terry, Charles); an Irish name, possibly meaning 'shaped

like Thor', the Norse god of thunder; a common name among the O'Briens, O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Connors of Connacht, MacSweenys, and other families; now generally angl. Terence. Tarla and Traelach are variants.

Tomaltach, g. -aigh: Tomaltagh, Tumelty, (Timothy); an old Irish name, formally rather frequent, especially among the O'Connors of Connacht; it is now disguised under the angl. form of Timothy.

Tomás, g. -áis: Thomas; an Aramaic word meaning 'twin', the same as the Greek Didymus; the name of one of the twelve Apostles; very common among the early Anglo-Normans out of devotion to St Thomas Becket. Tomáisín (Tommy) is a diminutive.

Tuathal, g. -ail: Toal, Tully; Celt. **touto-valo-s*, people-mighty; an ancient and once rather common name in Ireland, which has become rare in modern times.

Uaine, Uaithne, Uaitne: Hewney, Oney, Owey, Oynie, (Anthony, Antony); an old Irish name, found among the O'Mores, O'Loghlens, and other families, by whom it was angl. Antony.

Ualtar, g. -air: Walter; Teut. Waldhar, Walthar, Walther, rule-folk, Nor. Walter; one of the commonest names among the early Anglo-Normans in Ireland, but has never been a name of general popularity. Uaitéir is a variant.

Uileog: Ulick, (Ulysses); a dim. of Uilliam, q.v. Uilleac and Uillioc are variants.

Uilfrid: Wilfrid; Ang.-Sax. Wilfrith, will-peace.

Uilliam: William; Teut. Willehelm, Wilhelm, will-helmet (protection), Nor. Willaume; the most common name among the early Anglo-Norman

settlers in Ireland. It owed its popularity to William the Conqueror.

Uinseann, Uinsionn, g. -sinn: Vincent; Lat. Vincentius, conquering; a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans; its use at the present time is no doubt due to the celebrity of St Vincent de Paul, the Apostle of the Poor.

Úistean, g. -tin: Euston; Nor. Hutchen, dim. of Hugh; a name among the MacDonnells.

Ultan, g. -ain: Ultan; the name of eighteen Irish saints mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Unfraidh: Humphrey; Teut. Hunfrid, Hunfrith, the folk-name Huni, possibly meaning 'giant', and *frith*, peace; a rare name among the Anglo-Normans. It appears to have gone entirely out of use, except as an angl. form of Amhlaoibh, q.v.

NAMES FOR GIRLS

- Abaigeal:** Abigail, Heb. 'abigal, father of joy, joyfulness; the name of the wife of King David, noted for her prudence and beauty; used in Derry and Omeath. Abaigh (Abbie, Abbey) is a pet form.
- Agata:** Agatha; Gr. *agathos*, good; the name of a celebrated Sicilian virgin and martyr of the third century. O'Connell's heart rests in her church at Rome.
- Aghna:** Ina; the name of two Irish saints; probably an Irish form of Agnes (*see* Aignéis).
- Aifric, g. -ice:** Afric, Africa, Aphria; Celt. 'pleasant'; the name of two Abbesses of Kildare, one of whom died in 738 and the other in 833; also used in Scotland and the Isle of Man. It was a lady of this name, Africa, daughter of Godred, King of Man, and wife of John de Courcy, that founded the Cistercian Abbey, known as the Grey Abbey, in the Ards of Co. Down.
- Aignéis:** Agnes; Gr. *agnos*, sacred, pure; the name of a Roman virgin, martyred in 304; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans.
- Ailbhe:** Alvy, Elva; also written Oilbhe, (Olive); common as a woman's name in Ireland.
- Ailis, Ailís, Ailíse, Ailse:** Alicia, Alice, Aylice, Elsha; a pet form of Adelaide (Teut. Adalheid, noble rank); a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans. Ailidh and Alaidh (Alley) are pet forms.
- Aimilíona:** Amelia; a Nor. dim. of Aemilia (*see* Eimíle); a name introduced by the Anglo-Normans.
- Áine:** Anne, Anna; an ancient Irish name; still common, but now merged in the Hebrew Anna, q.v.

- Aingeal:** Angela; Lat. Angela, angel.
- Aisling, Aislínn, g. -e:** Ashling, (Esther); an Irish name meaning 'vision', 'dream'; used in Derry and Omeath.
- Aithche:** Atty; the name of a holy virgin, patroness of Cill Aithche in the barony of Kenry, Co. Limerick, where her feast-day (15 January) was formerly kept as a holiday and a station held.
- Alastríona:** Alastrina, Alexandra; the fem. form of Alastar. *See* Alsander.
- Allsún:** Allison, Alison; dim. of Ailís, q.v.; used occasionally in Ireland; strongly associated with Scotland.
- Ánna, Anna:** Anna, Anne; Heb. Hannah, grace; a biblical name, borne by the mother of Samuel, the wife of Tobias, and the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is to the last of these that the name owes its popularity. Very common in Ireland; confused with the native name Áine, q.v.
- Annábla:** Annabel, Annabella, Arabella, Bella; a name of uncertain origin; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, but never became popular.
- Annstás:** Anastasia; Gr. Anastasia, from *anastasis*, resurrection; a name given by the early Christians to the newly baptised to signify that they had arisen to a new life; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. Stéise is a pet form.
- Aodhnait, g. same or -ata, -atan:** Enat, Ena, Eny; fem. dim. of Aodh (q.v.), corresponding to the masc. Aodhán (q.v.); the name of an Irish saint whose feast was kept on 9 November.
- Aoibheann, g. -bhne:** Eavan; Old Ir. Aibfinn, Aebfind, fair form; an ancient Irish name, borne by the mother of St Enda.
- Aoife:** Eva; an ancient Irish name.

Athracht, *g. same or -a*: Attracta; the name of an Irish virgin saint, of Ulster origin, who flourished in the sixth century and founded the nunnery of Killaraght, near Lough Gara, Co. Sligo, where her memory is revered on 11 August.

Báb, Babe, a pet name.

Baibín: Barbara, Barbary, Bab; a pet dim. of Baírbre, *q.v.*; common in West Galway.

Báirbre, Bairbre: Barbara, Barbary; *Gr. barbaros*, strange; a name in use among the ancient Romans; borne by a holy virgin and martyr of Nicodemia in the third century, who became the patroness of architects and engineers; common in Connacht.

Bean Mhí: Benvy; an Irish name, meaning 'Lady of Meath'; in use down to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Bean Mhumhan: Benvon; an Irish name meaning 'Lady of Munster'; in use down to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Bébhinn, *g. -bhinne*: Bevin, (Vivian); an ancient Irish name, meaning 'melodious lady'; borne by, among others, the mother and a daughter of Brian Bóroimhe.

Bernadette: French diminutive of Bernard; owes its popularity in Ireland and in other Catholic countries to St Bernadette Soubirous (1844-79) to whom the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared at Lourdes.

Bláth, *g. -áithe*: Flora; an ancient Irish name, meaning 'blossom' or 'flower-bud'; borne by two virgin saints.

Bláthnaid: Florence; dim. of Bláth, *q.v.*; an ancient Irish personal name.

Blinne: Blanche; a corruption of Moninne; the name

of an Irish virgin, patroness of Killeavy, Co. Armagh, whose feast-day is 6 July. Bluinse may be a corruption.

Bríghid, Bríd, *g. -íghde, -íde*: Brigid, Bride, Breeda (Bridget); an ancient Irish name, probably derived from *brigh*, strength; the name of the goddess of poetry in pagan Ireland; sanctified and made for ever illustrious by St Brigid of Kildare, patroness of Ireland. It does not appear to have come into common use as a woman's name until the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The frequent *angl.* form Bridget is due to the resemblance of the Irish name to that of the celebrated Swedish widow, St Bridget. Bríghde and Bríghdín (Bridie, Breda, Bidina, Bidelia, Dina, Delia, Dillie, Beesy, etc.) are diminutives or variants.

Caitrín, Caitríona: Catherine; *Gr. Katharine*, supposedly from *katharos*, pure; the name of a celebrated virgin and martyr of Alexandria, brought into Europe by the crusaders; but the popularity of the name is mainly due to St Catherine of Sienna. Cáit (Kate), Caiti (Katty), Caitilín (Kathleen), Cáitín (Katie), Caitlín (Kathleen) and Catraoine (Catherine) are diminutives and variants. Traoine and Tríona (Trina, Katie, Katty) are pet forms of Catraoine or Caitríona.

Caoilfhionn, *g. -finne*: Keelin; comp. of *caol*, slender, and *fionn*, fair; the name of an Irish virgin saint who was venerated on 3 February.

Caoimhe: Keavy; an Irish name, signifying 'gentleness', 'beauty', 'grace', 'courtesy'; borne by a Scoto-Irish saint whose feast-day is 2 November.

Carmel: Heb. 'fruitful field'. The use of the name in Ireland is associated with Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Ciannait, *g. same or -ata, -atan*: Kinnat, Keenat; fem. dim. of *cian*, ancient, corresponding to the masc. Cianán, q.v.; the name of an Irish virgin saint, commemorated on 23 March.

Ciar, *g. Céire*: Ciara, Keara; a saint of this name died at Kilkeare, Co. Tipperary in 679.

Clare: Lat. *clarus*, clear, bright; Fr. Claire. The use of the name in Ireland and in other Catholic countries is due to St Clare of Assisi (1193-1253), follower and friend of St Francis and founder of the Poor Clares.

Clodagh: the name of a river in Co. Tipperary, increasing in popularity as a name for girls in Ireland in recent times.

Cristín, Cristíona: Christine, Christina; Lat. Christina, deriv. of Christianus, a Christian; the name of a Roman virgin who was martyred at Bolsena in 295; brought into Scotland by Queen Margaret in the eleventh century and into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans.

Damhnait, *g. same or -ata, -atan*: Devnet, Downt, Dymphna; fem. dim. of *damh*, poet, corresponding to the masc. Damhán; the name of a celebrated Irish virgin who was martyred at Gheel in Belgium. She is patroness of Gheel where her feast is kept on 15 May.

Dearbháil, *g. -áile*: Derval, Dervilia, (Dervla); comp. of *dearbh*, true, and *áil*, desire; an ancient Irish name.

Deirdre: an ancient Irish name, of uncertain etymology. Deirdre was the heroine of the tale of the Sons of Uisneach which inspired plays by Yeats and Synge at the beginning of the present century.

Doireann, *g. -rinne*: Dorren, (Dorothy, Dolly); an ancient Irish name, meaning 'sullen'. Doreen is

possibly an anglicisation, but it may also be a diminutive of Dorothea, Dorothy, Gr. 'gift of God'.

Éadaoin, *g. -ine*: Edwina; The name of a holy virgin of Moylurg (Boyle), Co. Roscommon, whose festival day was 5 July. In English usage Edwina is a recent feminine form of Edwin.

Earnait, *g. same or -ata, atan*: Ernet; fem. dim. of *earna*, knowing, corresponding to the masc. Earnán, q.v.

Eibhilín, Eibhlín: Eileen, Eveleen, Aileen, Ellen, Helen, Ellie, Eily, Nellie, Nell, Lena; Gr. Elene, from *ele*, sunlight; the name of the mother of Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. It may also be a derivative of German Avelina (Evelyn). Aibhilín is a variant. Neill and Neilli are pet forms.

Eiléanóir, Eileanóir, Eilíonóra: Eleanor, Eleanora; supposed by some to be a distinct name, but really only a Provençal form of Helena (*see* Eibhlín); introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. Léan is a pet form.

Eilís, Eilíse: Elizabeth, Eliza, Elsie, Lizzie, Bessie, Betsey, Betty, (Alicia, Alice, Aylice); Heb. Elishéba', meaning 'God hath sworn', or 'God is satisfaction'; the name of the wife of Zachary and mother of John the Baptist, and of many other holy women; Isabella was the form under which it first came into Ireland.

Eimíle: Emily; Lat. Aemilia, the fem. form of Aemilius, the cognomen of one of the most ancient of the patrician *gentes* of Rome, and the name of several early martyrs.

Eistir: Esther; Heb. Estér; of Persian origin, the name of the Hebrew lady who was wife of

Assuerus, King of Persia; popularised in France by Racine; in Ireland given to children born about Easter.

Eithne: Ethna, Etney, (Annie); an Irish personal name, meaning 'kernel'; borne by three virgin saints.

Etaoin, *g.* -aoine: Aideen; a saint honoured in the neighbourhood of Moylurg in Connacht.

Fainche: Fanny; the name of two saintly Irish virgins, one the sister of St Enda of Aran and patroness of Rossory, on Lough Erne, whose feast was kept on 1 January; and the other patroness of Cluain-caoi, in the neighbourhood of Cashel, who was venerated on the twenty-first of the same month.

Faoiltiarna, Faoiltighearna: Whiltiarna; comp. of *faol* wolf, and *tighearna*, lord (? lady); the name of an Irish virgin whose feast-day was 17 March.

Fianait, Fiadhait, *g.* same or -ata, -atan: Feenat, Feena; fem. dim. of *fa*, deer; the name of a saintly Irish virgin whose festival was celebrated on 4 January.

Fionnuala, Fionnghuala: Finola, Nuala, (Flora, Penelope, Penny, Nappy); comp. of *fionn*, fair, and *guala*, shoulder; an ancient Irish name, common down to the end of the seventeenth century and still in use, but often shortened to Nuala and sometimes disguised under the angl. form of Penelope.

Gemma: It. *gemma*, precious stone. Its use in Ireland at the present day is due to the fame of a modern Italian saint, Gemma Galgani.

Gobnait, *g.* same or -ata, -atan: Gobinet, Gobnet,

Gubnet, Gubby, (Abigail, Abbey, Abbie, Abina, Deborah, Debby, Webbie); fem. dim. of *gob*, mouth, corresponding to the masc. Gobán; the name of a celebrated Munster virgin, the patroness of Ballyvourney, whose feast is kept on 11 February; common in Cork, Kerry and Limerick, but generally angl. Abbey and Debby.

Gormfhlaith, *g.* -atha: Gormlraith, Gormley, (Barbara, Barbary); comp. of *gorm*, blue, and *flaith*, lord (? lady).

Gráinne: (Grace, Gertrude, Gertie); an ancient Irish name, borne by Diarmaid's lady and by the O'Malley sea-queen of the sixteenth century.

Hilde: Hilda, Hildy; the name of a saintly Irish abbess, who was venerated on 18 November; presumably from the Teut. *hild*, battle. It has been made famous by the great St Hilda, Abbess of Whitby (614-680).

Íde: Ida, Ita; Old Ir. *Itu*, thirst; the name of the celebrated Abbess of Kileedy, in West Limerick, whose feast is kept with great solemnity on 15 January.

Isibéal: Isabel, Isabella, Sybil, Sibby, Elizabeth, Eliza, Bessie, (Annabel, Annabella, Bella); the French form of Elizabeth (*see* Eilís); apparently the form in which the name first came into Ireland. Iseabal and Sibéal are variants. Sibi and Siobaigh are pet forms.

Labhaoise: Louisa, Louise; the fem. form of Alaois, *q.v.*

Lasairíona, Lasairfhíona: Lassarina; comp. of *lasair*, flame, and *fíon*, wine; an ancient Irish name.

Lil, Líle: Lilly, Lelia. The derivation is uncertain; pet

forms, perhaps, of Elizabeth or of Cecilia. Elizabeth seems the more likely source, in Ireland at least.

Luighseach, g. -sighe: Lucy; the fem. form of Lughaidh, q.v.; the name of an Irish virgin saint who was venerated on 22 May.

Máda: Maud; a contraction of Matilda (*see* Maitilde).

Madailéin: Madeline; a name assumed in honour of St Mary Magdalen. Máighdlín is a variant.

Máible: Mabel; a shortened form of Amabel, from Lat. Amabilis, loveable, which superseded the original.

Máire: Mary, Moira, Maura, Marie, Maria; from a Heb. word Miryám, or better Mariám, a name of difficult interpretation, as are all names which appear in a very contracted form and in which it is difficult to discover the root-word from which they are derived. About seventy different meanings are given to Mary, in great part suggested by devotion to the Mother of God rather than by solid critical sense. Historically and grammatically examined, it seems very likely that it is a Hebrew name signifying 'bitterness', in the sense of grief, sorrow, affliction, either in reference to the pains of childbirth, or to the moral condition of the mother and family, oppressed by some great misfortune, or perhaps to the sad period of the Egyptian bondage, to which the Israelites were subject at the time of the birth of the first Mary, the sister of Moses. It was afterwards the name of several Jewish women, including the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Jesus Christ, but was very slow in creeping in to the Western Church. It is only about the middle of the twelfth century that we find the first instance of its use in Europe, whither apparently it had been brought by the devotion of the crusaders. Even in

Ireland, there were few Marys until comparatively recent times. I find only a few instances of the use of the name before the seventeenth century; in modern times it became the most popular woman's name. The ordinary form of the name is Máire, Muire being used exclusively for the Blessed Virgin Mary, and, therefore, the most honoured of all names of women. Máirín (Maureen, Moreen, May, Molly) is a diminutive; Mallaidh (Molly) and Máille, Máilse, Máilti (Molly, Margery, Marjory) are pet forms Méars is a form once used in Kerry, perhaps no longer. Paili, Pails, Pal (Poll, Polly) are variants of Mallaidh.

Máiréad: Margaret, Maggie, Madge, Meg, Meggy; Gr. Margarites, pearl; the name of a Christian virgin who was martyred at Antioch in the last general persecution; brought to Europe by the crusaders, when it became very common in France and England; introduced by the Anglo-Normans into Ireland, where it has ever since been very popular, and is now found under a great variety of forms. Mairéad, Máirghréad, Mairghréad, Maighréad, Muraod, Muráid, Muiréad and Muirghéad are other forms. Peig, Peigi (Peg, Peggy) are variants of Meg and Meggy.

Mairsil, Mairsile: Marcella; Lat. Marcella, a fem. dim. of Marcus, q.v.; the name of a saintly Roman widow; common in France, whence apparently it came into Ireland.

Maitilde: Matilda; Ger. Mahthild, might-battle; the name of a royal German saint, the mother of the Emperor Otho I, a lady remarkable for her humility and patience; formerly very common in France; brought to England by the wife of William the Conqueror and into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. The Flemings called the name Mahault, whence the Norman forms, Molde and Maud. Both

Matilda and Maud were in use in England, but neither ever became common in Ireland. Maiti (Matty) is a pet form, and Tilde (Tilda) is a diminutive.

Marta: Martha; a biblical name of uncertain origin, possibly a fem. form of Aramaic *mar*, lord; borne by the sister of Lazarus and Mary, and by an Abbess of Kildare in the eighth century.

Meadhbh, g. Meidhbhe, Meadhbha: Maeve, Meave, (Maud, Mabbina, Mabel, Margery, Marjory, Madge); the name of the celebrated Queen of Connacht in the first century; also borne by an Irish saint who was venerated on 22 November. Meidhbhín (Meaveen, Mabbina) is a diminutive.

Mealla: Mella; the name of several holy women in ancient Ireland.

Míde: Meeda; a var. of Íde (Ita) q.v., by the prefixing of *mo*, my, as a term of endearment.

Moncha: Monica; a name of unknown origin, borne by the mother of St Augustine.

Mór, g. Móire: More, (Martha, Mary, Agnes); an ancient and, until comparatively recent times, very common Irish name, signifying 'great'; still in use, but disguised under the angl. forms of Martha, Mary, or Agnes. Móirín (Moreen) is a diminutive.

Muadhnaít, g. *same or* -ata, -atan: Monat, Mona; dim. of *muadh*, noble; the name of an Irish virgin saint, whose festival day was 6 January.

Muireann, Muirinn, g. -rinne: Morrín, (Marion, Madge); an ancient Irish name, meaning 'of the long hair'. Murainn is a variant.

Muirgheal, g. -ghile: Murel, Muriel; comp. of *muir*, sea, and *geal*, bright, meaning 'sea-bright', or 'fair one of the sea'.

Nábla, Náible: Annabel, Annabella, Nabla, Bella, (Mabel); a shortened form of Annábla, q.v.

Nainsí, Nainseadh, Neans: Nancy, Nance, Nan, Anne; popular variants of Ánna, q.v.

Noel: Lat. *natalis dies*, French *noel*, a name given to children of either sex born at Christmas time; of comparatively recent use in Ireland.

Nóra: Nora, Norah, Honor, Honora, Honoria, Nonie, Nano, Nanno, (Hannah); a shortened form of Onóra q.v. Nóinín, Nóirín (Nonie, Daisey) are pet forms.

Nuala: Nuala, (Nappy, Penelope, Penny); a shortened form of Fionnuala, q.v.

Odharnait, g. *same or* -ata and -atan: Ornat, Orna; fem. dim. of *odhar*, pale, olive-colour, corresponding to the masc. Odhrán, q.v.; the name of an Irish saint, venerated on 13 November.

Onóra: Honor, Honora, Nora, Norah, (Hannah); Lat. Honoria, fem. dim. of Honorius, honourable; a name introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans; very popular under the shortened form of Nóra, q.v.

Órfhlaith, g. -atha: Orlaith, Orla; an old Irish name meaning 'golden lady'.

Patricia: fem. form of Patricius, Patrick; appears, surprisingly, to be of Scottish origin. Its use in Ireland is quite recent and may have been influenced by the fact that the name was borne by Princess Patricia of Connacht, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria.

Philomena: Gr. *philos*, friend, and *menos*, power; popular in Ireland in recent times because of the

cult of St Philomena whose relics were thought to have been found in Rome in 1802. In the light of the adverse decision as to the authenticity of the relics its use may be expected to decline.

Proinnséas, Próinséas: Frances, (Fanny); Lat. Francisca, fem. form of Franciscus, or Francis; a name adopted in honour of St Francis of Assisi and borne by a saintly Roman widow, whose feast-day is 9 March.

Ranait, Rathnait, g. same or -ata, -atan: Renny; fem. dim. of *rath*, grace or prosperity; the name of an Irish saint who is patroness of Kilkenny, Co. Kildare.

Richard, g. -chile: Richella; the name of a virgin saint whose feast-day was 19 May.

Ríoghnach, g. -aighe: Regina, Riona; the name of a saintly Irish virgin, whose feast was kept on 18 December; she was the sister of St Finnian of Clonard.

Rita: dim. of Margaret or Margarita; *see* Máiréad.

Róis, Róise: Rose; Teut. Hros, horse, Nor. Rohais, Roese, Roesia; a name introduced, no doubt, by the Anglo-Normans; borne by a lady of the Maguires in the early part of the sixteenth century. The name of St Rose of Lima is derived from the Latin *rosa*, rose. She was first named Isabella, but was afterwards called Rose from the rose-like appearance of her face in childhood. Róis was, however, a woman's name in Ireland long before the birth of St Rose. Róisín is a diminutive.

Rosemary: a name of recent origin, derived no doubt from the plant so called, but probably owing its popularity to a euphonic combination of the old and much-loved names Mary and Rose.

Sadhbh, g. same or Saidhbhe: Sive, (Sabia, Sophia, Sophy, Sarah, Sally); an ancient Irish name meaning 'goodness'; generally angl. Sally in modern times. Sabha (Sally) is a variant in West Connacht; Sadhbha (Sophia, Sophy) in Donegal and Derry. Saidhbhín (Sabina) is a diminutive.

Séarlait: Charlotte; fem. dim. of Charles; a name of comparatively recent formation.

Seosaimhín: Josephine; fem. dim. of Joseph (*see* Iósep); a name of comparatively recent formation; borrowed from the French.

Síle: Cecelia, Cecily, Celia, Selia, Sheila, Sheela, (Sabina, Sibby, Sally, Julia, Juley, Judith, Judy, Jude); Lat. Caecilia, dim. of *caeca*, blind; the name of a celebrated Roman virgin and martyr, the patroness of musicians; introduced by the Anglo-Normans and ever since common in Ireland, but generally wrongly angl. Julia. Sisile (Cecilia, Cecily) is a late form.

Sinéad: Jane, Janet, Jenny; a dim. of Fr. Jeanne, from Johanna (*see* Siobhán). Sine and Sineaid are Derry variants.

Siobhán: Joan, Johanna, Hannah, (Julia, Juley, Judith, Judy, Jude, Susanna, Susan, Nonie); the fem. form of Joannes, or John (*see* Eóin and Seán), which became common in France in the twelfth century as Jehanne and Jeanne, and in England as Joan; brought into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, where it has ever since been one of the most popular of women's names. Siobháinín (Hannah, Josephine) is a diminutive; Siubhán and Siubháinín are variants.

Sláine: Slany; an old Irish name meaning 'health'; common among the O'Briens.

Sorcha: Sorcha, (Sarah, Sally); an old Irish name,

signifying 'clear' or 'bright'; in modern times it is angl. Sarah or Sally.

Súsanna: Susanna, Susan; Gr. Sousana; Heb. Shushannah, lily-grace; the name of a Hebrew maiden who, on being falsely accused of adultery, was condemned to death, but saved by Daniel who showed that her accusers were calumniators; introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. Sósanna is a variant and Siúi and Sósaidh (Susie) are pet forms.

Toiréasa: Teresa, Tessie; a name of uncertain origin; peculiar to Spain until the sixteenth century, when the fame of St Teresa made it world-wide.

Treasa, Treise: an old Irish name, meaning 'strength'; adopted as the Irish equivalent of Teresa (*see* Toiréasa).

Úna: Una, Uny, Oona, (Unity, Winifred, Winefred, Winnie, Winny, Agnes); an ancient and once common Irish name; in modern times it is generally angl. Winifred. Juno, made famous by O'Casey, is said to be another form of the name.

Ursula: Ursula; Lat. Ursula, little bear; the name of a Breton maiden who was martyred at Cologne in the fifth century.

Vanessa: a name coined by Dean Swift for Esther Vanhomrigh; it is obviously a partial anagram.

CALENDAR

JANUARY

1 Fainche	Éimhín	14 Flann	22 Colmán
Aodhán	8 Fionán	15 Íde	Lonán
Oisín	Cillian	Aithche	23 Lúcan
Colmán	9 Faolán	16 Diarmaid	Coinneach
Fionntán	Ciarán	Maelíosa	25 Aodh
Earnán	Bréanainn	Cillian	26 Eirín
2 Mainchín	10 Diarmaid	17 Ultan	27 Lúcan
3 Cillian	11 Suibhne	Earnán	28 Meallán
Fionntán	Earnán	19 Fachtna	29 Bláth
4 Aodh	Fáilbhe	Suibhne	Crónán
Fianait	Rónán	20 Feichín	30 Ailbe
5 Ciarán	12 Cuimín	Aonghus	Éaná
6 Diarmaid	Conán	Fearghus	Crónán
Muadhnaid	13 Mainchín	Crónán	31 Aodhán
7 Crónán	Colmán	21 Flann	Coinneach
Donnán	Rónán	Fainche	

FEBRUARY

1 Bríghid	Fiachra	Fionán	21 Fionntán
2 Colmán	Fáilbhe	14 Caomhán	Colmán
3 Colmán	9 Rónán	Mainchín	Crónán
Caoilfhionn	Colmán	15 Bearach	22 Feichín
4 Lomán	10 Crónán	Fearghus	Caomhán
Ciarán	11 Finnian	16 Aodh	23 Eirín
5 Finghin	Gobnait	Aonghus	24 Cuimín
6 Colm	Dubhán	17 Fionntán	Ciarán
7 Aodh	12 Siadhal	Cormac	25 Cianán
Colmán	Fionán	18 Aonghus	26 Crónán
Fionntán	Cuimín	Colmán	Beacán
Meallán	Lughaidh	19 Feichín	Eithne
Lomán	Crónán	Odhrán	27 Comhghan
Lonán	Aodhán	20 Crónán	28 Eirín
8 Colmán	13 Conán		

MARCH

1 Seanán	Conán	16 Aodhán	Ciannait
Colm	Ciarán	Fionán	24 Lughaidh
Éaná	Crónán	Abbán	25 Éaná
2 Lughaidh	9 Bríghid	17 Pádraig	26 Cárthach
Cuan	Proinnséas	Tiarnach	Garbhán
Finnian	Séadna	Beacán	Cillian
Conall	Lughaidh	Faoiltiarna	Cormac
3 Conall	10 Séadna	18 Conall	27 Fionntán
Cillian	Fáilbhe	Comán	28 Conall
Fachtna	Colmán	Caomhán	29 Fearghus
5 Ciarán	11 Aonghus	20 Aodhán	Aodhán
Cárthach	12 Cillian	Conán	Eithne
6 Cairbre	13 Caomhán	21 Éanna	30 Fearghus
Odhrán	14 Ultan	22 Fáilbhe	Colmán
Bríghid	Flannán	23 Fearghus	31 Faolán
8 Seanán	Caomhán	Mainchín	
Siadhal	15 Eoghan		

APRIL

1 Ceallach	Aodhán	Fáilbhe	Crónán
Aodhán	Fáilbhe	17 Donnán	Dónal
2 Conall	9 Colmán	Eochaidh	Seanán
3 Comán	Seanán	Lughaidh	Conán
4 Tiarnach	10 Bearchán	Garbhán	27 Ultan
Ultan	11 Maodhóg	18 Eoghan	28 Crónán
Colmán	Aodh	Lasairian	Suibhne
5 Beacán	Seanán	10 Cillian	20 Donnán
7 Seanán	12 Eirín	20 Flann	Fáilbhe
Fionán	14 Cillian	21 Bearach	Éaná
Aodh	Colmán	22 Ceallachán	30 Rónán
8 Rónán	15 Ruadhán	24 Diarmaid	Ciarán
Tiarnán	16 Ultan	26 Beacán	

MAY

1 Ultan	Odhrán	Earnán	Rónán
Mainchín	10 Comhghall	17 Finnian	Aghna
Rónán	Aodh	18 Bran	Lughaidh
Oisín	Cathal	Colmán	23 Criomhthann
2 Fiachra	11 Caoimhghin	Breasal	Comán
Colmán	Fionntán	Aghna	24 Ultan
Éaná	12 Eirín	19 Ciarán	Bearchán
3 Connlaoi	13 Tiarnach	Cuimín	Colmán
Cairbre	14 Cárthach	Richeal	25 Donnchadh
4 Aodh	Garbhán	20 Colmán	26 Beacán
Crónán	15 Muireadhach	21 Colmán	Colmán
5 Faolán	Comán	Cuimín	27 Cillian
Seanán	Colm	Bríghid	28 Faolán
6 Colmán	Colmán	Fionnbharr	Eoghan
7 Bearchán	Damhnait	Rónán	31 Eoghan
8 Comán	16 Bréanainn	22 Conall	Eirín
Bréanainn	Odhrán		

JUNE

1 Crónán	Lonán	14 Ciarán	Diarmaid
Cuimín	Faolán	15 Colmán	Cormac
Colmán	7 Colm	16 Séadna	22 Crónán
2 Aodhán	Caomhán	Colmán	Suibhne
Seanán	9 Colm	17 Colmán	23 Faolán
3 Caoimhghin	10 Bearach	Aodhán	24 Cormac
4 Colm	12 Caomhán	18 Colmán	26 Colmán
Eirín	Giolla Chríost	10 Colmán	27 Aodh
Colmán	Crónán	Caolán	28 Eirín
5 Bearchán	13 Coireall	Fáilbhe	30 Caolán
6 Iarfhlaith	Damhnait	20 Faolán	Fáilbhe
Colmán		21 Suibhne	

JULY

1 Cuimín	Cillian	14 Colmán	Colmán
Conán	Colmán	15 Colmán	24 Déaglán
Ultan	Tadhg	Rónán	Comhghall
Eirín	9 Garbhán	17 Flann	Crónán
3 Cillian	10 Cuan	18 Fionntán	25 Colmán
Maolmhuire	Aodh	Fáilbhe	Fionnbharr
Ultan	Seanán	Ceallach	Neasán
4 Fionnbharr	Ultan	Crónán	Fiachra
5 Éadaoin	11 Fáilbhe	19 Oisín	Caolán
Fearghus	Lonán	Colmán	27 Bréanainn
Ultan	Colmán	Ciarán	28 Comhghall
6 Blinne	12 Colmán	Aodhán	29 Comán
Eithne	Ultan	Fearghus	Cuimín
7 Maolruadhán	13 Fionntán	20 Fáilbhe	Caolán
Tiarnach	Ultan	22 Oisín	31 Colmán
8 Diarmaid	Eirín		

AUGUST

1 Colm	Aodhán	Bríghid	Odhrán
Fáilbhe	Seanán	Lúcán	19 Éaná
2 Lonán	Cillian	14 Fachtna	22 Cuimín
Feichín	8 Colmán	Cuimín	23 Eoghan
Comhghin	9 Ultan	Caomhán	24 Faolán
3 Feidhlimidh	Feidhlimidh	15 Aodh	26 Comhghall
Aodhán	Ciarán	Colmán	Faolán
Cróhán	Colmán	16 Conán	27 Aodhán
4 Molua	10 Cuimín	17 Beacán	28 Feidhlimidh
5 Colmán	11 Athracht	Seanán	30 Fiachra
Eirín	Donnán	Earnán	Crónán
Ranait	13 Lasairian	18 Eirín	31 Aodhán
6 Lughaidh	Muireadhach	Colmán	Aodh
7 Crónán	12 Íomhar	Rónán	Cillian

SEPTEMBER

1 Cuimín	8 Fionntán	Seanán	Seanán
Fáilbhe	Fearghus	Caomhán	26 Colmán
2 Seanán	9 Ciarán	Colmán	27 Finnian
Colm	Fionnbharr	17 Cuimín	28 Fiachra
Éaná	Conall	19 Fionntán	Diarmaid
3 Colmán	10 Finnian	20 Aodhán	29 Ciarán
4 Ultan	Fionnbharr	22 Aodh	Neasán
Cuimín	Fearghus	Colm	Colm
Comhghall	Odhrán	Colmán	Comhghall
Aodhán	11 Colmán	23 Adhamhnán	Colmán
Fáilbhe	12 Ailbe	24 Ceallachán	30 Lughaidh
Fiachra	Colmán	25 Fionnbharr	Faolán
Seanán	13 Naomhán	Colmán	Colmán
6 Colm	14 Cormac	Colmán	Bríghid
Colmán	Caomhán		Seanán
7 Ultan	16 Lasairian		

OCTOBER

1 Colm	10 Fionntán	Colm	Odhrán
Fionntán	Seanán	18 Colmán	27 Odhrán
Colmán	11 Coinneach	19 Crónán	Colmán
2 Odhrán	Lomán	Colmán	Earnán
4 Colmán	12 Fiachra	Faolán	28 Colmán
Seanán	Diarmaid	20 Aodhán	Suibhne
Fionán	Faolán	Fionntán	Conán
5 Baothghalach	Aodhán	Colmán	29 Colmán
6 Lughaidh	13 Comhghan	21 Fionntán	Cuan
Colmán	14 Colm	22 Cillian	Caolán
Aodh	15 Cuan	23 Cillian	Aodh
7 Comhghall	Cormac	24 Lonán	30 Colmán
Ceallach	Colmán	16 Colmán	Feidhlimidh
Colmán	16 Colmán	25 Lasairian	31 Comán
8 Ciarán	Caomhán	26 Earnán	Colmán
9 Fionntán	Caoimhghin		Faolán
Aodhán	Eoghan		

NOVEMBER

1 Cairbre	Aodhán	12 Cuimín	Comán
Lonán	7 Fionntán	Mainchín	Garbhán
Bréanainn	Colmán	Eirnín	22 Ultan
Colmán	8 Colm	Lonán	Meadhbh
Crónán	9 Beineón	13 Odharnait	24 Colmán
Aodh	Aodhnait	Eirnín	Cianán
2 Aodhán	Fionntán	14 Lorcán	Colmán
Lughaidh	10 Aodh	Colmán	Bearchán
Caoimhe	Ciarán	16 Fionntán	25 Fionán
3 Caomhán	Fearghus	17 Aonghus	27 Fearghal
4 Tiarnach	Comán	18 Rónán	29 Bréanainn
5 Colmán	11 Cairbre	Hilde	Fianait
Flannán	Crónán	21 Colmán	Cianán
Faolán	Dubhán	Aodhán	30 Cuimín
6 Crónán			

DECEMBER

1 Neasán	11 Colm	Ríognach	24 Maolmhuire
Bréanainn	12 Finnian	Flannán	Cuimín
2 Mainchín	Colmán	Seanán	Seanán
3 Colmán	13 Bréanainn	Colmán	25 Aodhán
4 Bearchán	Colm	Éimhín	26 Iarfhlaith
Mainchín	Cormac	20 Diarmaid	Comán
5 Colmán	Eoghan	Lasairian	27 Fiacha
Seanán	14 Fionntán	Feidhlimidh	Colmán
6 Beircheart	Eirnín	21 Flann	28 Cillian
Meallán	Colmán	22 Ultan	Feichín
Neasán	15 Flann	Éimhín	29 Éanán
7 Colmán	Colmán	23 Colmán	Mainchín
8 Bréanainn	Crónán	Rónán	31 Éanna
Fionán	18 Caomhán	Eirnín	
10 Colmán	Cuimín	Feidhlimidh	

INDEX
English-Irish

References are not given for those names whose English and Irish forms can be clearly identified as equivalents and which would occupy identical positions in the alphabetical sequences. Diminutives and pet forms are included if they have become generally accepted as distinct names or if their relationship to the original names is not readily apparent. All names for which there is more than one Irish equivalent are also included; less preferable substitute forms are enclosed in parentheses, as in the main entries.

(1) NAMES FOR BOYS

Adamnan	Adhamhnán	Andrew	Aindreas
Aedan	Aodhán		Aindriú
Aeneas	Aonghus	Aneslis	Ainéislis
	(Éigneachán)	Angus	Aonghus
Aghy	Eochaidh	Anthin	Antoine
Aidan	Aodhán	Anthony,	
	(Maodhóg)	Antony	Antoine
Alan	Ailín		(Uaine)
Albert	(Ailbe)	Archibald	Giolla Easpuig
Alby	Ailbe	Arnold	(Árdal)
Alex,		Arthur	(Art)
Alexander	Alsander		Artúr
Alfons	Alphonsus	Augustin,	
Alfred	Ailfrid	Augustine	Águistín
Alick	Alsander	Auliffe	Amhlaoihb
Allen	Ailín	Austin	Águistín
Allister	Alsander		Oistín
Aloysius	Alaois		
	(Lughaidh)	Barclay	Parthalán
Alphonsus	Alphonsus	Barkley	Parthalán
	(Anluan)	Barnaby	(Brian)
Alvy	Ailbe	Barney	Bearnard
Ambrose	Ambrós		(Brian)
	(Anmchadh)		

Barry Barra
Bearach
Bartel Parthalán
Bartholemew Parthalán
Bartlemy Parthalán
Bartley Beartlaidh
Parthalán
Basil (Breasal)
Bat,
Batt Parthalán
Becan Beacán
Behellagh Baothghalach
Benedict Maolbheannachta
Benen Beineón
Benignus Beineón
Ben,
Benjamin (Beircheart)
Beolagh Baothghalach
Bercan Bearchán
Berkley Parthalán
Bernard Bearnárd
(Beircheart)
(Brian)
Bertie (Ailbe)
(Beircheart)
Boetius (Baothghalach)
(Buadhach)
Bowes (Baothghalach)
Brasil Breasal
Brendan Bréannain
Buagh Buadhach

Caffar Cathbharr
Cahal Cathal
Cahir Cathair
Cathaoir
Cain Cian
Callaghan Ceallachán
Callough Calbhach
Calvagh Calbhach
Canice Coinneach
Carbry Cairbre
Carroll Cearbhall
Cartage,
Carthage Cárthach
Cartagh Cárthach
Cecil Siseal
Celsus (Ceallach)

Charles (Calbhach)
Carlus
(Cathair)
(Cathal)
(Cathaoir)
(Cearbhall)
(Cormac)
Séarlas
(Somhairle)
(Toirdealbhach)
Christian Giolla Chríost
Christopher Criostal
Críostóir
Cole Comhghall
Colin Cailean
Coileán
Coilín
Colman Cólín
Colmán
Colum,
Columba Colm
Columban Colmán
Comyn Cuimín
Con Conchobhár
Conn
Canary Conaire
Conleth Connlaoi
Conley Connlaoi
Connell Conall
Connor,
Conor Conchobhár
Constantine (Conn)
Consaidín
(Cúchonnacht)
Cooley Cúmhaí
Cooley Cú Uladh
Cornelius (Conchobhár)
Covey Cúmheá
Cowan Comhghan
Crevan Criomhthann
Crohan Cróchán
Cullo Cú Uladh
Cumín Cuimín
Cyril (Coireall)

Dahy Dáithí
Daniel (Dónal)
Darby (Diarmaid)

Dary Dáire
David Daibhéid
Dáibhid
Dáithí
Declan Déaglán
Denis (Donnchadh)
Dermod,
Dermot Diarmaid
Desmond Deasmhumhach
Dominic,
Dominick Damhlaic
Damhnaic
Doimnic
Donaghy Donnchadh
Donald Dónal
Donat (Donnchadh)
Donogh,
Donough Donnchadh
Dougal Dubhghall
Douglas Dubhghlas
Dowan Dubhán
Dual Dualltach
Dudley (Dualltach)
(Dubhdáileithe)
(Dubhdara)
Dugald Dubhghall
Duncan (Donnchadh)

Ea Aodh
Edan Aodhán
Edmond,
Edmund Éamon
Edward Éadbhárd
(Éamon)
Egan Aodhagán
Enan Éanán
Enda Éanna
Eneas Aonghus
(Éigheachán)
Ercan Earcán
Erean (Éireamhón)
Erkan Earcán
Ernan Earnán
Ernest (Earnán)
Ernin Éirín
Eugene Eoghan
Eunan Adhamhnán
Eustace Iústás

Euston Úistean
Eveny Aibhne
Ever Éibhear
Evin Éimhín

Fachnan Fachtna
Falvy Fáibhe
Fardoragh Feardorcha
Farrell Fearghal
Farry Fearadhach
Feagh Fiacha
Feary Fiachra
Fehin Feichín
Felan Faolán
Felim Feidhlim
Feidhlimidh
Felmy Feidhlimidh
Felix (Feidhlim)
(Feidhlimidh)
Ferdinand (Fearadhach)
(Feardorcha)
(Fearganainm)
(Fearghus)
Fergal Fearghal
Ferganonym Fearganainm
Fergus Fearghus
Festus (Fachtna)
(Feichín)
Finan Fionán
Finbar Fionnbharr
Fineen Finghin
Finian Finnian
Finn Fionn
Finneen Finghin
Finnin Finghin
Fintan Fionntán
Florence (Finghin)
(Fitheal)
(Flann)
Florry (Finghin)
(Fitheal)
(Flann)
Foulk Folc
Francis Proinnsias
Frank Frainc
Preanndaigh
(Proinnsias)
Frederick (Feardorcha)

Fulke *Folc*
 Fursey *Fursa*

Garret,
 Garrett *Gearóid*
 Garvan *Garbhán*
 Geoffrey *Séafra*
 Séathrún
 George *Seoirse*
 Gerald *Gearalt*
 Gearóid
 Gerard *Gearárd*
 Gearóid
 Gibbon *Giobún*
 Gilbert *Gilibeirt*
 Gilbride *Giolla Bhríghde*
 Gildea *Giolla Dhé*
 Gill *Giolla Íosa*
 Gillesa,
 Gillisa *Giolla Íosa*
 Gilvarry *Giolla Bhearaigh*
 Glasny *Glaisne*
 Godfrey *Gofraidh*
 Gorry *Gofraidh*
 Gregory *Greagoir*

Harold *Aralt*
 Harry *Éinrí*
 Annraoi
 Hannraoi
 Hever *Eibhear*
 Hector *Eachann*
 Henry *Éinrí*
 Annraoi
 Hannraoi
 Herbert *Hoireabard*
 Heremon *Eireamhón*
 Hermon *Eireamhón*
 Hewney *Uaine*
 Hubert *Hoi beard*
 Hugh *(Aodh)*
 (Hoi beard)
 Hughey *Cúmhaí*
 Humphrey *(Amhlaoibh)*
 Unfraidh

Ignatius *(Éigneachán)*

Irving *(Eireamhón)*
 Isaac *Íosac*
 Ivor *(Éibhear)*
 Iomhar

James *Séamus*
 Jarlath *Iarfhlaithe*
 Jasper *Geaspar*
 Jeffrey *Séafra*
 Séathrún
 Jeremiah *(Diarmaid)*
 Jeremy *(Diarmaid)*
 Jerome *(Diarmaid)*
 John *Eóin*
 Seán
 John Baptist *Eóin Baiste*
 Joseph *Íosep*
 Seosamh
 Justin *Saerbhreathach*

Kealan *Caolán*
 Kean *Cian*
 Kelan *Caolán*
 Kellagh *Ceallach*
 Kenan *Cianán*
 Kennedy *Cinnéide*
 Kenny *Coinneach*
 Kerill *Coireall*
 Kevan *Caomhán*
 Kevin *Caoimhghin*
 Kian *Cian*
 Kienan *Cianán*
 Kieran *Ciarán*
 Killian *Cillian*

Lanty *Leachlainn*
 (Maeleachlainn)
 Laserian *Lasairian*
 Laughlin *Leachlainn*
 Lochlainn
 (Maeleachlainn)
 Laurence *Labhrás*
 Lorcán

Leo *León*
 Lewis *(Laoighseach)*
 (Lughaidh)
 Lewy *Lughaidh*

Loughlin *Lochlainn*
 Louis *(Laoighseach)*
 (Lughaidh)
 Lucius *(Lachtna)*
 (Laoighseach)
 Luke *Lúcás*
 Lysagh *Laoighseach*

Mahon *Mathghamhain*
 Malachy *(Maeleachlainn)*
 Malcolm *Maolcholm*
 Manasses *(Maghnus)*
 Mannix *(Mainchín)*
 Manus *Maghnus*
 Mark *Marcus*
 Martin *Máirtín*
 Matthew *Maitiú*
 (Mathghamhain)
 Matthias *Maitias*
 Maurice *(Muirgheas)*
 Muiris
 Melaghlin *Maeleachlainn*
 Melchior *Meilseoir*
 Meldan *Meallán*
 Mellan *Meallán*
 Melrone *Maolruadháin*
 Meyler *Maolir*
 (Maolmhúire)
 Miles *(Maeleachlainn)*
 (Maolmhúire)
 (Maolmórdha)
 Milo *(Maeleachlainn)*
 (Maolmhúire)
 (Maolmórdha)
 Mogue *Maodhóg*
 Morgan *(Brochadh)*
 (Murchadh)
 Mortimer *(Muircheartach)*
 Moses *(Maodhóg)*
 Munchin *Mainchín*
 Mundy *Réamonn*
 Murrough *Murchadh*
 Murry *Muireadhach*
 Murt,
 Murtagh,
 Murty,
 Murth,

Murtha,
 Murthagh, *Muircheartach*
 Myles *(Maeleachlainn)*
 (Maolmhúire)
 (Maolmórdha)

Naugher *Conchobhar*
 Neal,
 Neale *Niall*
 Neece,
 Neese *Aonghus*
 Naos
 Nehemiah *(Giolla na Naomh)*
 Neil *(Conchobhar)*
 Niall
 Nessian *Neasán*
 Nevan *Naomhán*
 Nicholas *(Naos)*
 Nioclás
 Nicol *Nioclás*
 Niece *Aonghus*
 Naos
 Noghor *Conchobhar*
 Nohor *Conchobhar*

Odran *Odhrán*
 Oghie *Eochaidh*
 Olave *Amhlaoibh*
 Oliver *Oilibhéar*
 Oney *Uaine*
 Oran *Odhrán*
 Ossian,
 Ossin *Oisín*
 Owen *Eoghan*
 (Eóin)
 Owney *Uaine*
 Oynie *(Eoghan)*
 Uaine

Parlan *Parthalán*
 Patrick *Pádraig*
 Paul *Pól*
 Peregrine *Cúchoigcríche*
 Peter *Peadar*
 Phelim *Feidhlim*
 Feidhlimidh
 Phelimy *Feidhlimidh*

Philip (*Feidhlim*)
(*Feidhlimidh*)
Pilib

Pierce,
Piers *Feoras*
Piaras

Quentin,
Quintin (*Cúmhaí*)

Ralph *Rádulbh*
(*Rodhulbh*)

Randal (*Raghnall*)

Randolph
Randulph (*Raghnall*)
Rannulbh

Raymond *Réamonn*

Redmond *Réamonn*

Reginald *Raghnall*

Revelin *Roibhilín*

Reynald *Raghnall*

Richard *Riocárd*
Risteárd

Rickard *Riocárd*

Robert *Roibeárd*

Robin *Roibín*

Roderick *Ruaidhrí*

Roger (*Ruaidhrí*)

Roland *Rodhlann*
(*Roibhilín*)

Ronald *Raghnall*

Rory *Ruaidhrí*

Rowan *Ruadhán*

Rowland *Rodhlann*
(*Roibhilín*)

Samuel (*Somhairle*)

Senan *Seanán*

Shane *Seán*

Sheary *Séafra*

Shemus *Séamus*

Sheron *Séathrún*

Sidney (*Séadna*)

Simon *Síomón*
(*Suibhne*)

Sinan,
Sinon *Seanán*

Sivney *Suibhne*

Solomon *Solamh*

Sorley *Somhairle*

Standish (*Ainéislís*)

Stanislaus (*Ainéislís*)

Stephen *Steafán*

Sylvester *Sailbheastar*

Synan *Seanán*

Teague,
Teige *Tadhg*

Terence (*Toirdealbhach*)

Terry (*Toirdealbhach*)

Thaddeus,
Thaddeus (*Tadhg*)

Thady (*Tadhg*)

Theobald *Teabóid*

Theodore *Téadóir*

Thomas *Tomás*

Tibbot *Teabóid*

Tiernan *Tiarnán*

Tierney *Tiarnach*

Timothy (*Tadhg*)
Tiomóid

Toal *Tuathal*

Tobias,
Toby (*Teabóid*)

Tully *Tuathal*

Tumelty *Tomaltach*

Turlough *Toirdealbhach*

Ulick *Uileog*

Ulysses (*Uileog*)

Valentine *Bhailintín*

Victor (*Buadhach*)

Vincent *Uinseann*

Walter *Ualtar*

Wilfrid *Uilfrid*

William *Liam*
Uilliam

(2) NAMES FOR GIRLS

Abbey,
Abbie (*Abaigeal*)
(*Gobnait*)

Abigail *Abaigeal*
(*Gobnait*)

Afric,
Africa *Aifric*

Agnes *Aignéis*
(*Mór*)
(*Úna*)

Aideen *Etaoin*

Aileen *Eibhilín*

Alastrina *Alastríona*

Alexandra *Alastríona*

Alice,
Alicia *Ailis*
(*Eilís*)

Alison *Allsún*

Alley (*Ailis*)

Allison *Allsún*

Alvy *Aibhe*

Amelina *Aimilíona*

Anastasia *Annstás*

Angela *Aingeal*

Annabel,
Annabella *Annábla*
Isibéal
Nábla

Anne,
Anna *Áine*
Anna
(*Eithne*)
Nainsí

Aphria *Aifric*

Arabella *Annábla*

Ashling *Aisting*

Attracta *Athracht*

Atty *Aithche*

Aylice *Ailis*
(*Eilís*)

Barbara,
Barbary *Baibín*
Báirbre
(*Gormfhlaith*)

Bella *Annábla*
Isibéal
Nábla

Benvon *Bean Mhumhan*

Benvy *Bean Mhí*

Bessie *Eilís*
Isibéal

Betty *Eilís*

Bevin *Bébhinn*

Bidelia (*Bríghid*)

Bidina (*Bríghid*)

Blanche *Blinne*

Breda,
Breeda *Bríghid*

Brid,
Bride, *Bríghid*
Bridget (*Bríghid*)

Catherine *Caitrín*

Cecilia,
Cecily *Síle*

Celia *Síle*

Charlotte *Séarlait*

Christine,
Christina *Cristín*

Ciara *Ciar*

Daisey (*Nóra*)

Deborah (*Gobnait*)

Delia (*Bríghid*)
Derval,
Dervilia,
Dervla Dearbháil

Devnet *Damhnait*

Dillie (*Bríghid*)

Dina (*Bríghid*)

Dolly (*Doireann*)

Doreen (*Doireann*)

Dorothy (*Doireann*)

Dorren *Doireann*

Downet *Damhnait*

Dymphna *Damhnait*

Eavan *Aoibheann*

Edwina *Eadaoin*
 Eileen *Eibhilín*
 Eleanor,
 Eleanora *Eiléanóir*
 Eliza,
 Elizabeth *Eilís*
Isibéal
 Ellen *Eibhilín*
 Elsha *Ailís*
 Elsie *Eilís*
 Elva *Ailbhe*
 Emily *Eimile*
 Ena *Aodhnait*
 Enat *Aodhnait*
 Eny *Aodhnait*
 Ernet *Earnait*
 Esther (*Aisling*)
Eistir
 Ethna *Eithne*
 Etney *Eithne*
 Eva *Aoife*
 Eveleen,
 Evelyn *Eibhilín*

Fanny *Fainche*
 (*Proinnséas*)
 Feena *Fianait*
 Feenat *Fianait*
 Finola *Fionnuala*
 Flora *Bláth*
 (*Fionnuala*)
 Florence *Bláthnaid*
 Frances *Proinnséas*

Gertrude (*Gráinne*)
 Gormlaith *Gormfhlaith*
 Grace (*Gráinne*)
 Gubby *Gobnait*
 Gubnet *Gobnait*

Hannah (*Nóra*)
 (*Onóra*)
Siobhán
 Helen *Eibhilín*

Honor,
 Honora,
 Honoria *Nóra*
Onóra

Ida *Íde*
 Ina *Aghna*
 Isabel,
 Isabella *Isibéal*
 Ita *Íde*

Jane *Sinéad*
 Janet *Sinéad*
 Jenny *Sinéad*
 Joan *Siobhán*
 Joanna,
 Johanna *Siobhán*
 Josephine *Seosaimhín*
 (*Siobhán*)
 Judith (*Síle*)
 (*Siobhán*)
 Julia (*Síle*)
 (*Siobhán*)
 Juno (*Úna*)

Kate *Caitrín*
 Kathleen *Caitrín*
 Keara *Ciar*
 Keavy *Caoimhe*
 Keelin *Caoilfhionn*
 Keenat *Ciannait*
 Kinnat *Ciannait*

Lean *Eiléanóir*
 Lelia *Lil*
 Lena *Eibhilín*
 Lizzie *Eilís*
 Louisa,
 Louise *Labhaoise*
 Lucy *Luighseach*

Mabbina (*Meadhbh*)
 Mabel *Máible*
 (*Meadhbh*)
 (*Nábla*)

Madeline *Madaléin*
 Madge *Máiréad*
 (*Meadhbh*)
 (*Muireann*)
 Maeve *Meadhbh*
 Maggie *Máiréad*
 Marcella *Mairsil*
 Margaret *Máiréad*
 Margery *Máire*
 (*Meadhbh*)
 Maria,
 Marie *Máire*
 Marion (*Muireann*)
 Marjory *Máire*
 (*Meadhbh*)
 Martha *Marta*
 (*Mór*)
 Mary *Máire*
 Matilda *Maitilde*
 Maud *Máda*
 (*Meadhbh*)
 Maura *Máire*
 Maureen *Máire*
 (*Mór*)
 May *Máire*
 (*Mór*)
 Meave *Meadhbh*
 Meeda *Míde*
 Meg *Máiréad*
 Mella *Mealla*
 Moira *Máire*
 Molly *Máire*
 Mona *Muadhnaid*
 Monat *Muadhnaid*
 Monica *Moncha*
 Moreen (*Máire*)
Mór
 Morrín *Muireann*
 Murel,
 Muriel *Muirgheal*

Nan *Nainsí*
 Nancy *Nainsí*
 Nano,
 Nanno *Nóra*

Nappy (*Fionnuala*)
 (*Nuala*)
 Nellie *Eibhilín*
 Nonie *Nóra*
Siobhán
 Nora *Nóra*
Onóra

Olive *Ailbhe*
 Oona *Úna*
 Orla,
 Orlaith *Orfhlaith*
 Orna,
 Ornat *Odharnait*

Peggy *Máiréad*
 Penelope (*Fionnuala*)
 (*Nuala*)
 Penny (*Fionnuala*)
 (*Nuala*)
 Polly *Máire*

Regina *Ríoghach*
 Renny *Ranait*
 Richella *Richeal*
 Riona *Ríoghach*
 Rose *Róis*

Sabia,
 Sabina (*Sadhbh*)
 (*Síle*)
 Sally (*Sadhbh*)
 (*Síle*)
 (*Sorcha*)
 Sarah (*Sadhbh*)
 (*Sorcha*)
 Selia *Síle*
 Sheila *Síle*
 Sibby *Isibéal*
 (*Síle*)
 Sive *Sadhbh*
 Slany *Sláine*
 Sophia (*Sadhbh*)

Susan,
Susanna (*Siobhán*)
Súsanna
Sybil *Isibéal*

Teresa *Toiréasa*
Teresa
Tessie *Toiréasa*
Teresa

Tilda (*Maitilde*)
Trina (*Caitrín*)

Unity (*Úna*)

Vivian *Bébhinn*

Webbie (*Gobnait*)
Whiltierna *Faoiltiarna*
Winifred (*Úna*)

WOULFE'S IRISH NAMES FOR CHILDREN

has served three generations of parents as the established guide to Irish Christian names. In addition to a practically complete list of the names currently in use in Ireland, it contains a large number of names which, though now obsolete, were once popular and might very appropriately be revived. Sufficient information on each name is given to enable parents to make a proper selection.

This new edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged by Gerard Slevin, the Chief Herald. Names of ancient Celtic origin and later introductions are now listed in the reformed Irish spelling. Derivations, meanings and variants are given wherever possible, and the association of names with particular families and regions is also indicated. A complete calendar of Irish saints is included as a supplement and a new, easy-reference English-Irish index has been added.

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