*kanto-bu-s*

1132. McCone (Kim): The inflection of OIr. bó 'cow' and the etymology of *buchet*.
   vs. T. F. O’RAHILLY, in *Ériu* 16 (1952), pp. 7-20. Derives *buchet* from *
b-ku-ta-s*, inverted from *
kanto-bu-s* 'possessing a hundred cows'. Derives *bue* 'man of property', *am-bue* 'man without property' from *
bou-’cow’* (vs. LEIA B-112).

Kearney (family name)

2175. Ó Muraíle (Nollaig): The Carneys of Connacht.

keeill (Mx)

5414. Broderick (George): Vorskandinavische Ortsnamen auf der Insel Man.

keeill (Mx) (in place names)

2122. Broderick (George): Sprachkontakt und Sprachgeschichte der Insel Man im Rahmen ihrer Ortsnamen.

Keeill (Mx) (in place names)

13094. Muhr (Kay): Ulster place-name links between Gaelic, English and Scots, starting with *Kill*.
   On the anglicization of place names containing Ir. *cill*.

Ker.

624. de Blácairthe (Tomás): Varia: III.
   *Ker.* (= ‘Kerry’) as a reference in Dinneen’s dictionaries.

Dinneen (Patrick S.) (ref.)
kern (Ir. ceithearn)
2056. Harrison (Alan): The Shower of Hell.
   Etym. of Ir. ceithearn.

kernety (Ir. ceithearn an tí)
2056. Harrison (Alan): The Shower of Hell.
   Etym. of Ir. ceithearn.

keth (MCo.)
480. Eska (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *key in Celtic.
   Gaulish isoc; 5. Middle Cornish keth.

Kevin, St.
689. Oskamp (Hans): The Irish quatrains and salutation in the Drummond Missal.
   In Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 82–91.
   Edition with translation and commentary of three marginal quatrains (beg.
   Solvad aenchap anart lin, Timecheallmaid rédic maic Dé, Nire aisee aise it bliu
   resp.) and salutation in which St. Kevin welcomes St. Ciarán Saibre to his cell
   (beg. Is mochen a moeb-chlerig to which St. Ciarán replies beg. A Choemgin a
   chloch-adheig). Texts dated to 10th cent., and ed. from New York, Pierpont
   Morgan MS M 627. Some palaeographical discussion of hands of MS. Contains
   6 plates.

Keys (House of)
2500. Broderick (George): Tynwald: a Manx cult-site and institution of pre-Scandinavian origin?
   In CMCS 46 (Winter, 2003), pp. 55–94.
   Argues that the Manx Tynwald continues a Celtic rather than a Germanic
   tradition. Appendix contains a contemporary account of the Tynwald Fair Day
   of 1691.

kiaugh (Sco.)
4427. Breeze (Andrew): Etymological notes on Kirkcaldy, joctedeg ‘knife’,
   kiaugh ‘trouble’, striffen ‘membrane’ and cow ‘hobgoblin’.
   In ScotL 16 (1997), pp. 97–110.
   Suggests Scots kiaugh, striffen, are Gaelic loan words (< ciach, srebann).

Kilcaskan

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   Barony of Bear, Co. Cork.

Kilcorway

2347. Ó Ceallaigh (Séamus): BUPNS reprints 12: Queries and suggestions.
   Repr. from BUPNS 1/3 (Summer, 1953), pp. 54–56; [also repr. as BUPNS 1
   (1955), pp. 36–37].

   Repr. from BUPNS1/4 (Autumn 1953), p. 83; [also repr. as BUPNS 1 (1955),
   p. 38].

Kilkash

1964. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): Cill Chaise nó Cill Chaí? Logainm i gContae
   Thíobraid Árainn.

Kill (in place names)

13094. Muhr (Kay): Ulster place-name links between Gaelic, English and Scots,
   starting with Kill.
   On the anglicization of place names containing Ir. Cill.

Killaconenagh

8708. Mac Cáithigh (Micheal): Placenames of the parish of Killaconenagh.

Killaloe

1471. Bradley (John): Killaloe: a pre-Norman borough?
   Traces the early history of Killaloe (Cell Da Lao) and Kincora (Ceannt Coradh).

   Extracts of annalistic entries concerning the dioceses of Limerick and Killaloe,
   and a list of bishoprics set up at the Synod of Kells in 1152. Ed. with Engl
   transl. from MS TCD H 2.12/9.

Killeshin

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8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

Killinchy

220. Hughes (A. J.): The virgin St. Duinsech and her three Ulster churches near Strangford Lough, County Down.
Evidence for St Duinsech in east County Down in the placenames Killinchy, Killinchy in the Woods, and Dunsy Island in Strangford Lough.

Kilmacrehy

719. de Paor (Liam): Saint Mac Creiche of Liscannor.
In Éirí 30 (1979), pp. 93–121.
Greene (David) (app. auth.)

Kilmakillogue

9789. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): To Chellóc mac Oíbléini: saint and places.
On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvickillane, Ballinaranny, Inis Labrâinne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakillogue).

Kilmory (Arran)

Comments on several place names of Western Scotland and on the Old Irish legal term muirchriech.

Kilnave (Islay)


Comments on several place names of Western Scotland and on the Old Irish legal term *muirchreach*.

**Kiltarly, Inverness-shire**

   Includes Notes on places.

**Kiltober**

16110. Finnegan (Aengus): The topography of Bruidhean Da Choga or Bryanmore Hill, Co. Westmeath.
   Focuses on placenames mentioned in *Bruiden Da Choca* and their connection with modern townland names in the vicinity of Bruidhean Da Choga: Kiltober, Carrickaneha, Cloghreen, Bryanbeg Lower, Bryanbeg Upper, Bryanmore Lower, Bryanmore Upper, Lough Slania, Creevansnamagh.

**Kilvoro**

1959. Ó Murcú (Séamas): Cill Mhúra agus Screathan.

**Kilvurra**

1959. Ó Murcú (Séamas): Cill Mhúra agus Screathan.

**Kincardine**

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincardine, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

4438. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Tain, Cadzow, Cockeroy and Prendergast.
   In ScotL 21 (2002), pp. 27–42.

**Kincardine, Ross and Cromarty**

10675. Watson (Adam): Gillies Lobban’s manuscript.

Appendix contains comments on some place-names from the parish of Kincardine, Ross and Cromarty.

**Kincora**

1471. Bradley (John): Killaloë: a pre-Norman borough?

Traces the early history of Killaloë (Cell Da Lua) and Kincora (Ceann Coradh).

**Kings Stables**

7405. Muhr (Kay): The early place-names of County Armagh.
   *In SAM 19/1 (2002), pp. 1–54.*

Part I (Secular): (A) Armagh plain: Macha, Emain Macha, Oenach Macha, Drumconnell, Creevecor and divisions; Loughnashade, Kings Stables, Ráth Cumhaith, Tullyworgle, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gallion, Slab Mondunern, Slab Fuait, Ath na Fomire, Béal Átha an Airgid, Dornye, Loch Ech-tru, Nemed, Callian, Ardachadh, Gobnach, Forkell, Midluachair, Fiodh Cornaille, Fathom, Carnbane, Bárách Ulad. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sailech, Tekach na Licce, Tamlachta Bó, Cenngeoba, Oenach Macha, Nemed.

**Kinnatalloon**

15445. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Kinnatalloon: its original Irish name.

< Cínéal Talamhnaigh.

**Kirk (Sco) (in place names)**

13694. Muhr (Kay): Ulster place-name links between Gaelic, English and Scots, starting with Kill.

On the anglicization of place names containing Ir. Cill.

**Kirkealdy**

4419. Taylor (Simon): Some early Scottish place-names and Queen Margaret.
Examine the names of the places granted to the church by Queen Margaret and Malcolm III [particularly Pitbauchlie, Pitliver, Pardusin and Kirkaldy).

   In ScotL 16 (1997), pp. 97–110.
   Suggests Scots kiaugh, strien, are Gaelic loan words (< ciach, srebann).

kiutagh (Mx)

3906. Braidwood (J.): Terms for ‘left-handed’ in the Ulster dialects.
   In UF 18 (1972), pp. 98–110.

Knockbo, Co. Westmeath

10600. FitzPatrick (Elizabeth): The landscape of Máel Sechnaill’s rígdíl at Ráith Áeda, AD 859.
   Suggests the site of the royal meeting was Cnoc Baadh (Knockbo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).

Knockfergus


Knowth

1881. Ó Cathasaigh (Tómás): The eponym of Cnogba.
   Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 155–164.

Knowth (Cnogba)

510. Ó Maolabháin (Art): Ilfhás ar ainm clúiteach (Cnogba > Knowth, Crául, Ballinacrad, Crewbane).
   In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 523–532.

koi (Og)

480. Eska (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *kēy in Celtic.

kreahkir (ScG)

904. Kelly (Fergus): Varia: III. Old Irish creceaire, Scottish Gaelic kreahkir.
   In Ériu 37 (1986), pp. 185–186.
   On ScG creceair.

*kunobranos

   ‘wolf-raven’, in the light of Old Irish Conbran(n).
   In Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 95–98.
   Sims-Williams (P.) (ref.)

*k"us(s)

1235. McCone (Kim): Varia: II. Old Irish co, cucci ‘as far as (him, it)’ and
   Latin usque ‘as far as’.
   co ‘to’ < *k"us(s) ‘as far as’; 3sg. f. and 3pl. forms of prep. oc ‘by’ with
   voiceless stop modelled on conjugated forms of prep. oc ‘to’ and not vice versa
   (vs. GOI 502).

kyttagh (Mx)

3066. Braidwood (J.): Terms for ‘left-handed’ in the Ulster dialects.
   In UF 18 (1972), pp. 98–110.