WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - D

-d (2 sg. prep. prons)

777. McCone (Kim): Final /t/ to /d/ after unstressed vowels, and an Old Irish sound law.

In Æriu 32 (1981), pp. 29–44.

Establishes the following sound law for the beginning of the Old Irish period: ‘a voiceless dental stop or fricative on the word boundary was regularly voiced with an unstressed vowel, but otherwise remained unvoiced.’ Includes discussion of -t and -d in 2 sg. prepositional pronouns.

*d (PrIr)

1224. Schrijver (Peter): On the development of vowels before tautosyllabic nasals in Primitive Irish.


d’aon aidhim

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal gúm.


Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i ddom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon am

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal gúm.


Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i ddom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon audhm’

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal gúm.


Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i ddom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon úim

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal gúm.

d'fhóibair dom tuitim


In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120–123.

Discusses is ed mod, is ing, is ar éigin ‘scarcely, hardly’, and is obair ‘it is hard, difficult’. Suggests that ModIr. fhóibair, (fh)obair ‘almost’ represents a confusion of impersonal verb fóibair and use of obair replacing earlier mod.

d’úma is

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocháil gúm.


Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i dtom(h)as; tom(h)as.

-dá-


On the confusion of the acc. sg. fem and acc. pl. forms of the infixed pronoun.

dá

14003. Pyysalo (Jouna Olavi): Ten new etymologies between the Old Anatolian and the Celtic languages.


-dá- (inf. pron.)


In Ériu 35 (1984), pp. 204–205.

Takes dâ- as an infixed pronoun in comd ruceas ‘and I brought him’; vs. M. Dillon, SCC line 677.

Dillon (M.) (ref.)
dá ló

   In BBCS 24/4 (May, 1972), pp. 477–481.
   On dá ló etc. used to mean ‘since his (day of) death’.

dá n-ó bill

12600. Arbuthnot (Sharon J.): Only fools and horses: dá n-ó bill and dá n-ó pill in medieval Irish texts.
   In CMCS 65 (Summer, 2013), pp. 49–56.
   Suggests the phrase dá n-ó bill (in the glosses to Félire Óengusa 3 July and Sanas Cormaic Y §179) represents phonetic spelling for dá n-ó pill ‘two ears of a horse’, and was mistakenly associated with OIr. bill, bell by early Irish glossators.

dabhach

   In AGI 58 (1973), pp. 140–141.
   Compared to OIr. dabach.

13369. Williams (Gareth): The dabhach reconsidered: Pre-Norse or Post-Norse?
   In Northern studies 37 (2003), pp. 17–32.

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.

16874. Williams (Gareth): Land assessment and the silver economy of Norse Scotland.
   In Sagas, saints and settlements (2004), pp. 65–104.
   Also on the Scottish land-measures tirunga (ounce-land) and dabhach (davoch).

Dabhach Phádraig

5405. O’Dolain (Mairead): Dabhach Phádraig.
   In Clogher record 18/1 (2003), pp. 103–116.

dabhch (ScG)

4485. MacQueen (John): Pennyland and Davoch in South-Western Scotland: a preliminary note.
   In ScS 23 (1979), pp. 69–74.
Discusses the following place-names elements: 1. peigthinn; 2. leithpeigthinn; 3. fàir de an; 4. dabhach; 5. ceathr amh.

16874. Williams (Gareth): Land assessment and the silver economy of Norse Scotland.
In Sagas, saints and settlements (2004), pp. 65–104.
Also on the Scottish land-measures tirunga (ounce-land) and dabhach (davoich).


**dabhach (Sc-G) (in place names)**

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

**dada**

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.
1. ní, nithinn, a bheagn, cineal; 2. dada, toda, rud, neamhní, nait, puinn, sc(o)jed, pieo, bit, frìd, giob, baid, heat, pìgin, ñis, bònn, sciùrtóg, screapall; 3. dath, li, ceo, seò, leus, poidh, scale, steama; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dànt, fòcal, guth, diog cnedadh; 5. blas, gràinne, greim, smailc, deoir; 6. oil, cruithimeachd, tarbh, faic(e), tap, car, fìonna-fèanna, folt.

**dadaidh**

1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathail): 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 dhath, dadaidh, dearmh, rud ar bith, etc. Outlines how a dhath ar bith may have been introduced into Omnaeth Irish from North-West Donegal.
1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Donegal *dath* ar bith.
   Discusses different responses in LASID for the word 'anything' in Ulster dialects and their distribution, e.g. *a dath, aon dath, dadaidh, dadamh, rud ar bith*, etc. Outlines how *a dath ar bith* may have been introduced into Omneath Irish from North-West Donegal.

   Argues that MIR. *doe, dæ* 'a human being' is a cognate of Germanic *dewz-á*.

Dagda


   In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 1–35.

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

2735. Sterckx (Claude): Images monétaires et mythes celtes.
   Discusses medieval Irish and Welsh analogues to Gaulish myths, including the Dagda or Eochaid Ollathair, the Irish counterpart of Gaulish Sucellus.

   In JIES 16/3-4 (Fall/Winter, 1988), pp. 341–364.
   ad *Cath Maige Tuired* §93 (as ed. by E. A. Gray, 1982). Discusses the various epithets of the Dagda, focusing on *Cerroe* and its etymology.


4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The *Dag(h)d(h)ae* and his relatives.
Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

**Dagdae**


**Daghdha Eochaidh Ollathair**


Discusses medieval Irish and Welsh analogues to Gaulish myths, including the Dagda or Eochaid Ollathair, the Irish counterpart of Gaulish Sucellus.

**Daghdhae**


Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

**daibhir**


Suggests < EIr. daidbir.

**daidbhir**


Suggests < EIr. daidbir.

**díaig**


ad DHL D, 304.17-24, where the phrase dáig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction díaig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective dáig.
daig

   OIr. tengae, ingen, luga, daig, snigid.

daighean

729. Ó Sidhail (Micheál): Diabhal (deamhan 7 rl.) mar dheis chomhréire san Gaeilge.
   In Érin 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.
   Diabhal, d(he)amhan, damna, daighean, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

Dáil Cais

540. Ó Corráin (Donncha): Dáil Cais: church and dynasty.
   In Érin 24 (1973), pp. 52–63.

dail (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG ailean, bard, blár, cluain, innis, lón, machair, morbhach, magh, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG ailean, bard, blár, cluain, innis, lón, machair, morbhach, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG bòrr(a), crò, cuithic/cuidhe, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), sgail, etc.].

dail (ScG) (in place names)

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

dáilem

Collects and analyses instances of agent nouns in -*en*: Prototypen bzw. frühere Bildungen (*ainim(m)/anaim(m), talam*); Bekannte und gesicherte -*amon* und -*(f)amon*-Bildungen (*airem, betham, brithem, cainem, dàilem, dùilem, *fechm, *feithem, fraithein, gläidem, legam, luam, medam, marraithem, orb(h)am, stiainem*).

daimlaig

Searches the annals for references to: 1. The *daimlaig* [the bishop’s stone church]; 2. The *dairthech* [timber church possibly on same site as later O’Kelly’s church]; 3. Eaglais Beag [identified with Temple Ciarán].

dáinde (ghost-word)

6689. Bourke (Cormac): The work of angels?
In IR 50/1 (Spring, 1999), pp. 76–79.
ad AU 1007.11: *doenadí* ‘man-made’.

daingeann

5005. Flanagan (Deirdre): Some less frequently attested Irish place-name elements of archaeological interest.
In Nomina 7 (1983), pp. 31–33.
líonphort, *dainge an*.

Dáingeann, An

6413. MacCotter (Paul): An Daingeann and Dingle: what’s in a name?

daingen

In JIES 41/1-2 (Spring/Summer, 2013), pp. 1–19.
Celtic words include OIr. *dein(n)gen*, *túig, tóchtaid*, *tocaid*, *tocad*.

Offers an account of selected instances (both certain and doubtful) of lexical borrowing from Irish into Welsh: MW *arbern*, MW *diurchenad* (< OIr. *acrann*?); MW *clírech* (< OIr. *clírech*); MW *cor, *drocor* (< OIr. *cor, *drocor*); MW *denglyn* (< OIr. *daingen*); MW *graen(n)wgr(n)* (perhaps includes OIr. *gráin* as element?); MW *lorn* (< OIr. *lenn*); MW *mab len* (< OIr. *mac léiginn*); MW *ochsael/ochsail* (< OIr. *ozal*); MW *wynebclawr* (< OIr. *cláiminech*).
Daire

Edition of Bhríthrachaim, 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, Luís, Fern, Sàil, Nin, (h)Uath, Daire, Tinne, Coll, Céit, Main, Gort, Gétal, Straiph, Ruis, Ailm, Onn, Ó(i)r, Edad (?), Idad (?), Edad (?), Ó(i)r, Uil(i)en(n), Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emancholl.

daire


daire dána

In ScotL. 28 (2009), pp. 27–38.
[1.] The name and battle of Mugdock, near Milngavie; [2.] Black Agnes Dunbar and her ploddeil [< Ir. plód + Fr. coll. -aille]; [3.] A Celtic etymology for hallock ‘foolish girl’; [4.] A Gaelic etymology for Dunbar’s dery dan [< Ir. daire dána]; [5.] Dunbar’s carlingis pet [< Ir. peata].

Daire Mór

3408. Manning (Conleth): Daire Mór identified.
Longfordpass (alias Durrihy), Co. Tipperary.

Daire na Fland

3942. Byrne (Francis John): Derrynavlan: the historical context.

daírt

13611. Breeze (Andrew): Notes on some cruces in Middle Scots poetry: Henryson’s Baudronis, dart ozin and bacis, Dunbar’s Strenecer and Wallydrig, Gavin Douglas’s Lundeys Lufe, Threite and Treitleis.
[1.] Henryson’s Baudronis the cat [< Ir. beadrubh]; [2.] Henryson’s dart ozin [< Ir. dairt]; [3.] Bacis in Henryson’s The amunciation; [4.] Dunbar’s Strenecer; [5.] Wallydrig ‘good-for-nothing’ and Gaelic [< Mr. suaitheach]; [6.] Gavin Douglas’s Of Lundeys Lufe; [7.] Gavin Douglas’s in threite [< Ir. i dtreite]; [8.] Gavin Douglas’s Treitleis [< Ir. trilis].
dairthech

13029. Manning (Conleth): References to church buildings in the Annals.
   Studies the occurrence of the following terms: *omitorium*; *dairthech*; *damhlaic*; *teampall*; *templum*; *celais*; *erdamh*; *airdamh*; *taigh aernaigh*; *cell*; *civitas*; *recles*.

15807. Manning (Conleth): A note on *dairthech*.

   Searches the annals for references to: 1. The *daimliag* [the bishop’s stone church]; 2. The *dairthech* [timber church possibly on same site as later O’Kelly’s church]; 3. Engaigs Beag [identified with Temple Ciarán].

dais

   In SGS 13/1 (Autumn, 1978), pp. 112–126.
   Surveys eight publications by Christian Matras (1900–1988) on Irish loan words in Faroese, focusing particularly on the loans from *dronn*, *bláthach*, *slabac*, *dais*, *cné*, *tarb*, ScG *lámh chearr* (< OIr. *lám cherr*), *muiréan* (or *muirín*, *muirineach*, etc.), *sopp*, *áirige*.
   Matras (Christian) (ref.)

daisser (MEngl)

1324. Breeze (Andrew): Middle English *daisser* and Irish *deisréad* ‘sprinkler’.
   Derives *daisser* ‘sprinkler’ (in MEngl. 13th c. poem) from Ir. *deisréad* < earlier *int esriat* ‘the sprinkler’.

dál

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincardene, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

dál (in place names)

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
11842. MacCotter (Paul): Drong and dál as synonyms for óenach.

Dál Riata

2063. Dunnville (David N.): Ireland and North Britain in the earlier Middle Ages: contexts for Míningud senchusa firer 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.

   Rev. by

10960. Fraser (James E.): Dux Reuda and the Corcu Réti.

dálah

1502. Ó Súilleabháin (Pádraig): Nótaí ar thrí fhocal ó na hAnnála.
   In Éigse 15/1 (Samhradh, 1973), pp. 22–23.
   O’Donovan (John) (ref.)

dall

   dall, cooch.
   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 691–694.
5095. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression and concept of blindness in Irish.
   *In StH 19 (1979)*, pp. 26–62.
   OIr. *dall, cíech, golt, lethcháech*.


15855. Ní Chrábhagáin (Ciara): Disease and illness in medieval Ireland: an anthropological examination of some hagiographical material.
   *In RÍM 24 (2013)*, pp. 115–133.
   Examines the usage of names of illnesses and diseases occurring in the text of *Bethada nam nÉr enn*:
   1. *amlab ar, beach, bodhar, clamh dall, leborg*; 2. *ailise, fiolan fioran, eisabaila, eisach, amach, lir ach, moirtin marbh, bis obern, ifireann; esláinte theinsidhe, golar cos, demhan*.

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of ‘non-Indo-European’ type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.
   Discusses the name elements *becc, bécc, cíech, dóel, táinim*; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

Dall Glic

11697. Ó hÓgáin (Dáithí): An Dall Glic agus an éigse.
   Discusses the motif of the Blind Wise Man.

Dallán Forgaill

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of ‘non-Indo-European’ type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.
   Discusses the name elements *becc, bécc, cíech, dóel, táinim*; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

Dalmellington

5459. Ansell (Michael): Carspháirn and Dalmellington revisited.

Dalriada


Rev. by

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

dalta

2476. Jaski (Bart): Cú Chulainn, gormac and dalta of the Ulstermen.
In CMCS 37 (Summer, 1999), pp. 1–31.
Examines the institution of fosterage in early Ireland, focusing on the adoption of Cú Chulainn by Conchobar and the other prominent Ulstermen. Discusses in particular the terms: gormac, dalta, nia, mac fóesma, sét gerta (or gairitechta), orb a níad and orb a dúthrachta. Cf. T. Ó Cathasaigh, in Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 128-160.

dám

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish *déis* ‘client(s)’.
Derives from *dem- ‘house(hold)’; cf. dám ‘retinue of clients’ < *doma- ‘house(hold)’.

2590. Hamp (Eric P.): Celtic *dám-* and *vrddhi* and *dziņoš*.
In ZCP 36 (1978), pp. 5–12.
Derives OIr. dám from PIE *dom-u-s*, arguing that the long vocalism has been transferred from the strong cases of a hypothetical CC root-noun from PIE *dom- and therefore excluding the possibility of vrddhi derivation. Cf. E. Campanile, in BBCS 26/3 (1975), pp. 305-306.

Argues that OIr. *dám, fíad* are *vṛddhi* formations of PIE *domo* 'house', *widu* 'forest', respectively.

8333. Campanile (Enrico): Un arcaismo morfológico del celtico.


Argues OIr. *dám* is a *vṛddhi* formation of PIE *domo* 'house'.

dám dóssactach

16708. Falileyev (Alexander): Welsh equivalents to the Irish *fían*? Some further considerations on juvenile delinquency in medieval Wales.

*In CMCS 73* (Summer, 2017), pp. 31–59.

Provides further medieval Welsh parallels to the passage referred to by Simon Rodway in *Studi Celtici* 7.191 ff.; also suggests Welsh *ynfydion* may have a parallel in the Irish *dám dóssactach* of *Togail Bruidne Da Derga*.

dam tuli

2450. Carey (John): The encounter at the ford: warriors, water and women.


Explores the association of fluvial water with female sexuality and its interaction with warlike activity.

Damán

2264. Ó Riain (Pádraig): Some bogus Irish saints.


Anæus (Nusus), Bríg, Ciar, Coschliath, Damán, Félic, Féimne, Medrán, Meic Mochoba, Modiúit (Modúit), Ródan, Senán, Sillán, T'ëolas.

damlic

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


Studies the occurrence of the following terms: *omtorium; daiithech; damlic; teamall, templum; celais; erdamh, airdam; taigi aernaigh; cel, civitas; recles.*

Dammat, St.


Focuses on the Fothairt saints Dammat, Brígít 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, 1909 [Best ² 1993]).

dammú
729. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): *Diabhal (deamhan rí)* mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.  
_Diabhal, d(h)éamhan, daimé, daighean_, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

**dámhscaithethe**

Identifies further examples, mostly from the law-texts.

**dán**

826. McCaughey (Terence P.): The performing of _dán_.  

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish _dúan_.  
Derives it from *dap-né*, cf. L _damnum_. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.  
_Repr. in_ Watkins _selected writings_ II, pp. 536-543.

**dán**

15912. Bretnach (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, flath_, gráid, _nemed, ráth, naídm_, _aitire, cland, eoisin, fine, muinter_; II. The meaning of _cétmuinter_ [Argues it meant ‘spouse’ and could be applied to both husband and wife].

**dán díreach**

*In Ériu* 49 (1998), pp. 45–70.  

1670. Mac an Bhaird (Alan): Dán díreach agus ranna as na hannála 867-1134.  
Based on verse mostly from *AFM* and *AU*, illustrates the gradual development of *dán díreach* from the ninth to twelfth century. Fifteen verses / excerpts ed. from printed editions of *AFM* and *AU*, with Engl transl. and notes. First lines:

*dán* (ScG)

10655. MacInnes (John): The panegyric code in Gaelic poetry and its historical background.


Analyses the conventions of Scottish Gaelic praise poetry from the period c. 1600–1745.


Danair

5042. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Nationality names in the Irish annals.


Discusses the terms *Èiri, Fèini, Scóth, Goîdil, Cruithin, Picth, Albu, Bretain, Anglì, Sazain, Frainc, Geintì, Galì, Gall-Ghaedhil, Nordmainn, Lochlainn, Danair*.

Danann

2052. Carey (John): The name *Túatha Dé Danann*.


Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu* from a Common Celtic source is a false assumption; *Túatha Dé Danann* results of the disambiguation of the term *Túatha Dé* ‘old gods’.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.


Argues that *maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann* (< *Danu*), 2 donn ‘princely’, *de* are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

dance of death


In *CMCS* 13 (Summer, 1987), pp. 87–96.

A study of this motif in British and Continental art and literature and its appearance in Welsh poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries.
1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.

*Danu*

2052. Carey (John): The name *Tuatha Dé Danann*.
Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu* from a Common Celtic source is a false assumption; *Tuatha Dé Danann* results of the disambiguation of the term *Tuatha Dé* ‘old gods’.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.
Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu*), 2 *donna ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

*dáoin-uisle*

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.

*daor*

3464. Greene (David): Varia: IV. 2. ‘Cheap’ and ‘dear’ in Modern Irish.
*saor, daor*, and derivatives.

*daorach*

436. de Bláicirthe (Tomás): Nótáir ar fhocail.

1936. de Bláicirthe (Tomás): Nótáir ar fhocail.
1. *airinecht; 2. crioslach; 3. daorach; 4. fabhraine; 5. fearacht; 6. imircht; 7. isteal; 8. pmistéal.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

**daor-rath**

2500. Broderick (George): Tynwald: a Manx cult-site and institution of pre-Scandinavian origin?
   
   *In CMCS 46 (Winter, 2003)*, pp. 55–94.

   Argues that the Manx Tynwald continues a Celtic rather than a Germanic tradition. Appendix contains a contemporary account of the Tynwald Fair Day of 1691.

**daor-rath (ScG)**

4313. Gillies (William): Some thoughts on the *toischèdach*.
   

   Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer, and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG *toischèdach daor-rath* (cf. OIr. *dóer-rath* `base clientship`).

**-dar**

1513. Nilsen (Kenneth E.): A new third person plural subject pronoun in the Irish of Bun a’ Crúc, Sráth Salach, Conamara.
   

   On the use of the 3 pl. past tense marker -*dar* as an independent subject pronoun.

**dar**

   

   Use of *dar* = *do*.

3125. Ó Murchú (Liam P.): The literary asseveration in Irish.
   

   Studies prepositional phrases consisting of *dar* + noun.

**(-)dar (3 pl.)**

   

   On the analogical spread of certain verbal endings, some of which gain independent pronominal status, e.g. -(e)as (1 sg.); -(a)in, -(a)inn, -(a)ir, -(a)í -(f(a)í (2 sg.); -(e)m, -(e)amuid, -(e)muis(í) (1 pl.); -(e)dar, -(a)id, -(daí)í (1 pl.); -(e)í,(e)í, -(e)í (impers.); -(f(a)í (impers.); -(e)ar, -(e)adh, -(e)as (impers.) with irregular verbs; -(a)í (impers.), -(f(a)í (impers.)

**dar an eóruinn**


- B. Ó Cuív, Páirtíum na mBán (Dublin 1952), 146; dar an eóruinn (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ (i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’); eóruinn < inneoir < inneoin ‘anvil’.
- Ó Cuív (B.) (ref.)

Dar ‘daughter’


Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sín).

dar le

9554. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Dar le.

Dar Óma

723. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Onomata.
In Éirín 30 (1979), pp. 165-180.

darco


Dardaoin álainn

1569. Ó Cuív (Brian): Dardaoin Álainn.
In Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), p. 238.
- Dardaoin Álainn refers to the Feast of Corpus Christi.

Dardis (family name)

5486. Gallwey (Hubert): The family of Dardis.

Darerca (or Monenna), St.

14110. Sperber (Ingrid): The life of St. Monenna or Darerca of Killevy.

English translation of the Life of St. Darerca from the Codex Salamancaensis.

Darí (St)

In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 561-566.

Annals of Hícíll, s.a. 810, is to be taken as ‘the law (or laws) concerning cows, of Dari and of Adair son of Echim, promulgated in Muim’.

dáisachdach (ScG)

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibheard): Am buadhfhacal meadhaoiseach memnach agus mer anach, dáisachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.

Argues MIr. mer anach (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.

dáisacht

In CMCS 73 (Summer, 2017), pp. 31-59.

Provides further medieval Welsh parallels to the passage referred to by Simon Rodway in Studi Celtici 7.191 ff.; also suggests Welsh ynfydion may have a parallel in the Irish dám dáisachtach of Togail Bruidne Da Derga.

dáisachtach

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibheard): Am buadhfhacal meadhaoiseach memnach agus mer anach, dáisachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.

Argues MIr. mer anach (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: derg dáisachtach and rúad (frasach).
In Érin 64 (2014), pp. 1-21.

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

dásan(n)ach (ScG)

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibheard): Am buadhfhacal meadhaoiseach memnach agus mer anach, dáisachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.

Argues MIr. mer anach (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.
dath

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

Discusses dieren t responses in LASID for the word 'anything' in Ulster dialects
and their distribution, e.g. a dhath, aon dath, dadaiðh, dadamh, rud ar bith,
etc. Outlines how a dhath ar bith may have been introduced into Omieath Irish
from North-West Donegal.


11709. Watson (Seosamh): 'Dada' in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
   In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. ní, nithinn, a bhéag, cineal; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhs, náit, puinn, se(o)jid,
   piec, bit, fróid, giob, lead, pingin, ñs, bònn, sciúrtid, scroapall; 3. dath, li,
   cre, leus, poidhs, scale, stema; 4. sian, seinm, guth, dath, focal, puth,
   diog, creacalld; 5. blas, grianne, greim, smailc, dèoir; 6. cál, cruthaitheacht,
   tarbha, taic(e), tap, ear, fionna-feanna, jol.

10995. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Glossary entries on anart 'a shroud', the drink of
dath and the conjunction dath 'because'.

On the anart entries in Sanas Cormaic (Corm. Y §37) and Dúil Drroma Cetta
(CHR II 606.15), focusing on the meaning of the citation dath don dich
irt, which is interpreted as 'because death comes'. In Appendix discusses two
further instances of conjunction dath 'because' from Dúil Drroma Cetta.

dath, daithín

1765. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Leaganach as Conamara.
   In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 150–158.

1. I gráis go: (a) 'ó go'; (b) '(cuir) i gráis'. II. Dath 'cuid', etc. III. An freagra
   biornach.

dathabha

19494. Williams (Nicholas): Ainmneac hGaeilge ar dhá phlanda dhúchasach.

Online publication available at: https://conhartaighde.ie/eagrain/5/williams/
[Accessed 4 January 2020].

1. 'Goosegrass' (Galium aparine) [Ir. garbhhas, airmeirig, uirlis
   chrionna, sop súilín, etc.]; 2. 'Hemlock water-dropwort' (Oenanthe crenata)
   [Ir. athabha, dathabha].

dattae


© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.


 Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract Britha comaitheasa, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. airig feedo 'nobles of the wood': daur 'oak', coll 'hazel', cuilenn 'holly', ibr 'yew', uinnius 'ash', ochtach 'Scots pine?'; 2. aithig feedo 'commoners of the wood': fern 'adder', sail 'willow', sc 'whitehorn', hawthorn', eathann 'rowan, mountain ash', beithe 'birch', lem 'elm', idath 'wild cherry?'; 3. fodla feedo 'lower divisions of the wood': draigen 'blackthorn', trom 'elder, bore-tree', feorus 'spindle-tree', fincholl 'whitebeam?', caithne 'arbutus, strawberry tree', erthach 'ospen', crithach 'asp en', crann r 'juniper?'; 4. losa feedo 'bushes of the wood': rait 'bracken', rait 'bog-myrte', athen 'goose, furse', dris 'bramble, blackberry', fróe 'heather', gilcach 'broom?', spin 'wild rose?'. Also includes brief discussion of lec and aín, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness-shire

10641. MacPherson (John): Place names in the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity.


dé

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.


 Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. dí 'from her'; 2. dé 'from him, it'; 3. (oscelar) dé 'each of the two'; 4. iséal 'together'; 5. illé 'bither'; 6. té 'hot'; 7. sé 'this'; 8. sé 'this'; 9. amné 'thus'; 10. donó 'then'.

11985. Carey (John): Deé 'pagan deity'.


Suggests it is an early doublet of déa, to which it supplies its plural forms.

-de


 On the terms rannuacht 'military-stanza-making' and deibide 'differentiated, disagreeing (form)', the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from deibe 'difference, variety, disagreement' + adjectival de, vs. GOI §302, where it is suggested that deibide derives from de + bithe 'cut in two'.

de-

On the terms ranannacht ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and deibide ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from deibe ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §302, where it is suggested that deibide derives from de = bithe ‘cut in two’.

de

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann colecheann, as colecheann.
In Éigse 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.

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

15999. Bayda (Viktor): Irish constructions with bain.

Focuses on light-verb constructions consisting of bain with the prepositions as or de.

de- 

In AJPh 101/2 (Summer, 1980), pp. 190–191.

de (cechtar dé)

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.

Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. di ‘from her’; 2. dé ‘from him, it’; 3. (cechtar) dé ‘each of the two’; 4. imall ‘together’; 5. illé ‘hither’; 6. té ‘hot’; 7. só ‘this’; 8. sé ‘this’; 9. amnè ‘thus’; 10. danó ‘then’.

de chois


de ‘day’


OIr. dia.

dea
11985. Carey (John): Deo ‘pagan deity’.
   Suggests it is an early doublet of déa, to which it supplies its plural forms.

déac

1238. Schrijver (Peter): Varia: IV. OIr. déec, déac.
   ad R. Hertz, in Lexis 4 (1955) 66-69. Derives déec from *dechēg (< PC *dehank < *deh-<kʷe ‘and ten’) with dissimilatory loss of *-eh- (or *-h-) before *-g-.

deach

8006. Mac Aongusa (Máire): Seacht fris toimsíot Gaedhelg: seven things by which Gaedhelg is measured.
   In SCF 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.
   Discusses the terms fid, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, insec and etanrae as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of Aunaicept na n-éces.

Deachraídh

   Identifies dat. sg. Deachraídh in poem, Triallom timcheall na Fólta by Seán Mór Ó Dubhgháin, as the same element seen in Mag nDe chra< (< *Dechræc), located adjacent to Donaghpatrick (Co. Meath).

déag

795. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Cardinal numbers in Modern Irish.
   [1.] general usage; [2.] Use of plural forms (units of measurement, set phrases); [3.] Irregularities of mutation. Also on the lenition of deag and fishead.

11750. Ó Flaithearta (Micheál): An foca ‘déag’ sa Ghaelge.

Dealbh Ghréine

1648. Meek (Donald E.): The banners of the Fian in Gaelic ballad tradition.
   In CMCS 11 (Summer, 1986), pp. 29–69.
   [1.] Analogues of the banners in Germanic and other cultures; [2.] Banners in Irish tradition outside the Fian; [3.] Banners associated with the Fian; [4.] The banner quatrains in later tradition (incl. names of banners, e.g. Dealbh Ghréine, Fulang Dóghar, Aoineachamach, Dún Naomhtha, Lamb Dhearg, Sguab Ghèbhadh, Loch Lámnaigh); [5.] Form and composition of the BDL poem [see [6.]]; [6.] Edition (Poem beg. Naoinne air chuadhm[aer] fa chool, ed. from NLS MS Adv. 72.1.37 (Dean of Lismore’s Bk); with Engl transl. and notes). Figs.
deamhan

413. de Blakhairtín (Tomás): Deamhan (?) agus deireadh an lae.
   Read *i ndiúin < *i niúin = *i neoín for deamhan in phrase 'go raibh deamhan agus deireadh an lae ag teacht', in Eamon a'Bhurc Sóisala, ed. by P. Ó Ceannabháin (1983), pp. 48, 70.
   Ó Ceannabháin (Peadar) (ref.)

déan

11081. Ó Baóill (Dónall), Ó Domhnailláin (Tomás): Réamhfhoclú le briathra na Gaeilge.
   Studies the verbs baín, cuir, déan, gabh, lean, lig, tabhair, tar, teigh.

   In Éiriu 63 (2013), pp. 155-158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

déan (as aux.)

   On the déan + VN construction in Modern Irish.

déana


déana


déanamh (as auxiliary verb)

11043. Broderick (George): The imperfect and secondary future in late spoken Manx.
   Examines the use of the imperfect and the secondary future of Late Spoken Manx in (1) the substantive verb, (2) the verb jennoo (used as an auxiliary), (3) the regular verb, and (4) the irregular, modal and defective verbs, offering a comparison with their use in Irish and Scottish Gaelic.

déannhas
694. Greene (David): Varia: IV. 1. *fem* and *banas*, and some related abstracts. 
   Studies the formation and meaning of abstract in *-as.*

déarann

   [1.] *bárrann; [2.] bhéarrann; [3.] déarrann; [4.] *g(h)obhann, fuighfeann; [5.]
   iosann; [6.] tioann; [7.] machann; [8.] *teachfeann; [9.] *dhéarrann; [10.] béann.*

dearg

1993. Breeze (Andrew): *De urges ‘bloody’ in The dream of the rood: Old Irish *derg* ‘red, bloody’.* 
   Argues that problematic OE *deorge* in *The Dream of the Rood* line 46 is best taken, on grounds the use of Ir. *derg* in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish thus meaning ‘bloody’, different from *deor* ‘dark’ inherited from Germanic.


dearlai ‘the account of your sins at confession’

1794. de Bláthraithe (Tomás): *Notaí ar fhocail.* 
   Tri fhocail Nuí: 1. *Céimseata; 2. gutalach. 3. clíomnál.* 
   Cúig fhocail on mhéara: 1. Rucust / rigeast / rógaiste. 2. *Studiuicpl. 3. deorlai.* 
   4. *Cleimhidh. 5. Sifl, sifledann.* 

desgabháil

7872. Ó Broin (Brian): *Old Irish *desgabhíl* and the concept of ascension in Irish religious texts.* 
   *In PHCC* 23 (2009), pp. 249–256.

debròth

12618. Breanach (Liann): *‘Saint Patrick’s oath’.* 
1001. Borsje (Jacqueline), Kelly (Fergus): 'The evil eye' in early Irish literature and law.


Part I (pp. 1-33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [súil mileach, Birugdere, súil millch, súil neimnech, possibly túsadhenc]; 2. The angry eye [déccain andiaraid, súil (fhéig) andiaraid]; 3. Casting the evil eye [milllid, airmilllid; corriuinecht also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [for-moinethar, drochmse, drochshuil]; 5. Protection against the evil eye. Part II (pp. 34-39) by F.K.: 'The evil eye' in early Irish law: a section of legal commentary (dating from around the twelfth century) attached to a four-word quotation from an Old Irish law text ( _No etlo d tri ormath_ 'Or stealing away through envy'), ed. with trans., and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18, cf. CHI i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

**Deceddas (Og)**

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. δεκαντεν, pitt. Δεκανται, ant. irl. - De(i)chet.

_In Fs. Szemerényi III (1993), pp. 293-303._

decned


Studies in particular the terms _dechned, dichned, cenn ó chus, corrail, delidín._

*Dechrane*


Identifies dat. sg. _Dechraind_ in poem, _Triallom timcheall na Fódla_ by Seán Mór Ó Dubhghall, as the same element seen in _Mag nDe chrad_ (< _* Dechrane_), located adjacent to Donaghpatrick (Co. Meath).

**Dechtir**


Argues that the Indo-European word for 'daughter' is continued by the OIr. personal name _Dechtir_, in pretonic position also _Der_ (vel. _sim)._

dedail

819. de Bláirdraith (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. _deibhil_.

_In Érin_ 34 (1983), pp. 185-186.

'a period of calm during stormy weather at sea' (Aran Islands) < _deighil(t)_), OIr. _dedhil_, vs. T. O’ _Máille_, in _Éigse_ 9/3 (1960), p. 146 ( _BILL_ 2224).
Ó Máille (T. S.) (ref.)

dee

2748. Rankin (David): *Bendacht dee agus andee fort, a ingen* (Táin bó Cúalgne 2111, O’Rahilly).
   Discusses in particular the term *ande*, arguing that it denotes not humans but supernatural beings.

   Suggests it is an early doublet of *dis*, to which it supplies its plural forms.

dee ḥ andee

2748. Rankin (David): *Bendacht dee agus andee fort, a ingen* (Táin bó Cúalgne 2111, O’Rahilly).
   Discusses in particular the term *ande*, arguing that it denotes not humans but supernatural beings.

dee (nom. pl.)


dêec

   Ad R. Hertz, in *Lexis* 4 (1955) 66–69. Derives *dêec* from *dchæg* (< PC *dekank* < *dekm-kʷe ‘and ten’) with dissimilatory loss of *-ch-* (or *-k-*) before *-gw*.

deibe

   On the terms *rannaisecht* ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and *deibe* ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from *deibe* ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival *de*, vs. GOI §302, where it is suggested that *deibe* derives from *de = bithe* ‘cut in two’.

deibhí (v. *deibe*)

1041. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration, full and unstressed rhyme, and the origin of *deibe*.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4

deibhil

819. de Bláthraith (Tomás): Varia: I. 1. deibhil.

In Ériu 34 (1983), pp. 185–186.

`a period of calm during stormy weather at sea’ (Arán Islands) < deighil(t),
Ó MÁille (T. S.) (ref.)

deibide


On the terms rannáigch t ‘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 + bithel ‘cut in two’.

1041. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration, full and unstressed rhyme, and
the origin of deibide.


deichhead

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. δεκάντεν, pitt. Δεκάνται, ant. irl. -De(i)chet.


Deichet

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. δεκάντεν, pitt. Δεκάνται, ant. irl. -De(i)chet.


dechned

2436. Davies (Morgan Thomas): Protocols of reading in early Irish literature:
notes on some notes to Ógáin Denna Ríg and Amm Colaim Cille.


Reflects on the philological methodology followed by medieval and modern Irish
scholars and the value of their observations, focusing on practical examples from
these two texts.

Deichtine

2792. de Bernardo Stempel (Patrizia): Spuren gemeinkeltischer Kultur im
Wortschatz: 1. Die irische Tochter.

Argues that the Indo-European word for 'daughter' is continued by the OlIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sín).

déideadh

In Éigse 21 (1886), pp. 167–169.
[1.] déideadh; [2.] bárhthé.

deighil(t)

819. de Blakraithe (Tomás): Vári: I. 1. deibhil.
In Éirí 34 (1983), pp. 185–186.
’a period of calm during stormy weather at sea’ (Aran Islands) < deighil(t), OlIr. dedhil, vs. T. Ó MÁILLÉ, in Éigse 9/3 (1960), p. 146 (BILL 2221).
Ó Máille (T. S.) (ref.)

deil chlis

Offers a detailed discussion of Cú Chulainn’s deil chlis.

deimindsce

Discusses the sets of terms for grammatical gender in Aorachta na n-éces.

de(i)n

18840. Imhoff (Helen): DIL de(i)n: indeclinable?
In JCeltL 20 (Jan., 2019), pp. 61–98.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.
Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princey’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

deir

1575. McGonagle (Noel): The present tense flexionless termination.
In Éigse 16/4 (Geimhreadh, 1976), pp. 275–283.
deir, beir, chlain, ghni, deir, gheibh, tch, ith, t(h)i, t(h)i, t(h)éigh / t(h)éid.
Studies, within a new typological frame, the role, forms and syntax of reported speech in Modern Irish, focusing in particular on deir/adeir, the most used verbum dicendi.

Deirdre

1153. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Lexical and literary aspects of ‘heart’ in Irish. 
In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 1–18. 
1. Introduction; 2. Forms and declension of cride; 3. Sense of cride: 3.1 Primary sense: the physical heart; 3.2 Cride ‘centre, middle part, focus’ vs. medon and lár; 4. The heart as metaphor for courage; 5. The heart as seat and object of love: 5.1 Cnú and cride; 6. The heart as seat of emotions etc.; 7. ‘Heartbreak’ resulting in death: 7.1 General; 7.2 Deirdre; 7.3 Fínnabhair; 7.4 Donn Cúailnge; 7.5 Other instances; 8. Welsh parallels.

1879. Sims-Williams (Patrick): Fionn and Deirdre in late medieval Wales. 

Analysis based on Deirdre’s role in LMU.

3488. Evans (Dafydd Huw): No diadau amrywiol: [1.] Deirdre / Derdrí. 
In BBCS 31 (1984), p. 87. 
Points out a further reference to Deirdre in Welsh verse.

déis

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish déis ‘client(s)’. 
Derives from *dem- ‘house(hold)’; cf. dám ‘retinue (of clients)’ < *domo- ‘house(hold)’.

déis ‘a vassal’

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The Déisi and Dyfed. 
In Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 1–33. 
Analysis of The expulsion of the Déisi; appendix includes the edition of a note on the Muinter Chairbre from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation. 
Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 301–329.

Déisi

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The Déisi and Dyfed.
In Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 1–33.

Analysis of The expulsion of the Déisi; appendix includes the edition of a note on the Muinter Chairbre from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation.

Repr. in Coire soís, pp. 301–329.

5603. O’Sullivan (Benedict): The Déisi and others.

In Decies 29 (Summer, 1985), pp. 5–10.


In Decies 30 (Autumn, 1985), pp. 18–19.

5605. O’Sullivan (Benedict): The Desii become Christian.

In Decies 30 (Autumn, 1985), pp. 4–9.

deisréad

1324. Breeze (Andrew): Middle English daisser and Irish deisréad ‘sprinkler’.


Derives daisser ‘sprinkler’ (in MEngl. 13th c. poem) from Ir. deisr éad < earlier int esríat ‘the sprinkler’.

delidin


Studies in particular the terms de chne d, díchne d, c enn f o chrus, condáil, delidin.

*dem-

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish désis ‘client(s)’.


Derives from *dem- ‘house(hold)’, cf. dám ‘retinue (of clients)’ < *domo- ‘house(hold)’.

demhan

15855. Ní Chrábhagáin (Ciara): Disease and illness in medieval Ireland: an anthropological examination of some hagiographical material.

In RÍM 24 (2013), pp. 115–133.

Examines the usage of names of illnesses and diseases occurring in the text of Bethada naím névéimm: 1. amlabar, beacach, bodhar, daimead, lobhar; 2. aillese, folan fioran, esbudha, culbach; samach, tirach, moirit marbh, bis obann, ifream; esláinte theíntidielle, gelar cos, demhan.

Démmán
Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (Abnair, Adamnan, Emsal, Brón, Demna, Dengu, Faclfi, Fergus, Finan, Fladgus, Reachtchride, Salfach, Ultan; Cuna, Cunen, Honoc, Muethcor, Mucca, Ona, Onboth).

Demne

Outlines the common story pattern underlying the respective macgnírada.

Demne Mael

The significance of mael in Finn’s original name of Demne Mael.

-de³ⁿ- (infixed pronoun)

Lindeman (F. O.) (ref.)

Déngus

Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (Abnair, Adamnan, Emsal, Brón, Demna, Dengu, Faclfi, Fergus, Finan, Fladgus, Reachtchride, Salfach, Ultan; Cuna, Cunen, Honoc, Muethcor, Mucca, Ona, Onboth).

deoch

In BBCS 24/4 (May, 1972), pp. 481–482.  
Also on Ir. deug (later deoch).

deog tonnáid

   On two kennings for blood in Old Irish: deogtonnaid, occurring 3× in Togail
   braidne Da Derga, and mely theme, occurring 1× in Amrae Con Roi.

deoibaire

   In 14th ICCS, Maynooth 2011 (2015), pp. 75–94.

   Elucidates passages in Cath Maige Tuired and Lebor gabala (concerning Bres’s
   fitness for kingship and the threefold taking of Ireland by the sons of Mil respec-
   tively) with the aid of concepts from early Irish law. In Appendix: deoibaire
   ‘cupbearer’ [on the resemblance between cupbearers and magicians seen in CMT
   §§7-80].

deoibore

   In 14th ICCS, Maynooth 2011 (2015), pp. 75–94.

   Elucidates passages in Cath Maige Tuired and Lebor gabala (concerning Bres’s
   fitness for kingship and the threefold taking of Ireland by the sons of Mil respec-
   tively) with the aid of concepts from early Irish law. In Appendix: deoibore
   ‘cupbearer’ [on the resemblance between cupbearers and magicians seen in CMT
   §§7-80].

doir

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
   In Féilscribhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

   1. ní, nithinn, a bheng, cineal; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, se(o)jd,
   pio; bit, frí, giob, laid, heal, piring, ás, bionn, sciúirtó, scrapall; 3. dath, li,
   oo, seó, leus, poidhs, scale, steama; 4. sian, seinm, guth, durl, foal, puth,
   diog, creaulad; 5. blas, grúinne, greim, smailc, doiri; 6. oíil, cruthaitheachd,
   tarbha, faic(e), toip, car, fionna-feanna, folt.

deorad


   ad V. Hull, in ZCP 18 (1930), pp. 70-71, 286 (Best 2 297). Lám deoraid refers
   to status of person whose protection and rights under the law had been forfeited;
   such a person could be slain without fear of reprisal.

deòradh (ScG)

Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer, and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG toiseach doar-rath (cf. OIr. doer-rath ‘base clientship’).

deorc (OE)


Argues that problematic OE deorc in *The Dream of the Rood* line 46 is best taken, on grounds the use of Ir. derg in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish thus meaning ‘bloody’, different from doer: ‘dark’ inherited from Germanic.

Der


Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sim).

3794. Hamp (Eric P.): Does morphological reconstruction really exist?

Exposes the set of rules that govern Proto-Indo-European derivational patterns involving the prefix *h₁su* and the adjectival *-i*, which is illustrated especially by examples of the several compounding types occurring with OIr. so-. In addition argues that the Old Irish negative prefix *neb*-neph- derives from the petrified result of the prefix concatenation *ne-su* before a vowel.

der ‘daughter’


Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sim).

3794. Hamp (Eric P.): Does morphological reconstruction really exist?

Exposes the set of rules that govern Proto-Indo-European derivational patterns involving the prefix *h₁su* and the adjectival *-i*, which is illustrated especially by examples of the several compounding types occurring with OIr. so-. In addition argues that the Old Irish negative prefix *neb*-neph- derives from the petrified result of the prefix concatenation *ne-su* before a vowel.

derbliine


Binchy (D.) (ref.), Charles-Edwards (T.) (ref.), MacNeill (E.) (ref.), Patterson (N.) (ref.)


In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.

Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular *derbíne*.

3247. Baumgarten (Rolf): The kindred metaphors in *Bechbretha* and *Colines usci thairidne*.


On the use of the analogy of the four categories of kinship (*gelfine, derbíne, íarne, indíne*) applied to three cases of neighbourhood law: I. *Bechbretha* §§9–11, 18–22; II. *Bechbretha* §§12–13; III. *Colines usci thairidne* §§1–3, 8.

With linguistic discussion and English translation.


derc


OIr. *scátéc* from *scáth* ‘shadow’ + *derc* ‘eye’.

Derc Corra

2470. Carey (John): Two notes on names.


dercc

2470. Carey (John): Two notes on names.

Dercinal (in William Worcester)

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

derco

derco Chon

derco Dub


Derco Maaínath

derco Maaínioth


Derconamath


Dercongal

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

dercu


Dercu Glasfhileth


Dercu Glasfile


Derdri (MW)


derg


Argues that problematic OE deorc in The Dream of the Rood line 46 is best taken, on grounds the use of Ir. derg in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish thus meaning ‘bloody’, different from deorc ‘dark’ inherited from Germanic.

derg dásachtach


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

Derg Drúchtach

dergfhine

   In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.
   Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular derbhine.

Derry

   Aghaderg, Lenaderg, Derry.

Derrynaflan


   In StH 20 (1980), pp. 111–139.

Derrynavlan


*de-saig

   Argues that the verbal noun and the prototonic forms of con-dieig are historically irregular; shown to be a post-syncop e compound of unattested *de-saig with com, on which the normal syncop e pattern was applied. Also on Middle Irish simplification of old compound verbs.

Desertoghill

   Discusses the origins and meanings of place-names in this district of Co. Derry: Desertoghill, Ballynameen, Carbalintober, Crossland, Craigavole, Cauilhame, Gortacloghan.

desertum (Lat)
1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in Adomnán’s Life of Columba.


Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. *monasterium*, *cenobium*, *cella*, *cellula*, *ecclesia*); [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. *ecclesia*, *oratorium*, *ezela* (cf. ? Ir. *air-dam*, *cubiculum*); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. *monasterium*, *magna domus*, *domus*, *domuscula*, *hospitium* / *hospitolum*, *habitaculum*, *lectulum*); [4.] The plate(ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and *peregrinatio* (e.g. desertum (> OIr. *disert*), herimum).

desgabál

7872. Ó Broin (Brian): Old Irish *desgabál* and the concept of ascension in Irish religious texts.

In PHCC 23 (2009), pp. 249–256.

dess


Discusses the semantic change *dess* ‘south’ > ‘right’ and the etymology of *Uisnech*.

O’Brien (Michael A.) (ref.)

dessel


Analyses problematic readings in the *Indiculus superstitionum et paganorum*, particularly *daddis* (leg. *desil*) and *nimidas* which are compared with OIr. *dessel* and *nemed* respectively.

dét


deug


In BBCS 24/4 (May, 1972), pp. 481–482.

Also on Ir. *deug* (later *deoch*).


On two kennings for blood in Old Irish: doeg tonnaid, occurring 3x in Toogil braidne Du Derga, and melg theme, occurring 1x in Amrae Con Roi.

Deveron

13007. Breeze (Andrew): Ptolemy’s Taexali, Caelis, Loxa, and Eitis.
In ScotL 24 (2005), pp. 64–74.

[1.] Taexali; [2.] Caelis, the river Deveron; [3.] Loxa, the Lossie, and Welsh llosg ‘burning’; [4.] Eitis and Loch Etive.

devil

729. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Diabhal (deamhan 7 r1.) mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.
In Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.

Diabhal, dh(h)éamhan,damnú, daighean, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

*dewz-á- (Germ)


Argues that Mr. doe, dæ ‘a human being’ is a cognate of Germanic *dewz-á-.

dh

211. Pòdör (Dóra): The phonology of Scottish Gaelic loanwords in Lowland Scots.


dh’a (ScG)

In SGS 14/2 (1986), pp. 142–143.

Discusses the substitution of ga for dá in the verbal noun construction.

dhá

In SGS 14/2 (1986), pp. 142–143.

Discusses the substitution of ga for dá in the verbal noun construction.

dhá chuid
1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge.
   I. Sé fhoiléidh ón iasacht: 1. bátham; 2. blámás/plámás; 3. gríscín; 4. leibhit, leibhitheál; 5. strúsín; 6. treiscín.
   II. Cúig leagan cáinte: 1. dhá chuid; 2. dhá leath; 3. dhá leor; 4. duine agus duine; 5. m’athaír agus iad.

dhá leath

1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge.
   I. Sé fhoiléidh ón iasacht: 1. bátham; 2. blámás/plámás; 3. gríscín; 4. leibhit, leibhitheál; 5. strúsín; 6. treiscín.
   II. Cúig leagan cáinte: 1. dhá chuid; 2. dhá leath; 3. dhá leor; 4. duine agus duine; 5. m’athaír agus iad.

dhá leor

1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge.
   I. Sé fhoiléidh ón iasacht: 1. bátham; 2. blámás/plámás; 3. gríscín; 4. leibhit, leibhitheál; 5. strúsín; 6. treiscín.
   II. Cúig leagan cáinte: 1. dhá chuid; 2. dhá leath; 3. dhá leor; 4. duine agus duine; 5. m’athaír agus iad.

dhá ullinn

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notaí ar fhoiléidh.
   Cúig fhoiléidh ón mhBéarla: 1. Rucust / rí ost / réoiste. 2.Strúisé. 3. deárlai.

d(h)eanbh

729. Ó Siadhail (Mícheál): Diabhál (deamhan 7 rl.) mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.
   In Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.
   Diabhál, dh(h)eanbh, dammi, daighbh, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

dhéanann

   [1.] bhearnn; [2.] bhéarann; [3.] déarann; [4.] g(h)ebhann, fuighbhann; [5.] isann; [6.] tioann; [7.] mchann; [8.] tsófarann; [9.] dhéanann; [10.] bheann.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

df

1159. Breanach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.
   Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with
   final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. dí ‘from her’; 2. dé ‘from him, it’; 3.
   (cechtar) de ‘each of the two’; 4. imallé ‘together’; 5. illé ‘hither’; 6. té ‘hot’;
   7. só ‘this’; 8. só ‘this’; 9. amné ‘thus’; 10. danó ‘then’.

9010. Hamp (Eric P.): Oscan notes: 1. Oscan dat ‘dē’, Old Irish dē-
   In AJPh 101/2 (Summer, 1980), pp. 190–191.

Di satur[n]

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

dia

2696. Stefański (Witold): Der Konditionalsatz im Altirischen.
   Briefly describes the conjunctions and mōdi used in the construction of
   conditional sentences.

3787. de Bernardo Stempel (Patrizia): Spuren gemeinkeltischer Kultur im
   Wortschatz: 4. “Der Götter und der Menschen” in Irland und in der
   Cisalpina.
   Suggests that the Old Irish formula o dia na duine is a survival from early
   Celtic legal vocabulary.

2174. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Tongu do dia toinges mo thuath and related
   expressions.
   Discusses the syntax, semantics and origin of early Irish oath formulae.

   example of nōm. pl. doe ‘gods’ in Classical Modern Irish.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
día

   Suggests it is an early doublet of *día*, to which it supplies its plural forms.

día ‘day’

   OIr. *día*.

dia do bheatha

327. Ó Cuív (Brian): The etymology of *Dia do bheatha*.

dia o cus duine

   Suggests that the Old Irish formula *o dia na duine* is a survival from early Celtic legal vocabulary.

diabhal

729. Ó Siadhail (MÍcheál): *Diabhal* (*dexamhan* 71.) mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.
   *Diabhal, d(h)examhan, damnú, daighen, etc.* as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

diad

805. Hamp (Eric P.).: *Varia*: VII. 1. *Fer Diad*.
   ‘Man / warrior of the pair’: *diad* related to *días* ‘two persons’. Also suggests *i ndioid* may represent ‘in (its) pairing’ rather than ‘in(to) (its) end’ (cf. *i ndioid*).

10826. Ó Flaithearta (MÍcheál): The etymologies of (Fer) Diad.
   Suggests *diad* in personal name (Fer) Diad derives from gen. *dwi-pod-os* of PIE *dwi-pod-os* ‘two-footed’.

diad (i ndiadi)

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
   'Man / warrior of the pair': diad related to dïas 'two persons'. Also suggests i ndiaid may represent 'in (its) pairing' rather than 'in(to) (its) end' (cf. i ndiad).

diaid (i ndiaid)

   'Man / warrior of the pair': diad related to dïas 'two persons'. Also suggests i ndiaid may represent 'in (its) pairing' rather than 'in(to) (its) end' (cf. i ndiad).

diail

876. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: II. 3. caidial.
   caidial 'sun-dial' < caid 'stone' + diail (< Engl. 'dial').

Dían Cécht

   In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 1-35.

Dían Cécht

4586. Gricourt (Daniel), Hollard (Dominique): Les dieux-héros médecins et bienfaiteurs dans les panthéons grec, celte et germanique.
   In Óllo dagos 15/1 (2001), pp. 7-95.
   Investigates the rituals and attributes associated with the Gaulish healing divinity Bormo, and refers to his relationship with the Irish Óengus mac Óc, Dían Cécht and Lug, among others.

Diarmaid na nGall

1556. Ó Cuív (Brian): Two notes: [2.] Diarmaid na nGall.
   In Éigse 16/2 (Geimhreadh, 1975), pp. 136-144.
   Diarmaid na nGall = Diarmaid Mac Murchadha; incl. discussion of the term Gall and its semantic development.

dïas

   'Man / warrior of the pair': diad related to dïas 'two persons'. Also suggests i ndiaid may represent 'in (its) pairing' rather than 'in(to) (its) end' (cf. i ndiad).
dias

10826. Ó Flaithearta (Míchéal): The etymologies of (Fer) Diad.

Suggests diad in personal name (Fer) Diad derives from gen. *dwo-pod-os
of PIE *dwo-pod-s 'two-footed'.

dias fidhchrann

3373. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Some cruxes in Críth gablach.

[1.] eipit, dias fidhchrann (ad CG §14.176); [2.] The render of an áoise [tarr, tinne]
   (ad CG §10.109-111).

díbad

3515. Patterson (Nerys W.): Patrilineal kinship in early Irish society: the
evidence from the Irish law texts.
   In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.

Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular derbíne.

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

English translation of CHI ii 600.1-601.11 (cf. Ériu 1.209). With language
notes, analysis [a discussion of the terms rann ó ban, cró ó inn, and cró ar meán],
and technical vocabulary.

díbairciud

7077. Stifter (David): Varia: II. A rule for z-deletion in Irish?
   In Ériu 59 (2009), pp. 159–164.

vs. GOI §218. Includes a discussion of the etymology of OIr. sochuidhe.

díb erg

824. McCone (Kim): Aided Cheltchair maic Uthechair: 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 áes dána, diberga, briugaid, féni (fáithi / ríg).

   In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 75–92.

Lat. laicus ‘layman’ introduced to Irel. and developed the rare subsidiary
meaning ‘lay tenant’ in ecclesiastical context; laicus develops pagan connotations,
hence ‘brigand’. In a separate line of development, Lat. laicus ‘layman’
borrowed into Ir. as láech at an early date primarily in legal texts; láech
‘warrior’ may have developed on the principle that ‘men’ are ‘warriors’ (see
P. Mac Cana, ‘On the word láech “warrior”’, in Celtica 11 (1976), pp. 125–128);
láech ‘warrior’ in turn influences Lat. laicus, which acquires the rare
meaning ‘warrior’; láech ‘pagan’ occurs as a calque on laicus ‘pagan’.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Mac Cana (Proinsias) (ref.)

2839. West (Máire): Aspects of *díberg* in the tale *To gail bruidne Da Derga*.

Explores general concepts about the early Irish institution of brigandage within the context of *To gail bruidne Da Derga*, with special attention to its association with wolflike activities, and argues that the tale conveys the Christian condemnation of *díberg*.

8602. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): *Gat* and *díberg* in *To gail bruidne Da Derga*.

Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 412–421.

15912. Breatnach (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: *cér, dán, díberg, fláith, gráid, nemed, ráth, naidim, aitire, cland, eclus, fine, muinter*; II. The meaning of *cétmuinter* [Argues it meant ‘spouse’ and could be applied to both husband and wife].

**díberga**

824. McCone (Kim): *Aided Cheltchair maic Uthe chair*: hounds, heroes and hospitalers in early Irish myth and story.

Includes an appendix on the principal divisions in early Irish social ideology, the four main classes being *áes dána, díberga, briugaid, féni* (*flaththi / rig*).


**díbir ciud**

9598. Sayers (William): Games, sport and para-military exercise in early Ireland.
*In* Aethlon 10/1 (Fall, 1992), pp. 105–123.


Appendix: A synthetic version of the lists of martial feats (*cles*) as found in the Ulster cycle of tales.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020

Original address: https://b331.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
díchhealtair

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Reoinnt mibhírionn a d’eascair ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.

_In Ériu 46 (1995), pp. 171–177._


díchetal di chennaib

1208. Carey (John): The three things required of a poet.

_In Ériu 48 (1997), pp. 41–58._

_imbas forosnai, teinm ledo, díchetal di chennaib._

díchned


_In ÉtC 29 (1992), pp. 241–248._

Studies in particular the terms _de chned, díchned, cennfochur, condáil, delidin._

dídín


_In Ériu 34 (1983), pp. 189–193._

Emends _dídin_ ( _IT_ i. 52 ( _díten_ YBL), i. 53 ( _dítin_ Eg. 1782)) to _dídin_, vn. of _do-feid_ and translates _Is oc dídín do bús-siú atá-sa ocus bia as ‘I am and I shall be bringing about your death’. 

Di-Dómhnnaich (ScG)

210. Grand (Seumas): The lexical geography of the Western Isles.


1. _saucer_ ( _sásar, flat;_ 2. _hair (of the head)_ ( _gnaug, falt_; 3. _oystercatcher_ ( _trillechchan, briodean_; 4. _smoke (from the chimney)_ ( _toil, ceo_; 5. _porridge_ ( _brochan, lit_; 6. _blue (of the sky)_ ( _liath, gorm_; 7. _grey (of hair)_ ( _glas, balt_; 8. _Sunday_ ( _Di-Dómhnnaich, Latha na Sásaid_ )—all with corresponding maps.

die ‘day’
OIr. dia.

die cetene

2051. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): An Old Irish gloss in the Munich Computus.
in MS Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 14456.
Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 131-132.

dies cetene

4143. Bisagni (Jacopo), Warntjes (Immo): Latin and Old Irish in the Munich Computus: a reassessment and further evidence.
In Ériu 57 (2007), pp. 1–33.
Offers an analysis of all the instances of code-switching in MS München, Clm 14456.

dies scrol

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

dígas

5106. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Old Irish heights and word-field potential.
OIr. ard, antae, dígas, dígsa, mullach, sliab, tulach.

dígbál

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.
In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.
Discusses the semantic change (NEED >) LACK > DESIRE in (II) Irish (díth, dígbál (> mod. docháil), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastaighidh), atá ... ó, oireann ... do, (III) Manx (focal, femce), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha ... a dhith air ... , is e a tha bhko ... ).
dígse

5106. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Old Irish heights and word-field potential.  
OIr. ard, antae, dígse, dígsa, mulach, sílab, tulach.

díguin

Discusses examples from the Irish legal language: geis, smacht, díguin.

diic

Lecc diic (díuce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Guibretha Carataiod §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’; diic may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2157]), represent do-íc ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on díic, diing ‘difficult’.

diing

Lecc diic (díuce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Guibretha Carataiod §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’; diic may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2157]), represent do-íc ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on díic, diing ‘difficult’.

dil: Ír (in rime)

794. Ó Conchomháinn (Tomás): A pious redactor of Dinnshenchas Érenn.  
(beg. Cia bem sunn 'nor suide sel'), 'Loch nÉrme' (beg. Loch nÉrme, arld a oscár), 'Ard Macha' (beg. In mag imriost ñ ar n-éich'), 'Temair III' (beg. Temaire toga na tulach); [6.] 'Dubbhir' (beg. Dubhbir Guaire, gním dia fáil), 'Nemthenn' (beg. Dreco ingen Chalmaí chruid), 'Mag Luár' (beg. Is eol dam im thréithas tó); [7.] 'Mag Muiriscé' (beg. A fir a Muirisc na mora); [8.] 'Loch Néil' (beg. Luidim Loch Néil, násad nglé); [9.] 'Benn Fháinne' (beg. Eol dam co soirbe sernag); [10.] The rime dílc: -fíir and 'Mag nAí' (beg. A fir, dia tés i Mag nAí); [11.] A poet's enthusiasm for his subject.

díleas (ScG)


In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dileasanach; dileachd; dileas; còir; àite, ionad; oighre/eíghre, oighreachd/eíghreachd; staoighle; Bratunn; curt; curtas; firantachd; ceann, ceannas; eucor, eucorach, eucorach; annasach.

díleasachd (ScG)


In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dileasanach; dileachd; dileas; còir; àite, ionad; oighre/eíghre, oighreachd/eíghreachd; staoighle; Bratunn; curt; curtas; firantachd; ceann, ceannas; eucor, eucorach, eucorach; annasach.

dìlse (ScG)


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 coirinn.

dìlis

8393. Ó Néill (Pádraig): The earliest dry-point glosses in Codex Usserianus Primus.


Includes three glosses in Irish: 32. focri, 69. oen and 79. dìlis.


Dímeach

7642. Ó Cruatalach (Conchubhar): Shenogre's and St. Awarie's: one case of mistaken identity and one case of sharp intuition?

On the origin of Díomóg/Modhíomóg of Clanín Caoín Ara and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Imoge or Shenoge, St. Awarès and Lady’s Island.

*-din-


OIr. lithech ‘accused person’ (cf. liid ‘accuses’) and Lat. litis ‘lawsuit’; also OIr. ad ‘law’, adue ‘due, fitting, proper’, adus ‘suitable, appropriate to’ and Umbrian orsi ‘sancte’, etc; OIr. col ‘injury, violation’ and Lat. culpa ‘blame’; cf. *-din- in trédenus ‘three days’ and Lat. mundinum ‘nine days’.

Dínertach

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


The relationship of story to history as exemplified in a number of texts relating to Guaire Aíabi: [1.] Introduction; [2.] Scéla Cúno meic Garthnáin; [3.] The question of Dínertach.

Dingle

6413. MacCotter (Paul): An Daingean and Dingle: what’s in a name?


dinnshenchas

2276. Ó Cuív (Brian): Dinnshenchas: the literary exploitation of Irish place-names.


dióbháil

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.

In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.

Discusses the semantic change (NEED >) LACK > DESIRE in (II) Irish (dith, digbel (> mod. diobháil), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastaidh), atá ... ó, oireann ... do, (III) Manx (loacal, fème), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha ... a dhith air ... , is e a tha bho ...).

diog

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.

In Féiliscríbhinn do Chathail Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. ní, nithe, a bheag, cineál; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhri, náit, puinn, se(o)jid, pioe; bit, frid, giob, luib, heat, pírín, ás, bónn, sciuirtíg, scrapeall; 3. dath, li, ceo, seo, leas, poibhs, scale, steama; 4. sian, seinn, guth, durl, focal, path, diog cneadáil; 8. blas, gráinne, greim, smaile, deoir; 6. cail, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt.
díograis

7968. McQuillan (Peter): Díograis in Aisling Aogáin Uí Rathaille.
    In ECI 23 (2008), pp. 121–141.

diol

    In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.
Lat. *lukis* glossed with Ir. *sléic* (means ‘pumice’, possibly related to *slachtaid* ‘smoothes’), *ruam nae* (earlier form of *ruamna* ‘colouring matter, redish colour’), *diol* (‘fillet, diadem’): all exx. of *ornamentum muliebrem*. Also suggests Ir. *sloigeadh* ‘smoothing, polishing’ derives from ON *slikja* ‘to smooth’, although *slocaidh* forms may have been influenced by Engl. *slick* ‘to slick, polish, smooth’.

Díomóg

7642. Ó Crualaoich (Conchubhar): Shemoge’s and St. Awarie’s: one case of mistaken identity and one case of sharp intuition?
On the origin of Díomóg/Mo dhíomóg of Cluain Caoin Ara and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Image or Shemoge, St. Awarie and Lady’s Island.

dióir

    Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. *ór*.

dior

    Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. *ór*.

dfor

    Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. *ór*.

diphthongs

678. Greene (David): The diphthongs of Old Irish.
    In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 26–45.
**Primitive Irish:** 1. Reduction of hiatus; 2. The u-infection of a; 3. The u-infection of penultimate syllables.  
**Archaic Irish:** 1. Reflexes of new final consonants; 2. Reduction of hiatus; 3. Coalescence of preverbs; 4. Compensatory lengthening.  
**Early Old Irish:** 1. Syncopation of vowels in post-tonic syllables; 2. Composite forms; 3. Loss of intervocalic -w-; 4. The shift to rising diphthongs.  
**Old Irish:** 1. The short diphthongs; 2. The long diphthongs; 3. Reduction of hiatus. Conclusion.

**dirdum (ModEngl)**

1271. Breeze (Andrew): Middle Irish dordán ‘buzz, roar’: Northern English dirdum ‘up roar, din’.  
ModEngl. dirdum < MEngl. dordan < Ir. dordán.

**dirid (ScG)**

3713. Lockwood (W. B.): Ptarmigan and other Gaelic names.  
*In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 271–278.*  
Bird-names: Engl. ptarmigan (< ScG tarmachan), tairmid, stearnal, amhas, asailag, buigeir, dirid.

**díseart (in place names)**

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.  
Cinéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cinéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cinéal Éanna and Tir Éanna; Cinéal Leigheidheach and Tir Leigheidheach; Cinéal Beaghaíne and Tir Beaghaíne; Tir Ainhiriceach; Tir Aodha; Díseart na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tidiach]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [wit]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domnach; disear; teach; cill.

14085. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Early ecclesiastical settlement names of county Galway.  
On the terms domnach, cluain, ceanach, tuaim, teach, disear, cill, both, as elements in placenames.

**Diséart Diarmaid**

8681. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.  


Díseart Úi Thuathail

19335. Coner (Niall): Solas nu a Dhíseart Úi Thuathail, Co. Dhoire.
    Discusses the origins and meanings of place-names in this district of Co. Derry:
    Desertoghill, Ballynameen, Carbalin tober, Crossland, Craigavöe, Cauilame,
    Gortacloghan.

dísert

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in
        Adomnán’s Life of Columba.
        Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The
        monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cœnubium, cella, cellula, ec(iesia); [2.] The
        church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. ec(iesia), oratorium, exedra (cf. ’Ir. air-
        dam), cæculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magnæ
        domus, domus, domus, hospitium / hospitolum, habitaculum, lectus); [4.] The
        plate(ol)’a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr.
        dísert), herimum).

-dís(t) (3 pl.)

    On the analogical spread of certain verbal endings, some of which gain indepen-
    dent pronominal status, e.g. -(e)as (1 sg.); -(a)is, -(a)ins, -(a)ir, -(f(a)i
    (2 sg.); -(e)mor, -(e)amuid, -(e)ais(t) (1 pl.); -(e)er, -(e)id, -(e)is(t) (3 pl.); -
    f(e)á, -(f(a)i) (impers.); -(f(e)ar, -(f)adh, -(e)as (impers.) with irregular verbs;
    -(e)ars, -(e)h(e)ars, -(f(e)ars (impers.).

díth

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.
    In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.
    Discusses the semantic change (need >) lack > desire in (II) Irish (díth, digbél
    (> mod. dobhail), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastaighidh), atá ... ó, oireann
    ... do, (III) Manx (local, feme), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha ... a dhith air
    ... is e a tha bho ...).

    In ÉtC 27 (1990), p. 183.
    ad D. Greene, in ZCP 34 (1975), p. 48. Proposes a derivation from
    *[d(e)ipt.(e)](p)ert-o-m (root *pert- ‘fall’).

2764. Mikhailova (Tatiana), Nikolaeva (Natalia): The denotations of death in
        Goidelic: to the question of Celtic eschatological conceptions.
Studies the etymology and semantics of Irish expressions denoting ‘death’ as occurring in the texts, with the aim of retrieving the Celtic attitudes towards death.

**díthean (ScG)**

4315. Grannd (Seumas): Lexical geography of the Western Isles.
*In SGS 17 (1996), pp. 146–149.*

Discusses the distribution of the various words used for ‘flower’: flár, díthean and sìthean.

**dítheech**


\*e(p)-\* in \(\text{e(i)theech}\) (with same base as dítheech and \(\text{fre(i)tech}\)); *eti- in \(\text{e(i)tech}\);
\(\text{díthetaech} < *\text{au and *apo > *ao}\); OIr. \text{ind}-, \text{imb}-, \text{tar(m-)}, \text{ol}, \text{sech}, \text{sa}^{3}, \text{do}^{2}, \text{ro}
(idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

**díthir (Inis Eoghaín)**

2055. McGonagle (Noel): Tá rud éigin a cheithre orm.

Ceithre ‘need etc.’ in E. Ul. idiom tá rud éigin a cheithre orm < ciorrhadh
‘cutting off, cutting short’.

**dítin**


Emends dítin (TT ii l. 52 \(\text{diten YBL}\), l. 53 \(\text{ditin Eg. 1782}\)) to dídin, v.n. of
\(\text{do-feid}\) and translates Is oc dídin do bás-siu atóu-sa ocus bia as ‘I am and I
shall be bringing about your death’.

**dítiú**


On the semantic development of \(\text{do-eim}\) (v.n. \(\text{ditiú}\)) from ‘grasps together’ to
‘protects’.

3466. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 4. Two Celtic reflexes of \(\text{*iem-}\).
*In Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 146–147.*

ad E. P. Hamp, in Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 172-74. On \(\text{do-em, ditiú}\), and compounds
of \(-\text{em}\).

**difu**

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?
    Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week
    from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol,
    Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satar[n]. Some discussion
    of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as
    old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic Íille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed.
    from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

    Repr. in D. Ó CRÓININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu ethamon

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?
    Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week
    from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol,
    Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satar[n]. Some discussion
    of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as
    old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic Íille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed.
    from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

    Repr. in D. Ó CRÓININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu iath

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?
    Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week
    from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol,
    Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satar[n]. Some discussion
    of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as
    old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic Íille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed.
    from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

    Repr. in D. Ó CRÓININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu luna

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?
    Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week
    from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol,
    Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satar[n]. Some discussion
    of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as
old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Seacht meic àille Óengusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu mart

779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satyr[p]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Seacht meic àille Óengusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu triach

779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satyr[p]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Seacht meic àille Óengusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

díuchi (ghost word)

1251. Ua Súilleabháin (Seán): Glac bheag focal.

1. aircísín (Pluincéad); 2. miúndáil/meanndáil/miondáil; 3. aílbhíl (Pluincéad); 4. ghiúch/giúch/iúch/ (?) dhíuch/ (?) dhiúch; 5. creithnisí/creithnaisí/greathnaisí, greathnais.

dfuchtra

In Ériu 35 (1984), pp. 203–204.

diúltaiágh


Engl. jilt, twig < Ir. diúltaigh, twig.

diún

413. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Deamhan (?) agus deireadh an lae.


Read diún [as in MS] < *i ndiúin < *i niúin for deamhan in phrase 'go raibh deamhan agus deireadh an lae ag teacht', in Éamon a Búr Í: Scéalta, ed. by P. Ó Ceanabhráin (1983), pp. 48, 70.

Ó Ceanabhráin (Peadar) (ref.)

diúparth


Discusses berid, ad-opair, fúabair and related forms.

dleasdanach (ScG)


In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dlígeach; dleachd; dleas; còir; àite, ionad; oighre/eighre, oighreachd/eighreachd; staoighle; Beàthunn; cearf, cearfas; fireantachd; ceann, ceannas; cuoir, cuoireach, cuirceach, annasach.

dlíged


1. Exegesis; 2. Arithmetic and the Paschal Computus; 3. Grammar. Suggests how a dictionary entry for dlíged, restricted to Old Irish examples, distinguishing between native and Latinate usages, might be set out (pp. 75–78).


With a study of the author's philosophical vocabulary, focusing on the terms dlíged, folud, aicned, umalóit, teorfegad.


In SCF 8 (2011), pp. 5–18.
dlígheach (ScG)


In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dlígheach; díleachd, dílas; côir; àite, ionad; oighre/eighre, oighreachd/eighreachd; staoighle; Breatunn; court, coirrhas; firentaichd; ceann, cennas; eucuir, eucuireach, eucuirach; annasach.

dlomass


Ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 (as. ed. by J. Carney [BILL 2778]). Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS domais as the 3rd sg. deit. pret. rel. of do-maisi ‘consorts’.

dlúigid


Leox dìce (dùce, doìce) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gubrutha Caratniad §15 and the legal commentary at CH 1 145.10–37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; doìce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217–218 [Best 2.2157]), represent do-íc c e ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dìce, ding ‘difficult’.

dlúth


do


Argues that so replaces do as a preverbal particle; evidence mainly from verse texts dated to seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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

In Êigse 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.

On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in Bardical syntactical tracts.
8165. Stüber (Karin): Der altirische do-Infinativ: eine verkannte Kategorie. 

   In JCeltL 3 (May, 1994), pp. 41–73.

dó

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 Bantical syntactical tracts.

do-

3014. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 5. Das altirische Verbalpräfix no/no.
   In ZCP 32 (1972), pp. 35–59.
   Criticises the doctrine that links Old Irish preverbs no-, to/do- with the Hittite 'sentence connectives' and proposes alternative etymologies based on their Basque and Amazigh typological parallels, among others.

1406. Eska (Joseph F.): On the prehistory of OIr. do-, MW dy-, etc.

do (+ agent)

331. Williams (J. E. Caerwyn): Remarks on a linguistic drift.
   On the use of the preposition do to indicate the agent of verbal nouns and related matters; compares and contrasts Welsh i(y).

do-beir

2691. Rosén (Hannah): Periphrasis and figura etymologica in some sources of Middle Irish.
   Examines the various syntactical patterns in which the figura etymologica is attested, and argues that in the type where the verbal noun is the topic of a cleft sentence the cognate finite verb lost its lexical prominence and gave way to an auxiliary verb, thus facilitating the proliferation of the periphrastical construction with do-gni, do-beir, fo-ceird, etc.

do donnée (=later form; < *dodan-of*bore’)

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
638. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. On a possible Celtic-Greek etymological correspondence.
   On the preterite forms *-tai (-tá:ie) /*-toí (*tó:ie) and *-dodon-oi (for later form *do-donnoe), all meaning 'bore'. Also discusses unrelated *toud (‘to bring forth (offspring)).

**do gní**

2691. Rosén (Hannah): Periphrasis and figura etymologica in some sources of Middle Irish.
   *In ZCP 43 (1989), pp. 53–83.*
   Examines the various syntactical patterns in which the figura etymologica is attested, and argues that in the type where the verbal noun is the topic of a cleft sentence the cognate finite verb lost its lexical prominence and gave way to an auxiliary verb, thus facilitating the proliferation of the periphrastical construction with *do gní, do-beir, fo-ceird*, etc.

**do** (participial)


**do** (prep.)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish *dugiioniio* or *dugiionti to?*
   Speculates on the possibility that RIG L.4 may attest a Continental Celtic preposition to.

**do-airét**

   *Ní-s tairchet ‘he cannot conduct them’ (CGH 93).*

**do-airicc**

4285. Ó Baoill (Colm): Scotticisms in a manuscript of 1467.

**do-airngair**

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4

855. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): *Varia*: VII. 1. OIr. *toined, tóinuid*.

**do-beir**

639. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): *Varia*: II. On some Celtic compound verb forms.
   On the lack of lenition following preverbs originally ending in a vowel 'in loose composition' in Old Irish verbs such as *do-beir, fo-cain, fo-céil*. Cf. the author's *Addendum ad Études celtiques* XV, 406ff, *in ÉC* 23 (1986), pp. 58–61.

4285. Ó Baoill (Colm): Scotticisms in a manuscript of 1467.

9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *do-uccai, do-ratai*.
   Argues that *do-uccai* derives from an old causative *h₂/g₃‘onk-ga/o- to the PIE ‘Narten’ present *h₂/g₃‘onk-k*, *h₂/g₃‘onk-nh*, and that *do-ratai* is an old primary verb (< *deh₂ ‘gave’) absorbed into the weak *a*-class.

**do-bidei (do-rubide, do-robidc)**

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.
   1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster *qg* in the perfect form *do-rubide, do-robidc* (< *do-bidei*; ML. 4069, ML. 5863), where *ŋ* might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of *connuargh* (ML. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause *con-n-argh*; III. For *innatrachtaid* (ML. 35b22), read *innatrachtaib* as in MS; IV. For *dumchoscoib*, read *dum-chosc-oibse* (dat. pl. of *inchosc ‘instruction’).

**dobrán**

3613. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Otter, salmon and eel in traditional Gaelic narrative.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Suggests that these water creatures have similar and overlapping functions as conduits of otherworldly power, wisdom and madness.

doibur


   In Fs. Trager (1972), pp. 233–237.
   OIr. dobur.

doiburchú

3613. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Otter, salmon and eel in traditional Gaelic narrative.
   Suggests that these water creatures have similar and overlapping functions as conduits of otherworldly power, wisdom and madness.

Docharóg

6091. Muhr (Kay): Docharóg, Mag Enir and Leth Cam.
   In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 131–143.
   Discusses evidence from the annals for two Airgialla place names.

do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinia

908. Ó Cuív (Brian): Varia: VII. The two herons of Druim Ceat.
   In Éir. 37 (1986), pp. 194–196.
   As related by Keating in his Foras Peasa ar Éirinn. In this case, the phrase do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinia is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

do-chuaiðdh

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

docharn


ad-bheir, do-ghní, ro-d fia (= OIr. rot-bia), aill in *facht n-aíll (= OIr. neut. aíll), dochum/chum, beidid (= MIr. beith), minhò.

do-cing (tochus)

1065. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): Three notes on *Cath Maige Tuired.*


1. An unnecessary emendation (vs. W. Stokes’s emendation of *snidfleet* to *sn[e]ild[me]*, in RC 12 (1891), pp. 306–08 (§14), reproduced in E. A. Gray, *Cath Maige Tuired* (1982); also discussion of the theme of womenfolk’s intervention in political affairs); 2. OIr. -tochus (interprets MS *tochina* (§67) as tochus, prototonic fut. 1 sg. of *do-cing* ‘steps, strides forward; advances, comes’); 3. A redactorial intrusion [in §69].

Gray (E. A.) (ref.), Stokes (W.) (ref.)

do-coissín

2823. Ó Corráin (Ailbhe): On the syntax and semantics of expressions of being in Early Irish.


Provides an analysis within the framework of case grammar of this range of expressions – excluding the copula and the substantive verb – along with other stative concepts expressing cognition, perception and possession, and postulates a common underlying syntactic structure where the logical subject is expressed in the locative case.

*dodan-of (> do donee (= later form) ‘bore’)*

638. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. On a possible Celtic-Greek etymological correspondence.


On the preterite forms *-taí (-tóc) / *-tòi (tòc) and *dodan-of (for later form *do donee), all meaning ‘bore’. Also discusses unrelated *toud* (‘to bring forth (offspring)).

do-dímen

10522. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On the origin of the Old Irish present -*men ‘fixes’.*


On the reconstruction of the Common Celtic present indicative stems underlying OIr. *do-dímen* and *sermaid.*

do-doichbí


1. Ml. 39d7 [nad-fendar]; 2. Ml. 28b6 [todoich][f], 39d26 [dun-doich[fs]]

deriving from *to-doich-., associated by folk etymology with doich 'perhaps, probably'.

doe


Argues that Ml. doe, dæ `a human being' is a cognate of Germanic *dewô-.

doé


Considers a link between OIr. doé `human being' and the English legal fiction John Doe.

do éim


On the semantic development of do éim (v. n. ditiu) from 'grabs together' to 'protects'.

doéel


Suggests it is a calque on an Irish name containing doéel or cíar.

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of 'non-Indo-European' type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.

In Studia Celto-Slavica 7 (2015), pp. 149-162.

Discusses the name elements boec/[becc, céech, doéel, túaim]; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

do ém

3466. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 4. Two Celtic reflexes of *jem-.

In Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 146-147.


doéndai

6689. Bourke (Cormac): The work of angels?

In IR 50/1 (Spring, 1999), pp. 76-79.
ad AU 1007.11: *doendo* 'man-made'.

dóer-rath

4313. Gillies (William): Some thoughts on the *tosechedervach*.


Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer, and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG *toiseach doer-rath* (cf. OIr. *dóer-rath* 'base clientship').

doérrathaig

1592. Quin (E. G.): The early Irish poem *Ísuc án*.


Poem beg. *Ísuc án* / *alor emm im disertán*, ed. with English translation and notes from MSS RIA 23 P 16 (Leabhar Breac), Brussels 5100–04, RIA 23 P 2 (Book of Lecan), Franciscan A 7, Land Misc. 610, RIA 23 P 3. Emphasises legal force of the text, with discussion of legal metaphors and terms such as *ernaid, sochor, doérrathaig*.

do-esta

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.


Discusses the semantic change (*need > lack > desire* in (I) Irish (*díth*, *dígbál* (> *doblháil*), *feidhm*, *do-esta* (> *teaschaidh*)), *átá*. . . *oírann* . . . *do*, (II) Manx (*alccal*, *fême*), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (*tha* . . . *a thít air* . . . , *is e a thà bho* . . . )).

do-faisce


(a) *foaisce, do-faisce*: ad J. Carney's discussion of *fáisc* 'announcement' and *táisc* 'tidings received', in *Ériu* 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. *BILL* 5527); (b) *tecosce, teosc*: more on derivatives of *seech*, including *écosc*; (c) *sich* 'said': ad J. Carney, ibid., p. 14 §13c, read *sich*.

do-feid


Emends *díthin* (*IT* ii 1. 52 (*dīken YBL*), l. 53 (*dītin Eg. 1782*)) to *dídin*, vn. of *do-feid* and translates *Is oc dīdin do bāis-siu atá-sa ocus bia* as 'I am and I shall be bringing about your death'.

do-feotar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *íthid* 'eats'.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020

Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4

vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dútar, do-fótar, etc.

do-fúachtra


In Éiru 35 (1984), pp. 203–204.

do-fiunmell

8534. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): A phonological note on OIr. -tuinnell.

In Celtica 26 (2010), pp. 44–47.

ad R. Thurneysen, in ZCP 16 (1927), p. 275 [7. Zu air. -túinnell]; argues it may reflect Class. OIr. *-túinnell.

do-fúachtra


In Éiru 35 (1984), pp. 203–204.

do-fótar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid `eats’.


vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dútar, do-fótar, etc.

do-fúaid

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid `eats’.


vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dútar, do-fótar, etc.

do-fúatar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid `eats’.


vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dútar, do-fótar, etc.

do-ghní


In Éiru 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.

ad-bheir, do-ghní, ro-d fia (= OIr. roth-bia), aíll in feacht n-ainn (= OIr. neaut. aíll), dochum/chum, beáidh (< Mr. beáth), mimh5.
do-gní

   In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

do-goa

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

dohicce

   Lecc diicce (diuce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gubretha Caratsniad §15 and the legal commentary at CHI i 145.1037, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; diicce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ícce ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on diic, diing ‘difficult’.

do-icc

4661. Jasano (Jay H.): Old Irish tair ‘come!’.
   In TPhS 84/1 (Nov., 1986), pp. 132–141.

do-icce

   Lecc diicce (diuce, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gubretha Caratsniad §15 and the legal commentary at CHI i 145.1037, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; diicce may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2 2157]), represent do-ícce ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on diic, diing ‘difficult’.

doich

   [1.] Ml. 39d7 [nad-fendar]; [2.] Ml. 28b6 [todeichfet], 39d26 [dun-doicha] deriving from *to-deich-., associated by folk etymology with doich ‘perhaps, probably’.
-dóid

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of iúthid ‘eats’.
   vs. *GOI* §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-ótar, -dútar, do-feótar, etc.

doíg

3747. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 5. dóig ám.
   ad *DIL* D, 304.17–24, where the phrase dóig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction doig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective dóig.

dóig ám

3747. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 5. dóig ám.
   ad *DIL* D, 304.17–24, where the phrase dóig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction doig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective dóig.

doilghe

3417. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Three notes: 2. doiligh, doilghe.
   Phonological convergence of adjective (doiligh) and abstract noun (doilghe).

doiligh

3417. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Three notes: 2. doiligh, doilghe.
   Phonological convergence of adjective (doiligh) and abstract noun (doilghe).

11723. Breeze (Andrew): Doolie ‘grievous’ in the *Testament of Cresseid*.
   In *N&Q* 57/2 (Jun., 2010), pp. 195–196.
   < Ir. doiligh.

*do-inchosaig

   Compared to OIr. *do-inchosaig.

Doire Eidhneach

Doire na bhFlann


11784. Ó Muraile (Nollaig): Doire na bhFlann alias Doire Eidhneach: an historical and onomastic study.
   In StH 20 (1980), pp. 111–139.

doL


   *e(p)j* in e(i)tech (with same base as dith(t)ech and fre(i)tech); *eih- in e(i)tech;
   oḥ < *au and *apo > *ae; OIr. ind., imb\(^b\), tar(m-), ol, sech, o\(^b\), dol\(^b\); ro (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

*dol (Pictish) (in place names)*

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


dolam


   < Ir. dolam(h).

dólánach

3066. Braidwood (J.): Terms for ‘left-handed’ in the Ulster dialects.
   In UF 18 (1972), pp. 98–110.

Dolbh Scóinne

4309. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.
In SGS 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

On a possible etymological tradition in Agallmh na senórach connecting the personal name Dubh Scóinne, the place name Dún Scóine and the word scián with Scone in Perthshire.

**dolbud**

**dolbud**


**do-lín (du-línat)**

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


**domain**

10762. Uhlich (Jürgen): Altirisch domun “Welt; Erde” und *domain* “tief”.


**do-mais**


ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 (as. ed. by J. Carney 1964 [*BILL* 2778]). Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS *domais* as the 3rd sg. deut. pret. rel. of *do-maisi* ‘concocts’.

**do-maisi**


ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 (as. ed. by J. Carney 1964 [*BILL* 2778]). Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS *domais* as the 3rd sg. deut. pret. rel. of *do-maisi* ‘concocts’.

9521. Breatnach (Liam): Miscellanea Hibernica.


**do-naithi**
4663. Considine (Patrick): The Indo-European origin of Greek ἡνίς ‘wrath’. 
In TPhS 83/1 (Nov., 1985), pp. 144–170.
Also relevant to the etymology of OIr. maith.

domhnach (in place names)

14040. Mac Giolla Espaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.
Cínél Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cínél Conaill and Tir Chonaill; 
Cínél Eanna and Tir Eanna; Cínél Luighdheach and Tir Luighdheach; 
Cínél Baighaine and Tir Baighaine; Tir Ainmhirche; Tir Aodha; Dún na nGáill/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cuain; tulaigh]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [méadh]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; disear; teach; cill.

do-midethar

Reads thormassid (Thes. i 202) with short o and lenited m, i.e. as 2pl. pres. subj. of do-midethar.

dominicum (Lat)

1376. Doherty (Charles): The basilica in early Ireland.
Discusses use of terms Lat. basilica, dominicum and Ir. baisle/baisle, 
domnach in medieval Ireland.

dominicus (Lat)

1374. Sharpe (Richard): Some problems concerning the organisation of the Church in early medieval Ireland.
Discusses ecclesiastical terminology (e.g. Lat. parochia, familia, dominicus (>
Ir. domnach), princeps, Ir. airchinnich, episcop tuaithe (cf. Lat. clericus plebis), etc.) and the impact of monasticism.

Dominnach

14976. Howlett (David), Ireland (Colin) (app. auth.): Two Irish jokes.
In Appendix: The Irish names in Suadbar’s letter, by Colin IRELAND [Caunchobreach, Fergus, Dominnach, Suadbar].
Dominus Insularum


domnach

1374. Sharpe (Richard): Some problems concerning the organisation of the Church in early medieval Ireland.
   Discusses ecclesiastical terminology (e.g. Lat. parochia, familia, dominicus (> Ir. domnach), princeps, Ir. air chinne ch, episcop tuathc (cf. Lat. clericus plebis), etc.) and the impact of monasticism.

1376. Doherty (Charles): The basilica in early Ireland.
   Discusses use of terms Lat. basilica, dominicum and Ir. baisle/baisek, domnach in medieval Ireland.

domnach (in place names)

1408. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Early ecclesiastical settlement names of county Galway.
   On the terms domnach, cluain, eanach, tuaim, teach, discai, cill, both, as elements in placenames.

Domnach Mór

722. Ó Seaneac háin (Diarmuid): Caol Uisce and Domnach Mór: two medieval mysteries by the Erne.

Domnall mac Taide

   In Êrin 43 (1992), pp. 93–133.

Dommann
2052. Carey (John): The name Tuatha Dé Danann.
   Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu from a Common Celtic source is a
   false assumption; Tuatha Dé Danann results of the disambiguation of the term
   Tuatha Dé ‘old gods’.

*domo-

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish déis ‘client(s)’.
   Derives from *dem- ‘house(hold)’; cf. dám ‘retinue (of clients)’ < *domo-
   ‘house(hold)’.

domúcula (Lat)

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in
   Adomnán’s Life of Columba.
   Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The
   monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenobium, cella, cellula, ecclesia); [2.] The
   church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. ecclesia, oratorium, cellula (cf. Ir. air-
   dam), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magna
   domus, domus, domúcula, hospitium / hospitiolum, habitaculum, lectularium); [4.] The
   plate(au) of a monastery; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr. disert), herimum).

domun

2718. Hamp (Eric P.): Welsh elfydd and albio-.
   In ZCP 45 (1992), pp. 87–89.
   Ad W. MÜN, Über Albion, elfydd, Albiorix und andere Indikatoren eines
   keltischen Weltbildes, in (pp. 435–439) Celtic Linguistics: Ieithyddiaeth
   Geltaidd: Readings in the Brythonic Languages, ed. by M. BALL, J. FIFE, E.
   POPPE and J. ROWLANDS (Amsterdam 1990).

   In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 70–76.
   Studies the semantics of Celt. *dubno-, *albio- and *bitu- (cf. OIr. bith, domun,
   Alba), suggesting that the use of these terms reflect an older religious idea of a
   dual universe composed of white and dark parts.

10762. Uhlich (Jürgen): Altirisch domun “Welt; Erde” und domain “tief”.

domus (Lat)

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in
   Adomnán’s Life of Columba.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenubium, cella, cellula, cc(iesia); [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. cc(iesia, oratorium, exedra (cf. ? Ir. air-dam), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magna domus, domus, domuscula, hospitium / hospitolum, habitaculum, lectulum); [4.] The plate(ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr. disert), herimum).

don

In Ériu 43 (1992), p. 211.
son ‘happy’ and antonym don; cf. sóna / dona.

On the petrified survival of genitive case marking the direct object of a transitive verb: nadairtheic don lit. ‘which has not yielded ground’ (ML. 13112).

2708. Hamp (Eric P.): On the paradigm of OIr. dí.
In ZCP 44 (1991), pp. 76–78.
Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argue that it spread from Proto-Celtic endingless locative *gđen through the stem-final of the other cases.

dona

In Ériu 43 (1992), p. 211.
son ‘happy’ and antonym don; cf. sóna / dona.

Donann

2052. Carey (John): The name Tuatha Dé Danann.
Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu from a Common Celtic source is a false assumption; Tuatha Dé Danann results of the disambiguation of the term Tuatha Dé ‘old gods’.

Donegal

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

Cinéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cinéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cinéal Eanna and Tir Eanna; Cinéal Luaidhreach and Tir Luaidhreach; Cinéal Baghaine and Tir Baghaine; Tir Anmhirch; Tír Aodha; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tuldach]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [ratha]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: dornach; discert; teach; cill.

do-néis

   In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

donetad


do-ní

   In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

Donlevy (family name)

14041. Gillespie (Fergus): Gaelic families of County Donegal.

donn

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)da(h)ae and his relatives.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=dl&IndexTypeID=4

Argues that maith, dag. Dagdae, Danann (< *Donn), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

Donn Cúalnge

1153. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Lexical and literary aspects of ‘heart’ in Irish.

In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 1–18.

1. Introduction; 2. Forms and declension of cride; 3. Sense of cride: 3.1 Primary sense: the physical heart; 3.2 Cride ‘centre, middle part, focus’ vs. medón and bár; 4. The heart as metaphor for courage; 5. The heart as seat and object of love: 5.1 Cnúi and cride; 6. The heart as seat of emotions etc.; 7. ‘Heartbreak’ resulting in death: 7.1 General; 7.2 Deirdre; 7.3 Finnabair; 7.4 Donn Cúalnge; 7.5 Other instances; 8. Welsh parallels.

Donnchadh Midi


[1.] Introduction; [2.] A goddess Gormlaith?; [3.] Gormlaith (ob. 861), daughter of Donnchadh Midi; [4.] Gormlaith (ob. 948), daughter of Fáinn Sina; [5.] Gormlaith (ob. 1030), daughter of Murchad mac Fian; [6.] Conclusion. Discusses the processes whereby an historical figure is transformed into a complex literary character.

Donnchadh Rennlur, King of Ossory


Edited from MS RIA D iv 2, with variant readings from MS RIA 23 O 48 (Liber flavus Fergusorum) and UCD Add. Ir. MS 14 (Mac Firbis’s Book of Genealogies); with translation and notes.

do-ratai

9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish do-uccai, do-ratai.


Argues that do-uccai derives from an old causative *h₂/ʒēnk-ye/o- to the PIE ‘Narten’ present *h₂/ʒēnk-ti, *h₂/ʒēnk-yti, and that do-ratai is an old primary verb (< *deh₂- ‘give’) absorbed into the weak a-class.

dordán


**do-robide (< do-bidci)**

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form do-robide, do-robide (< do-bidci; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ng might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause con n-argab; III. for innatrachtaidh (Ml. 35622), read innatrachtaibh as in MS; IV. for dumchocsaibse, read d-um-inchose-aib-se (dat. pl. of inchose `instruction').

---

**Dorsey**

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, Creeveroe and divisions; Loughnamade, Kingis Stables, Rath Cimbaithe, Tullymorose, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gallion, Slieb Mondeur, Slieb Faust, Ath na Fomhair, Bial Atha an Airgid; Dorsey, Loch Echtra, Nemned, Callan, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Forkill, Miduchair, Finch Connaghe, Faithom, Carnbane, Búrach Ulaid. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Saillech, Talamh na Lice, Tamlachta Bó, Cenngobha, Oenach Macha, Nemned.

---

**Dorsum Tómme**

12307. Lacey (Brian): Trícheán’s Sírdruimm, Adomnán’s Dorsum Tómme.


**do-robide (< do-bidci)**

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form do-robide, do-robide (< do-bidci; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ng might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause con n-argab; III. for innatrachtaidh (Ml. 35622), read innatrachtaibh as in MS; IV. for dumchocsaibse, read d-um-inchose-aib-se (dat. pl. of inchose `instruction').

---

**dos-**

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)mu-n-; 5. The prefix im/jo; 6. The prefix con; 7. Con for co n-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

dos

15193. Uhlich (Jürgen): Two unrecognised Philargyrius glosses.
   * das gl. ilic; *suind [MS sum/sund] gl. fontes. Includes an excursion on scribal Latinization of Irish words.

do-s-n-áirthet


-dótar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *íthid 'eats'.
   * vs. GOI [689 (a)]. On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fútar, -dóter, -dútar, do-feotar, etc.

doth de dub

5146. Bisagni (Jacopo), Warntjes (Immo): The Early Old Irish material in the newly discovered Computus Einsidlensis (c. AD 700).
   * Provides a linguistic analysis of the Irish material in Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 321 (647).

dóthain

   * On a Welsh analogue to the Ir. idiom tá sé lín a dhóthain.

do-uccai

9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish do-uccai, do-ratai.
   * Argues that do-uccai derives from an old causative *h₂/gennge/o- to the PIE 'Narten' present *h₂/gēnk-ti, *h₂/gēnk-nti, and that do-ratai is an old primary verb (< *dek₂- 'give') absorbed into the weak a-class.

Douglas

5414. Broderick (George): Vorskandinavische Ortsnamen auf der Insel Man.
I. Pre-Scandinavian place-names in Man: Man, Douglas, Rushen, Hentre, Ards (Arddae Huimnonn), Appyn, Napin, Balihast, Begaode, Bemaccan, Bemahague, Bbabalo, Bellow, etc. II. Pre-Scandinavian place-name elements in Man: sleicu (Ir. sliabh), carrick (Ir. carraig kilis (Mx keeil, Ir. cill), ballys (Mx belley, Ir. baile, magher (Ir. machaire, ScG machair); 3. Pre-Scandinavian place-names without topographical attestation in Man.

Douglas (IOM)

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

Dov)-(A) (Og)

   In Ériu 40 (1989), pp. 129-134.

Downmacpatick

2454. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Dún Cermna: a reconsideration.
   In Éigse 34 (2004), pp. 71-89.

   Refutes Keating’s identification of Dún Cermna with Downmacpatick, on the Old Head of Kinsale, Co. Cork, arguing that the actual location may have been Dunmore in SE Co. Waterford.

do-bideci

7077. Stifter (David): Varia: II. A rule for z-deletion in Irish?
   In Ériu 59 (2009), pp. 159-164.

   vs. GOI §218. Includes a discussion of the etymology of OIr. sochuide.

do-ber

6816. Campanile (Enrico): Un retitio morfologico in irlandese antico.
   In Studi Quattordicio Morescini (1998), pp. 141-144.

   buid, -buich, do-ber, bi, -fuair, -asnaic.

   Reprinted in Saggi Campanile, pp. 300-303.

do-cuirethar

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

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

do-cuirethar

16549. Ahlqvist (Anders): Two Old Irish middles.

Presents evidence from *Audacht Morainn* (as ed. by A. Ahlqvist 1984) for the survival of the middle voice in two Old Irish verbal forms, *teclannathar* (< *do-elainn*) and *méthathar* (< *méthaid*).

do-fairged


do-fúasailci

9855. Hofman (Rijklof): Een Oudiers compositum.
   [(In Dutch:) An Old Irish compound.]

Argues OIr. *súitasailtech* is a calque on Lat. *absolutus*.

do-gní

17852. Stüber (Karin): *do-gní*-periphrasis in Old and Middle Irish.

Suggests this category was never fully grammaticalized, and that remained marginal throughout the history of Irish; also suggests it may have belonged to a sub-literary register.

do-greinn


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-greinn, do-greinn*, 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.

do-lín

   1. *ar- ochrin, at-baill, do-lín, at-gnín*, etc. 2. *-curethar*.

dracon

   *In A grand gallimaufry [Nick Maxwell essays]* (2010), pp. 79–82.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Discusses the descriptions of dragon-stones in early Irish literature.

**draighean**

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


Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bretha comaitheasa*, which are divided into four groups of seven:

1. _airighe do 'nobles of the wood':_ _daur_ 'oak', _coll_ 'hazel', _cuilenn_ 'holly', _ibar_ 'yew', _uinnius_ 'ash', _ochtach_ 'Scots pine?', _abhall_ 'wild apple-tree';
2. _aithighe do 'commoners of the wood':_ _ferm_ 'alder', _sait_ 'willow', _ecthann_ 'rowan, mountain ash', _beithe_ 'birch', _lem_ 'elm', _ideth_ 'wild cherry?';
3. _fodla feidhe 'lower divisions of the wood':_ _draigen_ 'blackthorn', _fearus_ 'spindle-tree', _fioncholl_ 'whitebeam?';
4. _losa feidhe 'bushes of the wood':_ _rait_ 'gorse, furze', _aiten_ 'gorse, furze', _dris_ 'bramble, blackberry', _fróe_ 'heather', _gibeal_ 'broom?'. Also includes brief discussion of _lecla_ and _aín_, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

**draoibheal**

7889. Breeze (Andrew): Some Gaelic etymologies for Scots words: _drubly, blad, gibravage_ and _gaberlanzie_.


Sco. _drubly_ < _druibheal_; Sco. _blad_ < _blad_; _gibravage_ < _céibeal_; Sco. _gaberlanzie_ < _cibearlan_.

**dre**

1733. Ó Cuiv (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.


Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**drean**

1733. Ó Cuiv (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.


Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**dreáin**

1733. Ó Cuiv (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.


Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.
Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**dreén**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.

*In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*

Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**dréim**

9598. Sayers (William): Games, sport and para-military exercise in early Ireland.

*In Aethlon 10/1 (Fall, 1992), pp. 105-123.*


Appendix: A synthetic version of the lists of martial feats (*cles*) as found in the Ulster cycle of tales.

**dréim fri fogaist agus agus dìrgud crette fora rind co fonnadm níad náir**


**dreoillín**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.

*In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*

Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**dreoilín**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.

*In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*
Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**drettel**

359. Williams (J. E. Caerwyn): Welsh *drythyll, trythyll*; Irish *drettel, treittel*.  

**Drevá**

*In JSNS* 3 (2009), pp. 121–126.

**Drimmendo**

1506. Killeen (J. F.): An Irish song in Smollett?  
*In Éigse* 15/1 (Samhradh, 1973), p. 66.  
Argues that Drimmendo in Tobias Smollett’s *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771) represents the Irish song *An drúimfhionn dubh*.

**dringthiar**

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 *-bëis* of the substantive verb.

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

**dris**

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

**dristiúirí**
   In Fs. de Bhaldraithe (1986), pp. 36–47.
   1. as éadan; 2. bosc/a/bóiscín; 3. carra, cargadh; 4. criss cross; 5. dhrisíúí; 6. fisigil, -ín; 7. sroed maidne.

*drocor


Oers an accóunt of selected instances (both certain and doubtful) of lexical borrowing from Irish into Welsh: MW aethan, MW dhrisíúí (< OIr. aethan?); MW chead (< OIr. cheideach); MW cor, dyrco (< OIr. cor, *drocor); MW dengyn (< OIr. dainigen); MW ghráen(n)wyn(n) (perhaps includes OIr. gráin as element?); MW lomn (< OIr. lomn); MW náb llen (< OIr. mac léiginn); MW ochseil/ochsail (< OIr. ozal); MW wynbelaw (< OIr. clámínchech).

droch

   In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 143–149.

II. Welsh troed, Breton troad, OIr. dhruch: Suggests that OIr. droch and traig are two different agent nouns derived from the PIE root ‘dhrgh- ‘run’.

5320. Greene (David): The chariot as described in Irish literature.
   In Iron age in the Irish sea province (1972), pp. 59–73.

Discusses the terms dā eoch, carpat, dā ndroch, formaid, sitbe, feirtsi, cettt, cuing, dā n-ail, clár, suide, etruide, éissi, brot.

drochet


Includes a discussion of OIr. drochet and drochtech.

   In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 143–149.

II. Welsh troed, Breton troad, OIr. dhruch: Suggests that OIr. droch and traig are two different agent nouns derived from the PIE root ‘dhrgh- ‘run’.


Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms ãth, belach, bòthar, canain, conar, drochet, ëol, rith, sèt, sèol, skge.

drochrosc
1001. Borsje (Jacqueline), Kelly (Fergus): ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish literature and law.


Part I (pp. 1-33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [súil mileach, Birugder, súil milltech, súil neimneach, possibly tsuichcháech]; 2. The angry eye [déccain andiaraid, súil (fhéig) andiaraid]; 3. Casting the evil eye [millich, aidmillich; corrimeach also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [for-moinethar, drochmbe, drochshuíl]; 5. Protection against the evil eye. Part II (pp. 34-39) by F.K.: ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish law: a section of legal commentary (dating from around the twelfth century) attached to a four-word quotation from an Old Irish law text (No etod tri ormath ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. CHI i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

drochshuíl

1001. Borsje (Jacqueline), Kelly (Fergus): ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish literature and law.


Part I (pp. 1-33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [súil mileach, Birugder, súil milltech, súil neimneach, possibly tsuichcháech]; 2. The angry eye [déccain andiaraid, súil (fhéig) andiaraid]; 3. Casting the evil eye [millich, aidmillich; corrimeach also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [for-moinethar, drochmbe, drochshuíl]; 5. Protection against the evil eye. Part II (pp. 34-39) by F.K.: ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish law: a section of legal commentary (dating from around the twelfth century) attached to a four-word quotation from an Old Irish law text (No etod tri ormath ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. CHI i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

drochtech


Includes a discussion of OIr. drochet and drochtech.

Droichead na gCamán

16272. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): Teorainneacha, áthanna agus iomáin.


Examines placenames containing references to hurling: Áth an Mhoilic (Alhawllik); Drom Cromán (Appletown); Droichead na gCamán, Tobair na gCamán (Commoin Bridge, Tobernaigomnaun); Áth na gCamán (Aughnaigomnaun); Áth na nUraíinn (Urlingford).

droichead uama

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
1488. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Mioneolas meadrachta II.
   In Éigse 14/4 (Geimhreadh, 1972), pp. 265–268.
   [1.] Foroil aritha i gcomhardadh (sé, sí, etc.);

**droichotech**

6084. Bourke (Cormac): Cilline pontifex.
   In IR 49/1 (Spring, 1998), pp. 77–80.
   On the term droichotech.

**droim**

7333. Mac Aodha (Breandán S.): Eilimintí físcuilá in áitainnmeacha Ard Mhacha.
   In SAM 14/2 (1991), pp. 149–160.
   Studies the distribution of droim, tullaigh, corr, multo(ch), cnoc, carragh, cloch and magh/machair.

**Droim Ceanann**

2277. Ó Canann (Tomás): Notes on some Donegal place-names.
   I. Ballycannon; II. Meenycan; III. Cannon’s Lough; IV. Glennagannon; V. Drumcannon.

**Droim Crí**

2315. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Drumree, Contae Ard Mhacha.

**droim (in place names)**

15239. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): Common elements for heights in the placenames of Co. Leitrim.
   Corr, droim, multach, tollach, barr, cnoc.

**Droim Ineascláin**

8681. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánaí: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

**Droim Mucú**

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánaí: As cartlann na logainmneacha.


droimneac'h


Discusses the bird-names: ScG *gug* ‘gannet or solan goose’; Ir. *foracha* ‘common guillemot’; Gael. *gearr* (as used in bird-names, different to *gearr* ‘short’); ScG *gearr-a-glas* ‘black guillemot’; ScG *cruignach* ‘id.; ScG *faolag bhiorach* ‘common guillemot’; ScG *croasan* ‘common guillemot; puffin’; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a’ chrùbain*, Ir. *eán a’ nille*); ScG *gil-le-bog*, *bogansach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneac’h* ‘great black-backed gull’; Mx. *sprydd* ‘tern’; ScG *capall coille* ‘vapercaille or Western gorse’; Mfr. *erc ‘hên’.

droing

12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmuid): Varia: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.


*droing*, *droing*; *glioscarnach*; *gruaim*; *goin*; *húiste*; *múiríoll*; *roc*; *strabóg*; *tasc al-money*.

drolam


In Sprache 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.


8533. Kelly (Fergus): Cauldron imagery in a legal passage on judges (*CIH IV* 1307.38–1308.7).

In Celtica 26 (2010), pp. 31–43.

From Egerton 88; edition, with English translation and linguistic discussion (particularly of the terms *tellach*, *gríach*, *cél, drolam, imbeh*).

Drom Cromáin

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020

Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
16272. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): Téarainneacha, áthanna agus iomáin.
   Examines placenames containing references to hurling: Áth an Mhoilc (Ahaw-lik); Drom Cromán (Applestown); Droichead na gCamán, Tobór na gCamán (Commun Bridge, Tobernagommánaun); Áth na gCamán (Aughnagommánaun); Áth na nUraínn (Uirlingford).

Dromiskin

8681. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánaíse: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

Dromorebrague

   Dromorebrague, Lánsabrague, Arnaighbrague. [Continued in p. 179.]

Dromore

   In SGS 13/1 (Autumn, 1978), pp. 112–126.
   Surveys eight publications by Christian Matras (1900–1988) on Irish loan words in Faroese, focusing particularly on the loans from drom, bláthach, *slabae, dais, cn, tarb, ScG lámh chéarr (< OIr. *lám cherr), mùrann (or mùirín, mûrínneach, etc.), sopp, áinge.
   Matras (Christian) (ref.)

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
drualus


[1.] On the relationship between ON hvønn and Ir. cuinneóg; [2.] On the names for mistletoe (uile-ice, dru(ð)b)lus); [3.] Lat. limeum.

drubly (Sco.)


In ScoL 27 (2008), pp. 43–50.

Sco. drubly < dnoibaí; Sco. blad < blod; gilravage < cioblach; Sco. gaberlanzie < cíobairtn.

druif

3893. Bondarenko (Grigory): Hiberno-Rossica: ‘knowledge in the clouds’ in Old Irish and Old Russian.


Discusses similarities between Old Irish and Old Russian formulaic language concerning poetic inspiration.

druid


5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?

In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 69–95.


drui-én

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.

In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43–66.

Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

Druim Alban

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4

**Druim Cet**

908. Ó Cuív (Brian): *Varia*: VII. The two herons of Druim Cet.  
   As related by Keating in his *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*. In this case, the phrase *do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinibh* is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

**Druim Cet** (herons of)

908. Ó Cuív (Brian): *Varia*: VII. The two herons of Druim Cet.  
   As related by Keating in his *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*. In this case, the phrase *do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinibh* is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

**Druim Cett**


*Rev. by*


**Druim Clúad**

794. Ó Conchaimainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Éirinn*.  
`deoraid do chéin` (beg. Sunna ro bói Caurnan cas), `Céirna` (beg. Cia b'enn sùn *nar suide set*), `Loch nÉrne` (beg. Loch nÉrne, ard a oscár), `Ard Macha` (beg. In mag imriadiat ar n-éric), `Temair III` (beg. Temair togha na tuath); [6.] `Dubthir` (beg. Dubhthair Guaire, gnìom dha fail), `Nemthenn` (beg. Dreo ingin Chalmaid chruid), `Mag Luirg` (beg. Is eat dom in threthnas tó); [7.] `Mag Múirisc` (beg. A fìr a Múirisc na mara); [8.] `Loch Néill` (beg. Luaidim Loch Néill, násadh nglé); [9.] `Benn Fholtb` (beg. Eol dom co soirbe sercath); 10. The rime Ùil: -fìr and `Mag nAí` (beg. A fìr, dia tèis i Mag nAí); [11.] A poet's enthusiasm for his subject.

**Druim Criaich**

12606. Ingridsdotter (Kicki): Motivation for incest: Clothru and the Battle of *Druim Criaich*.

Discusses the episode of Clothru's incest with her brothers, found in *Aided Meidbe*, the prose and metrical *dindshenchas* of Druim Criaich, and *Cath Buindo*.

**Druim Criaig**

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


**Druim Dá Maige**

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


**Druim Dearg**

5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.

Druim Dearg, Dumha Aichir, Grasnairet, Druim Lochmuidhe, Guil na Maigher Freinhu, Slanemore.

**Druim Léas**

1367. Ó Cróinín (Dubhthac), Fanning (Thomas) (*app. auth.): Rath Melsigi, Willibrord, and the earliest Echternach manuscripts.
In *Peritia* 3 (1984), pp. 17–49.
Argues that the earliest Echternach codices were strongly influenced by Irish scribal tradition. Rath Meligi (identified as Clonmelsh, Co. Carlow), mentioned by Bede, is suggested as the training ground for Willibrord’s mission to Frisia. Úachtar, an Anglo-Saxon scholar, is identified with Ichthrich, on the witness list of Cán Adomnán. Posits a reference to Droim Leas (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 Crónín, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 145-172.

Murphy (K.) (ref)

Druim Lochnuidhe

5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.
   In RiM 6/3 (1977), pp. 60-61.
   Druim Óeng, Dumha Achir, Granairet, Druim Lochnuidhe, Guil na Maighle Freamh, Slanemore.

Druim Tuama

12307. Lacey (Brian): Tírechán’s Sírdruimn, Adomnán’s Dorsum Tómme.

Druime

   Sencell Dumaigi; Sendomnach; Ardsealis; Drúime.

drùin (ScG)

5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?
   In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 69-95.

druing

12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmuid): Vari: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.
Drumacoo

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánais: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

Drumargy

2319. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Logainmneacha i gcéantar Bhaile Chaisleáin a
thit as feidhm.
Drumargy, Drumacross, Gortrumine, Holm, Portbrittas, Strounskeek.

Drumcannon

2277. Ó Canann (Tomás): Notes on some Donegal place-names.
I. Ballycannon; II. Meenycanon; III. Cannon’s Lough; IV. Glennagannon; V.
Drumcannon.

Drumconwell

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, Creeveroe and divisions: Loughnashade, Kings Stables, Rath
Cimboth, Tullyvorgie, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Galion, Slieb
Mondhurn, Slieb Frait, Áth na Fomire, Beal Átha an Airgid, Dorsey, Loch Ech-
tra, Nemed, Callan, Ardachadh, Cloenloc, Forkill, Miduchachair, Fiodh
Casaille, Fathom, Carnaise, Bóriagh Ulad. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Feerta,
Ard Macha, Ard Sailech, Telach na Liocr, Tamlachta Bó, Cennogoba, Oenach
Macha, Nemed.

Drumeree

2315. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Drumeree, Contae Ard Mhacha.

Drumlease (Co. Leitrim)

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

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4

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. Ódúchtríd, an Anglo-Saxon scholar, is identified with Ichthbricht on the witness list of Cón Aodannain. Posits a reference to Druim 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.)

Drumnacross

2319. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Logainmneacha i gcéanta Bhaile Chaisleáin a thit as feidhm.


Drumargy, Drumnacross, Gortrumine, Holm, Porthbrittas, Stronshees.

Drust


In CMCS 1 (Summer, 1981), pp. 53–81.

Incl. discussion of name Drust, found in Tochmarc Emire.

drúth

5124. Poppe (Erich): A note on the jester in Fingal Rónáin.


Examines the close association of a king and his jester in early Irish literature, suggesting that the royal bufoon is a symbol of Máel Pothaiteig’s right to kingship.

7069. Boyd (Matthieu): Competing assumptions about the drúth in Orgain Dennra Ríog.

In Ériu 59 (2009), pp. 37–47.

On Cobthach and Labraid’s different interpretations of the relationship between a drúth and his king.

11667. Breeze (Andrew): Ælfric’s truð ‘bufoon’: Old Irish drúth ‘bufoon’.


Particularly on the type known as crosán.
13331. Matheson (Anna): Itinerant *drúth* and the mark of Cain in O’Davoren’s
glossary.

   In CMCS 67 (Summer, 2014), pp. 55–71.

   O’Davoren 518 s.v. *correcheoda*; argues reference is made to a lump appearing
   on the forehead of illegal satirists.

dtígh

1742. de Bláithraith (Tomás): Réamhfhocail ar lár: dhá nóta.


   (1) ad ‘Ní tosfainn saachtain é’ (ad C. Ní Dhomhnaill, in Éigse 17/3 (1978),
   pp. 371–378); (2) *tígh*, *dtígh*, go dtí *tígh*.

dú


   In ZCP 44 (1991), pp. 76–78.

   Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argues
   that it spread from Proto-Celtic endingless locative *gden* through the stem
   final of the other cases.

-dúaid

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *ithid* ‘eats’.

   In Éiriú 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.

   vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of *do-fúaid*, *-díod*, *-dúaid*, *do-fúatar*,
   *do-fótar*, *dótar*, *-dútar*, *do-feotar*, etc.

duairc

7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suairceas* in the seventeenth century.


10154. Mac Cuillinn (Peadar): Gnéithe de na focail *suairc* agus *suairceas* sa

   18ú haois.


duairceas

7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suairceas* in the seventeenth century.


dual (ScG)

4345. Ní Suáird (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political

   poems of the Fennaig MS (1688–1693).

   In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dlìgheach; dlìsheachd, dìlis; cóir; àite, ionad; oighre/eìghre, oighreachd/eìghreachd; staoighle; ìrneann; curt, curtas; fireantaschd; ceann, ceannas; eucòir, eucòireach, eucòorach; annasach.

dùalch

2532. Poppe (Eric): A Virgilian model for hìuireach thadhàalach?
Suggests that OIr. hìuireach thadhàalach is calqued on the rare Latin collocation lùris trìrìs (Aeneid 3x), hence the abundant examples in Middle Irish literature.

dualchas (ScG)

4345. Ní Suairí (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political poems of the Fhènaig MS (1688–1693).
In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dlìgheach; dlìsheachd, dìlis; cóir; àite, ionad; oighre/eìghre, oighreachd/eìghreachd; staoighle; ìrneann; curt, curtas; fireantaschd; ceann, ceannas; eucòir, eucòireach, eucòorach; annasach.

dùan

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dùan.
Derives it from *dap-nà, cf. L damnun. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536–543.

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, cér, dùan, cétal, rosc, cubaid; §5 surveys medieval Irish versification.

duáin dheiridh shaothair

1476. McManus (Damian): The bardic poet as teacher, student and critic: a context for the grammatical tracts.
In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 97–123.
On the training of bardic poets, stresses the role of `books'. Incl. discussion of associated terminology, e.g. saothrughadh `training', curù saothrughthe `a course of study', duán dheiridh shaothair `composition to secure graduation', spagadh `training, sifting', ganadh `cleansing', gleadh `purifying', breithnighadh `judging, examining', oide `teacher'.
1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
   Derives it from *dap-ná*, cf. *damnum*. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536–543.

duanaire

12735. Ó Cuív (Brian): The Irish bardic duanaire or "poem book": The R. I. Best Memorial Lecture delivered by Professor Brian Ó Cuív to the National Library of Ireland Society in the National Gallery of Ireland on 10th May, 1973.
   Published by The Malton Press for the R. I. Best Memorial Trust.

Duanaire Finn

8112. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): The significance of the Duanaire Finn.

dúas

10032. Corthals (Johan): Altirisch dúas.
   *In F's Szemerényi* 1(1979), pp. 229–234.

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
   Derives it from *dap-ná*, cf. *damnum*. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536–543.

-dúatar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *ithid* 'eats'.

Dub Dá Thuath mac Steléne

   Dub Dá Tháith mac Steléne is not to be identified with the Dub Dá Tháith bishop of Bith Áed mentioned in the annals [90 K. Meyer, The vision of Mac Conglaine, 1892 [Best¹, p. 117], and A primer of Irish metrics, 1909 [Best¹, p. 54]], but rather with the Mac Télène in The Trial of Mac Télène found in YBL [see J. G. O'Keeffe, in *Ériu* 5 (1911), pp. 18–44 [Best¹, p. 120]].
Dub Díglach

15749. Ní Chatháin (Próinséas): The bells of the saints.


Dub Dúaibsech

15749. Ní Chatháin (Próinséas): The bells of the saints.


Dub Indrecht maccathasaich

723. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Onomata.


dubad


ad Geneamuin Chormaic, lines 30-31 (as ed by Vernam Hull, 1952).

Dubgaill


Genki, Gaill, Nordmanni, Nortmainn, Laithlinn, Gaill-Goidil, Dubgaill/Dubgenti, FinnGaill/Fingenti.

In The Viking Age (2010), pp. 80–88.

18413. Downham (Clare): Viking identities in Ireland: it’s not all black and white.
13393. Etchingham (Colmán): Names for the Vikings in Irish annals.
   Gentí, Gaill, Nordmanni, Nordmann, Laithlinn, Gaill-Goidil,
   Dubgail/Dubgente, Finngail/Fingente.

15116. Etchingham (Colmán): Laithlinn, ‘fair foreigners’ and ‘dark foreigners’:
   the identity and provenance of Vikings in ninth-century Ireland.
   In The Viking Age (2010), pp. 80–88.

dubh

1460. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Tírdreac h na nGael: logainmneacha agus an
t-samhlaíocht.
   Creative processes in the formation of Gaelic place-names. Incl. some discussion
   of mór, dubh, beag, caoch, bréige, bréagach, breagach, garbh.

Dubh Éireann

13607. Breeze (Andrew): Ptolemy’s Taexali, Caelis, Loxa, and Eitis.
   In ScotL 24 (2005), pp. 64–74.
   [1.] Taexali; [2.] Caelis, the river Deveron; [3.] Loxa, the Lossie, and Welsh
   llosg ‘burning’; [4.] Eitis and Loch Etive.

Dubhaltach

   Also as element in place names: Moneygold, Lissadulta, Ballydoldaly, etc.

Dubhlinn

18407. Simpson (Linzi): Pre-Viking and early Viking-age Dublin: some research
   questions.
   Also comments on the place-names Dubhlinn and Áth Cliath.

Dublind Fraích

1619. Meek (Donald E.): Táin bó Fraích and other ‘Fraích’ texts: a study in
   thematic relationships. Part I.
   In CMCS 7 (Summer, 1984), pp. 1–37.
   [1.] The Fraích texts [Táin bó Fraích, Tochman Treblaine and the poems
   Laidìdh Ehraich (beg. Osnadh carad a Cluain Fraich), Carn Fraich,
   soithach na saorchamn]; [2.] Fraích and the monster place-names (e.g.
   Dublind Fraích, Loch Bága, Carn Fraích, Cluain Fraích) suggest early Fraích
   texts associated with Connacht; compares and contrasts TBF, LF and CFSS].
   App. A contains an Eng. transl. of LF, based on text in MS Edinburgh, NLS
   Adv. 72.1.27 (Dean of Lismore’s Book).
   For part II, see CMCS 8 (Winter, 1984), pp. 65–85.
Dubthír

794. Ó Concheanainn (Tomáis): A pious redactor of Dinnshenchas Éirinn.


Dubuice

7888. Breeze (Andrew): Some Scottish names, including Vacomagi, Boresti, Iudanbyrig, Aberlessic and Dubuice.
In ScotL 26 (2007), pp. 79–95.


duci (Gaulish)

480. Eska (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *sky in Celtic.


dugiontio to (Gaulish)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish dugiontio or dugiontio to?

Speculates on the possibility that RIG L-4 may attest a Continental Celtic preposition to.

dugiontio (Gaulish)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish dugiontio or dugiontio to?

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Speculates on the possibility that RIG L-4 may attest a Continental Celtic preposition to.

**Duibhe (ScG)**

   *In SGS 16 (1900)*, p. 193.

**Duibhlinn**

3034. Clarke (Howard B.): The topographical development of Early Medieval Dublin.
   *In JRSAI 107 (1977)*, pp. 29–51.

**dúil**

2233. Russell (Paul): The sounds of a silence: the growth of Cormac’s glossary.
   Incl. survey of extant native glossaries and their MS versions.

**dúilcinne**

   Argues that this Latin term (attested in the Hibernesis and elsewhere) corresponds to the *dúilcinne* of Old Irish law.

**Dúilem**

794. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Érenn*.
   Analysis of content and style of devotional stanzas appended to 20 *dinnshenchas* poems; use of *Rí, Coimdir, Dúilem, Fer* addressing the Déity. Concludes that Caín na Lochán (†024) is the author. [1.] Introduction; [2.] ‘Loch Derdger’ (beg. *Inlinnse baidim eac'h té*), ‘Áth Luain’ (beg. *A fír theit i mag Medba*), ‘Carn Furbáide’ (beg. *Atá sainn Carn uí Chathbath*); Saltár na Ráms [2.]

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4


Collects and analyses instances of agent nouns in -em: Prototypen bzw. frühere Bildungen (ainim(m)/anaim(m), talam); Bekannte und gesicherte -amon und -(i)amon-Bildungen (airem, belham, brithem, cairem, duilem, fethem, felhem, gualdem, legum, baum, medam, mraithem, orb(b)am, saistanem).


dúilem


dùin (ScG)

5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?


duine

2708. Hamp (Eric P.): On the paradigm of OIr. dú.


Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argues that it spread from Proto-Celtic endless locative *gden* through the stem final of the other cases.


Etym. of OIr. duine.

duine agus duine

1854. de Blaithrithigh (Tomás): Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge.


II. Cúig leagan cainte: 1. dhá chuid; 2. dhá leath; 3. dhá leor; 4. duine agus duine; 5. m’athair agus iad .

duinedíglaim
7071. McManus (Damian): Good-looking and irresistible: the hero from early Irish saga to classical poetry.  
   Discusses the role of male physical beauty in Irish literature, arguing that the elements and themes in the set description of the patron in classical verse derive from the *duinedghaim*, or ‘personal profile’, of kings and heroes in early narrative literature.

**Duinech**

220. Hughes (A. J.): The virgin St. Duinech and her three Ulster churches near Strangford Lough, County Down.  
   Evidence for St Duinech in east County Down in the placenames kilinchy, *Kilinchy in the Woods*, and *Dunsy Island* in Strangford Lough.

**dúirt**

   Studies, within a new typological frame, the role, forms and syntax of reported speech in Modern Irish, focusing in particular on *deir/adeir*, the most used *verbum dicendi*.

**dul i tech**

15748. Murray (Kevin): The dating of *Brannean*: the ‘Irish question’ revisited.  
   On the dating of the Irish practice of *dul i tech*.

**Dulnain**

8724. King (Jacob): Varia: Aberlarf.  

**dúmas**

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal *gúm*.  
   *Gúm (a); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon aidhm; i d’úm (h)as; tom(h)as.*

**dumbhoscaibse (du-m-inchoscaib-se)**

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.  
I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster $\theta g$ in the perfect form *do-robide*, *do-robide* ($< do-bidci$; ML. 40d9, ML. 58c3), where $\eta y$ might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of *connuargob* (ML. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause *con n-uargob*; III. for *innatrachtaidib* (ML. 35b22), read *innatmchtaib* as in MS; IV. for *dumchosc aibse*, read *du-m-inchosc aib-se* (dat. pl. of *inchosc* ‘instruction’).

Dumfries

13615. Breeze (Andrew): Where was *Historia Brittonum’s* *mare Frenessicum*?  
*In NHI* 46/1 (Mar., 2009), pp. 133-136.

Dumha Achar

5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.  
Druim Deang, Dumha Achar, Granairet, Druim Lochmuide, Guil na Maigher Freinhu, Slanemore.

du-m-inchosc aib-se (dumchosc aibse)

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.  
I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster $\theta g$ in the perfect form *do-robide*, *do-robide* ($< do-bidci$; MI. 40d9, MI. 58c3), where $\eta y$ might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of *connuargob* (MI. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause *con n-uargob*; III. for *innatrachtaidib* (MI. 35b22), read *innatmchtaib* as in MS; IV. for *dumchosc aibse*, read *du-m-inchosc aib-se* (dat. pl. of *inchosc* ‘instruction’).

dún

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


*In Lingering over words* (1990), pp. 451-453.  
On OIr. *dún*.  
Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 751-753.

Dún Ailinne

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020  
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
1600. Wailes (Bernard): The Irish 'royal sites' in history and archaeology.
   In CMCS 3 (Summer, 1982), pp. 1–29.
   [1.] Archaeology and history; [2.] The Irish 'royal sites': historical; [3.] Archae-
   ological propositions; [4.] The 'royal sites': a detailed view: [i] Emain Macha,
   figs.

4043. Grabowski (Kathryn): The historical overview of Dún Ailinne.
   In Émánia 7 (1990), pp. 32–36.

Dún an Óir

12164. Finn (Tom): Dún an Óir, Fortress of the Gold: how did it get its name?
   In Kerry magazine 7 (1996), pp. 42–43.

Dún Caan

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

Dún Céanna

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

Dún Cermna

2454. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Dún Cermna: a reconsideration.
   In Éigse 34 (2004), pp. 71–89.
   Refutes Keating’s identification of Dún Cermna with Downmacpatrick, on the
   Old Head of Kinsale, Co. Cork, arguing that the actual location may have been
   Dunmore in SE Co. Waterford.

Dún Crimthaimn

2200. Borsje (Jacqueline): Über die Identität von Nár Túathcháech aus der
   verlorengegangenen Erzählung Echtrae Crimthaimn Nia Náir.
   Examines the characteristics of the various figures named Nár attested in early
   Irish literature.

Dún Droma

19169. O’Donovan (Edmond): Early Christian and medieval excavations at
   Teach Naithí: the changing morphology of a church site in Dundrum,
   Co. Dublin.
Contains a section (with Teresa Bolger) on the archaeological and historical background of Dundrum, Co. Dublin, and Taney church [\(\text{Tech Nath I}\), later 
\(\text{Tech Naithi}\)]/St. Nahi’s church in the early and later medieval period.

Dún- (in place names)

8361. Flanagan (Deirdre): Settlement terms in Irish place-names.
On the use and distribution of the place-name elements \(\text{dún, rath, kos, cathair, eisal}\).

Dún Lughaidh

2318. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.
In \(\text{Ainm} 7\) (1996), pp. 105–107.

Dún Lúiche

2318. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.
In \(\text{Ainm} 7\) (1996), pp. 105–107.

Dun Main

3434. Ó Corráin (Donndadh): Vikings III: Dún Mainne.
In \(\text{Peritia} 10\) (1996), p. 273.
ad \(\text{Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh} \ §29\) (as ed. by J. H. Todd 1867 [Best, p. 254])
and \(\text{FA} 2\) §341 (as ed. by Joan Newlon Radner 1978).

Dún Mainne

3434. Ó Corráin (Donndadh): Vikings III: Dún Mainne.
In \(\text{Peritia} 10\) (1996), p. 273.
ad \(\text{Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh} \ §29\) (as ed. by J. H. Todd 1867 [Best, p. 254])
and \(\text{FA} 2\) §341 (as ed. by Joan Newlon Radner 1978).

Dún Muirígh

In \(\text{DHR} 25/2\) (Mar., 1972), pp. 75–76.
Formerly known as ‘Inveresk’ (Ir. \(\text{Inbhcear Iasceigh}\)).

Dún Mic Oghmainn

6014. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): The castle of Dún Mic Oghmainn and the overlordship of Carbery.
In \(\text{JCHAS} 93\) (1988), pp. 73–82.

Dún Muirígh

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2020
Original address: https://bill.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?letter=d&IndexTypeID=4
Belfast, Cave Hill, Glengormley, Dummurry, Knockbreda.

Dún na nGall
14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.
Cínél Eoghan and Inis Eoghan; Cinéal Conaill and Tír Chonaill; Cinéal Eanna and Tír Eanna; Cinéal Liathdubh and Tír Luáthdubh; Cinéal Bóghaíne and Tír Bóghaíne; Tír Aimhirchech; Tír Aodha; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cliún; tásacht]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [rath]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; discairt; teach; cill.

Dún Naomhtha
1648. Meek (Donald E.): The banners of the Fian in Gaelic ballad tradition.
In CMCS 11 (Summer, 1986), pp. 29–60.
[1.] Analogues of the banners in Germanic and other cultures; [2.] Banners in Irish tradition outside the fian; [3.] Banners associated with the fian; [4.] The banner quatrains in later tradition (incl. names of banners, e.g. Dealgadh Ghréine, Fulang Dógha, Aoinchearmach, Dún Naomhtha, Lámh Dhearg, Snugach Gabhailadh, Loch Laimcheach); [5.] Form and composition of the BDL poem [see [6.]]; [6.] Edition (Poem beg. Naoinear a chuadh[am]r[ar] fú choill, ed. from NLS MS Adv. 72.1.37 (Dean of Lismore's Bk); with Engl. transl. and notes). Figs.

Dún Neachtain
16836. Alcock (Leslie): The site of the 'Battle of Dumnichen'.
In SHR 75/2 (Oct., 1996), pp. 130–142.
On the location of the battle site mentioned in AU 686.1 (Bellum Dún Nechtain).

Dún Reichet
ad Onom. Gael. 388, 590. Argues that na Renna (gen. pl. na Rennd, inna Renn) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Marcius Scotus is to be identified as the Rhins of Galloway; Dún Reichet (= Dunmaig) is identified as belonging to this area.

dùn (ScG)
2250. MacDonald (Aidan): Caiseal, cathair, dùn, lios and rath in Scotland: 3. lios.

dun (Sc-G) (in place names)

4461. Stuart-Murray (John): Differentiating the Gaelic landscape of the Perthshire highlands.

In ScS 34 (2000-2006), pp. 159-177.

Discusses the following elements in Perth place names: beinn, bioran, caisteal, càrn, cnoc, cnoc, cruach, dun, maol, meall, sgìth, sgòrr, sidhean, skabhr, sròn, stob, stuc, tom, tòrr.

dùn (Sc-G) (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 *abhr, *bren or *bran, *cèch, *cùper, *dòil, *cèlês, *tanerc, *mig, *ogel, *pant, *pen, *pèrt, *peurn, *pren, *mîth, *tros) or *bros. Note on *nemed; Category 2: P-Celtic words borrowed into Gaelic but only attested in place-names: *cair, *cárden, *groonn; Category 3: P-Celtic loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, dail, monadh, petit, pòr, pneas; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? beinn, blàr, càrn, dabhach, dún, foithir, lios, nìth, sràth); 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.

Dún Scóinne

4309. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.


On a possible etymological tradition in Agadh na senórach connecting the personal name Dolbh Scóinne, the place name Dún Scóine and the word sciàn with Scone in Perthshire.

Dún Seadna

6084. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): The placename Doonsheane.

In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 28-30.

Ir. Dún Seadna.

Dún Séanna

6084. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): The placename Doonsheane.

In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 28-30.

Ir. Dún Séanna.

dúnad
632. McManus (Damian): *Úaim do rinn: linking alliteration or a lost dúnad?*
   Discusses meaning of *úaim do rinn* as it occurs in the introduction to *MV I* (p. 29 as ed. by R. THURNEYSEN 1891 [Best 1, p. 53]) and in the poem *Dúnta for adhian décit lib*. Concludes that it is a type of dúnadh, whereby the link is to the end of the first line, i.e. the whole of the first line is repeated.

2137. Hemprich (Gisbert): *Cia airm each dunta... Zum dúnad in den frühen irischen Dichtung.*


**dúnadh**

1136. Ó Háinle (Cathal G.): *Refrains in ógláchas poems.*
   Refrain-type poems can be traced to (a) native developments based on the extension of the use of dúnadh, (b) imitation of foreign types, and (c) a blend of both (a) and (b).

**Dunaff**

7210. Doherty (Rosemarie): *Place names of Dunaff.*
   *In Donegal annual* 51 (1999), pp. 41–45.
   Dunaff, a townland in Urris, parish of Cloghnaun, Inishowen, Co. Donegal.

**dun-doichfia**

   [1.] Ml. 30d7 [tad.fendar]; [2.] Ml. 28b6 [tadoichfe], 30d26 [dun-doichfia] deriving from *to-doich-fia*, associated by folk etymology with doich ‘perhaps, probably’.

**Dunlewy**

2318. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): *Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.*

**Dunraigit**

ad Onom. Gard. 388, 580. Argues that na Renna (gen. pl. na Rend, inna Renn) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Marianaus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhions of Galloway; Dún Reichet (= Durnaight) is identified as belonging to this area.

Dunscahy Head

   In Doonesin' emerods (2004), pp. 18–23.
   Discusses the following Scottish place-names: 1. Noss Head, Pitlantr Burn, Bennachie, and Dunscahy Head; 2. Arran, Cumnock, Girvan, and Irvine; 3. Lochmariot; 4. Pennango and Soutra.

Dunsfort

8691. Flanagan (Deirdre): Three settlement names in County Down: the Turtars of Inishlarny; Dunsfort; Tollumgrange.

Dunsy Island

220. Hughes (A. J.): The virgin St. Duinsech and her three Ulster churches near Strangford Lough, County Down.
   Evidence for St Duinsech in east County Down in the placenames Killinchy, Killinchy in the Woods, and Dunsy Island in Strangford Lough.

dúr

   In N&Q 59/3 (Sep., 2012), pp. 337–338.
   Suggests it is a Latin loanword via ScG dúr.

dúr (ScG)

   In N&Q 59/3 (Sep., 2012), pp. 337–338.
   Suggests it is a Latin loanword via ScG dúr.

dúrd

11709. Watson (Seosamh): 'Dada' i nGaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
   In Féileiscirbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.
   1. ní, nithinn, a bhéag, cineal; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pior, bit, frid, gib, boid, heat, pingin, ás, bónn, sceirtóg, sceaspail; 3. dath, líc, cre, se, leis, poitls, scale, steama; 4. sian, seinm, guth, dínd, focal, puth, diùg, cneadaidh; 5. blas, grünne, greim, smailce, deoir; 6. oíil, cruthaitheachd, tarrba, jacie(e), tap, car, fionnna-feanna, folt.
durdan (MEngl)


Durríhy, Co. Tipperary

3408. Manning (Conleth): Daire Mór identified.
Longford pass (alias Durríhy), Co. Tipperary.

duth

1765. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Leaganacha as Conamara.
In *Éigse* 19/1 (1982), pp. 150–158.
I. I grás go: (a) ‘cé go’; (b) ‘(cair) i grás’. II. Dath ‘cuid’, etc. III. An freagra biornach.

Dyfed

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The Déisi and Dyfed.
In *Éigse* 20 (1984), pp. 1–33.
Analysis of *The expulsion of the Déisi*; appendix includes the edition of a note on the *Muinter Chairbre* from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation.

Repr. in *Coire sois*, pp. 301–329.