

1. INTRODUCTION

This digital version of Edmund Hogan's *Onomasticon goedelicum locorum et tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae: an index, with identifications, to the Gaelic names of places and tribes* (Dublin 1910) is based on (i) the digital version produced by the Locus Project, Dept of Early Irish, University College Cork, under the direction of Professor Pádraig Ó Riain; and (ii) a digital version of the same produced by Stanford University. The Cork text is far superior. The separate files for each letter have been concatenated and typographical errors, where noticed, have been corrected. Where possible, OS standard forms have been used, but this vast task has not been completed. Hogan's list of abbreviations is highly eccentric, and quite incomplete. I have identified many, but quite a number remain undecoded. Where possible Hogan's abbreviations have been replaced by more obvious ones. A table is attached ('List of manuscript and printed sources: current marks and abbreviations', below). I have made hundreds of additions from my own desultory reading. This digital version was never intended for publication—it is only a personal research tool—but I have been persuaded that others may find it useful that it may save them some time. Note that it has not been properly proofed and I make no claims for accuracy.

2. HOGAN'S ONOMASTICON—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

W.J. Watson (review of E. Hogan's *Onomasticon goedelicum*), *Celtic Review* 7 (1911–2) 379–84.

Kuno Meyer (review of E. Hogan's *Onomasticon goedelicum*), *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 8 (1912) 594–8 [with corrigenda and abundant addenda]

E.J. Gwynn, 'Onomasticon goedelicum', *Hermathena* 38 (1912) 169–73.

Douglas Hyde al. Dubhglas de hÍde, 'A great Irish scholar: Fr. Edmund Hogan, SJ', *Studies* (Dublin) 6 (1917) 663–8

Anne Heiermeier, 'Die in Hogans Onomasticon Goedelicum vorkommenden keltischen Flussnamen', *Z Celt Philol* 23 (1943) 55–120

Cathy Swift, 'John O'Donovan and the framing of early medieval Ireland in the nineteenth century', *Bullán* 1/1 (1994) 91–103.

Kevin Murray, 'Fr Edmund Hogan's *Onomasticon goedelicum*, ninety years on: reviewers and users', *Ainm* 8 (1998–2000) 65–75.

Kevin Murray & Pádraig Ó Riain (ed.), *Edmund Hogan's Onomasticon goedelicum: reconsiderations*, ITS SS 23 (London, 2011); Tomás G. Canann, 'Edmund Hogan: editor and scholar', ibid. 1–21; Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig, 'The *Onomasticon* and the work of the Placenames Branch', ibid. 22–46; Kay Muhr, 'Hogan's *Onomasticon* and the work of the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project', ibid. 47–80; Emma Nic Carthaigh, 'Updating the *Onomasticon*: challenges', ibid. 81–102; Simon Taylor, 'Placename studies in Scotland and the *Onomasticon*', ibid. 103–16; Fiachra Mac Gabhann, 'The Mayo placenames of early Patrician literature', ibid. 117–50.

Pádraig Ó Riain (review of the repr. of *Onomasticon goedelicum*), *Peritia* 16 (2002) 513–4.

3. *ONOMASTICON GOEDELICUM*

Edmund Hogan's *Onomasticon goedelicum locorum et tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae: an index, with identifications, to the Gaelic names of places and tribes* (Dublin 1910) is one of the most important and ambitious works in Celtic Studies in the early years of the twentieth century. The work concentrates on Ireland: the Scottish element is modest, though the first article is on Eigg in Scotland. In truth, the Irish names were more than enough.

In the first place, the work is a re-ordering of the magnificent nineteenth-century achievements in toponymy and topography of John O'Donovan, Eugene O'Curry, W.M. Hennessy, William Reeves, James O'Laverty, Bartholomew MacCarthy (somewhat later) and others. Hogan also leaned heavily on the great John Colgan's works: *Acta sanctorum ueteris et maioris Scotiae seu Hiberniae sanctorum insulae* (Louvain, 1645; repr. Dublin 1947) and *Triadis thaumaturgæ acta seu acta seu divisorum Patricii, Columbae, et Brigidae ... acta* (Louvain 1647; repr. Dublin 1997).

Hogan used a small selection of official publications. He drew heavily on *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland, adapted to the new Poor-Law, franchise, municipal and ecclesiastical arrangements, and compiled with a special reference to the lines of railroad and canal communication, as existing in 1844–45, illustrated by a series of maps, and other plates; and presenting the results, in detail, of the Census of 1841* (3 vols in 10, Dublin 1844; repr. Edinburgh 1849), but hardly as much as one would expect on the huge topographical archive of the Ordnance Survey. He also relied on the *General alphabetical index to the townlands and towns, parishes & baronies of Ireland, based on the Census of Ireland for the year 1851* (Dublin 1861; repr. Baltimore MD 1984). In very many cases, he did not observe the standard orthography of place names established by the Ordnance Survey—a constant and irritating difficulty with the work.

For an outstanding data-base of OS place names see <http://www.swilson.info/townlands.php>. This contains five highly effective digital approaches to the place names in *General alphabetical index to the townlands and towns, parishes & baronies of Ireland, based on the Census of Ireland for the year 1851*. The only crux is non-standard orthography in the *Onomasticon*.

One must bear in mind that most medieval Irish sources were unedited and unpublished when Hogan began work. The great *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* had begun to appear only in 1897. The largest body of Irish works then

in print was due to the labours of Whitley Stokes (R.I. Best, ‘Bibliography of the publications of Whitley Stokes’, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 8 (1912) 351–406), and Stokes continued to publish until 1910. Works published before 1910 are listed in (R.I. Best, *Bibliography of Irish philology and printed Irish literature* (Dublin 1913; repr. Dublin 1992)

4. NAMES OF THE BARONIES

The names of the baronies, subdivisions of the counties imposed on Ireland by the Conquest, pose yet another serious problem. Many have historical names, for example, Cary (Co. Antrim), Orior (Co. Armagh), Idrone (Co. Carlow), Tullyhaw (Co. Cavan), Corcomroe (Co. Clare), Bantry (Co. Cork), Inishowen (Co. Donegal), Iveagh (Co. Down), Clanawley (Co. Fermanagh). Magunihy (Co. Kerry), Carbury (Co. Kildare), Iverk (Co. Kilkenny), Connello (Co. Limerick), &c. But these names do not correspond to medieval territories, and to think that they do is the grave error of many modern historians. Neither are they co-extensive with the medieval cantreds of the twelfth- and thirteenth-century English Conquest (Paul MacCotter, *Medieval Ireland : territorial, political, and economic divisions* (Dublin, 2008)). In any case, the relationship of the medieval cantred to the Irish *trícha céit* and *túath* (*olltuath, mórrthúath*), and to early medieval kingdoms and sub-kingdoms is uncertain. The only possible way to extend the boundaries of early kingdoms is to rely on the fragmentary contemporary documentation, principally in the annals and dated Old-Irish texts, a difficult task. Hogan, in effect, fails to differentiate between early and late sources, despite the great changes brought about by the Conquest, and indeed by much earlier expansions and collapses. One thinks, for example, of the overthrow of Uí Fhiachrach by Uí Briúin in eighth/ninth-century Connacht and the migration of Eóganacht Chaisil in the twelfth-century to south and west Munster.

The handiest maps of the baronies are in John Bartholomew, *Philips' handy atlas of the counties of Ireland*, rev. by P.W. Joyce (London, 1881, 1883; repr. 1885; rev. repr. 1886). For somewhat older barony boundaries see *Lewis's atlas comprising the counties of Ireland and a general map of the kingdom* (London 1837; repr. Port Washington NY & London 1970).

5. ENGLISH GOVERNMENT CHANCERY SOURCES

Hogan’s excerpting of the documents of the medieval and early modern English government in Ireland—charters, *inquisitiones post mortem*, state papers, &c.—is very skimpy. The large administrative collections are essential for serious scholarly work on place names: Thomas Duffus Hardy, *Rotuli chartarum in turri Londonensi asservati i/1* [all published] (London 1837); H. S. Sweetman & G. F. Handcock (ed), *Calendar of documents relating to Ireland* (5 vols, London 1875–86) [see Geoffrey J. Hand, ‘Material used in *Calendar of documents relating to*

Ireland', *Ir Hist Stud* 12 (1960) 99–104]; *Calendar of entries in the papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: papal letters* (20 vols, London & Dublin 1893—); *Calendar of inquisitions formerly in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer prepared from the MSS of the Irish Record Commission*, ed. Margaret C. Griffith (Dublin 1991); *Calendar of the patent and close rolls of chancery in Ireland, of the reigns of Henry III, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; Charles I (the first to eighth year, inclusive)*, ed. James Morrin (3 vols, Dublin 1861–63); *Calendar of the state papers relating to Ireland, of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, 1509–73*, ed. H. C. Hamilton (London 1860); *Calendar of the Irish patent rolls of James I*, ed. Margaret Griffith (Dublin 1966) [printed up to year 16 by the Record Commissioners]; *The Irish fiants of the Tudor sovereigns during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip & Mary, and Elizabeth I* (Dublin 1994) [then in progress in the DK Reports]; *A repertory of the enrolments on the patent rolls of Chancery in Ireland : commencing with the reign of James I*, ed. John Caillard Erck (2 vols, Dublin 1836–52). One should also consult John Caillard Erck, *The ecclesiastical register of Ireland containing the names of the prelates, dignitaries and parochial clergy in Ireland; the denominations of their respective dignities and benefices ... throughout the several dioceses carefully compiled from the records in the First-fruits' Office* (2 vols, Dublin 1820). It is not possible to create an *onomasticon*, Gaelic or otherwise, without these and many similar sources. That is the greatest weakness of Hogan's work, and probably an unavoidable one, given his severely limited resources, in finance and in staff.

6. HOGAN'S RESEARCH STAFF

Hogan's few assistants were as follows. J. J. O'Farrelly, supported by a stipend from the Royal Irish Academy, was his principal scribe. The others workers were Charles MacNeill, Eoin (John) MacNeill, John MacErlean, Andrew MacErlean, Séamus Ó Ceallaigh, and George Clancy. Hogan was also in correspondence with Whitley Stokes, Ernst Windisch, Kuno Meyer and other scholars. He got some assistance from the antiquarian T. J. Westropp. Eoin MacNeill's remarkable paper, 'Early Irish population groups: their nomenclature, classification and chronology', *Proc Roy Ir Acad (C)* 29 (1911–2) 59–114, depends directly on work he did for the *Onomasticon*. It must be pointed out that whilst working on the *Onomasticon* Hogan carried out his University duties as teacher and examiner.

7. CURIOSA.

1. The *Onomasticon* depends on MSS available in the Dublin libraries (TCD and RIA).
2. Robert Atkinson (ed), *The Book of Ballymote: a collection of pieces (prose and verse) in the Irish language, compiled about the beginning of the fifteenth century*

(Dublin 1887). Hogan's citations by the MS foliation, not the facsimile pagination; Atkinson's facsimile does not mark the MS foliation; for a concordance of foliation and pagination see RIA Cat 1612–55.

3. By Annals of Inisfallen Hogan does not mean Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B. 503; s. xi^{ex} (AD 1092) and later (which he does not appear to know). Rather he means the late compilation Dublin, TCL, 1281 olim H. 1. 7, ff. 14r–78v; s. xviii (1765); paper; scribe John O'Conry (Seaán Ó Maoil Chonaire al. Seán Ó Conaire, †1773). See J.J. O'Farrelly, 'The Annals of Inisfallen', *J Iverian Soc* 1 (1909), 110–18.

4. Hogan's editorial control is poor. Different copies of the same text in different MSS are excerpted (often from very inferior copies). Thus, names that appear to be well attested really occur only once.

5. Keating's *Forus feasa* is cited from different MSS and an inferior edition. References to Keating should be checked against David Comyn & P. S. Dinneen (ed. & tr.), *Forus feasa ar Éirinn: History of Ireland by Geoffrey Keating*, ITS 4, 8, 9, 15 (London 1908–14; repr. Dublin 1987) [index, iv 159–479].

6. The forms in the lemmata are wildly inconsistent—Early Old Irish, Old Irish, Middle Irish, Early Modern Irish are mixed together. Length marks follow no system. Their presence or absence is arbitrary. It is therefore impossible to predict where in the alphabet a name is likely to appear. This poses very serious problems for data that range over a period of more than twelve centuries.

6. There is no explanation in the work why some MSS were selected for excerpting and why others (often far superior) are ignored. Nor do we know who did the selecting and of what basis.

7. Hogan refers to maps as sources, but apart from one or two there is no indication what maps are in question. There is no list.

I am very grateful for the help given me by Dr Emma Nic Carthaigh.

8. *ONOMASTICON GOEDELICUM AND ACTA SANCTORUM*

Acta Sanctorum ... a Sociis Bollandianis (Antwerp, Paris, & Brussels, 1643—)

The actual numbers printed in *Onomasticon*, usually in reference to hagiography, belong uniquely, it appears, to the serial volume numbers on the binding of the Jesuits' copy of AASS in their house in Leeson St, Dublin, and do not appear in the series itself (which numbers volumes by month and volume number within the month). I owe the list here to Dr Emma Nic Carthaigh. The numbers for October

and later need to be verified because we are not yet sure of the basis of Hogan's count of volumes at this point. The only certain way to establish which volumes were used by Hogan and which texts is to establish what Irish hagiographical texts are edited in AASS, and verify his references to them. This can be done with the help of the digital edition.

Hogan's numbers are in roman capitals on the left. They appear in lower case in the *Onomasticon*.

I	Jan I, 1–15
II	Jan II, 16–31

III	Feb I, 1–6
IV	Feb II, 7–16
V	Feb III, 17–29

VI	Mar I, 1–8
VII	Mar II, 9–19
VIII	Mar III, 20–31

IX	Apr I, 1–10
X	Apr II, 11–21
XI	Apr III, 21–30

XII	May I, 1–5
XIII	May II, 5–11
XIV	May III, 12–16
XV	May IV, 17–19
XVI	May V, 20–24
XVII	May VI, 25–28
XVIII	May VII, 29–31

XIX	May Propylaeum
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XX	Jun I, 1–6
XXI	Jun II, 7–15
XXII	Jun III, 16–19
XXIII	Jun IV, 20–24
XXIV	Jun V, 25–30

XXV	Jul I, 1–3
XXVI	Jul II, 4–9
XXVII	Jul III, 10–14
XXVIII	Jul IV, 15–19
XXIX	Jul V, 20–24

XXX	Jul VI, 25–28
XXXI	Jul VII, 29–31

XXXII	Aug I, 1–4
XXXIII	Aug II, 5–12
XXXIV	Aug III, 13–19
XXXV	Aug IV, 20–24
XXXVI	Aug V, 25–26
XXXVII	Aug VI, 27–31

XXXVIII	Sept I, 1–3
XXXIX	Sept II, 4–6
XL	Sept III, 7–11
XLI	Sept IV, 12–14
XLII	Sept V, 15–18
XLIII	Sept VI, 19–24
XLIV	Sept VII, 25–28
XLV	Sept VIII, 29–30

XLVI	Oct I, 1–2
XLVII	Oct II, 3–4
XLVIII	Oct III, 5–7
XLIX	Oct IV, 8–9
L	Oct V, 10–11
LI	Oct VI, 12–14
LII	Oct VII, 15–16
LIII	Oct VIII, 17–20
LIV	Oct IX, 21–22
LV	Oct X, 23–24
LVI	Oct XI, 25–26
LVII	Oct XII, 26–29
LVIII	Oct XII, 29–31

LIX	Nov I, 1–3
LX	Nov II/i, 3–4
LXI	Nov III, 5–8 (AD 1910)
LXII	Nov Propylaeum (AD 1902). Order LXI/LXII uncertain
LXIII	Nov IV, 9–10
LXIV	Nov II/ii

LXV	Dec Propylaeum
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Donnchadh Ó Corráin

