

Family Names

This report is specifically about 'Words' and does not attempt to correlate Genetics or Ethnicity or Artifacts of the people on The Isles. Words transcend this. Family names that resonate with Wolof words do not necessarily mean that family came directly from West Africa or connected to those people. It is possible they may have at some point of time. People arrive and leave The Isles over the centuries and the original 'words' remain either intact or bastardized by subsequent events. Yet the sounds resonate something, that experience feels, but cannot be tangible until now. Sample of family names below are names that originate along the west coast of Ireland. Perhaps other names that had been on the east coast were decimated from attacks and battles from the continent over time.

Source: Gaal Boats and Gaal-ooker Boats: Gaal (Wolof) meaning the 'boatmen' along the seacoast and speed boats with a sail.

Gallahers, Galligans, Galivans, Galveys, etc .

Source: Cas (Wolof) meaning Fish:

Cash both as a family name and an asset
Caseys

Source: Mool (Wolof) meaning the 'fishermen' along the seacoast.

Mulligans, Mulallys, Molloy's, Mulhern's, Mullan's, etc.

Source: Laal (Wolof) meaning land husbandry – 'farmers.

Lally, Mullally etc.

Source: Roose (Wolof) meaning water

Ross, Rushe (see Kilrush)

Source: Dun: (Wolof) meaning from the 'islands.

Donnell, Dunphy etc.

Source: Teer (Wolof) and Nagnatae (Wolof) – 'cattle breeders.

Tiernan, Tiarnan, Tierney etc.

Source: Noon (Wolof) meaning 'enemy'. This name can also mean wolf hunters (see elsewhere).

Noonan, Noons, Nunan (a name found particularly along the Shannon Estuary and may have been used to indicate Vikings arriving at some point in history. Wolves were plentiful in Kerry and other parts of the country.

Source: Ree (Wolof) means ‘smile’. (See another map)

Ryan (originally pronounced Reen). This family was traditionally settled along the banks of the inland waterways of the Shannon River and originated close to Lough Ree that has been explained in another chapter to be in the shape of a smile and also Rinneanna (Shannon Airport) (see another map) below on the Estuary, where there are four lips in formation sequence.

Source: Sen (Wolof) meaning ‘our’. Ness (Wolof) meaning ‘flicker’.

Shaughnessy (often pronounced in the older version ‘seannessy’). This family is traditionally from the banks of the Shannon Estuary and would have lit fires along the embankment to warn others further inland of enemies approaching heading towards Gangani / Lymericke.

Source: Moól (Wolof) meaning ‘fisherman’ / Mullan

Muul (Wolof) - fisherman, La (Wolof)- at, Ki (Wolof)-the, R (Wolof)(Roose)- River/Water ; Mullarkey - The fisherman at the river water

Source: Sukka (Wolof) means ‘to kneel / to genuflect’ and Ruux (Wolof) means ‘soul’. Sugrues family mainly originated near Dingle in Co. Kerry and would indicate they were academic and spiritual high priests in an earlier pagan Ireland.

Source: Seela (Wolof) – meaning a crevice – vagina in this case as in Síle na Gig – this is a succubus whose satrapy and followers decree its mystery and purports to promote the practice of animalistic physical sexual intimacy and relationships as a spiritual expression to a higher self-awareness of psychotic orgies and royal power. Shee This family name originated near Dingle, Co. Kerry. These people were also pagan high priests and intellectual academics who manipulated their flocks with promises of greater powers. This name is found on an island further inland along the Senegal River and also at the source of the river Shannon, to indicate that area where the salmon spawn and spiritual celebrations of empowerment took place.

In all the above the letter ‘S’ is pronounced as in ‘Sh’. This resonates in words used all over the Southwest of Ireland and the word ‘Shannon’ as in Senos (Ptolemy Map).

Source: Farata (Wolof) (Religious Priests / Religion): Faharty Irish Family Name

Source: Bari (Wolof): family name in Senegal. Barry (Ireland): family name in Ireland

Source: Ileeer (Wolof) People engaged with Farm Tools. Mc Ileeer a family name

Source: Cauci (Wolof) = Coughlan Family Name – meaning Curragh boat people. This name predominates on both sides of the Shannon Estuary.

Source: Guy Foyle (Wolof) = Foyle (Wolof) – Dangerous: Very Dangerous - Guilfoyle Family. Guy (Wolof) = Very

MaGillycuddy – Family Name; see Page (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. It means those that live near the reeks or practice group sex.

Gaelic Words

Dal Riada / Dal Glas (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ancient Irish kingdoms of lands owned.

Dal (Wolof): means ‘Land’.

Tír (Gaelic / Gaeilge): means shore-land or land on the seacoast.

Teer (Wolof): means shore-land or land on the seacoast.

Lír (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ‘infants. ‘The Children of Lir’.

Lír (Wolof): means ‘infants.

Anaim (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ‘name’.

Naam (Wolof): means ‘name’.

Olamh (Gaelic/Gaeilge): means ‘Professor of knowledge’.

Olu (Wolof): means ‘trust’. Trusting someone with knowledge’

Potín (Gaelic / Gaeilge): a form of alcohol made using wash water.

Potit (Wolof): means ‘wash water’.

Ag Rith (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means running fast (a verb).

Ag Riddi (Wolof): this means ‘running fast’ (a verb).

Cáin (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means taxation as in fixing an assessment charge on someone to pay as per the Irish Finance Acts.

Can (Wolof): this means ‘to be stucked’- a primitive mindset of original man hunting to set a trap to obtain an animal alive.

Taxation (English): this means actual charging someone to pay as per the Irish Finance Acts.

Taxa (Wolof): this means ‘to stick’ – a primitive mindset to shoot a spear to obtain a dead animal.

Saor Ó Cáin (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ‘free from tax’.

Sore Can (Wolof): this means ‘far and away from being stucked’.

Imram (Ancient Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ‘to make a rhythm of two ideas.

Em Raam (Wolof): means ‘to fit by crawling slowly together’.

Fith Fath (Ancient Gaelic /Gaeilge): this means the ‘secret of shape shifting to appear invisible’.

Findi Fay (Wolof): this means ‘to blacken and throw oneself’ or ‘fith fath’ in Gaelic.

Anam (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘soul’.

Anam (Wolof): this means ‘soul’.

Agus / Ag (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘and/with’.

Ag (Wolof): this means ‘and/ with’.

Fan Anseo (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘stay (here)’.

Fanaan (Wolof): this means ‘to stay’.

Cailín (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘girl’.

Coleen (Wolof): this means ‘style appearance’.

Colin(Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this is a man’s name found in Ireland.

Colin (Wolof): this means ‘a name of a man with style and appearance’.

Tá (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘Yes’.

Taa (Wolof): this means ‘to accept’.

Cam (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘crooked’. Cambell – a crooked mouth also is a family name.

Cam (Wolof): this means ‘to express disgust about or filth’.

Talaimh (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘outside grounds.

Talli (Wolof): this means ‘outside grounds.

Rún (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘secret’.

Ruux (Wolof): this means ‘to investigate (something secret)’.

Marbh (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means a’ dead’ person.

Marabu (Wolof): this means ‘a person who has gone to the spirits.

Síla Na Gig (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this is an ancient effigy in stone of a woman and her vulva found mainly all over Kerry county Southwest of Ireland. It remains a mystery.

Seela (Wolof): this means a crevice – vagina.

Gi (Wolof): this means ‘the’ / ‘his’ / ‘her’

Na (Wolof): this means ‘from, through’.

Fianna (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means warriors / tribe’ even as a political parties in Ireland – Fianna Fáil and Fianna Gael.

Fir (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘men’.

Firdu (Wolof): this means ‘tribe’.

Sinn (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘Our’. We also use this in politics to indicate the upper house known as ‘Seanad’.

Sen (Wolof): this means ‘Our’.

Dáil (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means the Irish House of Commons ‘a place to meet’.

Da-jaloo (Wolof): this means to gather together.

Da-jee (Wolof): this means ‘to meet with’.

Ciarraí (Gaelic/Gaeilge) Kerry (English): This is the most southerly south-westerly area of Ireland and probably the first part of the country that homo-sapiens landed. This area is very mountainous.

Kéri (Wolof): this means a place to struggle both physically and economically.

Macnas (Gaelic) – Virility.

Maa (Wolof) = Copulating; Nas (Wolof) = Threading the needle.

Maith Poc (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘a good goat’.

Mokk Pooc (Wolof): this means ‘a good wife’.

Goats in Kerry have their horns rising up over their heads and reminds of a woman who raises her fists. Goats in Senegal are mainly with horns protruding sideways.

Poc Fair in Kilorgan Kerry is an ancient festival using a new goat from the mountains each year to celebrate on stage.

Ag Rince (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘dancing ‘ as in Irish Dancing.

Ag Renka (Wolof): this means ‘making crooked legs.

Fola (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘blood’.

Fola (Wolof): this means ‘blood’.

Deoch Fhola (Gaelic/ Gaeilge) this means ‘bad blood’ and was the precursor to the name Dracula written by an Irish man Bram Stoker.

Tánaiste (Gaelic) / - Chancellor – Tan (Wolof) =Eagle, Asamaan (Wolof) =Sky (Sign of Power)

Fis (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘information’ and in a primitive way compares the process as in sowing to create growth.

Fis (Wolof): this means ‘to sow’.

Leaba (Gaelic / Gaeilge):this means a ‘bed’.

Lal (Wolof): this means ‘bed’.

Duggana (Gaelic) meaning ‘harbour’. Dugga (Wolof) means ‘to enter’.

Ogham (Gaelic) Stone Writing; Ooom (Wolof) Knowledge/
Olamh (Gaelic) Professor; Oólu (Wolof) To Trust

Dancing at Lughnasa – Loo (Wolof) = firewood, Na(Wolof) = by, Saas (Wolof) = hot. Ag Renka (Wolof) = Making crooked legs – Ag Rince (Gaelic) = Dancing .Dancing by the hot firewood.

Uachtarán (Gaelic) – Oo (Wolof) = to call, Aaka (Wolof) = combat, Tari (Wolof) = to recite. The person with authority to call the tribe to war.

Gaelic Sports

Gaelic Sports are popular in Ireland and usually involve a ball of some shape and size that are not the same as a soccer ball.

Caid (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this is a ball used in ancient times and the source of this is found in the directory of the Gaelic sporting body in Ireland.

Caadi-Caadi (Wolof): this means ‘roll along’.

Camán (Gaelic / Gaeilge) : Hurley used in Gaelic Games

Camóg (Gaelic / Gaeilge): Hurley used in Gaelic Games (Women)

Camógaíocht (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): Playing Hurley.

Cammoon (Wolof): this means ‘left side’ / ‘left hand extension’.

Playing hurly is used by holding it with the upper left-hand extension where the weight rest and the right hand balances the hurley

Rugby

Unknown to the public and lost in translation through history both Ireland and Scotland have the Haaka in their origins from the Wolof word Aaka (to challenge/ combat). See Uachtarán and Scotland ‘Ach’ (in another chapter).

Maith Poc ag Bula (Gaelic / Gaeilge): This is an expression to mean the good ball is playing well passing along the pitch.

Mook Pooc ag Bulo (Wolof): this means a fighting woman with raised fists (see earlier Poc).

Eogham (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): This is a reference to ‘Eogham Stones’ standing in fields mostly in Kerry that show very ancient writings using straight lines only and have been deciphered to have message meanings. In essence this is a book on stone that gives plenty of information. Oom (Wolof): this means ‘to be abundant, plenty’.

Aaka (Wolof): War Cry/ To Confront; Haaka (Rugby War Cry). This word is part of the same family of Congo languages that form the source of these new words on this report thus we can only presume that it was used in Ireland too before the Flight of The Geese period. (up-date see another report).

Aar (Wolof): Protection; Aire (Gaeilic) = protection.

Aar Ras (Wolof): Protection of gathered people; Áras on Uachtarán (Gaelic) - The Irish White House or Home of the President.

Meles (Wolof): Disappearing; Milesians ancient tribe to arrive in Ireland. They practiced the hunting art of ‘fith fath’ or ‘findi fay’ in wolof meaning to blacken oneself.

Anglo – Hiberno Words

These are words commonly used only on the island of Ireland and have officially unknown origins.

Piis (Wolof) (used as an expression): ‘taking the piss out of me’ – waisting my time’.

Piis (Wolof): to wink or look through the corner of your eye’. Also, as in Piseog (Gaelic)

Piis (Wolof) (also means fabric or cloth) as in Menapii (Ptolemy Map)

Eegit: this means ‘an idiot’.

Ee (Wolof) and Geten (Wolof): meaning ‘to call for someone’s attention to wake up or to annoy and pester’.

Daye Dayet: is used by an older generation to refuse demands by another person. Often said as ‘daye daye’.

Deédeét (Wolof): this means ‘No’.

Begorrah – this means ‘your looking great’, an expression in Ireland.

Be (Wolof): this means ‘to is are’.

Gor (Wolof): this means ‘noble’.

Banjax: this means ‘ broken and or incapacitated’.

Ban (Wolof) and Jaxxal (Wolof): this means ‘to refuse / to doubt’.

Feck / Fec: used on the island of Ireland only (feck-off) meaning to say to someone to ‘make a hole or do something else / move along’.

Fec (Wolof): this means ‘to make a hole’.

Bejaysus: The sudden surprise of meeting someone you know well in Ireland.

Béy (Wolof): = goat (sudden)

‘Jaas’ (Wolof): sudden

Effen: this is used in Ireland to mean ‘they couldn’t get it into their head’ usually referring to some one’s mistake.

Ee (Wolof): this means ‘to call someone’ usually a man.

En (Wolof): this means ‘to load on the head’.

‘F’ (Wolof: (Silent) tribe member as in ‘fir’.

Book of Kells: Oom(Wolof)Book , Kel (Wolof) Trees.

Book of Muckcross: Oom (Wolof) Book, Mukus (Quiet), Roose (Wolof) Water.

Gobshite – Goob (Wolof) Harvest, Siit (Wolof) to drip meaning Talking nonsense.

Gobdaw – Goob ~ (Wolof) Harvest, Daaw (Wolof) Last Year. Meaning Old News.

Goban Saor – Goob (Wolof) Harvest, Sore (Wolof) Far & Away. Meaning talking forum about news from afar.

Aagh Gee – Aaji (Wolof) to unhook, to hit a target, to bring down.

Be Dee Oo Ki Doh Ki (Wolof) – Be (Wolof) to is, are; Dee (Wolof) – be quiet, silent: Oo (Wolof) - to call; Ki (Wolof) – this person; Doo (Wolof) - another. Would you be quiet and give this person another.

Mindsets

Wake up
Make a hole
No! Make a hole?
You call yourself a hole man?
Now make a hole.
does not exist)
(Plain language)

To Be
To be
Or not to be
That is the question?
(blank – omitted,

**Shakespeare 16th
/ 17th century
(French
Philosophers)**

**Piis Ee-git
Ci-feck
Deédeét feck
Da fecker
Feck-di**

**(Homo-Sapiens
West Africa)**

**Piis Eegit
Feck
Daye dayet feck
Da fecker
Feck it**

(Kerryman Ireland)

**Être
Être
Ou ne pas être
Telle est la question**

(Philosophie et La France)

