

Language of The Boat People or Gaelic - Landscapes Only

One has to investigate the principle in one thing or one event exhaustively.....Things and the self are governed by the same principle. If you understand one, you understand the other, for the truth within and the truth without are identical.

- Er Cheng Yishu, 11th century

Currently, official historical records of humankind about 'The Isles' commence approximately 800 BC, and prior to that, fantasy and mythology form conspiracies that are not tangible, but forced upon the citizens. This social opium is often known as baloney. The Republic of Ireland, 'The State' (since 1922), promulgate that the official language of the country: Gaelic/ Irish/ Gaeilge, arrived at the time of The Celts. Before that period there is a void, and their explanation simply is, that nothing can be found, so stuff it. That is because they never tried. As a new state since 1922 it quickly rolled out significant academic bluster and banter from remnants that survived the famine, and destruction that was caused by Cromwell who acted on behalf of The Crown. This malicious official conspiracy of obfuscation repeated itself that eventually the academics convinced themselves to be true and the State foisted baloney upon their festered citizens. No wonder Gaelic at school never prospered. The public knew something disconnected.

This report debunks the official myth promulgated by the State, and does so, by presuming and asserting with this new evidence, the Gáedhel/ Gaal (boat) people aka black homo-sapiens had arrived much earlier, in fact a lot of many thousands of years sooner directly by boat from West Africa, from a place at the mouth of the Senegal River. Subsequently, many of the original jungle words in the earlier Gaelic language became subsumed into the new culture of the dominating sophisticated Celts and currently remain in fragments to be found in many aspects of life in Ireland and The Isles and account for the names for most of the Irish landscapes today and many in the UK.

To date the words in this report have never been listened to before or understood by The State / Crown, because their Statutory/Royal Stewardship failed, and consequently they have projected a public experience that is obtuse and bland, and that economically contributes to the regular cyclical sovereign demise that is often lost in translation. Losing the ancient algorithm of evolving words diminishes all the official languages spoken on The Isles, and that includes English on The Isles and in their former colonies. Maintaining the original primal origin as a conceived human experience by homo sapiens is paramount as a species on the planet and enriches evolving society and social cohesion as islanders.

The conclusion of this report is to make a change now, and to learn more and understand who we are on The Isles, and to recognize this ancient original mindset, and by doing so, a new transparency will reveal a better understanding, knowing that nothing has changed since the arrival of homo sapiens to The Isles. Capturing this unchanged moment to experience a stillness empowers the virtues of living in a Now moment. This allows the tractions of living and working together feel normal once more because we all feel a renewal in our sense of belonging together.

Landscapes on The Isles of Britain and Ireland

Republic of Ireland

Foynes – Foyle (Wolof) dangerous; Roose (Wolof) Water; N (Sinn) (Wolof) = Our - ‘Our dangerous water’. Also, lough Foyle NI, Fowley Falls of Leitrim, and Falls of Enistymon, Co. Clare.

Lough Guitane (Killarney): Lok /Gi /Tan (Wolof) Gi = the; Tan=eagle; = Lake of The Eagle.

Lugalla Lake (Wicklow): Lok /Log /Gaalaej (Wolof) = Lake/ Mouth of the Amulet.

Lugnaquilla (Wicklow): Log/ na Cuucu (Wolof) = Mouth/ of the Penis – source of the river.

Muckross (Killarney): Mukus /Roose (Wolof) = Silent /Water.

Slievenamon is a mountain in South Tipperary and its name is in modern Gaelic. In an earlier time, it was known as Dile an unknown meaning until now. Dee (Wolof) = Silent; Laa (Wolof) = Place. So, the original meaning was Silent Place.

Torc Waterfalls (Killarney): Torop (Wolof) = ‘Is she pretty’.

Ros Muc (Galway): Roose Mukus (Wolof) = Quiet Water.

Lough Tay (Wicklow): Lok Tay (Wolof) = Sticky Lake.

Tahilia (Kerry): Taali (Wolof) – To be straight (description of a local landscape).

Howth (Head) (Dublin City): Ów (Wolof) = place to climb.

Lambay (Island) (Dublin Bay): Lam (Wolof) = bracelet/ bangle.

Malahide (town north Dublin): Mallam (Wolof) = serong / something you wrap around your waist / the harbour is shaped like a serong.

Kish (near Howth, Dublin indicating Kish Bank and Kish Lighthouse): Kisi - Kisi (Wolof) = to search, investigate, find out. This means the place to find fish. Fish being a product of primal food gatherers.

Crees Lough (lake in Co. Donegal); Riis (Wolof) = Rich/ Wealthy. Coro (Wolof) = boy. This indicates a small rich lake with fish.

Malin (Donegal): same as Mallam (above) the lake is shaped like a serong.

Dalkey (South Dublin); Dal Kees (Wolof) = safe place to meet.

Dartry (South Dublin); Dar (Wolof) = to plaster a floor/ meaning heavy growth, usually trees or fern. Teer (Wolof) = coastal land. It means, coastal land with heavy growth of trees or fern.

Loop Head (Clare): Luupa (Wolof) = 'Thigh of a Leg'. *(see map).

Senos (Ptolemy's Map) (Kerry/ Clare): Sin Roose (Wolof) = Our River.
(Estuary flows west east same as Senegal River).

Arra River Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick: Aar (Wolof) = Protected; Aire (Gaelic) = Protected
Deel River (Limerick) (tributary of Shannon Estuary): Deelu (Wolof) = dead/ water.

Slievenamon is a mountain in South Tipperary. In an ancient time, it had been known as Díla . Dee (Wolof = Silent/Safe) Laa = Place. Thus 'the silent place'.

Sheegouna is a smaller mountain beside Slievenamon. It is known to be a burial cairn.
See(Wolof) (High Priest from homo-sapiens); and Goór (Woof) = a man; Thus meaning: 'high priests worshipping'.

Maigue River (Limerick) (tributary of Shannon Estuary): Mag (Wolof) = sibling/ cousin
(near the Deel river).

Asdee (Kerry on Shannon Estuary): Ees Deelu (Wolof) / Ees= new; Deelu (Wolof) =dead water/ new dead water for boats to berth.
Fergus (river) (Clare): Fer (Wolof) = Tidal River.

Askeaton (Limerick on Shannon Estuary): Ees Kees (Wolof) / new safe place / to berth boats.

Glin (Co. Limerick on Shannon Estuary): Gaal (Wolof) = Gaal Boat; Liin (Wolof)= Line.
Glin has always been a significant fishing location to live due to its rich fishing grounds and has no natural harbor and all the fishing boats were docked in a line along the shore when not in use. Local fishermen erected onshore many fish net racks to dry the nets, and many are still in evidence today and each rack would have its owners' boat beside it.

Lough Derg (on the Shannon River Clare/ Tipperary): Lok Déeg (Wolof) / Lake Pond.

Lough Ree (West Meath) (on the Shannon river): Lok Ree = lake with a smile/ laugh (lake is shaped like a smile) *see map.

Rinneanna Shannon Estuary near Airport (Clare) Ree= Smile / Lips –see map of five nearby inlets shaped like lips. * See map

Feale (river) (Kerry): Feelit (Wolof) = splinter river with many tributaries (see map).

Suir River (Tipperary): Surga (Wolof) = roving farmlands – Golden Vale.

Barrow River (Kilkenny): Bórón (Wolof) = to roll along – a river that rolls along.

Nore Rive (Kilkenny): ~Nor (Wolof) – Ripe = this means that all the land the river passes is fertile.

Lough Foyle (Donegal/ Derry) Northern Ireland: Lok Foyle (Wolof) = Dangerous Lake.

(Carrig) Foyle (Kerry): Foyle (Wolof) = dangerous (rocks).

Falls (near Ennistymon)/ (Foyle) Wolof: also meaning dangerous so to differentiate the safe and dangerous parts of the river at the town.

(Cliffs of) Moher (Clare): Mooka (Wolof) = Place that is pounded by storms).

Brú Bóinne (Gaelic) Megalithic site (Louth): Bó Bónna (Wolof) = hole/ precursor for the Boyne River.

Dún na mBó (Co. Mayo): Bó (Wolof) = hole i.e., a blowhole. Mistakenly officially interpreted to be a place for cows

Tory Island (Donegal Atlantic Ocean): Torex (Wolof) = cursed place to suffer. Toraí (Gaelic)

(Hill of) Tara (Meath): Tuura (Wolof): Moon / the hill is in the shape of a moon.

Lough Conn (Mayo): Concó (Wolof) = means elbow / lake is shaped like an elbow. * see map

(Inish) Bara Island Co.Galway): Baaraam (Wolof) = ‘finger or toe’ – island is shaped like a toe. * see map

Beara (Penninsula, Kerry) also Inish Barra: Baaraam (Wolof) = ‘finger or toe’- shaped like a finger/ toe.

Slea (Head) (Penninsula, Kerry): Sen Lay (Wolof) = Our Sifting (Sand)

Slieve Mish (Mountain in Kerry): Mis (Wolof) = lamb.

Galway / Gaillimh (city): Gaal Lef (Wolof) = Gaal Boat Vagina (big harbour).

Liffey (river in Dublin Bay): Lef (Wolof) = Vagina (big harbour).

Lee (river in Cork): Lef (Wolof) – Vagina (big harbour)

Capagh (various): Caapa(Wolof) = Vagina (small harbor).

Turlough (various): Tuur (Wolof) = ‘to spill/ to pour’. This is a lake on a mountain where the image is like water was poured into an enclosed area.

Wexford (County in Southeast Coast): Weex (Wolof) = Throat. Meaning its location is in the throat of the island.

Donegal (County on Northwest of Ireland along the Atlantic coast): Dun Gaal (Wolof) is seen as a place to land the Gaal Boats.

Cashin (Ballybunion Kerry): Cas (Wolof) = place for fishing.

Curragh Gabhair (Gaelic for Goat Falls) (Waterfalls in Limerick City when tide is out): Cauci (Wolof) = Baby Penis and Gaaw (Wolof) = quick and swift. The image of these beautiful fast waterfalls conjures baby goats going crazy when either pee on each other. The salt in the pee excites all goats and wants to eat wherever the pee lands. The wild droplets in the splashes are the images of the pee the goats make when a lot are together.

Inish na Geal Dubh (The Isle in center of Limerick City) (Gaelic for Island of the Gaal Boats).

(Inish)Turk (Mayo) (also Lough Ree): Tuur (Wolof) = shrine, idol, spirit.

Kanturk (Cork): Kanasu Tuur (Wolof) = Crazy Shrine.

Kanturk (Mountain) (Wicklow): as above.

Sherkin (Island) (Cork): Seela Kanasu (Wolof) = Crazy Crevice (vulva) place of worship.

(Slaney River) (Wexford/Wicklow) also shown in Ptolemy map of Ireland as Birgos: Biir Roose (Wolof) = pregnant inside stomach of river (meaning a river full of fish that spawns at the source).

Burren (Clare and others): Buur (Wolof) = Royal Land or Gold

Kerry (name of county): Kéri (Wolof) = place of struggle both physically and economically. Kerry is full of mountains.

Lough Lickeen (Burren, Co. Clare): Lok Licin (Wolof) – the lake of The Eagle.

Ennistymon (Burren, Co. Clare): Inis Dioman (Gaelic) currently a vague official meaning referring to the island of Deemon (unknown).

Falls: Foyle (Wolof) dangerous– Ennistymon (see earlier)

Dee (Wolof): quiet- the town is situated along a river that is in a quiet place after the waterfalls nearby.

Aillwee (Caves) Co. Clare: Aala (Wolof) meaning (gorse/ forest) bush and Wis (Wolof) meaning ‘sprinkle’ as in water meaning the stalactites and stalagmites, where water drips constantly. Thus ‘the gorse bush behind which you find the cave into the stalagmites and stalactites.

Allihies Co.Cork: Aala (Wolof) meaning (gorse/forest) bush and Éen (Wolof) meaning ‘brown eye’. Thus, the gorse bush as on the cliffs or ground behind which you will find the visible colour of the streams of brown and green copper and quartz minerals. Also, Ballyalla Lake, Ennis.

Lough Yganavan (Co. Kerry) Lok (Wolof) Lough; Yaaga (Wolof) to stay long; Ganda (Wolof) Penis (*see Map of Lake) Imagine full lake.

Lough Nambrackdaring (. Kerry) Lok (Wolof) Lough; Nam (Wolof) Immature- This indicates the nearby lake depicts an immature penis (*see map).

Lough Cong (Galway) Lok (Wolof) Cuucu (Wolof) (Penis (small) - *see map

Céide (Fields) Co. Mayo: Kadda (Wolof) means the Acacia tree that is grown as cattle fodder in the gardens to feed the herds of local cattle as shown in Ptolemy map. It is a garden not a field for cattle.

Rosdohan Island, Parknasilla, Co. Kerry / Duvillaun, Co. Mayo: Roose (Wolof) Water and Duy (Wolof) to draw/fetch water- thus it is the island where you find water to fetch (other local islands have none).

Kilcurly, Adare, Co. Limerick (Location of a new ancient settlement): Cur (Wolof) Red. This is the location of abundant rare red limestone mistaken for marble and Adare Manor has its famous fireplaces built from this stone.

Lough Leane (Killarney, Co. Kerry): Lok Laayi (Wolof) meaning the lake of the Dew.

Oweynagat (Cave in Roscommon) misunderstood as a cave for cats – Nag (Wolof) Cow, Gét (Wolof) Herd, Wi (Wolof) The, Ów (Wolof) a place to climb. So, the full meaning is ‘the high place for the cattle herd’.

Aran Islands, Co. Galway/ Donegal: Aron (Wolof) means ‘Silver’. This is the colour the islands appear from the boats when at sea.

Toon / An Toun – many places in Ireland have this name added and there is no explanation as to why. Tun or Toon (Wolof) means ‘to mulch’ – this is often meant to mean Wolf. So the place name indicates an area where wild wolves roam.

Kells / Book of Kells – this name has no official verified origin. Kel (Wolof) means a tree that produces hard wood.

Lough Acoose Co. Kerry – Cus (Wolof) Nipple – Teat (*see map)

Killaloe (Co. Clare) - Kel (Wolof) = Tree that is hard wood; Laa (Wolof) =place; Loo (firewood). It means the place where the firewood is got from the tree of the hard wood.

Kilronan- Aran Islands – Ron (Wolof) Rum Palm that may have been grown there a long time ago.

Ringmoylan/ Rathmoylan (Co. Limerick / Cork) Moy (Wolof) – bending

MaGillycuddy (Reeks) Killarney, Kerry – Maa (Wolof) = Touching / Copulating; Guy (Wolof) = Very; and Caadi – Caadi (Wolof) = roll along the ground; - intensive copulating rolling along the ground – a mountain range.

Lough Gourach, Killarney, Co. Kerry- Lok (Wolof) Lake; Guu (Wolof) Climax / Organism, Raaca (Wolof) – to spread; Indicating five rivulets flowing into the small lake.

Lough Callee, Kilarney, Co. Kerry – Lok (Wolof) Lake; Ka (Wolof) Remote; Leer (Wolof) Straight – this is a lake seen as a remote lake that it is straight. (See map)

Cummeenapeasta, Killarney, Co. Kerry. - Cu (Wolof) local plant growth, Meen (Wolof) Juice, Sap; Pas (Wolof) Amulet/ Knot. Amulet formed from the juices of the local plants.

Looscaunaugh Lake, Killarney, Co. Kerry. Loos (Wolof) Nape; Naaw (Wolof) to Fly, Ka (Wolof) Remote; Remote nape with a fly.

Kilrush (Co.Clare) – Roose (Wolof) –Water (see family name Rush/Rushe)

Tarbert (Co. Kerry) - Taar (Wolof) – Beautiful- Baat (Wolof) – Neck

Ballyalla Lake, Ennis, Co. Clare. – Balanse (Wolof)-Whitewash referring to the local Poteen Distilling in the forests. Aaala (Wolof) – Forest.

Lough Girroga, Ennis, Co. Clare – Lok (Wolof)-Lake, Gi (Wolof) –the, Roj (Wolof) – tiny insects.

Lough Licknaun, Ennis, Co. Clare - Lok (Wolof)- Lake, Licin (Wolof) – Eagle, Naan (Wolof) – Drink.

Inish Lyre, Clew Bay, Co Mayo – Liir (Wolof) – baby / infant. Thus, meaning the small island.

Lough Gur, Co. Limerick – Lok (Wolof)= Lough, Gor (Wolof)= Freedom. Freedom Lake

Lough Ouler (Co. Wicklow) – Lok (Wolof) = Lough, Oólu (Wolof) = Trust- See map of lake in shape of a heart.

Aird River (Sligo) - Aar (Wolof) = Protection; This short river flows to eventually cascade over a very high cliff and is the highest waterfall in Ireland thus its meaning is that if you walk across to be careful as not to get caught in the flow.

Lough Boora (Co.Offally) – Lok (Wolof) = Lough, Bori (Wolof) = Nose Bleed – See a Map of Lake to show the shape of a nose.

Lough Derravaragh (Co. Westmeath) – Lok (Wolof) = Lough, Der (Wolof) = Image, Raaba (Wolof) = to weave. Aar (Wolof) = protection. The means the protected lake with the image to weave. It should be also noticed that there is a name of a place on the shore of the lake:

Coose – Cuuc (Wolof) – something ‘that pricks’ indicating a weaving tool. This is a location beside Lough Derravaragh (above)

Lough Mask – (Co. Mayo) – Lok (Wolof) = Lough, Maas (Wolof) = Sleeve. This means the lake that is the sleeve on a vast waterway system.

Lough Key (Co. Roscommon) – Lok (Wolof) = Lough, Kees (Wolof) = Safe. This means a safe lake.

Leixlip (Co. Kildare) – Léif (Wolof) _ Vagina (source of river); Luux – Luuxi (Wolof) – to wriggle; Lopet (Wolof) - to kick. This means that part of the river where the fish wriggle and kick to continue their journey the source of the river, to spawn.

Tacumshin (Lake/ Slob Lands)) (Co. Wexford) - Taaka (Wolof) = Flat; Kumpa (Wolof) = Secret / Mystery; Sunu (Wolof) – Ours. This means ‘our secret flat place’.

Dunamase (Co. Laois) – Dunda (Wolof) = To Live / Enjoy; Mas (Wolof) = Expressing Sorrow

Carrauntoohil (Co. Kerry) – Can (Wolof) - stucked; Toog (Wolof) sit in one place – settle. (See magillicuddy)

Inishtooskert (Fear Marbh/ Dead Man/ Sleeping Giant), Co. Kerry – Tuux (Wolof) – content; Kersa (Wolof) – respect/ self- control (see painting).

Al Li Loo Pooj Li Loo (Wolof) – Bush, To Dance, Firewood, The = The Dancing around the Bush Firewood /
Alliliú Puilliliú (Gaelic/Song) – no official meaning available

Inishkea Island (Co. Mayo) - This is a beautiful long island off the north west coast of Mayo. Officially it translates as the island of the geese. The island is a very elongated small island. Geese have migrated to this island and have continued to do so. Geese have longer necks than ducks and with elongated bodies and long legs. Kea is the keyword that forms the adjective and the Wolof meaning of ‘being lanky’ is unclear whether it refers to the island or the geese or just an elongated island.

Kayan (Wolof) = to be lanky

Bolus (Head) (Co. Kerry): Boolux (Wolof)/ Goitre – shape of a goitre

Bere Island (Co. Kerry): Baare (Wolof)/ Barricade that Prevents – see map.

Collorus (Co. Kerry): Cóola(Wolof)/ Clitoris; Rus (Wolof) – ashamed- see map.

Doolic Rock Island (Co. Kerry): Doo (Wolof) another; Lic (Wolof) eagle.

Moy River (Ballina, Co. Mayo) - Maa (Wolof) - Touch, Copulate, Behave Wishful
Ooy / Oy (Wolof) - to Skim, Scrape.

Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)

Lough Foyle (Donegal/Derry) Northern Ireland: Lok Foyle (Wolof)/ Falls Ennistymon/
Foynes Limerick/ Carrig Foyle Kerry = Dangerous (Lake).

Belfast (English) / Béal Feirste (Gaelic) (Northern Ireland): Bayaal Fer (Wolof) = Mouth of the tidal river.

Lough Neagh (Antrim): Lok Naaw (Wolof) = semi-desert. This lake covers a landscape that holds all sand at the bottom and different to the surrounding soil nearby.

Giants Causeway (Antrim) also shown in Ptolemy map as Robogdion: Roob Bugga (Wolof) = to want to bury. The location of this word on the map is at the famous Giants Causeway.

These words are challenging. Does it mean a raised ground to form a path and or is it the trampling and ramming technique for consolidating also to make a path as the legend tells us. Looking at the basalt rock formations did primitive man perceive that the rocks were being trampled as they went into the sea to make a raised ground.

Malin Head – See a map of Malahide near Dublin (ROI) and shape of Lough Swilly (Sarong).

Lough Erne (Fermanagh): Lok (Wolof) = Lough; Éen (Wolof) = Eyebrow (see map)- this lake is the shape of an eyebrow.

Cushendall (Antrim): Cus (Wolof) = Nipple (see map), Daal Wolof (Certainty) = This is definitely a nipple.

PAINTING *****

Foardal (Killarney, Co. Kerry. Ireland) This is a local mountain peak. Foor (Wolof) - important, influential, honorable, powerful, concerning people, things, places. Dal (Wolof) - meeting place as in Dáil - Irish House of Commons.

Cappawalla Point (Co. Clare) - Cappa (Wolof) = a place to put things i.e., a harbor; Rawale (Wolof) = smuggling. This is a place to smuggle (goods perhaps from ships nearby in sea).

Lough Namucka (Co. Mayo) - Lok (Wolof); Nam (Wolof) Immature Penis; Muuca (Quiet). = Lake of nothing!

Urrin River (Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford) - Oor (Wolof) = Fast (River) - rises in Mt Leinster nearby.

River Bann in Northern Ireland and Wexford- Ban (Wolof) = Clay / Mud

England (United Kingdom)

City of London - The Institution

This area better known as the square mile was never conquered by William the Conqueror and its ancient practices survive today that remain independent from the rest of the metropolis of the Greater London. Its origins arrived from West Africa and remained in situ today. Its laws and bureaucracy and police force remain apart from the rest of the UK and has a ruling class embedded in secrecy outside the realm of common law. It remains an area that was never conquered since the first settlers arrived and its language can be found unchanged since. Until now where that language originated need no longer remain a mystery.

The symbolisms carried ahead of the procession at the Lord Mayor Show representing the guardian of the City of London: Gog and Magog, are officially accepted as having been used since early pagan times. This research shows that these words formed part of the earliest words spoken on The Isles and arrived from West Africa and found in Wolof today. Their interpretation are as follows:

Goog (Wolof) = ability to develop earlier than usual age, flowering sooner. It denotes strength of character.

Gog = character in ceremonial practice today

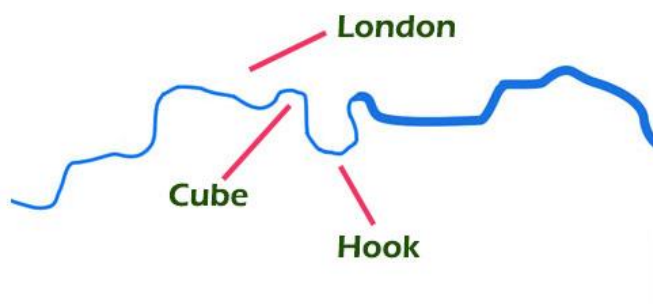
Maa (Wolof) = touching copulating. Symbol of virility and strong character.

Magog = character in ceremonial practice today

Their meanings are as expected primitive and represent expressions and sensuality what might be termed a 'jungle culture' of its time, many thousands of years before official records began.

The City of London is the original and oldest part of the Metropolis and the largest surviving settlement intact with its spiritual, monetary and political structure; and is also known in recent times as the Square Mile, wherein, its historic 25 wards embrace the historic Guildhall and five bridges and also includes Bank of England, Royal Exchange, London Stock Exchange, St. Pauls Cathedral and Mansion House. It is situated on the largest river in Great Britain. The following will dispel the current myths that have generated since an ancient time before recorded history.

Our findings explains that the name London derives from ancient Gaelic (language of the boat people prior to substrate to the language of the Celts), that arrived from West Africa, and the meaning of its name describes the exact location on the Thames wherein it is situated. Its location gives direction for sea arrival boats, indicating its where about; after 'the hook' and 'the cube'. The hook and the cube are referring to the river shapes of the Thames prior to arrival at The City. It is important to refer to a river map to understand this revelation.



Lonka (Wolof) = Hook

Donja (Wolof) = Cube

The words 'ka' and 'ja' at the end of each word both indicate the remoteness from the sea.

The decision for the exact location of The City would have reasons to do with security and being able to observe enemies arriving sooner, thus giving ample time to prepare for defence. Enemies would have had to navigate the hook and then the cube both within views of the settlers thus enabling them to retaliate.

The Thames River derives its name from the meaning of 'a sieve', namely a river that drains the land or island. This indicates an enormous river. The 'Th' in the name is a recent spelling product created by the Irish Monks as explained in the chapter 'Theisipline and I'. The 's' at the end of the word is a remnant of 'Sinn' (Wolof) meaning 'Our'. Thus the full original name 'Tame Sinn' meaning in that ancient time would have been 'Our Sieve', revealing a strong belonging to an enormous river that carried their boats and fish.

Tame (Wolof) = Sieve

This indicates the extensive alluvial soil deposited in the Thames before entering the sea and that includes London. This enormous mud formation deposited has very unique mineral properties not found elsewhere and explains why the Thames is known for its very muddy nature.

Sarsen Stone – used to build Stonehenge – Sarsen is misunderstood to be a name from Middle Ages associated with the Crusades – and the word Saracen used during that period - Sareet (Wolof) also Saret ~ (Wolof) means 'Carts / Waggons' – this indicates how the stones were carried from 15 miles away in West –Wood in Marlborough to the Stonehenge site.

Sanca (Wolof) – means 'to start to build'.

So, Sarsen Stone acquires its name from an ancient time associated at the time the building of Stonehenge was built and indicates to be that stone used to start to build and to be transported by wagon to the site of construction 15 miles away.

Tory Political - this is a name associated with the very early origins and before eventually the party became formalized as the Conservative Party. The Tories is still a term used in various formats of descriptions.

Torex (Wolof) – cursed place to suffer, insult, outlaw, to pursuit to cause to suffer.

These meanings were associated with those people on The Isles the early days before the party evolved as it is today.

Toraí (Gaelic) – same as above.

Salisbury (Plain) - Saal (Wolof) = parlor, sitting room, living room; Buur (Wolof) = King – resting place for the King.

Lindisfarne (Northumberland) = In this place where you can fetch water, you will find our religion, where we pray.

Lii (Wolof) - This / everything here

Duy (Wolof) - to fetch water

Faan (Wolof) - to pray; and Farata (Wolof) - religion / place of obligation. In this case Farn is a double barrel word for Farata and Faan.

N (Wolof) also Sen (Wolof) or Sinn (Gaelic) - this convenient N often is added to end of words to stretch the sound. In this case E above indicates that there was originally a double N sound

Dartmoor (NE coastal England) Dar (Wolof) = to plaster a floor or heavy growth of trees or fern. Teer (Wolof) = coastal land. Its original name would have been Darteery that is similar to Dartry near Dublin across the water and the same meaning.

Wistman's Wood (Dartmoor, England) Wis (Wolof) = Drizzle Rain; Teer (Wolof) = Coastal Land. It simply means a Rainforest.

Scotland

Inverness: Iin (Wolof) = to be tired; Fere (Wolof) = lonely; Ness ('flicker')-of light as in aurora borealis. Lonely physical challenging place to watch the aurora borealis.

Aye: Aye (Wolof) = 'to do duties' as in 'what am I supposed to do?'

Picts (Tribe in Scotland): Picca (Wolof) = Bird (Puffin)

Lough Ness (Scotland): Lok Ness (Wolof) = means 'flicker' of light as in aurora borealis.

(Isle of) Muck: Mukus (Wolof) = quiet (isle).

(Isle of) Mull: Muul (Wolof) = fishing seabed (isle).

Tarbert: Taar (Wolof) – means beautiful; Baat (Wolof) means neck – Beautiful Neck - see map

Mull of Kintyre: Muul (Wolof) = fishing grounds/ seabed.

River Cassley: Cas (Wolof) = place for fishing

*Achness Falls: Aaka(Wolof)- confronting, Ness (Wolof)- flickering, Foyle (Wolof) – Dangerous. Dangerous confronting flickering waters.

*: Aaka (Wolof)-confronting, Seela (Wolof) –crevice. Indicates a crevice in the water-flow direction that is challenging.

Haaka: As in Rugby NZ – can also be applied on ‘The Isles’ because its word is sourced from the same body of languages as in * above Aaka (Wolof)

Ganavan Pier (Isles of Lewis): See Yganavan (Kilarney).

Shetland (UK)

Muckle Roe – Mukus (Wolof) = Quiet

Sullom Voe - Sulla (Wolof) –=Penis (see map)

Lamba Island – Lamba (Wolof) = unwanted

Biggins – Bi (Wolof) = The; Giin (Wolof) = Grimace (see map)

Cullivoe – Cóola (Wolof) = Clitoris (see map)

Lunnister – Lunekka (Wolof) = Everything (see map)

Orkney (UK)

Maeshowes – Maay (Wolof) = to disappear; Soow (Wolof) = to talk loudly. This is a famous megalithic burial ground.

Wales (UK)

Pensarn & Pente Dolmen – Penca