

WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - R

ráth

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

In Ainm 8 (1998), pp. 1–40.

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

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

In Onoma 17 (1972–1973), pp. 157–174.

On the use and distribution of the place-name elements *dán*, *ráth*, *lios*, *cathair*, *caiseal*.

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

In Studia Celto-Slavica 1 (2006), pp. 75–85.

1. Old Irish *Dagdae* < Celtic **dago-dēuo*- ‘good god’ ~ Slavic **Dažьbogъ*; 2. Old Irish *Macha* < Celtic **Makasiā* ~ Slavic **Mokošь*; 3. Middle Welsh *Pwyll*, lit. ‘wisdom’ < Celtic **k^weislo-* ~ Old Czech *Premyzl* ~ *Primizl*; 4. Gaulish *ratet* ‘he pledges, promises, guarantees’, Old Irish *ráth* ‘surety, guarantor, suretyship; guarantee, pledge’ ~ Slavic **rota* ‘oath’.

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

In Ériu 66 (2016), pp. 1–29.

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: *cerd*, *dán*, *díberg*, *flaith*, *grád*, *nemed*, *ráth*, *naidm*, *aitire*, *cland*, *eclais*, *fine*, *muintir*; II. The meaning of *cétmuintir* [Argues it meant ‘spouse’ and could be applied to both husband and wife].