



NATIONAL MONUMENTS SERVICE

SEIRBHÍS NA SÉADCHOMHARTHAÍ NÁISIÚNTA - NÓTAÍ RAOIN

Monument Class and Scope Notes / Aicme an tSéadchomhartha agus Nótaí Roinn

Version	Date	Leagan	Dáta
1.00	13/10/2023	1.00	13/10/2023

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Monument Class and Scope Notes		Aicme an tSéadchomhartha agus Nótaí Raoin	
Monument Class	Scope Notes	Aicme an tSéadchomhartha	Nótaí Raoin
Almsouse	A house endowed by a benefactor devoted to the shelter of the poor. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Teach almsan	Teach bronnta ag tabharthóir a bhí tiomanta ar fhoscadh a chur ar fáil do dhaoine bochta. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Altar	A structure of stone in the form of a table or block used as the focus for a religious ritual, but not part of a church. This class term is also used for features named 'Altar' on Ordnance Survey maps where there is no surviving visible trace above ground. These can be of any date from prehistory onwards. See also Mass-rock.	Altóir	Struchtúr cloiche i bhfoirm tábla nó bloic a úsáidtear mar phointe fócais do dheasghnáth reiligiúnach, ach ní cuid de shéipéal atá i gceist. Úsáidtear an téarma aicme seo le haghaidh gnéithe ar a dtugtar 'Altóir' ar léarscáileanna na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis freisin sa chás nach bhfuil aon fhianaise shofheicthe le feiceáil os cionn na talún. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Féach freisin carraig Aifrinn.
Anomalous stone group	A group of stones, usually standing, which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. They may be all that remains or is visible of a partially destroyed or obscured archaeological monument which may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Grúpa cloch aimhrialta	Grúpa cloch, ina seasamh de ghnáth, nach féidir a aicmiú mar aon chineál séadchomhartha seandálaíoch aitheanta eile bunaithe ar fhianaise atá ar fáil faoi láthair. B'fhéidir nach mbeadh iontu ach an méid atá fágtha nó le feiceáil de shéadchomhartha seandálaíoch páirtscriosta nó doiléir a d'fhéadfaí a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Architectural feature	Part of the cut-stone fabric of a building/structure (e.g. window, doorway) that has been removed from its original position. These may date to any period from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Gné ailtireachta	Cuid de chreatlach cloch ghearrtha foirgnimh/struchtúir (e.g. fuinneog, doras) atá bainte óna suíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Architectural fragment	A piece of worked wood or carved stone that has been removed from a building. These may be of any date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards.	Blogh ailtireachta	Píosa d'adhmaid snoite nó cloch shnoite atá bainte d'fhoirgneamh. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Armorial plaque	A stone tablet or slab bearing a coat of arms, sometimes accompanied by a date and/or inscription. This term is not used for memorials of the dead found in churches, for which see 'Wall monument'. These date from the late medieval or post-medieval periods (c. 1400-1600 AD) onwards.	Plaic armais	Táibléad cloiche nó leac chloiche ar a bhfuil armas, agus uaireanta bíonn dáta agus/nó inscríbhinn le feiceáil freisin. Ní úsáidtear an téarma seo le haghaidh cuimhneachán na marbh a bhíonn le fáil i séipéil, féach 'Séadchomhartha balla'. Is leis na tréimhsí meánaoiseacha déanacha nó iar-mheánaoiseacha agus na tréimhsí ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo (c. 1400-1600 AD).
Armorial plaque (present location)	A stone tablet or slab bearing a coat of arms, sometimes accompanied by a date and/or inscription. This term is not used for memorials of the dead found in churches, for which see 'Wall monument'. In this case the armorial plaque has been moved from its original location. These date from the late medieval or post-medieval periods (c. 1400-1600 AD) onwards.	Plaic armais (suíomh reatha)	Táibléad cloiche nó leac chloiche ar a bhfuil armas, agus uaireanta bíonn dáta agus/nó inscríbhinn le feiceáil freisin. Ní úsáidtear an téarma seo le haghaidh cuimhneachán na marbh a bhíonn le fáil i séipéil, féach 'Séadchomhartha balla'. Sa chás seo, tá an phlaic armais bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Is leis na tréimhsí meánaoiseacha déanacha nó iar-mheánaoiseacha agus na tréimhsí ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo (c. 1400 - 1600 AD).
Asylum	A place of refuge or protection, usually referring to an institution for the care or relief of the blind or mentally ill. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Tearmann	Áit tearmainn nó chosanta, institiúid ina dtugtar aire do dhaoine atá dall nó a bhfuil fadhbanna meabhairshláinte acu nó ina bhfaigheann siad faoiseamh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Axe factory	A place where stone axes were quarried and/or manufactured. In Ireland identified axe factories date to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	Monarcha tuanna	Áit ina mbíodh tuanna cloiche á gcairéalú agus/nó á ndéanamh. In Éirinn, baineann na monarchana tua aitheanta leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.).
Bakery	A building/structure where bread was baked. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Bácús	Foirgneamh/struchtúr ina mbíodh arán á bhácáil. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Barn	A building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Scioból	Foirgneamh a úsáidtear go príomha chun féar, grán, trealamh feirme a stóráil nó mar áit foscaidh do bheostoc. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Barracks	A building or group of buildings used to house members of the police or armed forces. These date from the late 17th century AD onwards.	Beairic	Foirgneamh nó grúpa foirgneamh a úsáideann baill de na póilíní nó na fórsaí armtha. Baineann a leithéid le deireadh an 17ú haois AD ar aghaidh.

Barrow - bowl-barrow	A circular or oval raised area (generally over 1m above the external ground level) with an external fosse and sometimes an outer bank. The name 'bowl-barrow' refers to the mound element which is like an inverted bowl. They contain and/or cover burials and were in use from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach bhabhlach	Limistéar ardaithe ciorclach nó ubhchruthach (go ginearálta 1m os cionn leibhéal na talún seachtraí) le clais sheachtrach agus banc seachtrach uaireanta. Tagraíonn an t-ainm 'tulach bhabhlach' don ghné tulaigh atá cosúil le babhla inbhéartaithe. San áireamh iontu agus/nó clúdaíonn siad ionaid adhlactha agus bhí siad in úsáid idir an Chré-umhaois agus an Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - ditch barrow	A circular or oval level or slightly raised area (less than 1m above the external ground level) defined by a fosse; generally less than 20m in diameter. They are often found in clusters or in association with other barrow types. They are funerary monuments that may date to the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) but more usually date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). See also Ring-ditch.	Tulach - tulach díge	Limistéar cothrom ciorclach nó ubhchruthach nó beagán ardaithe (níos lú ná 1m os cionn leibhéal na talún sheachtraigh) sainithe ag díog; níos lú ná trastomhas 20m go ginearálta. Go minic, bíonn siad le fáil i mbraislí nó in aice le cineálacha tulach eile. Is séadchomharthaí adhlactha iad a d'fhéadfaí a lua leis an Tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) ach a luaitear go hiondúil leis an gCré-umhaois/Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400). Féach freisin Díog fháinneach.
Barrow - embanked barrow	A circular or oval raised area, generally less than 20m in diameter, enclosed by a continuous broad/large bank with a level or a concave interior. Generally there is no external fosse and no entrance. The proportion of the bank size (large) in relation to the internal diameter (small) is important in identifying this site type. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach chlaífoirt	Limistéar ardaithe ciorclach nó ubhchruthach, níos lú ná trastomhas 20m go ginearálta, laistigh de bhruach leathan/mór leanúnach agus taobh istigh cothrom nó cuasach. Go ginearálta, níl aon díog sheachtrach ann ná aon slí isteach. Baineann tábhacht le céatadán mhéid an bhruaigh (mór) i gcoibhneas leis an trastomhas inmheánach (beag) chomh fada is a bhaineann leis an gcineál láithreach seo a shainaithint. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise/na hIarannaoise (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - mound barrow	A circular or oval earthen or earth and stone mound with no external features. Mounds found in association with other barrow types are likely to be mound barrows. They are funerary in nature and contain and/or cover burials. Excavated examples have been dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach dumha	Dumha cré nó cré agus cloch, ciorclach nó ubhchruthach, gan gnéithe seachtracha. Tá seans maith ann gur tulaigh dhumha iad dumhaí a aimsítear taobh le cineálacha tulach eile. Baineann siad le deasghnátha adhlactha agus/nó tá ionaid adhlactha iontu nó clúdaíonn siad iad. Baineann samplaí tochailte leis an gCré-umhaois agus Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - pond barrow	A shallow, man-made, circular depression enclosed around its rim by an earthen bank. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach locháin	Log éadomhain, saorga, ciorclach laistigh de mhúr cré. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise/na hIarannaoise (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - ring-barrow	A circular or oval raised area (generally up to 1m above the external ground level or level with it) enclosed by fosse(s) and outer bank(s), with or without an entrance. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach fháinneach	Limistéar ciorclach nó ubhchruthach (go ginearálta suas le 1m os cionn leibhéal na talún seachtraigh nó ar comhleibhéal leis) laistigh de dhíog(a) agus bruach(a) seachtracha, le nó gan bealach isteach. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise/na hIarannaoise (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - stepped barrow	An oval or circular platform with a raised, flat-topped or rounded central area, giving the monument its characteristic 'stepped' profile, sometimes with a bank on the outer edge of the platform. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - tulach chéimnithe	Ardán ubhchruthach nó ciorclach le limistéar lárnach ardaithe, maol nó cruinn, rud is cúil le próifíl 'céimnithe' an tséadchomhartha. Uaireanta, bíonn bruach ar imeall seachtrach an ardáin. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise/na hIarannaoise (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Barrow - unclassified	An artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials. Used where it is not possible to identify the specific type. See also Barrow - bowl-barrow, Barrow - ditch barrow, Barrow - embanked barrow, Barrow - mound barrow, Barrow - pond barrow, Barrow - ring-barrow and Barrow - stepped barrow. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Tulach - neamhaicmithe	Dumha saorga cré nó cré agus cloch, déanta de ghnáth d'ionaid adhlactha nó chun iad a cheilt. Úsáidte nuair nach féidir an cineál sonracha a shainaithint. Féach freisin Tulach - tulach fháinneach, Tulach - tulach díge, Tulach chlaífoirt, Tulach - tulach dumha, Tulach - tulach locháin, Tulach - tulach fháinneach agus Tulach - tulach chéimnithe. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise/na hIarannaoise (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Bastioned fort	A fort with projecting works, generally level with the ramparts, for mounting artillery to provide for flanking fire. The early rounded or semicircular form was gradually replaced by the four-sided, Italian-style, angled bastion from the early 16th century AD onwards. These are popularly called star-shaped forts.	Ráth úrdhúnta	Ráth le hoibreacha starracha, ar aon leibhéal leis na rampair de ghnáth, úsáidte chun airtléire a ardú chun freastal ar thine chliathánach. De réir a chéile tháinig deireadh le ré na luathfhoirme ciorclaí nó leathchiorclaí, agus forbraíodh urdún ceathairthaobhach, ar stíl Iodálach agus ag uillinn, ó thús an 16ú haois AD anonn. Dúnta réaltchruthacha a thugtar orthu seo go coitianta.
Battery	A structure of earth and/or stone where artillery is mounted. Examples generally date from the later 16th century AD onwards.	Bataire	Struchtúr de chré agus/nó cloch a úsáidtear chun airtléire a ardú. Baineann a leithéid le deireadh an 16ú haois AD ar aghaidh.

Battlefield	A battle is defined as a significant military engagement, excluding sieges and urban warfare, which took place before 1800 A.D. and which involved in the order of one thousand or more combatants. Military engagements which involved lesser numbers of combatants may be included where they are considered to be of special historical or archaeological significance. A battlefield is the identifiable and definable geographic area(s) where a battle took place. For mapping purposes its extent is determined as the outer limit of the area(s) within which the majority of the fighting took place and may also include any directly related sites intrinsically linked with the conduct, command or direction of the battle.	Láthair chatha	Is éard atá i gceist le cath ná rannpháirtíocht shuntasach mhíleata, seachas léigear agus cogáíocht uirbeach, a tharla roimh 1800 A.D. agus a raibh thart ar mhíle nó níos mó trodaí páirteach ann. D'fhéadfaí rannpháirtíochtaí míleata nach raibh an oiread céanna trodaithe páirteach iontu a áireamh sa chás go mbreithnítear go mbaineann suntas speisialta stairiúil nó seandálaíoch leo. Is éard atá i gceist le láthair chathair ná an limistéar/na limistéir inaitheanta agus insainithe inar tharla cath. Chun críche léarscáilithe, glactar leis gurb ionann an limistéar agus teorainn sheachtrach an limistéir/na limistéar inar tharla an trodaíocht agus d'fhéadfaí aon suíomh gaolmhar atá nasctha go dlúth le reáchtáil, ordú nó treo an chatha a chur san áireamh freisin.
Bawn	A courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12th - 17th centuries AD). There are some instances where the bawn survives but the building it was constructed to defend does not.	Bábhún	Clós tí mheánaoisigh, túrthí nó tí dhaingnithe (12ú - 17ú haois AD). Tá roinnt samplaí ann ina bhfuil an bábhún fós le feiceáil ach níl an foirgneamh a tógadh chun é a chosaint le feiceáil.
Beacon	A man-made feature, usually considered to be a fixed visual mark on land or in the water, used as a navigational aid to the approaches of a bay or harbour. These are usually of solid construction and may or may not be lighted. These date from the 12th century onwards. See also lighthouse.	Rabhchán	Gné shaorga, a nglactar léi de ghnáth mar mharc físiúil seasta ar thalamh nó san uisce, a úsáid mar áis loingseoireachta ag an mbealach isteach chuig bá nó calafort. De ghnáth is struchtúr láidre a bhíonn iontu agus d'fhéadfadh soilse a bheith iontu ach níl sé riachtanach. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 12ú haois ar aghaidh. Féach freisin teach solais.
Bee-boles	A series of recesses in a wall in which bee skeps/beehives are placed. These are found in walled gardens accompanying houses dating from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Cuasnóga	Sraith cuas i mballa ina leagtar neadacha beach/coirceoga. Bíonn siad seo le fáil i ngarraithe daingean taobh le tithe a tógadh idir an 17ú agus an 19ú haois AD.
Blockhouse	A detached fort occupied by a garrison, usually sited so as to command a strategic location. These date from the early 16th to the mid- 17th century AD.	Dúnán	Dún scoite ina bhfuil garastún, suite i suíomh straitéiseach de ghnáth. Baineann siad seo leis an 16ú haois luath agus lár an 17ú haois AD.
Booley hut	A circular or rectangular dwelling, occupied seasonally, associated with the summer pasturing of livestock, usually on upland or marginal land. Generally considered to date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Bothán buaile	Áitreabh ciorclach nó dronuilleogach, a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann ar bhonn séasúrtha, a luaitear le féarach samhraidh beostoic, ar thalamh ard nó talamh imeallach de ghnáth. Glactar leis go ginearálta go mbíodh an cineál seo áitribh in úsáid idir an 17ú agus an 19ú haois AD.
Boulder-burial	A large boulder or capstone of megalithic proportions, resting on a number of supporting stones, usually three or four in number, which, in most cases, do not form a recognisable chamber structure. Excavations suggest a Bronze Age date for this burial monument (c. 2400-500 BC).	Adhlacadh bolláin	Bollán nó leac mhullaigh a tógadh sa ré mheigiliteach, suite ar roinnt cloch tacaíochta, trí nó ceithre chloch de ghnáth, agus i bhformhór na gcásanna níl struchtúr seomra inaitheanta le tabhairt faoi deara. Bunaithe ar thochailtí atá déanta meastar go mbaineann an séadchomhartha adhlactha seo leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.).
Boundary mound	A mound constructed primarily of earth located on or near a known boundary. These date from the 19th century onwards.	Dumha teorann	Dumha déanta de chré suite ar nó taobh le teorainn aitheanta. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 19ú haois ar aghaidh.
Boundary stone	A stone that indicates the limit of an area. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Cloch chríche	Cloch a léiríonn teorainn limistéir. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Boundary stone (present location)	A stone that indicates the limit of an area, which has been moved from its original location. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Cloch chríche (suíomh reatha)	Cloch a léiríonn teorainn limistéar, atá bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Bowling green	A closely mown piece of ground used for the game of lawn bowling. These date to the 17th and 18th centuries.	Faiche bollaí	Píosa talún lomtha a úsáidtear do chluichí bollaí. Bhíodh siad seo in úsáid sa 17ú agus san 18ú haois.
Breakwater	A structure which protects a beach or harbour by breaking the force of the waves. These date from the to the Viking period (9th -12th centuries AD) onwards.	Tonnchosc	Struchtúr a chosnaíonn trá nó calafort trí fhórsa na dtionnta a bhriseadh. Is le tréimhse na Lochlannach (9ú -12ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Brewery	A commercial complex of buildings for the brewing of beer. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Grúdlann	Coimpléasc tráchtála foirgneamh a mbíodh grúdaireacht beorach ar siúl ann. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Brickworks	An industrial manufacturing complex producing bricks. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD.	Monarcha brící	Coimpléasc déantúsaíochta tráchtála ina mbíodh brící á dtáirgeadh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD.
Bridge	A structure of wood, stone, iron, brick or concrete, etc., built to span a river or ravine in order to facilitate the crossing of pedestrians or vehicles. These date from the medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD) onwards.	Droichead	Struchtúr déanta d'adhmaid, cloch, iarann, brící nó coincreit, etc., tógtha os cionn abhann nó aille chun cabhrú le coisithe nó feithiclí taisteal os a gcionn. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-12ú haois AD).

Building	A structure that has or had a roof where there is insufficient evidence to determine function. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Foirgneamh	Struchtúr ar a bhfuil nó ar a raibh díon ach nach bhfuil dóthain eolais ar fáil chun feidhm an fhoirgnimh a oibriú amach. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Bullaun stone	The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word 'bullán', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone or bedrock with hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions, which may have functioned as mortars. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells and so may have been used for religious purposes. Other examples which do not appear to have ecclesiastical associations can be found in bedrock or outcrop in upland contexts, often under blanket bog, and are known as bedrock mortars. They date from the prehistoric period to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Ballán	Ciallaíonn an téarma 'ballán' log cruinn i gcloch nó babhla, a úsáidtear chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar bhalláin cloiche nó buncharraige ina bhfuil loig leathsféarúla nó logáin loch-chuach, a bhíodh in úsáid mar mhoirtéir tráth dá raibh seans. Bíonn siad seo luaite le suíomhanna eaglasta agus toibreacha beannaithe go minic rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil seans ann go mbídís in úsáid le haghaidh cúiseanna reiligiúnacha. Tá samplaí eile nach bhfuil aon nasc eaglasta luaite leo le fáil i mbuncharraig nó lomán i gcomhthéacsanna ardtalaimh, faoi bhratphortach go minic, ar a dtugtar mhoirtéir bhuncharraige. Baineann siad leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Bullaun stone (present location)	The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word 'bullán', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone or bedrock with hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions, which may have functioned as mortars. In this case the bullaun stone has been moved from its original location. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells and so may have been used for religious purposes. Other examples which do not appear to have ecclesiastical associations can be found in bedrock or outcrop in upland contexts, often under blanket bog, and are known as bedrock mortars. They date from the prehistoric period to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Ballán (suíomh reatha)	Ciallaíonn an téarma 'ballán' log cruinn i gcloch nó babhla, a úsáidtear chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar bhalláin cloiche nó buncharraige ina bhfuil loig leathsféarúla nó logáin loch-chuach, a bhíodh in úsáid mar mhoirtéir tráth dá raibh seans. Sa chás seo, tá an bollán bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Bíonn siad seo luaite le suíomhanna eaglasta agus toibreacha beannaithe go minic rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil seans ann go mbídís in úsáid le haghaidh cúiseanna reiligiúnacha. Tá samplaí eile nach bhfuil aon nasc eaglasta luaite leo le fáil i mbuncharraig nó lomán i gcomhthéacsanna ardtalaimh, faoi bhratphortach go minic, ar a dtugtar mhoirtéir bhuncharraige. Baineann siad leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Bullring	An arena for bull-baiting, not a tethering ring. These date from the late 17th to the early 19th century AD.	Réileán tarbh	Airéine a úsáideadh i gcomhair saighdeadh tarbh, ní fáinne theaghránaithe. Baineann siad seo leis an 17ú haois dhéanach agus tús an 19ú haois AD.
Burial	An interment or deposition of human or animal remains in an isolated context, not associated with a burial ground or graveyard. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Adhlacadh	Imtheorannú nó diúscairt taisí daonna nó ainmhí i gcomhthéacs leithlisithe, nach mbaineann le hionad adhlactha nó reilig. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Burial (present location)	An interment or deposition of human or animal remains in an isolated context, not associated with a burial ground or graveyard. In this case the burial has been moved from its original location. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Adhlacadh (suíomh reatha)	Imtheorannú nó diúscairt taisí daonna nó ainmhí i gcomhthéacs leithlisithe, nach mbaineann le hionad adhlactha nó reilig. Sa chás seo, tá an t-adhlacadh bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Burial ground	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead, not associated with a church. These date from the medieval period (5th - 16th centuries AD) onwards. See also Children's burial ground and Graveyard.	Ionad adhlactha	Limistéar talún, nach bhfuil in aice le limistéar adhlactha na marbh, nach mbaineann le séipéal. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD). Féach freisin Ionad adhlactha leanaí agus Reilig.
Burial mound	An earthen or earthen and stone mound which contains burials. This classification is applied specifically to burial mounds which are medieval or later in date. For prehistoric examples see barrows.	Dumha adhlactha	Dumha cré nó cré agus cloch, ina bhfuil daoine curtha. Baineann an t-aicmiú seo go sonrach le dumhaí adhlactha a bhaineann leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach nó le tréimhse ina dhiaidh. Tá eolas maidir le samplaí réamhstairiúla le fáil faoi 'tulacha'.
Burial Vault	Burial Vault - An arched structure, mainly subterranean, that is constructed with stone and/or brick, forming a ceiling or roof over a chamber containing one or more burials often belonging to a single family. Most date from 1600-1800 but some earlier examples have been recorded and the practice can continue to the present.	Boghta adhlactha	Boghta Adhlactha - Struchtúr ar nós áirse, faoi thalamh de ghnáth, déanta de chloch agus/nó brící, arb ionann é agus síléail nó díon os cionn seomra ina bhfuil adhlacadh amháin nó níos mó a bhaineann le teaghlach amháin go minic. Forbraíodh a bhformhór idir 1600-1800 ach tá roinnt samplaí a forbraíodh roimhe sin taifeadta agus d'fhéadfaí samplaí den chleachtas céanna a thabhairt faoi sa lá inniu ann freisin.
Burnt mound	A circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. These can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th - 12th century AD). See also Fulacht fia.	Dumha dóite	Dumha ciorclach nó ar a bhfuil cruth neamhghnách d'ábhar ina bhfuil clocha dóite, luaithreach agus gualach agus níl aon fhianaise dromchla ar thrach nó log. D'fhéadfaí samplaí leibhéil a fheiceáil mar fhoirmeacha scaipthe ina bhfuil clocha dóite. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón gCré-umhaois (c. 2400 - 500 R. Ch.) go dtí an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú - 12ú haois AD). Féach freisin Fulacht fia.

Burnt pit	A subcircular or subrectangular pit which has evidence of in situ burning and contains a mixture of charcoal and/or fire-cracked stones. These pits have been also been called fire pits, roasting pits and boiling pits. They are part of a cooking/industrial tradition which continues from the Bronze Age up to the medieval period (c. 2400 BC - 16th century AD).	Clais dhóite	Clais fho-chiorclach nó fho-dhronuilleogach ina bhfuil fianaise ar dhó ar an láthair agus ina bhfuil meascán de ghualach agus/nó clocha scoilte. Uaireanta tugtar claiseanna dó, claiseanna rósta nó claiseanna fiuchta ar na claiseanna seo. Baineann siad le nós cócaireachta/tionsclaíoch atá ag leanúint ar aghaidh ón gCré-umhaois go dtí an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (c. 2400 R. Ch. - 16ú haois AD).
Burnt spread	An area of charcoal-enriched soil indicative of an activity associated with burning. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Scaipeadh dóite	Limistéar ina bhfuil ithir lán le gualach, fianaise ar ghníomhaíocht a bhaineann le dó. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Cairn - boundary cairn	A mound constructed primarily of stone located on a boundary. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These date from the 19th century onwards. See also Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Cairn circle, Radial-stone cairn, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield and Wayside Cairn.	Carn - carn teorann	Dumha déanta de chloch suite ar theorainn. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 19ú haois ar aghaidh. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlactha, Carnchiorcal, Carn cloch gathach, Carn fáinneach, Carnán réitigh, Fearann Carn agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - burial cairn	A mound constructed primarily of stone which covers a burial or burials. The term cairn is derived from the Irish work 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. See also Cairn - unclassified, Radial-stone cairn, Cairn circle, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Boundary cairn, Cairnfield and Wayside Cairn.	Carn - carn adhlactha	Dumha déanta de chloch suite a chlúdaíonn adhlacadh nó adhlacthaí. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn cloch gathach, Carnchiorcal, Carn fáinneach, Carn réitigh, Carn Teorann, Fearann Carn agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - cairn circle	A low circular mound constructed primarily of stone with a circle of non-contiguous upright stones at its edge or emerging some distance in from it. These are probably part of a Bronze Age ritual tradition (c. 2400-1200 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Radial-stone cairn, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield, Boundary cairn, Wayside Cairn.	Carn - carnchiorcal	Dumha ciorclach íseal déanta de chloch den chuid is mó ina bhfuil ciorcal de chlocha ingearacha neamh-chomhtheagmhálacha ag an taobh nó achar uaidh. Gach seans go mbaineann siad le traidisiún deasghnátha na Cré-umhaoise (c. 2400-1200 R. Ch.). Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlactha, Carn cloch gathach, Carn fáinneach, Carnán réitigh, Fearann Carn, Carn Teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - clearance cairn	A mound of stones resulting from field clearance for agricultural purposes. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Radial-stone cairn, Ring-cairn, Cairn circle, Cairnfield, Boundary cairn and Wayside Cairn.	Carn - carnán réitigh	Dumha cloch mar thoradh ar réiteach fearainn chun críocha talmhaíochta. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlactha, Carn cloch gathach, Carn fáinneach, Carnchiorcal, Fearann Carn, Carn Teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - radial-stone cairn	A mound constructed primarily of stone which is delimited by a series of spaced stones set with their long axes aligned towards the centre of the cairn. Their precise function is unknown though through association with stone circles and stone rows they belong to the wider ritual tradition of the middle/late Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Radial-stone enclosure, Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Cairn circle, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield, Boundary cairn and Wayside Cairn.	Carn - carn cloch gathach	Dumha déanta de chloch den chuid is mó a bhfuil sraith cloch spásáilte mórthimpeall air agus tá aiseanna fada na gcloch ailínithe i dtreo lár an chairn. Níl an fheidhm bheacht ar eolas ach is léir trína nasc le liagchiorcail agus sraitheanna gallán go mbaineann siad le traidisiún deasghnátha níos leithne na Cré-umhaoise láir/meánaí (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.). Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Imfhálú cloch gathach, Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlactha, Carnchiorcal, Carn fáinneach, Carn réitigh, Fearann carn, Carn teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - ring-cairn	A low, wide ring or bank of stones surrounding an open, roughly circular area which is (or was initially) free of cairn material. The inner and outer faces of the bank may be kerbed. Usually around 13m in external diameter, though this can range from 3m up to 28m. These are part of the Early Bronze Age burial tradition (c. 2400-1200 BC). The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Radial-stone cairn, Cairn circle, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield, Boundary cairn and Wayside cairn.	Carn - carn fáinneach	Fáinne nó bruach leathan íseal cloch mórthimpeall ar limistéar oscailte cineál ciorclach atá (nó a bhí gan) ábhar cairn. D'fhéadfadh colbha a bheith taobh le haghaidheanna inmheánacha agus seachtracha an bhruaigh. Go hiondúil bíonn an trastomhas seachtrach cothrom le 13m, ach d'fhéadfadh sé a bheith idir 3m agus 28m. Baineann siad le traidisiún adhlactha na Cré-umhaoise Luaithe (c. 2400-1200 R. Ch.). Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlactha, Carn cloch gathach, Carnchiorcal, Carnán réitigh, Fearann carn, Carn teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.

Cairn - unclassified	A mound constructed primarily of stone which cannot be classified as a specific cairn type. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Burial-cairn, Radial-stone cairn, Cairn circle, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield, Boundary cairn and Wayside cairn.	Carn - neamhaicmithe	Dumha déanta de chloch den chuid is mó nach féidir a aicmiú mar chineál cairn ar leith. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carn adhlacltha, Carn cloch gathach, Carnchiorcal, Carnán réitigh, Fearann carn, Carn teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Cairn - wayside cairn	A mound constructed primarily of stone erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. They may be the result of folk practices where it was traditional for people in a funeral procession to place a stone on the cairn in memory of the deceased. They probably date from the 17th to the 20th century AD. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Cairn circle, Radial-stone cairn, Ring-cairn, Clearance cairn, Cairnfield and Boundary cairn.	Carn - carn ar taobh bealaigh	Carn déanta de chloch go príomha a tógadh ag taobh bóthair nó mórbealaí. Seans gur eascair an nós seo as cleachtais phobail nuair a bhí sé de nós ag daoine a bhí páirteach i mórshiúl sochraide cloch a leagan ar charn i gcuimhne na marbh. Seans go mbaineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlacltha, Carnchiorcal, Carn cloch gathach, Carn fáinneach, Carnán réitigh, Fearann carn agus Carn teorann.
Cairnfield	Three or more clearance cairns found in a recognisable cluster. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. See also Clearance cairn, Cairn - unclassified, Burial cairn, Cairn circle, Radial-stone cairn, Ring-cairn, Boundary cairn and Wayside Cairn.	Fearann carn	Trí charnán réitigh nó níos mó aimsithe i mbraisle inaitheanta. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Ciallaíonn an téarma 'carn' carnán nó cruach cloch. Féach freisin Carnán réitigh, Carn - neamhaicmithe, Carn adhlacltha, Carnchiorcal, Carn cloch gathach, Carn fáinneach, Carn teorann agus Carn ar Taobh Bealaigh.
Canal	An artificial navigable waterway built for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers. Though the majority date to the 18th century there is an example in Co. Roscommon of a canal built to transport soldiers in the 12th century.	Canáil	Uiscebhealaí saorga inseolta tógtha chun earraí agus paisinéirí a iompar. Ainneoin go mbaineann a bhformhór leis an 18ú haois, tá sampla amháin le fáil i gCo. Ros Comáin de chanáil a tógadh chun saighdiúirí a iompar sa 12ú haois.
Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	A masonry castle constructed in Ireland by the Anglo-Normans between the late 12th and the early 14th century AD.	Caisleán - Caisleán saoirseachta Angla-Normannach	Caisleán saoirseachta a thóg na hAngla-Normannaigh in Éirinn idir deireadh an 12ú haois agus tús an 14ú haois AD.
Castle - hall-house	A building, usually two storeys high with a first-floor entrance, which leads to a single undivided chamber/hall open to the roof and extending the length of the building. They date primarily to the 13th and 14th centuries in Ireland, often continuing to be occupied, in a modified form, throughout the medieval period.	Caisleán - teach halla	Foirgneamh, dhá urlár de ghnáth le bealach isteach ar an gcéad urlár, a théann chomh fada le seomra neamhroinnte/halla oscailte go dtí an díon agus fad an fhoirgnimh. Is leis an 13ú agus 14ú haois in Éirinn go príomha a bhaineann siad seo, agus leanadh ar aghaidh le húsáid a bhaint astu, i bhfoirm mhionathraithe, i rith na tréimhse meánaoisí.
Castle - motte	An artificial, steep-sided, earthen mound on or in which is set the principal tower of a castle. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th and early 13th century AD.	Caisleán - móta	Dumha cré saorga, le taobhanna géara ar nó ina bhfuil príomhthúr caisleáin le fáil. Tógtha ag na hAngla-Normannaigh ag deireadh an 12ú haois agus ag tús an 13ú haois AD.
Castle - motte and bailey	An early form of castle consisting of a flat-topped, steep-sided, earthen mound supporting a wooden tower, with an associated courtyard or bailey, which is often raised and enclosed by a bank and fosse. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th and early 13th century AD.	Caisleán - móta agus bábhún	Luathfhoirm de chaisleán ina bhfuil dumha cré leibhéal le taobhanna géara, atá ag tacú le túr adhmaid, a mbíonn clós nó bábhún taobh leis, a bhíonn ardaithe go minic agus taobh istigh de bhruach agus díog. Tógtha ag na hAngla-Normannaigh ag deireadh an 12ú haois agus ag tús an 13ú haois AD.
Castle - ringwork	An early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.	Caisleán - créfort fáinneach	Luathfhoirm de chaisleán ina bhfuil limistéar ciorclach, ubhchruthach nó polagánach laistigh de bhruach cré agus cloch agus díog sheachtrach. Tógtha ag na hAngla-Normannaigh agus ag na tiarnaí Gaelacha sa 13ú haois AD.
Castle - ringwork and bailey	An early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse with an associated courtyard or bailey. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.	Caisleán - créfort fáinneach agus bábhún	Luathfhoirm de chaisleán ina bhfuil limistéar ciorclach, ubhchruthach nó polagánach laistigh de bhruach cré agus cloch agus díog sheachtrach agus bíonn clós nó bábhún taobh leis. Tógtha ag na hAngla-Normannaigh agus ag na tiarnaí Gaelacha sa 13ú haois AD.
Castle - tower house	A fortified residence in the form of a tower, usually four or five storeys high, and for the most part slightly more rectangular than square in plan. They were constructed by a lord or landholder and were often partially or completely enclosed by a bawn. The majority date to the 15th and 16th centuries AD.	Caisleán - túrtheach	Áit chónaithe daingnithe i bhfoirm túir, ina mbíonn ceithre nó cúig urlár de ghnáth, agus bíonn cuma níos dronuilleogaí ná cearnógaí ar a leithéid de ghnáth. Bhíodh siad seo á dtógáil ag tiarna nó sealbhóir talún agus bhíodh siad ar fad, nó cuid acu, laistigh de bhábhún. Baineann a bhformhór leis an 15ú agus 16ú haois AD.

Castle - unclassified	A castle that cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. See also Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle; Castle - hall-house; Castle - motte; Castle - motte and bailey; Castle - ringwork; Castle - ringwork and bailey; Castle - tower house.	Caisleán - neamhaicmithe	Caisleán nach féidir a aicmiú go cruinn. Seans go mbaineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir deireadh an 12ú haois agus an 16ú haois AD. Féach freisin Caisleán - Caisleán saoirseachta Angla-Normannach; Caisleán - teach halla; Caisleán - móta; Caisleán - móta agus bábhún; Caisleán - créfort fáinneach; Caisleán - créfort fáinneach agus bábhún; Caisleán - túrtheach.
Cathedral	The principal church of a diocese in which the cathedra or bishop's throne may be found. These date from the 12th to the 19th century AD.	Ardeaglais	An príomhshéipéal i ndeoise ina bhféadfaí suíochán easpaig a fháil. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 12ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Causeway	A road or pathway raised above the surrounding low, wet or uneven ground. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) onwards.	Tóchar	Bóthar nó cosán ardaithe os cionn talamh íseal, fliuch nó míchothrom mórthimpeall. Baineann siad seo leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Causewayed enclosure	A roughly oval area enclosed by one or more concentric fosses with internal banks, both fosse/s and bank/s are not continuous but are broken by numerous gaps (causeways) at frequent but irregular intervals. The diameter is normally in excess of 100m. Possibly ceremonial/ritual in function, these date to the Early Neolithic (c. 4000-3200 BC).	Imfhálú cabhsaithe	Limistéar ubhchruthach laistigh de dhíog chomhlárnach amháin nó níos mó le bruacha inmheánacha, níl an dá dhíog agus bhruach leanúnach ach tá siad deighilte ag roinnt bearnaí (cabhsaí) ag eatraimh choitianta ach neamhrialta. Bíonn an trastomhas níos mó ná 100m de ghnáth. Seans maith gur feidhmeanna searmanais/deasghnátha a bhí luaite seo, baineann siad leis an Luath-Thréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-3200 R. Ch.).
Cave	A natural subterranean feature with evidence of human activity. These have been in use from the prehistoric period onwards.	Pluais	Gné nádúrtha faoi thalamh agus fianaise ar ghníomhaíocht dhaonna. Tá siad seo in úsáid ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Cenotaph	A sepulchral monument erected to commemorate a person or persons buried elsewhere. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Leacht cuimhneacháin	Séadchomhartha adhlactha crochta chun comóradh a dhéanamh ar dhuine nó daoine atá adhlactha in áit éigin eile. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Ceremonial enclosure	A large, almost perfectly circular enclosed area having a diameter of at least 60m but usually with a diameter of over 100m. They are normally defined by an internal fosse and outer earthen bank, but occasionally the enclosing element may be a stone wall. In multivallate examples, where there is often no internal fosse, the banks are closely spaced and tend to be quite slight relative to the enclosed area. Most examples have associated ritual or burial monuments that are normally found within the interior but may also occur in the vicinity of the monument. These are primarily ceremonial/ritual monuments, and are frequently associated with Royal sites. They date from the later Bronze Age to the Iron Age (c. 1200 BC- AD 400). See also: Henge, Embanked enclosure.	Imfhálú deasghnách	Limistéar iniata, ciorclach mór ag a bhfuil trastomhas de 60m ar a laghad ach a mbíonn an trastomhas níos mó ná 100m de ghnáth. Go hiondúil, bíonn díog inmheánach mórthimpeall orthu mar aon bruach cré seachtrach, ach uaireanta is balla cloiche a bhíonn mórthimpeall ar an díog. I samplaí ilmhúrach, áit nach mbíonn díog inmheánach de ghnáth, bíonn na díoga in aice lena chéile agus réasúnta beag i gcoibhneas leis an limistéar iata. Bíonn séadchomharthaí deasghnátha nó adhlactha luaite le formhór na samplaí a bhí le fáil ar an taobh istigh de ghnáth ach d'fhéadfaidís a bheith le fáil gar don séadchomhartha freisin. Is séadchomharthaí searmanais/deasghnátha den chuid is mó iad seo, agus baineann siad le láithreacha Ríoga go minic. Is leis an tréimhse idir an Chré-umhaois dhéanach agus an Iarannaois a bhaineann siad seo (c. 1200 R. Ch. - AD 400). Féach freisin: Heinse, Imfhálú claífoirt.
Ceremonial stone setting	A circular, oval or U-shaped area (max. int. diam. c. 4m; H c. 0.1m) defined by a single or double arrangement of low contiguous stones set on their narrow sides. These are found in proximity to the entrance area of passage tombs. Some abut existing kerbstones while others occur as individual features within clear view of the tomb entrance. The internal area can be covered with concentric arcs of stones of a distinctive variety, such as quartz. These are ritual or ceremonial features which have been found associated with the primary use phase of some excavated passage tombs, dating to the middle period of the Neolithic (3200-2900 BC).	Leaba chloiche dheasghnách	Limistéar ciorclach, ubhchruthach nó U-chruthach (trastomhas inmheánach uasta c. 4m; Airde c. 0.1m) sainithe ag socrú singil nó dúbailte de chlocha comhtheagmhálacha ísle socraithe ag a dtaobhanna cúnga. Bíonn siad seo le fáil in aice leis an mbealach isteach chuig tuamaí pasáiste. Tá roinnt cloch cholbha buailte go dlúth lena chéile agus bíonn roinnt cloch eile le feiceáil mar ghnéithe aonair gar don bhealach isteach chuig an tuama. D'fhéadfadh an limistéar inmheánach a bheith clúdaithe le stuanna comhlárnacha cloch, cineálacha éagsúla cloch cosúil le grianchloch. Is gnéithe deasghnáth nó searmanacha iad seo a bhaineann le céim phríomhúsáide roinnt tuamaí pasáiste tochailte, a bhaineann le lár na tréimhse Neoilití (3200-2900 R. Ch.).
Chapel	A free-standing building which is used for private worship. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Eaglais	Foirgneamh saorsheasaimh a úsáideadh d'adhradh príobháideach. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Charcoal-making site	An area, often in a woodland clearing, used for the production of pure carbon by the controlled burning of wood and other organic materials. These date from the early medieval period up to the 18th century AD.	Láthair déanta gualaigh	Limistéar, i réiteach coillearnaí de ghnáth, a úsáid chun carbón íon a tháirgeadh trí dhó rialaithe adhmaid agus ábhar orgánach eile. Is leis an tréimhse idir an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach agus an 18ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.

Charnel house	A building where the bones of the dead were stored. These date to the 17th century AD.	Ula	Foirgneamh ina mbíodh cnámha na marbh á stóráil. Is leis an 17ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Children's burial ground	An area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children, often known under various Irish names: Cillín, Caldragh, Ceallúnach or Calluragh. The graves were generally marked by simple, low, upright stones or slabs almost invariably without any inscription or other carving. This burial practice may be medieval in origin and continued in Ireland until the 1960s.	Ionad adhlactha leanaí	Limistéar de thalamh neamhchoisricthe a úsáideadh d'adhlacadh leanaí neamhbhaiste nó marbh-bhreithe, a dtugtar ainmneacha éagsúla orthu i nGaeilge: Cillín, Cealdrach, Ceallúnach nó Ceallúrach. De ghnáth, bhíodh na huaigheanna seo marcáilte ag clocha nó leaca simplí, ísle, ingearacha nach mbíodh aon inscríbhinn nó greanadh eile orthu. Seans maith gur leis an ré mheánaoiseach a bhain an cleachtas adhlactha seo a lean ar aghaidh in Éirinn go dtí na 1960idí.
Church	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.	Séipéal	Foirgneamh a úsáidtear d'adhradh Críostaí. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 500 AD a lua leo seo.
Church (present location)	A building used for public Christian worship, which has been moved from its original location. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.	Séipéal (suíomh reatha)	Foirgneamh a úsáidtear d'adhradh Críostaí poiblí, a bogadh óna shuíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 500 AD a lua leo seo.
Churchyard	An area of ground belonging to a church that is not used for burial. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cill	Limistéar talún a bhaineann le séipéal nach úsáidtear d'adhlacadh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Cist	A rectangular or polygonal structure used for burial purposes, constructed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. Cists may be built on the surface or sunk into the ground or set within a cemetery cairn or cemetery mound. They date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Ciste	Struchtúr dronuilleogach nó polagónach a úsáidtear chun críocha adhlactha, déanta de leaca cloiche socraithe ag an imeall agus clúdaithe ag leac nó leac mullaigh amháin nó níos mó. Is féidir ciste a thógáil ar dhromchla nó a lonnú sa talamh nó i gcarn reilige nó dumha reilige. Baineann siad seo leis an gCré-umhaois/Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Cist (present location)	A rectangular or polygonal structure used for burial purposes, constructed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. Cists may be built on the surface or sunk into the ground or set within a cemetery cairn or cemetery mound. In this case the cist has been moved from its original location. They date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Ciste (suíomh reatha)	Struchtúr dronuilleogach nó polagónach a úsáidtear chun críocha adhlactha, déanta de leaca cloiche socraithe ag an imeall agus clúdaithe ag leac nó leac mullaigh amháin nó níos mó. Is féidir ciste a thógáil ar dhromchla nó a lonnú sa talamh nó i gcarn reilige nó dumha reilige. Sa chás seo, tá an ciste bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an gCré-umhaois/Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Cistern	A covered tank in which rainwater is stored. These were in use from the early medieval period (5th -12 centuries AD) up to the 17th century.	Sistéal	Umar clúdaithe ina stóráiltear uisce báistí. Bhí siad seo in úsáid idir an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú -12ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 17ú haois.
Clapper bridge	A simple form of stone bridge constructed of slabs laid horizontally on uprights. These can date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 AD) up to the 18th/19th century AD.	Droichead lindéar	Foirm shimplí de dhroichead cloiche tógtha de leaca leagtha go cothrománach ar chlocha ingearacha. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 AD) suas go dtí an 18ú/19ú haois AD.
Cliff-edge fort	A penannular enclosure which utilises a cliff-edge to form one or more sides as an enclosing element. They date from the late Bronze Age up to the medieval period (c. 1800 BC - 16th century AD).	Dún aille	Imfhálú neasfháinneach a úsáideann dún aille mar thaobh amháin nó níos mó de ghné imfhálaithe. Is leis an tréimhse idir an Chré-umhaois dhéanach agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann siad seo (c. 1800 R. Ch. - 16ú haois AD).
Clochan	A circular or rectangular structure of drystone-walling with a corbelled roof. Derived from the Irish word 'cloch' meaning stone; 'clochán' means a stone structure. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Clochán	Struchtúr ciorclach nó dronuilleogach de bhallarach cloiche singile le díon coirbéalta. Bunaithe ar an bhfocal Gaeilge 'cloch'; ciallaíonn 'clochán' struchtúr cloiche. Is leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann siad seo (5ú - 12ú haois AD).
Coach house	An outbuilding where a horse-drawn carriage is kept. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD.	Teach cóiste	Teach lasmuigh ina gcoimeádtar cóiste capaill. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Coffin-resting stone	A stone found en route to a graveyard on which the coffin was rested during transportation. These can date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 AD) onwards. Coffin-resting stones incorporated in the graveyard wall or located within a graveyard are described under the associated graveyard record.	Cloch scíthe cónra	Cloch a aimsítear ar an mbealach chuig reilig ar a mbíodh an cónra á fhágáil i rith an aistir. Is leis na tréimhsí meánaoiseacha déanacha agus na tréimhsí ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo (c. 1400 AD). Tá cur síos déanta ar chlocha scíthe cónra atá le fáil i mballa reilige nó laistigh de reilig faoin dtaifead reilige gaolmhar.
College	A building where secular clergy attached to a Cathedral or Parish Church resided. These date from the 12th century AD onwards.	Coláiste	Foirgneamh ina mbíodh cónaí ar an ngnáthchléir a bhíodh nasctha le hArdeaglais nó Eaglais Pharóiste. Is leis an 12ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.

Concentric enclosure	A circular area enclosed by two or more concentric earth and/or stone banks with a wide space or berm between the enclosing banks. The space/berm consists of a wide flat area which may have acted as some sort of bailey. Excavated examples suggest an Iron Age date for this monument type (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Imfhálú comhlárnach	Limistéar ciorclach laistigh de bhruach comhlárnach cré agus/nó cloiche amháin nó níos mó le spás leathan nó beirm idir na bruacha imfhálaithe. Is éard atá sa spás/beirm ná limistéar réidh leathan a bhíodh in úsáid mar bhábhún de chineál éigin seans. Bunaithe ar shamplaí tochailte táimid den tuairim gur leis na larannaois a bhaineann an cineál séadchomhartha seo (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Corn stand	A number of mushroom-shaped stones, consisting of an upright with a round capstone on top, arranged in a circle or rectangle and surmounted by a stone or timber platform on which a stack of corn was built. They date from c. 1750 up to c.1950 AD.	Seastán arbhair	Roinnt cloch muisiriúnchruthach, cloch ingearach le leac mhullaigh chiorclach ar barr, eagraithe i bhfoirm ciorcail nó dronuilleoige agus os a cionn tá ardán cloiche nó adhmaid ar a tógadh seastán arbhair. Is leis an tréimhse idir c. 1750 agus c.1950 AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Corn store	A large building used for the storage of grain. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD.	Stór arbhair	Foirgneamh mór a úsáidtear chun arbhar a stóráil ann. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Country house	The rural residence of the landed gentry. These houses date from the late 17th century to the first half of the 19th century AD.	Teach mór	Áit chónaithe uaisle na talún faoin tuath. Is leis an 17ú haois dhéanach agus tús an 19ú haois AD a bhaineann na tithe seo.
Courthouse	A building in which a judicial court is held. These date from the 16th century AD onwards.	Teach na cúirte	Foirgneamh atá gar don áit a reáchtáiltear cúirt bhreithiúnach. Is leis an 16ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Courtyard	An uncovered area surrounded or partially surrounded by buildings. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Clós	Limistéar neamhchhlúdaithe a bhfuil foirgnimh mórthimpeall ar nó mórthimpeall ar chuid de. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Crane house	A building where a large, metal or wooden structure was used for raising, lowering and moving heavy objects. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD.	Craeinteach	Foirgneamh ina mbíodh struchtúr mór, miotail nó adhmaid, in úsáid chun earraí móra a ardú, a ísliú agus a bhogadh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 20ú haois AD.
Crannog	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade. Derived from the Irish word 'crannóg'; the Irish word for tree is 'crann' and 'crannóg' principally means a piece of wood or a structure of wood. These date from the 6th to the 17th century AD.	Crannóg	Oileán, atá go hiomlán saorga nó a bhfuil páirt de saorga, tógtha trí adhmaid, cré agus clocha a leagan i loch nó ar leaba abhann, fásáilte le carnáin adhmaid nó pailis go minic. Bunaithe ar an bhfocal Gaeilge 'crannóg'; is é 'crann' an focal Gaeilge ar 'tree' agus ciallaíonn 'crannóg' píosa adhmaid nó struchtúr adhmaid. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 6ú haois agus an 17ú haois AD.
Creamery	A building or group of buildings used for the making, processing, storing and selling of milk and other dairy products. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Uachtarlann	Foirgneamh nó grúpa foirgneamh a úsáidtear chun táirgí bainne agus táirgí déiríochta eile a dhéanamh, a phróiseáil, a stóráil agus a dhíol. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Cremated remains	A deposit of burnt bone where there is no evidence of its deposition in a pit or cist. Dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Luaithreach créamtha	Deascán de chnámh dóite áit nach bhfuil aon fhianaise ar shil-leagan i gclais nó ciste. Is leis an gCré-umhaois nó larannaois a bhaineann siad seo (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Cremation pit	A burial site in which a corpse has been burnt on a pyre above a pit into which the remains of the pyre collapse and the corpse are buried. Occasionally accompanied by burnt grave goods that were placed with the corpse on the pyre. These generally date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	Clais chréamtha	Láthair adhlactha ina bhfuil corpán dóite ar bhreocharn os cionn claise a dteann luaithreach an bhreochairn isteach ann agus ina ndéantar an corpán a adhlacadh. Uaireanta bíonn earraí reilige dóite leis a leagadh ar an gcorpán ar an mbreocharn. Go ginearálta, is leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Cross	A free-standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified. See also High cross, Market cross, Tau cross. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Cros	Struchtúr saorsheasaimh, i bhfoirm croise (+), siombail ar an struchtúr ar a ndearnadh Íosa Críost a chéasadh. Féach freisin Ardchros, Cros margaidh, Cros tó. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 400 AD a lua leo seo.
Cross - Churchyard cross	A free-standing, late medieval, memorial cross found in a churchyard or graveyard (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD).	Cros - Cros cille	Cros cuimhneacháin shaorsheasaimh, ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach, aimsithe i gcill nó reilig (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD).
Cross - Churchyard cross (present location)	A free-standing, late medieval, memorial cross found in a churchyard or graveyard (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD). In this case the cross has been moved from its original location.	Cros - Cros cille (suíomh reatha)	Cros cuimhneacháin shaorsheasaimh, ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach, aimsithe i gcill nó reilig (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD). Sa chás seo, tá an cros bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh.

Cross - High cross	A square or rectangular pillar of stone usually with a ringed cross at the top, often decorated with low relief carvings. They are set in a base of cubic or pyramid form, sometimes fashioned in a series of steps. The height (1.5-6m) may be increased by a capstone. They were erected in the precincts of early medieval churches and date from the 8th to the 12th century AD.	Cros - Ardchros	Colún cloiche cearnógach nó dronuilleogach le cros fáinneach ar barr de ghnáth, agus roinnt snoiteán mar mhaisiúchán ag an mbun. Tá siad socraithe i bhfoirm chiúbach agus phirimide, i bhfoirm céimeanna uaireanta. D'fhéadfadh leac mhullaigh an airde a mhéadú (1.5-6m). Crochadh iad seo gar do shéipéil luathmheánaiseacha agus is leis an tréimhse idir an 8ú agus 12ú haois AD a bhaineann siad.
Cross - High cross (present location)	A square or rectangular pillar of stone usually with a ringed cross at the top, often decorated with low relief carvings. They are set in a base of cubic or pyramid form, sometimes fashioned in a series of steps. The height (3-6m) may be increased by a capstone. They were erected in the precincts of early medieval churches. In this case the high cross has been moved from its original location. They date from the 8th to the 12th century AD.	Cros - Ardchros (suíomh reatha)	Colún cloiche cearnógach nó dronuilleogach le cros fáinneach ar barr de ghnáth, agus roinnt snoiteán mar mhaisiúchán ag an mbun. Tá siad socraithe i bhfoirm chiúbach agus phirimide, i bhfoirm céimeanna uaireanta. D'fhéadfadh leac mhullaigh an airde a mhéadú (3-6m). Crochadh iad seo in aice le séipéil a tógadh sa luath-thréimhse mheánaiseach. Sa chás seo, tá an ardchros bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Is leis an tréimhse idir an 8ú haois agus 12ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Cross - Market cross	A cross found in a market place. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Cros - Cros mhargaidh	Cros a aimsítear in áit mhargaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaiseach (5ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 19ú haois.
Cross - Market cross (present location)	A cross found in a market place. In this case the market cross has been moved from its original location. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Cros - Cros mhargaidh (suíomh reatha)	Cros a aimsítear in áit mhargaidh. Sa chás seo, tá an chros mhargaidh bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaiseach (5ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 19ú haois.
Cross - Tau cross	A cross in the form of a T. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cros - Cros tó	Cros i bhfoirm T. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Cross - Tau Cross (present location)	A cross in the form of a T. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cros - Cros tó (suíomh reatha)	Cros i bhfoirm T. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Cross - Termon cross	A cross which marked an ecclesiastical boundary, such as that of a monastery. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Cros - Cros tearmainn	Cros a bhíodh in úsáid chun teorainn eaglasta a mharcáil, cosúil le mainistir. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Cross - Wayside cross	A memorial cross erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. These date from the 12th to the 17th century AD.	Cros - Cros ar thaobh bealaigh	Cros chuimhneacháin crochta ag taobh bóthair nó mórbealaí. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 12ú haois agus an 17ú haois AD.
Cross - Wayside cross (present location)	A memorial cross erected by the side of a road or thoroughfare. In this case the wayside cross has been moved from its original location. These date from the 12th to the 17th century AD.	Cros - Cros ar thaobh bealaigh (suíomh reatha)	Cros chuimhneacháin crochta ag taobh bóthair nó mórbealaí. Sa chás seo, tá an cros ar thaobh bealaigh bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 12ú haois agus an 17ú haois AD.
Cross (present location)	A free-standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified. In this case the cross has been moved from its original location. See also High cross, Market cross, Tau cross. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Cros (suíomh reatha)	Struchtúr saorsheasaimh, i bhfoirm croise (+), siombail ar an struchtúr ar a ndearnadh Íosa Críost a chéasadh. Sa chás seo, tá an cros bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Féach freisin Ardchros, Cros margaidh, Cros tó. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 400 AD a lua leo seo.
Cross-inscribed pillar	A slender, free-standing stone, square or roughly rectangular in section, usually over 1m high, on the surface of which a cross has been inscribed or carved in relief. Found in ecclesiastical contexts or associated with holy wells and dated to the early medieval period (c. 5th-12th centuries AD).	Gallán cros-ghreanta	Cloch chúng, shaorsheasaimh, cearnógach nó dronuilleogach, níos airde ná 1m de ghnáth, a bhfuil cros greanta nó snoite rilífe ar a dromchla. Le fáil i gcomhthéacsanna eaglasta nó luaite le toibreacha beannaithe agus leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaiseach (c. 5ú-12ú haois AD).
Cross-inscribed pillar (present location)	A slender, free-standing stone, square or roughly rectangular in section, usually over 1m high, on the surface of which a cross has been inscribed or carved in relief. Found in ecclesiastical contexts or associated with holy wells. In this case the cross-inscribed pillar has been moved from its original location. These date to the early medieval period (c. 5th-12th centuries AD).	Gallán cros-ghreanta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch chúng, shaorsheasaimh, cearnógach nó dronuilleogach, níos airde ná 1m de ghnáth, a bhfuil cros greanta nó snoite rilífe ar a dromchla. Le fáil i gcomhthéacsanna eaglasta nó luaite le toibreacha beannaithe. Sa chás seo, tá an gallán cros-ghreanta bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Is leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaiseach a bhaineann siad seo (c. 5ú - 12ú haois AD).
Cross-inscribed stone	A stone with a cross carved into its surface. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Cloch chrosghreanta	Cloch a bhfuil cros greanta ar a dromchla. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 400 AD a lua leo seo.
Cross-inscribed stone (present location)	A stone with a cross carved into its surface which has been moved from its original location. These can be of any date from c. 400 AD onwards.	Cloch chrosghreanta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch a bhfuil cros greanta ar a dromchla atá bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta ó c. 400 AD a lua leo seo.

Cross-slab	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. Where a slab has an ogham inscription this is classified as 'Ogham stone'. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.	Crosleac	Leac chloiche, ina seasamh nó luite, inscríofa le cros agus úsáidte mar chomhartha uaighe nó cuimhneachán go ginearálta. Sa chás go bhfuil inscríbhinn oghaim ar leac tugtar 'Cloch oghaim' air. Ní bhaineann an téarma seo ach le leaca a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh 1200 AD.
Cross-slab (present location)	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. In this case the cross-slab has been moved from its original location. Where a slab has an ogham inscription this is classified as 'Ogham stone'. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.	Crosleac (suíomh reatha)	Leac chloiche, ina seasamh nó luite, inscríofa le cros agus úsáidte mar chomhartha uaighe nó cuimhneachán go ginearálta. Sa chás seo, tá an chrosleac bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Sa chás go bhfuil inscríbhinn oghaim ar leac tugtar 'Cloch oghaim' air. Ní bhaineann an téarma seo ach le leaca a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh 1200 AD.
Crucifixion plaque	A worked stone bearing a carved representation of the crucifixion. These date from the late medieval period to the 17th century (c. 1400-1700 AD) and are found adorning public buildings of this period such as almshouses.	Plaic croise céasta	Cloch shnoite ar a bhfuil léiriú snoite de chéasadh Chríost. Is leis an tréimhse idir an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach agus an 17ú haois (c. 1400 - 1700 AD) a bhaineann siad seo agus bíonn siad le fáil ar fhoirgnimh phoiblí a tógadh i rith na tréimhse seo cosúil le tithe almsan.
Cultivation ridges	One or more linear mounds of earth formed by tilling the soil using a plough or spade, in advance of planting a crop. Ridges formed by a spade are also known as 'lazy beds' which date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Iomairí	Dumha cré amháin nó níos mó déanta tríd an ithir a shaothrú trí chéachta nó láí a úsáid, roimh bharr a chur. Tugtar 'trinseálacha' ar iomairí déanta le láí freisin a bhaineann leis an tréimhse ón 18ú haois AD ar aghaidh.
Cupmarked stone	A stone or rock outcrop, found in isolation, bearing one or more, small roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking. These date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 1800 BC).	Cloch chuasghreanta	Cloch nó lomán carraige, leis féin, ina mbíonn log amháin nó níos ar chruth leathsféarach, cruthaithe go ginearálta trí smiotadh nó priocadh. Is leis an tréimhse dhéanach Neoiliteach agus Cré-umhaois Luath (c. 2500 - 1800 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Cupmarked stone (present location)	A stone or rock outcrop, found in isolation, bearing one or more, small roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking. In this case the cupmarked stone has been moved from its original location. These date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 1800 BC).	Cloch chuasghreanta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch nó lomán carraige, leis féin, ina mbíonn log amháin nó níos ar chruth leathsféarach, cruthaithe go ginearálta trí smiotadh nó priocadh. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch chuasghreanta bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Is leis an tréimhse dhéanach Neoiliteach agus Cré-umhaois Luath (c. 2500 - 1800 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Cursing stone	A stone, usually round, sometimes placed in the hollow of a bullaun stone and turned over or anti-clockwise while a curse is uttered against an offending person. These date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards.	Cloch mhallachta	Cloch, cruinn de ghnáth, leagtha i log balláin agus iompaithe bunoscionn nó ar tuathal fad is a bhíonn mallacht á cur ar dhuine ciontach. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Cursing stone (present location)	A stone, usually round, sometimes placed in the hollow of a bullaun stone and turned over or anti-clockwise while a curse is uttered against an offending person. In this case the cursing stone has been moved from its original location. These date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards.	Cloch mhallachta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch, cruinn de ghnáth, leagtha i log balláin agus iompaithe bunoscionn nó ar tuathal fad is a bhíonn mallacht á cur ar dhuine ciontach. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch mhallachta bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Cursus	A long, narrow, rectangular earthwork, sometimes with squared or rounded ends, that is defined by a bank and external fosse. They are of Neolithic date (c. 4000-2400 BC) and are presumed to be ceremonial in function.	Cursas	Créfort fada, cúnga, le deireadh cearnógach nó cruinn uaireanta, a bhfuil bruach nó díog sheachtrach lasmuigh dó. Is leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann a leithéid agus meastar gur feidhm shearmanach a bhí acu.
Custom house	An office, particularly at a seaport, at which customs are collected. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD.	Teach custaim	Oifig, go háirithe ag calafort, ina mbíodh custaim á mbailiú. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Dam	A barrier of stone or earth etc., built across a river to create a reservoir of water for domestic and/or industrial usage. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Damba	Bacainn chloiche nó chré etc., tógtha trasna abhann chun taiscumar uisce a chruthú d'uisce atá le húsáid mbailte agus/nó i gcomhthéacsanna tionsclaíocha. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Decorated stone	A stone which has been incised or carved with decorative motifs. See also Rock art, Rock scribing, Passage tomb art. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) up to the 19th century AD.	Liag dheartha	Cloch atá greanta nó snoite le móitífeanna maisitheacha. Féach freisin Ealaín charraige, Greanadh carraige, ealaín Tuama Pasáiste. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 R. Ch.) suas go dtí an 19ú haois AD.
Decorated stone (present location)	A stone which has been incised or carved with decorative motifs. In this case the decorated stone has been moved from its original location. See also Rock art, Rock scribing, Passage tomb art. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) up to the 19th century AD.	Liag dheartha (suíomh reatha)	Cloch atá greanta nó snoite le móitífeanna maisitheacha. Sa chás seo, tá an liag dheartha bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Féach freisin Ealaín charraige, Greanadh carraige, ealaín Tuama Pasáiste. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 R. Ch.) suas go dtí an 19ú haois AD.

Decoy pond	A pond or pool with arm-like projections covered with nets into which wild birds are lured and then caught. Feeder channels allow the pool or pond to fill from a water source. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Linn chluana	Linn nó linn le starráin cosúil le géaga clúdaithe le heangacha ina mealltar éin fhiáine agus ina mbeirtear orthu. Ceadaíonn cainéil fhriothálacha don linn líonadh ó fhoinse uisce. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Deer park	A large park for keeping deer. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) up to the 19th century.	Fialann	Páirc mhór chun fianna a choimeád. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 19ú haois.
Defensive redoubt	A small enclosed work, without bastions or flank defence, either in the form of an earthen fieldwork, a permanent fortification or an outwork, generally triangular in form. They date to the later 17th and 18th centuries AD.	Dúinchla cosanta	Saothar imfhálaithe beag, gan urdhúnta nó cosaint chliatháin, i bhfoirm saothair allamuigh chré, daingean buan nó saothar seachtrach, i bhfoirm thriantánach de ghnáth. Is leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú agus 18ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Designed landscape - avenue	A designed approach to a large country residence delineated by parallel lines of banks or ditches or simply by trees. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - ascaill	Cur chuige deartha maidir le háitreabh tuaithe mór línithe ag línte comhthreomhrara de bhruacha nó díoga nó crainn. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - belvedere	A turret, tower or lookout occupying a prominent position to provide a view; either a separate building or part of a villa. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - túirín radhairc	Túirín, túr nó fairtheoir ag suíomh feiceálacha a bhfuil sé mar aidhm leis radharc a sholáthar; foirgneamh ar leith nó cuid de theach mór. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - folly	A structure that demonstrates eccentricity or excess rather than practical purpose. They can take many forms - sham castles and ruins, towers, hermit's cells or grottoes. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - baois	Struchtúr ina léirítear aistíl nó iomarcacht seachas cuspóir praiticiúil. D'fhéadfadh foirmeacha éagsúla a bheith i gceist - caisleáin agus fothracha bréige, túir, cillíní nó fochlaí díthreabhach. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - formal garden	A garden of regular, linear or geometrical design, often associated with the traditional Italian, French and Dutch styles. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - gairdín foirmiúil	Gairdín ar a bhfuil cruth rialta, líneach nó geoiméadrach, a luaitear le stíleanna traidisiúnta Iodálacha, Francacha agus Ísiltíreacha go minic. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - ornamental canal	An artificial stretch of water, usually rectangular in shape, used decoratively, particularly in formal gardens. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - canáil ornáideach	Stráice saorga d'uisce, ar a mbíonn cruth dronuilleogach de ghnáth, a mbaintear úsáid mhaisitheach as, a bhíonn le fáil i ngairdíní foirmiúla go minic. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - ornamental lake	An artificial lake, often made by damming a stream. A common feature of landscape parks. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - loch ornáideach	Loch saorga, cruthaithe go minic trí shruth a dhambáil. Gné atá le feiceáil go coitianta i dtírdhreach deartha. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - summer house	A building in a garden or park designed to provide a shady retreat from the heat of the sun. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - grianán	Foirgneamh i ngairdín nó páirc atá deartha mar ionad scíthe ina bhfuil scáth ó theas na gréine. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - tea house	A refreshment house in a public park or country house garden. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - teach tae	Teach sólaistí i bpáirc phoiblí nó gairdín i dteach mór. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape - tree-ring	A wall, bank, fosse or an earthwork platform, or any combination of these, usually circular or oval in plan, used to define or enclose a cluster of ornamental trees. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Tírdhreach deartha - ciorcal crann	Balla, bruach, díog nó ardán cré, nó aon mheascán díobh seo, ar a bhfuil cuma chiorclach nó ubhchruthach, a úsáid chun braisle de chrainn ornáideacha a shainiú nó a imfhálú. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Designed landscape feature	A man-made feature that is laid out to produce the effect of natural scenery, or other features, usually within demesnes and associated with a country house. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD. See also Designed landscape - ornamental lake, Designed landscape - tree-ring, Designed landscape - folly, Designed landscape - belvedere, Designed landscape - teahouse and Designed landscape - summer house.	Gné tírdhreacha deartha	Gné shaorga atá leagtha amach ionas go gceapfaidh daoine gur radharc tíre nádúrtha atá ann, nó gnéithe eile, a bhíonn laistigh de dhiméinte de ghnáth agus a bhaineann le teach mór. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD. Féach freisin Tírdhreach deartha - loch ornáideach, Tírdhreach deartha - ciorcal crann, Tírdhreach deartha - baois, Tírdhreach deartha - túirín radhairc, Tírdhreach deartha - teach tae agus Tírdhreach deartha - grianán.
Distillery	An establishment or works where the distilling of spirits is carried out. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Drioglann	Ionad nó monarcha ina ndéantar biotáillí a dhriogadh. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.

Dovecote	A circular or square house where doves/pigeons were kept. They have internal niches for roosting and breeding, a door at ground level for human access and an opening in the roof or gable for pigeon access. They date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) and continued in use until c.1900.	Colmlann	Teach ciorclach nó cearnógach ina gcoimeádtar coilim/colúir. Tá cuasáin inmheánacha iontu d'fháireadh agus do phóruí, doras ag leibhéal na talún ionas gur féidir le daoine dul isteach agus oscailt sa díon nó binn ionas gur féidir leis na colúir dul isteach. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú - 16ú haois AD) agus bhídís fós in úsáid go dtí c. 1900.
Earthwork	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Créfort	Struchtúr cré aimhrialta, ardaithe de ghnáth agus le fáil i gcruthanna agus méideanna éagsúla, agus nuair a rinneadh cigireacht allamuigh níor aimsíodh aon ghné dhiagnóiseach a chéadódh é a aicmiú laistigh de chatagóir séadchomhartha eile. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Ecclesiastical enclosure	A large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Imfhálú eaglasta	Limistéar mór ubhchruthach nó ciorclach, le trastomhas níos mó ná 50m de ghnáth, a bhfuil bruach/bruacha agus díog/díoga seachtracha nó balla/ballaí cloiche singile mórthimpeall air, agus séipéal nó mainistir a tógadh sa luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach agus a réimsí gaolmhara de ghníomhaíocht bhaile agus thionsclaíoch. Is leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann siad seo (5ú - 12ú haois AD).
Ecclesiastical residence	A building specifically built to house an ecclesiastic, whether a bishop, dean, rector, vicar or priest. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áras eaglasta	Foirgneamh tógtha go sonrach do dhuine eaglasta, easpag, déan, reachtaire, biocáire nó sagart. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Ecclesiastical site	A location where a religious foundation existed but where there is insufficient evidence to allow for a more precise classification. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 18th century.	Láthair eaglasta	Suíomh ina mbíodh ionad reiligiúnach ach níl dóthain fianaise ar fáil chun aicmiú níos cruinne a dhéanamh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 18ú haois.
Electricity generating station	A building or set of buildings and structures where electricity is generated. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Stáisiún giniúna leictreachais	Foirgneamh nó tacar foirgneamh agus struchtúr ina ngintear leictreachas. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Embanked enclosure	A circular or oval enclosed area ranging in dimension from 50m to over 100m and in rare cases up to 200m. It is defined by a broad earthen bank (Wth 9m plus) with a single entrance and the area enclosed appears to be sunken or hollowed out. They are ceremonial/ritual monuments, dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 2800-1700 BC), and may be a variant of the henge. See also: Henge, Ceremonial enclosure.	Imfhálú claífoirt	Limistéar imfhálaithe ciorclach nó ubhchruthach le trastomhas idir 50m agus níos mó ná 100m agus suas go dtí 200m i gcorrchás. Tá bruach cré leathan mórthimpeall air (Leithead cothrom le níos mó ná 9m) le bealach isteach aonair agus tá an chuma ar an limistéar go bhfuil sé báite nó tollta. Is séadchomharthaí searmanacha/deasghnáth iad seo, a bhaineann leis an Tréimhse Neoiliteach Dhéanach/Cré-umhaois Luath (c. 2800-1700 R. Ch.), agus seans gur leagan malartach den heinse atá ann. Féach freisin: Heinse, Imfhálú deasghnáth.
Enclosure	An area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be classed as Large Enclosure.	Imfhálú	Limistéar lena mbaineann gné imfhálaithe (e.g. bruach, balla, díog, scairp) nó arna léiriú mar sin go cartagrafach, a bhíonn le fáil i gcruthanna agus méideanna éagsúla, nach bhfuil aon ghné dhiagnóiseach luaite leis a chéadódh aicmiú i gcatagóir séadchomhartha eile. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn. Ba cheart imfháluithe a bhfuil trastomhas níos mó ná 70m acu a aicmiú mar Imfhálú Mór.
Enclosure - large enclosure	An enclosed area over 70m in diameter defined by an earthen bank or stone wall, sometimes with an external fosse. They display no preferred siting criteria, and those on hilltops can be classified as hilltop enclosures. They can date to any period from prehistory to the late medieval period (i.e. 4000 BC - 1700 AD). For other large enclosures see also: Hillfort, Hilltop enclosure, Causewayed enclosure, Ceremonial enclosure, and Embanked enclosure.	Imfhálú - imfhálú mór	Limistéar imfhálaithe ina bhfuil trastomhas níos mó ná 70m a bhfuil bruach cré nó balla cloiche mórthimpeall air, agus bíonn díog sheachtrach le feiceáil uaireanta freisin. Níl aon chritéar láithreánaithe roghnach luaite leo, agus d'fhéadfaí na himfháluithe a bhíonn le fáil ar bharr cnoic a aicmiú mar imfháluithe bairr cnoic. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (i.e. 4000 R. Ch. - 1700 AD). Le haghaidh imfháluithe móra eile féach freisin: Dún cnoic, Imfhálú bairr cnoic, Imfhálú cabhsaithe, Imfhálú deasghnáth agus Imfhálú claífoirt.
Excavation - miscellaneous	A feature or group of features of indeterminate function revealed by excavation that cannot be assigned to a particular monument class. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Tochailt - ilghnéitheach	Gné nó grúpa de ghnéithe lena mbaineann feidhm neamhchinntithe tugtha faoi deara i ndiaidh tochailte nach féidir a shannadh d'aicme séadchomhartha ar leith. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Excavation - report final	A report outlining the final results of a licensed excavation complete with specialist reports.	Tochailt - tuarascáil deiridh	Tuarascáil ina ndéantar cur síos ar thorthaí deiridh tochailt cheadúnaithe mar aon le tuarascálacha speisialaithe.

Excavation - report preliminary	A report outlining the preliminary results of a licensed excavation.	Tochailt - réamhthuarascáil	Tuarascáil ina ndéantar cur síos ar réamhthorthaí tochailt cheadúnaithe.
Exhibitionist figure	A carving in stone of a male figure posed in a contorted position, often displaying genitalia, but some may be beard or tongue-pullers. They are located on Romanesque and later medieval churches, and may have functioned by alerting the faithful to the dangers of the sin of lust. For female exhibitionist figures see Sheela-na-gig. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Deilbh thaispeántach	Greanadh i gcloch de dheilbh fir i gcruth riasraithe agus bíonn baill ghiniúna le feiceáil go minic, ach d'fhéadfadh féasóg a bheith le feiceáil nó teanga. Bíonn siad seo le feiceáil ar shéipéil Rómhánacha agus séipéil mheánaoiseacha a tógadh i ndiaidh na tréimhse sin, agus seans gurb í an fheidhm a bhí acu ná aird na gcreidmheach a tharraingt ar an dainséar a bhain le peaca na drúise. Tá eolas maidir le deilbheacha taispeántacha baineanna le feiceáil taobh le Síle na gCíoch. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Exhibitionist figure (present location)	A carving in stone of a male figure posed in a contorted position, often displaying genitalia, but some may be beard or tongue-pullers. They are located on Romanesque and later medieval churches, and may have functioned by alerting the faithful to the dangers of the sin of lust. In this case the exhibitionist figure has been moved from its original location. For female exhibitionist figures see Sheela-na-gig. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Deilbh thaispeántach (suíomh reatha)	Greanadh i gcloch de dheilbh fir i gcruth riasraithe agus bíonn baill ghiniúna le feiceáil go minic, ach d'fhéadfadh féasóg a bheith le feiceáil nó teanga. Bíonn siad seo le feiceáil ar shéipéil Rómhánacha agus séipéil mheánaoiseacha a tógadh i ndiaidh na tréimhse sin, agus seans gurb í an fheidhm a bhí acu ná aird na gcreidmheach a tharraingt ar an dainséar a bhain le peaca na drúise. Sa chás seo, tá an deilbh thaispeántach bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Tá eolas maidir le deilbheacha taispeántacha baineanna le feiceáil taobh le Síle na gCíoch. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Factory	A building or complex housing powered machinery for manufacturing purposes. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Monarcha	Foirgneamh nó coimpléasc ina bhfuil innealra cumhachta a úsáidtear do chríocha déantúsaíochta. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Fever hospital	An isolation hospital for infectious diseases and leprosy, sometimes known as a Pest House; commonly situated on the edge of a town. These date to the 19th and 20th centuries AD.	Ospidéal fiabhrais	Ospidéal leithlise d'othair le galair thógálacha agus lobhra, ar a dtugtar Teach na Plá uaireanta; is ar imeall baile a bhíonn a leithéid suite de ghnáth. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Field boundary	A continuous linear or curving bank, wall or drain which defines the limits of a field. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.	Teorainn páirce	Bruach leanúnach líneach nó cuartha, balla nó draein atá mórthimpeall ar theorainneacha páirce. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse Neoiliteach ar aghaidh (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.).
Field system	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.	Córas páirce	Grúpa nó coimpléasc páirceanna atá cosúil le grúpa nó coimpléasc comhleanúnach. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse Neoiliteach ar aghaidh (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.).
Fish palace	Coastal curing stations for processing (smoking, pickling and pressing) herring. Traditionally known as 'pallices'. They date to the 17th and 18th centuries AD.	Pálás éisc	Stáisiún leasaithe cois cósta a úsáidtear chun scadán a phróiseáil (deatú, picilt agus brú). 'Páláis' a thugtar orthu seo go traidisiúnta. Is leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú agus 18ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Fish-pond	A pond used for the breeding, rearing, sorting and storing of fish. These date to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Linn éisc	Linn a úsáidtear chun iasc a phóru, a thógáil, a shórtáil agus a stóráil. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Flat cemetery	Three or more individual burials, in pits or cists, related to one another by rite, grave goods or simply by their close proximity to one another. These are not covered by a mound and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	Reilig chomhréidh	Trí adhlacadh aonair nó níos mó, i gclaiseanna nó cistí, gaolmhar lena chéile bunaithe ar dheasghnáth, earraí reilige nó de bhrí go bhfuil siad cóngarach dá chéile. Níl siad seo clúdaithe ag dumha agus is leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad.
Font	A vessel, usually made of stone, over which baptisms were held. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Umar	Soitheach, déanta de chloch de ghnáth, a úsáideadh mar chuid de shearmanais bhaiste. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Font (present location)	A vessel, usually made of stone, over which baptisms were held. In this case the font has been moved from its original location. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Umar (suíomh reatha)	Soitheach, déanta de chloch de ghnáth, a úsáideadh mar chuid de shearmanais bhaiste. Sa chás seo, tá an t-umar bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Ford	A shallow place in a river or other stretch of water, which has been augmented by stone and/or timber, where people, animals and vehicles may cross. These may date to any period.	Áth	Áit éadomhain ar abhainn nó stráice uisce eile, atá méadaithe trí chloch agus/nó adhmaid a úsáid, áit ar féidir le daoine, ainmhithe agus feithiclí trasnú. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta a lua leo seo.

Forge	A building or site where bloom iron or cast-iron is forged into wrought iron. These date from the 17th to the early 20th century AD.	Teach ceárta	Foirgneamh nó suíomh ina mbíonn iarann blúmáin nó iarann teilgte á ghaibhniú mar iarann buailte. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus tús an 20ú haois AD.
Fortification	A fortress or military works where the evidence does not permit more precise classification. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Daingniú	Daingean nó oibreacha míleata áit nach gceadaíonn an ceadúnas aicmiú níos cruinne. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Four poster	An arrangement of four upright stones standing at the corners of an irregular quadrilateral. The stones are usually graded in height with the tallest stone at either the south-west or north-east corner. Their closest counterparts are to be found in northern England and Scotland. These monuments are closely related to stone circles in date and function though they are much less numerous. These are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	Ceithre phost	Ceithre chloch ingearach ag cúinní ceathairshleasáin mhírialta. Bíonn na clocha grádaithe de réir airde de ghnáth agus bíonn an chloch is airde ag an gcúinne thiar theas nó thoir thuaidh de ghnáth. Tá na samplaí is cosúla leo seo le fáil i dtuaisceart Shasana agus na hAlban. Tá gaol gairid ag na séadchomharthaí seo le liagchiorcail, ó thaobh dáta agus feidhme de, ach níl an oiread céanna samplaí ar fáil. Is leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Fulacht fia	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas. The first recorded use of the Irish term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites was in the 17th century. These are generally interpreted to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Burnt Mound.	Fulacht fia	Dumha cruth crú capaill nó duánach ina bhfuil cloch scoilte agus ithir ghualachshaibhrithe tógtha mórthimpeall ar umar cuasach suite in aice le nó taobh le soláthar uisce, cosúil le sruth nó fuarán, nó i limistéir sheascannacha fhliucha. Tá an chéad úsáid taifeadta den téarma Gaeilge 'fulacht fiadh/fia', i gcomhthéacs láithreacha cócaireachta ársa, luaite leis an 17ú haois. Glactar leis go ginearálta go mbaineann siad seo le cócaireacht agus leis an gCré-umhaois go príomha (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.). Féach freisin Dumha Dóite.
Furnace	A chamber in which minerals, metals, etc., are subjected to continuous intense heat. These can date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the 17th century AD.	Foirnéis	Seomra ina mbíonn mianraí, miotal, etc., faoi réir teochtaí arda go leanúnach. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400- 500 R. Ch.) suas go dtí an 17ú haois AD.
Gallows	A structure used for execution by hanging. Usually comprises two uprights and a cross-piece, from which the offender is suspended by the neck. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Crocha	Struchtúr a úsáideadh chun daoine a chur chun báis trí iad a chrochadh. Go hiondúil, is struchtúr dhá phársa ingearacha a bhíonn ann agus trasphíos, óna gcrochtar an ciontóir ón muineál. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Gasworks	An industrial complex concerned with the manufacture of gas for domestic use. These date to the 19th and 20th centuries AD.	Oibreacha gáis	Coimpléasc tionsclaíoch ina ndéantar gás atá le húsáid i dtithe cónaithe. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Gate lodge	A dwelling located at the entrance or gates to an estate or park, etc. These date from the late 17th to the early 20th century AD.	Lóiste geata	Teaghais suite ag bealach isteach nó geataí chuig eastát nó páirc, etc.Baineann siad seo leis an 17ú haois dhéanach agus tús an 20ú haois AD.
Gatehouse	A gateway comprising one or more chambers over the entrance arch and often with flanking towers housing stairs and additional rooms. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach geata	Geata ina bhfuil seomra amháin nó níos mó os cionn áirse isteach agus go minic bíonn túir chliathánacha ann ina mbíonn staighrí agus seomraí breise. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Gateway	A stone or brick structure, consisting of gate piers or an archway, which supports a gate. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Bearna gheata	Struchtúr cloiche nó brící, ina bhfuil piaraí geata nó áirse, a thacaíonn le geata. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Gateway (present location)	A stone or brick structure, consisting of gate piers or an archway, which supports a gate. In this case the gateway has been moved from its original location. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Bearna gheata (suíomh reatha)	Struchtúr cloiche nó brící, ina bhfuil piaraí geata nó áirse, a thacaíonn le geata. Sa chás seo, tá an bearna gheata bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Gibbet	An upright post with a projecting arm from which the body of an executed criminal was hung in chains. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Croch	Cuaille ceartingearach le géag starrach a úsáideadh chun corp coirpigh curtha chun báis a chrochadh i slabhraí. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Glass works	A place where all the processes for the production of glass and objects made from glass are carried out. These date from the late 16th century AD onwards.	Monarcha ghloine	Áit ina gcuirtear na próisis ar fad a bhaineann le gloinne agus earraí déanta de ghloine i gcrích. Baineann a leithéid le deireadh an 16ú haois AD ar aghaidh.
Glasshouse	A building made chiefly of glass in which plants and fruit are grown. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Teach gloine	Foirgneamh déanta de ghloine den chuid is mó ina bhfástar plandaí agus torthaí. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Graveslab	A stone designed to be recumbent and marking a grave, AD 1200-1700 in date.	Leac uaighe	Cloch deartha le bheith luite agus chun uaigh a mharcáil; is leis an tréimhse 1200-1700 AD a bhaineann a leithéid.

Graveslab (present location)	A stone designed to be recumbent and marking a grave, AD 1200-1700 in date. In this case the graveslab has been moved from its original location.	Leac uaigne (suíomh reatha)	Cloch deartha le bheith luite agus chun uaigne a mharcáil; is leis an tréimhse 1200-1700 AD a bhaineann a leithéid. Sa chás seo, tá an leac uaigne bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh.
Graveyard	The burial area around a church. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries) onwards.	Reilig	An limistéar adhlactha mórtimpeall ar shéipéal. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois) agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Guildhall	The hall of a crafts, trade or merchants guild. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 19th century.	Halla cathrach	Halla ina mbíodh cuallacht ceardaíochta, trádála nó ceannaithe. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 19ú haois.
Habitation site	A concentration of archaeological features which are indicative of habitation, the remains being insufficient to allow a more specific classification. These may be of any date up to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Suíomh áitribh chónaithe	Go leor gnéithe seandálaíocha ar fianaise ar áitreabh cónaithe iad, agus ní leor na hiarsmaí chun aicmiú níos sonraí a dhéanamh. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Headstone	An upright stone placed over the head of a grave. These date from 17th century AD onwards.	Cloch chinn	Cloch ingearach leagtha os cionn ceann uaigne. Baineann siad seo leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Headstone (present location)	An upright stone placed over the head of a grave. In this case the headstone has been moved from its original location. These date from 17th century AD onwards.	Cloch chinn (suíomh reatha)	Cloch ingearach leagtha os cionn ceann uaigne. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch chinn bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Hearth	A place where a fire is made but where there is insufficient evidence to indicate habitation. These may date to any period from prehistory (c. 8000 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Tinteán	Áit ina ndéantar tine ach níl dóthain fianaise ar fáil maidir le háitreabh cónaithe. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Henge	A large, enclosed, circular or oval area usually over 70m in diameter which is defined by an earthen bank and a (usually internal) shallow but broad fosse, with one or two (rarely more) original entrances. They can contain a variety of internal features including timber or stone circles. They are ceremonial/ritual monuments and date to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 2800-1700 BC). See also: Ceremonial enclosure, Embanked enclosure.	Heinse	Limistéar mór, imfhálaithe, ciorclach nó ubhchruthach, le trastomhas níos mó ná 70m de ghnáth, a bhfuil bruach cré mórtimpeall air agus díog éadomhain ach leathan (inmheánach de ghnáth), le bealach isteach amháin nó dhá bhealach isteach bunaidh (ní bhíonn níos mó ná sin i gceist ach i gcorrchás). Bíonn gnéithe inmheánacha éagsúla le fáil iontu, ciorcail adhmaid nó liagchiorcail ina measc. Is séadchomharthaí searmanacha/deasghnách iad seo, a bhaineann leis an Tréimhse Neoiliteach Dhéanach/Cré-umhaois Luath (c. 2800-1700 R. Ch.). Féach freisin: Imfhálú deasghnách, Imfhálú claífoirt.
Hermitage	A secluded place, either a man-made structure or a natural feature, such as a cave, where a hermit lived. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Díseart	Áit chúlráideach, struchtúr saorga nó gné nádúrtha, cosúil le pluais, áit a mbíodh cónaí ar díseartach. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Hillfort	A large enclosed area that is more than 1 hectare in size (diam. c. 110m), and usually encompassing between 2 and 22 hectares (diam. exceeding c. 160m). Hillforts are always located in high upland terrain – on top of, or on the spur or ridge of a hill or mountain, or on hills which, if not high, are very prominent locally. They are defined by an earthen or earth and stone bank/banks or a wall/walls and external fosse/fosses and can be circular, oval or more irregularly shaped in plan if following the contours of a hilltop. In the case of bivallate or multivallate examples, the banks are often widely spaced. They may have been important ceremonial tribal centres and/or permanent or temporary settlements. Some examples date from the Early Neolithic (c. 3600 BC), others from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1400-500 BC) with examples of reoccupation in the later Iron Age (c. 100-400 AD). See also: Hilltop enclosure, Enclosure -large enclosure, Causewayed enclosure.	Dún cnoic	Limistéar imfhálaithe mór ina bhfuil níos mó ná 1 heicteár (trastomhas c. 110m), agus ina mbíonn idir 2 agus 22 heicteár de ghnáth (trastomhas níos mó ná c. 160m). Bíonn dúnta cnoic lonnaithe ar thír-raon ardtalaimh – ar bharr nó ar speir nó cnoc nó sliabh, nó ar chnoic, mura bhfuil siad ard, atá an-fheiceálach sa cheantar áitiúil. Mórtimpeall orthu tá bruach/bruacha cré agus cloiche nó balla/ballaí agus díog/díoga s(h)eachtracha agus d'fhéadfaidís a bheith ciorclach, ubhchruthach nó mírialta ar an bplean má tá comhrianta bairr cnoic á leanúint. Chomh fada is a bhaineann leis na samplaí démhúracha nó ilmhúracha, bíonn neart spáis idir na bruacha go minic. Seans gur ionaid shearmanacha thábhachtacha treibhe iad agus/nó lonnaíochtaí buana nó sealadacha. Baineann roinnt samplaí leis an Luath-Thréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 3600 R. Ch.), baineann samplaí eile leis an gCré-umhaois Láir nó Dhéanach (c. 1400-500 R. Ch.) agus tugadh samplaí atháitíochta faoi deara san Iarannaois níos déanaí (c. 100-400 AD). Féach freisin: Imfhálú bairr cnoic, Imfhálú - imfhálú mór, Imfhálú cabhsaithe.

Hilltop enclosure	An enclosed area less than 2 hectare in size (diam. less than c. 160m) located in upland terrain – on ridges or plateaux, on the lower slopes of hills or mountains, and sometimes encompassing the domed summit of a hill. They are univallate, defined by an earthen bank or wall, sometimes with an external fosse. They are generally considerably larger than ringforts, and may date to any period from prehistory to the late medieval period (i.e. 4000 BC - 1700 AD). See also: Hillfort, Enclosure – Large enclosure, Causewayed enclosure.	Imfhálú bairr cnoic	Limistéar imfhálaithe níos lú ná 2 heicteár (trastomhas níos lú ná 160m) suite ar thalamh ard – ar iomairí nó ardchlár, ar fhánaí ísle cnoc nó sléibhte, agus uaireanta bíonn mullach cruinn sléibhe san áireamh ann. Tá siad aonmhúrach, tá bruach nó balla cré mórthimpeall orthu, agus díog sheachtrach uaireanta. Go ginearálta, bíonn siad seo níos mó ná ráthanna, agus d'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (i.e. 4000 R. Ch. - 1700 AD). Féach freisin: Dún cnoic, Imfhálú - imfhálú mór, Imfhálú cabhsaithe.
Historic town	A settlement of pre-AD 1700 date that occupied a central position in the communications network, functioned as a market centre and had an organised layout of streets with a significant density of houses and associated land plots. In addition, examples of one of the following monument classes should be present: town defences; castle/tower house; house (which functioned as a manor house); parish church/cathedral; religious house(s); administrative institution (e.g. town hall, market-house); judicial institution (e.g. courthouse, prison); monuments indicating specialised technological production (e.g. mill, kiln, tannery, ironworking site); bridge; hospital; school; quays. Where only documentary evidence survives to suggest a town was present then the term 'Historic town possible' applies.	Baile stairiúil	Lonnaíocht a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh AD 1700 a raibh ról lárnach aici sa líonra cumarsáide, a bhí ag feidhmiú mar ionad margaidh agus ina raibh leagan amach eagraithe sráideanna agus dlús suntasach tithe agus plotaí talún gaolmhara. Lena chois sin, ba cheart go mbeadh fianaise ar cheann amháin de na haicmí séadchomhartha seo a leanas: cóir chosanta baile; caisleán/túrtheach; teach (a bhíodh in úsáid mar theach mainéir); séipéal paróiste/ardeaglais; teach/tithe reiligiúnach(a); institiúid riaracháin (e.g. halla baile, teach margaidh); institiúid bhreithiúnach (e.g. teach cúirte, príosún); séadchomharthaí ar fianaise iad ar tháirgeadh teicneolaíoch speisialaithe (e.g. muileann, áith, teanús, láthair oibrithe iarainn); droichead; ospidéal; scoil; cé. Sa chás nach bhfuil ach fianaise dhoiciméadach ar fáil chun a thabhairt le fios nuair a bhí baile ann, tá feidhm leis an téarma 'Baile stairiúil féideartha'.
Holed stone	An upright or originally upright stone featuring a hole. These may be Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) or medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) in date.	Cloch phollta	Cloch ingearach nó cloch ingearach tráth dá raibh a bhfuil poll inti. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) nó leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Holed stone (present location)	An upright or originally upright stone featuring a hole. In this case the holed stone has been moved from its original location. These may be Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) or medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) in date.	Cloch phollta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch ingearach nó cloch ingearach tráth dá raibh a bhfuil poll inti. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch phollta bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí iad seo a lua leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) nó leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Hospital	A building for the care of the sick, aged, infirm and poor. These day from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Ospidéal	Foirgneamh a úsáidtear chun aire a thabhairt do dhaoine breoite, daoine níos sine, easláin agus daoine bochta. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
House - 16th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 16th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.	Teach - 16ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 16ú haois AD; ní túrtheach nó teach daingnithe atá ann.
House - 16th/17th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 16th/early 17th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.	Teach - 16ú/17ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 16ú haois/tús an 17ú haois AD; ní túrtheach nó teach daingnithe atá ann.
House - 17th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 17th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.	Teach - 17ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 17ú haois AD; ní túrtheach nó teach daingnithe atá ann.
House - 17th/18th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the late 17th or early 18th century AD.	Teach - 17ú/18ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 17ú haois nó tús an 18ú haois AD.
House - 18th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 18th century and which is not classifiable as either a country house or a vernacular house.	Teach - 18ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 18ú haois AD; ní féidir é a aicmiú mar theach mór nó teach dúchasach.
House - 18th/19th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 18th/19th century and which is not classifiable as either a country house or a vernacular house.	Teach - 18ú/19ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 18ú/19ú haois; ní féidir é a aicmiú mar theach mór nó teach dúchasach.
House - 19th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 19th century and which is not classifiable as either a country house or a vernacular house.	Teach - 19ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 19ú haois AD; ní féidir é a aicmiú mar theach mór nó teach dúchasach.
House - 20th century	A building for human habitation which dates to the 20th century and which is not classifiable as either a country house or a vernacular house.	Teach - 20ú haois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an 20ú haois AD; ní féidir é a aicmiú mar theach mór nó teach dúchasach.
House - Bronze Age	A building for human habitation which dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	Teach - An Chré-umhaois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.).

House - early medieval	A building for human habitation which dates from the 5th to the 12th century AD.	Teach - luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an tréimhse idir an 5ú agus an 12ú haois AD.
House - fortified house	A stone house laid out on an elongated plan as opposed to the vertical arrangement of a tower house. Internal fixtures, such as stairs, floors and partitions are usually wooden. Fortified houses also possess, in addition to the above, one or more of the following features: a defended bawn; gun loops; bartizans; machicolations; corner towers or wings designed to allow flanking fire. These houses date to the period c. 1580 - c. 1650 AD either on historical or stylistic grounds.	Teach - teach daingnithe	Teach cloiche leagtha amach ar phlean fadaithe seachas leagan amach ingearach cosúil le túrtheach. Is déanta d'adhmaid de ghnáth a bhíonn daingneáin inmheánacha, cosúil le staighrí, urláir agus landairí. Le cois na rudaí thuasluaite, tá ceann amháin nó níos mó de na gnéithe seo a leanas le fáil i dtithe daingnithe: bábhún cosanta; poill lámhaigh; bartasáin; poill theilgthe; túir chúinne nó cliatháin deartha chun tacú le tine chliathánach. Is léis an tréimhse c. 1580 - c. 1650 AD a bhaineann na tithe seo, bunaithe ar fhianaise stairiúil nó stíle.
House - indeterminate date	A building for human habitation. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when the date of the house is indeterminable.	Teach - dáta neamhchinntithe	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann. Úsáidtear an t-aicmiú seo, i gcomhthéacs an bhunachair sonraí seo, nuair atá dáta an tí neamhchinntithe.
House - Iron Age	A building for human habitation which dates to the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Teach - An Iarannaois	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
House - medieval	A building for human habitation which is broadly dated to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Teach - tréimhse mheánaoiseach	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a mheastar a bhaineann leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
House - Neolithic	A building for human habitation which dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	Teach - Tréimhse Neoiliteach	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an Tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.).
House - prehistoric	A building for human habitation which is broadly dated to the prehistoric period (up to c. AD 400).	Teach - Tréimhse Réamhstairiúil	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a mheastar a bhaineann leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (suas go dtí c. AD 400).
House - vernacular house	A house which is non-formal, built of local materials using local skills and craftsmen within the parameters of their own local building tradition. In Ireland the majority are single storey, rectangular in plan and only one room deep, with the main hearth/kitchen forming the core of the house for domestic and social activities. These date from the 17th to the early 20th century AD.	Teach - teach dúchasach	Teach neamhfhoirmiúil, déanta d'ábhair áitiúla trí úsáid a bhaint as scileanna agus ceardaithe áitiúla laistigh de pharaiméadair a dtraidisiúin tógála áitiúla féin. In Éirinn, is tithe aon urláir, dronuilleogach iad seo nach bhfuil ach seomra amháin iontu, agus is ionann an príomhtinteán/an chistin agus croílár an tí - an áit a mbíodh na gníomhaíochtaí baile agus sóisialta ag tarlú. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus tús an 20ú haois AD.
House - Viking/Hiberno-Norse	A building for human habitation which dates from the 9th to the early 12th century AD.	Teach - Lochlannach/Gael-Lochlannach	Foirgneamh a mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann a bhaineann leis an tréimhse idir an 9ú agus tús 12ú haois AD.
Hut site	A structure, usually discernible as a low, stone foundation or earthen bank enclosing a circular, oval or subrectangular area, generally less than 5m in maximum dimension. The remains are generally too insubstantial to classify as a house but the majority probably functioned as dwellings. These may date to any period from prehistory (c. 8000 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Suíomh botháin	Struchtúr, bonnsraith cloiche, íseal nó bruach cré mórthimpeall ar limistéar ciorclach, ubhchruthach nó fo-dhronuilleogach; de ghnáth, bíonn an toise uasta níos lú ná 5m. Go ginearálta, bíonn na hiarsmaí róbheag chun iad a aicmiú mar theach ach gach seans go mbíodh a bhformhór in úsáid mar theaghaisí. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Hydro	A hotel or clinic providing hydropathic treatment. These date to the 19th and 20th centuries AD.	Hidreapataic	Óstán nó clinic ina gcuirfí cóireáil hidreapatach ar fáil. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Icehouse	A structure, partly underground, for the preservation of ice. These date from the 17th to the 19th century AD.	Teach oighir	Struchtúr, a mbíodh cuid de faoi thalamh, a d'úsáidfí chun oighear a chaomhnú. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 19ú haois AD.
Inauguration site	A place where Gaelic royal inauguration ceremonies were held, which includes hilltop enclosures, earthen mounds, church sites, ringforts and, less frequently, natural locations. All are situated on low-lying hills with a good prospect (30-122m OD), generally overlooking the kingdom or lordship of the king-elect. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Láthair oirnithe	Áit ina mbíodh searmanais oirnithe ríoga Ghaelacha ar siúl lena n-áirítear imfháluithe bairr cnoic, dumhaí cré, láithreacha séipéil, ráthanna, agus suíomhanna nádúrtha uaireanta ainneoin nach bhfuil siad sin chomh coitianta céanna. Tá siad ar fad suite ar chnoic ísle agus tá radharc maith uathu (30-122m OD), ag breathnú síos ar an ríocht nó tiarnas an rí tofa go ginearálta. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).

Inauguration stone	A stone which formed part of the inauguration rite of a Gaelic king. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Cloch oirnithe	Cloch - cuid de dheasghnáth oirnithe rí Ghaelaigh. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Inauguration stone (present location)	A stone which formed part of the inauguration rite of a Gaelic king. In this case the inauguration stone has been moved from its original location. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Cloch oirnithe (suíomh reatha)	Cloch - cuid de dheasghnáth oirnithe rí Ghaelaigh. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch oirnithe bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Industrial chimney	A free-standing chimney, its function being to vent smoke or steam, used on an industrial or commercial site. This date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Simléar tionsclaíoch	Simléar saorsheasaimh, arb é an aidhm a bhí leis deatach nó gal a scaoileadh amach, úsáidte ar láthair thionsclaíoch nó tráchtála. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Industrial site	An area or defined space believed to have been used for trades and/or manufacturing activity. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Láthair thionsclaíoch	Limistéar nó spás sainithe a chreidtear a úsáideadh le haghaidh ceirdeanna agus/nó gníomhaíocht déantúsaíochta. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Inn	A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, etc. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Ósta	Teach tábhairne ina mbíodh taistealaithe ag fanacht agus bhíodh siamsaíocht á gcur ar fáil dóibh anseo freisin, etc. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Inscribed slab	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with lettering, used as a grave-marker or memorial. Applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD. If a slab with lettering also bears an inscribed cross then use cross-slab.	Leac ghreanta	Leac chloiche, ina seasamh nó luite, inscríofa le litreoireacht, úsáidte mar chomhartha uaigne nó cuimhneachán go ginearálta. Ní bhaineann an téarma seo ach le leaca a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh 1200 AD. Má tá cros greanta ar leac le litreoireacht freisin, úsáid crosleac.
Inscribed slab (present location)	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with lettering, used as a grave-marker or memorial. Applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD. If a slab with lettering also bears an inscribed cross then use cross-slab. In this case the inscribed slab has been moved from its original location.	Leac ghreanta (suíomh reatha)	Leac chloiche, ina seasamh nó luite, inscríofa le litreoireacht, úsáidte mar chomhartha uaigne nó cuimhneachán go ginearálta. Ní bhaineann an téarma seo ach le leaca a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh 1200 AD. Má tá cros greanta ar leac le litreoireacht freisin, úsáid crosleac. Sa chás seo, tá an leac ghreanta bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh.
Inscribed stone	A stone from an isolated context which has been inscribed with symbols and/or letters and/or date. If the stone bears a coat of arms use Armorial plaque, if the stone is carved with an inscription, personal initials or other letters commemorating a person or event use Memorial stone. These may date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cloch ghreanta	Cloch ó chomhthéacs iargúlta ar a bhfuil siombailí agus/nó litreacha agus/nó dáta greanta. Má tá armas le feiceáil ar chloch úsáid an téarma Cloch chuimhneacháin, má tá inscríbhinn snoite ar an gcloch, inisileacha pearsanta nó litreacha eile ag déanamh comórtha ar dhuine nó imeacht, úsáid an téarma Cloch chuimhneacháin. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Inscribed stone (present location)	A stone from an isolated context which has been inscribed with symbols and/or letters and/or date. If the stone bears a coat of arms use Armorial plaque, if the stone is carved with an inscription, personal initials or other letters commemorating a person or event use Memorial stone. In this case the inscribed stone has been moved from its original location. These may date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cloch ghreanta (suíomh reatha)	Cloch ó chomhthéacs iargúlta ar a bhfuil siombailí agus/nó litreacha agus/nó dáta greanta. Má tá armas le feiceáil ar chloch úsáid an téarma Cloch chuimhneacháin, má tá inscríbhinn snoite ar an gcloch, inisileacha pearsanta nó litreacha eile ag déanamh comórtha ar dhuine nó imeacht, úsáid an téarma Cloch chuimhneacháin. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch ghreanta bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Kerb circle	A series of low orthostats set with their long axes on the circumference of a circular enclosed space of diameter c. 3-22m. The interior is usually devoid of any structure or other remains. They are associated with Bronze Age ritual monuments (c. 2400-500 BC).	Ciorcal colbhaí	Sraith d'ortastait ísle socraithe lena n-aiseanna fada ar imlíne spás imfhálaithe chiorclaigh le trastomhas de c. 3-22m. Ní bhíonn aon struchtúr nó iarsmaí eile le fáil laistigh. Is le séadchomharthaí deasghnácha na Cré-umhaoise (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Kiln	A furnace or oven for burning, baking or drying. If more precise classification is known use one of the following: Kiln - brick; Kiln - corn-drying; Kiln - kelp drying; Kiln - lime; Kiln - malting; Kiln - pottery; Kiln - tile. These may date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith	Foirnéis nó oigheann a úsáidtear do dhó, bÁCáil nó triomú. Má tá aicmiú níos cruinne ar eolas, úsáid ceann amháin de na téarmaí seo a leanas: Áith - brící; Áith arbhair; Áith feamainne; Áith aoil; Áith bhraiche; Áith chriadóireachta; Áith leacán. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD) agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Kiln - brick	A structure used for the firing of bricks. These date from the late 16th century AD onwards.	Áith - brící	Struchtúr a úsáidtear chun brící a bhÁCáil. Baineann a leithéid le deireadh an 16ú haois AD ar aghaidh.

Kiln - corn-drying	A structure used for drying corn before it is ground. These are also known as cereal-drying kilns. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith arbhair	Struchtúr a úsáidtear chun arbhair a thriomú sula ndéantar é a mheilt. Tugtar áitheanna gránach orthu seo freisin. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Kiln - kelp drying	A structure used for drying kelp. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith feamainne	Struchtúr a úsáidtear chun feamainn a thriomú. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Kiln - lime	A structure in which lime is made by calcining limestone. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith aoil	Struchtúr ina ndéantar aol trí aolchloch a chailcíniú. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Kiln - malting	A structure with a pyramid roof and capped vent in which barley is dried. Found in association with a malt house. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Áith bhraiche	Struchtúr ar a bhfuil díon i gcruth pirimide agus gaothaire mullaigh ina mbíonn eorna á triomú. Bíonn siad seo le fáil taobh le teach braiche. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Kiln - pottery	A structure, composed of oven and hovel, used for the firing of pottery ware. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith chriadóireachta	Struchtúr, ina bhfuil oigheann agus prochóg a úsáidtear chun earraí criadóireachta a bhácáil. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Kiln - tile	A structure in which pottery tiles were baked. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Áith leacán	Struchtúr ina mbíodh tileanna criadóireachta á mbácáil. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Latrine	A small building housing a lavatory. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Leithreas	Foirgneamh beag ina mbíodh leithreas. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Leacht	A feature found on Early Christian ecclesiastical sites (5th-9th centuries AD). The name 'leacht' is derived from the Irish meaning a grave, cairn or sepulchral monument. It usually consists of a low, often rectangular, drystone-faced cairn. The leacht (plural leachta) may have marked a special grave, such as that of the site's founder saint, and may have served as a focal point for outdoor services. Crosses, cross-slabs or cross-inscribed pillars are sometimes placed on the leachta or are found in association and they are used as penitential stations.	Leacht	Gné a bhíonn le fáil i láithreacha eaglasta Luath-Chríostaí (5ú-9ú haois AD). Ciallaíonn an focal 'leacht' uaigh, carn nó séadchomhartha adhlactha. Carn íseal, dronuilleogach de ghnáth, le ballarach cloiche singile. D'fhéadfadh an leacht a bheith marcáilte ag uaigh speisialta, cosúil le huaigh an naoimh a bhunaigh an láthair, agus d'fhéadfadh sé feidhmiú mar phointe fócais do sheirbhísí lasmuigh faoin aer. Uaireanta leagtar crosta, crosleaca nó galláin chros-ghreanta ar an leacht nó bíonn siad le fáil taobh le nó in úsáid mar stáisiúin aithrí.
Leacht cuimhne	A type of cenotaph (see Cenotaph), the name is derived from the Irish 'leacht' meaning a grave, cairn or sepulchral monument and 'cuimhne' meaning a commemoration or a memorial. They consist of tall, rectangular or square stone piers, usually of drystone construction, frequently surmounted by simple crosses. Set into the piers are stone plaques commemorating, in English, departed relatives. They date from the 1640s up to the 1890s AD.	Leacht cuimhne	Cineál leacht cuimhneacháin (féach Leacht Cuimhneacháin), ciallaíonn an focal Gaeilge 'leacht' uaigh, carn nó séadchomhartha adhlactha agus ciallaíonn 'cuimhne' comóradh nó cuimhneachán. Is piaraí cloiche arda, dronuilleogacha nó cearnógacha iad, cloch shingil de ghnáth, a mbíonn crosta simplí ar a mbarr de ghnáth. Bíonn plaiceanna cloiche suite sna piaraí, i mBéarla, iarracht comóradh a dhéanamh ar ghaolta atá imithe ar shlí na fírinne. Is leis an tréimhse idir na 1640idí agus 1890idí AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Leper hospital	A medieval hospital for lepers, often found in association with a church or chapel. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Ospidéal lobhar	Ospidéal meánaoiseach do lobhair, a bhíonn le fáil taobh le séipéal nó eaglais go minic. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Library	A building, room or suite of rooms where books, or other materials, are classified by subject and stored for use by the library's members. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Leabharlann	Foirgneamh, seomra nó grúpa seomraí ina mbíonn leabhair nó ábhair eile le fáil, aicmithe de réir ábhair agus stóráilte le húsáid ag baill na leabharlainne. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Lighthouse	A conspicuous tower or structure built to contain a powerful light or lights at the top. These were usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the seacoast to warn and guide mariners. These date from the 12th century AD onwards. See also beacon.	Teach solais	Túr nó struchtúr feiceálach ina mbíonn solas nó soilse cumhachtacha ag an mbarr. Ba é an nós a bhí ann iad seo a chrochadh ag pointe tábhachtach nó contúirteach ar nó in aice leis an gcósta chun rabhadh a thabhairt do mhairnéalaigh agus chun iad a threorú. Is leis an 12ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Féach freisin rabhchán.
Linear earthwork	A substantial bank and fosse, usually forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings. Most date from the late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 1200 BC - AD 500).	Créfort líneach	Bruach agus díog shuntasach, arb ionann iad agus teorainn shuntasach idir dhá ghabháltas chongaracha. Is leis an gCré-umhaois agus larannaois dhéanach a bhaineann a bhformhór díobh seo (c. 1200 R. Ch. - AD 500).

Linkardstown burial	A circular mound covering a central large cist or chamber which contains an inhumed burial/burials, of usually one or two males, with distinctive decorated pottery. Radiocarbon dates for these burials centre around 3500 BC.	Ionad adhlactha Bhaile an Laingeartaigh	Dumha ciorclach a chlúdaíonn cist nó seomra mór lárnach ina mbíonn adhlacadh/adhlacthaí curtha i dtalamh, fear amháin nó beirt fhear de ghnáth, le criadóireacht atá maisithe go sainiúil. Bunaithe ar dhátaí radacarbóin meastar go mbíodh na hionaid adhlactha seo in úsáid thart ar 3500 R. Ch.
Lock	A section of the water channel on a canal or river shut off above and below by lock gates provided with sluices to let the water out and in, thus raising or lowering boats from one level to another. These date from the 18th and 19th centuries AD.	Loc	Stráice den chainéal uisce ar chanáil nó abhainn atá dúnta, ar bharr agus in íochtar, ag geataí loic ar a bhfuil loc-chomhlaí chun an t-uisce a ligean amach agus isteach, agus báid a ardú nó a ísliú ó leibhéal amháin go dtí leibhéal eile. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Long mortuary enclosure	An oblong feature with rounded angles defined by a fosse with an internal bank, or interrupted sections of fosse and bank. In Ireland, all examples have been identified as cropmarks with dimensions of up to 70m x 40m. Pits can sometimes be seen in the interior or forming the perimeter. They are only found in association with other Neolithic monuments – henges, cursus monuments etc. and are thought to have been used for excarnation - the exposure of human remains to the elements. They date to the later Neolithic (c. 3200-2400 BC).	Imfhálú marbhlainne fada	Gné dhronuilleogach le huillinneacha cruinne ar bhfuil díog móorthimpeall uirthi le bruach inmheánach, nó stráicí briste de dhíog agus bruach. In Éirinn, tá gach sampla aitheanta mar bharrachomharthaí le toisí de suas le 70m x 40m. Uaireanta, bíonn claiseanna le feiceáil taobh istigh nó móorthimpeall ar an imlíne. Ní aimsítear iad seo ach taobh le séadchomharthaí Neoiliteacha eile – heinsí, séadchomharthaí cursais etc. agus meastar gur úsáideadh iad chun críche easchollaithe - taisí daonna a fhágáil faoi thionchar na haimsire. Is leis na tréimhse Neoiliteach dhéanach (c. 3200-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo.
Lynchet	A bank formed at the end of a field by soil which, loosened by the plough, gradually moves down slope through a combination of gravity and erosion. These date from the 12th to the 16th century A.D.	Iomaire bán	Bruach forbartha ag deireadh páirce ag ithir, scaoilte ag an gcéachta, a bhogann síos le fána go mall mar thoradh ar dhomhantarraingt agus creimeadh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 12ú haois agus an 16ú haois AD.
Magazine	A building in which a supply of arms, ammunition and provisions for an army is stored. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Armlann	Foirgneamh ina stóráiltear soláthar arm, armlón agus soláthairtí airm. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Maltings	A building or complex of buildings where malt is made. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Brachadh	Foirgneamh nó coimpléasc foirgneamh ina ndéantar braich. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Mansion house	The residence of a mayor or lord mayor. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Teach ardmhéara	Áit chónaithe méara nó ardmhéara. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Market-house	A market building incorporating other function rooms, e.g. theatres, courtrooms, schoolrooms. In Ireland market-houses are sometimes colloquially referred to as tholsels. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Teach margaidh	Foirgneamh margaidh ina bhfuil seomraí ócáide eile, e.g. amharclanna, seomraí cúirte, seomraí scoile. In Éirinn, uaireanta tugtar hallaí baile/tholsels ar thithe margaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Martello tower	A coastal defensive tower, usually circular with a first-floor entrance, erected as part of the anti-invasion defences during the Napoleonic Wars (1804-1812 AD).	Túr martello	Túr cosanta cois cósta, ciorclach de ghnáth le bealach isteach ar leithligh ar an gcéad urlár, crochta mar chuid de mhodhanna cosanta frithionraidh i rith Chogaí Napoléon (1804-1812 AD).
Mass-house	A secular building used to celebrate Mass during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD).	Teach aifrinn	Foirgneamh saolta a úsáidtear chun Aifreann a cheiliúradh i rith aimsir na bPéindlíthe (1690idí - 1750idí AD).
Mass-rock	A rock or earthfast boulder used as an altar or a stone-built altar used when Mass was being celebrated during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD), though there are some examples which appear to have been used during the Cromwellian Period (1650s AD). Some of these rocks/boulders may bear an inscribed cross. See also Penal Mass station.	Carraig aifrinn	Carraig nó bollán talún a úsáideadh mar altóir nó altóir chloiche nuair a bhíodh Aifreann á cheiliúradh i rith na bPéindlíthe (1690idí - 1750idí AD), ach tá roinnt samplaí le fáil a bhfuil an chosúlacht orthu a bhíodh in úsáid i Ré Chromail (1650idí AD). D'fhéadfadh cros greanta a bheith le feiceáil ar chuid de na carraigeacha/bolláin seo. Féach freisin Stáisiún Aifrinn ó Aimsir na bPéindlíthe.
Mass-rock (present location)	A rock or earthfast boulder used as an altar or a stone-built altar used when Mass was being celebrated during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD), though there are some examples which appear to have been used during the Cromwellian Period (1650s AD). Some of these rocks/boulders may bear an inscribed cross. In this case the mass-rock has been moved from its original location. See also Penal Mass station.	Carraig aifrinn (suíomh reatha)	Carraig nó bollán talún a úsáideadh mar altóir nó altóir chloiche nuair a bhíodh Aifreann á cheiliúradh i rith na bPéindlíthe (1690idí - 1750idí AD), ach tá roinnt samplaí le fáil a bhfuil an chosúlacht orthu a bhíodh in úsáid i Ré Chromail (1650idí AD). D'fhéadfadh cros greanta a bheith le feiceáil ar chuid de na carraigeacha/bolláin seo. Sa chás seo, tá an charraig aifrinn bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Féach freisin Stáisiún Aifrinn ó Aimsir na bPéindlíthe.

Mausoleum	A roofed structure used for the burial of one person or a family, sometimes with a separate vault beneath. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Másailéam	Struchtúr ar a bhfuil díon a úsáideadh chun duine amháin nó teaghlach a adhlacadh. Bhíodh boghta ar leith faoi uaireanta. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Maypole	A high wooden pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, erected on an open space, often the village green, for merrymakers to dance around on May Day. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) to the 17th century AD.	Crann Bealtaine	Cuaille adhmaid ard, ar a bhfuil stríoca bíseacha péinteáilte, dathanna éagsúla, agus bláthanna leagtha air, le fáil i spás oscailte, faiche an tsráidbhaile go minic, agus bhíodh sé de nós ag daoine a bheith i mbun scléipe mórthimpeall air ar Lá Bealtaine. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) agus leis an 17ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Meeting-house	A building used for services by a nonconformist protestant sect, especially by Quakers and Presbyterians. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Teach tionóil	Foirgneamh a úsáideadh do sheirbhísí de chuid seicte protastúnaí neamhaontí, baill de Chumann na gCarad agus Preispitéirigh go háirithe. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Megalithic structure	A construction of large stones of 'megalithic' proportions which, though comparable in certain respects with megalithic tombs, cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. These may date from the prehistoric period onwards.	Struchtúr meigiliteach	Struchtúr déanta de chlocha móra 'meigiliteacha' nach féidir a aicmiú, ainneoin go bhfuil siad inchomparáide ar bhealaí éagsúla le tuamaí meigiliteacha, mar aon chineál séadchomhartha seandálaíoch aitheanta eile bunaithe ar fhianaise atá ar fáil faoi láthair. Samhlaítear go mbaineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Megalithic structure (present location)	A construction of large stones of a 'megalithic' nature which, though comparable in certain respects with megalithic tombs, cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence. In this case the megalithic structure has been moved from its original location. These may date from the prehistoric period onwards.	Struchtúr meigiliteach (suíomh reatha)	Struchtúr déanta de chlocha móra 'meigiliteacha' nach féidir a aicmiú, ainneoin go bhfuil siad inchomparáide ar bhealaí éagsúla le tuamaí meigiliteacha, mar aon chineál séadchomhartha seandálaíoch aitheanta eile bunaithe ar fhianaise atá ar fáil faoi láthair. Sa chás seo, tá an struchtúr meigiliteach bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Samhlaítear go mbaineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Megalithic tomb - court tomb	A long rectangular or trapezoidal cairn, at the broader end of which is usually an unroofed forecourt area which gave access to the roofed burial gallery, placed axially within the cairn and divided into two to four chambers. The cairn was retained by a kerb of upright stones or drystone-walling. Evidence indicates that the galleries were used for repeated burial, mostly cremations, over a long period of time - between 4,000 and 3,500 BC.	Tuama meigiliteach - tuama cúirte	Carn fada dronuilleogach nó traipéasóideach, ag an taobh is leithne de limistéar réamhchúirte gan díon de ghnáth óna mbíodh rochtain ag daoine ar áiléar adhlactha faoi dhíon, suite i leith na haise laistigh den charn agus roinnte in idir dhá agus ceithre sheomra. Bhí an carn laistiar de cholbha de chlocha ingearacha nó ballarach cloiche singile. Is léir ó fhianaise atá ar fáil go mbíodh áiléir in úsáid go minic chun críocha adhlactha, créamadh den chuid is mó, thar thréimhse fhada - idir 4,000 agus 3,500 R. Ch.
Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	A round mound, usually surrounded by a kerb of large stones, enclosing a burial chamber, usually with a corbelled roof, which is entered by a passage, usually lintelled. Many tombs have side and end recesses opening off a central chamber, resulting in a cruciform plan. Cremation was the predominant burial rite in passage tombs which primarily date from 3300 to 2900 BC though some simpler tombs in Carrowmore, Co. Sligo have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting use even earlier in the Neolithic, c. 4000 BC.	Tuama meigiliteach - tuama pasáiste	Dumha cruinn, a bhfuil colbha de chlocha móra mórthimpeall air de ghnáth, laistigh de sheomra adhlactha, le díon coirbéalta de ghnáth, ar féidir dul isteach ann trí phasáiste, ina mbíonn lindéar go hiondúil. Tá cuasa taoibh agus deiridh in go leor tuamaí a théann chomh fada le seomra lárnach, rud atá mar bhonn leis an bplean crosdealbhach. Ba é créamadh an príomhdheasghnáth adhlactha i dtuamaí pasáiste agus is sa tréimhse idir 3300 agus 2900 R. Ch. den chuid is mó a bhídís á dtógáil cé go bhfuil roinnt tuamaí níos simplí le fáil in An Cheathrú Mhór, Co. Shligigh, agus gur léir bunaithe ar dhátaí radacarbóin go raibh a leithéid in úsáid roimhe sin fiú sa tréimhse Neoiliteach, c. 4000 R. Ch.
Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	A single, short chamber formed by two tall portal-stones, two sidestones and a backstone. Sometimes a stone between the portals closes the entry. The chamber is covered by a roofstone, often of enormous size, which slopes down from the front towards the rear. Cremation was the preferred burial rite and these date to the Neolithic from 3800 to 3200 BC.	Tuama meigiliteach - tuama ursanach	Seomra aonair, gearr ina bhfuil dhá chloch ursanacha arda, dhá thaobhchloch agus cúlchloch. Uaireanta, dúnann cloch idir na hursanaigh an bealach isteach. Tá an seomra clúdaithe ag leac mhór dín, leac ollmhór go minic, ar fána, ón aghaidh go dtí an cúl. Ba é créamadh an rogha deasghnátha adhlactha agus is leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach, idir 3800 agus 3200 R. Ch. a bhaineann siad seo.
Megalithic tomb - unclassified	This term is used for megalithic tombs that cannot be classified as a court tomb, portal tomb, passage tomb or wedge tomb. These may date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (c. 4000 - c. 500 BC).	Tuama meigiliteach - neamhaicmithe	Úsáidtear an téarma seo chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar thuamaí meigiliteacha nach féidir a aicmiú mar thuama cúirte, tuama ursanach, tuama pasáiste nó tuama dingeach. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an tréimhse Neoiliteach agus an Chré-umhaois (c. 4000- C. 500 R. Ch.).

Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	A long burial gallery, sometimes with an antechamber or small closed end-chamber. They are generally broader and higher at the front, which invariably faces in a westerly direction. They are roofed by slabs laid directly on the side-walls which often have one or more rows of outer- walling. Evidence from the small number of excavated examples suggests that they were being built between 2,500 and 2,000 BC representing the last phase of megalithic tomb building.	Tuama meigiliteach - tuama dingeach	Áiléar adhlactha fada, uaireanta le forsheomra nó seomra beag dúnta ag an deireadh. Go ginearálta, bíonn siad níos leithne agus níos airde chun tosaigh, agus is i dtreo an iarthair a bhíonn siad suite go minic. Tá leaca ar an díon atá leagtha go díreach ar na taobh-bhallaí agus go minic bíonn ró amháin nó níos mó de bhallarach seachtrach. Tugtar le fios san fhianaise atá ar fáil ó líon beag samplaí tochailte go raibh siad seo á dtógáil idir 2,500 agus 2,000 R. Ch., i rith na céime deiridh de ré tógála na dtuamaí meigiliteacha.
Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb (present location)	A long burial gallery, sometimes with an antechamber or small closed end-chamber. They are generally broader and higher at the front, which invariably faces in a westerly direction. They are roofed by slabs laid directly on the side-walls which often have one or more rows of outer- walling. In this case the wedge tomb has been moved from its original location. Evidence from the small number of excavated examples suggests that they were being built between 2,500 and 2,000 BC representing the last phase of megalithic tomb building.	Tuama meigiliteach - tuama dingeach (suíomh reatha)	Áiléar adhlactha fada, uaireanta le forsheomra nó seomra beag dúnta ag an deireadh. Go ginearálta, bíonn siad níos leithne agus níos airde chun tosaigh, agus is i dtreo an iarthair a bhíonn siad suite go minic. Tá leaca ar an díon atá leagtha go díreach ar na taobh-bhallaí agus go minic bíonn ró amháin nó níos mó de bhallarach seachtrach. Sa chás seo, tá an tuama dingeach bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Tugtar le fios san fhianaise atá ar fáil ó líon beag samplaí tochailte go raibh siad seo á dtógáil idir 2,500 agus 2,000 R. Ch., i rith na céime deiridh de ré tógála na dtuamaí meigiliteacha.
Memorial stone	A stone on which is carved an inscription, a person's initials or other letters commemorating a person or event. If accompanied by a coat of arms it is classified as an ‘armorial plaque’. This term is not used for memorials of the dead found in churches, for which see ‘Wall monument’. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards	Cloch chuimhneacháin	Cloch ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn greanta, inisileacha duine nó litreacha eile chun comóradh a dhéanamh ar dhuine nó imeacht. Má tá armas le feiceáil freisin, aicmítear é mar ‘plaic armais’. Ní úsáidtear an téarma seo le haghaidh cuimhneachán na marbh a bhíonn le fáil i séipéil, féach ‘Séadchomhartha balla’. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin
Memorial stone (present location)	A stone on which is carved an inscription, a person's initials or other letters commemorating a person or event. If accompanied by a coat of arms it is classified as an ‘armorial plaque’. This term is not used for memorials of the dead found in churches, for which see ‘Wall monument’. In this case the memorial stone has been moved from its original location. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cloch chuimhneacháin (suíomh reatha)	Cloch ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn greanta, inisileacha duine nó litreacha eile chun comóradh a dhéanamh ar dhuine nó imeacht. Má tá armas le feiceáil freisin, aicmítear é mar ‘plaic armais’. Ní úsáidtear an téarma seo le haghaidh cuimhneachán na marbh a bhíonn le fáil i séipéil, féach ‘Séadchomhartha balla’. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch chuimhneacháin bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD) agus ina dhiaidh sin.
Metalworking site	A place where metal is produced. These may date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	Láthair mhiotalóireachta	Áit ina ndéantar miotail. Glactar leis gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) agus leis na tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Midden	A refuse heap sometimes surviving as a layer or spread. These may be of any date from prehistory (c. 8000 BC - AD c. 400) up to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Dramhcharn	Carn dramhaíl arb ionann é agus ciseal nó ábhar leata. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD C. 400) agus an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Milestone	A stone set up on a road or path to mark the distance in miles from or to a place. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD.	Cloch mhíle	Cloch leagtha ar bhóthar nó cosán chun léargas a thabhairt ar an achar, i mílte, ó agus go dtí áit. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 20ú haois AD.
Milestone (present location)	A stone set up on a road or path to mark the distance in miles from or to a place. In this case the milestone has been moved from its original location. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD.	Cloch mhíle (suíomh reatha)	Cloch leagtha ar bhóthar nó cosán chun léargas a thabhairt ar an achar, i mílte, ó agus go dtí áit. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch mhíle bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 20ú haois AD.
Military camp	A place where a body of troops is temporarily or permanently lodged. These may date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Campa míleata	Áit ina mbíonn trúpa ina gcónaí go sealadach nó go buan. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD) agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Mill - bleaching	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where the processing of flax into linen was undertaken. These date from the 18th and 19th centuries AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann tuartha	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíonn líon á phróiseáil mar línéadach. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilte a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - carding	A mill, , including where present the millrace and millpond, employing up to 10 men, working on hand-operated carding engines and hand jennies, spinning yarn for handloom weavers. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann cardála	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh suas le 10 fear fostaithe, ag obair ar innill chardála láimhe agus sinéidíní, iad ag sníomh snátha d'fhíodóirí seol láimhe. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilte a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.

Mill - cloth	Any mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, used for the manufacture of textiles. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann éadaigh	Aon mhuileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, a úsáideadh chun teicstílí a dhéanamh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - corn	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, for grinding corn. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann arbhair	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíonn arbhar á meilt. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - cotton	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, for spinning, and sometimes weaving, cotton yarn. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann cadáis	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh sníomh ar siúl agus uaireanta fíodóireacht, snáith cadáis. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - flax	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where flax is processed to make linen, thread and yarn. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann lín	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh líon á phróiseáil mar línéadach, snáithe agus snáth. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - fulling	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, for beating and cleaning cloth, using soap or fullers earth. These date from the 17th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann láine	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh éadach á bhualadh agus a ghlanadh, trí úsáid a bhaint as gallúnach nó cré úcaire. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 17ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - gunpowder	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, used for the manufacture of gunpowder. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann púdair gunna	Aon mhuileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, a úsáideadh chun púdar gunna a dhéanamh. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - paper	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where paper is made. These date from the 19th century AD onwards. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann páipéir	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh páipéar á dhéanamh. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - sawmill	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, in which logs are converted to timber by running them through a series of saws. These date from the 18th century AD onwards. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann sábhadoireachta	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh lomáin á n-aistriú go adhmaid trí iad a chur trí roinnt sábh. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - spade mill	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where spades were manufactured. These date the 19th and 20th centuries AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann spád	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina ndéantar spáda. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - threshing	A circular walk (diameter 3-6m) where a horse, attached to a horse-engine, provides rotary power transferred by means of gears and a shaft to a threshing machine (usually housed in an adjoining barn). These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann buailte	Siúlóid chiorclach (trastomhas 3-6m) ina soláthraíonn capall, ceangailte le inneall capaill, cumhacht rothlach trí ghiaranna agus seafta atá nasctha le meaisín buailte (le fáil i scioból in aice láimhe de ghnáth). Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilt a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Mill - unclassified	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where corn is ground or where raw material is processed. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the mill in question is a water mill or a windmill. These may date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Muileann - neamhaicmithe	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh arbhar á mheilt nó amhábh ar á phróiseáil. Úsáidtear an t-aicmiú seo, i gcomhthéacs an bhunachair sonraí seo, nuair nach léir cibé acu an muileann uisce nó muileann gaoithe atá i gceist. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.

Mill - woollen	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, where short wool was spun into woollen yarn to produce cloth. In this database only mills which are post-1700 AD in date are classified by function.	Muileann ola	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, ina mbíodh olann ghearr á shníomh mar shnáth olla chun éadach a dhéanamh. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, níl ach muilte a bhíodh in úsáid i ndiaidh 1700 AD á n-aicmiú de réir a bhfeidhme.
Milling complex	A series of post-1700 AD structures associated with milling, including any of the following: mill, millpond, millrace, engine house, industrial chimney, administrative buildings and workers' factory.	Coimpléasc muilleoireachta	Roinnt struchtúr a togadh i ndiaidh 1700 AD a bhaineann le muilleoireacht, lena n-áirítear aon cheann acu seo a leanas: muileann, linn mhuilinn, tarae, teach innill, simléar tionsclaíoch, foirgnimh riaracháin agus monarcha oibrithe.
Millstone quarry	A place where stone was extracted for the manufacture of millstones. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Cairéal cloch mhuilinn	Áit óna mbíodh cloch á baint chun clocha muilinn a dhéanamh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Mine	An excavation made in the earth or tunnelled into rock for the purpose of extracting metallic ores, coal, salt, or precious stones, etc. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Mianach	Tochailt déanta sa chré nó tollánaithe i gcarraig chun mianta miotalacha, gual, salann, clocha lómhara etc. a asbhaint. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Mine - barytes	A place where barytes (barium sulphate) is mined. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Mianach bairíte	Áit ina mbíodh bairítí (sulfáit bhairiam) á mianach. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Mine - copper	A mine where copper ore is extracted. These date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	Mianach copair	Mianach ina mbíodh mian chopair á hasbhaint. Glactar leis gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) agus leis na tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Mine - lead	A mine where ore is extracted for making into lead. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Mianach luaidhe	Mianach ina mbíodh mian á hasbhaint chun luaidhe a dhéanamh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Mine engine house	A structure used to house a steam engine which powered the pumps extracting water from the mines, operated the lifts carrying men and materials to and from the mineshafts and crushed minerals. Typically tall rectangular buildings with an extra thick 'bob-wall' on which the rocking beam was carried. 'Cornish' engine houses, so called as they had modifications developed by Cornish mining engineers, are a common type in Ireland. These date the 19th and 20th centuries AD.	Teach innill mianaigh	Struchtúr ina mbíodh inneall gaile le fáil a chumhachtaigh na caidéal a bhain uisce as na mianaigh, a d'oibrigh na hardaitheoirí a d'iompair na fir agus na hábhair ó agus go dtí na sloic mhianaigh agus mianraí brúite. Foirgnimh arda a bhí iontu de ghnáth le 'bob-bhalla' ar a mbíodh an bíoma luasctha ar iompar. Tithe innill 'Coirnise' a tugadh orthu seo de bhrí go raibh siad mionathraithe ag innealtóirí mianadóireachta Coirnise, agus tá neart samplaí díobh seo le fáil in Éirinn. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Miner's settlement	A grouping, usually a street, of mine-workers' houses. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Lonnaíocht mianadóra	Grúpa tithe de chuid na n-oibrithe mianadóireachta, tithe sráide de ghnáth. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Mining complex	A series of structures associated with mining, including any of the following: mines, mineshafts, engine houses, industrial chimneys, spoil heaps, miner's houses and administrative buildings. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Coimpléasc mianadóireachta	Sraith struchtúr a bhaineann le mianadóireacht, lena n-áirítear aon cheann de na struchtúir seo a leanas: mianaigh, sloic mhianaigh, tithe innill, simléir thionsclaíocha, cairn charta, tithe mianadóirí agus foirgnimh riaracháin. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Mining structure	A building, shaft or other structure associated with an extraction industry. See also Industrial himney. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Struchtúr mianadóireachta	Foirgneamh, seafta nó struchtúr eile a bhaineann le tionscal eastóscach. Féach freisin Simléar tionsclaíoch. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Moated site	A square, rectangular or occasionally circular area, sometimes raised above the ground, enclosed by a wide, often water-filled, fosse, with or without an outer bank and with a wide causewayed entrance. They date to the late 13th/early 14th centuries and were primarily fortified residences/farmsteads of Anglo-Norman settlers though they were also built by Gaelic lords.	Créfort mótach	Limistéar cearnógach, dronuilleogach nó ciorclach uaireanta, ardaithe os cionn na talún anois is arís, imfhálaithe ag díog leathan, líonta le huisce go minic, le nó gan bruach seachtrach agus le bealach isteach leathan cabhsaithe. Is le deireadh an 13ú haois/tús an 14ú haois a bhaineann siad agus is áiteanna cónaithe/áitribh feirme daingnithe de chuid lonnaitheoirí Angla-Normannacha den chuid is mó a bhí iontu ainneoin gur thóg tiarnaí Gaelacha cuid acu.
Monumental structure	A structure erected to commemorate a person or event. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Struchtúr cuimhneacháin	Struchtúr crochta chun comóradh a dhéanamh ar dhuine nó imeacht. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Mound	An artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone of unknown date and function which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence.	Dumha	Ardú saorga cré nó cré agus cloiche nach bhfuil dáta ná feidhm luaite leis nach féidir a aicmiú mar aon chineál séadchomhartha seandálaíoch aitheanta eile bunaithe ar an bhfianaise atá ar fáil faoi láthair.
Naust	An artificial shelter used for the repair or storage of boats. Nausts are of Scandinavian origin and are common throughout Viking Scotland. They date to the Viking period (9th-12th centuries AD).	Teach bád	Fothain shaorga a úsáideadh chun báid a dheisiú nó a stóráil. Is le traidisiún na hIorua a bhaineann na tithe báid agus bhí neart samplaí le fáil in Albain i rith ré na Lochlannach. Is le tréimhse na Lochlannach a bhaineann siad (9ú-12ú haois AD).

Ogham stone	Ogham stones can be upright monoliths or recumbent slabs, onto which ogham script has been incised. Ogham script consists of groups of 1-5 parallel lines and notches cut along the side or across the edge of a stone to represent the sounds of the Irish language. It is usually read up the left angle. The inscription gives a person's name (usually male) and immediate antecedent/s or tribal ancestor. The stones may have functioned as memorials, grave markers or territorial markers and date from the late 4th to the early 8th century AD.	Cloch Oghaim	D'fhéadfaí clocha Oghaim a fháil i bhfoirm monailítí ingearacha nó leaca luite, ar a bhfuil cló Oghaim greanta. Is éard atá i gcló Oghaim grúpaí de 1-5 líne agus eang chomhthreomhara gearrtha feadh taobh na trasna imill cloiche, ag déanamh ionadaíochta ar fhuaimneanna na Gaeilge. De ghnáth, tosaítear ag léamh ón uillinn chlé. San inscríbhinn bíonn ainm duine (fear de ghnáth) agus réamhtheachtaí/réamhtheachtaithe nó sinsear treibhe. Seans go mbíodh na clocha in úsáid mar chuimhneacháin, comharthaí uaighe nó comharthaí críche, agus leis an tréimhse idir deireadh an 4ú haois agus tús an 8ú haois AD a bhaineann siad.
Ogham stone (present location)	Ogham stones can be upright monoliths or recumbent slabs, onto which ogham script has been incised. Ogham script consists of groups of 1-5 parallel lines and notches cut along the side or across the edge of a stone to represent the sounds of the Irish language. It is usually read up the left angle. The inscription gives a person's name (usually male) and immediate antecedent/s or tribal ancestor. The stones may have functioned as memorials, grave markers or territorial markers. In this case the ogham stone has been moved from its original location. They date from the late 4th to the early 8th century AD.	Cloch Oghaim (suíomh reatha)	D'fhéadfaí clocha Oghaim a fháil i bhfoirm monailítí ingearacha nó leaca luite, ar a bhfuil cló Oghaim greanta. Is éard atá i gcló Oghaim grúpaí de 1-5 líne agus eang chomhthreomhara gearrtha feadh taobh na trasna imill cloiche, ag déanamh ionadaíochta ar fhuaimneanna na Gaeilge. De ghnáth, tosaítear ag léamh ón uillinn chlé. San inscríbhinn bíonn ainm duine (fear de ghnáth) agus réamhtheachtaí/réamhtheachtaithe nó sinsear treibhe. Seans go mbíodh na clocha seo in úsáid mar chuimhneacháin, comharthaí uaighe nó comharthaí críche. Sa chás seo, tá an chloch Oghaim bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir deireadh an 4ú haois agus tús an 8ú haois AD.
Orangery	A gallery or building in a garden, usually south-facing, used for the growing of oranges and other fruit. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Teach oráistí	Áiléar nó foirgneamh i ngairdín, a mbíonn a aghaidh ó dheas de ghnáth, a úsáidtear chun oráistí agus torthaí eile a fhás. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Outwork	A minor fortification built outside the principal fortification limits of a medieval castle or bastion fort, detached or semi-detached. These date from the 13th - 17th century.	Obair sheachtrach	Daingniú beag a tógadh lasmuigh de phríomhtheorainneacha daingnithe caisleáin mheánaoisigh nó rátha úrdhúnta, scoite nó leathscote. Is leis an tréimhse idir an 13ú - 17ú haois a bhaineann siad seo.
Park	An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, used for the cultivation of trees, for grazing sheep and cattle or for recreation. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Páirc	Píosa talún imfhálaithe, limistéar mór de ghnáth, a úsáidtear chun crainn a shaothrú, caoirigh agus ba a chur ar féarach nó chun críche caithimh aimsire. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Passage tomb art	Carved designs similar to those found on the orthostats and roofstones of passage tombs. The motifs are mostly geometric in form, comprising circles, spirals, lozenges, zigzags, triangles, etc. In this database the term is only applied where an isolated stone occurs with this art. This dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	Ealaín tuama pasáiste	Dearaí snoite cosúil leis na dearaí a bhíonn le feiceáil ar ortastait agus leaca móra dín tuamaí pasáiste. Is foirm gheoiméadrach atá ar fhormhór na móitífeanna, ina gcuimsítear ciorcail, bíseanna, muileataí, fiarláin, triantáin, etc. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, ní úsáidtear an téarma ach sa chás go bhfuil cloch aonair amháin le feiceáil sa saothar ealaíne. Is leis na tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann na saothair ealaíne seo.
Passage tomb art (present location)	Carved designs similar to those found on the orthostats and roofstones of passage tombs. The motifs are mostly geometric in form, comprising circles, spirals, lozenges, zigzags, triangles, etc. In this database the term is only applied where an isolated stone occurs with this art. This dates to the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2400 BC).	Ealaín tuama pasáiste (suíomh reatha)	Dearaí snoite cosúil leis na dearaí a bhíonn le feiceáil ar ortastait agus leaca móra dín tuamaí pasáiste. Is foirm gheoiméadrach atá ar fhormhór na móitífeanna, ina gcuimsítear ciorcail, bíseanna, muileataí, fiarláin, triantáin, etc. Sa bhunachar sonraí seo, ní úsáidtear an téarma ach sa chás go bhfuil cloch aonair amháin le feiceáil sa saothar ealaíne. Is leis na tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann na saothair ealaíne seo.
Penal Mass station	A place where Mass was celebrated during Penal times from the 1690s to the 1750s AD.	Stáisiún Aifrinne ó Aimsir na bPéindlíthe	Áit ina mbíodh Aifreann á cheiliúradh i rith Aimsir na bPéindlíthe, idir na 1690idí agus 1750idí AD.
Penitential station	A stone cairn, mound or small monolith which served as a station where specific prayers were recited. Often found in association with holy wells or ecclesiastical sites from the early medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD).	Stáisiún aithrí	Carn cloiche, dumha nó monailit bheag a bhíodh in úsáid mar stáisiún ina mbíodh paidreacha sonracha á rá. Bíonn a leithéid le fáil taobh le toibreacha beannaithe nó láithreacha eaglasta de ghnáth agus is leis an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú - 12ú haois AD) a bhaineann siad.

Pier/Jetty	A structure, extending out into the water, built of iron, wood or stone, for docking or accessing ships or boats. They may also serve to protect a harbour, influence the current or tide and are sometimes used as promenades. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Cé/Lamairne	Struchtúr, atá ag síneadh amach san uisce, déanta d'iarann, adhmaid nó cloch, a úsáideadh chun longa nó báid a chur i nduga nó a rochtain. D'fhéadfaí iad a úsáid chun calafort a chosaint freisin, tionchar a imirt ar an bhfeacht nó taoide agus uaireanta úsáidtear mar phromanáidí iad. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Pillar stone	An uninscribed upright stone, only found in ecclesiastical contexts. These date from the medieval period (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).	Gallán	Cloch ingearach neamhghreanta, nach mbíonn le fáil ach i gcomhthéacsanna eaglasta. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).
Pillar stone (present location)	An uninscribed upright stone, only found in ecclesiastical contexts. In this case the pillar stone has been moved from its original location. These date from the medieval period (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).	Gallán (suíomh reatha)	Cloch ingearach neamhghreanta, nach mbíonn le fáil ach i gcomhthéacsanna eaglasta. Sa chás seo, tá an gallán bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (c. 400 - c. 1400 AD).
Pill-box	An often squat building with thick loopholed walls and a flat roof, designed to accommodate a variety of weapons; usually strategically positioned to cover a vulnerable point in a defensive system. These date from the 18th to the 20th century AD.	Dúnán	Foirgneamh suiteora go maith le ballaí tiubha lúibe agus díon cothrom, deartha chun airm éagsúla a choinneáil ann; i suíomh straitéiseach go minic a úsáidtear chun pointe leochaileach i gcóras cosanta a chlúdach. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD.
Pillory	An instrument of punishment consisting of a frame, usually wooden, with holes through which the head and hands of a standing offender were restrained. In Ireland, these date from the 13th century up to the 18th century.	Piolóid	Uirlis phionóis ina bhfuil fráma, déanta d'adhmaid de ghnáth, le poill do chloigeann agus lámha ciontóra a bhíodh ina s(h)easamh. In Éirinn, is leis an tréimhse idir an 13ú haois agus an 18ú haois a bhaineann siad seo.
Pit	A circular or sub-circular cropmark/maculae or soil-mark, usually identified from aerial photography, which appears to be the visible evidence of a filled-in excavated hole or cavity in the ground. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Clais	Barrachomhartha/macúl ciorclach nó leathchiorclach nó marc ithreach, sainaitheanta de ghnáth ó aerghrafadóireacht, arb ionann é agus fianaise shofheicthe ar pholl nó cuas tochailte sa talamh atá líonta isteach anois. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Pit alignment	A single line, pair or multiple rows of roughly parallel lines of pits set at intervals along a common axis or series of axes. The pits are not thought to have held posts and are considered to have had a ritual function and to date from the prehistoric period (up to AD 400).	Ailíniú claise	Líne shingil, péire nó roinnt rónna de línte atá beagnach comhthreomhar de chlaiseanna ag eatraimh feadh ais choiteann nó sraith aiseanna. Meastar nach mbíodh cuailí taobh leis na claiseanna seo agus síltear go mbíodh feidhm dheasghnách acu agus gur leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil a bhaineann siad (suas go dtí AD 400).
Pit circle	An enclosure of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (c. 3200-1550 BC), related to henges, defined by a circular arrangement of pits, probably none of which held posts. More than one circle, concentrically arranged, may be present.	Ciorcal slocán	Imfhálú a bhaineann leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach/Cré-umhaois luath (c. 3200-1550 R. Ch.), a bhaineann le heinsí, ina bhfuil claiseanna atá eagraithe i bhfoirm chiorclach, agus glactar leis nach mbíonn aon chuaille le fáil in aon cheann acu. D'fhéadfadh go mbeadh níos mó ná ciorcal amháin le feiceáil, eagraithe go comhlárnach.
Pit-burial	A pit-burial can vary from an oval or subrectangular pit large enough to accommodate a crouched inhumation to a small circular pit with only space for a deposit of cremated bone or a cinerary urn. They date to the Bronze (c. 2400-500 BC) and Iron Ages (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Clais adhlactha	D'fhéadfadh clais adhlactha a bheith ubhchruthach nó fo-dhronuilleogach agus go mbeadh dóthain spáis inti d'adhlacadh cromtha nó d'fhéadfadh clais adhlactha a bheith beag agus ciorclach agus nach mbeadh spás inti ach iarsma de chnámh créamtha nó síothal créamtha. Baineann siad seo leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch. agus Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Pitfall trap	A pit for catching animals. These date from the prehistoric (c. 8000 BC - AD 400) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Gaiste ceap tuisle	Gaiste chun breith ar ainmhithe. Is leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD) a bhaineann siad seo.
Pitfield	Shallow oblong pits c.10m x c. 2-3m, with a depth of c. 0.5m, arranged in parallel rows placed c. 20-40m apart. These may be post-medieval in date, from the 17th century AD onwards.	Páirc chlaise	Is claiseanna fada éadoimhne iad c.10m x c. 2-3m, le doimhneacht de c. 0.5m, eagraithe i rónna comhthreomhara c. 20-40m óna chéile. Síltear go mbaineann siad seo leis an tréimhse iar-mheánaoiseach, ón 17ú haois AD ar aghaidh.
Platform	An artificially raised area composed of earth or earth and stone. The platform may be defined by a stone revetment and the surface is usually level. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Ardán	Limistéar ardaithe go saorga déanta de chré nó cré agus cloch. D'fhéadfadh sraodbhalla cloiche a bheith mórthimpeall ar an ardán agus bíonn an dromchla cothrom de ghnáth. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Platform - peatland	A non-linear artificially raised area, usually of wood, with or without a clear shape found in a peatland context. Although platforms can vary in size, the length rarely exceeds the width. These may date to any period from prehistory to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Ardán - talamh portaigh	Limistéar neamhlíneach ardaithe go saorga, déanta d'adhmaid de ghnáth, le nó gan cruth soiléir a bhíonn le fáil i gcomhthéacs talamh portaigh. Ainneoin go bhféadfadh ardáin a bheith beag nó mór, is annamh a sháraíonn an fad an leithead. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil go dtí an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-12ú haois AD).

Post office	A building, department or shop where postal business is carried on. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Oifig poist	Foirgneamh, roinn nó siopa ina bhfuil gnó poist ar siúl. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Post row - peatland	A line of related posts, including stakes, in a peatland context. In certain instances, these may be the vestigial underpinnings of single-plank toghers. These may date from prehistory (c. 8000 BC - AD 400) to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).	Sraith cuaillí - talamh portaigh	Líne de chuailí gaolmhara, lena n-áirítear stacáin, a fhaightear i gcomhthéacs talamh portaigh. I gcásanna áirithe, b'fhéidir gur fothacaí iarmharacha de thóchair plainc aonair a bheadh iontu seo. D'fhéadfaí a leithéid a lua le haon tréimhse idir an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus an luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Pottery works	A complex of buildings used for the manufacture of pottery. These may date from the later medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Oibreacha criadóireachta	Coimpléasc d'fhoirgnimh a úsáidtear chun earraí criadóireachta a dhéanamh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Pound	An enclosure where stray animals are confined until a fine has been paid for their release. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Póna	Imfhálú ina mbíodh ainmhithe ar strae á gcoinneáil go dtí go raibh fíneáil íoctha chun iad a ligean saor. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	A dense concentration of lithics in a spatially discrete area recovered from the surface, e.g. by fieldwalking, rather than from a particular archaeological context. These date from the prehistoric period (c. 8000 BC - AD 400).	Láthair réamhstairiúil - scaipeadh liteach	Comhchruinniú dlúth d'ábhar liteach i limistéar beag aisghafa ón dromchla, e.g. mar thoradh ar shiúl i ngarraithe seachas comhthéacs seandálaíoch ar leith. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil (c. 8000 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Prison	An establishment where offenders are confined. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Príosún	Bunaíocht ina mbíodh ciontóirí á gcoimeád. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Promontory fort - coastal	An area defined by one or more banks/walls and/or fosses constructed across a promontory. These date from the prehistoric period onwards.	Dún cinn tíre - cósta	Limistéar ina bhfuil bruach/balla agus/nó díog amháin nó níos mó tógtha ar cheann tíre. Is leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Promontory fort - inland	A defensive enclosure created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across a neck of land, or a lake promontory, in order to defend or restrict access to a spur or promontory in an inland area. These date to the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Dún cinn tíre - intíre	Imfhálú cosantach cruthaithe trí líne amháin nó níos mó de rampair a thógáil ar stráice talún, nó dún cinn tíre locha, chun rochtain ar speir nó ceann tíre i limistéar intíre a chosaint nó a shrianadh. Is leis an Iarannaois a bhaineann siad seo (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Pump	A machine used to raise and move water and other liquids. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Caidéal	Meaisín a úsáidtear chun uisce agus leachtanna eile a ardú agus a bhogadh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Pump-house	A small pumping station. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Teach caidéil	Stáisiún caidéalúcháin beag. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Quarry	A place where stone, sand, gravel or clay was extracted.	Cairéal	Áit óna mbíodh cloch, gaineamh, gairbhéal nó cré á mbaint.
Quay	A stone or timber landing-place built parallel to, or projecting out from, the shoreline, to serve in the loading and unloading of vessels. These date from the Iron Age (c. 500 BC - AD 400) onwards.	Cé	Lamairne cloiche nó adhmaid tógtha comhthreomhar le, nó ag gobadh amach, ón gcósta, a úsáideadh nuair a bhíonn soithí á lódáil agus a ndílódaíl. Baineann siad seo leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400) agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin.
Rabbit warren	An artificial area used for the breeding and rearing of rabbits. These date from the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD) to the 19th century.	Coinicéar	Limistéar saorga a úsáideadh chun coiníní a phóru agus a thógáil. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú - 16ú haois AD) suas go dtí an 19ú haois.
Racecourse	An area of ground which has been altered in some way to facilitate horse races or where a structure/structures associated with horse races has/have been erected. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Ráschúrsa	Limistéar talún atá athraithe ar bhealach éigin chun é a chur in oiriúint do rásaíocht capall nó áit ina bhfuil struchtúr/struchtúir a bhaineann le rásaíocht capall tógtha. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Radial-stone enclosure	A circular level area, generally between 6m to 25m in diameter, defined by a series of radially-set stones which can be incorporated into a low enclosing bank of earth and/or stone; entrance features are not evident. The known distribution is confined to counties Cork and Kerry. Their association with stone circles and stone rows points to a middle/late Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC) for these monuments. See also Cairn - radial-stone cairn.	Imfhálú cloch gathach	Limistéar ciorclach, le trastomhas idir 6m agus 25m go ginearálta, sainithe ag sraith cloch gathach ar féidir iad a úsáid mar chuid de bhruach cré imfhálaithe íseal agus/nó cloch; níl gnéithe a bhaineann le bealach isteach le tabhairt faoi deara. Bunaithe ar an méid atá ar eolas againn is i gCo. Chorcaí agus i gCo. Chiarraí atá samplaí le fáil. Ciallaíonn an nasc atá eatarthu le liagchiorcail agus sraitheanna galláin go leis an gCré-umhaois láir/dhéanach (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann na séadchomharthaí seo. Féach freisin Carn - carn cloch gathach.
Railway bridge	A bridge carrying a railway track across a river, valley, road, etc. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Droichead iarnróid	Droichead ar a bhfuil iarnród thar abhainn, gleann, bóthar, etc. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.

Railway station	A place where railway trains regularly stop for receiving and setting down/delivering passengers and freight. These date from the 19th century AD onwards.	Stáisiún iarnróid	Áit a stopann traenacha iarnóid go rialta chun paisinéirí agus lastas a fháil agus a thuirlingt/a sheachadadh. Is leis an 19ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Redundant record	Records classed as 'Redundant record' are those that fulfil one or more of the following criteria: (1) a record identifying a location where, according to documentary sources (e.g., published reference, cartographic sources) or personal communication, a monument might have existed, but which, on inspection, was found not to be an archaeological monument (e.g. a natural feature); (2) a record classified using a term which is now obsolete (e.g. ecclesiastical remains); (3) a record created in error, a duplicate record or one which has no supporting evidence recorded on file or in the database; (4) an archaeological object (i.e. an artefact), e.g. a quernstone; (5) a record entered as a 'Shipwreck'. Shipwrecks are recorded in a separate database.	Taifead iomarcach	Is éard atá i gceist le taifid atá aicmithe mar 'Taifead iomarcach' taifid a chomhlíonann ceann amháin nó níos mó de na critéir seo a leanas: (1) taifead a shainaithníonn suíomh ina bhféadfadh, de réir foinsí doiciméadach (e.g., tagairt foilsithe, foinsí cartagrafacha) nó teachtaireachta pearsanta, séadchomhartha a bheith, ach, i ndiaidh cigireachta a dhéanamh, cinneadh nach séadchomhartha seandálaíoch a bhí ann (e.g. gné nádúrtha); (2) taifead aicmithe trí úsáid a bhaint as téarma atá as feidhm anois (e.g. fothracha eaglasta); (3) taifead a cruthaíodh trí thimpiste, taifead dúblach nó taifead nach bhfuil aon fhianaise thacúil maidir leis ar comhad nó sa bhunachar sonraí; (4) oibiacht sheandálaíochta (i.e. déantán), e.g. cloch bhró; (5) taifead ar a dtugtar 'Longbhriseadh'. Taifeadtar longbhristeacha i mbunachar sonraí ar leith.
Religious house - Augustinian canons	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Canónaigh Agaistíneacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Augustinian friars	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Bráithre Agaistíneacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Augustinian nuns	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Siúracha Agaistíneacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Augustinian, of Arrouaise nuns	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Siúracha Agaistíneacha Arrouaise	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Benedictine monks	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Manaigh Bheinidicteacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Benedictine nuns	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Siúracha Beinidicteacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Carmelite friars	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Bráithre Cairmeileacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Cistercian monks	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Manaigh Chistéireacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Cistercian nuns	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Siúracha Chistéireacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).

Religious house - Cluniac monks	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Manaigh Chlúiniacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Dominican friars	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Bráithre Doiminiceacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Franciscan friars	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Bráithre Proinsiasacha	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Franciscan nuns (Poor Clares)	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Siúracha Proinsiasacha (Siúracha Bochta San Clár)	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Franciscan Third Order Regular	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Tríú Ord Rialta na bProinsiasach	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Fratres Cruciferi	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Fratres Cruciferi	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Friars of the Sack	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Na Bráithre Aithrí	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Knights Hospitallers	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Knights Hospitallers	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Knights Templars	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Knights Templars	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Monks of the Order of Tiron	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Manaigh Ord Tiron	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Order of St Thomas of Acon	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Ord San Tomás Acon	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Premonstratensian canons	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Canónaigh Prémontré	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - Trinitarians	A religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - Trinitarians	Teach rialta mar atá liostaithe ag A. Gwynn agus R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Athchlóite 1988). Irish Academic Press, Baile Átha Cliath. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house - unclassified	This term is used for religious houses that cannot be classified precisely. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - neamhaicmithe	Úsáidtear an téarma seo chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar thithe rialta nach féidir a aicmiú go cruinn. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).
Religious house nunnery - unclassified	This term applies to religious houses of nuns for which the affiliated order is unknown. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).	Teach rialta - clochar - neamhaicmithe	Baineann an téarma seo le tithe rialta ban rialta nach eol dúinn cén ord lenar bhain siad. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach níos déanaí (12ú-16ú haois AD).

Ring-ditch	A circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 20m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. The function of these monuments is unknown as ring-ditches may be the remains of ploughed out barrows, round houses or other modern features and, in consequence, may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Díog fháinneach	Díog chiorclach nó beagnach chiorclach, le trastomhas de níos lú ná 20m de ghnáth a bhíonn le feiceáil mar barrachomharthaí/marcanna ithreach ar aerfótagraif. Níl feidhm na séadchomharthaí seo ar eolas de bhrí go bhféadfaí glacadh le díoga fáinneacha mar fhothracha tulacha clasaithe, tithe cruinne nó gnéithe comhaimseartha eile agus, dá bharr sin, d'fhéadfaí iad a lua le haon tréimhse ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Ringfort - cashel	Usually a roughly circular or oval area, though some examples are rectangular, which is surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. See Ringfort - rath for earthen equivalent.	Ráth - caiseal	Limistéar chiorclach nó ubhchruthach de ghnáth, ainneoin go bhfuil roinnt samplaí dronuilleogach, a bhfuil ballaí cloiche nó ballaí mórthimpeall orthu. Is mar áiteanna cónaithe agus/nó áitribh feirme a bhíodh siad in úsáid agus is leis an tréimhse idir 500 - 1000 AD a bhaineann siad. Féach Ráth áit a bhfuil eolas faoi shampla comhionann cré.
Ringfort - rath	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. See Ringfort - cashel for stone equivalent.	Ráth - lios	Limistéar chiorclach nó ubhchruthach a bhfuil bruach cré agus díog sheachtrach mórthimpeall air. Tá dhá (démhúrach) nó trí (ilmhúrach) bhruach agus dhíog luaite le roinnt samplaí, ach níl siad seo chomh coitianta céanna agus is le láithreacha lena mbaineann stádas níos airde a luaitear iad, an ardaicme. Is mar áiteanna cónaithe agus/nó áitribh feirme a bhíodh siad in úsáid agus is leis an tréimhse idir 500 - 1000 AD a bhaineann siad. Féach Ráth - caiseal áit a bhfuil eolas faoi shampla comhionann cloiche.
Ringfort - unclassified	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse (see Ringfort - rath) or a stone wall (see Ringfort - cashel). The term Ringfort - unclassified is used in instances where the surviving remains are insufficient to determine whether the monument was originally a rath or cashel. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.	Ráth - neamhaicmithe	Limistéar chiorclach nó ubhchruthach a bhfuil bruach cré agus díog sheachtrach mórthimpeall air (féach Ráth) nó balla cloiche (féach Ráth - caiseal). Úsáidtear an téarma Ráth - neamhaicmithe nuair nach leor na hiarsmaí atá fágtha chun cinneadh a dhéanamh maidir le cibé acu an ráth nó caiseal ba ea an séadchomhartha ó thús. Is mar áiteanna cónaithe agus/nó áitribh feirme a bhíodh siad in úsáid agus is leis an tréimhse idir 500 - 1000 AD a bhaineann siad.
Ritual site - holy tree/bush	A named tree or bush, sometimes associated with a particular saint, often considered to have miraculous properties. They are generally found in close proximity to holy wells and formed part of the associated patterns or rounds performed on certain days. They are known in Irish as 'bile', which translates as sacred tree, sometimes corrupted into the English words 'bell' or bellow'. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Láthair deasghnáth - crann/tor beannaithe	Crann nó tor ainmnithe, a bhaineann le naomh ar leith uaireanta, lena mbaineann airíonna míorúilteacha in intinn go leor daoine. Go ginearálta, is in aice le toibreacha beannaithe a aimsítear iad seo agus bhain siad le patrúin nó turais a bhíodh ar siúl ar laethanta áirithe. Bile a thugtar ar a leithéid i nGaeilge, crann beannaithe i bhfocail eile, agus uaireanta bíonn an focal Béarla 'bell' nó 'bellow' is úsáid sa chomhthéacs seo freisin. Seans gur leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil a bhaineann siad seo ach luaitear iad le deabhóidí ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD) anonn.
Ritual site - holy well	A well or spring, though in some unusual cases a natural rock basin, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Láthair deasghnáth - tobar beannaithe	Tobar nó fuarán, ach i gcásanna neamhghnácha imchuach carraige nádúrtha, ar a mbíonn ainm naoimh de ghnáth agus síltear go bhfuil airíonna cneasaithe míorúilteacha ag baint lena leithéid. Seans gur leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil a bhaineann siad seo ach luaitear iad le deabhóidí ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD) anonn.
Ritual site - holy/saint's stone	A stone which is associated with a particular saint, and may be considered to have certain miraculous properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Láthair deasghnáth - leac bheannaithe/naoimh	Cloch a luaitear le naomh ar leith, agus a bhféadfadh airíonna míorúilteacha áirithe a bheith ag baint léi. Seans gur leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil a bhaineann siad seo ach luaitear iad le deabhóidí ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD) anonn.
Ritual site - holy/saint's stone (present location)	A stone which is associated with a particular saint, and may be considered to have certain miraculous properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. In this case the holy/saint's stone has been moved from its original location.	Láthair deasghnáth - leac bheannaithe/naoimh (suíomh reatha)	Cloch a luaitear le naomh ar leith, agus a bhféadfadh airíonna míorúilteacha áirithe a bheith ag baint léi. Seans gur leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil a bhaineann siad seo ach luaitear iad le deabhóidí ón tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD) anonn. Sa chás seo, tá leac bheannaithe/naoimh bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh.
Ritual site - pond	A body of still water artificially formed for ritual depositions. These are associated with the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).	Láthair deasghnáth - linn	Dobharlach ciúin, forbartha go saorga do dheascadh deasghnáth. Baineann siad seo leis an gCré-umhaois agus Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Riverine revetment	A line of contiguous wooden planks or post and wattle walling or earthen bank built to retain a river bank or shore against water erosion or flooding. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Sraodbhalla abhann	Líne de fhrapaí adhmaid comhtheagmhálacha nó cuailí agus balla caolaigh nó bruach cré tógtha chun bruach abhainn nó cladach a chosaint ó chreimeadh uisce nó tuilte. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).

Road - class 1 togher	A peatland trackway/causeway constructed of wood and intended to traverse a bog: these have a known orientation. In most instances they comprise substantial timber planks and have good structural definition. They may have several phases of construction indicative of long-term use and reuse. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Bóthar - tóchar grád 1	Conair/tóchar portaigh tógtha d'adhmaid agus le húsáid chun portach a thrasnú: bíonn siad seo ag dul i dtreo ar leith. I bhformhór na gcásanna, bíonn frapaí adhmaid suntasacha iontu agus struchtúr soiléir. Seans gur tógadh iad de réir a chéile, fianaise ar úsáid agus athúsáid fhadtéarmach. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Road - class 2 togher	A length of peatland trackway, constructed of wood, believed to be over 15m in length. These have a clear orientation and good structural definition. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Bóthar - tóchar grád 2	Conair phortaigh déanta d'adhmaid, a chreidtear atá níos mó ná 15m ar fad. Tá siad seo ag dul i dtreo soiléir agus tá a struchtúr soiléir. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Road - class 3 togher	A short stretch of peatland trackway, constructed of wood, up to 15m in length with a discernible orientation. It may not be possible to trace them beyond a single sighting. These have evidence of deliberate structure and are interpreted as laid down to cross a small area of bog. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Bóthar - tóchar grád 3	Stráice gearr de chonair phortaigh, déanta d'adhmaid, suas le 15m ar fad, le treo soiléir. B'fhéidir nach mbeadh sé indéanta níos mó ná sampla amháin a fheiceáil. Tá fianaise ar struchtúr soiléir le fáil agus samhlaítear go mbíodh siad in úsáid chun limistéar beag portaigh a thrasnú. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland	A roadway in a peatland context constructed wholly or substantially of gravel (including sand and clay), cobbles or stone slabs, or a combination of these. These predominately date to the medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) and later periods.	Bóthar - conair ghairbhéil/chloiche - talamh portaigh	Bóthar i gcomhthéacs portaigh tógtha go hiomlán nó i bpáirt de ghairbhéil (lena n-áirítear gaineamh agus cré), púróga nó leaca cloiche nó meascán díobh seo. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú - 16ú haois AD) agus leis na tréimhsí ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo den chuid is mó.
Road - hollow-way	An unpaved road consisting of a linear depression, usually with an earthen bank on one or both sides, and only found in association with medieval deserted settlement (12th-16th centuries AD). See Settlement deserted - medieval.	Bóthar - logbhealach	Bóthar gan phábháil ina bhfuil log líneach, le bruach cré ar thaobh amháin nó ar an dá thaobh de ghnáth, agus nach bhfaightear ach taobh le lonnaíocht thréigthe mheánaoiseach (12ú-16ú haois AD). Féach Lonnaíocht thréigthe - meánaoiseach.
Road - road/trackway	A way, or section thereof, which has been deliberately constructed between places. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Bóthar - bóthar/conair	Bealach nó cuid de bhealach, a tógadh d'aon turas idir áiteanna éagsúla. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Road - unclassified togher	A peatland trackway/causeway constructed of wood that cannot be classified as a class 1, class 2 or class 3 togher due to its form or lack of surviving evidence. These may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Bóthar - tóchar neamhaicmithe	Conair/tóchar portaigh tógtha d'adhmaid nach féidir a aicmiú mar thóchar aicme 1, aicme 2 nó aicme 3 mar gheall ar a fhoirm nó ganntanas fianaise. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Rock art	Geometric and other motifs mostly pecked out, though some are incised, on earthfast boulders and rock outcrops, and occasionally on cist roofstones and standing stones. These associations suggest a Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC), though perhaps with origins in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC). Rock art may be associated with metal deposits, boundaries and routeways.	Ealaín charraige	Móitífeanna geoiméadracha agus móitífeanna eile greanta den chuid is mó, ainneoin go bhfuil cuid acu snoite, ar bholláin chré agus lomáin charraige, agus uaireanta ar leaca móra dín ciste agus galláin. Bunaithe ar an méid sin, glactar leis go mbaineann a leithéid leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.), ainneoin go mb'fhéidir gur leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad. D'fhéadfaí ealaín charraige a lua le deascáin mhiotail, teorainneacha agus ródbhealaí.
Rock art (present location)	Geometric and other motifs mostly pecked out, though some are incised, on earthfast boulders and rock outcrops, and occasionally on cist roofstones and standing stones. In this case the rock art has been moved from its original location. These associations suggest a Bronze Age date (c. 2400-500 BC), though perhaps with origins in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC). Rock art may be associated with metal deposits, boundaries and routeways.	Ealaín charraige (suíomh reatha)	Móitífeanna geoiméadracha agus móitífeanna eile greanta den chuid is mó, ainneoin go bhfuil cuid acu snoite, ar bholláin chré agus lomáin charraige, agus uaireanta ar leaca móra dín ciste agus galláin. Sa chás seo, tá an ealaín charraige bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Bunaithe ar an méid sin, glactar leis go mbaineann a leithéid leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.), ainneoin go mb'fhéidir gur leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad. D'fhéadfaí ealaín charraige a lua le deascáin mhiotail, teorainneacha agus ródbhealaí.

Rock scribing	Marks deliberately incised or cut into a stone surface. They can vary from a series of very fine lines to geometric patterns or anthropomorphic images. They occur principally on rock outcrops, boulder shelters, caves and megalithic tombs. The date of rock scribing is uncertain though some may be prehistoric. These carvings incorporate motifs that do not regularly fit within the accepted canon of prehistoric Passage tomb art or Rock art.	Greanadh carraige	Marcanna gearrtha nó greanta d'aon turas ar dhromchla carraige. D'fhéadfadh sraith línte tanaí a bheith le feiceáil nó patrúin gheoiméadracha nó íomhánna antrapamorfacha. Bíonn siad le fáil ar lomáin charraige, foscaí bolláin, i bpluaiseanna agus tuamaí meigiliteacha den chuid is mó. Nílimid cinnte faoi dháta an ghreanta carraige ach seans go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse réamhstairiúil. San áireamh sna snoiteáin seo tá móitífeanna nach luaitear de ghnáth le canóin ghlaclaí na healaíne Tuama pasáiste nó Ealaín charraige réamhstairiúil.
Rock scribing - folk art	Carvings deliberately incised or cut into a stone surface, depicting anthropomorphic images and sometimes geometric patterns. They appear to be post-medieval (AD 1600 -) or post-AD1700 in date.	Greanadh carraige - ealaín na ndaoine	Snoiteáin greanta nó gearrtha d'aon turas ar dhromchla cloiche, ina léirítear íomhánna antrapamorfacha agus patrúin gheoiméadracha uaireanta. Is cosúil go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse iar-mheánaoiseach (AD 1600 -) nó leis an tréimhse i ndiaidh AD 1700.
Rock shelter	The area beneath a natural overhang at the base of a cliff or crag that was used for occupation, burial, etc. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Scailp	An limistéar faoi starradh nádúrtha ag bun aille nó creige a úsáideadh chun críche áitiúchá, adhlactha, etc. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Round tower	A tall, slender, freestanding tower, circular in plan, with wooden floors, usually carried on internal offsets and a pointed conical roof. They were built between the 10th and 12th century at early medieval churches, where they functioned as bell-towers. They are located to the north-west or south-west of the principal church with the doorway of the tower, well above ground level, often facing that of the church.	Cloigtheach	Túr ard, caol, saorsheasaimh, ciorclach de ghnáth, ina bhfuil urláir adhmaid, a bhíonn leagtha ar sheach-churtha de ghnáth, le díon cónúil, biorach. Is idir an 10ú agus an 12ú haois a tógadh iad seo taobh le séipéil luath-mheánaoiseacha, agus is mar chloigthea a bhíid in úsáid. Tá siad lonnaithe siar ó thuaidh nó siar ó dheas ón bpríomhshéipéal agus tá doras an túir, go hard os cionn leibhéil na talún, os comhair an tséipéil sin go minic.
Rune Stone	A slab, monolith or boulder which has been incised with a runic inscription. The inscription usually gives a person's name and can relate to the person for whom the stone was erected and/or the person who carved the rune. These are associated with the Vikings and date to the Viking period (9th-12th centuries AD).	Cloch rúnscríbhinne	Leac, monailit nó bollán ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn rúnach. Go hiondúil, bíonn ainm an duine luaite san inscríbhinn agus d'fhéadfadh baint a bheith aige leis na duine ar crochadh an chloch dó nó di agus/nó an duine a shnoí an rúnscríbhinn. Is leis na Lochlannaigh agus tréimhse na Lochlannach (9ú-12ú haois AD) a bhaineann siad seo.
Rune stone (present location)	A slab, monolith or boulder which has been incised with a runic inscription. The inscription usually gives a person's name and can relate to the person for whom the stone was erected and/or the person who carved the rune. These are associated with the Vikings and date to the Viking period (9th-12th centuries AD).	Cloch rúnscríbhinne (suíomh reatha)	Leac, monailit nó bollán ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn rúnach. Go hiondúil, bíonn ainm an duine luaite san inscríbhinn agus d'fhéadfadh baint a bheith aige leis na duine ar crochadh an chloch dó nó di agus/nó an duine a shnoí an rúnscríbhinn. Is leis na Lochlannaigh agus tréimhse na Lochlannach (9ú-12ú haois AD) a bhaineann siad seo.
Salt works	Structure/structures used in the extraction or purification of salt, usually by the dehydration of brine, often in the form of pools where salt water was allowed to evaporate naturally. These date from the 17th AD century onwards.	Oibreacha salainn	Struchtúr/struchtúir a úsáideadh chun salann a eastóscadh nó a íonghlannadh, trí sháile a dhíhiodráitiú go hiondúil, go minic i bhfoirm linnte ina mbíodh sáile ag galú go nádúrtha. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 17ú haois AD ar aghaidh.
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin sometimes embellished with sculpture. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Sarcafagas	Cónra cloiche a bhíodh maisithe le dealbh uaireanta. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Sarcophagus (present location)	A stone coffin sometimes embellished with sculpture. In this case the sarcophagus has been moved from its original location. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Sarcafagas (suíomh reatha)	Cónra cloiche a bhíodh maisithe le dealbh uaireanta. Sa chás seo, tá an sarcafagas bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach a bhaineann a leithéid (5ú-16ú haois AD).
School	An establishment in which people, usually children, are taught. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Scoil	Ionad ina mbíonn daoine, leanaí de ghnáth, á dteagasc. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Sea wall	Non-military maritime flood and erosion defences. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Balla mara	Cosaintí neamh-mhuirí míleata ó thuilte agus creimeadh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Seaweed stand	These vary in form and can be built as circular stands for ricks of seaweed or short lengths of wall for drying sea-rods (Laminaria stems) or large rectangular enclosures built by the Government in the 1930s.	Clampa feamainne	Bíonn cineálacha éagsúla clampaí feamainne le feiceáil ach d'fhéadfaí iad a fháil i bhfoirm clampaí ciorclacha do chruacha feamainne nó ballaí beaga chun slata mara a thríomú (gais cheilpe) nó imfháluithe dronuilleogacha móra tógtha ag an Rialtas sna 1930idí.
Settlement cluster	A group of houses and associated land plots arranged in close proximity to form a nucleated settlement.	Braisle lonnaíochta	Grúpa tithe agus plásóga talún eagraithe gar dá chéile i bhfoirm lonnaíocht chnuasta.

Settlement deserted - medieval	An abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD consisting of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.	Lonnaíocht thréigthe - meánaoiseach	Lonnaíocht mheánaoiseach thréigthe a bhaineann leis an tréimhse idir an 13ú haois agus 1550 AD ina bhfuil grúpa tithe atá gar dá chéile lena mbaineann plásóga talún gaolmhara, a bhíonn nasctha le heaglais pharóiste agus/nó caisleán nó túrtheach, a bhíonn cosúil le hoibreacha créafóige go minic.
Settlement platform	A raised area, often surrounded by waterlogged or boggy land, which has evidence of former human habitation. These may be of any date from prehistory onwards.	Ardán lonnaíochta	Limistéar ardaithe, a mbíonn talamh leathbháite nó bogaigh mórthimpeall air de ghnáth, ina mbíonn fianaise go mbíodh daoine ina gcónaí ann tráth. D'fhéadfaí aon dáta a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Shambles	Structure/structures where animals were slaughtered and/or where meat and fish were sold. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Seamlas	Struchtúr/struchtúir ina mbíodh ainmhithe á marú agus/nó ina mbíodh feoil agus iasc á ndíol. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Sheela-na-gig	A small carved figure of a naked female posed in a manner which displays and emphasises the genitalia. They are found on Romanesque and later medieval churches and on the external walls of tower houses and town walls, providing a date range from the 12th to the 17th century AD. They probably functioned as a general protection against evil, though they are also associated in folk tradition with beneficial powers to assist fertility and/or childbirth. See also Exhibitionist figure.	Síle na gCíoch	Figiúr beag snoite de bhean nocht ina bhfuil aird á tarraingt ar a baill ghiniúna. Bíonn siad seo le feiceáil i séipéil Rómhánúla agus séipéil a tógadh sa tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach agus ar bhallaí seachtracha túrthithe agus ballaí baile, agus is sa tréimhse idir an 12ú agus an 17ú haois a rinne iad. Gach seans gur cosaint ghinearálta i gcoinne an oilc iad, ach tá siad luaite freisin leis an traidisiún béil agus deirtear go bhfuil an chumhacht acu cabhrú le torthúlacht agus/nó breith clainne. Féach freisin Deilbh thaispeántach.
Sheela-na-gig (present location)	A small carved figure of a naked female posed in a manner which displays and emphasises the genitalia. They are found on Romanesque and later medieval churches and on the external walls of tower houses and town walls, providing a date range from the 12th to the 17th century AD. They probably functioned as a general protection against evil, though they are also associated in folk tradition with beneficial powers to assist fertility and/or childbirth. In this case the sheela-na-gig has been moved from its original location. See also Exhibitionist figure.	Síle na gCíoch (suíomh reatha)	Figiúr beag snoite de bhean nocht ina bhfuil aird á tarraingt ar a baill ghiniúna. Bíonn siad seo le feiceáil i séipéil Rómhánúla agus séipéil a tógadh sa tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach agus ar bhallaí seachtracha túrthithe agus ballaí baile, agus is sa tréimhse idir an 12ú agus an 17ú haois a rinne iad. Gach seans gur cosaint ghinearálta i gcoinne an oilc iad, ach tá siad luaite freisin leis an traidisiún béil agus deirtear go bhfuil an chumhacht acu cabhrú le torthúlacht agus/nó breith clainne. Sa chás seo, tá Síle na gCíoch bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Féach freisin Deilbh thaispeántach.
Sheepfold	A pen or enclosure, usually constructed of drystone-walling, used for enclosing sheep. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Cró caorach	Cró nó imfhálú, déanta de bhallarach cloiche singile de ghnáth, ina gcoimeádtar caoirigh. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Shrine	A stone structure built to house the relics of a saint. Some examples were erected in the form of a house/church with a steep-pitched roof. They are associated with early medieval ecclesiastical sites (5th-12th centuries AD).	Scrín	Struchtúr cloiche tógtha chun taisí naoimh a choinneáil ann. Tógadh roinnt samplaí i bhfoirm tí/séipéil le díon claonta géar. Is leis na láithreacha eaglasta luath-mheánaoiseacha a bhaineann siad seo (5ú-12ú haois AD).
Signal tower	A tower in a semaphore communication system erected around the east, south and west coasts of Ireland from Dublin to Malin Head between 1804 and 1806. Communication was with ships of the Royal Navy offshore and between adjacent signal stations along the coast. The towers were built to a standard design though not all are identical. Usually square in plan, they are two storeys high often with a first-floor doorway and are defended with machicolations and bartizans.	Túr comharthaí	Túr í gcóras cumarsáide séamafóir crochta mórthimpeall ar an gcósta thoir, theas agus thiar d'Éirinn, idir Baile Átha Cliath agus Cion Mhálanna idir 1804 agus 1806. Bhíodh cumarsáid á déanamh le longa de chuid an Chabhlaigh Ríoga amach ón gcósta agus idir stáisiúin chomharthaíochta chóngaracha feadh an chósta. Tógadh na túir de réir dearaidh chaighdeánach cé nach bhfuil siad ar fad mar an gcéanna. Tá cuma neamhghnách chearnógach orthu, dhá urlár agus doras ar an gcéad urlár go minic agus tá poill lámhaigh agus bartasáin á gcosaint.
Slab-lined burial	A grave containing an extended inhumation; the sides of the grave are lined with slabs, and sometimes slabs are also used to cover the burial. The body is usually orientated east-west, with the head to the west, and there are usually no accompanying grave goods. These burials date from the 5th to the 8th century AD.	Ionad adhlactha leaclínithe	Uaigh ina bhfuil adhlacadh sínte; bíonn taobhanna na huaighe líneáilte le leaca, agus uaireanta úsáidtear na leaca chun an adhlacadh a chlúdach. Is sa treo thoir-thiar a bhíonn an corp leagtha, an ceann i dtreo an iarthair, agus ní bhíonn aon earraí ar an uaigh de ghnáth. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 5ú haois agus an 8ú haois AD.
Slipway	A structure inclined towards the water on which a boat or ship may be built or lowered into the water. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Fánán	Struchtúr atá claonta i dtreo an uisce ar féidir bád nó long a thógáil nó a íslíú isteach san uisce. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Souterrain	An underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage.	Uaimh thalún	Struchtúr faoi thalamh ina bhfuil seomra amháin nó níos mó atá nasctha lena chéile trí phasáistí nó bealaí snámhaíochta, déanta de bhallarach cloiche singile de ghnáth le díon lindéar os cionn na bphasáistí agus díon coirbéalta os cionn na seomraí. Is cosúil gur thóg áitritheoirí rátha formhór na n-uaimheanna talún sa luath-thréimhse mheánaoiseach (c. 500 - 1000 AD) mar ghné chosanta agus/nó mar áiteanna stórála.

Spa works/bath	A building incorporating baths with mineral water obtained from local springs. Immersion in these baths was/is thought to have beneficial qualities which promote good health. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Oibreacha spá/folcadán	Foirgneamh ina bhfuil folcadáin le huisce mianraí faighte ó fhuaráin áitiúla. Meastar go mbaineann/gur bhain cáilíochtaí tairbheacha don tsláinte le tumadh sna folcadáin seo. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Stable	A building in which horses are accommodated. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Stábla	Foirgneamh ina mbíodh capaill á gcoimeád. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Standing stone	A stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries). See also Pillar stone.	Gallán	Cloch a bhí leagtha ina sheasamh sa talamh, ag ais thuaidh-thoir-theas-thiar de ghnáth, ainneoin go bhfuil samplaí de threoshuíomhanna eile le fáil, agus bíonn siad idir 0.5m agus 6m ar airde. Marcóirí adhclachta réamhstairiúla ba ea iad, mar aon le séadchomharthaí comórtha, comharthaí de ródbhealaí nó teorainneacha agus is leis an gCré-umhaois agus Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 500) a bhaineann siad, agus baineann cuid acu le comhthéacsanna eaglasta agus adhclachta luath-mheánaoiseacha (c. 5ú-12ú haois). Féach freisin Gallán.
Standing stone - pair	A small subgroup of stone rows comprising two stones, typically about 2m in height, generally set with their long axes in line. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500). See also Stone row.	Gallán - péire	Foghrúpa beag de shraith gallán ina mbíonn dhá chloch de ghnáth, thart ar 2m in airde de ghnáth, agus socraithe feadh a n-aiseanna fada i bhfoirm líne de ghnáth. Meastar go raibh siad ailínithe bunaithe ar imeachtaí gréine agus gealaí éagsúla agus gur leis an gCré-umhaois agus Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 500) a bhaineann siad. Féach freisin Sraith gallán.
Standing stone (present location)	A stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries). See also Pillar stone. In this case the standing stone has been moved from its original location.	Gallán (suíomh reatha)	Cloch a bhí leagtha ina sheasamh sa talamh, ag ais thuaidh-thoir-theas-thiar de ghnáth, ainneoin go bhfuil samplaí de threoshuíomhanna eile le fáil, agus bíonn siad idir 0.5m agus 6m ar airde. Marcóirí adhclachta réamhstairiúla ba ea iad, mar aon le séadchomharthaí comórtha, comharthaí de ródbhealaí nó teorainneacha agus is leis an gCré-umhaois agus Iarannaois (c. 2400 R. Ch. - AD 500) a bhaineann siad, agus baineann cuid acu le comhthéacsanna eaglasta agus adhclachta luath-mheánaoiseacha (c. 5ú-12ú haois). Féach freisin Gallán. Sa chás seo, tá an gallán bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh.
Stepping stones	Stones placed in the bed of a stream or on wet ground to enable crossing on foot. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Clocháin	Clocha leagtha ag íochtar srutha nó ar thalamh fliuch chun deis a thabhairt do dhaoine siúl trasna. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Steps	A series of flat-topped structures, usually made of stone or wood, used to facilitate a person's movement from one level to another. Use in this database is restricted to Early Christian ecclesiastical contexts (5th-12th centuries AD).	Céimeanna	Sraith struchtúr maol, déanta de chloch nó adhmaid de ghnáth, úsáidte chun cabhrú le duine bogadh ó leibhéal amháin go leibhéal eile. Is le comhthéacsanna eaglasta Luathchríostaí (5ú-12ú haois AD) a bhaineann úsáid an téarma sa bhunachar sonraí seo.
Stocks	An instrument of punishment consisting of a frame, usually wooden, with holes through which the ankles and/or wrists of a seated offender were restrained. In Ireland, these date from the 16th century up to the 19th century.	Stoic	Uirlis phionóis ina bhfuil fráma, déanta d'adhmaid de ghnáth, le poill trína gcuirfí rúitíní agus/nó rostaí ciontóra a bhíodh ina s(h)uí. In Éirinn, is leis an tréimhse idir an 16ú haois agus an 19ú haois a bhaineann siad seo.
Stone circle	An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced, upright stones with their broad sides facing inwards, towards the centre. The Cork/Kerry series (see also Stone circle - five-stone and Stone circle - multiple-stone) is characterised by an uneven number of non-contiguous orthostats which decrease in height from the entrance stones to the recumbent stone opposite the entrance. By contrast the Ulster series is defined by low orthostats rarely exceeding 0.5m in height, which often occur in groups and are associated with long stone rows. There are indications that stone circles have their origin in the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) though they are primarily a Bronze Age ritual monument (c. 2400-500 BC), constructed within a sepulchral tradition.	Liagchiorcal	Clocha spásáilte, ina seasamh, i gcuma chiorclach nó ubhchruthach, na taobhanna leathana ag féachaint isteach i dtreo an láir. Is í saintréith shraith Chorcaí/Chiarraí (féach freisin Ciorcal cúig liag agus Ciorcal il-liagach) an líon míchothrom ortastat neamh-chomhtheagmhálach a dtéann a n-airde i laghad i gcomparáid leis na clocha ag an mbealach isteach chomh fada leis an gcloch luite trasna ón mbealach isteach. I gcodarsnacht leis sin, is í saintréith shraith Uladh na hortastait ísle, ní bhíonn siad níos airde ná 0.5m de ghnáth, a bhíonn le fáil i ngrúpaí go minic agus a luaitear le sraitheanna gallán fada. Tá fianaise ann go mbaineann liagchiorcail leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000-2400 R. Ch.) ainneoin go nglactar leo mar shéadchomhartha deasghnách de chuid na Cré-umhaoise (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) de ghnáth, séadchomharthaí a bhaineann leis an traidisiún adhclachta.
Stone circle - embanked	A stone circle whose stones are positioned around the inner edge of a bank. These are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC)	Liagchiorcal - claífort	Liagchiorcal a bhfuil a chlocha le fáil mórthimpeall ar imeall inmheánach bruaigh. Is leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo

Stone circle - five-stone	A distinctive form of stone circle found only in counties Cork and Kerry. It comprises a ring of five free-standing stones, symmetrically arranged so that one stone, the axial stone, is set directly opposite two stones, usually the tallest, marking the entrance to the circle. Characteristically, the stones reduce in height to the axial stone, which is set consistently in the south-western part of the circle. These circles are thought to have a ritual function and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Stone circle and Stone circle - multiple-stone.	Ciorcal cúig liag	Foirm uathúil de liagchiorcal nach bhfuil le fáil ach i gCo. Chorcaí agus i gCo. Chiarraí. Is éard atá ann ná ciorcal de chúig chloch shaorsheasaimh, eagraithe go siméadrach ionas go bhfuil cloch amháin, an chloch aiseach, díreach trasna ó dhá chloch, an chloch is airde de ghnáth, a bhíonn le fáil ag an mbealach isteach chuig an gchiorcal. De ghnáth, ní bhíonn na clocha mórthimpeall ar an gcloch aiseach chomh hard léi, a bhíonn suite sa chuid thiar theas den chiorcal i gcónaí. Meastar go mbíodh feidhm dheasghnách ag na ciorcail agus gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad. Féach freisin Liagchiorcal agus Ciorcal il-liagach.
Stone circle - multiple-stone	A distinctive form of stone circle found only in counties Cork and Kerry. It comprises a ring of free-standing stones, uneven in number (between 7 and 19) and symmetrically arranged so that one stone, the axial stone, is set directly opposite two stones, usually the tallest, marking the entrance to the circle. Characteristically, the stones reduce in height to the axial stone, which is set consistently in the south-western part of the circle. The diameters of these circles rarely exceed 10m. These circles form part of the funerary/ritual tradition of the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Stone circle and Stone circle - five-stone.	Ciorcal il-liagach	Foirm uathúil de liagchiorcal nach bhfuil le fáil ach i gCo. Chorcaí agus i gCo. Chiarraí. Is éard atá ann ná ciorcal de chlocha saorsheasaimh, líon míchothrom (idir 7 agus 19) eagraithe go siméadrach ionas go bhfuil cloch amháin, an chloch aiseach, díreach trasna ó dhá chloch, an chloch is airde de ghnáth, a bhíonn le fáil ag an mbealach isteach an gchiorcal. De ghnáth, ní bhíonn na clocha mórthimpeall ar an gcloch aiseach chomh hard léi, a bhíonn suite sa chuid thiar theas den chiorcal i gcónaí. Is annamh a bhíonn trastomhas na gchiorcal seo níos mó ná 10m. Baineann na ciorcail seo le traidisiún adhlactha/deasghnách na Cré-umhaoise (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.). Féach freisin Liagchiorcal agus Ciorcal cúig liag.
Stone head	A stone carved 'in the round' to represent a human head. This class is used for discrete examples. See also Architectural fragments and Stone sculpture (iconic) for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Ceann cloiche	Cloch snoite 'i bhfoirm ciorcail' chun cloigeann duine a léiriú. Úsáidtear an aicme seo do shamplaí scoite. Féach freisin Bloghanna ailtireachta agus Dealbh chloiche (íocónach) chun eolas faoi shamplaí a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois a fháil. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Stone head (present location)	A stone carved 'in the round' to represent a human head. This class is used for discrete examples. See also Architectural fragments and Stone sculpture (iconic) for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Ceann cloiche (suíomh reatha)	Cloch snoite 'i bhfoirm ciorcail' chun cloigeann duine a léiriú. Úsáidtear an aicme seo do shamplaí scoite. Féach freisin Bloghanna ailtireachta agus Dealbh chloiche (íocónach) chun eolas faoi shamplaí a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois a fháil. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Stone row	A row of three or more stones erected in a line. Two main types have been recognised - a Cork and Kerry group, in which the row comprises up to six stones, typically about 2m in height, with their long axes usually set in line, and a mid-Ulster group, where the row comprises numerous stones, usually not exceeding 1m in height, often found in association with cairns and stone circles. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). See also Standing stone - pair.	Sraith gallán	Sraith de thrí chloch nó níos mó crochta i bhfoirm líne. Tá dhá phríomhchineál aitheanta - grúpa Chorcaí agus Chiarraí, ina bhfuil suas le sé chloch sa tsraith, thart ar 2m in airde de ghnáth, lena n-aiseanna fada eagraithe i bhfoirm líne, agus grúpa lár Uladh, ina bhfuil roinnt cloch sa tsraith, nach mbíonn níos airde ná 1m de ghnáth, a bhíonn le fáil taobh le cairn agus liagchiorcail go minic. Meastar go raibh siad ailínithe bunaithe ar imeachtaí gréine agus gealaí éagsúla agus gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400 - 500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad. Féach freisin Gallán - péire.
Stone sculpture	A stone which has been carved to produce a pattern, design or representation. See also Architectural fragment, Stone head, Stone sculpture - aniconic, Stone sculpture - iconic for Iron Age examples. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Dealbh chloiche	Cloch atá snoite chun patrún, dearadh nó léiriú a dhéanamh. Féach freisin Blogh ailtireachta, Ceann cloiche, Dealbh chloiche - neamhíocónach, Dealbh chloiche - íocónach chun eolas a fháil faoi shamplaí a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Stone sculpture - aniconic	Symbolic representation in carved stone. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Dealbh chloiche - neamhíocónach	Léiriú siombalach i gcloch shnoite. Níl an téarma seo le húsáid ach i ndáil le dealbh chloiche a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Stone sculpture - aniconic (present location)	Symbolic representation in carved stone. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400). In this case the stone sculpture - aniconic has been moved from its original location.	Dealbh chloiche - neamhíocónach (suíomh reatha)	Léiriú siombalach i gcloch shnoite. Níl an téarma seo le húsáid ach i ndáil le dealbh chloiche a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400). Sa chás seo, tá an dealbh chloiche - neamhíocónach bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh.
Stone sculpture - iconic	Partial or whole representation in carved stone of a person or animal. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Dealbh chloiche - íocónach	Léiriú páirteach nó iomlán i gcloch shnoite ar dhuine nó ainmhí. Níl an téarma seo le húsáid ach i ndáil le dealbh chloiche a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).

Stone sculpture - iconic (present location)	Partial or whole representation in carved stone of a person or animal. In this case the stone sculpture - iconic has been moved from its original location. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).	Dealbh chloiche - íocónach (suíomh reatha)	Léiriú páirteach nó iomlán i gcloch shnoite ar dhuine nó ainmhí. Sa chás seo, tá an dealbh chloiche - íocónach bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Níl an téarma seo le húsáid ach i ndáil le dealbh chloiche a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois (c. 500 R. Ch. - AD 400).
Stone sculpture (present location)	A stone which has been carved to produce a pattern, design or representation. See also Architectural fragment, Stone head, Stone sculpture - aniconic, Stone sculpture - iconic for Iron Age examples. In this case the stone sculpture has been moved from its original location. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Dealbh chloiche (suíomh reatha)	Cloch atá snoite chun patrún, dearadh nó léiriú a dhéanamh. Féach freisin Blogh ailtireachta, Ceann cloiche, Dealbh chloiche - neamhíocónach, Dealbh chloiche - íocónach chun eolas a fháil faoi shamplaí a bhaineann leis an Iarannaois. Sa chás seo, tá an dealbh chloiche bogtha óna suíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Stone trough	A long, narrow, stone container for the watering or feeding of animals but also used for a variety of domestic and industrial purposes. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Dabhach chloiche	Coimeádán cloiche, fada agus cúng, úsáidte chun uisce nó bia a thabhairt d'ainmhithe agus le haghaidh cuspóirí éagsúla tí agus tionsclaíocha freisin. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Stoup (present location)	A stone basin to contain holy water, which is used by church goers to bless themselves. They are located near the entrance/s to the church. While often set into a niche, they can also be free-standing, supported on a pedestal, often with a straight side designed to abut the wall. Unlike pre-Reformation fonts, they do not have a drain hole. They date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Umar uisce choisricthe (suíomh reatha)	Báisín cloiche d'uisce coisricthe, a úsáideann daoine a bhíonn ag freastal ar an séipéal chun iad féin a bheannú. Is in aice leis an mbealach isteach/na bealaí isteach chuig séipéal a bhíonn siad le fáil. Ainneoin go mbíonn siad le fáil i gcuasán go minic, d'fhéadfai iad a fháil i bhfoirm saorsheasaimh freisin, ar sheastán, le taobh díreach deartha ionas gur féidir é a leagan go dlúth leis an mballa. Éagsúil le humair a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh an Reifirméisean, níl poll draenála iontu. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Strip Lynchets	A terraced field usually found on hillsides. Comprising a flat strip of land, called the tread, and a steep, scarped lynchet or edge, called the riser. These date from the 12th to the 16th century A.D.	Stialliomairí bána	Páirc léibheannaithe a bhíonn le fáil ar thaobh cnoic de ghnáth. Stráice comhréidh talún de ghnáth, ar a dtugtar tréad, agus iomaire bán géar, scairpe nó imeall, ar a dtugtar an t-ardúch. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 12ú haois agus an 16ú haois AD.
Structure	A construction of unknown function, either extant or implied by archaeological evidence. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.	Struchtúr	Foirm nach eol dúinn a feidhm, atá ar marthain nó arna léiriú trí fhianaise sheandálaíoch. D'fhéadfai aon tréimhse a lua leo seo ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil anonn.
Structure - peatland	Wood found in peat, which has been deliberately deposited or processed. These vary from single pieces to deposits without a clear form or orientation but which are indicative of an archaeological structure. These may be of any date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).	Struchtúr - talamh portaigh	Adhmad a fhaightear i móin, atá deasctha nó próiseáilte d'aon turas. Bíonn éagsúlacht le tabhairt faoi deara idir píosaí aonair agus deascáin atá gan foirm nó treo soiléir ach ar fianaise ar struchtúr seandálaíoch iad. Glactar leis go mbaineann siad leis an tréimhse Neoiliteach (c. 4000 - 2400 R. Ch.) agus leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Sundial	A structure used to show the time of day by means of the sun shining on a 'gnomon', the shadow of which falls on the surface of the dial, which is marked with a diagram showing the hours. Can be freestanding, usually on a pillar, or fixed to a building. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Clog gréine	Struchtúr a úsáidtear chun an t-am den lá a léiriú trí fhéachaint ar sholas na gréine ag scalladh ar 'nóman'; titeann an scáil ar dhromchla na diaile, atá marcáilte le léaráid ar a dtaispeántar na huaireanta. D'fhéadfadh struchtúr saorsheasaimh a bheith ann, ar ghallán de ghnáth, nó struchtúr atá greamaithe d'fhoirgneamh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Sundial (present location)	A structure used to show the time of day by means of the sun shining on a 'gnomon', the shadow of which falls on the surface of the dial, which is marked with a diagram showing the hours. Can be freestanding, usually on a pillar, or fixed to a building. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Clog gréine (suíomh reatha)	Struchtúr a úsáidtear chun an t-am den lá a léiriú trí fhéachaint ar sholas na gréine ag scalladh ar 'nóman'; titeann an scáil ar dhromchla na diaile, atá marcáilte le léaráid ar a dtaispeántar na huaireanta. D'fhéadfadh struchtúr saorsheasaimh a bheith ann, ar ghallán de ghnáth, nó struchtúr atá greamaithe d'fhoirgneamh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Sweathouse	A small, simple, drystone structure, usually with a corbelled roof, used as a sauna. The entrance is usually low so that it can be easily blocked up when in use. They were reputed to cure a wide variety of ailments and were in use from at least the 18th century AD up to the mid-19th century.	Teach allais	Struchtúr beag, simplí, ballarach cloiche singile, le díon coirbéalta de ghnáth, a úsáideadh mar shána. Bíonn an bealach isteach íseal de ghnáth ionas gur féidir é a bhlocáil go héasca nuair a bhíonn sé in úsáid. Glacadh leis go mbíodh leigheas ar chineálacha éagsúla tinnis le fáil iontu agus bhídís in úsáid idir an 18ú haois AD agus suas go dtí lár an 19ú haois.
Tannery	A manufacturing complex where the hides of animals are turned into leather, consisting of buildings for fleecing and drying, as well as treatment pits. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Teanús	Coimpléasc déantúsaíochta ina n-aistrítear seithí ainmhithe go leathar, ina bhfuil foirgnimh a úsáideadh do lomra agus triomú, mar aon le claiseanna cóireála. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).

Tavern	A building specifically for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Tábhairne	Foirgneamh a úsáideadh chun deochanna alcóil a dhíol agus a ól ann. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Tennis court	A building for playing real tennis. These date from the 16th to 18th century AD.	Cúirt leadóige	Foirgneamh ina mbíodh leadóg á himirt. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir an 16ú haois agus 18ú haois AD.
Terrace	An artificially raised area of ground, usually contained by a revetment, designed to create a flat space on sloping ground. Use in this database is restricted to Early Christian ecclesiastical contexts (5th-12th centuries AD).	Léibheann	Limistéar talún ardaithe go saorga, laistigh de shraodbhalla de ghnáth, deartha chun spás réidh a chruthú ar thalamh claonta. Is le comhthéacsanna eaglasta Luathchríostaí (5ú-12ú haois AD) a bhaineann úsáid an téarma sa bhunachar sonraí seo.
Theatre	A building used primarily for the performance of plays. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Amharclann	Foirgneamh a úsáideadh chun drámaí a léiriú. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Threshing floor	Threshing floor (outdoor): A specially flattened surface of various sizes from about 6m usually with a slight slope, circular in shape and paved with cobbles, slate or tiles. There is sometimes a retaining wall either very low or level with the ground. Used for threshing grain using human or animal feet, threshing boards or flails. These may date to any period from prehistory to the 19th century.	Urlár buailte	Urlár buailte (faoi aer): Dromchla atá cothromaithe go speisialta de mhéideanna éagsúla a bhí thart ar 6m de ghnáth agus a bhíonn beagán claonta, bíonn cruth ciorclach air agus bíonn sé pábháilte le doirneoga, scláta nó tileanna. Bíonn balla coinneála le feiceáil uaireanta a bhíonn an-íseal nó ag leibhéal na talún. Bhíodh arbhar á bhualadh ar an urlár seo trí úsáid a bhaint as cosa daoine nó ainmhithe, cláir nó súistí buailte. D'fhéadfaí aon tréimhse a lua lena leithéid ón tréimhse réamhstairiúil go dtí an 19ú haois.
Tide mill - unclassified	A mill, including where present the millpond, powered by seawater. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the tide mill in question is vertical-wheeled or horizontal-wheeled. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. See also Tide mill - vertical-wheeled, Tide mill - horizontal-wheeled, Water mill - horizontal-wheeled, Water mill - vertical-wheeled, Water mill - unclassified.	Muileann taoide - neamhaicmithe	Muileann, agus linn mhuilinn uaireanta, atá á chumhachtú ag sáile. Úsáidtear an t-aicmiú seo, i gcomhthéacs an bhunachair sonraí seo, nuair nach léir cibé acu atá nó nach bhfuil an muileann taoide ceartingearach-rothach nó cothrománach-rothach. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD). Féach freisin Muileann taoide - ceartingearach-rothach, Muileann taoide - cothrománach-rothach, Muileann uisce - cothrománach-rothach, Muileann uisce - ceartingearach-rothach, Muileann uisce - neamhaicmithe.
Timber circle	An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced post-holes indicating the former presence of a free-standing arrangement of upright timber posts. Often regarded as the wooden equivalent of a stone circle. These circles are thought to have a ritual function and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).	Ciorcal adhmaid	Leagan amach ciorclach nó ubhchruthach de loirg chuaille, fianaise go raibh cuailí adhmaid ingearacha saorsheasaimh san áit tráth. Go minic, glactar leis seo mar choibhéiseach adhmaid an liagchiorcail. Meastar go mbíodh feidhm dheasghnách ag na ciorcail agus gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad.
Tollhouse	A house by a toll gate or toll bridge where tolls/taxes are collected. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Teach dola	Teach taobh le geata dola nó dola-dhroichead ina mbíodh dolaí/cánacha á mbailiú. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Tomb - chest tomb	Free standing, against a wall or within a tomb niche, these are a box-like funerary monument. These date from the 13th century AD onwards. Examples that are incorporated in a wall as part of a composite wall monument are classified as Wall monument. Examples with an effigy are classified as Tomb – effigial.	Tuama - tuama cófra	Tuama saorsheasaimh, taobh le balla nó laistigh de chuasán tuama, tá na tuamaí seo cosúil le séadchomhartha adhlactha i gcruth bosca. Is leis an 13ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Aicmítear samplaí atá san áireamh i mballa mar chuid de shéadchomhartha balla cumaisc mar Shéadchomhartha balla. Aicmítear samplaí a bhfuil samhail luaite leo mar Thuama – samhail.
Tomb - chest tomb (present location)	Free standing, against a wall or within a tomb niche, these are a box-like funerary monument. These date from the 13th century AD onwards. Examples that are incorporated in a wall as part of a composite wall monument are classified as Wall monument. Examples with an effigy are classified as Tomb – effigial.	Tuama - tuama cófra (suíomh reatha)	Tuama saorsheasaimh, taobh le balla nó laistigh de chuasán tuama, tá na tuamaí seo cosúil le séadchomhartha adhlactha i gcruth bosca. Is leis an 13ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Aicmítear samplaí atá san áireamh i mballa mar chuid de shéadchomhartha balla cumaisc mar Shéadchomhartha balla. Aicmítear samplaí a bhfuil samhail luaite leo mar Thuama – samhail.
Tomb - effigial	A tomb or memorial with a covering slab which bears an incised or sculptural representation of the person or persons commemorated. These date from the 13th century onwards. Examples that are incorporated in a wall are classified as Wall monument – effigial. See also Tomb - chest tomb.	Tuama - samhail	Tuama nó cuimhneachán ar a bhfuil leac chlúdaithe le léiriú greanta nó dealbhach den duine nó daoine atá á c(h)omóradh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 13ú haois ar aghaidh. Aicmítear samplaí atá le fáil i mball mar Shéadchomhartha balla – samhail. Féach freisin Tuama - tuama cófra.

Tomb - effigial (present location)	A tomb or memorial with a covering slab which bears an incised or sculptural representation of the person or persons commemorated. These date from the 13th century onwards. In this case the tomb has been moved from its original location. Examples that are incorporated in a wall are classified as Wall monument – effigial. See also Chest tomb.	Tuama - samhail (suíomh reatha)	Tuama nó cuimhneachán ar a bhfuil leac chlúdaithe le léiriú greanta nó dealbhach den duine nó daoine atá á c(h)omóradh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 13ú haois ar aghaidh. Sa chás seo, tá an tuama bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Aicmítear samplaí atá le fáil i mball mar Shéadchomhartha balla – samhail. Féach freisin Tuama cófra.
Tomb - hogback	A carved recumbent stone, covering a grave, with a distinctive curving profile, interpreted as representing the curved roof ridge of a Viking house. Dating to the 10th or early 11th century AD.	Tuama - mucais	Cloch luite shnoite, a chlúdaíonn uaigne, le próifíl chuarach uathúil, a nglactar léi mar shampla de bhuaic dín chuarach tí de chuid na Lochlannach. Is leis an 10ú haois nó tús an 11ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Tomb - table tomb	A type of tomb in the form of a slab raised on freestanding legs or columns. These date from the 17th century onwards. See also Tomb - chest tomb.	Tuama - tuama tábla	Cineál tuama i bhfoirm leice ardaithe ar chosa nó colúin shaorsheasaimh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 17ú haois ar aghaidh. Féach freisin Tuama - tuama cófra.
Tomb - unclassified	A funerary monument. This is used in this database where the evidence is not sufficient to enable it to be classed as one of the other funerary monument types (Graveslab, Headstone, Tomb - chest tomb, Tomb - effigial, Wall Monument, Wall monument – effigial). These date from the 13th century onwards.	Tuama - neamhaicmithe	Séadchomhartha adhlactha. Úsáidtear an téarma seo sa bhunachar sonraí seo sa chás nach leor an fhianaise atá ar fáil chun é a aicmiú mar cheann de na cineálacha séadchomharthaí adhlactha eile (Leac uaigne, Cloch chinn, Tuama - tuama cófra, Tuama - samhail, Séadchomhartha Balla, Séadchomhartha Balla – samhail). Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 13ú haois ar aghaidh.
Tomb - unclassified (present location)	A funerary monument. This is used in this database where the evidence is not sufficient to enable it to be classed as one of the other funerary monument types (Graveslab, Headstone, Tomb - chest tomb, Tomb - effigial, Wall Monument, Wall monument – effigial). In this case the tomb has been moved from its original location. These date from the 13th century onwards.	Tuama - neamhaicmithe (suíomh reatha)	Séadchomhartha adhlactha. Úsáidtear an téarma seo sa bhunachar sonraí seo sa chás nach leor an fhianaise atá ar fáil chun é a aicmiú mar cheann de na cineálacha séadchomharthaí adhlactha eile (Leac uaigne, Cloch chinn, Tuama - tuama cófra, Tuama - samhail, Séadchomhartha Balla, Séadchomhartha Balla – samhail). Sa chás seo, tá an tuama bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 13ú haois ar aghaidh.
Town	A settlement of post-1700 AD date that occupied a central position in a communications network, functioned as a market centre and had a significant density of houses and associated land plots.	Baile	Lonnaíocht a bhaineann leis an tréimhse i ndiaidh AD 1700 a raibh ról lárnach aici sa líonra cumarsáide, a bhí ag feidhmiú mar ionad margaidh agus ina raibh dlús suntasach tithe agus plásóga talún gaolmhara.
Town defences	Defensive fortifications such as ramparts, ditches and stone walls, built to defend a historic town of pre-1700 AD date.	Cóir chosanta baile	Daingnithe cosanta cosúil le rampair, díoga agus ballaí cloiche, a tógadh chun baile stairiúil a bhaineann leis an tréimhse roimh 1700 AD a chosaint.
Town defences - mural tower	A defensive tower, usually projecting from and incorporated in the town wall of a historic town	Cóir chosanta baile - túr múrach	Túr cosanta, ag gobadh amach ó agus páirteach i mballa baile i mbaile stairiúil de ghnáth
Town hall	A large building used for the transaction of the public business of a historic town (pre-1700 AD), the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities. In Ireland, town halls are sometimes colloquially referred to as tholsels.	Halla baile	Foirgneamh mór ina mbíodh gnó poiblí baile stairiúil ar siúl (roimh 1700 AD), ina mbíodh cúirteanna breithiúnais, siamsaíocht agus gníomhaíochtaí eile ar siúl. In Éirinn, uaireanta tugtar tholsels ar hallaí baile.
Tram depot	A place where trams are maintained and refitted, etc. These date from the 19th and 20th centuries.	Iosta tramanna	Áit ina mbíodh tramanna á gcothabháil agus á ndeisiú, etc. Is leis an 19ú agus 20ú haois a bhaineann siad seo.
Tramway	A track inlaid into a surface, on which tram cars run for the conveyance of passengers and/or goods or raw materials.	Trambhealach	Rian inleagtha i ndromchla, ar a mbíodh tramanna ag taisteal chun paisinéirí agus/nó earraí nó amhábhair a iompar.
Tunnel	A passage for a road excavated either underground or through rock. These are post-1700 AD in date.	Tollán	Pasáiste do bhóthar tochailte faoi thalamh nó trí charraig. Is leis an tréimhse i ndiaidh 1700 AD a bhaineann siad.
Turf stand	A structure, usually rectangular, of drystone construction with a stone or earth/peat fill. The dried peat was stored in reeks on top. They date from the 18th up to the 20th century AD.	Scraith	Struchtúr, dronuilleogach de ghnáth, déanta de bhallarach cloiche singile líonta le cloch nó cré/móin. Bhíodh an mhóin thirim stóráilte i gcruacha ar bharr. Is leis an tréimhse idir an 18ú haois agus 20ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Urn burial	A burial accompanied by an urn where there is no indication of the context for the urn. These date to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2400-1550 BC). For urns found in pits see Pit-burial and for urns found in cists see Cist.	Adhlacadh i síothal	Adhlacadh a bhfuil síothal taobh leis, áit nach bhfuil aon fhianaise ar an gcomhthéacs a bhaineann leis an síothal. Is leis an gCré-umhaois Luath (c. 2400 - 1550 R. Ch.) a bhaineann siad seo. Má theastaíonn eolas uait faoi shíothail i gclaiseanna féach ar Chlais adhlactha agus má theastaíonn eolas uait faoi shíothail a fhaightear i gcistí féach ar Chiste.

Viaduct	A bridge, usually resting on a series of arches, carrying roadways or railways over low-lying areas. These date from the 18th century AD onwards.	Tarbhealach	Droichead, ar shraith áirsí de ghnáth, a iompraíonn bóithre nó iarnróid ar thalamh íseal. Is leis an 18ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Wall monument	A memorial for the dead found in a church context. These range from elaborate architectural monuments with canopied niches or classical detailing to simple tablets inserted into, hanging from or standing against a wall, which bear an inscription and/or a coat of arms commemorating a person or persons. They date from the 13th century AD onwards. For wall monuments that include an effigy see Wall monument – effigial.	Séadchomhartha balla	Cuimhneachán do na mairbh a fhaightear i gcomhthéacs séipéil. Ina measc seo bíonn séadchomharthaí ailtireachta casta le cuasáin cheannbhrait nó mionsonraí clasaiceacha agus táibléid shimplí ionsáite i mballa, ag crochadh ó bhalla nó leagtha taobh le balla, ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn agus/nó armas mar bhealach chun duine nó daoine a chomóradh. Is leis an 13ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Má theastaíonn eolas uait faoi shéadchomharthaí balla a bhfuil samhail taobh leo féach ar Shéadchomhartha balla - samhail.
Wall monument - effigial	A memorial for the dead found in a church context. These consist of a wall monument (q.v.) that includes an incised or sculptural representation of the person or persons commemorated, sometimes with additional kneeling figures. These date from the 13th century AD onwards.	Séadchomhartha balla - samhail	Cuimhneachán do na mairbh a fhaightear i gcomhthéacs séipéil. Is éard atá i gceist anseo ná séadchomhartha balla (q.v.) ina bhfuil léiriú greanta nó dealbhach den duine nó daoine atá á c(h)omóradh, agus uaireanta bíonn figiúirí breise ar a nglúine le feiceáil. Is leis an 13ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Wall monument (present location)	A memorial for the dead found in a church context. These range from elaborate architectural monuments with canopied niches or classical detailing to simple tablets inserted into, hanging from or standing against a wall, which bear an inscription and/or a coat of arms commemorating a person or persons. In this case the monument has been moved from its original location. They date from the 13th century AD onwards. For wall monuments that include an effigy see Wall monument – effigial.	Séadchomhartha balla (suíomh reatha)	Cuimhneachán do na mairbh a fhaightear i gcomhthéacs séipéil. Ina measc seo bíonn séadchomharthaí ailtireachta casta le cuasáin cheannbhrait nó mionsonraí clasaiceacha agus táibléid shimplí ionsáite i mballa, ag crochadh ó bhalla nó leagtha taobh le balla, ar a bhfuil inscríbhinn agus/nó armas mar bhealach chun duine nó daoine a chomóradh. Sa chás seo, tá an séadchomhartha bogtha óna shuíomh bunaidh. Is leis an 13ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo. Má theastaíonn eolas uait faoi shéadchomharthaí balla a bhfuil samhail taobh leo féach ar Shéadchomhartha balla - samhail.
Walled garden	A garden surrounded by a high wall, usually of stone, sometimes with an internal brick lining. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Garraí daingean	Gairdín a bhfuil balla ard mórtimpeall air, déanta de chloch de ghnáth, agus uaireanta bíonn líneáil brící inmheánach le feiceáil. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Warehouse	A building used for the storage of goods or merchandise. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Trádstóras	Foirgneamh a úsáidtear chun earraí nó marsantacht a stóráil ann. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Watchman's hut - burial ground	A small building within a burial ground used to house a watchman whose purpose was to prevent body snatching. These date to the 18th and 19th centuries AD.	Bothán faraire - ionad adhlactha	Foirgneamh beag laistigh d'ionad adhlactha a úsáideadh mar áit chónaithe faraire arb é an post a bhí aige réabadh reilige a chosc. Is leis an 18ú agus 19ú haois AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Watchtower	A building or structure from which observation is kept of the approach of danger. These date from the 17th century AD onwards.	Túr faire	Foirgneamh nó struchtúr a úsáideadh mar ionad faire chun súil a choinneáil ar fhoinsí dainséir. Is leis an 17ú haois AD agus leis an tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	A mill driven by water directed on to a horizontal mill-wheel from a river, stream or spring. They date primarily from the early 7th to the late 10th century AD. See also Tide mill - horizontal-wheeled.	Muileann uisce - cothrománach-rothach	Muileann a bhfuil an t-uisce ann á bhogadh ag muileann cothrománach-rothach ó abhainn, sruth nó fuarán. Baineann siad seo leis an tréimhse idir tús an 7ú haois agus deireadh an 10ú haois AD. Féach freisin Muileann taoide - cothrománach-rothach.
Water mill - unclassified	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, powered by water. These date from the 7th century onwards. This classification is used, in the context of this database, when it is unclear whether the water mill in question is vertical-wheeled or horizontal-wheeled.	Muileann uisce - neamhaicmithe	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, cumhachtaithe ag uisce. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse ón 7ú haois ar aghaidh. Úsáidtear an t-aicmiú seo, i gcomhthéacs an bhunachair sonraí seo, nuair nach léir cibé acu atá nó nach bhfuil an muileann uisce ceartingearach-rothach nó cothrománach-rothach.
Water mill - vertical-wheeled	A mill, including where present the millrace and millpond, driven by water directed on to a vertical mill-wheel from a river, stream or spring. They date from the 7th century AD onwards and with the coming of continental monastic orders in the 11th century were adapted to other uses besides grinding corn, such as cloth-fulling and iron forging. See also Tide mill - vertical wheeled, Mill (various classes by function or product).	Muileann uisce - ceartingearach-rothach	Muileann, lena n-áirítear áit a bhfuil an tarae agus linn mhuilinn, a bhfuil an t-uisce ann á bhogadh ag muileann ceartingearach-rothach ó abhainn, sruth nó fuarán. Is leis an tréimhse ón 7ú haois AD ar aghaidh a bhaineann siad seo agus luaitear iad le hoird mhanachúla na mór-roinne an 11ú haois. Meastar gur cuireadh in oiriúint iad chun iad a úsáid chun rudaí eile a dhéanamh seachas arbhar a mheilt, cosúil le láiniú éadaí agus gaibhniú iarainn. Féach freisin Muileann taoide - ceartingearach-rothach, Muileann (aicmí éagsúla bunaithe ar fheidhm nó táirge).

Watercourse	An artificial channel used for the conveyance of water. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.	Sruthchúrsa	Cainéal saorga a úsáidtear chun uisce a iompar. Baineann a leithéid leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach ar aghaidh (5ú-16ú haois AD).
Waterworks	Buildings, engineering constructions and machinery used for the purpose of supplying a town, etc. with water distributed through pipes. These are of post 1700 AD date.	Oibreacha uisce	Foirgnimh, foirgníocht innealtóireachta agus innealra úsáidte chun uisce a chur ar fáil do bhaile, etc. uisce dáilte trí pháipí. Is leis an tréimhse i ndiaidh 1700 AD a bhaineann siad seo.
Weir - fish	A barrier in the form of a wooden fence, stone wall or fixed net, of varying heights and forms, located on rivers, estuaries and coastal waters for the purpose of directing the passage of, or to divert fish into a trap. These may date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) onwards.	Cora - éisc	Bacainn i bhfoirm fál adhmaid, balla cloiche nó líon suite, airdí agus foirmeacha éagsúla, suite ar aibhneacha, inbhir agus uisce cósta a úsáidtear chun pasáiste iasc a threorú nó a athrú i dtreo gaiste. Glactar leis gur leis an gCré-umhaois (c. 2400-500 R. Ch.) agus leis na tréimhse ina dhiaidh sin a bhaineann siad seo.
Weir - regulating	A dam constructed on the reaches of a canal or navigable river designed to retain the water and to regulate its flow. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Cora - rialaithe	Damba tógtha ag réimse canála nó abhann inseolta deartha chun uisce a choinneáil agus sreabhadh an uisce a rialú. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Well	A constructed feature either consolidating of the edges of a natural spring with stones or the excavation of a vertical bore-hole to reach ground-water at depth, the sides being consolidated with stones or other material. A spring well can have a canopy and steps leading to the water, but a bore-hole can have a mechanical means of raising and lowering buckets.	Tobar	Gné thógtha a chomhdhlúthaíonn imeall fuaráin nádúrtha le clocha nó tochailt poill tóraíochta cheartingearach chun dul chomh fada le screamhuisce, agus tá na taobhanna comhdhlúite le clocha nó ábhar eile. D'fhéadfadh ceannbhrat a bheith luaite le fuarán agus céimeanna chomh fada leis an uisce, ach d'fhéadfadh modh meicniúil chun buicéid a ardú agus a ísliú a bheith le fáil ag poll tóraíochta.
Windmill	A tower-like structure of stone, wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails which are driven around by the wind producing power to work the internal machinery. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) onwards.	Muileann gaoithe	Struchtúr cosúil le túr déanta de chloch, adhmaid nó brící le caipíní agus seolta adhmaid á mbogadh ag an ngaoth a tháirgeann cumhacht chun an t-innealra inmheánach a chur ag obair. Is leis an tréimhse mheánaoiseach dhéanach (c. 1400 - 16ú haois AD) anonn a bhaineann siad seo.
Workhouse	A 19th-century AD establishment for the provision of work for the unemployed poor of a parish; later an institution administered by Guardians of the Poor, in which paupers were lodged and the able-bodied set to work.	Teach na mBocht	Bunaíocht a bhíodh in úsáid sa 19ú haois AD chun deiseanna oibre a chur ar fáil do dhaoine bochta dífhostaithe ón bparóiste; ina dhiaidh sin is institiúid a bhí ann a bhí á riar ag Caomhnóirí na mBochta, institiúid ina mbíodh cónaí ar bhochtáin agus ina mbíodh daoine ábalta ag obair.