

SCÉALTA NA hITHREACH

le Clár na Scoileanna Glasa

Bóithrín na Sliogán

Port na Sliogán

Cluain Beache

Baile na Meantán

Feadán Thamhnach Nóinín

Baile na Sceach

Achadh na Sceach

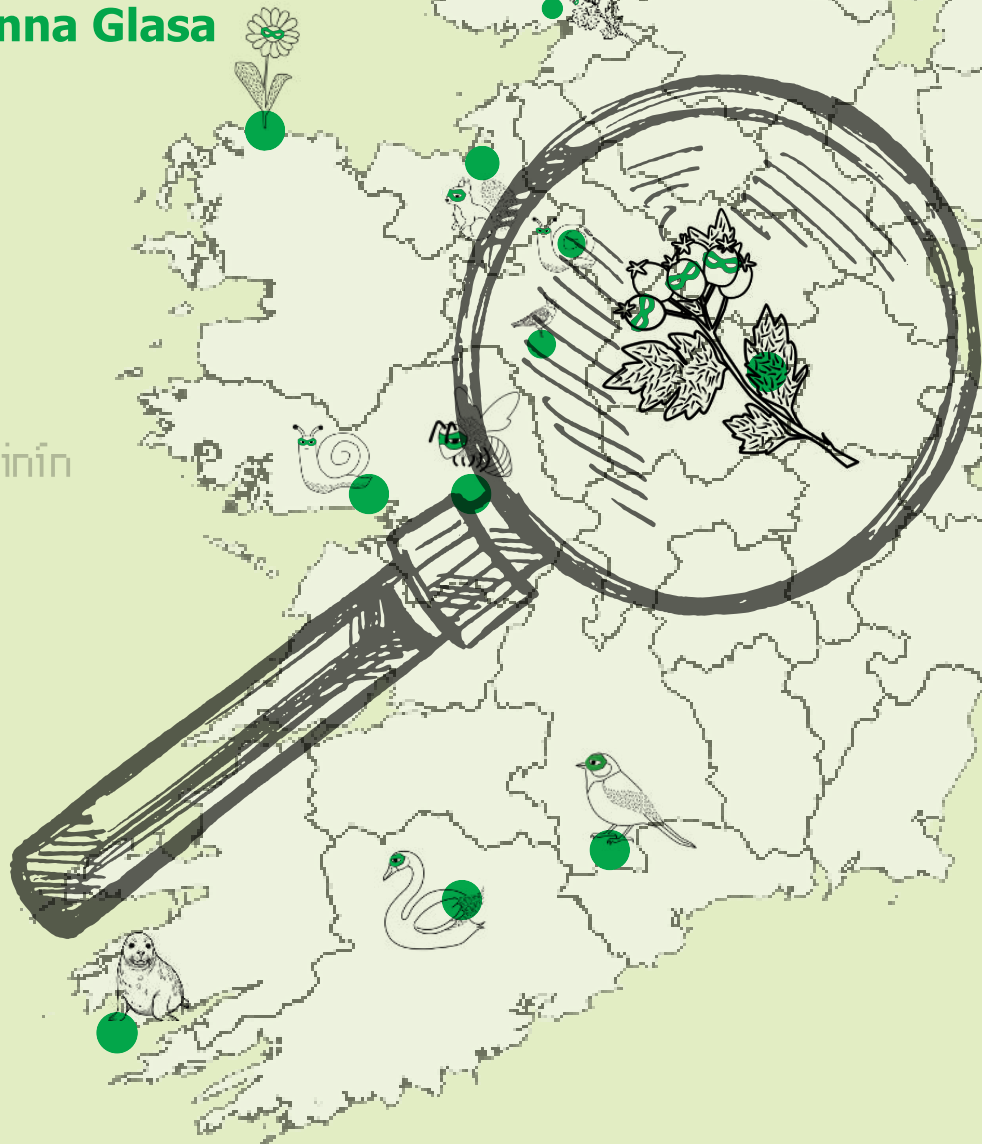
Dúiche Ealla

Cnoc na hIora

Cluain cuach

Carraig na Rón

Gleann Philibín



■ ■ ■

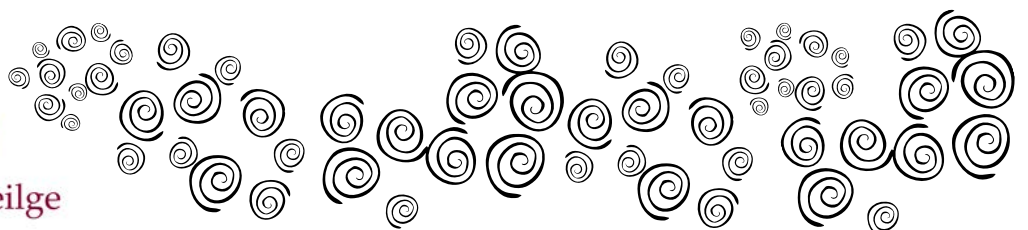
Leagan Béarla le beagánín Gaeilge

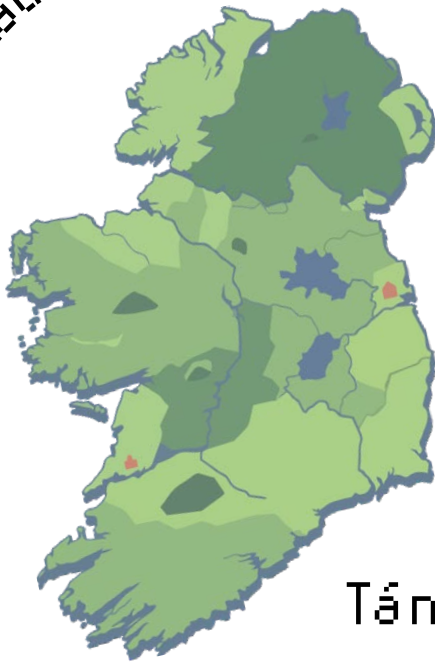
Ainm:

Cá bhfuil tú?:



Foras na Gaeilge



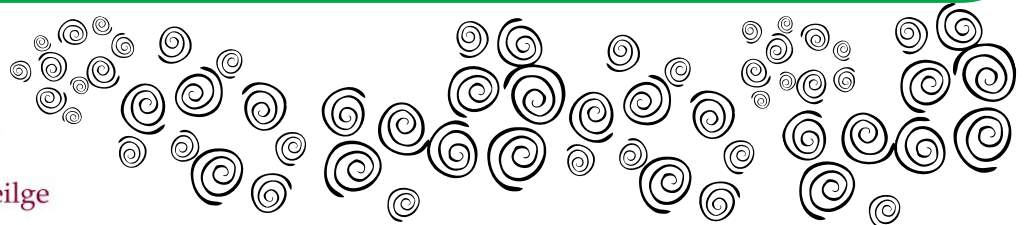


Irish is one of the oldest European Languages with written records going back to the 4th century. Just over 200 years ago, Irish was the prominent spoken language across the island of Ireland.

Tá na Speaclaí Gaeilge ag teastáil!

Places have been named in Ireland throughout the last 2,000 years of habitation of the island. Most placenames coming from Irish, some English and even Norse. During English colonisation of Ireland an 'anglecisation' of placenames took place, meaning the sound of the original placename was usually kept similar but the way of spelling was changed to the English language phonetics . This has left us with placenames such as 'Barnankile' which has no meaning in the English language but when we transform them back to their original meaning 'Bearna an Choill' (the gap in the woodland), we can understand very important information about the area .

Nature is most prominent in our placenames, with 13,000 out of 60,000 placenames featuring trees, though without an Ghaeilge, we would not understand what the placenames represent. That is why, we invite you to put on your speaclaí gaeilge, explore the places around you, and tell us what part nature has played in your area.



LOGAINMNEACHA IN ÉIRINN

 = logainm.ie, teanglann.ie, tearma.ie, [google maps](http://google.com/maps)



Research, Analyse and Discuss some of these placenames...



Cuas an Éisc | Coosanesk
Leac an Éisc | Lackaneask
Uamha an Éisc | Guilameen



Sceir na Roilleach | Cregnarullah
Stacán Roilleach | Stackanrelagh



Bearna an Mhadra | Barnamaddra
Cluain Cú | Clooncoe
Abhainn Léim an Mhadra |
Leamawaddra

Léim an Bhradáin | Leixlip
Léim an Bhradáin | Leamabridaun
Mín Uí Bhradáin | Meenybraddan



Bóthar Dhomhnach Broc
| Donnybrook Road
Cluain Broc | Clonbrock



Béal Átha hÉin | Ballyhean
Loch an Éin | Lough Hanane



Spioróg | Speeroge Rock
Cnocán Seabha | Shouks
Glaise na nGealbhan |
Glashanagalloon Stream



Baile na Sionnach | Ballinashinnagh
Cluain Sionnach | Cloonshannagh
Cluain Sionnach | Foxborough



Coill na Spideog | Kylespiddoge
Baile na Meantán
| Ballynamountain



Caor | Wilton
Drom Caor | Dromkeare
Cnoc Cúile Caor | Knockcoolkeare



Buail na hEorna | Ballinahorna
Carraig Eorna | Carrickorna
Cluain na hEorna | Glenlyhorn

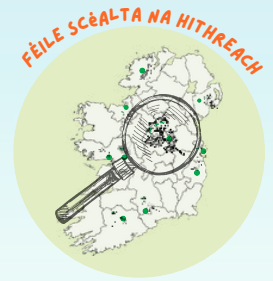


Oileáin Fhataí | Potatoe Islands
Feadán Thamhnach Nóinín
| Fiddauntawnanoneen

AN RAIBH A FHIOS AGAT?



= logainm.ie, teanglann.ie, tearma.ie



CRAINN, CRAINN INGACH ÁIT!

13,000 out of the **61,000** placenames reference trees! That is 20% of our total placenames! Ireland's tree cover is now at 11% with only 1% being the native trees that feature in our placenames.

Check out our seminar from [Tree Week 2026](#) where we discuss tree in our placenames!



ÉIRE UISCÍÚIL!

Caochán / Caorán / Corcach* =
marsh land / moor

Bogach / Boglach / bogán = soft boggy
ground

Eanach = marsh / swamp / fen

Feadán = watercourse / gully

Gaoth = stream / estuary

Móin = Turf, place of turf

Portach = Bog

Riasc = marsh / bogland

seascann = sedgy bog

Greallach = mire / puddly ground

Inis (inse) = island, holm, water-meadow

Lá / léanna / loch / luachair = quagmire /
water meadow / rushland



*CORCAIGH

Do any of these description feature in your locality, as a townland, a village, a parish, a diocese, a county!



IRISH WILDLIFE FACT FILES



Otters live near clean rivers and streams and are a sign of healthy water systems.

The dipper is often found on fast-flowing rivers in Ireland.

Native bees rely on wildflowers and hedgerows.



Foxes adapt well to mixed landscapes of farmland, woodland and are even seen in urban areas.

Native oak woods once covered much of Ireland but are now rare.

Check out our Spotter Sheets to help identify biodiversity in the area...



Wader birds



Trees



Plant



Bug



Garden birds

OTHER VERY COMMON WORDS IN IRISH PLACENAMES

Coill = wood / forest

Baile = settlement / home place

Cnoc (cnoca) = rock

Tiobra, Tiobraid = well

Gleann = valley

Sliabh = mountain

Sráid = Street

Muileann (Mulinn) = mill

Cill = Church

Caisleán = Castle

Droichead = Bridge

Séipéal = Church

Eaglais = Cathedral

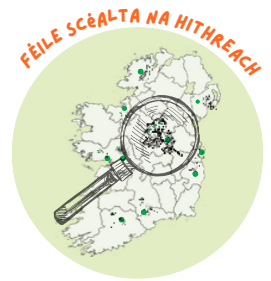
Trá = Beach

Make sure to use both teanglann.ie or tearma.ie to find the meaning of a word you do not know the meaning of that features in a placename.

RESEARCH FILE



= logainm.ie, teanglann.ie, tearma.ie



Name:

Date:

Placename Investigated:

CASE BRIEF

Your mission is to investigate a local placename and discover what it tells you about the natural world, past and present.

Tip: Maybe you will choose your **own townland, grandparents townland, village, town, county name, school townland**, the name of a **field nearby!** What about a placename **on the way to school** that always intrigue you!

CORE INVESTIGATION QUESTION

How can I tell the story of this placenames through the eyes of



Bleachtairí
Detective



Gníomhaí Timpeallachta
Environmentalist



Stairí / Seanchaí
Historian

DÁN

AMHRÁIN

DRÁMA

AN SPROIC

An sproic ná scéal an logainm a insinn dúinn trí dhán, amhrán nó dhráma trí mheán na Gaeilge agus Bí sa seans a bheith i gcaomh an chomórtais

NASC LE DO THÉAMA SCOILEANNA GLASA

Bruscar Agus Dramhaíl

'Litter Pick' i gceantar an logainm ata roghnaithe nó pléigh ar thioncar an bhruscair asa lá ata inniú ann. Áit a phiocadh a bhfuil an chuid bruscar ann na laethanta seo, a bhfuil miniú spéisiúil sa logainm.

Uisce

Logainm a bhaineann le Uisce a phiocadh. Déantar tagairt de seo ar an leathanach 'An raibh a fhios agat'

Taisteal

Eagraigh siúlóid, nó turas rothair chun an cheantair roghnaithe. Nó ainmnigh na logainmeach go léir a thrasnaítear ar do bhealach chun na scoile!

Fuinneamh

Ta níos mó na cúpla céad logainm in Éirinn a déanann tagairt do Mhuilinn, a d'úsáideadh cumhacht na habhann chun fuinneamh a ghinniúnt. Déan taighde ar seanfhuinnimh an cheantair agus a nasc leis an dtimpeallacht

Bithéagsúlacht

Roghnaigh aon logainm a déanann tagairt do chrann, d'ainmhithe, do phlandaí agus do ghnáthóga!

Saoránachta Dhomhanda

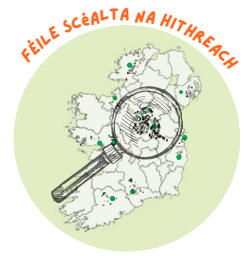
Déan tagairt do tír éigin eile, agus a logainm spéisiúil ata acu a bhaineann leis an dúlra!

**Ní Caithidh claoí go ducht le do théama don chomórtas seo,
ach tá féidireachta ann chun é a nascadh le chéile!**

SOUNDSCAPING!



= [Sound mapping activity \(bilingual\) logainm.ie](https://soundmappingactivity.bilingual.logainm.ie),

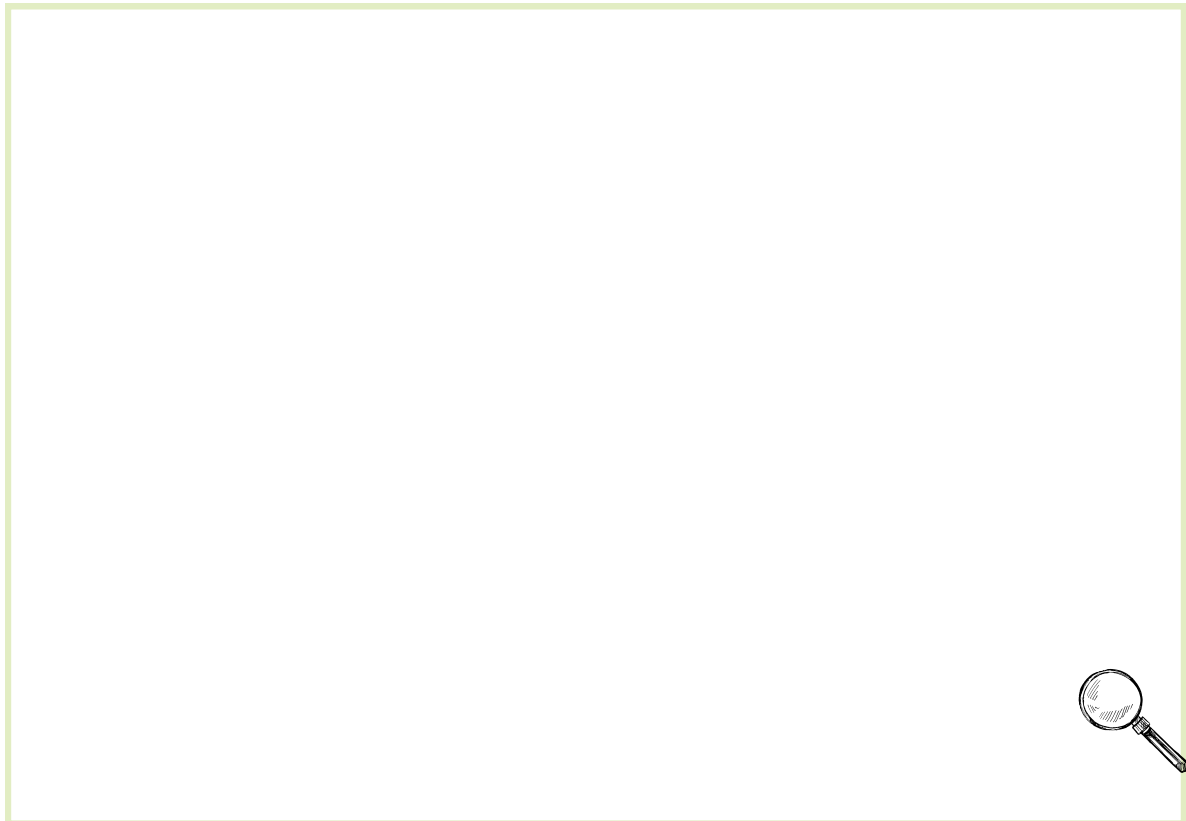


Did you complete the sound mapping activity when visiting the placename?

What is your chosen placename?

What is its meaning

Write or draw some of the differences between what you imagined the placename to be, based on the clue in its name, and what you experienced from your visit there. (Try to use Irish words here)



Contemplate

Can you identify why it has changed?



=

logainm.ie, dúchas.ie

HINT IN HERITAGE



Every place has stories as well as nature clues. Talk to someone who knows the area well, a parent, grandparent, neighbour or local historian.

Ask someone about this place. What do they know about a placenames that connects with nature?

Has the wildlife or landscape changed in their lifetime?

HERITAGE CLUES (collect one or more)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Scéal Áitiúil | ☐ Sean grianghraif |
| ☐ Sean mapa | ☐ Cuimhneacháin an teaghlaigh |

Stick in or write your heritage clues here.



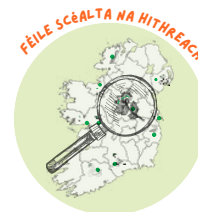
Contemplate...

What does this story add to your investigation?

CAPTURE WHAT YOU KNOW



= logainm.ie, teanglann.ie, tearma.ie, dúchas.ie



Mo logainm: _____

NATURAL CLUES IN THE NAME (USÁID D'FHOCAIL GAEILGE):

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT THE PLACENAME FROM THE PAST
(USÁID D'FHOCAIL GAEILGE):

DESCRIBE THE LANDSCAPE OF THE PLACENAME NOW (USÁID
D'FHOCAIL GAEILGE):

LIST ASPECTS THAT CREATED THE CHANGE (USÁID
D'FHOCAIL GAEILGE):

WHAT CHANGES DO YOU FIND MOST INTERESTING /
EMOTIVE (USÁID D'FHOCAIL GAEILGE):



Mo logainm: _____

What does your placename suggest this place was like?

☐ forest

☐ river/wetland

☐ hill

☐ bog

☐ open land

☐ other (describe)

Ceard a fheiceann tú ann inniu?

Has the landscape changed?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ A little

What might have caused this change?

☐ farming

☐ industry

☐ roads

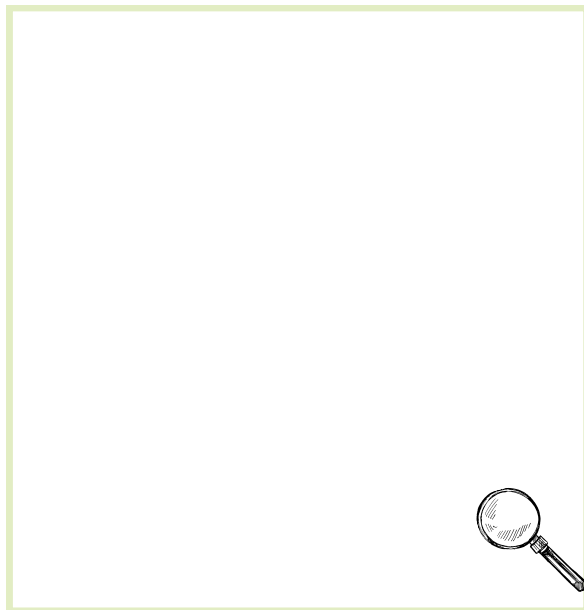
☐ natural change

☐ buildings

☐ not sure

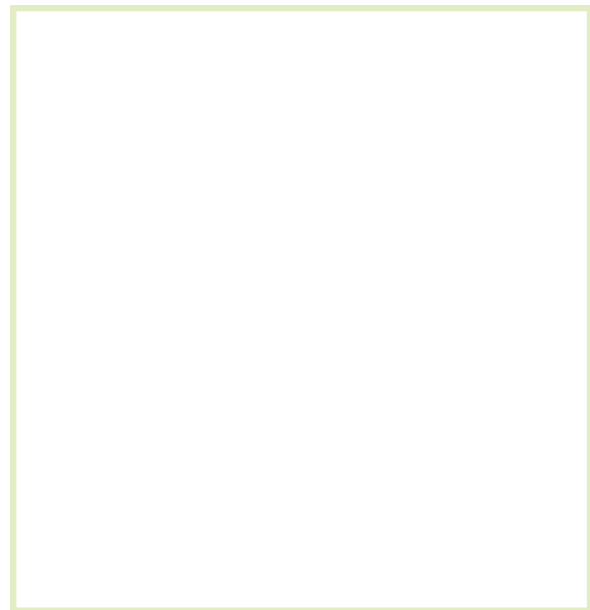
Draw / Describe

"Then" (what it might have looked like
long ago)



Draw / Describe

"Now" (what it looks like now)



Ceist:

Cén logainm a cuirtear ar an áit sa lá atá inniu ann, má raibh an seans agat?



Here we have some expert advice from one of our Leinster Travel officers, Darren Donohue, an award winning poet!

What is a Sonnet?

A sonnet is a poem with 14 lines.

For hundreds of years, poets have used sonnets to write about love, nature, friendship and beautiful places. Like every good building, a sonnet has a plan.

It is made up of four stanzas:

- Quatrain (4 lines)
- Quatrain (4 lines)
- Quatrain (4 lines)
- Couplet (2 lines)

Together these make fourteen lines.

The Rhyme Pattern

Most traditional sonnets follow this rhyme pattern: ABAB, CDCD, EFEF, GG

The letters simply tell us which lines rhyme

For example:

A – The river dances gently through the glen.

B – Its waters sparkle underneath the sky.

A – It greets the birds returning home again.

B – While clouds drift slowly, lazily on high.

Notice how glen rhymes with again, while sky rhymes with high.

A Sonnet Has a Journey. Think of your sonnet as telling a tiny story.

First Quatrain: Introduce the place. What does it look like? What does its name mean?

Second Quatrain: Describe the place using your senses. What would you hear? What colours would you see? What animals or plants might live there?

Third Quatrain: Look beneath the surface. What history does the place hold? Who may have lived there? Why do you think people gave it this name?

Final Couplet: Finish with one memorable thought. What makes this place special?

What should people remember about it