**Words and Proper Names - K**

*kanto-bu-s*

1132. McCone (Kim): The inflection of OIr. bó 'cow' and the etymology of *bue*.

   * Derives *bue* from *buekanto-s*, inverted from *kanto-bu-s* 'possessing a hundred cows'. Derives *bue* 'man of property', *am-bue* 'man without property' from *bow-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)

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


Keeill (Mx) (in place names)

13004. 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 Blakdráithe (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.
   1. Old Irish ce; 2. Gaulish duci; 3. Ogham ko; and a Gaulish ghost form; 4.
      Gaulish isae; 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.
   Soleid aenchap anart lin, Timecoalmaic relic maic Dé, Niro aisec aise it biu
   resp.) and salutation in which St. Kevin welcomes St. Ciarán Saige to his
   cell (beg. Is mochen a noeb-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 palaeographic 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, jocteledeg ‘knife’,
       kiaugh ‘trouble’, striffen ‘membrane’ and cow ‘hobgoblin’.
   Suggests Scots kiaugh, striffen, are Gaelic loan words (< ciach, srebann).
Mac Cárthaigh (Micheál): Placenames of the parish of Killascan.
Barony of Bear, Co. Cork.

Kilcorway


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.

Kilkash

Ó Cearbhair (Pádraig): Cill Chaise nó Cill Chais? Logainm i gContae Thíobraid Árann.

Kill (in place names)

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

Killaconenagh

Mac Cárthaigh (Micheál): Placenames of the parish of Killaconenagh.

Killaloe

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.

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

Killleshin

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8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneachta.

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 Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 93–121.
The mythological figure Mac Creiche: 1. Kilmacrehy; 2. The folklore of Lis-
cannor; 3. The documentary material; 4. Mac Creiche’s age; 5. Mac Creiche as
hermit; 6. Mac Creiche and the sea; 7. Mac Creiche’s contests with monsters;
Creiche’s tribal and family connections; 11. Mac Creiche’s connections with
other saints; 12. The historicity of Mac Creiche; 13. Who was Mac Creiche?
Includes an appendix on the Cyclops in Ireland by D. Greene (pp. 120-21).
Greene (David) (app. auth.)

Kilmakillogue

9789. Ó Corráin (Donndadh): To Chellóc mac Oíbléni: saint and places.
On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvíchill-
lane, Ballinranagh, Inis Labríinne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvohir) and
Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakillogue).

Kilmory (Arran)

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

Kilnave (Islay)

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

**Kiltarly, Inverness-shire**

   Includes Notes on places.

**Kiltodore**

16110. Finnegan (Áengus): The topography of Bruidhean Da Choga or Bryanmore Hill, Co. Westmeath.
   Focuses on place names mentioned in *Bruiden Da Choga* and their connection with modern townland names in the vicinity of Bruidhean Da Choga: Kiltodore, Carrickaneha, Clogheen, Bryanbeg Lower, Bryanbeg Upper, Bryanmore Lower, Bryanmore Upper, Lough Slania, Creevenamanagh.

**Kilvore**

1939. Ó Muirchú (Séamas): Cill Mhúra agus Screathan.

**Kilvorera**

1939. Ó Muirchú (Séamas): Cill Mhúra agus Screathan.

**Kincardine**

4438. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Tain, Cadzow, Cockleroy and Prenderguest.

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.

**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): Killalo: a pre-Norman borough?  
Traces the early history of Killalo (*Cell Da Lao*) and Kincora (*Cann 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, Drumconwell, Creeveeoe and divisions; Loughnashade, Kings Stables, Ráth Cimbair, Tullyvore, Ball’s Track*; (B) South Armagh: *Slieve Gullion, Sliab Mondhium, Sliab Fuait, Áth na Formire, Réal Átha an Airdid, Dorsey, Loch Echtra, Nemed, Callan, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Forkill, Midluair, Forth Corville, Fathom, Carnbane, Birrach Ulaid Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Saithe, Talach na Licce, Tamlachta Bu, Cennogoba, Oenach Macha, Nemed.*

**Kinnatalloon**

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

**Kirkcaldy**

In ScotL 16 (1997), pp. 97–110.

Suggests Scots *kiuagh, strien*, are Gaelic loan words (< *ciach, sréibh*).

4419. Taylor (Simon): Some early Scottish place-names and Queen Margaret.

Examines the names of the places granted to the church by Queen Margaret and Malcolm III [particularly Pitbauchlè, Pitliver, Parushin and Kirkculdyl].

kiuitagh (Mx)

3966. 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 *rígdál* at Ráith Áeda, AD 859.

Suggests the site of the royal meeting was Caoc Beadhla (Knockbo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).

Knockfergus


Knouth

1881. Ó Cathasaigh (Tómás): The eponym of Cnogba.

*Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 155-164.*

Knouth (Cnogba)

510. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): Íllhás ar ainm clúiteach (Cnogba > Knouth, Craul, Ballinacrad, Crewbáiné).
In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 523–532.

koi (Og)

1006. Hamp (Eric P.): Gaulish *ci* -c, Old Irish *ce*, Ogham *koi*.

480. Esha (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *key* in Celtic.

1. Old Irish *ce*; 2. Gaulish *daci*; 3. Ogham *koi* and a Gaulish ghost form; 4. Gaulish *iso*; 5. Middle Cornish *keðh*.
kreahkir (ScG)

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

*kunobranos

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

*kwus(s)

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

kyttagh (Mx)

3966. Braidwood (J.): Terms for ‘left-handed’ in the Ulster dialects.
   In UF 18 (1972), pp. 98–110.