<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Formaoil na Fiann: hunting preserves and assembly places in Gaelic Ireland.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Elizabeth FitzPatrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication Date</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher</strong></td>
<td>Proceedings of the Harvard Celtic Colloquium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link to publisher's version</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/23630936">http://www.jstor.org/stable/23630936</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item record</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10379/5130">http://hdl.handle.net/10379/5130</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Formaoil na Fiann: Hunting Preserves and Assembly Places in Gaelic Ireland

Elizabeth FitzPatrick

Introduction

The organization of land resources, and cultural practices relating to land-use in the early medieval kingdoms and later medieval lordships of Gaelic Ireland, is a complex area of inquiry. Clues to the nature of topography and land-use lie in Irish-language place-names. Therefore, a consideration of the meaning of place-names is essential to the generation of an atlas of any Gaelic territory. This paper is concerned with the physical and cultural landscape manifestations of the word formaoil (Old Irish formáel), which is used as a noun and an adjective and occurs in the place-names of thirty-five townlands in Ireland. It is also cited in historical and literary contexts and more especially in fiannaiocht, where it is conceived as a hunting preserve and the liminal world of Fionn Mac Cumhaill and his fian. While formaoil place-names cited in fiannaiocht do not always have an onomastic reality, it is the etymology of the word and the context in which it is deployed that makes its instances in that genre significant. The term alludes to hunting grounds, and it will be seen that several formaoil locations are identifiable as hunting preserves of early medieval kingdoms and later medieval lordships.

Formaoil has been given two very different meanings by translators of fiannaiocht—Ann Dooley and Harry Roe have taken it as formáil, meaning 'wages,' in their new translation of Acallam na Senórach, while Standish Hayes O’Grady in his translation takes it to

be _formáel_, which he translates as ‘bare’ or ‘bald.’ In a landscape context, the word clearly has the meaning ‘bare’ or ‘bare-topped,’ and furthermore, the nineteenth-century antiquary, John O’Donovan, gave it a more specific reading as ‘round hill,’ which best reflects its topography. The Irish townland names derived from _formaoil_ are variously anglicized as Fermoy, Formal, Formil, Formoyle, Formweel, Forramoyle, Ballyformoyle. The terrain of these townlands is marginal, characterized by sparsely vegetated rocky pasture, bog and shrubby woodland, generally but not exclusively, in upland. In some instances uplands carrying the place-name are now the sites of impenetrable commercial coniferous woodland. As might be expected of a hunting preserve, rivers and streams, and especially lakes, are also found in _formaoil_ landscapes.

Usually, the highest point of a land parcel that carries the place-name _formaoil_ is marked with a trigonometrical point on the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and is identifiable in the field as a round, denuded hillock. It is this feature that is also contrived in _fiannáiocht_ as _Suidhe Finn_, or the seat from which Fionn views the hunt. In the prosimetric text _Acallam na Senóirach_, the compilation of which Joseph Nagy dates to the thirteenth century, Cailte takes
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

the king of Connacht to Formaile na Fiann, which he laments as once the choicest hunting-ground of the fían:

Is annsin tangadur na sluig reompo co Breicsliab
.i. Sliab Formaile i Connachta / rísa raiter Sliab
Formaile i Connachtaib isin tan-so / & co Suide
Find a mullach in t-shleibe

Again they came on: to spotted mountain that is bald-topped mountain in Connacht / which is today called bald-topped mountain of the Connachtmen / and to Fionn’s Seat on the mountain summit.9

Suidhe Finn place-names, as recorded by the first Ordnance Survey of the nineteenth century, tend to be the summits of low hills, often marked by cairns, and rarely mountain tops above 300 meters above sea level. Formaoil and Suidhe Finn place-names meet in some landscapes such as ‘Carnsefin,’ which overlooks the townlands of Formoyle East and West on the north-western coast of the Burren in Co. Clare.

The wilderness aspect of hunting grounds in Gaelic Ireland, expressed in the place-name formaoil, contrasts with the designed deer parks of English and other western European elites where hunting was also an expression of status.10 This key difference in the hunting landscape is highlighted in an observation made by John Dunton during his sojourn with a member of the Uí Fhlaithbheartaigh gentry in the Moycullen district of Iarchonnacht at the end of the seventeenth century. Dunton wrote,

Oflaghertie invited me to walk a small mile to view theire deer. I willingly consented because I did not


10 Oliver H. Creighton, Designs Upon the Land: Elite Landscapes of the Middle Ages (Woodbridge: Boydell and Brewer, 2009).
expect to hear of [a] deer park in so wild a place; we walked over mountains and through boggs, thro thick and thin, sometimes out and sometimes in until I lost the heels of my shoes, which tyred me soe that I thought I should never come to the miles end.11

Formaoil in Fiannaiocht

In The Cult of the Sacred Centre, Proinsias Mac Cana contrasts the undefined liminal landscape setting of fiannaiocht with the known geography of the tales of the Ulster Cycle. He sees the landscape through which the fian move as “ostensibly that of the Irish countryside ... generally furnished with real placenames, yet it exists in a fourth dimension.”12 Seán Ó Coileáin remarked that “It might equally be said of the events of the Fianaigheacht, at least from the twelfth century onwards, that even if they had happened we would scarcely have any idea where they did.”13 In a proposal that formaoil place-names cited in fiannaiocht have any onomastic reality in the Irish landscape, Rolf Baumgarten’s understanding of the learned practice of ‘etymologizing’ as a literary device of fiannaiocht must be taken into consideration.14 As he demonstrated, many place-names in fiannaiocht are not proper names but the product of etymology. Through the figure of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, a warrior-hunter who lives outside of society in the wilderness with his fian, the meaning of formaoil is communicated as untamed terrain, a hunting ground. Formaoil is Fionn’s sobriquet—he is defined by that place. He is variously described as ‘Finn of Formoyle’ (Find a

11 Andrew Carpenter, ed., Teague Land: or a Merry Ramble to the Wild Irish (1698) by John Dunton (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2000), 60-61.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

Formail\(^15\) in Acallam na Senórach and ‘prince of Formaoil’ (Fionn flaith Formaoile) in Duanaire Finn.\(^16\) Formaoil can be in many places and is, in the context of fiannaiocht, mostly a state of being rather than a specific geo-reference. However, the underlying reality of the fian as a social institution of early historic Ireland, and considerations by Joseph Nagy and Kim McCones of the evidence for their ideals and ways of life, predicate actual places in the landscape associated with their hunting exploits.\(^17\)

Although the young aristocrats classed as féinnidi and diberga are quintessentially vagrant and without property, and generally in conflict with settled society represented by the túath, they are sometimes found performing services for kings, and must otherwise be found in marginal lands of túatha given to hunting and wilderness ways of life. In other words, designated hunting preserves of kingdoms may have been the habitat of the early historic fian in Ireland. Where those hunting preserves are, is perhaps intimated by formaoil landscapes, whether indicated by place-names that embrace that term, such as Formoyle on the north shore of Lough Gill (Co. Sligo), or by places that have comparable topographies and are distinguished by later deer parks and by monument names referring to Fionn Mac Cumhaill and his fian. Shantemon in East Bréifne (Co. Cavan), a round bare-topped hill in rugged country overlooking Shantemon Lough, is a typical formaoil landscape, although it does not have that place-name reference. The lower southern slope of the hill was used as a deer park in the nineteenth century. A small rock-cut enclosure of unknown antiquity crowns the summit and a stone

\(^15\) Ó Corráin, Acallam na Senórach I, 27: 2544.


alignment called ‘Finn McCool’s Fingers’ is situated on the northern declivity of the hill (Fig. 1). Shantemon is recorded as the venue for the inaugurations and oireachtas of the Úi Raghallaigh lords of East Bréifne in the sixteenth century.18

Figure 1: ‘Finn McCool’s Fingers,’ a stone row on the lower slopes of Shantemon hill, in East Bréifne (photo: author)

Folk associations struck between ‘giants,’ Fionn Mac Cumhaill and formaoil landscapes, and the attribution of prehistoric megalithic tombs and stone alignments to Fionn and his fian, are also important indicators of hunting grounds. Nicholas Dowdall, writing in 1682 about Formoyle O’Farrell, south of Rathcline in Co. Longford, remarked that “This place is of great note in Irish History, it being the dwelling place of the Famous Giant Henry Macoole and his Offspring and is called in Irish writings fformalenetiene which signifies the Chief place of the Giants.”19 Formoyle O’Farrell was situated in the Ó Fearchail Buidhe lordship of southern Anghal (south and west Co. Longford) and in the earlier territory of the Úi


Chuinn of Muinter Giollagáin, a branch of the Conmhaicne in the Irish midlands.

Formaoil Landscapes

Two significant hunting grounds, both designated Formaoil na Fiann, are set in Leinster and in Connacht, the first in the Book of Leinster and the second in the earliest recension of Acal I am na Senórach. Seathrún Céitinn in Foras Feasa ar Éirinn noted the place called “Formaoil na bhFian in Uí Cheinnsealaigh which was given to Fionn Mac Cumhaill by the king of Leinster.”20 Edmund Hogan in his Onomasticon referenced its earlier record in the Book of Leinster as a hill given by the king of Leinster to Dubthach Maccu Lugir, and he identified it as the townland of Fermoyle and Coolintaggart, which once formed a single townland of 310 acres on the manor of Esmonde in the parish of Kilkevan, north of Gorey in Co. Wexford.21 The place-name Fermoyle is now obsolete, but the townlands of Coolintaggart and Coolintaggart Hill remain. The landscape has also been reclaimed and improved, so that much of its former wilderness elements have been replaced by pasture. What is significant about this identification, however, is that Fermoyle or ‘Formaoil na bhFian in Uí Cheinnsealaigh’ lies in the heart of the landscape of the ‘Lagan of Leinster’ which was the core patrimonial land of the Uí Cheinnsealaigh on the Wexford-Wicklow border.22 The assembly place of the Uí Cheinnsealaigh lies north of ‘Formaoil na bhFian’ in Loggan Lower townland. Pallis [pailis], to the southwest of Loggan, is indicative of a royal residence of the high medieval period and is recorded as the landholding of the Meic Eochadha poets in the

FORMAOIL NA FIANN

sixteenth century.²³ Service families often re-occupied pailis residences (usually moated sites) after they had been vacated by lords in favor of the more fashionable tower-house at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Meic Eochadha were the hereditary inaugurators of the Uí Cheinnsealaigh, and their role is encapsulated in the assembly site name, Leac Mhic Eochadha, as recorded by Seathrún Céitinn.²⁴ The inauguration site, the pailis celebrated in the townlands of that name, and the presence of the landholding of a service family in the form of the poet-inaugurator, point to the dynastic centre of the Uí Cheinnsealaigh. In this context, ‘Formaoil na bhFíann’ is likely to have been a hunting preserve on the royal demesne of that dynasty.

Establishing an onomastic reality for ‘Formaile na Fiann’ in Connacht, as cited in the earliest recension of Acallam na Senórach, is a more challenging task, because there are no less than five locations in the counties of Roscommon, Sligo and Leitrim that could qualify as this place. These are Lough O'Flynn and Ballyformoyle in Co. Roscommon, the Bricklieve mountain region of Lough Arrow and Formoyle north of Lough Gill in Co. Sligo, and Formoyle north-west of and overlooking Glencar Lake in Co. Leitrim. What is perhaps more important about pursuing ‘Formaile na Fiann’ of the Acallam is that it leads to an understanding that formaoil places on the Connacht landscape, as elsewhere in Ireland, can be proposed as hunting grounds of Gaelic elites.

The chronicles note significant events in relation to a place called ‘Sliabh Formaeile’ in Connacht for the year 1051 and ‘lucht na Formaili’—a people distinguished by that place-name—in 1461. In 1051 “a victory was gained over the Conmaicni of Sliabh

ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

Formaeile by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Conmhaicni.”25 The antiquary John O’Donovan, in a footnote to that entry in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, wrote “This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Conmhaicne were seated at this period.”26 By this he means the area around Lough O Flynn, north of Ballinlough and in the south-west end of Machaire, the former lordship of the Ui Conchobhair of Slíol Muireadhaigh. The exact location of ‘Sliabh Formaeile’ of the Conmhaicne is the marginal land represented by the townlands of Mountain Upper and Lower bordering on the River Suck, together with Cloonsuck and the townlands with the promising names of Kilmore (‘great wood’) and Cloonelt (‘meadow or lawn of the hind’) on the north-east side of Lough O Flynn.

The later chronicle entry for 1461 in the *Annals of Connacht*, relating to ‘lucht na Formaili,’ refers to a raid conducted on that community by Domhnall Cam Mac Donnchadha, lord of the Connacht lordship of Tir nAilella: “A great prey was taken from the people of Formael by the sons of Domnall Cam Mac Donnchada and some of the sons of Brian Mac Donncatha.”27 It has been proposed that ‘lucht na Formaili’ was located at Ballyformoyle, south of Keadew in north Roscommon.28 The historical geography of this townland places it in the heartland of the Meic Dhiarmada lordship of Magh Luirg, bordering the south-east side of the lordship of Tir nAilella. The townland of Ballyformoyle, with its characteristic


26 *AFM* 860 n. c.


103
FORMAOIL NA FIANN

round hill and marginal landscape associated with the place-name formaoil, is situated just south-east of Kilronan, which was the landholding of the Ó Duibhgeannáin ollamh in senchas to the Mac Diarmada, a significant service family who were also comharbai of Kilronan. The proximity of service families to formaoil landscapes is a pattern that is discernible in the organization of land in several lordships. Ballyformoyle, in that context, also merits consideration as a hunting preserve of the Meic Diarmada lords of Magh Luirg.

The lands of ‘lucht na Formaili,’ raided by Mac Donnchadha in 1461, are, however, more likely to have been at Formoyle north of Lough Gill (Fig. 2), in the march between the Ó Conchobhair Sligeach lordship of Cairbre and the Úi Ruairc lordship of West Bréifne, both of which bounded the north end of the Meic Dhonnchadha lordship of Tir nAilella. The landscape of Formoyle on the north shore of Lough Gill was situated in the túath and medieval parish of Calraighe (Calry) and was very much borderland in the later medieval period. For reasons that will become clear, it was contested between the lordships of upper Connacht and the lordship of West Bréifne, which was a pale shadow of the once powerful and extensive Úi Ruairc kingdom of Úí Briuin Bréifne that had declined after 1173. The lordships of Cairbre, West Bréifne and Tir nAilella were frequently in conflict and therefore it is likely that Formoyle by Lough Gill was the target of the Mac Donnchadha’s raid on ‘lucht na Formaili’ in 1461. Earlier, in 1346,

Vast war broke out between Ualgarg O Ruairc and Ruaidri son of Cathal O Conchobair. They fought a battle at Calry, in which O Ruairc was defeated and all his gallowglasses were killed—that is to say, [those commanded by] Mag Buirrci and the son of Niall Cam—and most of his own followers were slain along with them. O Ruairc himself was pursued and killed the same day by Maelruananaid Mac Donnachada.  

29 FitzPatrick, Royal Inauguration, 211.
30 AConn 1346.2: Cocad adbalmor do fas etir Ualgard h. Ruairc , Ruaidri mac Cathail h. Conchobair , troid do thabaird da cheli a Calraighe Locha Gile
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

Calraighe, which was split between the lordships of Cairbre and West Bréifne in the late medieval period, was the patrimony of the Ó Ruairc, erstwhile king of Úi Briuin Bréifne. It is recalled in an augural ode by Fearghal Óg Mac an Bhaird (1550-1620) to Brian Ó Ruairc, in which the poet describes him as *Rí Calraighe na gcreach lionmhair*. The late medieval tower-house residence of the Ó Ruairc was situated on the eastern shore of Lough Gill in the townland of Kilmore, while Ó Ruairc’s chronicler and *ollamh* in poetry and music, Ó Cuirnín, resided on Inishmore or Church Island, directly south of Formoyle on Lough Gill (Fig. 2).

In 1416, the church on Inishmore was burned and “O Cuirnín’s books, including the Lebar Gear of the Muinter Cuirnín, and his splendid valuables, his ornamental cup, his timpe and his harp were burned in it.” In this borderland of conflict and old allegiances, the Úi Chuirnín of Inishmore became victims of territorial geography after the retraction of Úi Briuin Bréifne, and were exposed to attack by Connacht septs harrying the borderlands of West Bréifne. At the end of the sixteenth century, a person of that family name features in a list of pardons: one Thomas Ó Curnyne with an address at ‘Slyweformile,’ which is perhaps ‘Sliab Formaile’ as cited in the *Acallam.* The presence of a service family in close proximity to a *formaoil* landscape (a hunting ground) probably of Úi Briuin Bréifne during their period of expansion and, subsequently, of

---

*maidm do thabairt ar h. Ruaire and sin, a galloclaich uli do marbad and. i. Mag Buirrci, mac Neill Chaim, a muinter uli do 'furgla do marbad mar oen riu, a h. Ruaire fein do lenmain, a marbad la Maelruanaid Mac Dondchada in la-sin.*


32 AConn 1416.23: *Tempall Insi Mori for Loch Gili do loscad in hoc anno, screptr a h. Curnin for lebar nGirr Muintire Curnin, a seoit uasli, a copa cumtaig, a timpan, a chlarsech do loscad ann beus.*

FORMAOIL NA FIANN

Figure 2: Map showing the townlands and their place-names around Formoyle north of Lough Gill, with accompanying Irish place-names taken from the description of ‘Formaile na Fiann’ in Acallam na Senórach (drawing: Paul Naessens)

Ó Conchobhair Sligeach of Cairbre, emphasizes the frequency of this land-organization pattern in Gaelic territories.

Formoyle townland, opposite Inishmore Island on the northern shore of Lough Gill, is challenging hilly terrain of ca. 1250 acres overlooked from the east by Keelogyboy Mountain (Fig. 2). The topographical feature formaoil, which gives its name to this place, is a prominent crag 715 feet above sea level. The only antiquity in this terrain is a court tomb designated ‘Giant’s Grave’ which lies north of formaoil. The land falls gradually southwards from this eminence to Magheraghanchrush townland, which has the alternative name of
Deerpark, reflecting the creation of a deer park there in the eighteenth century and a local topography suited to deer. The townland is flanked on either side by two small lakes, Colgagh Lough to the west and Lough Anelteen (‘lake of the hinds’) to the east. Magheraghanrush is also distinguished by a very fine prehistoric megalithic tomb that crowns a limestone ridge in the townland (Fig. 3). The records of the first Ordnance Survey indicate that it was known locally as the ‘Druid’s Altar’ and ‘Giant’s Grave.’ It is the largest court tomb in Ireland and consists of an elongated court, with a pair of twin galleries placed at the east end and a single gallery set opposite them. The monument is without its cairn covering. There is a wedge tomb ca. 600 meters to the south of it.

Figure 3: The Giant’s Grave—an impressive Neolithic court tomb on a ridge in the townland of Magheraghanrush or Deerpark (photo by author)

34 Ordnance Survey Name Books, Sligo 1, 20.
35 Seán Ó Nualláin, Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, Volume 5: County Sligo (Dublin: Stationary Office, 1989), 47.
FORMAOIL NA FIANN

Excavation took place at both of these monuments in the nineteenth century. Remains of an adult male, a child, two other individuals, and deer bones and sea shells, were recovered from the wedge tomb.36 Magheraghanrush and its environs is a very concentrated funerary and ritual landscape that also contains two stone circles, two ring-barrows, three mounds and a cairn. This numinous cultural landscape of megaliths and mounds, a place associated in folklore with giants, can also be proposed as the tribal assembly place or venue for Óenach Loch Gile, mentioned only in the ‘Life of St. Cellach of Killala,’ which tells the story of the early historic king of Connacht, Eogan Bél.37 He defeated the Úi Néill of Ulster at the battle of Sligo and was buried twice, first at Ráth Úi Fiachrach and subsequently at Óenach Loch Gile (ocus ro hadnaicedh hé thall i naenach locha Gile ocus a bhél fri lár; and away there in the flat land of the assembly of Lough Gill he was buried and with his mouth downwards).38 Eogan, who had been injured in the battle of Sligo, “prescribed the manner of his burial” and was interred “in the open field in the borders of clan-Fiachrach, with his spear red in his hand and his face toward the North; ‘for,’ said he, ‘so long as my grave shall confront them, I having also my face turned to them, against Connacht they shall not endure in battle.'”39 His prophesy was fulfilled because any time Connacht and Ulster battled, Ulster lost. However, the kings of the North determined to break that curse by reburying him in their own territory and “so they did, and away there in the flat land of loch Gile [Lough Gill] he was buried with his mouth downwards.”40

36 Ibid., 48.
37 O’Grady, Silva Gadelica, 1: 49-69.
38 Ibid., 1: 50-51; my translation.
39 Ibid., 2:52; iar sin atbert Eogan a adnacal ocus a gae derg ina láim isin mhuig: ocus mh’aiged for in tuaiscert ocus ar taeb naircereat i. ua Fiachrach ann siti. ocus in oiret rabursa ocus mh’aiged forrasom ni gébat fri cath inaghaid Connacht ocus aigead m’uaige forru; ibid., 1: 50.
40 Ibid., 2: 52.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

With a hunting ground and an óenach located on the north shore of Lough Gill, and the association of this border landscape with the controversial burial place of a king of Connacht, it is tempting to propose that it is also ‘Formaile na Fiann,’ the premier hunting preserve of Fionn MacCumhaill and his fian as contrived in the Acallam. Several of the place-names cited in that text reflect townland and field names recorded by the first Ordnance Survey in the modern landscape north of Lough Gill. The author or authors of the Acallam give two place-names, one old and one new, for each of the points in this landscape. The relevant passage reads:

Is annsin tangadur na sluaig reompo co Breicsliab
  i. / Sliab Formaile i Connacht, risa raiter Sliab
Formaile i Connachtaib / isin tan-so, & co Suide
Find a mullach in t- shleibe, & / mar do t-shuidhidur
  ann ro moidedur déra co tróm falcmar tar / a
gruaidib do Chaitlit ac feicail inna inaid a m-bith Find
mac / Cumaill ina t-shuidhe. “Ocus créd do- beir cāi
  ort, a m’ anam, a / Chaitlit?” ar ri Connacht, “& in
  ac feicail inna inaid a m-bid Find / in a t-shuidhe &
Formaile na Fiann?” “Iss ed immorro,” ar Cailte, /
  “uair rogha selga na gnath-Fheinde in sliab-so, &
Loch na n-Eillted, / risa raiter Loch Formaile ina
  tan-so, & Chuan na Damraide, risa / raiter Cell
Tulach isin tan-so, & baile sin Conain Máil meic /
Morna, & Ros na h-Echraide risa raiter inn Airm
  isin tan-so, / bail a m-bidis drong d’a echaib na
Feinde, & Dún Saltrain Sálfhata, / risa raiter Cell
Chaimin ar Succa, & co Moin na Fostada, / risa
raiter Moin in Tachair Conneda isin tan-so, & co
Carraic / ind Fhomorach, risa raiter Dún Mor isin
tan- so.”

Again they came on: to spotted mountain that is bare
mountain in Connacht, which is today called bare

41 Ó Corráin, Acallam na Senórach 1, 486.6530-45.
109
FORMAOIL NA FIANN

mountain of the Connachtmen, and to Fionn’s Seat on the mountain summit; and as they sat there Caeilte, surveying the place in which Finn was wont to have his seat, wept. “Caeilte, my soul” said the king of Connacht, “what makes thee weep? Is it perhaps the sight of that spot where Finn sat: of Formaile of the Fianna?” “That indeed it is,” he answered: “for this mountain was their choicest hunting-ground: round about the lake of the hinds which now is called loch of the Formoele; and the meadow of the harts presently called cell tulach or ‘the church of tulachs,’ which was Conan Mael mac Morna’s town; and the ‘promontory of the steeds’ now in ‘the place’ where a part of the Fianna’s horses were kept; on to the dún of Saltran Long-heel, now called Cell Chaeimhin or ‘Saint Caeimin’s Church’ upon the River Suca; then on to Móin na fostadha or ‘the moor of the staying, known as Móin an tachair or ‘moor of the affray; and so to Carraic an Fhomorach or ‘Rock of the pirate,’ at this time called dún mór.”

The townland names on the north shore of Lough Gill (Fig. 2) approximate with some of the place-names provided in the Acallam: ‘Formaile’ is Formoyle, ‘Lough na n-Eilltedh’ is Loughanelteen, ‘Ros na nEchraidhe’ is Magheraghanrush—but other seekers of ‘Formaile na Fiann,’ as described by the Acallam, have proposed alternative locations such as Bricklieve east of Lough Arrow (Co. Sligo) on the basis that the place-name ‘Breicsliab’ is cited. While this identification may never be satisfactorily resolved, the addition of Formoyle at Lough Gill to the debate brings formaoil landscapes and their role in medieval Gaelic society into sharper focus.

---

42 Translation based on O’Grady, Silva Gadelica, 2: 244-45.
43 O’Grady, Silva Gadelica, 2: 244-45; Hogan, Onomasticon Goedelicum, 124-25. Note that Hogan corrects O’Donovan, who claimed that Formaile na Fiann lay west of Lough Arrow.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

Hunting, Assembly and Fiannaíocht

Who conducted the hunting and where it was carried out in the early medieval kingdoms and later medieval lordships of the island are fundamental questions. If, hypothetically, it was the fian who performed that role in early historic Ireland, by the later medieval period, particular hereditary officials of the Gaelic lord’s household had that duty. The fifteenth-century inauguration ode Gabh umad, a Fhéidhlimidh, ionnsuigh an carn gan fhuireach!, probably composed by Torna Ó Maoilchonaire (d. 1468) in anticipation of the inauguration of Feidhlimidh Fionn, son of Ó Conchobhair Ruadh, compares Mac Branáin, chief of Corcu Eachlann and keeper of Ó Conchobhair’s hounds, and his company to the fian of Formaoil:

_Cúlchoimhéad ag Eachlannchaibh / Taoiseach ceithearn is conmhaor / gasradh dhaoineach dheagthapaidh / samhail na Féine a Formaoil_

Corcu Eachlann has the rear-guard, leader of footsoldiers and steward of hounds, a numerous swift-moving company—like the Fian from Formoaíl.44

Here in the context of an inauguration ode, a direct comparison is made between a hereditary official performing a service for Ó Conchobhair’s household and the fian in their wilderness hunting ground. Myles Dillon equates Formaoil in this poem with Sliab Formaile of Acallam na Senórach and follows Standish Hayes O’Grady’s and Edmund Hogan’s identification of the place as Breicsliab east of Lough Arrow;45 but, as argued above, it may be Formoyle adjacent to the tribal assembly place of Lough Gill that the poet had in mind.


Contemporary hunting practices in Gaelic elite society are also revealed by the writers of *fiannaiocht* in their descriptions of the hunting exploits and prowess of Fionn and his *fian*. Deer (*dam*) in the form of hind (*eilit*), roe (*mang*) and fawn (*allaid*), as well as wild swine/boar (*mucc*, *torc*), hare (*mil*), wolf (*brecc*) and badger (*brocc*) are fair game in *Acallam na Senórach*. Two types of hunting are referenced: the ambush and the chase. A deer ambush is ordered by Cailte in order to catch a stag. He asks Coscrach to send messengers to Munster to collect his seven hunting nets or toils. Having acquired the nets, Cailte then disposes

\[
tiugh \text{ na } h\text{fer ocus imat na con in teolus do shaeil in damh do thoidecht. ocus do chóraig a lionta fiadaig ar alltaib ocus ar esaib ocus ar innberaib in fherainn. ocus do riacht in fiad mór dà ninnsaigid mar a ticed gacha bliadhna. ocus atchonnaire Cailte in dam allaid ac tuidecht co háth in daim ar Sláine ocus ghabus in coscraig. i. a shleg ocus tuc rot murchair do ’n dam ocus sè ag lenmain isin lion...}^{46}
\]

the bulk of the men and greater part of the hounds in the direction from which he supposed that the stag would come. Upon the precipices and waterfalls and invers of the country he stretched his nets, and the great deer (as his habit yearly was) came at them. Caelte, seeing him come to *áth an daimh* on the Slaney, grasped the *coscraig* [spear] and as the deer was entangled in the toils smote him with a mighty throw...\(^{47}\)

The method displayed here is a deer-ambush involving a group of hunters who drive the stag towards the toils where the animal becomes entangled and is easily killed by Cailte who wields a spear. Fifty nets (*lin*) to catch deer (*l. lin fri h-aige altai esti amach*) are mentioned in the ninth-century king tale *Scéla Cano meic Gartnáin*,

---


\(^{47}\) Translation adapted from ibid., 2: 208.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

which is found in the fourteenth-century Yellow Book of Lecan. The use of toils in deer hunting and ceremonial coursing is of course an ancient practice attested in other cultures, one of the finest images of which is a Neo-Assyrian alabaster wall panel of the first half of the seventh century BC from the north palace at Nineveh, northern Iraq, which shows a herd of deer being hunted into a long net.

The use of a hunting mound or mound of chase (dumha selga) is referred to in both Acallam na Senórach and in “The Chase of Sid na mBan Finn,” the earliest version of which is found in London, British Library Egerton MS 1782, compiled in 1419 at Pollmounty Castle in Ballymalour just south-east of the monastery of St Moling in Carlow. The dumha selga, presented as a feature of the hunting landscape in both of these compositions, could accommodate more than one person: Arthur, son of Beine Brit and his companions in the first instance, and Fionn accompanied by Caille and Oisin in the second. The contemporary reader of medieval fiannaiocht may have understood the purpose of dumha selga, but it is open to interpretation for the modern reader because it is, at once, a hunting installation and a mound in a ceremonial landscape. In “The Chase of Sid na mBan Finn,” Fionn organizes an extensive chase throughout Sid na mBan Finn, Sid ar Femen and in the eastern part of the Plain of Femen and upon the slopes of Luachair Dedad:


51 Ó Corrán, Acallam na Senórach I, 24:237-38: Dálá Artúir meic Benne Brit, do eisidh ina dhuma shealga / annsinn cona mhuintir “As regards Beine Brit’s son, Arthur, he just then, with his people, sat on his hunting-mound.”

52 Meyer, Fiannaecht, 56, 57.
FORMAOIL NA FIANN

Dosuidhghedh ocus dosrethnaigedh in tsealg leó fo fheadhuihb 7 fo fasaigib 7 fo fánglenntuiph na ferann ba coimnesa dóip 7 fo muighib réidhe roáilli ocus fo chailltib clithardlúithe ocus fó dhoireadhuiub dosleathna dimóra. Ocus dochúaid gach duine fo leth d’fianaib hErenn ina dumha sealga 7 ina lathair licthe 7 ina berna báegail mar no gnáthaighdis cosgur gacha sealga do chur roimi sin.

The chase was arranged and spread by them throughout the woods and wildernesses and sloping glens of the lands nearest to them, and throughout smooth, delightful plains and close-sheltering woods and broad-bushed, vast, oak forests. And each man of the fiana of Ireland went separately to his mound of chase [ina dumha sealga] and his site of throwing [ina lathair licthe] and his gap of danger [ina berna báegail], as they were wont to arrange every victorious chase before that.53

Fionn also recounts how

Lá da rabusa 7 sib-si ac seilg 7 ac fianchoscur a fedhuib 7 a fásagib ocus do badusa im dumha sealga 7 dias fénned imaroen rim ann .i. Cailti 7 Oisin and sút. Uair dobidis dias fa sech ar timcheall d’fianuip hErenn maroim rim-so acum foraire 7 acom forchoimet isna hinadaib sealga a mbinn. Is dóib ranic m’forchoimet ocus m’foraire in lá-sin, Cailti 7 Oisin, do bámhar ag eistedch re mongur na miled 7 re seiselbe na sochaide 7 re greadhán na gillanraide 7 re gotha na ngadharnoc re fetgaire na fer fiadaig 7 re laidhédh na lechraide arna mórchonuib 7 re nuallgairib na gasraide 7 re sestan na sealga ar gach tóeb dinn . . .

53 Ibid., 52, 53.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

On a day when I and you were engaged in hunting and victorious chase in woods and wildernesses, and when I was on my mound of chase [dumha selga] and two warriors of the fian together with me there, even Cailte and Oisin—for there used to be with me a couple of the fian of Ireland turn and turn about, watching and guarding me in the hunting-grounds [isna hinadaib sealga] where I was—on that day it fell to Cáilte and Oisin to guard and watch me; and we were listening to the noise of the warriors, and to the din of the multitude, and to the bustle of the attendants, and to the voices of the hounds, and to the whistling of the hunters, and to the inciting of the hounds by the warriors, and to the shouts of the young lads, and to the turmoil of the chase on every side of us . . .

The hunting method suggested in both of these descriptions is coursing, or hunting by sight, whereby men and hounds chase the prey towards an ambush of spear throwers who cast from the summit of their mounds. Coursing with hounds is regarded as one of the earliest forms of hunting and is, for instance, depicted in an early historic context on the ninth-century Pictish cross-slab from Hilton of Cadboll, Ross. Outside of fiannaíocht, a hunting mound is noted in the eleventh-century Lebor na Cert in respect of the list of tribute items due to the king of Cenél nAeda: “seven slaves, seven bond-women, three horns, three swords, and three dogs for his hunting-mound in the forest [fria dumha a ndairibh].”

The hunting mounds in these instances are found in the woods and wilderness, but the dumha selga celebrated at the assembly site and inauguration place of the Uí Chonchobhair is found in the ritual landscape of Ard Caoin (which of course does not preclude woodland) in the lordship of Machaire. The earliest allusion to

54 Ibid., 56, 57:

FORMAOIL NA FIANN

Dumha Selga on Ard Caoin comes from Tírechán, Patrick’s seventh-century biographer, and in Vita Tripartita it is the place where Patrick blesses the sons of Bríón.56 Dumha Selga is also the subject of a twelfth-century dindshenchas poem where it is defined, in origin, as a royal barrow [dír-dúma]: the grave of Fer Fota, and subsequently as a hunting mound “since the chase of Drebriu’s six swine.”57 A much later chronicle reference cites Dumha Selga as the place where Seán Mac Branáin, chief of Corca Eachlann, keeper of Ó Conchobhair’s hounds and leader of his ceatharnaigh or mercenary foot soldiers, died in 1448.58

Two important points arise out of this: burial mounds and hunting mounds are interrelated, with the former enjoying secondary use as hunting platforms. In fiannaíocht, an association between a hill or mound of assembly [tulaig airechtuis], a grave and a hunting ground is also made in “The Chase of Sid na mBan Finn,” where Finn while seated on the eminence explains to a large band of his assembled fían that it is the grave of the warrior Failbhe Finnmaiseach who was killed in that place by the giant boar of Formaile.59 The second point is that the re-use of burial mounds as stands or platforms for hunting in cult landscapes tentatively suggests that coursing of wild animals may have played a part in elite assembly practices, or that such places were habitually used for coursing by kings and lords. Assembly sites have been niched primarily as places where tribal gatherings were held at particular times of year such as Lughnasa and where kings and lords were inaugurated, but they may also have been venues for occasions of

58 AFM 1448.
59 Meyer, Fianaigecht, 54, 55.
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK

wild animal coursing.\(^{60}\) It has been argued above that Óenach Loch Gile was adjacent to the wilderness hunting-ground of Formaoil na Fiann and that the Ó Raghallaigh inauguration and oireachtais site, as recorded in the later medieval period, incorporated hunting lands and a prehistoric stone alignment with the later attribution, ‘Finn MacCool’s Fingers,’ noted by the first Ordnance Survey of the nineteenth century. Further work is required on the archaeology of coursing before a consistent relationship or general pattern between hunting preserves, coursing and assembly places can be proposed.

In conclusion, marginal landscapes distinguished by the place-name formaoil can be brought back into view as hunting grounds, thereby contributing to an atlas of land organization in Gaelic territories. Several of the formaoil landscapes explored in this paper are located on the household lands of Gaelic lords, a geography which is clearly indicated by the presence of service family landholdings such as those of the Úi Chuirnín, Úi Dhuibhgeannáin and Meic Eochadha. Using landscape and literature, particularly fiannaiocht, the physical manifestation of formaoil is revealed as a round, sparsely vegetated or bare hill, in terrain typically characterized by woodland or scrubland and rocky pasture, and generally overlooking a lake. Later deer parks associated with country houses were sometimes created in proximity to these environments as seen, for instance, at Magheraghanrush south of Formoyle by Lough Gill. The interplay between hunting mounds and burial mounds, intimated in the literature and by the archaeology, raises the interesting possibility that assembly places and formaoil locations sometimes overlapped and that they may have hosted coursing of wild animals. Fiannaiocht is also an important source for hunting methods. Particular emphasis is placed on the deer ambush using toils, and the mound of chase is a recurrent feature of the hunting landscape. The liminal world of Fionn and his fian at Formaile na Fiann is perhaps a window onto the real environment,

\(^{60}\) The presence of lengths of parallel linear earthworks such as the ‘Knockauns’ at Tailtu (Teltown, Co. Meath), the ‘Mucklaghs’ at Cruachain (Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon) and Teach Miodhchúarta at Teamhair (Tara, Co. Meath) might be explained in terms of such a cultural practice.
FORMAOIL NA FIANN

the ways of life and rituals of early historic féinnidi and later medieval Gaelic elites who had designated hunting grounds in their lordships, indicated in part by the place-name formaoil.

Acknowledgements

The research for this paper was sponsored by the Fulbright Commission during a three-month Fulbright Visiting Scholarship (2012) focused on teaching and research at the Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University. I am grateful to Catherine McKenna, Tomás Ó Cáthasaigh and Sim Innes for their great company and academic support during that time, and for the inspirational environment which, as scholars of the languages and literatures of the Celtic world, they, and their students, generously shared with me as an archaeologist of Gaelic peoples.