647. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 32 (1981)
   Royal Irish Academy
   Contains notice of Prof. David Greene’s death (p. ii).

   Rev. by


776. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Old Irish and Brythonic deuterotonic verbal forms.

777. McCone (Kim): Final /t/ to /d/ after unstressed vowels, and an Old Irish sound law.
   In Ériu 32 (1981), pp. 29-44.
   Establishes the following sound law for the beginning of the Old Irish period: ‘a voiceless dental stop or fricative on the word boundary was regularly voiced with an unstressed vowel, but otherwise remained unvoiced.’ Includes discussion of -t and -d in 2 sg. prepositional pronouns.

   Ed. with diplomatic and restored texts (incl. glosses on text) on the three cauldrons of poetry, Coiré Goiriath, Coiré Ermai, Coiré Sofi from MS TCD H 3. 18 with Engl. transl. and notes. Begins with Moi coire coir Goiriath. Discussion of linguistic dating and metrics. Includes index of names and principal notes. Appendix with ed. of text on the hands of Seghais (cuill na Segha) from MS NLI G 10.

779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?
   Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol, Diu luna, Diu marl, Diu ialth, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satu[r]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form du ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic áille Oengusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.
   Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

780. Ó Coileáin (Seán): Some problems of story and history.

The relationship of story to history as exemplified in a number of texts relating to Guaith Aíþní: [1.] Introduction; [2.] Scéla Cano meic Garman; [3.] The question of Dinertach.

781. Ó Néill (Pádraig P.): The background to the Cambraí Homily.

782. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reachtaíann, reachtaíann, ríchtáíann.

4160. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 2. reathairt, rácairt.

Argues these are related to rith ‘run’.

ad line 4497 of the LL version of Táin bó Cúailnge as ed. by C. O’Rahilly 1967 (BILL 5054): bruasach to be translated as ‘thick-lipped’ rather than ‘big-bellied’; and ad line 4629 of the Stowe version as ed. by C. O’Rahilly 1961 (BILL 5046): mosach to be translated as ‘bristly’ rather than ‘dirty, filthy’.


On the interpretation of various terms relating to metal.


ad Eric P. Hamp, HS 91 (1977), 244.


Argues it derives from a PIE idiom *adg(h)esti- ‘that which is at/to hand’, which has a semantic parallel in Lat. praeest < *presaest-ēd (cf. PIE *g(h)est-‘hand’).


*immorchor ndelend*: ‘use of charioteer’s wand to sight a straight course and to hold the chariot on this course over long distances’; *foscul ndíriuch* (‘straight / level cleaving or sundering’); *léim dar boig* (‘leaping across a gorge / gap / chasm’ as compliment to the other two skills).


McCloskey (J.) (*ref.*)


*Siopr ã* is a loan-word from French.


*ad T. de Bhaldraithe, in Éiriú 31 (1980), pp. 168–169.* On the use of *go dtíg*, *go dtígidh*, *go dtí* as a preposition in Donegal Irish, and *sula dtí*, *súb dtí* in North Connacht.

de Bhaldraithe (T.) (*ref.*)