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 $30 \times 20$ 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 ($diùladh$), 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 ($focail gan ärmarla$); 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 fail lar 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, $obair na ceandach$ 12 r, a $n-unneog$ 12 v, $ann eceill$ (for $i$ $geall$) 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 Edinburnhe', '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. 13v of the manuscript, while ff. 3r, 5r, 6r, 12r, 13v and 14r 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. Cunningham 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 Mackenzie'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 Inverary in 1629? Another possibility, since it has the look of a child’s copy-book about it, is that it was produced for the Inverary Grammar School, which was likewise set up in 1650 (in the words of the relevant act of parliament) ‘for trayneing up of youths that have the Irishe Tongue’.

Rather more probable, however, given the manuscript’s strong connections with the charter-room of Inverary 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 Inverary: 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 Inverary 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 duiluid (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 Muirgheasain family was referred to in English at this period as MacLean, and Eoin Ó Muirgheasain 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 misbeauis 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 lune I haue to your lordships sone, makis to do so. Quhen your lordship plaisses your lordship may lede me lorde knau it, and I think it may be best remediete by provyding in deu tyme on to supplie Maister Jhone his place, and your Lordship knaus 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 Ò 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 bróinsgáil bás Í Dhúibhne (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 Chreidímh (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 onuibh, onuibh si no orts (. . .). bruguidh, fear toghe. biatach, dailteoidh. bhidh γ diigh, deoch, don diigh, m(éd) na diigh (. . .), deoch, deocha; amuil adeir an file:

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

Cnoc, don chnuic, m(éd) an chnuic, don cnocuibh, m(éd) na na (. . .)
cnoc. conchlan, conghlann. cosmuil. cubhuidh. ceile. caor, caora, on caethann . comortus. coimeas. call. diogbhail. dionus. druis. diomaoin, diomhaoinas graidh no druisi. riachtananas, riachtanleas, comhrachtanus. coimleachus leabha lughe.

[f. 1 v] (. . .)gach masladh o canamhain. bear, bearadadh, beartha. bartaigh, sbacilteach, do sgaoileadh, craobhsaoileadh. ceangal, combeangal cuirp. corp, don corp, m(éd) an cuirp. iomann caomh γ caireamhail. cloch, tilleadh: tugadh,1 ionan cialdh aron. gluaisim, gluaisae, gluaisid, gluaisadh sé, gluaismid, g(lu)aisibhse, gluaisilad. (dá) rachadh, da ttiaghuinn no (dá) rachuinn. eiridh, eirgh, eirteirgh, eiseirgh, pais. bas. pian. peannaid. pare. prap. esuidh, primsiguidh, ullamh, eithlamlamh, urrlamh, lanesuidh. leasg, neamhleasg.

[f. 2 r] Nuadh, nuidea (. . .) toig. smual, smal. smudh. foir. foirdhinn. foirnact. cnoc, romcná. cunnradh. cunnradhach.2 cur, cuia. cire. oireagha, oireadh o aine, aulinn. fethlom, fethlonna. reda, rella. mela. sela. i. comhardha. cuimhneach, cuimhne. cradh, craile. cainti. thall, toll γ toll, o tolladh. taom. aithreachus, aithrigh. tol, tal, on toil. trácht. caladh. ciomhas cuain. ciomus eduidh no earruidh. earr, iorr thire no doilcuche. eang eduig no thire. fedar a ragha ann cluin, cuinteir, cloisder.


1 i.e. presumably togha "choice".
2"Binding, obligatory."1
3"The regular Scottish Gaelic form of cosnamh."
4"A bríon is a flat-topped hill."2
5"In 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 Done and Fermanagh to mean a round, dry bare hill') - Dictionary of the Irish language [DIL] s.v. cabhán" and Dwelly (Illustrated Gaelic-English dictionary: "field, plain") - i.e. a site of hilltop assembly, a market stance."
[f. 3 r] beantain⁶ air aonceill uil. toirrchos. cíirichios. lacht cíghe. eo. maighre. breac. bradan. goil greine. iara. don iaruin. gráineog. gráineoga. easgann. aoir cam crion cruaidh calma. croibheart. caislén. caischeim. badhbh. feannog. peisd. ilpeisd. ciabh. ciabhán. ibheall. aoibheall. aghanadh aoibheallta. ár on iorghul. clár duthcha. crioch, criocha. clár tirc. urra. earruigh. on uirridh⁷. ionghoire on aodhairseacht; ad[u]b(hair)l an f(ile):

Searruidh in Tháil tannuidhe
cair earruidh da n-ionghoire.

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

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

[f. 3 v] Cunnubh, cunnmuigh, cuinneobhuidh⁸. cuma, cumtha, cumhadoir,⁹ cumthar. cian d'aimsir no d'ionbuidh. sgaoladh. sgaradh. sghathan. sgrudadh. sgrudtar. sgor. sgoradh o sgor each. sgoradh o gearihadh no mionbhlodhadh. spairn. spionnadh. poinnidhe; amuil ad[u]b(hair)l an fil:

Ni poinnidh ar ngniomh le ga
coitidhe dhiom ni denta.

Comhnuideach. comhnuideach. sibhelta. siothchanta. sith o brugh 7 sith o shiollthain. aingeal, aingil. ausdal easba, apsal. creinn, creim. gaoth. gaoth o ghlicas. gaoth on gaoith. [f. 4 r] gaosmur. gaois o ghlicius. Do connuac, do convac, do connairc, ad chiú, ad chia, ad chéath. ad cim. ad chuí. do chum. do cithean. a bfaic, nocha a bhfaic, go bhfaicthear, nach bhfaicthear. faicsin. a bhfaic. a bhfaicthear. Buille. don bhui. med an bhui. bhui. na builleadha. gaoth. gaoth o gaoth. Buille, don bhui. med an bhui. bhui. na builleadha. gaoth. gaoth o gaoth. Buille. don bhui. med an bhui. bhui. na builleadha. gaoth. gaoth o gaoth.

Ase dual an dearc cocallach
file faobhrach freagarthach.

Druid re buille asi ar sligidh
do ni an uirre d'toirdhlin.

⁶I.e. beantaoin, the regular Sc.G. form.
⁷See DIL s.v. earrse.
⁸From congthaim – 2sg. imper., alternative 1sg. imper., 3sg. fut.
⁹The fil is a scribal afterthought. Note the 'Scottish' thought-progression – in Sc.G. cunnuidh/cunnmuigh 'keep' and cum 'form' are both realised as cum.
Denamh, ro ghen, ni ghen, ni
[f. 4 v] dhearnadh, ni dhìingeanta, nac dìonga, an med nach dearn, deimhе; deismireacht aìr dheimne ann so sìos, ad [u]b(hair)t an file:

Ni h-uair deimhне deilhfire
do sduaigh Eirne an t-aith bh uile/

Foghlum, faghlam, don foghluiм, don faghluiм, foghluiмnte, faghluiмnte, ag denamh na fogluma, na faghluma. sbор, don sbор, med an sbuir, na sbuir, dona sboruiб, tulach, leslach, tolach, ar thuluidh, air tealuigh, na tolcha, na tulcha, na ttolach . ealuidh,10 ealaghain, med na h-ealaghna; iollraid, na h-ealagna, dona h-ealaghmuib saor . cochall, don cochall, m(ёд) an cochuill, ar cochalluiбh, na cochuill . dochar, a ndocair, na dochar . congaireach, congair.

[f. 5 r] Urчuir, urчuir, urсhаr, urchar, urchrа, orchra, na n-urchar, na n-orchor, na h-urcredha, na h-orcredha, orchradhа. tuata, tuatadha, tuatacht . cumnadh . fear cumanta11 . cumdhuigheith . dreim re duthuidh, ag dreim riу no ru . fiу, fuim, fiун, faoi, fud . creag, don creig, med na creige, na creaга, don creaguiбh, med на ccreag, gan crega . leagаim, leagaе, leagadh se, leagмuid, leaguiбhае, leagadh siad, leагmuг leba no arus no do leagbullее, do leagarad a seolta no a siул . seol, don tseol, m(ёд) an thshiul, na seол, na siул, dona scoiuluiб, med na seol . cronn, crann, don crann, med an croinn, na croinn, dona crannuiбh, dona cronnuibh, m(ёд) na crann, m(ёд) na cronn, gan cronn, gan cran, [f. 5 v] gan chronа, gan chranna, cranghoilm. Cú, don coи, m(ёд) na con, don coin, na coin, dona comuibh, na con, gan ochin . muileann, don mhuiлееn, m(ёд) an mhuilinn, gan mhuileann, na muiлne, dona muiluiбh, m(ёд) na muileann, gan mhuilne, muiлеoir, muiлneoreа . file, don fi(е), mac an фiл(. . .), gan fiле, na фiлidiбh, na фiлеагhа, donа фiлidiбh, raite na фiлеадh . leahbad, leathan, leithne . ruathor, don ruatаr, m(ёд) an ruathair, gan ruathar, na ruathair, don ruatharuibh, gan ruathair . comhrдhаiil, don comhrдhаiil, san comhrдhаiil, gan comhrдhаiil, comhдhаlа, dona comhдhаlаibh, na comhдhаlа, gan comhдhаlа . riorn, riomhthаr . riorn, ronа, ronа, riomhtr, ranntаr, rannфuизhеe.
A bean fuair fail air an bfeart
trígh leam a bhfaigte d'éiseacht
da mbeath fían Ghaoidheal ad ghar
do biaadh gad casineadh congnaímh.

Adfum, adfud, adfuda, admuinisí, aduibh, aduibsé .c. (aidibhsi .1.),
adhmadh sé, admuíd, admuideadhse, admuidh siad:

Adhmham an obairt meisi
gan fhiaghus ina inneisi

Triall, trialluim, triallse, trialladh se, triallmuid, trialluibsé, trialluid,
thrillamur, thrillamhuirse, thrialludur, trialladar, triallus, triallus;
a(du)lb(air)t an foghluinte:

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

Saoíleann, saoîlteanús: saoílim, saoîlsé, saoileadh se, saoilmid, saoîlbhsí, saoileadh siad, saoilear linn, saoilear le, saoîltear lat, leat, mur saoílim no mur saoîlim, mura saoileabhair no mura saoileabhairsi, mura saoîlid, mura saoileadur mna 7 fr.

Dhiultadh: diultam, diultuim, diultse, diultadh se, diultuibsí, diultadh siad, diultuis fein, diult thuas, diult se, diultamur, diultabhair, diultabhuisí, diultadar, diultfhiútheach leam, diultfhiútheach leat, lat, diultfhiútheach leis, lais, diultfhiútheach linn no line, diultfhiútheach le 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 ndiultmaid sibh no sibhsí, a ndiultuid sinne canamhain, a ndiultar leo sinne no a ndiultann siad sinn no neo c'hóile.

Tabhair, tobhair: thabhairt, tabhair, tabhradh se, tugmuid, tugúibhsí, tugadh siad, tugus, tugásam, tugabhair, tugásad, tugamur, tugabhúsé, tugadar, tugásadur; deismeireacht ata:
Muireadhuiigh mel do sgin
go mbearraidh don airdigh
tabhram go milis gan mhóid
ar nda thrílis don trionnoid.

Bearrad, don bhearr, m(é)d an bhearr(aidh) 7 mur soin sios: bearruim, bearsa, bearradh se, bearruidh, bearruish, bearradh siad, bearruis, bearsa, bearradh seisin, bhearramur, bhearrmhuisi, bearrasad.

[f. 8 v] Adér, aedhéim, aedhse, adeir se, adeirn, adeirsib, adeir siad, adubrais, adubhrusé, adubhaisé, adubhais se, adubhramuir, adubhramuir, adubradar, adubairt, gion go ndubhairt siad no sinne c., ge derdaois, adeirid, adermain c. . trachtuim, trachtse, trachtadh se, trachtmuid, trachtuibh, trachtadh siad, thrachtadar, trachtamar; tracht buinn coise, tracht gear gaimhride caluidh no calaphuir . teagbhall, don teagmhail, m(é)d na teagmhala, na teagmalla, dona teagmhaliubh, m(é)d na teagmhala, gan teagmhala, da teagmhadh . tuairim, don tuairim, fa thuairim, fam tuairim, faid tuairim, faci tuairim, ar tuairimme, faci bhur tuairim, fa tuairim, air tuairim, gan tuairim . tuarsgabhail, don tuarsgabhail, m(é)d na tuarsgabhala, gan tuarsgabhail.

[f. 9 r] Coll, call, don choll, don chall, med an chuíll, gan choll, gan chall, na cuill, dona colluibh, dona colluibh, méd na ccall, collchna, don collchnaoi no don chollchnaoi . fuasgladh, don fhuaasgladh, med an fhuaasgluidh, gan fhuaasgluidh, dona fuasgluidh, dona fuasgluidh air neach no ar neoch aca no forthuiubh, coir o chanamhain; fuasgaile, fuaiseallar e no i, iarr fuasgl(adh); fosgladh, fosglail, don fosgal, m(é)d an fhosgluidh, gan fosgal, gan fosgladh, air fosgladh; fosgladh 7 fuasgladh, fuasgluidh; fosgluim, fosglaisé, fosgladh se, fosglaimuid, fosgluibhi, fosgladh, d'fogail siad na glasa no na cuimhrigh do bhí orum no oirne no oruifbh, d'fogás, d'fogalsae no d'fogail thusa, d'fogail se, d'foglamur, d'foglamhuisi, d'fogal siad, fosgluighear, osluighthear an doruss.

[f. 9 v] Gluasacht, don gluasachd, med an gluasachda; gluaisim romam, gluasae romhad, gluaiseadh se roimhe, gluaismid romhainn, gluaisibh romhuiubh, gluaiseadh siad rompa, gluaisimse go baile no o bhaile, o traigh no thir no tair tuinn, gluaisfidhlear linn no lait énni, gluaistear libh an làochrudhí; da ndingeanta enirde oile, tair a choir no tair a ccoir13 . gairm, don gairm, med na gairm, gan ghairm, na garmanna, dona garmannuibh, gan garmanna; goirim, gorsé, goireadh se, goirmid, goiribh, goireadh siad, goirimsí tusa, goireáin me, goireadh se, goirmiad,14 goiribhí, (dá) goidris, da ngoiread siad no sibh no cach, fir no mna, gohiris fein air no uirre, goir tu orm 7 air an bhfear ud oile, ar an mnaoi úd oile, do gohreamar, goireamhuir 7 goireadar orruibh uile no go h-úlidhe; a tainig dhiot gairm air gach neach.

13'It is, or they are, wrong.'
14Cf. de Hoggamadh, f. 14 v.
Cior, don chir, med na cira, gan chir, na ciora, dona cioruabh, med na cior, gan chiara; cirim, cionsa, cioradh se, ciormuid, ciribhais; cioruabhis, cioradhad siad, cioruda fa cheann, da ciorfa mo cheann, da ciorfadh se mo, do ciorufinn e, do ciorfadhmuid, da ciorfadh sbhi aghas da cioradhad siad, ciorfuighthear do chennsa, mo chennsa. gearradh coisi no laimhe, feithe, fuilt no fionna: gearriuim, gearrse, gearradh se, gearrmuid, gearraibhais, gearradhad siad, gearrfsuda cial, gearrsa (dá) cuail, gearradhad seisin cial, gearruighthear linn ceithre ciala, gearfioighthear lhbse cuig ciala no se craoibha, da ngearradhad siad ocht cnamh na naoi ciala cuilinn; fear gearrtha fir aghas mna, ar ngearradh na coileadh, fir ghearrtha, mna ghearrta, cnamha ghearrtha, goirid, gheatr, on giorra, mar tu bean gearn, fear gearn, cu no each gearn, bo, caora,

Broc ar giorra ‘s ar ghlaise,
apa ar mhéd ‘s ar micmhaise,

giomach ar geire a dha sul,

sionnach air breine an barun.

Galladh, don ghealladh, med an gheallta, na gealluid fuairnis uait no uailbh no uailse no uadh, geallkanus breice no gealladh bregach no breice dhamb; gealluin, geallsa, gealladh se, geallmuide, gealluibhais, gealladh siad, geafuda dhuit, da nggeallfa, da nggealladh se dhamb, geallfuighthear linn, da nggeallfuighthear libhsa no da nggealladh siad aoinse d’each no d’eathar no d’artharrach no d’atharrachul,

is geallta dhamsa ni eigin duitsi ‘na gceallta duitsi seoid dhamhsa; ‘na aguidh soin,

Gortadh, don gortadh, med an gortealda, na gortealuid fuairnis uait no uailbh no uailse no uadh, gortalanus breice no gortadadh bregach no breice dhamb; gortruim, gortse, gortadh se, gortmuide, gortuibhais, gortadh siad, gortfuda dhuit, da nggeallta, da nggealladh se dhamb, gortfuighthear linn, da nggeallfuighthear libhsa no da nggealladadh siad aoinse d’each no d’eathar no d’artharrach no d’atharrachul,

is gortalla dhamsa ni eigin duitsi ‘na gcealt duitsi seoid dhamhsa; ‘na aguidh soin,

[15] Arthaíochas is for áthacht, later arthaach, áthadh, early Sc.G. éardacht, ‘a ship’. I can only assume that atharrachuis is an attempted dat. pl. of this: ‘for the is a common copyist’s error (which suggests that the scribe was copying here). As the pl. of áthacht was áthachrach, Sc.G. éardach, a form átharrachuis would seem to imply interference from eathrach, Sc.G. eathracht, a more everyday word.

[16] ‘naked person’, followed by defining genitives (Ir. and Sc.G.), or, less likely, ‘nakedness’ (Sc.G. only); or simply predicative adj. = ‘is naked for’ etc.
Sainstadh, saitear, saitior, m(ed) an an tsaithe no an tsatuidh, gan satadh, na saite, na satuid, med na sahad, gan saithidh no saite san thear ud no san maoni ud thiar no toir 7 fos is canamhi[\n]
choir do chrim,\[f. 12 v\] taírrngh she saite a cceli, a cron no a n-úinneog;\[f. 12 v\] saithim, saithse, sathadh se, sathmuid, saithiubhi, sathadh siad, fear fuair sathadh, saithuidh, saithuaidh so a bfear oile 'na eruic, saithfidhtheir ann 7 saithfítheir air, saitear orruibh, saithheadur orruimna agus an bfear úd, saithfínnisi orruibh no air no uibre: [f. 13 r] Tre goire gach saite sean, aite oile ni fuighheadh.

F[\[r\]ith, fuaradh ar goinseille, fuarais fein, fuair tusa, fuair se, fuaramar, fuarabhair, fuaradar, fuarans, fuarsad, gion go bhfuair sinn, gion go bhfuair sibh no sibhsí, gion go bhfuairbhir, gion g(\[\footnote{17} \]) bhfuairdarsan; ad [u]bh(air)\[17\] an f(ile):

Fuaruis mar gac ilche oile
an ded socair sneachaidhge,
da bráoi reidh comhghaisda cham
's an bel robhlasda runmall.

Fuaradar cach go coitcheann, frithe le cach gan iomarcuidh gan easbuidh no gan uireabhidh, gach ni frith le cach no lais an chomhluadar coïchionn, fuarabhair no fuarabairisi ni eigin, fuaradsan crodh, caoiridh no groidh no ceatadh.

\[17\] An intermediate form between Ir. ceardcha (nom. sg., ges.) and Sc. ceadach (nom. sg.); ceardach (gen. sg.).

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

Sc. G. wèmes \[p\]
[f. 13 v] Grod, grad, ullamh, abuigh, ullmuighthe, deas, trachhuid ar aoinchéill 7, 7 uair, goiriid 'as giorra. do bhi me no thu, do bi, bhaoi, da mbia, do bhamur, do bhamuirne, da mbi, da mbeadh, biaidh, da mbearnuid, biaid, bios, bhias, bim, biam, do biodh, do bheidhe, da mbeinsi, biadsa, biosa, biodh, bidhmuid, biodh sibhsa, bidh siad no siadsan; ar eindenamh a n-aimsir na n-uair, aga, (dá) mbia is coir o ciort. no o canamhain; ad[u]b(aire)t f'(ile) an rann:

Da mbia leam la na breithe
mac na h-oighe d'airighe,
gion go ndeacadh saor acht sin
do ghaol mo sheathar shaoliim.

Biaid 'na taise 's na tompubh
ag easorguin ag easontuibh,
mosgluidh cuirp fonnmhuighe Fáil
le h-ortuige an uile anbhail.

Tog, toghail, an h-togmhala, toguim, togsa, toghadh se no toghadh se; iollradh, togmuid, toguibh, toghadh no toghadh siad no da ttogmadh siad, thoguinsa, da ttoigh, toghurse, thogamur, thogaibhteir, thoghabdar, togfuda sa n-aghuidh gacha neithe diobh soin, thogadar am aghuidh go h-ailidhe, togfuda a n-aghuidh gach aon diobh, toghbheadar do ceann, toguidh, do thoguidh, toghadh ar aon cheill 7 toghbail; deismeireacht:

Biodh h' aire ort, a Eire,
gar dhaoiibh dronga aigmheile,
gearr go buing an doghruinn duit,
a ghormfhuin Chuinn is Chormuic.

Deismeireacht an taobh oile:

[f. 14 v] Cuid da obair ar a hngliad
do toguibh Níall rath na roigh.

Togair, togra, togruin fein, togarsa, togradh se, togramuid, toguibhisi, togradh siad, togruimsa, togarsa, togradh se, da ttogramuid, da ttogradis, da ttoigeorruinn, da ttoigeothtar fein. labhruin, labharsa, labhair, labhradh se, labhramuid, labruibh, labhradh siad, labhruiimsa, labharsa, labradh se no seisn anois; air eindenamh le labruiim sain iollradh ach labhramur, labhradar linn, leam no leat no libh; labart, ga labhairt, tre labhairt, ag labhairt riom, rimm no rioc.

20 Cf. goirmisaid, f. 9 v.
21 The scribe first wrote 7am then scored it out, which suggests that he was not copying at this point.
labhra lan, labhairt os iseall, labhruid os aird dan, labhrúin ní gan cóir gan ciort. Ceil orm é, ceil ar cach e a reim oile, celteanuins, ceilim, ceil thusa, ceiladh se, ceilmid, ceilibh, ceileadh siad, ceilead go deimhin, ceilfuida go deimhin, da ceilfeann no (dá) ceilfinnse ar chach, da ceilead tu, da ceileadh se, da ceileadhshmid, (dá) ceilefis, (dá) ceilfisidh, siad, ceiltear, ceilteor leo no linn gach ní (bu) mian leo no linn, do ceileadar gach ní d'fiafraighthas dhiobh san lathairsin no dar fiafraigheas san ionthubhuidh sin; deismeireacht:

Do ceileadar a ccionta
do tuig Isosa a n-aigean ta;
dol saor no char dheacair dhaibh
's a bpeicuidh araon d'admail.

Tuigim, tuigs, tuigeadh se, tuigmid, tuigibh, tuigiodh siad, sinne no sibhsi, tuigimsi, tuigsí me, tuigiodhse me no thu, tuigmid sibh 7 tuigibhí sinn, tuigeadh siad, tuigfinnse thu, da tuigfæ me, da tuigfadh se, do thuiin Nó do ghnath, do tuigeamur, do tuigeadh, do thuiigedar, nior thuigeamar, nior thuigeamhur, nior thugear marthu, sibhsan ci, saor ní bheidh na daoine no na drongh úd:

Tuigim ort, a abra mall,
do dul a bhfuair umam;
mur nar ghnath libh agus linne,
mocion don tra nach tuiginn.

Ceileabhradh, don ceileabradh, med an ceileabhruidh, na ceileabhra, med na ceileabhra, dona ceileabhruidh, gan cheileabhfh, giarr ceileabhra; ceileabhruih, ceileabhras, ceileabhradh se, ceileabhranuidh, ceileabhruidh bhi, ceileabhradar, do ceileabradh cac le chéile:

Ceileabhradh duit, a baithbh deirg,
a ghiolla dar gheill gach cird.

Ceileabhruidh draoithte, drudha na daoine ag fothachtain no ag fiafraighthas cuisi no cas eigin airidhe; ar ceileabradh dhí no doho, rioma no riotsa, rinn nó ribhóis.

'Fograifear fear no beann, fograim air an bhfearr úd, fográs air theoire oile no ar mnaí oile, foghraidhse duit nó do dhathos a duibhse fonn nó fearonn nó dubhse d'foghall, foghrámud duibhse tir nó talamh do sheachnadh, foghruíte dúnne an baile d'foghalf a n-ainm nó a n-uaire na naímsir dhligheach, fogruigh siad sinn as an rioghacht, d'foghruis doib duit amach, d'fogair tu do do dhat tarlear, d'fogair se dhíse nó do ghan dolt tar linn no tar abhainn nó fos tar aibhlinn abhal egcosmoil, foigeoradh thu, foigeoradh sinne, sibh nó iad.'
[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 bein leanamh, leanb no leanbh, rug si clann, nior rug si gin meic no inghine, nior rug si gineainm riamb 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 cîrne: ata sin ann cceill\textsuperscript{24} 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 scin; ad[u]b(air)l an file:

\begin{quote}
Tug se a trom ara troighibh,
oighir Dê a ccronn dar ccaibhair.
\end{quote}

Tanaig, tanuig, tainig me no tu, se, sinn, sibh no siad, tanguis tar tuinn, tar tir no tar sliahb, langamur air luing no air eathar, langamhuir no langamuiri a tür no a tliobh.

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\textsuperscript{24}Sc. G. eclipsa.