

A SCOTTISH GRAMMATICAL TRACT, c.1640

ON BEING told that the present volume was to be dedicated to Professor Brian Ó Cuív, my mind went back not so much to the pleasant days of 1970–73, when I sat at his feet as a young Scholar of the Institute, as to a gleeful moment in his company a few years later in the National Library of Scotland.

‘I have something to show you’, I said, and placed the little-known NLS MS 1745 before him.

After studying it for a while his shoulders began to shake and he came as close to an eruption of laughter as the South Reading Room had ever known. ‘If you had taken one of the bardic poets, put him on a psychiatrist’s couch, and let him say whatever came into his head’, he said, ‘this is what he would have come out with!’

The sole text in MS 1745, a quarto paper manuscript of 17 folios measuring 30 × 20 cm, is a compendium of material drawn haphazardly from bardic grammatical convention. In its present form it is probably original. There are indications at ff. 10 v and 12 v that the author had some written material before him, but in general it has the appearance of having been composed from memory. It begins (apparently acephalous, as there is only one gathering and the conjunct of f. 17 is lacking) primarily as a word-list, running in semantic or alphabetical groups, with injections of glossarial and declensional material. This gives way to assorted paradigms of increasing length. Some of these, from f. 7 v on (*diúltadh*), fill an entire page; later ones are padded out with examples of prose usage. At f. 17 r commences a section devoted to the chief irregular verbs (*focail gan iarmerla*); it ends, with the manuscript, incomplete.

The text is liberally illustrated with verse quotations. Some of these figure in the Irish grammatical tracts ed. O. Bergin, *Ériu* 8–10 (1915–28) suppl., while others are from later authors, e.g. Aonghus na nAor (f. 10 v), Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn (13 v); q. 1 of Eoghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird’s *A bhean fuair faill ar an bhfeart* (6 v) establishes a *terminus a quo* for the manuscript of 1608. Although the language is classical, the author lets slip a number of forms which betray Scottish provenance, notably *cosnadh* 2 v, *beantain* 3 r, *cumanta* 5 r, *obair na ceardach* 12 r, *a n-uinneoig* 12 v, *ann cceill* (for *i gcéill*) 17 r.

The precise date, place of origin and authorship of the manuscript cannot be known for certain, but the sum of evidence seems to point in the general direction of 1640, Inveraray and the MacEwen family.

The watermark is of the common ‘pillar’ type and is not unlike specimen no. 3491 in Edward Heawood’s *Watermarks* (Hilversum 1950), dated 1652. This implies an origin in the second or third quarter of the seventeenth century. The script would not be out of place in any Irish manuscript of the period, but is written double-spaced with an unusually broad point; this would suggest that the work was intended

as a young person's copy-book, although none of the spaces have been written in.

The manuscript was bound in a vellum charter of 1630 (apparently a lawyer's draft or copy), a grant of lands in Cowal by Lord Lorne, heir to the 7th Earl of Argyll, to John Campbell of Clachan. This was written 'manu Duncani Duncansone servitoris Georgii Campbell clerici vicecomitatus de Argyle', the latter being George Campbell, a native of Strathmore who was Argyll's sheriff-clerk or sheriff-depute at Inveraray from 1629 to 1656, and possibly longer. On the verso, in what would have been title position while it served as binding, is 'George Campbell aucht this book'.

The manuscript evidently then passed to another member of the legal profession and was brought to Scotland's capital. 'At Edinburghe', 'In the name of' and the signature 'Will: Corsse' appear in elaborate script in the blank lower portion of the charter, the signature reappearing at f. 13 v of the manuscript, while ff. 3 r, 5 r, 6 r, 12 r, 13 v and 14 r contain various other jottings, personal names and scraps of legal phraseology, all in seventeenth-century hands. The names include George Pirie and several Cunninghams - 'written be Edward Cunynghame', 'servitor to mr John Cunynghame', 'Glencairne'.

On 19 March 1937, Sir Francis Grant, Lord Lyon King of Arms and Chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, told the Society at its annual dinner: 'Recently, on going through the papers in possession of an Ayrshire family, the Cunninghams of Caprington, I came across a Gaelic glossary of the 17th century written in Celtic character, and I hope it will be possible to publish this some day' (*Gaelic Soc. Inverness Trans.* 38 (1962 for 1937-41) 150). The manuscript had in fact been deposited in the National Library of Scotland by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Cunninghame of Caprington in 1935. It was rebound in 1937, the old cover becoming NLS Charter 861. The choice of 1745 as the number of the manuscript itself was not entirely fortuitous, being somehow deemed appropriate by the Keeper of Manuscripts of the day for an item so distinctively Highland in appearance. There is a modern pencilled foliation, and its condition is excellent, save for perished top corners at ff. 1-2, with resultant loss of text. The manuscript was not known to Donald Mackinnon and therefore does not appear in his *Descriptive catalogue of Gaelic manuscripts* . . . (Edinburgh 1912), but it is described in vol. 1 of the National Library's own general printed catalogue and on p. 317 of John Mackechnie's *Catalogue of Gaelic manuscripts* . . . 1 (Boston 1973).

It seems clear so far that the manuscript came into the possession of George Campbell at some point during the years 1630 to 1656. He is unlikely to have been the author of it. As a native of the east of Scotland, he may not even have been a fluent Gaelic speaker, far less an inheritor of any bardic grammatical tradition, and indeed when an English-language congregation was established at Inveraray in 1650 he became one of its first elders. Perhaps then it was written for him as a

manual of instruction when he came west to Inveraray in 1629? Another possibility, since it has the look of a child's copy-book about it, is that it was produced for the Inveraray Grammar School, which was likewise set up in 1650 (in the words of the relevant act of parliament) 'for trayneing up of youthes that have the Irishe Tongue'.

Rather more probable, however, given the manuscript's strong connections with the charter-room of Inveraray Castle, is that it got there through being provided for the instruction of the young heir to the earldom of Argyll. The following, from Alexander Fraser's *Inveraray: the Royal Burgh* (Edinburgh 1977) 97-8, is abstracted from Cosmo Innes's *Sketches of early Scotch history and social progress* (Edinburgh 1861) 369-74.

When Archibald who was to become 9th Earl was a child, being four years of age in 1633, he was naturally an object of great care to his grandfather, the Earl and to his father and mother Lord and Lady Lorne. Arrangements were made to provide him with a sufficient man who had both Irish (Gaelic) and English, who would have a care not only to attend him, but sometimes likewise to learn him. The child was given a psalm book, a New Testament and later an English Bible. After some years, the boy began to weary of the Gaelic language, and his mother Lady Lorne gave instructions that he was to be made to speak it, because since he had bestowed so much time and pains in learning it, she would be sorry if he lost it, with laziness in not speaking it.

The boy was a resplendent figure when he came from Glen Urchy, where he was fostered by the accomplished Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, to visit his mother Lady Lorne in Inveraray during the summer. He had a scarlet coat with red silk buttons, red stockings and green satin head gear, called after the German fashion, a mutch. His pedagogue or teacher wore a plaid of many colours, and his page, Duncan Campbell, had a stand of clothes of grey cloth.

As he became older, he wore a gold ring set with a turquoise stone; he carried a small Spanish pistol; and for pocket money he was given an angel of gold, an old English coin bearing the figure of an angel, worth £6.13s.4d., Scots. When his grandfather, the 7th Earl, died in 1638, the boy was dressed in a stand of *duilueid* (what was known later in Scotland as 'a stan' o' black') for mourning.

The name of this tiresome pedagogue with the coat of many colours is given as John MacLean. Being described in the accounts as 'Mr.', he must have had some university training. It should be added that his surname may be open to question: at least one member of the Ó Muirgheasáin family was referred to in English at this period as MacLean, and Eoin Ó Muirgheasáin had elegised Sir Ruairi Mór Mac Leod in 1626. In any event, MacLean had succeeded in disgracing himself totally by 1638, when Sir Colin wrote as follows to Lord Lorne:

MOST HONORDE,

I have desyrit my brother Roberte to schau your lordship in quhat manere Maister Jhone Makleine misbehauis himself. I am sorie that I haue caus to do it, bot the respect I carie to my lorde and to your lordship, and the loue I haue to your lordships sone, makis to do so. Quhen your lordship plaisses your lordship may lede me lorde knau it, and I thinke it may be best remediete by provyding in deu tyme on to supplie Maister Jhone his place, and your Lordship knauis it is requisit he be ane discreite man that is ane scollar, and that can speike both Inglis and Erise, quharof I think thair may be had in Argyll (*The Black Book of Taymouth* (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh 1855) xxi; Innes, 371).

According to John Willcock, *A Scots earl in Covenanting times* (Edinburgh 1907) 12, only one more year was to pass in any case before young Archibald's fosterage in Perthshire came to an end. The country was unsettled, and he returned to Inverary for three years' tutoring before going to Glasgow University in 1642, aged 14. It is therefore quite possible that our manuscript dates from this period. One can only speculate as to MacLean's successor; it may, however, have been Neil MacEwen.

The MacEwens, who were perhaps connected with the Ó hEodhusa family, had long served as poets to the Campbells of Argyll and Glenorchy. In his *Remarks on Dr Samuel Johnson's journey to the Hebrides* (London 1779) 245-6, 269-70, the Rev. Donald MacNicol tells us that the last of the race were Athairne and his son Niall, and that Niall (b. c.1570?) was the author of the splendid elegy on Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy beginning *Mór an bróinsgéal bás Í Dhuibhne* (1631). That Niall was competent in English and theology as well as Gaelic is demonstrated by his translation of the Shorter Catechism about 1652; he may also have been responsible for the translation of Calvin's Catechism in 1631. Both are reprinted in R. L. Thomson's *Adtimchiol an Chreidimh* (Scottish Gaelic Texts Soc., Edinburgh 1962). The manuscript of the Glenorchy elegy survives (Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, RH 13/40); unfortunately from the present point of view, it is written in an extraordinary hybrid of Gothic and Gaelic letter-forms, which makes it impossible to say categorically that it is or is not by the same hand as MS 1745.

It only remains to be added that the Aonghus na nAor quotation at f. 10 v would have caused no offence to the Argyll family, being directed at the Baron of Delvin in Ireland.

I am grateful to the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland for permission to reproduce the text. Round brackets indicate expansion of doubtful or less common contractions, square brackets indicate editorial additions, angular brackets indicate missing text, and punctuation is largely my own.

NLS MS 1745

[f. 1 r] Cain, cancha, na cancha, don can(. . .), sna cancuibh . leagadh oruibh, oruibhsi no orts(. . .) . bruguidh, fear toighe . biatach, dailteo(ir) bhidh 7 digh . deoch, don digh, m(éd) na digh(. . .), deoch, deocha; amuil adeir an file:

Deocha molta airsean uaim
an baisgheal (. . .) on craobruaid.

Cnoc, don chnuc, m(éd) an chnuic, don cnocuibh, m(éd) na na(. . .) cnoc . conchlann, conghlann . cosmhuil . cubhuidh . ceile . caor, caora, on caorthann . comortus . coimeas . caill . diogbhail . dionus . druis . diomaoin, diomhaoineas graidh no druisi . riachtananus, riachtanleas, coimhriachtanus . coimleapchus leaba luighe.

[f. 1 v] (. . .)g (. . .)gach masladh o canamhain . bearr, bearradh, bearrtha . barrsgaoilte, sgaoilteach, do sgaoileadh, craobhsgaoileadh . ceangal, coimceangal cuirp . corp, don corp, m(éd) an cuirp . ionann caomh 7 cairdeamhail . clodh, tilleadh: tugh¹, ionan ciall daibh araon . gluaisim, gluaisæ, gluaisid, gluaiseadh sé, gluaismid, g(lu)aisibhsæ, gluaislid . (dá) rachadh, da ttiaghuinn no (dá) rachuinn . eiridh, eirghe, aitheirghe, eiseirghe . pais . bas . pian . peannaid . pairc . prap . esguidh, primesguidh, ullamh, eathlamh, urrlamh, lanesguidh . leasg, neamhleasg.

[f. 2 r] Nuadh, nuaidea(. . .) toig . smual, smal . snuadh . foir . foiridhin . foirneart . cnaoí, romcná . cunnradh . cunnardhach² . cual, cuala . oire . oireagha, oireadha o alne, aluinn . fethlonn, fethlonna . redla, rélla . mela . sela .i. comhardha . cuimhneach, cuimhne . cradh, craite . cinnti . thall, tholl 7 toll, o tolladh . taom . aithreach, aitreachus, aithrige . tol, tal, on toil . trácht . caladh . ciomhas cúain, ciomus eduidh no earruidh . earr, iorr thire no duithche . eang eduig no thire . fedar a ragha ann cluin, cluintear, cloisdear.

[f. 2 v] (. . .)d téacht, teachtadh . créacht, créachtach . cosnadh,³ cosnsantach . creidimh . crabhadh, craibheach . craobhach . imreasain . arachdach . bunadh . bunusach . greim, greimeannach . geim cairmogail no criosdail .i. cloch, clach buadha féta . geanmnuidh, geanmnuidheacht . ciorrhadh, ciorruidh . gleo, gliadh . fe fia druagh . ceo, chiagh . cioch, ciogh . carbad oiletrum . ionchar . curach . curán . cuirridín . caor fhineamhna, fineamhain . fearthain . ionann conn 7 ciall . ionann brian 7 cnoc ceididh⁴ . cabhan⁵ . aonach . oireachtus, oireacht, oireachta . bean: bein, buing,

¹i.e. presumably *togha* 'choice'.

²'Binding, obligatory.'

³The regular Scottish Gaelic form of *cosnamh*.

⁴'A *bríán* is a flat-topped hill.'

⁵In common with the terms on either side of it, *cabhan* seems here to be intended somewhat in the sense defined by O'Donovan ('understood in Down and Fermanagh to mean a round, dry bare hill': *Dictionary of the Irish language [DIL] s.v. cobfán*) and Dwelly (*Illustrated Gaelic-English dictionary*: 'field, plain') – i.e. a site of hilltop assembly, a market stance.

[f. 3 r] beantain⁶ air aonceil uil . toirrchios . oirrchios . lucht oighe . eo . maighre . breac . bradan . goil greine . iara, don iaruin . graineog, gráineoga . easgann . aoir cam crion cruaidh calma . croibhneart . caislén . caischém . badhbh . feannog . peisd, ilpheisd . cliabh, cliabhan . ibheall, aoibheall, aghnadh aoibheallta . ár on iorghuil . clár duthcha . críoch, críocha . clar tíre . urra, earruigh, on uirridh⁷ . ionghoire on aodhaireacht; ad[u]b(hair)t an f(ile):

Searruidh i Tháil tamnuidhe
cáir earruidh da n-ionghoire.

Coir, cáir . earrach, o aimsir an earruidh; amhail ad[u]b(hair)t an file an comhad:

Fada an teagh ta ag O Cealluidh
's ní h-eadh an la earruidh ann.

[f. 3 v] Cunnuibh, cunnmhuigh, cuinneobhuidh⁸ . cuma, cumtha, cumthadoir,⁹ cumthar . cian d'aimsir no d'ionbuidh . sgaoladh . sgaradh, sgarthain . sgrudadh, sgrudtar . sgor, sgorach o sgor each, sgoradh o ghearradh no mionbhlohdhadh . spairn . spionnadh . poinnidhe; amuil ad[u]b(hair)t an file:

Ni poinnidh ar ngníomh le ga
coillidhe dhíom ní denta.

Comhnuidh, comhnuidheach . sibhelta . siothchanta . sith o brugh 7 sith o shiothcain . aingeal, aingil . ausdal easba, apsal . creinn, creim . glaodh . gaoth o ghliocas, gaoth on gaoíth.

[f. 4 r] gaosmur, gáos o ghliocus. Do connacus, do connarc, ad connairc, ad chiú, ad chía, ad cheath, ad cim, ad chí, do chiu, do chim, do cithear, cífidhthear, a bfaca, nochá nfhaca, go bfaicthear, nach bfaicthear, faicsin, ag faicsin, air bfaicsin. Buille, don bhuille, med an bhuille, bhuille, na builleadha, med na mbuilleadha, gan builleadha . buille, buile ar endithcheall 7 air enchéill . bine, cruinne, cruine, acht gan iollradh aca . faobhar, don fhaobhar, med an faobhair, na faobhair, na bfaobhar, d'faobharuibh, arm faobhrach; ad[u]b(hair)t an fil:

Ase dual an dearc cocallach
file faobhrach freagarthach.
Druid re buille asi ar sligidh
do ní an uirre d'foiridhin.

⁶i.e. *beantainn*, the regular Sc.G. form.

⁷See *DIL* s.v. *aurrae*.

⁸From *congghaim* – 2sg. imper., alternative 2sg. imper., 3sg. fut.

⁹The *th* is a scribal afterthought. Note the 'Scottish' thought-progression – in Sc.G. *cunnuibh/cunnmhuigh* 'keep' and *cum* 'form' are both realised as *cum*.

Denamh, ro ghen, ni ghen, ni

[f. 4 v] dhearnadh, ni dthingentar, nac dìongna, an med nach dearna, deinmhe; deismireacht air dheinme ann so síos, ad[u]b(hair)t an file:

Ni h-uair deinmhe deithfire
do sduaigh Eirne an t-athbhuile.

Foghlum, faghlam, don foghlum, don faghlum, foghluinnte, faghluinn-te, ag denamh na fogluma, na faghlama . sbor, don sbor, med an sbuir, na sbuir, dona sboruibh . tulach, tealach, tolach, ar thuluidh, air tealugh, na tolcha, na tulcha, na ttulach, na ttolach . ealuidh,¹⁰ ealaghain, med na h-ealaghna; iollrad, na h-ealagna, dona h-ealaghnuib saora . cochall, don cochall, m(éd) an cochuill, ar cochalluibh, na cochuill . dochar, a ndochar, na dochair . congaireach, conghair.

[f. 5 r] Úrchuir, orchuir, urchar, orchar, urchra, orchra, na n-urchar, na n-orchor, na h-urcradha, na h-orcradha, orchradhach . tuata, tuatadha, tuatacht . cumnadh . fear cumanta¹¹ . cumhduighthe . dreim re duthuidh, ag dreim riú no ru . fiú, fúm, fúinn, faoi, fúd . creag, don creig, med na creige, na creaga, don creaguibh, med na ccreag, gan creaga . leagaim, leagsæ, leagadh se, leagmuid, leaguibhsæ, leagadh siad, leagamur leaba no arus no do leagbhursæ, do leagadar a seolta no a siúl . seol, don tseol, m(éd) an thshiuil, na seoil, na siuil, dona seoltuibh, med na seol . cronn, crann, don crann, med an chroinn, na croinn, dona crannuibh, dona cronnuibh, m(ed) na ccrann, m(ed) na ccronn, gan cronn, gan cran, [f. 5 v] gan chronna, gan chranna, crannghoil . Cú, don coin, m(ed) na con, gan coin, na coin, dona conuibh, na ccon, gan choin . muileann, don mhuileann, m(éd) an mhuilinn, gan mhuileann, na muilne, dona muilnibh, m(ed) na muileann, gan mhuilne, muilneoir, muilneora . file, don fil(e), mac an fhil(. . .), gan fhile, na filidh, na fileagha, dona filidhibh, raite na bhfileadh . leathad, leathan, leithne . ruathar, don ruatar, m(ed) an ruathair, gan ruathar, na ruathair, don ruatharuibh, gan ruathair . comhdhail, don chomhdhail, san chomhdhail, gan chomhdhail, comhdhala, dona comhdhalaibh, na comhdhala, gan chomhdhala . riom, riomhthar . roinn, ronn, ranna, ronna, roinntear, ranntar, rannfuighthear,

[f. 6 r] rannadoir . aireamh: airfim, airimhsæ, airfeadh se, airmid, airimhsæ, aireadh no airfead siad, d'aireamh me, d'aireamh tu, d'aireamh se, d'aireamhur, d'aireamhor, d'aireamhar, d'aireamhuir, d'aireamhuirsæ, d'aireamhadur, d'aireamhador, d'aireamhadar . comharrdha, don chomharrtha, m(éd) an chomhartha, gan comhartha, na comharrthadh, dona comharthuibh, donarrduibh,¹² gan chomharrthadha, comharrdha comainn . slog, sluagh, sluaighte, sluaighri .i.

¹⁰This became a common spelling in Sc.G. but not in Irish.

¹¹*Cumnádh* 'act of reminding', O. Bergin (ed.), 'Irish grammatical tracts' III, *Ériu* 14 (1946) suppl., § 64; *cumanta* 'common', Sc.G.

¹²Written in error for *dona comharrdhuibh*.

rioghshluagh, morshluagh, gearrshluagh, glanshluagh, glanshlog, beagshluagh no beagslogh . romham, romhad, roimhe, romhuinn, romhuibh, rompa, romamsa, romadsæ, romhisin, romhuinne, romhuibhsæ, rompasan . ranuig, rainig, ranagus, ranaguirsæ, ranuig sé, ranagamur, ranagamhuirsæ, rangador . treabhadh: treabhim, treabhadh se, treabh-muid, treabhuibhsæ, treabhadh siad.

[f. 6 v] tríd, tríom, tribh, tribhsi, triodsæ, trínne . feall, feallfuighthear, fealluim, fealloim, feallaim, failisæ, fealladh se, feallmuid, fealluibhsi, fealladh siad, do fheallus fein, do fheall tusa no d'feall tusa no meisi, d'feall seisin mo d'fheall se ormsa no ortsa . fail, failidheacht, maidneachda, aoinchiall aca sain; deismeireacht:

A bean fuair fail air an bfeart
trúagh leam a bhfaigte d'éisdeacht
da mbeath fían Ghaoidheal ad ghar
do biadh gad caoineadh congnamh.

Adfum, adfud, adfudsa, admuinisi, aduibh, aduibhsæ .c. (aidibhsi .l.), admhadh se, admuid, admhuidhsæ, admadh siad:

Admham an obairt meisi
gan fhíaghuin da inneisi
[f. 7 r] a ni nac dubhairt a-der
bi re h-uracht an aiber.

Tríall, tríalluim, triallsæ, trialladh se, tríallmuid, tríalluibhsæ, tríalluid, thríallamur, thríallamhuirsæ, thríalludur, trialladar, triallus, thríallus; a[du]b(air)t an foghluinte:

A leabhair triallus ar tuinn
slighe dhúinn dena romhainn
na h-oig as gniomarsuidh gal
le rioghasruidh foid Alban. an

Saoileann, saoilteanus: saoilim, saoilisæ, saoilleadh se, saoilmid, saoilibhsi, saoilleadh siad, saoiltear linn, saoiltear libh, saoiltear leo, saoiltear lat, leat, mur saoilim no mur shaoilim, mura saoiltear no mura saoiltearhuirsí, mura shaoilid, mura saoiltear mna 7 fir.

[f. 7 v] Diultadh: diultam, diultuim, diuiltsæ, diult, diultadh se, diultmuid, diultuibhsi, diultadh siad, dhiultuis fein, dhiult thusa, dhiult se, dhiultamur, dhiultabhair, dhiultabhuirsí, dhiultadar, diultfuighthear leam, diultfuighthear leat, lat, diultfuighthear leis, leis, diultfuighthear linn no line, diltfuighthear leo no leosan, a ndiultann tu me no a ndiultuimsí thu, a ndiultar leat me no a ndiultar leam thu, a ndiultar leis me no meisi, a ndiultmuid sibh no sibhsi, a ndiultuid sinne canamhain, a ndiultar leo sinne no a ndiultann siad sinn no neoch oile.

[f. 8 r] Tabhair, tobhair: tabhram, tabhair, tabhradh se, tugmuid, tuguibhsi, tugadh siad, tugus, tugsam, tugabhair, tugsad, tugamur, tugabhuirsæ, tugadar, tugsadur; deismeireacht ata:

Muireadhuigh mel do sgín
 go mbearramuid don airdrigh
 tabhram go milis gan mhóid
 ar nda thrilis don trionnoid.

Bearrad, don bhearra, m(éd) an bhearr(aidh) 7 mur soin sios: bearruim, bearrsa, bearradh se, bearrmuid, bearruibhsi, bearradh siad, bearruis, bearrsæ, bearradh seisin, bhearramur, bhearramhuirsi, bearrsad.

[f. 8 v] Adér, adeirim, adersæ, adeir se, adeirmid, adeirsib, adeir siad, adubrais, adubhrusæ, adubhairt se, adubhramur, adubhramuir, adubradar, adubairt, gion go ndubhairt siad no sinne .c., ge derdaois, adeirid, adermuid .c. . trachtuim, trachtsæ, trachtadh se, trachtmuid, trachtuibhsi, trachtadh siad, thrachtadar, trachtamar; tracht buinn coise, tracht geal gainmhíde caluidh no calaphuirt . teagbhail, don teagmhail, m(éd) na teagmhala, na teagmalla, dona teagmhaluibh, m(éd) na tteagmhála, gan teagmhala, da tteagmadh . tuairim, don tuairim, fa thuairim, fam tuairim, fad tuairim, faoi tuairim, ar ttuairimne, faoi bhur ttuairim, fa ttuairim, air tuairim, gan tuairim . tuarusgbhail, don tuarusgbhail, m(éd) na tuarusgbhala, gan tuarusgbhail.

[f. 9 r] Coll, call, don choll, don chall, med an chuill, gan choll, gan chall, na cuill, dona colluibh, dona calluibh, méd na ccoll, collchnú, callchna, don callchnaoí no don cholchnaoí . fuasgladh, don fhúasgladh, med an fhúasgluidh, gan fhuasgladh, na fuasgluidh, dona fúasgladh, gan fúasgladh no fhúasgluidh air neach no ar neoch aca no orrthuibh, coir o chanamhain; fuasgailte, fuaisgealtar e no í, iarr fuasgl(adh); fosgladh, fosgail, fosgla, don fosgla, m(éd) an fhosgluidh, gan fosgal, gan fosgladh, air fosgladh; fosgladh 7 fuaslugadh, fuasgluig; fosgluim, fosgalsæ, fosgladh se, fosgalmuid, foisgluibhsi, fosgladh, d'fosgail siad na glasa no na cuimhrigh do bhi orum no oirne no oruib, d'fosglas, d'fosgalsæ no d'fosgail thusa, d'fosgail se, d'fosglamur, d'fosglamhuirsi, d'fosgail siad, fosluighear, osluighear an dorus.

[f. 9 v] Gluasacht, don gluasachd, med an gluasachda; gluaisim romam, gluasæ romhad, gluaiseadh se roimhe, gluaismid romhainn, gluaisibh romhuibh, glúaiseadh siad rompa, gluaisimsi go baile no o bhaile, o traigh no thir no tair tuinn, gluaisfidhtear linn no lat énní, gluaistear libh an láochruidh; da ndingeantæ enræd oile, tair a choir no tair a ccoir¹³ . gairm, don gairm, med na garma, gan ghairm, na garmanna, dona garmannuibh, gan garmanna; goirim, gorsæ, goireadh se, goirmid, goiribh, goireadh siad, goirimsi tusa, goirsæ me, goireadh se, goirmisid,¹⁴ goiribhsi, (dá) ngoirdis, da ngoiread siad no sibh no cach, fir no mna, ghoiris fein air no uirre, goir tu orm 7 air an bhfear ud oile, ar an mnaoi úd oile, do ghoireamar, goireamhuir 7 goireadar orrthuibh uile no go h-uilidhe; a ttanuig dhíot gairm air gach neach.

¹³'It is, or they are, wrong.'

¹⁴Cf. *da ttogramuisd*, f. 14 v.

[f. 10 r] Cior, don chir, med na círe, gan chir, na ciora, dona cioruibh, med na ccíor, gan chiora; círim, cíorsæ, cioradh se, ciormuid, ciribhsi, cioruibhsi, cioradh síad, ciorfudfa do cheann, da ciorfæ mo cheann, da cciorfadh se me, do ciorfuinn e, do ciorfadhmuid, da ciorfadh sibhsi agas da ccioradh siad, ciorfuightheas do chennsa, mo chennsa . gearradh coisi no laimhe, feithe, fuil no fionna: gearruim, gearrsæ, gearradh se, gearrmuid, gearraibhsi, gearradh siad, gearrfudsa cúal, gearrsæ (dá) cuail, gearradh seisin cual, gearrfuightheas linn ceithre cuala, gearrfoightheas libhse cuig cuala no se craobha, da ngearrfadh siad ocht cnamha no naoi cuala cuilinn; fear gearrtha fir agas mna, ar ngearradh na coilleadh, fir ghearrtha, mna gearrta, cnamha gearrtha . goirid, gearr, on giorra, mar ta bean gearr, fear gearr, cu no each gearr, bo, cáora,
[f. 10 v] capall, no abhann ghearr:

Broc ar giorra 's ar ghlaise,
apa ar mhéd 's ar miomhaise,
giomach ar geire a dha sul,
sionnach air breine an barun.

Galladh, don ghealladh, med an gheallta, na gealluid fuarus uait no uaibh no uaibsi no uadha, gealltanus breige no gealladh bregach no breige dhamh; gealluim, geallsæ, gealladh se, geallmuid, gealluibhsi, gealladh siad, geafudsa dhuit, da ngeallfæ, da ngeallfadh se dhamh, geallfuightheas linn, da ngeallfuightheas libhsi no da ngeallfadh siad aoinsead d'each no d'eathar no d'arthairrach no d'atharrachuill,¹⁵ is geallta dhamsa ni eigin duit 7 is geallta duit seoid dhamhsa; 'na aguidh soin,

[f. 11 r] as ingheallta duit no dúinne gac ní is ionrágha ann. Nocht, nochtar leam no libhsi, nochduim, nochtæ, nochtadh se, nochtmuid, nochtuibhsi, nochtadh siad, nofudsa gac en ni is ail leam phfhein, an tra, an tan, an tann, a ttan nochtfæ énní no aonræd orm no orum, nochtfuightheas leo no linne, corp nochtuidhe, nocht fir, nocht mna, nocht¹⁶ leinb, leinbh no leinibh, nochtar fear no bean, leanb, leanbh no leanamh, nochtfuightheas fir no mna no leanba, nochtfuightheas airm . taisbeontar, taisbeontar airm, taisenadh, taisenadh, taisbenadh, taisbeonadh sloigh, sluaigh no feachta no fos ionnmhuis.

[f. 11 v] Dortadh, don dortadh, med an dortuidh; dortfuightheas fuil, fion, no uisge, dortuim, dortsæ, dortadh se, dortmuid, dortuibhsi, doirteadh siad, dortfam, (dá) ndortfuinn, da ndortfæ, da ndortadh, da ndortar libh, da ndortar leam, da ndortar latsa, gion g[o] ndortmuid, da

¹⁵*Arthairrach* is for *árthrach*, later *artharach*, *árthach*, early Sc.G. *árdrach*, 'a ship'. I can only assume that *atharrachuill* is an attempted dat. pl. of this: *l* for *b* is a common copyist's error (which suggests that the scribe was copying here). As the pl. of *árthrach* was *árthraighe*, Sc.G. *árdraighe*, a form *atharrachuibh* would seem to imply interference from *eathracha*, Sc.G. *eathraichean*, a more everyday word.

¹⁶i.e. 'naked person', followed by defining genitives (Ir. and Sc.G.), or, less likely, 'nakedness' (Sc.G. only); or simply predicative adj. = *is nocht fir* etc.

ndortuid fir no mna an copan, dhortamur soidheach lan, dhortamhuir cupa, corn, no cuach, dhortadar bleidhe banairgid lan do dhìgh no do dibh . deoch, don dìgh, m(ed) na dibhe 7 dìge, na deocha, do dheocuib, gan dìgh, tabair dhìghe dhamhsa no duit fein.

[f. 12 r] Ól, don ól, med an óil, gan ól, teach ola, teagha, toig oil, tìgh oil, a tteach oil no a ttìgh oil; oltar leam, ol orum, ìbh dhìgh, ìbhim, òlsæ, ìbheadh se an lan ud no a leath, ìbhmhid, òluibhsi, òladh siad:

Ibh dhìgh a ttìgh Tomolltuidh,
ìbh, 's na h-ìbh iomarcuid.
A fhir do chuaidh don charruig,
gabhmuid dhìgh uaib is ìbhmhid. .l.

Liomhtoir, liomhtha, liomhtar leam, liomhtar leat, liomhtar leis, liomhtar linn, liomhtar libh, liomhtar leo, liomhfum, liomhfum arm no airm, liomsæ sgian no colg, liomfadh se calg agus ceann ceisi n[o] craoisidhe, liomhmuid tuagh torathair agus ceann chruisidhe, liomhadh sibhsi moran no beagan d'òbair na ceardach.¹⁷

[f. 12 v] Sathadh, saitear, saitiar, m(ed) an an tsaite no an tsathuidh, gan sathadh, na saite, na sathuid, med na sathad, gan saithiodh no saite san fhear úd no san mnaoi ud thiar no toir 7 fos is canamhai[n] choir do chím,¹⁸ tairrnghe saite a ccloic, a ccronn no a n-uinneoig;¹⁹ saithim, sathsæ, sathadh se, sathmuid, sathuibhsi, sathadh siad, fear fuair sathadh, saithfiudsa so a bfear oile 'na eruic, saithfidhthear ann 7 saithfhear air, saitear orrtuibh, tsaitheadur orumsa agus an bfear úd, tsaitfinnsi orrtuibh no air no uirre:

[f. 13 r]Tre goire gach saite sean,
aite oile ni fuigheadh.

F[r]ith, fuaradh ar aoinceill, fuarus fein, fuair tusa, fuair se, fuaramar, fuarabhuir, fuaradar, fuarsan, fuarsad, gion go bfuair sinn, gion go bfuair sibh no sibhsi, gion go bfuarabhuirsi, gion g[o] bfuaradarsan; ad[u]b(air)t an f(ile):

Fuaruis mar gac itche oile
an ded socair sneachduighe,
da braoi reidh comhghasda cham
's an bel robhlasda runmall.

Fuaradar cach go coitcheann, frithe le cach gan iomarcuidh gan easbuidh no gan uireasbhuidh, gach ni frith le cach no lais an chomhluadar coit-chionn, fuarabhair no fuarabairsi ni eigin, fuaradsan crodh, caoiridh no groidh no ceatracha.

¹⁷An intermediate form between Ir. *ceardcha* (nom. sg., gs.) and Sc.G. *ceardach* (nom. sg.), *ceardaich* (gen. sg.).

¹⁸This suggests that the author was copying from a text at this point.

¹⁹Sc.G. *uinneag*.

[f. 13 v] Grod, grad, ullamh, abuigh, ullmuighthe, deas, trachtuid ar aoinchéill uile, 7 gearr, goirid 's as giorra . do bhi me no thu, do bi, bhaoi, da mbia, do bhamur, do bhamuirne, da mbi, da mbeath, biaidh, da mbeatmuid, biaid, bios, bhias, bim, biam, do biodh, do bhiad, da mbeinsi, biadsa, biosæ, biodh, bidhmuid, biodh sibhsi, biadh siad no siadsan; ar eindenamh a n-aimsir no a n-uair, aga, (dá) mbia is coir o ciort no o canamhain;²⁰ ad[u]b(air)t f(ile) an rann:

Da mbia leam la na breithe
 mac na h-oighe d'airigthe,
 gion go ndeachadh saor acht sinn
 do ghaol mo sheathar shaoilim.

Biaid 'na taise 's 'na tompuibh
 ag easorguin ag easontuibh,
 [f. 14 r] mosgluidh cuirp fonnmhuighe Fáil
 le h-orrluige an uilc anbhail.

Tog, togbhail, med na togmhala, toguim, togsæ, togadh se no togmhadh se; iollradh, togmuid, toguibhsi, togadh no togmhadh siad no da ttogmadh siad, thoguinnsi, da ttogthæ, togbhurse, thogamur, thogaibhtear, thogbhadar, togfudsa a n-aghuidh gacha neithe diobh soin, thogadar am aghuidh go h-uilidhe, togfúds a n-aghuidh gach aoin diobh, togaibhtear do ceann, toguidh, do thoguidh, togadh ar aon chéill 7 togbhail; deismeireacht:

Biodh h' aire ort, a Eire,
 gar dhaoibh dronga aigmheile,
 gearr go buing an doghrúinn duit,
 a ghormfhuinn Chuinn is Chormuic.

Deismeireacht an taobh oile:

[f. 14 v] Cuid da obair ar ath nglíad
 do toguibh Niall rath na riogh.

Togair, togra, togruim fein, togarsæ, togradh se, togramuid, togruibhsi, togradh siad, togruimsi, togarsæ, togradh se, da ttogramuisd,²¹ da ttogradis, da ttoigeoruinn, da ttoigeorthæ féin . labhruim, labharsæ, labhair, labhradh se, labhramuid, labruibh, labhradh siad, labhruimsi, labharsæ, labradh se no seisin anois; air endenamh le labruim san iollradh ach labhramur,²² labhradar linn, leam no leat no libh; labart, ga labhairt, tre labhairt, ag labhairt riom, rinn no riot,

²⁰? 'Taking the same form irrespective of their tense or time, *aga mbia* and *dá mbia* are correct by rule or by usage'.

²¹Cf. *goirmisd*, f. 9 v.

²²The scribe first wrote *lam* then scored it out, which suggests that he was not copying at this point.

[f. 15 r] labhra lan, labhairt os iseall, labhruim os aird dan, labhruinn ni gan cóir gan ciort. Ceil orm é, ceil ar cach e a reim oile, ceilteanus, ceilim, ceil thusa, ceiladh se, ceilmid, ceilibh, ceileadh siad, ceilfead go deimhin, ceilfudsa go deimhin, da cceilfinn no (dá) cceilfinnsi ar chach, da cceilfead tu, da cceilfeadh se, da cceilfeadhmuid, (dá) cceilfidis, (dá) cceilfedh siad, ceiltear, ceiltior leo no linn gach ni (bu) mian leo no linne, do ceileadar gach ni d'fiafruigheas dhiob san lathairsin no dar fhiafruig me san ionbhuidh sin; deismeireacht:

Do ceileadar a ccionta
do tuig Iosa a n-aigeanta;
dol saor nochar dheacair dhaib
's a bpecuidh araon d'admail.

[f. 15 v] Tuigse ann so sios.

Tuigim, tuigsi, tuigeadh se, tuigmid, tuigibh, tuigiodh siad, sinne no sibhsi, tuigimsi, tuigsi me, tuigiodh se me no thu, tuigmid sibh 7 tuigibhsi sinn, tuigeadh siad, tuigfinnsi thu, da tuigfæ me, da ttuigfeadh se, do thuigfinn e do ghnath, do tuigeamur, do tuigeamhuir, do thuigedar, nior thuigeamar, nior thuigeamhuir, nior thuigedar meisi no neach oile, tuighear, tuigfidhthe leamsa no libhsi na daoine no na dronga úd:

Tuigim ort, a abra mall,
do dul a bhfuaire umam;
mur nar ghnath libh agus linn,
mo cion don tra nach tuiginn.

[f. 16 r] Ceileabhradh, don ceileabradh, med an ceileabhruid, na ceileabhra, med na cceileabhra, dona ceileabhruibh, gan cheileabhra, iarr ceileabhra; ceileabhruim, ceileabharsæ, ceileabhradh se, ceileabhramuid, ceileabhruibhsi, ceileabhradar, do ceileabradar cac le cheile:

Ceileabram duit, a baidhbh deirg,
a ghiolla dar gheill gach cird.

Ceileabhruid draoithe, druadha no daoine ag fothachtain no ag fiafruigh cuisi no cas eigin airidhe; ar cceileabradh dhí no dho, riomsa no riotsa, rinn no ribhsi.

[f. 16 v] Fogra: fogair fear no bean, fogruim air an bhfear úd, fogarsæ air fhear oile no ar mnaoi oile, fogradh se duit no dhamhsa no duibhsi fonn no fearonn no dutuidh d'fagbhail, fogramuid duibhsi tir no talamh do sheachnadh, fogruibsi dúinne an baile d'fagbail a n-arm no a n-uair no n-aimsir dhligheach, fogruidh siad sinn as an rioghacht, d'fogruis doib dul amach, d'fogair tu dho dol tar lear, d'fogair se dhisi no dhosan dol tar linn no tar abhainn no fos tar aibhnib abhal egcosmoil,²³ foigeoradh thu, foigeorathar sinne, sibh no iad.

²³'Various mighty [*adhbhal*] rivers.'

[f. 17 r] Focail gan iarmerla ann so sios.

Do ranuig, do rug, do tug, do tanuig lochtach, uair ni coir a ragha, acht rug, tug, tanuig: rug bean leanamh, leanb no leanbh, rug si clann, nior rug si gin meic no inghine, nior rug si gineamain riamh mura mbearthar le e o so suas no o so amach, ruguis clann mor no beag cheana, ar an bean, rugsad mna clann, rugadar mna clann, agalluibh bhan, rugamur clann, rug fear orm no ort do luas ratha no rithe, rug seisi ormsa agus ruguis fein air, rugamur orra ag[us] rugadar oirne: ata sin ann cceill²⁴ o spairn 7 o rith.

[f. 17 v] Tug me, tug tu, tug se, tug sinn no tugamur, tug sibh no tugabhair, tug siad, tugsad no tugadar leo ba no eallach no airis eigin, tug tu leatrom orm nar tuill me, tuguis fein leatrom ortsa 'na aguidh soin; ad[u]b(air)t an file:

Tug se a trom ara troighibh,
oighir Dé a ccronn dar ccabhair.

Tanaig, tanuig, tanoig, tainig me no tu, se, sinn, sibh no siad, tanguis tar tuinn, tar tir no tar sliabh, tangamur air luing no air eathar, tangamhuir no tangamuirs a ttir no a ttiobh.

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²⁴Sc.G. eclipsis.