

## WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - S

## s

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

*In Éigse* 17/4 (Geimhreadh 1978–1979), pp. 457–494.

[1.] Two-gesture segmental matrix; [2.] Dependency Phonology; [3.] The lenition series in Irish; [4.] Lenition of stops; [5.] Lenition of liquids: /m/ → [m̥]; [6.] Lenition of the liquids: /L N/ → [l̥ n̥]; [7.] Lenition of the liquids: /R/ → [r̥]; [8.] Lenition of /s/; [9.] Lenition of /f/; [10.] Lenition in initial clusters; [11.] Summary.

## s-

771. Ahlqvist (Anders): On adverbs of place in Irish.

*In ZCP* 35 (1976), pp. 158–168.

Examines the Irish adverbs of place, with particular emphasis on the directional prefixes *t-*, *s-*, *an-*.

## -s-

3804. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto):
- Varia*
- : IV. 3. Some infix pronouns in Old Irish.

*In Ériu* 31 (1980), pp. 165–167.

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

3081. Lindeman (Fredrik O.):
- Varia*
- : 1. On some infix pronouns in British.

*In ÉtC* 26 (1989), pp. 73–76.

Discusses the OIr. 2nd and 3rd pl. infix pronouns *-s-* and *-n-*.

*Republ. in* Lindeman studies, pp. 178–181.

## s (ʃ &gt; s̪)

1342. Grant (Seumas): Gaelic in Western Banffshire: the extent of Gaelic speech in 1881 and the nature of the Gaelic dialect spoken.

*In Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig* 1 (2002), pp. 75–90.

[1.] Evidence for Gaelic speech in Banffshire in 1881; [2.] Evidence for the Gaelic dialect of Banffshire. Features with corresponding maps discussed incl.: 1. *-am*, *-om*; 2. *-all*, *-oll*, *-ann*, *-onn*; 3./4. Preaspiration before *t* and *p*; 5. *-adh* > Ø; 6. *bh* > *u*; 7. Slender *-nn* > [ŋ]; 8. *-m* + *f-* > *-m* + *b-*; 9. *-n* + *s-* > *-n* + *z-*; 10. *-n* + *ʃ* > *-n* + *s̪*; 11. 'east' (*sios*), 'west' (*suas*); 12. down(wards) (*a-bhàn*); [3.] Conclusions.

## s &gt; z

1342. Grant (Seumas): Gaelic in Western Banffshire: the extent of Gaelic speech in 1881 and the nature of the Gaelic dialect spoken.

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[1.] Evidence for Gaelic speech in Banffshire in 1881; [2.] Evidence for the Gaelic dialect of Banffshire. Features with corresponding maps discussed incl.: 1. *-am, -om*; 2. *-all, -oll, -ann, -onn*; 3./4. Preaspiration before *t* and *p*; 5. *-adh > Ø*; 6. *bh > u*; 7. Slender *-nn > [ŋ]*; 8. *-m + f- > -m + b-*; 9. *-n + s- > -n + z-*; 10. *-n + f > -n + f̥*; 11. 'east' (*sios*), 'west' (*suas*); 12. down(wards) (*a-bhàn*); [3.] Conclusions.

### s- (prosthetic)

550. Gleasure (James): *Varia*: III. More on *(s)beach/(s)meach*.

*In Ériu* 24 (1973), pp. 186–191.

Discusses variation between initial *b-* and *m-*, and prosthetic *s-*.

### Sabrann

3617. Hamp (Eric P.): Morphological interpretations: 1. *Sabrina*.

*In StC* 22–23 (1987–1988), p. 7.

### sacadh

6927. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some possible congeners of English slang 'to sock'.

*In Word* 28/1-2 (1976), pp. 140–145.

On Ir. *sacadh* and its relationship to Engl. *sock* 'strike hard' and MLat. *saccāre*.

### sacart

2929. Bammesberger (Alfred): Vieil irlandais *sacart* et vieil anglais *sacerd*.

*In ÉtC* 16 (1979), pp. 187–189.

Argues that OE *sacerd* is a loanword from Old Irish.

14112. Pettiau (Hérolde): The officials of the church of Armagh in the early and central middle ages, to A.D. 1200.

*In Armagh history and society* (2001), pp. 121–186.

Lists and discusses the titles of officials of the church of Armagh found in early Irish chronicles: 1. *epscoip*; 2. *tánaise epscoip*; 3. *ap*; 4. *tánaise abbad*; 5. *seclap*; 6. *comarba*; 7. *airchinnech*; 8. *fosairchinnech*; 9. *maer* (or *ardmaer*); 10. *maer bachla Ísa*; 11. *ferthigis*; 12. *scríbeoir*; 13. *anchara*; 14. *fer léiginn*; 15. *toísech mac léiginn*; 16. *sacart*; 17. *anmchara*; 18. *senchaid*; 19. *ecnaid*; 20. *suí*; 21. *ardollam*; 22. *cenn bocht*; 23. *príomhchalladóir*; 24. *príomhchríochaire*; 25. *leabhar coimhéadaigh*.

### sacerdos

1481. Ó Riain (Pádraig): A study of the Irish legend of the wild man.

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 179–206.

1. Introduction; 2. The characteristics of madness; 3. A tale of the novice; 4. The curse of a *sacerdos*; 5. A battlefield experience; 6. The consumption of contaminated food or drink; 7. The loss of a lover; 8. The madman takes to the wilderness; 9. The madman perches on trees; 10. The madman levitates or performs great leaps; 11. The madman is very swift; 12. The madman is restless and travels great distances; 13. The madman experiences hallucinations; 14. The madman collects firewood and goes about naked; 15. The madman observes a special diet; 16. The act of coition; 17. The intervention of a *sacerdos*; 18. Conclusions: *geltacht* is a sub-theme of the parent theme of the novitiate. Cf. P. Ó RIAIN, Boundary association in early Irish society, *StC* 7 (1972), pp. 12–29.

### **-sadar (ScG)**

4294. Cox (Richard A. V.): The origin and relative chronology of *shader*-names in the Hebrides.

*In* SGS 16 (1990), pp. 95–113.

Argues that *shader*-names derive from ON *sætr* only, and suggests a revision of the traditional relative chronology of the Norse place-name elements in the West of Scotland.

### **sadess**

903. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 1. *turgaire* ‘act of inciting’.

*In* Ériu 37 (1986), p. 183.

### **saer**

15097. Ní Ghrádaigh (Jenifer): A legal perspective on the *saer* and workshop practice in pre-Norman Ireland.

*In* Making and meaning in insular art (2007), pp. 110–125.

Discusses the qualities and entitlements of the *saer*; draws particularly on a legal text dealing with the refectation and fees due to craftsmen (= *CIH* vi 2107.36-2108.23; with English translation).

### **sagart**

5032. Mac Aodha (Breandán S.): The priest and the Mass in Irish place-names.

*In* Nomina 14 (1990), pp. 77–82.

*sagart*, *Aifrinn* as place-name elements.

### **saibhir**

1783. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In* Éigse 19/2 (1983), pp. 379–383.

1. *léas*; 2. *léasann*; 3. *Saibhir*; 4. *Gléachás* / *gléacas* / *gléachas*; 5. ‘*lashings*’; 6. ‘*spoiled priest*’.

### **saich**

1125. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): *Varia*: I. 3. Ml. 44b29.

In *Ériu* 41 (1990), pp. 126–127.

Against the emendation of *fochaid* for MS *foich* < \**fo-saich* ‘evil’.

### -saig

3478. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Nodiadau amrywiol: [7.] Welsh *haeddu*.

In BBCS 30/1-2 (Nov. 1982), pp. 49–50.

Discusses the historical morphology of OIr. *saigid*.

### saigid

3137. Eska (Joseph F.): More on Gaulish *siöxt=i*.

In *ÉtC* 30 (1994), pp. 205–210.

Rejects the view that OIr. *siächt* and Gaul. *siöxt* are cognates.

3478. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Nodiadau amrywiol: [7.] Welsh *haeddu*.

In BBCS 30/1-2 (Nov. 1982), pp. 49–50.

Discusses the historical morphology of OIr. *saigid*.

3217. Ford (Patrick K.), Hamp (Eric P.): Welsh *asswynaw* and Celtic legal idiom.

In BBCS 26/2 (May 1975), pp. 147–160.

Pt. I: Discusses Welsh and Irish idioms for legally bound protection; Pt. II: Etymological discussion (particularly on Ir. *aithlech*, *saigid*, *snáidid*, *naidm*).

### sail

1052. McManus (Damian): Irish letter-names and their kennings.

In *Ériu* 39 (1988), pp. 127–168.

Edition of *Briatharogaim*, including glossing and commentary, from MSS RIA 23 P 12, NLI G 53, TCD H 3. 18, and YBL; with translation and notes. Discussion of each of the names: *Beithe*, *Luis*, *Fern*, *Sail*, *Nin*, (*h*)*Úath*, *Dair*, *Tinne*, *Coll*, *Cert*, *Muin*, *Gort*, *Géal*, *Straiph*, *Ruis*, *Ailm*, *Onn*, *Ú(i)r*, *Edad* (?), *Idad* (?), *Ébad* (?), *Ó(i)r*, *Uil(l)en(n)*, *Pín* (*Iphín*), *Iphín* (*Pín*), *Emancholl*.

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

In *Celtica* 11 (1976), pp. 107–124.

Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bretha comaitchessa*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. *airig fedo* ‘nobles of the wood’: *daur* ‘oak’, *coll* ‘hazel’, *cuilenn* ‘holly’, *ibar* ‘yew’, *uinnius* ‘ash’, *ochtach* ‘Scots pine?’, *aball* ‘wild apple-tree?’, 2. *aithig fedo* ‘commoners of the wood’: *fern* ‘alder’, *sail* ‘willow’, *scé* ‘whitehorn, hawthorn’, *cáerthann* ‘rowan, mountain ash’, *beithe* ‘birch’, *lem* ‘elm’, *idath* ‘wild cherry?’, 3. *fodla fedo* ‘lower divisions of the wood’: *draigen* ‘blackthorn’, *trom* ‘elder, bore-tree’, *féorus* ‘spindle-tree’, *fíndcholl* ‘whitebeam?’, *caithne* ‘arbutus, strawberry tree’, *crithach* ‘aspen’, *crann fir* ‘juniper?’, 4. *losa fedo* ‘bushes of the wood’: *raith* ‘bracken’, *rait* ‘bog-myrtle’, *aiten* ‘gorse, furze’, *dris* ‘bramble, blackberry’, *fróech* ‘heather’, *gúlcach* ‘broom?’, *spín* ‘wild rose?’. Also includes brief discussion of *lecla* and *aín*, variant names for ‘rushes’, and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

7000. Huld (Martin E.): The linguistic typology of the Old European substrata in North Central Europe.

*In* JIES 18/3-4 (Fall/Winter 1990), pp. 389–423.

Discusses OIr. *gann*, *mucc*, *marc*, *treb*; *ubull*, *coll*, *sail*.

### sail escaine

3370. Wiley (Dan M.): The maledictory psalms.

*In* Peritia 15 (2001), pp. 261–279.

On the *sailm escaine*, or ritual use of a cursus of 20 psalms as a means of cursing enemies.

### sailm

218. de Bhaldraithe (T.): *Palmaire* agus focail eile.

*In* Celtica 23 (1999), pp. 76–81.

1. *palmaire/falmaire/falmaireacht*; 2. *fámaire/fámaireacht*; 3. *palmaire/falmaire*; 4. *falmadóir/halmadóir*; 5. *failm/ailm*; 6. *pailméar*; 7. *pám*; 8. *tailm/sailm/failm*.

### sa(i)n cha(i)n

1499. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Techt tuidecht.

*In* Éigse 15/1 (Samhradh 1973), pp. 1–6.

On ‘rhyming jingles’, often consisting of nominalised imperatives, e.g. *techt tuidecht*, *aig thaig*, *soí toí*, *áin tháin* (*ám* [t]hám in LL 34840 corrupt); cf. *sa(i)n cha(i)n*, *baí chaí*, *ócaib tócaib* — all denoting ‘(quick) movement to and fro’. Some discussion of rhyming combinations of two words in ModIr.

### sáirse

1954. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In* Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 124–130.

1. *góirséad*; 2. *mábla*; 3. *miúndáil*; 4. *sáirse*; 5. *slincín*; 6. *trombhód*.

### saithe

2935. Watkins (Calvert): Old Irish *saithe*, Welsh *haid*: etymology and metaphor.

*In* ÉtC 16 (1979), pp. 191–194.

Suggests a semantic shift from PIE abstract *\*sh<sub>2</sub>tyo-* ‘satiety’ to concrete PC *\*satio-* ‘swarm of bees’.

*Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 622–625.

### sál

3152. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia.

*In* ÉtC 32 (1996), pp. 87–90.

1. *sál*; 2. *sed*; 3. *slabar*; 4. *slice*; 5. *ta-*; 6. *tadg, tál*; 7. *tarr, torrach*; 8. *tinaid*;
9. *tindabrad, Findabair*; 10. *úall, úabar, úais*; 11. *\*uernā?*, *fern*.

### sal (UI)

3009. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 15. Baskisch-Keltische Etymologien.

*In* ZCP 32 (1972), pp. 85–87.

OIr. *sor, sar, sarachán; berbad, bruth; lágha, láighe*.

### Salamonis

1642. Dumville (David): Late-seventh or eighth-century evidence for the British transmission of Pelagius.

*In* CMCS 10 (Winter 1985), pp. 39–52.

Ed. of scribal colophon on Pelagius's Commentary on the Pauline Epistles from MSS Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 9530 and Salisbury, Cathedral Library, 5; with Engl transl. Suggests that the text was copied in Wales. Discusses the names Helisgus, Merianus and Salamonis.

### salann

10610. Scott (B. G.): Some conflicts and correspondences of evidence in the study of Irish archaeology and language.

*In* Studies on early Ireland [Duignan essays] (1982), pp. 115–119.

1. Salt [OIr. *salann, murluaithe*]; 2. Metal sources, metalworkers, metal-working sites and metallurgical processes; 3. Gold in early Irish language and archaeology [OIr. *ór*].

### Sall, Andrew FitzBennet (1613–86)

1986. Breeze (Andrew): Andrew Sall (†1682), Andrew Sall (†1686), and the Irish Bible.

*In* Éigse 28 (1995), pp. 100–102.

ad N. J. A. WILLIAMS, I bprionta i leabhar: na Protastúin agus prós na Gaeilge, 1567-1724 (Dublin 1986).

### Sall, Andrew FitzJohn (fl. 1639–82)

1986. Breeze (Andrew): Andrew Sall (†1682), Andrew Sall (†1686), and the Irish Bible.

*In* Éigse 28 (1995), pp. 100–102.

ad N. J. A. WILLIAMS, I bprionta i leabhar: na Protastúin agus prós na Gaeilge, 1567-1724 (Dublin 1986).

### saltair

506. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Focail i saothar Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair.

*In Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 461–464.

1. *atharrach*; 2. *feidheal*; 3. *gail*; 4. *saltair*; 5. *scaradh*; 6. *suim*.

### Saltee Island Great

2336. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Ainm Gaeilge ar an *Great Saltee*?

*In Ainm* 8 (1998), pp. 60–64.

Proposes Ir. *Éininis*.

### sam

11967. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): The Indo-European year.

*In JIES* 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 414–495.

Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *blíadain*, *ónn uraid* (Mr. *innuraid*), *gaim*, *gem*, *gam*, *gaimred*, *errach*, *sam*, *samrad*, *fog(a)mar*, *feis*, *gamuin*, *fannall*, *samaisc*, *eórna*.

### sam bith (ScG)

3710. McCaughey (Terence P.): Scottish Gaelic *sam bith*.

*In SGS* 12/1 (Sep. 1971), pp. 30–33.

On the unexpected eclipse seen in this form.

### Samain

13126. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): A pig for *Samhain*?

*In Chaucer and the challenges of medievalism* (2003), pp. 311–325.

Discusses literary and folklore references to the *banb samna*.

### samaisc

6960. Campanile (Enrico): I.E. metaphors and non-I.E. metaphors.

*In JIES* 2/3 (Fall 1974), pp. 247–258.

On Indo-European analogues of the metaphorical use of *samaisc* in the sense of ‘girl’ seen in *Longes mac n-Uislenn* §9 (as ed. by V. HULL, 1949).

11967. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): The Indo-European year.

*In JIES* 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 414–495.

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### samhásc

1430. Ó Néill (Pádraig P.): Irish observance of the Three Lents and the date of the St. Gall Priscian (MS 904).

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 159–180.

Some discussion of the terms *samhásc* 'summer Easter', *corgus* 'Lent', *samchorgus* 'summer Lent', *gamchorgus* 'winter Lent' and *minchásc* 'Low Sunday'. Concludes that the St Gall Priscian MS was begun in October 850 and completed in August 851.

### samchorgus

1430. Ó Néill (Pádraig P.): Irish observance of the Three Lents and the date of the St. Gall Priscian (MS 904).

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 159–180.

Some discussion of the terms *samhásc* 'summer Easter', *corgus* 'Lent', *samchorgus* 'summer Lent', *gamchorgus* 'winter Lent' and *minchásc* 'Low Sunday'. Concludes that the St Gall Priscian MS was begun in October 850 and completed in August 851.

### samhlat

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Varia*: III. Roinnt míbhríonna a d'eascair ó fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh.

*In Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 171–177.

On some of the incorrect and misleading meanings in Irish and Scottish dictionaries derived from glosses in Míchéal Ó Cléirigh's dictionary, *Foclóir na Sanasan Nua* (1643). 1. *acht* 'danger'; 2. *ailcith* 'a strand stone'; 3. *aincheas* 'danger'; 4. *aineach* 'horsemanship'; 5. *airmid* 'a swan'; 6. *aitheallach* 'a second proof'; 7. *aithréos* 'manure'; 8. *ala(dh)* 'a trout'; 9. *argad* 'a hindrance'; 10. *bacat* 'a captive'; 11. *béim* 'a nation'; 12. *coibhchiogh* 'ravenous, fierce'; 13. *coichmhe* 'an udder'; 14. *díchealtair* 'a park'; 15. *fé fadha* 'a park'; 16. *fec* 'a weakness'; 17. *feothán* 'a dormouse'; 18. *glinn, grinn* 'a fort', 'a garrison'; 19. *meirceann* 'a finger'; 20. *rae* 'a salmon'; 21. *rear* 'provision'; 22. *samhlat* 'active'; 23. *sithbhe* 'a city'; 24. *soma* 'a flock of swans'; 25. *talchara* 'a generous lover'; 26. *tealgadh* 'eating, consuming'; 27. *urghais* 'suppression of antiquities'.

### samildánach

617. Maier (Bernhard): Is Lug to be identified with Mercury (Bell. Gall. VI 17, 1)? New suggestions on an old problem.

*In Ériu* 47 (1996), pp. 127–135.

Considers the frequency of the element *Lugu-* in toponymy; the coincidence in date of the festival of *Lugnusad* and the annual festival in honour of the Emperor Augustus at Lugudunum (Lyons); and the similarity of the Lug's epithet *samildánach* to Caesar's characterisation of Mercury as *omnium inventor artium*.

### samrad

11967. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): The Indo-European year.

*In JIES* 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 414–495.



Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *bládain*, *ónn uraid* (MÍr. *innuraid*), *gaim*, *gem*, *gam*, *gaimred*, *errach*, *sam*, *samrad*, *fog(a)mar*, *feis*, *gamuin*, *fannall*, *samaisc*, *eórna*.

### Samson (St) of Dol

1378. Ó Riain (Pádraig): Samson alias San(c)tán?

*In Peritia* 3 (1984), pp. 320–323.

Discusses an Irish episode in *Vita Sancti Samsonis*.

### samthrosc

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

*In PRIA-C* 118 (2018), pp. 67–93.

Attempts to identify various epidemic diseases recorded in the Irish annals, AD 540–795: *blefed*, *buide chonnaill* (or *crón chonnaill*), *samthrosc*, *bolgach*, *baccach*, *riuth fola*, *scamach*.

### -(s)a<sup>N</sup>

2657. de Bernardo Stempel (Patrizia): Indogermanische Demonstrativa und der altirische Artikel.

*In ZCP* 41 (1986), pp. 259–271.

Traces the development of the Old Irish article from its origin in the Indo-European demonstrative stem *\*so/to-* to its partial substitution by the root *\*sem-* ‘one’.

2984. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Note phonologique sur le type vieil-irlandais *dinad(ricthe)*.

*In ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 161–163.

Discusses the negative prepositional relatives, especially with regard to the presence of the relative particle in these constructions.

### sanas

2233. Russell (Paul): The sounds of a silence: the growth of Cormac’s glossary.

*In CMCS* 15 (Summer 1988), pp. 1–30.

Incl. survey of extant native glossaries and their MS versions.

### Sannda (ScG)

8721. Cox (Richard A. V.): Scottish Gaelic *Sannda* and its aliases.

*In JSNS* 4 (2010), pp. 61–102.

### saor

3464. Greene (David): Varia: IV. 2. ‘Cheap’ and ‘dear’ in Modern Irish.

*In Ériu* 28 (1977), pp. 161–167.

*saor*, *daor*, and derivatives.

### saothrughadh

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’, *cúrsa saothruighthe* ‘a course of study’, *duan dheiridh shaothair* ‘composition to secure graduation’, *sgagadh* ‘straining, sifting’, *glanadh* ‘cleansing’, *gleódh* ‘purifying’, *breithniughadh* ‘judging, examining’, *oide* ‘teacher’.

### sar

3009. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 15. Baskisch-Keltische Etymologien.

*In* ZCP 32 (1972), pp. 85–87.

OIr. *sor*, *sar*, *sarachán*; *berbad*, *bruth*; *lágha*, *láighe*.

### sàsar (ScG)

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

*In* ScotL 14–15 (1995–1996), pp. 52–65.

1. saucer (*sàsar*, *flat*); 2. hair (of the head) (*gruag*, *falt*); 3. oystercatcher (*trilleachan*, *bridean*); 4. smoke (from the chimney) (*toit*, *ceò*); 5. porridge (*brochan*, *lite*); 6. blue (of the sky) (*liath*, *gorm*); 7. grey (of hair) (*glas*, *liath*); 8. Sunday (*Di-Dòmhnach*, *Latha na Sàbaid*) – all with corresponding maps.

### Saulum

16528. Downey (Clodagh): Who was Ailill Mošaulum?

*In* Celtica 29 (2017), pp. 38–54.

Suggests the possibility of a Ciarraige origin for Mošaulum, Ailill (Áulomm)’s alias in *Scéla Mošauluim*.

### Saxain

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

*In* Nomina 16 (1992–1993), pp. 49–70.

Discusses the terms *Ériu*, *Féni*, *Scotti*, *Goidil*, *Cruthin*, *Picti*, *Albu*, *Bretain*, *Angli*, *Saxain*, *Frainc*, *Geinti*, *Gaill*, *Gall-Ghaedhil*, *Nordmainn*, *Lochlainn*, *Danair*.

### scaball cocúis

3766. Quin (E. G.): Textual notes: [2] A phrase in *Críth gablach*.

*In* Éigse 18/1 (1980), p. 94.

ad D. A. BINCHY 1941 (*BILL* 1479).

**scadán**

1435. Schrijver (Peter): Varia: V. Non-Indo-European surviving in Ireland in the first millenium AD.

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 195–199.

Incl. discussion of *partán* ‘crab’, *Partraige* (ethnonym), (*partaing* > Lat. *parthicus*), *pattu* ‘hare’, *petta* ‘hare’, *pell* ‘horse’, *pít* ‘portion of food’, *pluc* ‘(round) mass’, *prapp* ‘rapid’, *gliomach* ‘lobster’, *faochán* ‘periwinkle’, *ciotóg* ‘left hand’, *bradán* ‘salmon’, *scadán* ‘herring’. Cf. G. R. Isaac, *in Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 151-155.

Isaac (G. R.) (*ref.*)

2575. Schrijver (Peter): Varia: I. More on non-Indo-European surviving in Ireland in the first millennium AD.

*In Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 137–144.

*partán*, *Partraige*; ad G. ISAAC, *in Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 151-153; cf. P. SCHRIJVER, *in Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 195-199.

Further non-Indo-European etyma discussed include: *pell/fell*, *petta*, *pít/fít*, *pluc/prapp*, *patu/pata*, *scatán*, *ciotóg*.

**scaile**

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

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

1. *ní*, *nithinn*, *a bheag*, *cineál*; 2. *dada*, *tada*, *rud*, *neamhní*, *náit*, *puinn*, *se(o)id*, *pioc*, *bit*, *fríd*, *giob*, *luid*, *heat*, *pingin*, *ás*, *bonn*, *sciúrtóg*, *screapall*; 3. *dath*, *lí*, *ceo*, *seó*, *leus*, *poidhs*, *scaile*, *steama*; 4. *sian*, *seinm*, *guth*, *dúrd*, *focal*, *puth*, *díog*, *cneadadh*; 5. *blas*, *gráinne*, *greim*, *smaile*, *deoir*; 6. *cáil*, *cruthaitheachd*, *tarbha*, *faic(e)*, *tap*, *car*, *fionna-feanna*, *folt*.

**scainnear**

11712. Breeze (Andrew): A Gaelic origin for *skunnyrrit* ‘scattered’ in Barbour’s Bruce.

*In N&Q* 51/3 (Sep. 2004), p. 237.

< Ir. *scainnear*.

**scaltae (Lat)**

1221. Harvey (Anthony), Power (Jane): Varia: IV. Hiberno-Latin *scaltae*.

*In Ériu* 48 (1997), pp. 277–279.

Earliest two references from *Hesperica famina*.

**scamach**

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 náem nÉirenn*: 1. *amlabar, bacach, bodhar, clamhdall, lobhar*; 2. *aillse, fiolun fionn, easbadha, cuthach; scamach, lirach, moirtin marbh, bás obann, ifreann; esláinte theinntidhe, galar cos, demhan*.

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

*In* PRIA-C 118 (2018), pp. 67–93.

Attempts to identify various epidemic diseases recorded in the Irish annals, AD 540–795: *blefed, buide chonnaill* (or *crón chonnaill*), *samthrosc, bolgach, baccach, riuth fola, scamach*.

### scamall

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In* Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann, bloesc* (*blaosc, plaosc*), *scánnán, seicne, scam(h)a, scam(h)ach, scamhadh, scamh, screamh, scamall, scamhal, fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

### scamh

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In* Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann, bloesc* (*blaosc, plaosc*), *scánnán, seicne, scam(h)a, scam(h)ach, scamhadh, scamh, screamh, scamall, scamhal, fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

### scam(h)a

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In* Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann, bloesc* (*blaosc, plaosc*), *scánnán, seicne, scam(h)a, scam(h)ach, scamhadh, scamh, screamh, scamall, scamhal, fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

**scam(h)ach**

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaosc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

**scamhadh**

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaosc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

**scamhal**

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaosc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

**scánnán**

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaosc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

**scansáil**

366. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail: II.  
*In Celtica* 16 (1984), p. 56.  
*foirisiún* (from Engl. *portion*); 2. *scansáil* (from Engl. *sconce*). Exx. from Cois Fharraige.

### Scaoinse

6036. Ó Cearbhail (Pádraig): *Squince* agus ainmneacha gaolmähra.  
*In JCHAS* 100 (1995), pp. 161–166.  
 Squince Harbour, Co. Cork; Ir. *Scaoinse*.

### scapulimancy

1616. Burnett (Charles S. F.): Arabic divinatory texts and Celtic folklore: a comment on the theory and practice of scapulimancy in Western Europe.  
*In CMCS* 6 (Winter 1983), pp. 31–42.  
 The practice of divination from sheep's shoulder blades (ScG *slinneannachd*) is traced from seventeenth century Gaelic folk-culture back to medieval Arabic treatises composed in Spain. Incl. pls.

### scaradh

506. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Focail i saothar Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair.  
*In Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 461–464.  
 1. *atharrach*; 2. *feidheal*; 3. *gail*; 4. *saltair*; 5. *scaradh*; 6. *suim*.

### Scardan, Co. Westmeath

10598. Forbes (Will): Scardan, Co. Westmeath.  
*In Above and beyond [Swan memorial essays]* (2005), pp. 249–265.  
 Interprets this place name within the context of Patrician literature (particularly Trip<sup>2</sup> 849-852).

### Scartan

10598. Forbes (Will): Scardan, Co. Westmeath.  
*In Above and beyond [Swan memorial essays]* (2005), pp. 249–265.  
 Interprets this place name within the context of Patrician literature (particularly Trip<sup>2</sup> 849-852).

### scatán

1161. Isaac (G. R.): Varia: I. Some Old Irish etymologies, and some conclusions drawn from them.  
*In Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 151–155.

vs. P. SCHRIJVER, in *Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 195-196; especially on the evidence for speakers of a non-Indo-European language in 6th c. Ireland. 1. *pell* 'horse' [*pell* < L *pellis* 'hide, skin'; meaning of 'horse' may represent an instance of *pars pro toto*]; 2. *petta* 'pet' [a loan from Brit. \**petti*-]; 3. *pít* 'ration of food' [< *fít* 'ration, allowance of food' < L *uita* 'life', perhaps influenced by L *pitantia* 'ration, allowance of food']; 4. *pluc* 'large, round mass' [*pluc* 'distended cheek' > 'large round mass' (vs. *DIL* P-192.1) is onomatopoeic in origin]; 5. Further discussion and some conclusions; also discusses *prapp* 'quick, rapid, sudden' [onomatopoeic], *pattu* 'hare' [cognate with W *pathew* 'dormouse'], *scatán* [related to Germanic words], *ciotóg* [OIr. \**ciutt* related to W *chwith* 'left', *chwithig* 'awkward'], *partán* [defends connection with *partaing* 'crimson (Parthian) red'; was not borrowed from *Partraige* 'Crab People'; suggests a derivation involving *part*- 'side', with original meaning of 'sideling' in reference to the crab's practice of walking sideways].

Schrijver (P.) (*ref.*)

2575. Schrijver (Peter): *Varia*: I. More on non-Indo-European surviving in Ireland in the first millennium AD.

In *Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 137–144.

*partán*, *Partraige*; ad G. ISAAC, in *Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 151-153; cf. P. SCHRIJVER, in *Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 195-199.

Further non-Indo-European etyma discussed include: *pell/fell*, *petta*, *pít/fít*, *pluc/prapp*, *patu/pata*, *scatán*, *ciotóg*.

### scáterc

873. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. ON *skiggjsjá*: OIr. *scáterc* 'mirror'.

In *Ériu* 35 (1984), p. 195.

OIr. *scáterc* from *scáth* 'shadow' + *derc* 'eye'.

### scáth

1741. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Ainmfhocail i ndíchoimhréir*.

In *Éigse* 18/1 (1980), pp. 119–121.

*barr*, *caoi*, *faitíos*, *feadh*, *grá*, *leisce*, *nós*, *scáth*.

873. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. ON *skiggjsjá*: OIr. *scáterc* 'mirror'.

In *Ériu* 35 (1984), p. 195.

OIr. *scáterc* from *scáth* 'shadow' + *derc* 'eye'.

### scé

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

In *Celtica* 11 (1976), pp. 107–124.

Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bretha comaitchessa*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. *airig fedo* ‘nobles of the wood’: *daur* ‘oak’, *coll* ‘hazel’, *cuilenn* ‘holly’, *ibar* ‘yew’, *uinnius* ‘ash’, *ochtach* ‘Scots pine?’, *aball* ‘wild apple-tree’; 2. *aithig fedo* ‘commoners of the wood’: *fern* ‘alder’, *sail* ‘willow’, *scé* ‘whitehorn, hawthorn’, *cáerthann* ‘rowan, mountain ash’, *beithe* ‘birch’, *lem* ‘elm’, *idath* ‘wild cherry?’; 3. *fodla fedo* ‘lower divisions of the wood’: *draigen* ‘blackthorn’, *trom* ‘elder, bore-tree’, *féorus* ‘spindle-tree’, *fíndcholl* ‘whitebeam?’, *caithne* ‘arbutus, strawberry tree’, *crithach* ‘aspen’, *crann fir* ‘juniper?’; 4. *losa fedo* ‘bushes of the wood’: *raith* ‘bracken’, *rait* ‘bog-myrtle’, *aiten* ‘gorse, furze’, *dris* ‘bramble, blackberry’, *fróech* ‘heather’, *gilcach* ‘broom?’, *spín* ‘wild rose?’. Also includes brief discussion of *lecla* and *aín*, variant names for ‘rushes’, and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

### Sceilig

3393. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings IV: Is *Sceillec* Old Norse?

*In Peritia* 13 (1999), pp. 310–311.

vs M. OFTEDAL’s explanation (*in* Viking congress 7, pp. 125-133) as a Norse borrowing.

### Sceillec

3393. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings IV: Is *Sceillec* Old Norse?

*In Peritia* 13 (1999), pp. 310–311.

vs M. OFTEDAL’s explanation (*in* Viking congress 7, pp. 125-133) as a Norse borrowing.

### sceillig

3393. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings IV: Is *Sceillec* Old Norse?

*In Peritia* 13 (1999), pp. 310–311.

vs M. OFTEDAL’s explanation (*in* Viking congress 7, pp. 125-133) as a Norse borrowing.

### scél

11411. Thomsett (Harriet): Meeting on whose terms? The equation of Latin and vernacular literary terminology in the Old Irish glosses.

*In Quaestio insularis* 3 (2002), pp. 107–120.

On the association of OIr. *stoir*, *argamaint*, *scél*, with L *historia*, *argumentum*, *fabula* in the Old Irish glosses.

12946. Mac Mathúna (Liam): *Scél lem dúib*: scéal scéal.

*In Aistí ag iompar scéil* (2004), pp. 21–36.

### sceota

3244. Sharpe (Richard): Latin and Irish words for ‘book-satchel’.



*In* Peritia 4 (1985), pp. 152–156.

On OIr. *tiag* (< Lat. *theca*) and Hib.-Lat. *scetha* (< Late Lat. *scheda*).

### scetha (Hib.-Lat.)

3244. Sharpe (Richard): Latin and Irish words for ‘book-satchel’.

*In* Peritia 4 (1985), pp. 152–156.

On OIr. *tiag* (< Lat. *theca*) and Hib.-Lat. *scetha* (< Late Lat. *scheda*).

### sciam

6925. Meyer (Robert T.): Old Irish rhetorical terms in the Milan glosses.

*In* Word 28/1-2 (1976), pp. 110–116.

1. *bestindrim*; 2. *dolbud*; 3. *ecosc*; 4. *figair*, *fiugar*; 5. *fuath*; 6. *iroin*; 7. *metaforde*, *metaforecde*; 8. *sciam*; 9. *trop*; 10. *tropdae*; 11. *tropdaid*.

### scían

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In* SGS 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

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

### scibid

2796. Schrijver (Peter): The etymology of Welsh *chwith* and the semantics and morphology of PIE  $*k^{(w)}sweib^{h-}$ .

*In* Yr hen iaith (2003), pp. 1–23.

Dissociates Ir. *citt-* (EModIr. *cittach*) from W *chwith* and establishes that MIr. *scibid* is the genuine cognate.

### scipéad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spicéad*; 13. *stráiféad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### sciúrtóg

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

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

1. *ní*, *níhinn*, *a bheag*, *cineál*; 2. *dada*, *tada*, *rud*, *neamhní*, *náit*, *puinn*, *se(o)id*, *pioc*, *bit*, *fríd*, *giob*, *luid*, *heat*, *pingin*, *ás*, *bonn*, *sciúrtóg*, *screapall*; 3. *dath*, *lí*, *ceo*, *seó*, *leus*, *poidhs*, *scaile*, *steama*; 4. *sian*, *seinm*, *guth*, *dùrd*, *focal*, *puth*, *diog*, *cneadadh*; 5. *blas*, *gráinne*, *greim*, *smaile*, *deoir*; 6. *cáil*, *cruthaitheachd*, *tarbha*, *faic(e)*, *tap*, *car*, *fionna-feanna*, *folt*.

**scλάβhaíocht choiteann (associated terms)**

513. Ní Shéaghdha (Nessa): Gairmeacha beatha roinnt scríobhaithe ón 18ú agus ón 19ú céad.

*In Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 567–575.

Arranged in five groups: 1. Múinteoireacht; 2. Ceardaíocht; 3. Obair thalmhaíochta; 4. Scλάβhaíocht choiteann; 5. Gnó. With Innéacs Téarmaí.

**Scóin**

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In SGS* 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

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

**Scóinn**

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In SGS* 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

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

**scoltaid**

3636. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Studies in Celtic and Indo-European verbal morphology: 3. W *holtt*, Br. *faouta* vs. OIr. *scoltaid* and similar forms.

*In StC* 26–27 (1991–1992), pp. 3–6.

**Scone (Perthshire)**

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In SGS* 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

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

**Scot**

5450. Hammond (Matthew M.): The use of the name Scot in the central Middle Ages.

*In JSNS* 1 (2007), pp. 37–60; 7 (2012), pp. 11–50.

Part 1: Scot as a by-name; Part 2: Scot as a surname, north of the Firth of Forth.

**scoth**

10772. Corthals (Johan): Zur Bedeutung und Etymologie von altirisch *scoth*, *roscad* und *fásach*.

*In* HS 117 (2004), pp. 105–117.

### Scothíne, St.

5156. Herbert (Máire): The legend of St. Scothíne: perspectives from early Christian Ireland.

*In* StH 31 (2000–2001), pp. 27–35.

Examines in particular evidence from *Féilire Óengusso* and its 12th c. commentary.

### Scotti

1309. Baumgarten (Rolf): A Hiberno-Isidorian etymology.

*In* Peritia 2 (1983), pp. 225–228.

A medieval etymology of *Scotti* from the *Lebor Gabála*.

### Scot(t)us (Lat)

5450. Hammond (Matthew M.): The use of the name Scot in the central Middle Ages.

*In* JSNS 1 (2007), pp. 37–60; 7 (2012), pp. 11–50.

Part 1: Scot as a by-name; Part 2: Scot as a surname, north of the Firth of Forth.

### Scrahan

1959. Ó Murchú (Séamas): Cill Mhura agus Screathan.

*In* Éigse 27 (1993), p. 58.

On the identification of Kilvoro; ad D. Ó MUIRITHE, *in* Éigse 24 (1993), pp. 68–70.

### scread

7462. Ó Máille (T. S.): Seacht sanasáin Nua-Ghaeilge.

*In* Fs. de Bhaldraithe (1986), pp. 36–47.

1. *as éadan*; 2. *bosca/boiscín*; 3. *carca, caryadh*; 4. *criss cross*; 5. *dristiúirí*; 6. *fiúigil, -ín*; 7. *scread maidne*.

### scread maidne

7462. Ó Máille (T. S.): Seacht sanasáin Nua-Ghaeilge.

*In* Fs. de Bhaldraithe (1986), pp. 36–47.

1. *as éadan*; 2. *bosca/boiscín*; 3. *carca, caryadh*; 4. *criss cross*; 5. *dristiúirí*; 6. *fiúigil, -ín*; 7. *scread maidne*.

### screamh

674. Greene (David): Varia: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.

Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaosc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).

Greene (David) (*ref.*)

### screapall

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

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

1. *ní*, *níhinn*, *a bheag*, *cineál*; 2. *dada*, *tada*, *rud*, *neamhní*, *náit*, *puinn*, *se(o)id*, *pioc*, *bit*, *fríd*, *giob*, *luid*, *heat*, *pingin*, *ás*, *bonn*, *sciúrtóg*, *screapall*; 3. *dath*, *lí*, *ceo*, *seó*, *leus*, *poihis*, *scaile*, *steama*; 4. *sian*, *seinm*, *guth*, *dúrd*, *focal*, *puth*, *diog*, *cneadadh*; 5. *blas*, *gráinne*, *greim*, *smaile*, *deoir*; 6. *cáil*, *cruthaitheachd*, *tarbha*, *faic(e)*, *tap*, *car*, *fionna-feanna*, *folt*.

### Screathan

1959. Ó Murchú (Séamas): Cill Mhura agus Screathan.

*In Éigse* 27 (1993), p. 58.

On the identification of Kilvoro; ad D. Ó MUIRITHE, in *Éigse* 24 (1993), pp. 68–70.

### screpal

2661. McLeod (Neil): Interpreting early Irish law: status and currency. Part 2.

*In ZCP* 42 (1987), pp. 41–115.

Reconstructs the honour-prices corresponding to the previously discussed grades and examines the units of currency used in payments.

*Continued from ZCP* 41 (1986), pp. 46–65.

### scríbneoir

14112. Pettiau (Héroid): The officials of the church of Armagh in the early and central middle ages, to A.D. 1200.

*In Armagh history and society* (2001), pp. 121–186.

Lists and discusses the titles of officials of the church of Armagh found in early Irish chronicles: 1. *epscoip*; 2. *tánaise epscoip*; 3. *ap*; 4. *tánaise abbad*; 5. *secnap*; 6. *comarba*; 7. *airchinnech*; 8. *fosairchinnech*; 9. *maer* (or *ardmaer*); 10. *maer bachla Ísa*; 11. *ferthigis*; 12. *scríbneoir*; 13. *anchara*; 14. *fer léiginn*; 15. *toísech macc léiginn*; 16. *sacart*; 17. *anmchara*; 18. *senchaid*; 19. *ecnaid*; 20. *suí*; 21. *ardollam*; 22. *cenn bocht*; 23. *príomhchalladóir*; 24. *príomhchríochaire*; 25. *leabhar coimhéadaigh*.

### scrúdann

1269. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Varia*: III. 2. *scrúdann*.

*In Ériu* 45 (1994), pp. 200–201.

Can mean (i) ‘move with pity’; (ii) ‘torment(ed) with hunger, cold, etc.’.

### Scuit

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

*In Nomina* 16 (1992–1993), pp. 49–70.

Discusses the terms *Ériu*, *Féni*, *Scotti*, *Goidil*, *Cruthin*, *Picti*, *Albu*, *Bretain*, *Angli*, *Saxain*, *Frainc*, *Geinti*, *Gail*, *Gall-Ghaedhil*, *Nordmainn*, *Lochlainn*, *Danair*.

### sda (interjection)

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.

*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.

Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### sé

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

*In Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 133–142.

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*) *dé* ‘each of the two’; 4. *imallé* ‘together’; 5. *illé* ‘hither’; 6. *té* ‘hot’; 7. *só* ‘this’; 8. *sé* ‘this’; 9. *amné* ‘thus’; 10. *danó* ‘then’.

1488. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): *Mioneolas meadrachta II*.

*In Éigse* 14/4 (Geimhreadh 1972), pp. 265–268.

[1.] Focail áirithe i gcomhardadh (*sé:é, sí:í*, etc.); [2.] Droichead uama. Part [I] in *Éigse* 14/3 (1972), pp. 207–214; part III in *Éigse* 15/2 (1973), pp. 89–92.

18342. Viredaz (Rémy): ‘Six’ en indo-européen.

*In IF* 102 (1997), pp. 112–150.

§7.2 Celtique [Vieil irlandais *sé*].

### se

3014. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 5. Das altirische Verbalpräfix *nu/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.

### seacha

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 *Bardical syntactical tracts*.

### seachtain

1711. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): *Ní íosfainn seachtain é*.

In *Éigse* 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 371–378.

[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning ‘over a period of ...’, e.g. *seachtain, mí, bliain, lá, coicís* in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] *i leith an bóthar*: on the adverbial use of the nominative of definite nouns following certain compound and nominal prepositions preceded by verbs of motion, e.g. *ar aghaidh, i ngiarracht, i leith, timpeall, treasna*; [3.] *Tá sé ag dul Gaillimh*: on the ‘elision’ of the preposition *go* before place-names.

### -seadar (ScG)

4294. Cox (Richard A. V.): The origin and relative chronology of *shader*-names in the Hebrides.

In *SGS* 16 (1990), pp. 95–113.

Argues that *shader*-names derive from ON *sætr* only, and suggests a revision of the traditional relative chronology of the Norse place-name elements in the West of Scotland.

### seadh

1357. Breeze (Andrew): Scots *shayth* ‘reason’ and Gaelic *seadh* ‘esteem’.

In *SGS* 21 (2003), pp. 251–252.

17991. Weiss (Michael): An Italo-Celtic divinity and a common Sabellic sound change.

In *ClAnt* 36/2 (Oct. 2017), pp. 370–389.

Argues Lat. theonym *Sēmō* is connected to a Proto-Celtic *\*Segomū* (> Gaul. *Segomoni*, OIr. *SEGAMANAS*, OIr. (*Nia*) *Segamon*), positing a Proto-Italo-Celtic *\*segh<sup>h</sup>omōn-* ‘strong one,’ ‘strongman’ (< PIE *\*√segh<sup>h</sup>-* ‘hold firmly,’ etc.).

### seagair (ScG)

3707. Lockwood (W. B.): Some Gaelic etymologies.

In *SGS* 12/1 (Sep. 1971), pp. 22–29.

Bird-names: *buna-bhuachaill, carara, goillir, seagair, trilleachan*.

### seagh (ScG)

1357. Breeze (Andrew): Scots *shayth* ‘reason’ and Gaelic *seadh* ‘esteem’.

In *SGS* 21 (2003), pp. 251–252.

### Seagoe

2355. Adams (G. B.): *BUPNS* reprints 20: Place-name phonology: the name Seagoie and the anglicisation of Irish sibilants.

*In* Ainm 8 (1998), pp. 195–196.

Repr. from *BUPNS* 2/2 (Summer, 1954), pp. 30-31.

#### sean-

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

*In* SGS 15 (1988), pp. 122–139.

Discusses features found in MS NLS, Advocates' 72.1.1: 1. Preterite passive form; 2. Present passive form; 3. *dh'* before vowel sounds; 4. Imperfect/conditional second person singular; 5. Demonstrative relative; 6. Nasalization; 7. *Is ann*; 8. Plurals in *-ann*; 9. Caducous vowels; 10. Vowel-lengthening before long liquids; 11. Voicing of *-p-* in *mp*-group; 12. *Aitte*; 13. *An aire*; 14. *Easbaig*; 15. *Eiphit*; 16. *Fèill*; 17. *Glais*; 18. *Seann-*; 19. *Teirig*; 20. *Toir*; 21. *Thusa*.

#### seanchas

1315. Breatnach (Pádraig A.): The methodology of *seanchas*: the redaction by Cú Choigríche Ó Cléirigh of the chronicle poem *Leanam croinic clann nDálaigh*.

*In* Éigse 29 (1996), pp. 1–18.

A comparative analysis of Cú Choigríche Ó Cléirigh's redaction of the poem (found in MSS RIA 24 P 27, RIA A v 1, NLI G 167) with that of 'its original form as drafted by Dubhthach Óg Ó Duibhgeannáin' (in MS ULC Add. 3084) in honour of Aodh Ruadh Ó Domhnaill. Redactor identified as Cú Choigríche mac Diarmada Ó Cléirigh, one of the Four Masters.

#### seangán

3746. Wagner (H.): Beiträge zur vergleichenden Erforschung des Irischen: 6. Zur Etymologie von ir. *seangán* 'Ameise'.

*In* Celtica 11 (1976), p. 268.

Suggests it may be a substratum word, cf. Basque *txingurri*.

#### seann- (ScG)

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

*In* SGS 15 (1988), pp. 122–139.

Discusses features found in MS NLS, Advocates' 72.1.1: 1. Preterite passive form; 2. Present passive form; 3. *dh'* before vowel sounds; 4. Imperfect/conditional second person singular; 5. Demonstrative relative; 6. Nasalization; 7. *Is ann*; 8. Plurals in *-ann*; 9. Caducous vowels; 10. Vowel-lengthening before long liquids; 11. Voicing of *-p-* in *mp*-group; 12. *Aitte*; 13. *An aire*; 14. *Easbaig*; 15. *Eiphit*; 16. *Fèill*; 17. *Glais*; 18. *Seann-*; 19. *Teirig*; 20. *Toir*; 21. *Thusa*.

#### seantuine

10411. MacNeill (Máire): Poll na Seantuinne and Poll Tigh Liabáin.  
*In* Béaloideas 39–41 (1971–1973), pp. 206–211.

### seasamh (ina sheasamh)

1565. McGonagle (Noel): Three Ulster features.  
*In* Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh 1976), pp. 215–220.
1. Lenition after *iongantach* [and *millteanach*]; 2. *i bhfus*: On the development from adverb to quasi-imperative: 'here' > 'give me'; 3. *Tá mé ina shuidhe*: On the generalisation of 3rd masc. poss. in *ina shuidhe*, *ina sheasamh*, etc. in Ulster and Man.

### seastán

12452. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí: II. Dhá fhocal.  
*In* Éigse 18/2 (1981), pp. 296–297.
1. *stán*; 2. \**clódhghalar*.

### sebortir

10713. Hamp (Eric P.): IE \**syergh-*.  
*In* IF 79 (1974), pp. 154–155.  
 On OIr. *sebortir* (fut. of *seircid*).

### sech

3014. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 5. Das altirische Verbalpräfix *nu/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.
3299. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: I. 8. Some compounds of *téit*.  
*In* Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 175–177.
1. *for-tét* 'helps'; 2. *im(b)-tét* 'goes about, sets forth'; 3. *frith-to-tég*, *fristait* 'opposes'; 4. *in-od-tég* 3 pl. *intotgat* 'enter'; 5. The inherited inventory;
  6. *imb-said-* v. n. *impuide* 'besiege'; 7. *sechmo-ella* 'passes by, lacks'.

### sech-

4170. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: IV. 8. *sech-* 'cut'.  
*In* Ériu 36 (1985), p. 183.  
 On the functions of M. Dillon's 'empty' *to-* in *tescaid*.

### sechid

3460. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 3. \**sek<sup>w</sup>-* 'pronounce, speak'.



*In* Ériu 26 (1975), pp. 171–174.

(a) \**fo-aisci, do-fáisce*: ad J. CARNEY's discussion of *fásc* 'announcement' and *tásc* 'tidings received', *in* Ériu 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. *BILL* III: 5527); (b) *tinchosc, tecosc*: more on derivatives of *sechid*, including *écosc*; (c) *sích* 'said': ad J. CARNEY, *ibid.*, p. 14 §13c, read *sích*.

### sechmo·ella

3299. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: I. 8. Some compounds of *téit*.

*In* Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 175–177.

1. *for-tét* 'helps'; 2. *im(b)-tét* 'goes about, sets forth'; 3. *frith-to-tég, fristait* ·*frittáit* 'opposes'; 4. *in-od-tég*- 3 pl. *intotgat* 'enter'; 5. The inherited inventory; 6. *imb-said*- v. n. *impuide* 'besiege'; 7. *sechmo·ella* 'passes by, lacks'.

### Sechnall

11536. Dumville (David N.): Auxilius, Iserninus, Secundinus, and Benignus.

*In* Saint Patrick 493-1993 (1993), pp. 89–105.

### sechtarét

3298. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: I. 7. *sechtarét* Sg. 67b21.

*In* Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 174–175.

### sechtordd

1736. Quin (E. G.): Textual notes: [1.] A passage in *Táin bó Fraích*.

*In* Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 93–94.

On the readings *sechtordd* and *timchellad* in the description of Ailill and Medb's house, §7 (ll. 65ff as ed. by W. MEID 1970 [*BILL* 4991]).

### secnap

14112. Pettiau (Hérolde): The officials of the church of Armagh in the early and central middle ages, to A.D. 1200.

*In* Armagh history and society (2001), pp. 121–186.

Lists and discusses the titles of officials of the church of Armagh found in early Irish chronicles: 1. *epscoip*; 2. *tánaise epscoip*; 3. *ap*; 4. *tánaise abbad*; 5. *secnap*; 6. *comarba*; 7. *airchinnech*; 8. *fosairchinnech*; 9. *maer* (or *ardmaer*); 10. *maer bachla Ísa*; 11. *ferthigis*; 12. *scribneoir*; 13. *anchara*; 14. *fer léiginn*; 15. *toisech macc léiginn*; 16. *sacart*; 17. *anmchara*; 18. *senchaid*; 19. *ecnaid*; 20. *suí*; 21. *ardollam*; 22. *cenn bocht*; 23. *príomhchalladóir*; 24. *príomhchríochaire*; 25. *leabhar coimhéadaigh*.

### sed

3152. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*.

*In* ÉtC 32 (1996), pp. 87–90.

1. *sál*; 2. *sed*; 3. *slabar*; 4. *slice*; 5. *ta-*; 6. *tadg, tál*; 7. *tarr, torrach*; 8. *tinaid*;  
9. *tindabrad, Findabair*; 10. *úall, úabar, úais*; 11. *\*uernā?*, *fern*.

17991. Weiss (Michael): An Italo-Celtic divinity and a common Sabellic sound change.

*In* *ClAnt* 36/2 (Oct. 2017), pp. 370–389.

Argues Lat. theonym *Sēmō* is connected to a Proto-Celtic *\*Segomū* (> Gaul. *Segomoni*, OIr. *SEGAMANAS*, OIr. (*Nia*) *Segamon*), positing a Proto-Italo-Celtic *\*seǵ<sup>h</sup>omōn-* ‘strong one,’ ‘strongman’ (< PIE *\*√seǵ<sup>h</sup>-* ‘hold firmly,’ etc.).

### séd

15458. Blažek (Václav): Celtic ‘deer’.

*In* *ÉtC* 41 (2015), pp. 121–127.

On the etym. of Mir. *ség, séd*.

### sedguine

822. Breatnach (Liam): *Varia*: IV. 1. On the agent suffix *-e* in Irish.

*In* *Ériu* 34 (1983), p. 194.

*úgaire, úgaire, óegaire, Bógaine, ráthbuige, sedguine, corrguine, cuthchaire, cáinte*.

### Seefin

18375. FitzPatrick (Elizabeth), Hennessy (Ronan): Finn’s Seat: topographies of power and royal marchlands of Gaelic polities in medieval Ireland.

*In* *LH* 38/2 (2017), pp. 29–62.

Investigates hilltop cairns and mounds named *Suidhe Finn* which were used as boundary landmarks. Includes a case study of the landscape of the hill of *Almhain* and its summit mound of *Suidhe Finn* in North Leinster.

### ség

15458. Blažek (Václav): Celtic ‘deer’.

*In* *ÉtC* 41 (2015), pp. 121–127.

On the etym. of Mir. *ség, séd*.

### seg

17991. Weiss (Michael): An Italo-Celtic divinity and a common Sabellic sound change.

*In* *ClAnt* 36/2 (Oct. 2017), pp. 370–389.

Argues Lat. theonym *Sēmō* is connected to a Proto-Celtic *\*Segomū* (> Gaul. *Segomoni*, OIr. *SEGAMANAS*, OIr. (*Nia*) *Segamon*), positing a Proto-Italo-Celtic *\*seǵ<sup>h</sup>omōn-* ‘strong one,’ ‘strongman’ (< PIE *\*√seǵ<sup>h</sup>-* ‘hold firmly,’ etc.).

### Segais (hazels of)

778. Breatnach (Liam): The Caldron of Poesy.

*In Ériu* 32 (1981), pp. 45–93.

Ed. with diplomatic and restored texts (incl. glosses on text) on the three cauldrons of poesy, *Coire Goiriath*, *Coire Éрмаi*, *Coire Sofis* from MS TCD H 3. 18 with Engl. transl. and notes. Begins with *Móí coire coir Goiriath*. Discussion of linguistic dating and metrics. Includes index of names and principal notes. Appendix with ed. of text on the hazels of Segais (*cuill na Segsa*) from MS NLI G 10.

*Add. et corr. in Ériu* 35 (1984), pp. 189–191.

### \*Segam

4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).

*In Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim*, *clithem*, *etham*, *foídem*, *laissem*, *meisem/mesam*, *roem*, *sílem*, *sruithem*, *toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (*\*betham*, *braíchem*, *gláidem*, *legam*, *léom*, *sírem*, *toínnem*, *trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (*airnem*, *airtem*, *ceram*, *drolam*, *es(s)em*, *fíam*, *galam*, *genam/genum*, <sup>1</sup>*rúam*, <sup>2</sup>*rúam*, *súainem*); Personennamen (*Aithem*, *\*Segam*, *\*Regam*, *Maram*, *Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*mithem*, *ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

### SEGAMANAS (Og)

17991. Weiss (Michael): An Italo-Celtic divinity and a common Sabellic sound change.

*In ClAnt* 36/2 (Oct. 2017), pp. 370–389.

Argues Lat. theonym *Sēmō* is connected to a Proto-Celtic *\*Segomū* (> Gaul. *Segomoni*, Og. SEGAMANAS, OIr. (*Nia*) *Segamon*), positing a Proto-Italo-Celtic *\*seg<sup>h</sup>omōn-* ‘strong one,’ ‘strongman’ (< PIE *\*√seg<sup>h</sup>-* ‘hold firmly,’ etc.).

### Segamu

17991. Weiss (Michael): An Italo-Celtic divinity and a common Sabellic sound change.

*In ClAnt* 36/2 (Oct. 2017), pp. 370–389.

Argues Lat. theonym *Sēmō* is connected to a Proto-Celtic *\*Segomū* (> Gaul. *Segomoni*, Og. SEGAMANAS, OIr. (*Nia*) *Segamon*), positing a Proto-Italo-Celtic *\*seg<sup>h</sup>omōn-* ‘strong one,’ ‘strongman’ (< PIE *\*√seg<sup>h</sup>-* ‘hold firmly,’ etc.).

### segda

4165. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 13. *segda* ‘fortunate’.

*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 184.

### Sego-

676. Hamp (Eric P.): On some Gaulish names in *-ant* and Celtic verbal nouns.

*In Ériu* 27 (1976), pp. 1–20.

1. *ientu-* ~ *iantu-*; 2. *namanto-*: its distribution; 3. *carant-*, *carat-*; 4. *caro-*; 5. *namant-*: its morphology; 6. *ad-namat-*: its morphology; 7. OIr. *serc* [šerk]; 8. *nantu-*, *nanti-*; 9. *Sego-* and *ual-*; 10. The stem *i(e)ntu-*; 11. Conclusion; [12.] Appendix [on some Latin parallels].

### seiche

890. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 7. *se(i)che* ‘skin’.  
In *Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 183.

### seichid

1029. Breatnach (Liam): *Varia*: VI. 2. The preterite of *sichid/seichid* ‘says’.  
In *Ériu* 37 (1986), pp. 191–192.  
ad D. A. BINCHY, in *Celtica* 5 (1960), pp. 80–81. 3 sg. rel. *sīche* attested in an Old Irish gloss in *Cáin Fúithirbe*.  
Binchy (D. A.) (*ref.*)

### seichithir

6957. Baldi (Philip): Indo-European *\*sek<sup>w</sup>*.  
In *JIES* 2/1 (Spring 1974), pp. 77–86.  
On OIr. *seichithir*.

### seicne

674. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 1. *Ceciderunt ab oculis eius tamquam squamae*.  
In *Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 175–178.  
Discusses a number of Irish words for ‘scale’, ‘film’, ‘skin’, etc., incl. *lann*, *bloesc* (*blaosc*, *plaoisc*), *scánnán*, *seicne*, *scam(h)a*, *scam(h)ach*, *scamhadh*, *scamh*, *screamh*, *scamall*, *scamhal*, *fachail*; also ad. D. GREENE, in *Celtica* 4 (1958), p. 45 (*BILL* 1613).  
Greene (David) (*ref.*)

### seilind

16746. Schrijver (Peter): Welsh *heledd*, *hêl*, Cornish *\*heyl*, ‘Latin’ *helinium*, Dutch *hel-*, *zeelt*.  
In *NOWELE* 26 (1995), pp. 31–42.

### seimdille (in place names)

18440. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): An eilimint *seimdille* (*sindile*, *seimhdile*) i logainmneacha.  
In *Ainm* 14 (2018), pp. 1–28.

**seimhdile (in place names)**

18440. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): An eilimint *seimdille* (*sindile*, *seimhdile*) i logainmneacha.

*In Ainm* 14 (2018), pp. 1–28.

**seinm**

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

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

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dúrd, focal, puth, díog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

**Seir**

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.

*In Ériu* 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.

vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

**seir**

1490. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Éigse* 14/4 (Geimhreadh 1972), pp. 275–282.

1. *cómhrac i dtóin* [and *gáir faoi tholl*]; 2. *fochraí (an) lae* [< *fochroíb*; cf. also *forcraid*, *fortraid*; for variation in similar clusters, cf. M. A. O’BRIEN, in *Celtica* 2/2 (1954), p. 353]; 3. *feiste* [‘entertainment’; *feist*, *eisteas*, *feisteas*; 4. *crioslach* [*crioslaí* pl.]; 5. *seir*; 6. *paidir chapail*; 7. *púirín*; 8. *is (ní) luar liom* [*luar* < *lú orm*]; 9. *ta: tu: tau* [*togha*].

O’Brien (M. A.) (*ref.*)

**seir ‘heel’**

2973. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: 11. OIr. *seir*, Welsh *ffer*, Ir. *sírid*; OIr. *seirig*.

*In ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.

**seircid**

10197. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): IE \**serg(h)*- ‘waste away, be sick’.

*In IF* 98 (1993), pp. 48–54.

OIr. *seirg*, *seircid*.

*Republ. in Lindeman studies*, pp. 200–204.

10713. Hamp (Eric P.): IE \**suerg*h-.  
*In* IF 79 (1974), pp. 154–155.  
 On OIr. *sebortir* (fut. of *seircid*).

### seirg

10197. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): IE \**serg*(h)- ‘waste away, be sick’.  
*In* IF 98 (1993), pp. 48–54.  
 OIr. *seirg*, *seircid*.  
*Republ. in* Lindeman studies, pp. 200–204.

### Seiria

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.  
*In* Ériu 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.  
 vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

### Seiricda

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.  
*In* Ériu 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.  
 vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

### seirig

2973. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: 11. OIr. *seir*, Welsh *ffer*, Ir. *sírid*; OIr. *seirig*.  
*In* ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.

### sèis

1339. Heath (Julie): Liberty and tradition: sound patterning in Hebridean prayer and preaching as poetic device and linguistic sign.  
*In* Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 1 (2002), pp. 25–33.  
 1. Introduction; 2. Sound patterning as poetic device: (a) The line; (b) *sèis*, Cultural Resonances, and Linguistic Reinforcement; 3. Sound patterning as linguistic sign; 4. Conclusion.

### seis

490. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): A note on a difficult passage in *Bretha Déin Chécht*.  
*In* Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 252–252.  
 ad *Bretha Déin Chécht*, §36.

3793. Hamp (Eric P.): Archaisms in Old Irish noun inflection.

*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 61–64.

Searches for traces of old case forms (specially instrumental, locative) in the Old Irish nominal inflection.

### séis

16890. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): The expression of “sense, meaning, signification” in the Old Irish glosses, and particularly in the Milan and Saint Gall glosses.

*In Grammatica*, gramadach and gramadeg (2016), pp. 85–100.

Discusses the use and meaning of OIr. terms for semantic concepts, such as *séis*, *sians/séns*, *intliucht*, *ciáll*, and *inne*.

### seithe

890. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 7. *se(i)che* ‘skin’.

*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 183.

### \*sek-

677. Watkins (Calvert): Sick-maintenance in Indo-European.

*In Ériu* 27 (1976), pp. 21–25.

OIr. *socht* ‘stupor’ originally denoted a pathological state or variety of ‘sickness’; derivation from *\*sóktos* from root *\*sek-* ‘dryness’.

*Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 560-564.

### \*sek<sup>w</sup>-

3460. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 3. *\*sek<sup>w</sup>-* ‘pronounce, speak’.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 171–174.

(a) *\*fo-aisci, do-fāisce*: ad J. CARNEY’s discussion of *fāsc* ‘announcement’ and *tāsc* ‘tidings received’, *in Ériu* 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. *BILL* III: 5527); (b) *tinchosc, tecosc*: more on derivatives of *sechid*, including *écosc*; (c) *sich* ‘said’: ad J. CARNEY, *ibid.*, p. 14 §13c, read *sích*.

### sel-

10019. Hamp (Eric P.): (Western) Indo-European *\*sel-* ‘move’.

*In MSS* 41 (1982), pp. 49–59.

OIr. *sel-* and derivatives (*LEIA* S-78).

### selan

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

*In SCF* 11 (2014), pp. 48–66.

1. Hitt. *hap-* 'reichlich vorhanden sein': OIr. *ana-* 'richness, property'; 2. Hitt. *šinura-* 'mittellos, arm': OIr. *sēna-* 'nier, désavouer, rejeter'; 3. CLu. *manai-* '(beschreibt Vorratskörbe)': OIr. *me<sup>i</sup>nistir-* (f.) 'coffre contenant les ustensiles du culte'; 4. Hitt. *mani-* 'Eiter': OIr. *me<sup>i</sup>n-bligi-* (pr.) 'il foisonne, il fourmille'; 5. Hitt. *maniti-* 'Wachstum (?)': OIr. *muine* 'Berg'; 6. CLu. *nani-* 'reinigen': MIr. *cruth-necht* 'roter Weizen'; 7. Hitt. *ninga-* 'Regen': OIr. *nin-* 'cloud, wave'; 8. Hitt. <sup>KUŠ</sup>*šala-* 'Teil des Zaumzeugs': OIr. *selan-* 'corde, laisse de chien'; 9. Hitt. *šant-* 'wertvolles Gegenstand': OIr. *sét-* 'trésor'; 10. Hitt. *da-* 'all, ganz, gesamt': OIr. *dá* 'in full'.

### seland

16746. Schrijver (Peter): Welsh *heledd*, *hêl*, Cornish \**heyl*, 'Latin' *helinium*, Dutch *hel-*, *zeelt*.

*In* NOWELE 26 (1995), pp. 31–42.

### selann

16746. Schrijver (Peter): Welsh *heledd*, *hêl*, Cornish \**heyl*, 'Latin' *helinium*, Dutch *hel-*, *zeelt*.

*In* NOWELE 26 (1995), pp. 31–42.

### selas

3377. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Meyer to Gaidoz: an emendation between friends.

*In* Peritia 15 (2001), p. 378.

ad p. 20.17, as ed. by Kuno MEYER 1902 (Best<sup>1</sup>, p. 118).

### Selbach

4361. Dumville (David N.): Gaelic and other Celtic names in the ninth-century 'Northumbrian *Liber Vitae*': some issues and implications.

*In* SGS 22 (2006), pp. 1–25.

Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (*Abniar*, *Adamnan*, *Bressal*, *Brón*, *Denma*, *Dengus*, *Faelfi*, *Fergus*, *Finan*, *Fladgus*, *Reachtchriðe*, *Salfach*, *Uttan*; *Cuna*, *Cunen*, *Honoc*, *Maethcor*, *Mucca*, *Ona*, *Onboth*).

### selos

3377. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Meyer to Gaidoz: an emendation between friends.

*In* Peritia 15 (2001), p. 378.

ad p. 20.17, as ed. by Kuno MEYER 1902 (Best<sup>1</sup>, p. 118).

### sénaid

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



In SCF 11 (2014), pp. 48–66.

1. Hitt. *hap-* ‘reichlich vorhanden sein’: OIr. *ana-* ‘richness, property’; 2. Hitt. *šinura-* ‘mittellos, arm’: OIr. *sēna-* ‘nier, désavouer, rejeter’; 3. CLu. *manai-* ‘(beschreibt Vorratskörbe)’: OIr. *me<sup>i</sup>nistir-* (f.) ‘coffre contenant les ustensiles du culte’; 4. Hitt. *mani-* ‘Eiter’: OIr. *me<sup>i</sup>n-bligi-* (pr.) ‘il foisonne, il fourmille’; 5. Hitt. *maniti-* ‘Wachstum (?)’: OIr. *muine* ‘Berg’; 6. CLu. *nani-* ‘reinigen’: MIr. *cruth-necht* ‘roter Weizen’; 7. Hitt. *ninga-* ‘Regen’: OIr. *nin-* ‘cloud, wave’; 8. Hitt. <sup>KUŠ</sup>*šala-* ‘Teil des Zaumzeugs’: OIr. *selan-* ‘corde, laisse de chien’; 9. Hitt. *šant-* ‘wertvolles Gegenstand’: OIr. *set-* ‘trésor’; 10. Hitt. *da-* ‘all, ganz, gesamt’: OIr. *dá* ‘in full’.

### Sénán

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

In Ainm 3 (1988), pp. 1–8.

Anesus (Nesus), Bríg, Ciar, Conchliath, Damán, Feilic, Feimme, Medrán, Meic Mochoba, Modiúit (Modút), Ródán, Sénán, Sillán, T’eolas.

### Senán, St.

2526. Baumgarten (Rolf): Creative medieval etymology and Irish hagiography (Lasair, Columba, Senán).

In Ériu 54 (2004), pp. 49–78.

Outlines the Isidorian etymological methodology and illustrates its application in Irish scholarship with four examples from Irish hagiography.

### Sencha

11892. Sayers (William): Soundboxes of the divine: Hœnir, Sencha, Gwalchmai.

In ManQ 33/1 (Fall 1992), pp. 57–67.

### senchae

629. McCone (Kim): OIr. *senchae*, *senchaid* and preliminaries on agent noun formation in Celtic.

In Ériu 46 (1995), pp. 1–10.

ad F. KELLY, in Peritia 5 (1986), 74–106. *Senchae* derives from a compound \**seno-k<sup>w</sup>ois(y?)os*, meaning ‘old witness’. *Senchas* represents *senchae* + abstract suffix *-as*.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)

### senchaid

629. McCone (Kim): OIr. *senchae*, *senchaid* and preliminaries on agent noun formation in Celtic.

In Ériu 46 (1995), pp. 1–10.

ad F. KELLY, in *Peritia* 5 (1986), 74-106. *Senchae* derives from a compound \**seno-k<sup>w</sup>ois(y?)os*, meaning 'old witness'. *Senchas* represents *senchae* + abstract suffix *-as*.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)

14112. Pettiau (Hérolde): The officials of the church of Armagh in the early and central middle ages, to A.D. 1200.

*In Armagh history and society* (2001), pp. 121–186.

Lists and discusses the titles of officials of the church of Armagh found in early Irish chronicles: 1. *epscoip*; 2. *tánaise epscoip*; 3. *ap*; 4. *tánaise abbad*; 5. *secnap*; 6. *comarba*; 7. *airchinnech*; 8. *fosairchinnech*; 9. *maer* (or *ardmaer*); 10. *maer bachla Ísa*; 11. *ferthigis*; 12. *scríbeoir*; 13. *anchara*; 14. *fer léiginn*; 15. *toísech macc léiginn*; 16. *sacart*; 17. *anmchara*; 18. *senchaid*; 19. *ecnaid*; 20. *suí*; 21. *ardollam*; 22. *cenn bocht*; 23. *príomhchalladóir*; 24. *príomhchríochaire*; 25. *leabhar coimhéadaigh*.

### senchas

629. McCone (Kim): OIr. *senchae*, *senchaid* and preliminaries on agent noun formation in Celtic.

*In Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 1–10.

ad F. KELLY, in *Peritia* 5 (1986), 74-106. *Senchae* derives from a compound \**seno-k<sup>w</sup>ois(y?)os*, meaning 'old witness'. *Senchas* represents *senchae* + abstract suffix *-as*.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)

13391. Byrne (Francis John): *Senchas*: the nature of Gaelic historical tradition.

*In HSt*, 9 (1974), pp. 137–159.

### Senchell Dumaigi

8695. Nicholls (K. W.): Some Patrician sites of Eastern Connacht.

*In Dinnseanchas* 5 (1972–1973), pp. 114–118.

Senchell Dumaigi; Sendomnach; Ardsenlis; Druime.

### Sendomnach

8695. Nicholls (K. W.): Some Patrician sites of Eastern Connacht.

*In Dinnseanchas* 5 (1972–1973), pp. 114–118.

Senchell Dumaigi; Sendomnach; Ardsenlis; Druime.

### senóir

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

*In ZCP* 49–50 (1997), pp. 950–964.

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

### \*seno-k<sup>w</sup>ois

629. McCone (Kim): OIr. *senchae*, *senchaid* and preliminaries on agent noun formation in Celtic.

*In Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 1–10.

ad F. KELLY, in *Peritia* 5 (1986), 74–106. *Senchae* derives from a compound \**seno-k<sup>w</sup>ois(y?)os*, meaning ‘old witness’. *Senchas* represents *senchae* + abstract suffix *-as*.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)

### séns

16890. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): The expression of “sense, meaning, signification” in the Old Irish glosses, and particularly in the Milan and Saint Gall glosses.

*In Grammatica*, gramadach and gramadeg (2016), pp. 85–100.

Discusses the use and meaning of OIr. terms for semantic concepts, such as *séis*, *sians/séns*, *intliucht*, *ciáll*, and *inne*.

### seó

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

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

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dùrd, focal, puth, diog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

### seo (ag seo)

1566. Breatnach (R. A.): An gléas teaspáinteach.

*In Éigse* 16/3 (Samhradh 1976), pp. 215–220.

*ag seo, ag sin*.

### se(o)id

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

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

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dùrd, focal, puth, diog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

**séol**

11966. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): On Indo-European roads.

*In* JIES 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 299–341.

Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *áth*, *belach*, *bóthar*, *casán*, *conar*, *drochet*, *éol*, *rith*, *sét*, *séol*, *slige*.

**septecim**

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.

**serb**

682. Watkins (Calvert): Varia: I. 1. A Hittite-Celtic etymology.

*In* Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 116–119.

OIr. *serb* (ā f) ‘theft’ is compared to Hitt. *sāru* ‘booty’.

2645. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: I. 2. Irish *serb* = Welsh *herw*.

*In* ZCP 40 (1984), pp. 276–277.

ad C. WATKINS, *in* Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 116–122.

**-serba**

2645. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: I. 2. Irish *serb* = Welsh *herw*.

*In* ZCP 40 (1984), pp. 276–277.

ad C. WATKINS, *in* Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 116–122.

**serbaid**

9521. Breatnach (Liam): Miscellanea Hibernica.

*In* A companion in linguistics [Fs. Ahlqvist] (2005), pp. 141–151.

1. Old Irish *tráigid*; 2. The simplex *serbaid*; 3. *do-maisi* and a detail of syncope.

**serc**

676. Hamp (Eric P.): On some Gaulish names in *-ant* and Celtic verbal nouns.

*In* Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 1–20.

1. *ientu-* ~ *iantu-*; 2. *namanto-*: its distribution; 3. *carant-*, *carat-*; 4. *caro-*; 5. *namant-*: its morphology; 6. *ad-namat-*: its morphology; 7. OIr. *serc* [šerk]; 8. *nantu-*, *nanti-*; 9. *Sego-* and *yal-*; 10. The stem *i(e)ntu-*; 11. Conclusion; [12.] Appendix [on some Latin parallels].

11707. Uhlich (Jürgen): *Serc mór do Macc Maire*.

*In* Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 935–959.

Examines the syntax of the word *serc* in early Irish.

#### **sercc**

17531. Meid (Wolfgang): ‘Freundschaft’ und ‘Liebe’ in keltischen Sprachen.

*In* *Donum grammaticum* (2002), pp. 255–263.

Etym. of OIr. *carae*, *cairde*, *sercc*, *grád*, etc.

#### **sercol**

386. Eska (Joseph): OIr. *sercol*.

*In* *Celtica* 17 (1985), pp. 53–58.

< L *ferculum*.

#### **Serdae**

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.

*In* *Ériu* 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.

vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

#### **Sēres (Lat)**

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.

*In* *Ériu* 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.

vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

#### **sergaid**

10713. Hamp (Eric P.): IE \**syergh-*.

*In* *IF* 79 (1974), pp. 154–155.

On OIr. *seborn* (fut. of *seirid*).

#### **Sēricus (Lat)**

1037. Carey (John): The Irish vision of the Chinese.

*In* *Ériu* 38 (1987), pp. 73–79.

vs. *DIL* s.v. *Seiria* ‘Syria’, *Seiricda* ‘Syrian’. Ir. *Seiria*, *Seiricda*, and *Serdae* derive from L *Sēres* (nom. pl.), *Sēricus* (adj.) ‘Chinese’; also on *Seir*, son of Adam, whose descendants survived the Flood.

#### **sernaid**

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

*In* ZCP 58 (2011), pp. 45–54.

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

11805. Hill (Eugen): Silbische Liquiden vor Nasalen im Inselkeltischen und das Problem der Nasalpräntien vom Typ air. *sernaid*, kymr. *-sarnu*.

*In* KF 5 (2010–2012), pp. 157–184.

Discusses the continuation in Insular Celtic of the PIE nasal presents made to roots in final laryngeal (exemplified by OIr. *sernaid*, *ernaíd*, *marnaíd*, *-cella*, *-ella*, *-t-baill*, *-gnin*).

### -sernn

1233. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. 1. On the root vocalisms of Old Irish *-sernn*.

*In* Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 163–167.

ad C. MARSTRANDER, *Observations sur les présents indo-européens à nasale infixée en celtique*, 1924 (Best<sup>2</sup> 624).

### serrach

13978. Kelly (Patricia): The earliest words for ‘horse’ in the Celtic languages.

*In* Horse in Celtic culture (1997), pp. 43–63.

Generic terms: 1. OIr. *ech*; 2. W *march*, OIr. *marc*; 3. MW *cafall*, *ceffyl*, *caffon*, OIr. *capall*; 4. W *gorwydd*; 5. W *eddystyr* [OIr. *adastar*]; 6. OIr. *gabor*; 7. *mandu*? [Mlr. *menn*]. ‘Stallion’ [OIr. *caullach*, etc.], ‘Gelding’ [OIr. *meile*]. ‘Mare’ [OIr. *láir*]. ‘Foal’ [OIr. *lurchaire*; OIr. *serrach*].

### Sescenn Uairbhéoil

2180. Sims-Williams (Patrick): The Irish geography of *Culhwch and Olwen*.

*In* Sages, saints and storytellers [Fs. Carney] (1989), pp. 412–426.

Argues that the Uarbél (‘Cold Gap’) contained in *Esgair Oeruel* may be identified with Windgates in Co. Wicklow, and that *Tir Ga[r]fmon* is a reference to Loch Garman.

### sét

1441. McLeod (Neil): Di ércib fola.

*In* Ériu 52 (2002), pp. 123–216.

[1.] Introduction; [2.] The dubious evidence for a *bánbéim* of three *séts*; [3.] The three-*sét* single-symptom blow (c. AD 650?); [4.] The demise of the three-*sét* single-symptom blow (from c. AD 675?); [5.] The rise of the two-and-a-half-*sét* single-symptom blow (c. AD 697?); [6.] The early commentaries (from c. AD 1000?); [7.] Subsequent commentaries (from c. AD 1100); [8.] Later developments; [9.] *Crólige cumaile* and the seven-*sét* bandage-wound; [10.] An edition of *DEF* [normalised with transl. based on the various texts in *CIH*]; [11.] The commentaries; [12.] Legal procedure in injury cases; [12.] Dating the

- commentaries; [13.] The MS traditions; [14.] The compilation of MS A; [15.] The relationship between the MSS; [16.] The common material; [17.] Other sources; [18.] An edition of the commentaries to *DEF* [normalised with transl.]. Incl. brief index to lexical notes.
2661. McLeod (Neil): Interpreting early Irish law: status and currency. Part 2.  
*In* ZCP 42 (1987), pp. 41–115.  
 Reconstructs the honour-prices corresponding to the previously discussed grades and examines the units of currency used in payments.  
*Continued from* ZCP 41 (1986), pp. 46–65.
5648. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): Bréagfhoirmeacha, *tét* agus *tét clíss*, i *dTochmharc Eimhire*.  
*In* Ildánach ildírech [Fs. Mac Cana] (1999), pp. 169–179.  
*tét/téit, sét, clíss, téitchless.*
11966. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): On Indo-European roads.  
*In* JIES 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 299–341.  
 Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *áth*, *belach*, *bóthar*, *casán*, *conar*, *drochet*, *éol*, *rith*, *sét*, *séol*, *slige*.
14003. Pyysalo (Jouna Olavi): Ten new etymologies between the Old Anatolian and the Celtic languages.  
*In* SCF 11 (2014), pp. 48–66.  
 1. Hitt. *hap-* ‘reichlich vorhanden sein’: OIr. *ana-* ‘richness, property’; 2. Hitt. *šinura-* ‘mittellos, arm’: OIr. *sēna-* ‘nier, désavouer, rejeter’; 3. CLu. *manai-* ‘(beschreibt Vorratskörbe)’: OIr. *me<sup>h</sup>nistir-* (f.) ‘coffre contenant les ustensiles du culte’; 4. Hitt. *mani-* ‘Eiter’: OIr. *me<sup>h</sup>n-bligi-* (pr.) ‘il foisonne, il fourmille’; 5. Hitt. *maniti-* ‘Wachstum (?)’: OIr. *muine* ‘Berg’; 6. CLu. *nani-* ‘reinigen’: MIr. *cruth-necht* ‘roter Weizen’; 7. Hitt. *ninga-* ‘Regen’: OIr. *nin-* ‘cloud, wave’; 8. Hitt. <sup>KUŠ</sup>*šala-* ‘Teil des Zaumzeugs’: OIr. *selan-* ‘corde, laisse de chien’; 9. Hitt. *šant-* ‘wertvolles Gegenstand’: OIr. *sét-* ‘trésor’; 10. Hitt. *da-* ‘all, ganz, gesamt’: OIr. *dá* ‘in full’.

### **sét gairitechta**

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*), *orba niad* and *orba dúthrachta*. Cf. T. Ó CATHASAIGH, in *Peritia* 5 (1986), pp. 128–160.

### **sét gerta**

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 fõesma*, *sét gerta* (or *gairitechta*), *orba niad* and *orba dúthrachta*. Cf. T. Ó CATHASAIGH, *in* Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 128–160.

### Sétanta

2637. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Heroic destinies in the *macgnímrada* of Finn and Cú Chulainn.

*In* ZCP 40 (1984), pp. 23–39.

Outlines the common story pattern underlying the respective *macgnímrada*.

### sgadan (ScG)

2575. Schrijver (Peter): Varia: I. More on non-Indo-European surviving in Ireland in the first millennium AD.

*In* Ériu 55 (2005), pp. 137–144.

*partán*, *Partraige*; ad G. ISAAC, *in* Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 151–153; cf. P. SCHRIJVER, *in* Ériu 51 (2000), pp. 195–199.

Further non-Indo-European etyma discussed include: *pell/fell*, *petta*, *pít/fít*, *pluc/prapp*, *patu/pata*, *scatán*, *ciotóg*.

### sgagadh

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’, *cúrsa saothruighthe* ‘a course of study’, *duan dheiridh shaothair* ‘composition to secure graduation’, *sgagadh* ‘straining, sifting’, *glanadh* ‘cleansing’, *gleódh* ‘purifying’, *breithniughadh* ‘judging, examining’, *oide* ‘teacher’.

### sgail (ScG)

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

*In* TGSI 57 (1990–1992), pp. 203–223; 58 (1993–1994), pp. 223–246.

The arable lands [ScG *achadh*, *dail*, *goirtean*, *gead*, *io(dh)lann*, *clai-ionn*, *losaid*, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG *ailean*, *bàrd*, *blàr*, *cluain*, *innis*, *lòn*, *machair*, *morbhach*, *magh*, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG *buaile*, *crò*, *cuithe/cuidhe*, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG *airigh*, *rinn/roinn*, *both(an)*, *sgail*, etc.].

### sgailc (ScG)

4422. MacDonald (Roderick): A dictionary ramble.

*In* ScotL 13 (1994), pp. 82–87.



Comments on the possible Gaelic origin of the Scots words *skalk*, *scaulin pyock*, *skail*, *polk breik*, *cateran*, *brybour*, *gluntoch*/*gluntow*.

### sgàile (ScG)

4345. Ní Suaird (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political poems of the Fernaig MS (1688–1693).

*In* SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: *dual*, *dualchas*; *dleasdanach*; *dligheach*; *dilseachd*, *dileas*; *còir*; *àite*, *ionad*; *oighre/éighre*, *oighreachd/éighreachd*; *staoighle*; *Breatunn*; *ceart*, *ceartas*; *fireantachd*; *ceann*, *ceannas*; *eucoir*, *eucoireach*, *eucoirach*; *annasach*.

### Sgàin

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In* SGS 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.

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

### sgairbhíon

3962. Hughes (A. J.): Ulster Scots *gowk storm*, Ulster Gaelic *(s)gairbhshíon na cuaiche*.

*In* UF 37 (1991), pp. 107–108.

### sgaoil (ScG)

4422. MacDonald (Roderick): A dictionary ramble.

*In* ScotL 13 (1994), pp. 82–87.

Comments on the possible Gaelic origin of the Scots words *skalk*, *scaulin pyock*, *skail*, *polk breik*, *cateran*, *brybour*, *gluntoch*/*gluntow*.

16878. Meek (Donald E.): The spread of a word: *scail* in Scots and *sgaoil* in Gaelic.

*In* Perspectives on the older Scottish tongue (2005), pp. 84–111.

### sgeir (ScG)

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

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

### sgiath (ScG) (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, cnap, cnoc, cruach, dun, maol, meall, sgiath, sgorr, sidhean, sliabh, sròn, stob, stuc, tom, tòrr*.

### Sgogín

2041. Williams (N. J. A.): Scoggin in Éirinn.  
*In* *Éigse* 18/2 (1981), p. 182.

### sgonn (ScG)

11383. Sayers (William): Scones, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, and the Celtic element in English vocabulary.  
*In* *N&Q* 52/4 (Dec. 2005), pp. 447–450.

### sgorr (ScG) (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, cnap, cnoc, cruach, dun, maol, meall, sgiath, sgorr, sidhean, sliabh, sròn, stob, stuc, tom, tòrr*.

### sgoth (ScG)

11001. Cox (Richard A. V.): Old Norse words for ‘boat’ in Scottish Gaelic: revisiting Henderson’s list.  
*In* *SGS* 24 (2008), pp. 169–180.

George HENDERSON, *The Norse influence on Celtic Scotland* (1910), pp. 138–143: 1. *bàta*; 2. *birlinn*; 3. *carbh*; 4. *càrbhair*; 5. *cnarra*; 6. *geòla*; 7. *sgoth*.

### Sguab Ghábhaidh

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 Doghra, Aoincheannach, Dún Naomhtha, Lámh Dhearg, Sguab Ghábhaidh, Lóch Luinneach*); [5.] Form and composition of the *BDL* poem [see [6.]]; [6.] Edition (Poem beg. *Naoinear a chuadh[m[ar]] fá choill*, ed. from NLS MS Adv. 72.1.37 (Dean of Lismore’s Bk); with Engl transl. and notes). Figs.

### Shader

4294. Cox (Richard A. V.): The origin and relative chronology of *shader*-names in the Hebrides.

*In* SGS 16 (1990), pp. 95–113.

Argues that *shader*-names derive from ON *sætr* only, and suggests a revision of the traditional relative chronology of the Norse place-name elements in the West of Scotland.

### Sheela-na-gig

6775. Dunn (James H.): Síle na gcíoch.

*In* Éire-Ireland 12/1 (Spring 1977), pp. 68–85.

6860. Freitag (Barbara): A new light on the Sheela-na-gig.

*In* Éire-Ireland 33/3-4-34/1 (Fall/Winter 1998–Spring 1999), pp. 50–69.

Includes a discussion of the name Sheela-na-gig.

### Sheen

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

*In* Dinnseanchas 6 (1974–1977), pp. 33–35, 107–108, 149–160.

1. Glenravel. 2. Farnaght. 3. Ballyhaughish. 4. Barnagrotty. 5. Castlewarden. 6. Drumacoo. 7. Heapstown. 8. Iffa and Offa. 9. Inch St Laurence. 10. Killeshin. 11. Tirerrill. 12. Toberdan. 13. Tolka. 14. Woodstock. 15. Woodstock. 16. Finnoo. 17. Evegallahoo. 18. Lismakeery. 19. Ballymakeery. 20. Sheen. 21. Shiven. 22. Shimna.

### Shemoge

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

*In* The past 27 (2006), pp. 39–49.

On the origin of Díomóg/Modhíomóg of Cluain Caoin Ara and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Imoge or Shemoge, St. Awaries and Lady's Island.

### Shetland

8628. Lockwood (W. B.): On the early history and origin of the names Orkney and Shetland.

*In* Namn och bygd 68 (1980), pp. 19–35.

### Shimna

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

*In* Dinnseanchas 6 (1974–1977), pp. 33–35, 107–108, 149–160.

1. Glenravel. 2. Farnaght. 3. Ballyhaughish. 4. Barnagrotty. 5. Castlewarden. 6. Drumacoo. 7. Heapstown. 8. Iffa and Offa. 9. Inch St Laurence. 10. Killeshin. 11. Tirerrill. 12. Toberdan. 13. Tolka. 14. Woodstock. 15. Woodstock. 16. Finnoo. 17. Evegallahoo. 18. Lismakeery. 19. Ballymakeery. 20. Sheen. 21. Shiven. 22. Shimna.

**Shiven**

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*In* Dinnseanchas 6 (1974–1977), pp. 33–35, 107–108, 149–160.

1. Glenravel. 2. Farnaght. 3. Ballyhaukish. 4. Barnagrotty. 5. Castlewarden.
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16. Finnoo. 17. Evegallahoo. 18. Lismakeery. 19. Ballymakeery.
20. Sheen. 21. Shiven. 22. Shimna.

**Shrule**

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthlath* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrule* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

**sí**

1488. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Mioneolas meadrachta II.

*In* Éigse 14/4 (Geimhreadh 1972), pp. 265–268.

[1.] Focail áirithe i gcomhardadh (*sé:é, sí:í*, etc.); [2.] Droichead uama. Part [I] in *Éigse* 14/3 (1972), pp. 207–214; part III in *Éigse* 15/2 (1973), pp. 89–92.

2904. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Note sur le pronom personnel de la 2<sup>e</sup> personne du pluriel en vieil irlandais.

*In* ÉtC 14 (1974–1975), pp. 567–570.

*Republ. in* Lindeman studies, pp. 112–115.

9161. Thompson (Tok): The Irish *sí* tradition: connections between the disciplines, and what’s in a word?

*In* JAMT 10/4 (Dec. 2004), pp. 335–368.

**sí ‘fairies’**

925. Ó Madagáin (Breandán): Gaelic lullaby: a charm to protect the baby?

*In* ScS 29 (1989), pp. 29–38.

Suggests that the original function of lullabies in Ireland and Scotland was to protect the sleeping child from being abducted by the *sí*.

**sí (pron.)**

12889. Ahlqvist (Anders): Sí.

*In* Atlantic currents [Ó Catháin essays] (2012), pp. 385–391.

On the non-genetic similarity between Ir. *sí* and Engl. *she*, and a parallel situation in Swedish and Finnish.

### **sí ‘you (pl.)’**

2765. Shields (Kenneth, Jr.): On the origin of the Celtic first and second person plural personal pronouns in \*s-.

*In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 168–180.*

Postulates metathesized \**sne*, \**swe* (< PIE \**ṛs-e*, \**us-e* as the ultimate source of OIr. *sní*, *sí*).

### **siabhra slaim**

1502. Ó Súilleabháin (Pádraig): Nótaí ar thrí fhocal ó na hAnnála.

*In Éigse 15/1 (Samhradh 1973), pp. 22–23.*

1. *dálach* ‘mournful, sad, sorrowful’ in *Annals of the Four Masters*; 2. *slam*: *siabhra slaim* ‘fairy or magic hosts?’ (*sic leg.* not *siabhra Sláini* as printed by O’Donovan in his edition of *Annals of the Four Masters*); 3. *tiagh*: as a *tiaghaibh* in *Annals of Ulster* vs. as a *tthaghaibh fearrdha* in (unpublished portion of) *Annals of the Four Masters*.

O’Donovan (John) (*ref.*)

### **siabhra Sláini**

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O’Donovan (John) (*ref.*)

### **Siaburcharpat Con Culaind**

8815. Johnston (Elva): The salvation of the individual and the salvation of society in *Siaburcharpat Con Culaind*.

*In Individual in Celtic literatures (2000), pp. 109–125.*

### **siächt**

3137. Eska (Joseph F.): More on Gaulish *siōxt=i*.

*In ÉtC 30 (1994), pp. 205–210.*

Rejects the view that OIr. *siächt* and Gaul. *siōxt* are cognates.

### **sían**

3033. Hamp (Eric P.): The Laud Herbal Glossary and English-Celtic contacts.  
*In* CMCS 18 (Winter 1989), pp. 113–116.

Identifies entry 1315 *sion* as Irish and suggests a derivation from CC \**spi̇on-*.

2487. Rusche (Philip G.): The Laud Herbal Glossary and English-Celtic contacts: a reappraisal.

*In* CMCS 42 (Winter 2001), pp. 73–82.

Argues (vs. E. P. HAMP, *in* CMCS 18 (Winter, 1989), pp. 113-116) that the entry *sion* is to be interpreted as Gr. *σίον* and not the Old Irish for ‘foxglove’.

### sian

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

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

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dùrd, focal, puth, diog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

### sian caurad

7651. Sayers (William): Martial feats in the Old Irish Ulster cycle.

*In* CJIS/RCÉI 9/1 (1983), pp. 45–80.

Examines the early Irish lists of *cles* and discusses the individual feats, primarily those associated with Cú Chulainn in *Táin bó Cúailnge* (cf. *TBC* 1 ll. 1714-1719): 1. *ubullchless*; 2. *fáeborchless*; 3. *fáenchless*; 4. *cless cletenach*; 5. *téchtless*; 6. *corpchless*; 7. *cless caitt*; 8. *ích n-erred*; 9. *cor ndeled*; 10. *léim dar néib/néim*; 11. *filliud erred náir*; 12. *gái bolga*; 13. *bái brasse*; 14. *rothchless*; 15. *ochtarchless*; 16. *cless for análaib*; 17. *bruud gine*; 18. *sian caurad*; 19. *béim co commus*; 20. *táithbéim*; 21. *dréim fri fogaist agus agus dírgud crette fora rind co fonnadm níad náir*.

### sians

16890. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): The expression of “sense, meaning, signification” in the Old Irish glosses, and particularly in the Milan and Saint Gall glosses.

*In* Grammatica, gramadach and gramadeg (2016), pp. 85–100.

Discusses the use and meaning of OIr. terms for semantic concepts, such as *séis, sians/séns, inliucht, cíall*, and *inne*.

### sibh

7212. Ahlqvist (Anders): Forms of address in Irish and Swedish.

*In* Broadening the horizon of linguistic politeness (2005), pp. 235–244.

On the non-adoption of polite pronominal forms in Irish.

**sich**

3460. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 3. \**sek<sup>w</sup>*- ‘pronounce, speak’.

*In* *Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 171–174.

(a) \**fo-aisci, do-fāisce*: ad J. CARNEY’s discussion of *fāsc* ‘announcement’ and *tāsc* ‘tidings received’, *in* *Ériu* 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. *BILL* III: 5527); (b) *tinchosc, tecosc*: more on derivatives of *sechid*, including *écosc*; (c) *sich* ‘said’: ad J. CARNEY, *ibid.*, p. 14 §13c, read *sích*.

**sích**

3460. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 3. \**sek<sup>w</sup>*- ‘pronounce, speak’.

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(a) \**fo-aisci, do-fāisce*: ad J. CARNEY’s discussion of *fāsc* ‘announcement’ and *tāsc* ‘tidings received’, *in* *Ériu* 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. *BILL* III: 5527); (b) *tinchosc, tecosc*: more on derivatives of *sechid*, including *écosc*; (c) *sich* ‘said’: ad J. CARNEY, *ibid.*, p. 14 §13c, read *sích*.

**sīche**

1029. Breatnach (Liam): *Varia*: VI. 2. The preterite of *sichid/seichid* ‘says’.

*In* *Ériu* 37 (1986), pp. 191–192.

ad D. A. BINCHY, *in* *Celtica* 5 (1960), pp. 80–81. 3 sg. rel. *sīche* attested in an Old Irish gloss in *Cáin Fúithirbe*.

Binchy (D. A.) (*ref.*)

**sichid**

1029. Breatnach (Liam): *Varia*: VI. 2. The preterite of *sichid/seichid* ‘says’.

*In* *Ériu* 37 (1986), pp. 191–192.

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Binchy (D. A.) (*ref.*)

**síd**

1604. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The semantics of *síd*.

*In* *Éigse* 17/2 (Geimhreadh 1977–1978), pp. 137–155.

*Síd/síth* ‘Otherworld abode, hill or mound’ and *síd/síth* ‘peace’ are etymologically related, and are central to the notion and function of kingship.

*Repr. in* *Coire sois*, pp. 19–34.

2972. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: 10. Irish *síd* ‘tumulus’ and Irish *síd* ‘peace’.

*In* *ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.

9570. Sayers (William): *La joie de la cort (Érec et Énide)*, Mabon, and early Irish *síd* ['peace; Otherworld'].  
*In* *Arthuriana* 17/2 (Summer 2007), pp. 10–27.  
 The several anomalies of the *Joie de la cort* episode in Chrétien de Troyes's *Érec et Énide* are addressed through the dual semantics of Irish *síd*, the equation of radiance and joy in the Celtic languages, and Mabon's imprisonment in the 'Bright Fortress' of Caer Loyw.
10691. MacInnes (John): Looking at legends of the supernatural.  
*In* *TGSI* 59 (1994–1996), pp. 1–20.  
 Particularly on the Scottish *sìthichean*.
11774. Sayers (William): Netherworld and Otherworld in early Irish literature.  
*In* *ZCP* 59 (2012), pp. 201–230.  
 Discusses the topographical position of the Irish Otherworld, arguing it was displaced upwards and beyond in a 90° degree shift from an original subterranean and submarine location.
4971. Saarinen (Jukka): "Irlannista hiiteen": Irlannin *sí* ja suomen hiisiperinteen vertailua.  
*In* *Presenting Celtic studies in Finland* (1993), pp. 64–84.  
 [(*In Finnish*:) Comparing the Irish *sí* and the Finnish *hiisi* traditions.] With English summary.
18253. Höfler (Stefan): Notes on three "acrostatic" neuter s-stems.  
*In* *IF* 119 (2014), pp. 293–338.  
 §3 PIE \**sēd-es*- [Etym. of OIr. *síd*].

### **síd 'peace'**

2972. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: 10. Irish *síd* 'tumulus' and Irish *síd* 'peace'.  
*In* *ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.

### **Síd Truim**

1274. Hollo (Kaarina): Cú Chulainn and Síd Truim.  
*In* *Ériu* 49 (1998), pp. 13–22.  
 [1.] Introduction: reference to Síd Truim in poem in *Serglige Con Culainn*;  
 [2.] Síd Truim and the Tuatha Dé Danann; [3.] Síd Truim as the place of Cú Chulainn's birth: in first version of tale *Compert Con Culainn* contained in MS RIA D iv 2 (1223); [4.] Síd Truim as the place of Cú Chulainn's burial: in poem *A Oisín fuirigh ar Dhia*; [5.] The location of Síd Truim; [6.] Conclusions.

### **síd 'tumulus'**

2972. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: 10. Irish *síd* 'tumulus' and Irish *síd* 'peace'.  
*In* *ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.



**side**

1935. Carey (John): The Irish ‘otherworld’: Hiberno-Latin perspectives.  
*In* *Éigse* 25 (1991), pp. 154–159.  
 Hib-Lat. *orbis* used to convey meaning of OIr. *side*, and validity of its English translation ‘otherworld’.

**-side**

12545. Griffith (Aaron): Irish *suide*/-*side* ‘the aforementioned’.  
*In* *Celts and their cultures at home and abroad* [Fs. Malcolm Broun] (2013), pp. 55–73.

**sídh**

10691. MacInnes (John): Looking at legends of the supernatural.  
*In* *TGSI* 59 (1994–1996), pp. 1–20.  
 Particularly on the Scottish *sithichean*.

**sídh (ScG)**

10691. MacInnes (John): Looking at legends of the supernatural.  
*In* *TGSI* 59 (1994–1996), pp. 1–20.  
 Particularly on the Scottish *sithichean*.

**sídheán (in place-names)**

10412. Ó Catháin (Séamas): An t-osnádúr agus an tíreolaíocht i logainmneacha Mhaigh Eo.  
*In* *Béaloideas* 39–41 (1971–1973), pp. 212–227.

**sidhean (ScG) (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*, *cnap*, *cnoc*, *cruach*, *dun*, *maol*, *meall*, *sgiath*, *sgorr*, *sidhean*, *sliabh*, *sròn*, *stob*, *stuc*, *tom*, *tòrr*.

**sifil, sifil-seaifil ‘silly, senseless, unstable person’**

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notáí ar fhocail.  
*In* *Éigse* 20 (1984), pp. 128–135.  
 Trí fhocal Nua-Ghaeilge: 1. *Céimseata*. 2. *\*gatalach*. 3. *climseáil*.  
 Cúig fhocal ón mBéarla: 1. *Rucust* / *rigeist* / *rógoiste*. 2. *Stráispilé*. 3. *deárlaí*.  
 4. *Cleaimideighs*. 5. *Sifil*, *sifteálann*.  
 Trí ghnáthleagan cainte ag an bPluincéadach: 1. *Cuirim foainn chosaibh*. 2. *Cac ar aithris*. 3. *Dhá uillinn*.

**sifléalann, sifléail ‘to talk nonsense’**

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notáí ar fhocail.

*In Éigse* 20 (1984), pp. 128–135.

Trí fhocal Nua-Ghaeilge: 1. *Céimseata*. 2. \**gutalach*. 3. *climseáil*.

Cúig fhocal ón mBéarla: 1. *Rucust / rigeist / rógoiste*. 2. *Stráisplé*. 3. *deárlaí*. 4. *Cleaimideighs*. 5. *Sifil, sifléalann*.

Trí ghnáthleagan cainte ag an bPluincéadach: 1. *Cuirim foainn chosaibh*. 2. *Cac ar aithris*. 3. *Dhá uillinn*.

**Sigurd**

734. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Intervention and disruption in the myths of Finn and Sigurd.

*In Ériu* 31 (1980), pp. 123–131.

A typological study of heroic traditions relating to Irish *Finn* and Norse *Sigurd*.

**síl**

8805. Wigger (Arndt): *Denken und glauben* im Neuirischen: Syntax und Semantik ausgewählter kognitiver Verben.

*In* 5. Deutsches Keltologensymposium (2010), pp. 427–446.

**Síl Lugdach**

15824. Lacey (Brian): Lug’s forgotten Donegal kingdom: the archaeology, history and folklore of the Síl Lugdach of Cloghaneely.

Dublin: Four Courts, 2012. x + 141 pp.

*Rev. by*

Charles W. MACQUARRIE, *in* *Speculum* 89/2 (Apr., 2014), pp. 504-506.

Vicky McALISTER, *in* *StH* 40 (2014), pp. 202-203.

Liam RONAYNE, *in* *JRSAI* 141 (2011), pp. 221-223.

**síle na gcíoch**

6775. Dunn (James H.): Síle na gcíoch.

*In* *Éire-Ireland* 12/1 (Spring 1977), pp. 68–85.

6860. Freitag (Barbara): A new light on the Sheela-na-gig.

*In* *Éire-Ireland* 33/3-4-34/1 (Fall/Winter 1998–Spring 1999), pp. 50–69.

Includes a discussion of the name Sheela-na-gig.

**sileadh (ScG)**

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of ‘rain’ and ‘it is raining’ in Irish.

*In* *Ériu* 29 (1978), pp. 39–57.

1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. *flechud*, *fliuch*; 2.1 OIr. *bráen*; 2.2 OIr. *folc*; 3.0 OIr. *feraid flechud*; MÍr. *ferthain*; 3.1 MÍr. *báistech*; 3.2 OIr. *snigid*; 3.3 EModIr. *silid*; 4.0 ModIr.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 *cuir* as auxiliary; 4.3 Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (*uisge*, *sileadh*; *fliaghey*, *fliaghagh*, *ceau*). Section 4 is based mainly on *LASID* quests 270, 846-48, 896.

### silem

4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).

*In Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim*, *clithem*, *etham*, *foidem*, *laissem*, *meisem/mesam*, *roem*, *silem*, *sruithem*, *toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (*\*betham*, *braichem*, *glaidem*, *legam*, *léom*, *sirem*, *toinnem*, *trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (*airnem*, *airtem*, *ceram*, *drolam*, *es(s)em*, *fíam*, *galam*, *genam/genum*, <sup>1</sup>*rúam*, <sup>2</sup>*rúam*, *súainem*); Personennamen (*Aithem*, *\*Segam*, *\*Regam*, *Maram*, *Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*mithem*, *ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

### silid

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of ‘rain’ and ‘it is raining’ in Irish.

*In Ériu* 29 (1978), pp. 39–57.

1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. *flechud*, *fliuch*; 2.1 OIr. *bráen*; 2.2 OIr. *folc*; 3.0 OIr. *feraid flechud*; MÍr. *ferthain*; 3.1 MÍr. *báistech*; 3.2 OIr. *snigid*; 3.3 EModIr. *silid*; 4.0 ModIr.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 *cuir* as auxiliary; 4.3 Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (*uisge*, *sileadh*; *fliaghey*, *fliaghagh*, *ceau*). Section 4 is based mainly on *LASID* quests 270, 846-48, 896.

### Sillán

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

*In Ainm* 3 (1988), pp. 1–8.

Anesus (Nesus), Bríg, Ciar, Conchliath, Damán, Feilic, Feimme, Medrán, Meic Mochoba, Modiúit (Modút), Ródán, Sénán, Sillán, T’eolas.

### \*sim

1009. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *na nnú*: a case of *quid pro quo*?

*In Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 168–181.

vs. P. SCHRIJVER’s view (in *Studies in the History of Celtic Pronouns and Particles*, Maynooth 1997) of the alleged neuter *i*-stem forms (PC *\*sim* > InsC *\*sin*) of the demonstrative *\*so(-)*. Also discusses the relevance of the paradigm and derivation of *ní* ‘anything, something’ and *na* ‘any’.

Schrijver (P.) (*ref.*)

### Simhin

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

*In* Dinnseanchas 6 (1974–1977), pp. 33–35, 107–108, 149–160.

1. Glenravel. 2. Farnaght. 3. Ballyhaukish. 4. Barnagrotty. 5. Castlewarden. 6. Drumacoo. 7. Heapstown. 8. Iffa and Offa. 9. Inch St Laurence. 10. Killeshin. 11. Tirerrill. 12. Toberdan. 13. Tolka. 14. Woodstock. 15. Woodstock. 16. Finnnoo. 17. Evegallahoo. 18. Lismakeery. 19. Ballymakeery. 20. Sheen. 21. Shiven. 22. Shimna.

### \*sin

1009. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *na nni*: a case of *quid pro quo*?

*In* Celtica 24 (2003), pp. 168–181.

vs. P. SCHRIJVER's view (in *Studies in the History of Celtic Pronouns and Particles*, Maynooth 1997) of the alleged neuter *i*-stem forms (PC \**sim* > InsC \**sin*) of the demonstrative \**so*(-). Also discusses the relevance of the paradigm and derivation of *ní* 'anything, something' and *na* 'any'.

Schrijver (P.) (*ref.*)

### sin

7584. Guyonvarc'h (Christian-J.): Notes d'étymologie et de lexicographie gauloises et celtiques XXXIII: 163. Galate *Sinatos* et *Sinorix*; celtique continental *Sinatis*.

*In* Ogam 22–25 (1970–1973), pp. 257–259.

On their relation to OIr. *sin* 'necklace', *sin* 'weather'.

### sin

7584. Guyonvarc'h (Christian-J.): Notes d'étymologie et de lexicographie gauloises et celtiques XXXIII: 163. Galate *Sinatos* et *Sinorix*; celtique continental *Sinatis*.

*In* Ogam 22–25 (1970–1973), pp. 257–259.

On their relation to OIr. *sin* 'necklace', *sin* 'weather'.

### Sín

11861. Williams (Mark): 'Lady vengeance': a reading of Sín in *Aided Muirchertaig meic Erca*.

*In* CMCS 62 (Winter 2011), pp. 1–32.

### sin (ag sin)

1566. Breatnach (R. A.): An gléas teaspáinteach.

*In* Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh 1976), pp. 215–220.

*ag seo, ag sin.*

### sindile (in place names)

18440. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): An eilimint *seimdille* (*sindile*, *seimhdile*) i logainmneacha.

*In Ainm* 14 (2018), pp. 1–28.

### Sinech Cró

16529. Ó hIarlaithe (Aogán): Sinech Cró, an mháthair chíce agus an t-altramas in Éirinn sa mheánaois.

*In Celtica* 29 (2017), pp. 55–75.

Proposes an etymological analysis of Sinech as ‘the teated one’, and considers whether the role of the foster mother in medieval Ireland may have included wet-nursing.

### Sínech dercu Búain

1983. Byrne (Francis John): *Dercu*: the feminine of *mocu*.

*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 42–70.

### sinn

1963. Mahon (William): First plural *mar* in Connacht Irish.

*In Éigse* 27 (1993), pp. 81–88.

1. Pronominal *mur/mar*; 2. Synthetic preterites in *-(e)amar*.

Use of *mar* as an indep. pron. and as 1pl marker outside the pret.

### Sinna

479. Dumville (David N.): Two troublesome abbots.

*In Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 146–152.

1. Cumméne, Abbot of Iona (657-69) [Epithet ‘*Ailbe*’ reflects Lat. *albus*, Ir *fionn*]; 2. Flann, Abbot of Clonmacnoise (?724-732/3) [on the epithets *Sinna(e)* and *Fíne / Fína*].

### sinne

1963. Mahon (William): First plural *mar* in Connacht Irish.

*In Éigse* 27 (1993), pp. 81–88.

1. Pronominal *mur/mar*; 2. Synthetic preterites in *-(e)amar*.

Use of *mar* as an indep. pron. and as 1pl marker outside the pret.

### siobáil

404. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Celtica* 18 (1986), pp. 57–68.

1. Roinnt focal in *-éad*; 2. Dhá fhocal in *-ús*; 3. *vardrús* agus *faithlios*; 4. *bab/bob*; 5. *lúmanaí*; 6. *raiclín*; 7. Cúig ainm bhriathartha in *-áil* (*siobáil*, *raitleáil*, *babáil*, *cuileáil*, *fraeicsáil*); 8. *gaillseach* < *gaibhlseach*; 9. *locáiste*.

### siobhag

1158. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Processes in nasalization and related issues.  
*In Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 109–132.

The association of nasality and certain voiceless sounds: 1. Rhinoglottophilia, 2. Glottorhinophilia; 3. The sporadic change *mh* > *m* and related changes: (i) *mh* > *m*; (ii) *amhrán*; (iii) ScG *siobhag*; (iv) *bh* > *b*.

### **síog, síogaí ‘(a) rick(s)’**

1763. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Some anomalous vowels.  
*In Éigse* 19/1 (1982), pp. 137–144.

Studies the phonology of borrowings from Hiberno-English into Irish: (a) Omeath *póiríní* and *meascán*; (b) Inishowen [y:] (*fraoch*, *giumhas*, *síog*, *síoghaidhe*).

### **síoghaidhe ‘a fairy’**

1763. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Some anomalous vowels.  
*In Éigse* 19/1 (1982), pp. 137–144.

Studies the phonology of borrowings from Hiberno-English into Irish: (a) Omeath *póiríní* and *meascán*; (b) Inishowen [y:] (*fraoch*, *giumhas*, *síog*, *síoghaidhe*).

### **sion**

2487. Rusche (Philip G.): The Laud Herbal Glossary and English-Celtic contacts: a reappraisal.  
*In CMCS* 42 (Winter 2001), pp. 73–82.

Argues (vs. E. P. HAMP, *in CMCS* 18 (Winter, 1989), pp. 113–116) that the entry *sion* is to be interpreted as Gr. *σίον* and not the Old Irish for ‘foxglove’.

3033. Hamp (Eric P.): The Laud Herbal Glossary and English-Celtic contacts.  
*In CMCS* 18 (Winter 1989), pp. 113–116.

Identifies entry 1315 *sion* as Irish and suggests a derivation from CC \**spi̯ion-*.

### **sionn (ScG)**

3033. Hamp (Eric P.): The Laud Herbal Glossary and English-Celtic contacts.  
*In CMCS* 18 (Winter 1989), pp. 113–116.

Identifies entry 1315 *sion* as Irish and suggests a derivation from CC \**spi̯ion-*.

### **siopa (an tsiopa)**

721. Ó Siadhail (Mícheál): Roinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonallach.  
*In Ériu* 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.

Based on the speech of one household in Na Machaireacha, Gaoth Dobhair, Donegal: 1.  $-/x'ə/$  in 3 sg. fem. and  $-/fə/$  in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition *i ndéidh*, e.g. *ina déidh-che* 'after her', *ina ndéidh-fa* 'after them'; 2. *é féin* following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of *ina sheasamh*, *ina shuí*, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between *an* and *an t-* with masc. nouns beg. with *s-* in the nom. sg. (e.g. *an tsiopa*) and also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a preposition (e.g. *an airgead*, *ar an t-éadan*); 5. *ag goil* + vn + object pronoun; 6. The direct in place of the indirect relative particle; 7. *más mó ... más fearr*.

### Síopra

787. Greene (David): *Varia*: VI. 1. *Síopra* 'Cyprus'.

*In Ériu* 32 (1981), p. 173.

*Síopra* is a loan-word from French.

### sios (ScG)

1342. Grant (Seumas): Gaelic in Western Banffshire: the extent of Gaelic speech in 1881 and the nature of the Gaelic dialect spoken.

*In Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig* 1 (2002), pp. 75–90.

[1.] Evidence for Gaelic speech in Banffshire in 1881; [2.] Evidence for the Gaelic dialect of Banffshire. Features with corresponding maps discussed incl.: 1. *-am*, *-om*; 2. *-all*, *-oll*, *-ann*, *-onn*; 3./4. Preaspiration before *t* and *p*; 5. *-adh* > Ø; 6. *bh* > *u*; 7. Slender *-nn* > [ŋ]; 8. *-m* + *f-* > *-m* + *b-*; 9. *-n* + *s-* > *-n* + *z-*; 10. *-n* + *f* > *-n* + *ɸ*; 11. 'east' (*sios*), 'west' (*suas*); 12. down(wards) (*a-bhàn*); [3.] Conclusions.

10699. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Strathspey and its relationship with other dialects.

*In TGSI* 61 (1998–2000), pp. 71–115.

Focuses on nineteen distinctive features of the Strathspey dialect:

1. Dropping of final unstressed vowel; 2. Dropping of vowel in *-as* ending; 3. Dropping of *-adh* ending; 4. He/it (m) (emphatic form) [ScG *eise*]; 5. They (pronunciation) [ScG *aid*]; 6. Independent future ending [-*(e)as*]; 7 & 8: Preaspiration; 9. Breaking of long *é*; 10. *bh* vocalized to *u*; 11. Final slender *nn* pronounced as *ng*; 12. Broad *s* becomes *z* (when preceded by *n*); 13. *f* becomes *b* (when preceded by *m*); 14. Playing [ScG. *a' cluich*]; 15. Children [ScG *cloinn*]; 16. Down(wards) [ScG *a-bhàn*]; 17. East(wards) and west(wards) [ScG *sios*, *suas*]; 18. (Fresh) water [*bùrn*]; 19. Boy [ScG *praitseach*].

### Sírdruimm

12307. Lacey (Brian): Tírechán's Sírdruimm, Adomnán's Dorsum Tómmme.

*In JRSAI* 132 (2002), pp. 148–150.

### sirem

4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).

*In Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim, clíthem, etham, foídem, laissezem, meisem/mesam, roem, sílem, sruithem, toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (*\*betham, braichem, gláidem, legam, léom, sirem, toinnem, trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchgegenstände (*airnem, airtem, ceram, drolam, es(s)em, fíam, galam, genam/genum, <sup>1</sup>rúam, <sup>2</sup>rúam, súainem*); Personennamen (*Aíthem, \*Segam, \*Regam, Maram, Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*mithem, ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

7676. Stifter (David): Zur Bedeutung und Etymologie von altirisch *sirem*.

*In Sprache* 45/1-2 (2005), pp. 160–189.

### **siren (Lat.)**

710. Bowen (Charles): Varia: I. Notes on the Middle Irish word for ‘mermaid’.

*In Ériu* 29 (1978), pp. 142–148.

*Múrdúchann* originally a compound meaning ‘sea-music’, ‘sea-chanting’ designated a fabulous menace at sea; during the MÍr. period translators adopted *múrdúchann* as an equivalent for Lat. *Siren*; word applies exclusively to creatures of the female sex.

### **sírid**

2973. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: 11. OÍr. *seir*, Welsh *ffer*, Ir. *sírid*; OÍr. *seirig*.

*In ÉtC* 19 (1982), pp. 141–142.

### **sirite**

1926. Sayers (William): *Airdrech, sirite*, and other early Irish battlefield spirits.

*In Éigse* 25 (1991), pp. 45–55.

With discussion of related terms.

### **sís**

903. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 1. *turgaire* ‘act of inciting’.

*In Ériu* 37 (1986), p. 183.

### **sist (interjection)**

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.

*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.

Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### **sit (interjection)**

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.



*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.

Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### síth

1604. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The semantics of *síd*.

*In Éigse* 17/2 (Geimhreadh 1977–1978), pp. 137–155.

*Síd/síth* ‘Otherworld abode, hill or mound’ and *síd/síth* ‘peace’ are etymologically related, and are central to the notion and function of kingship.

*Repr. in Coire sois*, pp. 19–34.

4971. Saarinen (Jukka): “Irlannista hiiteen”: Irlannin *sí* ja suomen hiisiperinteen vertailua.

*In Presenting Celtic studies in Finland* (1993), pp. 64–84.

[(*In Finnish*:) Comparing the Irish *sí* and the Finnish *hiisi* traditions.] With English summary.

### sith-

3684. Isaac (G. R.): Welsh *byw*, *byd*, *hyd*.

*In StC* 36 (2002), pp. 145–147.

Supports F. KORTLANDT’S rule of pretonic shortening in Celtic (outlined in *Slavic accentuation* (1974), pp. 76–82) with a new example: OIr. *sith-* (W *hyd*).

### sith (ScG)

10691. MacInnes (John): Looking at legends of the supernatural.

*In TGSI* 59 (1994–1996), pp. 1–20.

Particularly on the Scottish *sithichean*.

### sithbe

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 *dá ech*, *carpat*, *dá ndroch*, *fonnaid*, *sithbe*, *feirtsi*, *crett*, *cuing*, *dá n-all*, *clár*, *suide*, *etruide*, *éissi*, *brot*.

### sithbhe

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

*In Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 171–177.

On some of the incorrect and misleading meanings in Irish and Scottish dictionaries derived from glosses in Míchéal Ó Cléirigh's dictionary, *Foclóir na Sanasan Nua* (1643). 1. *acht* 'danger'; 2. *ailcith* 'a strand stone'; 3. *aincheas* 'danger'; 4. *aineach* 'horsemanship'; 5. *airmid* 'a swan'; 6. *aitheallach* 'a second proof'; 7. *aithréos* 'manure'; 8. *ala(dh)* 'a trout'; 9. *argad* 'a hindrance'; 10. *bacat* 'a captive'; 11. *béim* 'a nation'; 12. *coibhchiogh* 'ravenous, fierce'; 13. *coichmhe* 'an udder'; 14. *díchealtair* 'a park'; 15. *fé fiadha* 'a park'; 16. *fec* 'a weakness'; 17. *feothán* 'a dormouse'; 18. *glinn, grinn* 'a fort', 'a garrison'; 19. *meirceann* 'a finger'; 20. *rae* 'a salmon'; 21. *rear* 'provision'; 22. *samhlat* 'active'; 23. *sithbhe* 'a city'; 24. *soma* 'a flock of swans'; 25. *talchara* 'a generous lover'; 26. *tealgadh* 'eating, consuming'; 27. *urghais* 'suppression of antiquities'.

### sithean (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': *flùr*, *dithean* and *sithean*.

### sithiche (ScG)

10691. MacInnes (John): Looking at legends of the supernatural.

*In* TGS 59 (1994–1996), pp. 1–20.

Particularly on the Scottish *sithichean*.

### sithichean (ScG)

925. Ó Madagáin (Breandán): Gaelic lullaby: a charm to protect the baby?

*In* ScS 29 (1989), pp. 29–38.

Suggests that the original function of lullabies in Ireland and Scotland was to protect the sleeping child from being abducted by the *sí*.

### sithlad

15209. Loth (Joseph), Lambert (Pierre-Yves) (ed.): Notes inédites de Joseph Loth.

*In* Bretagne et pays celtiques [Mélanges Fleuriot] (1992), pp. 325–337.

Pt. II: "Notes étymologiques et lexicographiques" manuscrites. A. Additions à irl. moyen *sithlad*, *sithlaim*; gallois *hiddl*, breton moyen *sizl*; B. Addition à *boddb*; C. Vieil-irlandais *inna builnni*, irlandais moyen et moderne *buille*; D. *manche*, *menechi*.

With introduction and commentary by P.-Y. L.

### sithlaid

2764. Mikhailova (Tatiana), Nikolaeva (Natalia): The denotations of death in Goidelic: to the question of Celtic eschatological conceptions.

*In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 93–115.*

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.

### síthlaigid

2764. Mikhailova (Tatiana), Nikolaeva (Natalia): The denotations of death in Goidelic: to the question of Celtic eschatological conceptions.

*In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 93–115.*

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.

### sit-sit (interjection)

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.

*In Celtica 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.*

Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### siür

2613. Huld (Martin E.): Cú Chulainn and his IE kin.

*In ZCP 38 (1981), pp. 238–241.*

On the early Irish usage of *siür* as ‘woman’s brother’s daughter’ and a textual problem concerning the relationship between Deichtire and Conchobor in *Táin bó Cúailnge* recension II.

### sïur

11028. Hamp (Eric P.): Unexpected forms in Gaelic: *piuthar* and *faca*.

*In SGS 26 (Summer 2010), pp. 5–6.*

### Skellig

3393. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Vikings IV: Is *Sceillec* Old Norse?

*In Peritia 13 (1999), pp. 310–311.*

vs M. OFTEDAL’S explanation (*in* Viking congress 7, pp. 125–133) as a Norse borrowing.

### Skene

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.

*In SGS 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.*

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

### skiggsjá (ON)

873. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. ON *skiggsjá*: OIr. *scáterc* ‘mirror’.  
*In Ériu* 35 (1984), p. 195.

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

### slab (ghost word)

2739. Breeze (Andrew): *Slab* ‘mud’, an Old Irish ghostword: English *slob* ‘untidy person’.

*In ZCP* 47 (1995), pp. 87–88.

Draws attention to the incorrect inclusion of *slab* as an Old Irish word in *DIL* S, 255.71-72 and *LEIA* S-123, and explains ModIr. *slab* as a loan-word from Early Modern English.

### slabar

3152. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*.

*In ÉtC* 32 (1996), pp. 87–90.

1. *sál*; 2. *sed*; 3. *slabar*; 4. *slice*; 5. *ta-*; 6. *tadg, tál*; 7. *tarr, torrach*; 8. *tinaid*;  
 9. *tindabrad, Findabair*; 10. *úall, úabar, úais*; 11. \**uernā?*, *fern*.

### sladuiġhe satha

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

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 172–173.

1. *Forleitheadas*: Plunkett glosses Lat. *faex* as ‘Clann Thomáis Mhic Lóbais’;  
 2. *sladuiġhe satha*: vs. N. J. A. WILLIAMS, *PCT*, p. 151 n. 936: should be translated as ‘hive-robber, drone’ (cf. *ladrann saithe*); 3. *ruisín* vs. N. J. A. WILLIAMS, *PCT* 188 s.v.: refers to ‘lunch, etc.’; cf. T. DE BHALDRAITHE, *in Ériu* 31 (1980), pp. 169-171.

### slaidid

3377. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Meyer to Gaidoz: an emendation between friends.

*In Peritia* 15 (2001), p. 378.

ad p. 20.17, as ed. by Kuno MEYER 1902 (Best<sup>1</sup>, p. 118).

### slam

1502. Ó Súilleabháin (Pádraig): Nótaí ar thrí fhocal ó na hAnnála.

*In Éigse* 15/1 (Samhradh 1973), pp. 22–23.

1. *dálach* ‘mournful, sad, sorrowful’ in *Annals of the Four Masters*; 2. *slam*: *siabhra slaim* ‘fairy or magic hosts?’ (*sic leg.* not *siabhra Sláini* as printed by O’Donovan in his edition of *Annals of the Four Masters*); 3. *tiagh*: as a *tiaghaibh* in *Annals of Ulster* vs. as a *tiaighaibh fearrdha* in (unpublished portion of) *Annals of the Four Masters*.

O’Donovan (John) (*ref.*)

**slamm**

11387. Breeze (Andrew): *Slammakin* ‘slovenly female’ and Irish.  
*In* N&Q 58/3 (Sep. 2011), pp. 368–369.

**slámóg**

11387. Breeze (Andrew): *Slammakin* ‘slovenly female’ and Irish.  
*In* N&Q 58/3 (Sep. 2011), pp. 368–369.

**Slán (well)**

4071. Aitchison (Nicholas B.): Votive deposition in Iron Age Ireland: an early medieval account.  
*In* *Emania* 15 (1996), pp. 67–75.

Discusses Tírechán’s account of St. Patrick at the well of Slán.

**Slanemore**

5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.  
*In* *RíM* 6/3 (1977), pp. 60–61.

Druim Dearg, Dumha Achir, Granaiet, Druim Lochmuide, Guil na Maigher Fremhu, Slanemore.

**Slánga**

11912. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Placenames and mythology in Irish tradition: places, pilgrimages and things.  
*In* *NACCS* 1 (1988), pp. 319–341.

**sléagar**

14417. Mac Cárthaigh (Eoin): Sléagar agus ‘genitives lenited in special circumstances’ i bhfilíocht na scol.  
*In* *Aon don éigse* (2015), pp. 239–245.

**sleg (tachraidh sleg ina ucht)**

1519. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): The act of wounding in the death of Muirchertach mac Erca.  
*In* *Éigse* 15/2 (Geimhreadh 1973), pp. 141–144.

MS TCD H 2. 7 *tacr— sl— ina ucht* to be expanded as *tachraidh sleg ina ucht* ‘a spear meets him in the chest’ in tale *Aided Muirchertaig meic Erca* §41 (*BILL* 5117). Emendation illustrates how previous editorial misinterpretation obscured the motif of the threefold death in this tale.

**slégar**

14417. Mac Cárthaigh (Eoin): Sléagar agus ‘genitives lenited in special circumstances’ i bhfilíocht na scol.

*In* Aon don éigse (2015), pp. 239–245.

### sléic

853. Ó Néill (Pádraig P.): *Varia*: V. Old Irish *sléic*.

*In* Ériu 36 (1985), pp. 185–186.

ad D. GREENE, *in* Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 163–164. Suggests a correspondence with Lat. *nitrum* and that *sléic* meant potash, as a personal detergent, and perhaps also a coloured, friable salt used as a cosmetic.

Greene (D.) (*ref.*)

861. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In* Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

Lat. *lodix* glossed with Ir. *sléic* (means ‘pumice’, possibly related to *slúachtaid* ‘smoothes’), *ruamnae* (earlier form of *rúamna* ‘colouring matter, redish colour’), *diol* (‘fillet, diadem’): all exx. of *ornamentum muliebre*. Also suggests Ir. *slíogadh* ‘smoothing, polishing’ derives from ON *slíkja* ‘to smoothe’, although *slíocadh* forms may have been influenced by Engl. *slick* ‘to slick, polish, smooth’.

3097. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): *Notes lexicographiques*: [2.] Vieil-irlandais *sléic*.

*In* ÉtC 27 (1990), pp. 200–202.

Suggests, through comparison with Br. *stloac*, that this is a *Pátraic* loan-word from a Brittonic *\*stlēgi* (< CC *\*stleik*-(i-?)) ‘cendres de lessive’.

### sleith

6892. Campanile (Enrico): *Sulla struttura del matrimonio indoeuropeo*.

*In* SCO 33 (1983), pp. 273–286.

Appendice: Ant. irl. *lánamnas sleithe*.

*Reprinted in* Saggi Campanile, pp. 241–248.

### sleth

6892. Campanile (Enrico): *Sulla struttura del matrimonio indoeuropeo*.

*In* SCO 33 (1983), pp. 273–286.

Appendice: Ant. irl. *lánamnas sleithe*.

*Reprinted in* Saggi Campanile, pp. 241–248.

### Sletty

1377. Byrne (Francis John): *A note on Trim and Sletty*.

*In* Peritia 3 (1984), pp. 316–319.

Discusses foundation legends of the churches of Trim and Sletty in the Book of Armagh.

## slíab

5106. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Old Irish heights and word-field potential.  
*In* StH 24 (1984–1988), pp. 29–50.  
 OIr. *ard, ardae, dígas, dígsa, mullach, slíab, tulach*.
12438. Tempan (Paul): *Sliabh* in Irish place-names.  
*In* Nomina 32 (2009), pp. 19–41.
5453. Taylor (Simon): *Sliabh* in Scottish place-names: its meaning and chronology.  
*In* JSNS 1 (2007), pp. 99–136.
16729. Pysalo (Jouna): Ten new etymologies between Old Gaulish and the Indo-European languages.  
*In* SCF 13 (2016), pp. 47–68.
1. OGaul. *asia-* ‘secale’: Lith. *asj̃-* ‘Schachtel-, Schafthalm’; 2. OGaul. *nem-nalī-* ‘célébrer’: RV. *námna-* ‘sich beugen/neigen’ [OIr. *nemnal*]; 3. OGaul. *mapalia-* ‘kindlich’: TochA. *mkälto-* ‘jung, klein’ [OIr. *macc*]; 4. OGaul. *mas* ‘gl. metallum’: TochA. *msāš* ‘imo : from beneath’; 5. OGaul. *cunobarro-* (PN.) ‘Tête-de-Chien’: CLu. *paraiā-* ‘hoch’ [OIr. *barr*]; 6. OGaul. *marco-* ‘horse’: TochA. *markā-* ‘move’ [OIr. *marc*]; 7. OGaul. *slēbino-* ‘montanus’: TochB. *šale* ‘mountain, hill’ [OIr. *slíab*]; 8. OGaul. *cobro-* ‘love, desire, greed’: TochB. *kakāpo-* ‘desire, crave, want’ [OIr. *-chobur, (ad-)cobra*, etc.]; 9. OGaul. *mallo-* ‘langsam, träge’: TochB. *mälte* ‘dull’ [OIr. *mall*]; 10. OGaul. *bilio-* ‘Baum’: TochB. *pilta-* ‘leaf, petal’ [OIr. *bile*].

## Sliab Betha

794. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Éirenn*.  
*In* Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 85–98.
- Analysis of content and style of devotional stanzas appended to 20 *dinnshenchas* poems; use of *Rí, Coimdiu, Dúilem, Fer* addressing the Deity. Concludes that Cuán ua Lóchán (†1024) is the author. [1.] Introduction; [2.] ‘Loch Dergderc’ (beg. *Inlinnse luaidim cach lá*), ‘Áth Luain’ (beg. *A fír théit i mag Medba*), ‘Carn Furbaide’ (beg. *Atá sund Carn uí Chathbath*); Saltair na Rann; [2.] ‘Cleitech’ (beg. *Cleitech in druí díles daith*); [3.] ‘Crechmael’ (beg. *In dremsa nach duairc oc dáil*); [4.] ‘Es Ruaid I’ (beg. *A fír dodechaid atuid*); [5.] ‘Lia Nothain’ (beg. *Atá sunn fo choirthe chruaid*), ‘Sliab Betha’ (beg. *Atchíu lecht deoraid do chéin*), ‘Druim Cliab’ (beg. *Sunna ro boí Caurnan cas*), ‘Cerna’ (beg. *Cia bem sunn ’nar suide sel*), ‘Loch nÉrne’ (beg. *Loch nÉrne, ard a oscur*), ‘Ard Macha’ (beg. *In mag imriadat ar n-eich*), ‘Temair III’ (beg. *Temair togha na tulach*); [6.] ‘Dubthir’ (beg. *Dubthir Guaire, gním dia fail*), ‘Nemthenn’ (beg. *Dreco ingen Chalcmáil chruaid*), ‘Mag Luirg’ (beg. *Is eol dam im threthas tó*); [7.] ‘Mag Muirisce’ (beg. *A fír a Muirisc na marc*); [8.] ‘Loch Néil’ (beg. *Luaidim Loch Néil, násad nglé*); [9.] ‘Benn Foibne’ (beg. *Eol dam co soirbe sercaig*); 10. The rime *díl: -fír* and ‘Mag nAí’ (beg. *A fír, dia téis i Mag nAí*); [11.] A poet’s enthusiasm for his subject.

**Sliab Caín**

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

*In Éigse* 29 (1996), pp. 153–171.

Identifications of the following place-names on the Limerick-Cork border: [1.] *Cenn Ebrat/Febrat*; [2.] *Belach Legtha*; [3.] *Cenn Ebrat*; [4.] *Sliab Caín*; [5.] *Belach Ebrat / Febrat*; [6.] *An Sliabh Riabhach*; [7.] *Belach Lechta* [*Redsheard/Redchair*; *An Bhearna Dhearg*]; [8.] ‘Lacht Mahon’ [*Leacht Mhaghthamhna*]; [9.] Conclusions.

**Sliab Domangart**

11912. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Placenames and mythology in Irish tradition: places, pilgrimages and things.

*In NACCS* 1 (1988), pp. 319–341.

**Sliab Echtge**

6086. Ó Con Cheanainn (Tomás): Dhá shliabh i gcriche imill Chonnach agus na Mumhan atá luaite in *Agallamh na Seanórach*.

*In JCHAS* 113 (2008), pp. 53–55.

Sliabh Cairn, Sliabh Eachtgha.

**Sliab Fuait**

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, *Ráth Cimbaíth*, Tullywogle, Bull’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gullion, *Sliab Monduirn*, *Sliab Fuait*, *Áth na Foraíre*, *Béal Átha an Airgid*, Dorsey, *Loch Echtra*, *Nemed*, Callan, *Ardachadh*, *Cloenloch*, Forkill, *Midluachair*, *Fíodh Conaille*, Fathom, Carnbane, *Búrach Ulad*. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): *Ind Fherta*, *Ard Macha*, *Ard Sailech*, *Telach na Licce*, *Tamlachta Bó*, *Cenngoba*, *Oenach Macha*, *Nemed*.

**Sliab Monduirn**

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, *Ráth Cimbaíth*, Tullywogle, Bull’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gullion, *Sliab Monduirn*, *Sliab Fuait*, *Áth na Foraíre*, *Béal Átha an Airgid*, Dorsey, *Loch Echtra*, *Nemed*, Callan, *Ardachadh*, *Cloenloch*, Forkill, *Midluachair*, *Fíodh Conaille*, Fathom, Carnbane, *Búrach Ulad*. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): *Ind Fherta*, *Ard Macha*, *Ard Sailech*, *Telach na Licce*, *Tamlachta Bó*, *Cenngoba*, *Oenach Macha*, *Nemed*.



**Sliab Monduirn (> Moduirn)**

1528. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Cess Naíden.

*In* Éigse 15/3 (Samhradh 1974), p. 252.

*naíden* < *noínden* and the occasional development *nd* > *d* in Middle Irish, e.g. (*Sliab*) *Monduirn* > (*Sliab*) *Moduirn*, *Illandon* > *Illadon*, *tindnacól* > *tidnacól*.

**Sliab Slánga**

11912. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Placenames and mythology in Irish tradition: places, pilgrimages and things.

*In* NACCS 1 (1988), pp. 319–341.

**sliabh**

8899. Nicolaisen (W. F. H.): Gaelic *sliabh* revisited.

*In* Fil súil nglais [Fs. C. Ó Baoill] (2007), pp. 175–186.

5414. Broderick (George): Vorskandinavische Ortsnamen auf der Insel Man.

*In* 4. Deutsches Keltologensymposium (2007), pp. 67–81.

I. Pre-Scandinavian place-names in Man: Man, Douglas, Rushen, Hentre, Ards (Arddae Huimnonn), Appyn, Nappin, Balthane, Begoade, Bemaccan, Bemahague, Bibaloe, Bollown, etc. II. Pre-Scandinavian place-name elements in Man: *slieau* (Ir. *sliabh*), *carrick* (Ir. *carraig*, *kil-* (Mx *keil*, Ir. *cill*), *balla-* (Mx *balley*, Ir. *baile*, magher (Ir. *machaire*, ScG *machair*); 3. Pre-Scandinavian place-names without toponymical attestation in Man.

16109. Broderick (George): *Sliabh (slieau)* in Man.

*In* Ainm 11 (2012), pp. 47–64.

**Sliabh Cairn**

6086. Ó Con Cheanainn (Tomás): Dhá shliabh i gcríocha imill Chonnach agus na Mumhan atá luaite in *Agallamh na Seanórach*.

*In* JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 53–55.

Sliabh Cairn, Sliabh Eachtgha.

**Sliabh Calláin**

16235. McInerney (Luke): Lettermoylan of Clann Bhruaideadha: a résumé of their landholding, topography and history.

*In* NMAJ 52 (2012), pp. 81–113.

**Sliabh Cláire**

10006. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): *Cláire* and its disputed location.

*In* NMAJ 50 (2010), pp. 109–120.

**Sliabh Eachtgha**

6086. Ó Con Cheanainn (Tomás): Dhá shliabh i gcríocha imill Chonnach agus na Mumhan atá luaite in *Agallamh na Seanórach*.

In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 53–55.

Sliabh Cairn, Sliabh Eachtgha.

### Sliabh Eibhlinne

9992. Tempan (Paul): Two mountain names: Slieve Felim and Mauherslieve.

In NMAJ 46 (2006), pp. 119–125.

### Sliabh Fuaid

2331. Arthurs (J. B.): *BUPNS* reprints 10: Sliabh Fuaid.

In Ainm 7 (1996), pp. 162–170.

Repr. from *BUPNS* 2/3 (Autumn 1954), p. 67.

### Sliabh gCua

5618. Columcille (An tAthair [Ó Conmhaigh]): Where was Sliabh gCua?

In Decies 46 (Autumn 1992), pp. 5–9.

### sliabh (in place names)

12438. Tempan (Paul): *Sliabh* in Irish place-names.

In Nomina 32 (2009), pp. 19–41.

### Sliabh Riabhach, An

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

In Éigse 29 (1996), pp. 153–171.

Identifications of the following place-names on the Limerick-Cork border: [1.] *Cenn Ebrat/Febrat*; [2.] *Belach Legtha*; [3.] *Cenn Ebrat*; [4.] *Sliab Caín*; [5.] *Belach Ebrat / Febrat*; [6.] *An Sliabh Riabhach*; [7.] *Belach Lechta* [*Redsheard/Redchair*; *An Bhearna Dhearg*]; [8.] ‘Lacht Mahon’ [*Leacht Mhaghthamhna*]; [9.] Conclusions.

### sliabh (ScG) (in place names)

5453. Taylor (Simon): *Sliabh* in Scottish place-names: its meaning and chronology.

In JSNS 1 (2007), pp. 99–136.

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*, *cnap*, *cnoc*, *cruach*, *dun*, *maol*, *meall*, *sgiath*, *sgorr*, *sidhean*, *sliabh*, *sròn*, *stob*, *stuc*, *tom*, *tòrr*.

**slíachtaid**

861. Greene (David):
- Varia*
- : I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

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

**slice**

3152. Hamp (Eric P.):
- Varia*
- .

*In ÉtC* 32 (1996), pp. 87–90.

1. *sál*; 2. *sed*; 3. *slabar*; 4. *slice*; 5. *ta-*; 6. *tadg, tál*; 7. *tarr, torrach*; 8. *tinaid*; 9. *tindabrad, Findabair*; 10. *úall, úabar, úais*; 11. *\*uernā?*, *fern*.

**slicht**

820. Hamp (Eric P.):
- Varia*
- : II. OIr.
- slicht*
- .

*In Ériu* 34 (1983), p. 188.

2001. Breatnach (Caoimhín): Rawlinson B 502,
- Lebar Glinne Dá Locha*
- and
- Saltair na Rann*
- .

*In Éigse* 30 (1997), pp. 109–132.

Argues that *Saltair na Rann* is the old name for the second vellum part of MS Rawlinson B 502, against P. Ó RIAIN’s identification of this MS with the lost Book of Glendalough (*in Éigse* 18 (1981), pp. 161–76). Also on the textual history of the Pedigrees of the Saints, and the poems *Druim Ceta Céte na Náem*, *Colum Cille co Dia domeraíl*, *Táinic sam slán sóer*, *Fuitt co bráth* and *Cia lín don rígraid ráin ruaid*.

**slick (Engl.)**

861. Greene (David):
- Varia*
- : I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

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

**slieau (Mx) (in place names)**

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

*In* 1. Deutsches Keltologensymposium (1993), pp. 57–65.

5414. Broderick (George):
- Vorskandinavische Ortsnamen auf der Insel Man*
- .

In 4. Deutsches Keltologensymposium (2007), pp. 67–81.

I. Pre-Scandinavian place-names in Man: Man, Douglas, Rushen, Hentre, Ards (Arddae Huimnonn), Appyn, Nappin, Balthane, Begoade, Bemaccan, Bemahague, Bibaloe, Bollown, etc. II. Pre-Scandinavian place-name elements in Man: *slieau* (Ir. *sliabh*), *carrick* (Ir. *carraig*, *kil-* (Mx *keel*, Ir. *cill*), *balla-* (Mx *balley*, Ir. *baile*, magher (Ir. *machaire*, ScG *machair*); 3. Pre-Scandinavian place-names without toponymical attestation in Man.

16109. Broderick (George): *Sliabh (slieau)* in Man.

In *Ainm* 11 (2012), pp. 47–64.

### Slieve Felim

9992. Tempan (Paul): Two mountain names: Slieve Felim and Mauherslieve.

In *NMAJ* 46 (2006), pp. 119–125.

### Slieve Gullion

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, *Ráth Cimbaíth*, Tullyworgle, Bull's Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gullion, *Sliab Monduirn*, *Sliab Fuait*, *Áth na Foraire*, *Béal Átha an Airgid*, Dorsey, *Loch Echntra*, *Nemed*, Callan, *Ardachadh*, *Cloenloch*, Forkill, *Midtuachair*, *Fíodh Conaille*, Fathom, Carnbane, *Búrach Ulad*. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): *Ind Fherta*, *Ard Macha*, *Ard Sailech*, *Telach na Licce*, *Tamlachta Bó*, *Cenngoba*, *Oenach Macha*, *Nemed*.

### slige

4169. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 6. *slige* 'road'.

In *Ériu* 36 (1985), pp. 182–183.

11966. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): On Indo-European roads.

In *JIES* 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter 2011), pp. 299–341.

Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *áth*, *belach*, *bóthar*, *casán*, *conar*, *drochet*, *éol*, *rith*, *sét*, *seól*, *slige*.

### sligid

3377. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Meyer to Gaidoz: an emendation between friends.

In *Peritia* 15 (2001), p. 378.

ad p. 20.17, as ed. by Kuno MEYER 1902 (Best<sup>1</sup>, p. 118).

### slíkja (ON)

861. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

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

### slincín

436. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Celtica* 20 (1988), pp. 1–10.

1. *bleachtaire*, *miolcaire*; 2. *bráca*; 3. *burdún*; 4. *cailpís*; 5. *cáipéis/cáipís*; 6. *daorach*; 7. *malach*; 8. *ninsceachán*, *ninsci*, *ninscim*, etc.; 9. *painéad*; 10. *pasálann*; 11. *pasúr*; 12. *slincín*; 13. *splincéara*; 14. *sprioc*; 15. *trantal*.

### slincín

1954. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Éigse* 26 (1992), pp. 124–130.

1. *góirseád*; 2. *mábla*; 3. *miúndáil*; 4. *sáirse*; 5. *slincín*; 6. *trombhód*.

### slinneanachd (ScG)

1616. Burnett (Charles S. F.): Arabic divinatory texts and Celtic folklore: a comment on the theory and practice of scapulimancy in Western Europe.

*In CMCS* 6 (Winter 1983), pp. 31–42.

The practice of divination from sheep’s shoulder blades (ScG *slinneannachd*) is traced from seventeenth century Gaelic folk-culture back to medieval Arabic treatises composed in Spain. Incl. plts.

### slíocadh

861. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

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

### slíogadh

861. Greene (David): *Varia*: I. 2. Sg. 69a9.

*In Ériu* 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

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

**slip**

12342. Mag Eacháin (Conchúr): Téarmaí duáin.

*In Éigse* 38 (2013), pp. 188–198.

1. *friofac* / *ruthag* / *ruaibh(r)ic*, srl.; 2. *craobhóg*; 3. *crúca*; 4. *fiochrán*; 5. *fioradh an duáin*; 6. *freithiún*; 7. *frídín*, *fríde*; 8. *frithionga*; 9. *friochan*; 10. *gob an duáin*; 11. *ionga*; 12. *luiseag*; 13. *lusa*; 14. *slip*; 15. *súil*; 16. *teanga*.

**sliss**

4171. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 9. OIr. *sliss* = W. *ystlys*.

*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 183.

**slóg**

12657. Matasović (Ranko): Some Celto-Slavic etymologies.

*In Studia Celto-Slavica* 3 (2010), pp. 15–20.

Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in *EDPC* (1. PC \**ēskyo-* ‘moon’ [OIr. *éscae*, *ésca*, *éisce*]; 2. PC \**fitu-* ‘food’ [OIr. *ith*]; 3. PC \**lūtu-* ‘anger, power’ [OIr. *lūth*]; 4. PC \**ruxtu-* ‘noise’ [Mlr. *rucht*]; 5. PC \**slowgo-* ‘troop, army’ [OIr. *slúag*, *slóg*]; 6. PC \**talskV-* ‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. *tailm*]; 7. PC \**krissu-* ‘belt’ [OIr. *cris*]; 8. PC \**kat-yo-* ‘throw’ [OIr. *caithid*]), and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC \**obnu* ‘fear’ [OIr. *omun*]; 2. PC \**frāno-* ‘mane’ [ModIr. *rón*]; 3. PC \**gissā-* ‘taboo, prohibition’ [Mlr. *geis*]; 4. PC \**wesnālā-* ‘swallow’ [OIr. *fannall*]).

**slógad**

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.

**slóiged**

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

*In Unity in diversity* (2004), pp. 51–67.

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

**slúag**

12657. Matasović (Ranko): Some Celto-Slavic etymologies.

*In Studia Celto-Slavica* 3 (2010), pp. 15–20.

Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in *EDPC* (1. PC \**ēskyo-* ‘moon’ [OIr. *éscae, éasca, éisce*]; 2. PC \**fitu-* ‘food’ [OIr. *ith*]; 3. PC \**lūtu-* ‘anger, power’ [OIr. *lūth*]; 4. PC \**ruxtu-* ‘noise’ [MÍr. *rucht*]; 5. PC \**slowgo-* ‘troop, army’ [OIr. *slúag, slóg*]; 6. PC \**talskV-* ‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. *tailm*]; 7. PC \**krissu-* ‘belt’ [OIr. *cris*]; 8. PC \**kat-yo-* ‘throw’ [OIr. *caithid*]), and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC \**obnu* ‘fear’ [OIr. *omun*]; 2. PC \**frāno-* ‘mane’ [ModIr. *rón*]; 3. PC \**gissā-* ‘taboo, prohibition’ [MÍr. *geis*]; 4. PC \**wesnālā-* ‘swallow’ [OIr. *fannall*]).

### slusaí

11734. Breeze (Andrew): Dunbar’s *brylyoun, carrybald, cawandarís, slawsy, strekouris*, and *traikit*.

*In* N&Q 54/2 (Jun. 2007), pp. 125–128.

< Ir. *brillín, carbad, caileantóir, slusaí, sracaire, tréig*.

### smacht

3578. Meid (Wolfgang): Über konträre Bedeutung: Bemerkungen zum sogenannten ‘Gegensinn’.

*In* StC 14–15 (1979–1980), pp. 193–199.

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

### smaile

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

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

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luíd, heat, pingín, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dùrd, focal, puth, diog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

### smál

15245. Nic Mhaoláin (Máire): Varia: I. *Chomh gorm le smál* revisited.

*In* Éigse 39 (2016), pp. 243–245.

Argues Mod. Ir. *smál* ‘blue’ (used by Donegal writer Séamus Ó Grianna) < Engl. *smalt*.

### smeirdris

3442. Borsje (Jacqueline): The movement of water as symbolised by monsters in early Irish texts.

*In* Peritia 11 (1997), pp. 153–170.

Discusses the development of the motif of sea-monsters that move water, arguing that, although there are early references to the classical Charybdis in Hiberno-Latin texts, the connection of the two concepts is first seen in the *múirdris* of *Echtra Fergusa maic Léti*.

**smér**

9032. Hamp (Eric P.): Mōrum.  
*In* AJPPh 94/2 (Summer 1973), pp. 167–169.  
 OIr. *smér*.

**Smerwick, Co. Kerry**

10630. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Old Norse place names II: *Muirbech, Smjǫrvík*.  
*In* Peritia 11 (1997), p. 187.  
 Smerwick, Murreagh, Co. Kerry.

**smirdris**

3442. Borsje (Jacqueline): The movement of water as symbolised by monsters in early Irish texts.  
*In* Peritia 11 (1997), pp. 153–170.  
 Discusses the development of the motif of sea-monsters that move water, arguing that, although there are early references to the classical Charybdis in Hiberno-Latin texts, the connection of the two concepts is first seen in the *muirdris* of *Echtra Fergusa maic Léti*.

**smól**

15245. Nic Mhaoláin (Máire): Varia: I. *Chomh gorm le smál* revisited.  
*In* Éigse 39 (2016), pp. 243–245.  
 Argues Mod. Ir. *smál* ‘blue’ (used by Donegal writer Séamus Ó Grianna) < Engl. *smalt*.

**smùid (ScG)**

4445. Meek (Donald E.): Smoking, drinking, dancing and singing on the high seas: steamships and the uses of *smùid* in Scottish Gaelic.  
*In* ScotL 25 (2006), pp. 46–70.  
 Includes a comparison with the use of *smúit* in Irish.

**smuileín**

1904. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.  
*In* Éigse 24 (1990), pp. 124–129.  
 1. *Codhalc*; 2. *Coparús*; 3. *cuibéar/cuipéar*; 4. *gaimiléir*; 5. *gallán*; 6. *losán*; 7. *póiméid*; 8. *réadóir*; 9. *smuileín*.
5180. Breeze (Andrew): An Irish etymology for *smulkin* ‘brass farthing’.  
*In* StH 33 (2004–2005), pp. 147–148.  
 < *smuileín* ‘snout’.

**smúit**



4445. Meek (Donald E.): Smoking, drinking, dancing and singing on the high seas: steamships and the uses of *smùid* in Scottish Gaelic.

*In* ScotL 25 (2006), pp. 46–70.

Includes a comparison with the use of *smúit* in Irish.

### smulkin (Hib-Engl)

5180. Breeze (Andrew): An Irish etymology for *smulkin* ‘brass farthing’.

*In* StH 33 (2004–2005), pp. 147–148.

< *smuilcín* ‘snout’.

### (sna) luchógaí

12344. Nic Mhaoláin (Máire): Varia: I. Dornán iasachtaí sa Ghaeilge.

*In* Éigse 38 (2013), pp. 246–251.

1. *giústa* / *giúnda* / *giusda*; 2. *bolb*; 3. *corsaicí* / *cursaicí* / *cosaicí* / *cosaicí*;  
4. *(sna) luchógaí*; 5. *agaill* / *agailt* / *agaille* / *angailt* / *anglach*; 6. *pailis* / *pailís* / *pálás*.

### sn[a]idh[m]fed

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

*In* Ériu 40 (1989), pp. 61–68.

1. An unnecessary emendation (vs. W. STOKES’s emendation of *snidhfed* to *sn[a]idh[m]fed*, *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 *tōc̄sa* (§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.*)

### snáidid

3217. Ford (Patrick K.), Hamp (Eric P.): Welsh *asswynaw* and Celtic legal idiom.

*In* BBCS 26/2 (May 1975), pp. 147–160.

Pt. I: Discusses Welsh and Irish idioms for legally bound protection; Pt. II: Etymological discussion (particularly on Ir. *aithlech*, *saigid*, *snáidid*, *naidm*).

### -snáither (to-snáither)

724. Watkins (Calvert): *Is tre fír flathemon*: marginalia to *Audacht Morainn*.

*In* Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 181–198.

Discusses other PIE parallels of ‘Act of Truth’ and cognate verbal expressions of the following four expressions: 1. *Is tre fír fíathemon* ‘it is through the ruler’s truth’; 2. *mortlíthi (mórslóg no) márlóchet di doínib dínghatar* ‘plagues, (a great host, or) great lightnings are warded off men’; 3. *gáu fíathemon* ‘ruler’s falsehood’; 4. *ní[n]-aurdallat dána* (support for emendation to *ní-n-aurdallat anai* ‘let not riches blind him’ (see F. KELLY, *AM* §31); 5. *to-aidble éisc i sruthaib -snáither* (emends to *to-aidbli éisc i sruthaib -snáither* ‘with abundance of fish it is swum in streams’, taking *to-snáither* to be an impersonal passive rather than 2nd sg. deponent (see F. KELLY, *AM* §20).

*Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 626-643.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)

### snám

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

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

Reviews D. BINCHY’s discussion (in *Celtica* 8.144) of the terms for games and sports named in *Mellbretha*: 1. *lúb, líathróit*; 2. *corthe críche*; 3. *tochailt trebán*; 4. *lém*; 5. *snám*; 6. *sraenán*; 7. *brandub*; 8. *fidchell*; 9. *buanfach*; 10. *folach migán*; 11. *immarchor uanán*; 12. *ardchless co n-ublaib*; 13. *bocluasc*; 14. *echréim*; 15. *cor cloiche*; 16. *dréim*; 17. *léim*; 18. *díbirciud*; 19. *uathad fri hílár*; 20. *crodbiriciud*; 21. *táithe tuilche*; 22. *bundsach i n-airecht*.

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

### snéadhbhairdne

1672. Harrison (Alan): *Snéadhbhairdne*.

*In* *Éigse* 17/2 (Geimhreadh 1977–1978), pp. 181–196.

Identifies two different types of *snéadhbhairdne* in *croántacht* texts of the ClModIr period. Argues that the *amhrán* metre of later *croántacht* texts derives from the syllabic *snéadhbhairdne* of earlier ones. Provides a rearrangement in *amhrán* form of *snéadhbhairdne* of the *croántacht* beg. *Targaire dhearscnaí do rinneadh le Créafann* (based on text in *NDii* 31–33) by Peadar Ó Doimin.

### snechtae

3275. Mac Mathúna (Liam): ‘Snow’ and ‘it is snowing’ in Irish and Welsh: a semantic study.

*In* *BBCS* 29/1 (Nov. 1980), pp. 66–79.

### sní

2765. Shields (Kenneth, Jr.): On the origin of the Celtic first and second person plural personal pronouns in \*s-.

In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 168–180.

Postulates metathesized \*sne, \*swe (< PIE \**ns-e*, \**us-e* as the ultimate source of OIr. *sní*, *sí*).

### snidhfed

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

In Ériu 40 (1989), pp. 61–68.

1. An unnecessary emendation (vs. W. STOKES's emendation of *snidhfed* to *sn[a]idh[m]fed*, 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 *toċsa* (§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.*)

### snigid

3275. Mac Mathúna (Liam): 'Snow' and 'it is snowing' in Irish and Welsh: a semantic study.

In BBCS 29/1 (Nov. 1980), pp. 66–79.

3272. Hamp (Eric P.): Nodiadau amrywiol: [3.] Welsh *nyf* ≠ OIr. *snigid*.

In BBCS 28/3 (Nov. 1979), p. 402.

3333. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: 8. On snow in Ireland.

In Ériu 25 (1974), pp. 280–281.

*arg* develops semantically from 'snow' to 'drop'; cf. *snechta* 'snow' related to *snigid* 'drips'.

704. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression of 'rain' and 'it is raining' in Irish.

In Ériu 29 (1978), pp. 39–57.

1. Introduction; 2.0 OIr. *flechud*, *fliuch*; 2.1 OIr. *bráen*; 2.2 OIr. *folc*; 3.0 OIr. *feraid flechud*; Mir. *ferthain*; 3.1 Mir. *báisteach*; 3.2 OIr. *snigid*; 3.3 EModIr. *silid*; 4.0 ModIr.: Introduction; 4.1 Munster; 4.2 *cuir* as auxiliary; 4.3 Scottish Gaelic; Manx Gaelic (*uisge*, *sileadh*; *fliaghey*, *fliaghagh*, *ceau*). Section 4 is based mainly on *LASID* quests 270, 846–48, 896.

2899. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia etymologica: 1. Welsh *ffriw*, *ewin*, *tafod* and labio-velars.

In ÉtC 14 (1974–1975), pp. 461–466.

OIr. *tengae*, *ingen*, *lugu*, *daig*, *snigid*.

### snüid

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

In *Ériu* 40 (1989), pp. 61–68.

1. An unnecessary emendation (vs. W. STOKES's emendation of *snidhfed* to *sn[a]idh[m]fed*, 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 *toċsa* (§67) as *tochus*, prototonic fut. 1 sg. of *do-cing* 'steps, strides forward; advances, comes'); 3. A redactional intrusion [in §69].

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

### \*so

1009. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *na nní*: a case of *quid pro quo*?

In *Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 168–181.

vs. P. SCHRIJVER's view (in *Studies in the History of Celtic Pronouns and Particles*, Maynooth 1997) of the alleged neuter *i*-stem forms (PC *\*sim* > InsC *\*sin*) of the demonstrative *\*so(-)*. Also discusses the relevance of the paradigm and derivation of *ní* 'anything, something' and *na* 'any'.

Schrijver (P.) (*ref.*)

### só

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

In *Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 133–142.

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*) *dé* 'each of the two'; 4. *imallé* 'together'; 5. *illé* 'hither'; 6. *té* 'hot'; 7. *só* 'this'; 8. *sé* 'this'; 9. *amné* 'thus'; 10. *danó* 'then'.

### so

1341. Mac Gill'Íosa (Uilleam): Mo chreach-sa chàinig.

In *Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig* 1 (2002), pp. 45–59.

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

### so- 'good'

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

In *Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 65–87.

Exposes the set of rules that govern Proto-Indo-European derivational patterns involving the prefix *\*h<sub>1</sub>su* 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.

### socair

4166. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 3. *socair*.  
*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 182.

**socc**

1414. Testen (David): Stem-final *\*-kk-* in Celtic terms for ‘pig’.  
*In Ériu* 50 (1999), pp. 161–164.  
 Proposes etymologies for *\*mokku-* > Ir. *mucc*, and *\*sukko-* > W *hwch* (cf. Ir. *socc* ‘ploughshare, snout’).

**sochor**

1592. Quin (E. G.): The early Irish poem *Ísucán*.  
*In CMCS* 1 (Summer 1981), pp. 39–52.  
 Poem beg. *Ísucán / alar limm im dísertán*, 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, Laud Misc. 610, RIA 23 P 3. Emphasises legal force of the text, with discussion of legal metaphors and terms such as *ernaid*, *sochor*, *doérrathaig*.

**socht**

677. Watkins (Calvert): Sick-maintenance in Indo-European.  
*In Ériu* 27 (1976), pp. 21–25.  
 OIr. *socht* ‘stupor’ originally denoted a pathological state or variety of ‘sickness’; derivation from *\*sóktos* from root *\*sek-* ‘dryness’.  
*Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 560–564.
2939. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: 1. IE *\*sek-* ‘to lose healthy moisture’.  
*In ÉtC* 17 (1980), p. 165.  
 OIr. *socht*.

**sochuide**

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*.

**sód**

1988. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): *Sódh* i logainmneacha.  
*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 129–134.  
 Also: OIr. *rot maicín* (BB) in *Onom. Goed.* is a scribal error for *sod maicín* (Bk of Lecan) (= ModIr *Sódh Maicín*).

**sod maicín**

1988. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): *Sódh* i logainmneacha.

*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 129–134.

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

#### sod ‘weir’ (ghost word)

1988. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): *Sódh* i logainmneacha.

*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 129–134.

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

#### Sodelb derco Birn

1983. Byrne (Francis John): *Dercu*: the feminine of *mocu*.

*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 42–70.

#### Sódh Macáin

1988. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): *Sódh* i logainmneacha.

*In Éigse* 28 (1995), pp. 129–134.

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

#### Soft Rump [Parliament; 6 December 1648]

1682. Harrison (Alan): ‘The soft rump’.

*In Éigse* 17/2 (Geimhreadh 1977–1978), p. 236.

‘*Parliamentárians* na dtárr maohlach’ from poem beg. *Innisim fíis is ní fíis bhréige í* (= *An Síogaí Rómhánach*, *FSCPP* 22 l. 112) based on Engl ‘The Soft Rump’, which was used to refer to ‘The Rump Parliament’ of 6 December 1648, which condemned Charles I to death.

#### soí toí

1499. O’Rahilly (Cecile): *Techt tuidecht*.

*In Éigse* 15/1 (Samhradh 1973), pp. 1–6.

On ‘rhyming jingles’, often consisting of nominalised imperatives, e.g. *techt tuidecht*, *aig thaig*, *soí toí*, *áin tháin* (*ám* [t]hám in LL 34840 corrupt); cf. *sa(i)n cha(i)n*, *baí chaí*, *ócaib tócaib* — all denoting ‘(quick) movement to and fro’. Some discussion of rhyming combinations of two words in ModIr.

#### soïd

1226. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On the origin of the Old Irish hiatus verb *soïd*.

*In Ériu* 44 (1993), pp. 75–80.

#### soimōl

3768. Quin (E. G.): Textual notes: [3] *Scéla mucce Meic Dathó*.  
*In Éigse* 18/1 (1980), pp. 95–97.

ad R. THURNEYSEN 1935 (Best<sup>2</sup> 1134).

### soirb

4167. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 4. *soirb*.  
*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 182.

### \*sóktos

677. Watkins (Calvert): Sick-maintenance in Indo-European.  
*In Ériu* 27 (1976), pp. 21–25.

OIr. *socht* ‘stupor’ originally denoted a pathological state or variety of ‘sickness’; derivation from \*sóktos from root \*sek- ‘dryness’.

*Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 560–564.

### Solam

4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).

*In Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim, clithem, etham, foídem, laissem, meisem/mesam, roem, sílem, sruithem, toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (\**betham, braíchem, gláidem, legam, léom, sírem, toinnem, trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (*airnem, airtem, ceram, drolam, es(s)em, fíam, galam, genam/genum, <sup>1</sup>rúam, <sup>2</sup>rúam, súainem*); Personennamen (*Aithem, \*Segam, \*Regam, Maram, Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*mithem, ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

### solan (Engl)

767. Lockwood (W. B.): Wortgeschichtliche Miscellen.

*In ZCP* 34 (1975), pp. 154–167.

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 *gearra-glas* ‘black guillemot’; ScG *craigeach* ‘id.’; ScG *falcag bhiorach* ‘common guillemot’; ScG *crossan* ‘common guillemot; puffin’; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a’ chrùbain*, Ir. *éan áille*); ScG *gille bog, boganach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneach* ‘great black-backed gull’; Mx. *spyrryd* ‘tern’; ScG *capull coille* ‘capercaillie or Western grouse’; MIr. *cerc* ‘hen’.

### soma

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

*In Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 171–177.

On some of the incorrect and misleading meanings in Irish and Scottish dictionaries derived from glosses in Míchéal Ó Cléirigh's dictionary, *Focloir no Sanasan Nua* (1643). 1. *acht* 'danger'; 2. *ailcith* 'a strand stone'; 3. *aincheas* 'danger'; 4. *aineach* 'horsemanship'; 5. *airmid* 'a swan'; 6. *aitheallach* 'a second proof'; 7. *aithréos* 'manure'; 8. *ala(dh)* 'a trout'; 9. *argad* 'a hindrance'; 10. *bacat* 'a captive'; 11. *béim* 'a nation'; 12. *coibhchiogh* 'ravenous, fierce'; 13. *coichmhe* 'an udder'; 14. *díchealtair* 'a park'; 15. *fé fiadha* 'a park'; 16. *fec* 'a weakness'; 17. *feothán* 'a dormouse'; 18. *glinn, grinn* 'a fort', 'a garrison'; 19. *meirceann* 'a finger'; 20. *rae* 'a salmon'; 21. *rear* 'provision'; 22. *samhlat* 'active'; 23. *sithbhe* 'a city'; 24. *soma* 'a flock of swans'; 25. *talchara* 'a generous lover'; 26. *tealgadh* 'eating, consuming'; 27. *urghais* 'suppression of antiquities'.

### son

1192. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: V. 1. OIr. *son* ≠ *don*.  
*In Ériu* 43 (1992), p. 211.

*son* 'happy' and antonym *don*; cf. *sona/dona*.

### sona

1192. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: V. 1. OIr. *son* ≠ *don*.  
*In Ériu* 43 (1992), p. 211.

*son* 'happy' and antonym *don*; cf. *sona/dona*.

### sonairt

1236. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: III. 1. On non-compounding with negatives.  
*In Ériu* 44 (1993), p. 177.

On privative of *nert*, *énirt* < \**é(n)nert'* with vocalism of simplex; contrast *sonairt* 'strong' (cf. E. P. HAMP, in *ÉtC* 29 (1992) pp. 215-217).

Hamp (E. P.) (*ref.*)

3119. Hamp (Eric P.): Gaulish *sunartiu*.  
*In ÉtC* 29 (1992), pp. 215–221.

Concerns Old Irish derivatives of *nert*: *sonairt*, *sonartae*, *fornert*, *fornairt*. Includes an appendix on the Celtic reflexes for the Proto-Indo-European syllabic sonants.

### sonartae

3119. Hamp (Eric P.): Gaulish *sunartiu*.  
*In ÉtC* 29 (1992), pp. 215–221.

Concerns Old Irish derivatives of *nert*: *sonairt*, *sonartae*, *fornert*, *fornairt*. Includes an appendix on the Celtic reflexes for the Proto-Indo-European syllabic sonants.

### \*sond



15193. Uhlich (Jürgen): Two unrecognised Philargyrius glosses.

*In Ériu* 65 (2015), pp. 127–136.

*dus* gl. *ilice*; *\*suind* [MS *sum/sunt*] gl. *fontes*. Includes an excursus on scribal Latinization of Irish words.

### sop

3250. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. 2. OIr. *sopp*; Faroese *soppur*; W *swp*.

*In Ériu* 26 (1975), pp. 178–181.

Argues that Ir. *sop* is not a borrowing from ON *soppr* as stated in *DIL* but rather a borrowing from L *stuppa* through Brit-Lat. *\*suppa*; Faroese *soppur*, Shetland *sipp*, W *swp*, *syppyn* are to be regarded as Viking age borrowings from Irish.

### sopp

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Argues that Ir. *sop* is not a borrowing from ON *soppr* as stated in *DIL* but rather a borrowing from L *stuppa* through Brit-Lat. *\*suppa*; Faroese *soppur*, Shetland *sipp*, W *swp*, *syppyn* are to be regarded as Viking age borrowings from Irish.

3721. Lockwood (W. B.): Chr. Matras' studies on the Gaelic element in Faroese: conclusions and results.

*In SGS* 13/1 (Autumn 1978), pp. 112–126.

Surveys eight publications by Christian MATRAS (1900-1988) on Irish loan words in Faeroese, focusing particularly on the loans from *dronn*, *bláthach*, *\*slabac*, *dais*, *cró*, *tarb*, ScG *lámh chearr* (< OIr. *\*lám cherr*), *muirean* (or *muirín*, *muiríneach*, etc.), *sopp*, *áirge*.

Matras (Christian) (*ref.*)

### sor

3009. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 15. Baskisch-Keltische Etymologien.

*In ZCP* 32 (1972), pp. 85–87.

OIr. *sor*, *sar*, *sarachán*; *berbad*, *bruth*; *lágha*, *láighe*.

### sorcair (ScG)

879. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Varia*: II. 6. *sorcóir*.

*In Ériu* 35 (1984), p. 199.

Ir. *sorcóir*, *sorcoir* and ScG *sorcair* 'cylinder' < *roireoir* (< *roileoir*), based on a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

### sorcóir

879. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Varia*: II. 6. *sorcóir*.  
*In Ériu* 35 (1984), p. 199.  
 Ir. *sorcóir*, *sorcoir* and ScG *sorcair* ‘cylinder’ < *roireoir* (< *roileoir*), based on a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

**sorcoir**

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 Ir. *sorcóir*, *sorcoir* and ScG *sorcair* ‘cylinder’ < *roireoir* (< *roileoir*), based on a miss-spelling by E. Lhuyd.

**sornán (Mu) (ghost word)**

1950. Ó Baoill (Colm): Two Gaelic fish.  
*In Éigse* 26 (1992), pp. 105–112.  
 1. *Mainisín* [< Engl. Rom. *manishee* ‘woman’]; 2. *Sornan* [< Sc *thornie*].

**sòrnan (ScG)**

1950. Ó Baoill (Colm): Two Gaelic fish.  
*In Éigse* 26 (1992), pp. 105–112.  
 1. *Mainisín* [< Engl. Rom. *manishee* ‘woman’]; 2. *Sornan* [< Sc *thornie*].

**soscéle**

290. Kavanagh (Séamus): *Notae Wirziburgenses*.  
*In Celtica* 12 (1977), pp. 12–18.  
 1. Wb. 1<sup>a</sup>6; 2. Wb. 13<sup>d</sup>27, 21<sup>b</sup>4; 3. Wb. 25<sup>a</sup>6; 4. Wb. 26<sup>d</sup>10, 26<sup>d</sup>11; 5. Wb. 16<sup>a</sup>10; 6. Wb. *soscéle* [masc. *io*-stem].
2929. Bammesberger (Alfred): *Vieil irlandais sacart et vieil anglais sacerd*.  
*In ÉtC* 16 (1979), pp. 187–189.  
 Argues that OE *sacerd* is a loanword from Old Irish.
6159. Sonderegger (Stefan): *Die Bedeutung des religiösen Wortschatzes für die Entfaltung des Althochdeutschen: von früher Vielfalt zu allmählicher Vereinheitlichung*.  
*In Die Kirche im Frühmittelalter* (1984), pp. 240–257.  
 Contains an excursus on the translation of Lat. *evangelium* into High Old German, in which considers the mediation of OIr. *soscéle*.

**sooss**

4172. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 10. *sooss* ‘cessation’.  
*In Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 183.

**sostán**

12452. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí: II. Dhá fhocal.

*In Éigse* 18/2 (1981), pp. 296–297.

1. *stán*; 2. \**clódhghalar*.

### Sound of Harris

10678. MacKillop (Donald): Rocks, skerries, shoals and islands in the sounds of Harris and Uist and around the island of Berneray.

*In TGSI* 56 (1989–1990), pp. 428–502.

A collection of place-names.

### Sound of Uist

10678. MacKillop (Donald): Rocks, skerries, shoals and islands in the sounds of Harris and Uist and around the island of Berneray.

*In TGSI* 56 (1989–1990), pp. 428–502.

A collection of place-names.

### Soutra

13794. Breeze (Andrew): Scottish place-names: the way ahead.

*In Doonsin' emeralds* (2004), pp. 18–23.

Discusses the following Scottish place-names: 1. Noss Head, Piltanton Burn, Bennachie, and Dunschanby Head; 2. Arran, Cumnock, Girvan, and Irvine; 3. Loquhariot; 4. Pennango and Soutra.

6695. Breeze (Andrew): The names of Bellshill, Carmichael, Lauder and Soutra.

*In IR* 51/1 (Spring 2000), pp. 72–79.

1. The name of Bellshill, near Motherwell; 2. The name of Carmichael, near Lanark; 3. The name of Lauder, Borders; 4. Soutra in Lothian and Dinsol in *Culhwch and Olwen*.

### Soutra, Midlothian

4444. Breeze (Andrew): Three Celtic names: *Venicones*, *Tuesis* and *Soutra*.

*In ScotL* 25 (2006), pp. 71–79.

- [1.] The *Venicones*, a people of Tayside; [2.] Ptolemy's *Tuesis* and the river Spey; [3.] *Soutra*, near Edinburgh.

### s(o)uxt- (Gaul)

2573. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): A Gaulish-Gaelic correspondence: *s(o)uxt-* and *suac(hd)an*.

*In Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 103–117.

ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, *in Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189–192. The apparent divergence of the Scottish Gaelic reflexes is explained by the merger of historical *c* and *chd/cht*.

**s(o)uxtu (Gaul)**

1433. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): *Varia*: III. Gaulish *souxtu*: Early Irish *suacht*.  
*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189–192.

Late Gaulish *s(o)uxtu*, possibly meaning ‘cooking pot’, in a text dated to the middle of the 2nd c. AD related to EIr. *suacht* ‘vat, trough ?’, and possibly also to ScG *suacan* ‘earthen pot, crucible, etc.’ and Ir. *suacán* ‘pot’. Cf. P.-Y. Lambert, *in Ériu* 54, (2004), pp. 263–264.

**spailp**

12372. Ní Dhonnchadha (Máirín): *Spailpín* ‘spalpeen’ and other words beginning in *sp-*.  
*In Celtica* 27 (2013), pp. 154–157.

Argues that three different words [(i) *speilp*, *spailp* ‘covering; bout, spell’ (> *spailpín*); (ii) *speilp* ‘wealth’; (iii) *spalp* ‘burst forth’] have been conflated in modern Irish dictionaries under the lemmata *speilp* and *spailp*.

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**spéir ‘slit or opening’**

1855. Nic Mhaoláin (Máire): Roinnt focal iasachta sa Nua-Ghaeilge.  
*In Éigse* 21 (1986), pp. 158–166.

1. *beargún/beirgiún/biorgún*; 2. *béitín/béitíne*; 3. *meá/meadh/midh/meath*; 4. *infear*; 5. *stilliúr*; 6. *ainsiléad*; 7. *luaidhe*; 8. *spéir*.

### Spey

4444. Breeze (Andrew): Three Celtic names: *Venicones*, *Tuesis* and *Soutra*.

*In ScotL* 25 (2006), pp. 71–79.

- [1.] The *Venicones*, a people of Tayside; [2.] Ptolemy's *Tuesis* and the river Spey; [3.] *Soutra*, near Edinburgh.

### spiara

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In Éigse* 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spicéad*; 13. *straiféad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### spicéad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In Éigse* 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spicéad*; 13. *straiféad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### spideil (ScG) (in place names)

12790. McNiven (Peter): *Spittal* place-names in Menteith and Strathendrick: evidence of crusading endowments?

*In IR* 64/1 (May 2013), pp. 23–38.

### spín

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

*In Celtica* 11 (1976), pp. 107–124.

Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bretha comaitchesa*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. *airig fedo* 'nobles of the wood': *daur* 'oak', *coll* 'hazel', *cuilenn* 'holly', *ibar* 'yew', *uinnius* 'ash', *ochtach* 'Scots pine?', *aball* 'wild apple-tree'; 2. *aithig fedo* 'commoners of the wood': *fern* 'alder', *sail* 'willow', *scé* 'whitehorn, hawthorn', *cáerthann* 'rowan, mountain ash', *beithe* 'birch', *lem* 'elm', *idath* 'wild cherry?'; 3. *fodla fedo* 'lower divisions of the wood': *draigen* 'blackthorn', *trom* 'elder, bore-tree', *féorus* 'spindle-tree', *fíndcholl* 'whitebeam?', *caithne* 'arbutus, strawberry tree', *crithach* 'aspen', *crann fir* 'juniper?'; 4. *losa fedo* 'bushes of the wood': *raith* 'bracken', *rait* 'bog-myrtle', *aiten* 'gorse, furze', *dris* 'bramble, blackberry', *fróech* 'heather', *gúlcach* 'broom?', *spín* 'wild rose?'. Also includes brief discussion of *lecla* and *aín*, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

**spirantization**

1627. Harvey (Anthony): Aspects of lenition and spirantization.

*In* CMCS 8 (Winter 1984), pp. 87–100.

Development in Celtic languages. Cf. D. GREENE, Gemination, *in* *Celtica* 3 (1956), pp. 284–289; The spirant mutation in Brythonic, *in* *Celtica* 7 (1966), pp. 116–119; K. H. JACKSON, Gemination and the spirant mutation, *in* *Celtica* 5 (1960), pp. 127–134.

**sp̄iritus (Lat.)**

810. Mc Manus (Damian): A chronology of the Latin loan-words in Early Irish.

*In* *Ériu* 34 (1983), pp. 21–71.

Includes appendix on the borrowing into Irish of Lat. *sp̄iritus*.

**spirut**

810. Mc Manus (Damian): A chronology of the Latin loan-words in Early Irish.

*In* *Ériu* 34 (1983), pp. 21–71.

Includes appendix on the borrowing into Irish of Lat. *sp̄iritus*.

**spittal (Sco) (in place names)**

12790. McNiven (Peter): *Spittal* place-names in Menteith and Strathendrick: evidence of crusading endowments?

*In* IR 64/1 (May 2013), pp. 23–38.

**spiurt**

810. Mc Manus (Damian): A chronology of the Latin loan-words in Early Irish.

*In* *Ériu* 34 (1983), pp. 21–71.

Includes appendix on the borrowing into Irish of Lat. *sp̄iritus*.

**splincéara**

436. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In* *Celtica* 20 (1988), pp. 1–10.

1. *bleachtaire*, *miolcaire*; 2. *bráca*; 3. *burdún*; 4. *cailpís*; 5. *cáipéis/cáipís*; 6. *daorach*; 7. *malach*; 8. *ninsceachán*, *ninsci*, *ninscim*, etc.; 9. *painéad*; 10. *pasálann*; 11. *pasúr*; 12. *slincín*; 13. *splincéara*; 14. *sprioc*; 15. *trantal*.

**spochaidh**

2601. Greene (David): Modern Irish *cailleann* and *coilleann*.

*In* ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 5–9.

Examines the doublet *cailleann* and *coilleann* (both < OIr. *coillid*) and argues it results from semantic split.

### spoiled priest (Hib-Engl)

1783. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Éigse* 19/2 (1983), pp. 379–383.

1. *léas*; 2. *léasann*; 3. *Saibhir*; 4. *Gléachás / gléacas / gléachas*; 5. 'lashings'; 6. 'spoiled priest'.

### sprioc

436. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

*In Celtica* 20 (1988), pp. 1–10.

1. *bleachtaire, miolcaire*; 2. *bráca*; 3. *burdún*; 4. *cailpís*; 5. *cáipéis/cáipís*; 6. *daorach*; 7. *malach*; 8. *ninsceachán, ninsci, ninscim*, etc.; 9. *painéad*; 10. *pasálann*; 11. *pasúr*; 12. *slincín*; 13. *splincéara*; 14. *sprioc*; 15. *trantal*.

### spyrryd (Mx)

767. Lockwood (W. B.): Wortgeschichtliche Miscellen.

*In ZCP* 34 (1975), pp. 154–167.

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 *gearra-glas* 'black guillemot'; ScG *craigeach* 'id.'; ScG *falcag bhiorach* 'common guillemot'; ScG *crossan* 'common guillemot; puffin'; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a' chrùbain*, Ir. *éan áille*); ScG *gille bog, boganach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneach* 'great black-backed gull'; Mx. *spyrryd* 'tern'; ScG *capull coille* 'capercaillie or Western grouse'; MIr. *cerc* 'hen'.

### sr-

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

*In Éigse* 29 (1996), pp. 121–136.

### sracaire

11734. Breeze (Andrew): Dunbar's *brylyoun, carrybald, cawandaris, slawsy, strekouris*, and *traikit*.

*In N&Q* 54/2 (Jun. 2007), pp. 125–128.

< Ir. *brillín, carbad, caileantóir, slusaí, sracaire, tréig*.

### srádbhaile

1297. Byrne (Francis John): Onomastica 1: *An Srádbhaile* 'Dundalk'.

*In Peritia* 1 (1982), p. 159.

Argues that *srádbhaile* mentioned in Mac Carthaigh's Book, s.a. 1210 (*Misc. Ir. Ann.* 88-89), is the common noun, not a reference to *Sráidbhaile Dána Dealgan* (= Dundalk).

**sraenán**

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

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

Reviews D. BINCHY's discussion (in *Celtica* 8.144) of the terms for games and sports named in *Mellbretha*: 1. *lúb*, *liathróit*; 2. *corthe críche*; 3. *tochailt trebán*; 4. *lém*; 5. *snám*; 6. *sraenán*; 7. *brandub*; 8. *fidchell*; 9. *buanfach*; 10. *folach migán*; 11. *immarchor uanán*; 12. *ardchless co n-ublaib*; 13. *bocluasc*; 14. *echréim*; 15. *cor cloiche*; 16. *dréim*; 17. *léim*; 18. *díbirciud*; 19. *uathad fri hílár*; 20. *crossdibirciud*; 21. *táithe tuilche*; 22. *bundsach i n-airecht*.

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

**Sráidbhaile Dúna Dealgan**

1297. Byrne (Francis John): Onomastica 1: *An Sráidbhaile 'Dundalk'*.

*In* Peritia 1 (1982), p. 159.

Argues that *sráidbhaile* mentioned in Mac Carthaigh's Book, s.a. 1210 (*Misc. Ir. Ann.* 88-89), is the common noun, not a reference to *Sráidbhaile Dúna Dealgan* (= Dundalk).

**Sraif**

4672. Sims-Williams (Patrick): Some problems in deciphering the early Irish Ogam alphabet.

*In* TPhS 91/2 (Nov. 1993), pp. 133–180.

Discusses in particular the transliteration of the letter *Fern*, and the Primitive Irish phonemic value represented by the letters *Gétal*, *S(t)raif* and *(h)Úath*.

**sraithi**

691. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): *Varia*: I. A note on Old Irish *sraithi*, *sraithius*.

*In* Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 142–144.

ad C. WATKINS, *in* Ériu 18 (1958), pp. 85-101 (cf. *BILL* 3261).

Watkins (Calvert) (*ref.*)

3462. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 1. Syntactic comparisons: (b) *sraithi*, *sraithius*.

*In* Ériu 26 (1975), p. 169.

ad C. WATKINS, *in* Ériu 18 (1958), pp. 92-93 (*BILL* 3261).

**sraithius**

691. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): *Varia*: I. A note on Old Irish *sraithi*, *sraithius*.

*In* Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 142–144.



ad C. WATKINS, in *Ériu* 18 (1958), pp. 85-101 (cf. *BILL* 3261).

Watkins (Calvert) (*ref.*)

3462. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: II. 1. Syntactic comparisons: (b) *sraithi*, *sraithius*.

In *Ériu* 26 (1975), p. 169.

ad C. WATKINS, in *Ériu* 18 (1958), pp. 92-93 (*BILL* 3261).

### **srath**

9545. Mac Mathúna (Liam): A lexical trek through some early Irish 'valleys'.

In *Dán do oide* [Ó Cléirigh essays] (1997), pp. 325–336.

*glenn; fán; fánglenn; fánaid; cobfán; srath.*

### **sreb**

4168. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 5. *sreb*, *srib*.

In *Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 182.

### **srebann**

4427. Breeze (Andrew): Etymological notes on Kirkcaldy, *jocteleg* 'knife', *kiaugh* 'trouble', *striffen* 'membrane' and *cow* 'hobgolin'.

In *ScotL* 16 (1997), pp. 97–110.

Suggests Scots *kiaugh*, *striffen*, are Gaelic loan words (< *ciach*, *srebann*).

### **srib**

4168. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: IV. 5. *sreb*, *srib*.

In *Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 182.

### **sriobh**

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

In *Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* 'stream, etc.' < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* 'rinse' < *sruth* 'stream'. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) 'rinsing' and 'violent motion of the sea'; ScG *srùlach* (adj.) 'flowing, etc.', *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* 'rivulet', *s(t)rùladh* 'swell of sea'; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrule* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* 'stream'.

### **sriobha(i)ll**

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In *Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

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### srón

3331. Hamp (Eric P.): *Varia*: 6. Lith. *nasraž*, Slav. *nozđ(i)ri*, OIr. *srón*, Gk.  $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ .

*In Ériu* 25 (1974), pp. 275–278.

### sròn (ScG) (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*, *cnap*, *cnoc*, *cruach*, *dun*, *maol*, *meall*, *sgiath*, *sgorr*, *sìdhean*, *sliabh*, *sròn*, *stob*, *stuc*, *tom*, *tòrr*.

### srúb

11806. Jørgensen (Anders R.): Breton *fri* 'nose', Welsh *ffriw* 'face', Old Irish *srúb* 'snout'.

*In KF* 5 (2010–2012), pp. 189–196.

### Srúb Brain

9791. Hellmuth (Petra S.): The *Dindshenchas* and Irish literary tradition.

*In Cín chille cúile* [Ó Riain essays] (2004), pp. 116–126.

Examines the *dinnshenchas* of Srúb Brain.

### srúill

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* 'stream, etc.' < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* 'rinse' < *sruth* 'stream'. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) 'rinsing' and 'violent motion of the sea'; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) 'flowing, etc.', *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* 'rivulet', *s(t)rúladh* 'swell of sea'; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrule* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* 'stream'.

### sruithem

4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).

*In Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim, clíthem, etham, foídem, laissezem, meisem/mesam, roem, sílem, srúithem, toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (*\*betham, braíchem, gláidem, legam, léom, sírem, toinnem, trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (*airnem, airtem, ceram, drolam, es(s)em, fíam, galam, genam/genum, <sup>1</sup>rúam, <sup>2</sup>rúam, súainem*); Personennamen (*Aíthem, \*Segam, \*Regam, Maram, Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*míthem, ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

### srúlach (ScG)

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srú-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.n.s < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### sruth

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srú-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.n.s < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### sruth di aill

5832. Ó hAodha (Donncha): An bhairdne i dtús a ré.

*In LCC* 24 (1994), pp. 9–20.

Discusses the metrical tract entitled *Córus bard cona bairdne* (Mittelirische Verslehren I, ed. by R. THURNEYSSEN 1891 [Best<sup>1</sup>, p. 53]). Includes a list of the metres associated with every grade.

### Sruth na Maoile

2243. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): ‘Maoil’ i logainmneacha: focal a chiallaíonn sruth?

*In Ainm* 1 (1986), pp. 3–13.

*An Mhaoil* ‘Moyle’, *An Mhaoil Rua*, *Sruth na Maoile*, *Cúil Mhuine*, *Rinn Mhaoile*, *Oitir na Maoile*, *An Mhaoil* ‘The Minch’, *Mullach Íde*, etc.

*Addendum in Ainm* 2 (1987), pp. 132–135.

### sruthail

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### sruthair

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### sruthar (ScG)

11720. Breeze (Andrew): Chaucer’s *strother* and Berwickshire.

*In* N&Q 56/1 (Mar. 2009), pp. 21–23.

OED *strother* < ScG *sruthar*.

### sruthlach (ScG)

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### sruthladh (ScG)

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### srù(th)lag (ScG)

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* 'stream, etc.' < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* 'rinse' < *sruth* 'stream'. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) 'rinsing' and 'violent motion of the sea'; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) 'flowing, etc.', *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* 'rivulet', *s(t)rúladh* 'swell of sea'; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* 'stream'.

### **sruthlag (ScG)**

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* 'stream, etc.' < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* 'rinse' < *sruth* 'stream'. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) 'rinsing' and 'violent motion of the sea'; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) 'flowing, etc.', *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* 'rivulet', *s(t)rúladh* 'swell of sea'; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* 'stream'.

### **sruthlú**

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In* Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* 'stream, etc.' < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* 'rinse' < *sruth* 'stream'. ScG *sruthladh* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) 'rinsing' and 'violent motion of the sea'; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) 'flowing, etc.', *srú(th)lag*, *sruthlag* 'rivulet', *s(t)rúladh* 'swell of sea'; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrúle* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* 'stream'.

### **St. Awaries**

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

*In* The past 27 (2006), pp. 39–49.

On the origin of Díomóg/Modhíomóg of Cluain Caoin Ara and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Imoge or Shemoge, St. Awaries and Lady's Island.

### **St. Imoge**

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*In* The past 27 (2006), pp. 39–49.

On the origin of Díomóg/Modhíomóg of Cluain Caoin Ara and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Imoge or Shemoge, St. Awaries and Lady's Island.

### **St. Patrick's anvil**

1707. Williams (N. J. A.): Leagan cainte in *Párlíament na mban*.  
*In Éigse* 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), p. 330.  
 vs. B. Ó Cuív, *Párlíament na mBan* (Dublin 1952), 146; *dar an éoruinn* (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ (i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’); *éoruinn* < *inneoir* < *inneoin* ‘anvil’.  
 Ó Cuív (B.) (*ref.*)

### sta (interjection)

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.  
*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.  
 Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### stair

11411. Thomsett (Harriet): Meeting on whose terms? The equation of Latin and vernacular literary terminology in the Old Irish glosses.  
*In Quaestio insularis* 3 (2002), pp. 107–120.  
 On the association of OIr. *stoir*, *argamaint*, *scél*, with L *historia*, *argumentum*, *fabula* in the Old Irish glosses.

### stán

12452. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí: II. Dhá fhocal.  
*In Éigse* 18/2 (1981), pp. 296–297.  
 1. *stán*; 2. \**clódhghalar*.

### staoighle (ScG)

4345. Ní Suaird (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political poems of the Fernaig MS (1688–1693).  
*In SGS* 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.  
 Focuses on the terms: *dual*, *dualchas*; *dleasdanach*; *dligheach*; *dilseachd*, *dileas*; *còir*; *àite*, *ionad*; *oighre/éighre*, *oighreachd/éighreachd*; *staoighle*; *Breatunn*; *ceart*, *ceartas*; *fireantachd*; *ceann*, *ceannas*; *eucoir*, *eucoireach*, *eucorach*; *annasach*.

### sta-ta (interjection)

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.  
*In Celtica* 25 (2007), pp. 88–107.  
 Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

### steama

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ i nGaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.  
*In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle* (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. *ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál*; 2. *dada, tada, rud, neamhní, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pioc, bit, fríd, giob, luid, heat, pingin, ás, bonn, sciúrtóg, screapall*; 3. *dath, lí, ceo, seó, leus, poidhs, scaile, steama*; 4. *sian, seinm, guth, dúrd, focal, puth, díog, cneadadh*; 5. *blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, deoir*; 6. *cáil, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, faic(e), tap, car, fionna-feanna, folt*.

### stearnal (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, asaileag, buigeir, dírid*.

### steiling

7926. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): A footnote to *A glass of beer*.

*In* IUR 9/1 (Spring 1979), pp. 42–43.

### Stermond (in William Worcestre)

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.

*In* ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

1. Bede and the name Dalriada; 2. Froissart's *Montres* and Melrose Abbey; 3. William Worcestre on Stormont and Dercongal; 4. William Worcestre on Lough Hakern, Islay; 5. Cardenden and Kincardine; 6. Abercorn, Lothian; 7. *Insula Leverith*, the old name of Cramond Island; 8. Coldingham, near Berwick; 9. Penchrise, near Hawick; 10. Aberlosk, near Moffat; 11. Girvan, Ayrshire.

### stilliúr

1855. Nic Mhaoláin (Máire): Roinnt focal iasachta sa Nua-Ghaeilge.

*In* Éigse 21 (1986), pp. 158–166.

1. *beargún/beirgiún/biorgún*; 2. *béitín/béitíne*; 3. *meá/meadh/midh/meath*; 4. *infear*; 5. *stilliúr*; 6. *ainsiléad*; 7. *luaidhe*; 8. *spéir*.

### stinnle

7926. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): A footnote to *A glass of beer*.

*In* IUR 9/1 (Spring 1979), pp. 42–43.

### Stirling

1596. Jackson (Kenneth): *Varia*: I. Bede's *Urbs Giudi*: Stirling or Cramond?

*In* CMCS 2 (Winter 1981), pp. 1–7.

Restates the argument that *Urbs Giudi* is to be identified as Stirling.

### stob (ScG) (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*, *cnap*, *cnoc*, *cruach*, *dun*, *maol*, *meall*, *sgiath*, *sgorr*, *sidhean*, *sliabh*, *sròn*, *stob*, *stuc*, *tom*, *tòrr*.

### stoir

11411. Thomsett (Harriet): Meeting on whose terms? The equation of Latin and vernacular literary terminology in the Old Irish glosses.

*In Quaestio insularis* 3 (2002), pp. 107–120.

On the association of OIr. *stoir*, *argamaint*, *scél*, with L *historia*, *argumentum*, *fabula* in the Old Irish glosses.

### stop-shift (Scots)

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

*In ScotL* 14–15 (1995–1996), pp. 174–189.

1. Introduction; 2. Medial and final *th* [θ]; 3. Medial and final non-palatal *dh* [ð]; 4. Medial and final palatal *dh* [ðʲ]; 5. The stop shift; 6. The epenthetic vowel; [7.] Conclusion.

### \*stor (ghost word)

8579. Breeze (Andrew): A Brittonic etymology for Old English *stor* ‘incense’.

*In Anglia* 116/2 (1998), pp. 227–230.

Rejects Max FÖRSTER’s view (*in Englische Studien* 70 (1935), pp. 49–54) that this is an Irish loan word.

### Stormont (Perthshire)

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.

*In ScotL* 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

1. Bede and the name Dalriada; 2. Froissart’s *Montres* and Melrose Abbey; 3. William Worcestre on Stormont and Dercongal; 4. William Worcestre on Lough Hakern, Islay; 5. Cardenden and Kincardine; 6. Abercorn, Lothian; 7. *Insula Leverith*, the old name of Cramond Island; 8. Coldingham, near Berwick; 9. Penchrise, near Hawick; 10. Aberlosk, near Moffat; 11. Girvan, Ayrshire.

### strabóig

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

*In Éigse* 38 (2013), pp. 269–272.



*druing, droing; glioscarnach; gruaim; goin; húiste; muiríoll; roc; strabóig; tascal-money.*

### Straif

4672. Sims-Williams (Patrick): Some problems in deciphering the early Irish Ogam alphabet.

*In* TPhS 91/2 (Nov. 1993), pp. 133–180.

Discusses in particular the transliteration of the letter *Fern*, and the Primitive Irish phonemic value represented by the letters *Gétal*, *S(t)raif* and *(h)Úath*.

### strai féad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spícéad*; 13. *strai féad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### stráiméad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spícéad*; 13. *strai féad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### Straiph

1052. McManus (Damian): Irish letter-names and their kennings.

*In* Ériu 39 (1988), pp. 127–168.

Edition of *Briatharogaim*, including glossing and commentary, from MSS RIA 23 P 12, NLI G 53, TCD H 3. 18, and YBL; with translation and notes. Discussion of each of the names: *Beithe*, *Luis*, *Fern*, *Sail*, *Nin*, *(h)Úath*, *Dair*, *Tinne*, *Coll*, *Cert*, *Muin*, *Gort*, *Gétal*, *Straiph*, *Ruis*, *Ailm*, *Onn*, *Ú(i)r*, *Edad* (?), *Idad* (?), *Ébad* (?), *Ó(i)r*, *Uil(l)en(n)*, *Pín* (*Iphín*), *Iphín* (*Pín*), *Emancholl*.

### stráisiún

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spícéad*; 13. *strai féad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### stráispilé ‘... the show ...’

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notáí ar fhocail.

*In* Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 128–135.

Trí fhocal Nua-Ghaeilge: 1. *Céimseata*. 2. \**gutalach*. 3. *climseáil*.

Cúig fhocal ón mBéarla: 1. *Rucust* / *rigeist* / *rógoiste*. 2. *Stráisplé*. 3. *deárlaí*. 4. *Cleaimideighs*. 5. *Sifil*, *siféalann*.

Trí ghnáthleagan cainte ag an bPluincéadach: 1. *Cuirim foaína chosaibh*. 2. *Cac ar aithris*. 3. *Dhá uillinn*.

### Strathspey

10692. McGregor (Neil): Gaelic in Strathspey.

*In* TGSI 59 (1994–1996), pp. 488–606.

On Gaelic language and culture in Strathpey, including a brief description of the dialect and a discussion of the reasons for its decline.

10688. Macgregor (Neil): Gaelic place-names in Strathspey.

*In* TGSI 58 (1993–1994), pp. 299–370.

Offers a discussion of the place-name elements in Strathpey, followed by a detailed survey of particular parts of the district: Glen More and Ryvoan; Loch A'an to Nethy Bridge; Braes of Abernethy; Tulloch.

### striffen (Sco)

4427. Breeze (Andrew): Etymological notes on Kirkcaldy, *jocteleg* 'knife', *kiaugh* 'trouble', *striffen* 'membrane' and *cow* 'hobgolin'.

*In* ScotL 16 (1997), pp. 97–110.

Suggests Scots *kiaugh*, *striffen*, are Gaelic loan words (< *ciach*, *srebbann*).

### Stroanshesk

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

*In* Ainm 7 (1996), pp. 108–112.

Drumargy, Drumnacross, Gortrumine, Holm, Portbrittas, Stroanshesk.

### stroimpiléad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spicéad*; 13. *straiféad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struipiléad*.

### strúiméad

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In* Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spícead*; 13. *strai féad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struiplead*.

### struiplead

1704. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Roinnt focal ón iasacht.

*In Éigse* 17/3 (Samhradh 1978), pp. 319–325.

1. *ainsiléad*; 2. *bindealán*; 3. *buimbéal*; 4. *bumbal*, *buimiléad*; 5. *fáiméad*, *páiméad*; 6. *fúinniméad*, *fúinniméadach*; 7. *líméar*; 8. *lindéar*; 9. *lipéad*; 10. *scipéad*; 11. *spiara*; 12. *spícead*; 13. *strai féad*; 14. *stráisiún*; 15. *stroimpiléad*; 16. *strúiméad*, *stráiméad*; 17. *struiplead*.

### s(t)rúladh (ScG)

1486. Ó Cuív (Brian): Modern Irish *srúill*.

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh 1972), pp. 241–244.

*Srúill* ‘stream, etc.’ < *sriobhall* < *sriobh*; *sruthlú* ‘rinse’ < *sruth* ‘stream’. ScG *sruthlath* (vn), *sruthlach* (adj.) ‘rinsing’ and ‘violent motion of the sea’; ScG *srúlach* (adj.) ‘flowing, etc.’, *srù(th)lag*, *sruthlag* ‘rivulet’, *s(t)rúladh* ‘swell of sea’; *sru-* < *sruth*; *srù-* most likely derive from *sriobhall* but with possible phonetic and semantic contamination between both sets of forms. *Shrule* in Ir pl.ns < *srúill* < *sriobha(i)ll* or possibly < *sruthail* < *sruthair* ‘stream’.

### strúsín

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

*In Éigse* 21 (1986), pp. 150–157.

I. Sé fhocal ón iasacht: 1. *batam*; 2. *blámás/plámás*; 3. *gríscín*; 4. *leibhit*, *leibhiteáil*; 5. *strúsín*; 6. *treiscín*.

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

### Stua Laighean

7623. de hÓir (Éamonn): Nóta faoin ainm Stua Laighean.

*In The past* 9 (1972), pp. 60–64.

On the name Mount Leinster.

### stuc (ScG) (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*, *cnap*, *cnoc*, *cruach*, *dun*, *maol*, *meall*, *sgiath*, *sgorr*, *sidhean*, *sliabh*, *sròn*, *stob*, *stuc*, *tom*, *tòrr*.

**suacán**

1433. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): *Varia: III. Gaulish souxtu: Early Irish suacht.*

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189–192.

Late Gaulish *s(o)uxtu*, possibly meaning ‘cooking pot’, in a text dated to the middle of the 2nd c. AD related to EIr. *suacht* ‘vat, trough ?’, and possibly also to ScG *suacan* ‘earthen pot, crucible, etc.’ and Ir. *suacán* ‘pot’. Cf. P.-Y. Lambert, *in Ériu* 54, (2004), pp. 263-264.

**suacan (ScG)**

1433. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): *Varia: III. Gaulish souxtu: Early Irish suacht.*

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189–192.

Late Gaulish *s(o)uxtu*, possibly meaning ‘cooking pot’, in a text dated to the middle of the 2nd c. AD related to EIr. *suacht* ‘vat, trough ?’, and possibly also to ScG *suacan* ‘earthen pot, crucible, etc.’ and Ir. *suacán* ‘pot’. Cf. P.-Y. Lambert, *in Ériu* 54, (2004), pp. 263-264.

2573. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): A Gaulish-Gaelic correspondence: *s(o)uxt-* and *suac(hd)an*.

*In Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 103–117.

ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, *in Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189-192. The apparent divergence of the Scottish Gaelic reflexes is explained by the merger of historical *c* and *chd/cht*.

**suachdan (ScG)**

2573. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): A Gaulish-Gaelic correspondence: *s(o)uxt-* and *suac(hd)an*.

*In Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 103–117.

ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, *in Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189-192. The apparent divergence of the Scottish Gaelic reflexes is explained by the merger of historical *c* and *chd/cht*.

**suachgan (ScG)**

2573. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): A Gaulish-Gaelic correspondence: *s(o)uxt-* and *suac(hd)an*.

*In Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 103–117.

ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, *in Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189-192. The apparent divergence of the Scottish Gaelic reflexes is explained by the merger of historical *c* and *chd/cht*.

**suacht**

1433. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): *Varia: III. Gaulish souxtu: Early Irish suacht.*

*In Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189–192.

- Late Gaulish *s(o)uxtu*, possibly meaning ‘cooking pot’, in a text dated to the middle of the 2nd c. AD related to EIr. *suacht* ‘vat, trough ?’, and possibly also to ScG *suacan* ‘earthen pot, crucible, etc.’ and Ir. *suacán* ‘pot’. Cf. P.-Y. Lambert, in *Ériu* 54, (2004), pp. 263-264.
2573. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): A Gaulish-Gaelic correspondence: *s(o)uxt-* and *suac(hd)an*.  
In *Ériu* 55 (2005), pp. 103–117.  
ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, in *Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189-192. The apparent divergence of the Scottish Gaelic reflexes is explained by the merger of historical *c* and *chd/cht*.
2538. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Varia: V. Gaulish *souxtu*: addendum.  
In *Ériu* 54 (2004), pp. 263–264.  
OIr. *suacht*; ad P.-Y. LAMBERT, in *Ériu* 51 (2000), pp. 189-192.
4152. Breatnach (Liam): Varia: 3. An Old Irish attestation of *suacht*, in *Féilire Óengusso*.  
In *Ériu* 57 (2007), pp. 161–163.  
Reads a *suacht* ‘out of a receptacle’ in Féil. Apr. 19.
5151. Jørgensen (Anders Richardt): Varia: III. An additional cognate of Gaulish *souxtu* and Irish *suacht*: Old Cornish *seit*.  
In *Ériu* 58 (2008), pp. 183–185.

### Suadbar

14976. Howlett (David), Ireland (Colin) (*app. auth.*): Two Irish jokes.  
In *Early medieval Ireland and Europe* [Fs. Ó Cróinín] (2015), pp. 225–264.  
In Appendix: The Irish names in Suadbar’s letter, by COLIN IRELAND [Caunchobrach, Fergus, Dominnach, Suadbar].

### súainem

4770. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (1. Teil).  
In *Sprache* 43/2 (2002–2003), pp. 171–211.  
Collects and analyses instances of agent nouns in *-em*: Prototypen bzw. frühere Bildungen (*ainim(m)/anaim(m)*, *talam*); Bekannte und gesicherte *-amon* und *-(i)iamon*-Bildungen (*airem*, *betham*, *brithem*, *cairem*, *dáilem*, *dúilem*, *féchem*, *fethem*, *flaithem*, *glaidem*, *legam*, *luam*, *medam*, *mraithem*, *orb(b)am*, *súainem*).  
Continued in *Die Sprache* 44 (2004), 26-69.
4772. Remmer (Ulla): Das indogermanische Suffix *-mon-* im Altirischen (2. Teil).  
In *Sprache* 44/1 (2004), pp. 26–69.

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (*cainim, clithem, etham, foídem, laissezem, meisem/mesam, roem, sílem, sruithem, toirnem*); Tierbezeichnungen (*\*betham, braichem, gláidem, legam, léom, sirem, toinnem, trichem/trechem*); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (*airnem, airtem, ceram, drolam, es(s)em, fíam, galam, genam/genum, <sup>1</sup>rúam, <sup>2</sup>rúam, súainem*); Personennamen (*Aithem, \*Segam, \*Regam, Maram, Solam*); Ähnliche Bildungen (*mithem, ollam*); Zusammenfassung.

### suairc

7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suairceas* in the seventeenth century.  
*In* Field Day review 2 (2006), pp. 94–109.
10154. Mac Cuillinn (Peadar): Gnéithe de na focail *suairc* agus *suairceas* sa 18ú haois.  
*In* Aistí ar an Nua-Ghaeilge [Fs. Ó Buachalla] (2006), pp. 193–215.

### suairceas

7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suairceas* in the seventeenth century.  
*In* Field Day review 2 (2006), pp. 94–109.
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*In* Aistí ar an Nua-Ghaeilge [Fs. Ó Buachalla] (2006), pp. 193–215.
11642. Mac Cuillinn (Peadar): *Begriffsgeschichte* na Gaeilge? : athchuart ar an *suairceas*.  
*In* Ilteangach, ilseiftiúil [Fs. N.J.A. Williams] (2012), pp. 303–326.

### súaitrech

13611. Breeze (Andrew): Notes on some cruces in Middle Scots poetry: Henryson's *Bawdronis*, *dart oxin* and *bacis*, Dunbar's *Strenever* and *Wallidrag*, Gavin Douglas's *Lundeys Lufe*, *Threte* and *Treilzeis*.  
*In* ScotL 29 (2010), pp. 1–15.
- [1.] Henryson's *Bawdronis* the cat [not < Ir. *beadrach*]; [2.] Henryson's *dart oxin* [< Ir. *dairt*]; [3.] *bacis* in Henryson's *The annunciation*; [4.] Dunbar's *Strenever*; [5.] *Wallydrag* 'good-fot-nothing' and Gaelic [< Mlr. *súaitrech*]; [6.] Gavin Douglas's *Of Lundeys Lufe*; [7.] Gavin Douglas's *in threte* [< Ir. *i dtraite*]; [8.] Gavin Douglas's *Treilzeis* [< Ir. *trilis*].

### suantraidhe

15171. Boyd (Matthieu): The logic of *suantraidhe* agus *goltraidhe*.  
*In* PHCC 33 (2014), pp. 52–69.

### súas

903. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 1. *turgaire* 'act of inciting'.

*In Ériu* 37 (1986), p. 183.

771. Ahlqvist (Anders): On adverbs of place in Irish.

*In ZCP* 35 (1976), pp. 158–168.

Examines the Irish adverbs of place, with particular emphasis on the directional prefixes *t-*, *s-*, *an-*.

### suas (ScG)

1342. Grant (Seumas): Gaelic in Western Banffshire: the extent of Gaelic speech in 1881 and the nature of the Gaelic dialect spoken.

*In Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig* 1 (2002), pp. 75–90.

[1.] Evidence for Gaelic speech in Banffshire in 1881; [2.] Evidence for the Gaelic dialect of Banffshire. Features with corresponding maps discussed incl.: 1. *-am*, *-om*; 2. *-all*, *-oll*, *-ann*, *-onn*; 3./4. Preaspiration before *t* and *p*; 5. *-adh* > Ø; 6. *bh* > *u*; 7. Slender *-nn* > [ŋ]; 8. *-m + f-* > *-m + b-*; 9. *-n + s-* > *-n + z-*; 10. *-n + f* > *-n + f̥*; 11. ‘east’ (*sìos*), ‘west’ (*suas*); 12. down(wards) (*a-bhàn*); [3.] Conclusions.

10699. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Strathspey and its relationship with other dialects.

*In TGSI* 61 (1998–2000), pp. 71–115.

Focuses on nineteen distinctive features of the Strathspey dialect:

1. Dropping of final unstressed vowel; 2. Dropping of vowel in *-as* ending; 3. Dropping of *-adh* ending; 4. He/it (*m*) (emphatic form) [ScG *eise*]; 5. They (pronunciation) [ScG *aid*]; 6. Independent future ending [-(*e*)*as*]; 7 & 8: Preaspiration; 9. Breaking of long *é*; 10. *bh* vocalized to *u*; 11. Final slender *nn* pronounced as *ng*; 12. Broad *s* becomes *z* (when preceded by *n*); 13. *f* becomes *b* (when preceded by *m*); 14. Playing [ScG. *a’ cluich*]; 15. Children [ScG *cloinn*]; 16. Down(wards) [ScG *a-bhàn*]; 17. East(wards) and west(wards) [ScG *sìos*, *suas*]; 18. (Fresh) water [*bàrn*]; 19. Boy [ScG *praitseach*].

### súgmair

3442. Borsje (Jacqueline): The movement of water as symbolised by monsters in early Irish texts.

*In Peritia* 11 (1997), pp. 153–170.

Discusses the development of the motif of sea-monsters that move water, arguing that, although there are early references to the classical Charybdis in Hiberno-Latin texts, the connection of the two concepts is first seen in the *muirdris* of *Echtra Fergusa maic Léti*.

### suí

14112. Pettiau (Hérolde): The officials of the church of Armagh in the early and central middle ages, to A.D. 1200.

*In Armagh history and society* (2001), pp. 121–186.

Lists and discusses the titles of officials of the church of Armagh found in early Irish chronicles: 1. *epscop*; 2. *tánaise epscoip*; 3. *ap*; 4. *tánaise abbad*; 5. *secnap*; 6. *comarba*; 7. *airchinnech*; 8. *fosairchinnech*; 9. *maer* (or *ardmaer*); 10. *maer bachla Ísa*; 11. *ferthigis*; 12. *scríbeoir*; 13. *anchara*; 14. *fer léiginn*; 15. *toisech macc léiginn*; 16. *sacart*; 17. *anmchara*; 18. *senchaid*; 19. *ecnaid*; 20. *suí*; 21. *ardollam*; 22. *cenn bocht*; 23. *príomhchalladóir*; 24. *príomhchríochaire*; 25. *leabhar coimhéadaigh*.

### suí (ina shuí)

1690. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): *Tá sé ina shuí*, etc.

*In Éigse* 17/1 (Samhradh 1977), pp. 89–103.

ad N. MCGONAGLE, *in Éigse* 16/3 (1976), pp. 218–220.

### Suí Laighean

7623. de hÓir (Éamonn): Nóta faoin ainm Stua Laighean.

*In The past* 9 (1972), pp. 60–64.

On the name Mount Leinster.

### Suibhne Geilt

1730. Partridge (Angela): Wild men and wailing women.

*In Éigse* 18/1 (1980), pp. 25–37.

1197. Sayers (William): *Varia*: VII. The deficient ruler as avian exile: Nebuchadnezzar and Suibhne Geilt.

*In Ériu* 43 (1992), pp. 217–220.

### Suibne [Geilt]

1758. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): The wisdom of the *geilt*.

*In Éigse* 19/1 (1982), pp. 44–60.

### Suibne Geilt

1791. Carey (John): Suibne Geilt and Tuán mac Cairill.

*In Éigse* 20 (1984), pp. 93–105.

3167. Sailer (Susan Shaw): Leaps, curses and flight: Suibne Geilt and the roots of early Irish culture.

*In ÉtC* 33 (1997), pp. 191–208.

Discusses beliefs and practices concerning curses, leaping and flight as they occur in *Buile Suibne* and in early Christian material.

7661. Sailer (Susan Shaw): Suibne Geilt: puzzles, problems and paradoxes.

*In CJIS/RCÉI* 24/1 (1998), pp. 115–131.

Focuses on Suibne's historicity and the nature of his madness.



**suide**

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 *dá ech*, *carpat*, *dá ndroch*, *fonnaid*, *sithbe*, *feirtsí*, *crett*, *cuing*, *dá n-all*, *clár*, *suide*, *etruide*, *éissi*, *brot*.

12545. Griffith (Aaron): Irish *suide*/*-side* ‘the aforementioned’.

*In* Celts and their cultures at home and abroad [Fs. Malcolm Broun] (2013), pp. 55–73.

**Suide Find**

18375. FitzPatrick (Elizabeth), Hennessy (Ronan): Finn’s Seat: topographies of power and royal marchlands of Gaelic polities in medieval Ireland.

*In* LH 38/2 (2017), pp. 29–62.

Investigates hilltop cairns and mounds named Suidhe Finn which were used as boundary landmarks. Includes a case study of the landscape of the hill of Almhain and its summit mound of Suidhe Finn in North Leinster.

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**suidhe (ina shuidhe)**

1565. McGonagle (Noel): Three Ulster features.

*In* Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh 1976), pp. 215–220.

1. Lenition after *iongantach* [and *millteanach*]; 2. *i bhfus*: On the development from adverb to quasi-imperative: ‘here’ > ‘give me’; 3. *Tá mé ina shuidhe*: On the generalisation of 3rd masc. poss. in *ina shuidhe*, *ina sheasamh*, etc. in Ulster and Man.

**súil**

2976. Bammesberger (Alfred): Le mot irlandais désignant l’œil.

*In* ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 155–157.

Argues in favour of a semantic evolution SUN > EYE to support the derivation of OIr. *súil* ‘eye’ from PIE *\*sāwel/sūl-* ‘sun’.

3213. Hamp (Eric P.): Indo-European *\*āy* before consonant in British and Indo-European ‘sun’.

*In* BBCS 26/2 (May 1975), pp. 97–102.

Discussion of Celtic evidence includes OIr. *súil* (< \**suHali-*).

9763. Matasović (Ranko): ‘Sun’ and ‘moon’ in Celtic and Indo-European.

*In Studia Celto-Slavica* 2 (2009), pp. 154–162.

10021. Beekes (R. S. P.): PIE ‘sun’.

*In MSS* 43 (1984), pp. 5–8.

OIr. *súil*.

11993. Zair (Nicholas): British \*-ā<sub>u</sub>-, \*-āg- and the Celtic words for ‘sun’.

*In Sprache* 49/2 (2010–2011), pp. 194–216.

Appendix: Other Celtic words for ‘sun’ [OIr. *súil*].

12342. Mag Eacháin (Conchúr): Téarmaí duáin.

*In Éigse* 38 (2013), pp. 188–198.

1. *friofac / ruthag / ruaibh(r)ic*, srl.; 2. *craobhóg*; 3. *crúca*; 4. *fiochrán*; 5. *fioradh an duáin*; 6. *freithiún*; 7. *frídín, fríde*; 8. *frithionga*; 9. *friochan*; 10. *gob an duáin*; 11. *ionga*; 12. *luiseag*; 13. *lusa*; 14. *slíp*; 15. *súil*; 16. *teanga*.

### **súil (fhéig) andíaraid**

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

*In Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 1–39.

Part I (pp. 1–33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [*súil miledach*, *Birugderc*, *súil milltech*, *súil neimnech*, possibly *túathcháech*]; 2. The angry eye [*déccain aindíaraid*, *súil (fhéig) andíaraid*]; 3. Casting the evil eye [*millid*, *aidmillid*; *corrquinecht* also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [*for-moinethar*, *drochrosc*, *drochshúil*]; 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 etlod tri ormáth* ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. *CIH* i 144.34–145.5; ii 673.3–10; iii 955.1–8, 1051.17–23.

### **súil ghleóir**

1737. Breatnach (R. A.): Roinnt focal Nua-Ghaeilge.

*In Éigse* 18/1 (1980), pp. 99–110.

[1] *Glórshúil*; [2] *Cuirim in iúl*; [3] *Barróg*; [4] *Fínné*; [5] *Césmuite*.

*Add. & corr. in Éigse* 18/2 (1981), p. 308.

### **súil miledach**

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

*In Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 1–39.

Part I (pp. 1-33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [*súil miledach*, *Birugderc*, *súil milltech*, *súil neimnech*, possibly *túathcháech*]; 2. The angry eye [*déccain aindíaraid*, *súil (fhéig) andíaraid*]; 3. Casting the evil eye [*millid*, *aidmillid*; *corrguinecht* also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [*for-moinethar*, *drochrosc*, *drochshúil*]; 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 etlod tri ormáth* ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. *CIH* i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

### súil milltech

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*In Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 1–39.

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### súil neimnech

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

*In Celtica* 24 (2003), pp. 1–39.

Part I (pp. 1-33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [*súil miledach*, *Birugderc*, *súil milltech*, *súil neimnech*, possibly *túathcháech*]; 2. The angry eye [*déccain aindíaraid*, *súil (fhéig) andíaraid*]; 3. Casting the evil eye [*millid*, *aidmillid*; *corrguinecht* also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [*for-moinethar*, *drochrosc*, *drochshúil*]; 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 etlod tri ormáth* ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. *CIH* i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

### suim

506. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Focail i saothar Dháibhidh Uí Bhruadair.

*In Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 461–464.

1. *atharrach*; 2. *feidheal*; 3. *gail*; 4. *saltair*; 5. *scaradh*; 6. *suim*.

### Suithchern ingen Áeda Bennáin

2594. Mac Eoin (Gearóid): Suithchern and Rónán Dícolla.

*In ZCP 36 (1978)*, pp. 63–82.

Provides transcripts of two fragmentary texts from MS RIA D. iv. 1 (b), namely (A) a story concerning Suithchern, daughter of Áed Bennáin, and (B) the two last episodes of the Munster version of *Imtheachta na nÓinmhideadh*. With English translation.

### \*sukko-

1414. Testen (David): Stem-final \*-kk- in Celtic terms for ‘pig’.

*In Ériu 50 (1999)*, pp. 161–164.

Proposes etymologies for \**mokku-* > Ir. *mucc*, and \**sukko-* > W *hwch* (cf. Ir. *socc* ‘ploughshare, snout’).

### sùl (ScG)

767. Lockwood (W. B.): Wortgeschichtliche Miszellen.

*In ZCP 34 (1975)*, pp. 154–167.

Discusses the bird-names: ScG *gug* ‘gannet or solan goose’; Ir. *foracha* ‘common guillemot’; Gael. *garr* (as used in bird-names, different to *garr* ‘short’); ScG *gearra-glas* ‘black guillemot’; ScG *craigeach* ‘id.’; ScG *falcag bhiorach* ‘common guillemot’; ScG *crossan* ‘common guillemot; puffin’; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a’ chrùbain*, Ir. *éan áille*); ScG *gille bog*, *boganach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneach* ‘great black-backed gull’; Mx. *spyrnyd* ‘tern’; ScG *capull coille* ‘capercaillie or Western grouse’; MIr. *cerc* ‘hen’.

### sula dtí

788. Mac Congáil (Nollaig): Varia: VII. *go dtige agus sula dtí*.

*In Ériu 32 (1981)*, p. 176.

ad T. DE BHALDRAITHE, *in Ériu 31 (1980)*, pp. 168–169. On the use of *go dtige*, *go dtigidh*, *go dtí* as a preposition in Donegal Irish, and *sula dtí*, *sulmá dtí* in North Connacht.

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

### sùlair (ScG)

767. Lockwood (W. B.): Wortgeschichtliche Miszellen.

*In ZCP 34 (1975)*, pp. 154–167.

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 *gearra-glas* 'black guillemot'; ScG *craigeach* 'id.'; ScG *falcag bhiorach* 'common guillemot'; ScG *crossan* 'common guillemot; puffin'; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a' chrùbain*, Ir. *éan áille*); ScG *gille bog*, *boganach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneach* 'great black-backed gull'; Mx. *spyrriyd* 'tern'; ScG *capull coille* 'capercaillie or Western grouse'; MIr. *cerc* 'hen'.

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*, *asaileag*, *buigeir*, *dìrid*.

### \*sùlan (ScG)

767. Lockwood (W. B.): Wortgeschichtliche Miszellen.

*In* ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 154–167.

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 *gearra-glas* 'black guillemot'; ScG *craigeach* 'id.'; ScG *falcag bhiorach* 'common guillemot'; ScG *crossan* 'common guillemot; puffin'; Gael. taboo-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG *eun dubh an sgadain*, ScG *eun a' chrùbain*, Ir. *éan áille*); ScG *gille bog*, *boganach* (as used in bird-names); Ir. *droimneach* 'great black-backed gull'; Mx. *spyrriyd* 'tern'; ScG *capull coille* 'capercaillie or Western grouse'; MIr. *cerc* 'hen'.

### sulmá dtí

788. Mac Congáil (Nollaig): Varia: VII. *go dtige* agus *sula dtí*.

*In* Ériu 32 (1981), p. 176.

ad T. DE BHALDRAITHE, *in* Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 168–169. On the use of *go dtige*, *go dtigidh*, *go dtí* as a preposition in Donegal Irish, and *sula dtí*, *sulmá dtí* in North Connacht.

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

### suppletion (in verbal system)

2373. Veselinović (Elvira): Suppletion im irischen Verb.

Philologia, 55. Hamburg: Kovač, 2003. v + 308 pp.

*Rev. by*

Erich POPPE, *in* J Celt L 8 (2004), pp. 149–154.

Karl Horst SCHMIDT, *in* ZCP 55 (2006), pp. 287–291.

Karin STÜBER, *in* Kratylos 51 (2006), pp. 217–220.

### swēro/ā

1093. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. 1. Archaic Irish *ferba fíra*: a speculative note.

*In Ériu* 41 (1990), pp. 123–125.

vs. C. WATKINS, in G. CARDONA and N. H. ZIDE (eds.), *Festschrift for Henry Hoeningwald* (Tübingen 1987), 403; takes *fíra* to be acc. pl. fem. of adjective \**wīro/ā-* < PIE \**swēro/ā-* ‘heavy’.

### syncope

534. Greene (David): *Varia*: III. A detail of syncope.

*In Ériu* 23 (1972), pp. 232–234.

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

1718. Carney (James): *Aspects of Archaic Irish*.

*In Éigse* 17/4 (Geimhreadh 1978–1979), pp. 417–435.

Statutory public lecture of the School of Celtic Studies, 1978. On syncope and the ‘trisyllabic factor’ in Archaic Irish verse; includes a discussion of Bergin’s law.

### syncope, initial

1799. Ó Sé (Diarmuid): *Coimriú siollaí tosaigh sa Ghaeilge*.

*In Éigse* 20 (1984), pp. 171–186.

### Synod of Kells (1152)

1721. O’Sullivan (Anne): *Limerick, Killaloe and Kells 1194–1250*.

*In Éigse* 17/4 (Geimhreadh 1978–1979), pp. 451–455.

Extracts of annalistic entries concerning the dioceses of Limerick and Killaloe, and a list of bishoprics set up at the Synod of Kells in 1152. Ed. with Engl transl. from MS TCD H 2.12/9.