

## **Ptolemy's Map of Ireland**

**The great geographer Ptolemy (ad 100-180), writing in the library of Alexandria in Egypt, compiled an atlas of the known world. Ireland and Britain (The Isles) were part of his works then. In Ireland he lists 53 names. Their sources are neither reliable nor verifiable and are mainly hearsay, from merchants from Britain and given to the Romans where it was gathered by Philemon in the first century.**

**Officially it is published that they were then recorded in Latin by Marinus of Tyre. These findings dispute that assertion and claim that these words are the original language spoken by the first inhabitants from west Africa, that had arrived at The Isles prior to the arrival of the Celts, and are the earliest recorded written language spoken on The Isles. Subsequently, generations after generations of scribes preserved it even though they did not understand it, and in the process some names became distorted beyond recognition until now.**

**There are no books recording accurately the meaning of any of these names and where an effort was made, they failed miserably and in doing so failed in their efforts to explain the origin of the Gaelic language. The Irish Academic Department in Trinity College Dublin has behaved like a Eunuch that castrates the virility of the life, the original native language has to offer, instead fostering the dark arts of 'the institution', known as 'The City of London, that has existed prior to the Battle of Hastings and who's ancient cult like practice was untouched by those invaders and continues to reach its dark tentacles to Trinity College Dublin. This is why this interpretation is unique.**

## Art Interpretation of Ptolemy Map of Ireland - all Black African language



(Map Published ad 100 – 150 in Alexandria, Egypt – interpretation of words shown on map are unknown and with inaccuracies)

There is no official Gaelic on this map. This Illustrative Art was created in 2020 in Limerick.

## **Top Left Clockwise**

### **Nagnatae/ Nagnata**

The map indicates that this is a name of a tribe. Our interpretation is a tribe of herd cattle breeders.

The illustration shows cows/ cattle and herd measured by a ruler and standing behind a farm wall.

Nag (Wolof) = Cow; and Nata (Wolof) = Measure as in Herd. This indicates a place where cattle herd are to be found.

### **Other Related:**

1 This also relates to a local place 'Oweynagat' (Cave in Roscommon) and the ancient local greetings in its time Nagadeff (Wolof) = 'may you have many cows'.

Officially, Oweynagat is misunderstood as a cave for cats. Its actual meaning is 'the high place for cattle': Nag (Wolof) = Cow; Gét (Wolof) = Herd; Wi (Wolof) = The; Ów (Wolof) = a place to climb.

2 Céide Fields, Co. Mayo. Kaada (Wolof) = the Acacia tree that is grown as a cattle fodder in the gardens to feed the herds of local cattle.

Robogdion/ Robogdii

The next illustration shows The Giants Causeway on top right corner.

Roob (Wolof) = 'To bury' and Bugga (Wolof) = 'To Want'. The location on the map indicates where the famous Giants Causeway is located in Co. Antrim on the north east of Ireland. This word is 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 or to make raised grounds underwater to ascend?

Continuing downwards on right:

### **Cauci / Eblani / Eblana**

The Illustration ( middle right) shows the Liffey River from the Irish Sea to Leixlip where it rises. Salmon are swimming and jumping at the waterfalls. The exhibit is showing a sleeping pregnant woman whos' head rises when the salmon are jumping. Included can be found goods imported on the north side of the river having arrived by boat and boats leaving loaded with goods for export with no goods on the southern shore of the river.

**Cuuci (Wolof) = Baby Penis, indicating that area known as Leixlip where the source of the river rises.**

**Eb(Wolof) = meaning 'to load' : Laana (Wolof) = meaning 'to open' : This location on the map indicates that it is South of the river shore in Dublin City where this indicates an open space in the docks to open and load as in exporting.**

**Eebi (Wolof) = meaning 'to unload': Laana (Wolof) meaning 'to open'. This location is north of the river shore where there was open space to import goods arriving to the island of Ireland.**

#### **Other Related:**

**Leixlip (Co. Kildare) – Léf (Wolof) = Vagina (Source of river also big harbour); Luux - Luuxi (Wolof) = to wriggle and kick. This means that part of the river where the fish wriggle and kick to continue their journey to the source of the river to spawn.**

#### **Coriondi**

**The illustration shows Red Blood and a man being sacrificed by others over a rock. The words indicate a tribe that brutally attack others.**

**Cor (Wolof) = Red Blood; Ree (Wolof) = Laugh; Ón (Wolof) = To Strike; Dee (Wolof) = To Die/ Silence. This means a place where pleasure was taken in watching human sacrifices so as to punish as a result of an unlawful deed carried out.**

#### **Biirgos/ Manapii / Manapia**

**The illustration - on bottom right corner - shows the pregnant river Slaney with fish and an African lady who is busy carrying goods on her head.**

**Biirgos: Biir (Wolof) = pregnancy inside stomach; Gaas (Wolof) = wet. This means where fish spawn inside the river Slaney near Avoca.**

**Menapii / Manapia: Men (Wolof) = to be able to do something better; Piis (Wolof) = piece of material. This indicates a center to manufacture where value added goods are made.**

**Manapia; this may have been the local port where trade was carried out, possibly Arklow.**

#### **Laberus**

**This illustration - bottom - shows rich arable tillage land and rivers stretching from Waterford to the midlands.**

**Laberus: Laa (Wolof) = a place; Bari (Wolof) = plenty.**

**Other Related: Suurga (Wolof) = Roving Farmlands (Golden Vale) and Suir River.**

### **Vellabori**

This illustration on bottom left shows a tribe and place where cannibalism is practiced.

Vellabori; There is no 'V' in Wolof or Gaelic. Fay (Wolof) = to leave in anger; Laa (Wolof) = to take sides; Bori (Wolof) = to run / flee. This indicates 'No Man's Land, too dangerous a place to be and indicates local tribes that practice cannibalism.

Other: The Annals of Inishfallen currently held in Oxford UK and are medieval documentation in Gaelic and Latin by Irish Monks about that area around Killarney, Co. Kerry. The words Fay(Wolof) = to leave in anger and Foyle (Wolof) = dangerous , both support the interpretation of '.....fallen' and Vellabori.

### **Macolicon**

This illustration was not shown - please see Homo - Sapiens - Shannon Estuary -. It depicts women wearing sensual dresses and indicating the place to be seen in the city of Limerick.

Macolicon: Maa (Wolof) to copulate; Colin (way of dress / fashion; Concó (Wolof) = elbow. This indicates a location / junction that brings people together that love fashion.

### **Senos**

This abstract illustration below shows either a swan with two eggs in a nest on a riverbank and/or a naked lady asleep with a swan in a field and/or a penis. Its purpose is to show a sense of place of belonging that is home. This place is the Shannon Estuary.

Senos: Sunu (Wolof) / Sinn (Gaelic) = Our; Roose (Wolof) = Water / River. This means our river. This estuary runs east / west easterly direction, the same as Senegal River the origins of these homo-sapiens and cluster of ancient words found in the Wolof language. Other Related: All words commencing with 'S' have a strong 'Sh' pronunciation. The word 'Ros' can be found in many places in Ireland and always indicates water nearby. When it is joined with another word it loses its 'R' eg Foynes ( Our Dangerous River/Water)= Foyle/ Sin/Ros/ (Wolof).

### **Gangani**

This illustration shows a tribe of men in flat boats and fishing and living along the riverbank. It indicates the local Gandelow fishing boat used along the shores of the Shannon Estuary.

Gangani: Gannar (Wolof) = gentle or timid .This indicates that this boat was made for the quiet timid waters inland that had evolved from the seafaring Gaal /currach / cashin boats.

**Other Related:** The places indicated are Newtown and Glin both near Limerick and places of continued strong river fishing boating traditions.

### **Illustrations Not Shown**

#### **Iverni / Ivernīs/ R. Iverne**

This illustration was not shown. It would have depicted a Market Town an important place to buy and sell goods from the Golden Vale.

Iverni/ Ivernīs/ R. Iverne: Ee (Wolof) = 'to call someones attention'; There is no 'V' in Wolof or Gaelic. Fay (Wolof) = payer; Ni (Wolof) = 'line to offer' or 'this way road'.

#### **Vennicii**

This illustration is not shown. It would have depicted a wet boggy place that should be drained. The letter 'V' does not exist in Wolof or Gaelic and was used in place for the letter 'F' in Wolof. This practice has been repeated elsewhere.

Fendi (Wolof) = to be drained; Nii (Wolof) = this place ; di (Wolof) = this

Meaning: This place should be drained.

#### **Erpeditani**

Er-pe-di-tan-i (nii)

Er ( also Wer) (Wolof) = to go in circles

pec (Wolof) = dance

di(Wolof) = the

tan(Wolof) = eagle / vulture

nii (Wolof) = this place

Meaning: This place is where the eagle dances in circles

#### **R Oboca**

This indicates the river currently called Avoca. Its official meaning has been lost in translation.

Oo (Wolof) = to call to attention

Book (Wolof) (pronounced bók) = to belong to

Ooka (Wolof) = to scratch (this indicates the river to find gold by scratching the water surface).

**Meaning:** The river that calls you to attention to find value by scratching the water surface. In this case Gold was plentiful in the river and used to make many things. This should be read in conjunction with close proximity of Menapii and Manapia above.

**Burvinda**

This is located along the Boyne Valley.

**Bu (Wolof) = which is**

**findi (Wolof) = millet (there is no 'v' in Wolof or Gaelic as explained in many other similar words)**

**daaj (Wolof) = to nail (to mill)**

**Meaning:** This is the location where you process the milled millet. Today this place is the principal source of millet in Ireland.

**Below is the illustration of the entry 'Senos' ( meaning our waterway as in Sinn Ross (Gaelic)) on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland**

