WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - r

1723. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Lenition and dependency phonology.

1213. Ó Curnáin (Brian): Draíocht uimhreacha: anáilis shóinseálach ar dheilbhiocht iolra an ainmfhoil i gcaintint Iorras Aithneach.
   In Éiriú 48 (1997), pp. 161–204.
   A quantitative variable analysis of the nominal plural in the Irish of Iorras Aithneach; relevance of social networks discussed: -cho(t), -o(t), extension in (t)r.

1256. Melia (Daniel Frederick): Further speculation on marginal .r.

2778. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Five notes: [5.] Marginal .r.
   Suggests that marginal .r. was sometimes used to denote passages of oral origin memorised by scribes.

11285. Melia (Daniel F.): On the origins of LU’s marginal .r.

Rassey

12319. Ó Baoil (Colm): Inis Moicu Chéin.
   In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.
   Is identified with Rassey.

rabún

1972. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.
   1. pléarúca; 2. cearrític; 3. seileas; 4. rabún.

ráchaírt

4160. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Variá: I. 2. reathaírt, ráchaírt.

Argues these are related to rith ‘run’.

rachann


rchais

1057. de Blakraidhe (T.): Varia: II.
1. rchtálann; 2. Sampái sa chaint den réimr gú (from gú, gó ‘lie’, with meaning of ‘false’); (a) gishnáth / gabhshnáth; (b) combphoide (< gíphoide); 3. liaga (< liadha, from lia ‘flood, spate’).

ráchtálann

782. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reáchtlann, reachtálann, raichtálann.

rae

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Réimne mhíbhrionna a d’eascair ó fhochtór Ó Chléirígh.


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 Beadhla (Knockbo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).
raicléach

403. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.
   bumbaire; cníopaire; grobaire; guílpín; (p)leota; niúide neáide; raicléach;
   ráillúnach; nínaí; raonglach.

raicléin

404. de Blakdarthe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fócail.
   1. Róinnt focal in -ead; 2. Dhá focail in -ús; 3. vantrús agus faithlós; 4. 
      bebí/bob; 5. bumanai; 6. raicín; 7. Cuig ainm bhríathartha in -áil (siobáil,
      raitleáil, babáil, cuileáil, fianetsáil); 8. gaillbeach < gaibhleach; 9. locáiste.

ráillúnach

403. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.
   bumbaire; cníopaire; grobaire; guílpín; (p)leota; niúide neáide; raicléach;
   ráillúnach; nínaí; raonglach.

rain

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of ‘rain’ and ‘it is raining’ in
   Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. flechud, flúich; 2.1 OIr. bráen; 2.2 OIr. fole; 3.0
      OIr. feraid flechud; MIr. fethkain; 3.1 MIr. béstech; 3.2 OIr. snigid; 3.3
      EMo dIr. silid; 4.0 Mod Ir.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 cuir as auxiliary; 4.3
      Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (uisge, sileadh; fiaighey, fiaighagh, 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. flechud, flúich; 2.1 OIr. bráen; 2.2 OIr. fole; 3.0
      OIr. feraid flechud; MIr. fethkain; 3.1 MIr. béstech; 3.2 OIr. snigid; 3.3
      EMo dIr. silid; 4.0 Mod Ir.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 cuir as auxiliary; 4.3
      Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (uisge, sileadh; fiaighey, fiaighagh, 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 Mhathúna, A note on identical noun phrase deletion, in Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 122-143).

Mac Mhathúna (Seamus) (ref.)

raith

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


Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract Britha coromatnesa, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. airig fede 'nobles of the wood': daur 'oak', coll 'hazel', cuilenn 'holly', ibor 'yew', uruain 'ash', ochtaich 'Scotts pine?'; abh 'wild apple-tree'; 2. aithig fede 'commoners of the wood': fern 'willow', sal 'whitebeam', sce 'whitehawthorn', ceterann 'rowan, mountain ash', beithe 'birch', lem 'elm', idath 'wild cherry?'; 3. foda fede 'lower divisions of the wood': drowen 'blackthorn', trom 'elder, bore-tree', féorus 'spindle-tree', fidcholl 'whitebeam?'; caithne 'arbutus, strawberry tree', crithach 'aspen', crann fhir 'juniper?'; 4. losa fede 'bushes of the wood': raith 'bracken', rait 'bog-myrtle', aiten 'goose, furze', dris 'bramble, blackberry', fróech 'heather', gilch 'broom?'; spin 'wild rose?'. Also includes brief discussion of lecla and ain, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. rúam 'red dye'; [2.] The PIE root *√reu* 'to make red' in Celtic (OIr. ru, riad, rod, rúam, rúana, rúanaid, rcuac, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, ronid, ruíd); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for 'rust' (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. rod, roid, roide).

raith

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


Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract Britha coromatnesa, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. airig fede 'nobles of the wood': daur 'oak', coll 'hazel', cuilenn 'holly', ibor 'yew', uruain 'ash', ochtaich 'Scotts pine?'; abh 'wild apple-tree'; 2. aithig fede 'commoners of the wood': fern 'willow', sal 'whitebeam', sce 'whitehawthorn', ceterann 'rowan, mountain ash', beithe 'birch', lem 'elm', idath 'wild cherry?'; 3. foda fede 'lower divisions of the wood': drowen 'blackthorn', trom 'elder, bore-tree', féorus 'spindle-tree', fidcholl 'whitebeam?'; caithne 'arbutus, strawberry tree', crithach 'aspen', crann fhir 'juniper?'; 4. losa fede 'bushes of the wood': raith 'bracken', rait 'bog-myrtle', aiten 'goose, furze', dris 'bramble, blackberry', fróech 'heather', gilch 'broom?'; spin 'wild rose?'. Also includes brief discussion of lecla and ain, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

ráith


-ráith, -táich, -lámair, -faig, -féid.

Ráith Áeda


Suggests the site of the royal meeting was Caoc Bheadha (Knockdo in the parish of Rahugh, Co. Westmeath).

Ráith Bressail


Ráith Imgain


Analyses the itinerary of retreat described in Scéla muce McA Da Thó §§19-20 (as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935): Mag Ailbe, Roiriú, 4th Midbíne, Maistiu, Drúim Créig, Ráith Imgain, Fid nGáile, 4th mac Lúgnai, Drúim Dá Maige, 4th Chind Chon.

Ráith Maige Óenaig


Argues the Donegal church of Ráith Maige Óenaig was situated in the vicinity of Rateen rather than at Raymoghyn.

raitleadáil


1. Róimh fho-cail in -ádead; 2. Dhé fho-cail in -áid; 3. verðrius augs faithlios; 4. bab/bob; 5. hímanai; 6. raeidín; 7. Cúig áthnu bhriathartha in -áil (siobáil, raitleadáil, babáil, cultéail, fraicéáil); 8. gailbeach < gaibhiseach; 9. locúiste.

-ralae


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1. *ara·chrin, ata·baill, do·lin, at·gnin*, etc. 2. *-cairethar.*

ránaí

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


*bambairne; cníopairre; graabraire; guéipin; (p)leota; niúde neáide; raileach; rúilliúach; ránaí; ranglaich.*

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 inn*, and *cró ar moiden*], and technical vocabulary.

rannaigecht


On the terms *rannaigecht* ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and *deibide* ‘dieren tiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from *deibe* ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival *de*, vs. GOI Ÿ392, where it is suggested that *deibide* derives from *de + bithe* ‘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, eascal.*

3886. Blažek (Václav): Celtic-Slavic parallels in mythology and sacral lexicon.

1. Old Irish *Dagdae* ~ *dago-dêu* ~ *good god*; Old Irish *Macha* ~ *Makoša* ~ *Mokoša*; 2. Middle Welsh *Pwyll*, lit. *wisdom* ~ *k*ėišo ~ Old Czech *Přemyšl* ~ *Primzl*; 4. Gaulish *rāt* 'he pledges, promises, guarantees', Old Irish *rāth* 'surety, guarantor, suretyship; guarantee, pledge' ~ Slavic *ropa* 'oath'.

15912. Breatnach (Liam): On Old Irish collective and abstract nouns, the meaning of *cētmuinter*, and marriage in early medieval Ireland.


1. 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: *cerr*, *dān*, *díberg*, *fáith*, *grád*, *nemed*, *rāth*, *naidm*, *aitirr*, *cland*, *cēclais*, *ne*, *muinter*; II. The meaning of *cētmuinter* [Argues it meant 'spouse' and could be applied to both husband and wife].

Ráth Cimbaith

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, Creewerce and divisions; Loughnashe, Kings Stable*, Ráth Cimbaith, Tullyvorghe, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: *Slieve Gullion, Slieb Mondburn, Slab Fouit, Ath na Fomire, Ríath Ath a Airgid, Dorsey, Loch Echtra, Nemed, Callian, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Forkill, Midhuachair, Fidhth Conaille, Fathom, Carnbaine, Búnach Ulad*. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): *Ind Pherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sailech, Telech na Lucce, Tamlachta Bó, Cengoba, Oenach Macha, Nemed*.

Ráth Dáire


In SAM 22/2 (2009), pp. 1–7.

Considers the place name Ráth Dáire.

Ráth- (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*, *caiseal*.

ráth (in place names)

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.

Cínél Eoghaín and Inis Eoghaín; Cínél Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cínél Éanna and Tir Éanna; Cínél Luídhbeach and Tir Luídhbeach; Cínél Bhaighe and Tir Bhaighe; Tir Aínbhreach; Tir Aodha; Dún na nGáil/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tóidhe]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [ríth]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; discart; teach; cill.

Ráth Maolcatha

   In JRSAI 102 (1972), pp. 73-76.
   Argues it is named after Máel Cothaid mac Máele 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. Úa Chlotairt, an Anglo-Saxon scholar, is identified with Ichthricht on the witness list of Céin Aedmonnaí. Posits a reference to Druim Léas (Drumlease, Co. Léitrim) 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): Caiséal, cathair, dún, lios and ràth in Scotland: 3. lios.

ràth (ScG) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.
loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, daeil, monadh, pett, pór, pròs; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? bein, blàr, càrn, dabhach, dín, feithir, lios, nìth, sruth); 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 Moccu Chéin.

In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.

Is identified with Raasy.

Ratharsair

12319. Ó Baoill (Colm): Inis Moccu Chéin.

In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.

Is identified with Raasy.

ráthbuige


áugaire, úgaire, dégaire, Bégháine, ráthbuige, sedgháine, corgáine, cuthcháire, cintie.

rat(h)ludeadh


Lecc dúice (duice, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gùbretha Caratniad §15 and the legal commentary at CHI 145.104-37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; dúice may, as suggested by R. THURNWESEN (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-dice ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on diic, diing ‘difficult’.

Rathmuleh


In JRSAI 102 (1972), pp. 73–76.

Argues it is named after Mait Cothaid mac Maithe Umair.

Raymond, Anthony (Ñ1726)
1890. Harrison (Alan): Leabhar Bhaile 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. i ré ‘in the time’.

reachtálaunn

782. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reachtálaunn, reachtálaunn, réachtaílaunn.  

réadóir

1904. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocal.  
In Éigse 24 (1990), pp. 124–129.  

reanglach

403. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Some Modern Irish loanwords describing people.  
bambairne; cniopaire; gráibre; guilpín; (p)leota; niúide neáide; raideach; rúilbhannaich; nínaí; reanglach.

rear

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Roinnt mhabhríonna a d’eascair ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.  
reathairt

4160. de Blácaíthe (Tomáis): Vária: I. 2. reathairt, ráchaírt.


Argues these are related to rith ‘run’.

recholl

14803. Eska (Charlene M.): Recholl brith: why it is a “shroud of judgments”.


Discusses the tract found in CHI i 218.31-223.21.

recht aicnid

2401. Carey (John): The two laws in Dubhchá’s judgment.

In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1–18.

Discusses the terms recht litre and recht aicnid as used in the ‘pseudo-historical prologue to the Senchas mór’ 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


Ad §7.48 (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 mór implicitly contrasts 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 Dubhchá’s judgment.

In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1–18.

Discusses the terms recht litre and recht aicnid as used in the ‘pseudo-historical prologue to the Senchas mór’ 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 Dubhchá’s judgment.

In CMCS 19 (Summer, 1990), pp. 1–18.
Discusses the terms *recht litre* and *recht aicnid* 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 (1996), pp. 1-35.

**Rechttaire**

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


*Rechtas* and *lánrige* and their political significance in *ODR*, and analysis of the form and structure of the narrative.

*Repr. in Coire sois,* pp. 422-438.

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


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

**Rechtas**

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


*Rechtas* and *lánrige* and their political significance in *ODR*, and analysis of the form and structure of the narrative.

*Repr. in Coire sois,* pp. 422-438.

**Rechttride**


Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (*Ab-*, *Adamnin*, *Bressal*, *Brón*, *Denma*, *Dengus*, *Faelfi*, *Fergus*, *Finan*, *Fledgus*, *Reachtchride*, *Sallach*, *Ullan*, *Cusa*, *Canen*, *Boroc*, *Maethcor*, *Muciu*, *Ona*, *Onbhot*).

**Recles**

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


Studies the occurrence of the following terms: *omtorium*; *daithchech*; *damlaic*; *teampall*, *tempulum*; *celcis*; *erdamh*, *airdamh*; *taigí aernaigh*; *cell*, *civitas*; *recles*.

**Redchair/Redsheard**

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

Identifications of the following place-names on the Limerick-Cork border:

Redsheard/Redchair

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


Identifications 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 Sprach 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (cainim, clíthim, etham, fóídem, laisem, meisen/mesam, roem, slíem, srúthim, toirnem); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge (ainem, airtim, ceram, drúlam, es(s)em, fíam, galam, genam/genum, 1 rúam, 2 rúam, suinim); Personen (Atthim, *Segam, *Regam, Maram, Solam); Ähnliche Bildungen (mitthim, 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. toisigecht [sic leg.], flaith, flathem, flathemnacht, aitchinmech, 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, nic, clâr, 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, nic, clâr, réid, réide.

reilic

In CMCS 71 (Summer, 2016), pp. 59–70.

Argues that reilic in the legal commentary found in CIH iii 820.42-821.5 refers not to cemeteries but to the the making of oaths on relics.

réim

8006. Mac Aongusa (Máire): Seachta friso toimsíter Gaedhelg: seven things by which Gaedhelg is measured.
In SCF 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.

Discusses the terms fid, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, isnce and etargaire as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of Aumicept na n-Éces.

réite (ScG)


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

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

reithid

   -ráith, -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 Siadhail (Micheál): Roinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint
   Chonallach.
   In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.
   Based on the speech of one household in Na Machaireachta, Gaith Dobhair,
   Donegal: 1. -/x’/ in 3 sg. fém. and -/f/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound
   preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina déidh-che ‘after her’, ina ndéidh-fa ‘after them’;
   2. é féin following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of ina
   sheaamh, ina shuí, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between an
   and an t- with masc. nouns beg. with s- in the nom. sg. (e.g. an tsiopá) and
   also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a
   preposition (e.g. an airgead, or an t-sádhadh); 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.

**Remscéil**

2442. Chadwin (Tom): The *Remscéla táná 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 *remscéla*, and argues in its stead in favour of investigating their relationship to *Táin bó Cualnge*, in order to define this tale-category.

**Renaíd**

*In ZCP 37 (1979)*, pp. 207–213.
In the light of Gallo-Greek *eirou* (preferred to Gallo-Latin *ieuru*), derives OIr. pret. -ér < *～*eir- < *～*eir- < *～*epor-, and argues that *ernaid* and *renaíd* are both < PIE *～*pe-ro but differentiated by an enlargement -h3- and -h1-, respectively.

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

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

**Renna (na Renna)**

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

**Renzy, Sir Matthew de (1577–1634)**

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

   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.

I. ceimesdin/cemais [Corm. LB 10.31; H 3. 18, 67c36 = CHI ii 611.12 (Dúil
Dromna Cétta)]; II. ord [Corm. Y 1039]; III. minarba [Corm. Y 901]; IV.
biti [Corm. Y 126]; V. ní [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuiri [Corm. Y 838]; VII.
bradán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. lon [H 3. 18, 76a36 = CHI ii 622.31].

ressie (Fr)

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

   from Fr. ressie.

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.

2992. Binchy (Daniel A.): Varia Hibernica: 1. The so-called ‘rhetorics’ of Irish
saga.
   In Fs. Sommerfelt (1972), pp. 29-38.

   Argues that legal roscad 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 Cúailnge recension I (based on LU
5423-5427), with notes and tentative translation.

reubaltan (ScG)

4345. Ní Suaird (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political
poems of the Fernaig MS (1688–1693).
   In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93-140.

   Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dilgeach; dilreachd,
dleas; cóir; àite, tions; oighre/éighre; oighreachd/éighreachd; staighle;
Breathn; caord, csoras; fireantachd; caann, cainn; eucor, eucreach,
eucorach; annasach.

réud

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Renda (in Bede)

2003. Dunville (David N.): Ireland and North Britain in the earlier Middle Ages: contexts for Míniugud senchusa ficer nÁlbain.
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, 589. Argues that na Renn (gen. pl. na Rend inna Renn) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Maríanas Scotus is to be identified as the Rhinns of Galloway; Dún Reicht (Dunnaght) 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.

Rí

794. Ó Concheainn (Tomás): A pious reductor of Dinnshenchas Éireann.


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Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

rf

1273. McCone (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

997. McLeod (Wilson): Anshocair namn Fionnghall: ainmneachadh agus 
   ath-ainmneachadh Gàidhealtachd na h-Albann.
   [1.] Goill, Lethghoill, Fhionnchlaigh; [2.] Fionnghall; [3.] Rí Innse Gall,
   *Dominus Insularum*, Rìgh Fionnghall; [4.] Conclusion.

rf ruirech

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

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.

rf (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.

rf (túaithe)

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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.

### ráfastartha

   With discussion of related terms.

### ráfastrad

   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-indellechno bodba fer talman”: a reading of Cú Chulainn’s first recension *rástned*.  

### ríched

2196. Stifter (David): Altirisich *ríched* ‘christlicher Himmel’.  
   Suggests < P*Celt. *‘rik*<sub>etom</sub> < PIE *‘h₁rk*<sub>etos </sub> ‘the shining thing’ (< PIE *‘h₁rk’<sub>etos </sub>) ‘shine, sing’.

### rícht

12581. Ó Flaithearta (Micíel): Old Irish *rícht*.  

### rígain

824. McCone (Kim): Aided *Cheltchair maic Ulcheair*: 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 *des dána, díberga, briuagad, feni* (*flraithi* / *rígh*).

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1273. McConé (Kim): ‘King’ and ‘queen’ in Celtic and Indo-European.
   *In Érin 49 (1998), pp. 1–12.*
   On the etymology of OIr. *rí, régain* 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 *duvandva*; 2. the morphology of *régain*; 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 *-ánaic*; 7. the elliptic construction *convincatis eoca Dubhbach*.

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

rígbar d

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

rígdamn a

   Examines evidence from legal, genealogical, narrative, and annalistic sources for the use of the term *tánaise rég* 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.

ríg

   *In IF 81 (1976), pp. 176–179.*
   Compared to OIr. *rí, ríg*.

rígést ‘in demand’

1794. de Bláthraithé (Tomáis): Notaí ar fhocail.
Cúig fhoirc mBéarla: 1. Ruccast / rigeist / rigoiste. 2. Strúispéid. 3. doiréin. 4. Cesmiidéigids. 5. Síbh, sifledann.


rigfheinid

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

rig-fhota

Discusses the terms lámh-fhota, rig-fhota.

Rígh Fionnghall


righ (ScG)


rigid

In Ériu 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

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

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

Rígnach, St.

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*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 2 1993]).

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**rigteg**


*rigteg, rigthech, tegas chumtachta, tech már, tech midchúaarda.*

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**rigthech**


*rigteg, righech, tegas chumtachta, tech már, tech midchúaarda.*

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**rigthier**


*In Ériu 23 (1972), pp. 232–234.*

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 *-bìad* and *-bétis* of the substantive verb.

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

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**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).

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**rind**

3166. MacQuarrie (Charles W.): Insular Celtic tattooing: history, myth, and metaphor.

*In ÉtC 33 (1997), pp. 159–189.*

Discusses the phrases *signa diabolca* 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 ecaid.

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?


rinn (ScG)

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


The arable lands [ScG achadh, deil, goirtean, gead, io(dh)lann, caigionn, losaid, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG ailean, bard, blér, clúin, innis, lón, maichair, morbhach, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG buaile, cró, cuithte/cuidhe, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), agail, etc.].

rinne

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


Rejects T. F. O’Rahilly’s emendation bhuaenas an cruinneac le rinn-scuabh (in Celtica 1/2 (1900), pp. 328-330) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem Gile na Gile do chonar air slígh a n-suisceas. Suggests restoring to bhuaenas an cruinneac den rinne le rinn-scuabh (‘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 bhúineas an cruíneac don rinneac le rinnscaubadh (in Celtica 1/2 (1950), pp. 328-330) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem Gille na Gile do chonarc air slígh a n-waigeas. Suggests restoring to bhúineas an chrúinne den rinne le rinnscaubadh (‘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.)

rinnscaubadh

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


Rejects T. F. O’Rahilly’s emendation bhúineas an cruíneac don rinneac le rinnscaubadh (in Celtica 1/2 (1950), pp. 328-330) in Aogán Ó Rathaille’s poem Gille na Gile do chonarc air slígh a n-waigeas. Suggests restoring to bhúineas an chrúinne den rinne le rinnscaubadh (‘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.)

riochtail

782. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Vara: I. 1. reachtálaí, reachtálaí, níchtálaí.


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): Vara: V.


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

rita-
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-, ritu-; 4. (Im)mus-; 5. The prefix im/joy; 6. The prefix con; 7. Con for co-ns; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

rith

4160. de Bláithríthe (Tomás): Varia: I. 2. reathaírt, ráchairt.
   Argues these are related to rith ‘run’.

782. de Bláithríthe (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. reachtála, reachtála, ríchilán.

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

ritire

1999. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): Leabhar na hUidhre: further textual associations.
   1. Two legends of Emain Macha: (1) Cess (or Núindíen) Ulaid; (2) The founding of Emain Macha by Macha Monigrad; 2. TE [Tochmarc Emire] and the Dinnshenchas: (1) Conflicting views of Thurneyssen and Gwynn; (2) A Dinnshenchas poem on the Boyn; (3) Other parts of the ‘riddling dialogue’; (4) A direct reference to TE in a Dinnshenchas text; 3. Cú Chulainn and the daughter of Ruad (TE §§90-4); 4. Scáthach’s prophecy for Cú Chulainn; 5. Affiliations of other LU texts: (1) Aided Nath I; (2) Seirbghé Con Cúlainn (SCC); (3) Siubharcharat Con Cúlainn (Sab. CC); (4) Imram corais Máil Diúin; (5) Séd Tuíin meic Cairill; (6) Cethrí arda in doimh (‘The four quarters of the world’); 6. TBC: LU alterations and variants represented in YBL; 7. Togail brudhe Da Derga (BDD); cf. Éigse 29, pp. 84-86; 8. Texts of minor tana (‘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 H’s work in two manuscripts: (1) In LU; (2) In Rawlinson B 502, ff. 1-12; 12. The probable date of scribe H; (3) ritire ‘rider, knight’; (3) Topographical glosses; 13. A reference to the Book of Dub Dá Léithe. Continued from Éigse 29 (1996), pp. 65-120.

riuth fola


riuth (SeG)

in Learbois 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)mua-; 5. The prefix im-/fo; 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-, fo-, to-, ind/-en.

*e(p) in e(i)tech (with same base as dithoc and fre(i)tech); *eth- in e(i)tech; o< < *au and *apo > *ao; OIr. ind-, imb-, far(m-), ol, tech, ob, do; ro (idiosyncratic) 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 ge-.

9764. Josephson (Folke): The function of OI 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 ro.
    In TPhS 111/1 (Mar., 2013), pp. 108–140.

    In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 95–97.
    ad R. Thurneysen 1935 (Best 2 1134).

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

    ad R. Thurneysen, in ZCP 13 (1919), p. 105. Provides an example of the conjectured non-dissimilated roar from the Old Irish legal text Cúin Fuithirbe.

    In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
    Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdunach; dibreachd; dileas; coir; aite, ionad; oighre/eighre, oighreacht/eighreacht; staighle; Bratunn; covrt, covrtas; fireantachd; coann, cannon; eucoir, eucoirach; eucorach, annasach.

2647. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: II. A note on Old Irish -bria.
    Proposes an alternative explanation of OIr. subj. -bria whereby it is derived from a CC subj. *-bresai corresponding to a CC pres. id. *brusaiti (> OIr. bronnaid), against H. Wagner, in ZCP 39 (1982), pp. 83-85.
12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmuid): Varia: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.

   *druing*, *driung*, *gloiscarnach*, *gruaim*, *goin*, *húste*, *muiríoll*, *roc*, *strabéig*, *tascal-money*.

rocholl

14803. Eskal (Charlene M.): *Recholl breth*: why it is a “shroud of judgments”.

   Discusses the tract found in *CH* i 218.31-223.21.

ro-chunethar

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.


ro-d fia

   In Ériu 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.

   *ad-beitr*, *do-ghní*, *ro-d fia* (= OIr. *rot-bia*), *aill in feacht n-aill* (= OIr. neut. *aill*), *dockum/chum, beidid* (< Mir. *beidit*), *minh*⁵.

ròd (ScG)

Ród, An

12170. Mac Síthigh (Domhnall): Limistéar an Róid, Bheiginis agus Óileán na nÓg.
   In Kerry magazine 15 (2005), .

Logánntachacha bunaithe ar colas baillithe ó Sheán (nach maireann) agus ó Mhuiris Mhaolchear Léan Ó Ghúithín, Dún Chaoin.

Ródlán

2264. Ó Riain (Pádraig): Some bogus Irish saints.
   Anesus (Nesus), Bríg, Ciar, Coschliath, Damán, Félice, Féinne, Medrán, Meic Mochoba, Modniat (Modest), Ródlán, Senán, Silán, Teolas.

rodluiche/dh

   Lecc dioce (duce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gáithrea Carathniod §15 and the legal commentary at CHI 1 145.104.37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; dioce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ice ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dioc, diing ‘difficult’.

rodluigh

   Lecc diuce (duce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gáithrea Carathniod §15 and the legal commentary at CHI 1 145.104.37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; diuce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ice ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dioc, diing ‘difficult’.

rodluigh(h)ed

   Lecc diuce (duce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gáithrea Carathniod §15 and the legal commentary at CHI 1 145.104.37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; diuce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ice ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dioc, diing ‘difficult’.

róe
2531. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and change in early Irish words for ‘plain’: exploring narrative text and place-name divergence.  
mag, machair, 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, elthem, etham, fo̦ldem, laisem, meisem/mesam, roem, silen, sr̩aidem, to̦irem); Tierbezeichnungen (*betham, brr̩ichem, gla̦idem, legam, l̩̂om, siren, to̦innem, tr̩ichem/bre̦ichem); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (airnem, airtem, ce̦ren, d̩w̩lam, es/sesem, fi̦am, g̩alam, genem/genum, r̩̂um, r̩̂um, slu̦inem); Personenamen (Aithem, *Segan, *Regam, Muram, Solam); ähnliche Bildungen (m̩̂ithem, 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 fuai, attested in Modern Irish for the past tense of têigh, and argues that this, along with the paradigm in chá- (cf. bardic chaidh and ScG chaidh), results from the blending of synonymous ro-fáith and do-chuaidh.
ro-finnadar

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

rógoiste ‘in demand’

1794. de Blakdraithe (Tomás): Notsf ar fho cail.
   Cúig fho cal ón mBéarla: 1. Ruucust / rigeist / régoiste. 2. Stráisplé. 3. deárlai.
   4. Cle aimideighs. 5. Sífl, sfríldán.

rogu

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

ro-icc

3683. Isaac (G. R.): Cymraeg rhynghu, rhanc, Hen Wyddeleg ro-icc; Dadl y Corff a’r Enaid ll. 128 dinag.
   In StC 36 (2002), pp. 141-145.
   ad P. Schrijver ‘derivation of OIr. -icc < PIE *√(h)ěn-, in Éria 44 (1993), pp. 33-52 [4. OIr. -icc ‘comes, reaches’].

11698. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Cond-ricc, cond-rúnic srl.
   In Féilscribhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 641-650.
   Studies the alternation between cond- and con- 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 anaptysis.

roid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. riam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√rεuδ ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, riad, ró, riam, rián, rúan, rúanaid, ṿrúac, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, ronaid, riáit); [1.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. roid, ruid, roide).
roide

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. _rium_ `red dye'; [2.] The PIE root *<rued>* `to make red' in Celtic
(OIr. _ru_, _ruid_, _ród_, _rium_, _rium_, _rün_, _rün_, _ruaid_, _ruca_, _ruide_, _ruis_, _ruisse_, _rus_,
_ rondid_, _ruaidi_); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for `rust' (OIr. _rait_, _rota_,
_rota_, _ModIr. _rod_, _roid_, _ride_).

roileoir

879. de Bláthraithe (Tomás): Variæ: II. 6. _soroír_.


Ir. _soroír_, _soroír_ and ScG _sorair_ `cylinder' < _roír_< _roíre<_ _roileoir_), based on
a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

roimhe

1877. Ní Dhonmháill (Cáit): _Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann._

_In Ídísc_ 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.

On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
referred to in _Bardical syntactical trecs._

roimh

2684. McManus (Damian): Variæ: III. Miscellanea on bardic poetry: 3. 
Non-classical forms in bardic poetry.

_In Éiriú_ 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.

_roibheir_, _do-ghní_, _ro-d a_ (= OIr. _rot-bia_), _aill_ in _feacht _n _aill_ (= OIr. _neut_.
_aill_), _dochum/ _chum, beidd_ (= _MIR. _beitit_), _minh_.

Róimid Rígóinmit

7044. Sayers (William): _Róimid rígóinmit_, royal fool: onomastics and cultural
valence.

_In JIES_ 33/1-2 (Spring/Summer, 2005), pp. 41–51.

Discusses the etymology of OIr. _óinmit_ and the signification of the character
of the fool in the literature.

roimís

1877. Ní Dhonmháill (Cáit): _Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann._

_In Ídísc_ 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.

On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
referred to in _Bardical syntactical trecs._

roinm (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature


The arable lands [ScG achtadh, daill, goirtean, gead, io(dh)lann, ceisfionn, losaid, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG ailean, bér, blár, cluain, innis, lón, macair, morbach, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG buaille, cró, cuidhe/cuidhe, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), agail, etc.].

róinne


Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *ěskye- ‘moon’ [OIr. ěscen, ěsen, ěsce]; 2. PC *fīle- ‘food’ [OIr. ěthl]; 3. PC *lět–, ‘anger, power’ [OIr. ěthl]; 4. PC *rěs– ‘noise’ [Mr. ruchl]; 5. PC *slêw– ‘troop, army’ [OIr. sîieg, sîg]; 6. PC *tâskV– ‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. tâilm]; 7. PC *krisus– ‘belt’ [OIr. crís]; 8. PC *bâk– ‘throw’ [OIr. cađhdc]], and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC *obnu ‘fear’ [OIr. omun]; 2. PC *frâno– ‘mane’ [ModIr. rón]; 3. PC *giss– ‘taboo, prohibition’ [Mr. geis]; 4. PC *wesnâ– ‘swallow’ [OIr. fannal]).

ro-ír

2607. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Gaulois IEVRV irlandais (ro)-ír “dicaunit”.

In ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 207–213.

In the light of Gallo-Greek εἰωροῦ (preferred to Gallo-Latin ieuru), derives OIr. pret. –ír < *iyor < *eyor- < *peor-, 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 Blakhaíthe (Tomás): Varia: II. 6. soroír.


Ir. soroír, soroir and ScG soroir ‘cylinder’ < roireoir (< roireoir), based on a mis-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

Roiriú

18379. Hicks (Ronald): The rout of Ailill and Medb: myth on the landscape.

Analyses the itinerary of retreat described in Scéal mucce Meic Da Thó §§19-20 (as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935): Mag Ailbe, Roiriu, Áth Midbaine, Maistiu, Druim Creig, Ráith Imgain, Fid nGaible, Áth mac Lúgnai, Druim Dá Maige, Áth Chind Chon.

**roisín**

741. de Blakraithe (Tomás): Varia: V.


1. Na rámhfhoicil go dti, go dtige (use as prepositions and conjunctions); 2. roisín / ruisín (< Engl. ‘rushing’ and not from Engl. ‘ration’ as suggested by some; furthermore, Engl. ‘ruisin, risheen, rushen’ does not derive from Fr. roisín / ruisín).

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


**ro-laë**

3146. Tremblay (Xavier): Études sur le verbe vieil-irlandais: 1. La classe B V de Thurneysen; 2. ro-laë et les parfaits de bases ultimae laryngalis.


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

**ro-laimethar**


-ráith, -táich, -lámair, -faig, -fáid.

**ro-lámair**


-ráith, -táich, -lámair, -faig, -fáid.

**Romuir**

11987. Wadden (Patrick): Trácht Romra and the Northumbrian episode in Beltra 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**
*Pippane* ‘lace, cord’ < Gaelic *pipán*; *ron* ‘seal’ < *rón*; *trachle* ‘bedraggle, spoil, weary’ < *trockail* ‘break down, decay’.


rón ‘horse hair’

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

ron (ScG)

*Pippane* ‘lace, cord’ < Gaelic *pipán*; *ron* ‘seal’ < *rón*; *trachle* ‘bedraggle, spoil, weary’ < *trockail* ‘break down, decay’.

rón ‘seal’

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

rondid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.  

ronn (ScG)
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature


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

19189. Rekdal (Jan Erik): Etymology, wordplay, and allegorical reading in some
   mediæval Irish texts.

Discusses the native mediæval Irish etymology tradition (bèirne-etsarcartha) with
examples taken from the Aeuicept [ros], Sano Cormac [cónín, fudhaise, pruill], Aidh Chcobhaic meic Utchobair [Senuine], etc.

Ros Canm

3433. Ó Corráin (Dounchadh): Vikings II: Ros Canm.
   AU2 ad annum 807.8.

Ros Commain

3433. Ó Corráin (Dounchadh): Vikings II: Ros Canm.
   AU2 ad annum 807.8.

Ros Mhíc Treœin

16089. Ní Chatáin (Próinséas): Maq implementing Oghams in Wales and an Irish
   place-name, Ros Mhíc Treœin.

rosach

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

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

rosc

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 Taile (a poet) and Baethgalach hui Bairechán (a judge). Incl. ed. with transl. of six verses of a poem beg. *Aimirgin Gluangal tuir beand* by Gilli in Chomadc Ua Cormaic from RIA MS D 11 (Bk of Uí Mhainne). Old Irish version of *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* Book XLI, chaps 1-4, ed. with translation and notes from Cotton Nero A 7. Some discussion of *rosc* and ‘Archaic Irish’.

Discusses in particular the use of *roscad* 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*, *eréid*, *dúan*, *cétal*, *rosc*, *cubaid*; §5. surveys medieval Irish versification.

**roscad**

798. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration in Gruibne’s *roscad*.
Analysis of alliterative patterns in *roscad* beg. *Fo chen a Chonaill Chuir c*.

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 *roscad* 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 bo Cuailnge* recension I (based on LU 5423-5427), with notes and tentative translation.

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

Roscam, Co. Galway

3433. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings II: Ros Canum.
   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/cémes [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. bniáil [Corm. Y 126]; V. rot [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuírn [Corm. Y 838]; VII. brádán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. ins [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/cémes [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. bniáil [Corm. Y 126]; V. rot [Corm. Y 1120]; VI. loscuírn [Corm. Y 838]; VII. brádán [Corm. Y 158]; VIII. ins [H 3. 18, 76a36 = CHI ii 622.31].

rot macin (ghost word)

   Also: OIr. rot macin (BB) in Onom. Goid. is a scribal error for sod maicín (Bk of Lecan) (= ModIr Sídhe Maicín).

rota

   In Êigse 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 *√rhu* “to make red” in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, rúd, rúam, rúana, rúanaid, rucscae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rús, ronid, ruaidid); [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. *rola* and its implications for the prehistory of Europe.

*roth* (Pictish) (in place names)

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

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. *subuish and coimhearsnach; 2. cuiibeall and roth.

rothcless


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.

roét

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

ro-fíir

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

ro-geinn

Proposes an alternative explanation for the origin of the Old Irish set of verbs ending in -e(i)nnid/-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


1322. Watson (Seosamh): Cairn rs, sr i granúintí 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)

   In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 664-669.

rú

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

[1.] OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *v*reyd ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, niad, roid, rúam, rúán, rúaina, rucnce, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rús, ronaid, ruidid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. rait, roid, roid, roide).

rúad

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
1. OIr. *rúam* `red dye'; [2.] The PIE root *√reud* `to make red' in Celtic (OIr. *rúad, rúad*; rúam, rúan, rúanaí, rucce, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, rudid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for `rust' (OIr. *rait, rota*, rothan, ModIr. *rold, roid, wide*).

rúad (fh)rasach

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: *dery dáisachtach* 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.

Rúadán


Continued from *Éigse* 19 (1982), pp. 1–35.

Ruadhán

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


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

rúadrasach

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: *dery dáisachtach* 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 Eacháin (Conchúr): *Téarmaí duáin*.


rúainne


Examines the exclusive Celtic-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *ėskgo-‘moon’ [OIr. ēscæ, ēssca, ēssce]; 2. PC *fiţu-‘food’ [OIr. ith]; 3. PC *iţu-‘anger, power’ [OIr. liðh]; 4. PC *rūtæ-‘noise’ [MiIr. rucht]; 5. PC *slougo-‘troop, army’ [OIr. slóg, slógh]; 6. PC *talkV-‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. taim]; 7. PC *kris-‘belt’ [OIr. crip]; 8. PC *kot-yo-‘throw’ [OIr. caithid]), and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC *obnu-‘fear’ [OIr. omon]; 2. PC *frano-‘mane’ [ModIr. rón]; 3. PC *giss-‘ taboo, prohibition’ [MiIr. geis]; 4. PC *wesnæ-‘swallow’ [OIr. fannall]).

**rúam**

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, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, rucæae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruiddi); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. raít, rota, rota, ModIr. roid, roid, mide).

**ruamnae**


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


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

**ruán**

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, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, rucæae, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruiddi); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. raít, rota, rota, ModIr. roid, roid, mide).

**ruana**

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

[1.] OIr. *rúam* ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *r̥u* to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. *rú*, *ríad*, *ráid*, *rúam*, *ríán*, *ríana*, *ríanaid*, *rúcaid*, *rúide*, *rúis*, *rússe*, *rus*, *rondid*, *ráidid*); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. *raíth*, *rota*, *rotan*, ModIr. *rold*, *roid*, *moide*).

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. *rúam* ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *r̥u* to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. *rú*, *ríad*, *ráid*, *rúam*, *ríán*, *ríana*, *ríanaid*, *rúcaid*, *rúide*, *rúis*, *rússe*, *rus*, *rondid*, *ráidid*); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. *raíth*, *rota*, *rotan*, ModIr. *rold*, *roid*, *moide*).

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


[1.] OIr. *rúam* ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *r̥u* to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. *rú*, *ríad*, *ráid*, *rúam*, *ríán*, *ríana*, *ríanaid*, *rúcaid*, *rúide*, *rúis*, *rússe*, *rus*, *rondid*, *ráidid*); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. *raíth*, *rota*, *rotan*, ModIr. *rold*, *roid*, *moide*).

Ruaton (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, Ruaton, 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 slóghidh*, *fuba* and *rubha*.

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 *r̥u* to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. *rú*, *ríad*, *ráid*, *rúam*, *ríán*, *ríana*, *ríanaid*, *rúcaid*, *rúide*, *rúis*, *rússe*, *rus*, *rondid*, *ráidid*); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. *raíth*, *rota*, *rotan*, ModIr. *rold*, *roid*, *moide*).

Rucht


Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *źkýo-
&macute;moom [Or. *źkýo-
&macute;moom]; 2. PC *fitu-
&macute;moood [OIr. *fitu-
&macute;moood]; 3. PC *týt-
&macute;moort, power [Or. *týt-
&macute;moort]; 4. PC *ru-
&macute;moood [Mr. *ru-
&macute;moood]; 5. PC *slu-
&macute;moody, troop, army [Or. *slu-
&macute;moody, slee]; 6. PC *talškV-
&macute;moood ‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. *talškV-
&macute;moood]; 7. PC *kris-
&macute;moood ‘belt’ [OIr. *kris-
&macute;moood]; 8. PC *ru-
&macute;mu-
&macute;moord ‘swallow’ [OIr. *ru-
&macute;mu-
&macute;moord]).

rucust ‘in demand’

1794. de Blaithriáin (Tomás): Notáí ar fho cail.


4. Cleaimideign. 5. Sil, sie álann.


rud

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

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

1. ní, níthinn, a bheag, cineál; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, se(o)jid, pioe, bit, frit, giob, laid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóig, scrapall; 3. dath, li, ceo, seó, leos, poilís, scala, steama; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dath, fúit, faisal, duag, creadadh; 5. blas, gríinne, gerim, smaile, deoir; 6. cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbh, faic(e), tap, ear, fionna-feanna, jolt.

rud ar bith

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


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

ruide

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.


ruide (ScG)


ruiddid

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.

1. OIr. rúiam ‘red dye’; 2. The PIE root *r̥udʰ* ‘to make red’ in Celtic
(OIr. rú, rúad, rúid, rúiam, rúian, rúana, rúanaid, rúise, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus,
ronid, ruiddid); 3. Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota,
roten, ModIr. rod, roid, rode).

ruidlesa

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 aire coisring.

ruire

17601. Granucci (Fiorenza): Appunti di lessicologia celtica: irlandese aire
‘uomo libero’, muire ‘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 Bhiathra Goidí, 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, Coll,
Cert, Main, Corf, Gétel, Straiph, Ruis, Aibh, Onn, Ó(i)r, Edad (?), Idad (?),
Èbad (?), Ó(i)r, Uil(ine)n, Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emancholl.

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


ruisse

1. OIr. rúam ‘red dye’; 2. The PIE root *√reudh ‘to make red’ in Celtic (OIr. rú, rúad, ród, rúam, rúan, rúana, rúanaid, rucce, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus, rondid, ruidid); 3. Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota, rotan, ModIr. red, roid, midhe).

ruithen

19433. Schaffner (Steffan): Lateinisch ruñilus ‘röltich, gelbrot, goldgelb’, altirisch ruithen ‘Strahl, Glanz’ und mittelkymrisch ruñ ‘Rost, Korrosion’.

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)

rumpall

1317. de Blakdráithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar hlocáil.
1. conás [also conuas, conas, both < canós]; 2. freisiún [frais + in]; 3. pri-
ompallán [also pr(o)impollán, prompalán < Engl ‘bumblebee’;
prombarlán, plumbarlán, primpearlán, pámpearlán, prumparlán < Engl ‘bum-
bler’ (= ‘bumblebee’); variants with tr(i)omp-, trump-, trump- influenced by
trompa ‘jew’s harp’; ‘etymological’ spelling priompeillein derives from W.
Shaw’s form priompeillein]; 4. rumpall [< Engl ‘rumble’; cf. ‘etymological’
spelling rumptholl]; 5. *álfat ‘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: álfad, álfath, álfath]; 6. *álfhalach ‘hide’ [an error traceable to E. Lhuyd (1707) for a bhfáthach in R. Plunkett’s
dictionary (1662); gives rise to álfalach ‘thoroughly hid’].

rumptholl

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Runnell (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)

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rus

4754. Stifter (David): Study in red.
   [1.] OIr. ruam ‘red dye’; [2.] The PIE root *√reuδ ‘to make red’ in Celtic
   (OIr. rú, riad, ród, ruam, rúan, rúana, rúandaí, rúcase, ruide, ruis, ruisse, rus,
   rondid, ráidid); [3.] Etymology of the Celtic word for ‘rust’ (OIr. rait, rota,
   rotan, ModIr. roid, roid, roide).

rusc

6962. Campanile (Enrico): Indo-European and non-Indo-European elements
   in the Celtic dialects.
   In JIES 4/2 (Summer, 1976), pp. 131–138.
   On the etymology of OIr. carrac, curn, rusc, etc.

rusheen

741. de Blakráithe (Tomás): Varia: V.
   1. Na rámharcaí go dtí, go dtíge (use as prepositions and conjunctions); 2.
      roisín / ruisín (< Engl. ‘rushing’ and not from Engl. ‘ration’ as suggested
      by some; furthermore, Engl. ‘russin, risheen, rusheen does not derive from Ir.
      roisín / ruisín).

Rushen (IOM)

2122. Broderick (George): Sprachkontakt und Sprachgeschichte der Insel Man
   im Rahmen ihrer Ortsnamen.

russin

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      by some; furthermore, Engl. ‘russin, risheen, rusheen does not derive from Ir.
      roisín / ruisín).

ruthag

12342. Mag Eachán (Conchúr): Téarmaí duáin.
   1. friofac / ruthag / ruabh(r)ic, srl.; 2. crubhóg; 3. crúca; 4. flechrán; 5.
      floradh an duáin; 6. freithiúin; 7. frídin, fríde; 8. frithionga; 9. friochan; 10.

ru·daë


1. ara·chrín, at·baill, do·lin, at·gnín, etc. 2. -cairethar.