WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - r


r (extension in pl.)


A quantitative variable analysis of the nominal plural in the Irish of Iorras Aithneach; relevance of social networks discussed: -cho(i), -a(t), extension in (t)r.

r [marginal .r.]


Suggests that marginal .r. was sometimes used to denote passages of oral origin memorised by scribes.


Raasay


Is identified with Raasay.

rabún


1. pléadás; 2. cearticé; 3. geáileas; 4. rabún.

ráchaírth

4160. de Blakhairthe (Tomás): Vairia: I. 2. reathaírth, ráchaírth.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature


Argues these are related to rith 'run'.

rachann

[1.] bérann; [2.] bhérann; [3.] dérann; [4.] g(h)cóbhann, faighann; [5.] iósann; [6.] ticann; [7.] mehann; [8.] tehifann; [9.] dhééann; [10.] béánn.

rchais

1057. de Blaithraithe (T.): Varia: II.
1. rachais; 2. Sampaí sa chaint den réimir gú (from gú, gú 'lie', with meaning of ‘false’): (a) gisnáth / gabshnáth; (b) comhphocaide (< gipheoide); 3. liaga (< liadh, from li ‘flood, spate’).

ráchtálann

782. de Blaithraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reachtálann, reáchtálann, níchtálann.
In Ériu 32 (1981), pp. 149-152.

rae

640. de Blaithraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Réimnt mibhríonna a d’eascáí ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.

Rahugh, Co. Westmeath

10600. FitzPatrick (Elizabeth): The landscape of Máel Sechnaill’s rígídál at Ráith Áeda, AD 859.
Suggests the site of the royal meeting was Cnoc Beadh (Knockbo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).
raicleach

403. Ó Siadhail (Míchéál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.
   *búimhreach; crónphaire; gráphaire; guípín; (p)leota; niúide neáide; raicleach;
    ráillúinach; ní naí; reanglach.*

raicfinn

404. de Bláithríthe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.
   1. Rónnt focal in -ead; 2. Dhá fhocal in -ús; 3. vantrús agus faithlós; 4. bebí bób; 5. hímanatí; 6. raicfinn; 7. Cúig áinm bhriathartha in -áil (siobáil,
    raiteáil, babáal, ceileáil, fraicsáil); 8. gailbeach < gáibhiseach; 9. lóiste.

ráillúinach

403. Ó Siadhail (Míchéál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.
   *búimhreach; crónphaire; gráphaire; guípín; (p)leota; niúide neáide; raicleach;
    ráillúinach; ní naí; reanglach.*

rain

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of ‘rain’ and ‘it is raining’ in Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. flechuadh, flíuch; 2.1 OIr. bráin; 2.2 OIr. fole; 3.0
    OIr. feraid flechuadh; Mfr. ferthain; 3.1 Mlr. báisteach; 3.2 OIr. snigid; 3.3
    EModIr. silid; 4.0 ModIr.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 cuir as auxiliary; 4.3
    Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (uisge, sileadh; flasghey, fliagghagh, ceau). Section
    4 is based mainly on LASID quests 270, 846-48, 896.

raining (it is)

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of ‘rain’ and ‘it is raining’ in Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. flechuadh, flíuch; 2.1 OIr. bráin; 2.2 OIr. fole; 3.0
    OIr. feraid flechuadh; Mfr. ferthain; 3.1 Mlr. báisteach; 3.2 OIr. snigid; 3.3
    EModIr. silid; 4.0 ModIr.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 cuir as auxiliary; 4.3
    Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (uisge, sileadh; flasghey, fliagghagh, ceau). Section
    4 is based mainly on LASID quests 270, 846-48, 896.

Raising (syntax)

730. McCloskey (James): Is there raising in Modern Irish?
Explains the order of constituents of infinitival clauses in terms of infinitive postposing rather than raising (as argued by S. Mac Mathúna, A note on identical noun phrase deletion, in Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 122-143).

Mac Mathúna (Séamus) (ref.)

rait

1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.


4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


raith

1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.


ráith


Ráith Áeda

10600. FitzPatrick (Elizabeth): The landscape of Máel Sechnaill’s rígáil at Ráith Áeda, AD 859.
   * Suggests the site of the royal meeting was Cnoc Beatha (Knockbo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).

Ráith Bressail


Ráith Imgain

18379. Hicks (Ronald): The rout of Ailill and Medb: myth on the landscape.
   * Analyzes the itinerary of retreat described in Scéla nua ce Maic Da Thó §§19-20
   (as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935): Mag Ailbe, Roiri, Ath Midhine, Maisti, Druim Criaig, Ráith Imgain, Fid nGaible, Ath mac Luáin, Druim Dá Maige, Ath Chind Chon.

Ráith Maige Óenaig

10596. Lacey (Brian): The church of Ráith Maige Óenaig and the Donegal Cenél nÉnmain.
   * Argues the Donegal church of Ráith Maige Óenaig was situated in the vicinity of Ratoon rather than at Raymogh.

raitleáil

404. de Blahdraíthe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhoil.
   * 1. Roimint focal in ˜ed; 2. Dha fhocail in ˜is; 3. veordrais agus faithios; 4. bes/boj; 5. himanai; 6. raidÁin; 7. Caig aíam bríathartha in ˜eil (siobáil, raitleáil, babaile, cuitleáil, fraicéisáil); 8. guilisbech < guibhísbech; 9. locíste.

-ralae

3146. Tremblay (Xavier): Études sur le verbe vieil-irlandais: 1. La classe B V de Thurneysen; 2. ro-laech et les parfaits de bases ultimae laryngalis.
1. ar·chrín, at·baill, do·lin, at·gnín, etc. 2. -cuírethar.

ránáí

403. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.

*bambairne; eníopaire; grábaire; guélpín; (p)leota; níúide néide; raídech; rúllúimach; rúnaí; rainglach.

rann ó bun

13047. Murray (Kevin): A Middle Irish tract on cró and díbád.

English translation of CIH ii 600.1–601.11 (cf. Ériu 1.209). With language notes, analysis [a discussion of the terms rann ó bun, cró ó in, and cró ar medón], and technical vocabulary.

rannaígecht


On the terms rannaígecht ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and deibide ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from deibe ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §392, where it is suggested that deibide derives from de + bith ‘cut in two’.

Raon

8656. Thornton (David E.): Who was Rhain the Irishman?

On the possible identification of Roen, king of Meath, with Rhain the Irishman of the Welsh chronicles.

ráth

2332. Toner (Gregory): Settlement and settlement terms in medieval Ireland: ráth and lios.

Studies the meaning, chronology and distribution of these two place-name elements.

8361. Flanagan (Deirdre): Settlement terms in Irish place-names.

On the use and distribution of the place-name elements dún, ráth, lios, cathair, cáséal.

3886. Blažek (Václav): Celtic-Slavic parallels in mythology and sacral lexicon.
In Studia Celto-Slavica 1 (2006), pp. 75–85.
1. Old Irish *Daogda < Celtic *dag-
dw < good god' ~ Slavic *Daïzdoga;
Old Irish *Macha < Celtic *Makasi < Slavic *Mokoša; 2. Middle Welsh *Pwyll,
lit. 'wisdom' < Celtic *kweleis < Old Czech *Premzi < *Prizid; 4. Gaulish
*ratl 'he pledges, promises, guarantees', Old Irish *rät 'surety, guarantor,
suretyship; guarantee, pledge' ~ Slavic *rot < ‘oath’.

15912. Breanach (Liam): On Old Irish collective and abstract nouns, the
meaning of *cétmuinter, and marriage in early mediaeval Ireland.
I. Discusses the use of words to signify both an abstract concept and a person
who embodies it, or both a collective and an individual member of the collective:
cérd, dán, díberg fanáth, grád, nemeid, naidm, aitire, cland, eclais, fine,
muinter; II. The meaning of *cétmuinter [Argues it meant 'spouse' and could be
applied to both husband and wife].

Ráth Cimbaíth

7405. Muhr (Kay): The early place-names of County Armagh.
In SAM 19/1 (2002), pp. 1–54.
Part I (Secular): (A) Armagh Plain: *Macha, *Emain Macha, *Oenach Macha,
Drumconwell, Creevecoroe and divisions; Loughnashade, King's Stables, *Ráth
Cimbaíth, Tullyvorgüe, Ball's Track; (B) South Armagh: *Slieve Gullion,
*Slíab Moundhr, *Slíab Fuest, *Áth na Fomire, *Béal Átha an Airgid, *Dérseý,
*Cenngba, *Oenach Macha, Nemed.

Ráth Dáire

7423. Barden (Seán): Patrick's Armagh: local topography in the Tripartite
Life.
In SAM 22/2 (2009), pp. 1–7.
Considers the place name Ráth Dáire.

Rath- (in place names)

8361. Flanagan (Deirdre): Settlement terms in Irish place-names.
On the use and distribution of the place-name elements *dún, *ráth, *kos, *cathair,
cuiseal.

ráth (in place names)

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in
County Donegal.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

Cinéal Eoghair and Inis Eoghair; Cinéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cinéal Éanna and Tir Éanna; Cinéal Luighdeach and Tir Luighdeach; Cinéal Baghaine and Tir Baghaine; Tir Ainmhíreac; Tir Aodha; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tulach]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [ráth]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; discart; teach; cill.

Ráth Maelcatha


In JRSAI 102 (1972), pp. 73–76.

Argues it is named after Mael Cothaid mac Mael Umai.

Rath Melsigi

1367. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí), Fanning (Thomas) (app. auth.): Rath Melsigi, Willibrord, and the earliest Echternach manuscripts.


Argues that the earliest Echternach codices were strongly influenced by Irish scribal tradition. Rath Melsigi (identified as Clonmelsh, Co. Carlow), mentioned by Bede, is suggested as training ground for Willibrord’s mission to Frisia. Ua CÉilerde, an Anglo-Saxon scholar, is identified with Ichbricht on the witness list of Céinin Adomnán. Posits a reference to Drúm Léas (Drumlease, Co. Leitrim) in the Calendar of Willibrord. Incl. app. ‘Some field monuments in the townlands of Clonmelsh and Garryhundon, Co. Carlow’, pp. 43-49 by Thomas Fanning. Cf. K. Murphy, in Peritia 8 (1994), p. 169.

Repr. in D. Ó Cróinín, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 145-172.

Murphy (K.) (ref.)

ràth (ScG)

2250. MacDonald (Aidan): Caiseal, cathair, dún, lios and ràth in Scotland: 3. lios.


ràth (ScG) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.


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loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, daill, monadh, pett, pór, pòr; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? beiain, blàr, càrn, dabhach, dín, foithir, lios, rith, srath); Appendix 2: The problem of Cardean; Appendix 3: A note on Keir; Appendix 4: Certain, probable or possible ‘Pictish’ names containing elements not discussed above.

rathad (ScG)


Ratharsaidh

12319. Ó Baoill (Colm): Inis Mo ccu Chéin.
   In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.
   Is identified with Raassay.

Ratharsair

12319. Ó Baoill (Colm): Inis Mo ccu Chéin.
   In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.
   Is identified with Raassay.

ráthbuige

   áugaire, úgaire, ogaire, Bógúne, rathbuige, sedguine, vorguine, cuthchaire, cuithe.

rat(h)lugedh

   Lecc dioce (duisce, doisce) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gúbretha Carntriaid §15 and the legal commentary at CHI i 145.10–37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; diisce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217–218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ísce ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on diice, diisc ‘difficult’.

Rathmuklah

   In JRSAI 102 (1972), pp. 73–76.
   Argues it is named after Mael Cothaid mac Mæle Umai.

Raymond, Anthony (†1726)
1890. Harrison (Alan): Leabhar Bháile an Mhóta ag tús an 18ú haois.
   *In Éigse* 23 (1989), pp. 147–150.

ré

   Suggests that this inscription may contain an Old Irish formula, interpreting *ire* as OIr. *ire* ‘in the time’.

réachtállann


réachtállann


réadóir

1904. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhoclóir.
   *In* Éigse 24 (1900), pp. 124–129.
   1. Codhale; 2. Coparis; 3. cxulbheir/cxapteir; 4. gaímileir; 5. gallán; 6. losán;
   7. póméid; 8. réadóir; 9. smailén.

reanglach

403. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.
   bambaire; cníopaire; grábaire; gráipín; (p)leota; níúide neside; raideach;
   rúlláinach; ní naí; reanglach.

rear

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Roinnt mhíbhfróonna a d’eascair ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.
   19. meimhna ‘a finger’; 20. rue ‘a salmon’; 21. rear ‘provision’; 22. samhl-
   lat ‘active’; 23. stílbe ‘a city’; 24. soma ‘a flock of swans’; 25. talchara ‘a
   generous lover’; 26. tealgadh ‘eating, consuming’; 27. urghais ‘suppression
   of antiquities’.

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reathairt

4160. de Blácaíthe (Tomás): Varia: I. 2. reathairt, rúchartr.
   Argues these are related to rith ‘run’.

recholl

14803. Eskà (Charlene M.): Recholl breth: why it is a “shroud of judgments”.
   Discusses the tract found in CIH i 218.31-223.21.

recht aicníd

2401. Carey (John): The two laws in Dubthach’s judgment.
   In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1-18.
   Discusses the terms recht litre and recht aicníd as used in the ‘pseudo-historical prologue to the Senchas már’ and interprets the episode as an allegory of the transition from pagan to Christian in Irish culture. Criticises K. McCone, in Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 1-35.

recht fáide

   In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 143-150.
   ad §7.4-8 (as ed. by J. CAREY, in Ériu 45 (1994), pp. 1-32); discusses the term recht fáide ‘the law of prophets’, and concludes that the story of the origins of Senchas már implicitly compares native Irish learning with traditional divisions of the Old Testament as set forth by St. Jerome and Isidore of Seville among others.
   Carey (J.) (ref.)

recht fáthe

2401. Carey (John): The two laws in Dubthach’s judgment.
   In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1-18.
   Discusses the terms recht litre and recht aicníd as used in the ‘pseudo-historical prologue to the Senchas már’ and interprets the episode as an allegory of the transition from pagan to Christian in Irish culture. Criticises K. McCone, in Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 1-35.

recht litre

2401. Carey (John): The two laws in Dubthach’s judgment.
   In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1-18.
Discusses the terms rechtaire and rechtaisde as used in the ‘pseudo-historical prologue to the Senchas már’ and interprets the episode as an allegory of the transition from pagan to Christian in Irish culture. Criticises K. McCone, in Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 1-35.

**rechtaire**

1243. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The oldest story of the Laigin: observations on *Orgain Denna Ríg.*


*Rechtais and lánríige* and their political significance in *ODR,* and analysis of the form and structure of the narrative.


16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society.

In Gaelic and Scots in harmony (1990), pp. 1-19.

Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

**rechtsas**

1243. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The oldest story of the Laigin: observations on *Orgain Denna Ríg.*


*Rechtais and lánríige* and their political significance in *ODR,* and analysis of the form and structure of the narrative.


**Rechtchride**


Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (*Ab-*, *Adamnan, Bressal, Brón, Denna, Dengus, Faelfi, Finan, Fladgus, Reachtchride, Salfach, Ullam; Cusa, Canen, Honoc, Maethcor, Muca, Ona, Onbuth*).

**recles**

13029. Manning (Conleth): References to church buildings in the Annals.


Studies the occurrence of the following terms: *omtorium; dairtheoch; damiaca; teampall, templum; celais; erdamh, airdam; taigi aernaight; cel; civitas; recles.*

**Redchair/Redsheard**

1325. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Cenn Ebrat, Sliab Caín, Belach Ebrat, Belach Leghtha/Lechta.

Iden tifications of the following place-names on the Limerick-Cork border:


Redsheard/Redchair

1325. Ó Murc hadhla (Diarmuid): Cenn Ebrat, Sliab Caín, Belach Ebrat, Belach Leghta/Lechta.


Iden tifications of the following place-names on the Limerick-Cork border:


reg-


In ÉtC 24 (1987), pp. 185–186.

Corrects the headword “2 reg-” in LEIA R.15 to reig-.

*Regam


In Sprache 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (cainim, cithem, etham, foidem, laised, meisen/mesam, roem, silem, sruthem, toirnem); Bezeichnungen (*bethem, bniuchem, glaidem, legem, lorn, sirem, toinnem, trichem/trechem); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (airmem, airtem, ceram, dmlem, es(es)em, fias, galen, genan/genem, 1 rúam, 2 rúam, suainem); Personen (Athem, *Segem, *Regem, Maram, Solam); Ähnliche Bildungen (mithem, ollam); Zusammenfassung.

reglés

3398. MacDonald (Aidan): Reiclés in the Irish annals to AD 1200.


Argues for a meaning ‘reliquary’ in annalistic texts. In Appendix: The individual annalistic entries.

regnum (Lat)

1387. Davies (Wendy): Clerics as rulers: some implications of the terminology of ecclesiastical authority in early medieval Ireland.

Discusses implications of the use of certain words in sixth-, seventh- and early eighth-century Ireland, e.g. Lat. princeps, principatus, census, ius, regnum and Ir. toisigcht [sic leg.], faith, flaithem, flaithemnacht, airchimeach, etc.

reiclés

3398. MacDonald (Aidan): Reiclés in the Irish annals to AD 1200.

Argues for a meaning `reliquary' in annalistic texts. In Appendix: The individual annalistic entries.

réid

2531. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and change in early Irish words for `plain': exploring narrative text and place-name divergence.

mag, machain, níe, clár, réid, réide.

réide

2531. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and change in early Irish words for `plain': exploring narrative text and place-name divergence.

mag, machain, níe, clár, réid, réide.

reilic

In CMCS 71 (Summer, 2016), pp. 59–70.

Argues that reilic in the legal commentary found in CIH iii 820.428–821.5 refers not to cemeteries but to the the making of oaths on relics.

réim

8006. Mac Aongusa (Máire): Seacht frísa toimsítear Gaedhlig: seven things by which Gaelhlig is measured.
In SCF 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.

Discusses the terms fid, daech, réim, forbaid, alt, inisce and etairgnire as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of Aumecep na n-éces.

réite (ScG)


Discusses the Scottish Gaelic term réiteach and the traditions surrounding the formal proposal of marriage in Gaelic Scotland.
rèiteach (ScG)

    Discusses the Scottish Gaelic term rèiteach and the traditions surrounding the formal proposal of marriage in Gaelic Scotland.

reithid

    -rith, -táich, -lámair, -fáig, -fáid.

18024. Alinei (Mario): The Celtic origin of Lat. rota and its implications for the prehistory of Europe.

relative

725. Breathnach (Liam): Some remarks on the relative in Old Irish.

relative (direct and indirect)

721. Ó Siadail (Micheál): Reoimt athrúntí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonallach.
    In Érinn 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.
    Based on the speech of one household in Na Maighdeanach, Gaoth Dobhair, Donegal: 1. -x’a/ in 3 sg. fém. and -f’s/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition in ndéidh, e.g. ina ndéidh-cho ‘after her’, ina ndéidh-fo ‘after them’; 2. é féin following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of ina sheasamh, ina shuí, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between an and an l- with masc. nouns beg. with s- in the nom. sg. (e.g. an tsiopa) and also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a preposition (e.g. an airgead, ar an l-eadan); 5. ag goil + vn + object pronoun; 6. The direct in place of the indirect relative particle; 7. más mó . . . más fearr.

relative (nasalising)

726. McCone (Kim): The nasalizing relative clause with object antecedent in the glosses.

remor n-imdae

    In FoF 4/2 (1990), pp. 89–110.

remscél

2442. Chadwin (Tom): The *Remscél tána bó Cualngi*.  
*In* CMCS 34 (Winter, 1997), pp. 67–75.  
Criticises N. *Backhaus*’ approach (*in* CMCS 19 (1990), pp. 19–26) of examining the internal relationship of the *remscél*, and argues in its stead in favour of investigating their relationship to *Táin bó Cualnge*, in order to define this tale-category.

renaid

In the light of Gallo-Greek ειωρου (preferred to Gallo-Latin ieuru), derives OIr. pret. *̀ir < *e̞gor < *e̞gor < *eperor-, and argues that *ernaid* and *renaid* are both < PIE *pers* but differentiated by an enlargement *-h₂* and *-h₁*, respectively.

Renn, Rend (na Renn, Rend gen. pl.)

1298. Byrne (Francis John): Onomastica 2: *Na Renna*.  
ad *Onom. Goed.* 388, 580. Argues that *na Renna* (gen. pl. *na Rend, inna Renn*) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Maríanus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhinns of Galloway; *Dún Reichet* (= Dunnégig) is identified as belonging to this area.

Renna (na Renna)

1298. Byrne (Francis John): Onomastica 2: *Na Renna*.  
ad *Onom. Goed.* 388, 580. Argues that *na Renna* (gen. pl. *na Rend, inna Renn*) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Maríanus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhinns of Galloway; *Dún Reichet* (= Dunnégig) is identified as belonging to this area.

Renzy, Sir Matthew de (1577–1634)

Biography of Sir Matthew De Renzy by Conchubhar Mac Bruideadha, incl. a dedicated poem beg. *Ornoid daim go O Réinsi*. From PROL SP 46/92/188; with Engl. transl.

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reód

   In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 140-141.

rer

5354. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Glossary entries, DIL and the struggle with meaning: some case studies.
   In StC 42 (2008), pp. 117-134.
   1. ceimesdin/ceméas [Corm. LB 10.31; H 3. 18, 67c36 = CHI ii 611.12 (Dúil Dromma Cetta)] ; II. ord [Corm. Y 1009]; III. minarba [Corm. Y 901]; IV. báil [Corm. Y 126]; V. nóid [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuirn [Corm. Y 838]; VII. bradán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. lon [H 3. 18, 76a36 = CHI ii 622.31].

ressie (Fr)

1240. de Blakairthe (Tomás): Varia: V. 2. roisin.

retoiric

2435. Corthals (Johan): Early Irish retoirics and their late antique background.
   In CMCS 31 (Summer, 1996), pp. 17-36.
   Suggests that they originate in the 6th c. in imitation of Latin poetry and rhetorical style. Includes observations on Bergin’s law.

   In Fs. Sommerfelt (1972), pp. 29-38.
   Argues that legal roscaid and saga retoiric are one same style of prose, and criticises J. Carney’s opinion of their age and origin. Includes a transcript of a fragment of ‘rhetorics’ from Táin bó Cuailnge recension I (based on LU 5423-5427), with notes and tentative translation.

reubaltan (ScG)

   In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93-140.
   Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dligheach; dleacadh, dileas; cóir; éile, iomad; oighre/éighre, oighreachd/éighreachd; staighle; bhratunn; caoir, caorbas; fireantachd; cenn, ceannas; ceoicir, ceoicreach, curoirch; annasach.

réud

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   In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 140–141.

Renda (in Bede)

2003. Dumville (Dawid N.): Ireland and North Britain in the earlier Middle Ages: contexts for Míniugud senchusa físher nAlban.
   In Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 1 (2002), pp. 185–212.
   With a genealogical chart. Incl. ed. based on Bannerman’s own from MS TCD 1298 and commentary.

Rhinns of Galloway

   ad Onom. Goid. 388, 580. Argues that na Renn (gen. pl. na Rend, inna Renn) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Maríanus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhinns of Galloway; Dún Reicht (= Dùn na Réite) is identified as belonging to this area.

rhinoglottophilia

1158. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Processes in nasalization and related issues.
   The association of nasality and certain voiceless sounds: 1. Rhinoglottophilia, 2. Glottorhinophilia; 3. The sporadic change mh > m and related changes: (i) mh > m; (ii) amhín; (iii) ScG siobhag; (iv) bh > b.

Rf

794. Ó Conchéininn (Tómás): A pious redactor of Dinnshenchas Érenn.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

1273. McCon (Kim): ‘King’ and ‘queen’ in Celtic and Indo-European.
   - On the etymology of OIr. *rí*, *rígain* and related forms.

   - Compared to OIr. *rí*, *ríge*.

16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society.
   *In Gaelic and Scots in harmony* (1990), pp. 1–19.
   - Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

18070. Weiss (Michael): King: some observations on an East-West archaism.
   - OIr. *rí*, *rígain*.

Rí Innse Gall

   - [1.] Goill, Lethgoill, Fionnochlaigh; [2.] Fionghall; [3.] Rí Innse Gall,
     *Dominus Insularum*, Rìgh Fionghall; [4.] Conclusion.

Rí ruireach

   - Further to the phonetic and lexico-syntactic aspects of the derivation of ScG *morair* from Pictish *mōr + maer*.

16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society.
   *In Gaelic and Scots in harmony* (1990), pp. 1–19.
   - Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

Rí (ScG)

   sovereignty and rhetoric in the late medieval Hebrides.
   - Argues that the diversity of titles used for the Hebridean rulers (and others) during this period is a literary device and is not interpreted politically.

Rí (túaithe)
16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society. 
In Gaelic and Scots in harmony (1990), pp. 1–19.
   Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

rfastrthae

   With discussion of related terms.

rfastrad

   With discussion of related terms.

   Examines instances of Cú Chulainn’s transgression of gender, identity and tribal boundaries, with reference to Julia Kristeva’s concept of ‘abjection’.

11789. Moore (Elizabeth): “In t-indellchnó bodba fer talman”: a reading of Cú Chulainn’s first recension *rístrad*.

ríched

2196. Stifter (David): Altrischer *ríched* ‘christlicher Himmel’.
   Suggests < P*Celt. *riχ*<i>etom</i> < PIE *h₁r*<i>k</i>*-<i>eto</i>- ‘the shining thing’ (< PIE *h₁r*<i>k</i>*-‘shine, sing’).

richt

12581. Ó Flaithearta (Micheál): Old Irish *richt*.

ríg

824. McConé (Kim): *Aided Chellchair maic Ulchear[i]:* hounds, heroes and hospitallers in early Irish myth and story.
   Includes an appendix on the principal divisions in early Irish social ideology, the four main classes being *dés dána*, *díberga*, *bruigaid*, *féni* (*flithe* / *rígain*).

rígain

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1273. McCone (Kim): ‘King’ and ‘queen’ in Celtic and Indo-European.
   *In Ériu* 49 (1998), pp. 1–12.
   On the etymology of OIr. *rí*, *rígain* and related forms.

   Discusses seven morphological and syntactical features already touched upon by W. Meid (cf. *BILL* 470, pp. 45–56). With regard to Old Irish, these are: 1. the *gaisced* type of neuter singular *dvandva*; 2. the morphology of *rígain*; 3. the ending *-s* of the genitive singular of the neuter *n*-stems; 4. the feminine forms of the numerals ‘3’ and ‘4’; 5. the reduplicated *s*-future; 6. the perfect formation *-ánais*; 7. the elliptic construction *connícicata eces Dubbick*.

18070. Weiss (Michael): King: some observations on an East-West archaism.
   OIr. *rí*, *rígain*.

rígbard

5832. Ó hAodha (Donncha): An bháirdne i dtús a ré.
   Discusses the metrical tract entitled *Cérus bard cosa baídne* (Mittelirische Verslehren I, ed. by R. Thurneysen 1891 [Best¹, p. 53]). Includes a list of the metres associated with every grade.

rígdanna

   Examines evidence from legal, genealogical, narrative, and annalistic sources for the use of the term *tánaíse ríg* and proposes this signified ‘the second in rank to a king’, while arguing that this institution was only a political ideal in early medieval Ireland and was not put into practice (and only partially) until later times.

ríge

   Compared to OIr. *rí*, *ríge*.

rígeist ‘in demand’

1794. de Bláirdraithe (Tomás): Notaí ar fhocail.
Céig fhoical ón mBéarla: 1. Ruseast / rigéist / régiste. 2. Stréasplé. 3. dcairtal.
Tri ghnáthleagan cainte ag an bPluincéadach: 1. Cuirim fo aina chosaibh. 2.
Cac ar aithris. 3. Dhà ullinn.

rigéinnid

4905. McQuillan (Peter): Finn, Fothad and fían: some early associations.
    In PHCC 8 (1990), pp. 1–10.
    Discusses the genealogical traditions connected with Fothad Camainne and Finn
    ua Baíscne, and also examines the meaning of the term fían.

rig-fhota

        theme of the divine king ‘with the long arm’.
        Discusses the terms lámh-fhata, rig-fhota.

Rìgh Fionnghall

        ath-aímhmeachadh Gàidhealtachd na h-Albann.
        [1.] Gòll, Lethgoil, Fionnochlanachd; [2.] Fionnghall; [3.] Rì Innse Gall,
        Dominus Insularum, Rìgh Fionnghall; [4.] Conclusion.

righe (ScG)


rigid

1129. McCone (Kim): OIr. -ic ‘reaches’, ì-chid ‘eats’, rigid ‘stretches’ and the
        PIE ‘Narten’ present in Celtic.
        In Ériu 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

        In ÉtC 24 (1987), pp. 185–186.
        Corrects the headword “2 reg-” in LEIA R-15 to reg-.

11953. Sandell (Ryan): Evidence for Indo-European acrostic presents in Old
        Irish?

Rìgnach, St.
*In Ériu* 54 (2004), pp. 79–102.
Focuses on the Fothairt saints Damnat, Brigit and Fintan, and argues that the characteristics of a particular saint's cult were dependent on kindred, politics and territory. In appendix contains a translation of *Bethu Phátraic* lines 2195–2218 (as ed. by K. Mulchrone, 1989 [Best 1993]).

rigteg

753. Wagner (H.): Der königliche Palast in keltischer Tradition.
*rigteg, righech, tegas chumtachta, tech már, tech midháarda.*

rigtheech

753. Wagner (H.): Der königliche Palast in keltischer Tradition.
*rigteg, righech, tegas chumtachta, tech már, tech midháarda.*

rigthier

Discussion of *ia* in unstressed syllables in OIr., including disyllabic forms in *ia*, e.g. in verbal forms *foídiam, égthiar, dringthiar, rigthier*; also discusses relationship between *-bïad* and *-betis* of the substantive verb.

*In GS Schindler (1999)*, pp. 205–221.

rincne

12215. Arbuthnot (Sharon J.): Finn, Ferchess and the rincne: versions compared.
Explains the reference to number five in the entry on *rincne* in Cormac's glossary (*Corm. Y* 1084).

rind

3166. MacQuarrie (Charles W.): Insular Celtic tattooing: history, myth, and metaphor.
*In ÉtC* 33 (1997), pp. 159–189.
Discusses the phrases *signa diabolica* and *stigmatis malignis* occurring in *Vita prima Sanctae Brigitae*, as well as other references to tattoos in early Irish literature.
rindard

1813. Draak (Maartje): Rindard.
   In Celtica 11 (1976), p. 60.
   A quatrain in praise of Rúdolf, Iohain, and Cúanu, with (etymological) glosses,
   composed in 1945 by O. J. Bergin (recorded by Gerard Murphy, discovered
   by Maartje Draak) in rindard, in reaction to Myles Dillon’s criticism of J.
   Strachan’s understanding of this metre. First line Rúdolf úasal ecanaid.

Bergin (Osborn J.)

rinn

10524. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): The phonology of rinn and airdrinn.
   Argues that five short vowels were distinguished in unstressed position in Middle
   and Early Modern Irish poetics.

Rinn Mhaoile

2243. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): ‘Maoil’ i logainmneacha: focal a chiallaíonn sruth?
   An Mhaoil ‘Moyle’, An Mhaoil Rua, Sruth na Maoile, Cúil Mhuine, Rinn
   Mhaoile, Óitir na Maoile, An Mhaoil ‘The Minch’, Mullach Ide, etc.

rinn (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG achadh, deil, goirtean, gead, io(dh)lann, chaigionn, losaid,
   etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG ailean, bád, blár, clósain, innis, lón, macahir,
   morbhach, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG buaile, cró, cuithiche/cuidhe, etc.];
   Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), sgail, etc.].

rinne

1014. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): ‘A line in Aogán Ó Rathile’.
   Rejects T. F. O’Rahilly’s emendation bhoinneas an cruinneac le rinn-eseadh
   (in Celtica 1/2 (1900), pp. 328–333) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem
   Gile na Gile do chonar air sligh a n-usipeas. Suggests restoring to bhoinneas
   an cruinneac le rinn le rinnseachd (‘that removes the dew from the grass
   with sharp sweeping’) corresponding to John O’Daly’s original interpretation
   of 1846.
   O’Daly (John) (ref.), O’Rahilly (T. F.) (ref.)

rinneac

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1014. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): ‘A line in Aogán Ó Rathile’.


Rejects T. F. O’Rahilly’s emendation bhuíneas an cruinne don rinne le rinn-scuabadh (in Celtica 1/2 (1950), pp. 328-330) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem Gile na Gile do chonarc air slígh a n-uaigneas. Suggests restoring to bhuíneas an chuinne den rinne le rinn-scuabadh (‘that removes the dew from the grass with sharp sweeping’) corresponding to John Ó’Daly’s original interpretation of 1846.

O’Daly (John) (ref.), O’Rahilly (T. F.) (ref.)

rinn-scuabadh

1014. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): ‘A line in Aogán Ó Rathile’.


Rejects T. F. O’Rahilly’s emendation bhuíneas an cruinne don rinne le rinn-scuabadh (in Celtica 1/2 (1950), pp. 328-330) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem Gile na Gile do chonarc air slígh a n-uaigneas. Suggests restoring to bhuíneas an chuinne den rinne le rinn-scuabadh (‘that removes the dew from the grass with sharp sweeping’) corresponding to John Ó’Daly’s original interpretation of 1846.

O’Daly (John) (ref.), O’Rahilly (T. F.) (ref.)

riochtáil

782. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reacúilann, reáchtáilann, nictháilann.


ris

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.

In Éigse 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.

On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in Bardtic syntactical tracts.

risheen

741. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: V.


1. Na rámhfhocail go dtí, go dèige (use as prepositions and conjunctions); 2. roi/ins / roi/ins (< Engl. ‘rushing’ and not from Engl. ‘ration’ as suggested by some; furthermore, Engl. ‘ruisín, risheen, rusheen’ does not derive from Ir. roi/ins / roi/ins).

rita-
619. Mac Gearailt (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late Middle Irish.

4160. de Blachraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 2. reithairt, ráchaitr.
   Argues these are related to rith 'run'.

782. de Blachraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reachtáíonn, reacbtálann, ríochtálann.

   In JIES 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter, 2011), pp. 299–341.
   Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms áth, belach, bóthar, casán, conar, drochet, éol, rith, sét, sél, skye.

1999. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): Leabhar na hUidhre: further textual associations.
   1. Two legends of Emain Macha: (1) Cess (or Noiniden) Ulad; (2) The founding of Emain Macha by Macha Mongruad; 2. TE [Tochmarc Emire] and the Dínnshenchas: (1) Conflicting views of Thurneysen and Gwynn; (2) A Dínnshenchas poem on the Boyne; (3) Other parts of the 'riddling dialogue'; (4) A direct reference to TE in a Dínnshenchas text; 3. Cú Chulainn and the daughter of Ruad (TE §§80-4); 4. Scáthach's prophecy for Cú Chulainn; 5. Affiliations of other LU texts: (1) Aideid Nath F; (2) Sorghe Con Culainn (CC); (3) Sílabarchramp Con Culainn (Sab. CC); (4) Immram cuairg Méile Díon; (5) Scél Tuain meic Cairill; (6) Cethri arda in domhain ('The four quarters of the world'); 6. TBC; LU alterations and variants represented in YBL; 7. Togail brudne Da Derga (BDD); cf. Éigse 29, pp. 81-86; 8. Texts of minor tána ('cattle raids') lost from LU; 9. The textual tradition of the Irish Sex aetates mundi (SAM); 10. The textual history of Lebor Bretnach; 11. Scribe II's work in two manuscripts: (1) In LU; (2) In Rawlinson B 502, ff. 1-12; 12. The probable date of scribe H; (3) rithair 'rider, knight'; (4) Topographical glosses; 13. A reference to the Book of Dub Dá Léithe. Continued from Éigse 29 (1996), pp. 65-120.

17980. Grace (Pierce A.): From blefed to seamach: pestilence in early medieval Ireland.

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Attempts to identify various epidemic diseases recorded in the Irish annals, as 540-765: blefed, buide chonnail (or crón chonnail), samthros, bolgach, bocach, riuth fola, seamaich.

**riuth (ScG)**

   In Learboost Gaelic.

**ro**

619. Mac Gearailt (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late Middle Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2. The textual tradition of Rec. II [of TBC in LL]; Non-historical ro, dos-, ros-, rita; 4. (Im)mus-; 5. The prefix im/jo; 6. The prefix con; 7. Con for co r-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

   OIr. ‘fixed’ ro < ‘pro and ‘movable’ ro < *r.

   In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 46–72.
   Concerns especially composition with the preverbs ro-, jo-, ko-, ind/ en.

   *e(p)j* in e(i)tech (with same base as dithech and fre(i)tech); *e(i)j* in e(i)tech; o< < *au and *apo > *ao; OIr. ind-\-, imb\-, tar(m-), ok, sech, ak\-, do\-, ro (idiographic) related to L pro-sum.


3752. Wagner (H.): Beiträge zur vergleichenden Erforschung des Irischen: 2. Zum Verbalpräfix ro-.
   In Celtica 11 (1976), p. 266.
   Further to the author, in ZCP 32 (1972), pp. 18–35. Compares OIr. ro- with OHG ga-.

9764. Josephson (Folke): The function of OIr om, ad, ro and similar elements in Slavic.
   In Studia Celto-Slavica 2 (2009), pp. 163–172.
11800. García Castillero (Carlos): Morphological externalisation and the Old Irish verbal particle \textit{ro}.

\textit{In TPhS} 111/1 (Mar., 2013), pp. 108–140.

\textit{ro-dálsat}


\textit{In Éigse} 18/1 (1980), pp. 95–97.

\textit{ro-síochni}


Criticises E. Mac Neill’s translation of the opening section of \textit{Umicecht Becc} (in \textit{Best} 2 2172), showing that it is based on the glossator’s comment rather than the principal text, and accordingly suggests that Mac Neill’s \textit{aircarr} ‘is found’ should be substituted by the reading of the original text, either H 3. 18 \textit{arragar} ‘is bound’ or BB \textit{eagrar} ‘is pleaded’. Includes a translation of the original text of the eight following sections. Also criticises R. Thurneysen’s translation (in \textit{Best} 2 2164) of the legal terms \textit{aithne} (MS \textit{aichnid}) and \textit{aithnid}.

\textit{roar (> lour)}


\textit{ro-briachan} (ScG)


\textit{In SGS} 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.


\textit{ro-bria}

2647. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): \textit{Varia}: II. A note on Old Irish -\textit{bria}.


Proposes an alternative explanation of OIr. subj. -\textit{bria} whereby it is derived from a CC subj. - \textit{briua} corresponding to a CC pres. id. *\textit{bruinsati} (> OIr. \textit{bronnaid}), against H. Wagner, \textit{in ZCP} 39 (1982), pp. 83–85.

\textit{roc}
12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmuid): Varia: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.
   *druing, druing; glioscarnach; gruaim; goin; hrūste; muirioll; roc; stradbig; tascal-money.*

**rocholl**

14803. Eska (Charlene M.): _Recholl breith_: why it is a “shroud of judgments”.
   Discusses the tract found in _CIH i_ 218.31-223.21.

**ro-cluinethar**

475. Campanile (Enrico): A note on the classification of some Old Irish verbs.

5681. Korolev (Andrey A.): The _co-cloth_ formula and its possible cultural implications.
   Suggests the formula _co-cloth ní_, used to introduce saga rhetorics, refers to the act of poetic composition.

**ród**

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. _rúam_ ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√reudh* ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. _rú_, _riad_, _ród_, _rúam_, _rúān_, _rúānáid_, _ruacan_, _ruide_, _ruin_, _ruisse_, _rus_, _ruidid_, _ruiddi_); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. _rait_, _rota_, _rode_, ModIr. _rod_, _roidi_, _ruide_).

**ro-d fia**

   _ad-bheir_, _do-ghní_, _ro-d fia_ (= OIr. _rot-bia_), _aill in feacht n-aill_ (= OIr. _neut. aill_), _dockum/chum, beidid_ (= MIr. _beitit_), _minia*.  

**ród (ScG)**

8892. Clancy (Thomas Owen): Spaghetti junction: _OIr róth, roidh_, _ScG ród_, _rath_, _Scots red, rode_, _English red_, and some other minor by-ways.
Róid, An

12170. Mac Síthigh (Domhnall): Limistéar an Róid, Bheiginis agus Oileán na nÓg.
   In Kerry magazine 15 (2005), .
   Logainmneac ha bunaithe ar eolas bailithe ó Sheán (nac h maireann) agus ó Mhuiris Mhaidhc Léan Ó Guithín, Dún Chaoin.

Ródán

2264. Ó Ríain (Pádraig): Some bogus Irish saints.
   Aesseus (Nessa), Bríg, Ciar, Coschliath, Dámain, Féilic, Féimne, Medrán, Meic Mochoha, Modniú (Modút), Ródán, Sénán, Síllán, 'Teolas.

rodluigh

   Lecc dúice (duice, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gubratha Catuainiad §15 and the legal commentary at CHI i 145.10437, of which an English translation is given here) refers to 'a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse'; doice may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 190 2157]), represent do-fice 'incurability' or, possibly, an abstract based on diic, 'dying difficult'.
2531. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and change in early Irish words for ‘plain’: exploring narrative text and place-name divergence.
   mag, machain, níe, clár, réid, réide.


   In ELR 14/3 (2010), pp. 418–450.
   Also on the níe, or formal duel used in early Irish law for the resolution of disputes.

roem

   In Sprache 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.
   Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (cainim, clithem, etham, joidem, boisem, mezem/mesam, roem, sitem, sruitem, toirem);
   Tierbezeichnungen (*betham, brnicem, glaidem, legam, leom, siren, toinnem, trichel/breicem); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (aitem, aitem, osem, drom, essem, fiam, galam, genam/genum, 1rían, 2rían, súaimem); Personennamen (*aithem, *segam, *regam, Marum, Solam); Ähnliche Bildungen (mithem, ollam); Zusammenfassung.

roen


Roen

8656. Thornton (David E.): Who was Rhain the Irishman?
   On the possible identification of Roen, king of Meath, with Rhain the Irishman of the Welsh chronicles.

ro-fáith

3798. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): Modern Irish fuaidh.
   Calls attention to the variant paradigm in fuas, attested in Modern Irish for the past tense of téigh, and argues that this, along with the paradigm in cha- (cf. bardic chaithd and ScG chaidh), results from the blending of synonymous ro-fáith and do-chuaidh.

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ro-finnadar

475. Campanile (Enrico): A note on the classification of some Old Irish verbs.

rógoiste ‘in demand’

1794. de Blakdraithe (Tomás): Notaí ar fho cail.

rogu

   In ÉtC 23 (1986), pp. 48–49.
   Comments on the nominal formations from this verbal stem.

ro-icc

3683. Isaac (G. R.): Cymraeg ryngu, rhanc, Hen Wyddeleg ro-icc; Dadl y Corff a'r Enaid ll. 128 dinag.
   In StC 36 (2002), pp. 141–145.
   ad P. SCHLINGER ‘derivation of OIr. -icc ≪ PIE *h₂e̞n̥ik-, in Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 33–52 [4. OIr. -icc ‘comes, reaches’].

11698. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Cond-rice, cond-rúnic srl.
   Studies the alternation between con- and cond- in forms of con-ric (some analysable as ro-icc preceded by relative con- or the conjunction co8), and argues that the -d- in these forms is not a pronominal but the result of anaptyxis.

roid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. riám ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *h₂e̞n̥ik- ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. ru, riad, ríd, riám, rián, riána, riánaid, rucairc, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, ronid, ruidh); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rata, rotten, ModIr. red, roud, mide).
roide

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye'; [2.] The PIE root *√reu- ‘to make red’ in Celtic
   (OIr. rú, riad, ród, rúam, róan, róanid, ruiscne, ruid, ruis, ruisse, rus,
   róndid, ruédid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota,
   roton, ModIr. rod, roid, miide).

roileoir

879. de Bláthraithe (Tomás): Varia: II. 6. soróir.
   Ir. soróir, soroir and ScG soroir ‘cylinder’ < roireoir (< roileoir), based on
   a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

roimhe

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.
   In Éige 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.
   On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
   referred to in Bardical syntactical tacts.

roimh

2684. McManus (Damian): Varia: III. Miscellanea on bardic poetry: 3.
   Non-classical forms in bardic poetry.
   In Ériu 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.
   adbhóir, do-gní, ro-d fia (= OIr. rot-bia), aill in feacht n-aill (= OIr. neut.
   aill), dochum/chum, beidid (= MIr. beitit), minchb.

Róimid Rígóinmit

7044. Sayers (William): Róimid rígóinmit, roial fool: onomastics and cultural
   valence.
   In JIES 33/1-2 (Spring/Summer, 2005), pp. 41–51.
   Discusses the etymology of OIr. áinmit and the signification of the character
   of the fool in the literature.

roimís

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.
   In Éige 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.
   On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
   referred to in Bardical syntactical tacts.

roinn (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.

The arable lands [ScG aíseadh, doil, goirtear, geal, iofadhlann, craisinn, losaidh, etc.]; The grazling lands [ScG ailean, báird, blár, cluain, innis, lón, machair, mòrchadh, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG bualache, cró, cuith/cuithbe, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), agail, etc.].

rónne


Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *éskyr- 'moon' [OIr. é scarce, é san, é scé]: 2. PC *ftu- 'food' [OIr. íth]; 3. PC * późa- 'anger, power' [OIr. páidh]; 4. PC * ruth- 'noise' [Mlr. ruthaí]; 5. PC *sluyn- 'troop, army' [OIr. slúag, sluig]; 6. PC * talskV- 'fragment, piece' [cf. OIr. taiml]; 7. PC *krisu- 'belt' [OIr. criu]; 8. PC *kasky- 'throw' [OIr. caithid], and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC *obnu 'fear' [OIr. omu]; 2. PC * fránu- 'mace' [ModIr. rón]; 3. PC *gissu- 'taboo, prohibition' [Mlr. geis]; 4. PC *wesnu- 'swallow' [OIr. fannall]).

ro-ír

2607. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Gaulois IEVR V: irlandais (ro)-ír 'dicuait'.
In ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 207–213.

In the light of Gallo-Greek ειωρου (preferred to Gallo-Latin ieuru), derives OIr. pret. -ír < *iýor- < *eyor- < *epor-, and argues that ernaid and renaid are both < PIE * per- but differentiated by an enlargement -h2- and -h1-, respectively.

3637. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Gaulish ieuru and Old Irish ír.

3660. Isaac (G. R.): Two continental Celtic verbs.

1. ieuru

roireoir

879. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: II. 6. sorróir.

Ir. sorróir, sorroir and ScG sor-oir 'cylinder' < roireoir (< roireoir), based on a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

Roiriu

18379. Hicks (Ronald): The rout of Aillill and Medb: myth on the landscape.
Analyses the itinerary of retreat described in Scéla nuccse Míc Da Thó §§19-20 
as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935: Mag Ailbe, Róiriu, Áth Midbine, Maistiú, 
Drum Criag, Ráith Imgain, Fid nGaible, Áth mac Lúgnai, Drum Dá Maige, 
Áth Chind Chon.

roisín
741. de Blakrátthe (Tomás): Varia: V.
1. Na rámhfho cail go dtí, go dtige (use as prepositions and conjunctions); 2. roisín / ruisín (< Eng. 'rushing' and not from Eng. 'ration' as suggested by some; furthermore, Eng. 'russin, risheen, rusheen' does not derive from Fr. roisín / ruisín).

1240. de Blakrátthe (Tomás): Varia: V. 2. roisín.

ro-laē
1. ara · chrin, at · bail, do · lin, at · gnin, etc. 2. -cuirethar.

ro-laimethar
   In Celtica 10 (1973), pp. 157-159.
   -raith, -tách, -lámair, -faíf, -faíd.

ro-lámaír
   In Celtica 10 (1973), pp. 157-159.
   -raith, -tách, -lámaír, -faíf, -faíd.

Romuir
11987. Wadden (Patrick): Trách Romra and the Northumbrian episode in Belha Adamnán.
   Suggests this place name is an allusion to the Red Sea, which enables a comparison of Adamnán to Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt.

rón
   *Pipane* ‘lace, cord’ < Gaelic *píp án*; *ron* ‘seal’ < *róin*; *trachle* ‘bedraggle, spoil, weary’ < *trockail* ‘break down, decay’.


**ron** ‘horse hair’

   Argues that this is etymologically identical to *róin* ‘horse hair’; cf. LEIA R-42.

**ron** (ScG)

   *Pipane* ‘lace, cord’ < Gaelic *píp án*; *ron* ‘seal’ < *róin*; *trachle* ‘bedraggle, spoil, weary’ < *trockail* ‘break down, decay’.

**róin** ‘seal’

   Argues that this is etymologically identical to *róin* ‘horse hair’; cf. LEIA R-42.

**ronndid**

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. *riaam* ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *y̱redʰ* ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. *rú, riad, róid, riám, riáin, riána, riánaid, ruicce, ruide, ruis, ruisse, ru, rondid, ruiddid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. *rait, rota, rotag, ModIr. *rodd, roid, midhe*).

**ronn** (ScG)

619. Mac Gearailt (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late Middle Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2. The textual tradition of Rec. II [of TBC in LL]; Non-
   historical ro, dos-, ros-, rita-; 4. (Im)mus-; 5. The prefix im-/fo; 6. The prefix
   con; 7. Con for con-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

19189. Rekdal (Jan Erik): Etymology, wordplay, and allegorical reading in some
   medieval Irish texts.
   In Etymology and wordplay in medieval literature (2018), pp. 169–190.
   Discusses the native medieval Irish etymological tradition (bélrae n-etscartha)
   with examples taken from the Auvicept [ros], Sanas Cormac [cánoin, fidhnaise,
   pruill], Aided Chelchair meic Uthe chair [Semuine], etc.

Ros Cama
3433. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings II: Ros Cama.
   AU² ad annum 807.8.

Ros Camaín
3433. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings II: Ros Camaín.
   AU² ad annum 807.8.

Ros Mic Treán
16089. Ní Chatháin (Próinséas): Maqqi-treni: Oghams in Wales and an Irish
   placename, Ros Mic Treán.

rosach
13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms:
   dery dásachtach and rúad (fh)rasach.
   In Ériu 64 (2014), pp. 1–21.
   Argues, based on an analysis of Irish early medical sources, that these terms
   refer to blood vessels.

1447. Breatnach (Liam): Canon law and secular law in early Ireland: the
   significance of Bretha nemed.
   Discusses Bretha nemed, dated to between 721 and 742, composed in Munster
   by three kinsmen: Forannán (a bishop), Mael Tuile (a poet) and Báethgalach
   Úa Bairecháin (a judge). Incl. ed. with transl. of six verses of a poem beg.
   Airmirgin Glangeal tuir beand by Gilla in Choimned Úa Cormaic from RIA MS
   D ii 1 (Bk of Úi Mhainé). Old Irish version of Collectio Canonum Hibemensis
   Book XLI, chaps 1-4, ed. with translation and notes from Cotton Nero A 7.
   Some discussion of rosca and ‘Archaic Irish’.

   Discusses in particular the use of rosca in early Irish literature.

16807. Stifter (David): Metrical systems of Celtic traditions.
   In NOWELE 69/1 (2016), pp. 38–94.
   §1 includes a discussion of the OIr. terms fáith, fili, bard, cead, dián, cetal, rosca,
   cubaid; §5. surveys medieval Irish versification.

rosca

798. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration in Gruibne’s rosca.
   Analysis of alliterative patterns in rosca beg. Fo chen a Chonaill Chaim Chuirc.

2435. Corthals (Johan): Early Irish retoircs and their late antique
   background.
   In CMCS 31 (Summer, 1996), pp. 17–36.
   Suggests that they originate in the 6th c. in imitation of Latin poetry and
   rhetorical style. Includes observations on Óginn’s law.

2992. Binchy (Daniel A.): Varia Hibernica: 1. The so-called ‘rhetorics’ of Irish
   saga.
   In Fs. Sommerfelt (1972), pp. 29–38.
   Argues that legal rosca and saga retoirc are one same style of prose, and
   criticises J. Carney’s opinion of their age and origin. Includes a transcript
   of a fragment of ‘rhetorics’ from Tain bé Cuailinge recension I (based on LU
   5423-5427), with notes and tentative translation.

10772. Corthals (Johan): Zur Bedeutung und Etymologie von altirisch scoth,
   rosca und fásach.
   Discusses in particular the use of roscada in early Irish literature.

Roscam, Co. Galway
3433. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings II: Ros Camm.
   AU² ad annum 807.8.

rót

5354. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Glossary entries, DIL and the struggle with meaning: some case studies.
   In StC 42 (2008), pp. 117–134.
   I. ceimesdin/ceomas [Corm. LB 10.31; H 3. 18, 67c36 = CHI ii 611.12 (Dáil Dromma Cetta)]; II. ord [Corm. Y 1000]; III. minarb [Corm. Y 901]; IV. biail [Corm. Y 126]; V. rót [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuirn [Corm. Y 838]; VII. bradán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. ión [H 3. 18, 76a36 = CHI ii 622.31].

rot
5354. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Glossary entries, DIL and the struggle with meaning: some case studies.
   In StC 42 (2008), pp. 117–134.
   I. ceimesdin/ceomas [Corm. LB 10.31; H 3. 18, 67c36 = CHI ii 611.12 (Dáil Dromma Cetta)]; II. ord [Corm. Y 1000]; III. minarb [Corm. Y 901]; IV. biail [Corm. Y 126]; V. rót [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuirn [Corm. Y 838]; VII. bradán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. ión [H 3. 18, 76a36 = CHI ii 622.31].

rot macin (ghost word)
1988. Ó Murchadha (Diarmaid): Sídh i logainmneacha.
   Also: OIr. rot macin (BB) in Onom. Géod. is a scribal error for sod maicín (Bk of Lecan) (= ModIr Sóidh Maicín).

rota
   In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 95–97.
   ad R. Thurneysen 1935 (Best² 1134).

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
rotan

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√rhdh ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, riad, rød, rúam, rúan, rúanaid, rucæ, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruiddid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. rod, roid, roide).

roth

18024. Alinei (Mario): The Celtic origin of Lat. rota and its implications for the prehistory of Europe.

*roth (Pictish) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.

Examines the distribution of place-names in northern Britain which contain elements defined as P-Celtic. Appendix 1: Survey of place-name elements organized according to their degree of Pictishness (Category 1: P-Celtic words probably not borrowed into Gaelic: *aber or *abbor, *bren or *brun, *cēr, *cērper, *dol, *dēs, *lanere, *mig, *ogel, *pent, *per, *per, *pren, ?*mith, *traws or *tros, Note on *nemad; Category 2: P-Celtic words borrowed into Gaelic but only attested in place-names: *cain, *arden, *groom; Category 3: P-Celtic loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, dail, monadh, petit, pör, preas; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? beinn, blàr, càrn, dabbach, dám, foithir, lis, náth, srath); Appendix 2: The problem of Cardean; Appendix 3: A note on Keir; Appendix 4: Certain, probable or possible ‘Pictish’ names containing elements not discussed above.

roth (ScG)

4326. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Two loans in Scottish Gaelic.

Discusses the areal distribution of two word pairs consisting of loan-word and its native counterpart: 1. subadh and coimhreasnach; 2. cuibheadh and roth.

rothchless


**roút**


**Royal Irish Academy**

738. [n. a.]: Coiste Náisiúnta Léann na Gaeilge.


A call to established scholars working in the field of Irish language and its associated literature and culture to submit information on their researches to the committee, Coiste Náisiúnta Léann na Gaeilge, newly established by the Royal Irish Academy.

1678. de Brún (Pádraig): An Irish class of 1845.


A passage from a letter (now RIA MS 12 L 9, item 146) from John O’Donovan to John Windle of Cork, dated 13 February 1845, regarding an Irish class taught by O’Donovan in the Royal Irish Academy.

**rofíthir**


Argues OIr. 3rd sg. pret. *sfíthir* is from an inherited 3rd sg. form corresponding to Venetic preterites in 3rd sg. -er, 3rd pl. -ers.

**rofíthir**


Argues OIr. 3rd sg. pret. *sfíthir* is from an inherited 3rd sg. form corresponding to Venetic preterites in 3rd sg. -er, 3rd pl. -ers.

**rogeinn**


  *In* *ZCP* 57 (2009–2010), pp. 48–78.
Proposes an alternative explanation for the origin of the Old Irish set of verbs ending in -e(-)nd/-einn in the present (such as ro·geinn, do·geinn, etc.), rejecting K. McCone’s derivation of this verb type from PIE ‘double nasal’ presents (in FS Watkins, pp. 465-476) and arguing instead that -nn- is the regular outcome of -*nd- when it was flanked by non-low front vowels.

**-r-phoneme**


[0. Some phonetic features]; 1. Various individual word types; 2. Elision of unstressed vowels; 3. The /r/ phoneme. Incl. a text phonetically spelt from Rannoch with translation. With map.

**-rs-**

1322. Watson (Seosamh): Cairn rs, sr i granúntí na Gaeilge.


**-rt**

314. Ó Baoill (Dónall P.): Preaspiration, epenthesis and vowel lengthening: interrelated and of similar origin?


Claims that the development of preaspiration, epenthesis and vowel lengthening is an attempt to maintain syllabic length following the disappearance of geminated consonants. Also includes some discussion of geminated stops in Donegal Irish, -rt sequence in Scottish Gaelic, cluster and svarabhakti in Manx.

**-rt (ScG)**


**rú**

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. riáin ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *γ̣yedh* ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, riád, rid, riá, rián, riána, riánaid, rucoa, ruide, riús, ruísse, rús, ronrid, rúaid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. rúd, rúid, mide).

**rúad**

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *r₁eu₂ ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, rúid, rúam, rúna, rúanaid, ruacae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruáid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, roid, roide).

rúad (fh)rasach

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: dery dásachtach and rúad (fh)rasach.
In Ériu 64 (2014), pp. 1–21.

Argues, based on an analysis of Irish early medical sources, that these terms refer to blood vessels.

Ruadhán


Ruadhán

1656. Olson (B. Lynette), Padel (O. J.): A tenth-century list of Cornish parochial saints.
Forty-eight names transcribed from MS Vaticanus Reginaldis Latinus 191 with analysis of forms; suggests that the seventh name, Ruaton, may be a highly irregular rendering of Irish Ruadhán.

rúadrásach

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: dery dásachtach and rúad (fh)rasach.
In Ériu 64 (2014), pp. 1–21.

Argues, based on an analysis of Irish early medical sources, that these terms refer to blood vessels.

ruaibh(r)ic

12342. Mag Eac'háin (Conchúr): Téarmaí duáin.


rúainne

Examines the exclusive Celtic-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *Þuk-ska-‘moon’ [OIr. ësca, esca, ̀esoca]; 2. PC *fītsu-‘food’ [OIr. ēith]; 3. PC *ľuš-‘anger, power’ [OIr. lāth]; 4. PC *rustu-‘noise’ [MIr. ručt]; 5. PC *slougo-‘troop, army’ [OIr. slōg, slōg]; 6. PC *talskV-‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. tailm]; 7. PC *krisu-‘belt’ [OIr. ̀crist]; 8. PC *kat-yo-‘throw’ [OIr. ̀caithid]), and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC *obnu-‘fear’ [OIr. omun]; 2. PC *fránxu-‘mane’ [ModIr. rón]; 3. PC *gissá-‘taboo, prohibition’ [MIr. geis]; 4. PC *wesnáid-‘swallow’ [OIr. fannal]).

rúam

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√rueoth ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, riad, ród, rúam, rúan, rúna, rúanaid, ruccáe, rúide, rúis, rússe, rúis, rondid, ruidid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, roid, meide).

ruamnae


In Éiriú 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

Lat. lodiks glossed with Ir. sléic means ‘pumice’, possibly related to slíachtaid ‘smoothes’; ruamnae (earlier form of ruamna ‘colouring matter, redish colour’), diol (‘filet, diadem’): all exx. of ornamentum ‘mulebr’. Also suggests Ir. sliogadh ‘smoothing, polishing’ derives from ON slíkja ‘to smooth’, although sliogadh forms may have been influenced by Engl. slick ‘to slick, polish, smooth’.

rúan

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√rueoth ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, riad, ród, rúam, rúan, rúna, rúanaid, ruccáe, rúide, rúis, rússe, rúis, rondid, ruidid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, roid, meide).

rúanna

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *ªruəeh² ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, róid, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, ruccae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruáid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. raí, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, rõid, móide).

rúanaid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *ªruəeh² ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, róid, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, ruccae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruáid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. raí, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, rõid, móide).

Ruatón (Co)

1656. Olson (B. Lynette), Padel (O. J.): A tenth-century list of Cornish parochial saints.


Forty-eight names transcribed from MS Vaticanus Regius Latinus 191 with analysis of forms; suggests that the seventh name, Ruatón, may be a highly irregular rendering of Irish Ruadhán.

rubae

5903. Simms (Katharine): Gaelic military history and the later Brehon law commentaries.


Discusses passages of late legal commentary relating to military service and the billeting of soldiers, with particular attention to the terms meath sloighidh, fuba and ruba.

rubha (ScG)

13344. Fraser (Ian A.): Norse and Gaelic coastal terminology in the Western Isles.

In Northern studies 11 (1978), pp. 3–16.

ruccae

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *ªruəeh² ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, róid, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, ruccae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruáid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. raí, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, rõid, móide).

rucht


Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *škyp- 'moon' [OIr. escá, eícén, éiscé]; 2. PC *itý- 'food' [OIr. ith]; 3. PC *litý- 'anger, power' [OIr. lið]; 4. PC *rúštý- 'noise' [Mr. rucht]; 5. PC *slýštý- 'troop, army' [OIr. slýíg, slýg]; 6. PC *talškV- 'fragment, piece' [cf. OIr. tailín]; 7. PC *krisý- 'belt' [OIr. lúth]; 8. PC *kagý- 'troop, army' [OIr. slúag, slógl]; 9. PC *talskV- 'fragment, piece' [cf. OIr. tailín]; 10. PC *talskV- 'fragment, piece' [cf. OIr. tailín]; 11. PC *obnu- 'fear' [OIr. omun]; 12. PC *frýano- 'mane' [ModIr. rón]; 13. PC *gissý- 'taboo, prohibition' [Mr. geis]; 14. PC *wesnýal- 'swallow' [OIr. fannal]; 15. PC *wesnýal- 'swallow' [OIr. fannal].

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notaí ar fhoicail.


11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ i nGaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.

In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983-1008.

1. ní, nithinn, a hí, cineál; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, se(o)jid, pioe, bit, fríd, giob, lead, heat, píngin, ás, bonn, sciúróg, scréipall; 3. dath, li, cre, se, leus, poíólta, saile, stámá; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dùnt, fóil, púth, díog, cneadadh; 5. blas, gríóin, gleim, smeall, deoir; 6. cáil, crudhaítheachd, tarbh, faic(e), top, car, fionnna-féanna, jolt.

1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Donegal a dhath ar bith.

In Éigse 17/2 (Geimhreadh, 1977-1978), pp. 197-202

Discusses different responses in LASID for the word ‘anything’ in Ulster dialects and their distribution, e.g. a dhath, an dath, dadaidh, dadamh, rud ar bith, etc. Outlines how a dhath ar bith may have been introduced into Oméath Irish from North-West Donegal.

ruide

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. ruán ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *ruedh ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. ru, róid, róid, ruán, rúán, ruanc, ruanc, rúise, rúis, rúise, rúis, róide, róide); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rued’ (OIr. ruad, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, roid, roide).
ruidhe (ScG)


ruiddid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *r̥eudʰ ‘to make red’ in Celtic
   (OIr. rú, rúad, rúd, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, rúacae, rúide, rúis, róisse, rú,
   róndid, róiddid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota,
   róta, róid, Modern róid).

ruildlesa

2407. Stacey (Robin Chapman): Ties that bind: immunities in Irish and Welsh
   law.
   On the protection of transactions against claims in Ir. contractual law. Apps.
   contain details on (I) natural entitlement, (II) unwarranted promises, and (III)
   the airé coiníng.

ruire

17601. Granucci (Fiorenza): Appunti di lessicologia celtica: irlandese aire
   ‘uomo libero’, maire ‘capo’, ruire ‘re supremo’.

ruiri

   Further to the phonetic and lexico-syntactic aspects of the derivation of ScG
   morair from Pictish *mōr+maer.

Ruis

   Edition of Bristhogaioim, including glossing and commentary, from MSS RIA 23
   P 12, NLI G 53, TCD H 3. 18, and YBL; with translation and notes. Discussion
   of each of the names: Beithe, Luis, Fern, Sail, Nin, (h) Óath, Dair, Tinne, Cail
   Cert, Main, Gort, Géitl, Strath, Ruis, Aibh, Oinn, Ó (i) r, Edad (?), Idad (?),
   Ébad (?), Ó (i) r, Uil (l)en (n), Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emancholt.

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
ruisín

803. de Bláidhe (Tomás): Varia: V. 1. PCT: Trí nóta.

ruisse

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *ryedh ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, róid, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, rucce, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, rúadid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. rod, roid, midé).

ruithen

19433. Schaffner (Sepp): Lateinisch ruilus ‘röthlich, gelbrot, goldgelb’, altirisch ruithen ‘Strahl, Glanz’ und mittelkymrisc h rut ‘Rost, Korrosion’.
In Sprache 52/1 (2016-2017), pp. 102-123.

Rumold, St

Reappraisal of the work of Irish hagiologist in Louvain Fr Hugh Ward. Includes a facsimile of MS Brussels 5095-96 f. 1r (containing Ward’s signature).

Rump Parliament (6 December 1648)

`Parliamentárians na dtárr naochlach’ from poem beg. Innisim fis is ni fis bhríche i (= An Siográ Rómháach, FSCPP 221. 112) based on Englı ‘The Soft Rump’, which was used to refer to ‘The Rump Parliament’ of 6 December 1648, which condemned Charles I to death.

**rumpall**

1317. de Bláthraithe (Tomáis): Nótaí ar fhocail.


1. **conáis** [also **conuas**, **conas**; both < **canós**]; 2. **fraisín** [< **fras** + **ín**]; 3. pr-iompallán [also pr(o)iompallán, prompalán < Englı ‘bumblebee’; prombaolán, plumbaolán, primpearlán, púmppearlán, prumparén < Englı ‘bumbler’ (= ‘bumblebee’); variants with tromp-, trump-, trump- influenced by trompa ‘jew’s harp’; ‘etymological’ spelling priompsheilain derives from W. Shaw’s form priompsheilain]; 4. rumpall [< Englı ‘rumble’; cf. ‘etymological’ spelling rumptholl]; 5. *al-fat* ‘a cause’ [an error traceable to E. Lhuyd (1707), who copied two consecutive words (al, fáth) in R. Plunkett’s dictionary (1662) as one word; gives rise to other variants: *alfad*, *al-fath*, *al-fath*]; 6. *al-fhalach* ‘hide’ [an error traceable to E. Lhuyd (1707) for *a bhfalach* in R. Plunkett’s dictionary (1662); gives rise to *al-falach* ‘thoroughly hid’].

**rumptholl**

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**Rumnell (family name)**

6469. Ludington (Chad): The possible origins of the Runnett family of Sessiamagaroll.

In Dúiche Néill 5 (1990), pp. 133–144.

**Runnett (family name)**

6469. Ludington (Chad): The possible origins of the Runnett family of Sessiamagaroll.

In Dúiche Néill 5 (1990), pp. 133–144.

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4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.  
_In Sprache 40/2 (1998), pp. 202–207._

[1.] OIr. _ríam_ `red dye'; [2.] The PIE root *r̥eudʰ* `to make red' in Celtic (OIr. _rú_, _riúd_, _ró_, _ríam_, _ríana_, _ríanaid_, _rusca_, _ruide_, _ruis_, _ruisse_, _rus_, _rondid_, _ruáid_); [B.] Etymology of the Celtic word for `rust' (OIr. _rait_, _rota_, _rotan_, ModIr. _rod_, _roid_, _mide_).

_In JIES 4/2 (Summer, 1976), pp. 131–138._

On the etymology of OIr. _cárrac_, _carr_, _rusc_, etc.

741. de Blakráith (Tomás): Varia: V.  
_In Éiri 31 (1980), pp. 168–171._

1. Na rámhfhocal go dtí, go dtí _e_ (use as prepositions and conjunctions); 2. _roisín_/ _rusín_ (< Eng. `rushing' and not from Eng. `ration' as suggested by some; furthermore, Eng. `rusín, risheen, rusheen' does not derive from Ir. _roisín_/ _rusín)._

1. ara·chrin, at·baill, do·lin, at·gnin, etc. 2. -cuirether.